



WINTER/SPRING 1999

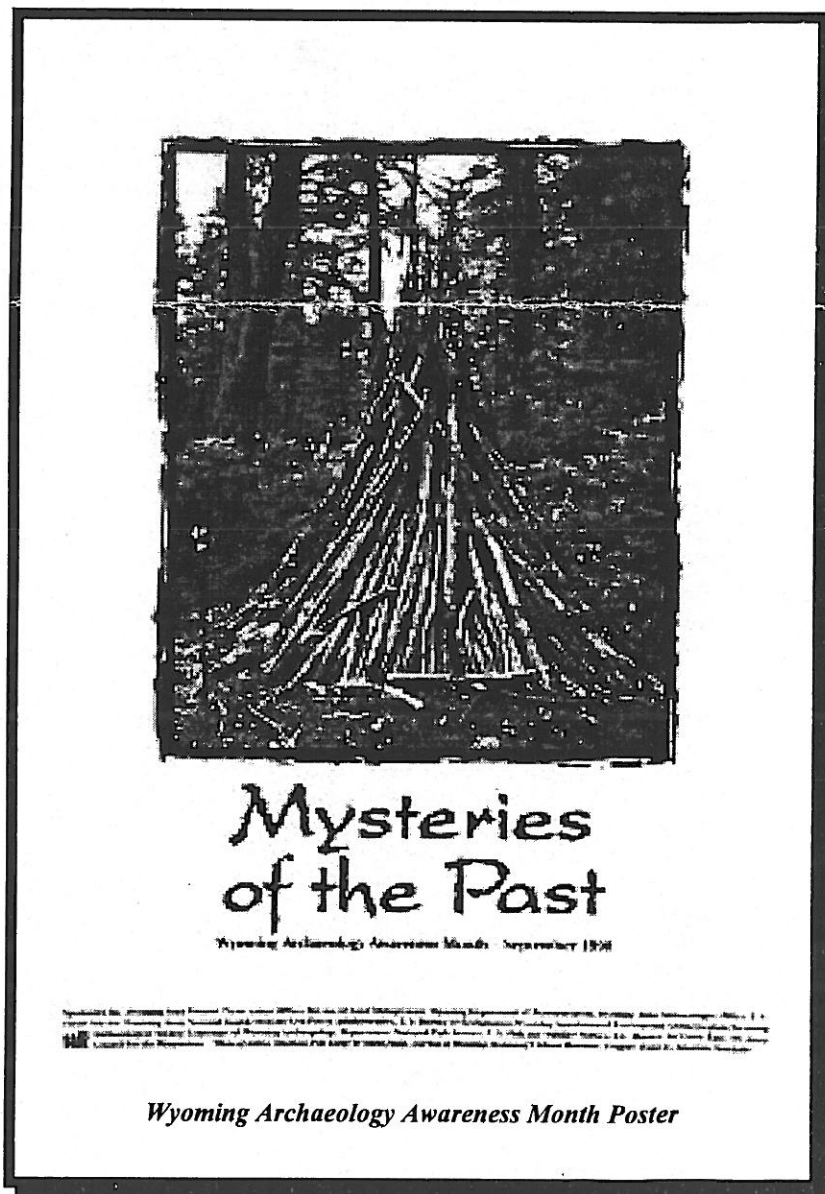
WAPANA NEWS

WYOMING ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

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

Wyoming Poster Wins

The 1998 Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month poster was awarded the first prize at the annual Society for America Archaeology poster contest. The prize was presented to Judy Wolf at the recent Society for American Archaeology meeting in Chicago. This is the second year in a row that the Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month poster has won the contest. Congratulations to Judy and the Archaeology Awareness Month committee. The poster illustrates a solitary timber lodge found on the western slopes of the Big Horn Mountains near Tensleep, Wyoming. The new poster for 1999 will be out in April and, according to Judy, will be the best yet. Copies are available through Judy Wolf State Historic Preservation Office, Barrett Building, 3rd Floor, 2301 Central Ave., Cheyenne, WY 82002.



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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 Paul Sanders, President, for further information at (307) 766-5301. 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 September 31, 1999.

Editors

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WAPA News was formatted by TRC Mariah Associates Inc.

Letter From the President

Dear WAPA Membership

After years of sitting on the sidelines, I've been selected to take charge of this thing we call WAPA. Curiously enough, it's not as scary as I thought it might be. This year brings a change to our organization in that the term for officers is two years, as a result of a motion that was passed last fall. I hope that this won't scare off potential candidates and cause our organization to fall apart, since we have made some productive contributions in the past year. Two of the contributions are discussed in this newsletter, with one involving rallying support for the Massacre Hill Road closure reported by Julie Francis (WYDOT), thereby preserving an important portion of the 1866 Fetterman Battle site. The other contribution concerns our efforts in the reorganization of the Department of Commerce, which houses SHPO and the State Archaeologist's Office. Through the combined efforts of a number of organizations, we were able to successfully influence the decisions on the reorganization. The success of these efforts underscores the positive aspects of our organization and that we really do have a voice, and sometimes people even listen. Hopefully, we will continue to be as successful in any future endeavors; however, it all falls on the cooperative efforts of the membership. We can do a lot as an organization, or we can do little. It's up to you.

Sincerely,

Paul H. Sanders

Treasurer's Report November 6, 1998

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Checking Account Balance (5/8/98) | 1,546.22 |
| Income-Dues..... | 405.00 |
| Expenditures | |
| TRC Mariah - Spring Newsletter Copying | (41.80) |
| Service Charges | (0.40) |
| Karen Kempton - Ballot Copying | (24.53) |
| TRC Mariah - Fall Newsletter Mailing & Copying (466.82) | |
| MAS - Donation - Spring Meeting | (100.00) |
| Checking Account Balance (11/6/98) | 1,317.67 |
| Putnam Money Market (11/6/98)* | 4,999.98 |
| Putnam Growth and Income (9/30/98) | 3,655.26 |
| Petty Cash Balance (5/8/98)..... | 15.44 |
| Total Assets (11/6/98) | 9,988.35 |

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

The following owe dues for 1998.

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Rich Adams | Chris Arthur |
| Mike Bies | Jim Brechtel |
| Richard Currit | B.J. Earle |
| Cheryl Harrison | Lynn Harrell |
| Rick Laurent | Scott McKern |
| Jana Pastor | Jack Savini |
| Allen Schroedl | Todd Thibodeau |
| Phyllis Thompson | |

The following owe dues for 1997 and 1998. This will be their last newsletter unless they reinstate their membership.

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Craig Bromley | Jim Brunette |
| Dave Darlington | Terry Del Bene |
| Pat Eggleston | Sandy Meyer |
| Gary Moore | Kevin Thompson |
| Dana Wahlquist | |



News & Notes

WYDOT Considers Permanent Closure at Massacre Hill

The following is a press release of October 28, 1998, from WYDOT concerning the road closure at Massacre Hill. WAPA provided comment to WYDOT in support of closure.

US 87/WYO 344 at the Massacre Hill slide area just north of the Johnson-Sheridan county line may be closed permanently, the Wyoming Department Transportation announced Oct. 28, 1998.

The ground under the highway at the site began sliding many years ago and has resulted in numerous road closures and almost constant maintenance work for WYDOT. Typically, the slide activates each spring or early summer, and this year, more material than ever moved. As a result, US 87/WYO 344 has been closed all summer and fall.

In the meantime, motorists have been using a detour consisting of WYO 193 which connects with US 87/WYO

344 at Banner (north intersection) and Ft. Phil Kearney (south end). Motorists can continue to use portions of US 87/WYO 344 which are unaffected by the slide for local access. Travelers can also access the Fetterman Monument and interpretive trail from US 87/ WYO 344 on the south side of the monument.

"The work involved to repair the Massacre Hill would be very substantial, and given the history of slide, we could very well continue to have similar problems in the future. Given the relatively low demand for through traffic, it might make better sense to keep the road closed and continue using WYO 193 as a detour," WYDOT district engineer Tim Hibbard said.

Another factor is the location of the Massacre Hill slide within a National Historic Landmark. The slide is below the monument commemorating the 1866 Fetterman battle in which 82 U.S. Army soldiers and as many as 150 Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapaho died. "Repair of the slide would result in significant impacts to the historic qualities and values of the area for many groups of people," added Hibbard.

The WYO 193 detour adds about 1.5 miles for through traffic. Motorists can also use Interstate 90, but that alternative requires some backtracking.

WYDOT has not made a final decision and continues to analyze the situation, according to Hibbard. He added that if the closure does become permanent, WYDOT will consider realigning the intersection of US 87/WYO 344 and WYO 193 at Banner to accommodate the change in traffic flow.

Hibbard stressed that public input is welcome and that a public meeting about the permanent closure idea could be conducted if necessary. Written comments about the proposal should be directed to Tim Stark, Environmental Services Engineer, Box 1708, Cheyenne, WY 82003-1708, (307) 777-4379.

1999 Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month Activities

Antelope Symposium. In conjunction with the keynote speech by Dr. Ray Wood, Western Wyoming College will be sponsoring a day-long symposium focusing on antelope. Various aspects of antelope habitat, behavior, and procurement will be examined. We anticipate having 6-12 presenters dealing with specific research topics, followed by 3-4 discussants. We have invited specialists from across the Intermountain West to participate. A guided field trip to antelope procurement sites around Rock Springs will be offered on Sunday, September 19, 1999. **Date:** 9:00 a.m., Saturday, September 18, 1999. **Location:** Room 1302, WWC Campus, Rock Springs. **Sponsor:** Archaeological Services - WWC. **Contact:** Kevin Thompson - kthompo@wwcc.cc.wy.us; Jana Pastor jpastor@wwcc.cc.wy.us (307) 382-1666.

Bozovich Site Excavation. Western Wyoming College will be excavating one of the premier archaeological sites in the Intermountain West. The Bozovich site is located north of Rock Springs in southwest Wyoming. For more than 10,000 years, Native Americans camped on the Bozovich site, making periodic treks to the surrounding countryside for food and supplies and returning to the campsite with its dependable spring and protection from the wind. Earlier investigations at the Bozovich site documented occupations beginning earlier than 10,000 years ago and continuing through historic contact. Material culture recovered includes diagnostic projectile points and stone tools, pottery, and large amounts of lithic, faunal, and organic debris. The 1999 investigations will focus on dating the cultural occupations and identifying the various activities undertaken by the Indians. Some of the questions we will be asking include: What animals were hunted? What types of plant food were eaten? How were

Continued on Page 5

June Frison Chapter, WAS

This new chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society meets the second Monday of each month, except June, July, and August, in Room 205, Anthropology Building, Laramie.

New Regulations

At a recent Society for American Archaeology meeting in Chicago, Illinois, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation introduced the new Section 106 regulations. According to the Advisory Council, the new regulations will be published in the Federal Register in either April or May. The new regulations contain a "standard treatment" to be used only for archaeological sites eligible to the National Register under Criterion D. Comments on the "standard treatment" are being sought by the Advisory Council and should be sent directly to the Advisory Council.



Volunteer Opportunities

Taken from the June Frison Chapter - Wyoming Archaeological Society Newsletter

THE SYBILLE CANYON EXCAVATION ON HIGHWAY 34. Excavations should be starting about the first of June with the State Archaeologist's Office doing the work. This project is near Laramie and would be a good one for volunteers. The contact person is Dave Eckles at (307) 766-5301.

THE HIGH PLAINS ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT IN PINE BLUFFS. Volunteer areas could include excavations, museum display work, and public education in the new windows on the Past Interpretative Center at the Pine Bluffs site on the edge of town. The Pine Bluffs site excavation area inside of the interpretive center is a stratified campsite with levels extending from Paleoin Indian to Historic. Activities include display work, lab work, etc., in the (air-conditioned) High Plains Archaeology Museum in town; additional excavation, mapping projects, etc., at other sites in the southeast Wyoming vicinity; and possibly an excavation at the Donovan site, a stratified Upper Republican hunting camp in Lewis Canyon, north of Sterling, Colorado. Contact Charles A. Reher at the Dept. of Anthropology, UW, Laramie, 82071-3431, 307-766-2208, <arrow@uwyo.edu> or after June at High Plains Archaeology, Box 31, Pine Bluffs, WY, 82082, (307) 245-9372.

HELL GAP SITE. The Hell Gap site is a stratified locality with a complete sequence of Paleoin Indian deposits and was originally investigated by Cynthia and Henry Irwin along with John O. Brew and George Agogino. The current re-analysis of the recovered material requires a thorough understanding of the context of the cultural material recovered previously. A small portion of the site is being excavated as a part of this process. Additional tests in other parts of the Hell

Gap Valley, as well as placement of trenches in strategic locations to better understand the depositional context of cultural material, are being performed. This season we will continue and complete the testing in Locality I, begin testing at Locality II, and test what could be called Locality II west, an area found to contain intact Late Pleistocene/Holocene transition deposits and buried cultural material. Contact Marcel Kornfeld <Anpro1@uwyo.edu>, or Dept. of Anthropology, UW, Laramie, WY 82071-3431.

MIDDLE PARK - JERRY CRAIG SITE. The 1997 investigation of the Jerry Craig site was extremely successful. It was confirmed that the site is a bison bone bed, the deposits encasing the cultural material were found to date to approximately 9,300 years ago, and stone tools and production debris are present in the bone bed. To recover data necessary to plan a large-scale excavation, 1999 plans are to complete several additional test units within and outside of the area tested in 1997. Contact Marcel Kornfeld <Anpro1@uwyo.edu> or Dept. of Anthropology, UW, Laramie, WY 82071-3431.

BLACK MOUNTAIN. Black Mountain Archaeological District is the location of major raw material procurement on the western slopes of the Bighorn Mountains. The area consists of several open-air sites and approximately a dozen rockshelters. Test excavations have been in progress since 1993. This year's plans are to continue excavating two rockshelters at the Black Mountain Archaeological District BA cave and Two Moon Shelter. Excavations in two test units in each shelter are yielding information on site formation processes, artifact content, subsistence, and technological organization at this lithic raw material procurement locality. Contact Marcel Kornfeld <Anpro1@uwyo.edu>, or Dept.

of Anthropology, UW, Laramie, WY 82071-3431.

MINER'S DELIGHT. The State Archaeologist's Office has tentative plans for conducting excavations at two cabins at Miner's Delight townsite this August in a joint project with the Bureau of Land Management, Lander Resource Area. Miner's Delight was one of three towns in the South Pass Gold Mining District during the 1860s. There are still over a dozen original log cabins and other structures standing at the townsite. The BLM has received special project money to construct new foundations and stabilize the cabin walls. Estimates are that the project will allow for this on two or possibly three cabins. Excavations will last for two 10-day work sessions in late July and August. For more information contact Danny Walker at <dawalker@wyoming.com> or <dnwalker@uwyo.edu> or Dept. of Anthropology, UW, Laramie, WY 82071-3431.

MEADOW SPRINGS. This will be a PIT project north of Nemo in the northern portion of the Black Hills. It appears that the site is multicomponent, ranging from historic railroad to something that looks terminal paleo with some late prehistoric and archaic in between. The main goals of the project are testing and evaluation. We will have room for 12 volunteers who must commit to the entire week, July 18-23. Application will be made in writing on a volunteer form. We will camp just off-site in a large meadow. Water will be hauled in and toilets will be of the chemical variety. Meals will be supplied by the individual volunteers. Contact Dave McKee, Forest Archaeologist, Black Hills National Forest, 605-673-2251, R.R. 2, Box 200, Custer, SD 57730-9501 or Cher Burgess <sloopy@vcn.com>, (307) 283-1154, 201 South 21st St., Box 562, Sundance, WY 82729-0562.



Project Results

UW News

*Taken from George C. Frison
Institute Bulletin No. 6.*

KRMPOTICH FOLSOM SITE by *Marcel Kornfeld*. Excavations at the site concentrated on completion of a block area begun in 1994 and test excavation, including backhoe trenching into the sand dune to the north and east of this block. The testing and trenching were particularly useful to the understanding of the Folsom component of the site. First, the site was shown to have only the Folsom complex represented, with no other buried or surface material present. Second, the Folsom component was

found to be buried to more than two meters. Third, the block area that we have been excavating was shown to be the deflated remains of the buried Folsom component. And fourth, the data collected allows for the first approximation of the size of the Folsom component.

The backhoe trenching, accompanied by screening of the excavated matrix, showed that a buried paleosol was the source material of the Folsom component. Screening of the overlying sediment from several excavation units and a sample from the backhoe trench showed this material to be largely sterile. The Folsom component is enclosed in approximately 20-50 cm of the deposit. A wealth of artifacts were recovered from both the backhoe trenches, test units, and block excavation. These include Folsom projectile point preforms, channel flakes, scrapers, and a variety of flake tools.

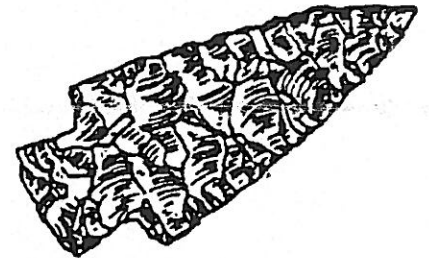
Work at the Krmpotich site is being supported by the Institute's Paleoindian Program and the contribution from Mark H. Mullins. Other contributors include: Sweetwater Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Bill Tyrrell, Jack Krmpotich, and Philip Krmpotich.

PINE SPRINGS PROJECT by *Robert L. Kelly*. Last year we conducted 10 days of testing work at the Pine Springs site in southwest Wyoming. This site was initially excavated by Floyd Sharrock from the University of Utah in 1964 and has not been touched by professional archaeologists since. Sharrock suggested that there were three periods of site use, the earliest of which is the one that interests us as it contains the earliest radiocarbon dates from southwest Wyoming and possible associations between humans and now-extinct megafauna, notably camels.

Our objective was to locate Sharrock's old excavation units, determine if there was any intact deposit left, and excavate a few small units to determine if Sharrock's stratigraphy is accurate. It

took some time, but we did locate some intact deposit and obtained some new radiocarbon dates that range between about 6,400 and 10,100 years ago. We were unable to investigate this intact deposit much, however, but all signs are that it is promising. Comparing our dates and the stratigraphy we saw to Sharrock's field notes, there are some inconsistencies in that the same level that Sharrock has 9,500 year old bison we have dates 2,000 years younger.

Work at the Pine Springs site is being supported by the Institute's Paleoindian Program and the contribution from Mark H. Mullins.



HELL GAP SITE by *Mary Lou Larson and Marcel Kornfeld*. The Hell Gap site is currently the thrust of the Institute's Paleoindian Program and the main investigation in eastern Wyoming. Although no fieldwork was carried on in 1998, the analysis of recently recovered and 1960s material is continuing. All of the chipped stone from Localities I and II has been cataloged, and samples of both the debitage and tools have been analyzed. The chipped stone samples from the Eden layer at Locality IIIS (V) and IIIN have been cataloged and a portion analyzed. Faunal remains from Locality I have been cataloged and exhaustively analyzed, while faunal remains from Locality IIIS have been cataloged and a preliminary analysis has been conducted.

1999 Archaeological Awareness Month Activities (Continued)

foods prepared? What did their houses look like? During what season did they inhabit the site? Students may enroll for 1-3 credits, based on length of participation. One credit can be earned for each five days of class. In-state tuition is \$49 per credit hour. **Date:** The class will meet daily at 7:30 a.m. at the archaeology offices on the Rock Springs campus and return to campus at 4:00 p.m. Daily transportation to the site will be provided. The initial class meeting will be at 8:00 a.m. Wednesday, June 2, 1999, to handle paperwork and load equipment. The class will end Wednesday evening, June 16, 1999. There will be no formal field camp. Lodging will be available for students at campus dorms at a reduced rate. Rental housing is also available in town. Participants will need to be in good physical condition. Rock Springs is located at 6,300 ft elevation and the class will entail strenuous work. **Location:** Archaeological Services Offices, Room 1210, WWC Campus, Rock Springs. **Sponsor:** Archaeological Services - WWC. **Contact:** Kevin Thompson kthomps@wwcc.cc.wy.us; Jana Pastor jpastor@wwcc.cc.wy.us, (307) 382-1666.

The Hell Gap Project, a cooperative project between the Institute and the Wyoming Archaeological Foundation, is being supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, National Geographic Society, Wenner-Gren Foundation, and donations from Joseph L. Cramer, Rhoda O. Lewis, and Susan L. Bupp.

1998 GEOPHYSICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT CASPAR

by Danny N. Walker. During the week of July 20-29, 1998, the Wyoming State Archaeologist's Office and the National Park Service, with volunteers from the Casper Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, conducted magnetic gradient and electromagnetic conductivity surveys at Fort Caspar Park in Casper, Wyoming. Sixty-five 20 x 20-meter grids were investigated during the 10-day session. The survey was located along the western half of the City of Casper Park unit, behind the row of reconstituted barracks. Anomalies identified during the magnetic survey included a number of buried modern water and utility lines, the remains of a demolished house and streets, and artifact scatters. The conductivity data also indicated the presence of the buried water and utility lines, as well as large metal artifacts. Both geophysical techniques provided complementary data on the urban disturbances within the project area. The magnetic gradient data also provided information on the extent of historic artifact scatters in the project area. Testing in two areas revealed one area of magnetic anomaly to be a trash scatter probably related to the ranching activity around Fort Caspar during the late 19th and early 20th century. The second area tested is immediately behind the barracks, and material recovered here tends to suggest a dump area behind the barracks that probably relates to the military occupation of Fort Caspar during the 1860s.

SEARCHING FOR FORT WILLIAM ON THE LARAMIE *by Danny N. Walker.* William Sublette and Robert Stuart established Fort William on the Laramie near the confluence of the North

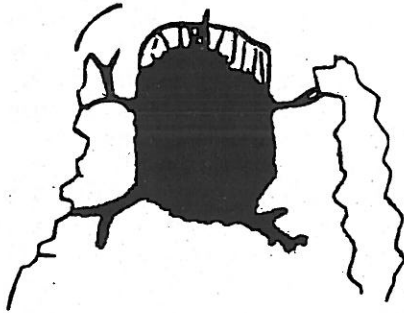
Platte and Laramie Rivers in June 1834. The log-stockaded trading post was in use from that date until 1841, when it was replaced by the adobe-walled Fort John, which was later purchased by the U.S. Army in 1849 and renamed Fort Laramie. Alfred Jacob Miller painted two views of Fort William in 1836. These are the only on-site paintings or other visual documentation available for this early fur trading post. Following construction of Fort John, Fort William disappeared from view. The original location of Fort William has long been a major research question for the National Park Service at Fort Laramie National Historic site. In 1998, the National Park Service Long Distance Trails Office funded an archaeological search on an area of Fort Laramie felt to hold the greatest potential for Fort William's location. Two areas were tested but neither was found to hold Fort William, whose location thus remains a mystery. While the search for Fort William was unsuccessful, the project did record, with significant data recovery, eight previously undocumented army features, dating from the 1850s-1880s, including four root cellars, two water pipelines, Officer Quarters backyard landscaping, and an ice house.



MOXA ARCH GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) *by Mary Lou Larson.* Moxa Arch is an area of intensive oil and gas development in southwestern Wyoming. The Moxa Arch Pilot GIS Project, begun during February 1998, has several goals. These goals are: 1) create a comprehensive integrated information system for cultural properties and cultural resource investigations within the Moxa Arch area (The information system shall be designed to be accessible to agency offices remote from the Wyoming SHPO Cultural Records Office.); 2) create a series of models of hunter-gatherer labor organization and resource utilization for southwestern Wyoming; 3) create a model (or models) of depositional and erosional processes that may have affected the visibility, integrity, and presence of cultural properties; 4) create and evaluate the utility of a general planning tool that specifies where cultural resources likely to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are (and will be) found (The model outcomes shall be phrased as probabilities.); and 5) define and put in place procedures for maintaining the data in the system.

As of February 15, 1999, we have encoded attribute information (artifacts, features, eligibility status, project information, etc.) and input into the GIS 3,492 prehistoric archaeological properties and 1,562 archaeological reconnaissance projects from an area covered by 15 USGS 15' map quadrants. The spatial and nonspatial data entry for archaeological properties is complete, and we anticipate another 1,000 projects will be input before finishing this spring. A good part of our time in the last year was spent experimenting with different methods and perfecting the data entry screens. While our experimentation with different methods has been costly, such experimentation has been one of the most important parts of the Moxa Arch project and one that we realized from the beginning. At this point, we can confidently estimate, given the current methods and the number of sites and projects remaining to be entered, how long the process will take and what it will cost. In addition, this information will be very useful in planning for future research projects.

We have learned a tremendous amount about the best way to produce GIS within the Wyoming Cultural Records Office. We will, at the end of this project, have an excellent database useable by multiple users (researchers, managers, and the public), as well as a much better idea about the archaeological resources of the Moxa Arch region and the Green River Basin as a whole. This research is supported by the BLM and the Wyoming SHPO.



EASTER ISLAND UPDATE

(Including 1997) by *George W. Gill*. 1997-1998 showed the biggest success in the Easter Island Project since 1981. It included: one field trip to the island, publication of four UW reports in the proceedings of the 3rd International Easter Island Research Conference, and the presentation of six additional project reports at the 4th International Easter Island Research Conference (August 1997)--all but one of these have since been published in a special volume of the Easter Island Foundation. Those involved all have UW connections, and include: Douglas Owsley (Smithsonian Institution, former UW student); Patrick Chapman (University of Otago, New Zealand, former UW student); Scott Baker (University of Pittsburg, former UW student); Charles Clow (former UW student); George Gill and Sharon Long (Long is a former UW student); and Vince Stefan (University of New Mexico student, Visiting Fellow at the Institute). Chapman and Stefan have also been on the international data gathering trips to museums in France, England, and throughout Polynesia. These are oriented toward solving the question of Easter Island settlement (largely through comparative craniometrics).

EARLY NORTH AMERICAN SKELETAL DATA RESEARCH UPDATE (Including 1997) by *George W. Gill*.

The Kennewick Man controversy has sparked interest lately in other early American skeletons. During 1998, several scientists were sent to Nevada State Museum to look at the Spirit Cave mummy and the Wizard's Beach skeleton. These are both dated prior to 9,000 years B.P. Douglas Owsley and George Gill were among those invited to study these remains. We were also funded by RFD-TV London to attend a meeting and taping session at the University of Tennessee. This session focused on Kennewick Man, but included work on Minnesota Woman and two Wyoming Plains Archaic skulls (Huntley and Willson).



NEWS FROM THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST'S OFFICE by *Mark E. Miller*.

The State Archaeologist's Office has been conducting a comprehensive inventory and data entry of archaeological collection at the repository on campus. Some of these assemblages were collected over 50 years ago. Many have not been handled since they were first collected, while others have been studied several times. We have completed an inventory of over 20% of the nearly 2,400 boxes and plan to finish the rest during the next few years. A National Science Foundation proposal was submitted that seeks grant funding to aid this effort. Since computer access to collections information will expedite research and management, we are hopeful that additional funding will be forthcoming.

We also are completing a manuscript that discusses fieldwork at the Wagon Box Fight in Sheridan County. The battle was fought on August 2, 1867, between soldiers from Fort Phil Kearny and Lakota and Cheyenne warriors. Years later, veterans could not agree where the wagon box corral, used by the soldiers as a defense perimeter, had been located on the battlefield landscape. Two different sites were promoted, and this has led to some confusion for those conducting research on the battle. We performed an archaeological metal detection survey of both locations that produced several hundred battle related artifacts. The distribution of cartridge cases, bullets, metal arrowheads, wagon parts, nails, and eating utensils suggests that the designated area in Sheridan County, near a state monument, is the most likely location for the defense perimeter.



BLACK MOUNTAIN by *Marcel Kornfeld and Alexander Krupyanko*.

At the Black Mountain Archaeological District, excavation continued at the two rockshelters, BA Cave and Two Moon Shelter. Emphasis at both sites was on completing the removal of the roof fall begun last year and continuing the excavation in the two excavation units in each of the shelters.

At the Two Moon Shelter, a major concentration of chipped stone debris was uncovered. The concentration includes at least flakes and bifaces below a large piece of roof fall removed last year. Preliminary analysis of the backplots suggests that these form a continuous solid layer of debris, probably a part of the concentration excavated previously on the south side of the roof fall. The excavation also resulted in the clarification of the north profile.

At BA Cave, the excavation was into a layer of less roof fall than any previous layer excavated. As before, chipped stone and bone are the primary artifacts recovered. The western unit appears to be reaching a dark gray stratum analogous to that encountered in the looted pit 30 cm to the north and dated to 2,510 before present. If so, we can begin to get some idea of deposition rates in this shelter.

Other News

METCALF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, INC. by *Anne McKibbin*. Metcalf has spent the winter of 1998/1999 wishing it had snowed a little more often and a little deeper. Skiing has been below average, and the field season never really ended.

Large pipeline projects continue to be a focus of activity both in the field and in the writing department. Draft reports on various parts of the Uinta Basin Lateral have been sent to the BLM (Craig District, Colorado) for review, and writing continues on other parts of this project. A report on testing at 48SW11558 near Table Rock was submitted to BLM earlier this winter. A small Late Prehistoric activity area was found at this site, returning a date 910 ± 60 B.P. (Beta-118299) from a small hearth, around which was a small scatter of very fragmented bone, some of which could be identified as bison. The report on the results of testing following open trench inspection for the Cherokee Lateral pipeline between Sinclair and Wamsutter is in draft form, and we expect to have it submitted to BLM by late April. Radiocarbon dates for this project were reported in the previous newsletter and an additional date is being processed at this time.

The coming field season will see a continuation of work on a pipeline proposed to run from south of Cheyenne to west of Douglas. This pipeline has several iterations at present; one of the major challenges has been coming up with a satisfactory way to get across the Oregon Trail corridor(s).

OWSA - SURVEY SECTION. Paul Sanders has continued his work in Yellowstone involving an inventory of a portion of the Canyon to Lake Junction Road that passes through the

Hayden Valley, test excavations at four prehistoric sites, and data recovery at 48YE867. Site 48YE867 is located just below Gibbon Falls and was used as road construction camp during 1928 and 1931. Trash dump features related to these occupations were identified and excavated in 1998 in anticipation of the use of the area as construction staging area for another round of road construction. Most of the recovered historic materials were consistent with those necessary for maintaining a road camp and its vehicles (lots of large food cans, automotive parts, etc.). Of interest was the recovery of a women's patent leather shoe and snaps from a garter belt, suggesting that there was some visitation to the site by women.

Test excavations were conducted at Sites 48YE97, 48YE101 and 48YE446. Investigations at 48YE97 revealed a relatively dense buried cultural level that is historic or protohistoric in age based on the calibrations of A.D. 1675-1770 and A.D. 1800-1940 from an elk phalange that was AMS dated at 80 ± 50 years B.P. No Euroamerican trade items were found at the site, which appears to represent a small approximately 5-m diameter lithic reduction activity area, which overlooks the Lamar River in northeastern Yellowstone. Site

48YE101 is located above Tower Fall and the Yellowstone River and contained a Late Archaic buried level that contained a small basin-shaped feature that was dated at $1,940 \pm 50$ years B.P. Around the feature was a pestle, large corner-notched hafted knife, endscraper, burned rock, and some unidentifiable bone fragments. Site 48YE446 is situated along a terrace of the Yellowstone River, a few miles upstream from Yellowstone Falls. The site appears to be stratified (a rarity in Yellowstone) with an upper Late Prehistoric or Late Archaic component and a lower Middle Archaic level radiocarbon dated at $4,380 \pm 50$ year B.P. Large quantities of obsidian debitage and chipped stone tools were recovered from both components indicating their use as a lithic workshop probably related to a temporary campsite. A lower date of $8,550 \pm 50$ years B.P. was also obtained from a charcoal/organic stain that overlaid alluvial fine sands, providing a date for a lateral stream channel change or the initiation of a period of downcutting of the Yellowstone River. No cultural materials were clearly associated with this early date. Reports on these investigations are available from Ann Johnson at the Branch of Cultural



Paleoindian Points Recovered from the China Wall Site (48AB1).

Resources, Yellowstone National Park, Mammoth, or from OWSA. Work at Yellowstone will continue again this summer with test excavations at sites in the Hayden Valley and other locales.

Brian Waitkus will be conducting the final season of excavation this summer at the China Wall site in Sybille Canyon. Work will complete the excavation of the terminal Paleoindian component (8,300 ± 60 B.P.) begun in 1998. Component artifacts presently appear to represent a provisioning camp or logistical site. Curated lithic materials indicate that the component inhabitants traveled west from the Hartville Uplift. The site location also took advantage of the local quartzites and Casper formation cherts, with Casper formation cherts dominating the assemblage as it did in the Early Archaic component. Biface production and expedient tool use dominate both the Early Archaic and Paleoindian assemblages. Seven lanceolate-shaped hafted bifaces have been recovered from the Paleoindian component that fall into six different types. Deer- to bison-sized faunal remains recovered from the Paleoindian component suggest a change from the Early Archaic component that contained only deer-sized remains.

Sediment and pollen analyses are presently being completed from the entire profile column. These analyses will include the 1.5 m of sediment between the base of the Early Archaic and the top of the Paleoindian components which represents an uninterrupted sediment sequence for this little understood time period.

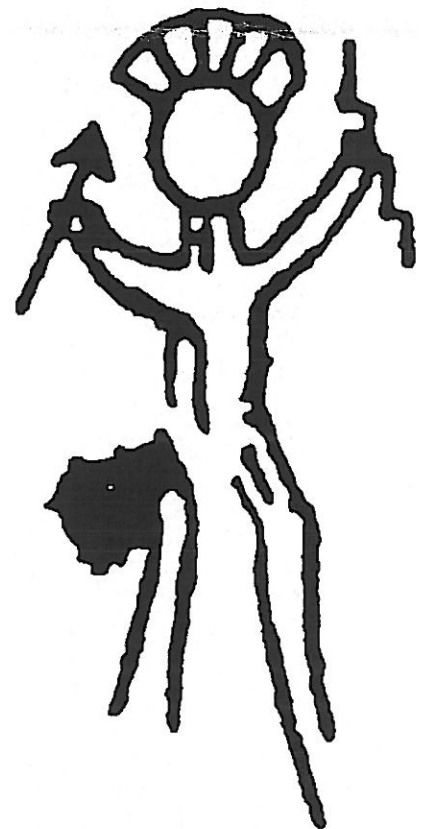
Dan Eakin reports that 1998 was the last planned field season on the North Fork of the Shoshone River associated with excavation for WYDOT road reconstruction work. The 1998 field season involved data recovery in alluvial fan deposits at the Moss Creek site (48PA919) for an anticipated bridge replacement. Several episodes of excavation at the Moss Creek site have yielded occupations dating almost exclusively to 3,500 B.P. and 4,400 B.P. Chipped stone tools and many spent and broken projectile points, mainly of the Duncan type, along with mountain sheep remains and fire hearths suggest the site was a base camp for small groups occupying the valley. No occupations are represented prior to 4,400 B.P., and the surface containing this earlier component lies on cobbles and small

boulders varying from 1 to 1.5 m below surface. The 3,500 B.P. component is found at about 30 cm below surface in medium- and fine-grained sands with a minor silt fraction. Both components are represented by four dated features with associated artifacts. One additional feature was found in the duff zone and dated to 380 ± 50 B.P. The site is unique in that the Middle Archaic occupations were accumulated and buried within a time span of approximately 1,000 years, and for the last 3,500 years very little sediment has been deposited on the landform.

A small WYDOT project east of Kaycee revealed a little-known section of what is believed to be the Bozeman Trail. According to the state highway map, the Bozeman Trail begins near Fort Fetterman, crosses several tributaries of the Cheyenne River, and then follows the Dry Fork of Powder River to Powder River Crossing, then trends northwest to Buffalo where it intersects Interstate 90. In reality, the Fort Fetterman to Buffalo route was a military reroute laid out by James Bridger and did not come into use until 1865. The Bozeman Trail, as originally laid out by John Bozeman in 1863 and 1864 as a direct route to the gold fields of Montana, originated west of Deer Creek, took a northwesterly route out of the North Platte Valley to the head of Salt Creek, and then followed the Salt Creek Valley to the main fork of Powder River. (This route down Salt Creek had been surveyed by the Reynolds expedition in 1860.) Bozeman then crossed to the left bank of Powder River, continued upstream and followed the north fork for about 5 miles, at which point the trail struck an overland coarse, crossing the upper forks of Crazy Woman Creek and several lesser drainages until reaching Clear Creek (Buffalo). At Clear Creek, the later military road joins the original Bozeman route. Bozeman's 1863 expedition was turned back by Indians north of Clear Creek, while several expeditions made it through the following year. Nearly all of the popular references on Bozeman Trail history make no mention of Bozeman's original route from the North Platte to Clear Creek. Through the efforts of Susan Badger Doyle, however, this and several other historical enigmas have been clarified. Those interested in a clearer explanation of the above summary, along with a wealth of related historic

tidbits, should consult Susan Badger Doyle's article on the Bozeman Trail in the Spring 1998 issue of *Annals of Wyoming*. Susan's article was invaluable for gaining an understanding of what we were dealing with. She gladly exchanged many personal insights into Bozeman Trail history, many of which are based on original diary accounts that have come to light through her original research.

During the 1999 summer field season, David Reiss and a crew from OWSA will be testing several prehistoric sites at the Wyoming Army National Guard training areas within the Hartville Uplift near Guernsey. Current plans are for the crew to be in the area most of the summer. Previous testing in the area has provided radiocarbon dates from the Late Archaic to Late Prehistoric periods. As mentioned in the last newsletter, we usually stay at Guernsey State Park Monday-Friday. Park personnel know where we are, and if you tell them at the gate you are there to see us they may waive the fee. If you are in the area stop by.





WAS/WAPA Meeting Information

Letter to WAS Members concerning the upcoming meeting.

Dear WAS Members,

The Ancient Trails Chapter is looking forward to hosting this spring meeting with pleasure. The Black Hills of Wyoming have some excellent archaeological sites. Our field trips have selected two that have been often mentioned: the Vore Site led by Dr. Chuck Reher and the McKean Site led by Dr. Marcel Kornfeld. Directions to these sites will be given prior to the site tours.

Papers and meetings will be held in the high school auditorium in Sundance. The seating is comfortable and the acoustics are good. Presenters should send their abstracts to Dr. Danny Walker at the University of Wyoming. His phone is (307) 766-5565.

In addition to the field trips, we are having the banquet at a well-known historical site. Ranch A is a vacation home for one of the wealthy families of the time. The original buildings are built of massive logs. The grounds in front of the main structure were the scene of many exclusive parties. We have hired the community jazz band to play just before

the banquet to compliment the atmosphere of this wonderful facility.

A silent auction will be held at the banquet. We appreciate the donation of items to sell by those of you interested in assisting in deferring meeting expenses. Please contact Angie Cregger at (307) 746-9661 or (307) 746-4188 to make arrangements.

The banquet itself will be a barbecue of pork loins with salads and other wonderful things served. The facility does not have a liquor license, but we are welcome to bring whatever we desire to accompany our time there. Our banquet speaker is from the Museum of the Rockies in Missoula, Kenneth Karsmizki. He will speak about the archaeology being done on the Lewis and Clark Trail.

Hope to see you all soon!

Cher Burgess, WAS President
(307) 283-1154
Box 562
Sundance, WY 82729

Motels

→ Best Western Inn at Sundance - (800) 238-0965 or (307) 283-2800. Indoor pool, hot tub, continental breakfast. Will take pets with deposit (refundable). King bed, one person

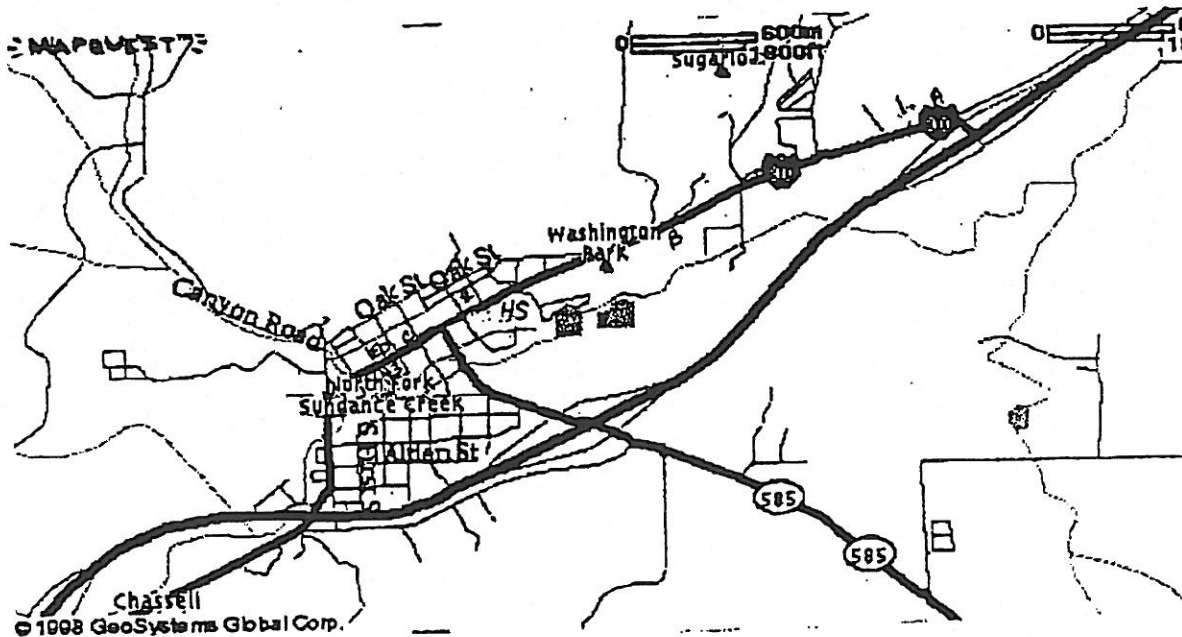
\$49. Two people \$54. Two queens, one person \$55. Two people \$59.

- Deane's Motel - (307) 283-2262. Some kitchenettes available. Small cabin type motel. No rates given.
- Bear Lodge Motel - (800) 341-8000 or (307) 283-1611. Indoor hot tub. AAA, IMA discounts. Pets allowed if contained. Single \$39. Two people, two beds \$48. Two beds four people \$56.
- Arrowhead Motel - (800) 283-4678 or (307) 283-3307. Single \$32. One bed two people \$36. Two beds two people \$38.

Rates given above are approximate and are subject to change.

Restaurants

- Matilda's. Mostly fast food, also breakfast.
- Log Cabin Cafe. Serves all meals and snacks.
- Subway. Sandwiches and ice cream.
- Higbee's. Breakfast and lunch.
- Aro. Under new management. Unknown.



Wyoming Archaeological Society Conference
Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists Meetings
April 23-25, 1999
Sundance, WY

Tentative Schedule:

Friday, April 23

1:00 - 5:00 p.m. WAPA meetings in High School Auditorium
6:00 - 8:00 p.m. Special hours for archaeologists at Crook County Museum (includes some Vore artifacts)
8:00 - 11:00 p.m. No host "cash bar" at Best Western Inn meeting room

Saturday, April 24

8:00 - 10:00 a.m. WAS meetings in High School Auditorium
10:30 - 12:00 p.m. Papers at High School Auditorium
12:00 - 1:00 p.m. Lunch on your own (scholarship committee meets)
1:00 - 3:30 p.m. Papers at High School Auditorium
4:00 - 6:00 p.m. Tour at Vore site and Sand Creek Rockshelter hosted by Chuck Reher, UW
5:00 - 7:00 p.m. Music by Community Jazz Band at Ranch A (BYOB - no liquor license)
7:00 p.m. Banquet and Silent Auction at Ranch A
8:00 p.m. Banquet speaker, Ken and Carolyn Karsmizki speaking about the archaeology of Lewis and Clark

Sunday, April 25

8:00 - 9:30 a.m. Foundation meeting at Aro Restaurant
10:00 a.m. Meet at High School parking lot for field trips to McKean site

Banquet menu:

Barbecued Pork Loin, Salads, Cheese Potatoes

\$12.95 per person - reservations must be made by April 22

Conference Registration Form (motel reservations to be made direct)

Name(s) _____

Address _____

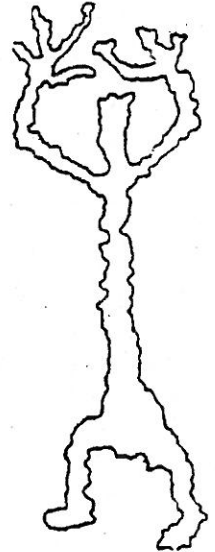
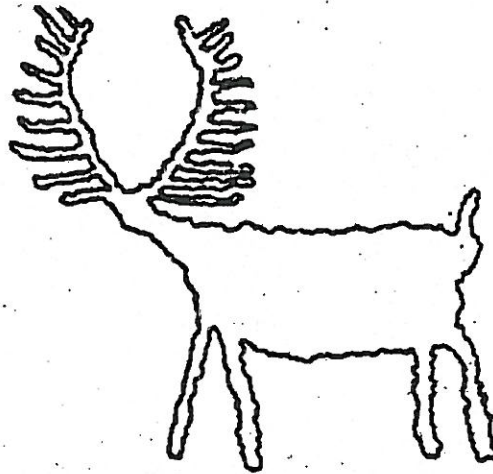
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

_____ Registrations @ \$15.00 each _____

_____ Banquets @ \$12.95 each _____

TOTAL enclosed _____

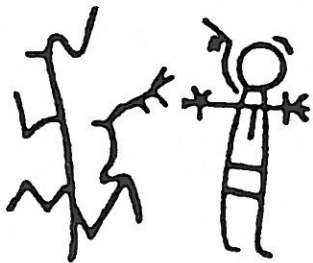
Mail to: Cher Burgess
P.O. Box 562
Sundance, WY 82729



Return Address:

WAPA *Wyoming Association of
Professional Archaeologists*

**P.O. Box 3431, University Station
Laramie, WY 82071**



Danny Walker
1520 Mitchell
Laramie, WY 82070