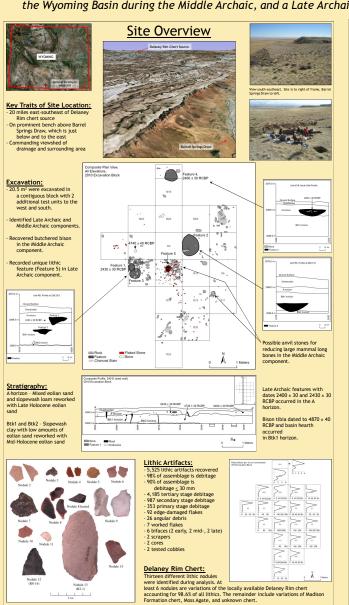
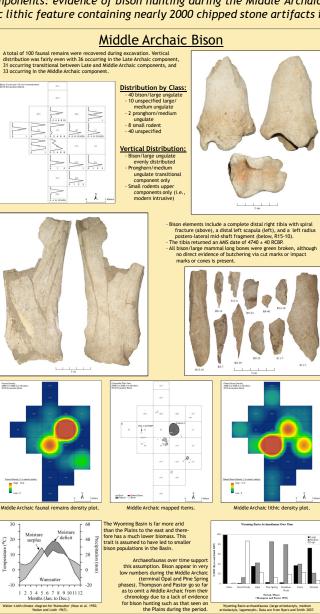


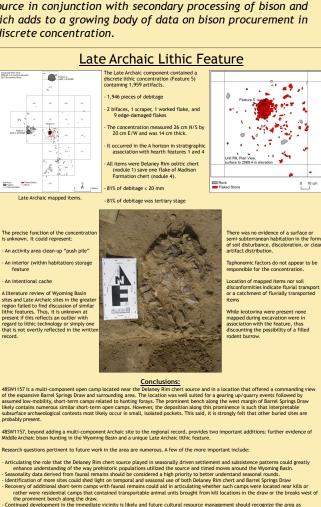
48SW1157: A Middle and Late Archaic Camp Site in the Wyoming Basin

John Kennedy and Paul Burnett, SWCA Environmental Consultants, Rocky Mountain Region 77th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Memphis, Tennessee 2012

48SW1157 is a stratified Middle to Late Archaic site in Sweetwater County, Wyoming. Data recovery excavation identified hearth features and recovered flaked stone and faunal remains. Occupations appear to be short-term logistical camps associated with tool stone procurement at the nearby Delaney Rim chert source in conjunction with secondary processing of bison and deer or pronghorn. Two unique features stand out from site components: evidence of bison hunting during the Middle Archaic, which adds to a growing body of data on bison procurement in the Wyoming Basin during the Middle Archaic, and a Late Archaic lithic feature containing nearly 2000 chipped stone artifacts in a discrete concentration.







nearing in a multi-rough control per larging locates their of the expansive Barrel Springs Draw and surrounding area. The location was well suited for a gearing up/quary events followed by assumed low-mobility, short-term camps related to hunting forays. The prominent bench along the west margin of Barrel Springs Draw likely contains numerous similar short-term open camps. However, the deposition along this prominence is such that interpretable subsurface archaeological contexts most likely occur in small, isolated pockets. This said, it is strongly felt that other buried sites are

Middle Archaic bison hunting in the Wyoming Basin and a unique Late Archaic lithic feature.

enhance understanding of the way prehistoric populations utilized the source and timed moves around the Wyoming Basin. Seasonality data derived from faunal remains should be considered a high priority to better understand seasonal rounds. Identification of more sites could shed light on temporal and seasonal use of both Delaney Rim chert and Barrel Springs Draw Recovery of additional short-term camps with faunal remains could aid in articulating whether such camps were located near kills or rather were residential camps that contained transportable animal units brought from kill locations in the draw or the breaks west of

the prominent bench along the draw.

Continued development in the immediate vicinity is likely and future cultural resource management should recognize the area as having both a high likelihood to contain potentially significant archaeological sites as well as a high potential to contain sites that could greatly improve understanding of prehistoric settlement and subsistence in the eastern Wyoming Basin.

Byers, David A. and Craig S. Smith ols and the Archaeofaunal Record: An Example from the Wyoming Basin, USA. The Holocene 17,8:1171-1183.

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