

WYOMING
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST



SEPTEMBER ISSUE 1969

VOL. XII NO. 3

The WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST is published quarterly by the Wyoming State Archaeological Society, Grant H. Willson, Editor. Address manuscripts and news items for publication to: The Editor, 1915 East 15th Street, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001.

NOTE: Membership period is from January through December and includes all issues published during current year regardless of the month the subscription commences. All subscriptions expire with the Winter issue and renewals are due the first of January each year.

NOTE: If you move or have a change of address, please notify the Executive Secretary, P. O. Box 122, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001. Your WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST will not be forwarded unless a payment of 50¢ is received for return and forwarding postage.

NOTE: Checks for Chapter subscriptions and renewals should be sent to the Chapter Secretary involved. All other checks, subscriptions, and renewals should be addressed to: Milford Hanson, Route # 1 - Cody Heights, Cody, Wyoming 82414. Correspondence and orders for back issues should be addressed to Mr. Lou Steege, P. O. Box 122, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001.

.....

1969 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL NOTICE
WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

_____ Individual Associate Membership @ \$3.00 per year.

_____ Single Active Membership @ \$3.50 per year.

_____ Family Active Membership @ \$5.00 per year.

_____ Institutional Membership @ \$5.00 per year.

_____ Other Membership, including \$10.00 Supporting, Yearly
(Circle One) \$20.00 Contributing, Yearly

Please make your checks payable to WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

SEPTEMBER ISSUE CONTENTS

State and Chapter Officers APPENDIX I
Membership and Subscription APPENDIX II
Contents 1
Progress Report by Dr. George C. Frison 2
Minutes of Summer Meeting 5
Chapter News 6
Preliminary Report, Site 48AB301 - Chalk Hills # 1 by Lou Steege 9
Survey of Archaeological Sites in Vicinity of Pine Bluffs 11
by Charles A. Reher
Undergraduate and Graduate Courses in Anthropology 30
by University of Wyoming

- - - EDITOR'S NOTES - - -

Wonderful to have such tangible evidence of the value of a Mulloy Scholarship in the above Survey Report by Charles and Sandra Reher, students at the University of Wyoming.

The Progress Report by Dr. Frison clearly shows that "an impressive amount of Wyoming Archaeology is being done in Wyoming, by Wyoming people, by Wyoming students, and supported by Wyoming people". To further this progress is the goal of the Archaeological Society, and our greatest contribution will be in helping to pressure the present working relationship between the Recreation Commission, the University of Wyoming and the Archaeological Society. To this end we must be certain to keep our State Legislators informed both as to progress and goals so that helpful and proper legislation will result.

In response to many requests we have printed the complete list of under graduate courses in Anthropology. This list, complete with the text books and course outlines, gives an orderly study course which will broaden our knowledge and give a better understanding of our Wyoming Archaeological Sites.

PROGRESS REPORT
By
DR. GEORGE C. FRISON

Dr. GEORGE CARR FRISON

State Archaeologist

Dr. Frison is well known by the Wyoming Archaeological Society members, as he was a member, himself, for years. A native of Tensleep, he holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Anthropology from the University of Wyoming and Masters and Doctors degrees in the same field from the University of Michigan. He is head of the Anthropology Department of the University of Wyoming.



The position of State Archaeologist is now into its second biennium although the first part of its existence can hardly be considered since the appointment was not made until October of 1967 which for all intents and purposes denied field research during the 1967 field season. The present situation has prompted this hopefully unbiased report on the present situation and also what the future might hold. This report will be in two parts: the first appearing in this issue of the WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST deals with the present situations, and the next issue will deal with the future possibilities.

First, there are a number of basic given factors that must be realized and accepted before the pursuit of the subject of archaeology can be discussed. One of these is that archaeology is only part of a much broader discipline known as anthropology and has to be carried out as an empirical science unless one wishes to be a classical archaeologist which is in the realm of the humanities. Another is that archaeology ultimately has to be carried out within the framework of the University since this is the only place where pure science can exist. This is where the qualified personnel--the geologist, the anthropologist, the botanist, the zoologist, the geographer, the sociologist, the historian, and others can enjoy the rare privilege of interaction and pure research. These all represent separate academic departments, but they cannot exist by themselves alone. A good academic department needs other good departments and probably no discipline is more dependent upon other departments than is anthropology. In addition the University is the only place where adequate library facilities exist and is the only institution which can obtain permits on federal lands and receive money from fund-granting organizations. Many other factors can be explored, but this seems beyond the scope of this report.

Departmental growth is based also on many things. It is based on good teachers, good teaching, good research, and sound programs. These do not appear overnight, but are realized slowly. The Department of Anthropology at the University of Wyoming has recently experienced considerable growth. The number of undergraduate majors has increased from three (3) in 1962 to at least forty-five (45) at the present time. Faculty growth during the same period has been from one (1) to five (5) full-time members. As a result of several years of ground work and planning, the graduate program now exists with five (5) graduate students presently in residence. Three (3) of these have quite adequate assistantships provided by the University of Wyoming. The undergraduate major program at the University of Wyoming is strong and adequate as is evidenced by the fact that our graduates are able to compete effectively with graduate students in top-flight departments throughout the United States. The graduate program is new and will have to prove itself. Much of the future of the graduate program hinges strongly on Wyoming archaeology which is a vast resource of untapped thesis and dissertation material. Other areas, cultural and physical anthropology, also are to be used as areas of graduate study.

Although the ultimate responsibility for interpretation of archaeological materials remains at the University level, there is an almost unlimited area in which the amateur can participate. These levels of participation are no less important or rewarding than those of the professional. It is the liaison between the amateur and the professional that is vital to Wyoming archaeology. Wyoming is a large state with few people. The large operating budget is not a reality as in places such as the Big Ten or Ivy League schools, but the Wyoming Archaeological Society can, and is beginning, to provide needed support in areas of survey and data collecting. A number of Society members can carry out the recovery of raw data as well as many professionals. In addition, the Society itself has reached the point of the critical mass where it is a political force and can be a strong factor in the legislation of proper programs.

At present, the State Archaeologist is the liaison between the academic world and the members of the Wyoming Archaeological Society. The office of the State Archaeologist exists under the Wyoming Recreation Commission. The relationship at this time is quite good. The State Archaeologist is free to operate as he sees best and there is no problem in comprising professional ethics. This year the Recreation Commission placed a number of students in the field and along with the University and National Science Foundation help, a total of fourteen (14) students were actively engaged in Wyoming archaeology along with members of all eight (8) Wyoming Archaeological Society chapters.

Of the prehistoric sites investigated and still being investigated, all were brought to the attention of the State Archaeologist by members of the Wyoming Archaeological Society. These are important sites and many of these promise to modify some of the existing ideas on Plains Prehistory. Materials from four (4) of these sites are now at the University for analysis and publication. Although there are problems and discrepancies, we seem to have evolved a functioning relationship between the University of Wyoming, the Wyoming Archaeological Society, and the Wyoming Recreation Commission. An impressive amount of Wyoming archaeology is being done in Wyoming by Wyoming people, by Wyoming students, and being supported by Wyoming people. This has not been the pattern in years past.

Historic sites archaeology began rather modestly during the past summer with exploratory work at Fort Bridger and a report on this will be presented to the joint standing of the SAA and the SHA at the next national meeting in the Spring of 1970.

Included also in this issue of the *ARCHAEOLOGIST* by request of the editor is a brief description of courses and the present programs in Anthropology at the University of Wyoming. The next issue will contain what may hopefully be in the picture for the near future.

MINUTES OF SUMMER MEETING

August 2 - 3, 1969

The annual summer meeting was held in Saratoga, Wyoming, on August 2 - 3, 1969. The Cherokee Trail Chapter was the host. All Chapters were represented.

On Saturday morning the members were led to the Garrett Allen-Quealy Gap site to view and participate in excavations. Forty persons worked at the site for the balance of the day. About 5:00 P.M. this group arrived back in Saratoga. A smorgasbord was served in the school cafeteria at 7:30 P.M. 138 persons were served at the smorgasbord.

The evening session was held in the High School gymnasium. After a welcoming address by Chapter President, Berger, and State President, John Albanese, the guest speaker for the evening, Dr. Farrish Jenkins, was introduced. Dr. Jenkins, a graduate of Princeton and Yale, and presently a teacher at Columbia Medical School, spoke on the history and geology of Como Bluff, Wyoming. His lecture was illustrated with color slides.

Dr. Frison gave a brief account of all the archaeological investigations which were conducted in Wyoming during the summer of 1969. These included the Shoshonean site near Eden, the Ruby site near Gillette, the Garrett Allen-Quealy Gap site near Saratoga, the Glenrock buffalo jump, and the structure site in Shirley Basin. He also mentioned the collecting of samples for archaeo-magnetic dating by Dr. Dubois. Twelve samples were collected during the three day visit by Dr. Dubois.

After a brief intermission colored slides of the excavations in Shirley Basin on July 4-5-6 were shown by Lou Steege.

The State President, John Albanese, commented on the Shirley Basin investigations and asked for a show of hands from those who would like to continue with this type of investigation each summer. It was a unanimous decision to investigate another site in 1970.

On Sunday morning some of the members toured the museum at Encampment and others returned to the Cherokee Trail Chapter "dig" site to continue with the excavations.

LOU STEEGE
Executive Secretary

SWEETWATER CHAPTER NEWS

Twenty-six members of the Sweetwater and Lander-Riverton Flintstone Chapters under the guidance of Dr. Frison started our dig in Eden Valley on June 8, 1969.

From the beginning much to our delight, the site has been very productive and has yielded many artifacts of the Late Prehistoric era. So far this site has proven to be single component cultural site only.

Dr. Dubois, the magnetic dating expert, visited our site to obtain dating samples, but due to the sandy character of the soil, dating is doubtful by this method. Also, Dr. Whitlock, archaeologist from the University of Pennsylvania, visited the site with Dr. Frison this summer.

Several members took time off for the State Summer meeting in Saratoga which they enjoyed immensely.

Our meetings are on the third Sunday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at the Chamber of Commerce Building. Everyone is welcome.

MRS. ROBERT LARSON
Historian

GILLETTE CHAPTER NEWS

Our main 1969 activity has been to complete the work at Ruby Site. Thanks to Dr. Frison's supervision and the assistance of his eager and spirited crew of scholars, we are now at the stage where we merely look forward to seeing the site report. Ruby Site will surely prove to be a milestone, a "breakthrough", which will shed new light on bison kills and pre-horse, pre-bow culture.

Expeditious culmination of excavation was facilitated by the Innes family who contributed a tractor to the group effort. Their keen interest and participation was a great help. Many thanks, Wanda, Ronald and Bobby.

Bernie and I took part in the Shirley Basin investigation and in the Summer Meeting at Saratoga. Projects with Society-wide participation we especially enjoy and we hope there will be more to come. The extra effort required for travel or camping at distant sites is well spent in view of the new acquaintances and experience we can gain. We were inspired too, by the well-planned rendezvous hosted by Saratoga Chapter. Our Society can not but profit from the research activity of such an ambitious chapter.

Our first summer-fall meeting for this year will be at the President's home toward the end of this month. We plan to hold meetings on alternate, rather than on consecutive

months and make them carry-in suppers at members' homes.

BILL BARLOW

SHERIDAN CHAPTER NEWS

In May we planned a field trip to Lame Deer, Montana, to view Pictographs and Petroglyphs which cover quite a large area.

For our June meeting we planned our display in the Kendrick Mansion now known as the Trail's End Museum. One room in the museum will be devoted to archaeology.

In July, members worked at Trail's End to get our display ready for the opening date on August 1st.

For August, we are planning a field trip to the Decker, Montana, area for preliminary investigation of a buffalo jump with the possibility of having a "dig" this fall.

Our meetings are the first Monday every month at Trail's End Museum at 7:30 P.M.

MILDRED DENSON
Secretary

TRAIL END MUSEUM IS OPEN TO PUBLIC

A new attraction in Sheridan is the Trail End Museum, located in the old Kendrick mansion at the south end of Clarendon street.

The museum, which is operated by the Sheridan County Historical society, is open daily from 1 to 5 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m. The museum will be open at other hours for groups by special appointments. A small admission charge is made.

The first floor of the mansion is called the Historical home, the second floor the Historical floor and the third floor the art gallery.

A special display of Indian beadwork and pottery, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Vern Griffith is on exhibit on the first floor. Other sections on the first floor include a living room, a dining room and a library room. Congressional directories belonging to the late Mrs. John B. Kendrick may be found on the shelves in the library room.

One room on the second floor is called the women's room. This sector contains an organ built in 1898 and formerly owned by the late Mrs. Levi Howes, old time dresses, hats, needle work and numerous other small items.

Another room is devoted to work by the Sheridan archaeology society while another room contains old time pistols and guns.

A section of the second floor is being devoted to old time pictures of the area, Indian paintings, etc.

The third floor of the mansion is devoted to paintings by artists of this community.

Members of the Historical Society have been working for days at the museum. Each day more and more historical items are being put in place.

The museum was the former home of the late Mr. and Mrs. John B. Kendrick.

.....

Back Issues of THE SMOKE SIGNAL and THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST
Available September 1, 1969

"The Smoke Signal"	Vol. I, Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9 - 1958	\$.35 per copy
	Vol. II, No. 2 - 1959	.35 per copy
"The Wyoming Archaeologist"		
	Vol. II, Nos. 3&4, 6,7,8,9,10,11 - 1959	.35 per copy
	Vol. III, Nos. 1,2,4,5,6,7,8&9,10,11&12-1960	.35 per copy
	Vol. IV, Nos. 1&2, 3, 5 - 1961	.35 per copy
	Vol. V, Nos. 3, 4 - 1962	.50 per copy
	Vol. VI, Nos. 2, 3, 4 - 1963	.50 per copy
	Vol. VII, Nos. 1, 2, 4 - 1964	1.50 per copy
	Vol. VIII, Nos. 1, 2, 3&4 - 1965	1.50 per copy
	Vol. IX, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 - 1966	1.50 per copy
	Vol. X, Nos. 1, 4 - 1967	1.50 per copy
	Vol. XI, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 - 1968	1.50 per copy

Society decals, letterheads and envelopes are available to members.

Contact the Executive Secretary, W. A. S., P. O. Box 122, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

for any of the above items.

PRELIMINARY REPORT
SITE 48AB301 CHALK HILLS No. 1

By Lou Steege

The Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc., attempted its first major site investigation with statewide membership participation over the three day, 4th of July, weekend. The results of the entire project exceeded expectations, and should be a guideline for future projects of a similar nature.

Site 48AB301, Chalk Hills No. 1, is located in northwestern Albany County. This was a campsite of Late Prehistoric origin and consisted of a series of circular types of lodges. These lodges, which appear to have been a wickiup type of brush shelter, range in size from 12 to 20 feet in diameter. Slabs of rock had been piled around the outer perimeter of each lodge forming a circular stone wall. In all lodges the walls remained from 10 to 30 inches high prior to excavation. They were probably piled much higher originally. It was quite evident that many of the stone walls had fallen inward as cultural materials were located beneath the present area of the walls.

The site was tested in October 1968 by Dr. George Frison, Grant Willson, Jamie Willson, Dick Lappe, and the author. Plans were then formulated to excavate all the structures of the site as a project of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc., with the work being performed by the active members of the Society under the supervision of the State Archaeologist. In May 1969 Dr. Frison, several students from the University of Wyoming, some members from the Casper, Cherokee Trail and Cheyenne Chapters, accomplished some mapping of the area, did some additional testing, and completed the construction of some targets for aerial photography.

During the 4th, 5th and 6th of July a total of 20 structures were excavated and another, No. 21, was scheduled for future excavation. Unfortunately, No. 21 was vandalized by collectors with no regard for collection of much of the diagnostic material. This is the sort of activity the Wyoming Archaeological Society is continually attempting to discourage.

Several of the structures have multiple floors suggesting that they were used, vacated and re-occupied on at least three different occasions. Some structures reveal a single floor, which could mean a difference in numbers of inhabitants during the various periods of occupancy.

Hearths ranged from simple surface lenses with no apparent tradition for placement within the structure, to well defined stone filled basin hearths which were centrally located within the structure. The latter type was noted in structures Nos. 1 and 5. Samples of baked clay from the central hearth within the structure No. 1 were taken by Dr. Robert Dubois of the University of Oklahoma for archaeo-magnetic dating.

A good assemblage of tools, both lithic and bone, was recovered. Projectile points

are small and delicate and range from triangular with no notches to triangular with side notches, and triangular with side notches and a basal notch. End scrapers are well made. A good variety of butchering tools are present, which include re-touched flakes, blades and choppers. Drills are not common. A find spade-like digging tool was recovered from Structure No. 7. This specimen clearly shows extensive soil polish on an edge, rather than on the proximal or distal ends as is common with some of the more eastern cultures. Ground stone artifacts include a number of shaft abraders and stylized manos and metates. Gaming pieces, made from local slate, were discovered in structure No. 15. Large quantities of flakes were removed from all the structures. The majority of the material was a local quartzite.

Bone artifacts recovered include beads, flakers, awls and a metapodial scraper. All discarded bones were collected from all lodges. A study of these will hopefully reveal stylized butchering techniques.

A hurried analysis of a few potsherds from the structures suggests they will fit in the broad range of Shoshonean types.

On August 9th a cleanup crew was in operation at the site. Structures were checked to see that no unexcavated areas remained. Floors were brushed and photographed. This work was accomplished by some crew members from Fort Bridger, Eden and Glenrock; the State President, John Albanese and Mrs. Albanese; Casper Chapter members, Mary Garling, Florence Coates, Bob Barber, and the Jay Smith family; Dr. Frison, June and Carol Frison, and Lou Steege.

Members of the 4th of July weekend crew included:

State Archaeologist, George Frison and Mrs. Frison.

Casper Chapter members: Mr. and Mrs. John Albanese, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hanke, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Garling, Florence Coates, Bob Barber, Buddy Taylor, Charles Shaffer and Leon Campbell.

Cherokee Trail Chapter members: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Randall, Mr. and Mrs. George Berger, Ada Bouril, Judy Cass, Garrett Allen, and the Swanson Brothers.

Cheyenne Chapter members: Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lappe, Mr. and Mrs. Lou Steege, Harold Towns, William Lloyd and Eleanor Thompson.

Fremont Chapter members: Mr. and Mrs. Ray Guthridge and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Hildebrant.

Gillette Chapter members: Mr. and Mrs. William Barlow.

The members who participated can be commended for all their efforts in making this project the success that it was. A great deal of information will be compiled from the investigation of this site, and it will certainly be a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the economy and ecology of Late Prehistoric people.

A SURVEY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
IN THE VICINITY OF PINE BLUFFS, WYOMING

By CHARLES A. REHER

I wish to take this opportunity to again thank the members of the Society for awarding me the Mulloy Scholarship.

I also wish to thank Dr. George C. Frison, who has been a great and necessary source of advice and patience.

This paper was also dependent on the assistance of Dr. William Mulloy, numerous residents of Pine Bluffs, and the family secretary, Sandra Reher.

ABSTRACT:

This paper is the result of a survey of surface sites around the town of Pine Bluffs, in southeastern Wyoming. A total of 26 sites were found, consisting mostly of stone circle sites. Artifact material was found at 18 of these sites.

INTRODUCTION:

The area covered by this survey is a block of land approximately 5 miles wide and 10 miles long. The center portion of this area is a broad, relatively flat valley drained by three streams. Lodgepole Creek heads in the Laramie Mountains northwest of Cheyenne and flows eastward across Laramie County. Spring Creek begins in the lowlands 20 miles west of Pine Bluffs and joins Lodgepole just north of the town. Both streams are intermittent along certain parts of their lengths. Muddy Creek flows only after heavy rains (see Fig. 1). All are tributary to the South Platte River.

The most prominent topographic feature of the area is the Pine Bluffs escarpment, a line of bluffs to the north and south of the town. These hills rise abruptly to about 200 feet above the central valley (Plate 1a).

The outcroppings making this scarp are of Pliocene Ogallala formation. The materials of this formation are poorly sorted sands, silts, and gravels cemented by calcium carbonate. In places there are interbedded bodies of clay or zones of poor quality flint and agate. The highest parts of the scarp are capped by an agal limestone varying in thickness from six inches to two feet (Rapp, Warner, and Morgan, 1953:40-43).

The climate in this area is classified as semi-arid. The mean annual rainfall is about 15 inches. Mean annual temperature is 47° Fahrenheit.

Cottonwood (*Populus* sp.) is the common tree along the streams in the valley. Also found here are willow (*Salix* sp.) and box elder (*Acer negunds*). Cattail (*Typha latifolia*) and taller meadow grasses (*Spartina* sp. etc.) flourish along the streams. In the drier parts



Plate 1a — The Pine Bluffs Escarpment,
Looking south from the edge of Site 7.



Plate 1b — Topography and vegetation in
south bluffs area.

of the valley, and on the bluffs, buffalo and grama grasses (*Bouteloua* sp.) are more characteristic. Trees growing in the bluffs area include cedar, juniper (*Juniperus* sp.) and pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). Shrubs common to the uplands include sage (*artemisia* sp.), rabbit brush (*Chrysothamnus* or *Tetradymia* sp.) and saltbush (*Atriplex* sp.). *Yucca* (*Yucca glauca*) and prickly pear (*Opuntia* sp.) are also characteristic plants (Plate 1b).

Carnivores found in the area include bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), red fox (*Vulpes fulva*), racoon (*Procyon lotor*), and weasel (*Mustela frenata*). Large grazing animals include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and Pronghorn antelope (*Antilocarpra americana*). Buffalo were in the area previously. Rodents include white and black tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus* sp.) and cottontail (*Sylvilagus* sp.), prairie dog (*Cynomys* sp.), and several varieties of mice, gopher, etc.

Waterfowl breeding in the area include several varieties of duck, Great Blue Heron, plovers and curlew. Predatory birds include Great Horned Owl, Burrowing owl, Red-tailed hawk, Sparrow hawk, and so on. In the past, there were undoubtedly several species of "game birds" such as the sage hen.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

A total of 26 sites were discovered during this survey. The term "site" is used to designate any past cultural manifestation, such as a group of stone circles, a firepit, a cache, or other concentrations of artifact material. The sites may be broken down as follows:

Stone Circle Sites	12
Other Occupational Sites	9
Workshops	2
Caches, Artifact Concentrations.....	2
Firepits.....	1

Pottery was found at four of these sites and chipped stone material was found at 18 sites.

SITE 1 consists of about 30 stone circles or partial circles on a point in the north bluffs area (see Fig. 1 for location of this and following sites).

One small piece of pottery was found inside one of the circles at this site (Fig. 5e). Stone artifacts from this site include 1 rubbing or abrading stone, 9 retouched flakes, 2 end scrapers, 2 fragments of small bifaces, and a projectile point.

SITE 2 is made up of at least 20 stone circles which begin by the road to Albin, Wyoming, and extend east and south for about 400 yards. No artifact material was found at this site.

SITE 3 is a campsite, also out on a point of the north bluffs area. Two fire hearths have eroded out on the edges of this point, leaving areas of burnt and fire-fractured rock.

Artifacts which were associated with this site include 2 end scrapers, 2 broken side scrapers,

3 retouched flakes, 2 small bifaces (Fig. 3a), and 1 corner-notched point (Fig. 2a). A large asbestos crystal, not native to this area, was also found at this site.

The exact nature of SITE 4 cannot be determined. The evidence for it consists only of flakes and several artifacts found on the margins of a pond which had partially dried up.

These artifacts were 1 end scraper, 2 tool fragments, 1 side scraper (Fig. 3b), and 2 projectile points (Fig. 2b).

SITE 5 is a thin occupational level and four fire hearths showing up in the side of a large drainage ditch. Burnt rock, small bone fragments, and artifacts were eroding from this level (see Plate 2a).

These artifacts are 4 biface fragments, 1 end scraper, 1 side scraper, 1 projectile point tip, and several retouched flakes.

SITE 6 was a cache of 22 large biface quarry blanks (Fig. 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d) (see Plate 2b for location of this site). These range in size from 105mm. long, 70mm. wide to 80mm. long and 50mm. wide. They are made from a high quality flint of light brown, reddish brown, or greenish color. The edges of these blades are dulled and chipped in such a manner as to suggest they were carried for some time in a hide bag.

Three blades were still partially imbedded under a large rock in the side of an arroyo, apparently the original location of the cache. The rest of the blades were scattered along about 15 feet of the arroyo below this location.

SITE 7 is located on a large flat at the head of the arroyo containing Site 6. No stone rings are associated with it, but it was apparently used quite extensively as a camping area. Artifacts, fire hearths, and tiny bone fragments can be found all along the road which circles this flat (see Plate 2b).

Artifacts from this site were gathered over a period of several years and include 8 end scrapers (Fig. 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f), 1 side scraper, 1 core, 3 bifaces (Fig. 5b), and 11 projectile points or point fragments (Fig. 2c, 2e, 2f, 2i), and 1 tanged knife (Fig. 2d). Also found at this site was a grooved, rectangular sandstone abraider about 110mm. long, 66mm. wide, and 26mm. thick.

SITE 8 was classified as a workshop because of the large number of flakes, broken tools and incomplete tools which were found there. Five small cores were also found in this manufacturing debris.

Another possibility is that this represents a workshop area on the edge of an occupational site which has not yet been exposed, for 1 milling stone, 2 end scrapers (Fig. 5a), and 5 projectile points and point fragments were also found here (Fig. 2h).

SITE 9 is the remnant of a small camp on an eroded knob below the escarpment.



Plate 2a — Fire hearth and occupational level at Site 5, approximately five feet below ground.



Plate 2b — Location of Sites 6 and 7.

Evidence consists of a fire hearth, 1 sherd of pottery, 1 large chopper, 1 hammer stone, 2 retouched flakes, 3 biface fragments and 1 end scraper.

SITE 10 is another campsite, this one strung along a small ridge on top of the bluffs.

Along with a small amount of fire-blackened and fractured rock was found the following: 8 retouched flakes, 4 tool fragments, 1 biface (Fig. 3g), and the base of what was probably a hafted knife (Fig. 2j).

SITE 11 is made up of the remnants of at least four stone circles on a small flat below Site 10. Surface finds associated with this site were 1 side scraper (Fig. 3h) and 1 end scraper.

SITE 12 is actually a camping area over three-fourths of a mile long. It is undoubtedly composed of many smaller occupational sites, but these cannot be separated with the surface evidence.

Artifacts from different points within this area include 4 sherds, 6 tool fragments, 2 small bifaces, 1 mano stone, 1 hammer stone, 1 projectile point, and 1 end scraper.

SITE 13 is a designation given to the few stone circles scattered about the municipal golf course. They of course have been moved about a great deal by groundskeeping activities, and only 2 small biface fragments and 3 end scrapers were found in association with these rings.

SITE 14 is a group of eight to ten stone circles.

SITE 15 consists of sections from three stone circles. No artifact material was found at either of these two sites.

SITE 16 is the most extensive stone ring site found during the survey. A total of 64 circles or partial circles were counted in an area about 300 yards wide and 700 yards long (Plate 3a).

Most of this site is covered by a tough sod, as is common for this type of site. Artifacts were found in association with two circles on a recently deflated area. These were 2 fragments of some sort of tool, 1 biface fragment, 1 large, crude end scraper, 1 tip of a projectile point, and 1 large retouched flake.

SITES 17, 18, 20 and 22 are small groups of stone circles along a stretch of the south bluff upland for a distance of about 1.5 miles. The number of rings in each group ranges from 2 in Site 17 to about 8 in Site 20.

No artifacts were found at any of these four sites.

SITE 19 would have been a fairly extensive stone circle site, but the main part of the



Plate 5a — Stone Circles at Site 16.



Plate 5b — Slab-lined firepit at Site 21.

site has been destroyed by farming operations. The area of plowed ground containing fire-blackened rock and the large rocks which made up the rings is about 200 yards wide and 300 yards long.

Artifacts found in the fields and around them are 5 retouched flakes, 5 projectile points or fragments of projectile points (Fig. 2g, 2k, 2l), 1 point blank, 7 biface fragments, 5 end scrapers, 1 core, and 3 large hammer stones.

SITE 21 consists only of 2 firepits eroding from the headwall of an arroyo near Site 19. One of these is hemispherical and slab-lined, with a diameter of 18 inches and a depth of 10 inches. It is about 20 inches below the ground surface (Plate 3b).

One small biface fragment was found in association with these firepits.

SITE 23 is another campsite evidenced by fire-blackened rock and artifact material being exposed the deflated edges of a terrace finger.

Artifacts found here were 2 cores, 1 chopper, 3 biface fragments, 1 end scraper, and 1 projectile point (Fig. 2m).

SITE 24 is a small workshop area which might be associated with Site 23, although it is about 600 yards southwest of Site 23.

This site is a relatively large concentration of flaking debris in a small area near the edge of the escarpment.

SITE 25 is made up of two stone circles on the front slope of the bluffs. No artifacts were found at this site.

SITE 26 is an extensive campsite on top of a butte known locally as Seven Mile Point. It is a very defensible position, the only area of the bluffs to be isolated by cliffs on all four sides. It is also close to good sources of wood and water. For these reasons, the butte apparently had intensive occupational use in prehistoric times.

Because of this strategic position and its relative richness in artifacts, it has been surface hunted and vandalized more than any other area in the Pine Bluffs region. In spite of this, the following artifacts were found at the site: 1 hammer stone, 1 mano, 3 end scrapers (Fig. 5c, 5d), 2 bifaces (Fig. 3i), 2 biface fragments, 15 retouched flakes, 8 projectile points and parts of projectile points (Fig. 2n, 2o, 2p, 2q). 54 sherds of pottery were also found on Seven Mile Point (Fig. 5f, 5g, 5h, 5i, 5j, 5k) (also see Pottery Analysis, below).

POTTERY ANALYSIS

Sixty sherds were found at four different sites during the survey. The large majority of these, as mentioned above, came from Site 26; four came from Site 12, one sherd came

from Site 9, and one was found at Site 1.

The temper is generally a coarse sand, with some additions of crushed granite. Occasional temper particles may be as large as 4.5mm., but the normal range is between .3mm. and 1.5mm.

The sherds are predominately light gray on the exterior and dark gray to black on the interior, indicating a reducing atmosphere in the firing. Eight sherds from Site 26 were reddish brown to buff on one or both sides, with the inner core of the sherd gray.

Size of the sherds collected varied from 53.8mm. to only 9mm. The average thickness was about 6mm. Not enough sherds were recovered to ascertain whether these differences reflect variation within single vessels or whether they show variations among different pottery types.

Also, not enough large sherds were found to reconstruct vessel shapes. However, most body sherds suggest rounded or globular forms. Neck and rim sherds suggest a flaring rim and a straight rim (Fig. 5e, 5h).

Only four rim sherds were found, all from Site 26 (Fig. h, i, j, k). These represent at least three different vessels.

Surface treatment was either smoothing, incising, or marking with a cord-wrapped paddle (see Chart 1). All sherds marked with a cord-wrapped paddle came from Site 26. The cordage was twisted two-strand, with a "Z" twist. The diameter of the cordage used on the paddle ranged from .75mm. to 2.0mm., with the average diameter being about 1.25mm. Only one of the rim sherds demonstrated cord-wrapped paddle markings (Fig. 5h).

Sherds with a smoothed exterior were the most numerous and were found at three sites. Most are quite smooth, but six sherds from Site 26 appear to be cord-marked sherds which were smoothed over to some extent. The remaining three rim sherds are from this surface treatment category.

Four sherds from Site 26 are incised. Three more are questionable, and may be either cord-marked or incised. The best example of an incised sherd is the one from Site 1 (Fig. 5e). Markings consist of eight vertical incisions averaging 1.2mm. in width and .5mm. in depth. The sherd is broken across the incisions so their original length is not obtainable, but the longest remaining mark is 9mm. long. Indistinct striations running along the bottom and sides of the incisions indicate that they were made with a relatively smooth instrument. A rather careless technique is suggested, however, by the bumpy, irregular ridges along each incision and by the variation in the distances between them.

The tendency of many sherds to split down the middle and the cord markings imply a paddle and anvil technique was the most common method used in the manufacture of this pottery.

The writer realizes that any conclusion based on such a small sample needs further verification. The proportions of one decorative type to another, for instance, could easily change with a more adequate sample.

However, this pottery does imply definite cultural affinities with the Upper Republican culture of Nebraska. This is to be expected in view of the close geographical proximity of the two areas, and the fact that Upper Republican type pottery is found in other areas in southeastern Wyoming.

It should be noted that two of the rim sherds come from straight-sided vessels, rather than globular types with a flaring rim (Fig. 5h, 5i). These appear to be more of an Eastern Woodland type of pottery. The rest of the sample fits easily into the Upper Republican range of variation as described by W. D. Strong (1935:247).

ANALYSIS OF CHIPPED STONE ARTIFACTS

Thirty-seven projectile points and projectile point fragments were found at eleven of the sites. Thirteen were made from white and gray agate, 7 were from various shades of quartzite, and most (17) were of flint or jasper (see Chart 2 for summation of data on chipped stone material).

Five side-notched points were found, ranging in length from 15.2mm. (Fig. 2q) to 37mm. (Fig. 2k). Fourteen corner-notched projectile points were recovered. Complete specimens ranged from 23mm. in length (Fig. 2p) to 42mm. (Fig. 2a). Several of the broken projectile points, if complete, would have extended this range in both directions.

Thirty-two end scrapers were found at 14 of the sites. Nineteen were made from agate, 11 were of flint, chert or jasper, and 2 were of quartzite. In length they ranged from 60mm. to 23mm. (Fig. 5c).

Six side scrapers were found at 5 of the sites. Three were from flint, two were made from a light brown quartzite, and one was of agate. Lengths varied from 61.4mm. (Fig. 3h) to 47.3mm. (Fig. 3b).

Thirty-five biface tools or fragments of bifaces were found. Not included in this count are the 22 biface blanks from Site 6. The largest complete biface tool was 54.5mm. Some of the broken tools could have been at least twice this size when complete. All bifaces were roughly ovoid in outline form and lenticular in cross section.

Twenty-one were made from agate, 10 were from flint and jasper, and 4 were of quartzites.

Two artifacts were found which were probably hafted knives (Fig. 2d, 2j). These came from separate sites and both were made from quartzite.

The artifacts found in the Pine Bluffs area also included 9 cores. These were small, well-used cores averaging about 50mm. in their largest dimension. Five were agate,

3 were flint, and 1 was of quartzite.

Further analysis of the chipped stone material might be possible, but in the writer's opinion, it would not be worthwhile. Samples from individual sites are too inadequate and surface finds are not made under carefully controlled conditions such as are present in excavation. For these reasons the analysis remained only descriptive.

Taken all together, the material represents a wide time span and several types of sites. It was examined in this context, however, to see what, if any, general trends were indicated for the whole region surveyed. Some of these might be valid, some probably are not. For instance, the greater number of corner-notched points cannot be said to represent a heavier Late Middle Period occupation. But, it does seem that agate was the most readily available material. Only one artifact, a biface, was made from the local poor-quality agate. All the rest of the material must have been brought in from non-local sources. The cache of quarry blanks would also imply this sort of operation.

It is obvious from the number of projectile points and hide working tools found that hunting was of great importance to the economy. Seeds and other plant foods must have also been important.

Also worth mentioning at this point are several surface finds not associated with any particular site. West of Site 18 an iron axe head was found which appears to be of the type traded to the Indians by the early trappers and traders. It has a "tomahawk" shape and a pipe bowl on the proximal end. Its authenticity, however, has not been proven. Also found was the base of an obsidian Scotts Bluff-Eden type of projectile point. This and a Folsom point found in the area by another party establish a long period of occupation of the bluffs.

CONCLUSIONS

The Pine Bluffs area is in a plains environment, but it is an enclave which offers additional resources of wood, water, shelter, game, and plant foods. Because of these advantages, the region apparently had extensive utilization by prehistoric populations.

Almost all of the surface finds from this survey came from the edges of small roads, the deflated edges of a ridge, and so on. This means that the sample comes from an area which is only a small fraction of the total area covered by sites. A huge amount of material must still be available, but it must be recovered by careful and scientific excavation.

The Pine Bluffs region is also interesting because of its geographical position. It is located where it could have been influenced from all four directions. That is, it is centered between the Northern and the Central Plains and could have received influxes of people and ideas from either. By the same token, the pottery styles come from the east, and artifacts and flakes of several types of obsidian indicate contact with regions further west.

Again, archaeological excavation at several sites is needed to determine more closely what these cultural affiliations are. This survey of the sites in the Pine Bluffs area has pointed out many problems, but it has given few of the answers. The author hopes to look for some of these in the future.

REFERENCES CITED

Rapp, J. R., Warner, D. A., and Morgan, A. M.

1953 U.S.G.S. Water Supply Paper 1140, "Geology and Groundwater Resources of the Egbert, Pine Bluffs and Carpenter Area, Laramie County, Wyoming".

Strong, W. D.

1935 "An Introduction to Nebraska Archaeology", Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection, Vol. 93, No. 10.

CHART 1
SURFACE TREATMENT OF POTTERY

	CORD-WRAPPED PADDLE	SMOOTHED	INCISED
SITE 1			1
SITE 9		1	
SITE 12		4	
SITE 26	20	24	10
TOTALS	20	29	11

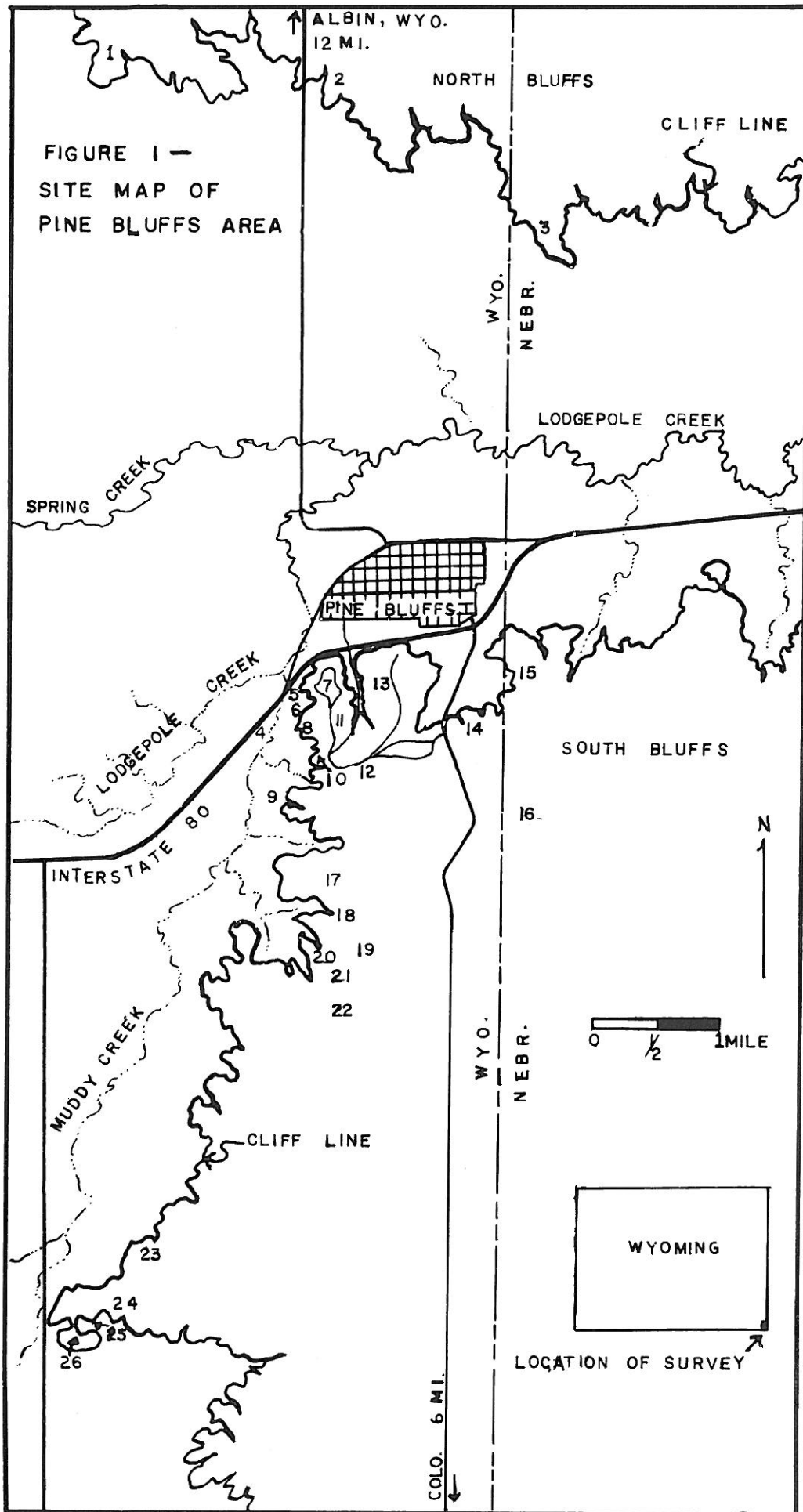
CHART 2

ANALYSIS OF CHIPPED STONE MATERIAL

A = Agate; Q = Quartzite; F = Flint, Jasper and Chert

	SITE TYPE	PROJ. POINTS	END SCRAPERS	SIDE SCRAPERS	BI-FACES	HAFTED KNIVES	CORES	POTTERY				
Site 1	Stone Circle	1	2		2			1				
Site 3	Campsite	1	2	2	2							
Site 4	Artifact Concentr.	2	1	1								
Site 5	Campsite	1	1	1	4							
Site 6	Cache				22							
Site 7	Campsite	11	8	1	3	1	1					
Site 8	Workshop	5	2				5					
Site 9	Campsite		1		3			1				
Site 10	Campsite				1	1						
Site 11	Stone Circle		1	1								
Site 12	Camping Area	1	1		2			4				
Site 13	Stone Circle		3		2							
Site 16	Stone Circle	1	1		1							
Site 19	Stone Circle	5	5		7		1					
Site 21	Firepit				1							
Site 23	Campsite	1	1		3		2					
Site 24	Workshop											
Site 26	Campsite	8	3		4			54				
TOTALS	18	37	32	6	35	2	9	60				
MATERIALS	A	13	A	19	A	1	A	21	A	0	A	5
	Q	7	Q	2	Q	2	Q	4	Q	2	Q	1
	F	17	F	11	F	3	F	10	F	0	F	3

<p>A = 59 TOTALS Q = 18 F = 44</p>



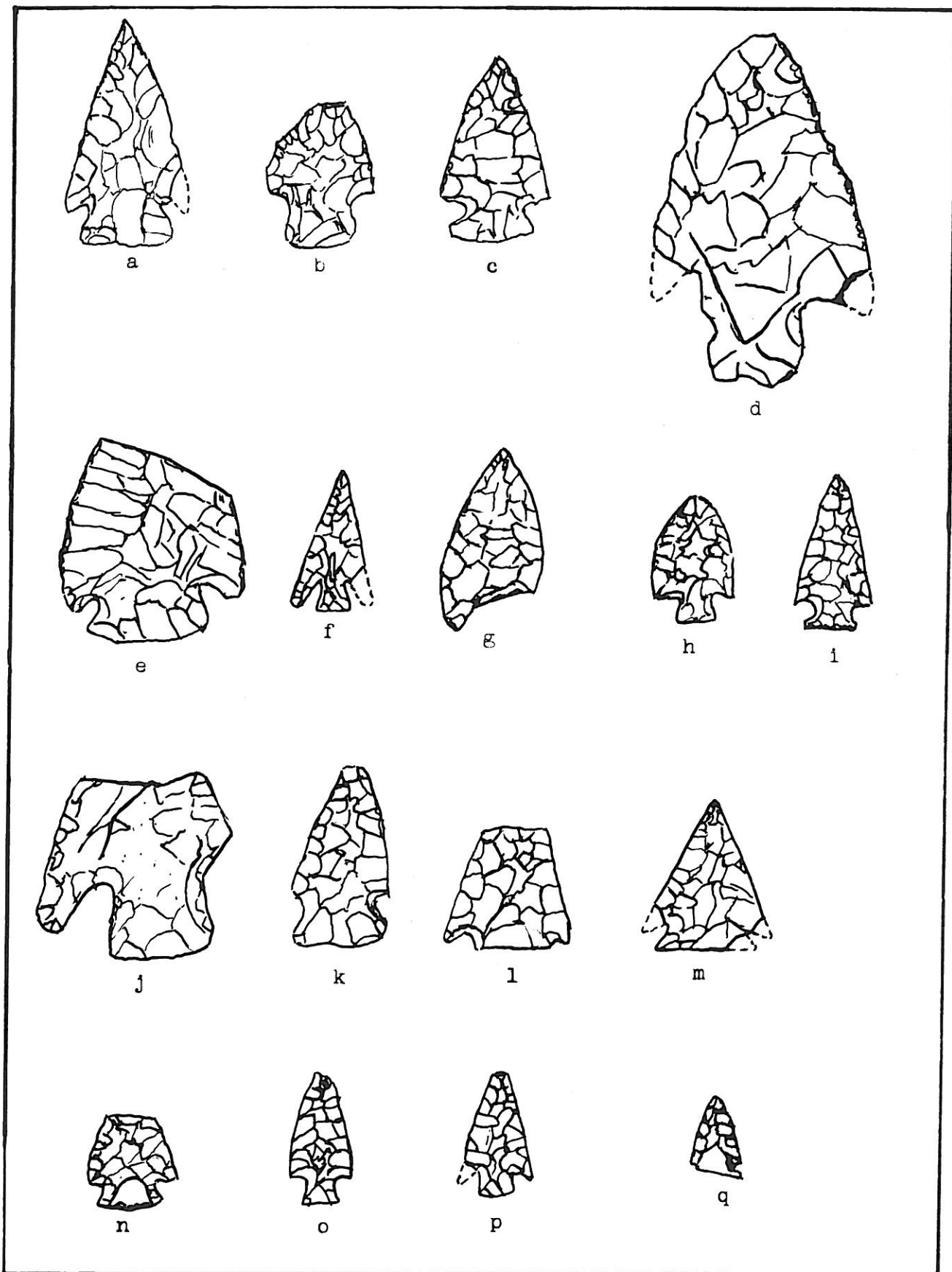


Figure 2 — Projectile points, Site 3(a), Site 4(b), Site 7(c,e,f,i)
 Site 8(h), Site 19(g,k,l), Site 23(m), Site 26(n,o,p,q) Hafted
 Knives, Site 7(d), Site 10(j).

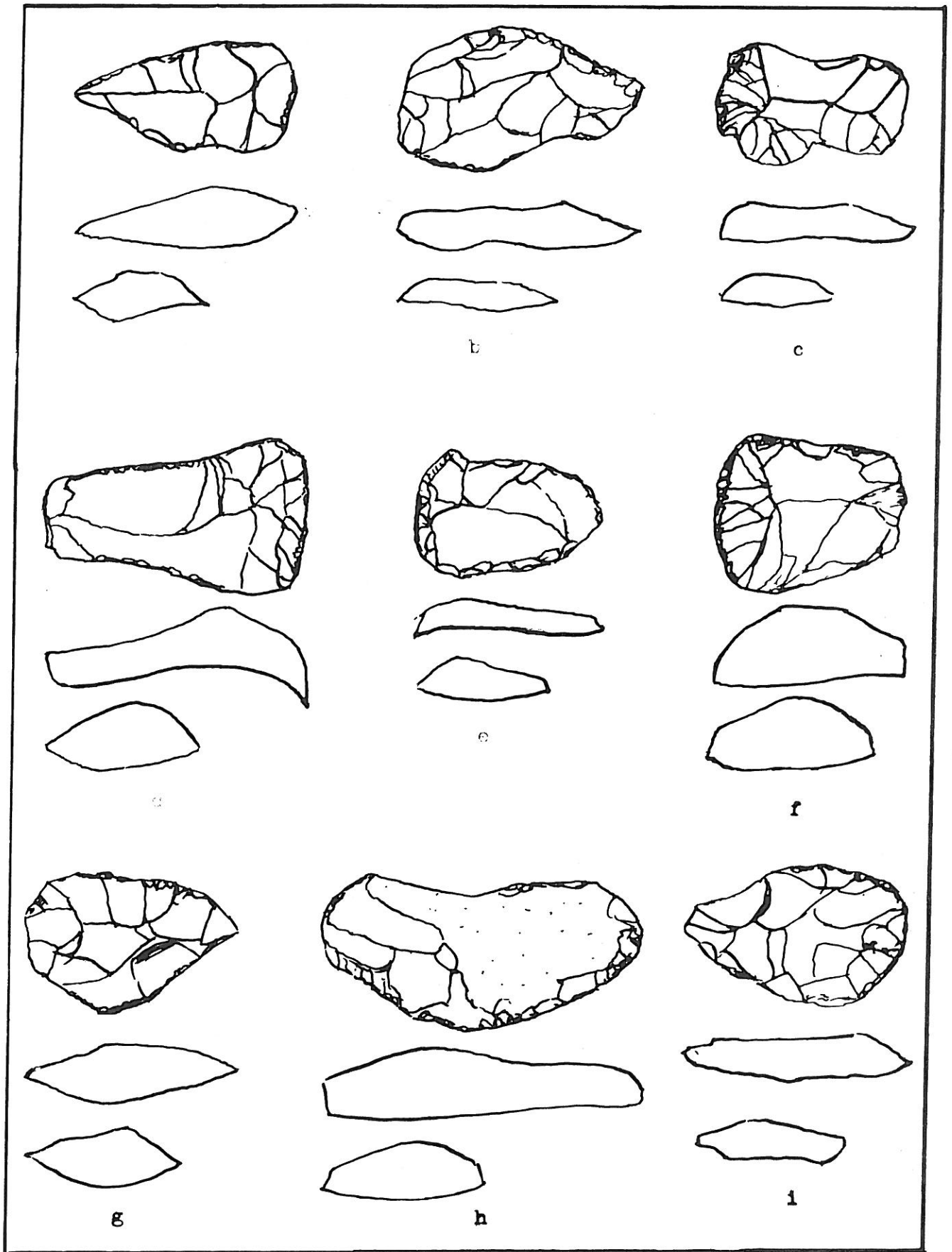


Figure 3 — Bifaces, Site 3(a), Site 10(g), Site 26(i), Side Scrapers, Site 4(b), Site 11(h), End Scrapers, Site 7(c,d,e,f).

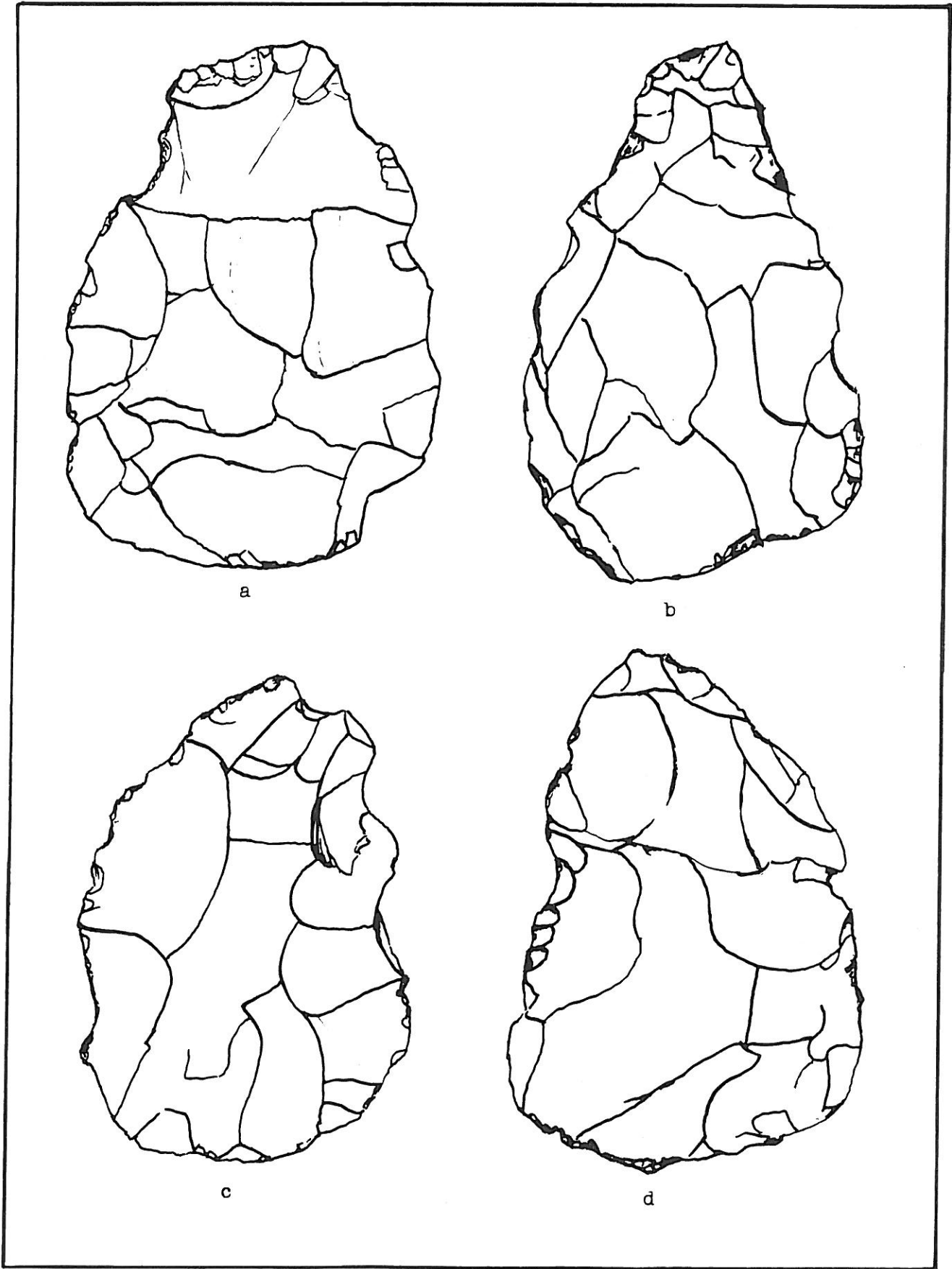


Figure 4 — Biface Quarry Blanks, Site 6(a,b,c,d)

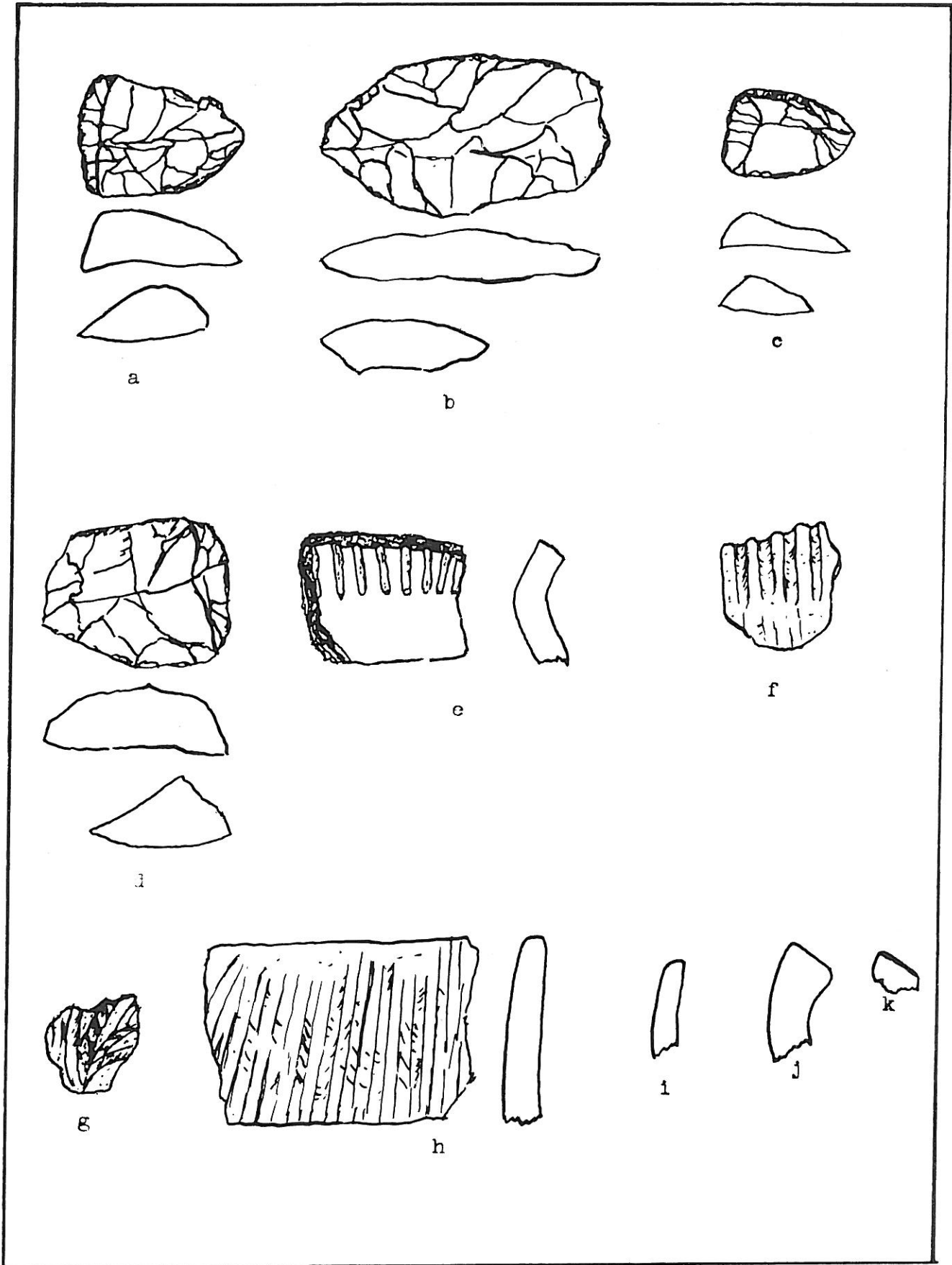


Figure 5 — End Scrapers, Site 8(a), Site 26(c,d), Bifaces, Site 7 (b), Sherds, Site 1(e), Site 26(f,g,h,i,j,k).

ANTHROPOLOGY

DEPARTMENT HEAD: MR. FRISON

PROFESSOR: MR. MULLOY

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR: MR. FRISON

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS: MR. BROCKMANN, MRS. SCHUSTER

Anthropology provides a wide perspective for the understanding of man, his origin, and group activities. Emphasis is placed on man's behavioral and structural relations to other animal forms, origin and development of man, racial variation and its significance, comparative studies of a wide variety of cultures, their nature, and process of development. This provides concepts and factual information fundamental to the understanding of a wide variety of studies such as sociology, psychology, economics, geography, history, political science, education, law and many others.

The Department of Anthropology offers to both undergraduate and graduate students the following opportunities: (a) a major curriculum leading to the B. A. degree, (b) courses which fulfill a part of College of Arts and Sciences requirements, (c) and, a graduate program leading to the M.A. degree. A description of the graduate program may be found in the Graduate Bulletin. To be accepted into the graduate program a student should have a minimum of 3.00 undergraduate grade average in Anthropology and related courses and should meet the approval of the faculty of the Department of Anthropology.

Suggested Undergraduate Curriculum:

Students who major in anthropology must complete an integrated course of study which totals not less than 32 credit hours in anthropology. In addition majors must complete six to nine hours of credit in a related field or fields approved by an adviser. Credit earned in related fields may not be counted as part of the 32 hours of anthropology. The following courses are normally required of all majors: Anthropology 301FG, Anthropology 510D, Anthropology 650D, Anthropology 652D, English 655FG, and six hours in two of the three ethnographic areas which include Anthropology 505FG, Anthropology 507D - 508D - 509D and Anthropology 513D - 514D - and 515D. At least three credit hours in statistics are also required.

OUTLINE OF SUGGESTED CURRICULUM

FRESHMAN YEAR

<u>Fall Semester</u>	<u>Credit Hrs.</u>	<u>Spring Semester</u>	<u>Credit Hrs.</u>
English 301F	3	English 301G	3

(continued)

<u>Fall Semester</u>	<u>Credit Hrs.</u>	<u>Spring Semester</u>	<u>Credit Hrs.</u>
Foreign Language	4	Foreign Language	4
Anthropology 301F	3	Anthropology 301G	3
Natural Science	4	Natural Science	4
Physical Education	1/2	Physical Education	1/2
	<u>14-1/2</u>		<u>14-1/2</u>

SOPHOMORE YEAR

<u>Fall Semester</u>	<u>Credit Hrs.</u>	<u>Spring Semester</u>	<u>Credit Hrs.</u>
Political Science 305D	3	Anthropology 505G, 508D, 509D, 514D or 515D	3
Foreign Language	4	Mathematics or Natural Science	3
Mathematics or Natural Science	3	Humanities	3
Fine Arts	3	Statistics	4
Anthropology 505F, 507D, or 513D	3	Electives	3
Physical Education	1/2	Physical Education	1/2
	<u>16-1/2</u>		<u>16-1/2</u>

JUNIOR YEAR

<u>Fall Semester</u>	<u>Credit Hrs.</u>	<u>Spring Semester</u>	<u>Credit Hrs.</u>
Anthropology 505F, 507D, or 513D	3	Anthropology 515G, 508D, 509D, 514D or 515D	3
English 655F	3	English 655G	3
Humanities	3	Humanities	3
Anthropology 510D	3	General Anthropology and electives	6
	<u>15</u>		<u>15</u>

SENIOR YEAR

<u>Fall Semester</u>	<u>Credit Hrs.</u>	<u>Spring Semester</u>	<u>Credit Hrs.</u>
Anthropology 650D or 652D	3	Anthropology 650D or 652D	3
General Anthropology and electives	12	General Anthropology and electives	12
	<u>15</u>		<u>15</u>

ANTHROPOLOGY

The following courses will satisfy the group requirements in social science with the following exception:
Anthropology 510D will satisfy a biological science requirement.

Anthropology 301F - Introduction to Anthropology I: Physical Anthropology and Archaeology
Course Description: Basic physical anthropology and old world archaeology

- Texts: The Evolution of Man by Garbiel Ward Lasker
Prehistoric Societies by Grahame Clark and Stuart Piggott
Man Before History by Creighton Gabel (ed.)
- Anthropology 301G - Introduction to Anthropology II: Cultural & Social Anthropology
 Course Description: Basic concepts of cultural and social anthropology. Students may not earn credit in both 301G and 655D
- Texts: A Guadacanal Society: The Kaoka Speakers by I. Hogbin
Culture and Society by B. M. Schwartz and R. H. Ewald
- Anthropology 505F - Peoples of Africa I
 Course Description: Survey of the development of culture and the culture areas of Africa south of the Sahara
- Texts: A Short History of Africa by R. Oliver and J. D. Fage
Peoples of Africa by J. L. Gibbs, Jr.
- Anthropology 505G - Peoples of Africa II
 Course Description: Survey of the development of culture and the culture areas of Africa north of the Sahara
- Texts: Peoples of Africa by J. L. Gibbs, Jr.
Urbanization-Migration in West Africa by Kuper
- Anthropology 507D - Peoples of Oceania
 Course Description: Survey of culture areas of Oceania, including Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia, and Australia
- Texts: Douglas L. Oliver. The Pacific Islands. N. Y.: Doubleday Anchor Book (The Am. Museum of Natural History). 1961. Rev. Ed.
 Bronislaw Malinowski. Argonauts of the Western Pacific. N. Y.: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. 1961.
 A. P. Elkin. The Australian Aborigines. N. Y.: Doubleday Anchor Book. (Am. Museum of Natural History). 1964.
The Kalinga of Luzon by Edward P. Dozier
The Kapauka Papuans by Leopold Pospisil
The Natural History Library by A. P. Elkin

COURSE OUTLINE:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>I. General Introduction</p> <p>A. Geography</p> <p>B. Culture and Culture Areas</p> <p>C. Language</p> | <p>II. Prehistory</p> <p>A. Asiatic Origins</p> <p>B. Diffusion into Various Areas</p> <p>C. Australian Prehistory</p> |
| <p>III. Contemporary Ethnography</p> <p>A. Australia</p> <p>B. Melanesia</p> <p>C. Micronesia</p> <p>D. Polynesia</p> | |

- Anthropology 508D - Peoples of Asia
 Course Description: Survey of culture areas of Mainland Asia and the rise of Oriental civilization

Texts: Life in a Turkish Village by J. E. Pierce
Gopalur: A South Indian Village by A. R. Beals
Changing Japan Case Studies in Cultural Anthropology by E. Norbeck
Origins of Oriental Civilization by W. Fairservis
The Asians: Their Heritage and Their Destiny by P. T. Welty

Anthropology 509D - Peoples of Southeast Asia and Indonesia

Course Description: A survey of culture area developments in Southeast Asia and Indonesia from Prehistoric times to the present

Texts: Robbins Burling. Hill Farms and Padi Fields: Life in Mainland Southeast Asia
 Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1965.
 Robert Knox Dentan. The Semai: A nonviolent People of Malaya. N. Y.: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1968. (Case Studies in Cultural Anthro.)
 Thomas M. Fraser, Jr. Fishermen of South Thailand. N. Y.: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1966. (Case Studies in Cultural Anthropology).
 Edward P. Dozier. The Kalinga of Northern Luzon, Phillipines. N.Y.: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1967. (Case Studies in Cultural Anthro.).
Political Systems of Highland Burma by Leach
Fishermen of South Thailand by T. M. Frazer, Jr.
 Numerous articles in Oceania and other related journals.

COURSE OUTLINE:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I. General Introduction | III. Cultures of the Mainland |
| A. Geography | A. Hill Tribes |
| B. Culture and Culture Areas | B. Pygmies |
| C. Language | C. Lowland Peoples |
| II. Prehistory | IV. Cultures of the Islands |
| A. Paleolithic Developments | A. Hill Tribes |
| B. Neolithic Developments | B. Coastal Peoples |
| C. Historic Developments | |

Anthropology 510D - Physical Anthropology

Course Description: Lecture and laboratory course covering human evolution and variation

Texts: The Primates by Time Inc.
Early Man by Time Inc.

Anthropology 513D - North American Indians

Course Description: Comparative consideration of North American Indian culture areas at European contact period

Texts: The Native Americans by Robert F. Spencer & Jesse D. Jennings

Anthropology 514D - South American Indians

Course Description: Comparative consideration of South American Indian culture areas at European contact period.

Anthropology 515D - Peoples of Central America and the Caribbean

Course Description: Mexico, Central America, and Caribbean culture from Spanish conquest to present

Prerequisites: 301G or consent of the instructor

Anthropology 555D - Prehistoric Basis of Civilization

Course Description: World-wide archaeological evidence of the development of civilizations

Texts: The Evolution of Urban Society by R. McC. Adams.

Prehistoric Man by R. Briadwood.

Man the Tool Maker by Kenneth Oakley.

Anthropology 560D - Prehistoric Basis of Civilization

COURSE OUTLINE:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Introduction | 2. (continued) |
| 2. Development of man his technology and cultural institutions according to the archaeological record | Indus Valley |
| Mesopotamia | Europe |
| Nile Valley | 3. Different theoretical perspectives |
| China | Hydraulic civilizations |
| Middle America | The food producing revolution |
| South America | Land tenure |
| | Settlement patterns |

Texts: McC. Adams. 1965. The Evolution of Urban Society, Chicago: Aldine Pub.Co.
Braidwood, Robert J. 1967. Prehistoric Man, Seventh Edition, Glenview, Ill.:
Scott, Foresman & Co. (paperback)
Oakley, Kenneth R., 1964. Man the Tool Maker, Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press

Anthropology 600M - Conference. 1-4

Course Description: Guided independent study

Prerequisites: Senior standing and 15 hours in anthropology

Anthropology 615D - Field Work in Wyoming Archaeology

Course Description: Summary of Northwestern Plains Prehistory and practical and theoretical training in archaeological field methods

Prerequisites: 513D or consent of instructor

Anthropology 620D - Religion of Primitive Peoples

Course Description: A comparative anthropological study of religious systems of non-literate peoples. Major theoretical approaches to the study of religious behavior. Substantive discussions of various aspects of religion: myth and ritual, magic, witchcraft and sorcery, totemism, mana and taboo, magical healing, shamanism, ancestor worship, and cult movements.

COURSE OUTLINE:

Theories of Religion
Origin and Development of Religion
Functional Theories of Religion

Prehistoric Religion
Myth and Ritual
Symbolism
Magic, Witchcraft, Sorcery and Divination
Death, Ghosts, and Ancestor Worship
Mana and Taboo
Totemism
Religious Specialists
 Shamans
 Priests
Magical Treatment of Illness
Religion and Culture Change
 Nativistic Movements
 Revitalization Movements
 Millenarian and other Cult Movements

Texts: William A. Lessa and Evon Z. Vogt, eds. Reader in Comparative Religion: An Anthropological Approach. N. Y.: Harper and Row. 1965, edition.
Annemarie de Waal Malefijt. Religion and Culture: An Introduction to Anthropology of Religion. N. Y.: The Macmillan Co., 1968.

Prerequisites: 301G, 655D and consent of instructor

Anthropology 630D - Economic Anthropology

Course Description: Present theories and descriptions of primitive economic systems

Texts: Tribal and Peasant Economies by G. Dalton (ed.)

Primitive, Archaic and Modern Economies by G. Dalton (ed.)

Prerequisites: 513D or consent of instructor

Anthropology 635D - Political Anthropology

Course Description: Theories and descriptions of primitive political systems and interrelations with society

Texts: Primitive Government by Lucy Mair

Political Anthropology by M. J. Swartz, V. W. Turner and A. Tuden

Prerequisites: 301FG or consent of instructor

Anthropology 640D - Peasantry

Course Description: A study of rural segments of preindustrial or transitional urban societies

COURSE OUTLINE:

Theories of peasant society

The development of peasant societies

Articulation of peasant societies with the larger societies of which they are parts

Variation in peasant societies

 Economics

 Social organization

 Political organization

 Religion

 World view

Modernization in peasant societies

Texts: Fraser, T. M., Jr. 1966 Fishermen of South Thailand: The Malay Villagers. N.Y.: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
Horowitz, M. M. 1967 Morne-Paysan: Peasant Village in Martinique. N.Y.: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
Potter, J. M., M. N. Diaz, and G. M. Foster (eds.) 1967 Peasant Society: A Reader. Boston, Little, Brown and Co.

Prerequisites: 301FG or consent of instructor

Anthropology 645D - Culture Change

COURSE OUTLINE:

Summary of Mesoamerican and Caribbean Archaeology
The cultures at the time of Conquest
 The Aztecs - The Maya - The Caribs - Others
The cultural changes in colonial and early independence times
The Indian and Mestizo populations of Mesoamerica
The cultures of the Caribbean area
 The plantation system - Cultural pluralism
Contemporary Change
Conclusion

Texts: Smith, M. G. 1967 The Plural Society in the British West Indies. Berkeley, University of California Press
Wolf, E. R. 1959 Sons of the Shaking Earth. Chicago, University of Chicago Press

Anthropology 650D - Comparative Society

Course Description: Comparative consideration of societies of differing levels of complexity as complete adaptive mechanisms

Texts: The Hunters by Elman R. Service
Nomads of South Persia by Fredrik Barth
The Kalinga of Luzon by Edward P. Dozier
The Swazi: A South Africa Kingdom by Hilda Kuper
Peasants by Eric R. Wolf

Prerequisites: 301FG or 655D or consent of instructor

Anthropology 652D - History of Anthropological Thought

Course Description: Surveys the development of anthropological theory. Major trends and their relation to problems of research are explored

Texts: The Rise of Anthropological Theory by Marvin Harris

Prerequisites: 301FG or 655D or consent of instructor

Anthropology 655D - Advanced Cultural Anthropology

Course Description: Students may not earn credit in both 301G and 655D

Texts: The Eskimo of North Alaska by N. Chance
Hano: A Tewa Indian Community by E. Dozier
The Mexican-Americans of South Texas by W. Madson
Other Cultures by J. Beattie

Anthropology 660D - Culture and Personality

Course Description: Consideration of the role of culture in personality formation

Texts: Personalities and Cultures by Robert Hunt

Culture and Personality by V. Barnouw

Prerequisites: 301FG or 655D or consent of instructor

Anthropology 665D - North American Archaeology

Texts: An Introduction to American Archaeology by Gordon R. Willey

Prerequisites: 301FG or 655D or consent of instructor

Anthropology 666D - Old World Archaeology

Course Description: Survey of the major archaeological sequences of the Old World

COURSE OUTLINE:

Old World Archaeology

Introduction - History of Old World Archaeology

Techniques in Old World Archaeology

Dating methods - Recovery of Material - Major Theoretical Perspectives

Lower Paleolithic Cultures

Middle Paleolithic Cultures

Upper Paleolithic Cultures

Mesolithic Cultures

The development of food production in Mesopotamia, the Chinese Nuclear Area, South East Asia, Africa and Europe

Survey of the known Prehistory of Australia, the Pacific and the later prehistory of Africa and northern Asia

Texts: Bordes, Francois 1968 The Old Stone Age, N. Y.: McGraw-Hill (paperback)

Childe, V. Gordon 1957 The Dawn of European Civilization, N. Y.: Random House (paperback)

Cole, Sonia 1963 The Prehistory of East Africa, N. Y.: Mentor Books (paperback)

Anthropology 669D - Race

Course Description: A consideration of the history of the race concept, the modern anthropological view on race, and the social and cultural sequences of race

Texts: Human Races by Stanley M. Garn

Prerequisites: Either 301FG, 655D or Sociology 301FG, or consent of instructor

Anthropology 670M - Seminar

Course Description: Consideration of current topics of anthropological interest. May be repeated for a maximum of 6 hours credit when the subject matter of the seminar is different.

Texts: Primitive Art: Its Tradition and Styles by P. Wingert

The Artist in Tribal Society by M. Smith (ed.)

The Many Faces of Primitive Art by D. Fraser (ed.)

Prerequisites: 301FG or 655D or consent of instructor

Anthropology 710D - Seminar in Methods and Theories

Course Description: Field techniques and research methods for collection, recording, and retrieval of socio-cultural data. Survey of various theoretical positions for interpretations and analyses. Course will vary according to requirements of graduate students in different areas of anthropological research.

- Texts: A. L. Epstein The Craft of Social Anthropology London: Social Science Paperbacks. 1967. (Tavistock Publications). (Distributed in U. S. by Barnes & Noble).
 Frank W. Moore Readings in Cross-Cultural Methodology New Haven: Human Relations Area Files Press 1961.
Notes and Queries on Anthropology 6th edition. (Com. of the Royal Anthropological Institution Great Britain and Ireland). London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd. 1951
 Gordon R. Willey, and P. Phillips. Method and Theory in American Archaeology. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1962.

COURSE OUTLINE:

- I. Introduction
 - A. Scientific methods
 - B. Logic and basic concepts
 - C. Statistical procedures, sampling, data collection and tabulation
 - D. Tests of reliability and validity
- II. Field Work Techniques and Research Procedures
 - A. Personal Field Experiences
 - B. Survey and Mapping
 - C. Observation and Participant Observation
 - D. Interviewing and Questionnaires
 - E. Census and various demographic items (incl. Genealogies)
 - F. Life History and biographical material
 - G. Projective and other psychological tests
 - H. Language and Language Transcription
 - I. Documents and archival material
 - J. Photography and tape recording
 - K. Interdisciplinary research
 - L. Field Work Guides

Anthropology 805M - Graduate Seminar in Anthropology

Prerequisites: 12 hours of Anthropology.

1969 - 1970

GUIDE TO GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Pub., American Anthropological Association, Washington, D. C.

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

Department of Anthropology

Graduate Degree Offered in Anthropology: M A

Full-Time Staff:

C. Thomas Brockmann (PhD., Oregon, 1968; Asst. Prof.) Social anthropology, economic anthropology; North American Indians, Middle America.

George C. Frison (PhD., Michigan, 1967; Assoc. Prof.) Prehistory, primitive technology; U. S. Plains.

William T. Mulloy (PhD., Chicago, 1953; Prof.) Prehistory, archaeology; U. S. Plains, Oceania.

Helen H. Schuster (PhD., Washington, 1969; Asst. Prof.) Culture and personality, religion, art; North American Indians.
Marianne Winton (PhD., Univ. of Calif. at Berkeley, 1969) Physical Anthropology, Human Genetics.

Head: George C. Frison

Students in Residence 1968-69: Graduate 4, Undergraduate 33.

Graduate Degrees Granted 1968-69: M A 0

Requirements for M A: 30 semester hours of which 26 is to be in course work and a thesis based on original research.

Special Programs: The university is in the process of building a special program in Plains archaeology and ethnology.

Financial Aid: 3 graduate assistantships are offered.

For Catalog Write to: Director of Admissions and Records, Box 3435. For Further

Information, Write to: Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Box 3431, University Station, Laramie, Wyoming 82070. Tel: (307) 766-5136.

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
Department of Anthropology
M. A. Program

Students wishing to enroll for graduate study must present evidence of a satisfactory background in anthropology, which generally would be the equivalent of an undergraduate major in anthropology. In those instances in which the undergraduate background of the student is deficient, the department reserves the right to prescribe course work which must be completed in order to correct such deficiency before the student will be allowed to undertake graduate work.

The University requires 30 semester hours of graduate work, of which 26 semester hours is to be in course work. Of the latter figure up to eight hours may be taken outside the department. In Addition, the department requires a thesis based on the student's own research.

Departmental course requirements:

1. Three (3) courses from the following: Economic Anthropology, Social Anthropology, Political Organization, Culture Change, Religion, or Culture and Personality.
2. A semester course in one of the following: Old World or New World Archaeology.
3. A semester course in the History of Anthropological Theory (unless this has been taken at the upper division-introductory graduate level).

There will be a written comprehensive examination at the end of the period of coursework covering the broad areas of anthropology.

The thesis will normally be based on information gathered by the student. The candidate

should also demonstrate proficiency in an ethnographic area of his or her choice.

Financial Aid: Three assistantships are available.

Courses offered for graduate credit:

600M	Conference
615D	Field Work in Wyoming Archaeology
630D	Economic Anthropology
640D	Peasantry
645D	Culture Change
650D	Comparative Society
652D	History of Anthropological Thought
655D	Advanced Cultural Anthropology
660D	Culture and Personality
665D	North American Archaeology
666D	Old World Archaeology
669D	Race
670M	Seminar
675D	Political Anthropology
690D	Primitive Religion
805M	Graduate Seminar in Anthropology