

THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST



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THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST

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

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

THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST

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Table of Contents

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FINANCIAL DONATION FORM.....	2
WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION FINANCIAL DONATION FORM.....	2
NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS	
Scholarships and Grants Available	3
Wyoming Archaeological Society Constitution	8
Wyoming Archaeological Society By-Laws	9
HISTORIC LOGGING IN THE SIERRA MADRE MOUNTAINS OF SOUTHERN WYOMING: INVESTIGATIONS OF A HISTORIC LOGGING LANDSCAPE	
by Dave F. McKee	13
2009 WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP LIST	37
CONTRIBUTION FORM: MULLOY UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP	47
JENSON RESEARCH FUND APPLICATION	48

THIS ISSUE PUBLISHED MARCH 2010

**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

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

Please make your check payable to **THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION**
Send to Barbara Nahas, WAF Treasurer, PO Box 3146 – Cody 82414-3146 – 307-868-2685

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS AVAILABLE THROUGH THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION

GUIDELINES FOR APPLICANTS WILLIAM T. MULLOY UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP OFFERED BY THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Who may apply:

An undergraduate student in Anthropology at the University of Wyoming with a preferred, but not required, emphasis toward Archaeology as a subdiscipline.

The student is expected to make Anthropology a vocation and to contribute constructively to its subfields.

Student must have maintained a minimum 3.00 GPA in Anthropology courses and an overall 2.75 GPA.

What needs to be included in application:

Cover Page:

Completely filled out cover page for the scholarship, including name, date, and full address.

Applicant must show that he/she maintains a minimum 3.00 grade point average in all Anthropology courses, and a 2.75 overall grade point average. Applicant must sign the release statement on the cover page.

Briefly state your current level of progress toward your degree.

Include a short paragraph stating your future archaeological intent, career goals.

Provide a title and abstract of your proposed activity. A maximum two-page, typed double-spaced explanation of the proposed activity.

A short vita (maximum of one page, typed double-spaced).

Two letters of recommendation.

At least one of the two letters must come from a professional Anthropologist/Archaeologist in Wyoming. The second letter may come from a professional in a related field outside Anthropology.

Where to submit the completed application:

Submit one copy of the complete application packet, including the cover page, explanation of proposed activity, and vita to the Mulloy/Frison Scholarship Committee, in the Department of Anthropology office, Anthropology Bldg. Room 106, Department 3431, 1000 E. University Avenue, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071. The Department Secretary will keep a file to hold all applications until they are delivered to the committee for review. These materials must be to the Department Secretary by the deadline posted for the year of the award (usually sometime in April), or applications will not be considered.

The applicant is expected to work with authors of recommendation letters to ensure their receipt by the Department Secretary by the posted deadline.

What happens if I am awarded a scholarship:

The Executive Secretary/Treasurer of the Wyoming Archaeological Society will mail you a letter notifying you of your award, and the check will be included. If you attend the spring meeting the year you apply, the award is usually made and you are recognized as a scholarship recipient at that time.

The scholarship recipient can use this support to conduct independent study, to help with travel expenses related to research, or other pertinent activities.

Recipients are encouraged, though not required, to deliver a presentation about their activity at a spring meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society following the year of the scholarship award.

**GUIDELINES FOR APPLICANTS
GEORGE C. FRISON
MASTER'S SCHOLARSHIP
OFFERED BY THE WYOMING ARCHAEO-
LOGICAL SOCIETY**

Who may apply:

A graduate student in Anthropology at the University of Wyoming with a preferred, but not required, emphasis toward Archaeology as a subdiscipline.

The student is expected to make Anthropology a vocation and to contribute constructively to its subfields.

Student must have maintained a minimum 3.25 GPA in Anthropology courses and an overall 3.00 GPA.

What needs to be included in application:

Cover Page:

Completely filled out cover page for the scholarship, including name, date, and full address.

Applicant must show that he/she maintains a minimum 3.25 grade point average in all Anthropology courses, and a 3.00 overall grade point average. Applicant must sign the release statement on the cover page.

Briefly state your current level of progress toward your degree.

Include a short paragraph stating your future archaeological intent, career goals.

Provide a title and abstract of your proposed project.

A maximum two-page, typed double-spaced explanation of the proposed project.

A short vita (maximum of two pages, typed double-spaced).

Two letters of recommendation.

At least one of the two letters must come from a professional Anthropologist/Archaeologist in Wyoming. The second letter may come from a professional in a related field outside Anthropology.

Where to submit the completed application:

Submit one copy of the complete application packet, including the cover page, explanation of proposed project, and vita to the Mulloy/Frison Scholarship Committee, in the Department of Anthropology office, Anthropology Bldg. Room 106, Department 3431, 1000 E. University Avenue, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071. The Department Secretary will keep a file to hold all applications until they are delivered to the committee for review. These

materials must be to the Department Secretary by the deadline posted for the year of the award (usually sometime in April), or applications will not be considered.

The applicant is expected to work with authors of recommendation letters to ensure their receipt by the Department Secretary by the posted deadline.

What happens if I am awarded a scholarship:

The Executive Secretary/Treasurer of the Wyoming Archaeological Society will mail you a letter notifying you of your award, and the check will be included. If you attend the spring meeting the year you apply, the award is usually made and you are recognized as a scholarship recipient at that time.

The recipient can use this support for an independent research project (i.e., thesis), to help with travel expenses related to research, or other pertinent activities.

Recipients are encouraged, though not required, to give a presentation about their project at a spring meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society following the year of the scholarship award, or submit a written version of their research to the editor of *The Wyoming Archaeologist* for publication.

**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FOUNDATION
JENSEN RESEARCH GRANT**

AWARD AMOUNT

The Wyoming Archaeological Foundation – Jensen Research Grant will be in the amount of **\$1,000.00** given annually at the WAS state meeting held in the spring of each year. (A year is defined as the period of time from one annual state meeting to the next.) The amount to be granted per application is at the discretion of the board and may be more or less than the actual requested figure, but not more than the maximum limit of \$1,000.00. The award must be used within the year granted.

The following guidelines are given to assist chapters and members, in designing archaeological projects that are eligible for funding through the Wyoming Archaeological Foundation.

DEFINITIONS

1. “WAF or Board” means the Wyoming Ar-

chaeological Foundation.

2. "WAS" means Wyoming Archaeological Society.
3. "Chapter" means any WAS Chapter.
4. "Member" means any WAS paid member.

PURPOSES OF WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION

The purposes of WAF shall be: to foster and encourage the preservation of all manner of things having archaeological or historical value or interest within the State of Wyoming; to discover, restore, preserve, maintain, own, repair, construct, equip or otherwise place in condition, sites, properties both real and personal, areas, buildings, fixtures and other improvements and personal property having archaeological or historical interest or value.

ELIGIBILITY

Any paid member, or chapter, of the Wyoming Archaeological Society is eligible to apply for the annual grant.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION

Decisions about emergency funds can be made at any other time during the year, and will be reviewed at the discretion of the board with a quorum of board members and officers.

APPLICATION

One completed, signed, and dated WAF application form must be submitted that includes the following information:

Formal Proposal, not to exceed two pages, of the project to include:

- (a.) A concise narrative overview of the project which must be related to archaeology;
- (b.) Reasons, goals and objectives of the project;
- (c.) Proposed timeline with dates for beginning and ending the project;
- (d.) Detailed budget and budget justification showing expected cost;
- (e.) Project Director;
- (f.) An explanation of how the project will enhance or benefit archaeology and WAF;
- (g.) An explanation of cooperative efforts with other organizations, which could benefit from the project.

All above information will be considered as part of the official application and will be submitted to the WAF Board of Directors. WAF will retain this information for the official files.

The application is to be postmarked or delivered to WAF on or before March 15th of the year applying for grant.

The completed application form, with the above information, is to be submitted to:

Wyoming Archaeological Foundation
P.O. Box 725
Cody, Wyoming 82414
Attn: Barbara Nahas

SPECIFIC GUIDELINES

1. Costs specifically **excluded** from funding are:
 - (a) No indirect costs;
 - (b) Purchase of equipment;
 - (c) Communication systems;
 - (d) Administration – salary, over run, overhead, entertainment, supplies;
 - (e) Any non-budgeted expense that is not presented in the budget and approved contract. No contingency can be allowed.

EVALUATION OF APPLICATIONS

1. The Board will receive, review and make recommendations on the application(s) and will make the award(s) from among the applicant(s) by a majority vote. If the decision to grant or deny funding is not unanimous the president and board will "consult and discuss" until a consensus is reached. Some of the questions will be asked pertaining to each application, and the answer will be evaluated:
 - (a) Is the project compatible with WAF's existing or proposed programs and stated purposes?
 - (b) Is there a recognizable benefit to WAF beyond the organizations direct involvement?
 - (c) Is the project designed to draw interest to the archaeology community and the society?
 - (d) Does the project stand a good chance of satisfying its stated objectives? Is it effective and feasible?
 - (e) Is the project new or is it one that has been

undertaken before?

- (f) Is the application thorough and complete? Has the applicant overlooked some costs that appear imminent or necessary for the successful completion of the proposed project? Is the extent and operation of the project clearly outlined?
- (g) Does the applicant have the financial ability to provide the funds necessary to carry the project to its successful completion?
- (h) Does the applicant have the wherewithal to provide accounting and reporting?
- (i) Has this project been submitted to WAF before?

DISBURSEMENTS OF FUNDS

Decisions on the funding of proposals will be made at the WAF board meeting held every spring in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society.

If at any time, WAF runs low of funds, the annual project award will be temporarily suspended at the advice of the current treasurer / Executive Treasurer, until the treasury is again able to sustain the maximum \$1,000.00 annual outflow.

If a member of the board applies for funding, they must withdraw from voting on all applications and one of the non-voting board members will be selected by the president to cast the other vote.

The applicant will be informed of the board's final decision to grant or deny the request by email or regular mail.

If the award is granted a check for the funds will be sent to the applicant with information required for a "Project Completion and Expenditure Report" to be sent back to WAF after the stated project completion date.

Any project extension beyond the one-year allotment must be requested in writing and sent to the WAF President. The president will review with the Board of Directors and officers for approval.

The grantee is responsible for acknowledging WAF – Jensen Research Grant in any publication stemming from the project. The grantee will also submit a short article about the project to the *Wyoming Archaeologist*.

**HENRY AND CLARA JENSEN
DOCTORAL TRAVEL AWARD
Sponsored by**

Wyoming Archaeological Society
Wyoming Archaeological Foundation
Wyoming Association of Professional
Archaeologists

Applications are now being accepted for the offering of a stipend to help offset travel costs incurred by PhD students who attend professional meetings to present their own research paper/poster. The award(s) will be given in 2010.

Who may apply: Any Doctoral student in the Department of Anthropology may apply if they gave a scholarly paper/poster in the Fall of 2009 or will deliver one during the Spring of 2010.

What needs to be included in the application: A completed cover page available from the Departmental Secretary or State Archaeologist. Must be signed by applicant.

A letter of support from your major Professor, or the faculty member most familiar with your research.

A typed copy of your presented paper, complete with citations.

A copy of travel, lodging, and meal receipts related to the presentation, reimbursable up to the amount of the award. If you have not yet attended the meeting, but have travel or lodging reservation/receipts, submit them.

Where to submit completed application: Submit one copy of the complete application packet to the Henry and Clara Jensen Doctoral Travel Award Committee, in the Department of Anthropology office, Anthropology Bldg. Room 106, University of Wyoming, Laramie. The Departmental Secretary will keep a file to hold all applications until they are delivered to the committee for review. These materials must be in to the Department Secretary by 4:00 PM on **March 19, 2010**, or applications will not be considered.

What happens if I am awarded support: The anticipated total support for 2009 is \$750, (1/3 being contributed by each sponsor named above).

The Executive Secretary/Treasurer of the Wyoming Archaeological Society will mail recipient(s) a letter notifying you of the amount of your award, and the check will be included. You will be invited to present your paper/poster to the next Wyoming Archaeological Society spring meeting, and encour-

aged to submit an abstract of the research to *The Wyoming Archaeologist*. If and when the scholarly paper is published, the award recipient is asked to acknowledge WAS, WAF, and WAPA as contributors to the effort.

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC. CONSTITUTION (1991)

ARTICLE I - NAME

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

ARTICLE II - TERM

The term of existence of the Society shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

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

ARTICLE IV - PURPOSES

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

ARTICLE V - OFFICERS

The management of this Society shall be vested in the duly elected officers and appointive officers of the Wyoming Archaeological So-

ciety, Inc. and their duly elected successors. Elective officers shall include a President, First Vice President, and Second Vice President. Appointive officers shall include the Executive Secretary/Treasurer, Editor, and Librarian, who shall be appointed by the President, First Vice President, and Second vice President and shall serve at the discretion of the elected officers. All State officers, elected and appointed, shall be members in good standing. The appointed officers shall be appointed for an indefinite term of office. The elective State officers shall be elected at each annual meeting by a majority vote of the qualified delegates.

ARTICLE VI - BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

ARTICLE VII - EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

ARTICLE VIII - CHAPTER ORGANIZATION

Ten (10) or more people residing near each other may apply to the Executive Committee for a Chapter Charter, provided the aforementioned persons are paid-up members of the Society. and their Chapter application is approved by

the Executive Committee by a majority vote; (any such group shall be recognized as a Wyoming Archaeological Society, Incorporated local Chapter).

ARTICLE IX - AMENDMENTS

Any proposed change in the Constitution and Bylaws of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. shall first be submitted to all the Chapters at least ninety (90) days prior to the annual State meeting or any special meeting called by the Executive Committee for the purpose of amendment. An affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the legal (Chapter) delegates or their alternates present shall be required for any proposed change in the Constitution or Bylaws of this Society.

ARTICLE X - VACANCIES IN OFFICE

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

dent, which offices will be filled by the First Vice President and Second Vice President for the balance of the term.

ARTICLE XI - MEETINGS

The Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. shall hold an annual business meeting in April of each year. Other meetings may be called at such times and places as may be determined by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the organization of the meeting. A quorum at any duly authorized meeting of the State Society shall consist of those chapter voting delegates present at the call to order of the meeting.

ARTICLE XII - ACCOUNTING PERIOD

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

ARTICLE XIII - RULES

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

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED, BYLAWS (1991)

ARTICLE I - AUTHORITY OF OFFICERS

1. The elected and appointed officers, with the State Archaeologist in (an) advisory capacity, shall serve as the Executive Committee and shall have charge of all affairs, funds, and property of the State Society subject to the control of the State Board of Directors.
2. A majority of all the members of the Executive Committee is sufficient to remove any State officer or officers for due cause.
3. The Executive Committee shall serve in advisory capacity to all the Chapters of the Society.
4. The Executive Committee shall not be liable for any debts, bills, or liabilities incurred by any of the Chapters or their members.
5. No officers, elective or appointive, of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc., either

State or Chapter, will receive any compensation or be exempt from any dues. The State Executive Secretary/ Treasurer shall be given a mileage rate and per diem for official business travel at a rate set by the Executive Committee.

6. All libraries, equipment and monies of a disbanded Chapter shall be turned over to the Executive Committee for disposition.
7. The President, First Vice President, and Second Vice President shall appoint an Executive Secretary/Treasurer, a State Editor, and a State Librarian. These officers shall be appointed from the present paid-up membership and shall serve at the discretion of the Board.
8. The Executive Committee may specify a permanent Society mailing address. The permanent mailing address shall be one conve-

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

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

ARTICLE II - DUTIES OF OFFICERS

1. The President shall preside at the annual meeting of the State Society and at the meetings of the Executive Committee, and at any special meetings. He/She shall perform such duties as usually pertain to that office, including naming of a Nominating Committee, Legislative Committee, and other standing and select committees. He/She shall designate prior to the annual State meeting that the Executive Secretary/Treasurer shall check the credentials of all the delegates and/or alternates. The President, with the approval of the Executive Committee, shall also make any appointments necessary for the furtherance of the aims and purposes of the State Society.

2. The First Vice President shall perform all duties of the President during the absence or disability of the President, and in the event of death, resignation, or removal of the President from office during the term for which he/she was elected, the First Vice President shall serve for the balance of the term.

3. The Second Vice President shall perform

all the duties of the First Vice President in the absence or disability of the First Vice President, in the event of death, resignation, or removal from office during the term for which the First Vice President was elected, the Second Vice President shall serve as First Vice President for the balance of the term.

4. The Executive Secretary/Treasurer shall maintain the Society repository and shall serve as custodian for any and all archaeological materials and records contained in the repository. He/She shall assist the elected officers in the conduct of Society business, and shall keep records of such business. He/She shall assist the Chapters and coordinate activities between the Chapters, and shall keep the Chapters informed on all Society business. The State Secretary/Treasurer shall keep and maintain all financial records of the Society for the Executive Committee. He/She shall collect State dues and issue memberships and certificates as appropriate for Associate, Active State, Institutional, and Honorary memberships. He/She shall establish and maintain Society checking and savings accounts as needed, with arrangements for the signing of all checks and/or savings account withdrawals by either the Secretary/Treasurer or the President's appointee. He/She shall present a financial report at the annual State meeting and shall keep the Executive Committee apprised of the Society's financial position. The Executive Secretary/Treasurer shall be bonded at the discretion and expense of the State Society. The Executive Secretary/Treasurer shall be responsible for renewing the annual corporate dues with the Secretary of State.

5. The State Editor shall be responsible for the production and distribution of all Society publications.

6. The State Librarian shall have charge of all library materials including the Exchange publications. He/She shall keep a list of all publications and books available for loan to members. Rules and regulations pertaining to the loan of publications to members must be approved by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE III - ELECTION AND TERMS OF

OFFICE

The State President, First Vice President and Second Vice President shall be elected by a simple majority of a delegation consisting of two (2) delegates from each of the affiliated Chapters. The officers shall be elected from the present paid-up memberships of the Society. Election of State officers shall take place annually at the regular annual meeting. Elected officers shall serve for a term of one (1) year. A member cannot serve in one (1) elective office for more than two (2) consecutive years.

ARTICLE IV - CHAPTER ORGANIZATION

1. Each Chapter must choose a name for itself and must adopt its own Constitution and Bylaws which shall not be in conflict with the State Society Constitution and Bylaws.
2. Local Chapters may designate the time and place of their meetings, but it is recommended that Chapters meet at least once a month.
3. Each Chapter has complete self-determination in the election of its officers, business and projects, as long as it does not violate the policies of the Society as a whole.
4. It shall be the function of the Chapter to issue all memberships and collect dues.
5. Each Chapter shall have full custody of, and determined disposition of, archaeological material recovered by the Chapter.
6. Each Chapter shall have as a minimum the following officers as its Executive Board: President, Vice President, Secretary/Treasurer. The President, Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer shall serve one (1-) year terms. A vacancy in any Chapter office may be filled by appointment by the Chapter President until the next regular election.
7. The annual election of regular Chapter officers shall be held in January of each year, following which the State Executive Secretary/Treasurer shall be notified of those names within thirty (30) days.
8. Each Chapter shall set its own membership fees which shall include the State fees for each active individual or family membership.

ARTICLE V - CHAPTER RELATIONSHIP WITH THE STATE SOCIETY

1. Each Chapter shall remit to the State Secretary/Treasurer by March 31 of each year that amount as set by the Executive Committee for each active individual or family membership effective with each calendar year beginning January 1. Society publication(s) will be mailed to all members when published.
2. Each Chapter shall submit to the Annual meeting of the State Society a complete report of its activities during the previous year.
3. Each duly organized Chapter shall be entitled to two (2) delegates to the Annual meeting. Each delegate must be certified by the Secretary of each Chapter of which he or she is a member.

ARTICLE VI - MEMBERSHIPS

1. Individual Associate Membership.
Such members shall be members of the State Society only, shall not be affiliated with any Chapter, and shall not have any voting privileges. Such members shall be issued an Associate Membership Certificate by the State Secretary/Treasurer. Associate members shall be entitled to receive all periodical publication(s) of the Society as issued.
2. Institutional Membership.
Any institution, such as colleges, universities, libraries, museums, other archaeological societies, etc. shall be members of the State Society only. Institutional members shall not have any voting privileges. Such members shall be entitled to receive the all publication(s) of the Society as issued.
3. Active Membership.
 - a. Any individual who affiliates with a local Chapter and takes active interest in the work of such Chapter, shall be issued an Active Membership card by the Chapter Secretary. This shall entitle such members to Active Membership in the Chapter with full voting rights in the Chapter, but with Family Membership limited to a maximum of two (2) votes. All Active Memberships shall be members of the State Society also, and shall be entitled to receive the publication(s) of the Society as issued, but family memberships shall include

only one copy of each publication.

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

4. Honorary Memberships.

Candidates for Honorary Memberships may be nominated by a local Chapter for reasons based upon significant service to archaeology in Wyoming. Nominations must be voted upon by a majority at the annual meeting of the State Society and such membership shall be granted in an open session of the annual meeting. The State Secretary/ Treasurer shall issue one (1) Honorary Membership Certificate and an Honorary Membership card to each Honorary member. Honorary members who were Active members prior to their election as Honorary members may retain their active status and voting rights. No institution can qualify for an Honorary Membership.

5. Renewals.

All renewals of memberships in each Chapter or State Society shall be made on or before March 31 of each calendar year or the membership and all Society privileges shall be terminated.

ARTICLE VII - RULES OF CONDUCT

1. The Executive Committee may, for reasons of conduct inappropriate to an archaeol-

ogist, revoke the membership of any member of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. Such reasons may include:

a. Misrepresentation of membership in, or official relation to, any archaeological organization.

b. The sale of artifacts from or information about, any archaeological site for personal gain.

c. Aiding or abetting, by word or action, any persons who loot or destroy any archaeological site for any reason whatsoever.

ARTICLE VIII - ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE ANNUAL STATE MEETING

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

HISTORIC LOGGING IN THE SIERRA MADRE MOUNTAINS OF SOUTHERN WYOMING: INVESTIGATIONS OF A HISTORIC LOGGING LANDSCAPE

by
Dave F. McKee

INTRODUCTION

The historic logging industry began operations in the Sierra Madre Mountains of southern Wyoming in the late 1800s. Logging companies supplied timbers for the booming copper and gold mines in the area, and hand hewn railroad ties for the Union Pacific Railroad Company (Bruce 1959; Grasso et al. 1981; Thybony et al. 1985). Today remains of historic logging camps can be found throughout the Sierra Madre Mountains in the Medicine Bow National Forest. These camps are remnants of historic landscapes developed for the purpose of intensive logging operations at the turn of the century.

The purpose of this paper is to present a historic context and preliminary research data for logging camps located along the East Fork Encampment River drainage in the Sierra Madre Mountains (Figure 1). Field data were collected over several seasons by archaeological survey crews of the Medicine Bow National Forest (Laurent 1987; McKee and Rossman 1992).

One goal of the project was to investigate the distribution of critical resources including equipment, horse teams, transportation systems, and food for a large logging operation over a defined landscape. A second goal was to describe the variety of logging camp site types in the East Fork drainage. A third goal was to use preliminary data to target a representative sample of logging camps in the East Fork for more intensive sub-surface archaeological investigations.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

In 1900, Carbon Timber Company began

logging operations along the East Fork Encampment River. A company camp was established in Hog Park which contained over 300 men in 1902 (*Grand Encampment Herald* 8/22/1902). Logging crews established camps along the East Fork and associated drainages. Early loggers included civil war veterans and French-Canadian cutters. By the turn of the century, loggers tended to be northern Europeans, including large numbers of Swedes, Norwegians, Finns, and Austrians (Thybony et al. 1985:77). Timber sales were administered by the Federal Forest Reserve which became the Medicine Bow National Forest in 1907.

Logging operations commenced each spring and continued through the winter. Hand cut railroad ties were floated to the North Platte River, then north to Fort Steele where they were retrieved at Carbon Timber Town, treated and shipped. Supplies for the logging camps were generally shipped from Fort Steele or Walcott Junction via freight wagon. Population centers in the North Platte valley at this time included Encampment to the south and Saratoga to the north (Figure 2).

Each spring, loggers were assigned cutting strips by Carbon Timber. Camps were established near these strips (Figure 3). To produce a tie, the logger would fell and limb a suitable lodgepole pine. A measuring rod was used to mark the log off in eight foot lengths. U.P. specifications called for ties to be eight feet in length and 7 by 7 inches in diameter. Specifications also demanded a tie have at least 5 inches of hewn surface on each side (Linn 1973:20-21, 30). A spud peeler was used to remove the bark from the tree. Each tie was then squared by hand

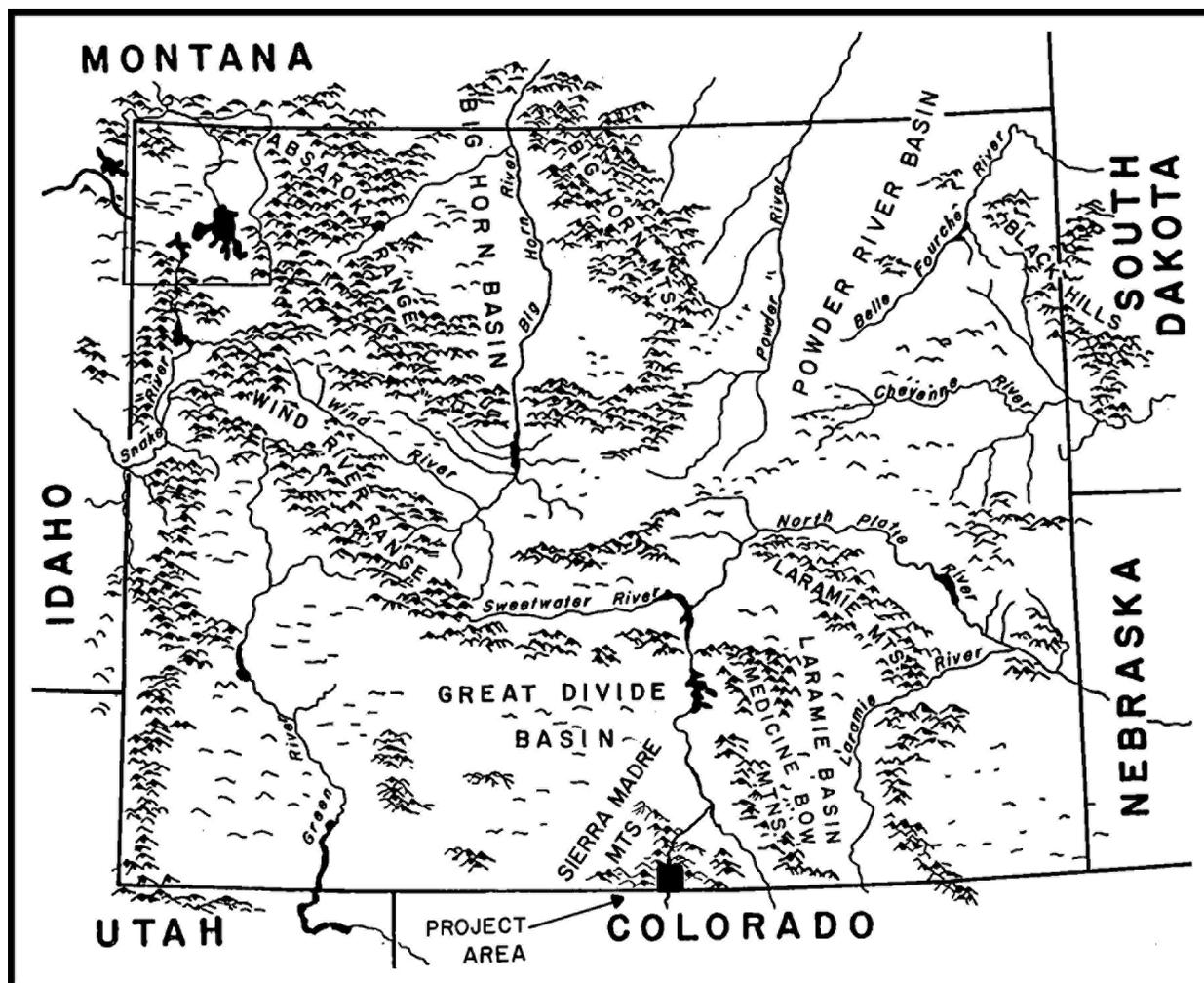


Figure 1: Location of the East Fork project area in the Sierra Madre Mountains of southern Wyoming.

using a broad axe (Figure 4). A pickaroon was used to move and handle the tie. Historic records suggest a skilled tie-hack could produce approximately 25 to 35 ties per day (Pinkerton:1981; Thybony et al. 1985). Depending on the year, a tie-hack could receive between 7 cents and 25 cents per tie. Ties were then moved to docking yards along the tributaries of the East Fork Encampment River.

Ties were transported by teams of horses to central docking locations on river and stream banks (Figure 5). During the winter months horse drawn sleds were used (Figure 6). In rugged terrain, tie flumes were constructed and used to move ties (Figures 7 and 8). Completed ties were then driven down the Encampment and North Platte rivers in the spring as snow melted and filled the drainages (Figures 9 and 10). Splash dams (Figure 11) were

constructed along major and minor tributaries to provide additional water volume for the drive. While logging was a hazardous occupation and weather conditions severe, particularly during the winter, the spring tie drive was the most dangerous aspect of logging operations with many injuries occurring.

The tie drive to Fort Fred Steele was conducted over several weeks and represented a lively social event for the Saratoga Valley. Family members and company employees followed the tie drive down the North Platte, establishing evening camps along the way. Wall tents were erected and large dutch ovens were set up to cook the evening meal for the tie-drivers. Many tie hacks stopped in Encampment or Saratoga to spend their hard earned wages on a variety of entertainments. Many placed their earnings in the bank, in hopes of bringing family over from

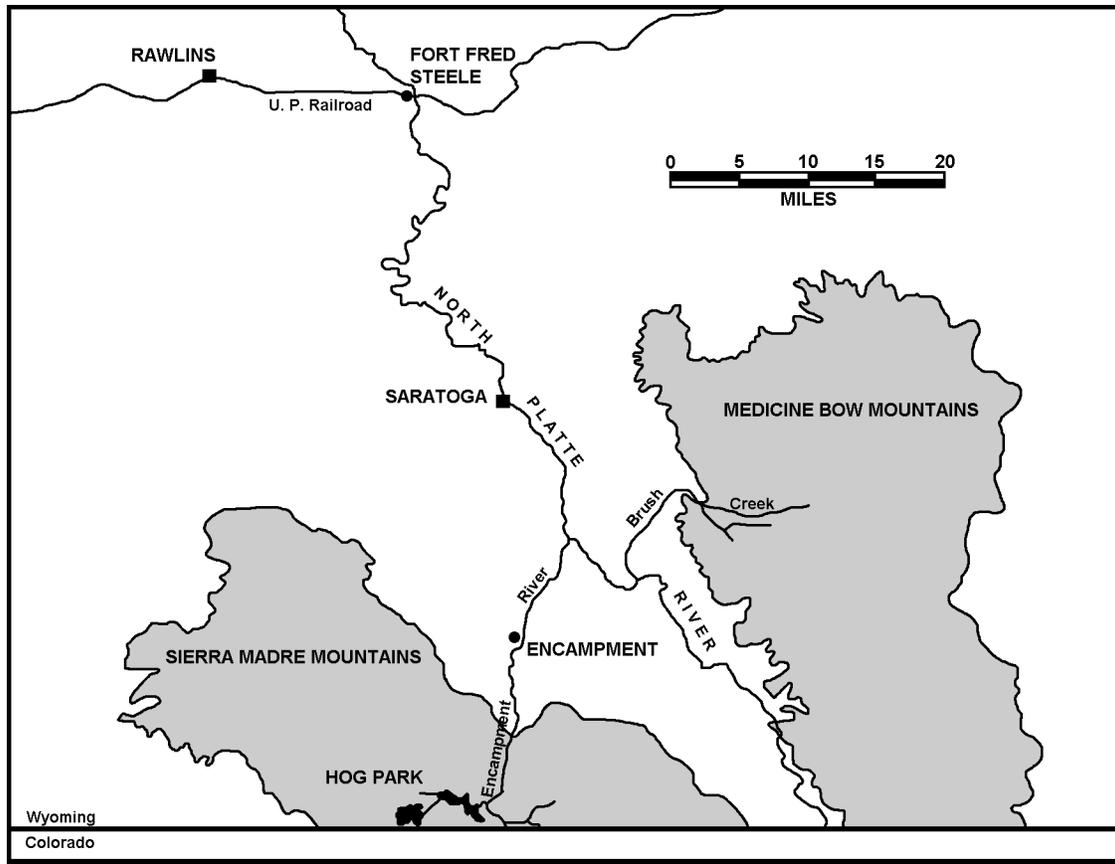


Figure 2: The Saratoga Valley: a regional logging landscape.

Europe. Eventually the ties reached the tie boom at Carbon Timber town on the North Platte River (Figure 12). Ties were pulled from the river, treated and loaded for shipping. In 1902, Carbon Timber Company drove approximately 500,000 ties down the North Platte River to Fort Steele (Blackhall 1915:1). Remains of Carbon Timber's tie boom are still present across the river from Fort Fred Steele.

The operation at Fort Steele contained offices, a company store, sawmill, dwellings, and a box car door factory. Carbon Timber Company was in operation between 1889 and 1914. The company acquired the tie contract with the railroad through the McGrew family of Omaha, Nebraska who were stockholders in both Carbon Timber and the Union Pacific Railroad. Peak years for the company were between 1900 and 1906 when it had virtual control of the railroad tie supply between Cheyenne, Wyoming and Ogden, Utah (Potts 1914:3).

Fort Steele and Walcott Junction were primary rail stops for supplies and travelers to the area. To

reach the logging camps in the Sierra Madre range, one traveled south by freight wagon or stage coach the 21 miles to Saratoga. During the second leg of the journey, one traveled another 18 miles south to Encampment.

The town of Encampment, named for the rendezvous of trappers and Native Americans during the early 1800s, has a rather colorful history. The town realized a boom period between 1880 and 1914. Large livestock ranching operations, particularly sheep outfits, entered the area in the 1880s. A copper and gold mine boom also occurred during this time. The Ferris-Haggerty Mine had its company offices in Encampment and constructed a 16 mile ore tramway from the mine to its smelter in Encampment. Carbon Timber Company was also at its peak at this time. The boom ended abruptly in 1914 when the Ferris-Haggerty mine and Carbon Timber Company both folded within six months of each other.

To reach the logging operations from Encamp-



Figure 3: Logging camp in the Sierra Madre Mountains, early 1900's. Photo courtesy of the Grand Encampment Museum, Encampment, Wyoming.



Figure 4: Tie-hack cutting tie with broad axe. Photo courtesy of the Grand Encampment Museum, Encampment, Wyoming.



Figure 5: Tie docking yard at the Devils Gate logging camp, Medicine Bow Mountains, early 1900's. Photo courtesy of the Grand Encampment Museum, Encampment, Wyoming.



Figure 6: Tie sled. Photo courtesy of the Grand Encampment Museum, Encampment, Wyoming.

ment, Carbon Timber constructed a road to Hog Park. The journey was usually two days in length, with an over-night stop at the half-way house where

travelers could rest and fresh horse teams provided. On the second day, the traveler reached Carbon Timber's commissary camp in Hog Park. The settle-



Figure 7: Warm Springs Tie Flume near Dubois, Wyoming, early 1900's. Photo courtesy of the Grand Encampment Museum, Encampment, Wyoming.



Figure 8: Devils Gate Canyon Tie Flume, Medicine Bow Mountains, early 1900's. Photo courtesy of the Grand Encampment Museum, Encampment, Wyoming.

ment contained company offices, a store, a slaughter house, and other dwellings (Figures 13 and 14).

The Hog Park settlement served as a primary economic and social activity center for livestock operators, miners, and loggers in the area. Large

dances were held in the camp during holidays and for other events such as weddings. According to the diaries of Silvia Ethel Oxford (Encampment Museum Archives, n.d.), loggers would bring in their entire families for the dances. Depending on



Figure 9: Tie drive on Douglas Creek, Medicine Bow National Forest. Photo courtesy of the Grand Encampment Museum, Encampment, Wyoming.



Figure 10: Tie drive, early 1900's. Photo courtesy of the Grand Encampment Museum, Encampment, Wyoming.

the time of year, people would ride, ski, or take a horse pulled snow sled into town. Dances would last all night, with even the youngest children staying up

for the entire affair. Ski jumping competitions were also held.

To reach the logging camps in the timber, one



Figure 11: Splash Dam on Muddy Creek, Medicine Bow Mountains, Early 1900's. Photo courtesy of the Grand Encampment Muesum, Encampment, Wyoming.

could walk up any drainage leading out of Hog Park. As discussed above, loggers were assigned individual strips to cut. Some tie-hacks established single residence camps along their assigned strips. Larger camps were established by families, or by company foremen who housed a number of tie hack

crews in bunk houses.

Life in the tie camps was fairly rigorous and isolated. There are reports of influenza epidemics in several camps during this period between 1902 and 1912 (Medicine Bow Collection, n.d.). Winters in the Sierra Madre range were long and sometimes

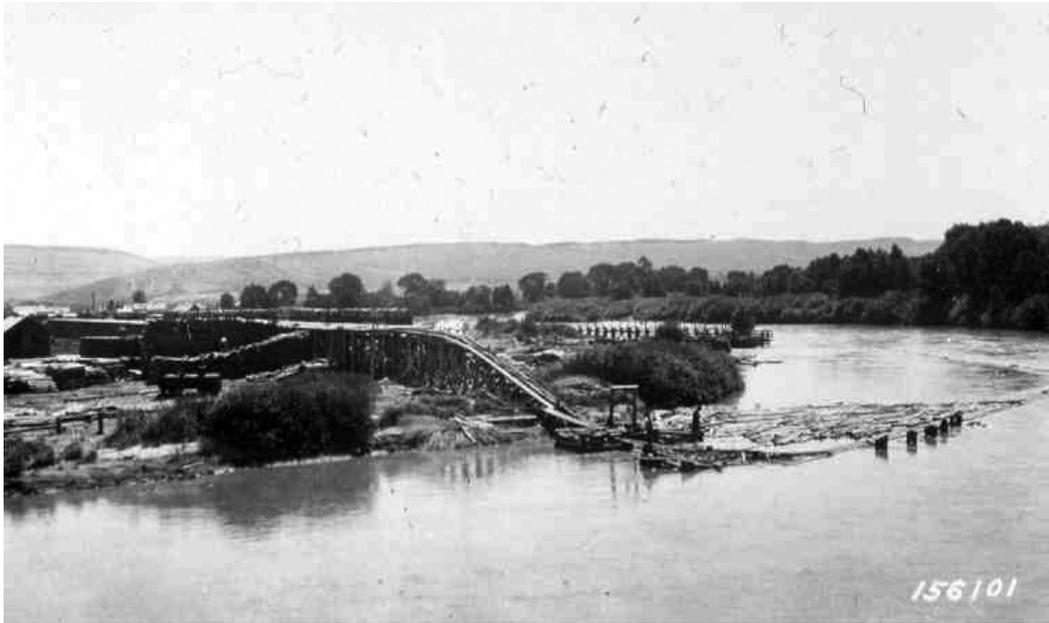


Figure 12: Carbon Timber Company tie boom on the North Platte River, early 1900's. Photo courtesy of the Grand Encampment Museum, Encampment, Wyoming.



Figure 13: Abandoned Hog Park Company Camp, Photo taken in the 1950's. Photo courtesy of the Grand Encampment Museum, Encampment, Wyoming.

harsh lasting from late October through March. Annual snowfall could reach 200 inches or more.

The fortunes of Carbon Timber Company began to decline after 1910 because of several economic and political factors (Thybony et al. 1985:67-68). Finally in 1915, the companies holdings were sold to Wyoming Timber Company which would dominate

the regional logging industry into the 1950s.

The traditional tie hack era ended in the 1920s. Construction of modern road systems allowed companies to haul saw timber to portable gas or diesel powered sawmills. According to former ranger Louis Coughlin, the first sale to extensively use vehicles was in 1924 (Medicine Bow Collection, n.d.).



Figure 14: Carbon Timber Company commissary store in Hog Park in 1906. Photo courtesy of the Grand Encampment Museum, Encampment, Wyoming,

The final step in the evolution of logging operations occurred in 1937 when R. R. Crow and Company hauled logs off Barrett Ridge to the sawmill site in Saratoga (Medicine Bow Collection, n.d.). During this transition period, tie hacks were still following traditional logging methods on a small scale. However, the era finally ended in 1940 when Union Pacific discontinued the use of hand-hewn, river driven ties. The last tie drive in the Medicine Bow Mountains was conducted on Douglas Creek in the spring of 1940 (Medicine Bow Collection, n.d.).

RESEARCH EMPHASIS

Today, remnants of Carbon Timber Company’s historic logging camps can be found along the East Fork Encampment River drainage. Field inventories were conducted by the Medicine Bow National Forest in 1987, 1991, and 1992 for compliance purposes in response to proposed timber sales. At this time, data were collected to address several research questions, above and beyond basic compliance measures. The overall goal was an attempt to define components of a historic landscape in addition to description of individual sites. An outcome of these endeavors was basic information on settlement patterns of historic logging operations.

One area of interest was the distribution of large and small tie hack camps over the landscape and the spatial relationship between these site types. In short, how did the work force settle over the landscape in an effort to maximize logging operations? Large camps would serve as distribution points for horse teams covering the drainage. Base camps might also serve as distribution points for food and other supplies over the course of the winter. Spatial analysis of camp types might articulate the placement of these “base camps” over the landscape and the manner in which critical resources such as horses, food and other supplies were distributed across the logging operation at large.

A second line of research was to investigate elements of social organization within individual camps. Historic literature paints a picture of the tie hack as a hark working, hard drinking bachelor. However a closer review of the historic literature does indicate the presence of women and children (families) in many of the tie camps (Figure 15). Artifact recording in conjunction with spatial data can provide initial information on the number and location of family camps.

Preliminary investigations suggested certain camps contained bunk houses and communal kitch-



Figure 15: Family in tie-hack camp, early 1900's. Sierra Madre Mountains. Photo courtesy of the Grand Encampment Museum, Encampment, Wyoming.

ens. Other camps did not contain evidence of communal structures. These camps, tentatively labeled single habitation or “satellite” camps, contained small cabins which could have housed individuals, family units, or small groups of two to four men. Evidence of communal activities suggests a different level of organization and camp leadership. Although cutters in communal camps may have worked independently each day, certain activities such as eating, sleeping, camp provisioning, and work schedules may have been supervised by a company foreman or sub-contractor. A higher level of supervision would also have been needed if the communal camp was serving as a locus for horse teams and supplies for the drainage.

Finally, there is evidence of skilled labor in the communal camps, specifically blacksmiths who constructed and maintained tie sleds, horse harnesses and other logging tools. Centrally located blacksmith shops, in association with horse teams, would have also been a key element to a successful logging operation.

DATA COLLECTION

Data collection was initiated in three phases. First, through county records searches, we were able to identify areas of logging activity. One common practice of the era was acquisition of forested land through fraudulent use of the Stone and Timber Act of 1878. Initially the act was intended for building, mining, or other domestic purposes. Under the guise of this act, Carbon Timber employees filed on 160 acre plots of land, then subsequently turn the land over to the company for logging. It was customary for employees to receive up to \$100 for their “land” from the company. These transactions can be documented through the county land records. In the East Fork drainage, these land transactions reached a peak between 1904 and 1906 (Figure 16). Another useful piece of information from this record was the names of individual cutters who worked in the area for Carbon Timber.

In the second phase of the project, logging camps and the associated trail systems were located and mapped through use of the Global Positioning System (GPS). Use of the GPS system allowed accurate locational mapping. This system also allowed

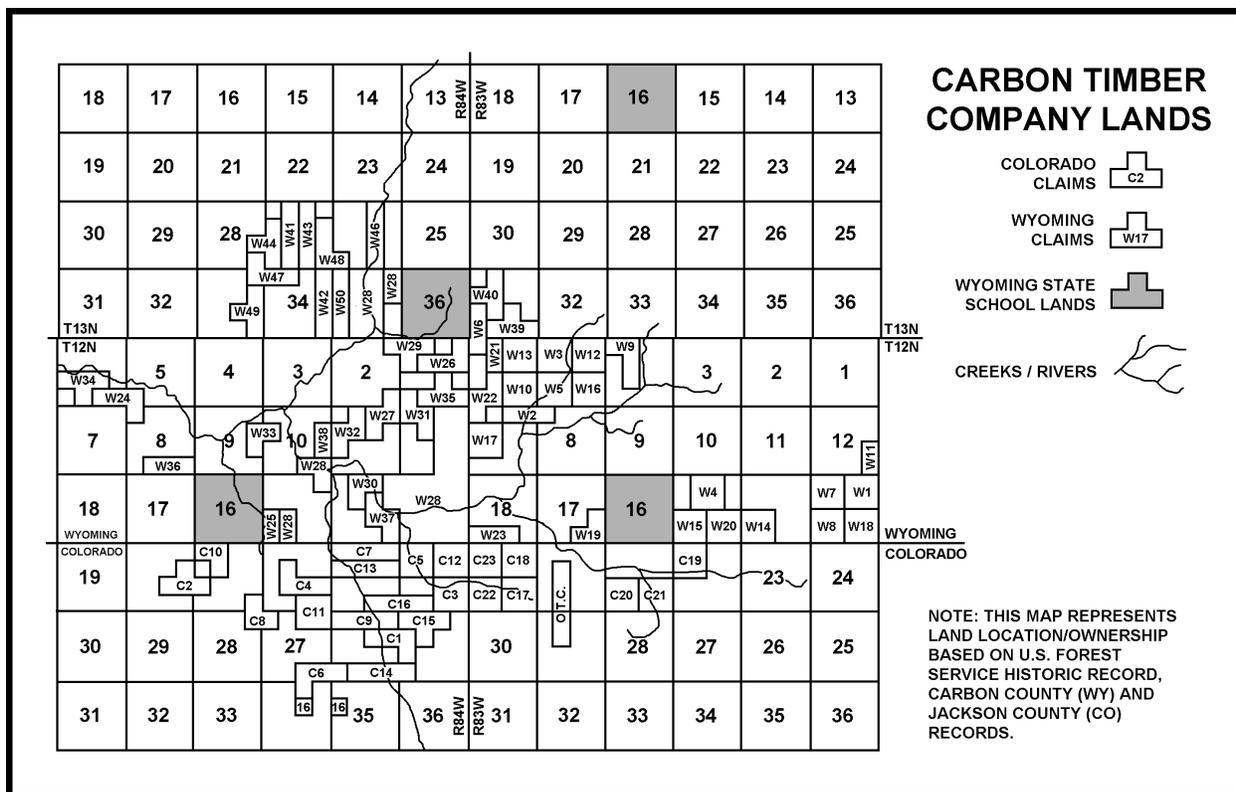


Figure 16: Land transaction plat for the Carbon Timber Company timbr sale area, 1902-1912, East Fork Encampment River drainage, Medicine Bow National Forest.

us the opportunity to integrate locational data with artifact data to study settlement patters.

In a third phase, intensive artifact and structure recording was conducted at each site. General artifact categories were established and numbers of artifact were counted. Dimensions of each structure were taken. A special emphasis was placed on trying to identify structure function.

For instance, horse barns contained remnants of hay bins, salt boxes and stalls. Bunk houses contained numerous bed platforms. Architectural features such as corner notching style, roof design, door width, and interior wall treatment were also noted in an attempt to define structure function by architectural characteristics. During artifact recording procedures, all surface artifacts were recorded. In addition, artifacts were counted within a two meter radius of each structure in an attempt to further define structure function. For instance, large amounts of ceramics concentrated around a large multi-room or multi-door structure may indicate the structure served as a communal mess hall.

In summary, integration of architectural, artifact,

and locational data can provide some preliminary data concerning the distribution of people and resources over the East Fork drainage during historic logging operations.

ARCHITECTURE AND INFERENCES OF FUNCTION

The architectural style used in logging camps can generally be described as “vernacular rustic.” A typical cabin featured peeled or unpeeled log walls with saddle or V notched corners. The low pitched gabled roofs were constructed with a single ridgepole and rough cut wood slats. More intricate roofs featured two or four ridgepole systems and double sets of wood slats. The air space between double slat roofs was generally filled with dirt and rock for insulation.

Residence cabins commonly contain one or two windows in addition to a single door. A number of cabins, identified in other studies as “Rocky Mountain Style” cabins (Wilson 1984), also feature extended porches (Figure 17). The interiors of residence cabins usually contain shelving and

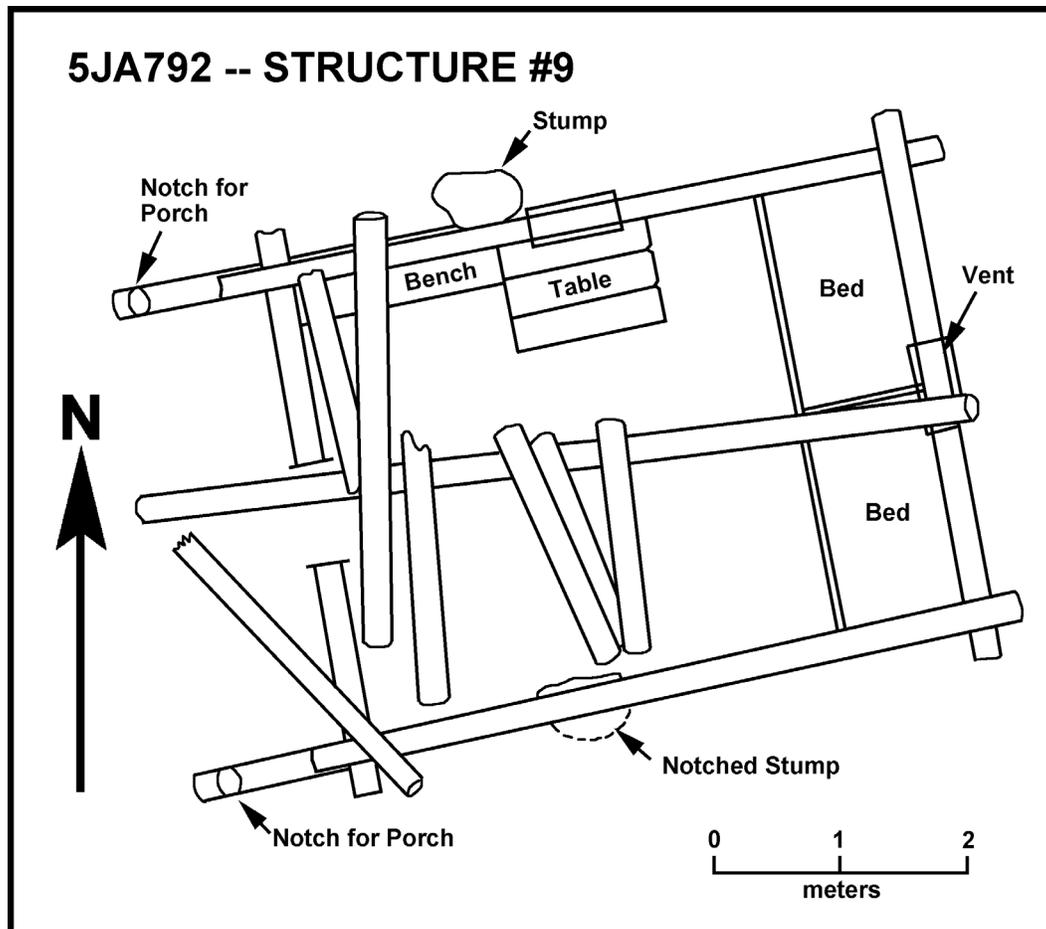


Figure 17: Plan view of structure #9, residence cabin; site 48CR5300/5JA792.

one or more bed platforms built along the walls (Figure 18). In many cases interior walls were axe hewn and at times covered with canvas material or newspaper. Non-residence cabins, such as kitchens (Figure 19) or bunkhouses were usually larger, contained multiple doors and windows, and additional furniture. Barns (Figure 20) are typically of rougher construction, containing wider doors and associated salt boxes and hay bins. Special use cabins such as blacksmith shops also tend to exhibit a rougher construction style and are typically smaller than habitation structures.

Preliminary data suggest structures with different functions may fall into rough size categories (Figure 21). Measurements were taken of log structures in the East Fork drainage. Structure function was inferred from interior furniture, architectural features, and the associated artifacts found in and within a two meter radius of each building. Measurements indicate habitation structures were generally

between six and 25 square meters in size. Workshops or blacksmith shops tend to be smaller, between four and 15 square meters in size. Kitchens, bunkhouses, and barns tend to be larger. This preliminary analysis of function may be useful for targeting a range of different building types for sub-surface investigations. Additional sub-surface investigations may also support or refute inferences of structure function based on architectural and size observations.

ARTIFACT COUNTS AND ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

In future analyses, consideration of artifact information can shed light on the diet and basic subsistence strategies employed within the tie hack camps. Detailed artifact analyses can also illuminate the financial operations of a turn of the century logging operation including potential costs for tools and the basic critical need for maintaining horse teams and associated livery. Gross artifact counts and artifact

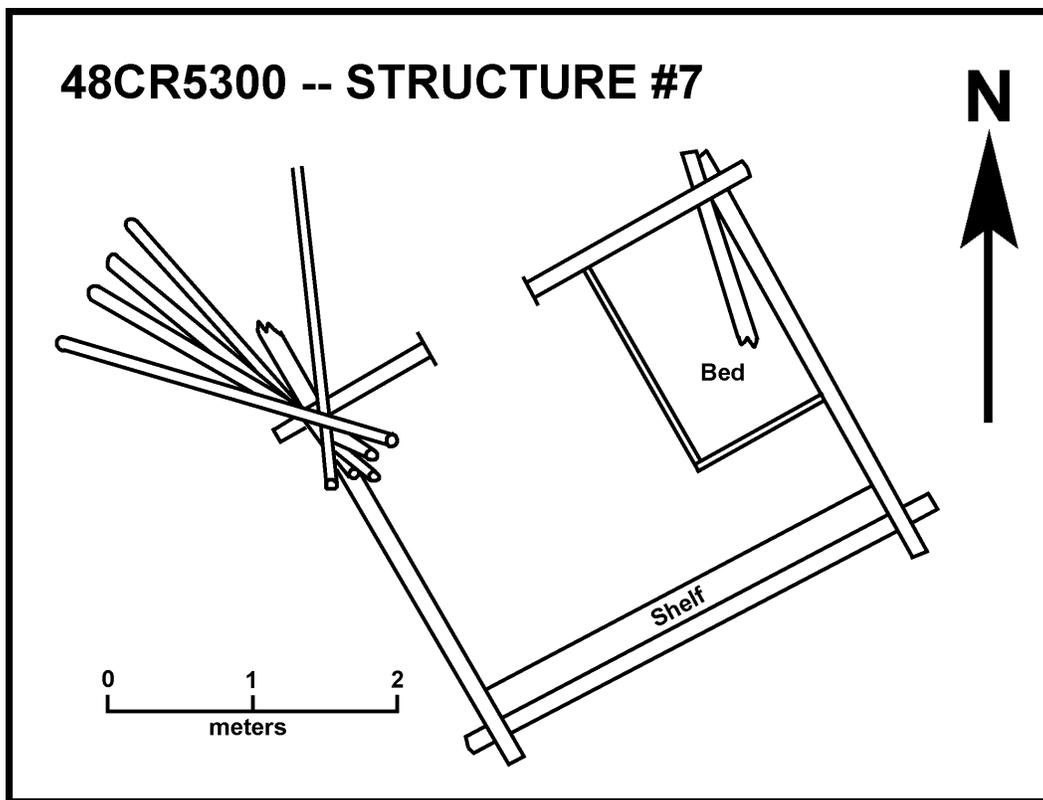


Figure 18: Plan view of structure #7, residence cabin; site 48CR5300/5JA792.

category counts may also suggest what percentage of income was spent on non-essential items such as liquor, tobacco, fine china, and children’s toys.

Surface artifact counts can initially identify sites which exhibit high research potential. Sites with large and diverse artifact assemblages should be targeted for sub-surface investigations. Information regarding the provisioning of large company crews, job specialization such as blacksmithing, and the presence of families can be gleaned from such investigations. Small single habitation or satellite camps, by their nature, will have relatively small artifact assemblages. Therefore artifact category counts were used to identify assemblage diversity. In this manner, small satellite camps, with small, yet diverse assemblages can also be targeted for further investigation. Including smaller sites in further investigations is critical to understanding the dynamics of settlement in a historic landscape.

In this study of the East Fork sites, surface artifacts were recorded and counted. In addition, 56 artifact categories were defined and the number of categories represented in each site assemblage

documented. Examples of artifact categories would include: wagon parts, clothing, livery gear, logging tools, liquor bottles, patent medicine bottles, veterinarian medicine bottles, cooking utensils, plain ceramics, fine china, tobacco containers, condiment bottles, various sizes of food cans, crockery, ammunition, faunal remains, children’s toys, coins, etc.

Results of artifact and artifact category counts are illustrated for large multi-structure sites (Figure 22) and for small single structure (residence cabin) sites (Figure 23). The count of artifact categories represented in an assemblage is identified or labeled as the “artifact diversity index.” Taken together, a direct relationship between the size of an assemblage and the number of artifact categories represented is also present (Figures 22 and 23). One goal was to identify small site assemblages with diverse or rich assemblages based on the number of artifact categories. By considering large and small sites as separate groups, we suggest future analyses might not be heavily biased toward only a few site types (i.e., larger communal camps). Small single structure camps with both high artifact and artifact category

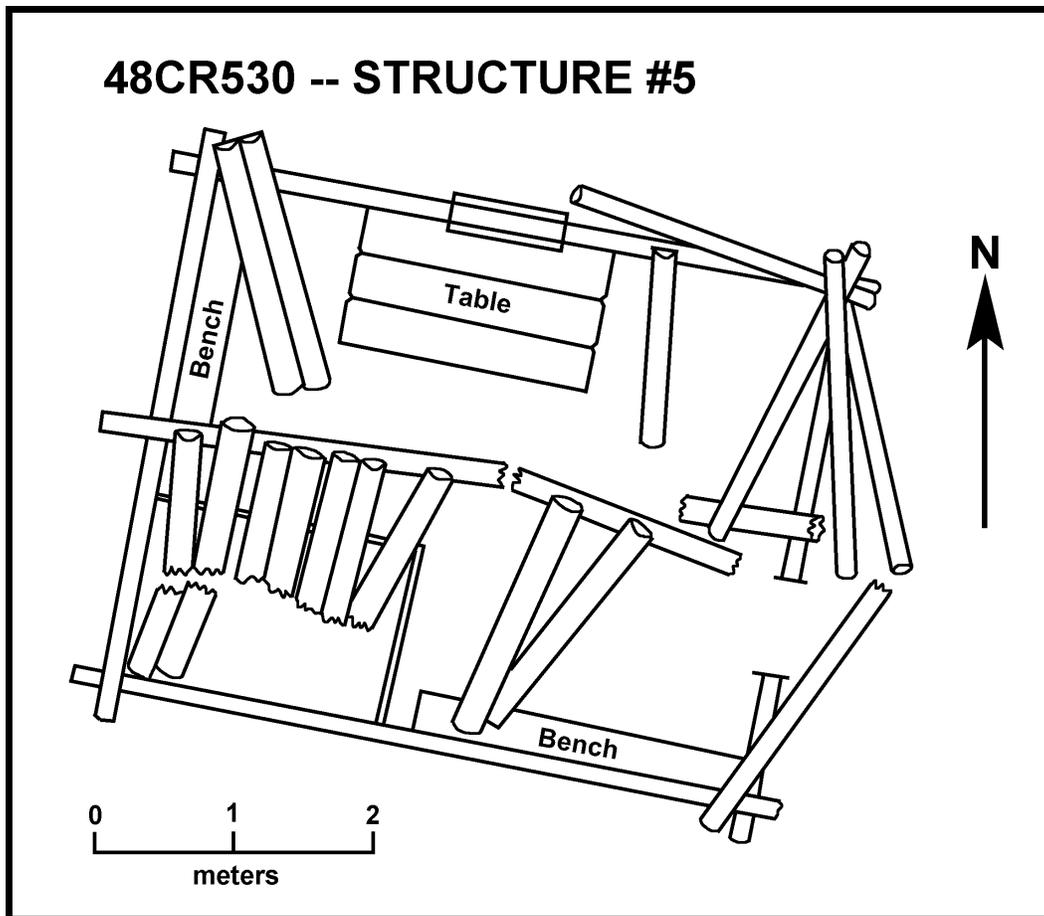


Figure 19: Planview, structure #5, kitchen; site 48CR5300/5JA792.

counts can be targeted for sub-surface investigations and analysis.

Three artifact counts were also used to support the evaluations of the logging camps for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places as part of Forest Service management of cultural resources for Section 106 compliance measures. This is not to infer sites with small artifact assemblages do not have research potential in regards to the larger historic logging landscape within an academic setting.

One critical point to make is a detailed documentation of artifacts on the site surface does not necessarily document the extent or research value of sub-surface deposits. Site setting, amount of soil deposition, illegal artifact looting, and site formation processes such as seasonal flooding contribute to the potential for, and relative integrity of, sub-surface assemblages. A comprehensive site testing program can provide additional focus for research efforts for

sites on the East Fork drainage.

In summary, intensive documentation of architectural features and associated surface artifact assemblages can be used to characterize the variability of site types within the East Fork Encampment River drainage and provide some initial view of research potential for these sites to current and future researchers for more intensive investigations concerning settlement and subsistence within the historic logging landscape.

THE EAST FORK ENCAMPMENT RIVER DRAINAGE: A GLIMPSE OF A HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

Field investigations resulted in the recording of 46 historic logging sites and associated trail systems within the Medicine Bow National Forest Tie Camp Analysis Area (Figure 24). Several general trends or characteristics for this set of logging sites were

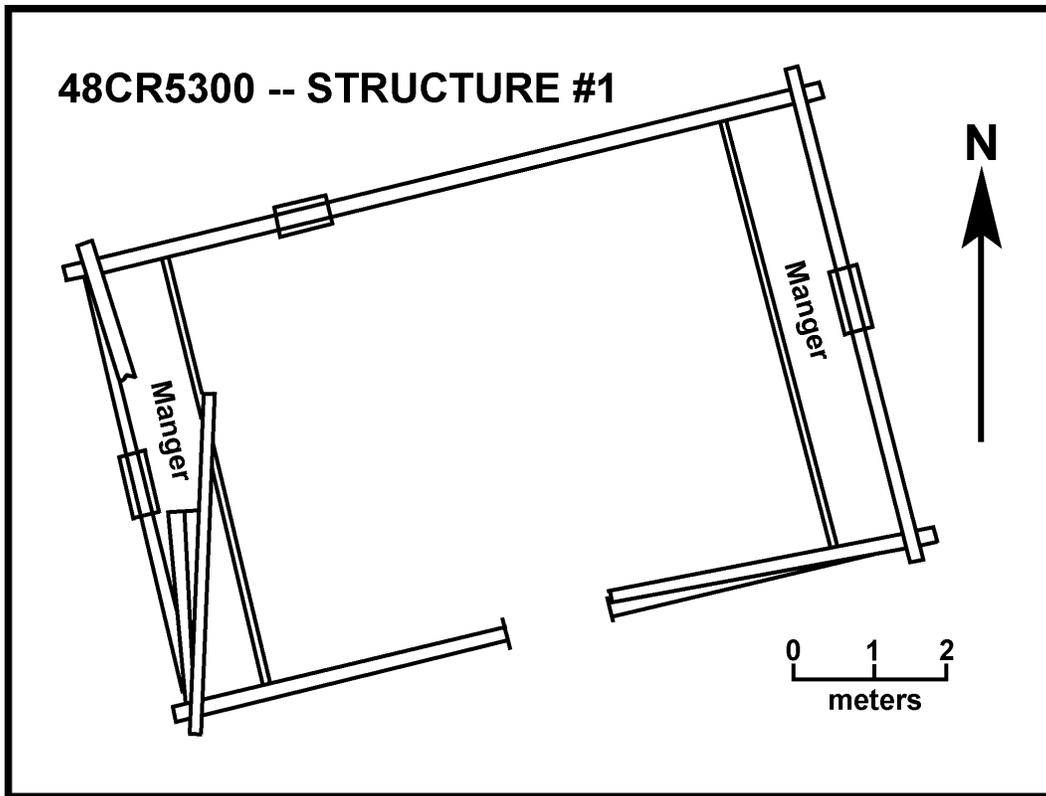


Figure 20: Plan view structure #1, barn; site 48CR5300/5JA792.

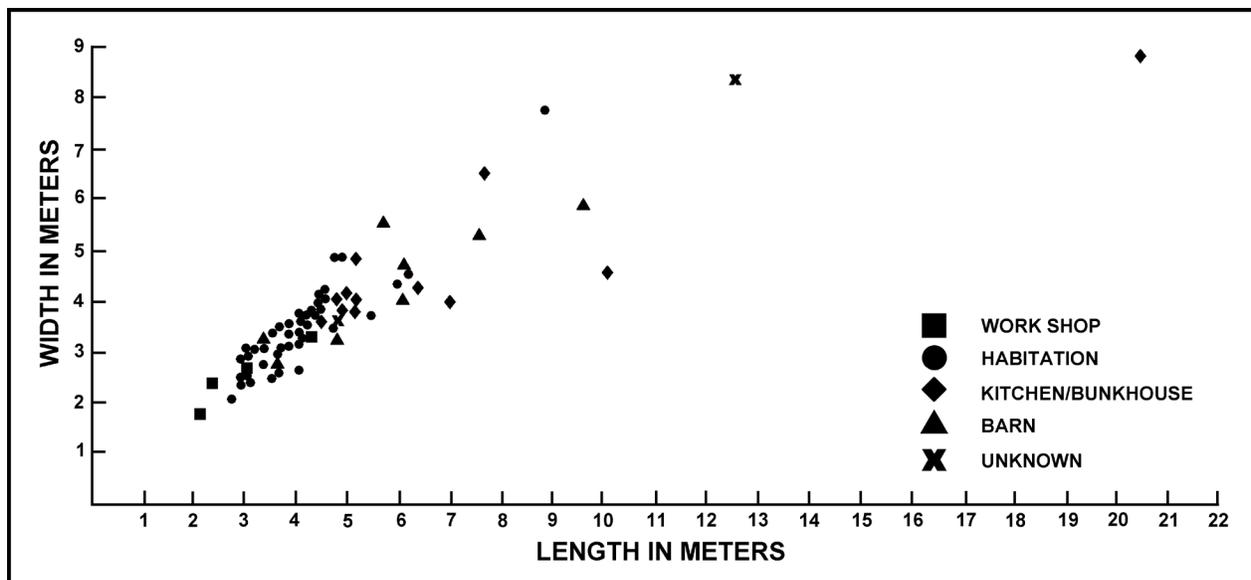


Figure 21: Scatter plot of log structures from tie-hack camps showing dimensions and inferred function.

noted.

Elevation ranges for the tie hack camps were computed. All 46 camps within the East Fork drainage were between 8400 feet and 9600 feet (Figure 25). The general elevation range of settle-

ment was expected as this is also the elevation range for lodgepole pine in the area. Most of the larger multiple structure sites occurred at the lower elevations, however the two largest sites did occur above 9400 feet. In short, the logging camps tend

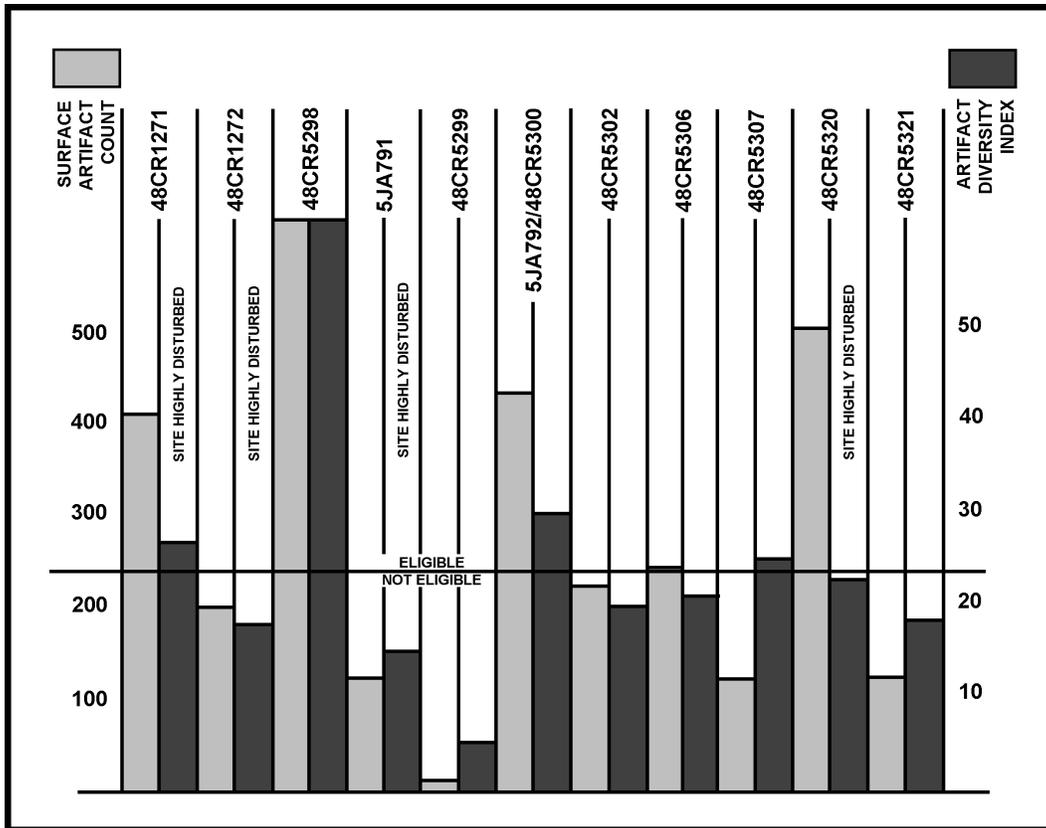


Figure 22: Individual artifact and artifact category counts for multiple structure sites.

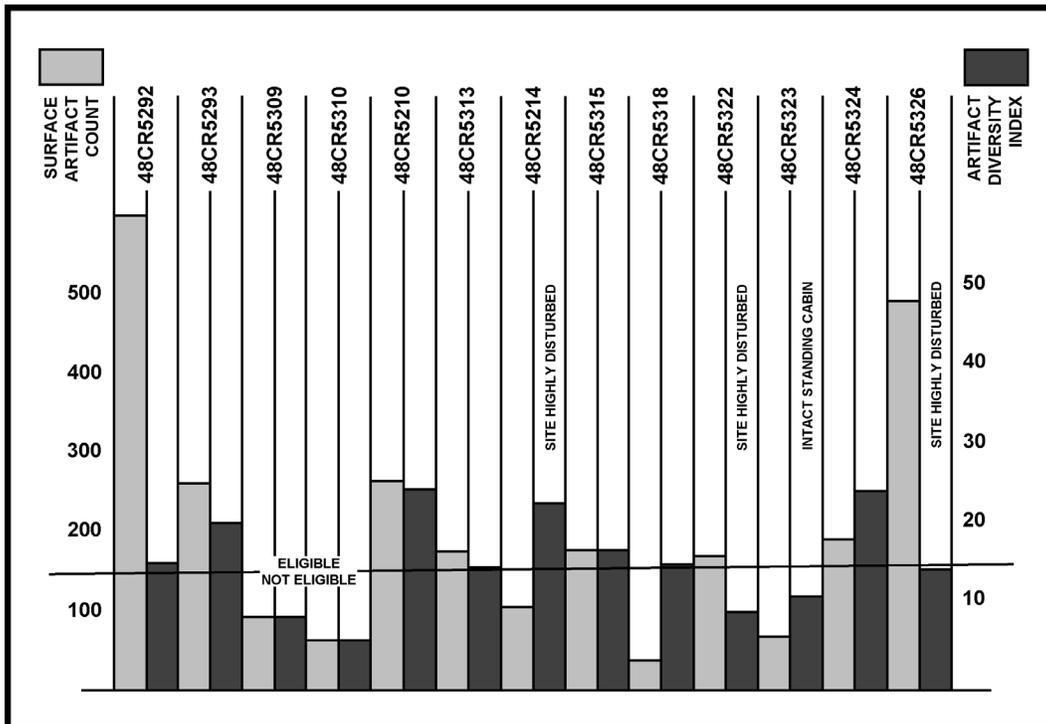


Figure 23: Individual artifact and artifact category counts for single cabin sites.

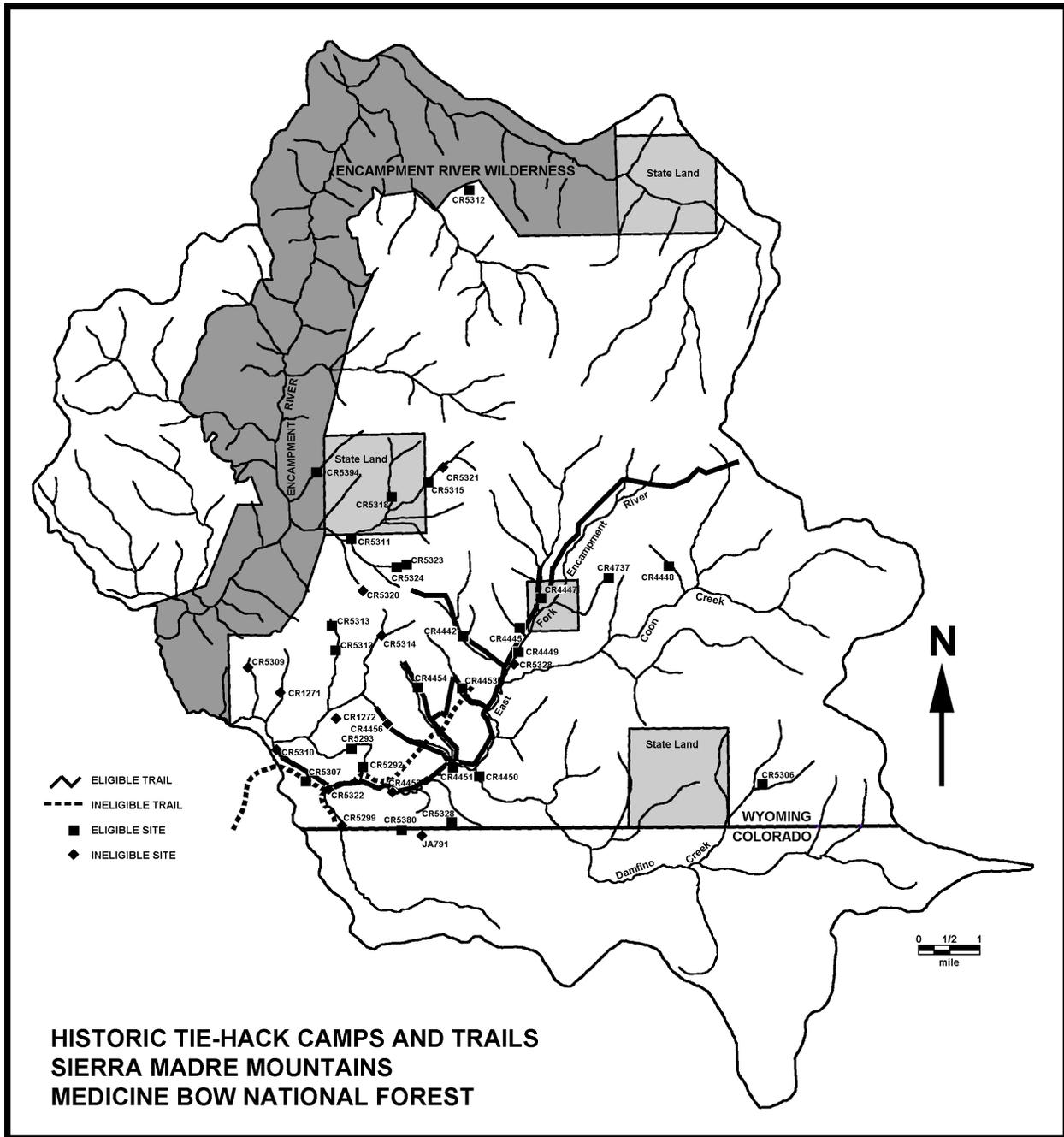


Figure 24: Historic logging camps and associated trail systems. Site 48CR4443 is a Historic telephone line.

to be mapped on the critical resource; in this case stands of lodgepole pine as opposed to ponderosa pine at lower elevations or spruce and fir stands at higher elevations.

It is interesting to note no logging camps were found north of Dudley Creek in the Tie Camp Analysis area. There may be at least three reasons for the absence of logging sites in this area. First,

the country in this area is steeper and rougher making logging more difficult. Second, Carbon Timber Company may not have had an opportunity to move into this area before its demise in 1914. Third, fire histories for the area suggest the northern portion of the analysis area was subject to wildfires in the mid 1800s. The regenerating stands of lodgepole north of Dudley Creek may not have been of suitable saw

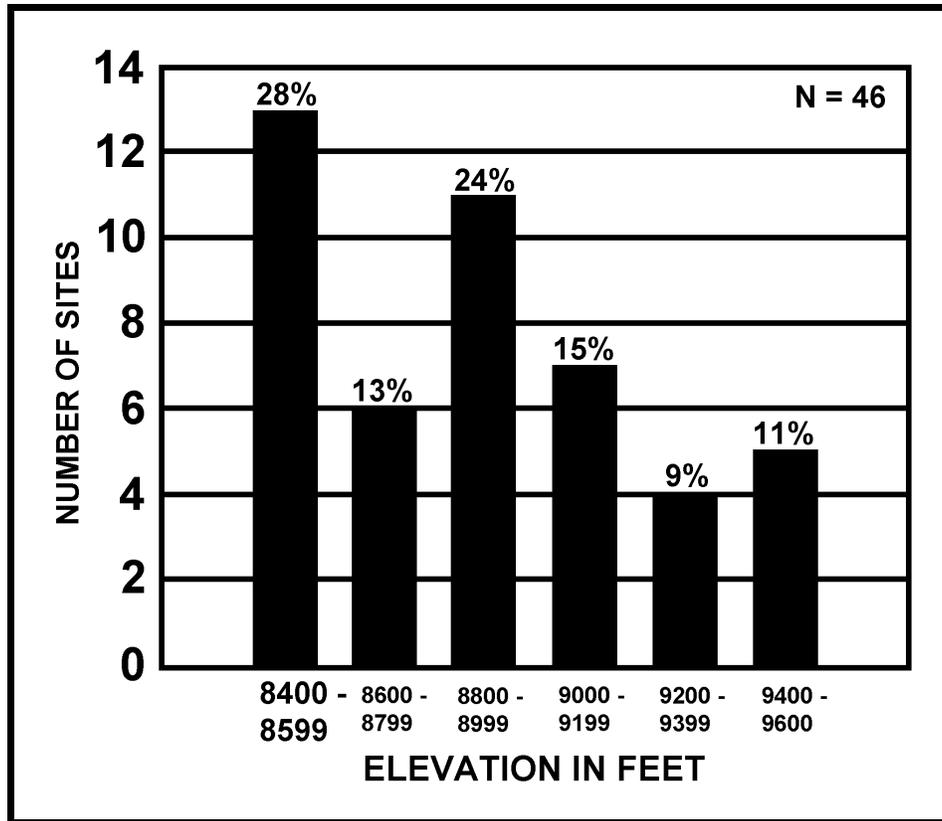


Figure 25: Elevation of logging camps in the East Fork Encampment River drainage.

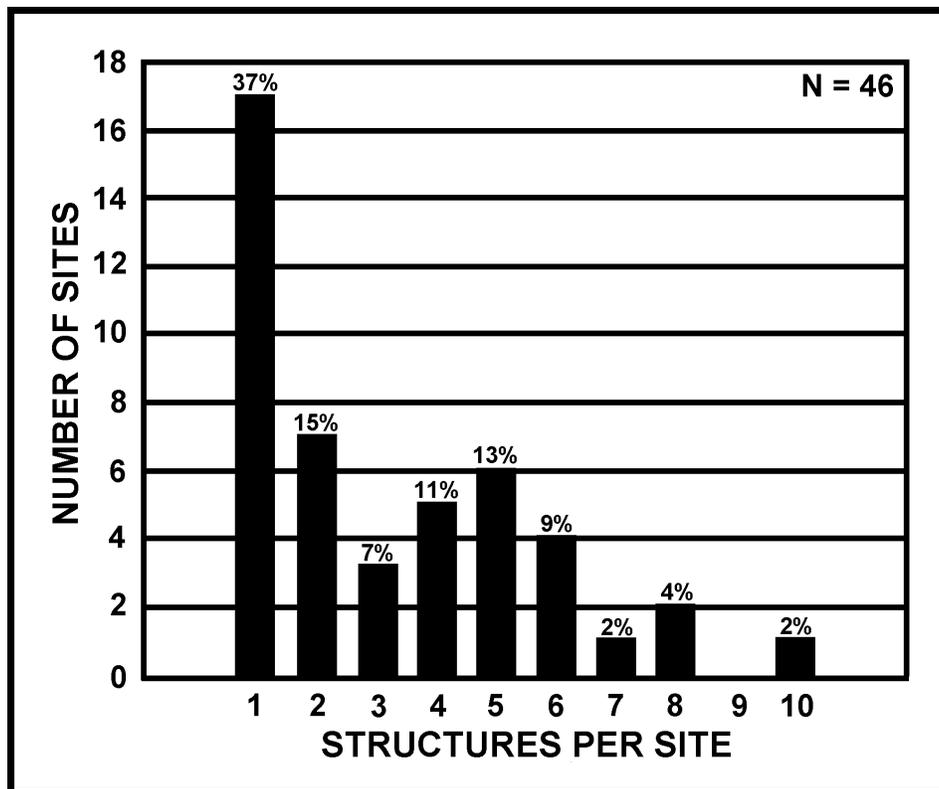


Figure 26: Number of structures per site.

timber size when Carbon Timber Company moved into the East Fork area in 1902.

Within the sample set of sites, 37% were identified as single structure sites. Fifty-five percent of the remaining sites contained between two and six structures. The remaining 8% of sites contained seven, eight, and ten structures (Figure 26).

Sites were identified by inferred social organization or function (Figure 27). Individual habitation or satellite camps were defined as those camps containing no evidence of bunk houses, or communal mess halls. These sites, which could contain one or more cabins with one or more resident per structure, represented 59% of the site sample. Communal camps were defined through evidence of bunkhouses and/or communal mess halls, suggesting a different pattern of social organization (i.e. a leadership hierarchy). Communal camps containing evidence of horse teams represented 30% of the site sample. Communal camps containing no evidence of horse teams represented 4% of the site sample.

Finally, 7% of the site sample was identified as multi-function communal camps. These camps contained evidence of blacksmith shops, horse teams, and other communal buildings. In terms of settlement patterns, three data characteristics were pursued: first, the number and location of single structure versus multiple structure sites; second, the number and location of sites containing horse barns; and third, the number and location for sites containing evidence of women and children. Defining characteristics included women's and children's shoes and clothing, and children's toys.

In general, the multiple structure camps tended

to contain horse barns and some evidence of families (Figures 28 through 30). It is likely sub-contractors or company foremen inhabited the larger camps. These men would have been responsible for logistics such as distribution of supplies and coverage of the area by horse teams. A central location of supervision and resources would provide for the most efficient logging operation. I would also suggest supervisory personnel would be the most likely individuals to have family members in camp.

It is possible the strategic placement of horse teams within the East Fork drainage was one key to an efficient and successful large scale logging operation. The teams along with attendant drivers and/or blacksmiths provided the critical link in moving finished railroad ties from the timbered slopes to the creeks and rivers for final transport to the railroad. A simple nearest neighbor analysis was conducted for the logging sites containing horse barns. The analysis showed average nearest distance between horse barn sites was 0.73 miles. Without considering critical factors such as topography and location of suitable lodgepole stands, it is possible individual horse teams were supporting loggers over an area roughly 0.5 to 1.5 square miles in size.

SUMMARY

Intensive mapping and site recording procedures were used to describe a set of historic logging camps along the East Fork Encampment River drainage on the Medicine Bow National Forest. Logging camps associated with Carbon Timber Company's operations can be categorized into two basic sites types including communal and satellite

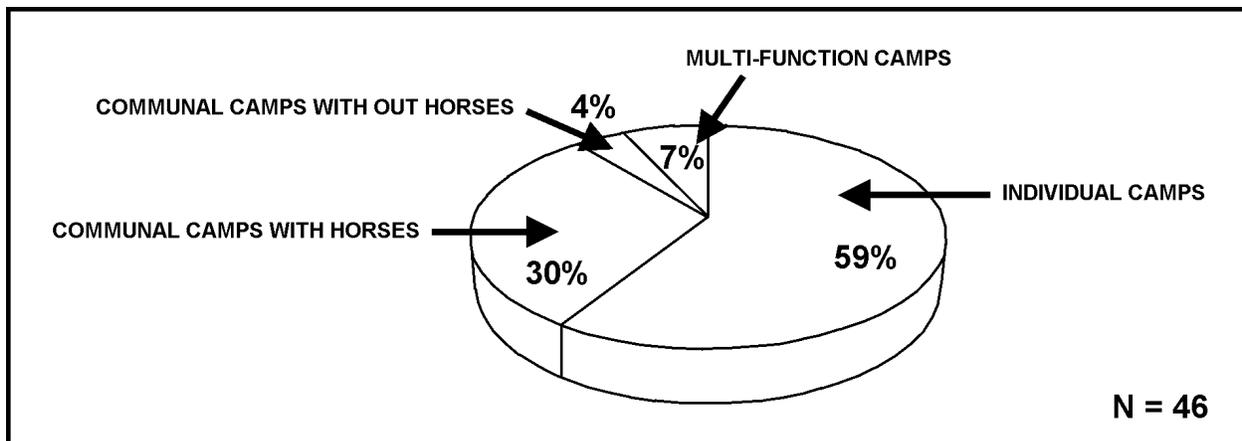


Figure 27: Logging camp site types within the East Fork Encampment River Drainage.

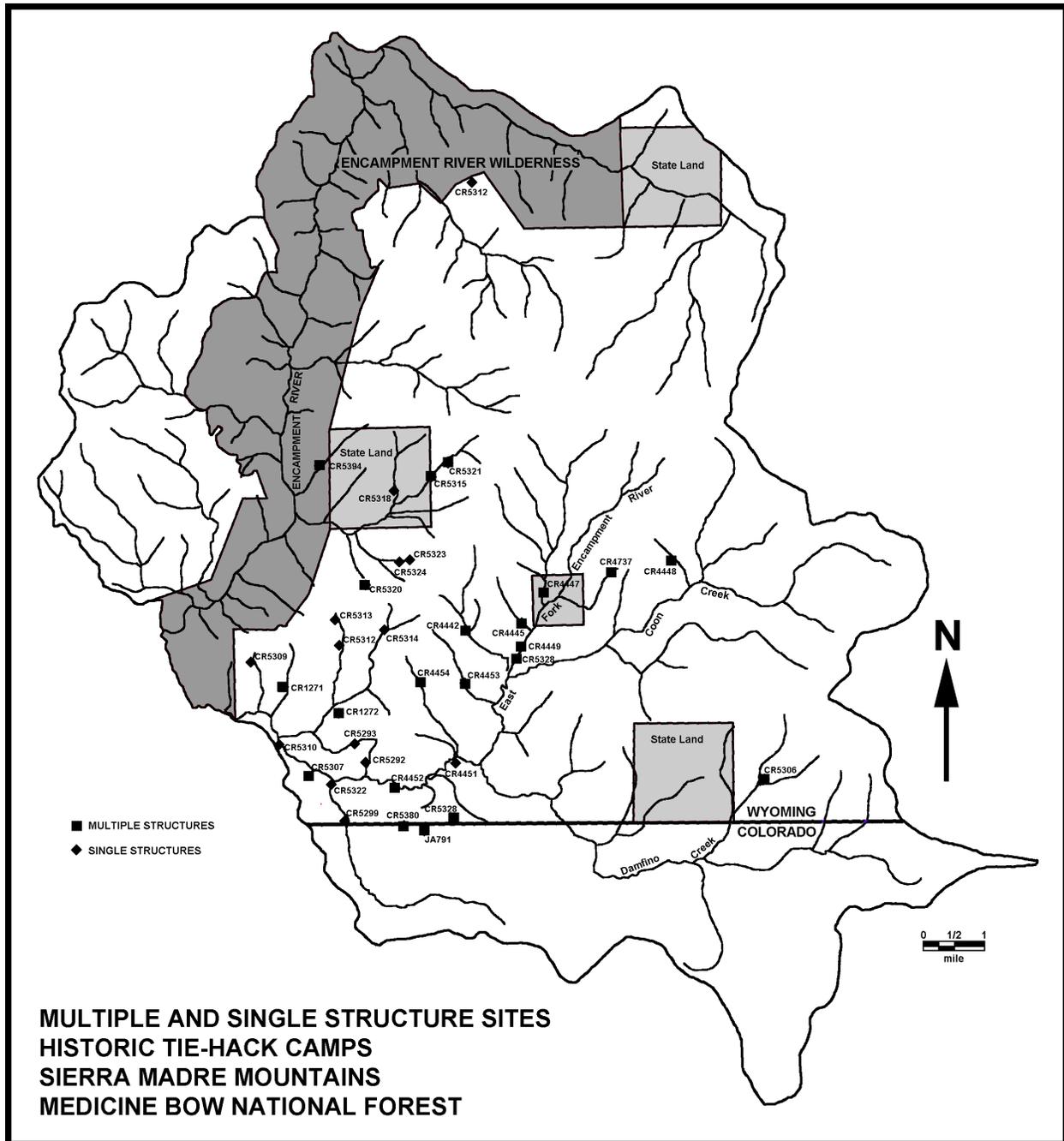


Figure 28: Site distribution by single and multiple structure camps.

camp. A trail system linking these sites together provides the framework for the historic landscape. Communal camps may have served as distribution centers for critical resources such as horse teams and supplies. An analysis of artifacts suggests the presence of women and/or children in a number of camps. Preliminary spatial analyses suggest communal camps were centrally located within a group

of satellite camps to maximize resource distribution and enhance efficiency of logging operations within the larger East Fork drainage. The data provide a picture of an organized resource extraction industry located in a rugged and rural environmental setting.

Several notes of caution must be articulated at this point. First, analyses conducted here follow a premise historic logging camp settlement in the East

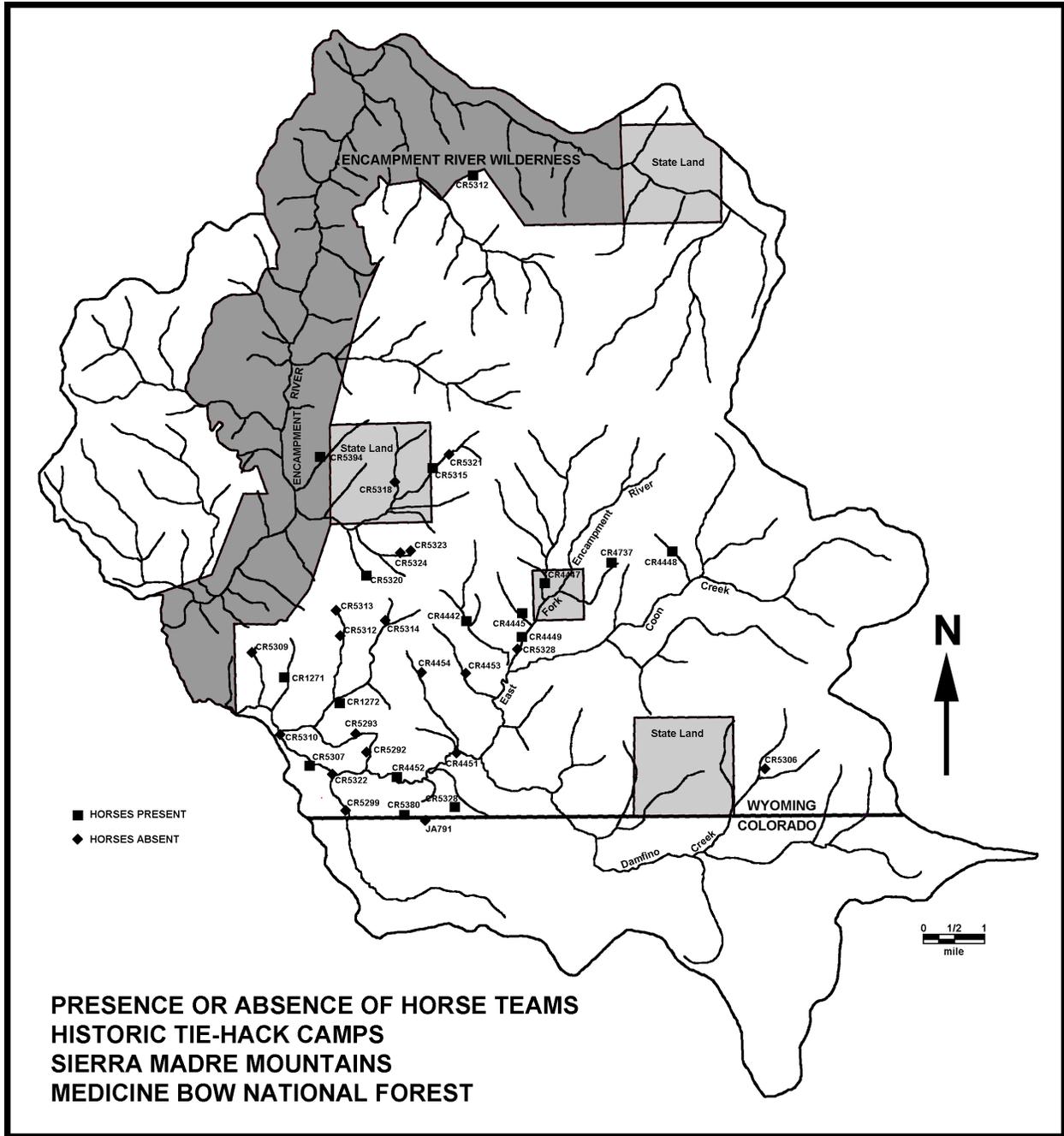


Figure 29: Site distribution by the presence or absence of horse barns.

Fork drainage would be patterned. These patterns are a response to a need to distribute and extract resources in an economically efficient manner under somewhat severe topographic and climatic conditions. A goal of future research should include hypotheses to test this basic premise. Several inferences on camp function and social organization have been made on the basis of surface artifact and archi-

tectural data. Systematic sub-surface investigations within the framework of a more detailed research design are needed to test interpretations presented in this paper.

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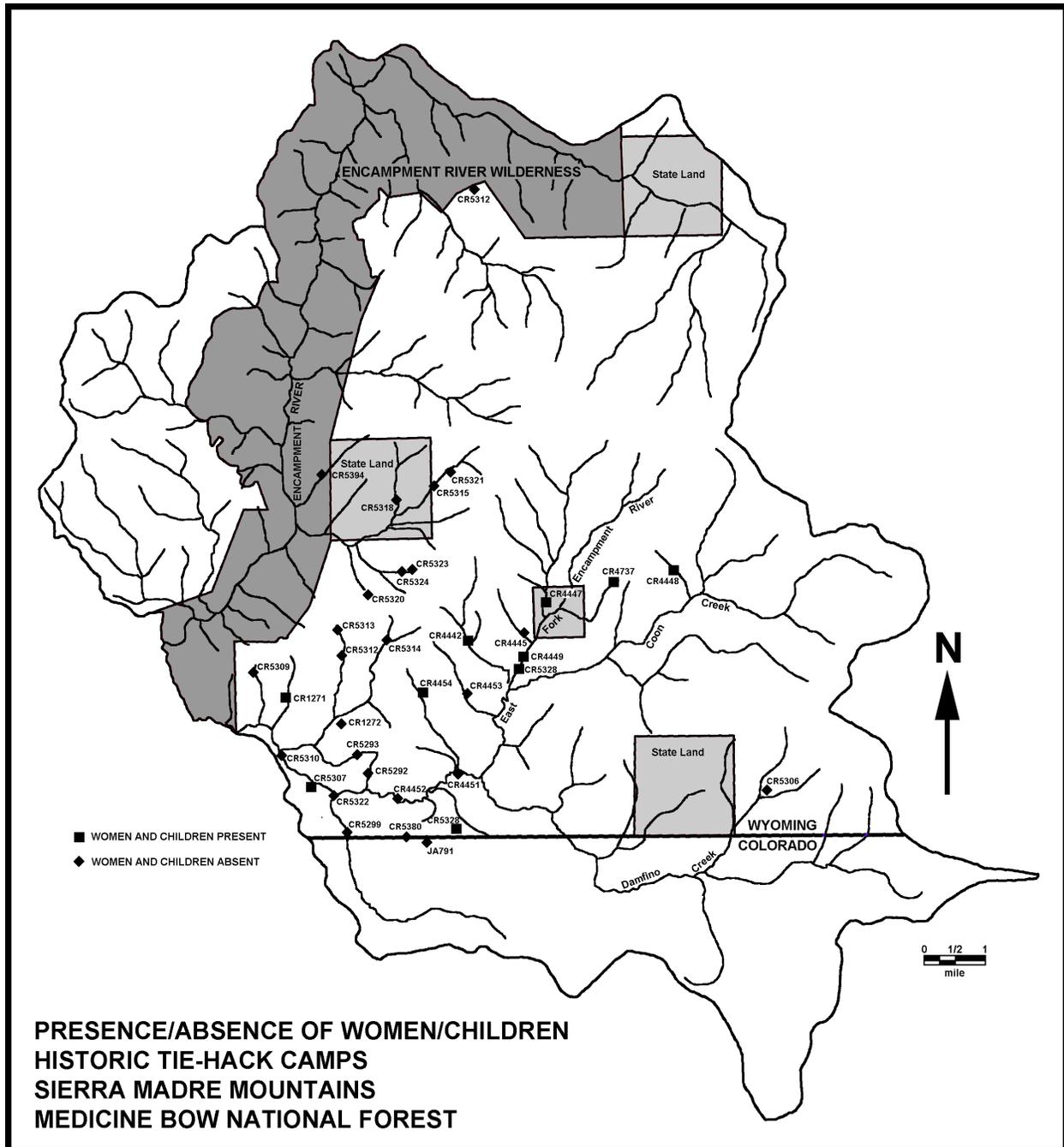


Figure 30: Site distribution by artifact categories indicating the presence or absence of women and children.

data. I would also like to thank District Ranger Don Carroll, the District Ranger in 1992, who allowed and encouraged his staff to do a professional job.

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WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION APPLICATION FOR FUNDING YEAR _____

PLEASE NOTE: APPLICATION AND ALL ATTACHMENTS MUST BE SUBMITTED FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE WAF BOARD.

WAS MEMBER / CHAPTER: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CONTACT PERSON: _____ DAYTIME PHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PROJECT TITLE: _____

AMOUNT OF FUNDING REQUESTED FROM WAF: _____

WILL YOU BE REQUESTING FUNDING FROM OTHER SOURCES: _____

IF SO, FROM WHOM AND IN WHAT AMOUNT? _____

DO NOT FILL IN BELOW. FOR WAF USE ONLY:

DATE RECEIVED BY WAF: _____

SCHEDULED FOR _____ MEETING

APPLICANT NOTIFIED OF MEETING: _____

APPROVED / DENIED: _____

DATE: _____ AMOUNT: _____

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