

WAPANA NEWS

SUMMER/FALL 1998

WYOMING ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

"We dig deeper for the news but we don't screen it"

Archaeology Month Keynote Talk:

Dillehay Lecture in Casper

Highlights Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month, 1998

The lecture given by Dr. Tom Dillehay, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky and noted South American researcher, on September 19 highlighted the 1998 Wyoming Archaeological Awareness Month activities. Dillehay presented a synthesis of a linguistic, biological, and archaeological data from South America relevant to the pre-Clovis/Clovis-first debate to an audience of over 100 people at Casper College.

Dillehay's 20-year long research program at the Monte Verde site in southern Chile is leading to the acceptance of a pre-Clovis occupation of the Americas. Excavations at the site have documented the remains of at least one tent covered by mastodon hides, hearths, a variety of stone and bone tools, and a suite of over 30 radiocarbon dates - all clustering around 12,500 B.P. Besides Monte Verde, there are numerous other South American sites with radiocarbon dates contemporaneous with or slightly older than Clovis in North America. These suggest that it would have been impossible for the mammoth hunters of the Great Plains to have been the founding population for the South American sites. Human remains from eastern Brazil also suggest very early occupation, and some linguists are suggesting dates of around 40,000 B.P. to account for linguistic diversity. Dillehay tentatively suggests dates for early Americans between 14,000 and 18,000 B.P. to account for the cultural complexity and early domesticates found in South American sites. There are also hints at Monte Verde of an even older occupation, perhaps as much as 32,000 B.P. The cultural context of these materials has yet to be conclusively demonstrated.

The Wyoming Archaeological Society hosted a reception for Dr. Dillehay and the public after the lecture, providing an opportunity for questions and continued discussion. The lecture was funded by the Wyoming Council for the Humanities.

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Membership Publication Deadlines

WAPA NEWS

WAPA News is a semi-annual publication of the Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists. WAPA News is distributed free to members of the association. Contact Gary DeMarcay, President, for further information at (307) 328-4200. Membership dues of \$20.00 per year should be paid to the Treasurer, Julie Francis, P.O. Box 3431, University Station, Laramie, WY 82071.

Information, news items, or announcements for inclusion in the newsletter should be sent to one of the editors. The deadline for materials for the next issue is March 1, 1999.

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WAPA News was formatted by TRC Mariah Associates Inc.

Letter From the President

This edition of the WAPA Newsletter contains several items which require your input. Enclosed you will find a ballot for the election of new officers. You may notice that the ballot has a space for Vice President and not the usual Vice President/President position. This brings up the second item for your consideration. On the ballot you will find space to vote for proposed By-Law changes to allow the terms of President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary to be extended to a two-year term and to make the office of President independent from the office of Vice President. In order for this change to go into effect, it requires approval from 60% of the voting membership. Please read the By-Law changes carefully and decide whether you want to approve the proposed alteration. As always, ballots will be accepted at the Fall Business Meeting, scheduled for Friday, November 6, in Laramie.



Treasurer's Report May 8, 1998

Checking Account Balance (4/19/97)	1,887.77
Income-Dues	120.00
Project Archaeology deposit	225.00
Expenditures	
Island in the Plains	(150.00)
SHPO-WAAM poster	(200.00)
Wyoming History Day	(100.00)
Project Arch. transfer to Money Market	(225.00)
Karen Kempton - Copying	(11.55)
Checking Account Balance (5/8/98)	1,546.22
Putnam Money Market (5/8/98)*	4,872.56
Putnam Growth and Income (3/31/98)	4,120.63
Petty Cash Balance (5/8/98)	15.44
Total Assets (11/19/97)	10,554.85

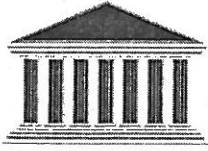
* Includes \$1,200 BLM Assistance Agreement - not our money really; will only be used for purchase of teaching materials.

Delinquent Dues

The following people have not paid their dues:

Bill Batterman
Lee Bonham
Jim Brunette
Dave Darlington
Pat Eggleston
Barbara Hickman
Jay Meyer
Gary Moore
Ann Perkins
Gene Rogge
John Slay
Steve Sutter
Alice Tratebas

Dianne Berrigan
Craig Bromley
Jude Carino
Terry Del Bene
Dick Enders
Ed Jess
Sandra Meyers
Pat O'Brien
Dave Reiss
Jamie Schoen
Craig Smith
Kevin Thompson
Dana Wahlquist



Agency Updates

Bureau of Land Management, Wyoming State Office

Since the BLM's National Programmatic Agreement was signed in May of 1997, nine BLM State Offices, including Wyoming, have developed State Protocol Agreements with their respective SHPOs. The Protocols describe new partnering relationships between SHPOs and BLM and specify how SHPO and BLM will interact and cooperate with each other under the National Programmatic Agreement. Wyoming's Protocol was signed on April 15, 1998, and coincided with an orientation training for BLM cultural specialists, BLM managers, and SHPO staff.

While the Protocol has been operating quite successfully during this past field season, there are a number of BLM operational procedures which still need to be defined or clarified. Under the Protocol, these procedures are to be elucidated in a BLM Handbook which is to be developed jointly between BLM and SHPO. Specific items which the Protocol states will be addressed are general BLM field procedures, procedures for dealing with discovery situations, NAGPRA procedures, identification and evaluation procedures, and project segmentation and notification procedures. Other elements will likely include standards and guidelines for testing sites, cultural resource considerations for land transfers (exchanges and sales), and Section 106 compliance procedures for geophysical operations. Anyone who would like to ensure that specific items are addressed in the BLM Handbook may express their interests or

concerns to either Tim Nowak at the BLM State Office in Cheyenne at phone (307) 775-6035 or email tnowak@wy.blm.gov or to Judy Wolf at the SHPO at phone (307) 777-6311 or email jwolf@missc.state.wy.us. The goal is to have a Handbook developed before the next field season.

While the Handbook will be designed to provide policy and guidance to both BLM field specialists and managers, there is also a recognized need to provide more guidance to cultural resource use permittees and CRM consultants. Therefore, BLM is also considering developing a CRM Consultant's Handbook specifically for contract archaeologists/consultants working on BLM lands in Wyoming.



Project Archaeology Workshops

If any WAPA member would like to sponsor or participate in a Project Archaeology workshop in their city/town/area please contact **Ranel Capron** of the Wyoming BLM State Office. Sponsors are responsible for contacting local teachers and making arrangements for space to hold the workshop. Also, sponsors are responsible for providing an overhead projector, video/TV, and place/site to visit for a field trip. There is no cost involved as the BLM or U.S. Forest Service would pay for facilities if necessary and would provide all materials. Ranel can be reached at (307) 775-6108 or by email at wyrccapron@wy.blm.gov.

Bureau of Land Management, Rock Springs Field Office

There were several important research projects in the Green River Resource Area this summer.

Dr. Robert Kelly, UW, conducted test excavations at the Pine Springs site aimed at verifying the stratigraphic record reported by **Floyd Sharrock** and others from the University of Utah in the 1960s. Kelly found that much of the site was apparently destroyed by Sharrock's excavations and subsequent looting of the site. However, an area of what looks like intact deposits was located which may enable Kelly to ascertain whether or not the three components reported by Sharrock are accurate. If so, Kelly intends to re-analyze the curated materials from Pine Springs. cursory inspection of the faunal materials indicates the presence of bison, mountain sheep, and camel. Kelly is especially interested in establishing a better date for the lowest component at Pine Springs where camel bone was found. He anticipates working more at Pine Springs next summer. Pine Springs is south of Green River and west of Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

UW Emeritus Professor **George Frison** conducted test excavations at the Krmptich site north of Rock Springs. This year's work indicates that the Krmptich site contains a well-preserved Folsom component buried about 2 meters deep within stabilized dunes in the greater Killpecker Sand Dune field. Apparently, several channel flakes have been

Continued on Next Page

Bureau of Land Management, Rock Springs Field Office (Cont.)

found as well as numerous lithic tools, but no Folsom points, yet. The site is within an area where several other ages of Paleoindian points have been found, e.g., Goshen, Agate Basin, Eden. The Krmptich site is within about 3 miles of the Finley site which is the "type" site for the Eden Point (aka Yuma Point). Frison anticipates conducting more work at the site next year.

☛ The BLM hosted and co-sponsored (with the National Park Service) a training session concerning historic landscapes. The session was attended by a diverse group of people interested in management of historic settings that have a strong "landscape" component. The GRRRA management strategy for the South Pass Historic Landscape (as defined in the GRRRA Resource Management Plan) was one approach discussed. A number of other issues were also investigated including the use of geographic information systems and the use of historic documents.

NPS geographer **Susan Boyle** organized the program which was intended to look at the kinds of historic landscapes we have in the West (places like South Pass), as opposed to designed landscapes, like landscaped gardens, which have been the focus of most other NPS effort. Other field aspects of the session included trips to the Church Butte area where a natural gas field has developed surrounding the Oregon Trail corridor and the Dry Sandy Swales area east of Farson, Wyoming. Several participants are continuing with landscape studies of such diverse resources as the Grand Canyon, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Parkway, and avocado groves in Los Angeles.

☛ A Society for Historical Archaeology symposium on Expansion-Era historic transportation routes is being organized by GRRRA archaeologist **Russ Tanner**. SHA will meet in Salt Lake City in early January 1999. Papers in the session include discussion of the concept of Expansion-Era

transportation corridors, as well as papers on the New Fork Wagon road, Bryan to South Pass City Road, Lincoln Highway, and other roads constructed between 1870 and 1940. Tanner appreciates the participation of several WAPA members in the symposium.

Several data recovery efforts are in progress in the GRRRA this year.

☛ Tg Soda Ash - A site near a playa lake where the developer wants to build a tailings pond is being investigated by Archaeological Services of Western Wyoming College. The site has a Rose Springs component and an early Archaic component. Please call **Kevin Thompson** (307-382-1666) for more information.

☛ Bridger Coal - Archaeological Services has conducted inventory for two years and is in the process of providing documentation concerning data recovery at several sites of varying ages. One site, 48SW11644, will probably be excavated this fall. Several sites in

the inventory area included slab-lined features, and those will be one focus of data recovery efforts. Please call Thompson or **Dave Darlington** for more information.

☛ AS-WWC finished excavation at the Bird Canyon site, a Late Prehistoric site along the Green River, north of LaBarge last fall. The site has some pottery and quite a bit of fish bone. AS-WWC is in the process of writing up results of that excavation. Please call Thompson for more information.

☛ Several buried sites were located during construction of Questar Pipeline Company's Mainline 101 last fall and this summer. Those sites were primarily manifested as hearth features found during open trench inspection. Further work will be conducted on those sites this fall or next year. Last indications were that **Jim Welch**, working for an environmental consulting firm in Salt Lake City, would be hiring a consultant to conduct the actual fieldwork on the remainder of this project.

Bureau of Land Management, Lander Field Office

Sand Draw Landfill Site

In August and September of 1998, **Danny Walker** of the State Archeologist's Office headed up a remote sensing and excavation project on site 48FR3023, a campsite on highlands overlooking the Beaver Creek Valley, south of Riverton. Magnetometer work was done over the site area to gather anomalies that could indicate where features were located. Following the magnetometer survey, the results were analyzed and excavations areas were plotted. Following the excavations, it appears the magnetometer data was of limited success in locating prehistoric features. This could be from several factors, including not filtering the data the correct way.

The report writing on the excavations is in progress now. Preliminary indications show that

the excavations discovered two primary feature areas. The most exciting one was a prepared shallow basined floor that had some basin features around and in it, plus two large roasting pit features in the floor. These pits were very large (both about 50 cm in diameter, and 1+ meters deep). From their flat bottoms, they contained large charcoal pieces in black soil, covered by large and numerous rocks. Above the rocks, the pits were filled with very black charcoal stained soils to the tops of the pits. Dates on both roasting pits were in the 900-1,000 B.P. range. Pre-liminary floral analysis shows prickly pear remains are most abundant. Unexpectedly, pine needle remains were also found in the samples. This feature type has been seen in other parts of the Beaver Creek valley and is similar

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**Bureau of Land
Management, Lander Field
Office (Cont.)**

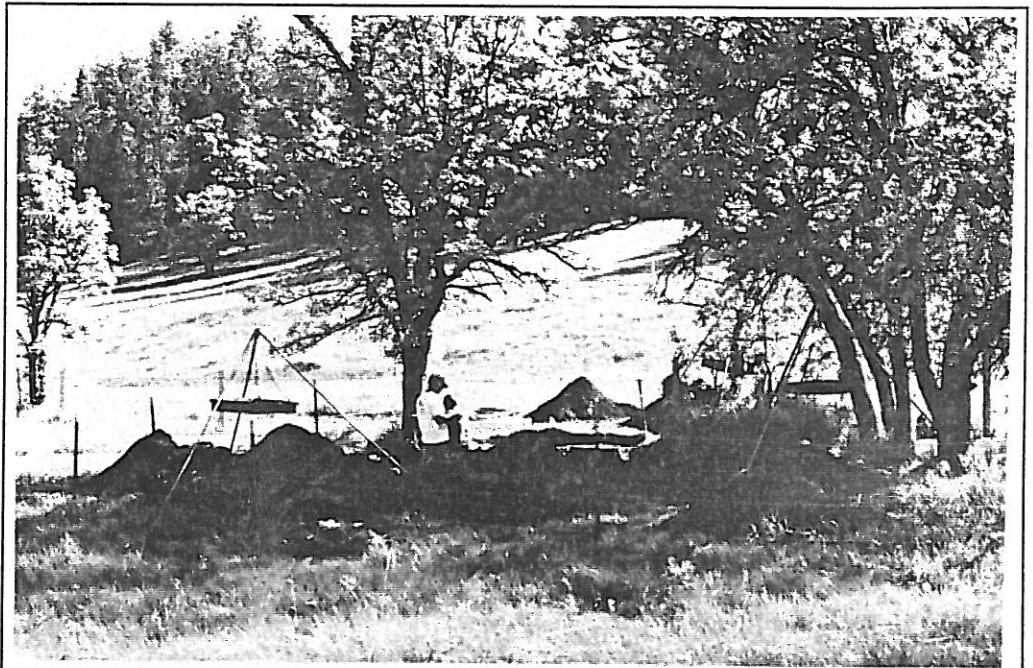
to features found in the Green River Basin as well. The dates from these similar features have clustered around 900-1,500 B.P. and seem to indicate a distinct cultural activity/tradition during that period of time.

The other feature type was a series of shallow basin features and post molds (?) that indicate the presence of a pole structure. This feature had few other remains with it and was younger than the floor/roasting pit feature.

**Bureau of Land
Management
Rawlins Field Office**

Western Wyoming College completed data recovery at Site 48CR1790. A house pit, a possible house pit, and several outside features were discovered. The house pit dated to 5,300-6,300 B.P.

One data recovery report was received by the Rawlins Field Office this year. Archaeological Services, Western Wyoming College completed the report documenting data recovery along the Skull Creek Pipeline in Sweetwater County. One site, 48SW793, the Lower Powder Spring site, contained multiple occupations which yielded bone, stone artifacts, a single house pit, and slab-lined and basin-shaped hearths. The house pit dated to ca. 4,500 B.P., slab-lined and basin-shaped hearths dated to ca. 4,700 B.P., and other basin-shaped hearth dated from ca. 900 to 5,600 B.P. The Skull Creek site, 48SW7938, was a single-component site that yielded shallow hearth features and associated bone and chipped stone artifacts dating to ca. 5,200 B.P. The Ovis site, 48SW8594, was also a single component site with bone and chipped stone associated with a hearth dating to ca. 6,900 B.P.



Overview of Site 48CK1410, one of the excavations sponsored by WYDOT, in the Bear Lodge Mountains of Wyoming. The site yielded evidence of butchering and processing of at least four bison dating to 180 B.P., overlapping with the last occupation of the Vore site.

Wyoming Department of Transportation

On the Road Again

1998 has proven and will continue to be an extremely busy year for the WYDOT cultural resource program. In addition to the data recovery efforts at Cody-Yellowstone and Sybille Canyon summarized by Paul Sanders in this newsletter, WYDOT has also sponsored data recovery excavations at 48LN1241, the Susie Mine bachelor quarters (OWSA), and continued data recovery on the Hulett-Aladdin project in the Black Hills (TRC Mariah). At the Susie Mine bachelor quarters, excavations hope to document details of early coal-mining life not available in the historic record. On the Hulett-Aladdin project, research goals have been centered in documenting the occurrence and character of various lithic raw materials and how those materials were moved across the landscape.

In addition to these studies, WYDOT has sponsored corridor surveys and test excavations along U.S. 287 from Moran Jct. over Togwotee Pass to the Shoshone National Forest boundary and along U.S. 16 west of Buffalo up

the slope of the Bighorn Mountains. Data from these surveys will be used for preparation of the environmental documents. In the Wind Rivers, a variety of prehistoric sites at all elevations have been found, and numerous historic sites related to early automobile tourism are in the process of being researched by Bob Rosenberg.

Data recovery reports are available from TRC Mariah or WYDOT on the Hulett East section of the Hulett-Aladdin project, with the report on the Alva section expected very soon. The Hulett East project focused on the excavation of the Red Canyon Rock Shelter (48CK1495), one of the few stratified sites known in the Black Hills. Several open sites were excavated on the Alva section. Reports on the root procurement sites along the Green River are available from either WYDOT or OWSA. And, as also mentioned by Paul, we hope to finish the report on the Trappers Point antelope site this winter.

As we often dig next to the highway, WYDOT-sponsored excavations are open to the public and visitors are welcome.

The Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist

The Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist (OWSA) and volunteers from the Wyoming Archaeological Society conducted remote sensing and initial testing at Fort Casper this summer. Evidence of 19th century military activity occurred around several of the buildings. **Mark Miller** hopes that they can expand on this year's activities next summer.

OWSA is attempting to find additional outside funding for collections management.

A complete draft of the Trappers Point Report is going out for review. It is expected that the final report will be available in 1999.

Mark Miller's book on the White River expedition is now available at bookstores around the state.

Miller, Mark E.

1997 *Hollow Victory: The White River Expedition of 1879 and the Battle of Milk Creek*. University Press of Colorado.

Danny Walker, Wyoming Assistant State Archaeologist, reports that the search for the location of Fort William at Fort Laramie National Historic Site was unsuccessful, but two different possible locations were eliminated from consideration: the area immediately behind old Bedlam and the edge of the river terrace east of Quarters "A." Hopefully additional funding will become available in the future for continuing the search.

However, several military period features were recorded for the first time. Many of these do not appear in known military archive documents. These features include four root cellars behind Old Bedlam, appearing to date from the early-mid 1850s, late 1850s/early 1860s, and the 1880s. Logically, there should also be a cellar dating from the 1870s somewhere behind Old Bedlam which remains

unlocated. A dump feature identified by NPS archaeologists in 1958 may also have been another root cellar. The 1880s cellar contained over 100 complete bottles, mostly beer, that appeared to have been stored for recycling. The late 1850s/early 1860s cellar had a designed brick floor and wood-lined steps and may have been used for meat storage. The early to mid-1850s cellar appeared to have a collapsed roof and a series of steps cut into the Pleistocene terrace sediments, but no wood outlining the steps.

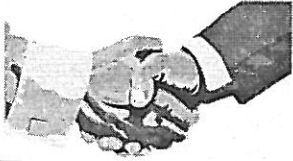
The project also documented the Army having leveled off the backyard of Old Bedlam (and the rest of Officer's Row) by adding up to 0.5 meter of fill over an area about 10 meters wide and 80-90 meters long. The locations of an unknown Ice House behind Quarters A and the base for a water wheel on the Laramie River were also documented. These two features appear on a newly discovered 1879 map of the fort. The cabin foundation for the group of Native Americans called "The Laramie Loafers" was also located

west of the picnic grounds.

Curation and analysis of the artifacts will begin in September with reports being prepared over the next year. Dr. Walker notes that he will have a slide show available for public presentation after the first of the year. He can be contacted by phone at (307) 766-5565 or by email at dnwalker@uwyo.edu if groups are interested in hearing the presentation.



OWSA crew and volunteers excavating the Early Archaic level at Site 48AB1 during the 1997 field season.



Contractor Journal

Office of Wyoming State Archaeologist

Copies of the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist (OWSA), Survey Section's 1997 investigation in Yellowstone National Park are available. This report documents the results of the surface collections and test excavations conducted at nine prehistoric sites in the northern part of the Park in 1997. Most of the sites are located north of Obsidian Cliff and consist of lithic workshops for the reduction of the locally available obsidian. Although no radiocarbon dates were obtained, diagnostic artifacts suggest most of the activity was related to Late Archaic (Pelican Lake) occupations. The base of a probable late Paleoindian point made from Lava Creek Tuff and Late Prehistoric points were also obtained from the sites. Interestingly, the last half of the Late Archaic coincides with the use of Yellowstone and Bear Gulch/Dry Camas Creek obsidians in Middle Woodland Hopewellian sites in the Midwest; a topic that is discussed at some length within this report entitled *The 1997 Archaeological Investigation of Nine Prehistoric Sites in the Northern Portion of Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Projects 254E, 254F, and 785F*, by Paul H. Sanders.

Brian Waitkus is continuing to excavate 48AB1 just off U.S. Highway 34 in Sybille Canyon. Last year's 61-square meter excavation of the Early Archaic component yielded three intermittent stained levels associated with eight features, ranging in age from 6,900-7,300 B.P. Discrete activity areas were identified, some of which contained large side-notched projectile points, bifaces, debitage, and faunal remains. The latter include

deer/sheep, bird, and rabbit bone. This year's excavation is focusing on a Paleoindian level that is more than 1 m below the Early Archaic component. So far, a complete Midland-like point, scattered flakes, and tools have been recovered. Some bison and deer/antelope/sheep-sized faunal remains have also been obtained. Excavations are expected to continue into the fall, and anyone interested in seeing the site and its elaborate drainage system (necessary to excavate below the water table) is encouraged to visit.

Dan Eakin reports that fourteen seasons of archaeological investigations on the North Fork of the Shoshone River within the Shoshone National Forest have now been completed. The work was performed for the Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT) in anticipation of the road reconstruction work now underway within the Shoshone National Forest.

Of the many contributions that the research has already made, two are particularly noteworthy. The first is information recovered from the Goff Creek site (48PA325) which is located at the mouths of both Goff and Fishhawk Creeks, about 10 miles east of the East Gate of Yellowstone National Park. The Goff Creek site is located both on an alluvial fan constructed by Goff Creek and on a Shoshone River terrace. Radiocarbon dates as young as 600 B.P. and as old as 7,000 B.P., along with Paleoindian projectile points resembling both Barton Gulch and Cody Complex types, document long-term use of this area as a campsite. Considerable time depth for the use of bighorn sheep is also suggested by the identified faunal remains. In one part of the site, Early Archaic and Paleoindian materials

were recovered from well-preserved levels that had been buried by alluvial cobbles initially mistaken for Late Pleistocene channel deposits and therefore the geologic cutoff-point for excavation. Nearly all diagnostic projectile point styles found at the site are represented at Mummy Cave, which is only a few miles downriver.

The second contribution is a result of collaboration of OWSA and Mr. Bill Eckerle of Western GeoArch Research in Salt Lake City, Utah. This involved identification and classification of landforms in the valley and the timing of human use of these landforms. Radiocarbon-dated paleosols and charcoal from fire hearths have provided firm age brackets for the Holocene river terraces and the many alluvial fans associated with tributary streams. Together, these indicate that, in the North Fork Valley, the last three-fourths of Holocene time is represented in a single terrace, and as-yet undiscovered pre-10,000 year old Paleoindian occupations are probably limited to surfaces located above the overbank limit of 10,000 years ago.

Since 1991, Dave Reiss has supervised a number of Class III surveys for the Wyoming Army National Guard training areas near Guernsey. Some 30,000 acres were inventoried and over 700 sites recorded. The surface inventories found diagnostic artifacts ranging from Paleoindian thru Protohistoric periods. The majority of these artifacts were from the Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric periods. We are working with the National Guard and Mary Hopkins of SHPO to get these sites into the GIS system. While the Hartville Uplift is well-known for the prehistoric quarries, the

Continued on Next Page

OWSA (Cont.)

survey data indicate there are many long-term camps with stone circles and high diversities of tool types. This summer (1998), 18 sites were formally tested. Several fire hearths from different sites were excavated, and dates obtained ranged from 260 B.P. to 1,800 B.P. The majority of the dates cluster around 1,000 B.P., based on a sample of only 10 radiocarbon dates. Besides the usual types of artifacts found on sites, we did find what we think is the remains of a sauger (fish) in one of the fire hearths. Depending on funding, we will be testing more sites next summer. If you are in the area next summer, stop by for a tour of some "Gee Whiz" sites. We camp in Guernsey State Park, and the Park people usually know where we are. Look to the WAPA newsletter for notices when reports of Eakin's and Reiss's investigations become available.

Lastly, we have submitted a draft version of the Trappers Point report to WYDOT for review. We expect to have a final report out for distribution later this fall or winter.

John Albanese - Cordero Mine Data Recovery

John Albanese, project director for the Cordero Mine Project, reports that fieldwork was completed in the fall of 1997. According to Albanese, field crews from Augustana College completed data recovery at 48CA1366. Albanese reports that two components, a Middle Missouri component and a Pelican Lake Horizon were identified at 48CA1366. The Middle Missouri component yielded only the second occurrence of Middle Missouri pottery in the state of Wyoming. The pottery which dates to 800-1,000 B.P. was found in association with Bison processing. The report, prepared by Kerry Lippencot and John Goss, is expected to be completed in early 1999.

Burns and McDonnell - High Savery Dam Project

Burns and McDonnell are in the process of testing nine sites in south Carbon County for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers High Savery Dam Project. A total of nine sites have been tested so far. Two of these sites produced Late Archaic features. Burns and McDonnell intend to excavate these sites next year.



University of Wyoming Research

In the evening of November 6, the University of Wyoming bookstore will hold a signing for **Mary Lou Larson** and **Julie Francis** book *Changing Perspectives of the High Plains and Rocky Mountains*. Many of the authors of the book will be in attendance. Location to be announced.

Marcel Kornfeld spent 10 days excavating at Black Mountain with several students and one professor from Far Eastern State University in Vladivostok, Russia.

The University of Wyoming Advanced Field School will be held at Hell Gap next summer. Recent radiocarbon dates from the site confirm those dates from excavations during the 1960s and provide interesting questions concerning relations with Folsom, Goshen, Midland, and Hell Gap. Recent work at Hell Gap is the subject of two Master's theses. **Ed Knell** is studying an Eden Period floor from Locality III south. **Beth Ann Camp** is performing an analysis of Hell Gap cores. **Frederick Sellet** from Southern Methodist University is completing his technological analysis of material from the lower levels at Locality I. In addition, a number of other students are analyzing Hell Gap material for graduate-level research papers.

TRC Mariah

TRC Mariah continued the massive effort of completing the investigations and report for the Express Pipeline. In all, 15 sites were mitigated through block data recovery excavations, over 200 sites were tested, and many many miles of ancillary reroutes, access roads, and extra work spaces were surveyed. Five of the sites contained one or more housepit structures dating from 5,400 to 4,100 B.P. All eight of the habitation structures contained one or more interior features and a variety of flaked stone artifacts and animal remains. Associated exterior activity areas were observed at most of these sites. Post holes were identified with the housepit at the 5,400-5,200 B.P. Sixmile Draw site located near the Casper airport. Other sites investigated during the data recovery program included seven multicomponent campsites, including one containing 550 ceramic sherds and evidence of intensive bison processing, and three Late Prehistoric period root processing locales.

The multivolume report detailing the results of the investigations will be available in late 1999. A booklet summarizing the archaeological investigations for the Express Pipeline project written and produced for the general public is currently available.

TRC Mariah has completed block excavations at five prehistoric sites in the Bear Lodge Mountains of northeast Wyoming. The work was performed in conjunction with the WYDOT reconstruction of the Alva Section of State Highway 24, between Alva and Aladdin, Crook County, Wyoming. Ten excavation blocks containing 11 cultural components were investigated. Seven of the components represented the remains of intact deposits, while the others contained evidence of inseparable occupations spanning two or more temporal periods. A total of 13 radiocarbon dates was obtained from charcoal and bone collagen samples, indicating

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GCM Services

GCM Services, Inc. has completed excavations at five prehistoric sites located on the North Antelope Coal Company mine in southern Campbell County. The analyses and reports on the excavations will be completed by the spring of 1999.

The sites are 48CA132, 48CA960, 48CA2631, 48CA2634, and 48CA2635. They are clustered together. Four of the five sites are adjacent to Porcupine Creek, and one site (48CA132) is on a high ridge that borders Porcupine Creek. Sites 48CA132 and 48CA960 are stone ring sites with few associated lithic remains.

Two of the stone rings at 48CA132 contained ceramics. The 111 sherds are too small for reconstruction of what appears to have been minimally two open-mouthed (Kumpf) cooking vessels. Rim sherds suggest that one vessel was decorated prior to firing with parallel incised lines just under the lip, whereas the rim sherd from the second vessel shows no decoration. One vessel has crushed granodiorite temper, and the other vessel has crushed quartz porphyry temper. The body sherds from both vessels have been smoothed on the exterior and show no decoration. Some of the sherds show polishing on the interior.

Over the last several years, **William Lucius**, Boulder, Colorado, has conducted ceramic characterization analyses on ceramics that GCM Services has recovered from sites in the Powder River Basin. The refired clay colors from 48CA132 are quite similar to ceramics recovered from two sites, 24RB975 and 24PR1599, located in the Montana portion of the Powder River Basin. Tempering materials from 48CA132 ceramics appear to be identical to the tempering materials found in the ceramics from several sites in the Powder River Basin. Analysis of ceramics

from the Powder River Basin has led Lucius to suggest that much of the ceramics was derived from a distinct but as-yet unidentified manufacturing locale.

The ceramics from 48CA132 fall within the range of variation for the poorly defined Powder River Ceramic Tradition. These ceramics date from around A.D. 1400 to A.D. 1700. Charcoal from a hearth located near the center of one of the two ceramic containing rings has a measured age of 150+/-40 B.P. (Beta-115239), a conventional age of 220+/-40 B.P. and an intercept age in calendar years of A.D. 1655.

Site 48CA960 is a multi-component site with no vertical separation of components. The analyses of cultural remains have not been completed, but it appears that there is horizontal separation of the components. Both Late Plains Archaic corner-notched and Late Prehistoric side-notched projectile point styles were recovered. The measured radiocarbon ages of the charcoal recovered from features are:

- 2,410+/-50 B.P. (Beta-1154467)
- 2,380+/-50 B.P. (Beta-115468)
- 2,120+/-70 B.P. (Beta-115465)
- 2,100+/-50 B.P. (Beta-115471)
- 1,450+/-90 B.P. (Beta-115463)
- 840+/-40 B.P. (Beta-115469)
- 780+/-40 B.P. (Beta-115470)
- 740+/-50 B.P. (Beta-115466)
- 420+/-60 B.P. (Beta-115464)

Interestingly, all of the hearths and hearth-associated features at the site are located outside of the rings. This persistent pattern over a period of 2,000 years may indicate that the site was always occupied during the summer or at least during warm weather. Sites 48CA2631, 48CA2634, and 48CA2635 are open-air campsites. Site 48CA2631 is a stratified multicomponent site that includes living surfaces consisting of hearths and hearth-related

features, numerous bone fragments, lithic debitage, and tools in a charcoal-stained soil matrix.

Projectile point styles include Late Plains Archaic corner-notched and Late Prehistoric side-notched.

Animal species represented in the site assemblage include bison, pronghorn, mule deer, cottontail rabbit, common raven, and Wyoming ground squirrel. The assemblage is dominated by highly fragmented bison bone, representative of secondary butchering and bone marrow and grease processing activities.

The measured radiocarbon ages from the charcoal recovered from the features are:

- 2,220+/-40 B.P. (Beta-118643)
- 2,200+/-70 B.P. (Beta-118645)
- 2,160+/-50 B.P. (Beta-118642)
- 2,150+/-50 B.P. (Beta-107545)
- 1,310+/-40 B.P. (Beta-118644)

The Late Plains Archaic component includes surface hearths and basin-shaped pit hearths. The Late Prehistoric component includes surface hearths, bowl-shaped pit hearths, and cylindrical-shaped pit hearths.

Site 48CA2634 is a small site with only two hearths, bone fragments, and a few pieces of lithic debitage. The hearths are 2.5 m apart and are similar depths below ground surface. Both features have small cylindrical-shaped pits that measure 40 cm in diameter by 50 to 55 cm deep.

Hearth Feature 1 contained four pieces of bone that included pronghorn. Hearth Feature 2 contained 75 pieces of bone that included white-tailed jackrabbit, pronghorn, and sage grouse. Charcoal from Feature 1 has a measured age of 1,060+/-60 B.P. (Beta-118646) and charcoal from Feature 2 has a measured age of 890+/-50 B.P. (Beta-118647). This 170-year difference in the dates

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Metcalf Archaeological Consultants

Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc., is wrapping up a very busy summer field season dominated by pipeline inventory and evaluation projects and numerous but small-scale gas field projects in the Green River and Shirley basins and the Red Desert. Two major natural gas pipelines have been the focus of our work, one running from Sinclair to Lost

Cabin and one from Quealy to Douglas. Numerous prehistoric sites have been found on both, including cultural material scatters, stone circles, and lithic procurement sites. Historic resources include segments of the major emigrant trails, the Fort Fetterman Stage Road, the Lincoln Highway, several railroads (both abandoned and still functioning), and the usual assortment of

homesteads, debris scatters, and shepherd camps. An apparently previously undocumented historic inscription site has been found along the Oregon/Mormon Trail near Split Rock. Sites with Paleoindian projectile points were unusually common (relatively speaking) on the Quealy to Douglas Pipeline. More fieldwork (test excavations, primarily) is planned for this year, and possible mitigation may occur next field season. A third medium-length pipeline project near Red Desert revealed numerous sites, including a possible aboriginal rock art site. Test excavations were conducted at many of the sites on this pipeline, and we anticipate a number of radiocarbon dates will be processed. No mitigation will be recommended, but open trench inspection will be proposed for certain portions of the pipeline. A report on this project is in preparation at this time.

Early this year, Metcalf returned to a pipeline project near Table Rock to conduct test excavations at a hearth feature at 48SW11558 found during open trench inspection in January. A small quantity of bone was found at and around this feature, but little else. A radiocarbon sample from the feature was run, returning a date of 910 +/- 60 B.P. (Beta-118299), not unexpected given the stratigraphic context of the cultural materials. A report on this investigation is pending.

Late in 1997, test excavations were conducted at three sites along a pipeline running from the Wamsutter area to Sinclair. These locations were the product of another open trench inspection, and all were features within previously recorded and tested sites. Excavations at 48SW6208 salvaged several features and

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GCM Services (Cont.)

was not expected. The gap in the dates only slightly improves when the conventional ages are considered. The conventional ages are 1,260 +/- 60 B.P. and 1,100 +/- 60 B.P. At two sigma, there is overlap, so at the 95% level of probability both features are considered as coeval. The reason for the large differences between the measured and conventional ages is the C13/C12 ratios of -13.0 o/oo for the charcoal from Feature 1 and -12.0 o/oo for the charcoal from Feature 2.

Site 48CA2635 is a stratified multicomponent site that includes living surfaces consisting of hearths and hearth-related features, numerous bone fragments, lithic debitage, and tools in a charcoal-stained soil matrix.

Late Plains Archaic corner-notched and Late Prehistoric side-notched projectile points were recovered from the site.

Animal species represented in the bone assemblage include bison, pronghorn, mule deer, white-tailed jackrabbit, cottontail rabbit, northern pocket gopher, an unidentified large bird, and elk. Elk remains are rare at sites in the Powder River Basin. The assemblage is dominated by highly fragmented bison bone, representative of secondary butchering and bone marrow and grease processing

activities. The measured radiocarbon ages from the features are:

- 2,280 +/- 50 B.P. (Beta-115585)
- 2,110 +/- 70 B.P. (Beta-118648)
- 1,340 +/- 70 B.P. (Beta-115583)
- 1,340 +/- 80 B.P. (Beta-115584)
- 550 +/- 40 B.P. (Beta-118649)

The Late Plains Archaic component includes surface hearths and basin-shaped pit hearths.

The Late Prehistoric component includes a surface hearth and cylindrical-shaped pit hearths. The cylindrical-shaped pit hearths are similar to those found at 48CA2631 and 48CA2634. Not all of the radiocarbon dates from this style of hearth have been received, but the dates so far show that, at 48CA2631 and 48CA2635, this hearth type occurs around 1,300 B.P. and at 48CA2634 it occurs around 1,100 to 1,260 B.P.

One of the more unusual features uncovered so far in the Powder River Basin was found at 48CA2635. The feature is a large bowl-shaped pit filled with a high grade clay. The pit measures 1.3 m in diameter by 0.65 m deep and contains around 1,800 pounds (810 kg) of clay. The source of the clay is not known. The radiocarbon date from a hearth adjacent to the pit is forthcoming. It is expected to date to the Late Prehistoric Period.

Archaeological Services, Western Wyoming College

As with most consultants, Archaeological Services of Western Wyoming College had a very busy field season in 1998. To help with the workload we welcomed aboard two new crew chiefs: Rick Blatchley and Pat Lubinski. Rick worked for OWSA a while back and is back in Wyoming after doing some hard time in the East. Pat has a Ph.D. hot off the press from Wisconsin-Madison. His compelling dissertation deals with pronghorn use in the Wyoming Basin.

WWC completed several large testing and data recovery projects during the 1998 field season. Testing was completed on 80+ sites at the Bridger Coal mine to determine which would be selected for data recovery. A number of the sites contained slab-lined features similar to those found at nearby Leucite Hills and Black Butte. Several sites had faunal assemblages containing large mammal elements. Of particular interest was a sandstone ball found in association with a Uinta phase occupation. We will be conducting excavations at one of the sites (48SW11644) in mid-October. The remainder of the sites are to be investigated over the next two field seasons.

As part of an MOA between Tg Soda Ash, BLM, and SHPO, a site located near two playa lakes was investigated by WWC. Site 48SW5734 was found in the early 80s and the lowest component

dated to 8300 B.P. Testing this summer revealed an intact and relatively extensive buried component associated with the 8300 B.P. date. Even more exciting was the discovery of a heavily ground lanceolate Paleoindian projectile point fragment located ca. 20 cm below the 8300 year old component. The limited amount of excavation within the Paleoindian component yielded only lithic debitage. We are scheduled to conduct full-scale excavations at the site in the summer of 1999.

Excavations at Site 48CR1790 south of Wamsutter were focused on a housepit dating to 6300 years B.P. In addition to the housepit, the associated external work area was excavated. Material culture was limited but should offer some insights into Great Divide phase adaptations.

WWC was also instrumental in completing a display for the Seedskaadee National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Center. The display consists of a series of three dioramas depicting prehistoric use of the resources along the Green River.

Finally WWC undertook a field school at a site just outside of the town of Powder River. The previously unrecorded site contained two superimposed housepits that were exposed in the borrow ditch of the county road. The houses are currently undated. Analyses will occur this winter.



Metcalf (Cont.)

tested associated cultural levels. Deposits appeared generally intact, but little artifactual remains were found. Soil development suggests this site may be Archaic, but sufficient charcoal to process either a standard or extended count radiocarbon date could not be recovered. Two other sites, 48SW10940 and 48CR6218, also revealed hearth features truncated by the trench. At 48CR6218, these features appear to occur in association with an erosional surface and very little associated material was found. Dates on two of the features are 1,360 \pm 60 B.P. (Beta-114592) and 1,700 \pm 50 B.P. (Beta-114591). A single feature at 48SW10940, also lacking in associated material, returned a date of 2,010 \pm 70 B.P. (Beta-114593).

Charcoal was also processed from a feature salvaged during the inventory phase of this project at 48CR1087 and returned a date 1,760 \pm 60 B.P. (Beta-114589). A report on the results of post-monitoring investigations on this project will be prepared this winter.

Meanwhile, reporting for the Uinta Basin Lateral project continues, though at a slowed pace during the field season. A number of individual site reports have been submitted to the BLM Craig District Office in draft form. Our efforts will re-intensify on this project when the snow flies.

The Brad Humphrey Memorial Scholarship Begins to Take Shape

After the untimely passing of WAPA member Brad Humphrey, the membership decided that income from our Putnam mutual fund would be earmarked to support some type of scholarship in Brad's name. The fund has been performing quite well, and we should be able to start awarding a scholarship in a few more years. The Executive Committee discussed potential guidelines for the scholarship at our last meeting and how to best honor Brad's memory. We arrived at the following suggestions. First, we would like to be able to award a minimum scholarship of \$500. However, value of the scholarship may vary, depending upon performance of the fund. Ideally, it would be awarded on an annual basis.

Eligible applicants include second-year or beyond University of Wyoming graduate students in anthropology. Preference should be given to archaeology students. The award will be based upon academic performance at UW and financial need, and applicants should submit a statement of goals, UW transcript, and financial statement - including other support being received from UW and other scholarships. The WAPA Executive Committee, along with a representative from the UW Anthropology faculty, would review the applications. Any suggestions on guidelines for the scholarship are welcome and should be submitted to the Executive Committee.

Archaeology Laboratory, University of South Dakota

The Archaeology Laboratory of the University of South Dakota is working on a comprehensive heritage resource inventory of Devils Tower National Monument in Crook County, Wyoming. As it is a CRM project, our goal is to locate, record, and evaluate, for the National Register of Historic Places, all heritage resources within the inventory areas (prehistoric, historic and Native American traditional cultural properties) and to provide data for National Park Service management planning purposes. We have completed two seasons of fieldwork (1997-98) and are now analyzing cultural material from 50 prehistoric sites and a scatter of historic sites associated with the development of the Park. We recorded all survey data with a Trimble Pro-XR GPS unit and are now building up our ArcView3 GIS file for visual interpretation. We owe our success in the project to the help of the management and staff of Devils Tower National Monument and the many people living in the Devils Tower and Hulett area who have contributed valuable information about the Tower, its environment, and the history of its settlement.

Our preliminary results reinforce the significance of this striking landmark throughout the history of occupation of the region. It should come as a surprise to no one that prehistoric sites in the Park have evidence from the Paleoindian period to the Late Prehistoric. There is abundant evidence that these inhabitants were caught up in the daily routine typical of hunting and gathering peoples adapted to the procurement of bison and other game. It is also not surprising that evidence of Indian activity in the historic period (except for recent times) is lacking, given the forced resettlement of Indian peoples in

the late 19th century. One of our most challenging tasks is to source the great range of raw materials recovered, as part of an effort to determine whether Devils Tower attracted a greater diversity of prehistoric peoples than other parts of the region. Such research will provide insight on the problem of the landmark's prehistoric significance.

We will complete the project in early 1999 and look forward to publishing what we hope will be important information on both practical and ideological life among prehistoric and more recent peoples on the western edge of the Black Hills.



TRC Mariah (Cont.)

occupation of the area from approximately 3,500 to 200 B.P. The majority of the investigated components appear to date to the Late Archaic period. Of particular interest, however, was Site 48CK1410, a small single-occupation bison kill/processing site contemporaneous with the latter occupations at Vore. Most of the cultural remains recovered during the project consist of flaked stone artifacts including a variety of projectile points, bifaces, and flake tools. A fascinatingly large and diverse assemblage of debitage was also recovered, representing reduction of a plethora of locally procured materials, as well as a significant number of regional and exotic materials. Excavations have provided important information concerning lithic technology, procurement strategies, and mobility patterns of aboriginal groups utilizing this region of the western Black Hills.

HISTORY DAYS

Wyoming History Day - 1998 WAPA Award Winner

For the second year, the Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists sponsored a special award to honor an outstanding Wyoming History Day entry that dealt with an archaeological topic. More than 300 sixth through twelfth graders from across Wyoming participated in the statewide academic competition which was held in Casper Monday, April 20, 1998. This year's national theme was "Migration in History: People, Ideas, Cultures." The WAPA award, in the amount of \$100, went to Kandi Glause, a student from Natrona County High School in Casper, for her Senior Division historical paper entry titled, "Migration of Prehistoric Man in the Americas." Kandi also participated in the National History Day competition at the University of Maryland in June.

In her paper, Kandi examined the theories of how and when prehistoric people first arrived in the Americas. She discussed the Bering Strait Land Bridge theory and considered other current archaeological, linguistic, genetic, and molecular biological evidence for the migration and gradual settlement of the North and South American continents. She also included information on pertinent archaeological sites such as Mummy Cave in Wyoming, the Clovis and Folsom sites in New Mexico, and Monte Verde in Chile. Kandi's paper was well written and researched and was a very appropriate topic for the History Day theme.

Next year's National History Day theme is "Science, Technology, Invention in History: Impact, Influence, Change." The state competition will be held in Casper on Monday, May 3, 1999. WAPA will once again sponsor a special award for an archaeological entry. Wyoming History Day is an annual event sponsored by the Wyoming State Historical Society and the Wyoming Department of Commerce. For more information, contact Linda Fabian, History Day State Coordinator, 2301 Central Avenue, Barrett Building, Third Floor, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002; phone (307) 777-7014. Information about History Day can also be found on the Internet at <http://www.thehistorynet.com/NationalHistoryDay>.



Proposed By-Law Changes

As mentioned in the Letter from the President of this newsletter, we are asking the membership to approve several changes to the WAPA By-Laws. Below we have printed the By-Laws and have marked the proposed changes. Following the By-laws is an explanation of the By-Law changes. Please read both documents before voting. To vote please mark the appropriate box on the ballot enclosed with the newsletter.

Constitution and By-Laws, Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists (Revised 9-4-98)

Section I - NAME

1. The name of the organization shall be the Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists (WAPA), hereinafter referred to as the Association.

Section II - DURATION

1. The period of existence and duration of this Association shall be perpetual.

Section III - PURPOSE

1. The Association is a nonprofit voluntary organization that exists for the purposes of maintaining and promoting the goals of professional archaeology in the State of Wyoming.
2. These goals shall include but shall not be limited to:
 - a) establishing and promoting high standards of archaeological research, reporting and management;
 - b) establishing and promoting professional archaeological interests in political and public forums;
 - c) establishing and promoting communications with the archaeological community;
 - d) establishing and promoting forums for discussing research problems and data;
 - e) promoting public education and interest in cultural resource preservation and conservation;
 - f) promoting investigations in the fields of prehistoric and historic cultural resources;
 - g) providing Association input to appropriate State, Federal and local agencies.

Section IV - MEMBERSHIP

1. Voting Members
 - a) Qualifications
 - i) Minimum of a BA or BS degree in Anthropology;
 - ii) Minimum of 12 months full-time professional archaeological experience in Wyoming;
 - iii) Exceptions to i and ii shall be considered on a case-by-case basis by the Association Membership and Ethics Committee;

- iv) No breaches of the Association Code of Ethics.
 - b) Entry Procedures
 - i) Application, including submission of vitae and statement of research interest in Wyoming archaeology;
 - ii) Acceptance by majority vote of the Association Membership and Ethics Committee after review of credentials.
 - c) Right and Duties
 - i) Adherence to the Association Code of Ethics;
 - ii) Regular participation in Association activities;
 - iii) Full voting rights in all Association business;
 - iv) Eligibility to serve as an Association officer or member of any Association committee;
 - v) Receipt of all Association publications.
 2. Associate Membership
 - a) Qualifications
 - i) BA in, or active participation in a BA degree program in, Anthropology;
 - ii) Exceptions will be considered on a case-by-case basis by the Membership and Ethics committee.
 - b) Entry Procedures
 - i) Application, including vitae and statement of interests in Wyoming archaeology;
 - ii) Acceptance by majority vote of the Membership and Ethics committee after review of credentials.
 - c) Rights and Duties
 - i) Adherence to the Association Code of Ethics;
 - ii) All rights of Voting Members **except** voting on Association business, membership on standing committees, and serving as an Association officer;
 - iii) May serve as a nonvoting member on any **ad hoc** committee;
 - iv) Receipt of all Association publications.
 3. Honorary Members
 - a) Qualifications
 - i) An honorary, non-voting membership can be awarded to persons who make a significant contribution which furthers the goals of the Association.
 - b) Entry Procedures
 - i) Acceptance by the Membership and Ethics committee, or nomination at a regular meeting, followed by a 60 percent acceptance by the voting membership.
 - c) Rights and Duties
 - i) Acceptance of the Code of Ethics;
 - ii) All rights of voting members **except** voting on Association business, membership on committees, and serving as an Association officer.
 4. Institutional Members
 - a) Qualifications

- i) An institutional, nonvoting membership can be awarded to any organization wishing to house WAPA newsletters or any other Association publications in its library.
 - b) Entry Procedures
 - i) Acceptance by the Membership and Ethics Committee, or nomination at a regular meeting, followed by a 60 percent acceptance by the voting membership.
 - c) Rights and Duties
 - i) Acceptance of the Code of Ethics;
 - ii) Receipt of all Association publications.

Section V - MEETINGS

1. The Association shall hold ~~one business meeting~~ two business meetings per year and meet on other occasions as the membership shall deem necessary. A petition by ten voting members may request that the Executive Committee call a special meeting. Notice must be placed in the mail at least 4 weeks prior to all meetings, regular or special.
2. Passage of a motion at a meeting shall require 51 percent sustainment by the voting members present at that regular meeting, whereas business conducted at a special meeting must be sustained by a 60 percent affirmation by the voting membership, to be contacted by mail ballot.
3. Modification of these By-laws requires a 60 percent affirmation by the voting membership.

Section VI - FINANCES

1. Dues shall be paid to the Association at rate(s) established by majority vote of the membership. Dues notices shall be sent to all members prior to the spring semi-annual meeting. Dues are payable to the treasurer by the spring semi-annual meeting.
2. Dues shall be used for the purpose of financing the business of the Association, including but not limited to fees for secretarial services and expenses of officers incurred in the normal course of Association business.
3. If dues remain unpaid for two consecutive meetings, membership shall be revoked. Prior to revocation, delinquent dues notices shall be sent by the treasurer. If dues remain unpaid, notice of revocation shall follow. Terminated members shall have an opportunity to reapply for membership.
4. Finances shall be administered by the Treasurer. Records shall be available for inspection by the membership at all times and shall be audited for the preceding fiscal year prior to the semi-annual spring meeting.
5. Single expenditures in excess of \$200 require the prior concurrence of the President; single expenditures in excess of \$500 require the prior concurrence of the Executive Committee, and shall be within the constraints of available funds.
6. Property
 - a) The Association may receive, maintain and hold, by request, devise, gift, or otherwise,

either absolutely or in trust, for any of its purposes, property, either real or personal, or funds, without limitations as to amounts or values.

- b) The Association may convey such property and invest and reinvest any principal and interest; and may direct, manage, and expand the income and principal of the Association and the agency or agencies making such funds available, for the uses and purposes herein set forth.
7. No officer or member of the Association, in the absence of fraud committed by that officer or member, shall become personally liable for any debts or liabilities rising against or incurred by the Association or its officers, agents, employees, or members; and the private property of the officers and members of this organization shall be exempt from liability for any and all debts, obligations or liabilities of the Association.

Section VII - OPERATION

1. The place of business for the organization shall be c/o Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist, P.O. Box 3431, University Station, Laramie, Wyoming 82071.
2. Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the procedures at each meeting; other rules may govern as established by the President or presiding officer at the beginning of the meeting.

Section VIII - OFFICERS

1. The Association shall have four officers: President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. All officers shall hold office for ~~one~~ two years. The Executive committee shall fill any vacancy during any term of office, by appointment, from the membership. Such appointments shall be for the remainder of the original elected term of office.
 - a) President. The President shall serve as the Association's representative in all its official affairs and transactions. The President shall reside over Association meetings. The President may appoint committees as necessary, with the assent of the Executive Committee.
 - b) Vice-President. The Vice-President shall act with the powers of the President in the event that the President is unwilling or unable to perform appointed duties. In addition, the Vice-President shall chair the Membership and Ethics Committee. ~~The Vice-President shall assume the Presidency at the end of the Vice-President's elected term.~~
 - c) Secretary. The Secretary shall announce all meetings to the membership of the Association and shall maintain minutes of all meetings.
 - d) Treasurer. The Treasurer shall keep membership rolls of the Association, shall maintain records of financial transactions in accordance with standard bookkeeping practices, and shall disperse funds according to Section VI.
2. The Association shall appoint or retain a legal Counsel, as needed.
3. The Association shall appoint an Editor who shall solicit and edit material for a newsletter of the Association, and, when authorized, develop other official publications. The Editor shall serve as long as such appointment remains agreeable to

the editor, the Executive Committee and the Association.

Section IX - STANDING COMMITTEES

1. Executive Committee
 - a) The voting members of the Executive Committee shall be composed of the Association Officers, the newsletter editor, and 2 Members-at-Large, to be elected in ~~alternate years~~ for 2 year terms. The immediate past president shall serve as an "ex officio" member of the Executive Committee.
 - b) The Executive Committee shall act in behalf of the Association to further the goals of the Association as set forth in its Constitution and By-laws.
2. Membership and Ethics Committee
 - a) The Membership and Ethics Committee shall be composed of the Vice-President and 4 voting Members, appointed by the Executive Committee, no more than 2 of which are Executive Committee Members. The Vice-President shall chair the committee.
 - b) The purpose of the Membership and Ethics Committee shall be to review and vote on new members who shall then be accepted by majority vote of the committee.
 - c) The Membership and Ethics Committee shall recommend that matters involving professional archaeological ethics of Association members, or of persons or organizations external to the Association, be brought to the attention of the Executive Committee for action.

Section X - ELECTION OF OFFICERS

- ~~1. The Vice-President shall assume the presidency at the end of the Vice-President's elected term.~~
- ~~2.1~~ The other officers of the Association, and the two Members-at-Large of the Executive Committee, shall be elected by mail ballot of the membership, requiring a simple majority of all votes cast.
- ~~3.2~~ Completed ballots shall be mailed in signed, sealed envelopes, or submitted in person at the fall semi-annual meeting. Nominations shall be accepted bi-annually at the regular semi-annual spring business meeting. Ballots shall be mailed to the voting membership at least four weeks prior to the ~~semi-annual~~ subsequent fall meeting. Newly elected officers shall assume office at the end of the ~~semi-annual~~ said fall meeting. Ballots shall be counted by two voting members appointed by the President.
- ~~4.3~~ The President shall not vote in an election, except to break a tie.

Section XI - PUBLICATIONS

1. The Association shall publish a newsletter. The Association, may from time to time, authorize the publication of other single or serial items.

Section XII - ADOPTION

1. These By-laws shall become effective upon ratification by a 2/3 sustainment of those registered by the time of the second organizational meeting.

Section XII - DISPOSAL OF ASSETS

1. In the event of dissolution, the Executive Committee shall dispose of all Association assets to an educational or scientific institution that is

exempt from taxation under the then current code of the Internal Revenue Service.

Section XIV - CODE OF ETHICS

1. Standards and Goals
 - a) Members of the Association shall adhere to the goals outlined in Section III (2), satisfying their colleagues that the highest standards of research are maintained. Association members agree that all archaeological work is archaeological research, since this is the only way to determine the potential of cultural resources.
 - b) Other ethical standards include but are not limited to prompt reporting of results, maintenance of adequate facilities and staff, no employment of unqualified personnel in any capacity, use of common and professional courtesy in all potential or realized interaction with other archaeologists, and strong commitment to promotion of preservation and conservation of cultural resources.
2. Members shall ensure that all specimens recovered through survey and excavation be prepared and deposited at institution with facilities for permanent curation.
3. Members of the Association who author or sign research reports dealing with Wyoming archaeology shall deposit copies of said reports with the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer.
4. Members of the Association agree to allow ad hoc peer review committees to review reports which they have deposited with the SHPO.
5. Members shall not deal in, sell, nor trade, nor knowingly aid any individual or organization in the sale, trade, or transfer of any antiquity (archaeological object, site, or property) for the purpose of anyone's personal profit.
6. As professional archaeologists, members shall actively discourage vandalism of all cultural resource sites, objects, and properties.
7. Members shall be sensitive to and respectful of legitimate concerns of groups whose culture histories are the subjects of archaeological investigations.
8. Members shall respond to legitimate requests for information about their projects and research by other archaeologists.
9. Members shall avoid participation in any activity which may result in a conflict of interest, including, but not limited, to those circumstances where their own economic interests may be affected by professional duties and responsibilities to an employer or client. In those circumstances in which conflicts of interest are unavoidable, or when conflicts arise after an activity has been undertaken, members shall make full disclosure of their interests to all participants as soon as feasible.
10. Censure:
 - a) Determination of a probable breach of the Association Code of Ethics shall be made by the Membership and Ethics Committee, which shall bring it to the attention of the Executive Committee.
 - b) The Executive Committee will shall, following consultation and input from all parties involved, (1) rule on whether a breach of the Code of Ethics has taken place, and (2) if so determined, the Executive Committee shall vote on censure.

- c) Censure may take the form of a letter, written in the name of the Association, denoting the misconduct or may result in removal from the Association.
- d) All such censured members shall have the right to appeal to the voting membership. Such appeal shall take place during the next regularly scheduled business meeting following notice of censure.

During recent business meetings, discussions have taken place among the Executive Committee members and the general membership regarding the possibility of lengthening the terms of office for President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer from one to two years. It is felt that one-year terms do not allow for continuity of ideas, prohibit new concepts and strategies from being carried out, and take an inordinate amount of time and effort during every Business Meeting either asking for nominations for officers or electing new officers. A major difference that will result from these changes is that the Vice President will no longer automatically become President after one year. The office of President will become an elected office which will be voted on separately from the office of Vice President. These proposed changes will, if approved, go into effect in the year 1999 when you will be asked to vote for a new President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and two Members at Large. You will find included in this newsletter above a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the WAPA which has been altered to reflect these changes. You will also find a space on the enclosed ballot to vote for or against the proposed changes. For the sake of convenience the proposed changes are summarized below:

- 1. Section V(1) - Change "The Association shall hold one business meeting per year" to "two business meetings per year."
- 2. Section VIII(1)(b) - Delete "The Vice-President shall assume

- the Presidency at the end of the Vice President's elected term."
- 3. Section IX(1)(a) - Strike "in alternate years" from the sentence to make it read "The voting members of the Executive Committee shall be composed of the Association Officers, the newsletter editor, and 2 Members-at-Large, to be elected for 2 year terms."
- 4. Section X(1) - Delete "The Vice President shall assume the Presidency at the end of the Vice President's elected term."
- 5. Section X(2,3,4) - Change Number 2 to Number 1; change Number 3 to Number 2; and change Number 4 to Number 3.
- 6. Section X(2) - Change the sentence "Nominations shall be accepted at the regular semi-annual spring meeting." to read, "Nominations shall be accepted bi-annually at the spring business meeting."
- 7. Section X(2) - Change the sentences that reads "Ballots shall be mailed to the voting membership at least four weeks prior to the semi-annual fall meeting. Newly elected officers shall assume office at the end of the semi-annual fall meeting." to read, "Ballots shall be mailed to the voting membership at least four weeks prior to the fall meeting. Newly elected officers shall assume office at the end of the said fall meeting."

Please take the time to vote on this issue as it takes 60% of the voting membership to change the By-laws. The Executive Committee believes that these changes are important and will affect the efficiency of WAPA. We request your support in making these needed By-Law changes.

Criteria of Eligibility for Wyoming Archaeological Society (WAS) and Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists (WAPA) Special Awards at Wyoming History Day

History and archaeology are closely allied fields of study. Archaeology is the study of past historic and prehistoric people and their culture. Archaeologists analyze the physical remains of past human activities, called artifacts, and the locations where humans lived, called archaeological sites. Prehistoric archaeology focuses on people who existed before there were written records of their culture, and interprets the lives of these early people through the study of their tools, their food remains, and remnants of their dwellings. Historical archaeology studies the material evidence of a society that has a written documentary record and uses those historic records to more fully interpret archaeological remains. Archaeology should not be confused with the field of paleontology, which is the scientific study of fossil plants and animals that existed millions of years before humans. Archaeologists don't do dinosaurs!

In order to qualify for the special archaeology awards sponsored by WAS and WAPA, a History Day entry must present a subject that incorporates information gathered through archaeological study or consist of a subject that deals with archaeological theories or methods. An example of a subject incorporating archaeological information would be the topic of Pompeii, its destruction by a volcano, and what is known about the people who lived there based on the excavations of the remains of the city. An example of an archaeological theory would be the migration of the first humans into North America across the Bering Strait Land Bridge. An example of a topic dealing with an archaeological method would be the discovery, use, and significance of Carbon 14 dating.

Each of the four categories of History Day entries (Media, Historical Papers, Performances, and Projects) can qualify for the archaeology awards. For example, a performance of a re-enactment of Howard Carter's discovery of King Tut's tomb in Egypt, a media presentation of the locations of early pioneer camp sites along the Oregon Trail, a project exhibiting casts of prehistoric tools and archaeological maps of early man sites in Africa, or a paper describing what has been learned about the Battle of the Little Bighorn through the study of the artifacts left behind on the battlefield would all be qualifying entries, depending of course on the History Day theme.



You Are Invited:

- * Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists Fall Meeting
- * Friday, November 6, from 1 to 6 p.m.
- * Room 140 in the Senate Chambers of the Student Union
- * University of Wyoming, Laramie

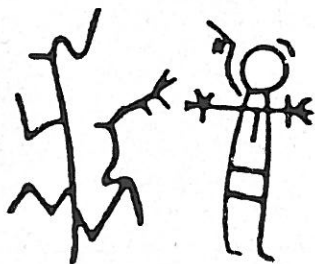
This is an important meeting. Members in good standing will have the opportunity to submit their ballots for election of officers and to review and vote on proposed changes to the WAPA By-Laws regarding terms of office.

We hope you will be able to attend!

Return Address:

WAPA *Wyoming Association of
Professional Archaeologists*

P.O. Box 3431, University Station
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