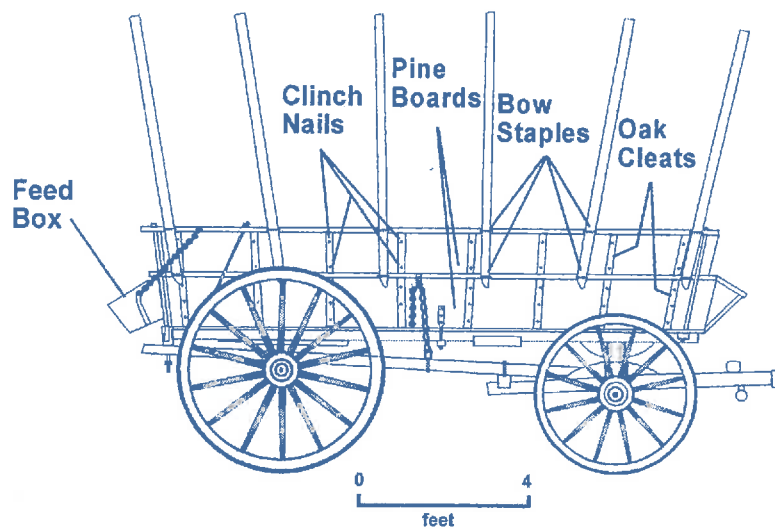


THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST



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THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST

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Please send a minimum of two (2) hard copies of each manuscript submitted. A third copy would speed the review process. Please contact the Managing Editor for instructions if the manuscript is available in electronic format. Readers should consult the articles in this issue for style and format. Deadline for submission of copy for spring issues is January 1 and for fall

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The membership period is from January through December. All subscriptions expire with the Fall/Winter issue and renewals are due January 1 of each year. Continuing members whose dues are not paid by March 31 of the new year will receive back issues only upon payment of \$5.00 per issue. If you have a change of address, please notify the Executive Secretary/Treasurer. Your *WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST* will **not** be forwarded unless payment is received for return and forwarding postage. Back issues in print can be purchased for \$5.00 each, plus postage. Back issues out of print are available at \$0.15 per page plus postage.

Checks for chapter subscriptions and renewals should be sent to the chapter secretary involved. All other checks, subscriptions, and renewals should be addressed to the Executive Secretary/Treasurer. Correspondence and orders for back issues should be addressed to the Executive Secretary/Treasurer.

Society yearly subscription rates are as follows:

Individual Associate Member - \$20.00
Institutional Member - \$30.00
Canada and Other Foreign - \$34.00

Other memberships may be available. Contact the Executive Secretary/Treasurer for information. Local chapter dues are in addition to state society dues. The Wyoming Archaeological Society is a Nonprofit Organization.

Neither the State of Wyoming, the Wyoming Department of Parks and Cultural Resources, the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist, the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. nor their employees or appointed or elected officials can be held responsible for any comment or viewpoint expressed in any issue of *The Wyoming Archaeologist*. The author(s) of each article or issue are totally responsible for the content and views expressed in their paper(s).

THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST

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**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
MEMORIAL GIFT or CONTRIBUTION FORM**

Given by: Miss, Mrs., Mr., Ms., Dr. \$ _____
(Amount)

Name: Last First Middle

Address: City & State Zip

Donor phone number () _____

TYPE OF GIFT:

General Contribution [] Specific Contribution []

In Memory of: _____

Name City & State

In Honor of: _____

Name City & State

Specify where you would like your money to go (e.g., Mulloy or Frison Scholarship Funds, The Wyoming Archaeologist, ????????)

Please make your check payable to THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Carolyn Buff, Executive Secretary/Treasurer, 1617 Westridge Terrace, Casper, WY 82604

OBITUARIES

JOSEPH 'JOE' BOZOVICH (Casper Star Tribune Dec.5, 2001 p. B3)

ROCK SPRINGS - Funeral services for Rock Springs resident Joseph 'Joe' Bozovich, 90, will be conducted at 2 p.m. today in the Vase Funeral Chapel by Pastor Gary S. Walter of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. Interment will be in Rest Haven Memorial Gardens. Visitation will be today until time of services. He died Dec. 2, 2001, at his home, following five weeks of ill health.

He was born Sept. 8, 1911, in Cumberland, the son of Ignacij and Franceska (Dolinar) Bozovichar. He was raised and educated in Cumberland and Butte, Mont. On June 10, 1933, he married Isabel Forsyth in Manila, Utah. She preceded him in death on Dec. 7, 1986.

He was a coal miner, carpenter and surveyor for the Union Pacific Railroad and UP Resources, retiring in 1972. A member of the Wyoming Archaeological Society and Young At Heart Senior Center, he enjoyed archaeology, hunting and fishing and polka dancing, especially with his close friend, Issie Faries. Later in life, he learned to use the computer in his archaeological work. Survivors include a son, Joseph F. Bozovich, and his wife of Denver; three brothers, William Dolenc and his wife of Rock Springs, Daniel Dolenc of Aurora, Colo., and Tony Dolenc of Rock Springs; four grandchildren; six great-grandchildren; a cousin of Slovenia; 10 nieces; five nephews.

In addition to his wife, he was preceded in death by his parents; sister Stella Zaversnik; two brothers, Albert Dolenc and Max Dolenc; son, Ronald Hamilton; and daughter-in-law."

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The following was submitted by Dr. Dudley Gardner, Western Wyoming College Historian and Archaeologist, to supplement the published obituary.]

Joe Bosovich was born in Cumberland Wyoming in 1911. The son of a coal miner, he went to work in the mines at the age of 14 to help pay his mother's medical expenses. The story of Joe's life began at a young age, he generously gave what he had to others. Instead of going to high school he went underground to help his family. The rest of his life Joe would work and in his spare time, pursuing his first love, archaeology. Outside his children and his wife he loved archaeology the most. His favorite thing to do was to take his pickup into the desert and walk out into the dunes looking for artifacts. But he didn't do this to collect "things," he wanted to learn more about the people who once lived in the desert. He had the mind of an archaeologist and cataloged and recorded everything he found. Never too busy to share his time or money, he took archaeologists into the desert to teach them how to see the land through his eyes. Wide open sage flats were not empty to Joe, they contained the record of the past. His joy was sharing what he had learned about the past with anyone that would listen. At 90 years of age, his passing left an empty space, but his love of life and the kind spirit that made him so unique still guides people to look closely in the sage for the lives of those, who like Joe, once lived in the open hills of southwestern Wyoming.

HENRY EDWARD "HAL" JENSEN (Casper Star Tribune February 22, 2002)

LYSITE—Henry Edward "Hal" Jensen died February 21, 2002 at the Canyon Hills Nursing Home in Thermopolis. Cremation has taken place and no services are planned at this time.

Born May 4, 1909, near Lost Cabin to Henry and Lovina (Swaim) Johnson, he attended schools in Lysite and Thermopolis and the University of Wyoming. He received his two-year teaching certificate in 1930. After teaching and other jobs, he returned to the university, receiving his degree in 1961.

He held various jobs, including shepherd, camp tender, delivery man, store owner, warehouse man, school teacher, school administrator, and the job of which he was most proud, serving on the Wyoming Rural Electric Association and the Hot Springs REA Board of Directors for 28 years.

He met Clara Patterson when they were both teaching in one-room schools in eastern Fremont and western Natrona counties. They married January 6, 1940 in Casper.

He was very knowledgeable about the history of Wyoming and always willing to share that knowledge. He was a past president of the Wyoming Archaeological Society and the Wyoming Historical Society (1974-1975). He was honored with a certificate and medal from former Governor Mike Sullivan in 1991 for his "Enduring Contribution to the Historical and Archaeological Societies of the state of Wyoming."

A 32nd degree Mason, he held dual memberships in the Shoshoni and Riverton lodges. He was a member of the Scottish Rite, the Shrine and the Casper Shrine Club, the Riverton Elk's Lodge and the ATO Fraternity at the University. He was preceded in death by his wife and his parents.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The following was submitted by Dr. George C. Frison, Professor Emeritus, University of Wyoming, to supplement the published obituary.]

Henry Jensen and his wife Clara, were familiar figures in the Lysite, Lost Cabin, and Badwater Creek area. In 1969, Henry took me on a long walking tour of archaeological sites that he had found while herding sheep. The next year, we located several steatite quarries, one of which he had seen as a boy along with a companion named Harry Gorley. At the time, they carved their names into a piece of the steatite, that, after a lapse of several decades, I found at the bottom of the pit. Henry also took me to a location protected by an overhanging ledge where he had found three steatite pots and a pair of buffalo horns with holes drilled in the base, probably part of a headdress. It was most likely a Native American burial but no skeletal evidence remained. He gave one bowl to the Buffalo Bill Museum in Cody and the other two and the buffalo horns to the Department of Anthropology at U.W.

While herding sheep, Henry became fascinated with long lines

of stone cairns in the Badwater area. He conducted tours to many of these and one between Shoshoni and Lysite was officially named The Henry Jensen Trail. He was a strong supporter of the Wyoming Archaeological foundation and, during its early years, put considerable effort into it to benefit archaeological research. When the WAF was contemplating the purchase of the Hell Gap site, I discussed it at long length with Henry who, even at that time, was having serious hearing difficulties and all communication had to be written. He said then he would give WAF something but this would have to wait until he died. Recent events prove him true to his word.

MILFORD F. HANSON (Casper Star Tribune, March 28, 2002)
CODY – Memorial services for Milford F. Hanson, 82, will be conducted at 2 p.m., April 4 at the Presbyterian Church of Cody. Cremation has taken place. He died March 25, 2002, at his home, after a courageous fight against cancer. He was born September 19, 1919, in Bison, S.D., the son of Charles and Hilma Hanson. At a young age, he and his family moved to Spearfish, S.D., where he was raised and educated. He lived in Spearfish until 1948 and, in order to put himself through college, learned the bakery trade. Before enlisting in the U.S. Navy in 1941, he attended Black Hills State Teacher’s College for 3 ½ years.

Following boot camp, his assignment was Pearl Harbor, where he taught a cooks’ and bakers’ school. After two years, he went to sea and served on the USS White Marsh and Gosper, seeing action at Kerama Bay in Okinawa. He was honorably discharged and returned to Spearfish to work in the bakery.

In 1946, he married Imogene Bundy. In 1957, he moved to Cody and opened a bakery, which he operated until the early 1970s. He then went to work as food service supervisor for Park County School District No. 6, until retiring in 1991.

During the late 1950s, he became extremely interested in archaeology and was associated with the Wyoming Archaeological Society and the University of Wyoming. He served as the WAS state treasurer for many years and was one of the founding members and treasurer of the Wyoming Archaeological Foundation. Highlights of his archaeological pursuits were the discovery of a Folsom site, 10,700 years old, named the Hanson site; a trip to France and Spain to tour caves; and mastery of casting artifacts. He was a 50-year member of the Masonic Lodge; a member of Kalif Shrine; and a lifetime member of the Archaeological Society and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Survivors include his wife; two sons and their wives, Milford Jr. “Butch” Hanson of Powell and Michael H. Hanson of Cody; three grandsons; a great grandson; four other grandchildren; two sisters, Ardis Klundt of Meadville, Pa., and Carol Jan Johnson of Spearfish; a brother, Clarence Hanson of Spearfish; and many nieces and nephews, brothers- and sisters-in-law. He was preceded in death by his parents; two brothers, Charles Jr. and Lester Hanson; and two sisters, Pearl and Mardie.

Memorials may be made to the Shriners Hospital, Hospice of Cody, or the Wyoming and local archaeological societies.

[**EDITOR’S NOTE:** The following was submitted by Dr. George C. Frison, Professor Emeritus, University of Wyoming, to supplement the published obituary.]

The 1972 summer meeting of the WAS took place at the Dead

Indian Creek site in Sunlight Basin, northeast of Cody, accessed by over 20 miles of rough gravel road. The occasion was organized and carried out by Milford and Imogene Hanson. Wooden planks were hauled in to build a platform, a dance group from Cody performed, Bob Edgar gave his pistol shooting program, and everyone enjoyed good food. It was a class act, to be followed by others orchestrated by the Hansons during the succeeding three decades.

Milford was one of the original group that proposed the formation of the Wyoming Archaeological Foundation. He supported and encouraged the purchase of the Hell Gap site by the WAF, being able to see its value for future research. The greatest event in Milford’s career as an avocational archaeologist was the discovery of the Hanson Folsom site. I happened to be in Cody the day they returned with two broken fluted points. A short investigation soon confirmed the integrity of the site and both Milford and Imogene were living in the clouds for many days following. Milford has an uncanny ability to find Paleoindian points which he unflinching turned over to our Department of Anthropology with the details of the discovery location. His efforts along these lines were instrumental in locating and establishing what is now the Black Mountain Paleoindian Project located east of Shell, WY.

As treasurer of the WAF, Milford was a dedicated guardian and financial consultant of its monetary resources for most of its existence. It is difficult to realize he is no longer with us. We already miss his unwavering support and optimism for the future of Wyoming archaeology and the old Argosy travel trailer that no longer comes rolling into our archaeological sites.

LOUCILLE C. ADAMS (Lander Journal, August 14, 2002)

Long-time Lander resident Loucille C. Adams, age 92, died Saturday evening, August 10, 2002 at Lander Valley Medical Center from complications after a fall. Services will be held on Thursday, August 15, at 2p.m. at the Chapel of Mount Hope, Hudson’s Funeral Home in Lander. The Rev. Bob Eldan from the Lander Trinity Episcopal Church will officiate.

Loucille Charlotte Adams was born on August 10, 1910, in Lander, the daughter of Charles J. Kiesel and Adelaide P. (Mueller) Kiesel. After the death of her parents, she and her sister, Thelma, attended St. Agnes Academy in Alliance, Nebraska. She graduated from high school in Fairfield, Minnesota. She then returned to Wyoming to obtain her teaching certificate in 1927. Living on the Noble Ranch, she became a teacher in the Dubois, Crowheart, and the Twin Creek areas.

She married James Keith Adams in Lander in June of 1932. In 1951, after raising a family of four, Mrs. Adams began to work for the Fremont County Public Library in Lander. Working in many departments of the library, Mrs. Adams eventually became the children’s librarian. In September of 2000, she was awarded a special librarian award by the Wyoming Library Association for her dedication.

As their family grew, Mrs. Adams acted as a den mother for Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts and as troop leader for the Brownies and Girl Scouts.

Mrs. Adams was one of the charter members of the Fremont County Chapter, Wyoming Archaeological Society and served as an officer for both the state association and the Fremont County

Flintstones Chapter. In 1988, she and her husband shared the WAS Golden Trowel Award and later that same year, Mrs. Adams earned her own Golden Trowel Award. In 2000, Mrs. Adams was given the society's highest award when she was given honorary membership.

One of her hobbies led to membership in the Lander Rock Club, a group comprised of individuals interested in collecting semi-precious stones for lapidary work. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were members of the American Rock Research Association.

Holding an interest in learning more about the people and history of the county, the Adams' later held a membership in the Fremont County Historical Society. Good weather often found the couple traveling throughout the West and Southwest, searching for

rock art and beautiful scenery to photograph. They also traveled across country to visit their family.

Survivors include four children, Kay Marie Miller of Pine Valley, California, Charles Keith Adams of Casper, Yvonne A. Adams of Martinez, California, Douglas James Adams of Tukwila, Washington, three grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. In addition to her husband, Mrs. Adams was preceded in death by her parents; her sister, Thelma; three infant brothers and one grandson.

Memorials may be made to the Fremont County Archaeological Society or the charity of the donor's choice, in care of Hudson's Funeral Home, 680 Mount Hope Drive, Lander, Wyoming 82520, which has charge of arrangements.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC. 2002 ANNUAL MEETING MINUTES

8:00 a.m. – Holiday Inn, Riverton WY
Saturday, April 20, 2002

PRESIDING: Eva Peden, President

CALL TO ORDER: 8:00 a.m.

ROLL CALL AND CERTIFICATION OF DELEGATES:

Secretary/Treasurer Carolyn Buff certified the voting delegates: Absaroka, Barbara Nahas and Chris Finley; Casper, John Albanese and Kerry Lippincott; Cherokee Trail, Gary and Karen Herold; Cheyenne, Susan Adams and Susan Carlson; Fremont, Don Bailey and Don Peden; High Plains, June Frison, Dewey and Janice Baars; Rawlins, George Brox and Bill Scoggin; Sweetwater, Russ Tanner and Tom Young; and Teton, Alan Bartholomew and Sal Rodriguez.

Roll call showed nine chapters represented: Absaroka, Casper, Cheyenne, Cherokee Trail, Fremont, June Frison, Rawlins, Sweetwater, and Teton. Not represented at the meeting was Ancient Trails, High Plains, Platte County, and Sheridan/Johnson County.

MINUTES OF LAST ANNUAL MEETING May 5, 2001: Approved as printed in the fall 2000 issue of *The Wyoming Archaeologist*.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Secretary/Treasurer Carolyn Buff gave the treasurer's report showing a total net worth as of March 31, 2001 of \$40,159.81, an increase of \$2,395.78.

AUDITOR'S REPORT: Julie Francis and Bill Scoggin performed the annual audit and found the accounts to be in order. Motion by Barbara Nahas, second by Russ Tanner to file the treasurer's report for audit. Carried.

EDITOR'S REPORT: Danny Walker: *The Wyoming Archaeologist* is one year behind in publication, due to a lack of manuscripts. Anyone can submit a manuscript—amateur or professional. Any information of interest is acceptable. There are currently enough manuscripts for the Spring 2001 issue. The project is now being done electronically, which cuts costs and time. This is the first issue that the Society will have to pay for.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT: Danny Walker reported 10 exchange journals on file in the Wyoming State Archaeologist's Office. Material in the library is available to members to check out.

SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE: Carolyn Buff announced that the committee would have a lunch meeting to evaluate the scholarship applications and choose recipients.

SAA/COAS: Marcel Kornfeld: COAS is a component of the Society of American Archaeology, with a goal of communication with other societies. There are 27 societies in the SAA Council of Affiliated Societies. There is a newsletter published approximately once a year, with one copy going to the representative and one copy going to the secretary/treasurer. The SAA is working to provide information and links between society members and has asked for information from the societies. COAS is trying to get more societies to join and get more people involved. In addition, there is a web link between web pages from the SAA.

COAS sponsors the annual poster contest and Wyoming's Archaeology Awareness Month poster received a first place again.

Mary Lou Larson volunteered to write a summary of the COAS newsletter to be published in the *Archaeologist*.

Carolyn Buff volunteered to write a summary of the chapter reports to be submitted to the COAS newsletter.

CHAPTER REPORTS: The chapter reports will be printed in *The Wyoming Archaeologist* if there is enough room.

STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST'S REPORT: Mark Miller: The Archaeology Survey under the direction of Dave Eckles is currently involved in about 70 projects each year including highways, state parks, and the National Guard properties in Guernsey. It is hoped that a WAS member in each community can be put on contract to help on projects in that area.

Memorials to departed members included Glenn Sweem, one of the charter members of the Society, Bill Barlow of Gillette, Lori Phelan of Casper, Joe Bozovich of Rock Springs, Henry Jensen of Lysite, the only member of the Society to ever receive the Governor's Award of Merit for history and archaeology in the state, and Milford Hanson of Cody, a long-time treasurer and very active member of the Society.

Next year, 2003, is the 50th anniversary of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. It is hoped that the Sheridan/ Buffalo Chapter can sponsor the annual meeting that year since that was the first chapter.

OLD BUSINESS: Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month – Judy Wolf: Motion by Julie Francis, second by Mary Lou Larson to donate \$200, with the money reimbursed to the Society for last

year's t-shirt subsidy. Carried. The focus of Archaeology Awareness Month this year will be Devil's Tower. Posters will be distributed at a later time.

Wyoming History Day: Carolyn Buff and Danny Walker announced that no award was given this year because the organizing committee sent a message that there were no papers or projects which would qualify for either the WAS or WAPA award. Next year about two to three weeks before the contest Danny Walker will go over to the American Heritage Center and go through the list of entries to determine whether or not there are eligible entries.

Web Page: Danny Walker has received approval to include the Wyoming Archaeological Society information on the State of Wyoming's web page. In addition to the membership form and what we are, chapters were asked to forward information to Danny to be included on the web site. Such information could include the annual chapter report or activities each chapter may be involved in.

Friends of The George C. Frison Institute: Marcel Kornfeld: Announced that the latest bulletin is available.

Membership Directory: A directory of current members will be published in *The Wyoming Archaeologist* if there is room. If no room and if chapters want the directory, they can contact the secretary/treasurer and the information will be forwarded.

Logo: The new logo is being used and will be phased in on printed materials as the supplies are depleted.

Lobbying efforts: Nick Palmer: No action has been taken.

NEW BUSINESS: The Teton County Chapter was welcomed as the newest chartered chapter.

Fall Meeting: Mark Miller: Will be held in conjunction with the Frison Institute lecture.

Request for donation from Plains Anthropological Society Ad Hoc Native American Committee: Motion by Russ Tanner, second by Barbara Nahas that a \$100 donation be made. Carried.

Proposals for Honorary Memberships: Grant Willson, Cheyenne; Ralph and Merle Starr, Mac and Berneil McCord, Avon and Ruth Brock, and Henry and Lois Flohr, all from the Cherokee Trail Chapter (Saratoga). Motion by Russ Tanner to approve. Carried.

Honorary Membership Guidelines: Danny Walker recommended that a committee be composed to establish criteria for honorary memberships. Motion by Karen Herold, second by Marcel Kornfeld that the executive committee establish this criteria. Carried. Criteria to be published in the *Archaeologist*.

At Will Employee Contract (AWEC): The Survey Section of the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist (Dave Eckles) would like to hire, on a temporary basis, people who would like to work for small compensation to do survey, testing, and some excavation on an intermittent basis. Persons must be able to do physical labor and walk up to ten miles per day. It would be on a contract basis only, with no guarantees of continued employment and no benefits. There is no requirement that if you are called you have to go at any particular time. There is a short interview and each person must apply for the position each fiscal year.

National Rock Art Conference: Larry Loendorf; The American Rock Art Research Association will hold the annual meeting in Dubois on May 24-27. It will probably be the only time they will ever meet in Wyoming. The Great Turtle will be in attendance at the Friday night reception, with paper and poster presentations on Saturday and Sunday. Field trips to nine different rock art sites will be held on Monday, with one of them to the main Dinwoody panel,

which will be led by members of the Shoshoni Tribe.

New Brochures: New brochures need to be made and distributed. Carolyn Buff needs updated information to be placed in the brochure, and they will be reproduced with the new logo. This is an excellent avenue for attracting new members and getting the word out.

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION: Janice Baars announced that the Foundation would have a breakfast meeting at 7:00 a.m. Sunday morning. All WAS members were invited to visit the meeting.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: Dewey Baars; Nominating Committee Chair: President, Eva Peden; 1st Vice President, Nick Palmer; 2nd Vice President, Don Bailey; and the three-year term on the Foundation, Christine Lippincott. Motion by Dewey Baars, second by Barbara Nahas to cast a unanimous ballot. Carried.

2003 NOMINATING COMMITTEE: Don Bailey, chair, Janice Baars and Chris Finley.

2002 SUMMER MEETING: Mark Miller invited anyone to stop by his office at the University of Wyoming to see what's happening there. Chris Finley invited the membership to visit the Platte Site June 15.

2003 ANNUAL MEETING SITE: Will be in Sheridan for the 50th anniversary.

INTRODUCTION OF OFFICERS:

President – Eva Peden

1st Vice President – Nick Palmer

2nd Vice President – Don Bailey

Wyoming Archaeological Foundation (term expires 2005) – Christine Lippincott.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: Carolyn Buff mentioned that she has membership cards available.

The need for current names, addresses, phone numbers, and e-mail addresses from chapters was reiterated.

ADJOURN: 9:45 a.m.

BANQUET: Michael Fosha: "Chouteau Family Fur Industry Dynasty and the Excavations of Fort Pierre Chouteau."

GOLDEN TROWEL AWARD: Paul and Margo Joy

/s/ Carolyn M. Buff

Executive Secretary/Treasurer

/s/ Eva Peden

President

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

April 20, 2002

PRESIDING: Carolyn Buff, Chair

PRESENT: Dewey Baars, Don Bailey, Carolyn Buff, Mary Lou Larson, Mark Miller, Eva Peden

Motion by Eva Peden, second by Mark Miller to award the Frison Scholarship to John Laughlin, and the Mulloy Scholarship to Britt Starkovich, both in the amount of \$350. Carried.

The scholarship announcement will be made later in the year, Mark Miller will increase the visibility of the announcements, send out e-mail reminders to potential candidates, and collect the names of those picking up applications, in the hopes of attracting more applicants for the awards. Motion by Dewey Baars, second by Eva Peden to advertise \$350 for the 2003 scholarships. Carried.

/s/ Carolyn M. Buff
Carolyn M. Buff
Scholarship Committee Chair

AUDITING COMMITTEE REPORT

March 31, 2002

In compliance with the bylaws, the Auditing Committee has reviewed the Treasurer's books and records for the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. for fiscal 2001.

AUDITING COMMITTEE SUMMARY

March 31, 2002

The Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. checking account number is 7141005-75, the savings account number is 7141005-01, the money market account number is 7141005-60, and the certificate of deposit account number is 7141005-38 at the Natrona County School Employees Federal Credit Union, 900 Werner Ct, #100, Casper WY 82601.

Balance on hand March 31, 2001 - \$37,764.03

Receipts:

Interest Earned - \$1,499.04

Deposits - \$6,596.69

Disbursements - \$5,699.95

Balance on hand March 31, 2002 - \$40,159.81

Includes 2 outstanding check(s) for \$5.94 to Ray Gossett (#281) and \$300.00 to USPS (#285) and one outstanding deposit for \$1,065.00 (made on March 29 after hours).

Audited and found correct.

/s/ Julie Francis

Date April 20, 2002

/s/ Bill Scoggin

Date April 20, 2002

**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
HONORARY MEMBERSHIP GUIDELINES**

Statewide Honorary Guidelines

1. Each chapter may nominate no more than one (1) member (either single or family; i.e., Mr. and Mrs.) per year.
2. Delegates to the Wyoming Archaeological Society annual meeting may choose one person from all of those nominated to receive the Honorary designation each year.
3. Honorary members will retain all rights of a paid member except being named as a delegate to the annual meetings, provided they were active, paid members in good standing for at least one year prior to the nomination.
4. Nominees must have provided substantive service on a state-wide level for a reasonable length of time.
5. Nominations will be made in writing to the Executive Secretary/Treasurer on or before January 31 of each year.
6. Nominations will include no more than a one (1) page nomination letter and a one (1) page list of qualifications or reasons why the member is being nominated.

Chapter Honorary Guidelines: Each chapter may establish its own criteria for local nominations for Chapter Honorary

Memberships. The state dues would then be paid by the chapter rather than the member.

2002 WAS CHAPTER REPORTS

ABSAROKA

Testing/Excavation – Platt Site (48PA848) Field School – June 5-29, 2001 – a cooperative effort between the chapter and Northwest College. Fifteen WAS members and nine students/staff worked together for 20 days. Block A was reopened and all six units were taken down 30 cm. A deflated hearth and the bottom of a slab-lined hearth were found during excavation. No new intact cultural levels were found in Block A. A new test unit Block C was opened 10 m north and 20 m west of the permanent site datum. The 1 m x 2 m block was taken down to 60 cm below surface with artifacts scattered throughout. No evidence of intact cultural levels is indicated. A portion of a bone awl, in fairly good condition, was recovered from Block C.

Black Mountain Field School – July 9-29, 2001. Excavations continued on this site with the UW and NWC field students. Continuation of excavations in the rock shelters was completed.

Public Education – Distributed Archaeology Awareness Month posters throughout the Big Horn Basin to all schools, home schoolers, visitor centers, chambers of commerce, and other interested persons. Conducted lab workshops on analysis and cataloging artifacts from site excavations. Visited by an archaeologist from New Zealand. Two of the chapter members taught Wyoming archaeology classes at NWC. Presented 11 outreach programs to various organizations throughout the county. Hosted open house at the Platt Site for the public to view the work being done.

Vandalism Report – No vandalism reports were submitted; however, some disturbance was noticed at the Platt Site. Neighbors were asked to let us know if they see anyone at the site so we can check it out. The Sheriff's Department was notified to keep a watch when in the area.

Work With Other Organizations – Cody Chamber of Commerce, Island in the Plains organization committee, Park County Museum Board, Park County Historical Society, Northwest College, University of Wyoming, Wyoming State Archaeologist's Office

Publications/Reports – Quarterly newsletter, Welcome Handbook, web page, press releases

Programs Presented – Big Horn Medicine Wheel, Israel Archaeology, Sand Draw Investigation, Mound Preservation at the Rood's Landing Site, Georgia, South African Petroglyphs, Geology of Heart Mountain, Forensic Archaeology

Field Trips – Pryor Mountains, Weatherman Draw, Big Horn Medicine Wheel

Other Activities – Fort Seminoe excavation, Hell Gap, PIT projects, Archaeology Awareness Month

CASPER

Programs Presented – Rock Art Sites in Cuba, Recent Excavations in the Gas Hills of Wyoming, Tour of the Paleontology Museum in Glenrock, Tour of Deer Creek Museum in Glenrock, Gilford Palace and Castle of Southeastern England, National Historic Trails Information Center, Paleoindian and Terminal Pleistocene Archaeological Deposits on the Northwestern Plains, Excavations and History of Seminoe's Fort at Devil's Gate,

**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
Treasurer's Report for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2002**

CHECKING ACCOUNT - NC SCHOOL			
EMPLOYEES FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	INCOME	EXPENSES	BALANCE
Beginning Balance	\$3,847.64		
Deposits	\$ 2,422.00		
Interest Earned	\$ 31.83		
TOTAL INCOME - CHECKING			\$ 6,301.47
EXPENSES			
Bill Barlow Memorial		\$ 25.00	
June Frison Chapter - Postage		\$ 68.00	
Builder's Mart - Trowel		\$ 13.59	
Merback Awards Engraving		\$ 20.45	
Wyoming Archaeological Foundation - Annual Payment		\$ 222.50	
Molly Bolka - Scholarship		\$ 350.00	
Alison Rose Hofbaur - Scholarship		\$ 350.00	
Payson Sheets - Honorarium		\$ 300.00	
Payson Sheets - Expenses		\$ 64.00	
Foster's - Payson Sheets Lodging		\$ 60.00	
Glenn Sweem Memoiral		\$ 25.00	
Builder's Mart - Trowel - Robinson		\$ 13.59	
Merback Awards Engraving - Robinson Trowel		\$ 20.85	
Over Deposit		\$ 169.00	
Casper College - Postage		\$ 34.00	
Casper Humane Society - Lori Phelan Memorial		\$ 25.00	
Casper College - Postage		\$ 34.00	
USPS - Bulk Permit		\$ 250.00	
USPS - Bulk Permit		\$ 125.00	
Eva Peden - Postage		\$ 13.18	
Mountain States Lithographing - Membership Cards		\$ 87.85	
Casper College - Postage		\$ 34.00	
Ray Gossett - Postage		\$ 5.94	
SAA - Annual Membership		\$ 30.00	
Secretary of State - Corporation Tax		\$ 25.00	
Casper College - Stamps		\$ 34.00	
USPS - Bulk Permit - Laramie		\$ 300.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES		\$ 2,699.95	
ENDING BALANCE - Checking Account			\$3,601.52
SAVINGS ACCOUNT			
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$ 116.78		
Interest Earned	\$ 2.08		
ENDING BALANCE			\$118.86
MONEY MARKET ACCOUNT			
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$6,004.55		
Deposits	\$1,174.69		
Interest Earned	\$ 126.92		
Withdrawals		\$ 3,000.00	
ENDING BALANCE			\$4,306.16
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ACCOUNT			
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$27,795.06		
Deposit	\$3,000.00		
Interest Earned	\$1,338.21		
ENDING BALANCE			\$32,133.27
TOTAL NET WORTH AS OF MARCH 31, 2002			
Total Income	\$45,859.76		\$40,159.81
Total Expenses		\$ 5,699.95	
Net Increase			\$ 2,395.78
SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT			
Beginning Balance	\$(7,780.00)		

Deposits	\$ 50.00	
Scholarships Awarded		\$ 700.00
Balance		\$ (8,430.00)

ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK ACCOUNT

Balance	\$(212.48)	\$ 0.00
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/s/ Carolyn M Buff
Executive Secretary/Treasurer

**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION
MEMORIAL GIFT or CONTRIBUTION FORM**

Given by: Miss, Mrs., Mr., Ms., Dr. \$ _____
Amount

Name	<i>Last</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Middle</i>
-------------	-------------	--------------	---------------

Address	<i>City & State</i>	<i>Zip</i>
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Donor phone number () _____

TYPE OF GIFT:

General Contribution []	Specific Contribution []
---------------------------------	----------------------------------

In Memory of: _____

<i>Name</i>	<i>City & State</i>
-------------	-------------------------

In Honor of: _____

<i>Name</i>	<i>City & State</i>
-------------	-------------------------

Specify where you would like your money to go (e.g., Hell Gap Site Research, other, ?????)

**Please make your check payable to THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION : Barbara Keiry,
Secretary/Treasurer, PO Box 3146, Cody, Wyoming 82414-3146 – 307-868-2685**

Wyoming, Testing Tipi Ring Sites in the Black Hills

CHEROKEE TRAIL

Testing/Excavation – Seminole’s Fort

Work With Other Organizations – Oregon/California Trails Association, Little Snake River Historical Society

Programs Presented – Paleo Sites Around Chain Lakes, Archeological Sites in Wyoming, Soapstone Pipes, Bowls and Artifacts in Wyoming, Fort Seminole At Devil’s Gate, Mammoths of the Ice Age, Peopling of the Americas, Native American Rug Making

CHEYENNE

Programs Presented – Study and Identification of Artifacts from Collection of Late Dick Lappe, Field School in New Mexico with summer youth job program, Seminole’s Fort

FREMONT COUNTY

Survey – Assisted with magnetometer testing of Fort Seminole

Testing/Excavation – Assisted with excavations at Fort Seminole

Field Trips – Fort Seminole, Sand Draw Dump, and Rockcliff Campground in Idaho

Public Education – Distributed posters

Work With Other Organizations – Texas Historical Commission

Publications/Reports – Wrote a Welcome Booklet for new members

Programs Presented – Sand Draw and miscellaneous videos

Other – Field trips to Krmptoch Site and Trail Lake Petroglyphs

JUNE FRISON

Testing/Excavation – Hell Gap

Programs Presented – Military Sites, Phoenician Archaeology, Archaeology of the Sheridan Area, Seminole’s Fort, Late Prehistoric Village in Central Ohio, Sheepstaplers and Soapstone, Archaeology of Camp Guernsey, and Uses of Exotic Raw Material at Helen Lookingbill Site

Work With Other Organizations – George Frison Institute

Other – Hosted 2001 Annual Meeting of WAS

RAWLINS

Survey – A Cody site at Hallorum Draw and some sites in the Savery Dam Project

SWEETWATER

Survey – Surface survey on Krmptoch Site

Testing/Excavation – Hell Gap, Barger Gulch

Work With Other Organizations – University of Wyoming

Programs Presented – Petroglyphs, Seminole’s Trading Post

TETON

Public Education – Three-part Introduction to Archaeology series

Programs Presented – Logo Contest – open to public

TOTAL MEMBERSHIPS as of March 31, 2002 - 261 (up from 243 in 2001 – an increase of 18)

- Absaroka = 17 family, 8 single
- Ancient Trails = 3 family, 4 single
- Casper = 5 family, 10 single
- Cheyenne = 5 family, 3 single
- Cherokee Trail = 12 family, 9 single
- Fremont County = 9 family, 9 single
- High Plains = 1 family, 6 single
- June Frison = 5 family, 6 single
- Platte County = 0 - inactive
- Rawlins = 0 family, 6 single
- Sheridan = 8 family, 12 single
- Sweetwater County = 1 family, 9 single
- Teton County = 3 family, 15 single
- Associate = 27
- Honorary = 13
- Institutional = 33
- State Archaeologist = 2
- Dept State Parks/Cultural Resources = 2
- Exchange = 9

Chapters = 13 (1 inactive)
Of Chapters: Single = 97; Family = 64

MINUTES: WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION 2001 BOARD MEETING

Sunday May 6, 2001 Laramie, Wyoming

The spring meeting of the Wyoming Archeological Foundation Board of Directors was held in conjunction with the Annual Wyoming Archeological Society Meetings (May 5-7, 2001). The Board met at 7:50 a.m., Sunday, May 6, 2001 at Foster’s Country Corner, Laramie, Wyoming. Board members in attendance included Janice Baars (President), Mary Lou Larson (Secretary), George C. Frison, John Greer, Mark Miller, and Eva Peden (representing Gail Gossett, President of the WAS). Milford Hanson (Treasurer) and our newly elected member, Barbara Nahas-Keiry, were absent. The terms of members are listed at the end of these minutes.

Janice Baars called the meeting to order and began by expressing appreciation to Milford Hanson for his service to the Foundation over the last year, as well as his years of service before this last year.

MINUTES OF LAST MEETING: Mary Lou read the minutes from the April 23, 2000 meeting held in Cody, Wyoming were discussed. John Greer moved and Mark Miller seconded that the minutes from the 2000 meeting be accepted as corrected. Motion passed unanimously by a voice vote. Mark Miller requested that in the future that the minutes from the previous year’s meetings be published in the Wyoming Archaeologist.

TREASURER’S REPORT: Janice presented the treasurer’s report for the 2000-2001 fiscal year as neither Milford, nor Barb could attend the Foundation meeting. As of May 6, 2001 the Wyoming Archeological Foundation had the following assets and expenses:

4-25-2001 Balance on hand 4/08/01	\$ 6029.29
Income	\$ 409.50

	\$ 6,438.79	
Expenditures:		
Taxes	\$117.14	
Insurance	\$836.00	
Secretary of State	\$25.00	
Safe Deposit Box	\$13.50	
Total	\$991.64	\$ 991.64
Balance in Checking as of 4/25/01	\$ 5,447.15	
Petty Cash	\$ 2.79	
Certificate of Deposit value (2/08/01)	\$10 979 77	
Total Assets	\$16,429.71	

Barb Nahas-Keiry gathered all of the treasurers records and Barb and Janice audited the treasurer's report, and found the report and the records in order. John Greer moved and George Frison seconded that we accept the Treasurer's Report as presented. The motion passed unanimously by a voice vote. The Certificate of Deposit will mature on August 8th of this year, it is a 6-month CD.

OLD BUSINESS:

Foundation Assets: Janice Baars reported that they (Dewey and Janice) had not yet gotten a realty appraisal completed on the Hell Gap property. Dewey and Janice will work on completing this in the next year.

Hell Gap Condition and Needs Report from Dewey Baars, Hell Gap Site caretaker: Dewey reported the following:

- The fence is in good shape. Albert will put his cattle on the property next week.
- The water has been turned on outside and the Marcel Kornfeld's crew came over last week and turned the water and the water heater on in the house, so everything is pretty much ready to go for the summer field season.
- Trim Maintenance. Dewey thought we had most of the paint that would be needed and Marcel has offered to have some of his crew this summer work on painting the trim on the building where it needs work.
- Todd Surovell had told Dewey about a mine shaft located about 400 m south of the house. It is hidden in a group of trees. Dewey is going to investigate further this next week. Shaft is about 32" wide and 6.5' high. Its cribbed with 4-6" cut pine. The shaft has been there, looking at the material outside, since about 1900-1910. There are a few places where it sloughed off the roof and partially filled. Todd says that the shaft is about 100' deep. Dewey wondered if the board shouldn't consider drilling the entrance and putting a gate to keep kids and others out of the shaft because the shaft is not really stable. He'd like to put some plates on the wall with a grill type gate over the entrance.
- Records update. To get records together since the beginning of the Foundation are about half way done. They need to check the SHPO office and obtain some documents from Alan Korell.
- Marcel has suggested that we might consider putting in a single overhead wire from the light pole to the new structure to be build over Locality I to run some cooling fans and the EDM. Dewey reported that he didn't know what the cost would be and suggested we should get someone in there who can tell us how to proceed.

Hunting at Hell Gap: According to last year's minutes, the board was to talk to Albert Martin (grazing lessee) about having a sign with contact information. Janice talked to Albert, and he reports

that he hasn't had any troubles with people going on the property without permission and that the local people are very good about asking for permission to hunt on the property. Janice thought that, at this point, we should leave things as they are. Putting a sign up might encourage more people to come on the property.

Mine Shaft: Eva Peden asked whether or not the Board should address the mine shaft issue in more detail. John Greer noted that mine shafts are presented up and down the Hartville Uplift and ranchers are very concerned about livestock falling in. He thinks that a well-constructed gate, with the potential for further cover with shrubbery would be a very good idea. Other board members reiterated the danger to children as well. Janice noted that we need to protect this as much as we can. The board agreed that we did not need a motion to have the grate put up, and that the decision was at the discretion of the President.

Articles of Incorporation: All that the board needed to do this year was to have the officers sign and date the Articles of Incorporation that were revised and accepted at last year's meeting. Janice Baars and Mary Lou Larson signed and dated the Articles. Janice will send the Articles on to Barb Nahas-Keiry for her signature and we will send them into the Secretary of State.

By-Laws: Mary Lou had the suggested changes typed up with the deletions struck through and the additions typed in bold. Janice asked if any more changes needed to be made. John Greer asked about the bolded questions that Mary Lou had added in her typing. Mary Lou wanted to make sure that the board agreed with the wording in those sections. John just wanted to change the text to read "proper authorization from the board." This allows the Board to enter into a contract if they wish in the future.

Janice stated that if we make these changes, we could vote on this and make an official document that we can publish. Mark Miller noted that we could vote on the by-laws and approve them as changed now, rather than needing to wait another year. Eva Peden moved that we accept the By-Laws with the changes as noted. John Greer seconded the motion. Motion passed unanimously by voice vote. Mary Lou Larson will correct the By-Laws and give them to Janice. Mark suggested when we have the by-laws cleaned up and finalized that we publish them in the journal. Mary Lou suggested that we should also publish the revised Articles of Incorporation.

Mary Lou express great appreciation to Janice and Dewey for their hard work in trying to straighten out the records, Articles of Incorporation, by-laws and other documents of the Board.

George C. Frison Institute Research Plan for Hell Gap: Marcel Kornfeld (Director, G. C. Frison Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) made the revisions in the long-term agreement requested by the board at the 2000 meeting. The Foundation signed the agreement with the Institute, so that is now completed. Marcel then presented a discussion and overview of the proposed 10 year Institute plan for research at the Hell Gap site. The plan comes at several scales.

1. Long Term Research Plans

- The major proposal is to continue excavation at Locality I, continue work at Locality IIW, and do some paleoenvironmental/geological coring or other means to try to understand the deposits throughout the Hell Gap Valley. This work will also include some trenching at various locations at George Frison's and Vance Haynes' decision to further understand the deposits. The research proposal also includes a discussion of work planned for Locality III, even though this location is not a part of the WAF's property.

- Work at Locality IIW. A trench put to the west of Locality II, across the creek, revealed almost five meters of Paleoindian deposits. UW has put a test excavation alongside of this trench, and Marcel believes that we really need to complete this test to understand the nature of the archaeology at this location.

- Vance Haynes has also expressed interest in opening up a trench just south of Locality V and extending that trench to the west of the drainage that flows through the bottom of the valley.

- One of the Institute's longer-term goals is to combine the geological, paleoenvironmental and other information into a Geographic Information System of depositional surfaces throughout the valley. At this point, the Institute's plans for this research are vague because they have not determined which remote sensing techniques (magnetometer, ground penetrating radar) would work best to characterize the sediment within the valley

2. Short Term Research Plans

- Starting in the summer of 2001, the Institute will begin excavating the block of unexcavated sediment between Locality I and IE(ast).

- The Institute has acquired money for the construction of a structure over the unexcavated block at Locality I. Marcel diagrammed and explained the structure for the Board. This structure will be completed by the start of the 2001 field season. The structure will cover an approximately 5X7 m block of excavations. Mark Miller wondered what was being done to take care of runoff from the north. Marcel then described the building over the top of the excavations, with pole on the east, west, and south sides of the excavation block. Marcel explained that two areas with runoff exist, one from the north and the other is to put plastic along the foundation on the north and then fill against it with dirt. The other issue, of course, that of water running out of the bottom of the excavations. We won't have that problem until we get to the bottom. We have put in a drainage pipe at the bottom, that is currently covered up, but can be uncovered fairly easily. Eva Peden asked what kind of roof would the structure have? Marcel explained some of the difficulties involved with getting someone to build an 'atypical' structure, a building without a back wall. After these experiences, Dewey got a contractor from Wheatland who builds sheds. The builder looked at the situation, agreed and gave Dewey and Marcel a bid. Janice reminded everyone that they could see the structure at the summer meeting.

- Marcel noted that the Frison Institute has acquired resources for the building - the Institute has the money in hand. The money is being run through the University. Stewart MacKenzie suggested that the board and Frison Institute should consider "beating the bushes" for donations of supplies, etc. George Frison noted that Sutherland Lumber is going out of business, maybe they would be a good source. Marcel admitted that we need to be aware of but given that the donors set a deadline for when the building needed to be done, the Institute (Marcel) had to move on it quickly.

USDA Forest Service Request: Janice reported that she had sent a letter to the USDA-Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station/Forestry Sciences Land, Ogden, Utah with the request stipulated by the board (see minutes from last year). She had heard nothing back from them in the past year.

NEW BUSINESS:

Treasurer: Janice noted that because we are without a treasurer, the board needs to have an election. Our newly elected board member, Barb Nahas-Keiry, has agreed to be the treasurer because she lives in Cody where Milford is and also where the

Foundation's bank accounts are. Cher Burgess has given the safe deposit box key that she had to Barb. We also need to elect other new officers (President and Secretary). Mark Miller moved and John Greer seconded that we retain officers with the exception of Barb. Approved unanimously. Janice Baars will remain as President and Mary Lou Larson as Secretary. Dewey acknowledged the hard work that Janice and Mary Lou had done. Barb has the key to the safe deposit box. Barb is going to talk to Milford and obtain the rest of the treasurer's information. Barb is looking for someone in Cody to co-sign with her on safe deposit box and accounts in case of an emergency. Janice reminded Barb that she needed to change the addresses on the insurance, the bank, the Goshen County clerk for taxes, etc.

Other New Business: Marcel asked about insurance, and specifically if the building (house) on the property is insured. If so, we might drop it because it could be a way to increase the Foundation funds. Mary Lou asked if the person from Rawlins had contacted Janice about the insurance. Janice stated that the Foundation had just gotten a new policy written for us. The board concluded that we really need to figure out exactly what is, and what is not, insured on the property.

George Frison admonished the board. The WAS, WAF, Frison Institute, the University of Wyoming are getting more and more entwined all the time. What we do depends to a large extent on funding from private donations. We have to be willing to have documents out there for the public (and our donors) to see. We must be totally open about what is going on, and need to send copies of our documents to our donors. Janice noted that we also need to be aware of the tie to amateurs. John Greer asked George Frison if there was anything in the documents that would trouble him. George said no, we have to share the documents with everyone. Janice asked if anyone had any problems with sharing these documents . . . the board said no. Mary Lou reminded the board that one of the Institute's largest donors has been concerned with liability throughout the entire time that he has provided funding. We cannot just drop the insurance to save money, instead we need to be concerned with keeping everyone happy. Marcel recalled that the last time the Institute went to Hell Gap, he had to obtain a letter from the UW lawyer stating that although his resources were supporting the project that the donor was not liable for anything that might happen on that project. John Greer suggested that we should publish these documents, and asked the board, specifically Frison, whether there was anything in the documents that we should change before publishing them.

Foundation Funds: Mark Miller raised a potential concern about the relationship between the Institute and the Foundation. If we envision growth in the funding for research, and restrictions on the funding for research only, then the Foundation may find itself unable to afford maintenance, etc. There may be a time out there when the Board cannot cover the expenses necessary to run Hell Gap. Janice asked if the Foundation should go back to the Society and ask for more support, or ask the Society about how to deal with the funding issues. The Society is the Foundation's immediate source of funds. The Board has estimated that at the current rate of spending we will run out of funds in five years. Mary Lou suggested that the other side of the intertwining organizations should be aware of their responsibilities to maintain the property. Mary Lou didn't think that we should go back to the Society. Many of the Institute's donors will not go for infrastructure, but the Institute could ask some donors for infrastructural support. Marcel

asked if the funds from the Society were decreasing and Janice explained that the amount from the Society had decreased in the past few years in concert with the drop in Society memberships. Marcel stated he thought that the Institute might be able to come up with some of the expenses, but he wasn't sure what how much he could consider simply part of the field expenses. Mary Lou noted that the Institute relied on the Foundation for funding for years. Now that the research funding is coming from elsewhere it is time that the Institute pick up its share of expenses while they are there doing research and the other thing is "grow" the Foundation after depleting its resources. The funding source from the Society is totally dependent on memberships. Frison noted the Institute must have some kind of overhead to be able to pay expenses, the problem is that we have donors who don't want to support the infrastructure. John Greer suggested that the Foundation could charge an access fee, which is not overhead, but what it costs to get on there and do the work. The Board discussed the possibility of charging an access fee. Marcel stated that he would investigate asking some donors for this type of support as well as checking his other funds. Stewart MacKenzie reminded the board that people can use donations for tax deductions. He also suggested that the board record how much is given to the foundation in in-kind donations (labor, supplies, appliances, etc), and that the Board track how much is spent on each category — e.g., for every \$1000 in research funds, there has been \$X amount in in-kind donations.

Publication of Documents: The Board discussed publishing all of the documents approved today in *The Wyoming Archaeologist*. George Frison noted that this would give the members of the Society, and anyone else, a chance to comment on what the Foundation and the Board were doing. Mary Lou noted that as of this year's meeting we should feel comfortable publishing these documents, but that this was really the first year we could do this.

Janice asked if there was any other new business. She set the next meeting of the Foundation as next year's WAS spring meeting in Riverton/Lander. The organizers will contact the board about the date and the time so we can plan for our meeting. Mark Miller moved and Janice Baars seconded adjournment. The motion passed unanimously by voice vote. The meeting was adjourned at 9:10 am.

Board members and officers (year term expires)
 Janice Baars, President (2002)
 Milford Hanson, Treasurer (2001)
 Mary Lou Larson, Secretary (ex-officio UW Anthropology)
 John Greer (2003)
 Barbara Nahas-Keiry (2004)
 George Frison, lifetime
 Mark Miller, ex-officio State Archaeologist
 Gail Gossett, WAS President (represented by Eva Peden)

**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION
 BY-LAWS, 2002**

ARTICLE I: OFFICES

Section 1. The principal office of the Foundation shall be located at such place as shall be determined by the Board of Directors from time to time.

Section 2. The Foundation may have such other offices within the State of Wyoming and at such places as shall be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE II: FISCAL YEAR

Section 1. The fiscal year of the Foundation shall correspond to the accounting period of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, April 1 to March 31.

ARTICLE III: MEMBERS

Section 1. The membership of this Foundation shall be the Board of Directors.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall consist of seven members: five voting members and two non-voting members.

ARTICLE IV: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. General Powers. The Board of Directors shall manage the affairs and business of the Foundation.

Section 2. Membership. The first Board of Directors of the Foundation shall consist of the Directors named in the Certificate of Incorporation. All subsequent Boards will be elected or appointed in accordance with the current Articles of Incorporation.

Section 3. Meetings. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at least annually with that meeting in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society. The regular meeting is set at the adjournment of the previous meeting, and by written notice from the Secretary as provided by the President at least 10 working days prior to the meeting. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called at any time by the President or by a quorum of the voting members of the Board of Directors. At least three days notice shall be given for special meetings.

Section 4. Quorum. At all meetings of the Board of Directors, voting members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any and all business.

Section 5. Committees. The Board of Directors may create and the President shall then appoint such special and standing committees, as it may deem advisable.

Section 6. Resignation. Any Director may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Board of Directors or to the President. Such resignation shall take effect on the day specified in such notice.

Section 7. Removal. Any member of the Board of Directors may be removed from the Foundation with cause by a quorum of the voting membership of the Board. Cause for removal includes, but is not limited to, nonpayment of Wyoming Archaeological Society dues, violation of Wyoming Archaeological Society rules of conduct, and nonparticipation in Foundation business.

ARTICLE V: OFFICERS

Section 1. Number. The officers of the Foundation shall be a President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Section 2. Election and Removal. The officers shall be chosen from among the members of the Board of Directors. The officers shall be elected by the Board of Directors and shall hold office for the term of one year or until their successors are elected and take office. Officers so elected may be removed from office with cause by a quorum of the Board of Directors. Vacancies in any office shall be filled by the Board of Directors for the balance of the term.

Section 3. Resignation and Vacancies. Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Board of Directors or to the President. Such resignation shall take effect on the date specified in such notice.

Section 4. Salaries. No Board member shall be paid or receive directly or indirectly any profit or pecuniary advantage. Any Board member may be reimbursed for approved expenses incurred during the conduct of Foundation business.

Section 5. Duties of Officers. The duties of the officers shall be such duties as usually attach to such offices and, in addition thereto, such further duties as may be designated and assigned from time to time by the Board of Directors.

(a) The President shall preside at all meetings of the Foundation Board. He/she shall perform such duties as usually pertain to that office, including preparation of an agenda prior to each meeting.

(b) The Secretary shall perform all duties of the President during the absence or disability of the President. In addition, the Secretary shall provide written notice of all meetings to Board members, shall take minutes at all meetings, and shall distribute copies of minutes to all Board Members and the principal officers of the Foundation.

(c) The Treasurer shall keep and maintain all financial records of the Foundation. He/she shall establish and maintain Foundation accounts as needed, with arrangements for the signing of all checks and/or withdrawals by either the Treasurer or President. He/she shall present a written financial report at all business meetings and shall keep the Board apprised of the Foundation's financial position.

Section 6. The Treasurer shall be bonded at the expense of the Foundation for fidelity in a sum fixed by the Board.

ARTICLE VI: CONTRACTS, CHECKS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Section 1. Contracts. The Board of Directors may authorize any officer, agent or employee of the Foundation to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of the Foundation. No officer, agent or employee shall have any power or authority to bind the Foundation by any contract or engagement or to pledge its credit or to render it liable pecuniarily for any amount, without proper authorization.

Section 2. Funds. All funds of the Foundation shall be deposited to the credit thereof under such conditions and in such depositories as the Board of Director may designate, and for the purpose of such deposit any person or persons to whom such power is designated may endorse, assign and deposit checks, drafts and other orders for the payment of funds payable to the order of the Foundation. All checks, drafts or other orders for the payment of money issued by the Foundation shall be signed by the Treasurer and by such person or persons as may, from time to time, be designated by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors shall have sole discretion and authority to disburse the funds, properties or any other assets of the Foundation. No moneys, grants, properties or other valuables may be disbursed without the expressed and written consent of the Board of Directors.

The Treasurer may reimburse authorized Board members, agents or employees up to \$150.00 for documented expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business without the consent of the Board of Directors

Section 3. Audit. An independent audit shall be conducted on the Foundation financial books either before or during each annual meeting in the spring.

ARTICLE VII: AMENDMENTS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. Amendment. These Bylaws may be amended, altered or repealed, in whole or in part, by vote of a quorum of the Board of Directors at any regular meeting or at any special meeting, provided the notice of such special meeting sets forth the proposed

amendment. Proposed Bylaws amendments must be delivered to all board members 30 days in advance of any meeting where a vote on said amendments is to be taken.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGY AWARENESS MONTH was established to familiarize the public with the discipline of archaeology, and to sustain the enduring bond between past and present in the fabric of human society.

Archaeologists learn about past human behavior by studying the physical evidence that is left behind on the landscape. While people have lived in Wyoming for 12,000 years, some of the most significant discoveries date to the Historic Period.

MUCH of the archaeological record is an anonymous story of those whose names have vanished. The record consists of artifacts that people made and used, as well as the sites where they lived. We are fortunate, indeed, when the physical evidence also includes words and figures carved or painted by specific individuals.

INDEPENDENCE ROCK: "THE GREAT REGISTER OF THE DESERT," is known as *Timpe Nabor*, The Painted Rock, by Native Americans. It is a significant place to native groups who lived in the area, and to immigrants who traveled through carving their names and dates in the granite monolith that overlooks the Sweetwater River. Like the people who made them long ago, some inscriptions are lost to history while others are cut so deep they withstand the erasure of time.

WHEN WE VISIT SITES like Independence Rock, we imagine the significance of the place to many different people, a sacred spot to some, and a significant milestone on a dangerous journey to others. We see etchings in stone made by their own hands. The rock is a place to reflect on Wyoming history, a landscape worth preserving so future generations can share in a common heritage.

FOR THESE SIGNIFICANT REASONS, I, JIM GERINGER, Governor of the State of Wyoming, do hereby proclaim September 2002 to be

"WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGY AWARENESS MONTH"

in Wyoming and urge the people of Wyoming to take part in the activities planned to enhance public awareness of archaeology.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Executive Seal of the Governor of Wyoming to be affixed this 21st day of August, 2002.

(signed) Jim Geringer, Governor

KENNEWICK MAN COURT CASE ENDS

Scientists can study bones of Kennewick Man, judge rules Aug. 30, 2002 Associated Press <http://www.azcentral.com/news/articles/0830kennewickman30-ON.html>

PORTLAND, Ore. - A federal judge on Friday ordered the U.S. government to let scientists study the bones of Kennewick Man, an ancient skeleton discovered in 1996 on the banks of the Columbia River. The 9,300-year-old bones have been the center of an intense legal battle between scientists, who want to study the remains, and the federal government, which had ruled the bones belong to Northwest tribes who claim the remains as an ancient tribal

member and want to bury them. "Allowing study is fully consistent with applicable statutes and regulations, which are clearly intended to make archaeological information available to the public through scientific research," wrote U.S. Magistrate John Jelderks.

Jelderks had repeatedly criticized the Army Corps of Engineers and the Interior Department for the way they handled the case. The judge had said he felt the corps made a "hasty decision" to recognize a tribal claim to the bones. He has also criticized the government for delaying tests on the age of the bones and delaying its response to questions about determining cultural affiliation with modern tribes.

Scientists want to study the skeleton to see if it represents some unknown source of migration to North America apart from the traditional theory of people walking from Asia across a land bridge to North America. But five tribes along the Columbia River are seeking possession of the bones to bury them - and have been backed by the U.S. government. The bones were found in July 1996 along the banks of the Columbia River near Kennewick, Wash., during annual hydroplane races. They are being stored at the University of Washington's Burke Museum until the case is resolved.

The skeleton is called the "Ancient One" by Northwest tribes and has been used as a model to fashion a reproduction that resembles actor Patrick Stewart of "Star Trek" fame.

Scientists argued that former Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt overstepped his authority by ruling the skeleton was "culturally affiliated" with Northwest tribes. Babbitt justified his decision by arguing the tribes had an "oral tradition" of history in the general geographic area where the bones were found. Babbitt was acting under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, a law intended to prevent theft and illegal trafficking of Indian artifacts, protect tribal burial sites and restore the remains of ancestors to the tribes.

The law says that federal agencies or museums shall return remains or associated objects to tribes that request them and can "show cultural affiliation by a preponderance of the evidence based upon geographical, kinship, biological, archaeological, anthropological, linguistic, folkloric, oral traditional, historical, or other relevant information or expert opinion." The scientists, however, argued that no group can establish a direct link that extends back 9,000 years by any of those means. "Babbitt said oral tradition trumped everything else," said anthropologist Richard Jantz at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, one of the scientists who sued the government to block the return of the bones to the tribes.

Dana Perino, spokeswoman for the Justice Department in Washington, D.C., said government attorneys would have to review the ruling before they could comment. The case has cost taxpayers an estimated \$3 million, according to lawyers for the scientists.

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY STATEMENT ON COURT RULING

The following statement was issued by the Society for American Archaeology on August 31, 2002.

The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) is generally pleased with Friday's decision by a Federal court in the litigation concerning the 9,000-year-old remains of Kennewick Man (Bonnichsen et al. v. United States, Civil No. 96-1481JE, District

of Oregon). This crucial decision not only affects the disposition and opportunities for scientific study of the 9,000-year-old remains of Kennewick Man, but will have far-reaching consequences for the implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

The lawsuit was originally filed in 1996 by a group of prominent scientists who asked the court to prevent the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from giving these remains to a coalition of Indian tribes for reburial. The tribes had claimed Kennewick Man's bones under NAGPRA, and had asked the government to stop all scientific studies. In their lawsuit, the scientists argued that the remains were of great scientific importance. They further argued that the remains were not demonstrably Native American and their cultural affiliation could not be determined, thereby questioning the legal validity of the tribes' claim.

SAA President Robert Kelly stated that "Judge Jelderks' decision in the Kennewick case will go a long way toward restoring the balance between the interests of science and those of Native Americans that Congress mandated when it passed NAGPRA in 1990." The ruling makes clear that in order for a modern tribe to make a valid claim, it must have a shared group identity, a demonstrated "cultural affiliation," with an identifiable earlier group to which the ancient individual belonged. As SAA had argued in its amicus curiae brief, the court found that no such relationship has been demonstrated: "The Kennewick remains are so old, and information as to his era so limited, that it is impossible to say whether the Kennewick Man is related to the present-day Tribal Claimants" (Opinion, p. 38). For this and other reasons, the court rescinded the government's decision to give the remains to the tribes under NAGPRA, and ordered the government to allow scientific studies requested by the plaintiffs.

The central compromise of NAGPRA, strongly supported by SAA, was to provide tribes with the right to reclaim the remains of their ancestors where lineal descent or cultural affiliation could be established, but to retain human remains for scientific study where a reasonably close connection to a modern tribe could not be established. However, in the 12 years since the passage of NAGPRA, the balance between scientific and Native interests provided for in the law has been badly eroded through administrative decisions that have, in practice, distorted the statutory definition of cultural affiliation in order to accommodate the interests of Native American groups at the expense of scholars' ability to expand our knowledge of the past through study of the affected remains and objects. Judge Jelderks' opinion does nothing to undermine NAGPRA's objectives as they were intended by Congress. However, as the first significant judicial review of key legal issues, it provides an urgently needed corrective to the expansive interpretations of the Act that have been too often employed by federal agencies and museums.

The Kennewick decision will have a pervasive impact on the implementation of NAGPRA nationally because it so clearly lays out the legal requirements that must be fulfilled by claimant tribes and so carefully articulates the meaning and evidentiary demands of "cultural affiliation," upon which most NAGPRA repatriation claims rest.

In its amicus curiae brief, SAA also argued that the remains should be considered Native American for the purposes of NAGPRA, citing the language and intent of the statute. In this respect, SAA supported the position of the U.S. government and all the Indian tribes involved in the case. The court, however,

reached a different conclusion. Its decision stated that “the term ‘Native American’ requires, at a minimum, a cultural relationship between remains or other cultural items and a present-day tribe, people, or culture indigenous to the United States. A thorough review of the 22,000-page administrative record does not reveal the existence of evidence from which that relationship may be established in this case” (Opinion, p. 30). SAA believes that the logic employed by the judge suggests that this aspect of the ruling will affect only extremely rare cases but it is disappointed that the judge rejected its arguments on this issue.

SAA welcomes the clarity the court’s opinion will bring to how NAGPRA is interpreted. The decision sets important precedents that will balance the legitimate interests of tribes in reclaiming the remains of direct ancestors with the equally legitimate public interest in understanding the human past. Such balance was Congress’s intent when NAGPRA was passed.

With nearly 7,000 members, SAA is the leading professional organization of archaeologists in the United States. For more than a decade, the Society has led the scientific community in national discussions about the repatriation of Native American human remains and cultural items. SAA was the primary scientific organization involved in a coalition of Native American organizations, museums, and scholarly societies that pushed for NAGPRA’s enactment in 1990. Since that time, SAA has closely monitored NAGPRA’s implementation and has consistently provided comment on these matters to Congress, government agencies, and the courts.

The court’s opinion may be found on the web at <http://www.kennewick-man.com>. All the court documents can also be found at www.saa.org

The July 2002 issue of Vestiges, newsletter of URARA Utah Rock Art Research Association, can be downloaded from <http://www.swanet.org/zarchives/vestiges/vestiges2002jul.pdf>

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ARPA

The following bill is presently before congress to strengthen the penalties for the Archaeological Resource Protection Act. The comments were made during introduction of the bill to the United States House of Representatives.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ENHANCED PROTECTION OF OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE ACT OF 2002 — HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR. (Extensions of Remarks - June 27, 2002) OF NEW JERSEY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, June 26, 2002

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Enhanced Protection of Our Cultural Heritage (EPOCH), Act of 2002. The legislation that I am introducing today will increase the maximum penalties for violations of three existing statutes that protect the cultural and archaeological history of the American people, most notably, American Indians. This bill also includes language that will make any attempt to sell Native American human remains a criminal act. The United States Sentencing Commission recently recommended the statutory changes contained in this bill and these changes complement the

Commission’s strengthening of Federal sentencing guidelines to ensure more stringent penalties for criminals who steal from public and tribal lands. I am pleased that my colleagues, Representatives HAYWORTH and Representative MARK UDALL have joined me in cosponsoring this important bill.

Looting of cultural remains is not a new problem but it has developed into a professional business. Today, the casual hiker who lifts an arrowhead or a potsherd has become less of a problem because of increased awareness about the impact of removing such items. Instead, we are witnessing carefully planned and prepared theft by well-equipped professional looters. Professional looters have devastated individual Indians and tribal communities. These communities can do little but sit by and watch as their culture is erased, site by site as professional looters steal anything that may have value on the black market—including ancestral remains. The lack of severity in the current laws does little to deter these individuals from looting over and over again.

The three statutes that this bill amends currently impose a 5-year maximum sentence, and each includes a lower maximum for a first offense of the statute and/or a violation of the statute involving property of less than a specified value. This bill would create a 10-year maximum sentence for each statute, while eliminating the lower maximums under ARPA and NAGPRA for first offenses. Such maximum sentences would be consistent with similar Federal statutes. For example, the 1994 law proscribing museum theft carries a 10-year maximum sentence, as do the general statutes punishing theft and the destruction of government property. Moreover, increasing the maximum sentences will give judges and the Sentencing Commission greater discretion to impose punishments appropriate to the amount of destruction a defendant has done.

Making these changes will enable the Sentencing Commission’s recent sentencing guidelines to be fully implemented. The Commission increased sentencing guidelines for cultural heritage crimes, but the statutory maximum penalties contained in current law will prevent judges from issuing sentences in the upper range of the new guidelines. Those new guidelines have the enthusiastic support of the Justice and Interior Departments, the Society for American Archeology, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, numerous Native American nations, and many others. Congress must take the steps necessary to see that the guidelines take full effect.

The professional looters who pillage the rich cultural heritage of this Nation and its people are committing serious crimes. The artifacts stolen from both tribal and public lands are the legacy of all Americans and should not be robbed and sold for personal gain. Passage of this legislation would demonstrate Congress’ commitment to preserving our Nation’s history and our cultural heritage. I urge my colleagues to support this much-needed legislation.

I would ask that the text of this legislation be printed in the RECORD.

H.R.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, This Act may be cited as the “Enhanced Protection of Our Cultural Heritage Act”.

(a) ENHANCED PENALTY FOR ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

(b) ENHANCED PENALTY FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

AND THEFT FROM INDIAN TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS
(c) ENHANCED PENALTY FOR ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING
IN NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS AND
CULTURAL ITEMS

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting “or attempts to sell, purchase, use for profit, or transport for sale or profit,” before “human remains”; and

(B) by striking “or imprisoned not more than 12 months, or both, and in the case of a second or subsequent violation, be fined in accordance with this title, or imprisoned not more than 5 years” and inserting “imprisoned not more than 10 years” and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “imprisoned not more than one year, or both, and in the case of a second or subsequent violation, be fined in accordance with this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years” and inserting “imprisoned not more than 10 years.”

PUTTING THE BITE ON CRIME

VERDICT ON ANTIQUITIES DEALER COULD AFFECT THE WHOLE INDUSTRY (Feb. 13, 2002, by Andrew Chang; ABCNEWS.com)

In New York City, a prominent antiquities dealer has been convicted in a case that involves international conspiracies, millions of dollars, and rogue European elites. It's a case that has riveted anyone who has a connection to artifacts of the ancient world, but for more reasons than just the intriguing details. The plot would have fit perfectly for actor Harrison Ford's character Indiana Jones. The verdict, many experts say, could impact the entire antiquities industry, and more importantly, declare a victor in one of the eternal struggles in the world of ancient art.

Ovens, Teabags, and a Global Conspiracy Frederick Schultz, 47, the owner of Frederick Schultz Ancient Art, was convicted Tuesday of dealing in ancient objects in violation of an 1983 Egyptian law that declared all newly discovered antiquities and those still in the ground to be the property of the Egyptian state. Among the items he was accused of helping to sell is the head of a statue of the Pharaoh Amenhotep III, which was sold in 1992 for \$1.2 million.

According to court documents, Schultz's main co-conspirator was Jonathan Tokeley-Parry, a 50-year-old Englishman who reportedly holds degrees from Cambridge University and University College in London. Tokeley-Parry, a former cavalry officer, was also the prosecution's star witness. He was jailed from 1997 to 2000 in a British prison on charges of assisting in the handling of stolen property, and was tried in absentia in Egypt and sentenced to 15 years of hard labor.

Tokeley-Parry testified he smuggled the stone sculpture of the head of Amenhotep III, who died in 1375 B.C., out of Egypt by dipping it in plastic and painting it black to make it look like a cheap tourist souvenir. Prosecutors said Schultz purchased the head from Tokeley-Parry in 1992 for \$915,000. He resold it for \$1.2 million to a London art collector.

According to prosecutors, Schultz's method was to give Tokeley-Parry money in exchange for objects that were either stolen or purchased illegally in Egypt. To give the items a credible provenance, the pair concocted a name, the Thomas Alcock

collection, Tokley-Parry said. They allegedly told potential buyers the items came from the estate of an English family that had owned them since the 1920s. In his correspondence with Schultz, Tokeley-Parry signed his letters James Bond-style, using the numbers 003 or 006. It was a flourish that was appropriate for the amount of intrigue involved in their operation.

One of Tokeley-Parry's techniques to get artifacts out of Egypt was to coat objects with cheap, gaudy materials like plaster, resin or gold paint, to make them look like gift shop souvenirs. He removed the exterior when he got the works back to England. To make manuscripts in the "Thomas Alcock collection" look as old as they were supposed to be, he says they took old turn-of-the-century labels used by an English pharmaceutical company, enlarged them on a photocopying machine, snipped out the original letters and replaced them with the made-up Thomas Alcock insignia, and then shrank them and printed them on rougher paper. To further the impression of age, Tokeley-Parry said the labels were baked in an oven and dabbed with used tea bags to discolor them.

Schultz could face up to five years in prison. But the effect of his conviction on the antiquities industry, experts say, could be even greater. Dealers fear it might strengthen the hand of foreign governments in the United States, and encourage them to use U.S. courts to recover their cultural artifacts. They also think it will assert state ownership of objects, in contradiction to Western ideas of private property. Some even see a political conspiracy, alleging a quid-pro-quo in which the State Department goes after some objects in exchange for cooperation on drug enforcement or for military bases.

But the greatest potential effect could be a change in the tug-of-war between archaeologists and art dealers.

Archaeologists have long condemned art dealers, accusing them of encouraging looters, and ruining any understanding of the past by removing objects from their context, all in the name of profit. "I think it's a horror when you can see more in the British Museum or in the Louvre than you can see in Egypt," said Philip DiBlasi, staff archaeologist at the University of Louisville.

Dealers have accused archaeologists of being unrealistic, arguing that without the market, many antiquities would be poorly cared for, if not destroyed, by the civilizations they belong to. They accuse archaeologists of no nobler motives than simply trying to preserve their profession. Christies Inc., the Art Dealers Association of America, and the National Association of Dealers in Ancient, Oriental, and Primitive Art, all filed "friend-of-the-court" briefs in favor of Schultz. No dealers or dealer organizations contacted by ABCNEWS.com were willing to comment. The Archaeological Institute of America and other groups filed their own brief opposing the dealers.

<http://www.abcnews.go.com/images/aquadot.gif>

WHAT'S HOT NOW: ART SCANDAL IN NYC (by Martha Lufkin for The Art Newspaper)

Imposing a harsh penalty that the New York art world can barely believe has come to pass, a federal judge here has sentenced a well-known antiquities dealer to 33 months in prison for dealing in antiquities recently excavated from Egyptian soil. The sentencing, on June 11, is the harsh but real legal consequence of the equally disbelieved conviction here in February of Frederick

Schultz, president of the gallery Frederick Schultz Ancient Art, on one count of conspiracy to receive and possess stolen foreign antiquities.

At sentencing, Federal Judge Jed S. Rakoff also imposed a fine of \$50,000 and ordered Schultz to return an ancient Old Kingdom relief to Egypt as restitution. Schultz knew he was stealing "in every sense of the word" and was no different from "an ordinary thief," Judge Rakoff said. Schultz, who is the former president of the National Association of Dealers in Ancient, Oriental and Primitive Art, had argued that he did not know he was violating U.S. law in receiving the antiquities.

The conviction rested not just on U.S. law, which makes it a crime knowingly to sell imported stolen property, but also on an Egyptian law passed in 1983, which declares that all newly discovered antiquities are State property. Schultz received the antiquities, including some recently found in the ground by local farmers and builders, from Jonathan Tokeley-Parry, a British national who later served three years in prison in England for his role in the conspiracy. Together, the two concocted a scheme of using false labels to identify the antiquities as belonging to the totally sham "Thomas Alcock Collection" described as belonging to an English family since the 1920s to make it appear that the objects had left Egypt before the 1983 law.

Tokeley-Parry testified at trial that he also provided Schultz with objects he procured from corrupt members of the Egyptian antiquities police. Schultz would have received a lesser sentence had Judge Rakoff accepted his argument that one of the objects, a stone head from the Eighteenth Dynasty of the pharaoh Amenhotep III, was worth only \$20,000 to \$30,000 because Mr. Tokeley-Parry had restored it. But the judge disagreed. Schultz sold the head for \$1.2 million. The judge found that the received antiquities in total were worth more than \$1.5 million, including objects of archaeological and historical importance.

James B. Comey, U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, praised the efforts of the FBI in investigating the case. Schultz remains free pending appeal of his conviction to the federal appeals court in New York. Meanwhile, those dealing in antiquities are left to ponder whether anything short of a fully documented written provenance will protect them as countries such as Egypt and Italy continue to assert ownership of such objects under their local patrimony laws.

<http://www.forbes.com/lifestyle/2002/06/19/0619hot.html>

LOOTING MAY MAKE ARTIFACTS HISTORY (January 3, 2002, by Robert Palmer; Staff Writer, Northwest Alabama Times Daily)

A new excavation near the historic Lawrence County home of Gen. Joe Wheeler might have unearthed important Antebellum artifacts, but state officials don't expect to see them. State archaeologist Tom Maher said someone has looted a site just outside the 50-acre Pond Spring Plantation site, which is owned by the Alabama Historical Commission. The looted site is believed to have been the slave quarters of the old plantation, he said.

Since the looting was discovered in mid-December, around-the-clock security has been hired to protect the site, Maher said. The security began operations Dec. 23. "We found that someone had gotten there before us and heavily looted it," he said. All that remains of the slave quarters is remnants of foundations, including

what may have been the overseer's house, he said. Someone entered the remote property last month using a metal detector and shovels to dig in and around the foundations. Maher said items commonly found at similar sites include pottery and metal and glass objects. Some have significant value. He said it has not been determined what might have been taken.

If caught, the looters will be charged with trespassing and for violating the federal Antiquities Act, which prohibits the transport and sale of illegally obtained artifacts across state lines, Maher said. Lawrence County Sheriff Grady Rose said a report has not been filed with his department. The state does not own the site that was looted, but archaeologists are working with the landowner to survey the property, Maher said. The family who owns the site decided the Wheeler plantation to the historical commission.

"It's really sad. They are stealing from the poorest people," he said. "These slave artifacts are usually a small thing because they did not have a lot of material possessions, and they were usually made of wood or leather, which are things that degrade quickly after they have been in the ground for a while. "We need an intensive survey of that area to see what is left."

The historical commission has hired a team of archaeologists to complete an exhaustive survey of the property and buildings, which will be restored. Special attention is being given to the lives of the slaves who built the plantation, said Melissa Beasley, Pond Spring site director. The plantation includes an 1820 dogtrot log house, an 1830 federal-style house and the 1870 Victorian-style Wheeler house. There also are seven outbuildings that will be restored.

The plantation and main house had been open to the public for years as a private museum. The state acquired the property in 1997 and closed the buildings because of their poor condition. They will be reopened as they are restored, Beasley said. Wheeler was a noted Confederate cavalry commander during the Civil War, served in Congress after Reconstruction and commanded U.S. cavalry during the Spanish-American War in 1898.

<http://www.timesdaily.com/news/stories/12622newsstories.html>

FIND OF A LIFETIME TURNS INTO LANDMARK COURT CASE: 1,400-YEAR-OLD SKULL: IS CRAIG MAN NAIVE COLLECTOR OR LOOTER OF ALASKA'S PAST? (January 20, 2002; by Tom Kizzia, Anchorage Daily News)

A round white bone protruded from the moss beneath a limestone crag. Ian Lynch dropped to his knees and dug in the dirt with his fingers. He lifted a skull and gazed into the eye sockets of a human child. Then he kept digging, looking for prehistoric artifacts sometimes found with ancient Native burials on the islands of Southeast Alaska. "I was kind of looking in the cracks and crevasses because I am always looking for stuff like that. It's like Indiana Jones," he later told investigators. "It has been like a dream of mine my whole ... life to find something like that."

Lynch called to his two deer-hunting buddies on the beach. More bones lay below in the dirt. They told him to put the skull back and come help load the boat before the tide went out. Halfway home to Craig from Heceta Island, Lynch pulled out the skull and showed them again. "Neither one of them really liked that," conceded Lynch, who was 23 in the summer of 1997, when he found the skull. He worried his friends would think his behavior "weird." He explained he was taking the skull home to do his own

research and figure out how old it was.

Lynch thought he would be a hero for his discovery. Instead he became the first Alaskan ever charged with a felony crime for archaeological theft. But if prosecutors hoped to make a swift example of Lynch to an Alaska public largely unabashed about picking up prehistoric souvenirs, they were in for a surprise. The case of the Heceta Island skull dragged on for four years, during which Lynch won a key appeal that leading national archaeologists said "seriously weakened" the government's ability to prosecute looters anywhere in America. "I grew up as a kid thinking that collecting arrowheads was an American pastime," Lynch said last month, as he finally prepared to head to a halfway house in Anchorage to serve a three-month sentence. In the end, he was convicted only of a misdemeanor. "I really don't feel I did anything criminal," he said.

Several things helped single out Lynch for the first major federal prosecution in Alaska. One was that his case involved human remains, bringing strong pressure from Native groups. Another was that Lynch couldn't stop talking about his discovery. Four days after he got home from Heceta Island, investigators for the state troopers and the U.S. Forest Service found their way to his door. "Everybody dreams about finding, you know, a box of gold or something," he said, according to a transcript of the interrogation. "I hope you guys can see why I did it. I'm not a twisted dude or nothin'."

He told them how he liked to hunt for relics on the wild islands around Craig, many of them in the Tongass National Forest. Lynch worked at a local grocery store, and when he made deliveries to the local senior center, he said, several of the "grandmas" would tell him about the location of old villages, places to go find things. He showed off his collection, which included gold nuggets, copper ore and a Champion spark plug dating from 1901.

The investigators took away the Heceta Island skull for further study. It turned out to be the remains of a child 6 to 10 years old who lived 1,400 years ago. Local Native groups said they were appalled. The Tlingit people of Southeast Alaska believe part of the spirit resides forever with human remains, said Tlingit anthropologist Rosita Worl, head of the Sealaska Heritage Foundation. Tribal leaders around the country have shown new sensitivity about the handling of Indian remains in the aftermath of the attacks on the World Trade Center, she said.

"When American Indians are watching Ground Zero and we see the kind of reverence for human remains there, we just wish that kind of reverence extended to our remains," Worl said. For federal prosecutors, who charged Lynch under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, the issue was not so much desecrating a grave. It was uprooting an archaeological record of Alaska's distant past.

Congress passed the 1979 law to protect prehistoric sites on federal land. Undisturbed sites are essential to archaeologists, who learn about the past by studying the context in which artifacts are found. Artifacts themselves, sitting on a mantelpiece, usually have little scientific meaning. They have been likened to "words plucked from a sentence." "These artifacts are important for the information they contain, not just as art objects," said Dave McMahan, the senior archaeologist with the state's historic preservation office.

The 1979 federal law was aimed chiefly at commercial looters who were stripping Indian artifacts from burial sites on federal

land in the Southwest. Congress made plain it wasn't aimed at casual visitors — "a Boy Scout who finds an arrowhead along a trail or a purple bottle out in the desert," in the words of Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz. To field archaeologists concerned about preserving sites, such a distinction isn't always so meaningful. "The three scariest words for an archaeologist in Utah are Boy Scout Troop," "one researcher told the Los Angeles Times last year.

Prosecutors tackling more serious cases have had to struggle with that same gray area between professional looting and fluke discovery. Do they charge a felony, with its tough penalties and lifelong stigma, or a misdemeanor? The challenge has been to decide which side of the line to place untrained but persistent "amateur archaeologists." In Alaska, the line was drawn in the case of Ian Lynch and the Heceta Island skull.

Systematic commercial destruction of prehistoric sites is not a big problem in Alaska like it is in the Southwest, archaeologists say. Damage here accrues more slowly, through souvenir hunting and searches for old ivory. Because sites are so remote, little information is usually available on who did the digging, said McMahan. State and private lands — including Native corporation lands, which contain many of the known prehistoric village sites — have even less legal protection than federal lands. A state law making it a misdemeanor to take prehistoric relics from state land has never been prosecuted, though looted artifacts have been seized several times, McMahan said. "It's sort of like catching someone shooting holes in a road sign. You pretty much have to see him doing it," he said.

Lately, education and the opening of new museums with strong Native involvement appear to be making a difference in some areas formerly known for intensive digging, such as Kodiak and the Aleutian Islands. "When I got out here, a lot of sites looked like prairie dog towns," said Rick Knecht, director of the Museum of the Aleutians in Unalaska for the past six years. "But pot hunting has dropped dramatically."

Things get especially touchy when the digging involves human bones. A separate federal law requires their return to tribal groups and extensive paperwork. "It used to be good news when you found bones. Not anymore," said Knecht, who sometimes winces when he sees a box of a certain size appear in the mail. "People find skulls all the time. After a while they start feeling weird about it and they send it to us in a box of Styrofoam peanuts."

Ian Lynch had recently moved to Alaska from Oregon. He had a high school education and a year at a rural community college, where he took math, English, rock climbing, karate and emergency medical care. He said he learned his archaeology from watching the Discovery Channel, reading National Geographic and treasure hunting in the field. In 1997, after his return from hunting in the Tongass, he did not hide from investigators the fact that he had been looking for artifacts near an old village site. He considered his work to be scientific research. He wasn't planning to sell anything, he said. "I trust my instincts," he told them. "I go by instincts only, and I didn't feel like there was anything wrong with what I was doing."

To assistant U.S. attorney Steve Skrocki, Lynch was no innocent deer hunter stumbling on an archaeological site. He used his knowledge of Indian burials to probe for likely sites and then he kept digging when he found the skull. "He knew what he was doing," Skrocki said. Lynch was not inclined to disagree on that point. "They used it against me that I knew something about it, he

said last month, still puzzled by how his case “turned into a legal hellstorm.” “

But his court-appointed lawyer, federal public defender Mary Geddes, portrayed him as naive. In court, she stressed his cooperation with authorities and described her client as “oblivious” both to the federal law and to the offensiveness of his crime to tribal members. “His actions arose from serendipity and from his inability to resist the romantic idea of a great discovery,” she told the court. “Such a notion is not uncommon; it is daily fed by media coverage of fabulous archaeological finds such as Keniwick Man, the Ice Man of the Alps and the Inca Ice Maiden.”

Geddes argued that the only real damage to the skull had come from archaeologists who won tribal approval to chip off a piece of bone and send it away for radio carbon-dating. “It seemed what they wanted to do was make this guy an example,” Geddes said. Lynch never went to trial. He pleaded guilty to the felony but reserved his right to appeal. In December 2000, the Ninth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals ruled in Lynch’s favor. The court said Lynch was the kind of “unwitting violator” Congress meant to shield from full-force prosecution.

The law requires that felony violators know they are doing something illegal, the court said. A skull is considered an archaeological resource if it is more than 100 years old. But if archaeologists in the field couldn’t determine the age and value of the skull, how could someone like Lynch be expected to appreciate what he had found?

“The argument that picking up a partly exposed skull on a rock surface in a national forest without the knowledge that it is an archaeological resource is inherently felonious conduct like arson, assault or breaking into a federal interest computer is a stretch this court will not make in order to affirm a dubious felony conviction,” the appeals court said.

That decision will make it hard to protect the nation’s archaeological resources, the Society for American Archaeology protested last year. The decision also showed “remarkable insensitivity to Native American interests” by suggesting Lynch did nothing wrong if the burial turned out to be more recent, the association said. “It’s set a precedent that’s rippled through the country,” said Terry Fifield, a Forest Service archaeologist in Craig who worked on the case. “Other cases had to be dropped because of it.”

Prosecutors could have tried again, going to trial in an effort to prove Lynch knew he had found something extraordinary. Prosecutor Skrocki said he still thinks the facts would support a felony conviction of a dedicated amateur like Lynch. But the case had gone on a long time, and the appeals court language was decidedly unfriendly. Lynch was allowed to plead guilty to a misdemeanor. “It’s a concern that he doesn’t think he did anything wrong after all this time,” Skrocki said. Lynch began serving a three-month sentence Jan. 2.

Lynch, who works today as a meat cutter for a butcher in Craig, said he feels “pretty bitter” about the experience and wrongly maligned in his hometown as a grave robber. It would have been different if he had been digging up relics to sell, he said. “It’s for my own education,” he said. His personal theory, as yet unconfirmed by any professional opinion, is that the skeleton was not a proper burial but rather the remains of a child hurled onto the cliff face by a tsunami from an explosion of the Indonesian volcano of Krakatoa occurring about 1,400 years ago.

Some Southeast Native leaders said they were disappointed

by the landmark case’s outcome. Worl, the head of the Sealaska Heritage Foundation, said Lynch’s blithe removal of the skull revealed the persistence of a “racial ideology” that treats the child’s remains as subhuman and promotes continued racist behavior in present-day society. But in Klawock, the village of 800 where Lynch is part of a large non-Native minority, the tribal council was happy to put the issue to rest with jail time and a fine, said tribal manager Mary Edenshaw. “They just want him to know what he did was wrong,” Edenshaw said.

Lynch got a little more sympathy from the mayor of nearby Craig, who felt prosecutors went overboard pushing for a felony with a possible two-year prison sentence. The case was pushed by emotion, said Mayor Dennis Watson, because it involved human remains rather than artifacts. “It’s good to make a point, but how far do you have to push it?” said Watson. “They were going after him like he was John Dillinger. But he handled himself stupidly. I would have apologized to Native leaders immediately.”

Fifield, the Forest Service archaeologist, said he doesn’t think the case backfired. It drew helpful attention to the problems of artifact hunting. “He did end up with a conviction and a pretty stiff sentence,” Fifield said. Meanwhile, the key piece of evidence in the case has remained in a Forest Service locker, Fifield said. The child’s skull sits in a cedar box on a bed of devil’s club shavings prepared in a blessing ceremony by the Klawock and Craig tribal councils. Later this spring, he said, the skull will be repatriated for reburial by the Takwanedi wolf clan of the Klawock Heenya Tlingits, descendants of the Heceta Island people.

<http://www.adn.com/front/story/753267p-803341c.html>

see for the Court of Appeals Ruling

<http://laws.lp.findlaw.com/9th/9930325.html>

INTERNET ALLOWING SLICK THIEVES TO PURLOIN THE PAST (February 21, 2002, by Marylynne Pitz, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette)

Stalking valuable documents in dusty records certainly lacks the machismo of poaching lions in Africa. But in the genteel world of white-gloved archivists and poorly paid librarians, slick thieves make fast, big profits selling stolen rare books, documents and autographs in relative anonymity on the Internet. “The Internet has provided this unholy access. It’s the single most important thing that’s ever happened to the book trade since Gutenberg invented movable type,” said Ken Sanders, a rare-book dealer in Salt Lake City.

Like his colleagues, Sanders trades on eBay, the online auction site. “There are thousands of legitimate dealers on eBay and the Internet. But eBay is fertile ground for crooks, thieves and forgers, and especially for stolen merchandise,” he said. After a three-year investigation, the FBI arrested Shawn P. Aubitz, a government archivist accused of stealing presidential pardons and photographs from the National Archives and Records Administration in Philadelphia.

Aubitz was charged recently with stealing 100 items worth \$100,000. A National Parks Service employee who visited the eBay Web site in the late 1990s became suspicious after noticing the government documents for sale there and alerted authorities. A 14-year employee of the National Archives, Aubitz resigned in 1999 while the thefts were under investigation. Susan Cooper, a spokeswoman for the National Archives in Washington, said 59 of

the items Aubitz is accused of stealing have been recovered, including four presidential pardons signed by Abraham Lincoln and other presidents. But other pardons remain missing, along with 316 photographs of Earth and space signed and annotated by American astronauts, Civil War documents from Pennsylvania and Virginia, and papers signed by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, a circuit court judge in the U.S. District Court of Maryland.

Stan Klos of Upper St. Clair, Pa., who collects historic American documents and letters, unwittingly bought one of the purloined pardons, signed by Ulysses S. Grant, from a Philadelphia dealer. When told it was stolen, Klos returned it to the dealer, who refunded his money and sent the pardon back to the National Archives. "I have found some great documents on eBay. Typically, eBay is good for anything under \$1,000," Klos said, citing a letter from Gen. George Patton and another from Clara Barton as examples of his recent buys. "You're not going to be buying your \$50,000 George Washington letters or John Hancock's letters," Klos said.

But last year, when a pristine George Washington signature was offered to Philadelphia dealer Catherine Barnes, she bought it for \$3,750 over the Internet. After the seller offered the signatures of such Founding Fathers as Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock and one from Abraham Lincoln, Barnes became suspicious. She checked his Internet address and realized he was a student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. "I was fearful that he might be stealing the stuff from the state historical society," Barnes said, adding that she contacted authorities there.

The seller, Benjamin Johnson, admitted to Wisconsin police that he had stolen \$2 million worth of rare books and documents from the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale, where he was employed for a summer. "What's even more dreadful, he was cutting the signatures out of full documents and letters and offering them for sale. He cut out the signature of George Washington," Barnes said.

Dealers who sell rare books and historic documents online say buyers should truly beware. "In my opinion, eBay is a mighty confluence where ignorance meets greed on the part of both buyer and seller," said Sanders, who chairs the security committee for the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America. Ethical guidelines require dealers who sell rare books, maps, manuscripts and valuable documents to make reasonable efforts to learn who is the rightful owner before they buy any material.

Kevin Pursglove, a spokesman for eBay, said the company cooperates with law-enforcement authorities and staffs its own fraud unit. The company, which features 7 million items daily, also offers insurance and a chance to escrow money so that bidders can see the merchandise before funds change hands. If fraud is alleged, Pursglove said, eBay wants to see a police report. "We will remove the item if appropriate. If we believe a crime has been committed or there's an accusation that a seller is defrauding users based on a series of complaints, our ability to prosecute that individual is obviously quite limited. That's the responsibility of law-enforcement agencies," Pursglove said. If police subpoena the company's records, he said: "We can tell them how transactions occur. We're not bounty hunters. We can't track them down." The company, Pursglove said, "never takes possession of the merchandise. We don't appraise it. We don't receive it. We don't ship it. We don't authenticate it. We're just a marketplace."

http://www.thecabin.net/stories/022102/tec_0221020061.shtml

ANASAZI POT ROBBERS GET SHORT PRISON TERMS (November 1, 2001, by Anne Minard, Arizona Sun Staff Reporter)

When it comes to fighting for the past, the U.S. Forest Service is downright vicious. That's the message following the felony conviction last month of two former Yavapai County sheriff's deputies who will go to federal prison Nov. 13 for digging up local Anasazi remains. Officials from the Coconino, Kaibab, and Prescott National Forests — along with assistant U.S. attorneys and a host of other investigators — gathered at the Forest Service supervisor's office Wednesday to celebrate a job well done in convicting "pot robbers" Sgt. Tony Mascher, of Seligman, and Deputy John Day Price, of Chino Valley. The two will serve short prison terms and several years of close supervision for ransacking burial sites and cultural remains on Anderson Mesa southeast of Flagstaff.

The case against Mascher and Price was begun in May 2000 when Wesley Bernandini, a doctoral student at Arizona State University, trekked up Anderson Mesa to start his dissertation work. He's mapping the same Anasazi sites that Mascher and Price were raiding. He heard the sounds of digging and loud talking — and realized pretty quickly that something illegal was going on, recounted Peter Pilles, a Forest Service archaeologist. Bernandini retreated and immediately got in touch with Forest Service investigators. The first to arrive held Mascher and Price at their campsite for about an hour until backup arrived.

"Every once in a while, they'd say nature was calling, and they'd go off to relieve themselves behind bushes. They were also relieving themselves of artifacts they found at the site," Pilles said. Investigators used pot shards from the piles behind the bushes and fitted them to artifacts they combed from pieces that were still at the archaeology sites. About three of 1,000 pieces they tested gave them the needed matches, said Phil Berendsen, one of the Forest Service investigators on the case. The Forest Service also called in a Pennsylvania soil expert to precisely match soil found at the suspects' campsite with soil from the burial grounds, he said.

When all was said and done, the investigators dropped an airtight case on the Phoenix U.S. Attorney's Office, said assistant U.S. attorney Paul Rood. About a dozen Forest Service law enforcement officers and investigators, along with Rood, were presented with special plaques bearing the likenesses of pots and pot shards as a tribute to their cooperative efforts.

Forest Service officials described Mascher and Price as two grisly characters who dressed in camouflage and toted semi-automatic weapons on their forest forays. An enlarged photograph of the pair leaned against a back wall. In it, the men lounge in portable chairs underneath a swastika they'd gouged in a tree.

Rood helped to prosecute the case earlier this year. He described the perpetrators as "Rambo's." But these were no ordinary rednecks, investigators said. Mascher had a keen interest in archaeology that began in his high school days, when he documented archaeology sites in the Tonto National Forest for a 50-page research paper. Rood said he suspects Mascher has been actively exploiting historic sites in Yavapai County since 1992. "Lots of people in Yavapai County knew what these two were doing, but nobody came forward," he said. One goal of publicizing the conviction is to encourage public awareness about the severity of robbing archaeology sites, he said. "They are no longer sheriff's deputies. They are no longer allowed to carry weapons," he said.

That may be the strongest penalty incurred by Mascher and Price.

Others at the conference Wednesday — including Leigh Kuwanwisiwma, director of the Hopi Cultural Preservation and the Forest Service's Pilles — lamented a prison sentence they thought was too short. Mascher will spend three months in federal prison and Price will spend two. Each will be fined \$6,213 in damage costs to the forest. The total damage estimated to the site was \$22,000. Nevertheless, forest officials say the conviction is a victory for cultural preservation. It's among only a handful of cases throughout the state in which the court has gotten a conviction from the 1979 Archaeological Resource Protection Act. In a happy coincidence, Coconino Forest Supervisor Jim Golden pointed out, that Wednesday marked the 22nd anniversary of the act.

Kuwanwisiwma said there's no way to measure damages to the people who consider the sites sacred to their cultural heritage. "Anderson Mesa and other sites around Flagstaff are very real to the Hopis. These were villages that actually interacted. This was a convergence place for many clans in the region. There are traditions and ceremonies that are out of these areas," he said. "Besides science, there's also the intangibles, the emotional ties, the spiritual feelings and emotions."

The Forest Service's Pilles agreed. He said the Anderson Mesa sites numbered among just six known pueblo dwelling relics built by the latest stage of Sinagua inhabitation. The sites are estimated to have been occupied about 1300 or 1400 AD. Stealing material artifacts from those days is just part of the crime, he said. "People still think it's the artifacts. 'Oh, you found the artifacts. That's great.' It's like saying a Beethoven symphony is the paper and ink. When you take from archaeology sites, it's like having pages, chapters, words torn out." Golden said there are about 8,000 archaeological sites on the forest's 1.8 million acres.

Mascher and Price reportedly tore through grave and cultural sites on Anderson Mesa without mercy. "The thing that was especially disgusting is the way these things were just ripped out of the ground," Pilles said. "The ends of the bones were broken. You can see hack marks, footprints on the bones. There was no respect at all."

BATTLEFIELD CASUALTIES: COLLECTORS OF CIVIL WAR ARTIFACTS FEEL CROWDED OUT (April 27, 2002, By Chris L. Jenkins, The Washington Post)

With metal detectors, shovels and a pack of smokes in their hands, they were looking for a bullet, a button, a belt buckle, anything that would connect them with the Confederate or Union soldiers who camped on the open field near Manassas, Va., 140 years ago. But the developer who owned the swath wouldn't let John Blue and his crew comb the land, forcing them to a smaller plot a half-mile north. To make matters worse, a few relic hunters were already on that plot before Blue arrived. After a few hours, the morning's yield amounted to a melted bullet encrusted in mud.

"Ten, 15 years ago you could go out to a site around here and find all kinds of stuff," said Blue, 29, who has been hunting in the fields of Prince William and Fauquier counties and Manassas, west of Washington, D.C., since he was a child. "You come out here now, and first you have to find a place, then you have to worry about whether there's anything actually left, because so many people are hunting out there now." Such experiences are becoming more and more common for many Civil War relic hunters, who

spend their weekends searching for weapons and personal effects from Northern and Southern troops.

Veteran hunters say Washington suburbs in Virginia and Maryland, once considered a region of riches for anyone with a metal detector, are starting to yield fool's gold, or no gold at all, as development overtakes the sites where hundreds of thousands of troops left behind hundreds of thousands of mementos. Many wonder about the future of the somewhat quirky pastime that has been part of the fabric of the region for generations. "It's basically the law of diminishing returns," said Jimmy Wilson, 62, who has been strapping on his metal detector for more than 35 years and owns a coin and relic shop in Manassas. He is fond of telling how 25 years ago, Fairfax County commonly yielded such treasures as a rare belt buckle or artillery shell. "It's over up here in Northern Virginia and any place like it," Wilson said. "Fairfax used to be a gold mine with all the places you could go. Look at it now. You'd have to go nearly another 30 miles to find anyplace good."

Many enthusiasts also are finding that developers are becoming more and more wary that hunters might find something significant, and throw them off schedule. Several years ago, the construction of a McDonald's outside Manassas was delayed for months because hunters found nine Confederate graves that had to be studied by experts. "A lot of companies are really concerned with relic hunters, because it might slow up business if they find anything," said Steven Sylvia, publisher of North-South Trader's Civil War magazine, an industry publication. "Negotiating has become harder and harder."

Hunters say, too, that they've become victims of their own success. Competition from rising numbers of amateurs makes it harder to find the dwindling crop of historical treats. "What's kind of ironic is that the interest has grown in relic hunting, but the opportunities just aren't there like they used to be," said Preston "Toby" Law, 68, who for 34 years has mined the fields near Sharpsburg, Md., looking for campsite leftovers from soldiers who fought at Antietam. "I never would have imagined when I started that there would be so much interest in digging around looking for stuff from the past," he said.

Several dozen Web sites are available where relic buffs can hawk artifacts pulled from the ground, and where a Mississippi militia button can sell for \$600. At a recent convention of relic hunters in Chantilly, Va., 2,000 people came from across the South, Maryland and Pennsylvania to sell their finds and share experiences. "When we started our organization 30 years ago, we barely had half a dozen people," said Robert Buttafuso, president of the Clifton, Va.-based Northern Virginia Relic Hunter Association and author of "Civil War Relic Hunting, A to Z." "Now we have hundreds of members, and people don't seem to be letting up."

Hunters have never been popular among archaeologists and federal authorities. Archaeologists often say that hunters disturb historic grounds that should properly be studied by experts. Federal law prohibits relic hunting in national parks, particularly those set aside to commemorate Civil War battles. Maryland and Virginia have laws against relic hunting on state-owned sites. Over the past decade, however, some relic hunters, archaeologists and park officials have collaborated on excavations on private and federal land. Some archaeologists say that may become one of the few ways hunters will be able to practice their craft as development encroaches and landowners become more skeptical. "They very well may be a doomed species," said Bob Sonderman, an

archaeologist for the National Capital Region of the National Park Service, predicting stiffer rules for hunters on federal lands this year. "After a while there's no more places to go, and with the exception of working with the Park Service, that may be it."

Several landowners say they've stopped letting hunters onto their property because they don't know whom to trust. They say that while most hunters follow the sacred rules of digging: giving advance notice, refilling holes when they're done and chatting amiably about what they found, occasionally they find garbage, torn-up sod and people using their property to get on federal land. "There was a time when maybe two or three people would come up a month," said Roger Lancaster, who recently sold a farm outside Frederick, Md., another battle site. "But you keep getting people over and over again, and I finally said that's enough."

http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/text/134444075_civilwar27.html

INDIAN WAR REMAINS January 28, 2002, Vicki McClure, Birmingham News staff writer

RAGLAND—The graves of at least 76 militia men stationed at Fort Strother during the Creek Indian War lie unmarked and unprotected. The small red flags placed by archaeologists near the old military cemetery have since turned white, bleached by weather and time. St. Clair and Calhoun County history buffs have tried off and on for more than eight decades to generate public interest in preserving the old fort, which served as a headquarters for Gen. Andrew Jackson's army in its two-year push to win much of the land that ultimately became the state of Alabama. Politicians have been approached, promises have been made.

But the graves outside of Ragland remain vulnerable to scavengers, who have already tried to dig them up for artifacts that can be sold for profit. "If those men in positions of power can live with the fact that 70 or 80 men are lying in the ground with no recognition for what they did for the state of Alabama, then that is their business," said Robert Perry, a former Marine studying for his master's degree in history at Jacksonville State University. "We live in a world where people will dig those bodies up just to get a button off of them."

The dream of a handful of St. Clair residents, including Perry, is to preserve the 194-acre site as a public park. The land, owned by Sue Weatherly of Irondale and Alabama Power Co., once housed the fort, the cemetery, blacksmith shops, a wagon yard, a hospital, an armory and other structures. The park could include live history exhibits, a display of artifacts and a reproduction of the fort, they said, to teach children about the events of the Creek Indian War of 1813-1814. At the very least, the local historians said they would like to see the military graves marked and protected. "If I had the money to do it myself, I would do it myself," said Charles Brannon, a retired Alabama Power turbine operator and a Ragland native who has walked the historical site for 15 years looking for the fort's remains. "But I don't have that kind of money."

The Creek Indian War marked a significant turning point in the history of Alabama. Hostilities erupted in the summer of 1813 as American settlers encroached onto Creek lands and factions within the Creek Nation warred with one another over whether to assimilate. The massacre at Fort Mims, north of Mobile, of at least 247 men, women and children prompted Tennessee officials to send a militia down south to crush the Creek Nation. Jackson's army cut a wagon trail from the Tennessee River to the Coosa River

and established Fort Strother as a supply depot and headquarters.

The Creeks were ultimately defeated in the battle of Horseshoe Bend, where more than 800 of them lost their lives. An 1814 treaty ending the conflict required the Creeks to cede about 20 million acres of land more than half their ancestral territorial holdings to the United States. The state of Alabama was partly carved out of this domain and admitted to the Union in 1819.

Carey Oakley, a retired archaeologist from the University of Alabama, likened Jackson's push into Creek lands to Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's march to the sea during the Civil War. "It was an annihilation of a nation of people," said Oakley, who has investigated the Fort Strother site. "It reduced their will to fight to nothing."

The most recent push to preserve the Fort Strother area started in 1998 when Perry, Brannon and others met with St. Clair and Calhoun county officials, as well as aides to U.S. Rep. Bob Riley, R-Ashland. The residents asked what they needed to do to have the site protected. They said they were told to find evidence the fort had actually existed on the land. If the location of the cemetery could be determined, Riley's office said it would help them secure the grave markers. With an \$18,000 grant from the Alabama Historical Commission and the St. Clair County Commission, the group hired archaeologists to search the area.

A team from the University of Alabama and Jacksonville State University investigated the site between October 1999 and June 2000 and found hundreds of artifacts, including gun parts, hand-wrought nails, tools and grape shot used by military canons dating back to the early 1800s. To find the cemetery, archaeologists used a radar device that can detect soil disturbances. The group initially found six anomalies and conducted limited excavations to verify human remains were interred there. Investigators then established the soil pattern characteristic of the graves and used this "truth" signature to locate 70 other burial sites. They noted, however, that others may exist.

Perry hand-delivered the cemetery report to Riley nearly two years ago, but the grave markers never arrived. He said one of Riley's aides did supply him with a form to request a tombstone from the Veterans Administration, but the applicant needed to be a family member and had to provide the veteran's name, Social Security number and other personal information. "Riley's office said they were going to do some checking, but they never got back to me," Perry said. "I guess they had more important things to deal with."

Randy Jinks, interim district director for Riley, said the congressman's office has had difficulty finding the right federal agency to supply the group with grave markers. "At this point, we are trying to do some follow up and see what is available," Jinks said. "We are going to do everything we can. We want to see markers out there by the end of this year."

St. Clair County Commissioner Jimmy Roberts, who appointed Perry and Cannon to the Fort Strother Restoration Committee, said he will ask the commission to pay for the markers and a fence to protect the cemetery if federal money never arrives. "We have done all the things we were supposed to do," Roberts said. "We are determined not to let it die this time. It might be in a coma now, but it isn't going to die."

The only indication Alabama residents have that the fort existed is a stone monument near a state highway north of where the encampment stood. Another marker erected in 1913 by the Daughters of the American Revolution sits in some woods near a

field dotted with double-wide trailers and reached only by a winding dirt road. Archaeologists have determined it does not rest on the fort site, as the stone says. "Until we can ensure the cemetery site is protected, it will have to remain obscure," Perry said. (January 28, 2002 Birmingham (Alabama) News)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOOTING: US GETS TOUGHER ON LUCRATIVE CRIME (June 20, 2002, By Kris Axtman, Staff writer, The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE NATIONAL FOREST, N.M.: If a group of hikers came across this piney area on the San Juan Mesa, they probably wouldn't know they were standing on an ancient Pueblo Indian dwelling, now just piles of rubble covered over with 500 years of soil and vegetation. But someone did know and came with shovels and picks to dig for pottery, baskets, and turquoise jewelry. The booty could have meant thousands of dollars to the finder on the stolen antiquities market. This illicit business is so lucrative, say law enforcement officials, that it ranks right behind drugs, guns, and money laundering. Now Congress is preparing tougher penalties for damage to the nation's cultural heritage.

This fallen village is one of as many as 8,000 sites scattered around the volcanically formed Jemez Mountains in niches so remote the looting wasn't discovered until the pot hunters, and pots, were long gone.

With one of the highest concentrations of significant archeological sites in the Southwest, the Jemez district of the Santa Fe National Forest is a vivid example of just how hard it is to keep tabs on some of the nation's oldest ruins and relics. A decade ago, if pot hunters were caught, they'd likely have gotten a slap on the wrist, if prosecutors had pursued the case at all. But in recent years, the US government, one of the largest preservers of such sites, has become more diligent about catching and prosecuting offenders, and judges are giving longer sentences.

Perhaps more important, is a shift in public sentiment, resulting in citizens more willing to report suspicious activity and juries more willing to convict. "I don't think there is any question that there is a much greater degree of awareness and a higher level of sympathy toward . . . preservation," says J.J. Brody, former director of the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. "But this is by no means a perfect world. Looting is still a very serious problem."

While the days of loading up the kids in the camper and heading to Indian country for recreational pot-hunting may be gone, vandalizing and looting of these important historical sites continues. Congress is expected in November to pass tougher sentencing rules for crimes against cultural property, currently treated only like a property crime for purposes of punishment.

For instance, last year, a man took a sledgehammer to the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia, denting the 250-year-old symbol of American freedom. The penalty he faced was "no more serious than, say, [if he'd been] stealing a computer or throwing a rock through a government window," says Richard Waldbauer, assistant director of the Federal Preservation Institute at the National Park Service in Washington. (Last month the man who struck the bell was sentenced to nine months in prison and ordered to pay restitution of \$7,093.)

"We've never had a penalty that fit the severity of the crime of damage or destruction to our nation's irreplaceable cultural

heritage," says Mr. Waldbauer, who helped write the new sentencing guidelines for Congress. But in recent years, several major cases have shown what can be done when all agencies work together. Probably the most significant is the Quarrell case, in which two brothers were convicted of excavating, damaging, altering, and defacing an archeological resource as well as conspiracy to do so.

When a hiker noticed, and reported, freshly dug holes in a remote area of the Gila National Forest in southwest New Mexico, US Forest Service officials began monitoring the site. When the brothers returned, they were arrested. They'd been looking for highly prized Mimbres painted pottery. Some pieces of the geometrically decorated pottery have sold legally for as much as \$100,000. Last August, the men were each sentenced to a year in prison and a fine of \$19,615 for restoration of the site they damaged. The case is on appeal.

"It's a different type of challenge than, say, narcotics," says Robin Poague, a Forest Service agent who investigated the Quarrell case. "In those ... cases, it's illegal to possess cocaine. But Mimbres pots are not illegal to possess. So you have to catch people in the act of stealing them." That's an amazingly difficult task, Mr. Poague continues. Arizona and New Mexico have about 55,000 heritage sites on 21 million acres of land and only 45 patrol officers. That's why public engagement is critical in preserving these sites, he says. The interagency Site Steward program, which began in Arizona and has spread to other states, is one way. Volunteers check sites and report to law enforcement. The program is considered very successful.

"The public is responding by recognizing that our cultural heritage is non-renewable and irreplaceable," says Waldbauer. "It is not something that can be cavalierly tossed about in a weekend picnic lark. It is inherent in the social wealth of our communities." <http://www.csmonitor.com/2002/0620/p02s02-usju.html>

EUGENE, OR - ARPA INDICTMENTS, SENTENCING (July 27, 2002, Bureau of Land Management, National Law Enforcement Office, Weekly Activity Report)

On March 24, 1998, Oregon State Police and Jackson County Sheriff's Deputies contacted three men as they excavated an archaeological site on Public Land. An investigation by an Oregon State Office Special Agent resulted in evidence showing that the three suspects caused approximately \$20,000 damage to the site. On November 16, 2000, the three men were indicted on Federal felony charges alleging violation of ARPA, possession of an unlicensed firearm, felon in possession of a firearm, and use of a controlled substance while in possession of a firearm. On May 13, 2002, plea agreements were made before a US District Court Judge in Eugene, Oregon. Two subjects entered guilty pleas to one felony count of ARPA, and were to be sentenced on July 30, 2002. Charges against the third were dropped in lieu of his cooperation. On July 30, 2002, one subject was sentenced to ten months in prison, followed by two years home detention with electronic monitoring. He was also fined \$5,000 in restitution to BLM. The other subject was sentenced to one year supervised probation, followed by two years unsupervised probation, and fined \$5,000 in restitution to BLM.

GEOCACHERS, COUNTY ON SAME PATH (Aug. 26, 2002, by Christina Leonard, The Arizona Republic)

County officials hope to remove the coordinates to their most sensitive archaeological sites from the Internet. They'd like geocachers to start asking permission before hiding trinkets and other items in county parks. And they want the game's players to stay close to designated trails. For the most part, the people most active in the local geocaching community have agreed to cooperate with land managers concerned about the effects of the game. Their goals have become essentially the same: protect both the environment and the game itself.

Since a recent Arizona Republic story about the threat to many archaeological sites, land managers, stewards of the sites and geocachers have been discussing solutions. State stewards have connected the scavenger-hunt type game, pronounced "geocaching," to recent damage at relatively unknown archaeological sites after finding caches, along with longitude and latitude coordinates, posted on the Internet. Officials also voiced concerns about trash and new trails being formed.

Members of the geocaching community adamantly denied the accusations. "We want people to know, for the most part, these are very nature-loving people who aren't going to be destroying the countryside," said Brian Cluff, who helps run Azgeocaching.com. "Can I say geocachers were not responsible? No," he added. "But I am 99 percent sure that geocachers had nothing to do with it."

The game started in Oregon in May 2000 and quickly spread around the globe. People hide the caches, generally waterproof boxes containing a logbook and trinkets, and share the coordinates on www.geocaching.com. Using a global positioning system receiver, geocachers then find the sites, which includes more than 600 throughout Arizona. Most players are ecologically minded. The national Web site promotes a program called "Cache In, Trash Out" that encourages trash collection.

Caches cannot be placed on or near archaeological or historical sites, according to the game rules. Folks who hide caches also are asked to get permission on private land, and contact the managing agency on public land to find out about their rules. However, some public land managers where caches have been placed say they've never been contacted, and officials found at least 18 known caches on or near archaeological sites in Arizona. Because geocaching is such a new phenomenon, land managers are still trying to figure out how to deal with it. Rand Hubbell, a spokesman for the Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department, said he hopes to give a list of a half-dozen sites to the state Web site and ask that they be removed. Parks officials hope to someday adopt rules, which could require geocachers to ask permission in order to avoid sensitive areas. And the county already has asked that caches be placed within three feet of designated trails to avoid creating new ones.

"I have mixed feelings," Cluff said. "Personally, I don't want to see any new trails made, but I don't think there's so many people going to those same caches." It's one issue that may not be resolved easily. "The only concern to geocachers is that we need to keep them hidden," said Bill Nolan, an active geocacher who lives in Willcox. "The whole point is they're hard to find. We don't want people casually walking down a trail and say 'What's that box?' They're supposed to be only find-able with a GPS."

In an effort to educate game players, the Pueblo Grande Museum is sponsoring a "geocaching day" for folks to practice

using a GPS while learning archaeological site etiquette on Aug. 31 at the museum, 4619 E. Washington St. "We just want to heighten the awareness of geocachers. (Archaeological sites) can be damaged very easily by just having visitors to them," said Mary Estes, state program coordinator for the site steward program. "The sheer numbers can start impacting the area."

FOLLOW UP ON ARPA CASE

During a routine check of a seismic sensor on January 21, 2001, rangers Carin Harvey and Rich Hayes spotted and contacted Tobin K. Jones of Tucson and his son, who were hiking in an area that is closed to protect more than 500 rock art images dating to the Hohokam period (AD 700-1250). The rangers found a large carpenter hammer, two screwdrivers, and 14.5 pounds of fragmented rock with petroglyph markings during a consent search of Jones' pack. Jones subsequently agreed to show rangers the petroglyphs' original location. The petroglyph panel had a hole that measured 14 by 15 inches, with an average depth of three inches and surface damage to petroglyphs nearby. Harvey worked closely with archeologists from the Western Archeological Center and a private conservator on a damage assessment, then with the park's court liaison and US Attorney's Office to reach a plea agreement. Jones pled guilty on January 30th to one misdemeanor count of violating the Archeological Resource Protection Act. He received eighteen months' probation and will pay restitution to the park in the amount of \$7,637. Because the petroglyph is beyond actual repair, this money will be used in part to fund an educational display in the visitor center on archeological resources and in part to fund future resource protection efforts. The court also ordered Jones to make a formal apology to the four southern tribes in Arizona and to perform 60 hours of community service. <http://www.nps.gov/morningreport/msg01150.html>

BURIED TREASURE, BURIED LAWS: CADDO POTTERY ATTRACTS GRAVE ROBBERS; STOPPING THEM IS CONTROVERSIAL (January 20, 2002, by Diane Jennings / The Dallas Morning News)

LAKE O' THE PINES, Texas - A wide, deep hole, about the size of an office desk, has been gouged into the earth here - a scar not only on the land, but also on the heart of the Caddo Indian nation. The pit is a sign that "pot hunters" have been digging for highly prized Caddo ceramics - and an indication that someone's final resting place has been disturbed. To Bobby Gonzalez, Native American graves protection and repatriation officer for the Caddo nation, the pit is deeply personal. "If you had a grandmother, or grandfather, or a child, that was dug up and thrown up on the side, you'd be concerned," he said.

To the dismay of American Indians, pot hunters have been excavating graves in Texas for decades, searching for the artistic vessels that were buried with the Caddos to help them in the afterlife. The pottery is considered to be some of the finest aboriginal pottery in North America and has become so highly prized - a small bottle can be worth hundreds or thousands of dollars - that hunters sometimes pay landowners for the right to dig on their land. Last summer, 21 Caddo vessels were stolen from the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory at the University of

Texas at Austin. A \$10,000 reward was offered for information.

The Caddo, a tribe of farmers and traders, lived in East Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma between A.D. 800 and the mid-19th century. Caddo pots, if found intact, almost always come from a burial, said Dr. Tim Perttula, who has studied Caddo history for 30 years.

The problem of robbing Indian graves is not limited to Texas, but archaeologists say the problem is particularly acute here because of weak laws to protect unmarked graves. "Texas has had laws on the books for many, many years, that in theory should protect unmarked graves, or graves in general, but they don't," said Mark Denton, director of the state and federal review section of the archaeology division of the Texas Historical Commission. "They've just never effectively been used."

Professional archaeologists and historians have pushed for years for stronger grave-protection laws, with little success. Opposition from amateur archaeologists and private landowners is strong. The Texas Amateur Archeological Association "will continue to fight this type of legislation," founder Bob McWilliams said in a prepared statement. Though the group doesn't approve of "interfering with unmarked burial sites . . . we believe that private citizens have the right to use their own private property as they see fit." The association sells guided trips to hunt for Indian artifacts on private land, starting at \$350 a day.

Floyd Easterwood is a longtime arrowhead collector and landowner in Gillespie County, in the Hill Country. He also doesn't condone grave robbing, but said he does enjoy digging through ancient camp and trash sites where items were discarded. He said he opposes stronger laws because they place the burden to protect a grave on the landowner. He doesn't want to have to notify authorities, for instance, if he encounters bones while plowing a field. "A person should have within themselves enough dignity and pride that you would not go into another human's grave," he said.

Sam Williams, president of the Lone Star State Archaeological Society, another organization of amateur archaeologists, also decries grave robbing and opposes stronger laws. He said stronger statutes would impose restrictions on property owners and might eventually outlaw collections by amateurs. Professional archaeologists "don't think any person without a degree should be collecting artifacts at all or have them owned in private collections," he said. "The Indians just want everybody to give them back," he said.

As late as the mid-20th century, taking artifacts from graves was a widely accepted practice. The 1923 opening of the tomb of King Tutankhamen in Egypt, for instance, was attended by royalty. Some trenches that stretch across the land in East Texas are the result of university research into Caddo gravesites in the 1950s. But after the American Indian rights movement gained momentum in the 1970s, and prohibitions against aboriginal grave robbing were introduced across the country in the 1980s, even scholarly digs into gravesites became frowned upon, said Stephen Austin, cultural resources manager for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Austin is responsible for protecting artifacts on federal land, where laws against removing articles are stringent. "If it's a burial, we owe the burial protection," Mr. Austin said. "We owe the Caddo that honor." On federal property, any construction or development must take into account the presence of graves. If a grave is found, the work will be rerouted if possible; when disturbing a grave cannot be avoided, the remains are relocated to

a Caddo cemetery for reburial at Lake Cooper. The burial ground was set aside last fall and contains a handful of graves, Mr. Gonzalez said. Similar sites have been created in Louisiana and Oklahoma, and negotiations are under way for a site in Arkansas. Sometimes a Caddo representative, such as Mr. Gonzalez, will conduct a ceremony when the remains are reburied.

Mr. Austin said the ritual he attended was a moving experience. "There was a sense from the Caddo that they had actually gotten recognition that they had indeed been here for a long time," he said. "Beyond the recognition that was due them, it was more that they had an actual place where their ancestors would lie forever and not be disturbed again."

The problem with current grave desecration laws in Texas, professional archaeologists say, is that they are difficult to enforce. The one-sentence law in the criminal code has "virtually never been used," Mr. Denton said. "I can't even imagine what would happen if someone tried to take that law and use it." A major barrier to enforcement is that most land in Texas is privately owned, so finding and prosecuting offenders is difficult. Also, the grave may be so old, few remains are left. Even if bones do remain, the looter must practically be caught in the act to be prosecuted. Finally, law enforcement personnel often place low priority on pursuing grave robbers.

Since Mr. Austin took the job with the Corps of Engineers nine months ago, he has found no new evidence of recent looting on Corps property. He's pleased by that, and by the fact that most items he's seen traded at collectors' shows in recent months are artifacts that have been traded legally for decades. Nonetheless, Mr. Austin would like to see stronger state laws against grave robbing.

Some collectors say stronger laws are not necessary because interest in Caddo pottery has dropped as awareness of the burial issue has grown. "The market is virtually nothing anymore because of these issues," said Mr. Williams of the Lone Star archaeological group. Mr. Gonzalez of the Caddo nation doubts that's the case, but both he and historians hope that awareness of the issue continues to rise. Mr. Austin said the issue would be at the forefront if the graves of white settlers were being looted. For instance, his ancestors are buried in an Oddfellows cemetery in Illinois. If he began digging around those 150-year-old graves, "I'm willing to bet there'd be a bigger outcry," Mr. Austin said. (January 20, 2002, The Dallas Morning News)

REWARD OFFERED IN DESECRATION (February 14, 2002, The Oregonian)

YAKIMA — A \$1,000 reward is being offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of people thought to have been digging up bones at a Native American burial site in the Columbia River Gorge. Investigators found human bones in a hole and two rocks that had been used to grind the remains into a powder at the unmarked site near Wishram, on the Washington side of the river, said Officer Lori Watlamet of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement agency. "It was very disturbing to me," Watlamet said Wednesday.

She didn't know why anyone would grind up the bones, but she said she has heard some "really sick stories" about people who think ingesting the powder can give them special powers. "I never thought I'd come across it," she said. The burial site is unmarked

and probably prehistoric, on private property east of The Dalles Dam, she said.

The desecration was reported last week, although it happened about the end of January. Two non-Native American women were seen digging in the area. Native American archaeological, cultural and burial sites have been heavily looted during the years in the Wishram area, Watlamet said. "People that were raised there before the dams were put in, it was a family pastime to dig up artifacts and dig up whatever they could find," Watlamet said. "People in that area are more than aware of what's out there."

The reward is being offered through the Bonneville Power Administration's crime witness program in cooperation with Wana Pa Koot Koot, or "Those Who Work Together on the River," which promotes cooperation among federal and tribal agencies on the river. The Columbia River Gorge is rich in ancient history. Archaeological evidence indicates people have lived in the area for 10,000 years, including ancestors of the Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Price tribes. For centuries, the area around Wishram was a trading site for Native Americans from all over the Northwest. Nearby Celilo Falls, which was destroyed by the construction of The Dalles Dam in 1957, was a traditional Native American fishing site.

Tribal, federal and state laws protect the cultural resources of the Columbia River. Digging at a burial site is a felony under Washington law, Watlamet said. The Klickitat County sheriff's office is investigating the case with the intertribal agency. The agency, which is based in Hood River, is asking for the public's help in finding whoever desecrated the site. The hot line to report suspicious activity is 800-487-FISH. (February 14, 2002, The Oregonian)

UN SHUTS LID ON SUNKEN TREASURE CHESTS: NEW CONVENTION AIMS TO OUTLAW THE PILLAGE OF ANCIENT SHIPWRECKS AND DROWNED CIVILISATIONS (November 3, 2001, by Jon Henley in Paris, The Guardian - United Kingdom)

Historic shipwrecks and sunken cities will be protected against pillaging by treasure hunters by a convention adopted by Unesco yesterday. The convention on the protection of underwater cultural heritage, which took four years to draw up, was adopted by the general conference of the 138 member states in Paris. Bitterly opposed by private salvage operators, and only partially backed by Europe's traditional seafaring nations, it outlaws the plundering of ancient shipwrecks and underwater archaeological sites: a source of rich and growing profits for treasure hunters at the expense of the world's heritage.

"Protecting our underwater heritage is extremely important and increasingly urgent, as no site or shipwreck is now out of bounds for treasure hunters," Lyndel Prott of Unesco's cultural heritage division said. "New technologies have made deep-water wrecks easily accessible." Unesco estimates that more than 3m undiscovered shipwrecks remain scattered across the world's ocean floors.

Even the figures for known wrecks are impressive: 65,000 off North America alone from the year 1500 to the present day, and 850 - including 90 Spanish galleons and 40 Portuguese Indiamen - off the Azores since 1522. There are also whole cities, such as the trading town and pirate stronghold of Port Royal in Jamaica, which

sank beneath the waves after an earthquake in 1692, and remnants of ancient civilisations, such as the Alexandrian lighthouse in Egypt and Neolithic villages under the Black Sea.

The rewards for commercial salvagers can be huge, Unesco said. In 1985 an American treasure hunter, Mel Fisher, discovered a cargo of gold, silver and jewelry worth an estimated Dollars 400m (pounds 275m) in the wreck of a Spanish galleon that sank off the Florida Keys in 1622. In 1986 Christie's raised Dollars 16m at an auction of 3,786 lots of Chinese porcelain and gold ingots salvaged from a Dutch ship wrecked in the South China Sea in 1752, and in 1992 the sale of porcelain known as the "Vung Tao cargo," raised from a wreck off the southern coast of Vietnam, brought in almost Dollars 7.2m.

In Portugal alone at least six international treasure hunting companies have set up base to exploit the immensely rich underwater heritage off its coast, Unesco said, and in the Philippines local fishermen are recruited to scour the seabed for wrecked Spanish galleons. "An archaeologist can spend years studying and excavating a ship, conserving its objects and publishing his findings," Mounir Bouchenaki of Unesco said. "With treasure hunters, records are not kept and artefacts are spread around the world in private collections," he said. "This is tragic for humanity as a whole. Where there is no knowledge, there is no memory."

When a site was excavated properly, he added, everyone benefited. The archaeological survey of the Pandora, which sank in 1791 off the coast of Queensland, Australia, helped complete the story of the mutiny on the Bounty and the extraordinary search for the mutineers. The convention, which will come into force once 20 countries have ratified it, is designed to fill a legal vacuum. Although many states already protect and manage historic wrecks and sites within their waters, those in international waters - such as the Titanic - are "basically up for grabs".

It defines underwater cultural heritage as "all traces of human existence of a cultural, historical or archaeological character which have been partially or totally under water for at least 100 years". States will have the authority to punish offenders and seize any illegally recovered treasure that comes to light on their territory. The International Salvage Union (ISU) says this conflicts with existing treaties, including the 1982 law of the sea. "There are many examples of owners exerting their right to ownership of submerged objects long after 100 years," Archie Bishop, an adviser to the ISU, said. "The convention might have a run-on effect in current law on ownership and an owner's right to his property."

Salvage operators are also worried about a clause demanding that underwater cultural heritage should be preserved where it lies. They say this could condemn treasures to decay, and that they could be held liable if a historic site is inadvertently damaged during a legal salvage operation. (November 3, 2001, The Guardian - United Kingdom)

ABORIGINAL ARTIFACTS WANDER AWAY FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG MUSEUM (June 25, 2002)

WINNIPEG (CP) — At least 89 artifacts have disappeared from the University of Winnipeg's Anthropology Museum but record-keeping is so bad that many more may be missing, Manitoba's auditor-general said Tuesday. Many of the artifacts were collected

from Manitoba First Nations, including at least 58 items from the northern Ojibwa collection. They included a raven ceremonial headdress, water drums and birchbark scrolls. "You can look at this as a breach of trust on the part of the museum," said auditor Jon Singleton. "It was very dismaying to us to find that these objects had been taken away from the museum without appropriate processes being followed and certainly without treating the parties who may have had an interest in those objects with appropriate respect."

More than 30 relate specifically to the Pauingassi First Nation. Band officials contacted said they were surprised by the revelation but had no comment. Singleton said it's impossible to put a dollar value on the items, since they were never appraised, but native communities place a high cultural value on things they have long argued should be returned. It's incumbent upon the museum to discuss the return of the items with the appropriate individuals or groups before disposing of them, he said.

It's known that some of the artifacts were sent from the museum to an American aboriginal organization, called the Three Fires Society, in Wisconsin in 1998. Justice Murray Sinclair, an aboriginal member of the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench, was involved in that transfer, which triggered Singleton's interest when it was reported. Singleton said it's possible the transfer violated the Cultural Property Export and Import Act, since apparently no permit was obtained. He said his review revealed some other items were handed over informally to native groups by museum employees, although even those exchanges violated university rules at the very least.

And he said it was impossible to say from the meager evidence he found whether any money changed hands for any of the missing items. Some aboriginal artifacts are worth thousands of dollars to collectors. "I can't speculate on that because we're not able to say who got them or under what circumstances they got many of these artifacts. It's impossible to say whether or not money changed hands in some cases."

Only about half the museum's almost 1,300-item collection relates to North American aboriginal culture. The rest are drawn from cultures around the world and some of those items were missing as well. His report was highly critical of the university but he said officials there have promised to heed his recommendations. Patrick Deane, academic vice-president at the downtown university, said they are also taking action against the employees involved but he couldn't discuss specifics.

Singleton suggested in some cases it appeared the motives of the employees were noble if not their actions. "It looks to us as though certain employees of the museum gave them to parties they thought would be appropriate. We know that for some of them. For other objects, we just don't know what happened to them." He recommended the university get legal advice concerning the actions of its employees. "We've got no idea whether or not anything illegal happened in this particular case but the practices were so far from what we consider to be an appropriate practice that we thought it was worth recommending to the university."

Deane said that has been done but at this point it did not appear there was any reason to call in the police. He didn't rule out the possibility that some of the items may have been sold. "There's no evidence at the moment so far to suggest that did happen but of course it is possible and as we move on beyond the investigation that we've gone through with the auditor we'll of course come closer to understanding whether anything of that sort happened."

He said the university believes in repatriating aboriginal items of cultural significance but will ensure in future that it does so in a proper and documented manner.

<http://www.canoe.ca/NationalTicker/CANOE-wire.Artifacts-Missing.html>

POT-HUNTING SUSPECTS PLEAD INNOCENT (April 20, 2002, by Aspen C. Emmett, Cortez Journal staff Writer)

Two Montezuma County residents accused of disturbing an ancient Puebloan burial site on the National Forest near McPhee Reservoir in October 2000 have decided to dispute the charges brought by a federal grand jury last month. Fifty-two-year-old Danny Keith Rose of Dolores and Cortez resident Tammy Woosley, 41, pleaded innocent in U.S. District Court in Durango Thursday. On March 12, Rose and Woosley were indicted on felony charges of violations of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 and destruction of government property, according to a March press release from the U.S. Department of Justice.

Initially Rose and Woosley were cited by the Forest Service for petty offenses after they were reportedly caught by a BLM law-enforcement officer who witnessed them digging in an archeological site and uncovering ancient Puebloan human remains and artifacts. However, the lesser charges were dropped in February of 2001 to allow the case to be further investigated and the felony charges did not come about for more than a year later.

According to the statements of probable cause for issuance of the original summons, Rose and Woosley were observed with "shovels in hand digging in an archaeological site . . . and had partially excavated a burial containing human remains." Rose reportedly admitted that he had dug at the site and Woosley admitted that she had "moved some dirt." Woosley also turned over a formed rock palette that was identified as a funerary object from the burial according to the summons. Rehabilitation costs for the site exceeded \$500.

"We must respect the ancestral and religious customs of all citizens," U.S. Attorney John Suthers stated in the press release. "Those who unlawfully hunt for artifacts on public land must realize there will be consequences." The case will now be heard at the state level before U.S. District Judge Edward W. Nottingham in Denver.

The case was jointly investigated by law enforcement personnel from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Forest Service, the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Land Management. The case is being prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Robert Kennedy.

If found guilty of the charges, Rose and Woosley face a maximum of two years in federal prison and up to a \$250,000 fine for the ARPA violation and 10 years imprisonment and \$250,000 for damaging government property.

NEW INFORMATION FROM THE REANALYSES OF A FRONTIER BURIAL FROM FORT CASPAR, WYOMING

by
Rick L. Weathermon

ABSTRACT

Reexamination of the Fort Caspar Burial # 3 collection, including a nearly complete human skeleton and associated artifacts, has provided additional information regarding the life and death of this early frontier white male. Subsequent analyses indicate the individual was younger than originally estimated and had been buried in a coffin constructed of painted wood and fittings from a wagon. Reevaluation of the skeletal trauma strongly suggests the cause of death was a result of bludgeoning rather than a cranial gunshot wound as originally reported. Comparison of these findings with historic documentation suggests a possible identity for this individual.

INTRODUCTION

Earth moving activities by machinery near Fort Caspar (48NA209) in east-central Wyoming during June 1990 resulted in the disturbance of an unmarked human interment in primary context. Subsequent archaeological investigations recovered some *in situ* skeletal remains and associated artifacts. Other associated materials were collected by screening sediments from the disturbed area. Artifacts recovered with the skeletal remains included fragments of wood, miscellaneous nails and other metal fasteners, cloth fragments and buttons. In addition, a slightly deformed lead ball was recovered near the right mid-thoracic area of the individual (Human Osteology Repository File HR166).

The results of the original analyses were presented in 1992 and contained a detailed assessment of the metric and morphological data collected from the skeletal remains, as well as an assessment of the artifactual materials. While the initial report (Combs et al. 1992) contains much useful information, the reanalyses correct some initial misinterpretations and add a significant amount of new information. The human remains and associated artifacts are currently curated at the Human Osteology Repository in the Anthropology Department at the University of Wyoming in Laramie.

REANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN REMAINS

The recovered human remains consist of a single, nearly complete, skeletonized individual. The person was buried in an extended position on his back, with his head to the southwest. The bones of the occipital region of the cranium and the anterior portion of the thorax show moderate post-depositional erosion and breakage. The remaining elements are in excellent condition, allowing for clear and detailed analyses.

A reexamination of the skeletal remains confirmed the individual was a Caucasoid male, approximately 5 feet 5 ¼ inches tall. While the original investigators interpreted an age between 48

and 52 years (Combs et al.1992:35), a reevaluation of the pubic symphysis by Stuart (2000:12-13) found previously unnoted osteophytic activity (Figure 1) on the broad articular face of the left side of the pubic symphysis had obliterated some of the characteristics needed to accurately assess skeletal age. This obliteration probably led the original investigators to misinterpret some of the relevant criteria. A new age of between 25 and 34 years at time of death was derived from the distal 4th rib (see Iscan and Loth 1984) and the right side of the pubic symphysis, excluding the remodeled areas (Stuart, 2000:13). Aging by cranial suture condition, although noted as often unreliable (Krogman and Iscan 1986:129) places the individual in the 30 +/- 10 year age range, based on closure of the sagittal and coronal sutures.

In addition to the skeletal age and stature, other observations

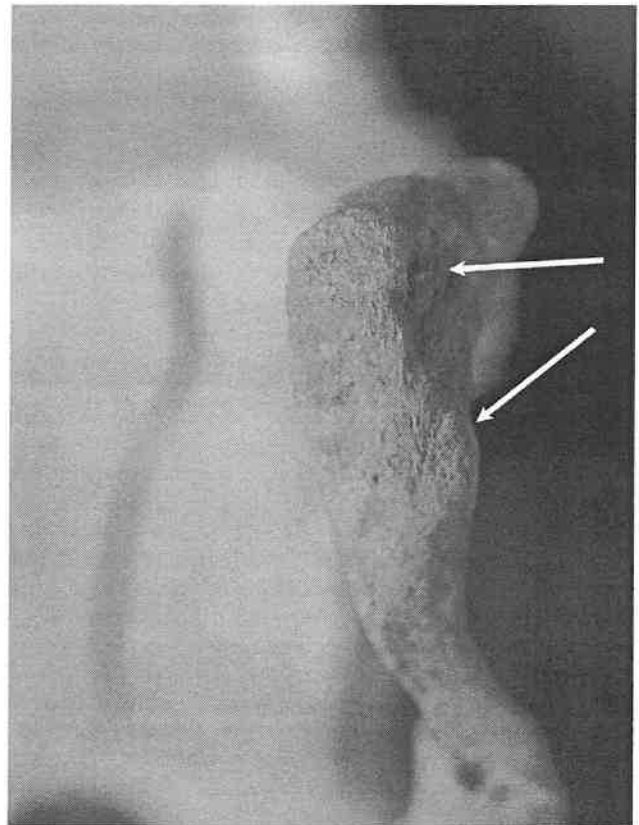


Figure 1. Osteophytic activity noted on articular face of the left pubic symphysis.

relating to the skeletal biology of the individual are also relevant. Both the right and left femur show equally low amounts of torsion of the femoral heads in relation to the distal condyles. Low femoral torsion is a possible Caucasoid characteristic (see Royer et al. 1996) and may suggest the rotation of the lower legs placed the feet pointed in a distinct toe-out stance. While the muscle and ligament attachments on the femora, tibiae and fibulae are not especially rugged, those of the humeri, radii, ulnae, and clavicles suggest a person with good upper body strength.

PATHOLOGIES AND TRAUMA

PATHOLOGIES AND HEALED INJURIES

The Fort Caspar individual had several pathological conditions and healed injuries at time of death. Combs et al. (1992) noted a button osteoma located on the back of the cranium, as well as the loss of two teeth and the presence of several cavities. These features were reidentified during the current examination, and several other additional pathological conditions were assessed, in addition to the osteophytic activity noted above. These newly noted conditions include osteophytic extoses located on the auricular surface of the right ilium and the corresponding location of the sacrum (Figure 2). These were probably caused by excessive strain in this area. Other anomalies observed on the axial skeleton include slight to moderate depressions (Schmorl's nodes) on both the upper and lower centrum surfaces of thoracic vertebrae 11 and 12 and lumbar vertebrae 1, 2, 3, and 4 (Stuart, 2000:14) (Figure 3). This condition is typically associated with degenerative arthritis and concurrent strain on the lower spine (Ortner and Putschar 1981:430). Mann and Murphy (1990:52) indicate these formations are relatively uncommon in younger individuals, but can occur as

a result of heavy lifting, excessive physical exercise, or falls from heights resulting in slight compression of the spinal column. This may also be consistent with equestrian related activity.

Also noted during the skeletal reanalysis were very deeply incised fossae on the sternal ends both the right and left clavicles (Stuart, 2000:14) (Figure 4). These fossae are located at the insertion point of the costoclavicular ligaments (Gray 1974:138). Pressure is exerted on these ligaments by pulling back with the arms bent, effectively pulling the scapular end of the clavicle posteriorly (Gray 1974:247). Deep insertions or excavated fossae likely indicate repeated extreme stress or tearing of the ligaments. Mann and Murphy (1990:81) identify these excavated areas as rhomboid fossae, and note these pits are relatively common occurrences, likely associated with strenuous activity in the pectoral girdle.

An ankylosis of a medial and distal phalanx is present, and may indicate trauma to the smallest toe on one of the feet (Figure 5). A crushing injury appears most likely the cause of the fused elements. The healed injury probably caused no noticeable reduction in use of the foot.

The fifth digit of the left hand manifests a deformity or healed injury to the superior portion of distal articulation of the first phalanx (Figure 6). The medial and distal phalanges have compensated by aligning with the malformed articular surface resulting in a fifth finger slightly skewed away from the rest of the fingers of the hand. There may have been a reduction of mobility in the digit, with a concurrent reduction in grip strength.

SEVERE PERIMORTEM SKELETAL TRAUMA

The human remains also contain evidence of the cause of death in the form of perimortem skeletal injuries. These injuries

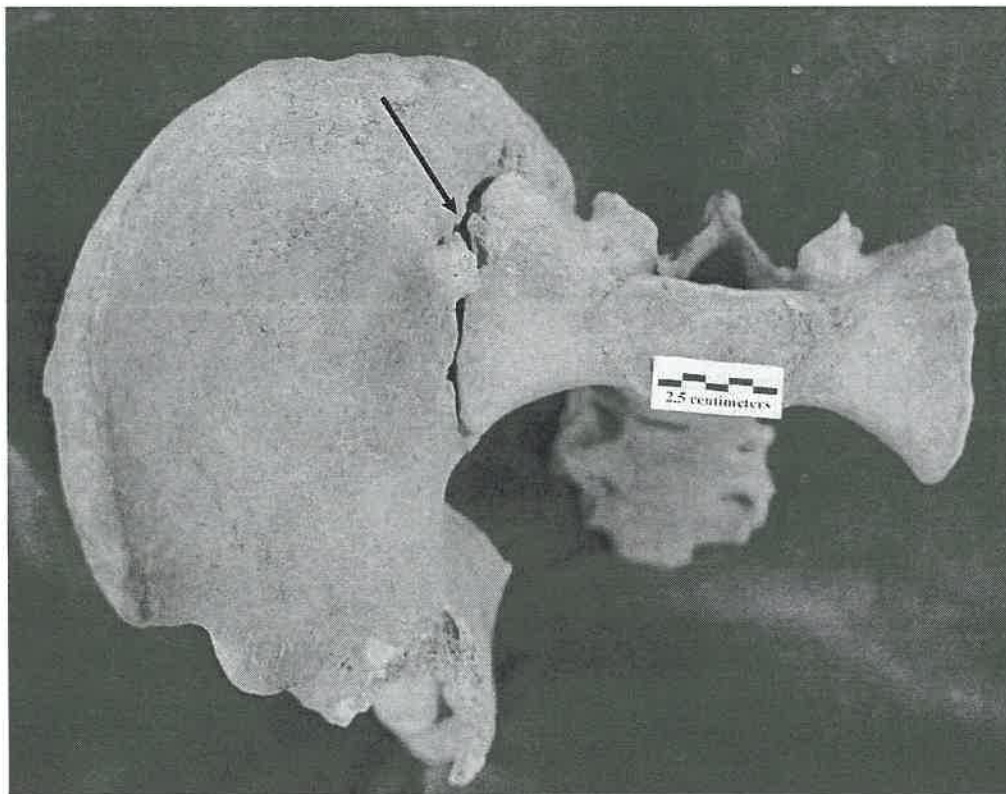


Figure 2. Osteophytic extoses located on auricular surface of right ilium and sacrum.

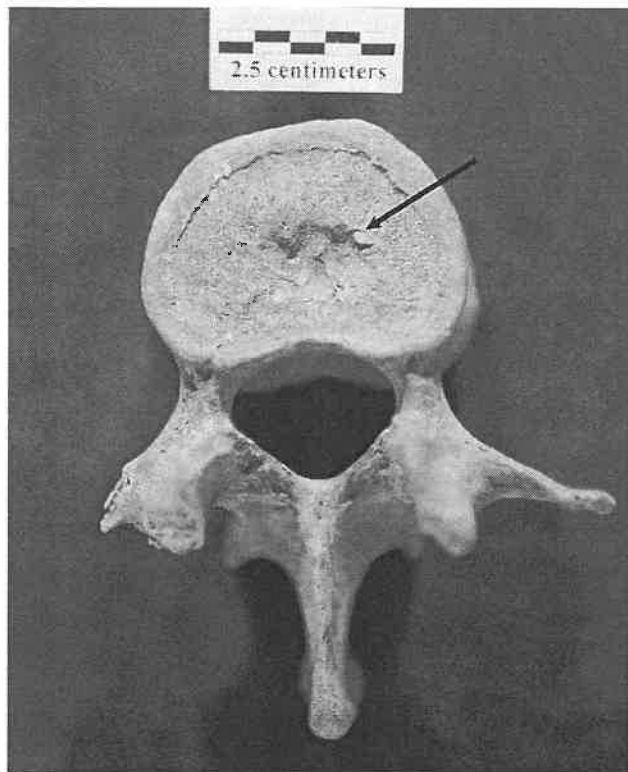


Figure 3. Example of Schmorl's Nodes on lumbar vertebra.

indicate the Fort Caspar individual died by violence at the hands of another, a typical fate for early pioneers in the Wyoming area (Gill 1994:170). The location and probable cause of the injuries are detailed below.

The left ulna exhibits a perimortem impact fracture separating the proximal end of the bone and a wedge-shaped fragment from the rest of the shaft (Figure 7). Given the location and type of injury, the break is likely a parry fracture. Parry fractures typically result from hard impacts to the medial forearms as they are raised

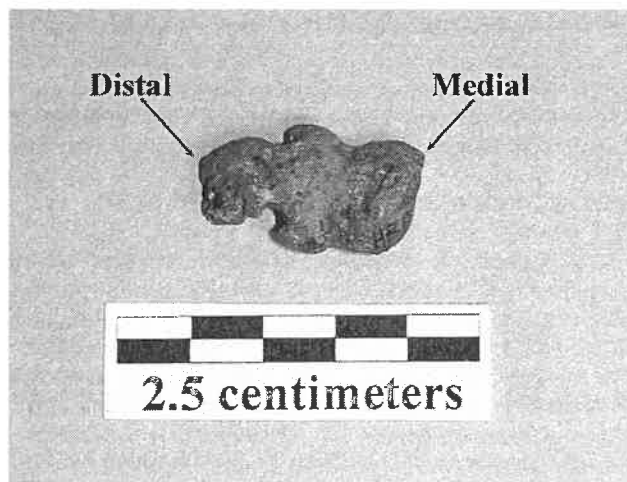


Figure 5. Ankylosis of the smallest medial and distal phalanx of the foot.

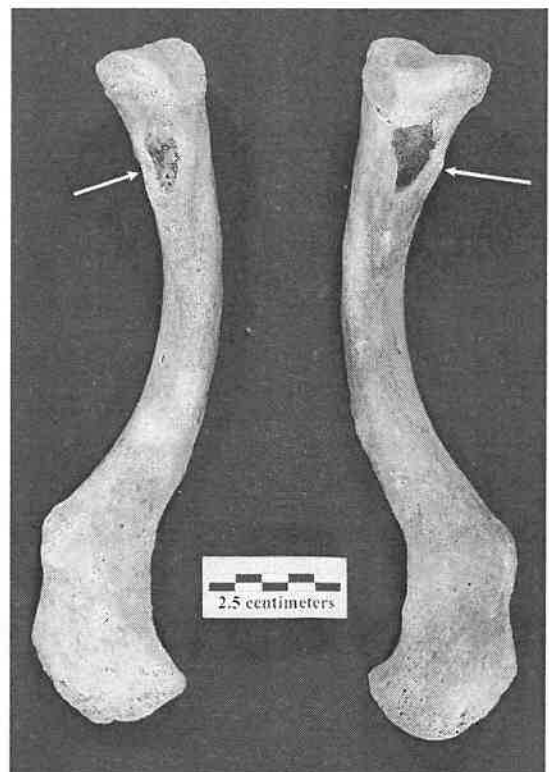


Figure 4. Rhomboid fossae located on sternal ends of clavicles.

in a defensive posture (Sauer 1998:327, Figure 4; Ortner and Putschar 1981:73). A recent x-ray of this bone noted a minute area



Figure 6. Deformity or healed injury to phalanx. Left is deformed, right is normal.



Figure 7. Parry fracture of left ulna. Note lack of damage to left radius.

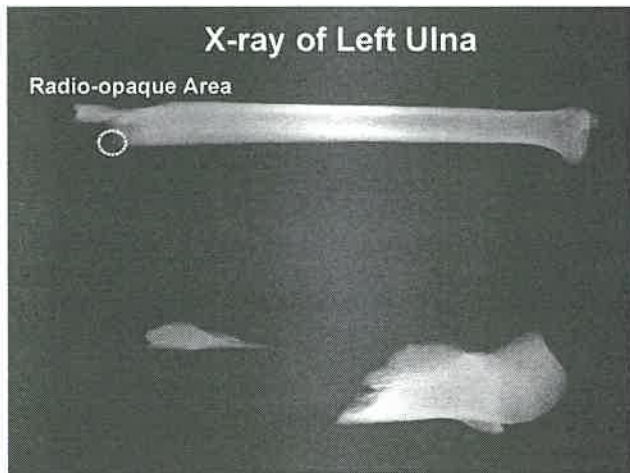


Figure 8. X-ray of left ulna showing area of radio-opacity.

of opacity on one of the broken edges (Figure 8), possibly caused by metal adhering to the bone. Examination under magnification (30x) failed to visually confirm the presence of metal on the bone.

The posterior portion of the left parietal exhibits a perimortem injury penetrating to the interior of the cranium and causing some radiating and concentric fractures around the impact site. The original investigators interpreted this injury as the entry wound from a large caliber bullet. X-rays of the cranium during the original analysis were also noted to indicate several opaque areas of possible metal adhering to the interior of some of the bone around the wound (Combs et al. 1992:36). Reexamination of the original x-ray series (including multiple views of the cranium taken during the same session) failed to locate any indication of opacity associated with metal fragments on the cranial vault. Rather, the reanalysis of this area strongly suggests the injury is the result of blunt force trauma that penetrated the cranium. The wound is asymmetric and exhibits irregular inward crushing, rather than the classic 'beveled' cranial gunshot entry (Figure 9).

The mid-face region of the individual also manifests extensive perimortem damage. Originally this damage was interpreted to be an exit wound from a large caliber gunshot (Combs et al. 1992:36). This type of exit wound should have produced an outward beveling of bone along the perimeters. Instead, there is a definite inward beveling along the borders of the injury, especially evident above the brow ridge (Figure 10). This



Figure 9. Penetrating injury to left parietal area.

strongly suggests the breakage is the result of an extremely hard blow directed laterally at the mid-face, probably from the left side. The blow produced a series of breaks similar to a composite 2/3 LeFort fracture (Berryman and Symes 1998:337-338, Figure 5), effectively breaking the maxilla away from the rest of the cranium (Figure 11). Either blow to the cranium would likely have been fatal.

POSSIBLE GUNSHOT WOUND: LEAD BALL IN THORAX

A slightly deformed spherical .44/45 caliber lead ball was recovered in the right chest area of the Fort Caspar 3 individual during excavation (Human Remains File HR166, see also Combs et al 1992:33). A distinctive band is present around one portion of the ball, indicating it was fired from a black powder cap and ball revolver (Figure 12). The band is produced when a ball of a slightly larger diameter is pressed into the smaller diameter revolver cylinder chamber and a thin sliver of excess lead is shaved away, effectively sealing the powder charge beneath. This practice helped to prevent cross fires between the individual cylinder chambers. The recovered ball, when examined under magnifica-

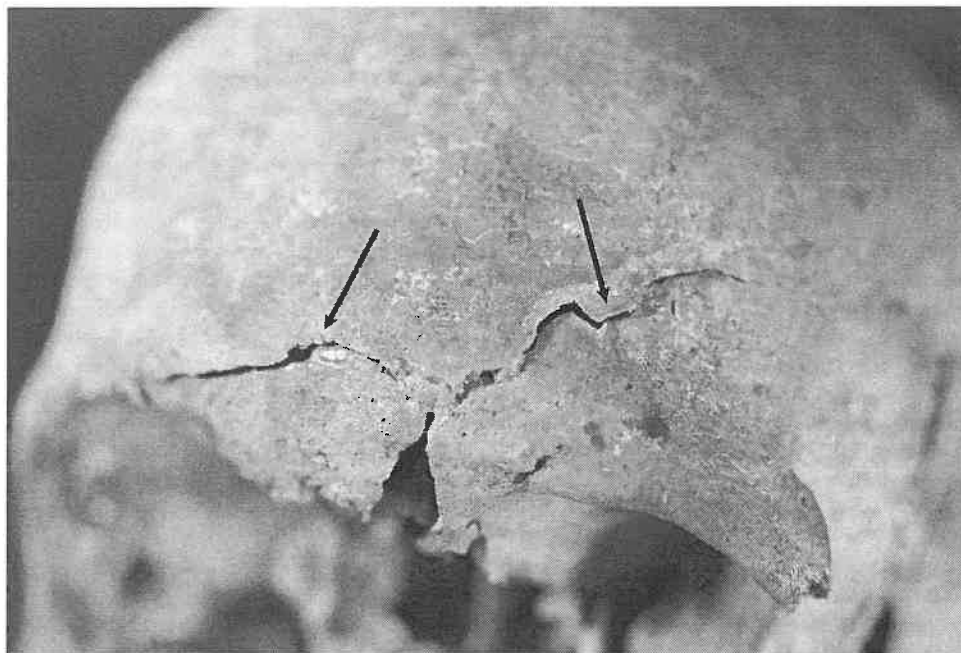


Figure 10. Inward beveling on brow ridge.

tion, contains evidence of rifling, and may have been fired from a revolver with a left-hand twist. The number of lands and grooves of the rifling could not be determined due to the condition of the projectile. The lead from which the ball is formed contains a number of impurities and voids and has a distinctively granular appearance under low (20x) magnification. This suggests the bullet was formed under less than ideal conditions and may indicate the casting process reused old lead or the casting was not hot enough to completely melt the lead before molding the bullet. The recovery of the ball in the area below the right scapula implies

the projectile either passed through the thoracic cavity or entered from the back. No gunshot trauma could be positively identified on the skeletal elements from the chest area, however, many of the bones from this vicinity are eroded and were broken during the machinery excavation.

A number of cap and ball .44/.45 caliber handguns were available during and immediately following the Civil War. These included the Colt Model 1860 revolver and the Remington New Model 1858 Army. Although these sidearms were listed as .44 caliber, the actual bore diameter of the barrel was closer to .45 caliber (McChristian 1995:116-117). Both models were issued to and continued to be used by cavalry units until at least 1871, when the first metallic cartridge pistols were issued, although the general issue of metallic cartridge revolvers did not occur until 1874

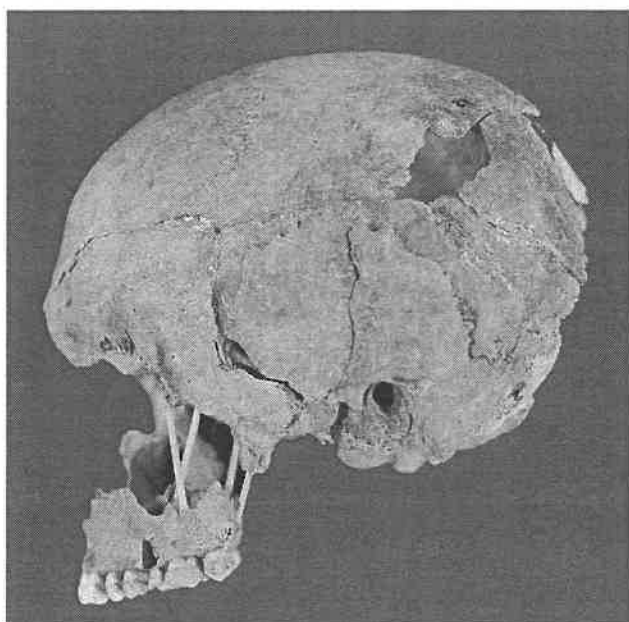


Figure 11. Cranium exhibiting breakage consistent with LeFort 2/3 breakage as a result of blunt force trauma.

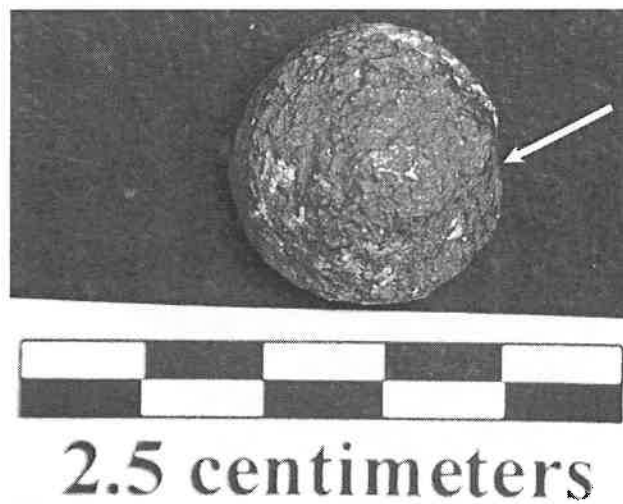


Figure 12. .44/.45 caliber lead ball from black powder revolver.

(McChristian 1995:119-124). The cap and ball revolver continued to be used by both emigrants and American Indians for years after the metallic cartridge revolvers became available.

HYPOTHESIZED COFFIN CONSTRUCTION

Recovered from the grave location and disturbed sediments were numerous fragments of a rectangular wooden box serving as a coffin. Based on the maps produced during excavation, the box measured approximately 5 feet 10 inches long, two feet wide, and was at least 13 inches deep, manufactured of planking or boards (Human Osteology Repository File HR166, see also Combs et al. 1992). Some of the wood fragments collected from the grave site contain different colors of paint, dominated by shades of blue with small linear areas of yellow. Splotches of burgundy, red, white, green and black paint are also present on very small pieces of wood in the collection, but no discernable figures or geometric patterns are evident for these colors. The paint employed was very likely white lead based, and may account for the radio-opacity of the fractured ulna in the x-rays. No chemical analysis of the paint is anticipated at this time, but may be pursued in the future.

The fragments of wood identified as originating from the sides of the coffin contain areas covered by turquoise blue paint which has faded to a light bluish green on some pieces, probably an indication of the presence of a copper-based tint in the paint. This color is apparent on the broad faces and edges of several of the collected side wood fragments, and appears on both sides of some pieces. Two of the larger collected fragments also exhibit a bright yellow stripe about 0.35 inches wide painted over the blue color and oriented with the grain of the wood (Figure 13). The yellow stripe is obvious for at least 8 inches along the board fragments, and possibly extended the length of the coffin. Some of the screened fragments of the wood indicate at least two layers of boards were present in some locations along the sides. The wood grains evident on these overlying pieces are situated at 90 degree angles to each other, with a narrower board situated across a broader faced board. A single coat of blue paint is evident on portions of these boards and had soaked into the seams between the two, implying the pieces were joined together before painting. Although the recovered wood is deteriorated and extremely fragile, at least two different types of wood are present based on the

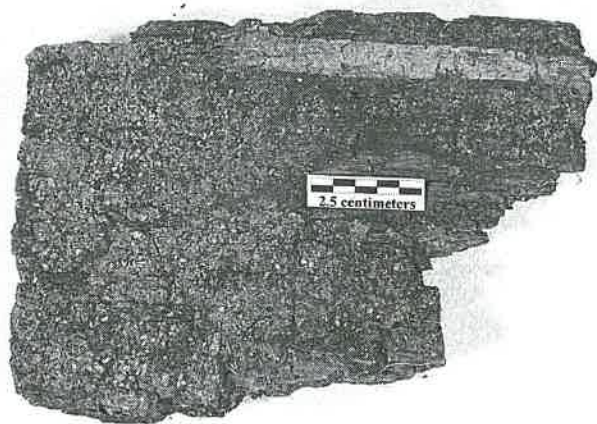


Figure 13. Painted wood fragment, darker area is turquoise, lighter stripe is yellow.

visible grain. The narrow boards appear to be a more fibrous type, possibly ash, oak, or hickory, while the longer wider boards appear to be a softer wood, possibly pine or poplar.

The bottom of the wooden box was manufactured from a minimum of six separate boards, held together by cut nails and large iron staples. The staples were apparently driven through the wood across the seam between the boards with the protruding ends of the staples bent back into the lumber. The length of the staple tine at the bend suggests the boards were at least 1.5 inches thick. At least ten large staples are present in the burial collection. Five of the staples were located *in situ* along the midline of the coffin floor during excavation. Two additional staples were located near the head of the coffin in the left shoulder area, probably joining a short board to the coffin bottom. Also noted were three rows of nails, extending across the floor of the coffin (Combs et al. 1992: Figure 2). These rows of nails probably represent narrow slats or cross braces nailed to the exterior of the box. The lid of the coffin was likely manufactured in the same fashion and probably accounts for the remainder of the recovered staples and many of the additional nails and nail fragments.

The large staples recovered from the grave are nearly identical in shape and size to the mid-size bow staples listed in the 1895 Montgomery Ward & Co. Catalog (Dover Publications Inc. 1969:597). Bow staples were typical items on wagons, intended to secure the bentwood bows to the wagon body (Berkebile 1978:316). The bows in turn supported the tent-like canvas cover over the wagon box. The staples were manufactured of plate or strap iron, cut or punched from flat metal plates to their final shape. Based on the rusted remnants, the original width of the opening of these staples was approximately 1.75 inches, with 2 inch long tines. The bodies of staples are about 0.5 inches wide. The malleable metal plate from which the staples were manufactured was approximately 9 gauge, or about 0.165 inches thick.

A variety of other fasteners, besides the bow staples, were recovered from the burial (Figure 14). Numerous iron nails are identifiable and of typical size grades for machine cut square nails of the era. The majority of the nails appear to be of the narrower dimensional box or casing type (see Peele 1918:2252; Marks 1930:1075 & 1078). Other fragments of rusted iron are recognizable as nails, but are so disintegrated no distinct size grading or typing is possible. Other metal artifacts include wood screws, hand wrought clinch rivets, and small staples, as well as thin iron plating with small nails. Provenience for most of these materials is unavailable, so exact placement is unknown. However, probable placement of some items can be inferred from their form.

Two fragments of small flat iron strap staples are present in the collection. These items are much smaller than the bow staples, with an estimated tine length of 0.75 inches, and a body width of about 0.20 inches. Opening size was probably about 1 inch. Thickness of the sheet used in manufacture is estimated to be about 0.062 inches, or about 15 gauge. Staples of this light type were probably not structurally integral to the construction of the coffin, but may have been present on the wood before the coffin construction. Similar staples have been seen on wagons, used as a fastening device to hold the lid of the feedbox.

Several fragments of a very rusted rectangular flat iron sheet are present. These fragments refit to give an overall dimension of about 4 inches by 2 inches. The thin sheet metal is estimated to be about 15 gauge, based on the rusted thickness of 0.0612 inches. Several small rusted nail fragments perforate the sheet and are held

Coffin Hardware

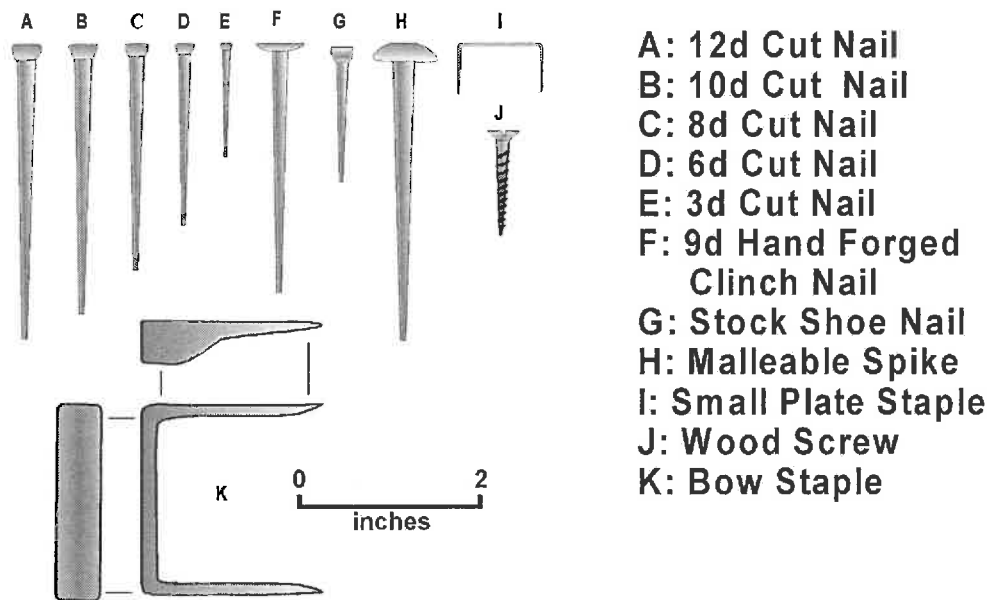


Figure 14. Metallic fasteners recovered from coffin.

in place by corrosion. Small fragments of wood are preserved in the rust, indicating the metal sheet was tacked to the boards in some fashion. The sheet was probably attached to the boards before their use in the coffin construction. Light gauge metal sheets have been observed on wagons and also on the feedbox, placed to keep the draft animals from chewing the wood.

Three twelve-penny size (3.25 inch) cut iron nails are among the artifacts. The lower portions of these artifacts have been bent over at an angle of 90 degrees approximately 2 inches from their heads, suggesting they were situated to hold at least two thicknesses of boards together. These nails likely came from the bottom of the coffin, holding the cross braces to the wider boards.

Also located in the collection are at least 21 ten-penny (3 inch) cut nails, 15 eight-penny (2.5 inch) cut nails, and three six-penny (2 inch) cut nails. All of the identified nails of these sizes are iron, straight, and with no intentional bending. It is probable these nails were used to secure the sides, ends, and bottom of the coffin box together, and to nail the cover to the box. A single rosehead iron cut nail and three iron livestock shoe nails were also located in the collection, but are so corroded no length could be determined. A single small three-penny (1.25 inch) nail was also recognized.

Nine identifiable nine-penny (2.75 inches) hand wrought clinch rivets are also present in the collection. These specialized nails have a much broader head and a square cross-section compared to the box nails. These artifacts were intentionally clinched (bent in a tight 'u' shape and driven back into the board) at approximately 1.5 inches below the head. Fragments of wood adhering to some of the rivets indicate they were used to hold the painted narrow hardwood slats to the broader softwood boards on the sides.

Five iron spikes with large rounded heads were also recovered. The spikes exhibit a more equally square cross-section

than the cut nails. These items also appear to taper equally on all sides toward the point, and display a variety of head sizes and shapes. This suggests these items were not machine-made but represent variations typical of hand forged items. Two of the recovered spikes demonstrate curving (as opposed to clinching) of the body below the broad head. The remainder are straight.

Two rusted wood screws were also present in the associated coffin hardware. These fasteners exhibit flat, countersunk single slotted heads approximately 0.370 inches in diameter. The diameter of the body of the screw below the head is about 0.220 inches. The original length of these artifacts is unknown due to their corroded condition, however, a minimum of 0.75 inches of the screw thread remains. These artifacts compare favorably to a modern Number 10 woodscrew manufactured on 4 gauge round metal stock. These artifacts were probably not used in the construction of the coffin, but were present on the boards before construction.

The use of numerous different types and sizes of cut iron nails, bow staples, and hand wrought clinched nails and rivets as well as the presence of painted boards from two different wood species suggests the coffin in which Fort Caspar #3 was buried had been made from portions of the box of a painted and decorated wagon and from scavenged hardware, including livestock shoe nails. The sides of the coffin were apparently made from the sides of the wagon, with the bottom and the lid possibly made from the floor boards cross-braced with other boards. The ends or portions of the bottom may have been from the feedbox, as suggested by the light gauge staple and thin iron plating.

Manufacturing of wagons was probably widely varied among the many builders, but guidelines are given for army procurement in the Army's 1859 and 1865 specifications for six mule wagons. Wood dimensions given in these descriptions specify sideboards

are to be clear (no knots or flaws) board of 5/8 inch thick white pine, with cleats (upright braces) to be of oak, 'well riveted' (or clinched, italics mine) to each other. Floor board thickness is given as 5/8 inch oak boards. Although the assumed dimensions of the boards used in construction of the coffin are slightly different, the overall descriptions match well. None of the wood recovered from the coffin exhibits any knotholes. The color descriptions given in the specifications for the painting of military wagons consisted of a blue exterior body, a red interior, and black lettering on the sides. No lining or striping is described in the regulations. Paint was to be "well leaded" (Army Specifications 1859, 1865)

In comparison, wagons for private purchase were typically painted with a single color with lining or striping in contrasting colors as decoration. The decorations were applied as the final touch during building. Purchasers added their own names or additional decorations on top of the original paint, or paid to have it done during the original painting (Adams 1902:221). Typically, several coats of paint were applied to the wagon over its lifetime (Adams 1902:208). The lack of multiple coats of paint may indicate the wagon was relatively new when scavenged to build the coffin.

A hypothesized reconstruction of the coffin sides and bottom is presented in Figure 15, together with the illustration of appropriate wagon parts and their location on a wagon (Figure 16). Given the variety of colors and the stripe apparent on the recovered wood pieces from the Fort Caspar burial, it seems unlikely the coffin was manufactured from a standard military wagon.

However, salvage of wagons for the construction of coffins was apparently practiced by the military as noted during the 1865 Sawyer expedition. Both Sawyer's Official Report and the reminiscent account of Albert M. Holman describe the burial of freighter Nate Hedges in a coffin hastily constructed of boards removed from a government wagon (Hafen and Hafen 1961:254-255, 310)

OTHER ARTIFACTS

BUTTONS, THREAD, LEATHER AND CLOTH

Five buttons were recovered from the screened sediments surrounding the body. While their position in relationship to the body of the individual is unknown, the form and manufacture is consistent with the era of the burial. All of the buttons are a two-piece pressed tinned metal (iron) back type with four holes (Figures 17 and 18). Due to the corroded condition of these artifacts, maker's marks or other identifying features could not be ascertained. Diameters of the buttons were taken from the least corroded edges, and appear relatively uniform. The buttons fall into two size groups, using a standard button measure employed in the mid to late 19th Century. This measurement, called a ligne or line, expresses the diameter of the button by the number of lignes in the diameter. There are 40 lignes to the inch (Luscomb 1999:121). Three of the buttons are between 0.55 and 0.56 inches in diameter, or a ligne size of 22. Two of the buttons are around 0.67 inches in diameter, or about ligne size 27. These are apparently similar to the fly and suspender buttons used on military

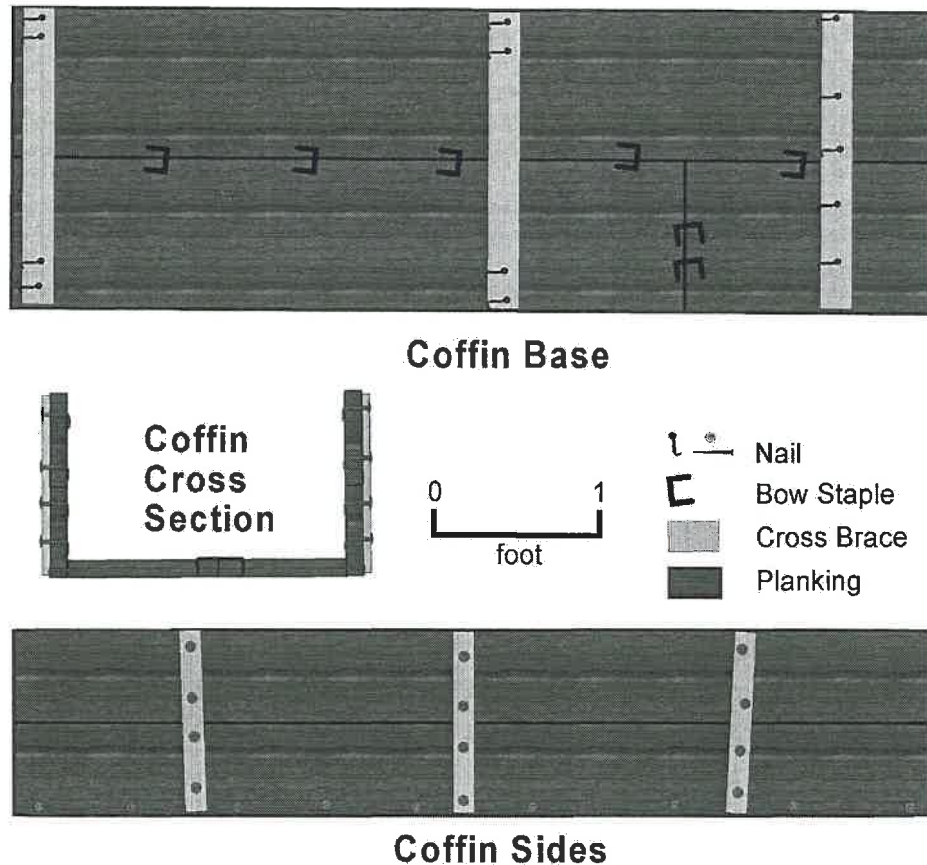


Figure 15. Hypothesized coffin construction.

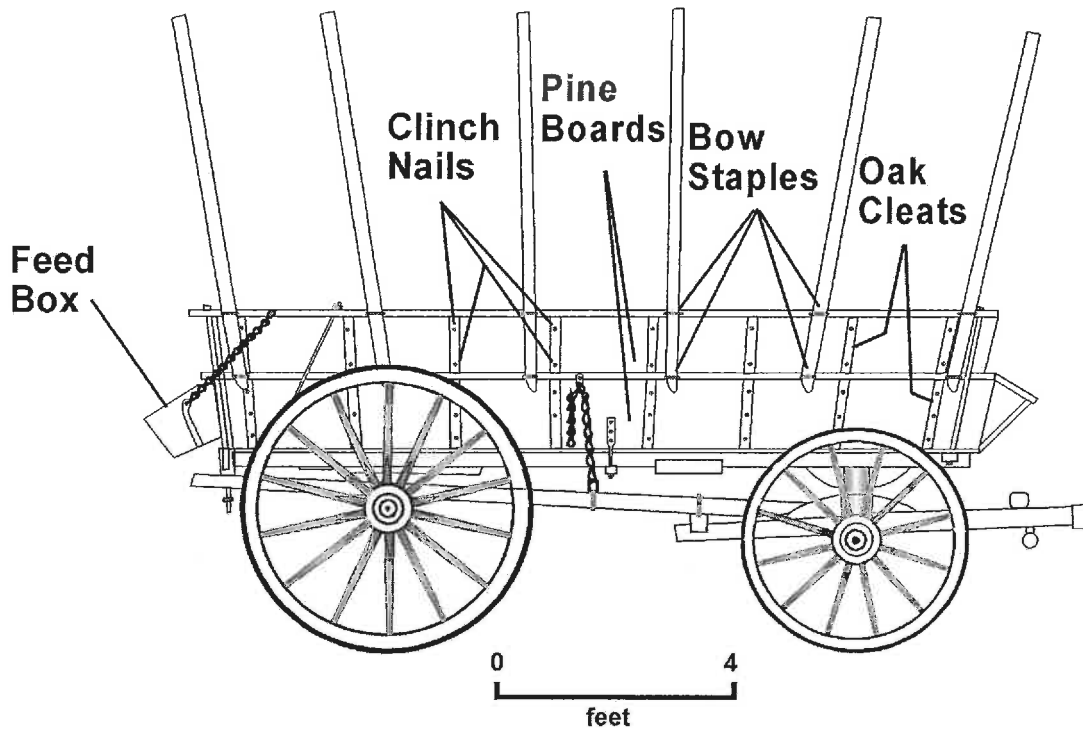


Figure 16. Wagon parts utilized in coffin construction.

uniforms of the era, however, measurements given for similar buttons recovered during the Custer battlefield excavations report the slightly larger sizes of 9/16 inches (0.5625 inches) and 13/16 inches (0.8125 inches) (Scott et al. 1989:196-197). McChristian (1995:169-170) reports buttons on the 1876 trousers as 11/16 inches (0.6875 inches, waistband) and 17/32 inches (0.5313 inches, fly). Specification from the Quartermaster General (1889:94) designate a 22 ligne button for the fly of army uniforms, with a 27 ligne button for the suspender supports. Given the rusted condition of the recovered artifacts and the probable number of contractors supplying buttons and garments to the government during this time period, slight variations in reported button sizes should be expected.

Examination of the recovered buttons under magnification noted the presence of leather preserved in the rust on the backs of

one of the smaller and one of the larger recovered buttons. The smaller button also contains several fragments of well-preserved thread. The thread consists of a loosely wound bundle of many long fine fibers with an 'S' twist angle of approximately 15 degrees (Seiler-Baldinger 1994:3-4). This material appears to have held the button to the leather. The leather remaining on both the large and small buttons is light brown, thin and well tanned. The presence of leather on both button sizes suggests the garment, probably pants, may have been reinforced at the suspender and fly locations with patches of leather or were manufactured completely



Figure 17. 22 Ligne metal buttons, note leather on back of specimen.



Figure 18. 27 Ligne metal buttons, note leather on back of specimen.

of leather. Military trousers, from at least 1861 onward, were made of wool kersey material dyed blue (McChristian 1995:169-170) and may have required reinforcement at some stress points. Soldiers in western service often made alterations to government issued uniforms due to the poor fit and low quality of the items (McChristian 1995:8-9). A mixture of non-regulation and military issue clothing was also not unusual among frontier outposts.

A small fragment of cloth was located during the original excavations, situated beneath the cranium of Fort Caspar 3. (Human Osteology Repository File HR166, see also Combs et al. 1992). This fragment of cloth, and several other smaller fragments recovered from the matrix screening, appears to be a very coarsely executed extended plain 5/5 paired weave (Seiler-Baldinger 1994:88). There are five warp and five weft strands, all of a multistrand 'S' twist light gauge yarn or heavy thread (Seiler-Baldinger 1994:3-4). The individual strands compare favorably to light weight modern wool yarn. The fabric has been discolored by contact with the body, and no original color is discernable. The individual threads are relatively uniform in diameter and were probably produced by commercial weaving. The cast of the different warp and weft segments suggests the original item was a blanket or coarse weave type fabric, rather than a tailored clothing item. The artifacts probably represent a winding sheet or blanket shroud used to wrap the body before placement into the coffin.

HISTORIC CONTEXT FOR THE BURIAL

The general vicinity of the burial at Fort Caspar had seen the construction of the earlier Mormon Ferry in 1847-1849 and the Reshaw bridge and trading post several miles to the east in 1853. The Fort Caspar site originated as the location of the westernmost bridge on the North Platte River along the Oregon Trail. The bridge and subsequent trading post were built by Louis Guinard and others, with construction beginning in 1859. The structure, called the Platte Bridge Station, was completed in 1860 and served as a toll bridge, taking advantage of the westerly migration of emigrants during the 1860s. Over 100,000 emigrants are believed to have passed through or near the station between 1860 and 1866 (McDermott 1997:23).

The army's direct involvement with Guinard's Post began in 1861, with the building of the transcontinental telegraph line along the North Platte River and extending westward. Troops regularly patrolled the telegraph lines. In 1862, the army constructed a log building for the telegraph operator at the Platte Bridge Station (Vaughn 1963:11). Guinard's Post also served as the occasional station of troops assigned to guard the telegraph and act as an escort for emigrants (Mokler 1939:13). In the early spring of 1865, the Platte Bridge Station was changed from a temporary outpost by army orders to a permanent fort, with a garrison of 100 men (Vaughn 1963:11-12), probably in response to repeated raids and increasing hostilities with the Cheyenne, Sioux and Arapaho tribes in the area following Chivington's massacre of Cheyenne Indians at Sand Creek. In November 1865, the post was renamed Fort Caspar, honoring Lieutenant Caspar Collins who had been killed during fighting on July 26, 1865 (Vaughn 1963:13). Five other individuals from the fort died that morning during skirmishes with Sioux and Cheyenne warriors, four with Collins, and one individual on a telegraph repair detail. The detachment under Sargent Amos Custard was also attacked and surrounded as they attempted to reach the Platte Bridge Station. Twenty-one men of that group perished on the afternoon of the same day (see Vaughn

1963; also McDermott 1997.)

Although no other disasters of the magnitude of the Custard and Collins fights are recorded at this location, the general area of Fort Caspar and the North Platte River remained the setting of conflicts for some time, with additional casualties on both sides. In 1867, Fort Caspar was ordered abandoned. Fort Fetterman was constructed to the east and south and some of the Fort Caspar buildings were removed to this location (McDermott 1997:97). Guinard abandoned his toll bridge and trading post at about the same time, and the remains of both the post and the bridge were subsequently burned by the Sioux and Cheyenne (McDermott 1997:97-98). Emigrants continued to use the trails through the area, but in ever decreasing numbers, especially after the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869.

BURIAL DATE BRACKETS

The date of the interment of Fort Caspar 3 is assumed to fall within a few years of the occupation of the Platte Bridge Station and Fort Casper, or roughly 1850 to 1870. This time also represents the period of highest Euroamerican transience of the immediate vicinity, consisting predominantly of emigrants and frontier military personnel. The presence of a black powder revolver ball in the thorax attests to the presence of this type of weaponry, common to the frontier until at least 1874. The technology of the hardware recovered from the wagon box coffin indicates the style of wagon is consistent with this time period. Lacking from the assemblage are wire nails, soft steel cut nails or bolt or rivet fastened bow staples. The use of wagon parts to construct coffins is also noted in the military history of this time in the American West. The buttons recovered with the individual are conformable with military clothing issued to enlisted personnel during the American Civil War and later on frontier duty.

POSSIBLE IDENTITY OF FORT CASPAR #3

While many Euroamericans, both military and civilian, lost their lives and were buried along the trails or at forts in frontier Wyoming, identification of specific individuals is not a common occurrence. However, given the proper set of circumstances for preservation of the body and sufficient historical documentation, potential identities can occasionally be postulated. This is the case with Fort Caspar #3, whose pattern of injuries are consistent with descriptions of wounds received by one of the four persons killed with Caspar Collins on July 26, 1865. A brief synopsis of this fight is presented below (see McDermott 1997; Mokler 1939; Vaughn 1963 for more detailed time lines)

A portion of the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry and the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry were stationed at Platte Bridge Station in July of 1865. At approximately 7:30 a.m. on the morning of July 26, Collins, a lieutenant with the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, commanding a group of 25 men from the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, was sent to the relief of a military wagon convoy (Custard's train) to the west of the fort. After crossing the Platte Bridge and proceeding a short distance along the trail, Collins and his command were surrounded by an overwhelming force of Cheyenne and Sioux, estimated at over 2,000 warriors. Under covering fire from a group of Galvanized Yankees and members of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry holding the bridge, Collins and his group attempted to retreat back to the bridge. Apparently the warriors were so closely packed together they were not using their firearms for fear of injuring their comrades. The Adjutant

Generals's report (1896), quoted from the *Military History of the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry*, presents the following:

"The Indians, coming from every side, were exposed to their own fire, and so forebore the use of bow or firearm, and relied mainly on spears, tomahawks and sabers. After the first discharge of carbines, the soldiers relied wholly upon their revolvers, as there was neither time nor opportunity for reloading. The party faced towards the station when the impossibility of proceeding became apparent. The Indians, anxious for their prey, and confident in overwhelming numbers rushed toward the common center in such a manner as to partially impede their bloody purpose. So intermingled did the combatants become that it was impossible for the garrison to distinguish friend from foe...."

Jean Wilson (as cited in Vaughn 1963:60-61), reporting on the fight for the Leavenworth Daily Times on August 30 of the same year:

".... In twenty minutes from the time Lt. Collins had left the bridge, his command, save four, reached it again. Nine were severely wounded. The Lieutenant and four of his men were killed. The fight did not last over ten minutes. Every man who came back was more or less hurt, if not by arrows or shot, by bludgeons, clubs, and bows."

Privates Sebastian Nehring, George W. McDonald, Moses Brown, and George Camp were killed on the battlefield with Collins. Camp's body was recovered during the battle, taken back to the Platte Bridge Station and buried. The other bodies were not recovered until the next day and the privates were buried on the battlefield. Collins' body was taken back to the post for burial, and subsequently shipped back to his family. All of the casualties, with the exception of Camp, had been extensively mutilated by their attackers (Mokler 1939:33-34). Although the circumstances surrounding the deaths and the subsequent recovery of the bodies of the casualties from the battlefield were recorded, there are some discrepancies in the historical documentation. Vaughn (1963:95) indicates Browns's body was recovered the evening of the battle and also buried at the fort. Brown would have been 20 or 21 years of age at the time, following his enlistment at the age of 18 (Vaughn 1963:91).

Mokler (1939:32) describes the events surrounding the death and subsequent recovery of Camp:

".... George Camp, also of Company K, was wounded and his horse was killed. He crawled on his hands and knees to within 500 yards of the river, when an Indian ran up to him and buried a tomahawk in his head. W. K. Lord, a Company I soldier, lying under a bank near the river, fired and killed the Indian who

had so ruthlessly murdered his comrade. The men under Captain Lybe covered the body with the aim of their rifles while Lord and two comrades brought the dead soldier in, thus preventing the body from being mutilated...."

There are additional slight discrepancies in the accounts of Camp's death. Private S. H. Fairfield stated Camp had lost his horse and was "running for dear life" when overtaken and tomahawked (Vaughn 1963:60).

Brown and Camp were presumed by Vaughn to have been buried the evening of the day of the battle in the post cemetery several hundred yards to the east of the fort. This location is unlikely, given the events of the day. While the two men may have been buried that evening, hostiles were still in the area and a burial detail would have been unnecessarily exposed to attack. Earlier in the day, a detail attempting to repair the telegraph wires to the south and east of the fort (near the same area) had been driven back into the compound with the loss of another trooper (Vaughn 1963:71-74).

The more likely location for the burials, if they occurred at or near the same time, would be within the protective range of the military compound in relatively soft sediments that could be quickly excavated. This describes the location of the discovery of the Fort Caspar #3 individual. The grave site was situated approximately 200 yards southwest from the 1865 fortifications within a sandy deposit. This location would have also allowed the burial detail an unobstructed view of the surrounding area, with little chance of ambush. The individual in the grave was placed so he was facing (or looking) toward the compound.

In 1899, several of the burials from the Fort Caspar area were excavated and reinterred in what was then Fort D.A. Russell (now F. E. Warren Air Force Base). A search of names from the records of the F. E. Warren cemetery failed to locate George Camp (Mr. Ed Tarbell, personal communication Sept. 6, 2001) among the soldiers reburied from Fort Caspar. This strongly suggests Camp's grave was never identified or his body recovered from the initial burial location. The evidence of the grave may have been intentionally disguised to keep its location secret from the hostile forces at the time of his burial.

The injuries described for Private George Camp correspond to the injuries noted during the reexamination of the Fort Caspar #3 individual. Although the Fort Caspar #3 individual does not exhibit wounds typical of an attack with an edged weapon, the location of the injury on the body is placed correctly. The injuries on the cranium and ulna of Fort Caspar #3 appear to be blunt force trauma, and may have been caused by a bludgeon or war club.

The use of the term 'tomahawk' by the persons reporting the activities surrounding Camp's demise may be misleading. All of the observers reporting on the death of Private Camp were located several hundred yards away from the actual death site and likely could not distinguish between a war club and a hatchet. Numerous styles of war clubs and bludgeons, in addition to tomahawks, were used during the 19th Century on the plains. No evidence of wounds inflicted by edged weapons was found on the remains, however, if the tomahawk had a rounded poll, it could easily produce the injuries noted. The recovery of a lead ball from a ball and cap revolver strongly suggests the Fort Caspar #3 individual was also wounded in the thorax, and may reflect Mokler's (1939:32)

statement about the wounding of Camp.

A possible reconstruction for the perimortem wound sequence of the Fort Caspar #3 individual is proposed, following the timeline described for the killing of Private Camp. The pistol shot to the thorax was probably the first injury received. The lead ball recovered in the thorax is not extensively deformed and had not disintegrated, as would be expected had the poorly made projectile encountered bone. In addition, had the ball been fired at relatively close range, the projectile would probably gone through the body, especially if it had not encountered bone on its trajectory. Given this, the projectile was probably fired from some distance, losing much of its energy before striking the individual. This gunshot wound would not likely have been immediately fatal, and the individual would still have been able to move about. The parry fracture of the left ulna and the blunt force trauma to the left parietal may have occurred from the same blow. If the individual anticipated an attack and had tried to shield his head with his arms, a single hard blow could have broken the ulna and penetrated the cranial vault in this area. The lack of injury to the left radius strongly suggests the blow was not directed through the arm, but at an angle to it. The penetrating injury to the parietal was probably fatal, although possibly not instantaneous. The ulnar break and the penetrating wound locations are also consistent with Fairfield's statement that Camp was running when overtaken and tomahawked (Vaughn 1963:60), especially if the assailant was on horseback. The blow to the face was probably administered while the wounded (or already deceased) man lay on the ground.

While there is no absolute proof Camp is the individual known as Fort Caspar #3, many of the details are very suggestive, including the brackets dating the time of interment, the injuries sustained, the coffin form, and the absence of records regarding his reburial at Fort D.A. Russell. Additional information is being sought about George Camp, Private, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. If his height and age data are recorded in the enlistment and muster records of the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, or if an early photograph of Camp can be located, the possible identity of the Fort Caspar #3 individual may be confirmed.

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2001-2003

POTENTIAL CHAPTER PROGRAM TOPICS

Each year several requests come into our office regarding possible programs for your monthly chapter meetings. This year we have prepared a list of some of the current research topics that various people are working on, which your membership may wish to hear. This is not an exhaustive list of what may be available from Laramie. These presentations generally involve slides and they last from 45-60 minutes.

If your chapter is interested in a particular program for an upcoming meeting, please call one of these presenters at the phone number provided. Be prepared to discuss any arrangements for audio-visual equipment, and the possibility, if any, of funding for travel expenses. Presenters sometimes are students who have no financial support for their research. It is anticipated that you will make any necessary arrangements with the presenter during your phone conversation.

Rich Adams "Early Man and Rock Art in South Africa." Phone (307) 766-5301.

Rich Adams "Pipes and Bowls: Soapstone Artifacts in Wyoming." Phone (307) 766-5301.

Rich Adams "Stonewall Buttes: Prehistoric Structures in the Powder River Basin." Phone (307) 766-5301.

Dan Eakin "Archaeological Investigations on the North Fork of the Shoshone River." Phone (307) 766-5301.

Dr. George Gill "The Emerging Picture of Prehistoric Easter Island: Statues, Bones and Burials." Phone (307) 766-6282.

Dr. George Gill "Archaic and Paleoamerican Skeletal Traits: How Caucasoid were the Clovis Hunters and Why?" Phone (307) 766-6282.

Dr. George Gill "Skeletal Injuries Among Frontier Whites." Phone (307) 766-6282.

Dr. Marcel Kornfeld "Paleoindian in the High Country: Middle Park, Colorado." Phone (307) 766-3548.

Dr. Marcel Kornfeld "Hell Gap Revisited: Paleoindian Cultural Chronology and Other Problems." Phone (307) 766-3548.

Dr. Marcel Kornfeld "Rockshelters and Chipped Stone Raw Material Procurement of the Bighorns." Phone (307) 766-3548.

Sharon A. Long "From Skulls to Faces: Process of Facial Reconstruction." Phone (307) 766-5324.

Dr. Mark E. Miller "History, Bioarchaeology and the Outlaw Big Nose George." Phone (307) 766-5564.

Dr. Mark E. Miller and Judith A. Brown "Collection Management and Curation at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository." Phone (307) 766-5564.

Dave Reiss "Ten Years of Archaeology at Camp Guernsey, Platte County." Phone (307) 766-5301.

Dr. Danny N. Walker "Searching for Fort William." Phone (307) 766-5565.

Dr. Danny N. Walker "Seminoe's Fort: An 1850's Trading Post on the Oregon Trail." Phone (307) 766-5565.

Dr. Danny N. Walker "Archaeological Site Looting in Wyoming." Phone (307) 766-5565.

Dr. Danny N. Walker "The Sand Draw Dump Site: A Late Prehistoric Village in Central Wyoming." Phone (307) 766-5565.

Dr. Danny N. Walker "Geophysical and other remote sensing techniques in Wyoming Archaeology: Past and Future." Phone (307) 766-5565.

Brian Waitkus "Archaeology at the China Wall Site (48AB1), Albany County, Wyoming." Phone (307) 766-5301.

LITHIC MATERIALS AND FORT BRIDGER

by

A. Dudley Gardner and Martin Lammers

Beginning in 1983, an ambitious research project was initiated at Fort Bridger. From 1983 to 1989, test excavations and archival research identified the possibility Bridger's Trading Post underlay the enlisted men's barracks constructed in 1888 at the Fort. As a result of the test excavations, a team of archaeologists from Western Wyoming College initiated a long-term research project beginning in 1990. The excavations led by this team focused on the area south of the enlisted men's barracks, where, in 1990, Bridger's Fort and the Mormon Trading Post were discovered. Since 1990, the excavations at Fort Bridger have focused around those two trading facilities and fortifications constructed at this location. During the last 10 years 254 m² have been excavated and more than 100,000 historical artifacts recovered. What has come to light in the last two years is, in addition to items made by Euroamericans, thousands of flaked lithic artifacts were deposited in and around Bridger's Trading Post and the Mormon compound. The micro refuse including the flaked lithic materials recovered in the area are helping to better understand where wooden walls once stood at Fort Bridger. The purpose of this paper will be twofold: We will look at the lithic assemblage then discuss lithic materials and historic materials in terms of micro refuse to help us better understand the nature of living spaces at Fort Bridger.

Fort Bridger's rich and varied past lent itself well to creating distinct stratigraphic levels. A brief look at the post's past will help illustrate the nature of the archaeological deposits. Fort Bridger lies within the Wyoming Basin. This basin is actually part of the Rocky Mountains. The basin separates the Central from the Northern Rockies, and while primarily drained by the Green River flowing southward toward the Colorado River and the Pacific Ocean, this basin lies between the Missouri River drainage system and the Great Basin. In fact, the Great Divide Basin, a part of the Wyoming Basin, gently blends into the Great Plains and the Platte River tributaries. While less than twenty miles west of Fort Bridger, the Great Basin's eastern tributaries flow out of the mountains toward the Great Salt Lake.

The fact the Wyoming Basin lies between major physiographic regions has lent itself to creating a diverse prehistoric population. As noted above, the Wyoming Basin is part of the Rocky Mountains and does not drop below 6,000 feet in elevation; but it is an open plain and one of the easiest paths across the Rockies. Movement from the Great Basin to the Plains is relatively easy across this steppe. In fact, at its narrowest point, the waters of the Great Basin and Platte River drainage, via the Sweetwater River, are no more than a hundred miles apart. From the head of the Sweetwater River to the Basin River Divide is roughly 100 miles. Into this basin, rich in xeric grass, various prehistoric groups migrated seeking antelope, bison, deer, and elk thriving on these grasses. At the time of European arrival to the area, in the later seventeen hundreds and early eighteen hundreds, the Shoshoni, with clear ties to the Great Basin, resided in the southern Wyoming Basin. It would be in the homeland of the

Shoshoni Jim Bridger would build his fabled trading post along the banks of the Black's Fork River.

Jim Bridger, who was at one time married to a Shoshoni woman, erected his trading post on the banks of the Black's Fork River in 1843. The post was built to take advantage of increased east/west traffic on what was then a variant of the Oregon Trail. This trail would soon become a major corridor traveled by emigrants headed west for Salt Lake City and later California. The arrival of Mormon settlers in 1847 and the increased traffic stimulated by the Gold Rush of 1849 would have profound impacts on the region and the fort's history. But what is interesting to note is Native Americans in the area became intricately involved in the fort's role as a trading post along the Oregon, Mormon and California Trails.

The trading post's appearance in the historical records begins in 1843. From roughly 1843 to 1853, Jim Bridger, or actually more than likely his Native American partners, ran the trading post. Bridger was kind of a passive owner. For example, he would at times lend his blacksmith tools and shop rather than working in the facility himself. We know this because in 1847, one of the emigrants using the shop burned the building down. This was hard on business but good for the archaeological record as the ash from this fire covers portions of the floor. Following the 1847 fire the residents of the post put a sand cap over the ash. Both the ash and sand are clearly identifiable stratigraphic markers of the past.

Native Americans essentially ran at times Fort Bridger. Joel Palmer, traveling west in 1845, camped near the trading post on July 25. He described the post as "built of poles and daubed with mud; it is a shabby concern." Noting the number of structures he goes on to say, "Here [there] are about twenty-five lodges of Indians, or rather white trappers lodges occupied by their Indian wives." They had "dressed deer, elk, and antelope skins, coats, pants, moccasins, and other Indian fixens, which they trade low for flour, pork, powder, lead, blankets, butcher-knives, spirits, hats, ready made clothes, coffee, sugar, and etc." The traders' wives were, according to Palmer, "mostly of the Pyentes and Snake Indians." For a horse, the going rate at Fort Bridger was "twenty-five to fifty dollars in trade." Since horses were often worn down by the time they reached the Bridger Valley, there was a substantial market for fresh horses (Palmer 1847). Another emigrant noted the Shoshoni greeted the emigrants and were prepared to trade goods. In 1846, William E. Taylor wrote on July 9 "16 miles Braught us to [Fort] Bridger Shoshone in abundane [sic]." The next day the wagon train "Lay By Indians visited us in great numbers." William E. Taylor was bound for California via the Central Overland Route.

In 1853, events transpired forever altering the history of the post. Brigham Young, the United States Indian Agent for the region, issued orders to have Jim Bridger arrested for selling alcohol to the Native Americans in the area. Bridger fled the posse and, while what happened next is cloudy, by 1855 the Mormon Church took possession of Bridger's trading post. Assuming

ownership of the post, Mormon settlers began the process of making alterations to the structure in 1857. The old picket walls were removed, Bridger's home remodeled, and a stone fortress erected around the compound. The Mormons continued two of Bridger's practices. They continued the operation of the trading post at the site and actively courted Shoshoni patrons. This would all come to an abrupt end in 1857.

In 1857 a series of disputes led to the so-called Mormon War that resulted in the Latter Day Saints burning Fort Bridger to the ground and the United States Army taking control of the post. Like the 1847 fire, the 1857 fire created a unique archaeological signature, and more, the US Army leveled the interior by capping the burned deposits creating a seal covering most of the interior of the compound. The Military also revamped the stone fort and built bastions to enhance the defensive capabilities of the structure. These bastions and stone walls would stand in place until sometime in the 1880s when the entire structure was razed and enlisted men's barracks constructed atop the old compound. All of the fires, remodeling activities, and new construction have led to clear-cut stratigraphic markers. Here we would like to analyze the lower two levels in terms of the type and variety of lithic artifacts we found in the two occupations dating from 1843 to 1855 when Bridger owned the post and also look at the lithic materials found in the Mormon occupation from 1855 to 1857.

Throughout both the Bridger and Mormon occupations Shoshoni Indians lived and worked at the fort. Clearly during the Bridger occupation, more Native Americans lived in and around the compound, but they also persisted to living here in the late 1850s when the Latter Day Saints owned the post. While all excavated levels contained lithic materials in the fill, it was in the Bridger and Mormon occupation zones the greatest number and variety of stone tools were found. In all nine projectile points have been recovered. In the Bridger occupation level, five points projectile, classified as Rose Springs/East Gate or Uinta Phase, were uncovered in direct association with gun flints, pins, rifle

parts, percussion caps, and a variety of items dating to the mid-eighteenth century (Figure 1). Also, two Desert Side Notched, one Cottonwood Series Point, and a projectile point similar to an Elko Point came from the excavated area. In addition to the Rose Springs Points found in a dateable context, two Desert Side Notched Points, and one Cottonwood point were found in a dateable historic context. In Level 3, or what we classify as the Mormon occupation, an Elko Series Point (1990 B.C. to A.D. 1080) was recovered. The point appears to have originally been an Elko Series Point, which was reworked and cut down in size. The point has one of its surfaces partially covered with mortar. More than likely this mortar comes from the construction of the Mormon Wall. Possibly this point was brought in with the gravel used in wall fill or may have been used by the inhabitants as an adaptive reuse of a projectile point they found nearby. The Rose Springs or corner notched projectile points came from a stratigraphic level dating from 1857 to 1890. There is a high degree of reliability all five points were deposited from 1843 to 1857. The Desert Side Notched Points may have been deposited somewhat later, from 1857 to 1890. What is worthy of note is it appears corner-notched points enjoyed a longer period of use than previously thought. In fact, there seems to be a stylistic continuity in corner-notched projectile points spanning about 1100 years.

Desert Side Notched Points have been traditionally associated with the proto historic period in southwestern Wyoming. George Frison found side-notched points at Eden Farson from a cultural horizon dating to A.D. 1720 \pm 100 years (Frison 1971:271). Elsewhere, side notched and tri notched points have become a temporal marker for the Protohistoric and Historic Periods (Thompson and Pastor 1995). What is worth of note is in southwestern Wyoming Rose Springs or Uinta Phase points are less commonly associated with historic sites but at Fort Bridger they constitute the bulk of the assemblage.

In the Great Basin, Rose Springs Points have been found in a dated context placed at AD 1720 (Heizer and Hester 1978). At Fort Bridger we appear to be able to refine when the Rose Springs Points were deposited. As noted, at Fort Bridger the five Rose Springs Points can be placed in a dated context spanning 1843-1888. But two of these five points come from a stratigraphic level dating to the Bridger Trading Post Period or to a period of time spanning the period between 1843 and 1853. In fact, the Trading Post floor, courtyard, and exterior contained a variety of lithic materials. We know the Rose Springs Points came primarily from the component dating to the Bridger and Mormon Occupation levels. What is interesting is before Bridger's building the fort, the whole area was a wet meadow. When Eckerle (1993) conducted his geomorphological study of the fort he noted: "The general fluvial deposits first formed a wet meadow/flood plain, and by the time of the historic occupation [roughly at the end of the last 'Little Ice Age'] the stream had incised and the alluvium had become better drained . . ." A soil horizon more humic formed "during the cooler and wetter Little Ice Age (A.D.1400-A.D.1850)." It is above this soil horizon the fort's first historic occupation occurred. And it is above this horizon we find most of the Rose Springs style projectile points.

In terms of lithics, the Bridger Trading Post occupation zone contained manos, metates, bifaces, choppers, and a shaped piece of schist. By far the most numerous items recovered were tool maintenance flakes. We found the full spectrum of lithic reduction sequence at the site, but only a few spent cores, primary flakes, and



Figure 1: Rose Springs projectile points recovered from excavations at Fort Bridger.

secondary flakes came from the floor of the post (Figure 2). The location and position of the more numerous tertiary and tool maintenance flakes provide some indication as to the location of activity areas in and around the post. Looking at the lithic debitage and historic micro refuse helps us better determine the nature and extent of the structures at the site. Specifically it helps us better understand the extent and nature of interior and exterior structures at Bridger's Trading Post.

Of all the buildings constructed at Fort Bridger the least is known and understood about Bridger's buildings, the Mormon interior structures, and what Joel Palmer calls: "the twenty-five lodges of Indians, or rather white trappers lodges occupied by their Indian wives" (Palmer 1847:35). The structural remains inside Bridger's Trading Post do provide some insight into the nature where buildings were located and the micro refuse provides some indications as to the nature and extent of the structures. But since the post was completely destroyed by fire in 1857, some of the walls of the buildings are no longer visible. The wooden walls of one of the buildings we have identified more than likely served as the southern wall of the fort. Inside this structure a variety of trade goods and lithic debris were recovered. What is interesting is the location of the debris. Larger items drifted toward the wall and smaller items, in some cases less than a millimeter in diameter, rested in the center of the rooms. One of the greater analytical challenges we face is sorting through the thousands of micro glass fragments, calculating their position and then refining where we think walls and living spaces existed in Bridger's home. The location of flaked lithic debris, combined with where cut nails and glass fragments were found, give us some idea as to wall position, but there is some uncertainty as to where the structure's walls were precisely located because they were nearly or totally destroyed by fire in 1857. What we do know is, like in prehistoric structures, Native Americans living inside the walls of cabins in the 1840s and 1850s set aside certain areas for cooking, clothing maintenance, and flaked lithic manufacturing.

The repair and maintenance of flaked lithic artifacts appears to have been external to the wooden structures, but much needs to be done to determine if in some cases this took place inside structures or outside the fort where larger numbers of Shoshoni traders were more prone to work and live. For example, in one activity area just outside the fort's walls, 293 micro flakes were found in a 1 x 1m unit in the same level containing an obsidian Rose Spring Point, a straight pin, slivers of glass, and metal fragments.

One of our goals has been to use micro refuse to help us determine the nature and extent of missing walls as well as use these materials to delineate activity areas. All of the 254 m² excavated at the site were excavated as 1 x 1m units. Natural stratum were followed varying in thickness from one to twelve cm with only a few exceptions. To accomplish the objective of defining activity areas, we have attempted to recover all materials left behind by the historic inhabitants of the trading post. This has meant double screening through 1/8-inch mesh down to a 1/16th mesh with stackable screens, and while not all materials were recovered, only items able to filter through the lowest screens were not collected. For simplicity sake, anything filtering through the 1/8th inch mesh into the 1/16th inch screen was considered micro refuse, as were the results of flotation and pollen analysis. In the 1/16th inch mesh, we used magnets to recover all traces of iron. Each piece of shattered glass shards was also collected. While this has



Figure 2: Microdebitage recovered from excavations at Fort Bridger.

slowed the amount of dirt we can screen in a field season, over a ten-year period, this methodology has helped us recover minute lithic materials, ceramic fragments, and other waste materials, when combined with the location of hand wrought, cut nails, and other building construction artifacts, help us learn more about where completely absent walls once set. While time prevents going into great detail concerning each activity area, it can be said by mapping where micro refuse came from, we were able to roughly determine where structures once set.

We would briefly like to return to what we have learned from lithic materials and building materials found in the structures at Fort Bridger. There are some basic intuitive assumptions we can make about where materials are discarded in a living space. Such classic works as Duncan Metcalfe and Kathleen M. Heath's (1990) work at "Heartbreak Hotel," Craig Smith and Thomas Ruest's (1992) work on the use of space during the Archaic Period, and Steven Simms and Kathleen Heath's (1990) work at the Orbit Site informs these assumptions. While there are many things we know about where waste flakes are deposited around individuals creating stone tools, we know less about how refuse is distributed in high traffic areas. We have as a result of our efforts come up with three basic assumptions, in terms of the deposition of micro refuse. One, only the smallest items not generally visible to the naked eye would be left in high traffic areas. Second, larger items would generally be picked up from high traffic areas or drift toward walls by the simple process of moving them with feet or hands. Finally larger items more than likely drift or are swept against walls (Binford 1983, Smith and Ruest 1992). So, ideally in the highest traffic areas the smallest items remain and radiating out from the heavily used areas are larger and larger pieces until a wall is reached. Using micro refuse is not enough to substantiate this premise. When the location of micro refuse is combined with the location of weed and grass pollens, (weed pollens, according to Scott, are more common in bare areas or those with little vegetation), the position of cores, primary flakes, lost or broken tools, and in the case of Fort Bridger, the location of cut nails, window glass, and the other construction materials, we gain a clearer understanding of where walls and living spaces once were located.

As mentioned earlier, more than 100,000 items have been

recovered from Fort Bridger. This complicates, but also enhances, a statistical analysis of space. Our goal over the next five years is to reliably determine where walls burned and removed once stood. But more we want to consider how Native Americans and Euro-Americans at Fort Bridger arranged the spaces in and around the buildings they occupied.

Based on our micro refuse analysis, what we do now know is inside wooden structures and outside the fort, Native Americans created distinct living spaces combining European concepts of structural designs with traditional concepts of how space should be utilized. Inside structures, for example, cooking, sleeping, sewing, and artistic endeavors such as making beaded necklaces took place. Outside of the wooden buildings and fort walls, stone tool maintenance and manufacturing occurred. Much more work needs to be done, but for now, micro refuse has helped us better identify the form and shape of at least one wooden structure at Fort Bridger.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Archaeology on the Great Plains, edited by W. Raymond Wood. University Press of Kansas 1998. 522 pages, 52 photographs, 16 figures, 17 maps. \$29.95 (cloth), ISBN 0-7006-0883-4 (alk. paper).

Archaeology on the Great Plains is a welcome addition to the literature on the archaeology of the vast area between the Rocky Mountains and the woodlands to the east. The database has become so large it is not practical or even possible for an individual to become thoroughly familiar with the data and current thinking on the archaeology of the entire region. This book provides an excellent means of familiarizing oneself with the prehistory of the area via comprehensive summaries of the data and its interpretation by recognized authorities. At the same time, it reveals potential pitfalls for the uncritical reader and those not well informed on the archaeology of the Northwestern Plains and adjacent Rocky Mountains.

The volume includes an Introduction by editor Wood and 13 papers on topics ranging from a history of archaeology on the Great Plains to Euro-American archaeology. The sub-areas of the Plains are discussed in terms of archaeological periods, cultures and traditions such as the Northwestern and Northern Plains Archaic, the southern Plains villagers, and the Middle Missouri Tradition. Appropriate maps and photographs accompany the presentations and extensive references follow each paper.

I will confine my comments to the papers concerning the archaeology of those areas of the Great Plains with which I am most familiar, namely the high Western Plains of northern Colorado, the Northwestern Plains and the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, Montana and Wyoming. I include the Rocky Mountains because the subject matter of several papers extends westward well beyond the Plains. In this regard, *Archaeology on the Great Plains* illuminates a number of problems in western American archaeology. The chapters on the high western Plains reveal a bias seriously affecting interpretation of regional prehistory. The focus is from the Plains toward the Rocky Mountains rather than from the mountains toward the Plains. This is demonstrated by George Frison's chapter on the Northern and Northwestern Plains Archaic, Marvin Kay's contribution on the Central and Southern Plains Archaic and Ann Johnson's and Alfred Johnson's paper on Plains Woodland. These papers indicate the Rocky Mountains are still viewed as marginal by some and are illustrative of the problems inherent in a culture area approach to archaeology. Culture areas impose artificial limits or boundaries resulting in an almost inevitable provincialism. The western high Plains form the boundary of a Great Plains culture area ending at the Rocky Mountain foothills. Interpreting the archaeology of this area from a Plains perspective results in interpretations and conclusions contrary to the evidence. The problem is further complicated by a failure of archaeologists to recognize and distinguish between foothills, mountains, and basins and the Plains.

In his Introduction, Wood sets a bias for the volume by stating the Plains climate never became sufficiently severe to force abandonment and there is a record of continuous human habitation for the last 11,500 years. This is true for portions of the Plains but it is not true for the northern high Western and Northwestern

Plains. And here lies the root of the problem in the confusion or a lack of recognition of differences between mountains and Plains. This is clearly illustrated in Figure 1.2 presenting the Plains chronology. The Northern Plains portion includes Pryor Stemmed and Bitterroot. Pryor Stemmed (Husted 1969: 14) is a late foothill-mountain Paleoindian projectile point type found in the Pryor and Bighorn Mountains and the upper North Platte River region. A Pryor Complex also has been defined (Frison and Grey 1980: 27-46). Bitterroot is a projectile point type first defined for Idaho and now included in some foothill-mountain chronologies for Montana and Wyoming. The southern or middle-southern Plains chronology includes the Magic Mountain, Caribou Lake, Mount Albion and Ptarmigan sites. The former is located in the Colorado Front Range foothills while the latter three sites are situated at elevations above 3000 meters in the Front Range. In no way can these locations be identified as Plains sites. Angostura is a late foothill-mountain Paleoindian Projectile point type and Allen, Frederick and Lusk are also probably of foothill-mountain Paleoindian affiliation.

Jack Hofman and Russell Graham contribute to the confusion between mountains and Plains describing the finding of parallel obliquely flaked projectile points at "Northern Plains sites" including the Bighorn Canyon rockshelters, Mummy Cave and the Helen Lookingbill site (p. 115). Bighorn Canyon lies between the Bighorn and Pryor Mountains in northern Wyoming and southern Montana. Mummy Cave is situated in a mountain river valley in the central Absaroka Range west of Cody, Wyoming. The Helen Lookingbill site is located at an elevation of 2621 meters (8,600 feet) in the southern Absaroka Range northeast of DuBois, Wyoming. These authors do later state the Pryor complex is based on assemblages from foothill and mountain sites and refer to "other foothill-mountain terminal Paleo-Indian assemblages" (p. 115). However, Hofman and Graham fail to make a clear distinction between Plains and foothill-mountain Paleoindians lending the impression the foothill-mountain Paleoindian represents the final phase of Plains Paleoindian culture. The two are distinct adaptations (Husted 1969: 83) and ultimately may well involve two distinct populations (Husted 1995).

The archaeological relationships of the high central Western and Northwestern Plains from 5,000 radiocarbon years before the present into the late prehistoric are with the Rocky Mountains and not the Plains. The failure to recognize or distinguish the differences between mountains and Plains obscures these relationships. The ambiguity is well illustrated by Frison's description (pp. 140-141) of the Northern and Northwestern Plains area. He writes, "The western boundary is more difficult to define. Plains environments extend into areas between mountain ranges, and although these intermontane basins adjoin the Plains they are not true Plains environments." Describing the variable nature of the Northwestern and Northern Plains environments, Frison continues, "Although dominated by landforms of low relief, there are mountain ranges, lesser uplifts, intermontane basins...that have much of the basic character of the Plains." In concluding his description of the Northern and Northwestern Plains environment, Frison states, "Consequently, the Plains and the mountains cannot be considered separately, since most Archaic groups freely used both settings on a

seasonal basis." In his presentation on the Northern and Northwestern Plains Archaic, Frison moves easily back and forth between the Northwestern Plains and foothill-mountain-intermountain basin environments making no distinction between them. It is as if the entire state of Wyoming is considered Northwestern Plains.

Frison proposed the appellation Early Plains Archaic to "... accommodate human occupations on the Northwestern and Northern Plains during the Hypsithermal" (p. 146). However, he does not reference any sites on the Northwestern Plains dating to this period. His chronology for the Northwestern Plains is based solely on sites in foothills, mountains and basins including Mummy Cave in an Absaroka Range valley, the Hawken Site in the Wyoming Black Hills, sites in the Bighorn Mountains and sites in the Wyoming Basin (Frison 1991). Middle Holocene period sites are infrequent on the Northwestern Plains. Some relate this scarcity to possible geological processes (Larson 1997; Larson and Francis 1997) or lack of recognition of relevant projectile point types (Reeves 1973). It is not practical to argue against negative evidence. I simply cannot believe most if not all Middle Holocene deposits on the western high Plains from central Colorado northward to the Canadian border have either been blown or washed away. If blown away, the artifacts would remain on earlier surfaces. If washed away, there must be tremendous accumulations of re-deposited Middle Holocene sediments somewhere along the eastern fringes of the Northwestern Plains. All I can say is sites dating between 8,000 and 5,000 radiocarbon years ago, Frison's Early Plains Archaic, are overwhelmingly more numerous in central and northern Rocky Mountain foothills, mountains and basins than on the Northwestern and western Central Plains. The evidence does not support unimpeded seasonal use of the central Western, Northwestern and Northern Plains between 7,800 and 5,000 years ago. The failure to consider mountains and Plains separately has ascribed a Middle Holocene occupation to the Northwestern Plains not supported by the evidence.

I was surprised to read Frison's statement Lovell Constricted and Pryor Stemmed points have not been given type status and that I merely suggested them as type names (p. 157). These projectile point types were defined and named from specimens recovered from rockshelters in Bighorn Canyon, Montana and Wyoming. The type descriptions are located on pages 12-13 and 14 of my Bighorn Canyon report, for better or worse (Husted 1969). However, Frison earlier appears to have accepted them as types. In their paper defining the Pryor Stemmed Complex, Frison and Grey write, "This was formally designated as Pryor Stemmed by Husted (1969). Pryor Stemmed is now recognized as a cultural complex as well as a projectile point type" (Frison and Grey 1980: 28). I have never quite understood Frison's objection to my naming these point types, but it is clearly evident in some of his writings (Frison 1970: 694, 1973: 301, 311; Frison, Wilson and Wilson 1974: 117). I suspect it is because of the type's center of distribution being in the Bighorn Mountains rather than the Pryors. And here I shall divulge a little secret. In drafting my contribution to the article on Mummy Cave in *Science* magazine (Wedel, Husted and Moss 1968), I proposed the name Bighorn Stemmed for what is now the Pryor Stemmed point. After receiving my draft, Waldo Wedel, who would be senior author of the article, informed me George Frison had already defined a Bighorn Basin Complex. I found a non-specific reference to a Bighorn Basin complex in one of Frison's early writings, but being relatively new to archaeology and rather in awe of Dr. Wedel's stature in the profession, I changed

the name to Pryor Stemmed. The name and most of my effort never made it into the *Science* article. To me, point type names are merely a convenient means of conveying information among archaeologists. The names Lovell Constricted and Pryor Stemmed appear to have fared quite well in this respect.

Marvin Kay falls into the Plains vs. mountains trap by including the Front Range in his discussion of the Central and Southern Plains Archaic and obscuring the boundary between the foothill-mountains and the Colorado Piedmont. All of the sites he discusses are situated either in the Front Range alpine or the eastern foothills. These include Mount Albion, Ptarmigan, Coney Lake, Caribou Lake in the high Front Range and LoDaisKa, Magic Mountain, Willowbrook and Van Bibber Creek in the extreme eastern foothills. However, Kay encompasses the entire Colorado Piedmont in his interpretation lending the false impression of a Middle Holocene occupation of this high Plains area. His conclusion, "Obviously, neither the Colorado Piedmont nor the Front Range was abandoned because of a possibly adverse climate" (9. 185) is not supported by the evidence. I don't know of anyone ever proposing abandonment of the Front Range. However, the near absence of Hypsithermal-period sites in Colorado east of the Rocky Mountain foothills (Stone 1999: 57) certainly indicates at least a severely reduced population if not absolute abandonment of the area.

A Great Plains bias is evident in Kay's apparent acceptance of the McKean complex as a Plains phenomenon. He states McKean sites extend from western Nebraska westward to the Arkansas River headwaters, the Colorado Plateau and into the Front Range (p. 183). He concludes a Northwestern Plains derivation for McKean is most likely (pp. 184-185). Actually, McKean sites and sites of related complexes extend well beyond the Front Range and Colorado Plateau. They are found in southern Idaho and all across the Great Basin. A Northwestern Plains origin for McKean requires an archaeological continuum predating 5,000 radiocarbon years before the present. Such a precursor is not present on the Northwestern Plains. Middle Holocene sites are few and far between on the western Plains from Colorado northward into Montana but are numerous in the foothills, mountains and basins of Wyoming, Montana, eastern Idaho and southern Alberta. The projectile point sequence at Mummy Cave, Wyoming illustrates the development of the side-notched, indented-base point, common in McKean, Pinto and related complexes sites, from the Logan Creek/Bitterroot/Blackwater Side-notched point (Husted and Edgar 1968: Plates 13-16, 19, 24, 26; McCracken 1978: Plates 44, 46, 50-51, 56-59; Wedel, Husted and Moss 1968: Figure 1). However, I am not advocating an eastern Plains Archaic origin for the McKean complex. I summarized my interpretation of the origin and development of the McKean and related complexes in my Bighorn Canyon report (Husted 1969) and later presented it in detail (Husted 1995). The McKean and related manifestations have their origin in the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountains of Wyoming, Montana and probably southern Alberta and British Columbia. Without an archaeological continuum preceding the McKean presence, a Northwestern Plains origin for the McKean complex is not possible.

Kay appears to be alluding to some of my Western Macrotradition ideas in his discussion of the Logan Creek point although no citations are provided. On page 177 he writes, "...it is premature to classify side-notched points from outside the nuclear area [western Iowa-Eastern Nebraska] as Logan Creek" and "There is even less justification for accepting arguments for migrations

on the Plains during the Hypsithermal if "Logan Creek Points" are the primary evidence."

Following conclusion of the Mummy Cave excavations in 1966, I showed the early side-notched points from Layers 17 and 18 (McCracken 1978: Pls. 57a-m, 58a-f; Husted and Edgar 1968: Pls. 14a-f, 15a-m) to Marvin Kivett, excavator of the Logan Creek Site in northeastern Nebraska. We compared them to his Logan Creek specimens in the laboratory at the Nebraska State Historical Society in Lincoln. Except for differences in material, we both concluded the Mummy Cave points were indistinguishable from those from the Logan Creek Site. Mummy Cave Layers 17 and 18 have radiocarbon ages of 6780 ± 130 B.P. and 7140 ± 170 B.P. respectively. I attribute the reversal of the dates to erroneous layer association or mixture caused by close proximity of the two cultural strata (Husted and Edgar 1968: Figs. 2, 3). Nevertheless, these dates are well within the range of the dates for Logan Creek Zone D of 7250 ± 300 B.P. and Zone B of 6633 ± 300 B.P. (Kivett 1962). I have no doubt the points from these two sites are of the same type – Logan Creek, Bitterroot, Pahaska or whatever one wishes to call them. Kay can deny the identity of the Logan Creek and Rocky Mountains side-notched points. However, I invite him to compare the Logan Creek specimens with those from Mummy Cave (Husted and Edgar 1968: Plates 13f, 14a-f, 15a-m; McCracken 1978: Plates 57a-m, 58a-f, 59f), the Helen Lookingbill Site (Frison 1983: Fig. 7a-e; Kornfeld and Barrows 1995: Fig. 4; Larson 1991: Fig. 2 bottom row), the Medicine Lodge Creek Site (Frison 1991: Fig. 2.46n, o; 1998 Fig. 5.6a, b) and surface collections from Canyon Ferry Reservoir on the Missouri River near Helena, Montana (Greiser 1986: Fig. 26a-f, Fig. 90). Surface collections from the Beartooth and Pryor Mountains of southern Montana contain identical projectile points.

Identical projectile points are found widely across Wyoming from the Bighorn and Laramie Mountains westward and at least south-central and western Montana into southeastern Idaho. This point type is overwhelmingly more numerous in the foothill-mountain environment of the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountains than it is on the Plains. They occur infrequently on the Plains west of the western Iowa- eastern Nebraska nuclear area. In the Western Macrotradition, I hypothesized an eastern population utilizing Logan Creek points crossed the Plains into the Rocky Mountains immediately before abandonment of the western Plains around 7,500 years ago (Husted 1968, 1969: 83, 1995: 57). The abrupt appearance of side-notched and stemmed points following a several-century continuum of lanceolate projectiles at Mummy Cave indicated to me the appearance in the Rocky Mountains of a population from the east, probably of ultimate Eastern Archaic derivation. The scarcity of sites across Nebraska and the Dakotas with side-notched points dating between 8,000 and about 7,300 years ago casts some doubt on this interpretation, but I have no better explanation. The relative abundance of sites with early side-notched points in the Wyoming foothills and mountains, southern and western Montana and southeastern Idaho might suggest a Rocky Mountain origin but I do not believe such is the case. Neither do I consider independent development of identical point types a viable explanation.

Of considerable significance, and often overlooked, are four projectile points from Mummy Cave Layer 16 dated at 7630 ± 170 B.P. (McCracken 1978: Pl. b-e; Husted and Edgar 1968: Pl. 13b-e). These are identical and similar to points from the Simonsen Site in northwestern Iowa dated at 8430 ± 520 B.P. (Agogino and

Frankforter 1960: 414, Fig. 1c, d; Frankforter and Agogino 1960: Fig. 5 nos. 7, 8 and 11; Mason 1962: Fig. 3 upper row). There was one classic Logan Creek/Bitterroot/Pahaska side-notched point in Layer 16. This is strongly suggestive of, if not proof for, a connection between the eastern and western side-notched point complexes/cultures. I still feel the best explanation for the appearance of early side-notched points in the Rocky Mountains is the movement of an eastern population westward across the Plains as the Altithermal/Hypsithermal was beginning. I also have no doubt Logan Creek side-notched points and the points from Mummy Cave levels 17 and 18 are of the same type. I have hypothesized the indigenous late foothill-mountain population adopted the early side-notched point from the eastern immigrants and adapted it to their needs (Husted 1968, 1995). There was a lot more going on prehistorically on the Plains and in the Rocky Mountains, particularly during the Middle Holocene, than many archaeologists seem to realize. Limiting comparisons and investigations to culture areas and other artificially defined spaces limits and distorts interpretations and syntheses.

Ann Johnson and Alfred Johnson continue the confusion of Plains and mountains by defining the western border of their western Central Plains area as the Continental Divide in Colorado. They divide the Central Plains into three environmental regions including the Front Range foothills and the montane-alpine (p. 211)! Anyone who has driven I-70 from Denver to Dillon or routes 6 and 40 over Loveland and Berthoud Passes will be surprised to learn they have been driving through the far western Plains. In truth, the Plains in Colorado end at the foot of the Front Range foothills. South-central Wyoming is also included in Johnson and Johnson's western Central Plains. Depending on how far one wishes to extend the boundaries of south-central Wyoming, the area includes the Great Divide and Washakie Basins on the west, the Wind River and Green Mountains on the north and the Carbon Basin and Medicine Bow Mountains on the east. The true Northwestern Plains terminate at the Laramie Mountains some 100 kilometers to the east.

In their description of a Plains Woodland in the central Western Plains area, Johnson and Johnson present a good argument for an indigenous culture rather than an alien Woodland manifestation. That the Colorado Woodland does not compare well with the Woodland of western Kansas and Nebraska combined with the absence of Early and Late Woodland sites in the area (p. 211) strongly suggests another source for the manifestation. The Woodland traits cited by Johnson and Johnson – settlement pattern, projectile point type with the addition of serration, subsistence and shorter occupations – are all traits of the local Late Prehistoric indigenous archaeological culture. That a strong case can be made for a continuum between the Late Archaic and the succeeding [Woodland] phase in northeastern Colorado (p. 214) argues convincingly, at least to me, for the continuation of the indigenous culture into the Late Prehistoric period rather than the presence of an intrusive culture with no predecessor or descendants in the area.

The projectile points illustrated in Figure 7.3 are the Colorado equivalent of the Rose Spring point. The type is found throughout Colorado, Wyoming, southern and southwestern Montana, southern Idaho, the Great Basin and the Southwest at approximately the same time (Husted and Mallory 1967). Since Johnson and Johnson include the foothills within their western Central Plains area, I am surprised they did not specifically discuss Hall Woodland Cave (Nelson 1967), LoDaisKa (Irwin and Irwin 1959), Magic

Mountain (Irwin and Irwin 1966), Willowbrook (Leach 1966) and other nearby sites in their discussion. Components at these sites contained so-called "Woodland" points associated with cord-roughened ceramics. However, some also contained rock-filled roasting pits and artifacts associated with the Late Prehistoric culture of the Southern and Middle Rocky Mountains, Colorado Plateau and Great Basin. Excepting the pottery, these sites and components are analogous to Layer 36 of Mummy Cave, Wyoming in terms of lithic artifacts and features. The only alien trait is the cord-marked pottery. The more likely interpretation is these and similar sites indicate some form of contact and/or trade between the indigenous and an alien population.

I do not view my criticisms as negative responses to *Archaeology on the Great Plains*. Rather, I consider one of the beauties of this book to be the opportunity to evaluate and assess colleagues' views and interpretations of regional archaeology and to offer alternative explanations based on my own interpretations. Hopefully, these will generate communication and discussion among colleagues on a regional archaeological interpretation that has become quite stagnant. If it does nothing else, *Archaeology on the Great Plains* will have achieved a most important goal. However, this book has something for everyone—the amateur, the avocational and the professional archaeologist. The reader can obtain a very knowledgeable familiarity with the prehistory of the entire Great Plains. At today's prices for books, *Archaeology on the Great Plains* is a steal.

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Ancient Visions: Petroglyphs and Pictographs from the Wind River and Bighorn Country, Wyoming and Montana. By Julie E. Francis and Lawrence L. Loendorf University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah. 2002. xvi + 239 pp., figures, tables, references, index. \$35.00 (hardcover, ISBN 0-87480-692-5)

Most of the notable American Rock Art books of the last twenty years are general overviews of large regions such as the Southwest, California, or the Northern Plains. Focusing on the wide sweep of styles and traditions in such an area, these books rarely provide in-depth study of any part of a broadly-defined region. *Ancient Visions* is a welcome change to this trend, focusing as it does on the Wind River and Bighorn Basins in western Wyoming and far south-central Montana. Liberally sprinkled with masterfully executed drawings and excellent photographs of petroglyphs and pictographs representing at least four distinct Plains rock art traditions, the book is distinctly pleasing to the eye. It is an especially welcome addition to the corpus of illustrations of the Dinwoody tradition-most of whose imagery has been, up until now, largely restricted to the more obscure professional and amateur publications.

But of equal, if not more, value is the book's treatment of rock art as part of the archaeological and ethnographic landscape of this part of the Northwestern Plains. The authors begin the book by establishing as one of their main premises, that rock art must be "integrated with the remainder of the archaeological record [to] . . . open archaeology, and in particular the archaeology of hunter-gatherers, to entirely new research directions that go beyond the techno-environmental approach characterizing most studies of the past several decades" (page 3). The authors then proceed to do exactly that in an informative yet still interesting way.

Chapters five and six detail the archaeological dating of more than fifty rock art images at seventeen sites, with careful attention paid to issues concerning the validity of AMS rock varnish dates, cation-ratio dates, and the dating of rock art images by reference to associated archaeological evidence. For their excellent summary of these dates, my only wishes are that the authors had more carefully considered criticisms of the Dinwoody tradition dating sequence (e.g. Keyser 1995, Book Review of *New Light on Old Art*, *Plains Anthropologist*, 40(153):288-289) and been a little more explicit about the historic period imagery in the region showing horses and guns.

In chapters six and seven the reader is presented with the intensive research that Loendorf has undertaken concerning the Dinwoody and Ceremonial tradition motifs so common to this area. Having had the pleasure of hearing his papers on these topics at several previous professional meetings, I read these chapters with eager anticipation. I was not disappointed. Water Ghost Woman, the division of Shoshonean Cosmology into the tripartite scheme of sky, ground, and water people as reflected in Dinwoody tradition styles, Crow Tobacco ceremonialism and the pictographs of Frozen Leg Cave and Powwow Cavern, the identification of rock art bear ceremonialism, and the definition of the Castle Gardens Shield Bearing Warrior style (and what it means for the study of this motif across the Plains) are each topics that will interest the layperson and provide material for extensive debate among professional scholars.

Finally, chapter eight provides the authors' current best impressions of how the rock art sheds light on traditional archaeological questions. As with Loendorf's analysis of various

issues in the preceding two chapters, this one allows Francis' work to shine through. Chronology, relationships of rock art to other archaeological manifestations, and possible prehistoric boundary definition are all discussed in clear, concise terms of interest to both laymen and scholars. This chapter itself will be fodder for archaeological research far into the future -- I daresay it will be as important in its own right as the precedent-setting works of Mulloy and Husted.

The general reader must understand, however, that my segregation of the research interests of the two authors is based on personal discussions with both and listening intently to more than a dozen of their meeting presentations. To a non-specialist, the book appears deceptively "seamless" and it is rarely obvious where the views of one or the other author are holding forth. This evidences both close collaboration between two very knowledgeable experts and excellent editing by the University of Utah Press.

There are, of course, a few minor points in the book with which I take exception (but any book like this, reviewed by another regional subject matter specialist, would be greatly suspect if this were not the case). My main concerns are: (1) the maps throughout the book are neither particularly well drawn nor do they convey the vivacity of the written discussions, (2) given the incredible excellence of most of the rock art illustrations, a very few figures (e.g. 7.10, 7.38) stand out for their substandard quality which gives (at least in the case of 7.10) an erroneous impression of the original petroglyph, and (3) finally, throughout the book I was always wanting a bit broader comparative perspective for motifs and issues. For example, Pictograph Cave (a major site at the northern periphery of their area) is discussed extensively, yet Bear Gulch receives only minimal mention despite the clear relationship of the Shield Bearing Warriors there to those in Pictograph Cave, and one well-published Shield Bearing Warrior at 39HN162 (in the North Cave Hills) is unfortunately absent in the discussion of Pictograph Cave Shield Bearers and their relationship to the Castle Gardens Shield Bearer style (see pages 136-141).

Yet these concerns (and a few others) are minor quibbles -- more differences of opinion or focus than errors of fact or interpretation. As such, they are the stuff of scholarly debate that will keep me and others using this book extensively in future research. But even more telling is the fact that once I read the book I realized I would reread parts of it again and again for the pure pleasure of sharing in these authors' passion for the subject. In my opinion, there is no greater compliment to an author than noting that you will read their book both for scholarship and for pleasure.

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