

**GEORGE C. FRISON INSTITUTE
OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
GoFrI
UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING**

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BULLETIN No. 10

MARCH 2003

Acting Director Robert L. Kelly
George C. Frison Institute
University of Wyoming
P.O. Box 3431
University Station
Laramie, WY 82071-3431

Editor & Production Manager: Lynda Payne
E-mail: payne@uwyo.edu
Phone: (307) 766-6920
Fax: (307) 766-2473

Web: <http://uwadmnweb.uwyo.edu/Anth/frison/frison.html>

INSTITUTE NEWS

**FRISON INSTITUTE EXCAVATES FLUTED
POINTS AND BLADES FROM ROCKSHELTER**

Two years ago excavations at Two Moon Shelter on Black Mountain yielded a Folsom point just under a charcoal date of 10,050 years before present. Last year two cultural layers were discovered below the Folsom point. Several blades and an outré passe flake suggest that these layers may represent a Clovis occupation. Fluted points are rare in caves and rockshelters and these are the first such finds in what appears to be good stratigraphic context in the Rocky Mountain Region. Further excavation is planned to verify site integrity and expose larger areas of the Folsom and possibly Clovis occupation. If the deposits prove to be of high integrity we will have an opportunity to gain significant new understanding about early Paleoindian cultural strategies in the upper foothill environments of the Rocky Mountains. (see 2002 Project Results and 2003 Projects for more information)

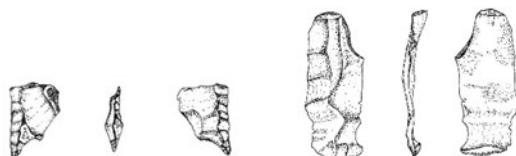


Illustration of Folsom point and outré passe flake from Finley

The 2003 Friends of the Frison Institute Meeting will be held on Thursday, September 25th in Laramie.

Fundraising campaign planned for Jackson.

****SAVE THE DATE****
Frison Institute Gathering
at the home of
ED and SHIRLEY CHERAMY
Jackson Hole, WY
August 2, 2003
Invitation to follow

Friends of the George C. Frison Institute (FoI) met September 26, 2002. Dr. Janet Constantinides, (Associate Dean of Arts & Sciences) and Dr. Robert Kelly (Professor in the Department of Anthropology provided opening remarks to the Friends of the Institute. Dr. Constantinides commented on the undergraduates, graduates, the speakers and the new Ph.D. program. Dr. Kelly continued with additional information on the Ph.D. program and methods to ensure that the students will be employable upon completion of the program. Susan Bupp, Acting Chair, led the meeting. Dr. Thomas Buchanan, Vice President Academic Affairs, briefly spoke about possible donations and gifts to the Institute.
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A series of reports were presented during the morning session. Dr. Robert Kelly reported on the Juniper Cave and Paint Rock, Dr. Marcel Kornfeld presented on Ord Ranch, Missouri Buttes Antelope Trap, Black Mountain, Two Moon Shelter, Middle Park and Hell Gap. Dr. George Frison completed the morning session with reports on the Medicine Lodge and Hawken. Dr. Mary Lou Larson reported on the Geographic Information System (GIS) projects for Bugas-Holding, Paint Rock, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife overview in the Laramie Basin and North Park and the National Science Foundation funded southwest Wyoming Pilot Program. Dr. Dana Dincauze (the Institute Speaker), along with several guests, students and spouses joined the Friends for lunch.

The afternoon session started with Dr. Marcel Kornfeld presenting the Progress and Financial reports for the Institute. The projects briefly described were Bugas-Holding, Paint Rock, Black Mountain, Agate Basin, Hell Gap and Barger Gulch.

FoI members.

Friends of the Frison Institute – September 2002 Meeting

The 4th Frison Institute Speaker was Dr. Dena F. Dincauze, professor emerita from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Dr. Dincauze, educated at Harvard University has published extensively on Northeastern Prehistory, in particularly the Paleoindian period and environmental archaeology. Her Frison Institute Lecture addressed the question of the First Americans in the northeast, a topic of much interest to the research agenda of the Frison Institute. Dr. Dincauze reviewed the most current data of the fluted point typology and distribution, that is, the evidence of the first occupation of the region and considered the

processes of peopling of the New World and well as the settlement and subsistence of the first inhabitants.



Dr. M. Kronfeld, Dr. R. Kelly, Dr. D. Dincauze, and Dr. G. Frison

The Program Advisory Committee

Dr. David J. Rapson, adjunct associate professor of anthropology, continues to investigate the Hell Gap faunal assemblage and prepare a manuscript for publication.

ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENT NEWS

The Doctoral Program designed, developed and approved over the past several years has accepted its first graduate students. The students will be arriving in the fall semester of 2003.

Nicole M. Waguespack, soon to graduate from the University of Arizona is one of two new faculty arriving next fall. Nicole has published on the zooarchaeology of the Palangana site, issues regarding peopling of the Americas, Clovis subsistence, Paleoindian occupation of Middle Park, as well as other Paleoindian problems. She will be the first Zooarchaeologist on the University of Wyoming Anthropology faculty.

Todd A. Surovell, soon to graduate from the University of Arizona is the other new faculty arriving at the department next fall. Todd has published on radiocarbon dating, Upper Paleolithic subsistence, Paleoindian occupation of Middle Park, and a variety

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of models dealing with peopling of the Americas. Among other specialties, his geoarchaeological training in bone radiocarbon dating will be a significant addition to the archaeology program.

Dr. Karen Strier presented the Mulloy Lecture
Dr. Strier shared her ideas on primate behavioral ecology, primate models for human behavior, and primate conservation with us in a fascinating slide presentation.

NEWS FROM THE OFFICE OF THE WYOMING STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST by

Mark E. Miller

Since the 1970s, one of the main activities of the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist has been collections management at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository, currently located in the Ag A building. The facility, managed by Judy Brown (Curator) and Mark Hanson (Assistant Curator), houses over 3,000 boxes of research and CRM material gathered in Wyoming over the past several decades. The repository includes one of the largest collections of bison bone from the region, lithic assemblages, pottery, and historical material. Use of the collections has grown dramatically in the last decade. Consequently, efforts have focused on completing a box-by-box, artifact-by-artifact inventory to improve the use and management of the assemblages. Funding has been difficult to find, because granting agencies prefer not to support the inventory of collections that are owned by the federal government (as many of the repository's collections are). Over 1,100 boxes (less than half of the repository's collections) are currently inventoried and entered into a database. Efforts in the immediate future will be directed toward securing more funding to help complete the inventory within the next 10 years. Additional support is necessary due to the limited staff and budget in the State Archaeologist's office. Without additional support, the inventory will be unable to continue in a timely manner while we attempt to provide the other services normally expected of an archaeological repository.

SEMINOE'S TRADING POST by *Danny N. Walker (Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist)*

Curation was completed over the past winter on artifacts collected in 2001 at Seminoe's Trading Post

near Devil's Gate, Wyoming. Report writing will commence soon, with the final report available in 2004. Reconstruction of the trading post began just off site in April and is scheduled for completion in September, with a grand opening in May 2003. The reconstruction is based on the archaeology recovered in 2001 and appears to be fairly accurate in its construction.. For further information, contact Dr. Danny N. Walker, Wyoming Assistant State Archaeologist (307.745.5441; dnwalker@uwyo.edu).

MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Wyoming Archaeological Society (WAS) spring meeting – April 25-27, Sheridan, Wyoming.

Loveland Stone Age Fair 2003 – September 26-29, Loveland, Colorado.

2003 Plains Anthropological Conference – October 22-25, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The 6th Biennial Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference – September 18-20, 2003 Estes Park, Colorado.

FUNDING

The Institute programs continue to depend on a combination of private contributors and traditional funding sources. Last year National Science Foundation, Bureau of Land Management (Colorado and Wyoming), Colorado State Historical Fund, and the University of Wyoming provided traditional sources of funding for most of our projects. However, several projects and programs were made possible only through your generous gifts to the Institute. Consequently, we need all of your help in identifying potential contributors so we can continue and expand our programs.

FELLOWS, RESEARCHERS, AND LECTURERS

The Institute hosted two Fulbright Scholars in the 2001-2002 academic year. Dr. Andrei Sagalaev from



Toms State University in Tomsk, Russia was a senior fellow in residence from September 2001 to May 2002. A specialist in native Siberian cultures, he taught a course on Peoples and Cultures of Siberia in the fall and a seminar on Siberian Shamanism in the spring. Dr. Sagalaev also presented several lectures outside of the classroom, completed several book reviews, and made progress on his research. He was joined from January to March by his wife Dr. Belikova. We are saddened that Dr. Sagalaev passed away upon his return to Russia.

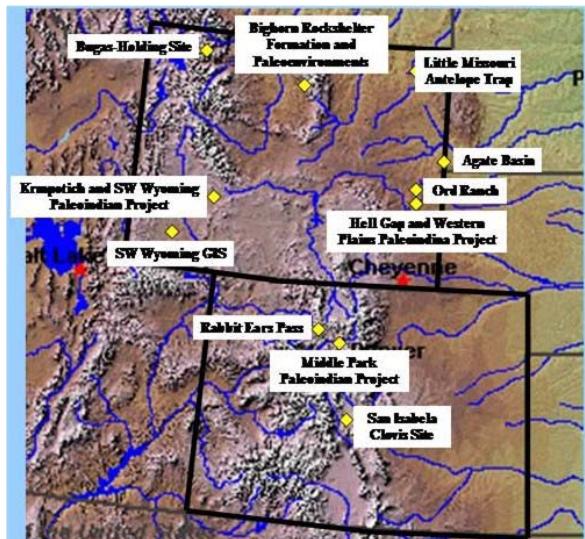
The second Fulbright Scholar in residence in the 2001 to 2002 academic year was Dr. Oleksandra Krotova from the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev. She was a fellow of the Frison Institute in residence from November 2001 to July 2002 and was joined by her husband Vladimir Kuzmin. Dr. Krotova has been excavating the world's largest bison kill site, the Upper Paleolithic Amvrosievka site in the Ukraine. While in residence she analyzed bison assemblages from Horner and Casper sites, in particular noting incidences of butchering in order to compare North American and Russian Plain Paleolithic butchering behaviors.

Visiting Fellowships

Dr. Jack Hofman, professor of anthropology at the University of Kansas, and a recipient of the Frison Institute Grant, was in residence this March. He analyzed James Allen Site, Frederick component from the Hell Gap Site and several other late Paleoindian period projectile point collections. Dr. Hofman brought several specimens from Kansas for comparative purposes. While in residence he presented a brown bag on issues and problems of late Paleoindian projectile point typology and chronology.

Mark Muniz, graduate student from the University of Colorado in Boulder has been a junior fellow at the Institute since August 2002. Mark is replacing Drs. Mary Lou Larson and Marcel Kornfeld during their sabbatical. In addition to teaching, he is analyzing the mid-Paleoindian Cody components of the Hell Gap Site. Specifically, Mr. Muniz is a trained microwear analyst, investigating the use-wear patterns exhibited on the Cody tools for his dissertation.

2003 INSTITUTE FIELD PROJECTS



George C. Frison research sites from Summer of 2002 and Summer of 2003

HELL GAP SITE by Mary Lou Larson and Marcel Kornfeld

In 2001 a protective structure was constructed over an unexcavated portion of Locality I. The unexcavated block separating Locality I and IE is the most significant part of the site remaining according to the original investigators (Irwin and Irwin-Williams). Although other portions of the site are highly significant for the solution of a variety of Paleoindian problems, the block is critical to the remaining questions about northern Plains Paleoindian chronology. Consequently in 2001 excavation of the block was begun exposing Late Prehistoric, Archaic and Late Paleoindian deposits (at least the Frederick component). This year will mark the second season of work on the block, during which we will be able to reach earlier Paleoindian components. The UW Department of Anthropology will teach the Advanced Archaeological Field Studies course (ANTH 5860) at Hell Gap. This summer's fieldwork will also include continued stratigraphic and geomorphic studies of the Hell Gap valley.

SURFACE ARCHAEOLOGY AND GIS OF SOUTHWESTERN WYOMING by Mary Lou Larson

As part of the NSF funded project, one to two 10-day sessions are planned for July in the Granger and Pinedale areas. Fieldwork will investigate the interrelationship of surface archaeology and the geomorphic landscape.

***ORD RANCH SURVEY by Marcel Kornfeld***

Last year's survey of Ord Ranch proved rather productive (see below). This summer our main focus in east-central Wyoming will be the continued investigations of the Hell Gap Site. However, while at Hell Gap preliminary reconnaissance of portions of Ord Ranch not visited before will be investigated to enhance future planning.

MIDDLE PARK PALEOINDIAN PROJECT:

by Marcel Kornfeld

The Middle Park Paleoindian Project has just completed two years of intensive investigations at Barger Gulch Locality B (see below). No archaeological fieldwork is planned for the 2003 field season, however, some geoarchaeological reconnaissance may take place. Much laboratory work is still in progress and will continue for several years yielding a wealth of new and significant data from the last two seasons of excavation.

PAINT ROCK CANYON by Marcel Kornfeld, Robert Kelly, Mary Lou Larson, and George C. Frison

Paint Rock Canyon, situated on the western Slope of the Bighorn Mountains, is one of the deep and picturesque regional attractions. Prehistoric occupation of the canyon has been known for over 30 years, but few systematic investigations have been undertaken. The third season of survey and testing of Paint Rock Canyon will take place this summer.

BLACK MOUNTAIN ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT by Judson Finley

The Northwest College archaeological field school will conduct the 2003 excavations at Black Mountain from June 23 through July 16. Excavations will focus on two rockshelters, BA Cave and Two Moon Shelter. As in the past, the 2003 research at Black Mountain will emphasize geoarchaeological field methods, rockshelter formation studies, and paleoenvironmental reconstruction in Wyoming's Bighorn Mountains. The Washakie County Museum is planning a day-long tour of the site on Saturday, July 12. For more information, contact Judson Finley by phone at (307)754-6131 or email (finleyj@northwestcollege.edu).

BIGHORN REGION ROCKSHELTER TESTING by Robert L. Kelly

Pending funding, we intend to continue work on several previously-investigated rockshelters in the Bighorn Mountains. This research program aims to understand why fluted points are so rarely found in caves and rockshelters (which is true for the Bighorns, but is also true across the U.S.). We are looking to better document the stratigraphies of already-excavated shelters and determine the site's potential for containing pre-10,000 BP deposits. We will be working in the Natural Trap Area, but will also visit some shelters elsewhere in the Bighorns. Anyone with information on promising but unexcavated shelters is welcome to contact Bob Kelly.

MEDICINE LODGE CREEK by George C.

Frison

The Medicine Lodge Creek site is on State of Wyoming property in Big Horn County approximately seven miles northeast of the small town of Hyattville. It is located at the base of the western slopes of the Big Horn Mountains along a south-facing sandstone bluff several hundred meters in length that forms an ideally protected campsite. Medicine Lodge Creek flows within a few meters of the bluff and, due to numerous springs, does not freeze during the winter months. The face of the bluff is the location of an outstanding collection of rock art.

In 1967, the landowner decided to level the area along the base of the bluff and build a set of cattle corrals. In doing this, he exposed several Archaic, Late Prehistoric, and Early Historic cultural levels. In 1969, the University of Wyoming tested the site and the results indicated the strong possibility of a major archaeological site. In 1970 and 1971, further testing revealed a sequence of Late Paleoindian cultural levels and in 1972, a grant proposal was submitted and approved by the National Science Foundation for two years of investigation of this site and testing of other nearby sites.

The results of the Medicine Lodge Creek investigation were a stratified, radio carbon-dated sequence of occupations of what is now commonly referred to as the Foothill-Mountain Paleoindian from about 10,000 B.P. to about 7,800 B.P. and other cultural evidence from Early Plains Archaic until historic times. A geologic study of the site was made but the analysis was not completed. We hope to expose old profiles and acquire enough geologic evidence to complete a final site report. It is an important site with an unusually complete stratigraphic record but difficult to interpret geologically.



OTHER 2003 FIELD PROJECTS

Archaeological Testing at the Black Dumps Site (5CF1573), Chaffee County, Colorado by Mary M. Prascunas

Two Clovis projectile point bases and a possible Clovis point midsection fragment were recently discovered on the surface of a site in the mountains of the San Isabel National Forest, Chaffee County, Colorado, at an elevation of approximately 9700 feet. The University of Wyoming has plans to test this site the first week of August, 2003. The testing will focus on a spring area directly below the site, where auger test holes have determined that the depth of the deposit is between 1.5 to 2.0 meters. Auger test holes have also demonstrated that charcoal is present in the spring deposit between approximately 1.0 and 1.5 meters below modern ground surface. A major goal of the testing project is to collect charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating in order to determine whether the spring deposits are Late Pleistocene in age. Because of the rarity of Clovis sites in the Colorado high country, this site has the potential to add to our limited understanding of early Paleoindian settlement patterns and utilization of mountain resources.

FORT LARAMIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE by Danny N. Walker (Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist)

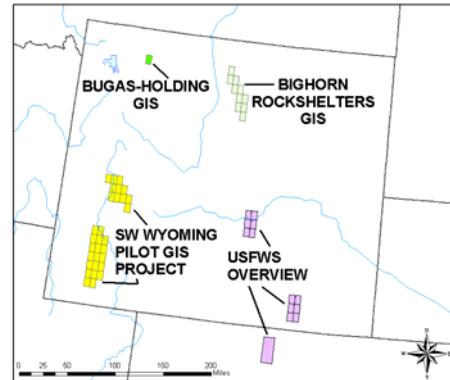
The Department of Anthropology received the first year funding of a three year project at Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyoming under the direction of Dr. Danny N. Walker, Wyoming Assistant State Archaeologist in 2002. The project is to conduct an intensive geophysical survey of the main fort area, using a variety of geophysical instruments, including fluxgate magnetometer, soil resistance meter and soil conductance meter, to identify subsurface historic (and possibly prehistoric) features not visible on the ground surface. Not all soil areas of the fort are amenable to the latter two instruments, and they will be used as conditions are proper. Between the three instruments, at least two will be used over most of the area to be investigated. It will take two summers (2002 and 2003) to complete the geophysical survey, although some limited testing will occur in 2003. The third year of the project (2004) should be devoted entirely to testing of selected anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Upon completion of the project, there should be a better understanding of the archaeology of Fort Laramie useful for interpretation

and planning at this national historic site. At least for the term of the project, the instruments will be available for other site investigations by faculty and students of the Department of Anthropology. For further information, contact Dr. Danny N. Walker, Wyoming Assistant State Archaeologist (307.745.5441; dnwalker@uwyo.edu).

****SAVE THE DATE****

Frison Institute Gathering
at the home of
ED and SHIRLEY CHERAMY
Jackson Hole, WY
August 2, 2003
Invitation to follow

RESULTS OF 2002 INSTITUTE PROJECTS



RESULTS OF 2002-2003 INSITITUTE GIS PROJECTS by Mary Lou Larson

The 2002-2003 school year has seen several major Geographic Information System (GIS) projects in process. Two of the GIS projects involve data collected over the last 50 years, most of which was obtained through cultural resource management studies. The on-going **SW WYOMING GIS PROJECT** continued analysis of nearly 4000 archaeological sites recorded in the Moxa Arch and Jonah gas fields as part of the NSF funded Surface

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Archaeology of Southwestern Wyoming Pilot Project. The study evaluates the efficacy of using GIS and data collected through CRM studies. Understanding the formation of prehistoric landscapes is the current task of this project. The **U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (USFWS) OVERVIEW** uses previously recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites to learn about the archaeology on wildlife refuges around Pathfinder Reservoir (Pathfinder Refuge), the Laramie Basin (Bamforth, Hutton, and Mortensen Refuges), and North Park, Colorado (Arapaho Refuge). The other two GIS projects apply the technology to research projects of the Frison Institute. The **BIGHORN ROCK SHELTERS GIS** is beginning to map the location of the many rock shelters containing archaeological material in the Bighorn Mountains of north central Wyoming. While the Bighorn GIS also uses previously recorded archeological sites, the GIS contributes to broader research projects underway in the area. Besides recording specific information about each rock shelter (e.g., location, elevation, contents, aspect, view shed), the GIS will also contain information about environmental setting and archaeological materials. The **BUGAS-HOLDING GIS** project involves the study of the spatial distribution of artifacts within a single site. Use of GIS allows the analysis of spatial distribution and patterning of excavated materials to more clearly understand the activities of the occupants of this Late Prehistoric site.

ORD RANCH by John Laughlin and Dewey Baars

The George C. Frison Institute began summer fieldwork in 2002 with a 10-day session on the Ord Ranch located northeast of Guernsey, Wyoming. A small crew consisting of Dr. Marcel Kornfeld, two graduate students, and three volunteers focused their efforts on class II and class III surveys. Results of the session included the mapping of a teepee ring site consisting of around 100 individual rings, as well as the identification of numerous teepee ring localities. Two other localities were also identified which have the potential to produce significant buried deposits. A cut bank profile at one locality contained approximately four meters of deposits with lithics and bison bone found throughout the studied profile. The second locality contained significant numbers of lithics many of which were refit or conjoined during subsequent analysis. Further work on the Ord Ranch has the potential to provide significant information about prehistoric life on the northern plains.

**March 2003****MISSOURI BUTTES ANTELOPE TRAP** by Marcel Kornfeld

First published by George C. Frison in his 1978 *Prehistoric Hunters of the Northwest High Plains* the site has never been documented. Because of possible mineral development and destruction, the Institute mapped a series of drive lines and possible trap feature at the request of the Bureau of Land Management. For more information contact Dr. Alice Tratebas of the Newcastle Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management.

PAINT ROCK CANYON SURVEY by Sage Wall

The Frison Institute's investigations in and immediately around the Paint Rock Canyon Archaeological Landscape District continued in June of 2002. Investigations were a joint venture between the U.S. department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management – Worland Field Office and the George C. Frison Institute at the University of Wyoming. A systematic survey was used to identify, record, and evaluate sites that were first observed during a helicopter survey in 1976. To date a total of 1203 acres have been surveyed. Forty-three sites have been recorded in the district, 29 rockshelters and 14 open-air sites. Archaeological testing continued at No Name Shelter (48BH3168), and part of the old excavation block at Paint Rock V (48BH349) was exposed and profiled. Southsider Shelter (48BH364), which is located immediately outside the district, was partially reopened and the stratigraphy examined. The main purpose of our investigations is to continue research and provide baseline information on the cultural materials present in the rockshelter locations and open-air sites within and surrounding Paint Rock Canyon. We are documenting the effects of looting on the sites in the district. We want to determine if there are deposits over 12,000 years old present in the rockshelters and if these deposits contain cultural materials. We are also acquiring paleoenvironmental samples, additional radiocarbon samples and investigating site formation processes to help us achieve our goals.

JUNIPER CAVE by Robert L. Kelly

In May of 2002 Kelly and a small crew conducted test excavations at Juniper Cave, a limestone cave near Natural Trap in the northern Bighorn Mountains. We excavated near a possible hearth that the BLM had uncovered a few years previously. We confirmed that the feature was a hearth, and dates to about 7400 BP.



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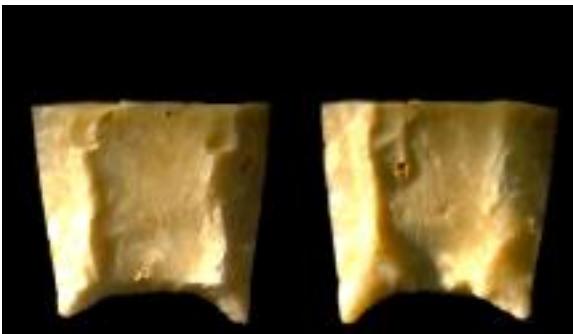
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But the tests found almost no archaeological material in the cave, other than a few surface items. Part of the reason for this is that the majority of the deposits are extremely old—we recovered a 42,000 year old horse bone, and wonderfully preserved sagebrush up to 32,000 years old. No further work is planned at the site as this time, although the paleoecological potential of the site is quite high.

MIDDLE PARK PALEOINDIAN PROJECT-BARGER GULCH LOCALITY B by Nicole Waguespack and Todd Surovell

Excavation of the Folsom deposits at Locality B were the primary focus of the 2002 field season at the Barger Gulch site. Supported by the Colorado Historical Fund and the BLM, we recovered thousands of artifacts bringing the total assemblage size to just under 20,000 pieces. A hardworking crew of Wyoming students, and volunteers from throughout the country braved windstorms, rain, and the not-so occasional mosquito swarms to excavate 18 m². Fortunately these discomforts were quickly forgotten by the discovery of four Folsom projectile points, six bifaces, 30 other tools, and thousands of pieces of debitage. In addition to the unparalleled enjoyment of excavating an intact Folsom site, numerous fieldtrips were taken to local areas of archaeological interest and flintknapping demonstrations were provided by Alan Denoyer and Bob Patten.

Analyses currently underway include the identification and interpretation of the spatial distribution of artifacts within the excavation block, comparison of lithic attributes to other Folsom site assemblages, and two Wyoming Master's theses projects by Joseph Daniele and John Laughlin. The size and diversity of the Barger Gulch Folsom assemblage is impressive and with the detailed provenience data afforded by our excavation methodology, the collection provides an important contribution to the study of Paleoindian lifeways. Excavations at the site were recently featured in the 2003 edition of *Alpenglow* magazine,



Folsom point base recovered during the 2002 at Barger Gulch, Locality B.

so pick up a copy and see a GoFRI archaeological crew in action.

MIDDLE PARK PALEOINDIAN PROJECT-COLLECTIONS RECORDING by Marcel Kornfeld and George C. Frison

Collections recording was continued over the last year. Several individuals who previously lived in Middle Park were contacted and their collections briefly analyzed. Although we have known about these Paleoindian finds previously this was the first opportunity to verify them. The analysis expanded the Middle Park Paleoindian projectile point database.

RABBIT EARS PASS TESTING AND SURVEY by Brent Leftwich and John Ross

During the summer of 2002, archaeological testing commenced at Site 5GA2788 in north-central Colorado. At around 9000 feet, this site straddles the Continental Divide near Rabbit Ears Pass in the Gore Range. Local amateur archaeologists, John and Boo Ross of Steamboat Springs, Colorado, and Brad Rutledge initially surveyed and recorded the site in 2001 while investigating a region of the Routt National Forest frequently used for grazing sheep. In July or 2003, Brent Leftwich, a PhD student at the University of California at Santa Barbara, was asked to supervise archaeological testing on the recommendation of Dr. Marcel Kornfeld of the University of Wyoming. Site 5GA2788 consists of a widespread lithic scatter comprised overwhelmingly of Windy Ridge quartzite, a raw material quarried from a well known and often used outcrop only a few miles to the southeast. Initial excitement for this site stemmed from the discovery of a few petrified wood artifacts found along the east end of the site. However, no other petrified wood tools or debitage were found with further testing, although a handful of finished tools of exotic material could be identified. Testing took place over a period of six days with a crew of less than five. The crew dug three test pits; however deposits proved to be quite shallow and little new information could be garnered. Due to time restrictions, the crew spent the last three days point proveniencing and collecting surface materials in order to ferret out as much information from the site as possible. Routt National Forest has currently loaned these artifacts to Brent Leftwich who is in the process of analyzing the lithic material in order to better determine how prehistoric peoples utilized Windy



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Ridge quartzite so near its source. In addition, Leftwich has downloaded the point provenience data into a GIS in order to examine spatial variations among the artifacts and to appraise the impact of sheep and natural causes on site formation. Leftwich expects the final report on 5GA2788 to be complete by late spring.



Volunteers at Rabbit Ears Pass

BLACK MOUNTAIN ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

2002 Investigations at the Black Mountain Archaeological District by Judson B. Finley and Chris C. Finley

The 2002 field season at Black Mountain was the most productive season yet experienced. Excavations continued at Two Moon Shelter producing new and quite unexpected results. Under the previously exposed Folsom component discovered another cultural layer in a clearly stratified context. Artifacts in the pre-Folsom component included several outré passé flakes one of the hallmarks of Clovis technology. Excavations at BA Cave continue to produce stratified cultural levels. Radiocarbon assays currently place the extent of cultural occupations at 3,700 years ago or into the Middle Plains Archaic period. A firmer radiocarbon chronology also refines our understanding of the environmental significance of the site's sedimentary deposits. Preliminary data reveal the possibility of regional droughts occurring at evenly spaced 1,000-year intervals over the last 3,000 years. To test this hypothesis and to understand the effect of climate change on prehistoric human and animal communities we began excavations at another Black Mountain site called Greyhound Shelter. Many of the butchered and burned animal bones from two Late Archaic levels in Greyhound Shelter are yellow-bellied marmots, while few deer and sheep bones are

present. The decision of Late Archaic foragers to procure and process marmots may be a response to environmental stress. This explanation is currently tenuous but yields yet another interesting line of evidence regarding ancient life in the Bighorn Mountains.

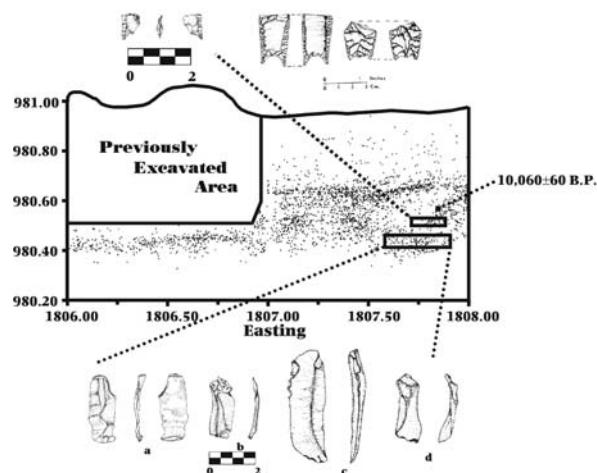


Figure Caption. A backplot of artifacts from Two Moon Shelter shows the position of the 10,000-year-old radiocarbon date, the recovered Folsom artifact (upper left, compared with Folsom artifacts from the nearby Hanson site, right), and the location of artifacts in a context clearly below the Folsom projectile point.

DONORS AND APPRECIATIONS

We would like to thank the following individuals and organizations for contributions made to the George C. Frison Institute in 2002, our most successful fundraising year yet!

PALEOINDIAN SPONSORS (gifts under \$100)

Ms. Jill M. Anderson
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Massie
Laramie Senior Lyceum
Dr. Wm. E. Scoggan
John G. Spiegelberg
D. Parker

GOSHEN SPONSORS (gifts of \$100-\$999):

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CLOVIS SPONSORS (gifts over \$5,000)

Fenn Collection
 Joseph and Ruth Cramer

OTHER APPRECIATIONS

Dewey and Janice Baars donation of an equipment trailer has finally been approved by the Universities Fleet Operations. Both trailers donated by Janice and Dewey are now part of the Frison Institute field equipment inventory. Thanks again, the trailers are a tremendous enhancement of our ability to conduct fieldwork.

Two travel trailers de-accessioned by the Worland Bureau of Land Management last year have also now been processed by the Fleet Operations and are a part of the Frison Institute field equipment. Thanks to Mike Bies of the Worland BLM for alerting us to the availability of these trailers and thanks for Daryl Barnes for expediting the transfer procedure.

THANK YOU TO LAST YEAR'S VOLUNTEERS

Dewey and Janice Baars, Wheatland
 Olexandra Krotova, Kiev Russia
 Vladimir Kuzmin Kiev Russia

Leneigh Schreiner, Lander
 Tom Young, Granger
 Jim Chase, Granby, Colorado
 Tony Smith, Granby, Colorado
 Lynda Payne
 Weston Payne
 Charity Curtis
 John and Boo Ross
 Frank Rupp
 Brad Rutledge
 Christy Smith
 Natalie Dougan
 Karen Vail
 Tom De Lancey
 Chris Finley
 Kate Maxfield
 Amy Palazollo
 Dave Byers
 Forrest Green
 Sandra McCune
 Aaron Schneider
 Ryan Maduna
 Kati McDonnel
 Sheila Tomlinson
 Brandi Jensen
 Don Cantu
 Christy Schwartz
 Leonard Smith
 Hillary Jones
 Dan Fusco
 Leniegh Schrinar
 Rhonda Spaulding
 Julie Parker

CONTACTS FOR 2003 INSTITUTE PROJECTS:

For more information call Lynda Payne (307) 766-6920 or e-mail payne@uwyo.edu; Marcel Kornfeld (307) 766-5136 or e-mail anpro1@uwyo.edu.

**FRISON INSTITUTE: 20 YEARS OF RESEARCH CONTINUITY**

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March 2003

GoFrI



BULLETIN No. 10

George C. Frison at Paint Rock 1982

Field Crew at Paint Rock 2002

**BULLETIN No. 10****March 2003****ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND DATES FOR 2003 VOLUNTEERS**
Project Dates and Contacts:**2003 Frison Institute Project Dates**

- Medicine Lodge Creek: May 19-23
- Ord Ranch Survey, south of Lusk, Wyoming: (during the Hell Gap project)
- Hell Gap Site: May 26-30, June 2-11, June 16-25, June 30-July 4
- Bighorn Shelter Testing: June 2-11
- Black Mountain, Wyoming: June 23-July 2, July 7-16
- Paint Rock Canyon, Wyoming: July 9-18
- Southwest Wyoming survey:

Other Project Dates

Fort Laramie, Wyoming: early

CONTACTS:

- For information on the Medicine Lodge Creek Site contact Dr. George C. Frison (307) 766-5137 or Lynda Payne (307) 766-6920 (payne@uwyo.edu)
- For information on Ord Ranch, Hell Gap, and Paint Rock Canyon projects contact Lynda Payne or Dr. Marcel Kornfeld (307) 766-6920 (payne@uwyo.edu ; anpro1@uwyo.edu)
- For information on Southwest Wyoming Survey contact Dr. Mary Lou Larson (307) 766-5566 or email mclarson@uwyo.edu
- For information on Bighorn Shelter Testing contact Dr. Robert L. Kelly (307) 766-3135 or r1kelly@uwyo.edu
- For information on the Black Mountain contact Judson Finley, project director, finleyj@northwestcollege.edu
- For information on Fort Laramie contact Dr. Danny N. Walker, Assistant State Archaeologist, P.O. Box 3431, Laramie, WY 82071; phone (307) 766-5565, dnwalker@uwyo.edu)

BULLETIN No. 10**March 2003**

Dear Volunteer/Visitor,

This letter is to inform you about general conditions, arrangements, and schedules at the sites that will be investigated this summer (2003). For specific projects please contact the individuals listed on the previous page.

As usual, if you are volunteering, you are welcome to camp with us. We normally leave camp by 6:30am, so if you want to go to the sites with us, please arrive before 6:30am or the evening before. We return to camp around 6 pm. If you plan to use your own vehicle, a 4-wheel drive is required at some of the locations.

Some sites are at relatively high altitudes (above 8000') and cold, near freezing temperatures are possible. In addition, it may be wet, so cold, wet weather gear is a must. That means a good sleeping bag, long underwear, warm parka, poncho, weather-proofed shoes, and a tent that will keep you dry. Of course it is just as likely that the weather will be warm/hot and dry, so plan for both and you'll be safe. Exposure to the elements at high altitudes also requires plenty of sunscreen, lip gloss, hats, etc. Hot weather may require salt pills and definitely a water container (a 1 gal. bottle or canteen is recommended). Mosquitoes, gnats, and ants are frequent visitors so be sure to bring insect repellent if desired. Small tents get tiresome after a while, so if you can spring for a tent you can stand up in and put a cot in, it's a good idea, but keep in mind that it has to be wind worthy. Think of your comfort while camping. After working all day, a little comfort may be desirable. Other odd items that are a good idea include: solar shower (we will try to provide a shower enclosure for privacy at all camps), flashlight, extra batteries, water container (at least three gallons). Most camps are dry camps; we will haul water in but conservation is a must. Inquire with each Principal Investigator for conditions specific to each camp and project.

Please fill out the Volunteer Application Form and mail it to us as soon as possible.

See you in the field, call if you have any questions (Lynda Payne (307) 766-6920 or e-mail payne@uwyo.edu; Marcel Kornfeld (307) 766-5136 or e-mail anpro1@uwyo.edu).

BULLETIN No. 10**March 2003****VOLUNTEER and CREW APPLICATION FORM***
(One per applicant) Volunteer Crew

Name: _____ Soc. Sec. No. _____ - _____ - _____

Address: Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone: _____ Cell Phone_____ E-mail: _____

I am interested in volunteering/working (circle one) for the _____ project (Please indicate the project in which you wish to participate), between _____ month ____ day and _____ month ____ day, _____ (year).

Volunteers are asked to participate for at least five days. If you wish to volunteer for multiple projects please copy this form and fill out a separate form for each project.

Will you need transportation from Laramie to the field site? Y____ N____

Do you have medical insurance? Y____ N____

Do you have any medical problems we should be aware of? Y____ N____

We may be in some isolated places without access to emergency services and it is critical for us to plan as much as possible; please describe your medical problems below:

If you have an expected medical condition that might require immediate treatment (for example allergic reaction to bees), please describe in detail below and on the back of this sheet what we need to do:

Would you be willing to pay \$15/day for the time you spent as a volunteer to help support this project? Y____ N____
Food is provided as a part of volunteering.

* This application form is required for your participation in the project, please mail it to:

George C. Frison Institute
Department of Anthropology
University of Wyoming
Box 3431
Laramie, WY 82071-3431

Volunteers: Please mail this form at least two weeks before the beginning of any project. You are automatically accepted into the program unless you hear otherwise from us.