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THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST

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IN MEMORIUM

DAVID REISS 1951-2009



David Reiss died at home on November 8, 2009 in Laramie, Wyoming. He was born on February 4, 1951, and is formerly from Hopkins, Minnesota.

Dave graduated from St. Cloud State University in Minnesota with a BA in Anthropology and Sociology in 1973. He also completed course work towards a Master's degree from 1981-1987 from the University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, but was lacking a thesis to complete the degree requirements.

After graduating from St. Cloud State, he briefly worked as a curatorial assistant at the St. Cloud Museum of Man. He then became a part of the Lower Sioux Agency Project, an archaeological field school operated by the Minnesota Historical Society and St. Cloud State University. The field school involved the excavation of an historic site that was burned and destroyed during the Great Sioux Uprising of 1862.

In 1976, he became associated with the Lubbock Lake Project, a stratified Paleoindian site under the direction of Dr. Eileen Johnson,

and then later the Paleoindian age Lake Theo Project. Mark Denton, a St. Cloud State classmate relates:

"...when I graduated in 1976 and moved to Lubbock to work at the Lubbock Lake Site, I called Dave and told him he needed to stop cleaning carpets and come down and work for Vance Holliday. If I remember correctly, he was there in three days, and he never stopped working in archeology from that day forward. Dave always loved field work more than anything and regardless of whether he was digging with a dental pick, or a pickaxe, or just walking a cotton field on survey, he preferred the field over any indoor archeological activities".

After Texas, Dave moved to Laramie in 1978 to become an archaeological crew leader with the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist and remained so up until his recent untimely death. During this time, he worked on archaeological projects throughout the state, investigating hundreds of historic and prehistoric sites, and authoring or co-authoring over 200 archaeological Cultural Resource Management reports. In 1991 he started what was to

be a long relationship with the Wyoming Army National Guard (WYARNG). Here he spent most of every summer surveying and testing archaeological sites on WYARNG lands, mostly on their training areas near Guernsey. During this time he and his crews inventoried nearly 50,000 acres, recording nearly 1000 archaeological sites. These sites ranged from Paleoindian sites, rockshelters, prehistoric workshops related to the manufacture of stone tools from the local chert and quartzite outcrops, to stone circles or “tipi rings” to the mapping the numerous trails and ruts of the Oregon-California-Mormon Trail that pass through the area.

As a consequence he formed close friendships with the WYARNG personnel and the local town’s people. He would often volunteer his time following out leads on archaeological sites provided by the locals and worked with Randy Brown with the Oregon-California Trail Association mapping and marking ruts and segments of this National Historic Trail. As a result of these efforts, in 2007 Dave Freudenthal, Governor of Wyoming, and Major General Ed Wright, Adjutant General, State of Wyoming awarded Dave as an “Honorary Wyoming Cowboy Colonel”. The award reads,

“For meritorious service to the United States Army and Wyoming Army National Guard. Your professional interest in the lands and cultural resources under the jurisdiction of the Wyoming Army National Guard, sometime to the detriment of your own time and expense is worthy of recognition and our unconditional thanks. Your actions are a credit to the United States Army and citizens of Wyoming”.

Dave was a founding member of the Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists (WAPA) from its inception in the fall of 1978. In the early years, he served on the Membership and Ethic Committee and Resource Base Committee. In later years his collection of WAPA newsletters resulted in his

designation as the unofficial WAPA historian. During meetings, he could always be relied on to provide some humor and pertinent comments to the issues at hand.

Over the years he presented a number of professional papers at the Plains Anthropological Conferences and Wyoming Archaeological Society meetings. He also gave archaeology talks at Laramie and Cheyenne grade school classrooms. The variety of his archaeological interests are illustrated in the lists presented below.

He also participated in OWSA-Wyoming Archaeological Society collaborations such as the excavations at the Late Prehistoric age Ednis Kimball Wilkins site (48NA969), the early historic Richards Trading Post, the McCleary Site, all near Casper, and the Grass Creek site near Thermopolis.

Other interests included listening to Eric Clapton and other blues musicians, hunting, fishing, gardening, and weekend garage sales. A few weeks before his death, he boasted of a great bargain he had gotten at local garage sale: a full size, fully articulated, educational grade human skeleton—for a dollar. He didn’t know what he was going to do with it, but for Dave it was too good of deal to pass up. He ended up putting a hat and Hawaiian shirt on it. Typical Dave.

Dave is survived by his brother Chris and Chris’ wife Judy, who with help from Dave’s friends have established the David Reiss Memorial Fund with the Wyoming Archaeological Society. The fund will be used to aid anthropology students attending Wyoming Community Colleges and the University of Wyoming. Donations can be sent to Carolyn Buff, 1617 Westridge Terrace, Casper, WY 82604, and should be specifically marked to the WAS/Dave Reiss Memorial Fund.

Paul H. Sanders
Archaeological Survey Manager
Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist

PUBLICATIONS

- Reiss, David
 1981 Prehistoric settlement pattern analysis of a portion of the Hanna Basin, Wyoming. *The Wyoming Archaeologist* 24(2-3):29-45.
- Reiss, David and Danny Walker
 1982 Pronghorn utilization at 48UT390 in southwestern Wyoming. *Wyoming Contributions to Anthropology* 3:1-25, Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie.
- Reiss, David and Skylar Scott
 1984 Archeological and historical Investigations at the Wagon Box Fight, Sheridan County, Wyoming. *The Wyoming Archaeologist* 27(3-4):57-78.
- Reiss, David and David G. Eckles
 1990 The McCleary Site, (48NA1152): A Late Prehistoric bison processing site, Natrona County, Wyoming. *The Wyoming Archaeologist* 33(3-4):63-76.
- Reiss, David, David G. Eckles, Karin M. Guernsey, Michael McFaul and William R. Doering
 1993 The Grass Creek site (48HO120): A Middle Archaic period housepit, Hot Springs County, Wyoming. *The Wyoming Archaeologist* 37(1-2):27-47.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS

- Reiss, David
 1979 Report on the Warm Winds Hearth site (48CR502). Paper presented at the Annual Wyoming Archaeological Society meeting. April, 1979.
- Reiss, David
 1979 Preliminary excavations at South Pass City (48FR434). Paper presented at the 37th Annual Plains Conference in Kansas City, Missouri. November, 1979.
- Reiss, David
 1980 Settlement pattern studies of the Hanna Basin, Wyoming. Paper

- presented at the 38th Annual Plains Conference in Iowa City, Iowa. November, 1980.
- Reiss, David
 1981 Prehistoric settlement pattern analysis of a portion of the Hanna Basin, Wyoming. Paper presented at the Annual Wyoming Archaeological meetings. April, 1981.
- Reiss, David
 1981 Preliminary report of a pronghorn utilization site (48UT390) in southwestern Wyoming. Paper presented at the 39th Annual Plains Conference in Bismarck, North Dakota. October, 1981.
- Reiss, David
 1982 A comparison of pronghorn antelope utilization sites. Paper presented at the Annual Wyoming Archaeological Society meeting, 1982.
- Reiss, David
 1983 Preliminary analysis of lithic utilization at the Medicine Lodge Creek site. Paper presented at the 54th Annual Meeting of the Colorado-Wyoming Academy of Science. April, 1983.
- Reiss, David
 1983 Archaeological and historical investigations at the Wagon Box Fight, Sheridan County, Wyoming. Paper presented at the 41st Annual Plains Conference in Rapid City, South Dakota. October, 1983.
- Reiss, David and David G. Eckles
 1986 Preliminary report of a Late Prehistoric period bone grease manufacturing area (48NA1152). Paper presented at the 44th Annual Plains Conference in Denver, Colorado. November, 1986.
- Reiss, David
 2004 Elk Dreamers in Wyoming. Paper presented at the 62th Annual Plains Conference in Billings, Montana. October, 2004.

SHIRTPOCKET DIG-TIONARY

by
Leniegh Schrinar

GOING ON A DIG FOR THE FIRST TIME?

Here is your 'Don't leave home without it' list of highly important personal field gear:

- Hand shields:** leather gloves
- Foot shields:** rugged shoes to keep out cactus, etc.
- Leg shields:** jeans/bib overalls
- Skin shields:** sunscreen & bug spray
- Head shield:** hat
- Body system shields:** water, clothing, lunch.

Don't wait until 10 a.m. to begin drinking water.

Drink water before you get there & continue all day.

Bring clothing to layer and unlayer for all ranges of temperature. Include a lightweight long sleeved shirt even if it is summer.

Scientific information accessories:
mechanical pencil with eraser
black Sharpie marker
black ink pen

Main digging tool: margin trowel used for cement: blade about 4 inches long (Marshalltown brand will last for years.)



EDITOR'S NOTE: This document was first prepared for the University of Wyoming 2007 University of Wyoming Outreach Class in Anthropology (ANTH 4125/5125) taught at Casper College by Mr. Rich Adams. Based on discussions with professional archaeologists and fellow avocational volunteers, it has been expanded from that original version to what is presented here. It was prepared for a handy "shirtpocket" glossary for the first (or second) time volunteer on archaeological excavations with no background in archaeology terms or concepts. It fulfills that purpose and more. While presentation in this format is not compatible with the shirtpocket concept, the dig-tionary is still important and must be made available.

A is for:

advocacy: the process of promoting a concept or cause by example; the purpose of the Wyoming Archaeological Society and its chapters by providing educational programs and assisting in professional investigations

advocate: someone who supports a concept or cause; willing to educate the public by example

aeolian: sediment deposited by wind – loess (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

agate: a waxy variety of chalcedony in which the colors are variegated in bands, clouds or distinct groups (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Agate Basin: a Paleoindian cultural complex ca 10,500 B.P. (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

agriculture: using land for food/crop production with or without irrigation

Alberta: a Paleoindian cultural complex ca 9,500 B.P. (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

alidade: used with a plane table; "...a flat wooden or metal strip with a scaled straight edge on one side and sighting mounts at each end so that it can be aligned on specific target points when used in conjunction with a plane table. More sophisticated alidades are equipped with telescopic sights and a series of levels and scales to measure vertical angles" <http://www.answers.com/alidade>

alluvial: sediment deposited by running water

alpine zone: refers to a dividing 'line' in the mountains where trees do not grow; in the Great Basin

sagebrush is the alpine zone

Alta Toquima Village: alpine zone (sagebrush) village documented in 1981 by David Hurst Thomas in Nevada's Toquima Mountains

Altithermal Abandonment: the Plains were depopulated beginning about the Early Archaic time period; evidence of people

living in pit houses and house pits

Altithermal Period/Atlantic Climatic Episode: climatologists' term for a time period 5000 – 7500 B.P. which is the end of Pleistocene and beginning of Late Archaic time frames; a significant change in climate with extended arid conditions (drought) followed by a wetter and cooler period, followed by drier conditions; evidence can be found in pollen cores from clay formations

American Rock Art Research Association (AR-ARA): "...oldest rock art association in the world"; "evolved out of the Rock Art Symposium held in 1974 in Farmington, New Mexico"; "founding members dedicated the organization to the support of rock art research, conservation, and education"; official newsletter *La Pintura*; celebrating 35th anniversary in Farmington 2008; May 22-25, 2009 Conference Bakersfield, CA <http://www.arara.org/>

anthropology: four fields of study;
biological or physical: characteristics of humans;
cultural: language, economic patterns, kinships, political organizations
linguistic: process of human verbal and nonverbal communication with elements of the structure, function, and history of language
archaeology: study of prehistoric and historic humans by exploration, discovery, excavating, dating and methodical analysis of materials left by humans

Arapahoe Culture Language Immersion School
505 Ethete Road, Ethete, WY 82520
phone: 307-335-8729

arbitrary levels: "are just that; they are 10 or 5 cm, or other, levels, within a natural or archaeological level, that strictly provide for greater excavation control, primarily on the recovery of the screening materials. These are not gospel. If a new natural level is encountered before completion of an arbitrary level, then excavation will require partial units of an additional arbitrary level

before completion of the first natural level and initiation of the second natural level. That level, in turn, will begin with a partial unit to a depth of the first arbitrary level, in order to “level off” the excavation floor.” (Dr. Danny N. Walker)

archaeological education: “(1) to help students understand and learn from the past; (2) to teach the importance of cultural context and processes; (3) to create an appreciation for the preservation of cultural resources; and (4) to illustrate the relevance of the discipline of archaeology in our society.” Should Kids Dig? by Joella G. Clark <http://www.saa.org/Publications/SAAbulletin/16-5/SAA9.html>

archaeological heritage management (AHM): international organizations concerned about 1. cultural heritage: monuments, groups of buildings, sites 2. natural heritage: natural features, geological and physiographical formations, natural sites their preservation and interpretation; e.g. *UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)*; ICOMOS / ICAHM International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management <http://www.icomos.org/icahm/> See also cultural resource management, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Archaeological Institute of America (A.I.A.): “North America’s oldest and largest organization devoted to the world of archaeology. The Institute is a nonprofit group founded in 1879 and chartered by the United States Congress in 1906. Today, the AIA has 8,500 members belonging to 104 societies in the United States, Canada, and overseas. The organization is unique because it counts among its members professional archaeologists, students, and many others from all walks of life. This diverse group is united by a shared passion for archaeology and its role in furthering human knowledge.”; publishes the bi-monthly magazine *Archaeology Magazine*, and *American Journal of Archaeology* <http://www.archaeological.org/>

Archaeological Institute of American (A.I.A.) Societies: chapters of the Archaeological Institute of America; Colorado chapters: Denver, Boulder; Montana chapter: Bozeman; Nebraska chapter: Lincoln-Omaha; Utah chapter: Salt Lake City

archaeological levels: “...what remains of an occupation of the site by humans. One natural level may contain one or more archaeological levels.” (Walker)

archaeological site, prehistoric or historic: a documented area including temporal and spatial aspects of historic and prehistoric human occupations; WY’s SHPO definition Jan. 3, 2005 prehistoric/Precontact: 15 or more associated artifacts with or without associated features either on the surface, partially buried or completely buried with or without associated features; historic site: 50 or more associated artifacts with or without features generally 50 years or older either on the surface or completely buried

archaeological time frames: Prehistoric, Proto-historic, Historic: Pre-territorial, Territorial, Expansion, Depression, Modern

archaeology merit badge: public education and outreach opportunities; Boy Scouts of America <http://www.meritbadge.com/mb/132.htm>

archive: a place or collection containing records, documents, or other materials of historical interest; Wyoming State Archives (1957) “provides services through four work units: Reference, Research and Historical Photos, Records Management, and Archives and Micrographics. ...sponsors or participates in workshops, conferences, and various other events pertaining to Wyoming history and the preservation and management of records.” <http://wyoarchives.state.wy.us/>; American Heritage Center – UWY’s archives- rare books, manuscripts repository <http://ahc.uwyo.edu/> Rocky Mountain Online Archive <http://rmoa.unm.edu/>

arrow point: Late Prehistoric point 300 BP to 1000 BP; side-notched, un-notched, corner

notched (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

arroyo trap: using natural landform with or without posts in holes to trap animals for food by driving animals up the bottom of the arroyo until a perpendicular head cut was reached to block further forward progress for killing; used in the fall, midwinter, or later

artifact: something made or modified by humans; objects recovered in a scientific process from a subsurface geological context referred to as the site

artifact bags: bags to hold one object found in a unit; information about the artifact needs to be filled out on each bag: Site Number, North and East unit provenience, Field Specimen (FS) number, Level Number, Point plot designation or screen size, Top & Bottom Elevation of level or actual point plot of artifact, Provenience (specific quadrant for screen bags or actual point plot information), Description (contents of bag: bone, flake, etc.)---or label as screen bag for items found in the screen

artifact handling: making decisions in the best interest of the artifact from it's initial finding in the field, through the many steps of curation procedures, and interpretation or displays

arttype: artifact type codes and descriptions for cataloging

atlatl: a spear thrower that propels a dart throwing system consisting of main shaft, foreshaft, weights and a dart; shaft flexes to release a dart on the end of a two piece arrow; weights used may be more than purely functional needs---partially ritualistic in function; used before the bow and arrow

auger: useful tool for testing sediment layers (Walker)

axial-appendicular: "Axial ... (describes) the portions of the post-cranial skeleton that comprise the main axial or trunk of the body. ... includes the vertebrae, ribs, and sternabrae. The appendicular skeleton is composed of the bones of the append-

ages or limbs." <http://lamar.colostate.edu/~lctodd/basicter.htm>

B is for:

back dirt: the pile of dirt removed from a unit and screened to locate any artifacts not found in situ

Bambi – The Arapaho Language Version: a Walt Disney animation released using Arapaho children and adult voices from the Wind River Reservation; premiered Nov. 1994; Merle Haas Sky People Higher Education Northern Arapaho Tribe 307-332-5286 1-800-815-6795 PO Box 8480 Ethete, WY; Director@skypepeopleed.org

bamboo pick: a durable, flexible excavation tool (Walker)

bark from white pine bark tree: prehistoric aluminum siding (Adams)

basketry: coiled; parching tray/mat

baton: "a soft hammer, percussion flaking tool, generally composed of antler or wood." (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

bedrock outcrops: raw material for many chipped stones or is eroding out of the original bedrock; materials often occur as lenses or nodules within the rocks (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

behavior: animals, people

bending fracture: "results when the lithic specimen is bent beyond it's tensile strength; may be due to manufacturing error, accidental breakage, or other factors." (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Besant: a Late Plains Archaic cultural complex between 3,300 – 1,500 B.P communal bison hunting, tipi rings, some pottery (Woodland); four Wyoming sites – Ruby Site (shaman structure), Cedar Gap, Muddy Gap (bison kill), Butler-Rissler (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

biface: replication term for stone tool production;

“a tool that has been reworked on both sides, usually lenticular cross section, can be used as a knife, or a blank form which other tools can be manufactured” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

bioarchaeology: the study of the human biological component evident in the archaeological record

bioturbation: the position of artifacts and/or the stratigraphy of the soils within a unit show evidence of rodent/krotovina or insect disturbance because the artifacts or strata have been mixed

birds: appear in archaeological sites; bones have not survived as well as large animals

bison appendicular skeleton: most of the bones in a bison skeleton are from -

front limb – scapula (SC 2 per animal), humerus (HM 2 per animal); radius-ulna (RD and RDU 2 per animal); carpals (CP, CPU, CPI, CPR, CPS, CPF, CPA 6 in each front leg); metacarpal (MC 2 per animal – the single metacarpal is formed from the 3rd and 4th metacarpal which in bison are fused at birth); fifth metacarpal (MCF 2 per animal – these are usually not bone awls)

rear limb – os coxae (IM in older animals, the two halves form a single pelvis); femur (FM 2 per animal); tibia (TA 2 per animal); patella (PT 2 per animal); lateral malleolus (distal end of the fibula and is not a tarsal 2 per animal); tarsals (AS, CL, TRC, TRS, TRF and sesamoids SEP, SED 5 tarsals in each hind leg); metatarsal (MT the single metatarsal is formed from the 3rd and 4th metatarsal which in bison are fused at birth 2 per animal)

feet – phalanges (PHF, PHS, PHT 2 first phalanges, 2 seconds, and 2 thirds in each foot for a total of 8 PHF, 8 PHS, 8PHT in each bison skel-

eton); sesamoids (SEP, SED 4 proximal sesamoid and 2 distal sesamoids in each foot for a total of 16 SEP and 8 SED in each bison skeleton (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

bison arroyo trap: using natural landform to trap animals by driving a small herd (5 to 30+) from a gathering area - natural grazing areas - up the bottom of the arroyo until a perpendicular head cut was reached to block progressing forward where they are killed with spears or arrows

bison axial skeleton: basic parts – cervicals (atlas, axis, CE3-CE7), thoracics (14 vertebrae on average bison, costal pits, larger dorsal spines), lumbar (typically 5), ribs (28 two for each thoracic), sternebrae (6 -7), costal cartilage (connects distal ends of the ribs to the sternum), sacrum (skeletally mature bison has 5 sacral elements fused into a solid sacrum), caudals (15 -18 form the tail) (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

bison bones or portions of bones: standard pairs of terms used to describe contrasting aspects or orientation of the skeleton or bones include cranial – postcranial, axial – appendicular, medial – lateral, proximal – distal, cranial – caudal, dorsal – ventral (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

bison corrals/pound: a variation of a buffalo jump by stampeding animals over a low bluff or bank not high enough to kill a lot of animals into a non-gated corral below; built of logs and posts set in deep post holes; probably covered with hides or something to prevent the animals seeing through to the outside; built within easy access of some better bison habitat as compared to bison arroyo traps; if built on a slope it's ideal for crowding animals for killing provided the downhill side is strong enough

bison cranial skeleton: basic parts - cranium, mandibles and hyoids (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

bison jump: areas where communal kill hunters

without horses used terrain to allow a large number of animals moving closely together at a high rate of speed only one approach as they make a right angle turn to a jump-off that kills or wounds them by the fall

bison kill/pit/trap: where animals were killed, but not a processing/butchering area

bison osteology: three basic sections - cranial skeleton, axial skeleton, appendicular skeleton (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

blade: “a relatively narrow flake; flakes more than 2 or 3 times as long as they are wide are often considered to be “blades”. (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

blade core: “a core from which blades may be struck off” (removed by hitting with a hammerstone, baton, antler tine, etc.) (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

block excavations: large area of one meter square units created using an established metric grid system

bone, antler, ivory artifacts: manufacturing technology using nonlithic materials

bone bed: several thin strata with layers of many bones, and/or teeth of the remains of more than one animal e.g. Vore Site, Agate Basin Site, Casper Site

bone description and orientation terms: cranial- postcranial, axial-appendicular, medial-lateral, proximal-distal, cranial-caudal, dorsal-ventral (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

bone grease: product boiled out of bones; grease from the inside of the bone was skimmed off the surface of the water after the bones were boiled; highly nutritious food (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

BP: before present; number of years before 1950 when radiocarbon dating was developed

bows-- wooden, mountain sheep, elk: historic in age are wooden and sinew-backed bows made from several different woods—juniper, chokecherry, skunkbrush; cuts of the desired length of the bow were split out from a standing tree (juniper tree); slightly

asymmetrical reflexed sinew-backed 2 part mountain sheep horn bow joined by a peg attributed to Shoshone groups including the Sheepeaters; sinew-backed bows made of two elk antler staves joined together are rare; single elk antler staves were also used for bows

brushes: can be used as an excavation tool; a selection of types aids in protecting the artifact while removing sediment (paintbrushes, wall paper brush, whisk brushes, etc.)

bulb of percussion: term for fracture (breakage) mechanics (physics) of stone tools; “distinctive convex area formed near the point of fracture initiation in homogenous lithics”; indicates where the rock was hit (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

bulk soil samples: quantities of present day human uncontaminated soil removed from a unit for flotation, pollen, C-14 dating, etc.; should be double-bagged in cloth bags to prevent the buildup of mold and mildew; charcoal samples should be collected in aluminum foil and then double bagged in plastic to transport

Bureau of Land Management/BLM: a U. S. Dept. of the Interior agency with a wide range of responsibilities: collecting geographic information, maintaining records of land ownership and mineral rights, conserving wilderness areas, allocating other areas for grazing and agriculture, protecting cultural heritage sites on land held in public ownership to sustain the health, diversity and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations

Bureau of Land Management Learning Landscapes: students, teachers, and the public can explore archaeology, bats, birds, careers, caves, dinosaurs, energy, geology, history, homework helpers, mapping, railroads, rangelands, rivers, surveying, weeds, wild horses/burros, wildfire <http://www.blm.gov/education/>

Burnt Wiki-up site: second high-county life living site located near High Rise Village; nine

miles from Dinwoody Canyon petroglyphs;
48FR5018 (Adams)

butchering: the process of turning a freshly killed animal into useable portions; muscle-stripping process; marrow or brain retrieval; bones with evidence of cutting tool marks

C is for:

caches, burial: not intended to be recovered for future use; personal adornment, weaponry, personal tools, red ocher

caches, utilitarian: intended for recovery for future use; placed so that the location is known only to the person/s directly involved; not in obvious or predictable place due to security; size may vary

cairn: stone piles or single cairns on high points; cultural origin difficult to determine due to their context but not of Euroamerican origin; age cannot be determined reliably due to lack of diagnostic items and/or organic materials for dating

cairn lines: small piles of stones arranged in lines leading toward bison procurement features that were determined by the natural topography; markers providing information on control of bison herds during a drive event; lines of closely spaced and/or contiguous stones appear as drive line features in rough country and at higher elevations in communal mountain sheep procurement sites; some may have ritual significance in the animal procurement process; can also mark trails

camera: various types are needed at an archaeological dig – digital, 35mm, color slide, black and white for prints (Walker)

camp: prehistoric through modern time frames; prehistoric - prominent features include stone pits, above and below ground stone boiling pits; military e.g. Camp Carlin, Camp Stambaugh

C-14/radiocarbon dating: a test developed by Willard Libby in 1950 to date geological and

archaeological material and sites; a way to determine the age of something that is no longer living (not absorbing carbon) by measuring the rate of decay of a radioactive form of carbon

carbon sample/ charcoal: pieces of carbon with soil and/or artifacts *untouched by present day humans* that are removed from a unit and placed in a foil pouch, which is then double-bagged in plastic and labeled carbon sample with the all the unit and level information written on the bag

Castle Garden Petroglyphs: listed on the National Register of Historic Places 4/16/69

cataloging procedures: catalog numbers are assigned and written on the artifact and on the re-closable, stamped artifact bag; a U WY Archaeology Repository/ UWAR tag with the proper information filled out is to be inserted in the artifact bag

catch pen, mountain sheep: cribbed-log structure with sides that lean inward; designed usually for driving nursery herds – ewes, lambs, and juveniles - upslope into converging drive lines and sometimes holding pens with the last few meters down a slope which was actually a ramp built of logs that was covered with dirt and rocks to mimic the natural terrain; locations predictable in relation to bed grounds; animals were clubbed instead of using arrows or spears; each trap has a nearby feature that is believed to be shamans' structure built of flat stones or small logs and rocks built into the fence; large mature ram skulls with many of the brain cases deliberately opened were placed in the forks of nearby trees ; attributed to Sheepeater (Shoshonean) groups

cementum annuli analysis: big game teeth aging technique provided by Wyoming Game and Fish Wildlife Forensics and Fish Health Laboratory <http://gf.state.wy.us/services/lab/index.asp>

ceramics/pottery, prehistoric: important cultural indicator
 Intermountain Pottery Tradition: pottery

and carved steatite bowls having a flat bottom, flower pot shape, flanged base with some stylistic variations e. g. prominent shoulders and strengthened rims usually affiliated with Shoshonean groups

Mandan pottery: northeast quarter of WY, southeast MT, and northwest SD

Woodland pottery: eastern edge of WY-NE state line and northeast CO

Upper Republican Tradition pottery: loop of the North Platte River and South Platte rivers in WY and plains in NE and northeast CO

Pueblo pottery: corrugated and painted, brought into the southern border of WY west of North Platte River

Fremont (Promontory?) pottery: surface finds in southeast WY Green River drainage

Dismal River pottery: southeast WY

Middle Missouri ceramics: northeast WY

ceramic affiliation: matching ceramics with various groups of people

chalcedony: a variety of quartz much like chert, microscopically it is commonly fibrous; archaeological use of term commonly includes transparent or translucent stone (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

chert: a compact siliceous rock of varying color that occurs as nodules, lenses or layers in limestone and shale

Chief Washakie: leader of the Eastern Shoshone

chipped stone artifacts:

core: made from the parent block of rock during the process of making a stone tool

flake: thin, sharp sliver of stone removed from a core

unifacial: tool created by removing flakes from one side of a piece of rock

bifacial: leaf shaped tool created by removing flakes from two faces/sides

chipped stone geologic context: raw material/source include bedrock outcrops, lag deposits, stream gravels (UWY ANTH

4125/5125)

chipped stone sources: major raw material types – chert, quartzite, porcelanite, nonvolcanic glass, obsidian (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

chonchoidal fracture: “a cone-shaped fracture common to homogeneous, brittle materials with a high silicone content.” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

chronology: organizing the sequence of human occupations using stratigraphy, culture, projectile points, ceramic typology, or tools according to archaeological time frames or time-space charts to provide a framework so that revisions can be made as the analysis and interpretation of new data arise; supported by radiocarbon dating, obsidian dating and lithic sourcing

circa: estimated date; “ca” is the abbreviation

circular brush shelter: men smoked in them; women worked on nuts (Adams)

Class I, Class II, Class III, Full Mitigation: *See also* mitigation

close-range photography: “images taken within 300 meters of the subject” <http://www.blm.gov/education/expert/6/education.html>

clothing: evidence of fragments of hide sewed with two-strand twisted cordage made out of milkweed (Leigh Cave); bits of hide and twisted sinew and both plant fiber and sinew sewing elements suggest clothing manufacture (Spring Creek and Daugherty caves); well-made hide moccasin of Late Plains Archaic age (Spring Creek and Daugherty caves); tailored clothing on a mummified cadaver interred about 1200 years ago with footgear (Mummy Cave)

Clovis: earliest known Paleoindian cultural sites on the Northwestern Plains with unequivocal evidence of human occupation; ca.11,500 B. P.; named for Blackwater Draw, Clovis, NM (type site); (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Clovis point: point type has fluted channel down the center; edges have percussion flakes

- taken out; points found with bones of Pleistocene animals mammoth and bison (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)
- CME:** point plotted artifacts, provenience in centimeters east
- CMN:** point plotted artifacts, provenience in centimeters north
- cobble quartz:** a lag cobble source that is usually in rounded “river cobbles” form (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)
- cobbles:** stream polished, rounded river rocks with a ground and/or polished edge; usually of quartzite; others are edge abraded but the worked edge is pecked not polished; no known patterned distribution; specific use undetermined
- Cody:** a Paleoindian cultural complex ca 9,000 B. P. (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)
- Colby site (48WA322):** Clovis mammoth kill site/processing area in western Bighorn Basin of north–central Wyoming (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)
- colluvium:** sediment deposited by the forces of gravity on hill slopes---poorly sorted, very random deposits
- comments:** notes “on anything specific about the level you feel should be recorded: features, associations, soil types, rodent disturbances, etc.” (Walker)
- compass:** tool needed to measure stone circles (Walker)
- complete fracture:** “...occurs when a propagated fracture sustains sufficient energy to detach a flake.” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)
- contact point:** “where force is applied with an indenter to the lithic specimen; often visible as a small point of shatter on the ventral side of the striking platform” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)
- context rules:** artifacts are not to be unscientifically removed from a site (Walker)
- continuation form:** used if additional forms need to be filled for a particular level in a test unit (Walker)
- contract archaeology:** archaeological work hired by the government or a private company (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)
- conventional aerial photography:** “images taken with a camera from either a conventional aircraft or satellite” <http://www.blm.gov/education/expert/6/education.html>
- cordage:** twisting plant remains into rope, cords or netting e.g. two-stranded milkweed and juniper bark fibers Leigh Cave; woodrat snare
- core:** “a stone from which flakes have been regularly removed for manufacture of stone implements” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)
- corner notched:** type of base (haft element) of an arrowhead (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)
- cortex:** “the rough, weathered rind or chemically altered outer area (skin) of a rock” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)
- Council of Affiliated Societies/COAS:** formed “to advance the practice of archaeology”; ...“a regional, provincial, state, or local society...not-for-profit organization with bylaws, objectives, and programs that are consistent with those of SAA/Society for American Archaeology; e.g. Wyoming Archaeological Society 1617 Westridge Terrace, Casper, WY 82604-3305
- cranial-caudal:** “Surfaces or parts of a bone that are toward the head (anterior) are called cranial. Portions or surfaces that are toward the tail (posterior) are called caudal. All bones have a cranial and a caudal aspect.” <http://lamar.colostate.edu/~lctodd/basictcr.htm>
- cranial – postcranial:** “...cranial portion of the skeleton consist of the cranium, the mandibles, and the hyoids. ...postcranial is everything else – the vertebrae, ribs, and limb bones.” <http://lamar.colostate.edu/~lctodd/basictcr.htm>
- crew chief:** person responsible at a dig site; ensures that scientific procedures are followed by all field personnel

critical threshold: “The point at which fracture begins when the applied stress exceeds the internal bonding of the lithic material.” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

crosschecking curation sheets: a system to insure accuracy in documenting artifacts for preservation and future study

cultural complexes: prehistoric groups constrained by space and time who used similar artifacts, employed similar technology and practiced similar subsistence strategies; i.e., Clovis, Folsom, Besant

cultural complexes chronology with projectile point types: youngest to oldest - Plains Side-notched, Prairie side-notched, Besant Avonlea, Pelican Lake, Hannah, Duncan, McKean Lanceolate, Mallory, Oxbow, Bitterroot, Pahaska Side-notched, Blackwater side-notched, Lusk, James Allen, Fredrick, Angostura, Cody, Alberta, Hell Gap, Agate Basin, Midland, Folsom, Goshen, Clovis, Pre-Clovis ?

cultural materials: artifacts, modified bones or features found in place in a unit; artifacts or modified bone found in the screen used for sifting all material from a unit

cultural resource management/CRM: the conservation and preservation of non-renewable resources

Cultural Heritage Imaging (CHI): a nonprofit corporation “dedicated to using digital imaging technology to document, discover and share the world’s cultural resources”; “...mission is to develop new technologies that advance digital imaging beyond conventional photographic techniques; “...work with cultural institutions around the world to deploy the best technologies to document their collections”; “provides documentation services, consulting, and training in a variety of digital imaging techniques” <http://c-h-i.org/>

culture: the values and beliefs of daily and long-term living shared by a group of people (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

D is for:

dart point: tool used in Archaic 3,000 B.P. to 5,000 B.P. time, categorized by base type, blade shape, cross section, flaking pattern (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

data analysis, categorization, organization: critical to the life of artifacts and to the public’s right to know

data entry: typing in information into a computer program

database management systems: a way to maintain the information that has been entered into various computer programs

dating artifacts: estimating the age of an object using various assessment techniques

datum: a fixed point that all artifacts and features are mapped in relation to

datum corner: typically the southwest corner of a unit that has been surveyed into the grid system of a site (Walker)

debitage: pieces of stone discarded in the process of making chipped stone tools
size grade codes fordebitage
 1 - greater than 4” 5 - greater than 0.5”
 2 - greater than 3” 6 - greater than 0.25”
 3 - greater than 2” 7 - greater than 0.125”
 4 - greater than 1” 8 - less than 0.125”
 (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

decisions: thought processes in the best interest of the artifact for learning by all of mankind; includes artifact handling in the field, curation procedures, interpretation or displays

declination: difference in degrees between magnetic north and true north

decortication: “removal of the cortex; usually the first stage in the lithic production sequence; exposing the glassy workable material inside” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

deer, mule: remains in archaeological sites from Folsom to the historic period; favor rough, brushy country; not regarded as difficult to

hunt; dependable source of food when not over exploited; evidence suggests ceremonial connections to large male skullcaps in a hole in the center of a rock cairn or beside it

deer, white tailed: favor stream bottoms and brushy areas; archaeological records indicate they were a relatively insignificant prehistoric food source on the Northwestern Plains

deflated: geological term referring to a rock that is partially decomposed (Walker)

dendritic chert: a chert containing a crystalline form of oxide manganese which appears in a “moss-like” pattern (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

dendrochronology: the science of correlating dating the growth rings of trees to determine age and climate (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ): mission: “to protect, conserve and enhance the quality of Wyoming’s environment for the benefit of current and future generations”; “air quality, water quality, solid and hazardous waste, active mine reclamation, abandoned mine lands, industrial siting and administration” **“GOT A SPILL? Spills are taken 24x7 at 307-777-7781 During non-working hours this number should ONLY be used for spills and emergencies.”** <http://deq.state.wy.us/>

depth below datum (BD): the vertical provenience of the item(s); usually represents the measured vertical distance or a depth established by a transit and stadia rod from an arbitrary defined datum; separate datum stakes are placed next to the excavation units to provide vertical proveniences; elevation of the top of the datum stake and the elevation of the line level attached to the stake need to be written on the Surface Summary Record if an established elevation is used

depth below surface(BS): this is the vertical provenience of the item measured from the surface of the ground

depth control: “depth measurements...taken

at the beginning of each test unit on the ground surface, at 50 cm intervals, or 9 measurements per unit...separate surface map prepared for these data...depth measurements...recorded at the bottom of each level...separate maps... for each level... final map for the test unit will show the final depth measurements for the unit.” (Walker)

desert pavement: a geological term referring to what is left after sand and fine sediments have blown away; pebbles and larger stones; desert crust (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

description: explaining the contents of bag: bone, flake, glass, etc., except use screen bag for unsorted items found in the screen (Walker)

Devil’s Tower National Monument: also known as Bear Lodge which is a sacred site for many Native people; first national monument due to 1906 Antiquities Act

digging sticks: wooden or elk antlers used to dig tubers such as sego lily, wild onion, bitterroot; can be used in conjunction with a light hammer stone

disconformity: when sediments erode

discovery: changes the historic record; adds new information to what was previously proven

distal: end away from you—opposite of the striking platform; tip fragment portion of a flintknapped stone or tool (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

disturbance: type and quantity of soil disruption in a unit: light, medium, heavy, roots, rodents (krotovina), insects, geological evidence

DNA testing: can determine what animal or plant was processed with what tool; can be used to determine genetic information from artifacts found in place; e.g. hair

documentation: scientific recording of information from an archaeological survey or excavation; providing sources of information

dorsal side: “the side of the flake opposite of the bulb of percussion; the “outer” side; the

side with adhering cortex.” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

dorsal-ventral: “These two terms are used to describe the vertebrae. Dorsal refers to the uppermost portions of a vertebra (e.g. the dorsal spine). Ventral is used to describe those portions of a vertebra that are closed to the abdomen (e.g. the centrum or body).” <http://lamar.colostate.edu/~lctodd/basicter.htm>

drill: “a long, thin, bifacially worked tool, diamond shaped cross-section, used for boring and puncturing” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

drive site, jump, kill site, trap: names for communal procurement; kill sites can be studied for butchering, processing, animal population, seasonality, and reconstruction of topography at the time of procurement

dunes: types of sand dunes – parabolic, barchan, star, lunate/crescent (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

dust pan: used as a tool to gather up sediments removed from a unit (Walker)

E is for:

earth oven: stones were placed on a bed of hot coals in a pit to serve as a source of heat for a green hide, animal paunch or fiber bag filled with food and covered with earth or mulch for several hours; when heat ultimately fractured the stones to the extent that they were of no further use another pit was dug or the original pit was cleaned out and fresh rock was used to repeat the process

Early Archaic: time period with atlatl use and no bow and arrow or stone circle usage—exception stone circle at Laddie Creek; a time of scheduled harvests, less big game hunting, better evidence of stored food, decreased mobility and Altithermal Climatic conditions i.e. Lookingbill Site (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

edge angle: “Angle made by the striking platform

and the face of the nucleus from which the flake is derived; usually expressed by the relationship between dorsal and ventral sides.” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

education: a ticket to any career anywhere; what science can do for you; the love of learning

electronic distance meter/EDM: a surveyor’s tripod instrument used by many archaeologists

electron microscope: uses electrons rather than light to magnify

elevations: measuring the surface of a test unit, the depth of the corners of the quadrants, the depth of the artifact

elk: except for antlers used for tools and elk decorative items elk remains rarely appear in archaeological sites on the Northwestern Plains until the Late Prehistoric times; hunted regularly by Shoshonean groups in historic times; adaptable to a wide variety of ecological conditions—rough country, open plains, thick timber, or brushy areas, can negotiate deep snow, travel long distances

employable unit/EU: used to describe the use part of a stone tool; e.g. cutting, scraping, perforating, drilling, chopping” (Knudson); superior to term ‘working edge’ since all tool use is not confined to edges

end scraper: “a curved flake, reworked on the distal end, for use in a pulling motion, can be hafted, wide range of sizes” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

ending elevation: measuring the depth of the bottom of a level at each corner, center of each wall and in the center of the unit

erosional environments: examples include desert pavements, blow outs, parabolic sand dunes i.e. Casper Site (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Ethete: community on the Wind River Reservation in Fremont County, Wyoming; located at 43°1’5”N, 108°44’39”W; an Arapaho word meaning ‘good’

ethics: knowing what to do in a particular situation and doing it

ethnoarchaeology: the study of and recording of various cultures, including living cultures and their artifacts recovered archaeologically (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

ethnobotany: the study of how people use/d plants;

ethnogeography: study of the geographic distribution of races, peoples, or cultural groups and their adaptation and relation to the environments in which they live” <http://www.answers.com/ethnogeography>

ethnographers: people who write, paint, draw, record to document culture/s; study and record the relationships between human behavior, their daily use objects, foods, and dwellings (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

ethnology: dealing mainly with the comparative and analytical study of cultures

evidence: all that is discovered in a unit or at a site

excavated point plotted material: when an artifact is found in place and cm N & cm E are used to describe the location of an artifact on excavation forms

excavation, archaeological: reveals

1. detailed information about artifacts and their context
2. what people were doing in one spot
3. a lot of information about one small area

excavation forms: official forms used to document all data from a unit (Walker)

excavation procedures: how to properly investigate/record a site after the area has been surveyed and the site located; “ASK IF YOU HAVE ANY PROBLEMS, OR DON’T COMPLETELY UNDERSTAND ANY OF THE PROCEDURES. NO ONE WILL MIND, BUT (DON’T PERPETUATE A MISTAKE). All supplies, equipment, buckets, shovels, etc. will be stored in the equipment tent. The only exceptions to this will be the transit, levels, and cameras, which will be carried back and forth to camp each day. Transit legs, and stadia can be stored in the tent. All equipment will be returned to the tent for storage at the end of each day. Everyone will be re-

sponsible for keeping this area policed and organized so everyone can find material. If additional supplies are needed, please go get them without asking instead of attempting to make do. However, if you find we are out of some supplies or getting low on a particular form, let a supervisor know as soon as possible. Supplies will be in the field desk or Rubbermaid container. Forms will be in the field desk.” (Walker)

excavator: person who is scientifically investigating and documenting a unit

experimental archaeology: controlled experiments to try to gain insights about ancient behaviors by testing unchanging limitations to provide parameters upon which to formulate interpretations for a predictive process e.g. lithic technology- weapons and tools; butchering processes and techniques

F is for:

faunal analysis: the study of the bones, teeth, shells of mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, invertebrates from an archaeological context to reveal past diets, hunting and butchering practices, seasonality of the hunt plus the taphonomy, microevolutionary trends, taxonomic sorting (body, size, classes), minimum number of individuals(MNI), animal age, sex of animals

feathered: “A flake termination which is thinly tapered, caused by sufficient initial energy to detach the flake without hinging.” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

feature: a fixed non-portable object that was made by humans; e.g. fire pit, hearth, cache, cylindrical roasting pit; stone wall

feature form: “only used if a feature is found in a unit... i.e. firehearth/s, concentrations of a specific type of artifact, post holes... mapping grid for the feature can be found on the back of the feature form.” (Walker)

field catalog form: official form to list sequentially all field specimens found in a unit; includes

field specimen number, level, depth below datum, triangulation, quad, screen size, object description; “a continuation form for the artifact catalog information on the back of the mapping form. It should only be used when the back of a form for a particular level becomes full, i.e. when you have more than 30 objects per level on your mapping form. The form heading should contain the same information as the mapping form heading.” (Walker)

field guide: book giving details and photos about a particular topic (flowers, birds, mammals, reptiles)

field manual: book which provides guidance in investigating an archaeological site

field personnel: people actively involved in scientifically excavating a site

field school: a college archaeological class where students learn how to scientifically document all aspects of the site

field specimen number/FS#: sequential number established for the cultural materials (each point plotted artifact or screen bag) collected from each individual excavation unit

fire cracked rock/FCR: rock that has been altered by fire

fire cracked/reddened rock record form: ...”a specialized feature form...used if fire cracked/reddened rocks are found during excavation, probably in association with hearths...feature and hearth forms must be filled out before this specialized feature form if the FCR is associated with a hearth. The main heading information is the same as on the mapping form. ...UNIT is referenced by quad of the feature or excavation unit, with alpha being various vertical levels (A being the highest) and numeric referring to the four individual quads. “1” is the southwest quad; “2” is the southeast quad; “3” is the northeast quad; and “4” is the northwest quad. If the form should be needed, check with a supervisor to make sure all requested information is understood.” (Walker)

fire pit: ranges from camp fire to earth oven; pits were also used to heat stones for boiling water lined with green hide or paunch during the Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric periods

flakes: “what results from striking/hitting homogeneous glassy stone with an implement i.e. hammerstone, baton, antler tine, occurs in all sizes usually wider than it is long; pieces of stone that have been removed by humans from a larger stone core and then used as a tool which may be shaped, sharpened, or used as is; dorsal (top side), ventral (bottom side) (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

flaking angle: “... angle between the direction of the indenter motion and the face of the nucleus from which the flake will be extracted.” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

flint: a variety of types ranging from chert-like to chalcedony which is dense and fine-grained; commonly in shades of white, gray, brown, and black (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

flintknapping: the process of making tools out of rock

hard-hammer: stone on stone is used to make more irregular tools

soft-hammer: bone, antler or wood are used to remove flakes from stone; easier to control with these lighter and softer hammers; flakes that come off are thinner and wider

floral remains: plants or plant parts e. g. pollen, roots, seeds (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

flotation sample: sediment from excavations or features are dumped in a container of water so that seeds and plant parts can float to the top to be skimmed off and identified

flow chart: a guide that can be used to think through a situation or evaluate an object or concept

fluting: a flaking method on Clovis and Folsom points to create a channel flake down the middle of the point

food source (white pine bark)/work/calorie/spacial ratios: about one kilogram of nuts

per person per day; 100 kilograms last one person all winter; 6000 to 10,000 nuts in one kilogram, 30 cones per tree, 80 nuts per cone, 2400 nuts from 3-5 trees, each tree occupies 16 meters, 100 acres of white pine bark feeds 100 people for the winter (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Folsom: the 3rd oldest known Paleoindian cultural complex after Clovis and Goshen; ca 10,800 B.P. (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

food preparation, prehistoric: hard shells of grasses and other seeds had to be cracked and the insides reduced to grits or flour in order to be digested with a hand grinding slab and smaller hand stone (mano); some form of cooking both animal and vegetable food; certain parts of animals need to be removed when killed in order to prevent spoilage; need to prove or disprove that rodent or small animal bones were ground to a paste and determine their food value

food storage, prehistoric: short and long term protection of dried or frozen food from the elements and animals; evidence of dry storage in rockshelters; evidence of globular-shaped pits in compact clay deposits; a necessity for survival of a Wyoming winter

foothill-mountain Paleoindian: refers to the land formation areas and environmental zones where people from the Paleoindian time frame lived (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

foragers: hunters + gatherers = foragers; people who hunt animals, gather foods/plants

force angle: “angle between the flaking force and the side face of the nucleus from which the flake will be derived.” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

fort: a fortified place or position stationed with troops; e.g. Fort Laramie, Fort Washakie

fracture initiation: “when fracture continues beyond the point of initiation because of continued or renewed load” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

fracture mechanics: terms used to refer to stone tools, their parts, and/or the process of

making the baton, bending fracture, bi-face, blade, blade core, bulb of percussion, chonchoidal fracture, contact point, complete fracture, core, cortex, critical threshold, decortication, debitage, distal side, dorsal side, drill, edge angle, end scraper, feathered, flake, flake knife, flaking angle, force angle, fracture mechanics, hammerstone, hard hammer, herzian cone, hinge, indenter, indirect percussion, initiation angle, initiation face, fracture initiation, fracture propagation, load, nucleus, percussion flake, percussion flaking, plane of fracture, platform, pressure flaking, primary flake, projective point, proximal side, punch, replication, ripple marks, secondary flakes, side face, side scraper, soft hammer, snap break, step fracture, stiffness, striking platform, tine, ventral side (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

fragments: parts of a flintknapped stone or tool; completeness code for fragments of either lithic or bone material

- 1: complete
- 2: proximal (haft/handle element)
- 3: distal (tip)
- 4: medial
- 5: lateral (just an edge)
- 6: unspecified portion (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Frison, Dr. George C: UWY archaeologist who expanded the NW Plains chronology; author of many publications about WY archaeological sites; Wyoming’s first State Archaeologist; WY’s only member of the National Academy of Sciences (1997)

Frison Effect, The: term named after George Frison which refers to the rejuvenation of a stone tool through resharpening to result in a continual reduction of the object until it’s no longer functional for its original purpose to then be discarded or made into a tool having an entirely different function

G is for:

gathering: harvesting of organisms that are “inef-

fective at evading humans”; products of gathering - decoration, fiber, ritual, building material, seasoning, utensils, tools, weapons, medicine, fuel, food

geoarchaeology: the study of the concepts and methods of the geosciences as they apply to archaeological research:
1. to place sites and artifacts in a context through the application of stratigraphic principles and techniques
2. to understand how sites were formed and preserved

geochronology: the study of geological time units of the earth’s history

Geological Society of America/GSA: nonprofit established 1888; headquarters moved in 1968 from New York to Boulder, Colorado; meets 31 October - 3 November 2010 Denver, Colorado; professional, student, K-12 teacher, affiliate memberships, 22,000 members in 97 countries students make up 28% of its members <http://www.geosociety.org/aboutus/index.htm>

geomorphology: the study of geologic landforms and landscapes e.g. soils, rivers, hills, sand dunes, deltas, glacial deposits, marshes, arroyos, natural passages

Global Positioning System/GPS: Global Positioning System technology using the government’s 24 satellite system which orbits the earth every 12 hours in 12 evenly distributed orbits; GPS picks up the continuous signals from up to 12 (four are minimally needed) to triangulate a position by using the delay between transmission and reception of the signal from each satellite

glue: Duco or B72; only glues used for reconstructed faunal remains or historic materials

Goshen: a Paleoindian cultural complex ca 11,000 B.P. (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

graffiti: what no one wants on their stuff

gravel outcrop: geological term referring to where a layer of a variety of pebbles and small to larger rocks are exposed on the side of a slope

Great Basin alpine villages: Alta Toquima in Great Basin sagebrush alpine zone documented by David Hurst Thomas; White Mountain site documented by Robert Bettinger almost 13,000 feet

grid systems: two-dimensional intersecting network of metric squares in which archaeologists dig a site

grinding stones: mano (hand rubbing) metate or grinding slab used for food preparation

ground penetrating radar: a remote sensing method of testing below the surface by recording radar pulses with a hand-held electronic instrument

H is for:

haft element: the part of the base of a point where it is to be attached to a spear or arrow (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

hammerstone: a not always round “stone tool used to detach flakes using direct percussion” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

hard hammer: “a dense, heavy implement used for flake detachment, i.e. a hammerstone” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Hartville Uplift: major chert and red ocher deposits in southeast Wyoming mined in prehistoric times; mined for iron ore in the late 18th C

Head Smashed In: world heritage site in Alberta, Canada, 5,700 years of bison jumping, Pelican Lake age, considerable tribal involvement; museum at site – Waterton Park

Heart Mountain Internment Camp: a relocation camp for Japanese Americans during WWII

hearth recording form: “only used if hearths are found during excavation. The feature form must be filled out before this specialized feature form! ... a mapping grid for the feature can be found on the back of a feature form.” Walker)

Hell Gap: Paleoindian cultural complex; ca

10,000 B.P.; camp site; type site for Hell Gap point

Herzian cone: "...conchoidal fracture when stress is applied at a 90 degree angle to a brittle, homogeneous material; force (load) tends to be distributed, and fracture initiated in an expanding, radial pattern away from a contact point." (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

high-county life living sites: Late Prehistoric summer pedestrian hunter and gathering living places located near alpine zone in Wind River Range in Northwest Wyoming with white pine, soapstone source, and game migration trails; cut and fill styled living floors in both cribbed and conical lodges; five pottery sites above 10,000 feet; evidence of pottery shoulder vessel; oldest sites in the Rocky Mountains; eastern Shoshone territory 1825 AD (Adams)

High Rise Village site: five exposed high altitude living areas in the Wind River Range in Northwest Wyoming; white pine nut processing at 10,080 feet above sea level near 100 acres of pure white pine; cut and fill style living floors of lodges/wiki-ups; both cribbed and conical lodges; part of Big Horn sheep habitat transitional site; first evidence of stone artifacts (flakes, broken manos, points) inside wiki-up; three two quart per hour springs nearby; fifteen minute walk to year round water, nine miles from Dinwoody Canyon Petroglyphs (Adams)

hinge: "a flake termination which is characterized by a curved, blunt distal end rather than a thin feathered angle; energy used in loading was insufficient for complete feathered termination relative to flake thickness and the fracture dives toward the same face." (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

historic property: defined by the National Park Service as buildings, structures, objects, sites, districts; includes archaeological sites

historic record: facts that have been proven over time; can be referred to when writing reports

historical archaeology: one of the four subcategories of archaeology; the study of societies that have a system/s of writing; recent past ca 1500 AD to present (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

history: the study of recorded events in chronological order

horizon marker: diagnostic; using an artifact to determine the time period of other artifacts

horizontal data control: "horizontal measurements...taken from the southwest corner of the test unit, that is, all measurements will be *to* the north and *to* the east. For most artifacts, measurements to the nearest centimeter will be sufficient. However, if *in situ* diagnostic artifacts smaller than 1 cm are recovered, horizontal control should be to the millimeter. Primarily all excavations will be 1 x 1 test units. However, depending on the situation, it may be that some units will be dug by 5- x 50 cm quads. If so, artifacts will still be mapped horizontally from the southwest corner of the test unit. (Walker)

horse, the power of: power which the muscles of the horse have to exert for the purpose of overcoming the resistance of his own body; constant day's work = M, fatigue (f) for any amount of time is different under different circumstances of speed and stress and the length of time (T); $M = f T$ <http://civilwarfortifications.com/library/aide-memoire-2-1/index-frame.html>

housepit: has a shallow depression made by use/wear rather than a human constructed ledge (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

human history: 2.5 million years (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

human prey choices: mammoth, bison; large game animals – bison, elk; medium mammals – deer, pronghorn, mountain sheep; small animals – jackrabbit, cottontail, marmot, sage grouse; Mormon crickets and grubs, grasshoppers

hunter-gatherer: society whose primary subsis-

tence method involves the direct procurement of edible plants and animals from the wild, using foraging and hunting without significant domestication of either

hunting: exploitation of animals for specific purposes by human predator (Frison); includes prey choices, changes in weaponry, techniques, animal behavior

hunting, prehistoric: single, small group or communal hunter strategies that are learned and continually perfected over long periods of time due to internal controlling factors of animal species, sex, age, size and condition and external conditions – time of year, time of day, weather, terrain, vegetative cover, insects, and other predators in the area

hunting techniques: encounter, ambush, group/communal (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

I is for:

ignimbrite obsidian: a silicic volcanic rock that is mainly fine-grained rhyolite tuff in which crystals of feldspar and quartz are embedded (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

in situ: term referring to the position in which an item is initially encountered during excavation or survey; found in place

indenter: "...tool which applies the force to the contact point, and initiates a fracture... may range from blunt to pointed in shape" (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

index fossil concept: establishes the age of known forms; based on stylistic changes to date the form to create a chronology of points (what's older, what's younger)

indirect percussion: "...when primary pressure from an indenter is applied through an intermediate medium to the point of the intended fracture (e.g. use of a hammerstone and antler punch to detach blades) (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

information sharing: part of the process of archaeology in order to preserve, promote, and

explain to the public and scientists

initiation angle: "...between a flake's initiation and ventral face...between the initiation face and the scar surface" (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

inorganic: not made from living or once living organisms

insect case: evidence of the life cycle of an insect

isolate: one all by itself; "single artifact with no other cultural materials within a variable of twenty to thirty meters" (Walker)

J is for:

jasper: a fine grade of brown or green translucent to opaque chalcedony (SiO_2) often used in the production of chipped stone tools

Jonah Field: Wyoming natural gas reserve in Sublette County; lots of evidence of housepits; playing surface of War Memorial Stadium at the University of Wyoming

K is for:

"key" sites for Northwestern Plains: stratigraphic data with diagnostics of all the known cultural complexes on the Northwestern Plains and adjacent mountain ranges from 25 major sites that provide the chronological key to the historic and cultural record for the Northwestern Plains: 1. Agate Basin; 2. Bass-Anderson; 3. Beehive; 4. Benson's Butte; 5. Bighorn Canyon caves, Sorenson, Bottleneck; 6. Bozner; 7. Carter/Kerr/McGee; 8. Deadman Wash; 9. Head-Smashed-In; 10. Hell Gap, Patten Creek; 11. Kobold; 12. Long Creek; 13. Looking-bill; 14. Magic Mountain; 15. McKean; 16. Medicine Lodge Creek; 17. Morltagh; 18. Mummy Cave; 19. Meyers-Hindman; 20. Pictograph Cave; 21. Pine Bluff Project, Petsch Springs, Seven Mile Point, Pine Bluffs, Sorenson Shelter, Mill Creek; 22. Southsider Cave; 23. Sun River; 24. Vail Pass Camp; 25. Wilbur-Thomas

krotovina: refers to various types of rodents

krotovina disturbance: rodent hole in a test unit; artifacts originally from other levels can be found in another level (Walker)

L is for:

lab manual: directions on how to analyze and process all artifacts in the laboratory

laboratory analysis: secure place where artifacts from the archaeological site are examined, preserved, and organized sequentially by site, unit and FS number to become part of the collection of an official repository e.g. UWAR (U of Wyoming Archaeological Repository administered by the Office of Wyoming State Archaeologist)

lag deposits: material for chipped stones has eroded out of its original formation and has been redeposited on a younger surface; material often occurs as small subangular or rounded pebbles, desert pavements, etc. (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

land measure: 1 rod = 16.5 ft; 4 rods = 1 chain; 1 chain = 66 ft; 80 chains = 1 mile or 5,280 ft; 1 link = 1/100 chain or 7.92 inches; 1 acre = 10 square chains; 1 acre = 43,560 square ft; 1 section = 640 acres; 1 quarter section = 160 acres; 1 meter = 3.2808 ft.; 1 kilometer = 0.62137 miles (handout from South Dakota Society of Professional Land Surveyors/ SDSPLS)

language: a way to communicate with another person, animal or equipment

Late Prehistoric: time period of arrowhead and bow and arrow usage about 400 -1500 BP (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

lateral: only the edge fragment portion of a flint-knapped stone or tool

Law of Superposition: unless there has been a disturbance older deposits are on the bottom

laws: 1906 Antiquities Act; 1966 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); 1971 Nixon's Executive Order 11593; 1979 Archaeo-

logical Resources Protection Act (ARPA) exempt from the Freedom of Information Act; 1999 36 CFR Regulations Part 800; NEPA- Section 106 and Section 110 of NHPA; Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act 1990(NAGPPA)

Legislative Oversight Committee for the Travel, Recreation, Wildlife and Cultural Resource Committee: made up of Wyoming state representatives and senators; members of the State Parks and Cultural Resources Commission can address this committee (Carolyn Buff)

level: either a natural layer or an arbitrary layer i.e. 10 cm

level bag: contains all the artifact bags from one level of a unit; each level bag is labeled and put into a unit bag

level notes: a summation of the artifacts found in one level of excavation in a unit level number

libraries, Wyoming: <http://wyld.state.wy.us/> search for anthropology or Bambi The Arapaho Version to interlibrary loan items to your library

life long learning: continuing to learn regardless of age, e.g. Wilfred M. Husted

life zones: ecology of landscapes; includes vegetative differences and the mean length of frost free days

line level: a tool to measure the depth of the artifact in a unit

lithic resources/sourcing: matching the stone tool with a quarry sites

lithics/lithic technology: the procurement of raw material--stone/rock—to manufacture stone tools for reusing for the same type of use or a different use, or discarding used up tools; can refer to the classification of stone tools by raw material, primary, secondary, tertiary flakes, or use

living structures, prehistoric: conical pole lodge, juniper log lodge, leaning pole lodge, rock shelters, skin-covered, pit house, house pit

load: “the amount of stress a lithic receives during the knapping process via numerous tools and techniques;... (if it) exceeds the tensile strength of the material (it) will result in a fracture.” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Lodgepole Creek: longest east -west corridor according to Chuck Reher; located in SE Wyoming (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

looting: removing artifacts from archaeological sites; taking for oneself (stealing) what belongs to the public

M is for:

macrobotanical analysis: the study and identification of charred or unburned seeds, wood, charcoal, corn cobs, pine needles, or other plant materials recovered by either chemical or water flotation from soil samples from prehistoric hearths and living floors; seen with the naked eye or low power magnification; can determine the degree of decomposition of charred organic material, seasonal occupation of a site, reconstruction of prehistoric plant communities and paleoenvironments www.macrofloral.com

magnetic north: where the compass needle points; true north or north magnetic pole; generated by movement of liquid iron coursing through Earth’s outer core; moved about 700 miles since its discovery in 1831; not geographic North Pole

magnetometer: machine used over the surface of an archaeological site to assess where to dig

mano: the hand-held rock portion of a two part stone system for grinding up plant parts for food preparation; used on top of a metate, a rock slab used to hold the plant parts for grinding (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

map reading: necessary scientific skill

mapping form: official recording for each level of a unit with categories on the heading *UNIT, PROVENIENCE, SITE NAME, SITE NUMBER, EXCAVATORS, DATUM, SUB-DATUM, STRATUM, LEVEL-BD, CON-*

TINUATION; “grid on mapping form... represents one square meter...each small square on the mapping form represents 5 cm...north will always be “up” or to the top of the map...each item which appears on the back of the mapping form as a point plotted item will also appear on the front of the form on the map...Write all notes, artifact numbers, etc. on the map “right side up”...object numbers should be written inside the outline, otherwise beside it in such a way that is clear to which object it belongs. If the item is large (greater than 10 cm), a provenience point should be marked on the item with a marker. This is the point measured and recorded on the mapping form. When drawing rocks or other materials that will not be collected, draw them as accurately as possible and do not just sketch them. Also, top and bottom vertical measurements should be taken on such items. Change maps and screen bags every time you start a new natural or arbitrary level. Place all artifacts, point-plotted or screening, in a “UNIT BAG”, and mark the outside of that unit bag with the same information described... for the individual artifact bags.” (Walker)

matrix: refers to what is left in the screen after the sediments have been sifted out and the concentrate left over after water screening (Carolyn Buff)

mattype: raw material type codes, specific to project for cataloging

medial: middle fragment portion of a flintknapped stone or tool (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

medial-lateral: “Medial refers to the surfaces or parts of the body that are closest to the sagittal midline of the skeleton (in the direction of the middle of the animal). Lateral refers to parts or surfaces that are away from the midline. Each limb bone has a medial and a lateral surface.” <http://lar.mar.colostate.edu/~lctodd/basicr.htm>

Medicine Lodge Creek: one of 25 key sites for the Northwest Plains that provide the chronological key to the historic and cultural record;

site of 10,000 years of continuous living in a foothill – mountain location; evidence of food caching, grinding stones, broad spectrum of foraging—not just hunting; name of 2007 book edited by George C. Frison and Danny N. Walker *Medicine Lodge Creek: Holocene Archaeology of the Eastern Big Horn Basin, Wyoming Volume I*. Printed by Clovis Press <http://www.clovispress.com> and also available at the University of Wyoming bookstore

medicine wheels: Bighorn Medicine Wheel first reported in professional literature by Simms (1903); possibility built in more than a single stage over an unknown period of time and part or parts may be older than others; Fort Smith Medicine Wheel smaller and consists of a central cairn with 6 spokes

menu board: needed for taking photographs at a site (Walker)

metate: rock slab portion of a two part rock system to hold plant parts for food preparation; used in conjunction with a mano, a hand held grinding rock (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

methodology/ excavation techniques: the type of excavation work conducted in unit: trowel, shovel, quads or whole unit, natural level, arbitrary level, screen size, wet or dry screening; a discussion/enumeration of the types of methods used by archaeologists

metric measuring tape or ruler: tools used to draw objects on the unit mapping form; two metric tapes and/or rulers are ideal for quick and accurate measuring

microbotanical analysis: the study and identification of pollen and spores (a.k.a. palynology) along with phytoliths and starch granules using high power magnification

microevolutionary trends: evidence of how animals can change e.g. bison horns becoming 50% smaller 11,700 to about 5000 rcbya (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

midden: items gathered up by an animal from its environment and stored; e.g. packrat

midden contains plant and animal parts and other carried objects from its environment (Walker)

mineral spectroscopy: shows why minerals have color

mineral spectroscopy server: an online site about why minerals have color; produced by California Institute of Technology Pasadena, California <http://minerals.gps.caltech.edu/index.html>

Minimum number of individuals/MNI: using bones excavated at a site to determine the fewest number of animals consumed; combined with sex of animal equals herd composition

mitigation: large scale excavation of an archaeological site aimed at data recovery and report writing; more complicated than a Class I (file search), Class II (take samples) – not cost effective, Class III (testing of a site or pedestrian survey); full mitigation (investigation) which is research driven (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

mountain sheep netting: small group mountain procurement using a net made of juniper bark fibers held across an opening where sheep commonly moved while people drove small numbers of animals into it to; wooden stakes could be used; net could be stored in each procurement area

multi-component site: cultural remains indicate a site has evidence that may date from more than one time frame and cultural complex all preserved in order; Witness Wall at the Hell Gap site is an excellent example

museology: the science of how to organize and manage museums and collections for education, exhibits, research; museum studies

museum collection management: required university courses for museology majors

museum legal and ethical issues: necessary in the behalf of the artifacts, cultures, and languages for the public; required university courses for museology majors

N is for:

National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO): “Founded in 1998, the Association is a national, non-profit corporation comprised of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers and associate member tribes. NATHPO’s overarching purpose is to support the preservation, maintenance and revitalization of the culture and traditions of Native peoples of the United States. This is accomplished most importantly through the support of Tribal Historic Preservation Programs approved by the National Park Service.” <http://www.nathpo.org/mainpage.html> Wyoming contacts: Northern Arapaho Tribe, Jo Ann White, THPO PO Box 1182 Fort Washakie, WY 82514 Tel: 307.332.6120 Fax: 307.332.7543 Shoshone Tribe, Reed Tidzump, PO Box 538 Fort Washakie 82514 Tel: (307) 335-2081

National Operations Center Division of Resource Services (NOC-DRS): formerly the BLM’s National Science and Technology Center prior to October 1, 2007; “*supports other BLM offices by providing a broad spectrum of services in areas such as physical, biological, and social science assessments; architecture and engineering support; library assistance; mapping science; photo imaging; geographic information systems applications; and publications support.*” National Operations Center Division of Resource Services P.O. Box 25047 Bldg.50, Denver Federal Center Denver, Colorado 80225-0047 (303)236-2772 FAX (303) 236-6450 <http://www.blm.gov/nstc/>

National Register of Historic Places/NRHP: the nation’s official list of buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts recognized by the National Park Service (NPS) for their importance to local, state, and national history; may be recognized for their outstanding architectural, archaeological, and cultural qualities; the National Register was authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to encourage public

and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect significant historic and archaeological resources

National Science and Technology Center: “... supports other BLM offices by providing a broad spectrum of services in areas such as physical, biological, and social science assessments; architecture and engineering support; library assistance; mapping science; photo imaging; geographic information systems applications; publications and support.”; located in Denver, CO; *became the National Operations Center Division of Resource Services (NOC-DRS) October 1, 2007* <http://www.blm.gov/nstc/>

natural corridors: rivers, creeks, streams; *See also* Lodgepole Creek (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

natural levels: “usually more or less homogenous layers, with various portions of sand, loam, clay, pebbles, etc., varying from layer to layer. Each natural layer is characterized by its color (although there are exceptions) and above all by texture and structure. The texture depends on the proportion of each constituent (sand, gravel, clay, etc.) A level might be described as composed of sand enclosing a lot of quartz gravels. The structure of the sediment is the way in which the constituents of the layer are organized. For example, a layer may be formed of sand cemented by carbonates. A natural level is very rarely horizontal and is variable thickness. It is for this reason that excavators must continually check the stratigraphy and note on the forms any variation in structure, texture and color.” (Walker)

natural transformation process: the natural process which some organisms attached to sediments or soil particles so that their DNA is preserved

negative evidence: establishment of the nonexistence of something; important facts to add to the site investigation e.g. can determine the edge of a prehistoric living floor

neutron activation: used to analyze types of rock

9th Biennial Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference/RMAC: forum for presenting and discussing allied fields of anthropology Oct. 8-11 Western State College of Colorado, Gunnison, Colorado <http://www.rockymtnanthro.org>

non-volcanic glass: natural glass formed in burned-out coal beds (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Northern Arapaho traditional homelands: ancestral sites in the Rocky Mountain National Park; many modern day sites have Arapaho names; cultural camp sponsored by the Rocky Mountain National Forest Service for Northern Arapaho youth and elders August 3-7, 2008 to tour ancestral sites (Riverton Ranger July 20, 2008 p. A-3)

Northwestern High Plains: culture, history and chronology of the area of land covering eastern Wyoming and Montana and southern Alberta, Canada east of the Rocky Mountains; Dr. Frison adds some areas in WY that include mountains and foothills

Northwestern Plains cultural chronology: the ages of the cultures in order from earliest known evidence (*Frison 1978*) Paleoindian, Early Plains Archaic, Middle Plains Archaic, Late Plains Archaic, Late Prehistoric; (*Metcalf 1987*) Divides Early Archaic into Great Divide Basin and Green River Phase; divides Late Archaic into Pine Spring Phase and Deadman Wash Phase with evidence of an occasional Middle Plains Archaic (McKean) with a transition period preceding a division in the Late Prehistoric---Uinta Phase and Firehole Phase

nucleus: “any object from which a flake is detached...may be a core from which a primary flake is struck, a stone artifact is being shaped by retouch, or the edge of a tool from which a flakelet is detached during use.” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

O is for:

object description: a brief written description of

the field specimen/artifact; provides essential keys to sorting out missing artifacts, artifacts with duplicate proveniences, or duplicate FS numbers

object number: “consecutive number starting with 1 for the unit and continuing for the remainder of the unit. That is, *do not start* each level with a new number. Each artifact mapped will receive a separate object number. This will include all level screening bags. If more than one screening bag is filled from a level, a separate object number should be assigned to each level bag.” (Walker) *See also* field specimen number

obsidian: a volcanic glass; sources and artifacts can be matched by neutron activation; 3 localities in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem

occupation floors: “...are the remains of an occupation (where someone was living) which have not been subsequently disturbed. A true occupation floor is in exactly the same state as when it was abandoned by the site occupants. This is a very rare state of affairs, as there have usually been geological disturbances which have deformed such floors. Diffuse archaeological levels are more common. These mark an occupation surface which has been slightly disturbed by geological phenomena such as slight solifluction, or other occupations. They appear as a greater density of objects at a particular level. It is most important to try not to mix objects coming from different archaeological levels” (Walker)

ocher, red: mineral often found in the center of sandstone concretions and in small pockets in limestone and sandstone formations; mined extensively in Hartville Uplift in southeast WY; found in many contexts including burials, burial caches, widely scattered on occupation floors, sometimes painted on stone artifacts, wooden foreshafts, mainshaft fragments and atlatl fragments; could be both ritualistic and functional since it does protect and prolong the life of wooden materials

Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist/

OWSA: created in 1967 by statute of the 39th Session of the Wyoming Legislature (Senate File #69) to conduct research, publish results, perform public outreach, and assist with cultural resource management for various agencies; has the largest collection of prehistoric and historic artifacts in the state in a repository located at the University of Wyoming

1.414: hypotenuse of a one meter test unit, used when laying out a one meter unit to make sure it is square; square root of (1 squared plus 1 squared) = 1.414; similar calculations can be made for other unit sizes (Walker)

open trench inspection (OTI): being “on hand” when a ditch is trenched in case the trench passes through a feature Note: If a feature is found, a salvage plan is written in order to excavate the site at a later date (Dan Bach)

original slow food movement: edible plants at High Rise Village site spring beauties, yampah, biscuit root, columbine, bluebells, currants, bistort, (Adams)

outcrop quartz: a primary outcrop source which usually bulbar or lensitic (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

oxidized: color changes to various shades of red around the edge of a hearth indicate intense heat; when a metal object rusts

P is for:

paleoenvironmental and paleo climate research: includes palynology, geoarchaeological methods, and regional geomorphology (Pleistocene and Holocene glacial and alluvial topography)

Paleoindian: time period ca 11,500 BP and earlier; oldest known point named Clovis after a Clovis, NM site where it was found; end of the Ice Age; dune movements; bison begin shrinking in size (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

paleomagneticist: scientist who analyzes magnetic minerals; e.g. Joseph Stoner, OSU,

analyzes magnetic minerals in Artic lake beds which indicate the rate of change in the location of magnetic north

paleontology: the science of the geologic periods dealing with plant and animal fossil remains; does not include the remains of people or their culture (UWY ANTH 4125/5125) *See also:* paleo-paparazzi in Slang section

palynology: the study of fossil pollen

Passport in Time (PIT): “a volunteer archaeology and historic preservation program of the USDA Forest Service (FS). PIT volunteers work with professional FS archaeologists and historians on national forests throughout the U.S. on such diverse activities as archaeological survey and excavation, rock art restoration, survey, archival research, historic structure restoration, oral history gathering, and analysis and curation of artifacts. The FS professional staff of archaeologists and historians will be your hosts, guides, *and* co-workers.” <http://www.passportintime.com/>

patina: natural occurring aging process on rock (desert varnish), metal, furniture, etc.; an artificial process used for decoration or to create bogus artifacts

PC meals: prehistoric correct meals in the Wind River Range in Northwest Wyoming; Big Horn sheep, elk, deer, spring beauties, yampah, columbine, biscuit root, wild mushrooms, chokecherry gravy, Sheepeater bouillabaisse

pedestrian hunter and gatherers: human walking mode used to procure fauna and flora (Adams)

pedogenesis: soil formation

percussion flaking: “the striking off of flakes with a hammerstone or baton; usually a rounded, blunt indenter (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

petrified wood: a silicified wood which often contains accessory minerals giving it a variety of colors; inherent fracture planes of-

ten develop according to the original ring structure (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

petroglyphs: rock art made by pecking/incising, abrading, etching (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

photographic documentation: using photography to record evidence from a site

photogrammetry: “the science and technology of obtaining reliable measurements from either film-based or digital photography”
<http://www.blm.gov/education/expert/6/education.html>

photographic log form: “used for keeping track of all photographs taken with the official site camera/s...all photographs will be taken with a menu board and a scale” (Walker)

pictographs: rock art made by painting with paints made with various ground substances which are mixes with various types of fluids (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

pithouse: typically two feet deep and 15 across with a human made ledge (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Plains Anthropological Conference: annual meeting of the Plains Anthropological Society; Oct. 14-17, 2009 Norman, OK; 2010 Bismarck, ND October 6-9 <http://www.ou.edu/cas/archsur/plainsanth/meeting/meeting.htm>

Plains Anthropological Society: “membership includes professionals employed in academia, government, and the private sector as well as students and private citizens”

Plains Anthropologist: a quarterly journal, publishes original papers on the anthropology of the Great Plains and adjacent areas of North America; subscription if by membership in the Plains Anthropological Society, PMB #152, 3201 South Street, Lincoln, NE 68502-3266

plane of fracture: “the entire surface of fracture on the ventral or inside face of a flake or blade (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

plane table: used with an alidade; “portable surveying instrument consisting essentially of

a drawing board and a ruler mounted on a tripod and used to sight and map topographical details” www.answers.com

plants for gathering: examples include columbine (flowers), chokecherries (fruits), strawberries (berries), rice grass (seeds), arrowroot (leaves), white bark pine (nuts), sego lily (bulbs), prairie turnip (tubers), biscuit root (roots) (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

platform: “the surface upon which mechanical force is applied, in the form of either percussion or pressure, in order to induce fracture of a flake or blade from a core, nodule, or tool” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

plumb bob: weight on the end of cordage used to determine the vertical straightness of a wall or structure

point plot: to show where an object was found in a unit on the grid portion of a mapping form using a northing and easting measurement for each object

pollen sample: all soil and/or artifact (untouched by present day humans) that are removed from a unit is double-bagged in cloth and labeled pollen sample with the all the unit and level information written on the bag

polynomial texture maps (PTM): “...method for increasing the photorealism of texture maps. ...useful for producing a number of other effects such as anisotropic and Frensel shading models and variable depth of focus” <http://hpl.hp.com/research/ptm/index.html>

Pompeii premise: term referred to situations where artifacts are preserved or fossilized while still in the context of use due to a rapid burial such as volcanic covering; e.g. the volcanic eruptions of Mt. Vesuvius which covered the city of Pompeii, Italy

porcellanite: fused shales and clay that occur in layers in burned coal seams (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

porous artifactual materials: artifacts that could absorb water (e.g. bones, wood); need a layer of clear nail polish or white ink if the

material is dark before writing the catalog number on them; cover number with a layer of clear nail polish

port-a-potty: required part of an archaeologist's budget for archaeological digs

pottery: vessels made out of fired clay *See also* ceramics

prehistoric economic minerals: red ochre, obsidian, steatite, chert; value compared to modern economic miners (Adams)

pressure flaking: "the pushing off of flakes by slowing increasing stress with a pointed pressure flaker such as an antler tine or bone tool" (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

prey choices: extinct Pleistocene animals – mammoth, bison, horses (no evidence of hunting), camel (no evidence of hunting); large game animals – bison, elk (rare in sites); medium animals – deer, pronghorn, mountain sheep; small animals – jackrabbits, cottontails, marmot, sage grouse; insects – Mormon cricket grubs, grasshoppers (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

primary flake: "...produced during the primary flaking of the core;...usually retouched into or used directly as a tool" (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

principal investigator: must be qualified to lead an archaeological investigation; criteria varies from agency and county (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Professional Land Surveyors of Wyoming: "...organization dedicated to the advancement and promotion of the land surveying profession in furtherance of the public welfare"; eight chapters in Wyoming Kevin Jones, Pres. P.O. Box 725 Afton, WY 83110 (307) 885-9319 plsw@ssltd.net <http://www.plsw.org/>

Project Archaeology: "gives students a basic understanding of how archaeology works and teaches them to respect and protect our nation's rich cultural heritage...us(ing) a high quality activity guide, *Intrigue of the Past: A Teacher's Activity Guide for*

Fourth through Seventh Grades (Smith et al. 1996)"; <http://www.projectarchaeology.org/> Wyoming State Coordinator: Ranel Capron, BLM Wyoming Archaeologist, 5353 Yellowstone Road, Cheyenne, WY 82009 (307) 775-6108 (307) 775-6082 (fax)

project director: archaeologist employed by a state agency or private company to do mitigation work on archaeological sites; surveys, locates, and records (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

projectile point: "bifacially worked, triangular shaped tool, lenticular in cross section; made to be hafted to some type of shaft; comes in a wide range of styles" (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

protein or blood residue analysis: a scientific examination of artifacts which had special handling in the field- picked up with a trowel and placed in a clean plastic bag. *Do not brush off or clean the dirt adhering to the artifact.*

Protohistoric: time period when horses were obtained ca 1650 AD to create significant cultural change; evidence of small amounts of European goods – usually decorative (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

provenience: horizontal: describes where the point plotted artifact from the southwest corner of the unit was found using cm N and cm E; vertical: describes where the point plotted artifact was found in the unit measuring from the datum stake to result in a depth below datum (BD) number/location

proximal: end closest to you; haft or handle fragment portion of a flintknapped stone or tool (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

proximal-distal: "refers to the parts of a limb bone that are upward, or nearer the back of the animal when in normal anatomical position. Distal is used to describe the portion of a limb bone that is downward, or farthest away from the back. Each limb bone and rib has a proximal and a distal end." <http://lamar.colostate.edu/~lctodd/>

basicter.html

proximal side: “refers to the end struck; the striking platform end” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

public: of, concerning, or affecting the community or the people; belonging to, shared

by , or applicable to all alike; not restricted or confined to a few

Public Land Survey: legal description of land such as section, township, range

public archaeology: “engaging the public in order to share archaeological findings and/or promote stewardship of cultural resources or to otherwise make archaeology relevant to society by providing the public with the means for constructing their own past... (Carol McDavid, (2002:2) *From Real Space to Cyberspace: The Internet and Public Archaeological Practice. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Cambridge*)”

“... it increasingly involves hybrid professionals --collaborative efforts done not by one archaeologist, one educator, or one institution but by a combination of any of these (e.g., individuals having formal training in *both* archaeology and K-12 education, formal

interpretation training, public relations, etc.) Chair of the SAA Excellence in Public Education Award Committee (Patrice L. Jeppson) writing in the Committee Report to the Board, 2005.”

<http://www.saa.org/public/forArchaeologists/outreachPAis.html>

Public Archaeology: “an international, peer-reviewed journal”

<http://www.maney.co.uk/arch?fwaction=show&fwid=709>

public relations: promoting anthropology and it’s four subcategories for the good of the public in behalf of all the artifacts, cultures, and

languages by networking among all agencies, associations, organizations, and all news media

punch: “tool used to push off flakes by applying stress to the tool via another tool i.e. a hammerstone); the energy to detach the flake travels to the item being shaped indirectly, through the punch” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Q is for:

quadrant: dividing a one meter square unit up into four equal areas or quads and named according to the four directions: southwest, northwest, northeast, southeast (sw, nw, ne, se); excavator works by quads starting with the southwest quadrant.

quarry site: areas where various types of stone have been collected

quartzite: a sandstone where the granules of quartz are cemented together with silica, carbonates, clay or iron oxide

Quaternary geology: about the last 2000 million years of Pleistocene through Holocene; vast majority of archaeology in Wyoming is in this time frame (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

R is for:

rabbit: cottontail, snowshoe, jackrabbit; bones used for beads by making evenly spaced encircling cuts; hunting tool—net; dominate food source in southwest Wyoming

Radio carbon years ago/rcbya: radio carbon years ago (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Rapid City, SD: inhabited place located in a geomorphic formation referred to as **Island in the Plains**; location of Plains Anthropological Conference Oct. 10-13, 2007

record continuation form: “...used if additional comments about a level or unit need to be made that cannot be made on the amount

available on the back of the mapping form. *Write legibly.* The main heading information is the same as that described...on the mapping form. *CONTINUATION OF* should indicate which of the other forms this particular form is continuing: i.e. mapping form, feature form, etc.” (Walker)

Reflection Transformation Imaging (RTI): “a photographic process that captures views of a surface under varying lighting conditions”... “to enhance surface detail that may otherwise be difficult to see; methods include 1. specular enhancement, which “find(s) the lighting direction that maximizes pixel brightness” 2. diffuse gain “increases the curvature of each per-pixel reflectance function... on “objects (that) have a slowly varying change in surface appearance...keeping the estimate of the surface normal fixed” <http://hpl.hp.com/research/ptm/ri.html> See also Cultural Heritage Imaging

regional geomorphology: describing the geology and how it was formed in the archaeological site e.g. Pleistocene and Holocene glacial and alluvial topography

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA): 5024-R Campbell Blvd. Baltimore, MD 21236 <http://www.rpanet.org/display-common.cfm?an=1&subarticlenbr=3>

- “1.1 An archaeologist shall:
- a. Recognize a commitment to represent Archaeology and its research results to the public in a responsible manner;
 - b. Actively support conservation of the archaeological resource base;
 - c. Be sensitive to, and respect the legitimate concerns of, groups whose culture histories are the subjects of archaeological investigations;
 - d. Avoid and discourage exaggerated, misleading, or unwarranted

statements about archaeological matters that might induce others to engage in unethical or illegal activity;

- e. Support and comply with the terms of the UNESCO Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export, and transfer of ownership of cultural property, as adopted by the General Conference, 14 November 1970, Paris.”

remote sensing: the gathering of data without actual contact with the materials or objects being studied; e.g. aerial camera, magnetometer, ground penetrating radar

replication: “a technique by which archaeologists attempt to reproduce lithic tools in the same manner as aboriginals, for use in experimentation and analysis (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

rescue archaeology: *See also:* salvage archaeology

retouch process: the act of re-sharpening the edge of a stone tool e.g. points, scrapers; reuse process (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

reuse process: to rejuvenate a stone tool through re-sharpening; retouching or reworking a tool to make it sharper (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

revisionist: view of the key sites on the plains – people moved from the plains towards the mountains, no Altithermal abandonment; George Frison 1978, 1991 (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Riker mount: a glass enclosed padded case for displaying artifacts

ripples: refers to ripple marks – “a wavy pattern of fracture scarring” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

rock art: glyphs (petroglyphs) made by pecking/incising, abrading, etching, painting (pictographs) or a combination of manufacturing techniques of an isolated figure, single panel

to a complex of panels; variety of representations—anthromorphic: small stick figures to complex interior line figures over a meter in height, zoomorphic: insects, reptiles, grizzly bear, elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, birds, canids, turtles, and abstract: geometrics, circles, slashes, spirals, dots, lines, designs: tipis, spears, rising suns

rock types: agate, banded iron formations, basalt, catlinite, chalcedony, chert, clinker, flint, hematite, igneous, ignimbrite, limonite, metamorphic, metaquartzite, nonvolcanic glass, obsidian, opal, orthoquartzite, porcellanite, quartz, sandstone, sedimentary, steatite, talc rocks, trachyte

Rocky Mountain alpine villages: five sites; High Rise Village and Burnt Wiki-up site in Wind River Range in Northwest Wyoming documented by Richard Adams in 200_ to present

Rocky Mountain National Park: has traditional homelands/ancestral sites of the Northern Arapaho; site of cultural camp for youth and elders August 3-7 2008 Estes Park, Colorado sponsored by the Rocky Mountain National Forest Service (Riverton Ranger July 20, 2008 A-3)

rodent remains found in sites: porcupine, beaver, marmot, prairie dogs, ground squirrels, muskrats, bushy tailed woodrats, mice, pocket gophers, montane voles

S is for:

Sacajawea: Shoshone woman guide for Lewis and Clark

sagebrush: natural indicators of the health of the environment; can be used for skin, stomach and eye problems; used in some American Indian ceremonies

salvage archaeology: a site is investigated due to an emergency situation such as in the right of way of road construction; ‘must be done now’ *See also* rescue archaeology

sandstone hoe: tool made out of sandstone, evi-

dence of the ability to haft tool to a handle; evidence at High Rise Village and other sites

scale: guide to determine the size of an object or space

Scottsbluff: a Paleoindian cultural complex ca 8000 – 9000 B.P. Middle Paleoindian (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

scraper: chipped stone tool that a person has put an edge on; can also be a retouched flake (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

screen: 1/4”, 1/8”, 1/16” metal screen through which buckets of soil and sediment are sifted to reveal any small artifacts not found in situ--in place in a unit

screened material: artifacts found in the screen after sifting soil and sediments from a unit

screening: dry or wet

seasonal round: living location cycle; winter river valleys, spring foothills, summer mountains, fall plains

secondary flake: “residual flake produced during the secondary retouch of an incipient tool; rarely used as tool blanks” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

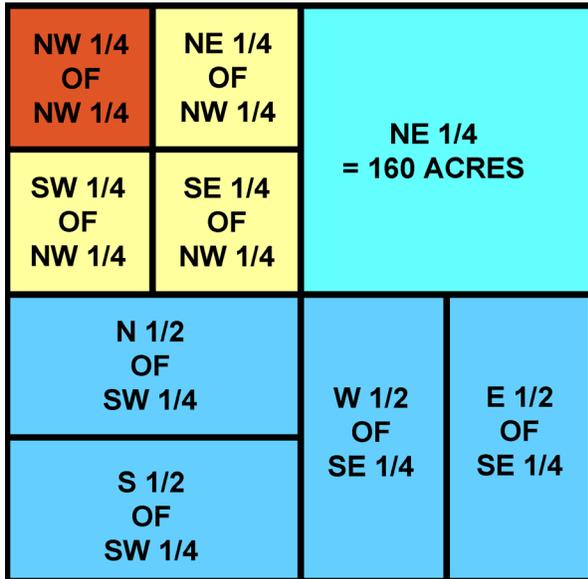
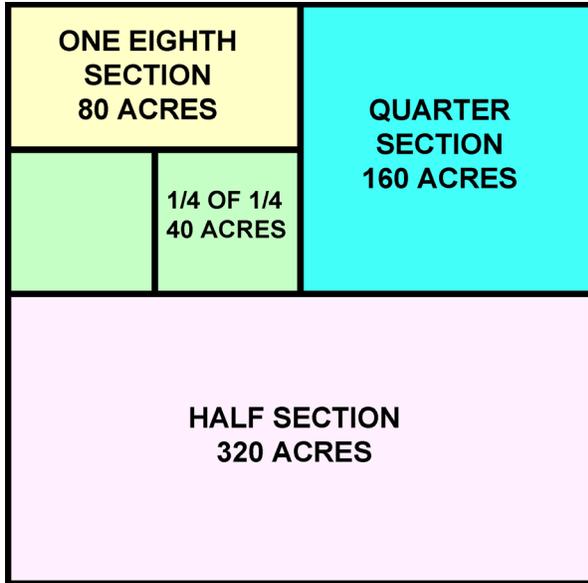
section & acreage divisions: BLM has images from “General Land Office Primer of Instructive Information Relative to Legal Subdivisions and Plats of Public Land Surveys, 1921” <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/visitors/PLSS.asp>

high resolution version <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/images/primer.pdf>
<http://www.geomore.com/Township%20Range%20Explanation>

This chart, Oil on My Shoes: Locating Oil or Gas Wells Using the Federal *Township and Range* System, is courtesy of Brenda Schnurrer.

section & quarter divisions: <http://www.outfitters.com/genealogy/land/twprangemap.html>

section, township, range: legal description of



land; terms used in a public land survey

sediment: all solid inorganic and organic particles that accumulate by human & natural processes from clay to boulders, created by physical, mechanical, and chemical weathering, and transportation; material deposited by wind, water, gravity

sedimentary deposits: alluvial (caused by flowing & moving water) - very distinct patterns and alignments; aeolian (caused by wind-loess); colluvium (caused by forces of gravity on hill slopes--poorly sorted, very random

sedimentology: the science of how soils are formed

sediments in level: the type and size of sediment in the soil of a unit: silt, sand \geq 2mm, gravel, pebbles 4-64mm, cobbles 64-256 mm, boulders \geq 256 mm

sego lily: gathered food source; once dug up it won't reproduce (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

semi-subterranean living structure/house pit: depression established by daily use versus excavation of floor of living area

Shoshone Cultural Center: 90 Ethete Road, Lander, WY 82520 (307) 332-3595

shovel test: the methodology used (shovel) to test a unit; see what's there (Walker)

side face: "area of a tool under production; surface behind where the fracture develops and from which the dorsal surface of the flake is derived" (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

side-notched: type of base (haft element) on an arrowhead (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

side scraper: "curved flake, retouched on the lateral side, used in a scraping motion" (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

siliceous stone: a stone that contains abundant quartz (silica) (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

site recording: documenting all facets of a site--subsistence, living spaces, chronology, experimental (Adams)

slab-lined hearth: flat rocks placed at the bottom of a fire pit; evidence at High Rise Village (Adams)

Smithsonian Institution Number: official coding of each archaeological site by state, county, and numerical order of site within county e.g., 48FR3123 48th state alphabetically--WY, Fremont County, site # 3123 in order of investigation

snap break: *See also* bending fracture

soapstone: *See also* steatite

Society for American Archaeology/SAA: ...”an

international organization dedicated to the research, interpretation, and protection of the archaeological heritage of the Americas” created in 1934; members work with governmental agencies, colleges, universities, museums, and the private sector; <http://www.saa.org/> State Archaeological Educational Coordinator: Judy Wolf State Historic Preservation Office Department 3431 1000 E. University Avenue Laramie, WY 82071 Tel: 307-766-5366 Fax: 307-766-4262

sociopolitics of archaeology: aspect of working with the public; “deal(ing) with contemporary groups - ethnic groups, class differences” http://saa.org/public/primaryDocuments/Comments_Carol_McDavid.pdf#search=“sociopolitics of archaeology”

soft hammer: “a moderately dense blunt indenter used to percussion flake stone; often a tool made of antler, wood or ivory” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

software: required basic equipment installed on archaeologist’s field laptop – Photoshop, Surfer (contour and surface mapping), Excell, Axis (professional network video and printing), Word (Walker)

soil composition: soils are a mixture of sediment and decayed organic material; can be described by texture, soil, dry/wet, sediments and size of sediments

soil formation: any type of alluvial, aeolian/loess, colluvial sediments that are chemically and physically transformed; where plants begin to grow, decompose, water percolates down through, and affected by chemical weathering; surface stabilized over time and no erosion or accumulation; analyzed by genesis, morphology and stratigraphy.; created whereas sediments are deposited

solar shower: camping shower bag used to heat water for bathing

South Dakota Professional Land Surveyors/SDSPLS: 25th Anniversary 2008, P.O. Box 8154, Rapid City, SD 57709-8154. (605) 348-1538 <http://www.sdspl.org>

South Pass: the southern pass of the Continental Divide; gently sloping hump (7,526ft.); the four National Historic Trails - Oregon, Mormon, California, Pony Express - crossed it

southwest corner: the vertical measurement of each unit is shot in from this corner to fit into the archaeologists overall metric grid system of the site (Walker)

spear point: tool used in Paleoindian 10,00 B.P. to 12,00 B.P. time, categorized by base type, blade shape, cross section, flaking pattern (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Stage I, Stage II, Stage III, Stage III to V: refers to the steps in creating a stone point/biface from a hammerstone; edging, primary thinning, secondary thinning, shaping (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

State Historic Preservation Office/SHPO: The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) was authorized by Congress in 1966 as a way to help preserve our nation’s most valuable historic assets, including districts, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture. The act authorized each state to establish an Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), whose responsibility it is to draft and implement a statewide preservation plan, assist Certified Local Governments in local preservation planning, review National Register nominations, and provide technical guidance for education and community outreach professionals. Section 106 of NHPA requires all federal agencies to consult with SHPO when historic properties are in danger of being effected on federal lands. Section 110 of NHPA mandates all federal agencies to locate, inventory, and nominate historic properties to the National Register. Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, 2301 Central Ave., Cheyenne, WY. <http://wyoshpo.state.wy.us/>

State Parks and Cultural Resources Commission: a citizen’s advisory committee to the State Parks and Cultural Resources Department about issues concerning the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist, Wyoming

State Parks and Historical Sites, Wyoming State Museum, Wyoming State Archives, Wyoming SHPO, Wyoming Arts Council; members appointed by the governor and approved by the Wyoming senate for five year terms (Carolyn Buff)

steatite: another name for soapstone used in making bowls and pipes (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

step fracture: "...where the flake has been completely detached, but with insufficient energy to accomplish a smooth angle of detachment; ...characterized by a sharp angular juncture (the "step") at the terminal point of detachment also characteristic of micro-flaking edge damage or use wear on scraper working edges" (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

step ladder: a variety of sizes are needed at a dig to get into, out of, and above a unit (photography)

stereoscopic image – a three-dimensional view created by taking a series of overlapping pictures" <http://www.blm.gov/education/expert/6/education.html>

stiffness: "regards the resistance of a partially formed flake not to deform; flaking force required to produce a unit deflection of the indenter" (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

stone circles: many represent the nonperishable remains of various kinds of superstructures while others do not - religious; called "tipi ring" if circle was used to hold down skin-covered structures

stratified site: contain several occupations one atop the other like a layer cake

stratigraphy: the study of rock strata especially the distribution of deposition and age of sedimentary rocks to form an ideas of the various phases in the earth's history

stratum: natural sediment level in a unit (Walker)

stream gravels: rounded river cobbles occurring on Pleistocene terraces and modern stream channels (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

strict constructivist: viewpoint that the people of

the Northwest plains key sites moved from the mountains to the plains; Altithermal abandonment exists (Wil Husted 2002) compared to a revisionist viewpoint of the key sites on the plains that people moved from the plains towards the mountains with no Altithermal abandonment; George Frison 1978, 1991 (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

striking base or platform: "the site on a flake at which the indenter was applied to detach the flake. A flat area at the end of the flake, above the bulb of percussion; also can be used to refer to the entire surface of a core which is going to be used as the site of multiple fracture initiations." (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

subdatum: measurement of a square meter unit using a line level from the highest corner of the unit to the SW corner of the unit (Walker)

subsistence strategies: how to live; pre-contact period people got 40% of calories from big game, 60% of calories from plants, insects and small animals doing 20 hours per week of procurement; Note: no vegetative source for B12 (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

surface summary record: form used to record details of unit before excavation begins

survey, archaeological : can determine

1. where sites are located
2. how people use(d) the landscape
3. details about a large area

surveyor: a person licensed to "practice architecture, engineering, land surveying, landscape architecture or petroleum release assessment or remediation..." <http://www.sdpls.org>

T is for:

taphonomy: the study of how organisms become part of the fossil record after they die

taxonomic sorting: includes categorizing body size into classes (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

test units: one meter square units

Tidzump, Reed: classmate who told our class that Shoshone means Meat Eater /duka-dika/ not Sheepeater

3-D: three dimensions in space; x axis, y axis, and z axis

3-D computer photography: using software to make photographic images have manipulative three- dimensional qualities

tine: “long pointed portion of antler, used to push off flakes in pressure flaking” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Tipi Quick: a flat tool placed on the ground used in conjunction with a metric tape measure and compass to accurately measure and record the distance and angle of stones or artifacts from a pivot rod; a piece of plywood with a circle marked off in degrees and divided into octants with vector lines for the four cardinal directions as well as vector lines for the four inter-cardinal directions (nw, ne, se, sw)

tool: an object used to do work in prehistoric through modern time frames; prehistoric projectile points/tools can be made out of bone, antler or flintknapped stones or part/s of flintknapped tools: tip, midsection, base, fragment portion; can be rated according to the tool completeness:

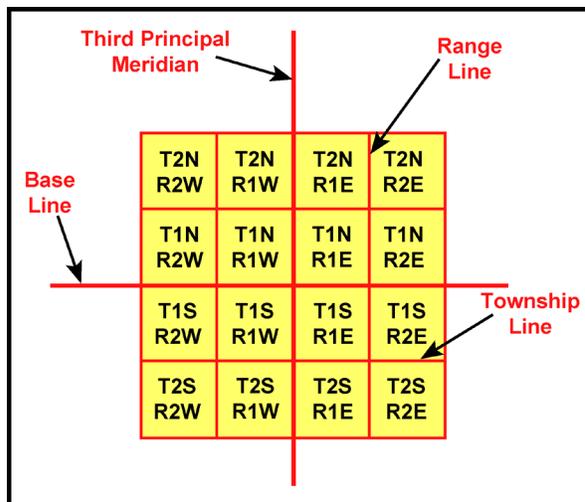
- 1 - complete
- 2 - proximal (haft element)
- 3 - distal (tip)
- 4 - medial
- 5 - lateral (just an edge)
- 6 - unspecified portion

toothpicks: can be used in a unit to mark the location of an artifact in the floor or wall profile of a unit

total station: “an optical instrument used in modern surveying. It is a combination of an electronic theodolite (transit), an electronic distance measuring device (EDM) and software running on an external computer” <http://www.answers.com/total%station>

township and range chart: : BLM has images

from “General Land Office Primer of Instructive Information Relative to Legal Subdivisions and Plats of Public Land Surveys, 1921” <http://www.gloreCORDS.blm.gov/visitors/PLSS.asp>
high resolution version <http://www.gloreCORDS.blm.gov/images/primer.pdf>
<http://www.outfitters.com/genealogy/land/twprangemap.html>



township with adjoining sections:

<http://www.outfitters.com/genealogy/land/twprangemap.html>

tracksite: “an area that contains both tracks and trackways” <http://www.blm.gov/education/expert/6/education.html>

trackway: “several tracks made by the same individual” <http://www.blm.gov/education/expert/6/education.html>

trading post: place to trade items in early historic times e.g. Fort Seminoe

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP): sacred places, rock cairns, stone circles, rock alignments

Trappers Point: 6000+ year old site along pronghorn travel route 170 miles long with a natural narrowing single file area (bottle neck); largest herd of migrating animals in the U.S. besides condor; has a processing site inside the right of way of Hwy 191; became part of the National Register of

35	36	31	32	33	34	35	36	31	32
2	1	6	5	4	3	2	1	6	5
11	12	7	8	9	10	11	12	7	8
14	13	18	17	16	15	14	13	18	17
23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20
26	25	30	29	28	27	26	25	30	29
35	36	31	32	33	34	35	36	31	32
2	1	6	5	4	3	2	1	6	5

Historic Places 2007; free public program provided by Wyoming Outdoor Council (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

trapping net: net made from plants which were twisted into cordage; one found in WY was dated to 8800 BP

trench: can refer to a series of units in a row

triangulation/three dimensional documentation: horizontal: point plotting the middle of the artifact to the nearest centimeter from the south wall to the north wall (Northing) and from the west wall to the east wall (East- ing); vertical: measuring the artifact from the datum stake to result in a depth below datum (BD) number/location

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO): Wyoming has two officers - Northern Arapaho Tribe, Jo Ann White, THPO PO Box 1182 Fort Washakie, WY 82514 Tel: 307.332.6120 Fax: 307.332.7543 **Email:** white_jo123@yahoo.com; Shoshone Tribe, Reed Tidzump, PO Box 538 Fort Washakie 82514 Tel: (307) 335-2081 Email: rtidzump@hotmail.com See also *National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers*

tri-notched: type of base (haft element) of a Late Plains point; Shoshone; 3,500 – 1,500 BP (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

trowel: basic tool needed to excavate a unit; a Marshalltown concrete trowel with about a four inch blade is recommended

true north: a compass needle shows magnetic north

types of analysis: chronological (in order of time) spatial analysis (comparing physical components in relation to distance/s)

type site: archaeological site where a point was first documented (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

typology: the systematic arrangements of material culture into types; used to determine the degree of similarity or range of variation between different artifact types

U is for:

Uniformitarianism: experimental archaeology (flintknapping, how cows decompose); what we observe in the present operated in the past

unit: a one meter square plot of ground that will be excavated

unit bag: a bag containing all the level bags from an excavated unit

unit level record: form used to record the details of the artifacts found in one level of a unit; includes point plotted artifacts on graph, description of fire cracked rock, soil composition, methodology, disturbance, notes

unit mapping form: *See also* mapping form

unit notes: a summation about all the artifacts found in the unit to be filled out when the unit excavation is completed

unit record form: *“One of these forms must be filled out for each excavation. This is to be able to track the completion of all data recording for the unit and is an absolute necessity and should be the first form started for each unit. The main heading information is the same as ...the mapping form. On the form itself, STRATUM and LEVEL are the same as that in the heading. COMPLETED should be noted as “yes” or “no” as to whether the bottom of the unit is below the known cultural levels upon ending work in the unit. FORMS COMPLETED means just that: “yes” or “no” that all forms have been completely filled out. There should never be an instance where “no” appears in this column. NO. BAGS is a count of the total number of bags with artifacts for that particular level. PHOTO NOS. will only be filled in if something from that particular level has been photographed. Negative numbers will be provided from the photo log at that time. If no photographs are taken, these columns will be empty.” (Walker) See also unit level record*

unit surface topography description: listing physical features of the unit i.e. meadow, hillside, sand dune formation, gravel outcrop, creek bank, etc.

unit surface vegetation: plants on the surface of the unit: grass, sagebrush, greasewood, wild rose, willow, etc.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): “THE GENERAL CONFERENCE of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization meeting in Paris from 17 October to 21 November 1972, 1972, at its seventeenth session, *Noting* that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction, *Considering* that deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world, *Considering* that protection of this heritage at the national level often remains incomplete because of the scale of the resources which it requires and of the insufficient economic, scientific, and technological resources of the country where the property to be protected is situated,

Recalling that the Constitution of the Organization provides that it will maintain, increase, and diffuse knowledge, by assuring the conservation and protection of the world’s heritage, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions, *Considering* that the existing international conventions, recommendations and resolutions concerning cultural and natural property demonstrate the importance, for all the peoples of the world, of safeguarding this unique and irreplaceable property, to whatever people it may belong,

Considering that parts of the cultural or natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of mankind as a whole,

Considering that, in view of the magnitude and gravity of the new dangers threatening them, it is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, by the granting of collective assistance which, although not taking the place of action by the State concerned, will serve as an efficient

complement thereto,
Considering that it is essential for this purpose to adopt new provisions in the form of a convention establishing an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, organized on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods,
Having decided, at its sixteenth session, that this question should be made the subject of an international convention,
Adopts this sixteenth day of November 1972 this Convention.

- I. DEFINITION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
- II. NATIONAL PROTECTION AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
- III. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
- IV. FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
- V. CONDITIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE
- VI. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES
- VII. REPORTS
- VIII. FINAL CLAUSES...Article 30
 This Convention is drawn up in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish, the five texts being equally authoritative.” <http://www.icomos.org/icahtm/>

United States Department of Agriculture/USDA Forest Service: “established in 1905 and is an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture... manages public lands in national forests and grasslands, which encompass 193 million acres.; sole supporter of the Passport In Time (PIT) projects for 18 years before the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) became the first partner on March 7, 2007 <http://www.fs.fed.us>

Universal Transverse Mercator System/UTM: a system of 60 grid zones each 6 degrees of longitude wide of the earth to create num-

bering systems so that distances in meters have at most 3 digits; inspired by the military; UTM/MGRG Map Coordinate System

University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository/ UWAR: University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository administered by the Office of Wyoming State Archaeologist administered by the Office of Wyoming State Archaeologist c

un-notched: type of base of an arrowhead without any notches e.g. Plains Apache (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

use-wear analysis: examining stone tools to determine how the tool was worn down and/or reused; wear analysis (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Vis for:

vandalize: to purposely destroy or damage archaeological sites

varnish: what is naturally created on rocks

varnish chemistry: explains how the surface on the rocks was created

varnish climate record: provides a chronology for dating rock surfaces

varnish microlamination (VML): the natural process of creating layers of varnish produced on rocks

varnish microlamination (VML) age calibration: mathematical formulas to create chronologies

varnish microlamination (VML) dating applications: varnish microlamination techniques can be used to evaluate debris-flow fans, lava flows, meteor craters, colluvial deposits, alluvial deposits, stone artifacts, create geological mapping, age petroglyphs

varnish microstratigraphy: the layers of varnish on rocks

Varnish Microstratigraphy Lab/VML <http://>

www.vmldatinglab.com/

vegetable ecology: the study of plants as food sources; the Bighorn Basin contains six major vegetative zones 1. desert-basin, 2. grassland, 3. foothill-scrub, 4. timbered mountain slope 5. alpine 6. stream bank communities; three general groups of foods 1. spring and early summer group - greens and roots and bulbs, 2. late summer/early fall – ripening fruits and seeds, 3. fruits and seeds that remain on the plants during at least part of the winter

ventral side: “...side of the flake with the bulb of percussion; the “inner side” exposed after the flake is detached” (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

vertical data control: “for most test units, vertical control will be taken by using a transit or builder’s level. Vertical depth will be recorded as above site datum, not ground surface. Each day, morning and noon, the builder’s levels will be recalibrated back to the main site datum, which is set arbitrarily at 100 meters above datum. **I.E.** as we get deeper the level “number” will get smaller. For the most part, vertical control will be taken on the bottom of the mapped artifact. If artifacts are “taller” than 10 cm, then both top and bottom depths should be taken and recorded.” (Walker)

vital: science; archaeology; volunteers

volunteers: vital people who give their time and talents

W is for:

wall profile: drawing to scale and recording all of the elements of the walls of a finished test unit

wall profile form: “As is normal in most archaeological excavations, wall profiles will be made of most of the various units, hopefully in such a manner (to have) a complete profile across the length and width of the site... The main heading information

is the same as described on the mapping form. *SCALE* will always, preferably, be 1 cm on the profile form equaling 10 cm on the wall profile. There will be at least one profile done in each unit and most times there will be a second at 90 degrees. Feature profiles will also be made on this form. *If you don't know how to do a wall profile, ask!!*” (Walker)

website for Wyoming archaeology: co-sponsored electronic information resource created at the Spring 2009 WAS & WAPA Conference; domain donated by Bill Current www.WyomingArchaeology.org; webmasters Dan Bach and John Laughlin; features WAPA listserv, back issues of *The Wyoming Archaeologist*, officers, news, and events of the WAS & WAPA with links and contact information

whisk broom: tool used as an excavation tool; a selection of sizes and types aids in protecting the artifact while removing sediment, i.e. straw, nylon

White Mountain Village: evidence of prehistoric summer living at 13,000 feet in the White Mountains in eastern California; documented by Robert Bettinger in 1990s

white pine duff: covered the floors of Late Pre-historic high country living lodges in Wind River Range in Northwest Wyoming; protected various tools from fire

wiki-up: dwelling made with forming tree branches and limbs into a conical shape; Shoshonean & Paiute

Wildlife Forensic Field Manual: “useable techniques for determining time of death, species, identification...to facilitate collection and preservation of evidence for use in wildlife enforcement cases.” Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, 2200 N 33rd Street, Lincoln, NE 68503

Wilfred M. Husted: “father of high altitude archaeology” and “strict constructivist” according to Richard Adams, instructor for UWY ANTH 4125/5125

Willie Handcart Co. & Martin Handcart Co. Rescue 1856: organized by Brigham Young to save starving and freezing LDS members snowbound in an October storm in Wyoming

Wind River Alpine living: 2538 BC to 1450 AD

Wind River Range alpine prehistoric human resources: fauna – elk, deer, Big Horn sheep, flora spring beauties, yampah; geologic less than one hour from chert

work/calorie ratio: If 34 women harvested twelve pounds of white pine bark per day, it would take six weeks to gather enough white pine bark to feed 100 people 1000 calories per day. (Adams)

Wyoming Archaeological Society (W.A.S., Inc.): nonprofit educational group organized in 1954 for the promotion of anthropology; publishes *The Wyoming Archaeologist*; Fremont County chapter meets the 3rd Tuesday Sept. – May with opportunities to participate in archaeological investigations supervised by professionals; It's for You and Me

Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists/WAPA www.wyowapa.org/index.htm

Wyoming Game and Fish Wildlife Forensics and Fish Health Laboratory: “duties include aging of big game teeth using a technique called cementum annuli analysis; ...” one of the few state laboratories in the country that is both a full service fish health and wildlife forensic laboratory. Biosciences Bldg., Room 323, Department 3312, 1000 E. University Ave. Laramie, WY 82071 <http://gf.state.wy.us/index.asp>

Wyoming Outdoor Council: nonprofit membership organization founded by Wyoming residents in 1967 to conserve the state's biodiversity and protect its environment by promoting sound natural resources policies” ... “public lands protection, state environmental policy, wildlife and its habitat, oil and gas development, mining and mine reclamation, watersheds and rivers and nuclear and toxic wastes”; “serves as

the “state” council for interstate cooperation on environmental issues of concern to states”; publishes newsletter *Frontline*; 40th Anniversary September 2007 <http://www.wyomingoutdoorcouncil.org/>

Wyoming State Museum: “*The mission of the Wyoming State Museum is to serve as an educational, historical, and cultural institution, whose goal is to collect, preserve, and interpret artifacts that reflect the human and natural history of Wyoming and the Rocky Mountain West.*” <http://wymuseum.state.wy.us/>

X is for:

x axis: the horizontal plane of a two dimensional or three dimensional grid system

lexicon: the vocabulary of a language, an individual speaker or group of speakers, or a subject/topic

Y is for:

y axis: the vertical plane of a two dimensional or three dimensional grid system

yesterday: to explain the past, apply it to today and make predictions for tomorrow

Z is for:

z axis: necessary to make a two dimensional view into a three dimensional view

zealot: needing to explain it all for all peoples of all ages

Zooarchaeology: the study of animal remains from mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, invertebrates, etc. (bones, teeth, shells) from archaeological sites; remains indicate food use as well as animals used for transportation, labor, clothing, decoration, or pets to understand subsistence strategies, economic interactions, and environments. U WY

Comparative Osteology Museum and Zoo-archaeology Laboratory <http://wyoarchaeo.state.wy.us/osteology.html>

Acronyms, Expressions, Slang

AMH: Archaeological Heritage Management

A.I.A.: Archaeological Institute of America

allergies: what you may not have known you have until you are miles from nowhere

antelope: pronghorn; athletes; distance runners; competitive - have a desire to out run you and then cross in front of you as if to say, "Beat ya."

archaeologist: pack horse, modern day mercantile supplier/freighter; what you can be if you want to

ARARA: American Rock Art Research Association, Tucson, Arizona

ArchCam: unmanned aerial vehicle for archaeological survey, documentation and decision making; adaptation and renaming of a CropCam "which carries a high resolution digital off-the-shelf camera...(and) an advanced GPS guided autopilot...(for) images...(to be)...downloaded... and stitched together into a large seamless mosaic image of the entire field"; "can fly the same precision pattern at any time in order to provide images from the same point of reference" <http://www.pinecreekprecision.com/cropcam.html>

BBQ grill: basic equipment for feeding a crew; fits in the backend of the dig leader's truck (Walker)

BLM: Bureau of Land Management

body bags: used to transport a complete carport (Walker)

bones + stones + black dirt + theory + analysis of bones = ask Richard Adams: there's a formula for everything

brauts: can be found in vehicle engines; packrat and archaeologists' staples (Walker)

broken shovel handle: good for breaking up clods in a screen

carrying: how many 50 cm square half-inch plywood boards can you get in your backpack to walk back up the canyon to the vehicles?; how many trips does it take?

COAS: Council of Affiliated Societies of the SAA/ Society for American Archaeology

confusion on a bubble: *See also* line level

CropCam: what is needed by a network of archaeologists to assist in survey, documentation and decision making of a site *See also ArchCam, UAV*

De Fib Ulator: a person who tells "untruths" and/or stories; replica machine invented by Buff, Fruits, Hill, & Walker Manufacturing for Wm. H. Husted July 2007

deer: standing high jump champions when compared to antelope; have a tendency to look back at you; usually found watching from the stands while working on their latest ad campaign: *Can I see you now?*

DEQ: Department of Environmental Quality <http://deq.state.wy.us/>; not to be confused with an ice cream business

dig-tionary: word coined in January 2007 by Richard Adams, PhD candidate and instructor for the University of Wyoming's Outreach School class Anthropology 4125/5125 Northwest Plains Prehistory; permission was given via email January 30, 2007 10:04 AM to use the word as part of the title of *What's the Lingo?*

dust: what is everywhere

e.g.: example

eligible vs. ineligible: an archaeological site is evaluated according to the NRHP criteria 1. events of history, 2. people, 3. architecture, 4. prehistory (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

encyclodictionalmanacapedia: a word I wish I would have invented; what I wish this dig-

tionary could be

good site: must have unique features, evidence of human adaptation, with mitigation - a large scale excavation with data recovery and written report (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Fix a Flat: basic supply for **when** you get a flat tire from driving in sagebrush (Walker)

flat tire: what you can get **if** you drive in sagebrush

flotation: using water and a screen to separate out any small artifacts and/or plant materials that were in a unit; *See also screening, water screening*

FS number: the chronological number given an artifact found in a unit; number also given to a screen bag of a collection of objects found in the screen for a level

frag: *noun* short for fragment or parts of a flint-knapped stone or tool

half a bubble off: *See also* confusion on a bubble, line level

i.e.: “that is...” (rephrasing what you wrote)

If it’s a dune, it’s a site. : refers to approximately 12,000 archaeological sites in sand dunes Sweetwater County, WY (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

Is it old dirt?: referring to the fact that the vast majority of archaeological sites in Wyoming are actually Quaternary geology (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

knapping: *verb* short for flintknapping

krot: *noun* short for krotovina

mag: *noun* short for magnetometry

NASDAC: National Archaeological Shirt-pocket Dig-tionary Addendum Count: NTRZ* up 60 (643, SLANG up 2 (76) (*entries)

NATHPO: National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers *See also:* THPO

NOC-DRS: BLM’s National Operations Center Division of Resource Services formerly the National Science and Technology Center www.blm.gov/nstc

NRHP: National Register of Historic Places

on site: refers to the entire location of the official archaeological area to be investigated; where you documented it

One thing I didn’t think I’d need on a dig: sun-blocking 6.5 ft. patio umbrella with 2 section pole, SFP 100+ sun protection factor with wind vent for stability, plus carrying case \$19.94 at Walmart. “Caution: Always use sunscreen lotion rated SPF 15 or higher in addition to using an umbrella. Monitor children regularly for sunburn. Sunlight does bounce off sand and other reflective surfaces, so some amount of sunlight will reach you even if you are beneath an umbrella.”

OTI: open trench inspection; being “on hand” when a ditch is trenched in case the trench passes through a feature Note: If a feature is found, a salvage plan is written in order to excavate the site at a later date (Dan Bach)

paleo-paparazzi: term too good to leave out; has nothing to do with paleoindian or anthropology; BLM’s Neffra Williams and Alan Titus’ nickname when remote sensing dinosaur tracks from a helicopter near Kanah, UT July 25, 2008

picking matrix: refers to sorting through and taking out artifacts from what is left in the screen after the sediment has been sifted out (Carolyn Buff)

PIT: Passport in Time. U.S. Forest Service volunteer program

PLSW: Professional Land Surveyors of Wyoming

PTM: polynomial texture maps

profile: *noun* view of the cross-section of a unit; wall profiles; *verb* to draw a cross-section of a unit or wall/s

quad: *noun* short for quadrant 50 x 50 cm of a test unit; four quadrants are in a 100 cm square unit; “1” is the southwest quad; “2” is the southeast quad; “3” is the northeast quad; and “4” is the northwest quad” (Walker)

radar: radio detecting and ranging

rcbya: radio carbon years ago (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

RPA: Register of Professional Archaeologists, 5024-R Campbell Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21236 www.rpanet.org

SAA: Society for American Archaeology

screening: *verb* refers to 1. *dumping the sediments* removed from one level of a unit into a wooden box with a screen at the bottom, 2. *shaking the screen* so the sediments will fall through, 3. *picking through* what is left (matrix) to ensure all artifacts are recovered from the unit 4. *flipping out of the screen* what remains after artifacts are removed from the matrix

SDPLS: South Dakota Professional Land Surveyors; 25th Anniversary 2008 P.O. Box 8154, Rapid City, SD 57709-8154 (605) 348-1538 <http://www.sdspl.org>

SHPO: State Historic Preservation Office; as of 2006 WY's office has documented 86,706 sites of which 56% are prehistoric, 19% historic, 5% multi-component, 20% unknown; total Wyoming acreage 62,664,960 million - should find one site per mile; 46,000 Wyoming prehistoric sites divided by 12,000 of human history in Wyoming = 4 sites found per year (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

slang: using words and phrases to sum up concepts

spork: a utensil that is a cross between a spoon and fork; Taco Bell hybrid

square: *noun* refers to one square meter test unit

strat: *noun* short for stratigraphy the study of the strata/layers of soil or to a cultural occupational layer

taking readings: *verb phrase* refers to taking the elevations (depth) of the artifact and/or the nine measuring points of a unit sw corner, middle of w wall, nw corner, middle of north wall, ne corner, middle of east wall, se corner, middle of south wall, and center of unit *Variations:* Did you get your readings? Did you get your shots?

THPO: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer; *See*

also: National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO)

TNRAT: acronym for "There's No one Reading All That."

UAV: unmanned aerial vehicle *See also: CropCam, ArchCam, remote sensing*

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

VML: varnish microlamination

volunteer midden: the collection of K-Mart bags, empty granola bar boxes, folding camping chairs, beach umbrellas, partially filled 2 quart canteen, unopened chocolate pudding cups, Rice Krispies Treats and Jif creamy peanut butter To Go packs, dirty sporks from Taco Bell, unused dinner napkins, partially eaten Fig Newtons, and dried fruit that were purchased and not created "on site" that are next to the dig bucket, spare tire, jumper cables, and handtools in the trunk of the vehicle at the end of the dig

water screening: *See also* screening; a gold wheel and dredge trough to find the smallest trade beads can also be used to find what was missed in larger sized screens

"While you're up...": fetch (Walker)

Witness Wall: an intact profile wall showing layer upon layer of human occupation to the earliest known time frame, i.e. Hell Gap site (UWY ANTH 4125/5125)

WOC: Wyoming Outdoor Council

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WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION APPLICATION FOR FUNDING YEAR _____

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

WAS MEMBER / CHAPTER: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CONTACT PERSON: _____ DAYTIME PHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PROJECT TITLE: _____

AMOUNT OF FUNDING REQUESTED FROM WAF: _____

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DO NOT FILL IN BELOW. FOR WAF USE ONLY:

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