

THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST



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THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST

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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.

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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.

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THIS ISSUE PUBLISHED MARCH 2011

**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

IN MEMORIAM



DON COLBY

WORLAND — James Donald Colby, 99 year old Worland resident, died on Oct. 26, 2010 at the Worland Healthcare and Rehabilitation Center. Donald was born on July 1, 1911 in Chicago, Ill. a son of James Dwight and Lola “Birchard” Colby. The family moved southwest of Worland in 1916 where Don was raised on the family farm. Don’s early education (first through eighth grade) was at the Bluff Country School, he later graduated from Worland High School in 1929. He then worked on the family farm for the next couple of years.

Don then went to work for the county where he worked as a road foreman for the next 20 years. Don was a heavy equipment operator for 30 years working for Hinkle & Githens Construction and Wortham Construction. Don was married to Marjorie E. Hastings on the family farm on Aug. 27, 1939. They made their home in Worland until the time of Don’s passing. Don had many hobbies, he was an avid rock hound, collecting arrowheads, and

different types of rocks; he enjoyed wood carving, fishing with family and friends. He found the Clovis spear point that led to the discovery of the Mammoth site east of Worland. Don belonged to the Worland Rock Club.

Don is survived by his wife Marjorie of 71 years, daughters Sandra (Jim) Taylor of Hot Springs, S.D., Donna (Edward) Merrill of Colorado Springs, Colo., sons Harold (Fran) Colby of Laramie and Russel (Tessie) Colby of Scottsbluff, Neb, seven grandchildren and five great grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his parents, and three brothers; Lawrence, Robert and Francis Colby.

Memorial services were held on Saturday, Oct. 30, 2010 at the Bryant Funeral Home Chapel with Pastor Guy Helms officiating. Burial of the cremains were at Riverview Memorial Gardens Cemetery in Worland. Memorial donations may be made to the Washakie County Museum in care of Bryant Funeral Home, PO Box 524, Worland, WY 82401.

RALPH GIFFORD

PINEDALE — Ralph Abner Gifford, 74, of Daniel, passed away peacefully Wednesday morning, Jan. 26, 2011 at the Sublette Center in Pinedale.

Ralph was born April 3, 1936 in Fairfield, Maine to Ralph and Natalie Day Gifford. He spent his childhood, received his formal education and graduated high school in Fairfield. He attended college at Atlantic Union College in South Lancaster, Mass.

He married Betty June Altman Sept. 26, 1987 in Cape Elizabeth, Maine. Ralph worked as a commercial contractor in the construction industry for most of his life. He built many large commercial and industrial buildings back east.

Later in life, when he moved west, he used his knowledge and skill to specialize in the designing and building of log homes. Ralph was a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, the Lions Club and the Sublette County Chapter of the Wyoming

Archaeological Society. He loved the great outdoors. His interests were hunting and fishing and he loved to take his horses out on a trail ride in the back country. He loved to ski and was a on the ski patrol for 24 years; he also enjoyed playing racquetball.

Ralph is survived by his wife Betty Gifford; daughters Allison Clemmer, Rita Allain and Ruth Meis; sons Ralph Gifford III, Ronald Gifford, Reggie Gifford, Robert Gifford and Randy Gifford; sisters Barbara Boynton and Carolyn Zimmer; brother Curtis Gifford; 22 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

He is preceded in death by his parents Ralph and Natalie Gifford and brother Kendall Gifford. Memorial contributions can be made in Ralph's memory to the Sublette Center and Home Hospice, P.O. Box 788, Pinedale, WY 82941.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
2010 ANNUAL MEETING MINUTES
8:10 A.M. – PARKWAY PLAZA – CASPER WY
SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 2010

Presiding: Dale Wedel, President

Call to Order: 8:10 a.m.

Report of Credentials Committee/Roll Call of Delegates: Executive Secretary/Treasurer Carolyn Buff certified the voting delegates: Absaroka – Harry Bingham and Sylvia Huber; Ancient Trails – Alice Tratebas; Casper – Kerry and Chris Lippincott; Cheyenne – Jeremy and Wanda Manley; Fremont County – Margaret Harless and Leniegh Schrinar; June Frison – Joe Wheeler and Judy Wolf; Pumpkin Buttes – Denise Tugman and LJ Turner; Sheridan/Bufalo – Scott Burgan and BJ Earle; and Sweetwater County – Gene Smith..

Roll Call showed nine chapters represented: Absaroka, Ancient Trails, Casper, Cheyenne, Fremont, June Frison, Pumpkin Buttes, Sheridan and Sweetwater. Not represented at the meeting were Rawlins and Teton. Rawlins, and Teton are inactive.

Approval of Minutes of April 4, 2009:

Approved as published.

Treasurer's Report: Executive Secretary/Treasurer Carolyn Buff gave the treasurer's report showing a total net worth of \$71,730.50, a net increase of \$17,177.81 over 2009. Motion by Margaret Harless, second by Harry Bingham to file the report for audit. Carried.

Auditor's Report: Dan Bach, Danny Walker and Sylvia Huber performed the annual audit and found the accounts to be in order.

Editor's Report: Danny Walker – reported that four issues of *The Wyoming Archaeologist* had been published, although spring of 2009 and fall of 2009 is at the printer. Manuscripts are needed for the spring 2010 issue. All mailings now must be CASS certified in order to qualify for bulk rates. If not certified, first class postage must be affixed. The new rules necessitate gathering zip +four numbers. Anyone not knowing their +four can look on any piece of junk mail to get that number.

Manuscripts are desperately needed. At a brainstorm-

ing meeting in 2009, it was decided that the SHPO office will require the BLM and other federal agencies to do more public outreach so MOAs will require submission to the journal, not necessarily published, but submitted. In addition, the journal needs avocational submissions. Avocational manuscripts are not peer reviewed, only edited and then published. Professional submissions are peer reviewed. Danny has a list of reviewers. Any submission is appropriate: site reports, news from chapters, field trip experiences, etc. News items will be treated as news items. Russ Tanner is interested in renewing the book review section of the journal and there are currently several possibilities for that.

Mark Miller thanked Danny Walker for the work he had done on getting the journal up to date.

Librarian's Report: Danny Walker – A student has been working on updating the library holdings. The Cheyenne BLM office has donated materials. Bop Pickering, formerly of the Buffalo Bill Historical Center, a forensic anthropologist, donated all back issues of the *American Journal of Forensics Sciences*, *American Antiquity*, etc. The widow of a former UW professor has donated 700 slides of rock art, as well as books. We now need an inventory of all of these materials. The WAS library is expanding and is open to anyone for use.

Committee Reports: Scholarship: Carolyn Buff announced that the Scholarship Committee would meet at lunch to evaluate the scholarship applications. This is the 50th anniversary of the Mulloy Scholarship. Members present at that meeting passed the hat to raise \$100 for a worthy student. This was also the first scholarship for an anthropology student at UW.

Gene Smith noted that his father was the first Mulloy Scholarship recipient and that it has now come full circle.

SAA/COAS: Marcel Kornfeld announced that the poster contest now has many more participants so they will now count ballots to determine the winner. The main discussion at the business meeting was to plan a poster session for the 75th anniversary of the SAA. The plan is to feature small biographies of members of societies. Wyoming has contributed and a copy of the poster is displayed on the wall. Posters from other states are available for view. They may try to distribute the posters by CD. The COAS newsletter is available on the SAA website. SAA's 75th anniversary meeting will be in St Louis.

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

State Archaeologist's Report: Mark Miller announced that Tom Buchanan, President of the University of Wyoming, will present the Mulloy Scholarship this year.

Miller is working with the WAS, WAPA, the state, and the coroner's association to determine what happens to human remains when found. This often involves historical remains.

He is also working hard to get the assistant curator position back on line from the budget cuts. The work has grown to almost an impossible feat for one person.

Paul Sanders, Danny Walker and Marty Rogers all have work coming up for the summer.

OLD BUSINESS:

Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month – Judy Wolf 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, aprons and caps were available.

Motion by Gene Smith, second by Leniegh Schrinar to donate \$250. Carried.

Wyoming History Day: Danny Walker announced that Wyoming History Day would be held on April 26, 2010 at the University. WAS gives \$100 and a one-year membership to the winner of an appropriate archaeology presentation.

Friends of the George G. Frison Institute: Bill Scoggin, who has been designated as the liaison between the WAS and Friends group, reported that the institute bulletin was available for perusal. Field work dates are listed in the bulletin. Ted Gable will be the Institute/WAAM speaker in September. His presentation will be about the peopling of the Americas and Siberian/Alaskan archaeology.

Marcel Kornfeld will be on sabbatical next year and his term as Institute director is running out. Bob Kelly will be the new director. The Hell Gap Monograph and the 3rd edition of *Prehistoric Hunters of the High Plains* is available for purchase.

Wyoming Archaeological Foundation: Eva Peden reported that a small deck, small sinks, a new floor in the lab trailer had been installed, fences had been repaired, and a new gate was put up over the mine entrance.

In three years only one application had been made for the Jenson Research Grant and that there is money available. Any member is eligible to apply for this grant.

The Clovis to Cowboy poster (original was done in 1990) is available for \$25 as a fund raiser for the Foundation.

Names, addresses, etc. will be published and Carolyn Buff requested that names, addresses, phone numbers

and emails be updated as soon as possible.

Ord Ranch Project: John Laughlin reported that the \$500 granted to him for the Ord Ranch Project was instead used for re-testing the Finley Site. The University of Iowa helped produce a nice topographic map of the site, which aided in the nomination to the National Register. He is currently waiting for approval. This year marks the 75th anniversary of the site..

Wyoming Rock Art Interest Group: No report

NEW BUSINESS

Fall Activities: Mark Miller invited all attendees to the WAAM speaker on September 23 in Laramie

Brochures, Letterhead, Envelopes, and Membership Cards: are available from Carolyn Buff.

State Historic Preservation Office – Mary Hopkins announced that the most recent newsletter was available and that it is published four times per year. There will be an Historic Preservation Conference May 14-15 in Evanston at the Roundhouse Complex. The banquet will honor individuals who have made significant contributions to historic preservation. Cultural heritage tourism will be the topic of the conference. The registration fee is \$60, with registration closing on May 7.

Hopkins noted that a copy of the most recent report to the State Parks and Cultural Resources Commission was available. Trail issues are being actively discussed. Monuments and Markers has started a stewardship program and anyone interested in adopting a monument or marker is welcome. This means that one reports on the condition of the site. It is a new program and more volunteers are needed. A mine byway program in memory of Senator Peck is being worked on from Waltman to South Pass City. A brochure is available. SHPO is currently taking nominations for new byways.

The Centennial Ranch yearbook is available. Nominations are being accepted for this program also.

The office is actively working on context development. Copies of the military context from 1920 to the end of the Cold War are available. Historical ranching and schools will soon be completed.

The state-wide preservation plan and cultural trust funds are available.

Mary Hopkins has been officially named as the State Historic Preservation Officer, after having served in the position as interim for a period of time.

WAS/WAPA Web Site – John Laughlin/Dan Bach have created a web site: wyomingarchaeology.org. They thanked Bill Current for donating the web address for the next seven years. 547 files have been uploaded and there are 30+ pages available to the public. A search engine was added and *The Wyoming Archaeologist*, volumes 1-44 are available.

Danny Walker will sell the DVD for \$15, with pro-

ceeds to go to the Reiss Scholarship fund.

Leniegh Schrinar thanked everyone involved in the archaeology for kids project and asked that any typo errors be reported to her.

Chapter information is not correct, so it would be helpful for the web masters if all chapters would get the correct information to Carolyn.

Poster presentations could be listed on multimedia.

The current cost of the web site is \$119, with the cost being split between WAS and WAPA.

Motion by Joe Wheeler, second by Judy Wolf that our web site will link CRM companies, but not personal, individual web pages. Carried.

David Reiss Community College Memorial Scholarship: Paul Sanders announced that two \$500 scholarships would be award to community college students in anthropology, history, American studies, or military studies. The Reiss family is happy with the conclusion of the people involved in setting this up. They are also donating some of Dave’s possessions to silent auctions on a continuing basis, with proceeds going to the scholarships to help preserve his memory.

Constitution/Bylaws Revision: Buff will send a hard copy to each member and have an electronic copy on the web site. Motion by Sylvia Huber, second by Denise Tugman to establish a committee to work on the bylaws. Carried. Committee: Carolyn Buff, Janice Baars, Danny Walker, Denise Tugman, and Margaret Harless.

Golden Trowel Award: Because he is leaving for France in a couple of days and is unable to attend the banquet, Danny Walker presented the Golden Trowel to Mike Bies with the Worland BLM office.

Correspondence: Mark Miller passed around a card to be sent to Dr. George and June Frison.

Election of Officers: Larry Amundsen, Chair, Fremont County; Sylvia Huber, Absaroka ; Mavis Greer, Casper Chapter. Nominated were Janice Baars as president, Larry Amundsen as 1st vice president, Bill Scoggin as 2nd vice president, and Alice Tratebas as the Wyoming Archaeological Foundation member-at-large. Motion by Harry Bingham, second by Leniegh Schrinar to cast a unanimous ballot. Carried.

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

2011 Nominating Committee: Bill Scoggin, second vice president, chair; Sylvia Huber, Absaroka Chapter, and Joe Wheeler, June Frison Chapter

Selection of Site for 2011 Annual Meeting: The 2010 meeting will be held in Sheridan.

Selection of Site for 2010 Summer Meeting: Will be held at Fort Laramie July 17-18, 2010.

Announcements: Carolyn Buff asked for an updated list of chapter officers.

The Wyoming Archaeological Foundation will meet

at 7:30 a.m. at the Parkway Plaza Restaurant in the hotel, and the field trip to the Glenrock Buffalo Jump and to the Military Museum will follow at 9:30, with trekkers meeting in the parking lot.

Carolyn Buff announced that the database will be published in the journal, space permitting. Anyone not wanting their information published must make that request in writing.

Carolyn Buff announced that the WAS window clings and magnetic decals were available.

Other Business to Come Before the Body: George Gill is selling his book.

The fall WAPA meeting will be held In Kemmerer with a field trip to the Bridger Antelope ‘trap.

Alice Tratebas announced that a traveling rock art exhibit is available.

Marcel announced that the avocational poster will be available to chapters in some form.

Carolyn thanked Mavis Greer for her extreme hard work on the meeting and Keri Counts for her help at the registration desk.

Adjourn: 10:04 a.m.

/s/ Carolyn M Buff
Executive Secretary/Treasurer

**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE MINUTES
APRIL 10, 2010 – PARKWAY PLAZA
RESTAURANT, CASPER
11:50 A.M.**

Presiding: Carolyn Buff, Chair

Present: Larry Amundsen, Dewey Baars, Janice Baars, Carolyn Buff, Bill Current, Barbara Nahas, Mary Lou Larson (ex officio), Mark Miller (ex officio), Paul Sanders, Brian Waitkus, and Dale Wedel.

Motion by Mark Miller, 2nd by Dewey Baars to award the Mulloy Scholarship to Jennifer Black in the amount of \$1,000 and the Frison Scholarship to Brian Ostahowski in the amount of \$500. Carried.

Motion by Barbara Nahas, 2nd by Mark Miller to award \$250 to the Jenson Travel Award. Carried.

Motion by Barbara Nahas, 2nd by Dale Wedel to award the two \$500 David Reese Community College Memorial Scholarships to Michael O’Toole from Laramie County Community College and to Kipp Stirling from Casper College. Carried.

Motion by Mark Miller, 2nd by Mary Lou that the WAS will pay all student presenters’ registration and banquet fees. Carried.

Due to the addition of the David Reiss Scholarship the membership of the Scholarship Committee will need to be expanded. The consensus was to include Paul Sanders (or his designee) as the representative of the Reiss family, and Danny Walker as the representative of the community college instructors.

As a p.s. – Dr Tom Buchanan, President of the University of Wyoming attended the banquet to present the Mulloy Scholarship. At the same time, he agreed to double all scholarship amounts thereby raising the scholarships to \$2,000, and \$1,000 respectively. This was a pleasant surprise to both the students and to the Society. Our thanks are extended to Dr. Buchanan and the University of Wyoming.

Adjourn: 12:36 p.m.

/s/ Carolyn M Buff
Scholarship Chair

**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
CHAPTER REPORTS FOR THE 2009-2010 YEAR**

Absaroka:

Testing/Excavation – Some members volunteered on excavations and assisted different organizations throughout the state.

Public Education - Distributed Archaeology Awareness month posters around the Big Horn Basin, monthly chapter meetings open to public, co-hosted the 2009 annual meeting and Legend Rock Conference

Vandalism Report - Oregon Basin Petroglyph Site

Work With Other Organizations - Oregon Basin Petroglyph Site cleanup, BLM Site Stewardship Program instruction, four chapter members signed up as site stewards, Milford Hanson Scholarship re-established through Basin-wide schools

Other - Most of the year was invested in reorganization of the chapter and establishing a committee structure.

Programs Presented - Dr Mark Miller, “Military Sites in Wyoming 1700-1920”; field trip to Platt Site, guided by Jim Platt; field trip Legend Rock; Clay Gibbons, “History of Old Trail Town” at Old Trail Town; Keirson Crume, “The Bridger Trail and Signature Rock”

Casper:

Programs Presented - Dr John Greer, “Petroglyphs of the Doty Mountain Area, Southern Carbon County, Wyoming; Kent Sundell, “The Glenrock Mammoth”; Dr Brian Wygal, “The Prehistoric Colonization of South Central Alaska: Human Adaptations in a Post Glacial World”; John Goss, “Wyoming Veterans Memorial Museum:

A New Adventure”; Heyward Schrock, “JE Stimson’s 1903 Snapshot of Wyoming”; Russell Kaldenberg, “Coso Range Rock Art of Southeastern California”; Mike Bies, “Legend Rock 2007 -2009 Field Season”

Cheyenne:

Background – The Cheyenne Chapter was unofficially re-formalized during the fall meeting of the Plains Anthropological Conference in Laramie, WY in 2008. Attending members included Dr Danny Walker, Assistant State Archaeologist, Carolyn Buff, executive secretary/treasurer of WAS, Russell Kaldenberg, Cheyenne, and Daniel Bach, Cheyenne. Our first unofficial meeting was conducted at the Laramie County Public Library in Cheyenne on February 24, 2010 with 10 people in attendance. At this time there was sufficient interest from the public to proceed with the re-formalization of the chapter.

Programs Presented – Dr Danny Walker, “Archaeological Investigations at the Red Butte Battlefield Near Casper, Wyoming”; Dan Bach, “Exploring the Hidden Cultural and Scientific Information Buried Deep Within Prehistoric Campfires Once Used by Native Americans”; Russell Richard, “Overview of the Spearthrower: Prehistory, History, and Modern Use of the Atlatl”; Russ Kaldenberg, “Archaeological Vignettes Related to the Arrest of Wyatt Earp”; Dr Marcel Kornfeld, “The Agate Basin Site in the History and Future of Paleoindian Research”; Dr Richard Adams, “Late Prehistoric Alpine Villages in the Wind River Mountains”; Dr Julie Francis, “Rock Art in Northwestern Wyoming”; Dr Steve Cassells, “The Sawtooth Game Drive: A High Altitude Hunting System in the Colorado Alpine Tundra”

June Frison Chapter:

Survey – Dan Eakin conducted the Nez Perce Trail project in Yellowstone National Park, which included Nez Perce Creek, Alum Creek, Trout Creek, Pelican Creek, Mist Creek and the upper Lamar River; conducted two class III surveys in Sweetwater County and one in Fremont County

Richard Adams, along with two University of Wyoming graduate students and an undergraduate from Davidson College, South Carolina, found four more high altitude villages in the Wind River Range during alpine survey projects. One village is Protohistoric based on the presence of a metal awl in one of the lodges; the other three appear to be prehistoric. This brings the number of high altitude lodge villages in the Wind River Range to six. In 2010 we will ground truth a GIS model that predicts village site locations, developed by Matt Stirn, a Jackson native and Davidson College undergraduate student.

Testing/Excavation – High Rise Village in the Wind River

range, obtaining more charcoal for radiocarbon dating. We also tested the Burnt Wickiup Village and obtained enough charcoal for a radiocarbon date.

Public Education – Papers at professional conferences
Vandalism Report – Several unfired .45 Colt cartridges were stolen from site 48YE1819, the site of General Howard’s bivouac on August 31, 1877 during investigation during 2009.

Work With Other Organizations – National Park Service, Shoshone National Forest, University of Pittsburgh Honors College

Publications/Reports – Dan Eakin reports: *Report of Cultural Resource Investigations Along three Sections of the Nez Perce National Historic Trail, Yellowstone National Park* and *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Middle Portions of the Indian Creek Valley, Yellowstone National Park*. Wrote two CRM reports for WYDOT in Sweetwater County and one in Fremont County that covered a Cody Complex site with a Cody knife and two Paleoindian projectile points.

Richard Adams’s work on the High Rise Village was the cover story in the Winter 2009-2010 issue of *American Archaeology* magazine. The article was written by part-time Dubois resident and free-lance science writer, Lois Wingerson. Lois’s article has been quite well received. The High Rise Village video presented at last spring’s meeting has been sent to a variety of researchers and was also well received. A version of the RMAC paper describing high altitude villages has also been circulated. Wrote a report on a hearth that University of Pittsburgh students excavated.

Programs Presented -- Russell Kaldenberg, “The Rock Art of the Coso Mountains: A Short History of Archaeological Research Within the China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station”; Dr Marcel Kornfeld, “Valsequillo: An archaeological Enigma” (DVD); Tom Larson, “Uses of Archival Maps and Photos in Historical Archaeology”; Nathaniel Kitchel, “Between Lakes and Mountains: Paleoindian Subsistence and Settlement in the Northeastern United States”; Russell Richard, “Overview of Spear-Thrower Use, Past and Present”; Dr Marcel Kornfeld, “The Moss Agate Arroyo and Its Significance for Paleiindian Studies”; Dr Richard Adams, “Life at 10,700 Feet: Late Prehistoric Alpine Archaeology in Northwest Wyoming”

Other – Dan Eakin, Julie Eakin, and Darrell Brooks, recorded two previously unknown mountain sheep traps on the North Fork of the Shoshone River

Sheridan-Johnson County:

Work With Other Organizations – several chapter members assisted Larry Loendorf with recording rock art and graffiti at Rosebud Battlefield/Buffalo Jump.

Programs Presented – Seth France, “Utah Rock Art”;

Chris Von Wedell “Prehistoric Trade Beads”; Naomi Ollie, “Locating Prehistoric Sites in the Absarokas”; Ralph Moses, “Bones to Stones”; Tim McCleary, “Crow Tribal Archaeologist”; Mike Beis, “Legend Rock”; Rick Laurant, “Flint Knapping.”

AUDITING COMMITTEE REPORT

March 31, 2010

In accordance with the bylaws, the Auditing Committee has reviewed the Treasurer’s books and records for the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. for fiscal 2009.

AUDITING COMMITTEE SUMMARY

March 31, 2010

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

Balance on hand March 31, 2009 – \$54,552.69

Receipts

Interest Earned – \$1,164.56

Deposits – \$95,359.89

Disbursements – \$23,629.39

Balance on hand March 31, 2010 – \$71,730.50

Includes outstanding check(s) in the amount of \$135.00, and no outstanding deposits.

Audited and found correct.

/s/ Dan Bach Date March 30,2010

/s/ Sylvia Huber Date March 30,2010

/s/ Danny Walker Date March 30,2010

**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
Treasurer's Report for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2009**

CHECKING ACCOUNT -

RELIANT FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	INCOME	EXPENSES	BALANCE
Beginning Balance	\$ 6,497.81		
Deposits	\$18,455.94		
Interest Earned	\$7.23		\$24,950.98
TOTAL INCOME - Checking			

EXPENSES

Jannie Lobser - reimbursed by BLM grant	\$500.00		
Michael Coles - Honorarium	\$300.00		
Michael Coles - reimbursed by BLM grant	\$200.00		
David S Whitley - Reimbursed by BLM grant	\$500.00		
James Keyser - reimbursed by BLM grant	\$500.00		
Sally Cole - Scholarship	\$500.00		
Lira Sudstron - Scholarship	\$ 500.00		
Sara Smith - Scholarship	\$1,000.00		
UW Copy Center - Journal Printing	\$465.00		
USPS - Postage	\$94.02		
Modern Printing Co - mailing	\$50.00		
Network Solutions - Web Site - Dan Bach	\$119.40		
Sheridan Chapter - Refund	\$34.50		
UW Copy Center - Journal Printing	\$3,492.00		
Wyoming Archaeological Foundation - Annual Dues	\$259.00		
Move BLM Grant to Money Market Account	\$9,802.86		
Deposit Slips	\$4.50		
USPS - Postage	\$500.00		
Bar-D Signs - to be reimbursed by Casper Chapter	\$512.50		
To Reiss CD	\$740.00		
SAA - Annual Dues	\$30.00		
Modern Printing Co - mailing	\$165.00		
USPS - Bulk Mailing	\$42.86		
Danny Walker - to be reimbursed by BLM Grant	\$1,190.84		
UW Copy Center - Journal Printing	\$522.45		
Modern Printing Co - mailing	\$60.00		
Secretary of State - Corporation Dues	\$25.00		
Danny Walker - petty cash	\$50.00		
Mavis Greer - reimbursement for annual meeting - to be reimbursed by Casper Chapter	\$985.95		
Tom Butler - will be reimbursed after checking acct opened	\$135.00		
Bloedorn Lumber - Trowel	\$18.49		
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$23,536.32		
ENDING BALANCE - Checking Account			\$1,321.59

SAVINGS ACCOUNT			
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$125.48		
Interest Earned	\$0.53		
ENDING BALANCE			\$126.01
 MONEY MARKET ACCOUNT - 0040			
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$6,638.55		
Deposits	\$9,202.86		
Interest Earned	\$95.44		
Withdrawals		\$9,202.00	
ENDING BALANCE			\$6,734.81
 MONEY MARKET ACCOUNT - 0041 (BLM)			
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$9,202.00		
Interest Earned	\$9.35		
ENDING BALANCE			\$9,211.35
Please note that \$1,190.84 has been spent, leaving the account worth \$8,020.57			
 CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT - 00100			
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$41,139.73		
Interest Earned	\$1,045.69		
ENDING BALANCE			\$42,185.42
 CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT - 0101 - Reiss Account			
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$740.00		
Deposits	\$11,405.00		
Interest Earned	\$6.32		
ENDING BALANCE			\$12,151.32
Please note that \$100 was contributed after the CD was purchase, making the account worth \$12,251.32			
TOTAL NET WORTH AS OF MARCH 31, 2010			\$71,730.50
Total Income	\$5,359.89		
Total Expenses		\$23,629.39	
Net Increase (Decrease)			\$17,177.81
 SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT			
Beginning Balance	\$9,211.00		
Deposits (Donations)	\$125.00		
Scholarships Awarded		\$2,000.00	
Ending Balance			\$(11,086.00)

/s/ Carolyn M Buff
Executive Secretary/Treasurer

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PRONGHORN PROCUREMENT AT THE BEAR RIVER SITE (48GO22), SOUTHEASTERN WYOMING

by
David G. Eckles

The Bear River Site (48GO22) was located in 1979 during a class III cultural resource survey for a Wyoming Department of Transportation project along the LaGrange Road in Goshen County, Wyoming near the town of LaGrange (Sanders and Francis 1979). The site is in extreme southeastern Wyoming, near the Nebraska border. Artifacts and bone were first identified eroding from an apparent natural (erosional) cut in the third alluvial terrace above the river. This included flakes and a possible large mammal bone fragment. In addition, a 1-3 centimeter (cm) thick charcoal lens was noted on the northern face of the terrace between 43-45 cm from the top of the terrace.

During the spring of 1980, the site was revisited with the intent to determine the nature of possible buried cultural remains (Eckles 1980). Personnel from the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist mapped and collected surface artifacts (including chipped stone tools and flakes) in the original site area. The exposed area of the terrace deposit was faced off to more clearly reveal the charcoal lens. One 2-by-2 meter test excavation unit was placed at the top of terrace above the charcoal lens. The top 30 cm of sediment (a sandy clay soil) was removed by hand with shovels; no evidence of cultural remains was found from 0-30 centimeters below surface (cmbs). At 30 cmbs excavation proceeded in 5 cm arbitrary levels with all sediment screened in one-quarter inch mesh. Excavation was terminated at 48 cmbs at a depth appearing to

be below the cultural component and because the local landowner expressed concern not to excavate any farther.

From 30-35 cmbs, a tan sandy clay sediment was found. In the 35-40 and 40-43 cm levels a compact tan silty clay sediment was encountered. No artifacts or charcoal were found in these levels. At 43 cmbs, the charcoal lens appeared and it continued to 45 cmbs. This level contained a dark gray compact silty clay sediment with abundant charcoal flecks, artifacts and bone. This level was screened separately. From 45-48 cmbs, a compact silty clay soil was found but there were no cultural remains or charcoal. It appears the level between 43-45 cmbs is a discrete cultural component.

Upon reaching the charcoal lens, excavations proceeded with hand trowels until the entire lens was exposed within the unit. Several flakes were found *in situ* as well as the distal one-third of a pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*) left metatarsal. Several flakes were also found in the screening. A pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*) distal left humerus fragment was also found within the charcoal lens southwest of the test unit. All artifacts and bone in the test unit were recovered from the 43-45 cmbs level. Given the location of surface artifacts in the erosional cut below the charcoal lens, it appeared these artifacts and bone also came from the level of the charcoal lens at approximately 43-45 cmbs. Artifacts from the surface collection and test unit are summarized (Table 1).

Table 1: Artifacts and bone from 48GO22.

PROVENIENCE	TYPE	RAW MATERIAL	COUNT
Surface (at or below charcoal lens in erosional cut)	Projectile point tip	White/gray cobble chert	1
	End scraper	Fossiliferous chert	1
	Chopper	White/gray cobble chert	1
	Retouched flake	Fossiliferous chert	2
	Large utilized flake	Morrison formation quartzite	1
	Primary flake	White/gray cobble chert	1
	Secondary flake	White/gray cobble chert	1
	Tertiary flake	Cobble quartzite	1
	Humerus (<i>Antilocapra americana</i>)	Bone (mature animal)	1
	Diaphysis fragment (large mammal)	Bone	1
Charcoal lens (43-45 cmbs) <i>in situ</i> and screen	Primary flake	Translucent chert	1
	Secondary flake	Fossiliferous chert	3
	Tertiary flake	Fossiliferous chert	1
	Metatarsal (<i>Antilocapra americana</i>)	Bone (immature animal)	1
	Unidentified fragments	Bone	4

A sample of charcoal was extracted from the 43-45 cmbs level within the test unit. It returned a radiocarbon date of 910+/-200 years before present (RL-1615, MASCA corrected date of AD 1060 +/-200).

Faunal remains found at 48GO22 range from elements identifiable to taxon to unidentifiable fragments. The *Antilocapra americana* distal humerus (Figure 1) is fused, suggesting it was from a mature animal. It exhibits an impact mark and spiral (likely green bone) breakage

on the diaphysis. The *Antilocapra americana* distal metatarsal (Figure 1) condyles are unfused, suggesting it was from an immature animal. The metatarsal has been broken along the diaphysis, but the breakage appears to be post-cultural, from weathering and possibly compaction within its sedimentary matrix. All the bones exhibit weathering to a greater and lesser degree. Unfortunately, the surface of all recovered bone has been weathered to an extent cut marks (if they were present) are not visible.

Chipped stone artifacts include two formal tools, a projectile point tip (Figure 2) and end scraper (Figure 2). Expedient tools include a probable chopper (Figure 3), large utilized flake and unifacially retouched flake. Most of the



Figure 1: Faunal remains from 48GO22 (left: humerus; right: metatarsal).



Figure 2: Chipped stone tools from 48GO22 (left: end scraper; right: point tip).



Figure 3: Chopper from 48GO22.

unmodified flakes are relatively wide and thick in cross section, suggesting primary reduction from cores. Three of the flakes are relatively narrow and thin in cross section, suggesting bifacial reduction. Stone raw materials at 48GO22 include clearly locally derived cobble cherts and quartzites and probably non-local materials from the Morrison formation and possibly the Hartville formation (fossiliferous cherts).

While admittedly a small sample, the chipped stone artifact assemblage compares favorably with those found in the two of the strata from the Trappers Point Site near Pinedale, Wyoming (Miller et al. 1999), a site containing extensive evidence of pronghorn procurement from about 7880-4690 radiocarbon years before present. Expedient tools from Stratum III and Stratum V at Trappers Point constitute between 47-50 percent of all tools (Waitkus 1999:176, 182). These data point to the possibility the cultural component (at least in the area so far investigated) at 48GO22 indicates processing of pronghorn remains.

SUMMARY

Investigations at the Bear River site (48GO22) resulted in identification of a buried and intact cultural component dating to the Late Prehistoric period in southeastern Wyoming.

A variety of bone and chipped stone artifacts were recovered which suggest the processing of pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*) was a major activity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The archaeological investigations at 48GO22 were sponsored by the Wyoming Highway Department (now Wyoming Department of Transportation, WYDOT) as part of the LaGrange Road project in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

REFERENCES CITED

- Eckles, David
 1980 *Archeological Test Excavations at 48GO22, The Bear Creek Site, in Goshen County, Wyoming*. Report by the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist prepared for the Wyoming Highway Department. On file, Wyoming SHPO Cultural Records, Laramie, Wyoming.
- Mark E. Miller, Paul H. Sanders and Julie E. Francis
 1999 *The Trappers Point Site (48SU1006): Early Archaic Adaptations in the Upper Green River Basin, Wyoming*. Cultural Resource Series No. 1, Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist, University of Wyoming.
- Sanders, Paul H., and Julie E. Francis
 1979 *A Cultural Resource Inventory of Borrow Pit Locations along the LaGrange Road, Goshen County, Wyoming*. Report by the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist prepared for the Wyoming Highway Department. On file, Wyoming SHPO Cultural Records, Laramie, Wyoming.

Waitkus, Brian R.

- 1999 Analysis of Selected Tool Types. In *The Trappers Point Site (48SU1006): Early Archaic Adaptations in the Upper Green River Basin, Wyoming*. Pp. 171-192. (Mark E. Miller, Paul H. Sanders and Julie E. Francis, editors.) Cultural Resource Series No. 1, Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist, University of Wyoming.

David G. Eckles
Laramie, Wyoming

GRAND TETON CLIMBING ROUTES AS HISTORIC PROPERTIES

by
Patrick Orion Mullen

ABSTRACT

The history of mountaineering, rock climbing, and ski mountaineering in the Teton mountain range of northwestern Wyoming has been essential to the development of those sports in North America as well as the cultural and economic development of northwestern Wyoming. As such, the routes essential to the development of Teton climbing can and should be recorded as linear historic sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places similar to the historic Tower Ladder (48CK1641) (McKoy 2000) used to climb Devil's Tower and the historic pioneer trails which cross Wyoming.

INTRODUCTION

Climbing in the Tetons (Figure 1) began as early as 1843 when a trapper by the name of Michaud attempted an ascent of the Grand Teton (Jones 1976). However, both his and possible earlier attempts by Native Americans do not appear to have reached beyond the Enclosure, a high-altitude site itself (48TE1286). In 1872, Nathaniel Langford and James Stevenson claimed to have climbed the Grand Teton, but most climbing historians remain unconvinced (Jones 1976). Although many later attempts failed, Captain Kieffer and two of his soldiers from the fort in Yellowstone may have succeeded in 1893, but supporting evidence is weak.

The Grand Teton was first conclusively climbed on August 11, 1898 (Farquhar 1939; Ortenburger 1956; Ortenburger and Jackson 1996; Owen 1899). The summit team was composed of Reverend Franklin Spaulding, Frank Petersen, John Shive, and Wyoming State Auditor William Owen (Figure 2). The Owen-Spaulding ridge is now one of the two most popular routes (the Exum ridge being the other) for

guided teams, according to interviews with Exum Mountain Guides (Anneka Door and Mark Newcomb, personal communication, 2009). The route was a major accomplishment in its day. However, Spaulding later wondered why Owen's previous attempts had failed given what he perceived as the low degree of difficulty of the climb (Jones 1976).

The Tetons then lay largely dormant for more than two decades. In his efforts to establish Teton National Park, then Yellowstone National Park superintendent Horace Albright began a personal mission to publicize the Tetons in 1919. In 1925, Phil Smith and Fritiof Fryxell began climbing in the Tetons and within a few years, they were important climbers in the range with first ascents of their own. Due in part to their experience in the range and their enthusiasm for climbing, Smith and Fryxell became Grand Teton's first rangers when it became a National Park on February 26, 1929 (Ortenburger and Jackson 1996). This enabled them to keep track of climbers, new climbs, and to continue putting up new ascents in the range (Fryxell 1932a, b, 1935; Smith 1938).

In 1924, the young Idahoan Paul Petzoldt began an endeavor which contributed to the form of modern American climbing and development of the region as we see it today. In the summer of 1924, Petzoldt (who later went on to found the National Outdoor Leadership School in Lander, Wyoming) guided four groups of clients up the Grand Teton. His business evolved over the years and he later joined with Glenn Exum to form the Petzoldt-Exum School of American Mountaineering, now Exum Mountain Guides of Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

An adolescent Glenn Exum arrived in the Tetons in the summer of 1931. He quickly made a name

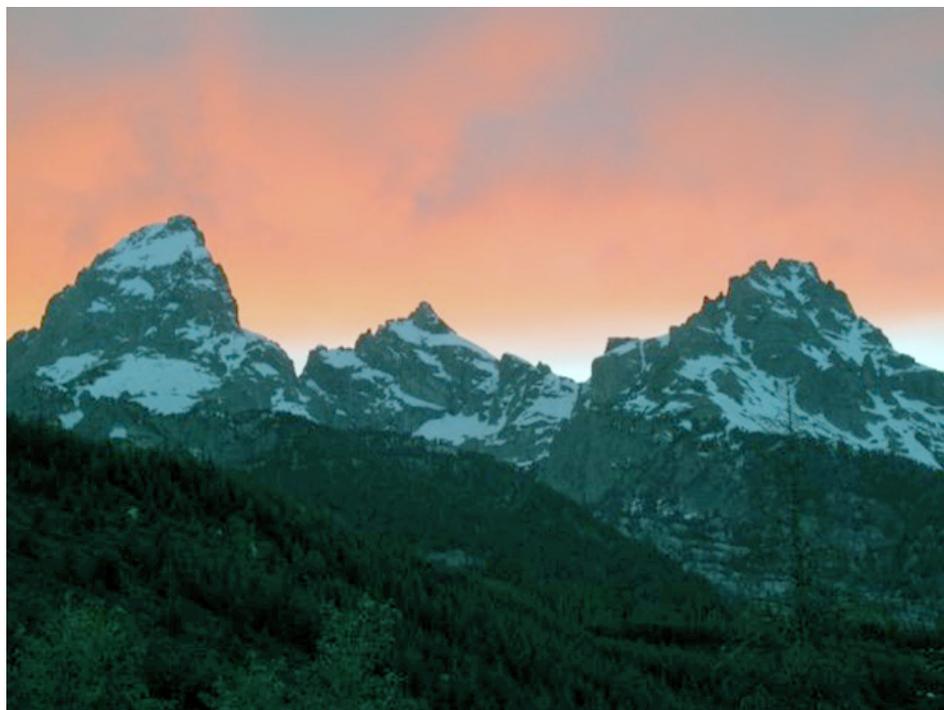


Figure 1: Sunset over the Teton Range. (Anneka Door photograph).

for himself when he completed a solo ascent of the Grand Teton via a previously un-climbed ridge. Now named in his honor, the Exum ridge is the other common route for guided parties according to interviews with Exum Mountain Guides (Anneka Door and Mark Newcomb, personal communication, 2009). Exum also climbed first ascents with Paul Petzoldt (Fryxell 1932a) to further his reputation. Exum was guiding in the Teton range by 1934 (Fryxell 1935; Smith 1938).

According to an interview with Black Ice Couloir first ascensionist (Ortenburger 1962) and Teton climbing historian Ray Jacquot, 1931 proved to be an important year beyond the already impressive achievement of Exum (Ray Jacquot, personal communication, 2009). That same summer, Robert Underhill and then ranger Fritiof Fryxell made several first ascents, the most important of which was yet another new route up the Grand Teton, this time the mountain's North Ridge which "...easily ranks as one of the great early climbs in this country" (Ortenburger and Jackson 1996:15).

There is actually already a precedent for recording historic climbing routes as archaeological sites and even nominating them to the National Register

in Wyoming. The Tower Ladder (48CK1641) on Devil's Tower was built in 1893 for a public ascent of the tower and was used until the 1930's when parts of it were removed for safety reasons (McKoy 2000). The National Register nomination form (McKoy 2000) states the route led to the popular recreational climbing we see on Devil's Tower today, similar to the Exum Ridge and Owen-Spaulding routes on the Grand Teton.

ROUTES

"There is perhaps no climbing area in the country that can match the Tetons for general mountaineering of alpine nature." (Ortenburger and Jackson 1996:13)

There are several routes in the Tetons which have had a significant impact on the development of North American climbing; some of which continue to have a significant economic impact to this day. The Tetons have contributed to pushing the envelope of climbing in North America throughout their history. The first ascent via the Owen-Spaulding Route was a historic event in the development of American Mountaineering (Jones 1976; Owen 1899). In the 1930's the North Ridge climbed by Underhill and

Fryxell was avant garde and the Exum Ridge (Figure 3) was a very bold climb in its day as well. In the 1960s the first ascent of the Black Ice Couloir required greater speed and different tactics than previous climbs. In the 1990s, the first ski descents of the Bubble Fun, Black Ice, Otterbody (Newcomb 1997a), and Hossack-McGowan Couloirs (Newcomb 1997b) upped the ante of North American ski mountaineering to European standards.

ARTIFACTS

Artifacts associated with these historic routes are probably largely lost to environmental processes over time. Some may remain. These likely include durable artifacts such as pitons and carabiners. The cold climate of the high peaks may have also preserved perishable materials such as sections of hemp rope, and discarded articles of clothing.

The park currently maintains an excellent display on the history of climbing in the park which includes a variety of climbing gear ranging from the present to historic items. Part of recognizing the historic significance of these routes is to treat



Figure 2: John Shive (left), Reverend Franklin Spaulding (center), and Frank Petersen (right) at summit of the Grand Teton after their historic first ascent. (William O. Owen photograph, from Farquhar 1939).



Figure 3: The Exum Ridge of the Grand Teton as seen from camp at lower saddle. (Anneka Door photograph).

the historic artifacts associated with climbing as artifacts rather than trash or antiques. This includes collecting and curating them properly. More importantly, it includes educating the public, especially the climbing community, regarding their historic significance. Managing historic climbing routes is further complicated by questions of safety. Historic pieces of climbing protection may be unsafe by modern standards. However, resource managers must decide if they should be left in place for future climbers to reflect upon as they climb by or removed for curation and safety purposes. I would suggest they could be left in place for the enjoyment of future

generations if new permanent protection could be subtly placed nearby to mitigate safety concerns.

SIGNIFICANCE

“The Tetons were the only real mountaineering center in North America.” (Jones 1976:313; referring to the 1960s).

EXUM RIDGE

The Upper Exum Ridge (Figure 3) was the first significant climb accomplished by Glenn Exum, a crucial figure in the history of Wyoming and in the history of American guiding and mountaineering.

The route should be considered eligible under Criterion B for its association with him. The climb is also the principal guided route up the Grand Teton. Guiding of the Grand has had major social and economic impacts on the region and on the development of American guiding and mountaineering. For its association with the development of the recreational economy of the region and of American mountaineering, the site should also be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

The contributing portion of the site is its entirety from the lower saddle, across to the Exum Ridge, up the Exum Ridge to the summit of the Grand Teton.

The integrity of the site comes from its location, setting, feeling, and association. The location is in the majestic Grand Teton National Park, arguably the most picturesque part of the state. The setting is on and among the tallest and most rugged peaks of the region in the unspoiled beauty of the park. The feeling of the site is filled with the anxious energy of modern and past adventurers. Like Glenn Exum and Paul Petzoldt, modern explorers are looking to push themselves, to enjoy the beauty of nature and the company of their friends. The association is with some of the great climbers of the 20th century such as Glenn Exum, Paul Petzoldt, and Barry Corbet.

The significant period is from 1931 to 1960. This encompasses the period from the route's first ascent through the development of professional mountain guiding in the Tetons. This period includes the first and second ascents as well as the formative period of the guiding industry. Many of the early guides went on to first ascents in the Teton Range and around the world, to found other American institutions, and to become leaders in the field.

OWEN-SPAULDING

The Owen-Spaulling route was the route of the first ascent of the Grand Teton, a significant step in the development of American mountaineering, accomplished by Reverend Franklin Spaulding, Frank Petersen, John Shive, and Wyoming State Auditor William Owen in 1898. The route should be considered eligible under Criterion B for its association with Spaulding and Owen. The climb is also a major guided route up the Grand Teton. Guiding of the Grand has had major social and economic impacts on the region and on the development of American guiding and mountaineering. For its association

with the development of the recreational economy of the region and of American mountaineering, the site should also be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

The contributing portion of the site is its entirety from the lower saddle, toward the Middle Teton, up to the Enclosure, on to the summit of the Grand Teton.

The integrity of the site comes from its location, setting, feeling, and association. The feeling of the site is filled with the anxious energy of modern and past adventurers. Like Glenn Exum and Paul Petzoldt, modern explorers are looking to push themselves, to enjoy the beauty of nature and the company of their friends. The association is with some of the great climbers of the 20th century such as Glenn Exum, Paul Petzoldt, and Barry Corbet.

The significant period is from 1898 to 1960. This encompasses the period from the route's first ascent through the development of professional mountain guiding in the Tetons. This period includes the first and second ascents as well as the formative period of the guiding industry. Many of the early guides went on to first ascents in the Teton Range and around the world, to found other American institutions, and to become leaders in the field.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Exum Ridge and Owen-Spaulling routes up the Grand Teton are the most popular objectives for guided climbers in the Tetons and possibly in North America. Exum Mountain Guides (founded by Paul Petzoldt and Glenn Exum) and Jackson Hole Mountain Guides (founded by former Exum guide and pillar of early Teton skiing Barry Corbet) are the only two organizations permitted to guide the Grand Teton.

The climbers in the Tetons, particularly the guides, have had a tremendous impact on the development on North American mountaineering. Many of the early Teton climbers including Henderson, Underhill, and Exum (Jones 1976) either brought or brought back the benefit of their experiences in Europe where guiding and alpine climbing were well established and respected traditions. Now the Tetons are a destination for modern climbers and a preferred hometown for serious Alpinists. According to the Exum website (http://www.exumguides.com/?page_id=7 11/13/09) their guides have first

ascents and first ski descents all over the world.

The American guiding tradition is perhaps best exemplified by Mark and Rod Newcomb. According to an interview with Mark Newcomb, he has been guiding with Exum for over twenty years and has climbed the Grand Teton over 200 times. Mark is also renowned for having driven American ski mountaineering with first ski descents of routes all over the world, but particularly in the Tetons which were inspired by his time spent in the global hot spot for ski mountaineering, La Grave, France. This resulted in Mark being named among the six best ski mountaineers in 2003 by Powder Magazine (Fox 2003). In the guiding world, Mark has led the field by co-guiding the first guided ski descent of the Grand Teton with Doug Combs, who was posthumously inducted into the US Skiing Hall of Fame in November 2009.

Mark's father, Rod Newcomb, has been guiding for 50 years now and has climbed the Grand Teton over 400 times. He also has first ascents and descents in both the Tetons and the great peaks

of Alaska. Rod has also had a critical influence in American avalanche education as the founder and director of the American Avalanche Institute. Rod Newcomb's influence is also demonstrated by his lifetime achievement in guiding award from the American Mountain Guides Association and honorary membership in the American Avalanche Association.

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

Guiding has become a significant engine of the economy in Northwest Wyoming (Figure 4). Guiding began with the Grand Teton in summer and now Jackson Hole Mountain Guides and Exum Mountain Guides accommodate clients year round on rock, ice, and alpine climbs. The summer climb of the Grand Teton is still the most popular, but their breadth extends to spring ski descents of the Grand Teton.

According to an interview with Kimberly Geio of Exum Mountain Guides, Exum guides over 1,000 people on the Grand Teton annually. All of these cli-



Figure 4: A group of guided clients atop summit of Grand Teton. All of these clients paid hundreds of dollars for a guide, lodging, food, and gifts for their trip to Wyoming. (Anneka Door photograph).

ents spend at least one day with their guide preparing and practicing their skills in the park before making the big summit bid. Two-thirds of these clients spend more than one day practicing. The minimum price for climbing the Grand Teton with Exum is \$475 with a group of three other clients and one guide. The price only goes up from there to as high as \$950. All told, this enables Exum to employ ten office staff and about 60 regularly working guides.

According to the National Park Service, Jackson Hole Mountain Guides has similar figures. According to Park Staff, Jackson Hole Mountain Guides guided 919 client days in the park during the 2009 climbing season. Most of those clients were seeking to climb the Grand Teton. Jackson Hole Mountain Guides charges \$670 minimum for a guided climb of the Grand. Jackson Hole Mountain Guides charges up to \$1,900 for a private guided ascent including prerequisites. All told, between Jackson Hole Mountain Guides and Exum, clients pay over one million dollars each summer to train for and attempt to climb the Grand Teton. When we consider a 10% tip is standard and these are the *minimum* fees, the sum may actually be much higher. Additionally, many clients utilize lodging, restaurants, and gift shops before and after their expeditions which further drive the regional economy.

CRITERION A

“To be considered for listing under Criterion A, a property must be associated with one or more events important in the defined historic context. Criterion A recognizes properties associated with single events... or with a pattern of events, repeated activities, or historic trends . . .” (NRHP Bulletin)

Several routes on the Grand Teton should be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, such as the Owen-Spaulding Route for its association with the first ascent of the Grand Teton. Because it is, and has for many years been, a major route for guided parties the Owen-Spaulding Route should also be considered eligible under Criterion A due to its association with the development of guiding which has been important to the economic and cultural development of the area. By the same logic, the Exum Ridge should be considered eligible under

Criterion A for its association with the development of the guiding industry as the other principal guided route on the Grand Teton.

CRITERION B

“Criterion B applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. Persons “significant in our past” refers to individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, State, or national historic context. The criterion is generally restricted to those properties that illustrate (rather than commemorate) a person’s important achievements.” (NRHP Bulletin)

Due to its association with Glenn Exum as first ascentionist, the Exum ridge should be considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion B. As described above, Exum was an important climber in the development of the tourism industry in Wyoming. However, his contribution to the development of the institution of American guiding compounds his importance exponentially. Literally thousands of people have climbed the Grand Teton via his route.

Similarly, due to its association with the first ascentionists of the Grand Teton as their route of ascent, the Owen-Spaulding Route should be considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion B. The Owen-Spaulding Route made Reverend Franklin Spaulding and William Owen famous in early mountaineering circles and legends in our day as well. Additionally, the Owen-Spaulding was the first route guided by Paul Petzoldt and still the other popular route to guide.

CONCLUSIONS

Climbing and mountaineering have significant depth in Wyoming history. From the first attempt by a lonesome fur trapper to the thousands drawn to its summit today, the Grand Teton is among the state’s major attractions and most picturesque places. There is a reason the Tetons are on our license plates. The Tetons have also played a crucial role in the development of American mountaineering and guiding. For decades now, many of America’s best climbers have been drawn to the Tetons to climb and guide. These climbers have been raising the bar for Ameri-

can alpinism ever since. Economically, the guiding industry generates over \$1,000,000 each summer alone by trips just on the Grand Teton.

Both the Upper Exum Ridge and the Owen-Spaulding Route should be considered eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and B similar to the Tower Ladder (48CK1641) on Devil's Tower. These sites should be formally recorded with geographic positioning systems (GPS), photodocumentation, and survey. The sites should of course remain open to climbing because this is the source of their significance. Any remaining artifacts such as pitons, carabiners, and portions of rope or other equipment should be curated and displayed by the park if they can be removed. Climbers and especially guides should be taught to enjoy and respect the history of the routes. Any pitons needing replacment should be curated or displayed. Any extant or new bolts or other permanent safety equipment should be painted to match the rock and minimize visual disturbance while maintaining the safe enjoyment of the climbs and the place.

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CERAMICS FROM THE EKW #1 SITE (48NA969), NATRONA COUNTY, WYOMING

By
David Eckles and Timothy Nowak

The EKW #1 site (48NA969) was located during a class III survey of the Edness Kimball Wilkins State Park in 1984 (Eckles 1984). The site appeared as a large surface scatter of artifacts and bone, covering over five acres. The site was considered unusual at the time due to the high numbers of prehistoric ceramic artifacts. Late Prehistoric age projectile points, a variety of chipped stone tools, shell beads and animal bone were also recorded during the surface inventory. The density of surface remains indicated the probability intact, buried artifacts were present at the site. Test excavations in 1985 confirmed the presence of a subsurface component and between 1985-1991 excavations were carried out at the site by the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist with assistance from the Wyoming Archaeological Society, students enrolled in an archaeology adult education class through Casper College and numerous volunteers.

The site is located in the valley of the North Platte River east of Casper, Wyoming. It is mostly contained within Edness Kimball Wilkins State Park, with about twenty-five percent of the site occurring on private land at the park's eastern boundary. It is located on the T2 terrace of the North Platte River on the south side of an abandoned channel of the river (site's northern boundary). Artifacts and bone were found on the surface of a broad, generally flat T2 Holocene terrace between the abandoned river channel and a higher Pleistocene terrace (P1) remnant south of the site (site's southern boundary).

Excavation started near the center of the site, in the area of highest surface artifact density. The excavation grid is shown (Figure 1) (which also shows ceramic artifact densities and the one hearth feature discovered). Artifacts were found in all excavated units with subsurface density greater around Feature

1 (a shallow hearth). Artifacts were concentrated from the surface to no more than 20 cm below the present ground surface. A deep sounding was excavated at unit 993N, 999N to test for deeply buried cultural remains. This unit revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits below the cultural component, with no cultural remains found below about 15-20 cmbs. This is consistent with other units excavated below 15 cmbs, that is, all cultural remains in the site were found from the surface to 15-20 cmbs. Sediments in the cultural component appear to be in a colluvial deposit which developed after alluvial activity had ceased in this area.

Only one hearth, Feature 1, was found within the excavation grid. It occurs primarily in unit 995N, 999E, and partially in units to the west and south. It appeared at about 5 cmbs. After profiling and excavation it appeared as a roughly circular feature with a raised, oxidized edge, and partially oxidized bottom. It measures 85 by 83 cm and its maximum depth is 12 cm. Its interior contained ash and charcoal. A radiocarbon date of 240 +/- 80 B. P. (Beta 16861) was returned on charcoal. This hearth appears to have been purposefully shaped with a raised edge or rim. Given the amount of oxidation, it clearly was designed for rather hot fires.

A variety of chipped stone tools were found on the surface and in the excavation units. A total of 95 tools were found (32 from surface, 63 from excavation). They include 14 projectile points, one possible lance point, six bifaces, 24 end scrapers, 15 side scrapers, three spokeshaves, seven retouched flakes, and 16 utilized flakes. Two cores and two hammerstones were also recovered. Ground stone artifacts include several abrading stones and one incised sandstone fragment.

Three different types of projectile points were

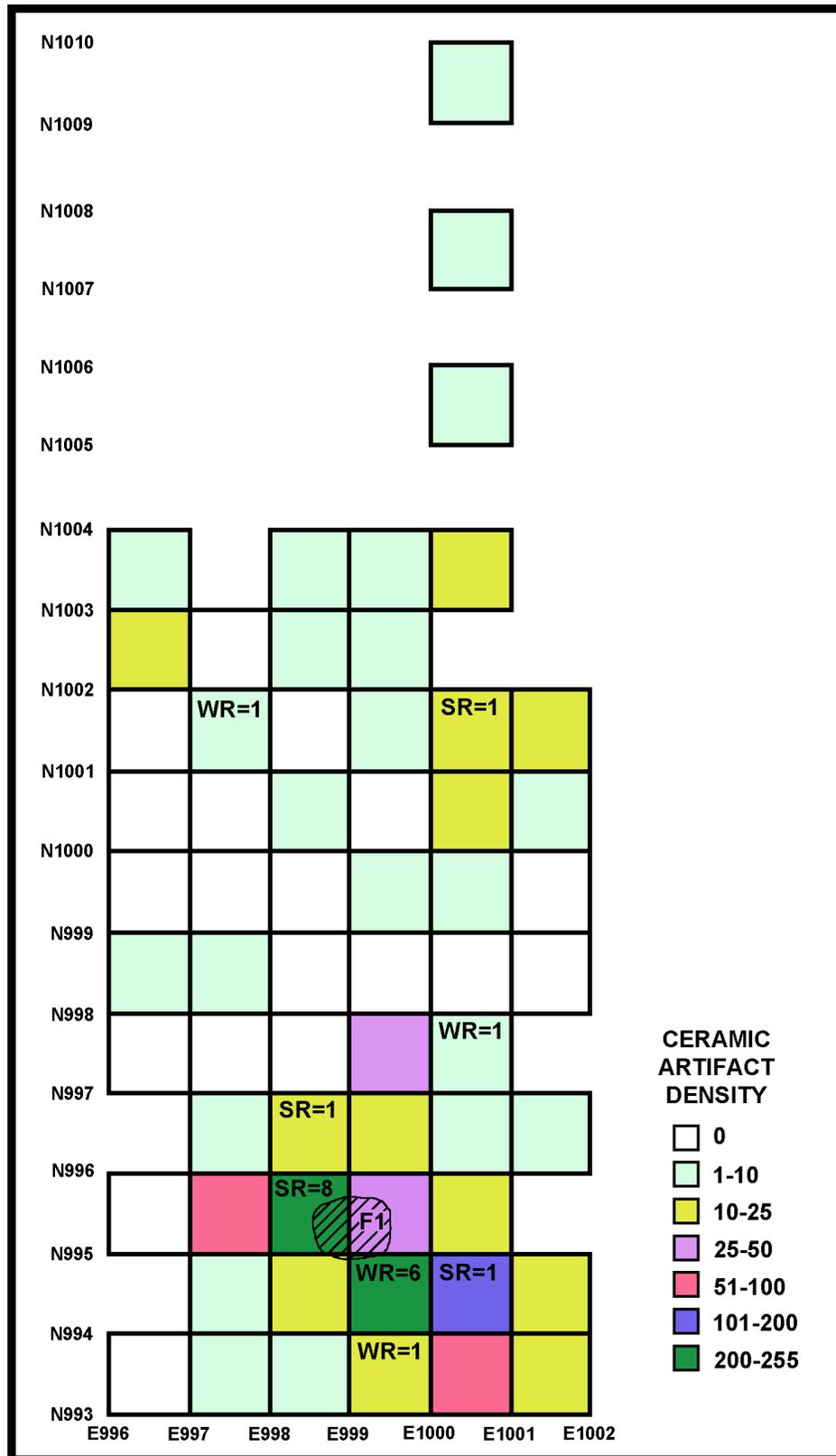


Figure 1: Ceramic artifact densities (absolute frequencies) at EKW #1 site. SR = Straight rim sherd; WR = Wavy rim sherd.

recovered from the surface and excavations. There is a side notched variety, a tri-notched variety (with side notches and basal notch) and an unnotched variety (Figure 2). The notched varieties are similar to those found in the Vore and Glenrock sites (Frison 1991). Similar points and ceramics were found at the McLeary Site southeast of EKW #1 at the base of Casper Mountain (Reiss and Eckles 1990). These projectile point types have been dated at these and other sites in Wyoming from about 1600-1800 A. D.



Figure 2: Projectile point styles from 48NA969.

Faunal remains were numerous and include 12,243 individual bone fragments. Taxa represented in the assemblage include *Bison bison* (bison), *Antilocapra americana* (pronghorn), *Odocoileus* sp. (deer), *Canis* sp. (dog, coyote), *Spermophilus* sp. (ground squirrel), and *Cynomys* sp. (pocket gopher).

Two bone beads and 12 *Dentalium* sp. shell beads were recovered from excavation units (Figure

3) and two *Dentalium* sp. shell beads were recovered from the surface of the site. The bone beads appear to have been made from the long bone of a medium sized mammal (they are not from bird bone). Shells of the genus *Dentalium* occur naturally along the Pacific coast of northwestern United States and California. They therefore represent trade items.

Seven historic era artifacts were recovered from the excavation units. Three corroded metal (tin can ?) fragments, a common cut square nail, a metal button, and two .32 caliber round lead (pistol?) balls were found. The metal fragments are undiagnostic. The nail dates from roughly the 1830s to 1880s (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962). The lead balls were likely used in a muzzle loading fire arm dating to the early to mid 1800s. They do not appear to have been fired as there is no distortion or rifling marks on the specimens. The button is made of brass made in two pieces with a loop shank fastener (broken off). It has an engraved floral design on its front side. Two-piece brass buttons were manufactured from about 1830 to the present (IMACS 1992). These artifacts are not considered trade items, and they all probably post-date the prehistoric occupation. They could have been deposited in the site from Euro-American activities related to the Oregon Trail (a segment of which occurs about a thousand feet south of the EKW#1 prehistoric site) or agricultural activities of the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries.

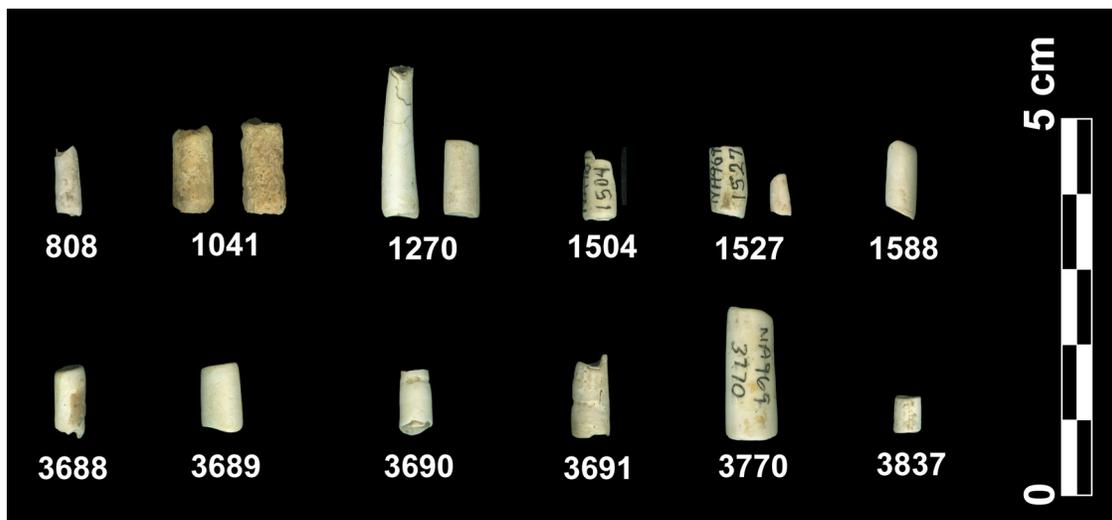


Figure 3: Shell and bone beads from surface and excavation at 48NA969.

CERAMICS

An assemblage of 1396 ceramic sherds was found from the surface and excavation units of 48NA969. This includes 1332 from the excavation units and 64 from the surface. Of these, 27 are rim sherds, 20 recovered from excavation units and seven from the surface. Within the excavation grid, the vast majority (87.7 percent) of ceramic artifacts (both body and rim sherds) occur within two meters of the hearth, Feature 1. There are two types of rim sherds, a straight rim and a wavy rim. The wavy rim sherds tend to be a dark charcoal gray color while the straight rim sherds tend to be a light gray to buff color.

Tim Nowak, formerly of the Bureau of Land Management, analyzed the ceramic artifacts from 48NA969. His analysis was presented at the Multi-State/Province Archaeological Conference in Billings, Montana in 1991 (Nowak 1991). In honor of Tim (who lost a long battle with leukemia several years ago) that paper is reproduced herein with minor editing.

CERAMIC ANALYSIS BY TIM NOWAK

Site EKW #1, or 48NA969, consists of a dense scatter of burned and unburned animal bone, ceramics, fire-cracked rock, and lithics. The lithic artifacts comprised one Late Prehistoric shallow side-notched projectile point, a knife, numerous scrapers and bifaces, and retouched and utilized flakes. The small fragments of ceramics were initially thought to be Intermountain Tradition pottery and the site was tentatively categorized as a late period Shoshonean campsite.

Subsequent excavations by OWSA recovered nearly 1400 ceramic sherds from EKW #1 and a radiocarbon date of 240±80 BP [Beta Analytic #16861]. This would adjust to A.D. 1700±80 or a range of A.D. 1630-1790. Within the ceramic collection, less than two percent (n=27) were rim sherds. In spite of the small sample of ceramic rims, it was possible to recognize two distinct ceramic wares based on stylistic attributes.

The most prevalent ware, by sherd count, comprised a straight to slightly outflaring rim with a flat lip and simple stamping surface treatment extending from just below the lip to at least the shoulder (Figure 4). This type of exterior surface finish, by



Figure 4: Straight rim pottery from 48NA969. Upper = rim; Lower = exterior.

the way, is a form of roughening which is probably carried out by malleting the clay with a grooved or thong-wrapped paddle (Figure 4). The ridges thus produced are usually oriented vertically on the neck and shoulder. If it occurs toward the bottom of the vessel, the simple-stamped ridges usually cross each other in a haphazard pattern.

The paste is gray-buff to gray in color, although some sherds grade into grayish-black, probably due to fire blackening. The core of most of the sherds appears uniformly gray, suggesting a neutral firing atmosphere. The temper is crushed grit or sand, sub-angular to rounded, with a relatively homogenous composition. Most grains are quartz with traces of feldspar and mica. The texture is medium to medium coarse and tends to be flaky. This is due to a characteristic structure that is laminated and tends to split parallel to the surface; edges tend to crumble easily. This accounts for the large number of ceramic “flakes” in the assemblage, many of which are tiny fragments or thin spalls.

In general, the method of manufacture was probably lump-molded using paddle and anvil. The lip was formed by pressing the top flat with the fingers and squeezing the lip margins to gain uniform thickness; slight finger impressions are found on top of all of the lips and just below the edge of the lip on both the interior and exterior rims. The body of the vessel was probably globular with rounded shoulders and the base was also probably rounded, although no vessels were complete enough to definitely make

this determination.

The second ware is quite unique. The rim is straight to slightly flaring, rising vertically from what may be a sloping shoulder. The rim, however, is wavy at the lip margin, formed in much the same way as a pie crust (Figure 5). The lip itself is rounded but can be pinched almost to a peak in some areas by the finger impressions forming the wavy rim.

The paste is gray to black in color with a uniform black core suggesting a reduction firing atmosphere. The significance of this is the firing time tends to be more controlled, reflecting a short firing duration. The surface treatment is characteristically scraped and smoothed, and in some areas to the point of being almost burnished, particularly on the lip (Figure 5). What appears to be scraping striations can be observed with the naked eye and were verified as such under a microscope. Temper and other paste characteristics appear to be somewhat harder and does not flake or crumble as easily as the first ware. The attribute, along with the color, is probably due to firing differences between the two wares.

The wavy rim is a very distinctive attribute, which appears to be unique to only one ceramic type in the Northern or Northwestern Plains. This is the Stanley Wavy Rim which has been attributed to the Protohistoric Arikara of the Missouri River and first described by Donald Lehmer (1954) from the pottery of the Dodd Site (39ST30) near Pierre, South Dakota. Lehmer and Jones (1968) later revised the name to Stanley Pinched Rim and ascribed the type

to both the Bad River 1 and Bad River 2 Phases of the Post-Contact Coalescent, which had an estimated time range of A.D. 1675-1795.

Stanley Wavy Rim is a ceramic type found within the Stanley Braced Rim Ware. It perhaps needs to be pointed out at this point that the Plain Village Ceramic Tradition wares are based principally on stylistic attributes and share such fundamental characteristics as (1) paste, (2) surface finish, (3) general vessel form, and (4) basic rim form. The types themselves have all of the characteristic features of the ware, but are distinguished by the decorative treatment and sometimes minor variations in form. Archeologists working with ceramics of the Plains Village Tradition have found, generally, that rim form has served as a better type diagnostic than particular decorative elements (Lehmer 1954:14). Thus, within Stanley Braced Rim Ware, which is characterized by a brace or clay fillet which has been added to the lip, one particular type is distinguished by its unique wavy or pinched rim.

Stanley Braced Rim Ware is characterized by grit or sand temper, medium to coarse texture, gray to yellowish tan color, lips are generally rounded, rims are braced, and vessel shape is usually jars with rather high, slightly curved necks, rounded shoulders, and generally subconoidal bottoms. The Stanley Wavy Rim Type is characterized by the distinctive rim treatment. It consists of a series of alternating indentations on the interior and the exterior, made by pressing the plastic clay with the thumb and forefinger offset, one inside and the other outside the vessel. This produces the indentations and gives a wavy or sinuous effect to the lip and rim when seen from above. The surface finish on the bodies are predominately simple stamped and the necks are brushed or plain.

There is obviously no similarity between the wavy rim ware recovered from EKW #1 and the Stanley Wavy Rim type except for the very specific rim treatment. On the former, the ware is thin, very smooth, and gray to black in color. On the later, the ware is thick, coarse, and tan to grey in color. However, because the rim treatment is so decidedly rare, being found only at EKW #1 and in the Protohistoric Arikara village sites of the Middle Missouri area, there is an irresistible tendency to find some genetic connection between the two.

The first impression regarding EKW #1 black



Figure 5: Wavy rim pottery from 48NA969. Upper = rim; Lower = exterior.

wavy rim ware was to link it to the Plains Village groups, mainly because it appears to have definite relationships to the Arikara and Pawnee. Since there is no definite connection between the Plains Village wares and the black ware found at EKW #1, then we have to ask which other cultural group may have produced it. Aside from the unusual wavy rim form, the ware has all of the characteristics of Dismal River Gray Ware.

The Dismal River complex, which received its name from the discovery sites on the Dismal River in north-central Nebraska, has been dated at circa A.D. 1700 and is now generally attributed to Plains Apache. The first Dismal River site report was that of excavations by the Nebraska State Historical Society at the Lovitt Site (25CH1), in southwestern Nebraska (Hill and Metcalf 1942). Gunnerson (1960) initially defined the Dismal River Aspect as an archeological complex occurring in western Nebraska, western Kansas, eastern Colorado, and southeastern Wyoming. Subsequently, Reher (1971) identified at least 13 Dismal River sites in southeastern Wyoming, based on the presence of the characteristic pottery types.

Metcalf (1949) originally suggested three pottery types for the Dismal River complex: Lovitt Plain, Lovitt Simple Stamped, and Lovitt Mica Tempered. A recently proposed Southern Athapaskan ceramic taxonomic system derived from the 1985 ceramic workshop conference at the University of Colorado, Boulder, (cf. Baugh and Eddy 1987) used the ware/series/type/variety classification methods and defined four ceramic wares and eight ceramic types. Three of the defined wares, Llano Estacado Gray, Quemado Gray, and Sangre De Cristo Micaceous are all Southern Plains or Southwestern manifestations and do not concern us here. The fourth and most widely distributed ware, the Dismal River Gray, has two defined types: Lovitt Plain and Lovitt Simple Stamped, basically unchanged since Metcalf identified them over forty years ago. Metcalf's Lovitt Mica Tempered type is now called Cimaron Micaceous and is a type in the Sangre De Cristo Micaceous Ware.

In a recent synopsis of Apachean ceramics Bob Brunswig (1991) notes that "Dismal River Gray ware is Colorado's predominant Apachean ceramic tradition and may be found throughout the eastern plains, foothills and Front Range Mountains." Based

upon his analysis of Colorado Apachean ceramics, he notes two Dismal River ceramic patterns exist: (1) Eastern Dismal River which includes semi-sedentary, quasi-horticultural Apachean populations living in a small pithouse villages in higher rainfall areas of southwestern Nebraska and western Kansas, and (2) Western-based nomadic to semi-nomadic hunter-foragers of eastern Colorado and southeastern Wyoming. According to Brunswig, the Eastern Dismal River ceramics include both plain and decorated types, i.e. Lovitt Plain and Lovitt Simple-Stamped. In other words, the Eastern Pattern ceramics show strong technological and decorative influence from neighboring northern Caddoan Plains Village populations. The Western Dismal River ceramics, on the other hand, are relatively rare and appear confined to a sub-regional variety of Lovitt Plain with a smaller range of vessel, rim, and lip forms and vessel wall thickening (Brunswig 1991).

Following Brunswig's (1991) Description of Western Dismal river Gray ware, i.e. the Lovitt Plain type, vessel construction is probably hand-molded with finger and thumb impressions often clearly present. Surface treatment is often smoothed or scraped while the clay is damp and there is occasionally light burnishing. Temper is usually fine to medium coarse angular to rounded quartz sand. Many sherds have slight to modest small fleck mica, but it is not always a persistent Dismal River trait. Paste colors range from dark buff to gray to black and most often are dark grayish black with heavy fire blackening evident. The ceramics were normally fired in a reducing atmosphere leaving a black carbon core. Rim form is usually straight to slightly outflaring and lips of the Western Dismal River forms are most often rounded. Vessel shape is commonly subconoidal with sloping shoulders.

This ceramic pattern appears to be the predominant Dismal River type found in southeastern Wyoming. Of the 13 Dismal river sites identified by Reher (1971), 12 had the smoothed or burnished bodies with rounded lips. Only one site, 48LA314, appears to have the Eastern pattern Lovitt Simple Stamped ceramics. I had the opportunity to visit the archeology laboratory at the University of Wyoming in Laramie and make a comparison of the EKW #1 black wavy rim ware with the Dismal River ware from the Petsch Springs site (48LA303). Aside from the wavy rim form on the EKW #1 ware, the

ceramics appeared to be virtually identical.

Let us now return to the other ware from EKW #1, the gray, simple stamped, flat-lipped ware. As mentioned above, the initial inclination was to look toward the Missouri River Plains Village sites since it appeared to have a definite relationship to ceramic types in that area. In fact, examination of these ceramics found them to be identical to both the Talking Crow Straight Rim type (Smith 1951, 1977) attributed to the Protohistoric Arikara from the Middle Missouri region of South Dakota and the Nance Straight Rim Plain type (Grange 1968; Roper, 1989) attributed to the Lower Loup-Protohistoric Pawnee from eastern Nebraska. Not surprisingly, Smith (1977:58) has noted the very strong similarities between Talking Crow and Nance wares. While the Talking Crow Straight Rim and Nance Straight Rim Plain types most commonly have some form of lip decoration, 2.3 percent of Talking Crow Straight Rims have undecorated lips except where the tip of the finger was used to indent the lip (Smith 1977:59) and 2.9 percent of the Nance Straight Rim Plain lips are finger indented (Grange 1968:51). This variation corresponds to the simple stamped rim from EKW #1.

What is perhaps most significant for the interpretation of the EKW #1 simple stamped ware, however, is that in examining Lovitt Simple Stamped ceramics, there was again no real distinction between the Talking Crow Straight Rim and the Nance Straight Rim Plain types. In fact, what it appears we are dealing with is some sort of interactive dynamics between Plains Apache, Pawnee, and Arikara which has manifested itself in a Lovitt/Talking Crow/Nance Simple Stamped ceramic sphere. What the dynamic is that is taking place is not clear, but it very well could be part of an exchange system of horses for pottery or horses for wives. Since the Talking Crow and Nance types can be demonstrated to be genetically related to earlier Caddoan pottery types (i.e. Campbell Creek/Upper Republican wares), it is reasonable to assume that the Plains Apaches are obtaining Arikara/Pawnee pottery in direct exchange for some other commodity, probably horses from Spanish settlements, or they are obtaining Arikara/Pawnee women who make the pottery. The third possibility is that they are making their own pottery but are simply copying the Caddoan ceramics quite successfully.

In conclusion, based upon the two pottery types identified from site EKW #1 on the North Platte River, and in conjunction with the Dismal River ceramic sites identified by Reher (1971), it should now be clear there is a strong Plains Apachean presence in southeastern Wyoming during the Protohistoric. While so far most Dismal River sites in southeastern Wyoming appear to be confined to the Western ceramic pattern as defined by Brunswig (1991), at least a few sites, such as EKW #1 and 48LA314 appear to fall within the Eastern Dismal River ceramic pattern.

SUMMARY

Excavations at 48NA969 have revealed a single component Late Prehistoric occupation dating containing a large number of ceramic sherds, chipped stone artifacts, animal bone, bone beads and one hearth. Among the ceramic artifacts there at least two distinct ceramic styles, indicating the possibility of complex exchange networks among a number of ethnic groups present in central Wyoming and the surrounding plains states during the period from about 1600-1800 A.D.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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BOOK REVIEW

RED DESERT: HISTORY OF A PLACE. Edited by Annie Proulx. Photographs by Martin Stupich. University of Texas Press, 2008. 384 pp, 72 color, 2 b&w photos, 3 line drawings, 9 maps, footnotes, index. \$50 (cloth).

Author Annie Proulx and photographer Martin Stupich have assembled a beautiful volume chronicling the history of the Red Desert from the beginnings of geologic time to the present day. This book is actually two books under one cover. The first portion consists of a collection of stunning photographs taken between 2002 and 2007 throughout the Red Desert in Wyoming and Colorado. The second and most lengthy section consists of a series of short articles written by professional geologists, paleontologists, hydrologists, biologists, botanists, ecologists, entomologists, archaeologists, and historians on various aspects of Red Desert natural and human history. The book's theme is the Red Desert is a unique place in both the past and present, it has been little studied and is poorly understood, and it is endangered, underlies both sections of this book.

Part I, Stupich's photographic essay, is quite simply stunning. Primarily known as a photographer of industrial landscapes, in this essay Stupich first concentrates on the natural landscape of the Red Desert, and successfully captures the stark beauty, color, variety and character of an area often characterized as desolate. Then, chronologically ordered, Stupich documents readily apparent human modifications, most of which have transpired in the last 170 years or so. From Native American petroglyphs to trails, shepherd monuments, carcasses, old pickups trucks and trailers, railroads, roads, pipelines, mines, power plants, and well pads, Stupich gives the viewer a look at human history and the modern Red Desert. He provides us with an uncommon perspective on commonplace things. These photographs, including the jacket photo, are arresting, startling, poignant and beautiful at the same time (I never thought Wamsutter could look so good!). Without doubt, they also leave this viewer

with a sense of loss and sadness.

Part II, simply titled Text and edited by Proulx, consists of 27 articles organized into two groups. There is no overall bibliography or references cited for Part II. Instead, each article stands alone with its own footnotes. Natural history provides the focus for the 11 articles of the first group which includes overviews of the geological history (Ferguson), Tertiary and Quaternary hydrology (Thompson), post-glacial climate change (Gardner), paleontology (Rea), vertebrate wildlife (Beauvais), birds (Orabona), horses (Gardner), insects (Lockwood), sagebrush (Jones), plant diversity (Walter and Laura Fertig), and cryptobiotic soil crusts (States). These articles place the Red Desert in a global context, especially with respect to plate tectonics, and provide many answers to questions about landforms and geologic features, flora and fauna. The pieces on wildlife and vegetation gave me a much better understanding of conservation issues and management concerns, and of the important role that the smallest of creatures play in the broader ecosystem. Rather than a uniform sea of sagebrush, the Red Desert emerges as a place of great geological and biological diversity serving as a refuge for many species, unique in many ways and at the same time as a place of great mineral wealth.

Sixteen articles, written almost entirely by Dudley Gardner and Annie Proulx, comprise the second grouping which centers on the human history of the Red Desert. These chapters are also presented in chronological order starting with ancient history and archaeology and progress immediately to the historic period. The articles in this section focus almost entirely on the Euroamerican history of the Red Desert history, with the exception of Gardner's overview of the prehistory and Tanner's overview of Native American rock art. Tanner's article summarizes on-going research and provides a glimpse into the cultural diversity of the region's native inhabitants and the layers of spiritual meaning of the landscape for many people over the course of thousands of years.

Gardner and Proulx summarize the complex issues of emigrants, trails and forts, of the railroad, mining and associated racial unrest and violence, of agriculture, ranching, stockraising and overgrazing, of outlaws and other infamous characters, of wild horses and cowboys, and of mineral exploration in a series of short vignettes. The conclusion of the book is a chapter by Mac Blewer on the history of conservation efforts in the Red Desert. Blewer provides an insightful analysis of the history of the conservation ethic (beginning as early as 1898), Wyoming and national politics through the last Bush presidential administration, and leaves the reader to draw his or her own conclusions as to the current, uncertain state of conservation and development in the Red Desert. Blewer also sums up the dialectic that is the Red Desert today - it is the largest undeveloped, high elevation desert in the United States, while at the same time being the focus of multinational mining, oil and gas development.

This book is packed with an incredible amount of information about the Red Desert. Without overstating the case, it makes the irrefutable argument of the special nature of the place - an area characterized throughout most of recent history as the place to endure and survive on your way to someplace else.

The articles are easy and enjoyable to read and are not written with a great deal of technical jargon. Each author is to be commended for synthesizing untold amounts of facts and data into short, readable articles. Having been faced with this same chore myself, it is no easy task. As someone who has primarily studied the ancient history of Wyoming, I would have enjoyed seeing more information about the wind corridor and incredible sand dunes of the Red Desert, more than one chapter on the prehistory of the region, and more detailed treatment of Native American cultures. These omissions should not be considered shortcomings. For anyone who has an interest and concern about the past, present, and future of the Red Desert and much of the rest of Wyoming, this book is a must read. Whether you are a true Red Desert rat or curse the wind, weather and seemingly endless expanse of sagebrush between Rock Springs and Rawlins on I-80, you will enjoy and learn from this book. At the incredibly reasonable price of \$50, you cannot afford to not buy it.

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