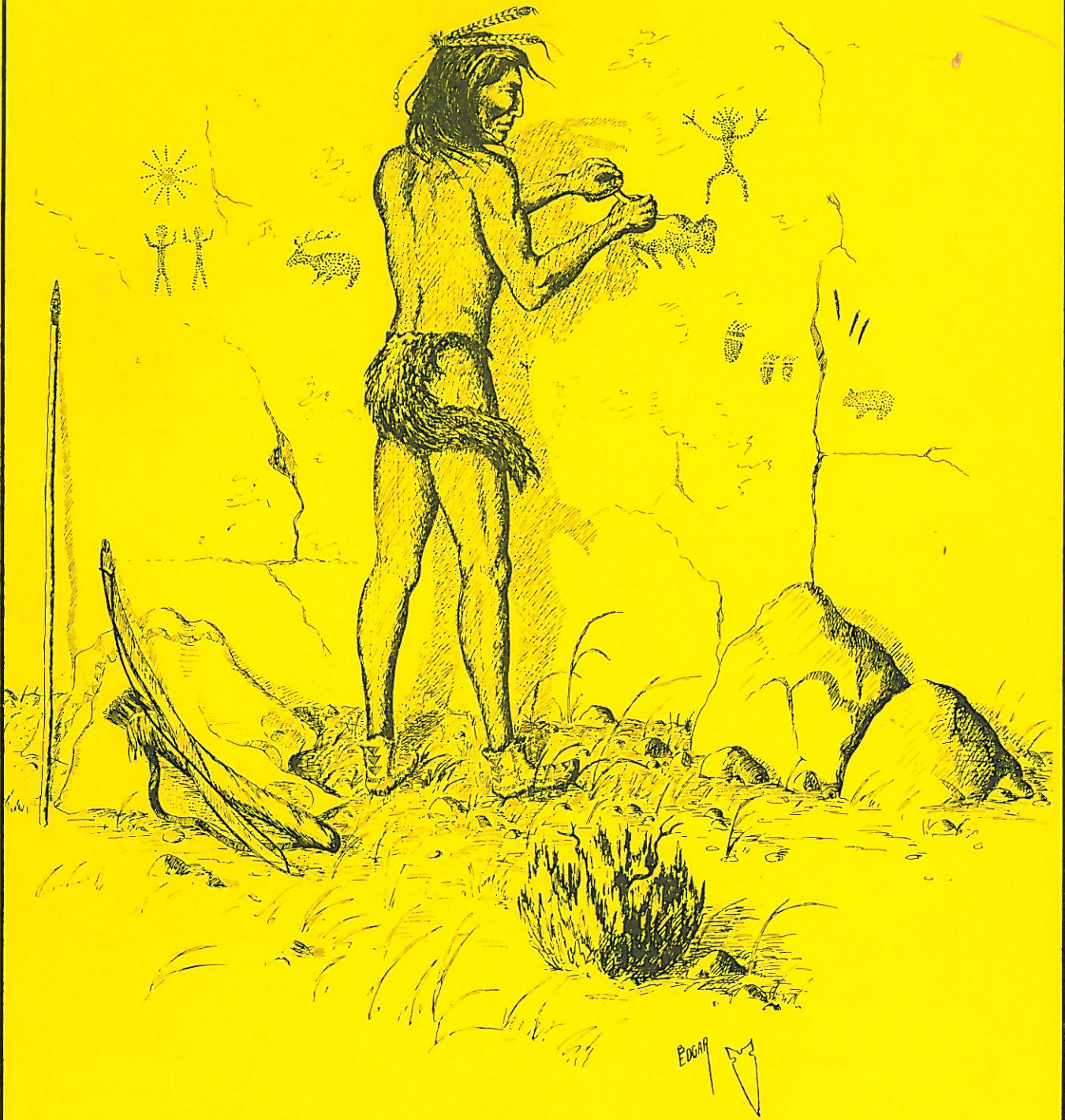


THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST

WYOMING
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY



MARCH 1974

VOL. XVII NO. 1

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EDITOR'S NOTES

While visiting in Albuquerque, I contacted Mr. and Mrs. Dick Bice who have been instrumental in achieving a certification program for the New Mexico Archaeological Society. New Mexico is also inundated with power related projects which are demanding archaeological surveys as part of Ecological Impact Reports. I also visited with Chuck Reher who will finish his doctoral dissertation by next December. Chuck has been ramroding a field survey crew that has just finished walking a 6500 acre area on the Navaho Reservation. The survey project alone, funded by El Paso Gas, amounted to \$209,000 but this operation was adequately staffed, well supplied with vehicles, and even supplied with sufficient lab, clerical help and warehouse space. They found over 750 sites - from Clovis to Pueblo and it really was a "picture book" operation. Chuck and Sandra send their best regards to all Society Members.

Stewart Peckham, New Mexico State Archaeologist, located in the University of New Mexico Anthropology Lab gave me the following information on the certification program, and I hope we can soon have a similar program:

A CERTIFICATION PROGRAM FOR AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN AND NEAR NEW MEXICO

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico announces a certification program for amateur archaeologists, open to members of that Society and affiliated member Societies. The purpose of the program is two-fold. It is a means whereby a person interested in archaeology, but not academically trained as a professional, can receive formal training. It also will be a means whereby the field of archaeology

can benefit from a body of concerned and knowledgeable people who are in a position to perform a real service toward achieving the goals of preserving the past for the future.

The program consists of seminars, laboratory work and field work for which credit is received toward any one or a combination of certificates.

Seminars will be carried out from time to time at various locations in the state in cooperation with local archaeological centers such as schools, museums, National and State monuments, and local Archaeological Societies. Laboratory and field work assignments will be available through projects sponsored by the New Mexico Society or certified by them as meeting the requirements of a certification training program.

The program will be administered by a Certification Council appointed by and under the policy guidance of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico Board of Trustees.

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

There are only two: You must be a member of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico or one of its affiliated Societies and you must pay a \$5.00 registration fee.

SOME PARTICULARS

It is not necessary to be working toward a particular category. You may enter the Certification Program by filling out the registration form and paying \$5.00. You will then receive an Archaeological Log Book. Whatever field or laboratory experience you have under supervision can be recorded in this Log Book. If at a later time you wish to start working toward certification in a particular category, then the work you have already accomplished will be credited toward that category (although it is likely that time limits may be added).

If you wish to have your previous experience evaluated for "credit" as you start the program, you should complete the Record of Previous Experience form and return that to the Central Office, so that the Certification Council can consider it.

SEMINARS

There are a series of seminars associated with the Certification Program. These are as follows: Basic Site Surveying Techniques; Basic Field Excavation Techniques; Basic Laboratory Techniques; Basic Rock Art Surveying and Recording; Lithics; Ceramics; Prehistory Dating Techniques; Field and Lab Photography; Map Use and Mapping; Research Design and Analysis; Identification and Preservation of Bone (11 in all).

These seminars will include some lecture sessions; some demonstration and workshop sessions. In all cases, each seminar will require more than one session to complete,

(sessions probably won't run longer than three hours). Some will have more handouts and required reading material than others. It is likely that there will be a small fee for participation in these seminars, to cover the cost of reproduction of the handout and reading lists.

There are two texts which we presume everyone in the Program will acquire: An Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology by Hole and Heizer and Man's Imprint from the Past by Deetz.

In order to have a seminar recorded in your Log Book, you would need to be registered for the Certification Program. You need not be working on any particular certification category in order to attend one of the seminars. Your attendance can be recorded in the Log Book and can later be applied toward Certification in a category, although there will probably be a time limit.

Several of the seminars are listed as required for several different categories of certification. You need take a seminar only once (although there will probably be a time limitation). Once it is completed satisfactorily and recorded in the Log Book, it can be used for credit in any one of the categories for which it is required.

CERTIFICATION CATEGORIES

Category A, Provisional Surveyor

1. Based on your own field reconnaissance, report five sites on standard forms, each with detailed map.
2. All material must be properly catalogued (site number on artifacts), and the site numbers recorded in a file.
3. All five reported sites visited by a Society Archaeologist, a Certified Archaeological Technician, or Field Archaeologist, or other person designated by the Society.
4. Attendance and completion of Basic Site Surveying Techniques seminar.

Category B, Provisional Crew Member

1. Minimum of 40 hours excavation under supervision.
2. Demonstrated ability to record all excavation data (including photographic data) properly, with or without forms.
3. Knowledge of how to lay out a simple grid on a site.
4. Recognize and excavate two different kinds of features (post hole, fire pit, etc.); or two different kinds of stratigraphic context (cultural strata in dumps, natural strata; pueblo construction stages, etc.).
5. Attendance and completion of Basic Field Techniques seminar.

Category C, Provisional Lab Technician

1. Minimum of 40 hours lab work under supervision (or after adequate instruction under supervision, independent work can be counted after consultation with a Society Archaeologist).

2. Demonstrated ability in the following activities:
 - washing artifacts (stone, bone, pottery, shell, etc.)
 - numbering artifacts
 - rough sorting of artifacts
3. Attendance and completion of Basic Lab Techniques seminar.

Category D, Provisional Rock Art Surveyor

1. Based on your own field reconnaissance, report five sites on standard forms, each with map.
2. All picture elements plus associated site features must be properly recorded (photograph or drawing) and the site numbers recorded in a file.
3. All five reported sites visited by a Society Archaeologist, a Certified Archaeological Technician, or Field Archaeologist, or other person designated by the Society.
4. Attendance and completion of Basic Rock Art Surveying and Recording Seminar.

Category E, Certified Surveyor

1. Must be a Provisional Surveyor.
2. Design, carry out, and submit written report on an intensive survey of a defined area, or for a defined problem (in consultation with a Society Archaeologist).
 - a. all sites photographed and reported on standard forms
 - b. measured field maps
 - c. in consultation with a Society Archaeologist, test for depth and extent of sites as appropriate
 - d. make temporal and cultural estimate of all collections from sites
 - e. written report, summary, and evaluation of project
3. Must take six seminars (Lithics; Ceramics; Prehistory Dating; Field and Lab Photography; Mapping; and Research Design and Analysis).

Category F, Certified Crew Member

1. Must be a Provisional Crew Member.
2. Additional 80 hours of excavation under supervision.
3. Basic responsibility for excavation of a burial (including recording, if not done previously), and on a total of at least three types of features (e.g., burials, post-molds, house floors, trash pits), under supervision.
4. Interpret and draw a stratified wall profile
5. Make a map of the excavation grid (not contour).
6. Maintain an adequate set of field records while operating as a crew chief for a minimum period of five days.
7. Experience with specialized field techniques, including recovery by flotation and of C14 samples.
8. Must take seven seminars (Lithics; Ceramics; Prehistory Dating; Field and Lab Photography; Mapping; Research Design and Analysis; Identification and Preservation of Bone).

Category G, Certified Lab Technician

1. Must be a Provisional Lab Technician.
2. Additional 80 hours of lab work (either under supervision or independent work with approval) in which ability must be demonstrated in the following activities:
 - a. classifying lithic and ceramic artifacts
 - b. basic projectile point description; other stone tools description and ceramic description
 - c. knowledge of (and experience with, if possible) flotation sorting, and preservation of pollen and C14 samples
 - d. pottery restoration
 - e. maintain laboratory and catalogue records, including photographic, and ability to instruct others in their workings
3. Must take five seminars (Lithics; Ceramics; Prehistory Dating; Field and Lab Photography; Identification and Preservation of Bone).

Category H, Certified Rock Art Surveyor

1. Must be a Provisional Rock Art Surveyor.
2. Design, carry out, and submit written report on an intensive survey of a defined area, or for a defined problem.
 - a. all sites photographed and reported on standard forms
 - b. appropriate field maps
 - c. make temporal and affiliation estimate of cultures associated with the rock art sites based on surface indications and collections
 - d. written report, summary, and evaluation of project
3. Must take five seminars (Lithics; Ceramics; Prehistory Dating; Mapping; and Research Design).

Category I, Certified Archaeological Technician

A member can be certified as an Archaeological Technician when he or she is certified in all other previous categories, and has taken a formal course on the Archaeology of the Southwest.

Category J, Certified Field Archaeologist

A certified Archaeological Technician can become a Certified Field Archaeologist after satisfactorily designing and completing, under general Survey supervision, an excavation research project, including preparing an approved proposal for the research, conducting the excavation, doing the analysis, and writing a publishable report.

Note: The title "Society Archaeologist" designates one who has been appointed by the Council to perform the duties noted.

Summary of Certification Requirements

Certification Level	Provisional					Certified				
	Surveyor	Crew Member	Lab Tech.	Rock Art Surveyor	Surveyor	Crew Member	Lab Tech.	Rock Art Surveyor	Arch. Tech.	Field Arch.
Seminars										
Basic Site Survey Tech.	X				X				X	X
Basic Field Excav. Tech.		X				X			X	X
Basic Lab Tech.			X				X		X	X
Basic Rock Art Survey & Rec.				X				X	X	X
Lithics					X		X		X	X
Ceramics					X		X		X	X
Prehistory Dating Tech.					X		X		X	X
Field & Lab Photography					X		X		X	X
Map Use and Mapping					X			X	X	X
Research Design & Analysis					X			X	X	X
Ident. & Preserv. of Bone					X		X		X	X
Other Requirements										
Report 5 Arch. Sites	X								X	X
40 hrs. Super. Excavation		X				X			X	X
40 hrs. Super. Lab			X				X		X	X
Report 5 Rock Art Sites				X				X	X	X
Compl. Inten. Surveys & Repts.									X	X
Add'l 80 hrs Super. Excavation plus Special Field Tech.					X				X	X
Add'l 80 hrs Super. Lab plus Special Lab Tech.							X		X	X
Compl. Intensive Rock Art Survey & Report								X	X	X
Formal Course in Arch. of SW									X	X
Compl. Excav. Proj. & Report										X

Bibliography of General Southwest Archaeological Literature

Listed below are books and articles which may whet your appetite for archaeological study. Several of the books are of a broad nature while others relate specifically to the West and Southwest. They are not listed especially as background reading for the certification program, but some will serve this purpose for particular seminars. Background reading is a vital part of the certification program but in itself does not qualify one for independent field work.

Prehistory of North America, by Jesse Jennings. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036. 1968. 391 pages. \$9.95 (A good up-to-date summary of North American archaeology from the arrival of Man in the New World to historic times.)

An Introduction to American Archaeology: Volume One, North and Middle America, by Gordon R. Willey. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632. 1966. 526 pages. \$18.60 (Easily the best and most up-to-day general summary of North and Middle American archaeology; well illustrated. A little steep in cost, but if your public library doesn't have it, they should. Volume Two, published in 1971, is devoted to South America.)

Introduction to Prehistoric Archeology, by Frank Hole and Robert F. Heizer. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 383 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10017. Second edition 1969. 497 pages. \$10.50. (This is not a handbook on how to do archaeology, but is one of the best introductions to the whys and wherefores of both New and Old World archaeology.)

The Archaeologist at Work, edited by Robert F. Heizer. Harper and Brothers, Keystone Industrial Park, Scranton, PA 18512. 1959. 520 pages. \$9.25 (A collection of articles taken from archaeological reports, selected to illustrate various aspects of archaeological field work and study. Some are technical, but in general they are very readable and provide a good idea of the diversity of problems faced by the archaeologists.)

Men Against Time: Salvage Archaeology in the United States, by Robert Silverberg. The Macmillan Company, 866 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022. 1967. 202 pages. \$4.50. (A good discussion for the layman of the problems encountered in salvaging sites which are about to be destroyed by modern road building, reservoir, pipelines, and other activity resulting from human progress. Written by a non-archaeologist, and now six years out of date.)

The Amateur Archaeologist's Handbook, by Maurice Robbins with Mary B. Irving. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 201 Park Ave., South, New York, NY 10003. 1965. 273 pages. \$6.95. (An easy to read, understandable introduction to archaeological techniques, unfortunately marred in many places by poor editing.)

A Guide to Field Methods in Archaeology, by Robert F. Heizer and John A. Graham. National Press Books, 850 Hansen Way, Palo Alto, CA 94304. 1967. 274 pages. \$7.95. (An excellent guide to field procedures written on a little more technical level than the Handbook by Robbins, but still comprehensible to persons without experience or formal training.)

Prehistoric Indians of the Southwest, by H. M. Wormington, Denver Museum of Natural History, Popular Series No. 7. 1961. (This book will serve as a general introduction to Indians of the Southwest whose background forms the basis for most Southwest archaeology.)

Southwestern Archaeology, by John C. McGregor, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 2nd printing. 1965. (This book is a comprehensive treatment of the various Southwest prehistoric cultures. It covers the architectural features, artifacts and other traits that are identified with each group.)

Ancient Man in North America, by H. M. Wormington, Denver Museum of Natural History, Popular Series No. 4. 1964. (This book having been reprinted many times is an excellent treatment of early man prehistoric cultures in North America. It discusses the type-sites and information obtained from each for most of the recognized paleo man groups.)

The Emergence of Man, by John E. Pfeiffer, Harper & Row, New York, NY. 1969. (This book covers in a comprehensive manner development of information on the evolution of man in the Old World. It also includes some New World information and information on recent studies of primates.)

Early Man, by F. Clark Howell, Time and Life Books, New York, NY. 1965. (This is one of the Time and Life book series. Well written, profusely illustrated and very readable. It also covers the evolution of man and touches on the various tools and techniques used by primitive societies.)

An Introduction to the Study of Southwestern Archaeology with a Preliminary Account of the Excavation at Pecos by Alfred Vincent Kidder and a Summary of Southwestern Archaeology Today by Irving Rouse, New Haven and London. 1962. Yale University Press. (This is a reprint of an earlier book by Kidder outlining the Southwest sequence of cultures as viewed in the 1930s. It has been updated by Rouse with new information. The Kidder writing captures the excitement and drama of early archaeology in the Southwest.)

For a recent summary of the current problems in archaeology in this country:

The Crisis in American Archeology, by Hester A. Davis. Science (weekly journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science), Vol. 175, No. 4019 (January 21, 1972, pp. 267-272.)

and/or

Is There a Future for the Past? by Hester A. Davis. Archaeology (quarterly journal of the Archaeological Institute of America), Vol. 24, No. 4 (October 1971), pp. 300-306.

WYOMING
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.



December 29, 1973

Dear Fellow Members:

As the year 1973 draws to a close it is time to reflect briefly on some of the more pleasant events and to start planning ahead for 1974.

Archaeologically speaking 1973 may be classified as one of the more important years for Wyoming. With George taking a semester sabbatical he had more time to spend on archaeological surveys and evolution.

Following the closing of the Hyattville site he came to Cody to look at some bones eroding out of a bank with 11 feet overburden. A half hour of digging revealed that they belonged to a domestic cow and had been there about 40-60 years. Can't win them all. However, we tried again and this time the bones did belong to Buffalo and we found the skulls of five animals. Three of them were so badly decomposed that they could not be saved. The remaining two were removed in plaster casts and are now being evaluated at the University. We did not find any tools or flakes. However, time ran out so we will be making more of a complete survey this spring and summer.

George went hunting this fall with friends from Hyattville. Hunting was so good he got his elk first thing and had a couple of days to look around. He had heard Mr. Don Colby had found a Clovis Point near Worland a few years ago. He went to look at the point and the area where it was found. At the area, he found fragments of mammoth teeth and a few flakes. He felt a survey should be made and as a result, he recovered another Clovis Point. A few flakes, the skull, tusks and other skeletal remains of a single mammoth kill were also recovered.

With the threat of a gasoline shortage looming, I'm sure we're all concerned about how this will affect our archaeological surveys. But since we are all resourceful people, I'm sure we will find a way to continue.

The year 1974 is shaping up to be a busy and exciting year. April is the Annual State Meeting and Dennis Stanford, of the Smithsonian, has consented to be our guest speaker the evening of April 6, 1974.

The Annual Meeting of the American Archaeological Society for 1974 will be held in early May in Washington, D. C., and if at all possible Milford and I hope to attend.

The first part of June work should begin at Hyattville again.

Better close for now. Best wishes for a joyful and prosperous New Year.

IMOGENE HANSON
President

WYOMING
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.



March 1, 1974

Dear Fellow Members:

We will soon be meeting in Casper. In case anyone missed those dates - April 5, 6, and 7, 1974, at the Ramada Inn.

The meeting on Friday, the 5th, will begin at 8:00 P.M. and will be devoted to a general discussion, which hopefully will speed up the business meeting on Saturday. I also plan to have the books audited at this time.

Registration will be from 9:00 to 10:00 A.M. on Saturday morning. We would like for you to pick up your banquet tickets at this time. The banquet will begin at 7:00 P.M. with a beef and chicken smorgasbord. Tickets are \$4.50 each. There will also be a \$10.00 registration fee to cover coffee and miscellaneous expenses.

In addition to the general business, there will be reports by Dr. Frison and some of his students.

Dr. Dennis Stanford of the Smithsonian will be the guest speaker following the banquet.

Sunday, the 7th, will be devoted to Foundation business. This meeting will convene at 9:00 A.M.

I would like to remind you:

1. The late Tom Sandison collection will be on display.
2. Don't forget to bring samples of your collection for "show and tell."
3. Delegates - Don't forget your credentials.
4. Presidents - Don't forget your Chapter reports.
5. Most of all, DON'T FORGET TO COME!

I'm looking forward to seeing you in Casper.

Sincerely,

IMOGENE HANSON
President

IN MEMORIUM

GEORGE A. BERGER

Born: June 17, 1903

Died: April 27, 1973

Cold statistics never tell the story of a man, his life, his beliefs, hopes and dreams. What lies between the opening and closing dates of our brief time here on earth are all the little things that go to make up our humanity. George Berger was born June 17, 1903, in Weehawken, N. J. He served a career with the Armed Forces, which began when he attended U. S. Army Quartermaster School in Philadelphia; the Adjutant General School in Arlington, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1929. He came to Wyoming in 1941 and served in the Quartermaster Corps at what was then Fort Warren. During World War II he was stationed at various army posts throughout the United States. Following release from active duty in 1954 he entered the real estate business in Cheyenne, later opening his real estate and insurance office in Saratoga, which he operated until January of 1973, when ill health forced his retirement. George Berger helped organize the Cherokee Trail Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, and served as its first president for two years. He was also a member of the state board of directors of Wyoming Archaeological Society. George Berger was a friendly, enthusiastic, and dependable man, with a great zest for outdoor activities. If you had a problem you always felt better after you "talked to George." He always maintained close family ties, his wife, Gertrude, his son G. A. "Jim", and his three grandchildren were always considered in any plans that he made. He was our friend...and we all miss him.

IN MEMORIUM

BOB BARBER

BURTON OTIS BARBER was born in Glenrock, Wyoming March 15, 1921 to Lila Sarvey Barber and Otis Burton Barber. He died July 7, 1973.

His initials spelled B.O.B. and he was called Bob for his entire life.

He attended elementary and high school at Glenrock and went to the University of Wyoming until his schooling was interrupted by World War II, in which he served in the Navy and took part in the invasion of Normandy.

Following the war, he returned to Glenrock and eventually became a rancher.

About 20 years ago he became actively interested in archaeology and it was he, who brought to the attention of Dr. George Frison the location of the now famous Valentine-Barber Buffalo Jump near Glenrock which was named for him and the Valentine Brothers upon whose land part of the site was located and who also cooperated in the "dig".

In the late sixties the 10,000 year old Casper Site was discovered where paleo-indian people had trapped, slaughtered and butchered a large number of Bison (antiquis). Correct interpretation of the findings required the removal of large quantities of sand and earth. Bob and Florence Coats furnished the needed equipment from their ranch and gave time from a busy ranching schedule to operate it.

Bob Barber was both a Gentleman and a gentle man, who gave unstintingly of himself and his resources to further archaeology and he is sadly missed by his host of friends throughout Wyoming.

THE JOHN GALE SITE 48CR303:
A PRELIMINARY REPORT

by
George Brox
and
Mark Miller

ABSTRACT

The John Gale Site 48CR303, is a late prehistoric or proto-historic camp-site in the Wyoming Basin a few miles west of Rawlins, Wyoming. Extensive surface surveying and a test trench have yielded a considerable quantity of cultural material. Several examples of pottery have also been recovered in the excavation. Evidence of bone indicates an economy oriented toward bison procurement supplemented by the gathering subsistence pattern reminiscent of Great Basin groups.

INTRODUCTION

The John Gale Site 48CR303, (fig. 1) is located in conjunction with Cherokee Springs, a flowing spring approximately 7140 feet above sea level. Discovery of the site came about when a stone structure resembling an open fire hearth three feet high and twelve feet in diameter was found on top of a ridge in the vicinity of Cherokee Springs (fig. 2). This provided the incentive for surface exploration which yielded many artifacts in the course of 35 years of hunting. Among the more interesting finds were a fire pit serving as a cache for 18 bifacially flaked preforms made of Red Desert chert (fig. 3) and extensive quantities of bone eroding from the banks of the spring.

After reviewing the collection of surface finds owned by George Brox and obtaining permission from John Gale, the land owner for whom the site is named, the authors undertook a preliminary test excavation of a 10' x 10' trench where bone eroding from the banks of the spring was observed. At present the trench is excavated to a depth of two feet six inches and has yielded a variety of chipped stone artifacts and sherds of at least three pottery vessels along with numerous butchered and fired bone. The trench profile shows three definable charcoal levels, however the levels have yet to reveal any diagnostic difference in their cultural assemblages.

It is evident that in prehistoric times ample water was available at the site and surrounding areas. Chokecherry (*Prunus demissa*) and Serviceberry are

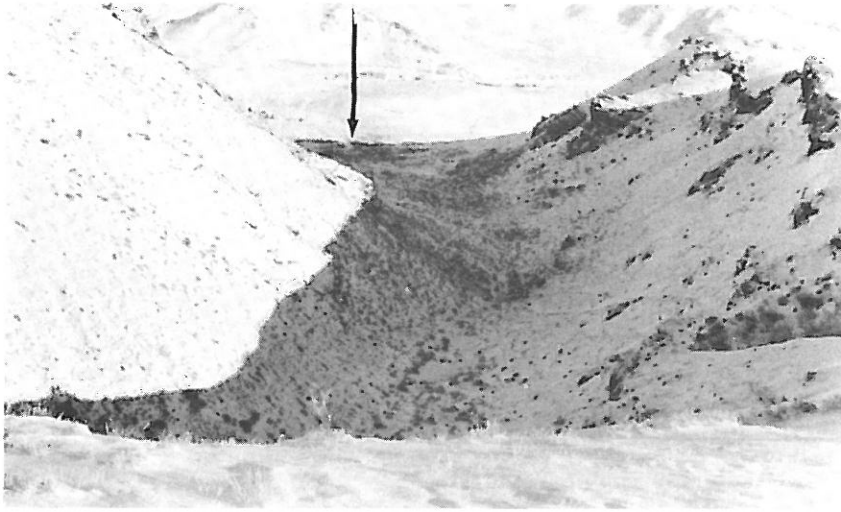


Figure 1. The John Gale Site 48CR303 is located in the center background of the picture at the spring where the canyon fans out into the valley. ARROW




scale: 1 in. = 3 ft.

Figure 2. Stone structure located a couple of miles northwest of the site.

prevalent as well as various edible roots. A stand of Box Elder was in the vicinity prior to quarrying which destroyed the grove. Nearby hills and escarpments provide potential sites conducive for jumps or traps as well as protection from prevailing winds. Natural vegetation and water supply would support large herds of ruminating animals. As evidenced by the bone recovered from the site, all animals represented are still native to the area except bison (*B. bison bison*).

THE BONE ASSEMBLAGE

Bison is most predominately represented in the bone assemblage which consists of well preserved fragments and articulated units showing butchering reminiscent of the Glenrock Buffalo Jump (Frison 1970). Articulated humerus and radius-ulna combinations are present from bison and antelope (*Antilocapra americana*) (fig. 4). Ten articulated vertebrae, the last five thoracic articulated with the five lumbar, were recovered and exhibit removal of the spinous processes on all vertebrae and the transverse processes on the lumbar vertebrae (fig. 5). Over 30 pounds of various post-cranial bison bones were recovered revealing cuts and fractures by stone implements.

Cranial representations in the site include a fractured maxilla and less than one-half dozen mandibles of which two are complete enough to be used to determine the age of the particular animal. By using the age determination of bison by tooth eruption and wear as outlined by George Frison and Charles Reher (1970: 46-47), the specimens recovered so far show that one animal is .5 years old or slightly younger and one animal is between 5.5 and 9.5 years of age. According to recurring left humeri an estimate population of bison represented in the test area is at least four.

Cranial and post-cranial remains of animals other than bison occur frequently in the site and as mentioned above, all are native to the area today. These include the Ground Squirrel (Cf. *Citellus lateralis*), Northern Pocket Gopher (*Thomomys talpoides*), Rabbit (family *Leporidae*), Antelope (*Antilocapra americana*) and a canid probably a coyote.

THE ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

The artifact yield at the John Gale site includes 18 preforms, 28 projectile points or fragments, 31 scraping tools, two manos, one metate fragment and four hammerstones and choppers. Including worked bone drills and beads and other lithic material such as drills, knife fragments and bifaced tools the artifact assemblage from one 10' x 10' trench and immediate surface area has yielded 103 artifacts.

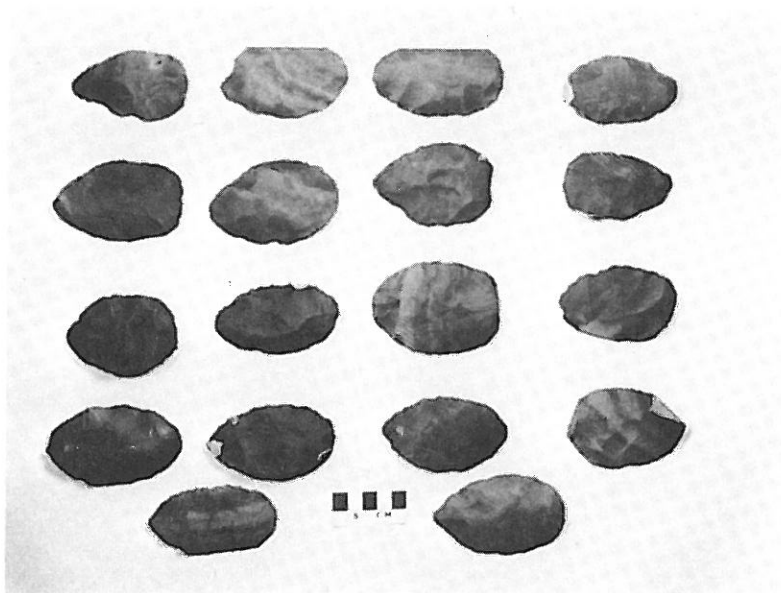


Figure 3. Bifacially flaked preforms recovered in the early years of surface hunting at the spring.



Figure 4. Butchered humerus and radius-ulna units. Bison units are on the left and right and the center unit is antelope.

Cutting Tools

Eleven knife fragments and worked bifaces were recovered that were produced predominately from quartzitic material. One biface, CN 11 is strongly indicative of bifaces found at the Eden-Farson Site (Frison 1971:269) (fig. 6), a Shoshoni campsite in the upper Green River Basin. Another biface, CN 8 has heat spawls suggesting nearness to a fire for an extended period of time (fig. 6). Three stone drills are present attesting to hide work in the camp.

Projectile Points

The projectile point assemblage is again strongly indicative of a late prehistoric context. This is how the authors derived the relative date for the site as falling into the range of late prehistoric or proto-historic occupation due to the lack of funds for a radiocarbon date. An adequate amount of obsidian was recovered and plans for hydration readings may confirm or disprove the relative date now suggested.

The typical point is the small side-notched, base-notched bow and arrow point that occurs widely in Wyoming just before strong European contact that influenced technology through trade (fig. 7). Triangular points occur in the site and are near in size to the above mentioned specimens (fig. 7).

A concentration of quartzite flakes in an area of ten square inches suggests tool productivity in one of the cultural levels.

Scraping Tools

Both side scrapers and end scrapers were recovered and were produced from quartzites and cherts. One tool was manufactured from oolite native to the area southwest of Rawlins. With 31 scraping tools recovered from such a small area compared to the extensive surface potential of the site, this would seem strongly representative of a good deal of hide working. Some of the finely worked pieces (fig. 8) show well used edges testifying to the importance of their utility within the camp's economic endeavors.

Ground and Pecked Stone

Both the grinding stones and choppers occur more frequently on the surface than they do in the test excavation. Sandstone was used for the manos and metate fragment while igneous rocks were used for the hammerstones. The use of grinding materials is typical of the gathering economy of Great Basin groups.

One flaked chopper of a quartzite material measures 14 cm at its maximum length and 9.5 cm at its minimum length (fig. 9).

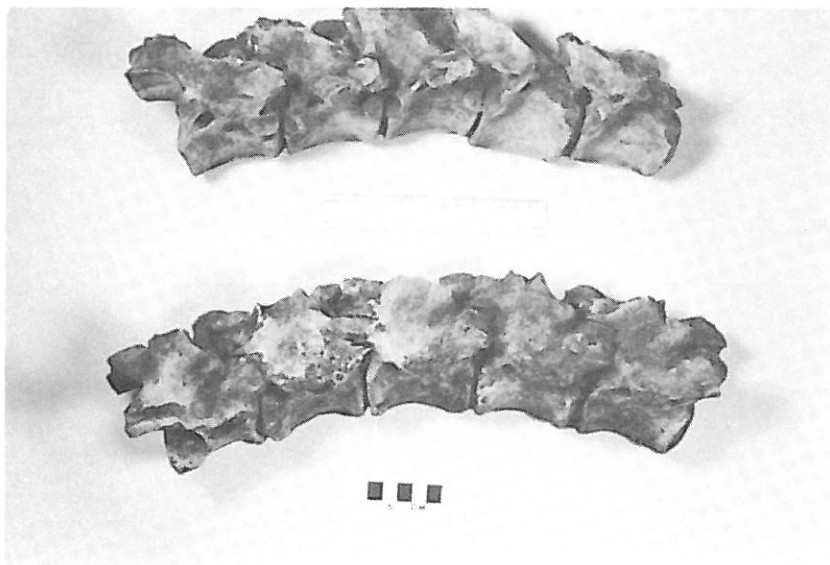


Figure 5. Articulated bison vertebral column. The top section are the five thoracic vertebrae that articulate to the five lumbar below.



Figure 6. At the left is biface CN II similar to specimens recovered by Frison (1971:269). The biface at the right exhibits heat spawls on the side shown here.

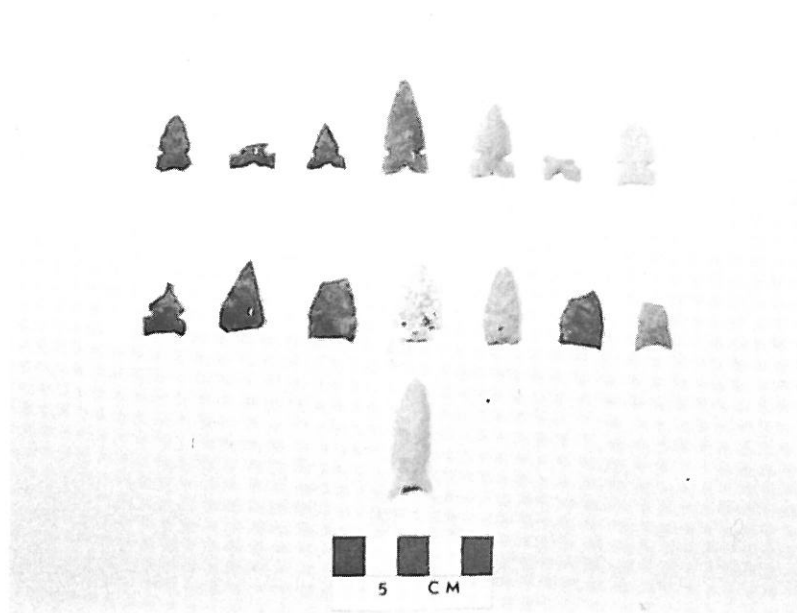


Figure 7. The top row shows typical side-notched back-notched projectile points. The second row is primarily the triangular points mentioned in the text and the point on the extreme left and the point in the center of the second row are variations that occur on occasion primarily in surface exploration. The projectile point alone at the bottom could possibly be a reworked point of greater original antiquity than those above.

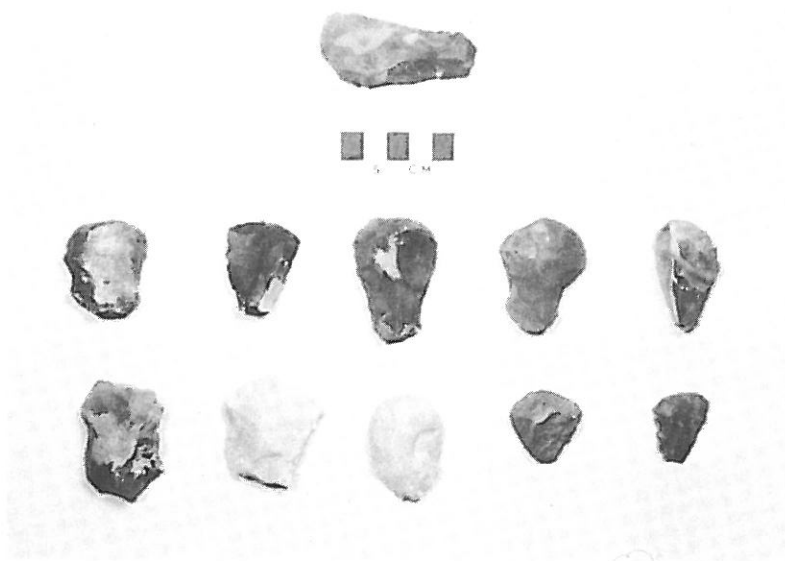


Figure 8. Scraping tools with well rounded working edges.

Worked Bone

Two bone drills showing considerable use were recovered in the excavation and were made from split bison ribs. Three bone beads were found and all show polish. One was recovered in surface hunting and is distinctive from the two that were excavated (fig. 10).

Ceramics

The most frequent cultural material recovered were pottery sherds from various vessels. At least three vessels are represented and typically have a temper of quartz sand usually with a coarse paste. The pottery varies from fine quartz sand temper to more coarse examples of the same temper.

Two sherds exhibit fingernail incised decoration. Both are body sherds and seem to belong to different vessels. One sherd has a thickness of 10mm while the other has a thickness of 7.5mm with a much finer temper and is oxidized red. The incising on the latter sherd is more uniform and lineal while the former sherds decoration shows a more liberal and random patterning with deeper and wider incisions (fig. 11).

A sherd recovered from the test area has a flat rim with an extending lip both on the exterior and interior of the vessel resembling a "T" in cross-section. No rim decoration was determined on this sherd and it has been burned quite black (fig. 12).

Approximately 75 sherds which appear to belong to the same vessel were recovered in our preliminary trench from a depth of 3" to 12". In partial reconstruction (fig. 13) the vessel has a diameter of approximately 7" at the rim measuring from the interior of the pot. The thickness of the pottery centers around 8mm and appears to be of a medium fine quartz sand temper with coarse paste burned black, although some sherds still retain their original light brownish gray coloration. There is no apparent decoration, however Dr. William Mulloy (personal communication) feels that this particular vessel has remnants of the cord-wrapped paddle technique rubbed out by wet grass producing the evident horizontal striations on the exterior of the vessel. Three inches down from the rim, just above the shoulder is a drilled biconical hole through the vessel (fig. 14). This could be indicative of a potential attachment for a handle or an attempt at repair of a cracked pot. The largest sherd recovered was a rim sherd that measures four inches by three and one-half inches. Other sherds range from about half this size to sherds the size of a thumbnail.

Over 30 other sherds have been recovered at various depths in the site. They vary in coloration, temper and thicknesses range between 5mm and



Figure 9. Flaked chopper with working edge at the top of the picture.

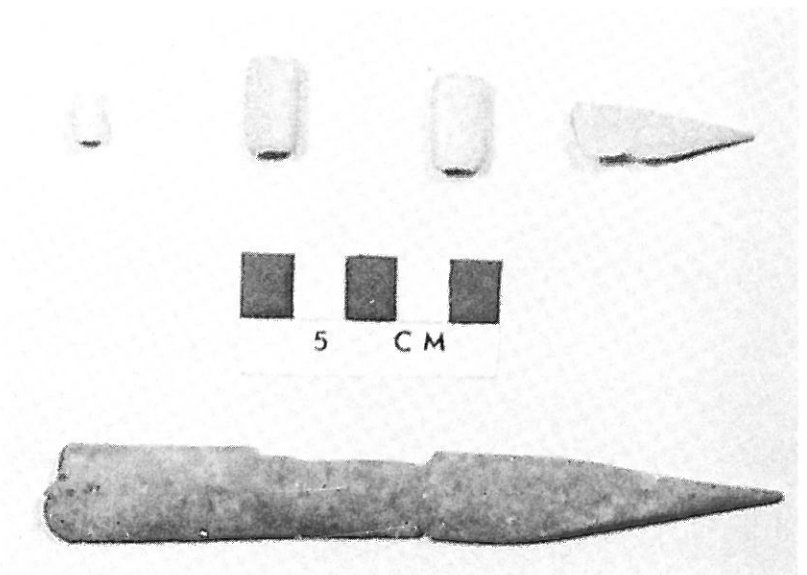


Figure 10. Worked bone. At the top left is the bead recovered on the surface. The other two beads were excavated. At the right and below are the two split bison rib drills.



Figure 11. The pottery sherd at the top is a side view of an undecorated lipped rim sherd mentioned in the text; at the lower left is the oxidized sherd with distinctive incising at the top of the sherd, but barely visible in the photograph. The large sherd at the lower right evidences the random incising mentioned in the report.

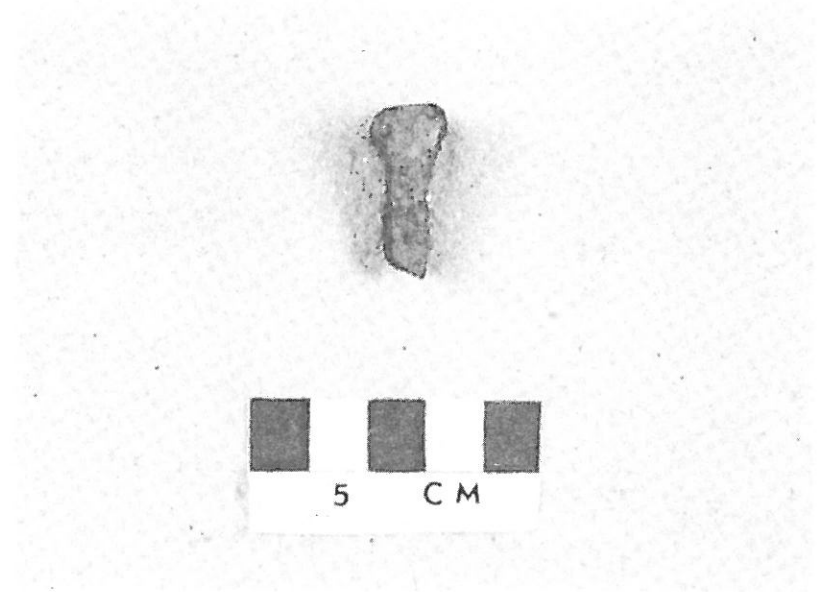


Figure 12. Cross-section view of undecorated interiorly and exteriorly lipped pottery sherd also seen in Figure 11.

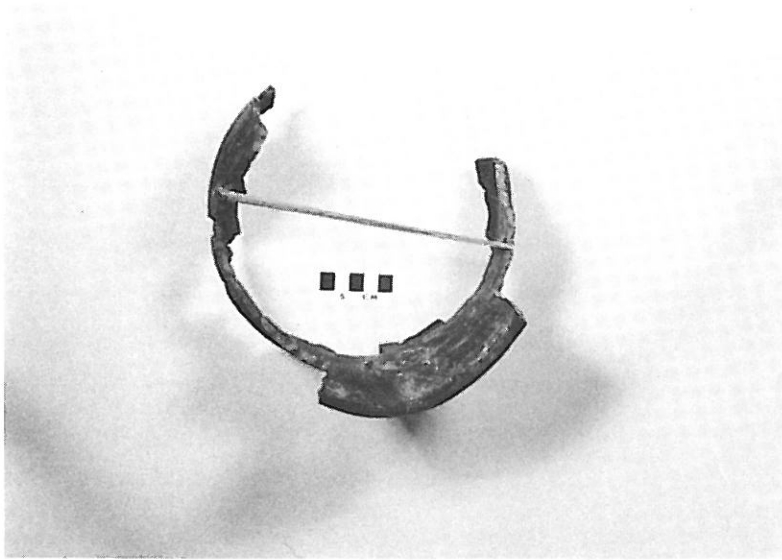


Figure 13. Pottery vessel in partial reconstruction.

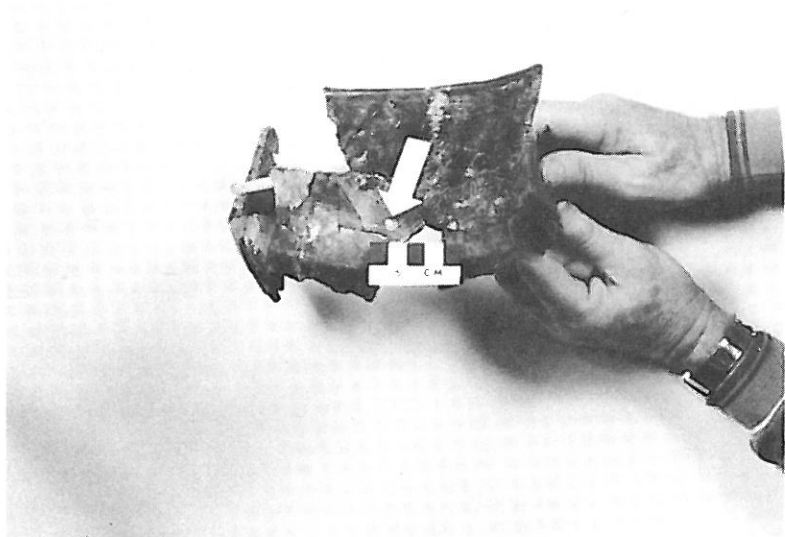


Figure 14. Same vessel as Figure 13, showing biconical drilled hole signified by the arrow just above the shoulder of the pot.

10mm. None have any decoration and few have been fitted together at the time of this writing.

Conclusions

The evidence at the John Gale site suggests occupation by a group or groups following a Plains bison economy supplemented by consumption of smaller animals, rodents and native edible plants. Pottery vessels recovered bear some diagnostic attributes, but no attempt has been made to determine definite cultural ownership of the material. Researching ethnographic data we find the Rawlins area mentioned in relation to a Shoshoni vision quest performed by an informant's great-great-grand-father (Trenholm 1964:40). However, further investigation and analysis pending land owners permission is required along with a larger sample of diagnostic pottery to determine any definite cultural affiliation. Since more than one charcoal lens is apparent in the site profile, it is necessary to continue excavations with a considerably controlled technique to determine any differences possibly evident in separate levels that could indicate clues to occupation and repeated use.

Due to the quantity of fragmented bison bone and occasional articulated units the authors suggest a near proximity of the campsite to an associated kill site. The topography is conducive to jump or trap and with the present bone assemblage in the site it is felt that the occupants would encounter difficulty in transporting some butchered parts a great distance. This basic concept is touched on by Kehoe where he suggests that the frequency of articulated butchering units in his First Bone Layer, for example vertebral columns, left at the kill site is indicative of a " 'light' butchering load possibly for transporting to a distant camp," (1967:71). The John Gale site has some of these distinctive butchering units in camp therefore suggesting a nearer relation to the kill area than evidenced at the Boarding School Bison Drive Site as worked by Kehoe (1967). In considering a statement by Malouf (1961:383) that there is an increase in the amount of trash at tipi ring sites adjoining buffalo kills Frison (1967:27) adds that "this may only be a direct result of a longer period of occupation at a site connected with a buffalo kill compared to other sites which were occupied for shorter periods of time". This could explain the unusual quantity of fragmented bone, numerous artifacts and the multiple levels of occupation in the site profile.

In reviewing the pottery recovered to date, similarities exist in the thickness and basic temper of most sherds to that outlined by Jack Rudy in investigating examples sent to him by Mulloy (1958:199). This further suggests Shoshoni affiliations, however a large enough sample of diagnostic sherds to confirm this is yet to be produced.

Much archaeological research needs to be done before we can determine these suggested cultural activities and any cultural affiliations. With the grateful continued cooperation of John Gale and practiced respect for his land, the authors feel that an experienced crew would provide the necessary situation to confirm or disprove the suggestions presented for the John Gale Site. The authors also feel that it was necessary not to disclose the exact location of the excavation out of respect for the land owners preference that no one get in and disrupt the site or the ranch activities.

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