

THE WYOMING Archaeologist

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THE WYOMING **Archaeologist**

Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc.

Sylvia Huber, President

PO Box 522

Cody WY 82414-0522

Email eagleofcody@tct.west

307-527-7523

Dr Mavis Greer, 1st Vice President

PO Box 51874

Casper WY 82601-1874

Email Mavis@greerservices.com

307-473-2054

John Laughlin, 2nd Vice President

900 S 10th St

Laramie WY 82070-4607

Email john.laughlin@wyo.gov

307-760-9934

Carolyn M Buff, Executive Secretary/Treasurer

1617 Westridge Terrace

Casper 82604-3305

Email jcbuff@bresnan.net

307-234-5424-h; 307-277-1370-c

Dr Danny Walker, Editor

1687 Coughlin St

Laramie WY 82072

307-399-0948

Email dnwalker@uwyo.edu

Madeline Mackie, Librarian

270 N 7th St #2

Laramie WY 82072-3284

714-697-4519

Email mmackie@uwyo.edu

Dave Vlcek, Book Review Editor

PO Box 184

Pinedale, WY 82941-0184

Email davev69@live.com.mx

Information for Contributors

THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST is published twice a year by the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. Address manuscripts and news items for publication to: Dr Danny Walker, Editor; 1687 Coughlin St; Laramie WY 82072. Email dawalker@wyoming.com 307-399-0948

Please send a minimum of two (2) hard copies of each manuscript submitted. A third copy would speed the process. Please contact the 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 all issues is July 1. Reports and articles received by the Managing Editor after those dates will be held for the following issue.

The membership period is from January 1 through December 31. 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 \$0.25 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.

The Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. and its local chapters do not discriminate on the basis of age, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, ethnicity, disability, national origin, political affiliation, or religious belief.

The Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc., or its 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 view expressed in their paper(s).

On the Cover:

Upper Powder Springs Drift Fence. See article by David Darlington, this issue.

THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST

VOLUME 60(1), SPRING 2016

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THIS ISSUE PUBLISHED JANUARY 2018

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
Send to Carolyn Buff, Executive Secretary/Treasurer, 1617 Westridge Terrace, Casper, WY 82604

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION
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

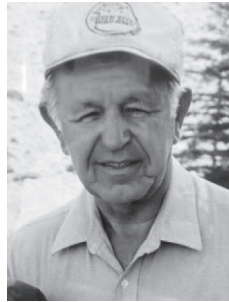
In Honor of: _____
Name City & State

Please specify where your donation is to be placed.
Jensen/Robson Research Grant _____; Jensen/Robson PhD Travel Award _____;
Hell Gap Research _____; WAF General Operations _____; Other _____.

Please make your check payable to the WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION and mail to Marsha Peterson, WAF Treasurer, P.O. Box 2168, Laramie, WY, 82073; 307-766-5564.

Any funding for the George C. Frison Institute please contact Todd Surovell at University of Wyoming, Dept. 3431, 1000 E. University Avenue, Laramie, WY 82071; or email Surovell@uwoyo.edu; or telephone 307-399-5437.

IN MEMORIAM

**JACK M. KRMPOTICH
(1927 - 2017)**

Jack M. Krmpotich, a longtime member of the Rock Springs chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society passed away on Sunday, August 13, 2017 at the Central Wyoming Hospice in Casper, Wyoming. A resident of Rock Springs for the past eighty three years and former resident of Oregon, Mr. Krmpotich died following a brief illness. He was born on February 25, 1927 in Baker City, Oregon, the son of Jack and Helen Korich. Jack attended schools in Reliance, Wyoming. He married Mary Jane Stanton in 1949 and they later divorced. On July 16, 1960, he married Patricia Ann Vehar in Rock Springs and she preceded him in death on November 25, 2008. Mr. Krmpotich was a United States Army Veteran of the Korean Conflict. He was employed at FMC for thirty seven years and retired as a maintenance man and welder. Mr. Krmpotich was an avid outdoorsman who enjoyed fishing, hunting, and discovering archaeological sites throughout southwest Wyoming.

Jack's first major archaeological project was the Eden-Farson site, on the edge of the Killpecker dunes just east of Eden, Wyoming. Mr. Krmpotich took some of the earliest notes on the site and the original WAS excavations, drew some of the finds, and published the first report along with Robert Larson and Joe Bozovich (Larson, Bozovich, and Krmpotich, 1969, *The Wyoming Archaeologist* XII(4):13-16). Bringing the site to the attention of George Frison, than a new State Archaeologist, Jack helped excavate the site. Eden-Farson is one of the most significant Shoshonean sites in Wyoming, providing a clear link to Great Basin antelope procurement and offering a camp perspective on antelope subsistence strategies to complement the corral sites such as the Bridger Antelope Trap. Several master's thesis as well as dissertations have been produced on material recovered from the site by students from the University of Wyoming, University of New Mexico, and University of Wisconsin.

Jack's persistent field investigations brought dozens of sites in the eastern Killpecker dune fields, but also elsewhere in the area, to the attention of professional archaeologists. The Krmpotich Folsom site just a few kilometers east of Eden-Farson is a significant early Paleoindian site exhibiting the manufacture of many Folsom projectile points. Mr. Krmpotich loaned his collections freely to professionals and students working on this site and the site provided data for at least two master's thesis at the University of Wyoming and a dissertation at the University of Arizona. The significance of the Krmpotich Folsom site is still not well understood and the collection needs much further research, thanks to Jack this research can be undertaken by future students at UW.

Mr. Krmpotich was always helpful in assisting professional archaeologists investigating sites in southwest Wyoming and for a time he was a BLM steward for the Krmpotich Folsom site. Not only was Jack interested in Paleoindians, but in much of the later periods of prehistory as well as in rock art. Mr. Krmpotich took many archaeologists, professional and avocational to rock art sites, drive lines, fences with unclear construction dates or purpose. He often led field trips when for WAS annual meetings were in Rock Springs, but was willing to show you sites any time. He was a long time and continual member of the Rock Springs chapter of the WAS.

Jack will be missed!

The family of Jack M. Krmpotich respectfully suggests that donations in his memory be made to Central Wyoming Hospice, 304 South Fenway, Casper, WY 82601.

Written by Marcel Kornfeld with introductory section from https://prod3.meaningfulfunerals.net/fh/obituaries/obituary.cfm?o_id=4354749&fh_id=14607

IN MEMORIAM

SHARON A. LONG (1940 - 2017)



A lifelong resident of Laramie, Sharon Anne Long, age 76, passed away June 17, 2017 in Reno, Nevada. She was born on June 25, 1940 in Boulder, Colorado to Veldon and Wilburta Long. She graduated from Laramie Senior High School and attended the University of Wyoming. At age 40, she earned her degree in Art and Anthropology from UW.

She was a loving person who treasured her numerous friends and family, including her work family. Sharon was generous and giving of her time and talents. Sharon had many passions, most important being her daughters, grandchildren and great-grandson. With many creative talents as an artist, Sharon enjoyed sculpting, taxidermy, and archaeology. She traveled extensively to many parts of the world that influenced her for a lifetime. Above all else, having been a single parent was her greatest source of pride. Her daughters were the love of her life.

As an expert in forensic facial reconstruction, Sharon was featured in many documentaries including: NPR, The Discovery Channel, National Geographic Explorer TV, History Channel, NOVA, PBS, BBC and Canadian Broadcasting. She also appeared on America's Most Wanted. Her work was published in newspapers, magazines, scientific and national publications, journals, and textbooks. Sharon's facial reconstructions were highlighted on the covers of Newsweek, Discovering Archaeology and Maclean's magazines. She lectured to civic organizations, museums, and schools. Her anthropology and forensic facial re-creations are on still on display in numerous museums.

Sharon served as a volunteer for the Laramie Jubilee Days committee, acting as parade chairman for many years. She was also on the board of directors. Sharon was a proud member of Alpha Chi Omega sorority. She was a member in the Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists (WAPA), The Mountain-Desert-Coastal Forensic Association, and belonged to various anthropological organizations. In June 2016 she reluctantly retired from SHPO (WY State Historic Preservation Office) in Laramie, leaving her legacy of the "cupcake-queen-office-mom" behind. She then moved to Reno to be close to her daughter's family. Sharon is survived by daughters, Dawn Keefe Duff and husband, Nathaniel of Kailua, HI, and Diana Keefe Adams and husband, Mark of Reno, NV; grandchildren, Hans Keefe-Larsen, Joshua Berreman, and Alison Berreman and husband, Alexander Hess-Johnson; and great-grandson, Kingsley Elis Berreman and his mother, Skye Perez. Sharon was preceded in death by her parents, Veldon O. and Wilburta Long; brothers, Terrill H. Long and Gilbert V. Long; and her sister, Diane Elayne Long. Cremation will take place in Reno, Nevada. A celebration of life is planned in Laramie for her birthday next year, June 2018. Contributions in her name to your local SPCA or animal rescue would be most meaningful.

http://trib.com/lifestyles/announcements/obituaries/sharonannelong/article_18b41ab215725cf7bf5b65155cdbc8c9.html 2/4

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc.
2017 Annual Meeting Minutes
8:00 a.m. – Holiday Inn – Cody, WY
Saturday, May 6, 2017

Presiding: Sylvia Huber, President
Call to Order: 8:15 a.m.

Report of Credentials Committee/Roll Call of Delegates: Executive Secretary/Treasurer Carolyn Buff certified the voting delegates: Absaroka – Wes Huber, Gary Miller; Ancient Trails – Alice Tratebas; Casper – Kerry and Chris Lippincott; Cheyenne – Richard and Jane Curritt; Fremont County – Larry Amundson and Don Peden; June Frison – Rachel Shimek and Marcia Peterson; Pumpkin Buttes – Denise Tugman and Mike Stone; Sheridan/Buffalo – Naomi Ollie and Jenny Aiello; Sweetwater County – Dave Vlcek; and Upper Green River Basin - Dave Vlcek.

Roll Call showed 10 chapters represented: Absaroka, Casper, Ancient Trails, Cheyenne, Fremont, June Frison, Pumpkin Buttes, Sheridan/Johnson County, Sweetwater, and Upper Green River.

Approval of Minutes of May 7, 2016: Motion by Rachel Shimek, second by Denise Tugman, to approve as published in Volume 59(2) Fall 2015 issue of *The Wyoming Archaeologist*. Carried.

Treasurer's Report: Executive Secretary/Treasurer Carolyn Buff gave the treasurer's report showing a total net worth of \$79,710.46, a decrease of \$1,264.80. The treasurer explained that the decrease was due to several chapters having not submitted their dues before the end of the fiscal year.

Motion by Gary Miller, second by Bonnie Smith to file the treasurer's report for audit. Carried.

Auditor's Report: Kathleen B Kowalik, Su-

zanne Spalding, and Edward McAuslan certified that the treasurer's report was in order.

Editor's Report: Danny Walker – Announced that three issues of the journal had been published and that he has four manuscripts for the next volume, most being from CRM groups, and then nothing. Manuscripts are needed to continue publishing.

Librarian's Report: Maddie Mackie – The library continues to receive materials into the inventory, and the materials are available for check-out. We receive newsletters and journals from other societies.

Committee Reports: Scholarship: Carolyn Buff announced that the Scholarship Committee would meet at lunch in the banquet room to evaluate the scholarship applications.

SAA/COAS: Marcel Kornfeld reported that the Council of Affiliated Societies is made up of local and regional societies and that SAA provides a table at the annual SAA meeting to display brochures, publications, etc. Chris Rowe has assumed the position of editor of the COAS newsletter and is asking for submissions.

Chapter Reports: The chapter reports will be published in *The Wyoming Archaeologist*.

State Archaeologist's Report: Greg Pierce – There will be seven projects with nine field sessions all over the state this summer. Volunteers are welcome and being sought. Announcements of the dates and locations will be published on the web site and the list serves.

Old Business:

Wyoming Cultural Trust Fund Grant: The Red Buttes grant is still active with a balance of \$844.72 (plus 10% still to come at a later date), available for travel to present findings at a national conference.

Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month: Judy Wolf reported that Wyoming had placed second with the poster. She requested \$250 for Archaeology Awareness Month in September

and thanked the Society for the continued support. She announced that chapters could pick up posters and that t-shirts, caps and aprons were available for purchase.

Motion by Rachael Shimek, second by Denise Tugman to donate \$250 to Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month. Carried.

Wyoming History Day: Danny Walker announced that no archaeology award was given this year and that there is a new coordinator for the state contest and that she was interested in working with teachers to make them aware of the two archaeology awards that are available each year.

Frison Institute: Todd Surovell thanked the society members for their donations to the Frison Institute and announced that the endowment was now worth \$750,000 and that 18 individual projects had been funded. The Institute has received \$50,000 from the state and is conducting a fund raiser to match that amount.

He also announced that Dr. Charles Spanish will be the keynote speaker on September 28 during the fall archaeology month festivities.

Friends of the George C. Frison Institute: Rich Adams – no report.

Wyoming Archaeological Foundation: Bonnie Smith, president, reported that the University of Wyoming field sessions took place at Hell Gap in July and August of 2016. All visitors had an opportunity to view excavations of small Folsom and Agate Basin age bison bone beds and a Folsom point production area, including channel flakes. They experienced electronic and digital data recording, analysis, and workshops on lithics, zooarchaeology and stone tool making.

The WAS summer meeting was held July 29-31 with an open house at Hell Gap.

The WAF entered into a \$50,000 pledge with the University of Wyoming foundation in October of 2016 for the Frison Institute. This money will be matched with the funds providing opportunities for students to seek and achieve a better life from teaching, research and service.

Hell Gap was the setting for an International Archaeology Symposium July 26-31. There were attendees from Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Israel, Japan, Korea, Poland and Russia. The event was called “Suyanggae and Hell Gap: Pleistocene-Holocene Archaeology from the Cape of Good Hope to Tierra Del Fuego: A Human Journey.” The theme highlighted the human journey from Africa to all continents and corners of the globe, including the Americas. There were keynote speakers and field trips.

The Secretary of the Interior, Sally Jewell, announced on January 11, 2017 that the Hell Gap Site had been recognized as a National Historic Landmark. Judy Wolf worked endlessly in getting the designation. Others recognized are: Mary Lou Larson, Mary Hopkins, Marcel Kornfeld, and Nick Freeland. Thanks to all who helped.

Ongoing maintenance and care continues at Hell Gap. Anyone who would like to volunteer in removing sagebrush and doing other maintenance is welcome.

Web Site: John Laughlin reported that usage was going well and they work to keep the site updated. A special thank you went out to John and Dan Bach for their continued work on the site.

Names, addresses, etc.: Carolyn Buff requested that names, addresses, phone numbers and emails be updated as soon as possible and to please provide zip +4s. Any piece of junk mail can provide that information. Just look at the address.

New Business

WAS to pay for first ten students to present - Carolyn Buff reported that these expenses were becoming prohibitive due to our paying the registration fees and banquet costs for each student presenting a paper or poster. A stipulation of “senior or primary author” had never been stated, thereby allowing all participants to benefit from the program.

Motion by Mavis Greer, second by Carolyn

Buff to pay the registration fees and banquet ticket to the first 10 students presenting a paper and to provide nothing to poster presenters. After a great deal of discussion the question was called by Ed McAuslan and the motion failed.

The matter was tabled until the next spring meeting in 2018 to give the Executive Committee an opportunity to discuss the issue and offer a fair solution to be voted on by the membership.

Invitation to Wold Site: Todd Surovell and Bob Kelly. An invitation has been extended to the Society to visit the sites at the Wold Ranch (Bar C) west of Kaycee this summer during the field school on July 15 for a barbeque/pot luck. Carolyn Buff will contact Peter Wold with the date to confirm and information will be posted on the web site and the list serve.

State Historic Preservation Office: Judy Wolf discussed the National Landmark status granted to Hell Gap and requested financial help to build and install a monument recognizing the award. The project is expected to cost approximately \$14,300. This is only the fourth such designation in the state of Wyoming. Motion by Bonnie Smith, second by Greg Pierce to donate \$1,000 toward the project. Carried.

Richard Curritt reported that the NRC wants to move its authority over uranium mines to the DEQ, thereby removing the Section 106 requirement. He is asking members to contact the DEQ asking them to reconsider this action and to continue to require Section 106 reviews.

Judy announced that the Ames Monument designation ceremony will be held on July 7.

It was also announced that this is National Historic Preservation Month and that the SHPO office is running a photo contest with the theme of "This Place Matters." The rules are to take a photo of a place that "matters" with the "This Place Matters" poster in the photo and submit to the SHPO office.

Avocational Training Program: Marcia Peterson explained that a goal of OWSA is to survey the whole state and would like to begin

a certification program for avocation archaeologists whereby participants would take classes and volunteer for surveys to earn hours toward a certificate. She would like to visit each chapter to discuss the program and get feedback.

Survey Section: No Report.

Fall Activities: Greg Pierce announced that September 9 was the 50th anniversary of the Office of the State Archaeologist and the event would be celebrated on September 8 at the Archaeology Fair at the Old Territorial Prison in Laramie. More information will be forthcoming on the web site and the list serves.

Membership Dues: Carolyn Buff explained that members cannot be officers, serve on committees, or be voting delegates if their dues have not been paid. Furthermore, if the chapter treasurers have not notified her of payment, members are not in good standing and voting privileges must be denied. Chapters are encouraged to check with the executive secretary/treasurer to confirm membership status.

Brochures, Letterhead, Envelopes, Membership Cards: are available by contacting Carolyn Buff.

Correspondence: Sylvia Huber read a thank-you letter from Greg Pierce and Judy Wolf for the support of the Wyoming Archaeology Fair in 2016.

Election of Officers: John Laughlin, chair, June Frison Chapter, Denise Tugman, Pumpkin Buttes Chapter, and Marcel Kornfeld, June Frison Chapter.

Nominated and agreeing to serve were Sylvia Huber, president; Mavis Greer, 1st vice president; and John Laughlin, 2nd vice president. Motion by Bonnie Smith, second by Rachael Shimek to cease nominations and cast a unanimous ballot for the offices of president, 1st vice president and 2nd vice president. Carried.

Nominated for member-at-large to the Foundation (term ends 2019) were Marit Bovee and Denise Tugman. A secret ballot was cast and Denise Tugman was elected, with the term ending 2019.

Nominating Committee procedures will be posted to the web site and will be passed on to the next committee.

2018 Nominating Committee: John Laughlin, 2nd vice president, June Frison Chapter, chair; Denise Tugman, Pumpkin Buttes Chapter; and Marcel Kornfeld, June Frison Chapter.

Selection of Site for 2018 Annual Meeting: Carolyn Buff - An invitation has been extended from the Montana Archaeological Society to hold a joint meeting in Billings to help the Montana society celebrate their 60th anniversary. Motion by Bonnie Smith, second by Art Kidwell to accept the invitation. Carolyn Buff will communicate with the Montana group in the planning process and keep the members of the WAS informed of the plans.

Selection of Site for 2017 Summer Meeting: Invitation by Marcel Kornfeld to visit the Hell Gap site from July 21-July 23, 2017. Camping facilities are available on site. July 22 will be the dedication of the Historic Landmark designation. The Hell Gap project will run from June 24-July 31, with three, ten-day sessions. Motion by Bonnie Smith, second by Richard Curritt to hold the summer meeting on July 21-23. Carried.

Announcements: Mavis Greer announced that the American Rock Art Association will hold its annual meeting June 2-5 in Redmond, Oregon.

Please update your chapter officers with the executive secretary/treasurer and send any pertinent chapter information to John Laughlin or Dan Bach for inclusion on the web site.

The Wyoming Archaeological Foundation will meet at 7:30 a.m. in the meeting room with breakfast being ordered off the menu. The field trip participants will meet in the hotel lobby and will leave from the hotel parking lot at 9:30 a.m., carpooling to Mummy Cave.

Carolyn Buff announced that the WAS window clings and magnetic decals were available for sale here and from the website.

International Archaeology Day is October 15, 2016. The web site is www.archaeology-

day.org for anyone interested in posting their activities.

Other Business to come before the Body: Dr. Frison reported that Hell Gap was the flagship of Wyoming archaeology and an important site in the nation. The site really established Paleoindian archaeology and is a premier site in North America. It was purchased in 1988 for a token amount and consisted of 220 acres with another 120 acres later donated. Eight members of the Frederick family signed the deed over to the Wyoming Archaeological Foundation.

Adjourn: There being no further business, the meet adjourned at 10:01 a.m.

/s/ Carolyn M Buff
Executive Secretary/Treasurer

Golden Trowel Award: 2017 recipient Dave Vlcek

Keynote Speaker: Dr. Don Wyckoff, University of Oklahoma

AUDITING COMMITTEE REPORT

March 31, 2017

In accordance with the bylaws, the Auditing Committee has reviewed the Treasurer’s books and records for the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. for fiscal 2016.

AUDITING COMMITTEE SUMMARY

March 31, 2017

The Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. owns one checking account, one savings account, two money market accounts, and two certificate of deposit accounts at the Reliant Federal Credit Union, 4015 Plaza Dr, Casper, WY 82604.

Balance on hand March 31, 2016 - \$80,975.26

Receipts

Interest and Dividends - \$508.21

Income - \$101,486.40

Disbursements – \$22,284.15

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2017

RELIANT FEDERAL CREDIT UNION CHECKING ACCCOUNT	INCOME	EXPENSES	BALANCE
Beginning Balance	\$5,710.53		
Deposits	\$19,929.50		
Interest Earned	\$2.37		
TOTAL INCOME - Checking			\$25,642.40
EXPENSES			
Bloedorn Lumber - Trowel		\$15.99	
Merback Awards - Trowel Engraving		\$31.50	
Staples - Supplies (paper, printer ink, etc.)		\$99.73	
Wyoming Archaeological Foundation - Annual Dues		\$350.00	
Central Wyoming College - Reiss and UW Match Scholarship		\$1,333.00	
Christopher Rowe - Frison Scholarship		\$1,333.00	
Zachary Gerhard - Frison Scholarship		\$1,333.00	
Mike Bies - Wagoner Plaque		\$873.80	
Danny Walker - BLM Grant - \$316.94, postage		\$366.96	
Wyoming Archaeology Month - Archaeology Week Poster		\$250.00	
Craig Lee - Honorarium		\$300.00	
Wyoming Archaeology Month - Archaeology Fair		\$500.00	
Cheyenne Chapter - Student Registration Fees/Banquet Tickets			\$1,270.00
Mike Bies - BLM Grant		\$313.95	
Reliant Federal Credit Union - Visa charge - Wagoner/Lee Rooms			\$293.70
Absoraka Chapter - Membership		\$4.00	
Dan Lynch - Wyoming Cultural Trust Fund Grant - Equipment Rental – Red Buttes		\$2,985.00	
Dan Lynch - Wyoming Cultural Trust Fund Grant - Per Diem - Red Buttes			\$520.00
Dan Lynch - Wyoming Cultural Trust Fund Grant - Travel - Red Buttes			\$740.00
Eastern Oregon University - Wyoming Cultural Trust Fund Grant – Equipment Rental - Red Buttes		\$2,540.00	
Rory Becker - Wyoming Cultural Trust Fund Grant - Per Diem – Red Buttes		\$520.00	
Danny Walker - Wyoming Cultural Trust Fund Grant - Per Diem – Red Buttes		\$520.00	
Rory Becker - Wyoming Cultural Trust Fund Grant - Travel – Red Buttes		\$1,115.52	
Danny Walker - Wyoming Cultural Trust Fund Grant - Travel – Red Buttes		\$249.76	
Staples - Supplies (paper, printer ink)		\$67.19	
Society for American Archaeology - Annual Dues		\$35.00	
Reliant Federal Credit Union - Visa card		\$5.00	
Reliant Federal Credit Union - Checks		\$15.00	
University of Wyoming Copy Center - Printing of Journal		\$1,160.00	
University of Wyoming Copy Center - Printing of Journal		\$1,080.00	
Modern Printing - Journal Mailing		\$57.00	
United States Postal Service - Bulk Mailing		\$500.00	
Albertson's - Stamps (before cost going up)		\$141.00	
Casper Chapter - Reimbursement		\$120.00	
Danny Walker - Office Supplies		\$137.30	
University of Wyoming Copy Center - Printing of Journal		\$1,107.75	
TOTAL EXPENSES		\$22,284.15	
ENDING BALANCE - Checking Account			\$3,358.25

SAVINGS ACCOUNT		
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$125.13	
Interest Earned	\$0.12	
ENDING BALANCE		\$125.25
MONEY MARKET ACCOUNT - 0040		
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$7,792.71	
Interest Earned	\$7.06	
ENDING BALANCE		\$7,799.77
MONEY MARKET ACCOUNT - 0041 (BLM)		
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$9,287.71	
Interest Earned	\$8.37	
ENDING BALANCE		\$9,296.08
Total available after March 31, 2017 = \$6535.07 for Big Horn Basin projects, digitization, and report-writing		
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT - 00100		
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$45,124.75	
Interest Earned	\$449.30	
ENDING BALANCE		\$45,574.05
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT - 0101 - Reiss Account		
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$12,934.43	
Interest Earned	\$40.99	
Deposit - Silent Auction Items	\$581.64	
ENDING BALANCE		\$13,557.06
TOTAL NET WORTH AS OF MARCH 31, 2017		\$79,710.46
Total Income	\$101,994.61	
Total Expenses		\$22,284.15
Net Increase (Decrease)		\$(1,264.80)

Carolyn M Buff
Executive Secretary/Treasurer

Balance on hand March 31, 2017 – \$79,710.46
(a net decrease of \$1,264.80)

Includes no outstanding check(s) and no outstanding deposits.

Audited and found correct.

/s/ Kathleen B Kowalik Date May 5, 2017

/s/ Suzanne Spalding Date May 5, 2017

/s/ Edward McAuslan Date May 5, 2017

Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc.
Scholarship Committee Minutes
May 6, 2017 – Banquet Room –
Holiday Inn – Cody, WY
12:00 p.m.

Presiding: Carolyn Buff, Chair

Present: Carolyn Buff, Mavis Greer, Sylvia Huber, John Laughlin, Mary Lou Larson, Mad-die Mackie, Barbara Nahas, Greg Pierce (ex officio), Paul Sanders, Danny Walker.

Absent: Brian Waitkus

Carolyn Buff reminded all committee members that if they had printed the scholarship applications that they must then destroy them so that we are in compliance with the FERPA Act. We assure students that the applications will be destroyed after the granting of the money because of the personal information contained in the applications.

Motion by Mavis Greer, second by Barbara Nahas to award \$750 to Madeline Mackie for the Jensen/Robson travel award. Carried. Mad-die stepped out of the room during discussion and abstained from voting.

Motion by Danny Walker, second by John Laughlin to reject the application for the Reiss Scholarship based on the project being proposed to commence after the student graduated from college in two years.

Motion by Danny Walker, second by Sylvia Huber to reject the applications for the Mulloy Scholarship for travel to work in Peru and Croatia based on the fact that neither project would directly contribute to Wyoming archaeology. Carried.

Motion by Barbara Nahas, second by Mad-die Mackie to award the Mulloy Scholarship to Kenneth Hladek in the amount of \$1,000.

Due to massive budget cuts in the state, the University of Wyoming president declined to match any of the scholarships this year.

In further business the committee recommended that we amend the Mulloy and Frison Scholarship applications to include the statement that the money is not to be used for field school, somewhat fashioned after the wording in the Reiss application.

In an effort to entice more students to apply for the scholarships, the following people agreed to again visit classes beginning early in January as soon as the second semester begins, to speak with students and faculty re the Reiss Memorial Scholarship: Casper, Carolyn Buff; Central, Leneigh Schrinar; Western, we need a volunteer; LCCC, Cheyenne and Laramie, John Laughlin; Northwest, Sylvia Huber; Sheridan, Vi Gardner; Gillette, Denise Tugman; Eastern, Alan Korell, and UW, Greg Pierce. Each person will take the appropriate application forms and encourage students to apply and faculty to write recommendation letters. It was decided that just emailing faculty was not a viable option at this time; that we needed to present to students face-to-face since the opportunities were not reaching the students.

Adjourn: 12:15 p.m.
/s/ Carolyn M Buff
Scholarship Chair

**Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc.
Chapter Reports for the 2016-2017 Year**

Absaroka Chapter: Activities – Continue to provide chapter with Northwest College program information.

Public Education - Distributed Archaeology Awareness month posters around the Bighorn Basin, monthly chapter meetings with programs open to the public.

WAS Reiss Scholarship information presented to Northwest College students.

Absaroka Chapter Milford Hanson Scholarship information distributed to Big Horn Basin high schools.

Work With Other Organizations – Members are active in the Site Stewardship and Monuments and Markers program.

Awarded Milford Hanson Scholarship.

Members organized and participated in International Archaeology Day Museum Adventure for local elementary students through the Buffalo Bill Center of the West.

Other – Continued to expand the chapter library with a collection of DVDs, articles and books that can be checked out to chapter members.

Expanding email connections to share archaeology-based information and upcoming programming.

Programs Presented – Cliff Manuel, “Tracking Dinosaurs in the Bighorn Basin;” Mike Bies, “Who is That Masked Man?” Dr. Larry Todd, “A Different Sort of Bone Bed Taphonomy of Homo Erectus Trinil Deposits, Java;” Greg Smith, “In the Shadow of Quetzalcoatl: How Small Communities in Northern Yucatan Responded to the Chichen Itza Phenomenon;” Chris Finley, “What I Did on My Summer Vacation;” Mike Neville, Spirit Mountain; Bonnie Smith, Medicine Wheel; Dr. Larry Loendorf and Brooks Jordan, Medicine Lodge Rock Art Day; Dr. Greg Pierce, “A Look at the Protohistoric on the High Plains of Wyoming;” Beverly Perkins, Tour of Conservation Lab at the Buffalo Bill Center of the West; and our annual Christmas

Party. .

Ancient Trails: Ancient Trails: The chapter has been largely inactive this past year and has not held regular meetings.

Casper Chapter: Programs Presented – John Laughlin, “Ten Thousand Years in Ten Days. Research on the Moriah Ranch, Wyoming;” Dr. Danny Walker, “Evidence for Atlatl Use in Wyoming;” Dr. Mavis Greer, “My Favorite Northwestern Plains Artifacts and Features Found on Energy-Related Projects;” Dr. Kent Sundell, “Dee the Mammoth 2006-07 Excavations;” Connie Jacobson, “Coroner’s Role in Death on the Prairie;” Madeline Mackie, “Identifying Artists at the Hole-in-the-Wall Ranch Rock Art, Johnson County, Wyoming;” and Dr. Jason Toohey, “The Callacpuma Archaeological Project; Investigating Long-Term Social and Political Development in the Northern Peruvian Andes.”

Field Trips – Whoopup Canyon Petroglyph Site, Dr. Alice Tratebas

Cheyenne Chapter: Programs Presented – Dr. Steve Cassells talked about his trip to the Pacific to help find and recover remains of U.S. Marines who were killed in 1943 during the Battle of Tarawa; Madeline Mackie discussed recent work at the LaPrele Mammoth Site; Dr. Britney Kyle, “The Bioarchaeology of Mediterranean Colonies Project: Interactions at the Greek Colony of Himera (Sicily);” Dr. Danny Walker, “The Continuing, Almost Never-Ending, Story of the Search for the Battle of Red Buttes, July 1864, Natrona County, Wyoming;” Heather Rockwell, “Catching the Clovis Virus: Modeling Clovis Technology as a Diffusion of Innovation;” and Dr. Nathaniel Kitchel, “Finding Red Munsungun Chert: A Tale of a Legendary Material, Geoarchaeological Sleuthing, and Paleoindian Social Landscapes.”

Cheyenne hosted the annual meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society.

Fremont County Chapter: Survey – Photographed rock art and ruins in Utah.

Public Education – Distributed Wyoming Archaeology Awareness month posters to schools and museums in Fremont County and all schools on the Wind River Reservation; put public service announcements on Wyoming Public Radio, county10.com, dailyranger.com, Riverton Ranger, KTRZ/KVOW radio and the Lander Journal.

Programs Presented – Mike Bies, Photo documentation of rock art; Marit Bovee, Photogrammetry documentation; Dr. Larry Todd, Fire and Ice Greybull River Sustainable Landscape Ecology High Elevation documentation; John Laughlin, Moriah Ranch Survey; Dr. Danny Walker, “Zooarchaeological Investigations: Forts I Have Known or Visited;” Dr. Todd Surovell, LaPrele Mammoth Site; and Burr Garetson, Lithics.

Work With Other Organizations – Frison Institute update and International Archaeology Day report of activities. Central Wyoming College Library donation of back issues of *The Wyoming Archaeologist*.

Publications/Reports – Printed annual shirt pocket membership booklets for the Fremont County Archaeological Society listing goals of WAS, online sources of Wyoming archaeology reports, membership, programs and history. A Castle Gardens article was written with BLM for county10.com.

Field Trips – Wiggins Fort Sheep Traps, Lookingbill Site, LaPrele Mammoth Site; Sand Draw Dump Site, Beaver Creek Oil Field, and Castle Gardens

June Frison Chapter: Public Education – Tour of the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository led by Dr. Jody Clauter for members of WAS chapters.

Programs Presented – Dave Eckles, “A Concentration of Canid and Small Mammal Bones From the Garrett Allen-Elk Mountain Site;”

Dr. Dennis Kuhnel, “Outreach and Research Outcomes from Community-Based Grasslands Artifact Roadshows;” Dr. Jim Ahern, “The Late Neanderthals of Vindija Cave”: An Update of the Evidence;” Dr. Mavis Greer, “My Favorite Northwestern Plains Artifacts and Features Found on Energy-Related Projects”; Dr. Randy Haas, “Head Shaping Among Hunter-Gatherers of the South American High Plains;” Dr. Erick Robinson, “The Resilience of Holocene Human Populations in Wyoming;” Dr. Danny Walker, “The Continuing, Never-Ending, Story of the Search for Lost Indian Wars Mass Grave in Central Wyoming;” and Hallie Meeker, “Measuring Occupation Span at Two-Stone Circle Site, Laramer County, Colorado.

Pumpkin Buttes Chapter: No report submitted

Sheridan-Johnson County Chapter: Programs Presented – Corinne Headley-Foster, “Wind River Irrigation Project;” Bill Matthews, “Testing Excavation of Middle Fork Paint Rock Creek, Big Horn National Forest;” Colin Ferriman, “Dead Horse Lateral Pipeline Corridor, Utah;” Buck Damone, “Crazy Woman Battlefield;” Colin Ferriman, “Thornburg Wagon Trail;” John Laughlin, “The Moriah Ranch;” Cody Newton, “Camps of Instruction;” and Dr. Mavis Greer, “My Favorite Northwestern Plains Artifacts and Features Found on Energy-Related Projects.

Field Trips – Medicine Wheel

Sweetwater Chapter: No report submitted.

Upper Green River Basin Chapter - Work With Other Organizations – Partnered with Sublette County Historical Society to hold meetings and presentations at the Museum of the Mountain Man.

Programs Presented – John Laughlin, “Ten Thousand Years in Ten Days: Archaeological Work on the Moriah Ranch, Albany County,

Wyoming;” Todd Surovell, “Wyoming’s Other Mammoth Kill: The LaPrele Mammoth site in Converse County, Wyoming;” Stacy Goodrick, “Wyoming Housepits;” Rick Weathermon, “A Case of Hypertrophic Osteoarthropathy from a 19th Century Eastern Wyoming Trading Post;” and Todd Surovell, “The LaPrele Mammoth Site with New Findings from the 2016 Field Season.”

Testing/Excavation – Excavated a fire pit on Sommers Ranch. The only significant find was a mano.

Survey – Surface survey of Folsom location on Sommers Ranch. No significant new finds, but a lot of fire cracked rock.

MINUTES

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION BOARD MEETING SUNDAY, MAY 3, 2015

The annual meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Foundation Board of Directors was held in conjunction with the Wyoming Archaeological Society Meeting at the Holiday Inn, Riverton Wyoming. Board members in attendance included Dave Vlcek (WAF President), Judy Wolf (WAS President), Barb Nahas (WAF Treasurer), George C. Frison (life-time member), Mary Lou Larson (WAF Secretary/UW Anthropology Department Representative), Marcel Kornfeld (Hell Gap Site Manager – Co-PI) Todd Surovell (Frison Institute Director). Unable to attend the meeting: Bill Scoggin (WAS Past President), Leland J. (L.J.) Turner (member-at-large).

The meeting was called to order by President Dave Vlcek at 7:30am. Dave introduced two new Board Members: Bonnie Smith (member-at-large) and Greg Pierce (Wyoming State Archaeologist). Dave asked if there were any additions, corrections to the 2014 WAF Board Meeting Minutes. Barb Nahas stated there are two corrections: Mary Lou Larson is secretary not treasurer, and in the treasurer’s report “doctorial” should be spelled “doctoral.” Barb moved and Judy seconded that the minutes be corrected and accepted as written. Motion passed unanimously by voice vote.

**Financial Statement
Fiscal Year 2014 / 2015**

Balance in Checking as of 04/01/2014		
\$3,348.69		
Income:		
Henry Jensen Estate (Oil Royalties)	\$2,101.44	
Frison Endowment	\$ 250.00	
Jensen Doctoral Award-WAS/WAPA	\$ 500.00	
Book Royalties	\$ 259.01	
WAS Dues 2014	\$ 375.50	
Clovis to Cowboy Posters	\$ 25.00	
Hell Gap Donation	\$ 500.00	
Carl Morck-Donation-Gnrl Funds	\$ 50.00	
Total Income	\$4,060.95	\$4,060.95
Expenditures:		
Travelers Insurance	\$1,791.00	
Wells Fargo-Safe Deposit Box	\$ 35.00	
Goshen County Treasurer	\$ 471.25	
Wyoming Secretary of State-Annul Report	\$ 25.00	
Postmaster/Annul PO Rental/Postage	\$ 80.72	
Frison institute	\$ 250.00	
Jensen Doctoral Award	\$ 750.00	
Jensen Research Grant	\$1,000.00	
Cody Printing-Stationery	\$ 284.17	
Total Expenditures	(\$4,687.14)	(\$4,687.14)
Balance in Checking as of 03/31/2015		\$2,722.50
RESERVE FUNDS		
Foundation Operations		
Certificate of Deposit (a/o 04/01/2014)	\$13,904.67	
Interest Paid 2014/2015	\$ 4.14	
Balance Ending (a/o 03/31/2015)	\$13,908.81	
Money Market Account (a/o 04/01/2014)	\$10,865.86	
Interest Paid 2014/2015	\$ 4.34	
Balance Ending (a/o 03/31/2015)	\$10,870.20	
Foundation Operations Sub-Total		\$24,779.01
Henry E. Jensen Trust		
Certificate of Deposit (a/o 04/01/2014)	\$18,814.29	
Interest Paid 2014/2015	\$ 3.93	
Balance Ending (a/o 03/31/2015)	\$18,818.22	
Certificate of Deposit (a/o 04/01/2014)	\$ 5,597.70	
Interest Paid 2014/2015	\$ 1.10	
Balance Ending (a/o 03/31/2015)	\$ 5,598.80	
Jensen/Robson Research Grant		
Certificate of Deposit (a/o 04/01/2014)	\$21,139.40	

Interest Paid 2014/2015	\$ 3.96
Balance Ending (a/o 03/31/2015)	\$21,143.36
Jensen Trust Sub-Total	\$45,560.38
Total Net Worth as of March 31, 2015	\$73,061.89

TREASURER’S REPORT

Barb presented and discussed the Treasurer’s Report. One major problem we encountered in the past year is a drop in our income - \$608.72 decrease in annual income. According to Barb, the drop is the result of a reduction in oil royalties; book royalties went up slightly, but that is subject to the vagaries of book sales. IRS taxes filed on April 3, 2015.

This year’s audit was completed by Mary Lou Larson (Chair), Dave Vlcek, Bill Scoggin. The books were reported to be in order. Dave moved and Bonnie seconded that the Auditor’s Report be accepted. Motion carried unanimously by voice vote. Volunteers for 2016 Audit Committee: Dave Vlcek, Greg Pierce and Bonnie Smith.

Correspondence: Barb invited the Board to look at the National Historic Landmark information in the Board packet, along with Todd’s report on the Frison Institute.

OLD BUSINESS: No Old Business to be reviewed.

NEW BUSINESS

Jensen/Robson Research Grant

Application(s): Barb reported that there were no applicants this year. She also reviewed the guidelines and stated the corrected guidelines for the Research Grant and the Jensen/Robson Doctoral Travel Award have been sent to John & Dan to be updated on the web page. The Board will always consider any emergency applications that may arise.

Hell Gap: Marcel Kornfeld, Hell Gap Site Manager-Co-PI, handed out the 2011 and 2014 Hell Gap preliminary reports to the elected members of the board. He discussed all the student work that went into the reports and

expressed his appreciation. Marcel also stated that on a visit from Judy Wolf she found and is responsible for starting the work on the stone circles. Marcel brought 13 poster papers on the stone circles and other Hell Gap Research for the Board’s review.

The painting of the house was completed, and two students painted – a well constructed mammoth on the end of the house. The Board allocated monies a few years ago to fix the cattle guard at the camp entrance; but this has not been completed. This needs to be taken care of. Marcel will coordinate with Matt Martin to fix the gate.

Mary Lou stated that the screens on the windows in the house are non-existent. Everyone suggested that the screens need to be replaced. The main house was originally donated from EWC/George Zeimens. Marcel is interested in looking at the UW buildings they are moving off their property to see if there is a way we can get one for the lab at Hell Gap.

George Frison and George Zeimens may be camping at Hell Gap in June while working on the Powers II Site. UW Field School will take place July 4 through August 10. WAS Summer Meeting will be held July 24-26.

The Memorial Monument at the Hell Gap entrance is a work in progress. We are working with Judy and the Park Service for ideas. The plans are to make Hell Gap accessible to the public with signage and fencing.

National Historic Landmark Nomination: Judy Wolf reported that the NHL Nomination is actually ahead of schedule and the archaeologists are well pleased with the results. A Power Point presentation was prepared by Nick Free-land that will be presented at the nomination meeting in Washington DC. Presently we are waiting on NPS for a hearing date. An Interpre-

tive Planner from NPS will come out July 25th to provide advice for the outside monument and review the site; also the NHL Planners will be there on July 24th. This will give WAS members a chance to visit with NPS at the Summer Meeting. We are waiting for a Native American to write a letter in support of the nomination, we have no one yet.

Future of Hell Gap (Master Plan): George Frison suggested we pursue acquisition of the Peterson property. We need to start negotiations with Ed Peterson on a permanent easement for Locality III and V. A permanent easement and a bequest were suggested. We have talked about this for a decade or longer.

Barb stated she needed to give the new members a copy of the MOU - research agreement - with UW and the Foundation.

OTHER BUSINESS:

Memorial/Contribution form: Barb stated that the form needs to be corrected. It still shows the \$100,000 pledge to the Frison Institute. The Board wants some verbiage to remain regarding funding with the Frison Institute. Barb will correct and send a copy to Todd and the Board for final approval; then will give a copy to Danny for correction in the Wyoming Archaeologist.

Frison Institute Briefing: Todd Surovell reported there are no more state matching funds available for A&S programs at this time. \$227,000 of the GFI came from state matching and the Newell Sargent fund; also matching funds came from WCTF. Todd has asked for more funding from WCTF and will contact Newell Sargent in the fall. To date \$578,000 raised and \$642,000 is the invested amount. The Institute has supported 12 research projects, and nine were this year. Todd wants to generate money for the Wyoming Archaeological Fund to support fieldwork which means he needs to generate \$5,000.00 per year to support this initiative. Todd has talked to various funding sources for large donations. He can meet with

donors ONLY if donors initiate the contact with him.

Election of Officers:

Barb nominated Dave Vlcek for President, Mary Lou Larson for Secretary. Barb moved Bonnie seconded that these candidates be accepted. The motioned carried unanimously by voice vote. (Barb is treasurer by appointment by the board therefore no nomination necessary. She is considered member-at-large of WAS without a term on the WAF Board).

Announcements:

Summer WAS meeting will be held at Hell Gap July 25-26, 2015. Frison Institute/Wyoming Archaeology Month Lecture/Fair and WAS Fall meeting will be held at Laramie September 18, 2015.

Next Foundation Meeting: The next WAS Spring Meeting and WAF Foundation Board meeting will be held at Cheyenne Wyoming hosted by the Cheyenne Chapter – date and location to be determined.

Barb Nahas moved and Bonnie Smith seconded that the meeting be adjourned. Motion carried unanimously by voice vote. Adjourned at 8:47am.

WAF Board Members 2014-2015:

- Dave Vlcek (WAF President, Member-at-Large – Term Expires 2016)
- Mary Lou Larson (WAF Secretary, WAS Member, University of Wyoming Anthropology Department Representative – ex-officio)
- Barb Nahas (WAF Treasurer – Member-at-Large – ex-officio)
- Greg Pierce (State Archaeologist, ex-officio)
- Bill Scoggin (WAS Past President)
- Judy Wolf (WAS President)
- Leland J. Turner (Member-at-Large – Term Expires 2015)
- George C. Frison (Lifetime member)
- Todd Surovell (Director George C. Frison Institute) – non-voting
- Marcel Kornfeld (Hell Gap Site Manager – PI) – non-voting

WAF Board Members 2015-2016:

Dave Vlcek (WAF President, Member-at-Large – Term Expires 2016)
 Mary Lou Larson (WAF Secretary, WAS Member, University of Wyoming Anthropology Department Representative – ex-officio)
 Barb Nahas (WAF Treasurer – Member-at-Large – ex-officio)
 Greg Pierce (State Archaeologist, ex-officio)
 Bill Scoggin (WAS Past President)
 Judy Wolf (WAS President)
 Bonnie Smith (Member-at-Large – Term Expires 2017)
 George C. Frison (Lifetime member)
 Todd Surovell (Director George C. Frison Institute) – non-voting
 Marcel Kornfeld (Hell Gap Site Manager – Co-PI) – non-voting

MINUTES**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION BOARD MEETING SUNDAY MAY 8, 2016**

The annual meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Foundation Board of Directors was held in conjunction with the Wyoming Archaeological Society meeting at Little America, Cheyenne Wyoming. Board members in attendance included: Dave Vlcek (WAF President), Barbara Nahas (WAF Treasurer), Judy Wolf (WAS President), Bill Scoggin (WAS Past President), Bonnie Smith (WAS Member-at-Large), Greg Pierce (State Archaeologist), Marcel Kornfeld (Hell Gap Site Manager-Co-PI), Danny Walker (WAS Member-at-Large). Unable to attend the meeting: Mary Lou Larson (WAF Secretary/UW Anthropology Department Representative), Todd Surovell (Frison Institute Director), Sylvia Huber (Immediate Incoming WAS President) George C. Frison (Lifetime Member). Guest in attendance were Marcia Peterson (Assistant State Archaeologist) and J.P. Schubert.

The meeting was called to order by Presi-

dent Dave Vlcek at 7:44am. Dave introduced our new Board member - Danny Walker (WAS Member-at-Large). Dave also acknowledged our guests in attendance.

Dave asked if there were any corrections to the minutes of May 3, 2015. Hearing none Judy moved to accept the minutes, Greg second; motion passed unanimously by voice vote.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Barb presented and discussed the Treasurer's Report. There is a decrease in annual revenue of \$1,022.22. The drop is the result of a reduction in oil royalties; and book royalties. IRS taxes were filed on April 4, 2016. Motion made by Bonnie to accept the Treasurer's Report, second by Bill. Motion carried unanimously by voice vote.

This year's audit was completed by Dave Vlcek (Chair), Bonnie Smith and Greg Pierce. The books were certified in order. Volunteers for the 2017 Audit Committee: Bonnie Smith, Greg Pierce and Danny Walker.

Only correspondence is related to the NHL and will be discussed by Judy Wolf in her report.

OLD BUSINESS: No Old Business to be reviewed.

NEW BUSINESS:

Jensen/Robson Research Grant Application(s): Barb reported there were no applicants this year. Marcel asked if the grant information is on the UW web page. Barb said it was on the WAPA/WAS web page but not on the UW server. Marcel requested that the information be placed on the UW web whereby more students would respond not only to the research grant but to the doctoral award as well. Marcel will check with UW about getting it added to their server. Bonnie asked if someone would explain the requirements for the research grant and if a Community College student could apply. Barb stated if they are a WAS member for three years they can apply for the research grant. Any WAS member or Chapter is entitled to the research grant. The guidelines are on the

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FISCAL YEAR 2015 / 2016**

Balance In Checking as of 04/01/2015		\$2,722.50
Income:		
Henry Jensen Estate (Oil Royalties)	\$971.55	
Book Royalties	\$ 33.29	
WAS Dues 2015	\$366.00	
Clovis to Cowboy Posters	\$ 25.00	
Hell Gap Donation	\$100.00	
Total Income	\$1,495.84	\$1,495.84
Expenditures:		
Wells Fargo – Safe Deposit Box	\$ 35.00	
Goshen County Treasurer	\$527.89	
Wyoming Secretary of State – Annual Report	\$ 25.00	
Postmaster – Annual P.O. Rental / Postage	\$ 87.46	
Total Expenditures	(\$675.35)	(\$675.35)
Balance In Checking as of 03/31/2016		\$3,542.99
Reserve Funds		
Foundation Operations		
Money Market Account (a/o 04/01/2015)	\$13,908.81	
Interest Paid 2015/2016	\$ 10.36	
Withdrawal 2015/2016	(\$ 24.88)	
Balance Ending (a/o 03/31/2016)	\$13,894.29	
Money Market Account (a/o 04/01/2015)	\$10,870.20	
Interest Paid 2015/2016	\$ 4.41	
Withdrawal-Travelers Insurance (4-27-2015)	(\$1,833.00)	
Balance Ending (a/o 03/31/2016)	\$ 9,041.61	
Foundation Operations Sub-Total		\$22,935.90
Henry E. Jensen Trust		
Money Market Account (a/o 04/01/2015)	\$18,818.22	
Interest Paid 2015/2016	\$ 11.96	
Withdrawal 2015/2016	(\$ 12.08)	
Balance Ending (a/o 03/31/2016)	\$18,818.10	
Money Market Account (a/o 04/01/2015)	\$ 5,598.80	
Interest Paid 2015/2016	\$.063	
Balance Ending (a/o 03/31/2016)	\$ 5,599.43	
Jensen / Robson Research Grant		
Money Market Account (a/o 04/01/2015)	\$21,143.36	

Interest Paid 2015/2016	\$ 11.97
Withdrawal 2015/2016	(\$ 12.08)
Balance Ending (a/o 03/31/2016)	\$21,143.25

Jensen Trust Sub-Total **\$45,560.78**

Total Net Worth as of March 31, 2016 **\$72,039.67**

WAPA/WAS web page as well as the application form. The guidelines spell out the requirements for the grant.

Hell Gap: Marcel Kornfeld, Hell Gap Site Manager-Co-PI, reported that a local person and UW student Zach Garhart built a footbridge over the channel from where the drainage comes off the building. The bridge is built from parts donated by the tank farm an oil storage facility in Guernsey. By doing this it keeps the water away from the building.

Upkeep: is constant every year. Painting continues, and the roof needs to be replaced. That could be for a later time but we need to think about it down the road. Cattle guard needs to be fixed. It is getting worse and needs to be taken care of as soon as possible. Albert Martin died last year and his son Matt is willing to help with the cattle guard since his trucks go in and out more than cars. Marcel will discuss with him what can be done. Barb stated we have \$1,971.00 in reserve for Hell Gap maintenance which could be used wherever it seems appropriate. The outside faucet has a temporary fix and that faucet needs to be totally replaced. They don't make that type of faucet anymore so trying to find parts to patch it is difficult.

The lab trailer door needs to be replaced. Trying to find a door is difficult, since they are a special size railroad car doors. Marcel is still looking for a door but so far hasn't found anything. George Zeimens and the Powars II crew also replaced a faucet in the pump house that shuts water off of the house leaving it on for cattle troughs. Over the past several years he also installed two new ranges in the kitchen, one electric and one propane.

One of the questions the researchers are looking for at Hell Gap is why we are there and how can we complete the strata sequences from top to bottom. With interpretation this can be changed and answered. OSL dating is possible and William Eckerle would like to do a study since he has conducted investigations at Camp Guernsey. There were samples taken of the soil from USGS but we haven't received any information back. Heidi is also wanting to do OSL dating to compare it to radio carbon dating; by doing this the two studies can be merged together to get a better vision and timeline.

George Frison contacted Ed Peterson regarding the property of Loc III and Loc V. Presently we are waiting to see what Mr. Peterson will do. George feels we need to give him some time to think the situation over.

George Frison and George Zeimens will again be staying at Hell Gap while working on the Powers II Site.

National Historic Landmark Nomination: Marcel went to Washington DC to present the nomination to the National Historic Landmark Committee November 17, 2015. Marcel presented the proposal to the review committee. There was a Native American on the committee and found the site name objectionable and asked if we would review with the local tribes around the area to see what the tribes called the area. Since Native people don't believe in "hell" or the "devil" there could be another name to address the site. Judy talked with the Arapahoe people and they know the site as "Buffalo Crossing." NPS would like to see additional consultation with other tribes and get their comments this spring before the committee

agrees on the nomination. The final meeting will be this fall whereby this gives the tribes more time to comment. There was a recommendation on using just the Site Number but no one would know what that would be. The nomination form has a place where you can list the site and any additional names the area is known by. The main focus is to get the NHL consultation to occur.

Judy and the NPS Interpretation Consultant (Kim E. Sikoryak) reviewed the Hell Gap Site on July 24, 2015. The object of the site visit was to discuss and document the advantages and challenges of opening this site to visitation by the general public for the purpose of on-site interpretation and education. Judy sent the Board a copy of the Kim's report "Hell Gap Archaeological Site: Site Visit Report and Foundational Information".

No other business was brought before the Board.

Election of Officers: Barb nominated Bonnie Smith for President and Mary Lou Larson for Secretary. Barb moved and Judy second that these candidates be accepted. The motion carried unanimously by voice vote. (Barb is treasurer by appointment from the board therefore no nomination necessary. She is considered WAS member-at-large without a term on the WAF Board.)

Announcements: Barb mentioned that Bill Scoggin and Dave Vlcek will be leaving the board after this meeting and thanked them for their participation.

The Summer WAS meeting will be held at Hell Gap July 29-31, 2016. Also, an International Symposium will take place in Laramie (July 26-31, 2016) with a visit to Hell Gap with the countries of Korea, Russia and China.

Wyoming Archaeology Month Lecture/ Fair and WAS Fall meeting will be held at Laramie September 9th & 10th, 2016.

Next Foundation Meeting: The next WAS Spring Meeting and WAF Foundation Board meeting will be held at Cody, Wyoming hosted

by the Absaroka Chapter -- date to be determined but the location will take place at the Holiday Inn.

Judy Wolf moved and Bonnie Smith seconded that the meeting be adjourned. Motion carried unanimously by voice vote. Adjourned at 8:31am.

WAF Board Members 2015-2016:

Dave Vlcek (WAF President, Member-at-Large – Term Expires 2016)

Mary Lou Larson (WAF Secretary, WAS Member, University of Wyoming Anthropology Department Representative – ex officio)

Barb Nahas (WAF Treasurer – Member-at-Large – ex-officio)

Greg Pierce (State Archaeologist, ex-officio)

Bill Scoggin (WAS Past President)

Judy Wolf (WAS President)

Bonnie Smith (Member-at-Large – Term expires 2017)

George C. Frison (Lifetime member)

Todd Surovell (Director George C. Frison Institute) – non-voting

Marcel Kornfeld (Hell Gap Site Manager – Co-PI) – non-voting

WAF Board Members 2016-2017:

Bonnie Smith (WAF President, Member-at-Large – Term Expires 2017)

Mary Lou Larson (WAF Secretary, WAS Member, University of Wyoming Anthropology Department Representative – ex officio)

Barb Nahas (WAF Treasurer – Member-at-Large – ex-officio)

Greg Pierce (State Archaeologist, ex-officio)

Judy Wolf (WAS Past President)

Sylvia Huber (WAS President)

Danny Walker (Member-at-Large – Term expires 2018)

George C. Frison (Lifetime member)

Todd Surovell (Director George C. Frison Institute) – non-voting

Marcel Kornfeld (Hell Gap Site Manager – Co-PI) – non-voting

JENSEN-ROBSON RESEARCH FUND
COMPLETION REPORT

Recent Investigations at the Wold Bison
Jump (48JO966)

Todd A. Surovell and Spencer R. Pelton

During the 2013 and 2014 field seasons with Wyoming Archaeological Foundation support through a Jensen/Robson research grant, the University of Wyoming Archaeological Field School performed limited excavations coupled with survey and mapping of the Wold Bison Jump (48JO966) in Johnson County, Wyoming. Our primary goal was to nominate the site for the National Register of Historic Places.

The site was identified by John Albanese in 1985 and shortly thereafter was tested by a crew from the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist. Our excavations confirmed and expanded upon the findings of the initial investigators. The site contains a large bison bonebed and associated processing area buried at the base of the jump on a steep south-facing slope above the valley of the Middle Fork of the Powder River. Radiocarbon dating suggests the bonebed dates somewhere within the period spanning the mid-15th to the mid-17th centuries AD.

Typical of many jump sites, the drive system includes two main drivelines that converge at the jump point. A third partial driveline bisects these two indicating that the drive system was likely remodeled, but only one successful jump event is known from excavations. One notable find was a complete quartzite bifacial knife found associated with butchered bone on the margin of the bonebed in an apparent processing area. Also, a section of the bonebed remains visible beneath a large boulder that fell from the face of the jump, and is so well preserved that keratinous body parts are present including horn and hoof sheaths. Our work culminated in a successful nomination of the Wold Bison Jump to the National Register of Historic Places in December 2015.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN AR-
CHAEOLOGY, DIANE GIFFORD-GON-
ZALEZ <diane_giffordgonzalez@saa.org>

Dear Colleagues,

In times that promise to challenge many of our fundamental values and the legal frameworks that protect cultural heritage, the SAA Board of Directors has approved the statement below as guidance to members, which stems directly from our Principles of Archaeological Ethics. A PDF of the statement can be downloaded at <http://www.saa.org/AbouttheSociety/PrinciplesofArchaeologicalEthics/tabid/203/Default.aspx>. My thanks to the Board, and to our Committee on Ethics, for their thoughtful review.

Wishing you and your loved ones all the best for the holidays.

Sincerely,
Diane Gifford-Gonzalez
President

Our Ethical Principles, Our Actions: Member Responsibilities in a Time of Change

Members of the Society for American Archaeology subscribe to the Society's Principles of Archaeological Ethics, which are intended to guide our actions as professionals. In times of change, uncertainty, and challenges to our values, we can turn to this foundational document to develop responses congruent with these principles. Some of our principles pertain primarily to our responsibilities within the archaeological community, while others pertain to our conduct within and outside the archaeological community, with stakeholders, and with the general public. Based on these latter principles, the Board of the Society for American Archaeology has unanimously approved the following short guide for its members.

Principle No. 1, Stewardship, calls upon all members of the Society for American Archaeol-

ogy to be “both caretakers of and advocates for the archaeological record for the benefit of all people,” and “to use the specialized knowledge they gain to promote public understanding and support for its long-term preservation.” As members, we will therefore oppose any initiatives to weaken the present legal protections of archaeological sites and materials, be these through legislative process, rewriting of agency regulations, or other means. Moreover, our stewardship responsibilities require that we support and defend initiatives aimed at mitigating the impacts on cultural heritage of accelerating climate disruptions.

Principle No. 3, Commercialization, states “that the buying and selling of objects out of archaeological context is contributing to the destruction of the archaeological record on the American continents and around the world.” It also reminds members that they “should discourage, and should themselves avoid, activities that enhance the commercial value of archaeological objects, especially objects that are not curated in public institutions or readily available for scientific study, public interpretation, and display.” As members, we will therefore strenuously resist any efforts to reduce the current effectiveness of federal enforcement of curbs on imports of illicitly obtained antiquities and advocate for creation and renewal of bilateral agreements banning such trade and other forms of trafficking in archaeological materials. Moreover, we will campaign for increased vigilance and enforcement in this area.

Principle No. 2, Accountability, requires “an acknowledgment of public accountability and a commitment to make every reasonable effort, in good faith, to consult actively with affected group(s), with the goal of establishing a working relationship that can be beneficial to all parties involved.” Principle No. 4, Public Education and Outreach, enjoins members to “reach out to, and participate in cooperative efforts with others interested in the archaeological record with the aim of improving the preservation,

protection, and interpretation of the record.” As part of this, we are urged to “enlist public support for the stewardship of the archaeological record.” Principle 4 identifies many publics for outreach, including “students and teachers; Native Americans and other ethnic, religious, and cultural groups who find in the archaeological record important aspects of their cultural heritage; lawmakers and government officials; reporters, journalists, and others involved in the media; and the general public.”

Over the three decades since these principles were drafted, and especially since the passage in the United States of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, archaeologists working in the Americas have deepened their commitments to Principles 2 and 4 in communicating and working collaboratively with local, descendant, Indigenous, and other communities, and for recruiting members of these communities into archaeology. As members, we will therefore continue, and even intensify, our public outreach and education to all communities. We are especially mindful of the power of common cause in stewardship we have found with indigenous and other descendant communities, and we will continue to nurture mutually respectful relationships to accomplish our common goals. Moreover, we will find ways that we as individuals or groups can communicate with legislators, media representatives, or the general public concerning the value of our archaeological heritage and the workability of historic properties protection in all forms of development.

Principle No. 9, Safe Educational and Workplace Environments, urges members to “act to maintain safe and respectful work and learning environments” and to be aware of laws “that pertain to harassment and assault based upon sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, national origin, religion, or marital status.” As members, we will therefore continue to bear these legal protections in mind and support them. We will also bear in mind

that, in our increasingly diverse profession and society, some members of our educational and professional communities and some of our collaborating partners may be more subject to incidents of hostility or violence. We will therefore seek ways to support and ensure the safety of all our colleagues in our educational and workplace settings.

Society for American Archaeology, 1111 14th St NW Suite 800, Washington, DC 20005

STATEMENT BY THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA IN OPPOSITION TO THE NATIONAL MONUMENT CREATION AND PROTECTION ACT, H.R. 3990. October 30, 2017

In 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt signed the Antiquities Act into law, the first major legislation intended to protect and preserve archaeological sites and artifacts in the United States. The Archaeological Institute of America played a key role in drafting and promoting the Antiquities Act. Recognizing that archaeological looting threatened the heritage of the United States, society archaeologists led surveys of looted sites in the American Southwest and used that information to advocate for the Antiquities Act's passage.

The Antiquities Act addresses the looting of archaeological sites on Federal lands, establishes a permit structure for archaeological investigations, and allows the President of the United States to designate national monuments. Since 1906, Republican and Democratic presidents alike have set aside more than 280 million acres of public lands and waters, creating parks and monuments that protect archaeological sites, provide cultural value to local communities, and offer economic benefits across the nation. The monuments established under the Antiquities Act highlight America's history and natural wonders.

Today the achievements of the Antiquities Act are at risk. The National Monument

Creation and Protection Act, H.R. 3990, erects hurdles that would make it virtually impossible for future presidents to designate national monuments. This bill requires approval of large-scale monument designations by all county commissions, state legislatures, and governors in the area, undermining the original intent of the Antiquities Act—to have the President protect at risk cultural resources in a timely manner. It bars presidents from designating marine national monuments completely and gives them the authority to reduce the size of declared national monuments drastically. H.R. 3990 effectively eliminates the presidential authority established by the Antiquities Act to safeguard heritage for all Americans and citizens of the world.

The measure has already been approved by the House Natural Resources Committee and will come to a vote in the full House. The Archaeological Institute of America opposes H.R. 3990 and asks all members to urge their lawmakers to vote against H.R. 3990.

Discover more about the Antiquities Act: <https://archive.archaeology.org/antiquitiesact/>

Learn about national monuments near you: <https://www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/antiquities/monumentslist.htm>

Read the text of H.R. 3990: https://naturalresources.house.gov/uploadedfiles/hr_3990.pdf

Take action: <https://heritagecoalition.org/call-to-action/>; <https://www.house.gov/representatives/find/>

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD OF BOW TREES

Gene Smith from the Rock Springs District BLM is researching the record of "bow trees," and is looking for good information on possible/

probable bow tree locations within the State of Wyoming. The goal is to be able to find these with a minimal amount of survey to find the location, so that I can document these locations on the Cultural Property Forms for the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office. All documentation will be non-destructive (and not available to the general public). You can contact Gene at either his work email: g3smith@blm.gov or his home email: grvsmith@wyoming.com

NEW BOOK AVAILABLE

Tory Taylor's latest book: *On the Trail of the Mountain Shoshone Sheep Eaters* has now been released. From the stories of the prehistoric Sheep Eaters to the details of his Paleo diet of native foods he hunted and gathered, this book takes the reader on an archaeological odyssey of the Greater Yellowstone ecosystem.

Now available at area book stores and on Amazon: <https://www.amazon.com/dp/1544134061> (ISBN 978-1544134062).

Book Review by Robert L. Kelly:

This is a book about the Mountain Shoshone, the people who lived in Wyoming's Wind River and Absaroka ranges prior to European contact. It makes use of ethnographic data, observations by early 19th century explorers and mountain men, archaeological data, and the author's own experience in locating archaeological sites and experimenting with the technology and diet of these Native Americans. As someone who knows the archaeology well, I found no errors in the book, and even learned a few things from it. But it is also more: it is a kind, calm, and caring book, written by a kind, calm and caring hand. The reader learns about the Shoshone, but also about respect for land, for knowledge, and for other people. The language is utterly accessible to all, and the text is knowledgeable. It is neither encyclopedic nor analytical, and does not intend to be. Instead it

is an understanding of the region's history by someone who knows the area personally, as a hunting guide and outfitter, and who has assisted in its archaeological investigation. Knowing the Mountain Shoshone through Taylor's eyes produces a better book for the lay reader than a trained archaeological expert such as myself could write. I enjoyed it, and think many others will as well. This book is for anyone interested in the natural history and human history of the Greater Yellowstone ecosystem.

**HELL GAP PALEOINDIAN SITE
DEDICATED AS WYOMING'S LATEST
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK**

On July 22, 2017 more than 240 people gathered under the Wyoming sun on the former Frederick family homestead outside of Guernsey, Wyoming to dedicate the National Historic Landmark Monument for the Hell Gap Paleoindian Site. James Duguid and his family were among the dignitaries presiding over the event. Jim discovered the site in 1958 and brought it to the attention of Dr. George Agogino, an archaeologist at the University of Wyoming. Since the discovery, the site has yielded a rare glimpse into the earliest habitation of North America and has been associated with cutting edge research in Paleoindian archaeology. It provides a continuous record of human settlement, subsistence economy, technological change and environmental adaptation between 13,000 and 8,500 years ago.

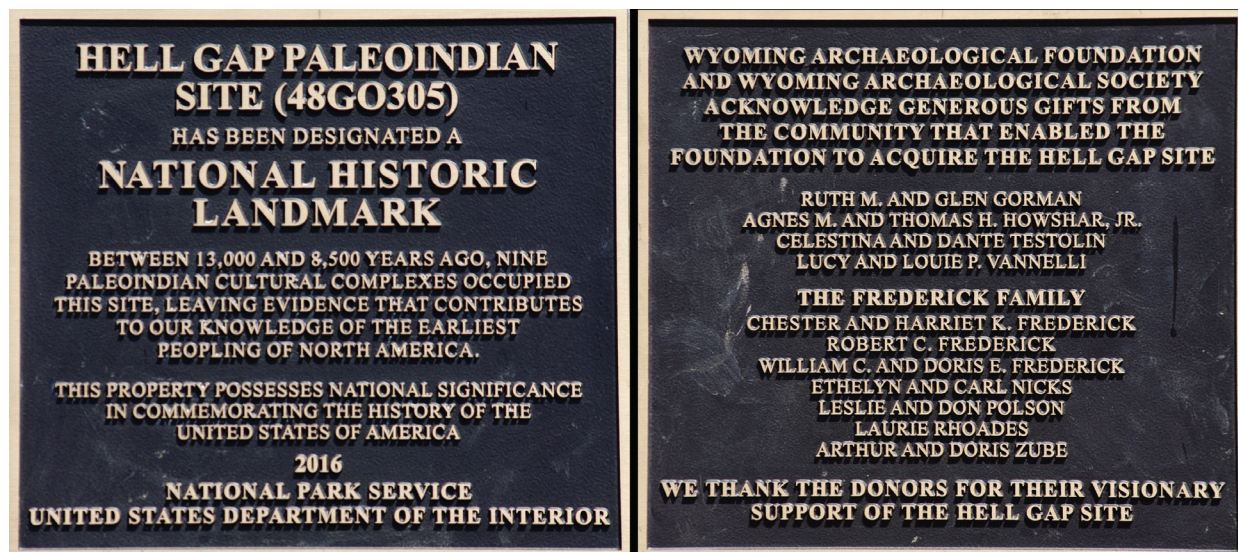
Achieving National Historic Landmark status took time and dedication, much of the work was spearheaded by Judy Wolf of the State Historic Preservation Office, over the past several years. Once the news was announced that Hell Gap would be granted landmark status, Wolf organized the effort to develop a permanent monument that would provide lasting acknowledgment of the people and organizations who helped to preserve this unique,



The Hell Gap Site National Landmark monument, dedicated July 22, 2017.



Closeup of the Hell Gap Site National Landmark monument, showing the dedication plaque,



Closeup view of Hell Gap Site National Historic Landmark dedication plaques.

global cultural resource. Construction of the monument and plaques were funded by the Wyoming Cultural Trust Fund, Wyoming Archaeological Foundation, Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists, Wyoming State Historical Society, Wyoming Archaeological Society, and the National Park Service. The dedication ceremony included presentations from a number of organizations who have supported the research at the site, but also those dedicated to the preservation of the Hell Gap site as part of our cultural heritage. Speakers included Marcel Kornfeld, George Frison,

Ruth Ann Knudson, Vance Haynes, Judy Wolf, Mary Hopkins, Matt Alfred, Carl Rupp, and Dan Kirkbride as well as representatives from the National Park Service. After the ribbon cutting ceremony and unveiling of the monument, a barbeque lunch was provided. Students from the archaeological field school provided tours of the site for the public.

(From Wyoming Cultural Trust Fund Newsletter, September 20, 2017. Reproduced with permission.)

THE UPPER POWDER SPRING DRIFT FENCE An Outlaw Horse Pasture on Powder Wash

By
David Darlington

The Upper Powder Spring Drift Fence is a large enclosure 3.2 x 1.1 km in diameter, constructed of stacked and entwined juniper logs and branches, posts, and barbed wire, located on Powder Wash in southwestern Wyoming (Figure 1). Dendrochronological research places construction ca. A.D. 1890. The Drift Fence and adjacent Native American sites are part of the Powder Wash Archaeological District.

Adjacent to, and within the enclosure, are the remains of a round corral, post/wire wings connecting the corral with the juniper fence, Native American rock art and wickiups, three stone cabins, three circular stone alignments, two rock overhangs with rock/juniper walls, chipped stone artifacts, glass trade beads, hole-in-top cans, brown and purple bottle glass, and miscellaneous other artifacts (Keyser and Poetschat 2008:4-5, 10; Murcray 1993).

The Native American rock art consists primarily of charcoal and incised drawings of horses, human figures, and geometric lines, suggested by Keyser and Poetschat (2008:76) to date between the late A.D. 1600s and 1875.

Murcray (1993) initially suggested the Drift Fence was a Native American pronghorn antelope trap. This interpretation has generally been discarded.

Darlington and Bodyfelt (1999) suggest the feature was a horse pasture associated with the round corral and cabins, constructed by outlaws during the latter part of the 19th century. Outlaw use of the Powder Springs area is well documented, and cattlemen ran livestock in

the area beginning ca. 1875 (e.g., Burroughs 1962:122; Dunham and Dunham 2005:208, 225, 349; 1977:95; Ernst 2009: 23, 69-71, 106, 122; Fletcher and Fletcher 2001:409-420; Kelly 1959:130, 352).

Keyser and Poetschat (2008:80-98) agree the Drift Fence was a horse pasture. However, they suggest it was constructed by Ute Indian “horse raiders . . . as a redoubt” to hold horses taken on raids to the north, guarded by “boys too young to participate in raiding, but old enough to night herd the animals.” There are no ethnographic or historic accounts of pre-preservation Plains Indians, including the Ute, building fenced pastures.

The horse pasture interpretation is generally accepted, but with disagreement regarding who constructed the Drift Fence – outlaws or Ute Indians.

Technically, the term *drift fence* is incorrect, because a drift fence is a barrier to limit animal movement in one direction. Conversely, a pasture contains animals within a restricted area where there is feed and water. However, the name *Upper Powder Spring Drift Fence* has wide recognition, and changing its name to reflect its true function might only create confusion.

We all see the world through the narrow focus of our own personal experiences and interests. These experiences and interests, and even our resulting personal biases, influence how we perceive and interpret the archaeological, historical, and ethnographic records. Pursuant

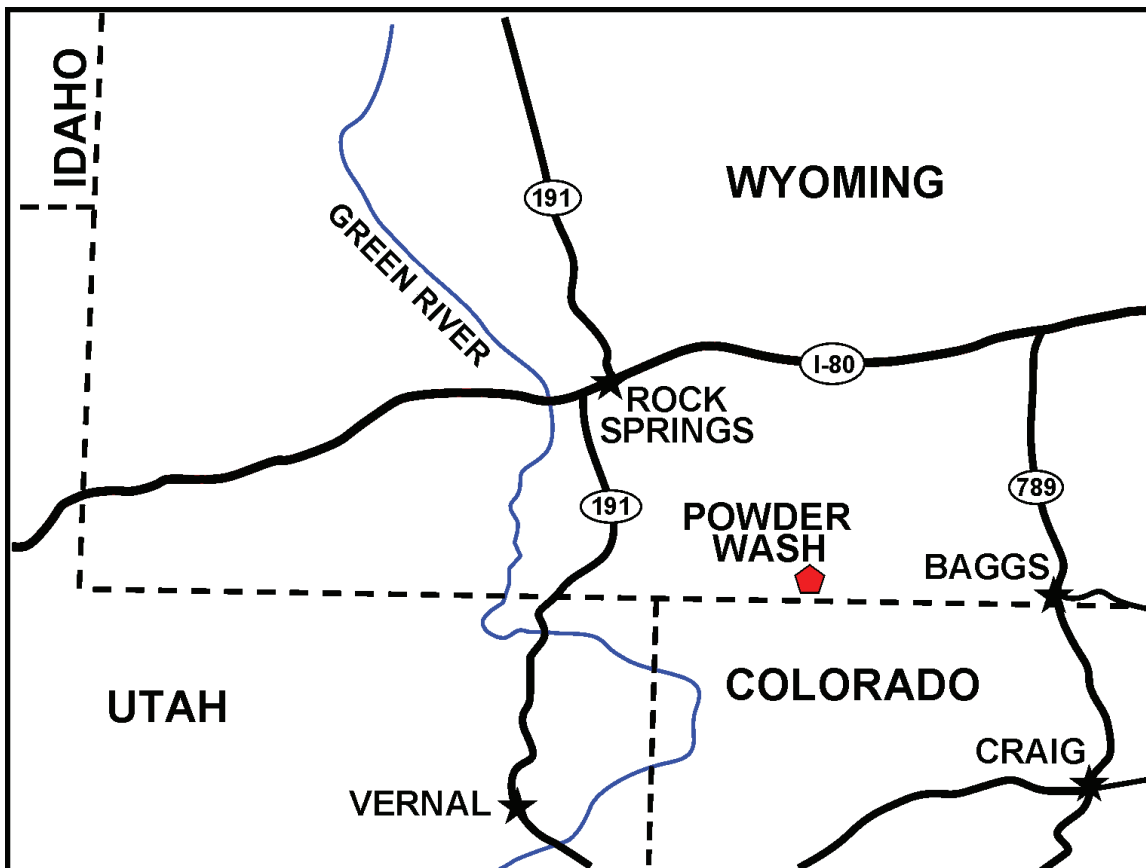


Figure 1: Regional map showing location of Powder Wash and Upper Powder Spring Drift Fence in southwestern Wyoming.

to this human characteristic, a review of previous interpretations, comments, and discussions regarding the Drift Fence, suggest:

- A tendency to ascribe stacked and entwined juniper branches and trunks exclusively to Native American construction, and manufactured building materials (i.e., posts and wire) to Euroamericans.
- A lack of knowledge regarding the use and management of horses by 19th century outlaws, ranchers, and pre-preservation versus reservation period Native Americans.
- A tendency to confuse the functional and contextual differences between corrals, pastures, and wild horse traps, resulting in the misuse of ethnographic analogy.
- A tendency to view the close proximity of the Drift Fence to the Native American rock art as evidence of a cultural association between the two, while ignoring the equally close round corral and three stone cabins.
- A reluctance to credit Euroamericans (outlaw or rancher) with building the Drift Fence to pasture horses, yet easily accepting that Ute Indians constructed the enclosure for the same purpose.

The following research focuses on: a) the use of horses by Euroamerican outlaws, ranchers, and Plains Indians, b) the functional and cultural differences between Euroamerican and Native Americans in their use of wild horse traps, horse corrals, and horse pastures, c) the historical record of Powder Wash, including use of the area by outlaws, early-day ranchers,

and Ute/Shoshone Indians, and d) the setting of Powder Springs on the historic Cherokee Trail.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The Drift Fence is located in the Powder Breaks, an erosional remnant 60-150 m higher than the surrounding area, with better soils and water. Erosion and frost fracture of the sandstone cap rocks have formed rugged rock faces and rims, which contrast with broad, open valleys. Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*) dominates the higher ridges, and dense stands of sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) and various grasses cover the valley floors. The lush vegetation and good soils of the Powder Breaks contrast with the sparse grass and brush of the surrounding desert.

It encompasses the confluence of the North Fork of Powder Wash with a wide, ephemeral tributary (Figures 2-3). Upper Powder Spring is located within the confines of the fence, and Lower Powder Spring is located 3.2 km down-

stream. Upper and Lower Powder Springs are the only reliable sources of water for many kilometers. The western margin of the Drift Fence encompasses a small playa which holds water in the early spring.

The most visible segments of the Drift Fence are made of stacked and intertwined juniper trunks and branches to form a low barrier which trends along the upper slopes of two, parallel, juniper-covered ridges (Figure 4). Its original height was 1-2 m, entirely adequate to hold saddle horses. Tree trunks and branches were placed in the notches of standing junipers to form the fence rails, and in some cases, live tree trunks and limbs were cut partially through, then bent over to form a rail. Steel axes were used to cut the trunks and branches used in the structure. Also used were fallen dead trees and branches. Two piles of juniper logs likely meant for use as fence rails are present along the south fence line. Similar piles, used for firewood, are

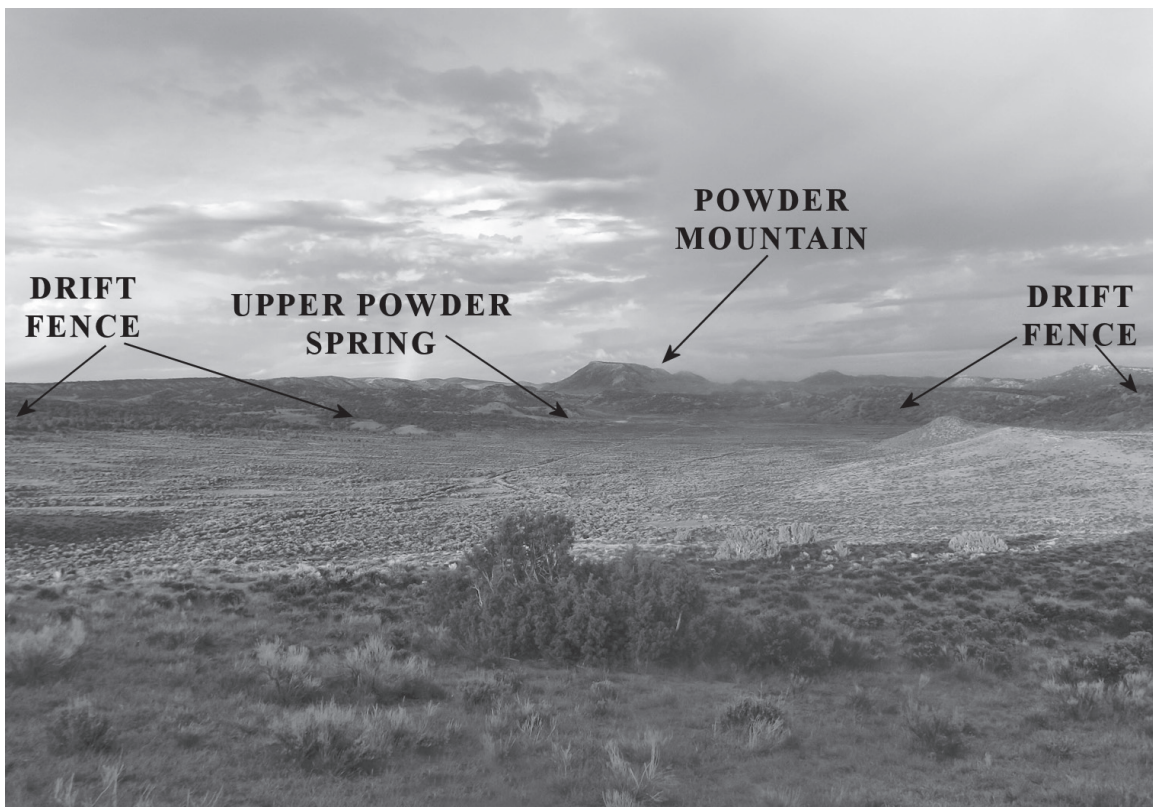


Figure 2: Photograph of Upper Powder Spring Drift Fence looking east from center of Drift Fence enclosure toward North Fork of Powder Wash.

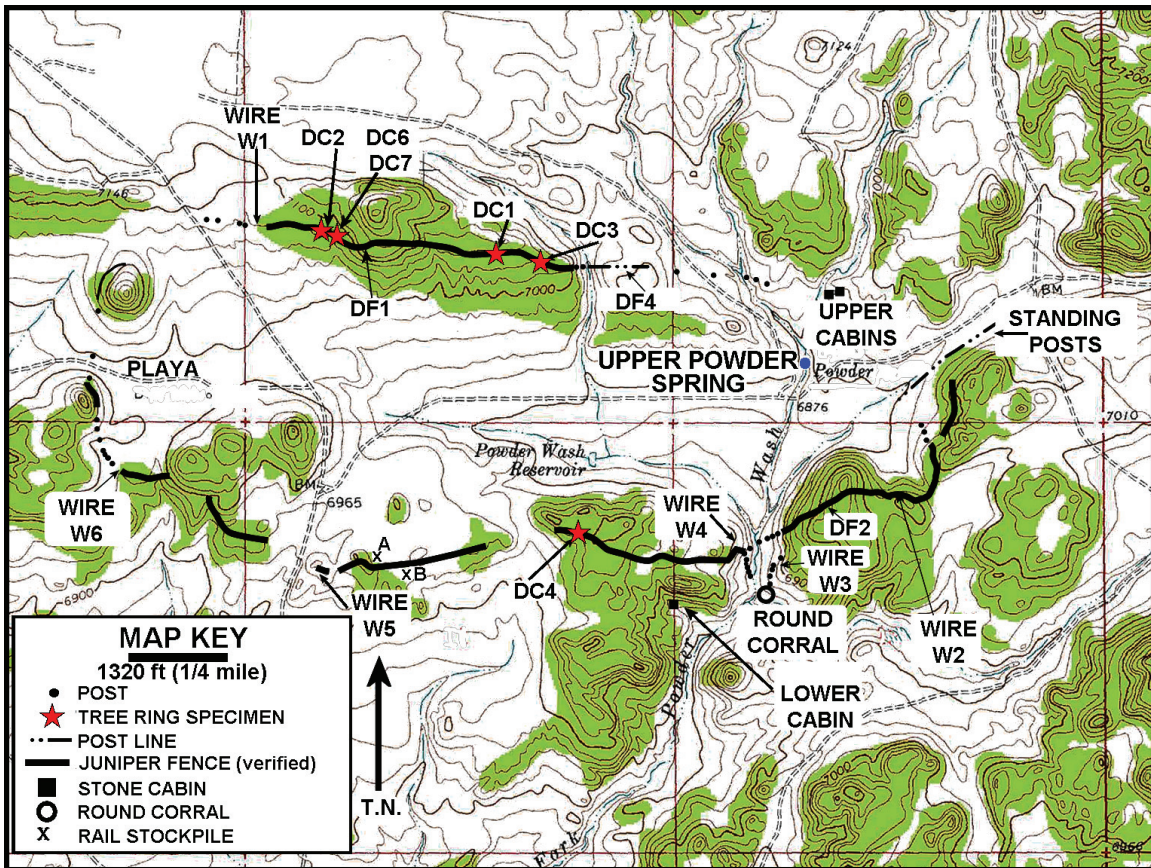


Figure 3: Map showing Upper Powder Spring Drift Fence, collection locations of 1994 tree-ring specimens, and post, wire, and juniper features. See Table 1 for a list and description of features shown on the map not discussed in text.

sometimes associated with shepherd camps, but there are no cans, glass, or other debris as are typically found with those camps. A summary of relevant features associated with the Drift Fence is presented (Table 1).

The southeastern segment of the Drift Fence funnels into the remains of a round corral located on a low bench on the east bank of the North Fork of Powder Wash (Figure 5). The remains consist of nine standing juniper posts, three fallen posts, and some milled lumber, encompassing an area ca. 30 m in diameter. Barbed wire, woven wire, and steel cable were used to refurbish the corral in the 1930s (Ring 2003). The better posts and wire were salvaged for use elsewhere.

Two post lines form wings extending outward from the corral gate. The west corral

wing trends northwest from the gate, crosses the creek, and merges with the stacked juniper fence at the base of the ridge. It is manifest by seven standing and two fallen posts, and a rock *deadman*, used to anchor the fence wire to the ground. The east wing trends north along the east side of Powder Wash, and lines up with the juniper fence. It is manifest by three standing posts, three fallen posts, and another rock *deadman*.

A single, large post, a smaller standing post, and three possible fallen posts, do not line up with the corral wings. The large post may have been a gatepost, with the other four posts reflecting a holding corral which opened at its south end into the round corral.

Several standing and fallen posts line up with the stacked juniper segments of the Drift



Figure 4: Photograph of Upper Powder Spring Drift Fence at location DF1, looking east.

Fence. A metal detector was used in May 2014 to determine if the posts are the remnants of a post and wire fence. Six staples were detected, buried under 1-2 cm of silt/sand, and many more positive “pings” are assumed to be wire or staples. The staples were photographed and replaced in the ground.

The fence can be followed across open areas by standing and fallen posts, staples, and barbed wire, suggesting barbed wire fencing connected the stacked juniper. Most of the wire and posts were removed and used elsewhere. However, small pieces of barbed wire are still present at six locations, and provide support for the use of posts and wire to complete the enclosure.

Three types of barbed wire are present in the Drift Fence. The number of wire strands and the design of the barb crimped or attached to the strands are diagnostic of the type and patent date of the wire.

- *Haish’s “S” Wrap Wire*: Two strands of wire with a two-point barb clinched

around both strands. *Haish’s “S” Wrap* wire was patented by Jacob Haish in 1875 (patent #167240) (Clifton 1970:110 #326). Four pieces of *Haish’s “S” Wrap* wire were recorded in the Drift Fence.

- *Ross’ Four Point Wire*: Two strands of wire with a four-point barb clinched around both strands. *Ross’ Four Point* wire was patented by Noble G. Ross in 1879 (patent #216294) (Clifton 1970:152 #453). There is a 60 ft gap in the stacked juniper fence at Location W2, on the southeastern segment of the enclosure. Bridging the gap are two strands of *Ross’ Four Point* barbed wire stapled to trees.
- *Curtis Wire*: Two strands of wire with a two-point barb clinched around one strand. *Curtis* wire was patented by John D. Curtis in 1892 and continues to be used to the present (patent #470746)

Table 1: Summary of features associated with the Drift Fence.

SPECIMEN OR FEATURE AND MAP REFERENCE	COMMENTS
Cabin- lower	Cabin made of tabular sandstone and roofed with poles which were originally covered with sod.
Cabin- Upper East	Cabin made of tabular sandstone. The upper walls have been scavenged for rock for use elsewhere.
Cabin- Upper West	Cabin made of tabular sandstone. The upper walls have been scavenged for rock for use elsewhere.
Dendro Specimen DC1; 1994 Datum A	Sequence A: A.D. 1919 cut date Sequence C: A.D. 1891 cut date Relocated during 2014 investigation.
*Dendro Specimen DC2; 1994 Datum B	No reliable data Relocated during 2014 investigation.
*Dendro Specimen DC3; 1994 Datum C	Not analyzed. Relocated during 2014 investigation.
*Dendro Specimen DC4; 1994 Datum E	Not analyzed. Relocated during 2014 investigation.
*Dendro Specimen DC5; 1994 Datum D	Sequence A: A.D. 1888 cut date Not relocated during 2014 investigation.
*Dendro Specimen DC6; 1994 Datum B1	Not analyzed. Relocated during 2014 investigation.
*Dendro Specimen DC7; 1994 Datum B1	Not analyzed. Relocated during 2014 investigation.
Drift Fence DF1	Juniper segment of Drift Fence.
Drift Fence DF2	Juniper segment of Drift Fence incorporating a rock rim as part of the structure.
Drift Fence DF4	Line of fallen posts associated with fence staples.
Pole stockpiles A & B	Stockpiles of juniper poles and brush intended for use in the Drift Fence.
Round Corral	Round corral made of posts and wire, reinforced with ¼-inch steel cable. Likely constructed as part of the original Drift Fence pasture complex, and then reinforced with cable during the 1930s for use in capturing wild horses.
Wire W1	Single strand of <i>Haish's "S" Wrap</i> ; wire wrapped around cut juniper trunk.
Wire W2	Two strands of <i>Ross' Four Point</i> wire stapled to trees forming a wire fence connecting two drift fence segments.
Wire W3	Modern <i>Curtis</i> wire attached to several posts and rock "deadman" located on the east corral wing.
Wire W4	Strands of modern <i>Curtis</i> wire and <i>Haish's "S" Wrap</i> wire forming a rock "deadman" on the west corral wing.
Wire W5	Two strands of <i>Haish's "S" Wrap</i> wire in line with drift fence. Possible rock "deadman" for post & wire segment.
Wire W6	<i>Haish's "S" Wrap</i> wire stapled to tree in line with posts and drift fence.

*Darlington and Bodyfelt 1998, 1999.

(Clifton 1970:94-95 #275-276). *Curtis* wire is present in the round corral and wings.

The *Haish's "S" Wrap* and *Ross' Four Point* wire exhibit more rust and corrosion than the *Curtis* wire. Significant is the *Curtis* wire being incorporated into the round corral and its wings, while all but one specimen of the two older styles are found in the pasture portion of the Drift Fence. Both *Haish's "S" Wrap* and the newer *Curtis* wire were used to form a rock *deadman* along the west corral wing, suggesting the *deadman* was refurbished after 1892 with

the newer wire. Informant information suggests the round corral and wings were refurbished in the 1930s to catch or hold wild horses (Ring 2003).

East of Upper Powder Spring are posts and *Curtis* wire which are not related to the Drift Fence, and which may reflect a small pasture constructed by ranchers in the early part of the 20th century.

The three stone cabins consist of single rooms partially dug into the slope of the ridge. Two of the cabins are located northeast of Upper Powder Spring. They have been scavenged for

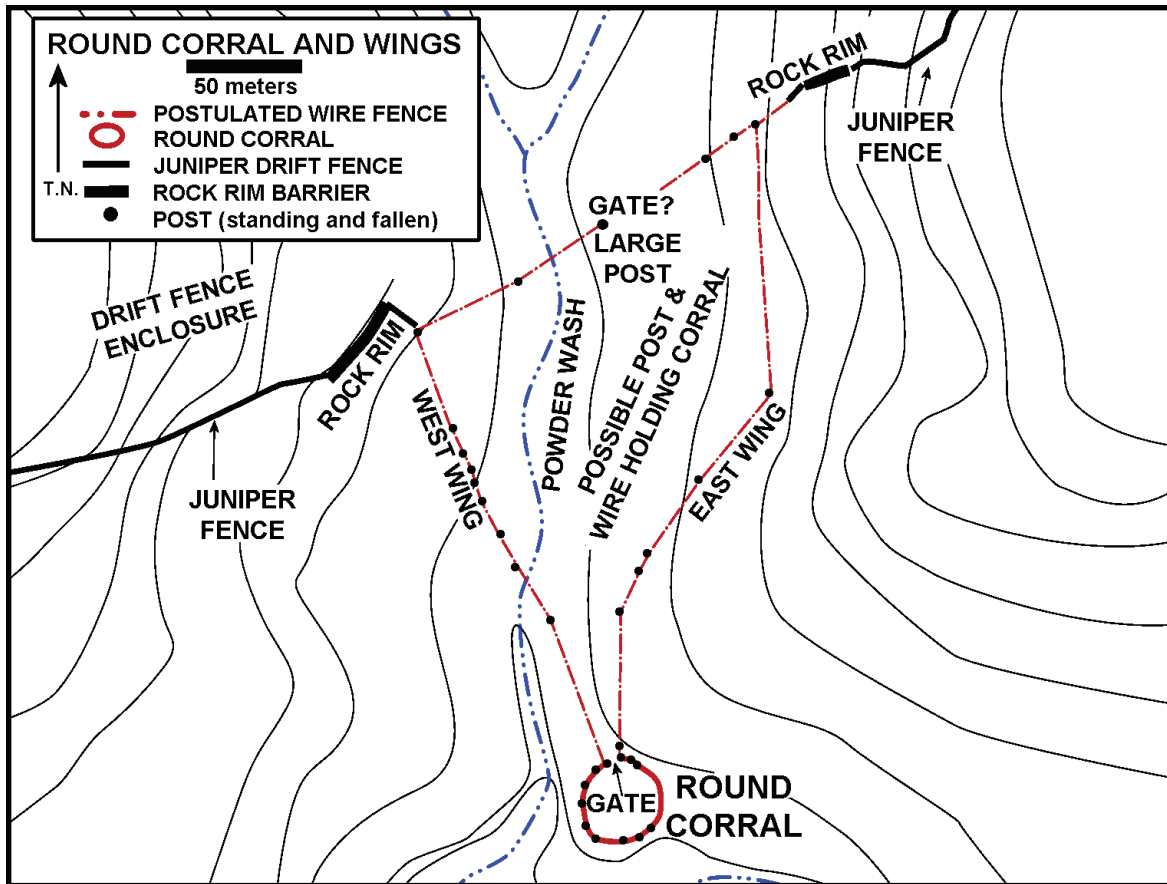


Figure 5: Drawing showing round corral, post and wire corral wings, and a possible post and wire holding corral.

rock, leaving only remnants of the foundations and lower walls. The third cabin is located near the round corral. No roads originally led to the third cabin, but four-wheelers have recently blazed a track to the cabin from the ridge to the west.

RESEARCH HISTORY

Dirk Murcay and this author first encountered the Drift Fence in 1992 while conducting an archaeological excavation in the area (Darlington et al. 1998). Initially, it appeared similar to regional big game traps, leading Murcay (1993) to propose it was a pronghorn antelope trap. The antelope trap interpretation has generally been discarded (Darlington and Bodyfelt 1998, 1999; Keyser and Poetschat 2008:80). The terrain is not conducive for trapping antelope, there is no actual trap, and the structure

is far larger than known antelope traps (e.g., Arkush 1995; Frison 1991:239-246; Pendleton and Thomas 1983).

Critical to interpretations regarding the Drift Fence was its age. Radiocarbon dating was not applicable because of its recent age, leaving dendrochronology as the dating method most likely to succeed. A special use permit obtained from the Bureau of Land Management allowed the collection of tree-ring samples during the summer of 1994 (Darlington and Murcay 1993). Seven tree-ring samples were collected and examined (Darlington and Bodyfelt 1998, 1999). All are juniper trunks/limbs cut with an ax for use in Drift Fence construction. The tree-ring samples were cut using a saw, and should not be confused with the original construction of the fence.

Two samples are from live trees cut in half

during fence construction. Because the limbs were not completely severed, they continued to grow until sectioned for study. Direct tree-ring counts from the last complete growth ring to the trauma caused by fence construction were applicable to these specimens. All dates were calculated from 1993, which corresponds to the last complete growth ring before collection.

Dendrochronological Sample DC1-Sequence A, is a slab from a large limb partially cut with an ax and bent over to form a fence rail. The limb continued to grow and was alive when collected in 1994. Minor growth trauma on this specimen corresponds to A.D. 1919, which is considered the latest possible construction date for the Drift Fence.

Sample DC1-Sequence C exhibits growth trauma corresponding to A.D. 1891. This sequence was on the same slab as DC1-Sequence A, but on a different growth lobe. The growth trauma on this segment is pronounced, suggesting A.D. 1891 should be the year of fence construction.

Sample DC-5 is a juniper slab obtained from a tree apparently intended for use in the Drift Fence, but never used. It consists of a limb cut partially through and then bent over, which continued to grow until collected in 1994. The growth trauma on this specimen suggests fence construction in A.D. 1888.

The other five samples are limbs or trunks which ceased growth when cut for use in the fence. Skeleton plots and graphs of the raw ring widths from these specimens were compared to the two living specimens, but no reliable correlations could be made. Unique to juniper compared to most pine species are the presence of multiple growth lobes on a single trunk. These lobes are joined at the core of the trunk, but are separated by voids which become larger as the tree grows. Annual growth is not consistent around the entire perimeter of the trunk, but instead, can occur at different rates on each lobe during the same growing season. This results in erratic growth patterns, making the building of

standard ring-width chronologies from juniper samples difficult.

However, if the samples are collected when alive, as were samples DC1 and DC-5, direct ring counts from the last growth ring are viable, and can provide good estimates of when any trauma occurred during growth (i.e., fence construction). The samples are curated at Western Wyoming Community College and are available to qualified researchers for study.

The dendrochronological dates obtained by Darlington and Bodyfelt (1999) place construction in ca. 1888-1891. There are no fence segments which appear older or abandoned.

Crucial to the Euroamerican, outlaw interpretation, are the post/wire wings which form a funnel from the Drift Fence into the round corral. The original map compiled by Murcay (1993) failed to demonstrate the relationship because of our (Murcay and myself) preoccupation with the stacked juniper segments; to the exclusion of the wire/post and round corral components, erroneously thought at the time to be later additions by local ranchers.

On discovering the physical relationship between the round corral and the Drift Fence, I was struck by its similarity to the horse pastures and corrals common to all ranches in the west. A literature search regarding Euroamerican occupation and use of the Powder Springs area then formed the basis of my original paper proposing a Euroamerican outlaw origin (Darlington and Bodyfelt 1999).

Keyser and Poetschat (2008:80-95) subsequently conducted extensive investigations of the rock art in the Powder Springs area. They agree the Drift Fence was a horse pasture, but contend Ute Indians constructed the enclosure. The Ute interpretation is based on perceived similarities between the Drift Fence, and reservation period, Ute wild horse traps – structures completely different in design, purpose, and cultural context. The Powder Wash Archaeological District registration form erroneously continues the Ute interpretation (Benner 2013).

Fieldwork during the summer of 2014 used GPS technology to verify the stacked juniper segments and the locations of standing and fallen posts, and wire. Six of the seven tree-ring sample locations were relocated. Additional historic and ethnographic research was conducted and provided a better understanding of the history of the Powder Wash area and the use and management of horses by late nineteenth century Plains Indians and Euroamericans. The archaeological and ethnographic record regarding pole and brush structures was also reviewed.

POLE AND BRUSH ENCLOSURES – THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ETHNOGRAPHIC, AND HISTORICAL RECORD

Structures made of stacked juniper branches and trunks are common in the historic, ethnographic, and archaeological record for the region, and are of both Euroamerican and Native American origin. These include wickiups, game drivelines and traps, corrals/pens and pastures for domestic stock, and wild horse traps (e.g., Keyser 1974; Martin et al. 2005:18-19; Metcalf 2002). All used local materials in a variety of ways, including up-right posts, cribbed logs, poles placed in the forks of living trees, brush, and sometimes rocks. The designs of these various structures varied widely depending on their function, and include.

Native American antelope traps. These consist of a small, circular enclosure (the trap), with wings made of sagebrush and other local materials which funneled the antelope into the trap, where they were easily killed (Arkush 1995; Frison 1991:241-245; Grinnell 1972:278-290; Pendleton and Thomas 1983; Reiger 1972:140).

Native American bison traps. These were made of close-set posts forming a small, stockade-like enclosure (trap), with wings made of brush, rocks, or logs used to funnel the bison into the trap (Haines 1975:66-67, Frison 1991:200-211).

Native American bighorn sheep traps.

These consisted of cribbed-log catch pens (traps) with brush and pole wings to funnel the animals into the catch-pen (Darlington 1984; Frison 1991:249-254).

Native American and Euroamerican wild horse traps. These consist of drivelines or wings funneling into one or more corrals where the horses were captured. Construction materials and techniques include stacked juniper wings, stockade corrals, wire and post wings and corrals, and milled lumber. Early 20th century wild horse traps were sometimes strengthened with steel cable. The Kiowa constructed and used a wild horse trap somewhere in Oklahoma before 1836, consisting of a large, oval corral made of close-set posts forming a stockade, with brush and pole wings (Grinnell 1972:292). Bailey (2004:7-10) and Loosle (2007:36) have documented wild horse traps made of stacked juniper in the Ashley National Forest and on the nearby Uintah/Ouray Reservation in Utah. Loosle (2007:36) contends Ute Indians constructed the traps between 1870 and 1905 after they had moved to the reservation. However, local historians and ranchers maintain they were constructed by Euroamericans. More likely is both groups constructed and used the traps. All were in the area at the same time (i.e., post 1870), and needed horses for their own use and to sell for cash.

Euroamerican wild horse traps consisting of stacked juniper wings and stockade corrals include the Firehole Horse Trap, located south of Rock Springs, Wyoming (Seivers 2004) (Figures 6-7). A truck-loading chute made of poles and milled lumber is present, suggesting it was used during the 1930s or 1940s, after stock trucks became available. A nearly identical horse trap is located 1600 ft northwest. Both are strengthened with wire and cable. Also south of Rock Springs is a horse trap called the Cedar Corrals made in the same manner (Price 1996:16). Ray Ring (2000) remembers seeing juniper fences much like the Drift Fence in the Douglas Creek area of northwestern Colorado



Figure 7: Photograph of inner round corral at Fire Hole Horse Trap showing stockade construction.

in 1944. Local ranchers (Euroamerican) told him their fathers and grandfathers had built the fences to trap wild horses.

Native American corrals/stalls. These were made of poles, brush, and sometimes posts, designed to hold several horses. Those listed by Ewers (1980:209) as building horse corrals are the Blackfoot, Piegan, Gros Ventres, Crow, Northern Shoshone, Mandan, Hidatsa, Osage, Pawnee, Kiowa, Comanche, Arapaho, and Cheyenne (see also Drury and Clavin 2013:116-117; Ewers 1980:37-45; Neihardt 1972:73; Sandoz 1964:178, Wilson 1924:155-157, 175-178). These references all refer to the pre-reservation period. Reservation Ute Indians also constructed corrals made of tree trunks, branches, brush, and milled lumber (Loosle 2007:38-39).

Euroamerican corrals and pastures. These were/are used for working and holding horses, cattle, and sheep. Late historic and modern

construction materials are dominated by posts, poles, and milled lumber for the corrals, and posts and barbed wire for the pasture fences. Historically, brush, tree trunks, and branches were used as necessity dictated. Loosley (2007:39) and Bailey (2004:10) mention brush fences made by Euroamerican ranchers. DeJournette and DeJournette (1996:188) mention an “outlaw pasture” made of stacked brush and cedars (juniper), used during the 1880-1890s by outlaws. It was located on Diamond Mountain, ca. 80 km southwest of Powder Springs. Walter D. Morgan, in a letter to the former outlaw Matt Warner, tells of constructing a fence made of “brush” used to “. . . corral their stock at night . . .” (Warner et al. 2000:163).

Fur trappers and traders in the early 19th century also constructed and used horse corrals or pens made of stacked logs. E. Willard Smith (1955:172), traveling west on the Cherokee Trail in 1839, writes “To-night we put our horses



Figure 6: Photograph of outer holding corral at Fire Hole Horse Trap showing stacked juniper construction.

in an old horse-pen we found at our camping place.” Who constructed this particular pen is unknown. Smith (1955:174) also writes about a fight between a band of Sioux and a party of trappers who “. . . began to strengthen a horse pen they had made of logs, to form it into a breastwork . . .” for defense against the Indians.

Similar to the descriptions of the corrals above are two small corrals located in hidden terrain south of Rock Springs, Wyoming. Both are constructed of stacked and entwined juniper trunks and branches. No wire or other Euroamerican artifacts are associated with either corral and all cuts were made with an ax. Their age and cultural associations are unknown (Darlington 2004, 2014).

THE USE OF HORSES, STALLS, CORRALS, AND PASTURES

How 19th century Euroamericans versus Native Americans handled their horses is the

crux of the question regarding who constructed the Upper Powder Spring Drift Fence. The literature regarding nineteenth and early twentieth century Euroamerican ranching and horse-related activities is voluminous (e.g., Back 1959; Brennan 2005; Chivington ca. 1950s; Kouris 2009; Price 1990, 1996; Remington 1982; Ruxton 1951).

Conversely, detailed literature regarding Native American herding, riding, training, and other facets of horsemanship is amazingly sparse, especially given the emphasis on the equestrian culture of the Plains Indian. The best sources regarding Native American use of horses are *The Horse in Blackfoot Indian Culture* (Ewers 1980), and *The Horse and Dog in Hidatsa Culture* (Wilson 1924). McGinnis (1990) provides good information regarding the history of Native American horse stealing raids, but little information on how the horses were managed during such raids.

HORSES NEEDED

Integral to the interpretation of the Drift Fence are the horse needs of Native American and Euroamerican horsemen of the nineteenth century. Haines (1975:39) states that for Spanish ranchers in the Southwest to be well mounted:

“Each rider required several mounts for an extended journey, so even a small group of three or four men might start out with a string of twenty horses, changing mounts each morning and noon, driving two or three pack horses along with the loose horses, and using new pack horses each day” (Haines 1975:39).

Andy Adams (1964:9) mentions that on a trail drive, there were ten horses for each man, and twelve for the foreman. A working cowboy needed the same approximate number of horses in his personal cavvy for routine ranch work (Bard 1960:79).

The outlaw Matt Warner tells of using several saddle and pack horses during a bank robbery, and throughout his book, often mentions the large number of horses he used (Warner et al. 2000: 25, 27-28, 32-33, 38, 46, 53-54, 58, 67-78) (see also Ernst 2009:194,198; McCarty 1986:40). There were usually two or three saddle horses for each man, and one packhorse loaded with food and bedding for every two men.

When robbing banks, Warner et al. (2000:72-74) describes hiding the extra saddle horses and packhorses several kilometers outside of town. The plan was to reach the extra horses with enough time to saddle fresh mounts. Riding fresh horses, they quickly distanced themselves from the jaded mounts of the pursuing posse. Their own tired mounts, without the burden of riders, easily kept up. These same basic parameters also applied to the Plains Indian, whether on horse stealing raids, the warpath, or on extended hunts.

THE LOOSE HERD, HOBBOLES, AND PICKETS

Among the Blackfoot and Peigan tribes, 8-12 year old boys herded the horses (Ewers 1980:37-49). When evening came, they took the herds to the night pasture – usually in sheltered areas where there was good grass. The lead mares were often hobbled or picketed, which kept the other horses close. At daylight, the boys took the herds to water, and then out to pasture for the day. The best horses were picketed at night, using the same methods as today, with a rope around the front fetlock or neck, or using a halter (Kammen et al. 1992:40; Secoy 1992:63; Schultz 1935:198; Vestal 1984:7). If necessary, the owner sometimes tethered his best horse to his wrist when asleep. Younger men or boys sometimes went along on horse stealing raids to do camp chores, herd the horses, and to learn how things were done (Ewers 1980:190-191; Hassrick 1964:87; Wildschut 1975:39). McGinnis (1990:182) relates a raid by the Piegan warrior White Quiver, who stole four horses tied to the tepees, and ran off 50 more from the loose herd.

John Bratt (1980:182-183), an early Nebraska rancher, tells of “. . . sleeping out around our horse herd in the open with a lariat fastened around a saddle horse’s neck and tied to our arms . . .” to keep them from being stolen by Indians.

Indians, fur trappers, traders, the military, explorers, and cattlemen, all used variations of these techniques when on the trail (e.g., Adams 1964; Bard 1960; Fremont 1845:10[174]; Settle 1989:66, 80, 113, 121, 144, 284). At night, and during the day when not traveling, most of the herd was turned loose to graze, often with the lead, or bell mare hobbled or picketed. One or more horses were picketed close to camp, and used to collect the loose herd when needed.

NATIVE AMERICAN USE OF STALLS AND CORRALS

The Hidatsa were horticulturalists living

in permanent villages on the Missouri River. Their dependence on horses was not as crucial as for the equestrian bison hunters farther west, but horses were still valuable. If any Plains Indian group constructed brush/pole pastures similar the Drift Fence, the Hidatsa are likely candidates because of their relative sedentism, but there is no mention of fenced pastures for the Hidatsa. However, they did construct small pole stalls/corrals inside their earth lodges, or just outside, by the meat drying racks.

Horses were driven to pasture in summer, usually about three miles from the village. Every family herd had its herder, usually a boy; and many of the horses were kept hobbled. In more recent years, ponies were often picketed . . . It was the duty of the boys of the household to herd the horses when they were grazing on the prairie or in the hills . . . It was our custom to drive the family herd in from the hills to the corral in the earth-lodge every night. If a man had more than five horses, there was not room in his lodge for all of them. During war, however, he kept them all in his lodge, putting up a second, or war corral, in the lodge to the left of the door as one enters. To accommodate a larger herd, a corral was usually made underneath the drying stage which stood in front of the earth-lodge . . . (Wilson 1924:155-157).

Drury and Clavin (2013:116-117) relate a horse stealing raid against the Arikara, sedentary horticulturalists on the Missouri River, by Red Cloud, the famous Sioux chief. The Arikara had constructed a sagebrush corral on the edge of their village. At dusk, they drove their horses in from the surrounding hills into the corral. The Sioux raided the corral, but were ambushed by the Arikara, who had been warned of the impending raid.

The Blackfoot used corrals made of poles lashed to trees, and placed within the camp circle when the potential for horse raids was high (Ewers 1980:44, 209). At night, their best horses were held in these corrals, or were tied

or picketed next to the lodge. The rest of the herd was put out to graze with the lead mares hobbled or picketed (see also Ewers 1980:209, footnote 52; Grinnell 1972:291-295; Wilson 1924:175-178).

Smith (1974:237-247) mentions pre-reservation Ute Indians stealing picketed horses, but does not mention corrals, pens, or fenced pastures. Conversely, during the early reservation period (i.e., A.D. 1900), Ute informants remember seeing horses kept in brush corrals on the eastern side of the Uintah and Ouray reservation (Loosle 2007:38-39). No mention could be found in the ethnographic and historic literature of free-roaming, pre-reservation Plains Indians, including the Ute, constructing fenced pastures such as the Upper Powder Spring Drift Fence.

EUROAMERICAN USE OF CORRALS AND PASTURES

Conversely, Euroamerican ranchers commonly construct corrals and fenced horse pastures. John Bratt (1980:182-183) wrote it was a relief to build a “rail pasture” for his horses. The “rail pasture” eliminated the need to hobble or picket their horses, and reduced the chance the herd would be stolen. Fenced horse pastures were common to nineteenth century ranches, and still are today. They are relatively small – several hundred to a thousand acres, and are always associated with a set of corrals near the ranch buildings (personal observations). The design of the Drift Fence, and its functional association with the round corral and the three stone cabins, are a perfect fit for this Euroamerican ranch pattern.

Late nineteenth century outlaws operating in the region were certainly familiar with and often used such corrals and fenced pastures. Many, if not most, had been raised on farms or ranches, were often employed as ranch hands, and at times, owned their own small ranches. A good example is Isom Dart, who was born a slave under the name of Ned Huddleston (Tittsworth 2006:130-132).

Isom Dart's life and skills included: a cook for the Union Pacific Railroad (Tittsworth 2006:3), a horse thief expert with a rope and a running iron (Tittsworth 2006:94, 108), Sweetwater County constable for the Coyote Creek Precinct (Carlson 2001:118-121), cattle rustler, small rancher, popular fellow, and ended with a bullet from Tom Horn's .30-30 (Tittsworth 2006:194-195; Carlson 2001:105, 111, 130-131).

Burroughs (1962:24) states Isom Dart constructed a "make-shift corral built of dead cedar [juniper] snags, sagebrush, and a couple of lariats . . ." Presumably, this is the same corral used by the Tip Galt gang, of which Isom Dart was a member. Tittsworth (2006:107-109, 122) goes into some detail describing the corral and hideout used by Tip Gault, located near Elk Mountain, Wyoming. He also describes the expertise of Ned Huddelson (alias Isom Dart) in altering stolen horses' brands. Identical activities likely occurred at Powder Springs.

Teton Jackson was a horse thief and cattle rustler who operated out of Jackson Hole, Wyoming, during the 1870s and 1880s. He had a place called the "hidden corrals" where he kept rustled stock before altering their brands and selling them. He also had a ranch overlooking Jackson Hole, which was his home base from 1877 to 1885 (Bradford 2003:25-27). Presumably, Jackson and his men constructed the corrals used to hold and work the stolen stock.

WILD HORSE TRAPS, CORRALS, AND PASTURES – THE DIFFERENCES

The foregoing discussions indicate enclosures similar in construction materials to the Drift Fence are common, including wild game traps, wild horse traps, corrals, and fenced pastures. However, their design, function, and cultural contexts vary widely. Consequently, the correct use and understanding of the terms themselves becomes critical to the correct interpretation of any such feature. Of present interest are the differences between corrals, wild horse

traps, and pastures.

Keyser and Poetschat (2008:80-98), and Benner (2013), who prepared the Powder Wash Archaeological District Registration, repeatedly use the term *corral* when referring to the Drift Fence, even though all agree it was a pasture. At best, this creates ambiguity regarding the function of the structure. At worst, it leads to errors when comparing the ethnographic/historic record to the archaeological record.

A *corral* is a small enclosure used to catch, work, or otherwise handle large animals. Corrals in the region are generally of two basic designs, square/rectangular, and round (personal observations). Square or rectangular corrals are usually used to work cattle or sheep. Round corrals are generally smaller, and used to work horses. They are round so the horses will not bunch into a corner, making them harder to rope and otherwise control.

A *wild horse trap* is a specialized corral or corral complex characterized by wings leading into the corral gate, which funneled the horses into the corral where they were captured. Corrals associated with wild horse traps are of necessity much stronger than those needed for saddle horses.

A *fenced pasture* is a large enclosure where the same large animals are held when not being used or handled. Critical to the use of a pasture is water and feed, both of which are present in the Drift Fence. A pasture can be relatively small, such as the Drift Fence, or kilometers across, depending on the need and availability of construction materials (i.e., poles, posts, wire, trees, brush, rocks, etc.).

The term *pasture* is also used to indicate stock which has been turned out to feed, in which case no fence or other type of structure is implied. The Native American, pre-reservation "pastures" referred to by Kammen et al. (1992:40), Secoy (1992:63), Schultz (1935:198), Vestal (1984:7), and Wilson (1924:155-157) are of this type. That is, the horses were taken to grazing areas where they

were watched by young boys.

Pre-reservation Native American enclosures used for horses are all small corrals. The single exception is the Kiowa horse trap mentioned by Grinnell (1972:292). Fenced pastures, such as the Upper Powder Spring Drift Fence, are not mentioned in the pre-reservation Native American historic or ethnographic literature, suggesting they did not construct fenced pastures.

POWDER SPRINGS – THE EUROAMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD

A.D. 1830-1875

The southern variant of the Cherokee Trail (1850 Edmonson/Cherokee or 1849 Packer's route) passes by Lower Powder Spring, and less than a kilometer east of Upper Powder Spring. Trappers and traders used this trail beginning by the early 1830s when traveling between the trading posts on the South Platte River (e.g., Bents Fort), and Brown's Hole (Park) on the Green River (Fletcher et al. 1999:90, footnote 338; Hafen 1962).

The earliest mention of Powder Springs is by E. Willard Smith, who in 1839, camped at "some sulphur springs" located between the Little Snake River and Browns Hole (Smith 1955:172-173, footnote 38).

Five years later, in 1844, John C. Fremont camped on upper Vermillion Creek, west of Powder Springs, on his way east from California (Fremont 1845:280[174]). The next day, on the 10th of June, he stopped for noon at a "spring of bad water" in scattered "cedar" trees (junipers), which must have been Lower Powder Spring. That night they camped on the Elk Head River (Little Snake), where they constructed a "strong corral and fort" to guard against Sioux war parties.

There is no mention of structures at Powder Springs in these early accounts. Fremont and Smith's expeditions pre-date the known construction of the Drift Fence by more than 40 years. However, they likely camped at Lower

Powder Spring, and would not have noticed any structures at the upper spring, even if they had existed.

After 1849, immigrants travelling to the California gold fields were using the trail past Powder Springs, including the first group of Cherokee Indians, for which the trail is named (Fletcher et al. 1999:86-97).

Fremont's mention of scattered cedar trees and a "spring of bad water" fits the description of Lower Powder Spring noted by J. S. Hoy in 1875. Hoy rode by Lower Powder Spring on his way to Browns Hole from the Little Snake River (Hoy 1952:141-142).

Fletcher et al. (1999:407) suggest thousands of cattle had been driven over variants of the Cherokee Trail by 1856, and the *Denver Field and Farm Magazine* of May 8, 1915, states by 1866, thousands of longhorn cattle had been driven over the Cherokee Trail past Powder Springs (quoted by Fletcher and Fletcher 2001:372, unable to locate original).

A.D. 1876-1897

The Wyoming General Land Office map (GLO) for Township 12N, Range 97W, shows a *house & stable* on the Cherokee Trail, 0.80 km east of Lower Powder Spring, and 2 km south of Upper Powder Spring (General Land Office 1883a). Nothing is shown near Upper Powder Spring. The "General Description" of the township mentions "There is a settlement in Sec. 14", referring to the house and stable noted above. A scatter of tabular sandstone is all that is left of those structures.

The Wyoming GLO map for Township 12N, Range 98W, shows a *house & stable* on the Cherokee Trail (General Land Office 1883b), 13 km west of Upper Powder Spring.

The Colorado GLO for Township 12N, Range 97W, shows a *Ranch* on Powder Wash, 6.5 km southeast of Upper Powder Spring (General Land Office 1881).

A quitclaim deed on file at the Uintah County Courthouse in Vernal, Utah, dated

August 1885, transferred the assets of the Pot Creek Horse Company from E. H. Rife and A. J. Crittenden, to H. H. Metcalf, for the sum of \$20,000. The quitclaim included all interest in the ranch known as the Powder Springs claim, consisting of 80 acres, then in the possession of Matt Warner (DeJournette and DeJournette 1996:186-187).

There is also a quitclaim deed on file at the Sweetwater County Courthouse, in Green River, Wyoming, issued by Matt Warner to H. H. Metcalf, for the sale of 80 acres near Lower Powder Spring. Compensation was \$150. The instrument was filed on October 12, 1885. Local legend suggests Matt Warner occupied a dugout, still visible just below Lower Powder Spring.

The two quitclaim deeds no doubt refer to the same transaction, and demonstrate A. J. Crittenden and Edward Rife were running cattle and/or horses in the Powder Wash area before 1885. The two deeds are also the earliest documented account of outlaw activity at Powder Springs. Warner stole horses and cattle, robbed banks, and engaged in various other nefarious activities (Warner et al. 2000).

Dunham and Dunham (1977:159) mention A. J. Crittenden had a horse camp at Powder Springs, and one or more of the *ranches*, *and/or house & stable* shown on the GLO maps may have been his. Crittenden moved to Powder Wash sometime after 1875.

The Wyoming Stockgrowers Association was responsible for organizing the spring and fall roundups throughout the state. The notice for the “No. 31 South Bitter Creek Country” spring roundup of 1884 describes the following area.

“Will start from Powder Springs, near Snake river (the Little Snake River), May 10, work down Snake River, across to Douglas Springs, Colorado; thence through Browns Park... thence to Bitter Creek Station, then west to Black Butte,...thence to Pine Mountain...Lou Fisher, Foreman” (American Heritage Center 2015).

By 1882, and probably by 1875, there was a significant Euroamerican presence in the Powder Wash area, including the dwellings shown on the GLO maps, and possibly one or more of the three rock cabins at Upper Powder Spring. The location of the two upper cabins is typical – near water with good pasture. The location of the lower cabin is unique. It is tucked up into a little draw, and is impossible to see from any angle except due west from the mouth of the draw. Even then, the cabin is easy to miss, suggesting its location was meant to be hidden, likely from the eyes of the law.

Powder Springs, or Powder Wash, is often mentioned by historians as a hideout for outlaws (e.g., Burroughs 1962:122; Dunham and Dunham 2005:208, 225, 349; 1977:95; Ernst 2009: 23, 69-71, 106, 122; Fletcher and Fletcher 2001:409-420; Kelly 1959:130, 352). Its remote location on the border between three states (Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming) made it an ideal place to keep stolen horses until their brands were altered and they could be sold. A corral and fenced pasture would have made holding, roping, throwing, and branding stolen horses much easier than if done on the open range.

The outlaw Dick Bender is the person most often associated with Powder Springs (e.g., Dunham and Dunham 2005:208, 225, 349; 1977:95; Burroughs 1962:122). Bender was a well-known outlaw of the period, with followers known as the Bender or Powder Springs gang. According to Kelly (1959:130), the Powder Springs “roost” was established by Dick Bender, but when is unknown. Also mentioned as frequenting the area are Butch Cassidy, Tom McCarty, the Sundance Kid (Harry Longabaugh), and many others (Ernst 2009: 23, 69-71, 106, 122).

Who occupied which cabin is lost to history, except for comments by Burroughs (1962:122-123) and George Salisbury (Ring 2003) who suggest Butch Cassidy had a cabin near Upper

Powder Spring (see also Dunham and Dunham (2005:234).

The McCartys, well-known outlaws during the 1880-1890s, wintered one year at Powder Springs with “old man Bender” (Kelly 1959:352), and we can assume it was routine for others to winter there as well. It was probably common for several men to be staying at Powder Springs at any given time, although not always the same men. A larger residency during the winter is likely.

A.D. 1898- The Willie Strang and Valentine Hoy Murders

Actual events at Powder Springs are elusive except for the Willie Strang and Valentine Hoy murders (Burroughs 1962:166; DeJournett and DeJournett 1996:304-306; Dunham and Dunham 1977:260-262; Kelly (1959:196). Willie Strang, a teenage boy, had accompanied Pat Johnson, a well-known rustler, to a ranch near Browns Hole. Johnson had been drinking. In a playful mood, young Strang knocked a water dipper out of Johnson’s hand. Johnson pulled his revolver and shot young Strang in the back. He died within the hour. This was on February 18, 1898.

Johnson left for Powder Springs, accompanied by Jack Bennett, where they met Harry Tracy and Dave Lant. They arranged with Bennett to buy supplies and meet them on Douglas Mountain, located near Browns Hole. They planned to go to Robbers Roost in southern Utah. Bennett left Powder Springs to buy supplies, and Tracy, Johnson, and Lant, headed for Douglas Mountain.

Meanwhile, Sheriff Nieman of Routt County, Colorado, had formed a posse consisting of Valentine Hoy, Isom Dart, and several other men. They jumped Lant, Johnson, and Tracy, on the rough slopes of Douglas Mountain, setting them on foot and forcing them to take cover in the rocks. Nieman and the posse crept over the rocks toward the fugitives. Hoy was in the lead, and caught a bullet through the heart from

Harry Tracy’s rifle.

Nieman and the posse retreated to the Bassett place in Browns Hole to spend the night. Left on foot, Lant, Tracy, and Johnson headed back to Powder Springs where they hoped to get horses. Nieman and the posse caught up with them on the flats 6-8 km south of the springs and all three were arrested. The Hoy and Strang affair strongly suggests horses could be obtained at Powder Springs, and perhaps even saddles and bridles.

In response to his brother’s murder, J. S. Hoy sent a letter dated March 6, 1898, to the Denver News. Hoy wrote “The Roost at Powder Springs consists of a dugout and a corral . . .” (Kelly 1959:201-204), likely referring to the cabins and corral at Upper Powder Spring. J. S. Hoy also wrote a letter to the Rocky Mountain News in Denver, suggesting if a thousand dollar reward were placed on the outlaws in Browns Hole, they would quickly “be rooted out.”

When the outlaws at Powder Springs heard of the letters, they raided one of Hoy’s cow camps, stole everything they could carry, and destroyed the rest (Dunham and Dunham 1977:165-266). The letter was a breach of the good relationship the outlaws felt they had with the Hoys. No reward was ever offered, but after 1898, Powder Springs and Browns Hole were no longer the safe havens they had been in the past.

A.D. 1899-1930s

Lucius H. Chivington was a cowboy for the Two-Bar ranch on the Little Snake River during the first decade of the twentieth century. Chivington mentions Powder Springs as being an outlaw hideout before his entry into the country in 1901, and relates his apprehension during his first trip into the area (Chivington 1950:91-92).

He used a “stockade corral” at Powder Springs, constructed some years before (Chivington 1950:196-197). The term *stockade* usually implies close-set posts set into the

ground. If so, its construction was probably identical to that used in the round corrals at the Fire Hole horse trap (see Figure 7). The round corral used by Chivington is likely the corral associated with the Drift Fence, which was refurbished during the 1930s for wild horses.

George Salisbury, an early resident of the Little Snake area, writes that A. W. “Babe” McCargar and Harry Laramore lived in a dugout near Upper Powder Spring during the 1930s, while they ran wild horses in the Powder Wash area. A note to Ray Ring from George Salisbury, dated February 8, 2003, states:

According to Walter “Buckshot” Ayer who was Babe’s brother-in-law and my source of knowledge—Babe & Harry built the corrals and dugout for winter mustanging. Snow was a source of water. Cassidy’s dugout was north & east of Upper Powder Spring—close to live water and the small horse pasture (Ring 2003).

By the 1930s, the corral used by Chivington would have been 40-50 years old, and in need of repair. McCargar and Laramore might have replaced the stockade construction with the posts, steel cable, and wire seen today. If so, the corrals used by Chivington, McCargar, and Laramore, and the Drift Fence corral, are all one in the same. Supporting this suggestion is steel cable attached to the gateposts of the Drift Fence corral, suggesting it was strengthened to hold wild horses. McCargar and Laramore likely stayed in the lower stone cabin (dugout) at Upper Powder Spring. Supporting the lower cabin’s use by McCargar and Larimore is a coil of steel cable next to the cabin.

The account by Salisbury is supported by Burroughs (1962:122-123), who states “Butch [Cassidy] built a cabin near the upper spring [Upper Powder Spring] in a little meadow which provided feed for a number of saddle horses the year around” (see also Dunham and Dunham (2005:234). The two stone cabins located northeast of Upper Powder Spring are

likely the cabin(s) referred to by Burroughs and the Dunhams.

POWDER SPRINGS – THE NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD

There are no historic or ethnographic accounts of Native American occupation of the Powder Wash area, but a long history of occupation is archaeologically well-documented by Darlington et al. (1998), Keyser and Poetschat (2008), and Murcray (1993), including house-pits, wickiups, stone features, open camps, and rock art. Keyser and Poetschat (2008:76) suggest the earliest rock art at Powder Springs dates to the late A.D. 1600s, while the most recent dates to ca. A.D. 1875.

Powder Springs is located in traditional Shoshone and Ute Indian territory. By the late 1700s, these groups were generally well mounted (e.g., Haines 1938; Secoy 1992), which accounts for the horse rock art at Upper Powder Spring. However, by the mid-1870s, the Shoshone were increasingly restricted to the Wind River Reservation in central Wyoming (Trenholm and Carley 1964:219-222), and the Utes to the White River Reservation in Colorado (e.g., Emmitt 1954; Simmons 2000; Smith 1974).

Intensified Euroamerican travel along the Cherokee Trail past Powder Springs after 1849, and their occupation of Powder Springs after 1875, would not have precluded Native Americans, primarily Ute, from passing through and camping at the springs, but they would have been in direct competition with the Euroamericans for grass and water, and lengthy stays would not have been likely.

DRIFT FENCE ORIGINS – UTE INDIAN OR EUROAMERICAN OUTLAW

Murcray (1993) suggests the Drift Fence was an antelope trap. Darlington and Bodyfelt (1999) suggest outlaws constructed and used it for a horse pasture. Keyser and Poetschat

(2008:80-98) agree it was a horse pasture, but suggest it was initially constructed by Ute Indians, and then used by outlaws. The present paper argues Euroamerican outlaws constructed the Drift Fence, and it is associated with the round corral and the three stone cabins.

Keyser and Poetschat (2008:84-86) have documented 85% of all horses, and probable horses depicted in the rock art at Powder Springs are within 150 m of the Drift Fence, and suggest a cultural association (Ute Indian) based in part on this geographical fact. Horses are common rock art motifs in southwestern Wyoming (e.g., Keyser and Poetschat 2005:99-100). It is not surprising they are depicted at Powder Springs, and no doubt would be even if the Drift Fence did not exist.

The sandstone rims and overhangs suitable for rock art, and the juniper trees used in Drift Fence construction, occur together because of a juxtaposition of geology, topography, soils, and moisture. That Native Americans, Euroamerican ranchers and outlaws, and today's recreationists, have all found the area attractive is not surprising. Consequently, to suggest the Drift Fence must be culturally associated with the Native American rock art based on proximity needs to be reexamined.

Keyser and Poetschat's (2008) excellent work on the Powder Wash rock art failed to reveal any panels showing a fence, or even a symbolic representation of a fence. If the horse rock art reflects construction and use of the Drift Fence, why isn't it portrayed in at least one panel?

Keyser and Poetschat (2008:86, 90) suggest a Ute Indian origin for the Drift Fence because it was constructed ". . . while keeping nearby Indian pole structures [wickiups] intact." They maintain if Euroamericans had constructed the Drift Fence, they would have used wickiup poles in the fence. Eleven to 12 wickiups are recorded in the general area of the Drift Fence. Their rationale assumes the 11-12 identified wickiups are all that ever existed. The argument

is tautological because it is impossible to estimate how many wickiups might once have been present. If convenient, and of suitable size, the Euroamerican builders of the Drift Fence probably did use wickiup poles in its construction.

Keyser and Poetschat (2008:88-89) use reservation-period, Ute wild horse traps, as the basis for their suggestion that pre-reservation Ute Indians constructed fenced pastures – structures entirely different in design, function, cultural context, and time period. Pre-reservation Plains Indians constructed small corrals, but there is no mention of them building fenced pastures. Their loose herds were watched over by young men or boys, and they used hobbles and picket ropes to keep their lead mares from wandering off, taking the loose herd with them (e.g., Ewers 1980:209, footnote 52; Grinnell 1972:291-295; Wilson 1924:175-178). If they had been in the habit of constructing fenced pastures, such remains would be a significant part of the ethnographic, historic, and archaeological record, but they are not.

The tree-ring dates obtained by Darlington and Bodyfelt (1999) suggest the Drift Fence was constructed in ca. A.D. 1890, well within the Euroamerican occupation of Powder Springs.

Significant segments of the Drift Fence are manifest by scattered posts, wire, and staples, including the wings of the round corral. The linear correlation between the posts/wire and the stacked juniper is absolute, suggesting both styles were constructed at the same time, for the same purpose.

Small pastures used to keep those saddle horses needed on a daily basis are common to all ranches in the region. These pastures nearly always open into a corral where the horses are caught when needed (personal observations). The Drift Fence, the associated round corral, and the nearby stone cabins, fit the historic and modern Euroamerican ranch pattern. Plains Indians, including the Ute, did not adopt a similar pattern of corrals, pastures, and cabins, until forced onto reservations.

Two of the three types of barbed wire found in the Drift Fence were patented in the 1870s, well before the postulated construction of the fence in ca. 1890. The third type of barbed wire, patented in 1892, is found only in the corral and wings, which were refurbished in the 1930s to trap or hold wild horses.

Keyser and Poetschat (2008:90), in part, dismiss an outlaw construction for the Drift Fence using the following rationale:

“We [Keyser and Poetschat] have trouble believing that a group of outlaws, who presumably... were less than eager to perform hard physical labor, would have spent the time necessary to construct nearly 10 kilometers of corral [pasture] fence...”

Lazy outlaws? Warner et al. (2000:72-74) tells of taking a week or more to cut a blind trail into a thick patch of timber where they hid their extra saddle and packhorses when robbing banks. The timber in these cases was so thick it was impossible to ride through. A fresh-cut, green pine, placed at the entrance of the blind trail, camouflaged it from view. The pursuing posse, not noticing the ruse, would race by, losing the trail. They carried axes for this purpose. Ax work, by anyone’s definition, is “hard physical labor.”

Tom McCarty, brother-in-law and mentor of Warner, once took a job plowing for a farmer as a ruse to avoid arrest. The law was looking for a mounted, armed man, not a farmer (McCarty 1986:41). He also tells of digging a large hole beneath a barn floor in which he and several others lived, taking care not to reveal to the neighbors the excavated dirt. He called it the “Grotto” (McCarty 1986:34).

Even a superficial read of Warner et al. (2000), McCarty (1986), Kelley (1959), and many other works on western outlaws, suggests they were thieves, killers, and con-men, but hardly lazy. If one were to suggest *Ute Indians* “. . . were less than eager to perform hard physical labor . . .”, and consequently would not have

constructed the Drift Fence, he/she would be crucified, and justifiably so.

This point is important because other individuals have also suggested “lazy outlaws” would not have constructed the Drift Fence. Most of these individuals are also reluctant to attribute the origin of the Drift Fence to local ranchers, no doubt based on a similar, prejudicial opinion.

In the urban world we are forced to live in, there is no room for horse pastures, little knowledge of horses and their management, and even less understanding of horsemen, past or present. It is easy to dismiss and deride that which we do not understand.

The general opinion is construction of the Drift Fence would have been a major undertaking (Murcray 1993:21). Keyser and Poetschat (2008) and Darlington and Bodyfelt (1999) agree the builders of the Drift Fence were mounted. If so, construction merely entailed selecting those junipers needed for fence rails, looping a lariat around them, taking a dally around the saddle horn, and dragging the junipers, several at a time, to the construction end of the fence. Euroamericans usually rode Mexican, Hope, and other western stock saddles, with strong rigging and horns to dally too; whereas, traditional Indian saddles were made of light horn/wood, and were not capable of the rope work required to drag heavy logs. Several men with horses could easily have constructed the Drift Fence in two or three months, posts and wire included.

The cowboys hired by Crittenden/Rife and Metcalf, Lou Fisher’s roundup crew, and the outlaws occupying the stone cabins at Upper Powder Spring, definitely knew, and saw each other on a regular basis. To avoid trouble over horses, a fenced pasture (i.e., the Drift Fence) would have been the logical solution, and well within the experiences and capabilities of all concerned.

The southern variant of the Cherokee Trail is less than a kilometer east of Upper Powder

Spring. By the 1830s, trappers and traders used the trail to travel between Bent's Fort and Browns Hole (Hafen 1962). By 1849, the trail was increasingly used by immigrants to the California gold fields, and by the 1850s, longhorn cattle were being driven past Powder Springs on their way to California and other markets (Fletcher and Fletcher 2001:372; Fletcher et al. (1999:86-97, 407). By 1882, and perhaps by 1875, there was a significant Euroamerican presence, both honest and otherwise, at Powder Springs. That Ute Indians would select such an occupied and well-traveled location to construct a fenced pasture for stolen horses is hard to believe, especially since there is no record of pre-reservation Plains Indians constructing fenced pastures in the first place.

CONCLUSIONS

The cultural context and functional relationship between the Drift Fence, the round corral, and the three stone cabins at Upper Powder Spring, provide a solid case for a Euroamerican origin during the latter part of the nineteenth century. The tree-ring dates for construction around 1890 merely provide quantifiable support. The historic record suggests those Euroamericans may have been outlaws, whose cultural background and experiences included the use of fenced pastures and round corrals.

By 1875 or soon after, Crittenden was running cattle in the area, sharing the range with Tip Gault (Tittsworth 2006:107-109, 122), Bill Bender (e.g., Burroughs 1962:122), Butch Cassidy, Tom McCarty, the Sundance Kid (Ernst 2009:23, 71, 106, 122) and others. Burroughs (1962:122-123) and George Salisbury (Ring 2003), both suggest Butch Cassidy had a cabin near Upper Powder Spring, which is supported by the two upper cabins, and the hidden, lower cabin. Traffic along the Cherokee Trail merely added to a complex social situation with regard to horses. A fenced horse pasture would have avoided trouble. The round corral was used to catch the pastured saddle horses.

Although we will never know, construction might even have been a cooperative effort between the ranchers and Bender, who may have established the "roost" at Powder Springs (Kelly 1959:130). The outlaw element in Browns Park had a long standing, amiable relationship with various ranchers (e.g., Burroughs 1962; Kelly 1959), and likely at Powder Springs as well.

There is no ethnographic or historic support for the suggestion by Keyser and Poetschat (2008:93-94) for the Drift Fence being constructed by Ute Indians "as a redoubt" to hold stolen horses guarded by young boys. If the Ute had constructed such a horse pasture, leaving only boys to defend it, the horses and scalps (of the boys) would have attracted enemy raiders from miles around. Such a pasture would have been useless to the pre-reservation Ute, and certain death to any young boys guarding the horses. Conversely, the Euroamerican ranchers and outlaws occupying Powder Wash were no doubt well armed and experienced, perfectly capable of keeping both their lives and their horses.

The activities pursued by the outlaws Butch Cassidy, Matt Warner, and the McCartys, and early ranchers such as E. H. Rife, A. J. Crittenden, and H. H. Metcalf, were part of the early settlement of Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah. The mystique they left behind is certainly a part of our cultural heritage, no less important than the Native American rock art and wickiups at Powder Springs.

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- David Darlington
P.O. Box 2473
Rock Springs, WY 82902

2017 Chapter Information

Absaroka Chapter

Chapter Address – PO Box 181 – Cody 82414-0181
Sylvia Huber, President – 307-527-7523
PO Box 522 – Cody 82414-0522
Email eagleofcody@tctwest.net
Bonnie Smith, Vice President – 310-308-2300
1231 Chalk Rd – Powell 82435-4701
Email bonnies@centerofthewest.org
Eric Rossborough, Secretary – 608-843-3558
1921 Sheridan Ave – Cody 82414-3932
Email ericr@centerofthewest.org
Sara Murray, Treasurer – 307-899-4561
1335 Rumsey Ave – Cody 82414-3712
Email saramur@yahoo.com

Ancient Trails Chapter

Alice Tratebas – President – 307-746-4917
PO Box 883 – Newcastle 82701-0883
Email atrateba@blm.gov; atratebas@aol.com
Lucille Dumbrell – Vice President – 307-746-2268
203 Grandview Dr – Newcastle 82701-0656
Email lucilld@rtconnect.net
Mary Capps – Secretary/Treasurer – 307-746-4142
PO Box 656 – Newcastle 82071-0656
Email capco24@yahoo.com

Casper Chapter

Dr. Mavis Greer, President – 307-473-2054
PO Box 51874 – Casper 82601-1874
Email mavis@greerservices.com
Dr. John Greer, Secretary – 307-473-2054
PO Box 51874 – Casper 82601-1874
Email jgreer@greerservices.com
Carolyn M Buff, Treasurer – 307-234-5424
1617 Westridge Terrace – Casper 82604-3305
Email jcbuff@bresnan.net

Cheyenne Chapter

Dan Bach, President/Secretary/Co-Treasurer – 307-514-2685
1220 Jessie Dr – Cheyenne 82009
Email macrofloral@msn.com
Jack Hicks, Vice President – 970-988-1994
28002 Golden Wheat Ln – Ft Collins CO 80528-3127
Email fordchapel@gmail.com
Russ Kaldenberg, Co-Treasurer – 307-772-9317
2453 Longhurst Ct-Muscatine IA 58761-2064
Email rkaldenberg@asmaffiliates.com

Fremont County Chapter

Bill Elder, President - 307-349-1282
3 Elizabeth Cir – Lander 82520-9229
Email we1017@cw.edu
Leniegh Shrinar, Vice President - 307-856-6653
146 Mazet Rd – Riverton 82501-8823
Email lschrin2@gmail.com
Nancy Kindle, Secretary – 307-856-1758
PO Box 762 – Riverton 82501-0762
Email nkindle@gmail.com
Larry Amundson, Treasurer – 307-856-3373
85 Goose Knob Dr– Riverton 82501-8306
Email larryamundson@wyoming.com

June Frison Chapter

Rachel Shimek, President – 515-231-2003
100 S 8th St #1 – Laramie 82070-2003
Email rshimek@uwyo.edu
Emily Brush, Vice President
Dept Anthropology – 1000 E University Ave
Dept 3431 – Laramie 82071-3431
Email brush1@uwyo.edu
Carmen Clayton, Secretary – 307-742-7669
855 N Pine – Laramie 82072
Email Carmen.clayton@wyo.gov
Ebony Creswel, Treasurer
1758 N 9th #3 – Laramie 82072-7018
Email ecreswel@uwyo.edu

Pumpkin Buttes Chapter

Tommie Butler, President – 307-682-7447
205 Overland Tr – Gillette 82716-4328
Email tombutler@bresnan.net
Denise Tugman, Vice President – 307-351-6919
PO Box 3182 – Gillette 82717-3182
Email dtugman@lsi-inc.us
Mike Stone, Secretary/Treasurer – 307-682-6298
2279 State Hwy 50 – Gillette 82718-9346
Email mak90_98@yahoo.com

Sheridan/Johnson County Chapter

Christine Varah, President – 321-693-2846
2038 Pima Dr – Sheridan 82801
Email cvarah@swca.com
Jenny Aiello, Vice President – 406-579-6832
1222 Woodwind Dr – Sheridan 82801
Email janagra@cra7.ky.com
Colin Ferriman – Vice President – 307-674-1702
850 Val Vista – Sheridan 82801
Email cferriman@cra7-ky.com
Viola Gardner – Secretary/Treasurer – 307-684-7759
614 N Burritt Ave – Buffalo 82834
Email viola.gardner@wyo.gov

Sweetwater County Chapter

Bill Current, President – 307-362-0561
2901 Driftwood Ln – Rock Springs 82901-4394
Email current@onewest.net

Upper Green River Basin Chapter

Sam Drucker, President – 307-367-2226
PO Box 456 – Pinedale WY 82941-0456
Email james814@centurytel.net
Dave Vlcek, Vice President – 307-367-6365
PO Box 184 – Pinedale 82941-0184
Email davev69@live.com.mx
Clint Gilchrist, Secretary/Treasurer – 307-367-6763
PO Box 662 – Pinedale 82941-0662
Email clint@sublette.com
Wyoming Archaeological Foundation
Judy Wolf, President, WAS Immediate Past Pres – 307-742-5526
1657 Riverside Dr – Laramie 82070-6627
Email jkwolf@uwyo.edu
(term expires 2018)

Dr. Mary Lou Larson, Secretary – ex officio - 307-766-5566
2418 Crazy Horse Way – Laramie 82070-5550
Email mlarson@uwyo.edu

Marcia Peterson, Treasurer – ex officio - 307-399-7914
2014 Sheridan St – Laramie 82070-4320
Email marcia.peterson@wyo.gov

Sylvia Huber, WAS President – 307-307-527-7523
PO Box 522 – Cody 82414-0522
Email eagleofcody@tctwest.net

Denise Tugman, Member-at-Large – 307-351-6919
PO Box 3182 – Gillette 82717-3182
Email dtugman@lsi-inc.us
(term expires 2019)

Dr. Danny Walker, Member-at-Large – 307-399-0948
1687 Coughlin St – Laramie 82072
Email dawalker@wyoming.com
(term expires 2018)

Dr. Greg Pearce, State Archaeologist – ex officio – 307-766-5564
Dept Anthro – 1000 E University Ave
Dept 3431 – Laramie 82071-3431
Email greg.pierce@wyo.gov

Dr. Todd Surovell – George C. Frison Institute Dir – 307-399-5437
3901 Grays Gable Rd – Laramie 82072-6901
Email surovell@uwyo.edu

Dr. George Frison, ex-officio – 307-745-9277
Dept Anthro – 1000 E University Ave
Dept 3431 – Laramie 82071-34431

Dr. Marcel Kornfeld – Hell Gap Site Manager – 307-745-9636
2418 Crazy Horse Ln – Laramie 82070-5550
Email anpro1@uwyo.edu

Carolyn M Buff
Wyoming Archaeological Society
Executive Secretary/Treasurer
1617 Westridge Terrace
Casper, WY 82604-3305

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