



BULLETIN No. 9

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Director and editor: Marcel Kornfeld
George C. Frison Institute
University of Wyoming
P.O. Box 3431
University Station
Laramie, WY 82071-3431

Co-editor: Mary Lou Larson
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

Early sites discovered in Bighorns. Two of the Institute projects have just returned Paleoindian dates from the foothills of the Bighorn Mountain. Two Moon Shelter (see more below) yielded a 10,060 BP date in association with a Folsom point. This is one of a few fluted points from any rockshelter in North America and the only one in the eastern Rocky Mountains. The other Paleoindian date is 8090 BP from a rockshelter in Paint Rock Canyon (see more on this project below).

Fundraising campaign planned for Jackson. The Institute will be having an invitation only fundraising dinner at the home of Edward and Shirley Cheramy in Jackson on the weekend of August 3-4, 2002. The fundraising event is part of a plan initiated last September at the Friends of the Frison Institute Annual meeting.

The 2002 Friends of the Frison Institute Meeting will be held on September 26 in Laramie.

Friends of the George C. Frison Institute (FoI) met September 27, 2001. Introductory remarks at the meeting were made by Drs. Oliver B. Walter (Dean, College of Arts and Sciences) and Audrey C. Shalinsky (Head of the Anthropology Department). Dean Walter emphasized the prominence and growth of the Anthropology department, while Dr. Shalinsky stressed departmental activities, facility development, and progress towards a PhD program in anthropology. Honorary Chair, Dr. George C. Frison led the meeting

Dr. Mary Lou Larson led off a series of presentations on Institute projects. She spoke about her GIS study of southwestern Wyoming. Dr. Kornfeld presented on Middle Park, Black Mountain, Paint Rock and other projects, and Dr. George C. Frison discussed the current research and enhancement of facilities at the Hell Gap Site.



Friends of the Frison Institute – September 2001 Meeting

Several guests, including Professor Victor Mair (the Institute Speaker), students, and spouses joined Friends for lunch.

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Less than a week after arriving in the U.S., Dr. Andrei Sagalae, this year's Fulbright Scholar at the Institute, gave a presentation during lunch on Siberian Shamanism. Dr. George Gill of the Anthropology Department also gave a lunch time presentation on Easter Island and his latest research on this topic.

The afternoon session consisted of brainstorming ideas for development of Institute programs. The "Wyoming Archeology Minute" for WNPR was revisited, which would increase the visibility of the Institute. Various ideas regarding fundraising including a reception in Jackson Hole and acquiring a new tractor and backhoe were discussed. Kristi Wallin, the new Director of College Development attended the meeting and discussed the University fundraising campaign and the available state matching funds.

Frison Institute hosts summer WAS meeting.

The Frison Institute hosted the Wyoming Archaeological Society summer meetings at the Hell Gap site on June 16, 2001. Society members toured the site and choose between excavations at Locality I and mapping a historic mine near camp as some of their activities. Other events included a barbecue and a tour of the Spanish Diggings quartzite quarry.

FoI members. The group now consists of 25 members, four of whom are ex-officio: Jean M. Auel, Susan L. Bupp, Cher Burgess, Jim Chase, Edward Cheramy, Forrest Fenn, Professor Emeritus George C. Frison (Honorary Chair), T. Clay Gibbons, Gail Gossett, Ray Gossett, Elmer A. Guerri (Chair), State Representative Jim Hageman, Dana Harper, Mike Kammerer, Marcel Kornfeld (Director of the Institute), Rhoda Lewis, Mike McGonigal, State Senator Mike Massie, Mark H. Mullins, Leslie Pfeiffer, P. Jaye Rippley, Dennis J. Stanford, and Terry Wilson. Ex-officio members include: Kristi Wallin (A&S Dean's Office, Director of Development); Lois Gelb (A&S Dean's Office, Executive Director of Advancement), William A. Gern (VP for Research), Audrey Shalinsky



(Department Head, Anthropology), Oliver Walter (Dean, College of Arts and Sciences).

Arts and Sciences Board of Visitors Tours the Black Mountain Archaeological District.

Dr. Marcel Kornfeld took the A&S Board of Visitors on a tour of archaeological sites on the Black Mountain outside of Shell, Wyoming. The district consists of a number of open air and rockshelter sites that have been under investigation by the Institute since 1993. The group was introduced to Bighorn region prehistory and to a range of archaeological sites found in the foothills of the Bighorns.



A&S Board of Visitors at Black Mountain

The 2001 Frison Institute Speaker was Dr.

Victor Mair of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Mair spoke about his research in the Tarim Basin of western China. His presentation emphasized the discovery and interpretation of numerous well preserved mummies from the region. Dr. Mair argues that the Tarim Basin mummies represent Indo-European groups that expanded eastward in the Bronze and Iron Ages and preceded Chinese groups in this region. Dr. Mair also presented the Susan B. Cone Lecture Series in the history department.

The Program Advisory Committee

(Drs. Michael E. Harkin, Robert L. Kelly, Marcel Kornfeld, David J. Rapson, and Charles A. Reher) met for the purpose of evaluating the fellowship applications and to discuss the appointment of a replacement director while the Institute director is on sabbatical in the 2002-2003 academic year. Dr.

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George C. Frison will be the Institute director from August to December 2002 and Dr. Robert L. Kelly will serve as the director from December 2002 to May 2003.

Co-operative agreement between the Wyoming Archeological Foundation (WAF) and the Institute for continued investigation of the Hell Gap Site signed last year was put into effect. The construction of a temporary structure over part of Locality I was the first step in the proposed 10 year project. The first season of excavation was completed (see below).



Protective Structure over Locality I of the Hell Gap Site

Dr. David J. Rapson, Adjunct Associate Professor of Anthropology, continues to investigate the Hell Gap faunal assemblage. He has completed the lab analysis of Locality I and assisted Dave Byers in the analysis of the Agate Basin bone bed from Locality II.

ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENT NEWS

Doctoral Program taking shape. Perhaps the most exciting news from the department is the continued progress towards the doctorate program. After last year's approval of the program by the University of Wyoming Trustees, the details of the program are being developed by various faculty committees. Program announcements will be available at most professional meetings. Come see our new brochures, posters, and other promotional material in the graduate school section booths at the SAAs in Denver.

Dr. Lewis R. Binford presented the Mulloy Lecture last spring. Dr. Binford, of Southern Methodist University in Dallas, presented his ideas on hunter-gatherers and the origin of agriculture. At the reception following the public lecture, he signed his most recent book from the University of California Press, titled "Constructing Frames of Reference".

LEUKERBAD, SWITZERLAND WATER STUDY by Sarah Strauss

During the first six months of 2001 Dr. Strauss conducted ethnographic fieldwork in Leukerbad, Switzerland. She expects to return to this Alpine village three times during 2002 to complete data collection for this National Science Foundation funded project on the social life of water. The project comprises four main aspects: participant-observation and ethnographic interviews; survey data for residents and visitors to this village; seasonal biogeochemical water quality analyses; and archival research, including the exciting discovery of the nearly-forgotten 500 year record of village land use and other transactions. This document, a leather-bound book written in medieval Latin and early-modern German, was started in 1699, copying documents from early in the 16th century; it contains entries through 1908, at which point the community ceased to record these transactions and events by hand. We have been able to make a digital image of each page of the volume and store the electronic version on a CD-ROM; additionally, we are having the entire book translated into modern German, so that the members of the community can again have access to their rich history.

ETHNOHISTORY PROJECT by Michael Harkin and Lin Poyer

This year marked the beginning of a multi-year project on the ethnohistory of public lands in Wyoming and the region. During the current year two contracts, from the US Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), totaling \$250,000, are supporting the research efforts of three student and two non-student employees. This project was featured in an article and editorial in The Casper Star-Tribune in January



2002. During spring 2002 Dr. Harkin is teaching an ethnohistory practicum, in order to train students to work on the project in the future.

The ethnohistory research groups are studying the proto-historic and historic uses of land that forms part of the federal agencies' responsibilities. For the BLM, the UW team is studying the pattern of land use in the Powder River Basin, particularly its uses by many different Native American communities. The U.S. Forest Service work is part of a larger-scale planning process for the region's national forests, which involves the UW researchers in examining the use of resources by many different populations over the past two hundred years. In both cases, research includes reviews of past studies, new research in archival sources, summaries of existing historical work, and integration of historical studies, with an examination of modern use of these areas.

NEWS FROM THE OFFICE OF THE WYOMING STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST by

Mark E. Miller

In the summer of 2001, graduate student Mark Hanson and the State Archaeologist spent a few days documenting the archaeological record of target ranges at Fort Fred Steele, Carbon County, Wyoming. The fort was garrisoned between 1868-1886, and historical records made periodic mention of target practice, but the exact location of these features was undocumented. Our field investigations suggest that at least two ranges existed, one to the northwest of the fort complex and one to the south. Each probably had at least one firing position and two target positions. Hanson's thesis, completed this winter, describes this research in detail. His observations are based both on field investigations and experimentation related to cartridge case ejection patterns and cartridge case crushing. Further fieldwork is needed to better define the artifact distribution and target architecture at each of these military features.

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

Constructed in 1852, Seminoe's Fort was abandoned in 1855, re-occupied in 1856 and burned in 1857. Archaeological investigations in 2001 revealed a distinctive architectural style was used throughout the nine buildings in the trading post. This style consisted of vertical posts placed a minimum of two to three feet into the ground, flat foundation rocks placed between the posts and then logs cribbed up to form the walls, with nails holding the logs to the posts. During the early 1860s, another cabin was built within the limits of one of Seminoe's cabins, using foundation rocks from at least four of the earlier cabins, an adaptive reuse of construction materials. Artifacts recovered from the excavations and positions of the 1850s structures relative to the Oregon Trail have helped identify the trading post building, a blacksmith shop, store rooms and living quarters.



Volunteers during 2001 field work at Seminoe's Post

A specialized recovery technique for micro-artifacts resulted in collection of a series of trade beads not normally seen in historic sites. Reconstruction of the structure is planned to start in late April of 2002, with completion by the end of the summer. It will be placed off-site, but adjacent to, the original location

MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Wyoming Archaeological Society (WAS)
spring meeting - Holiday Inn, Riverton,

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Wyoming, April 19-21, 2002. The meeting is hosted by the Fremont Chapter of the WAS.

Montana Archaeological Society (MAS) annual meeting - Holiday Inn, Great Falls, April 26-28.

Loveland Stone Age Fair 2002 - Pullium Community Building, 545 Cleveland Ave, Loveland, Colorado, September 27-29, 2002.

2002 Plains Anthropological Conference (PAC)- Biltmore Hotel - Oklahoma City, October 23-26, 2002.

2002 Great Basin Anthropological Conference (GBAC) the Convention Center - Elko, Nevada, October 9-12.

The 6th Biennial Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference Estes Park Fall 2003. The conference is being hosted and organized by Dr. Bill Butler of National Park Service.

FUNDING

The Institute programs continue to depend on traditional granting agencies and federal and state contracts for much of the support. However, the Institute seeks non-traditional support and research funding. A number of the programs over the past several years were made possible only because of private contributions. The Visiting Fellowship program continues to be funded by an anonymous donor. The work over the past several seasons at the Agate Basin, Krmpotich, Middle Park, and Hell Gap sites has been generously funded through gifts (see donors below and in the previous bulletins). Consequently, we need all of your help in identifying potential contributors so we can continue and expand our programs. We are particularly interested in increasing the funding for the Visiting Fellowship and Paleoindian programs, however, capital improvement, lab remodeling, and equipment remain priorities.

We are particularly interested in raising funds to endow the Institute programs. The legislature has approved matching funds for endowments in

excess of \$50,000, which meet criteria specified in the Fundraising Campaign. Several of our programs meet such criteria. For more information contact Kristi Wallin, Director of Development, College of Arts and Sciences, e-mail KWALLIN@uwyo.edu; (307) 766-2883.

FELLOWS, RESEARCHERS, AND LECTURERS

This past year the Institute hosted several senior Fellows, two Fulbright Scholars, several Junior Fellows (doctoral students), and several short term visitors.

Dr. Andrei Sagalaev of Tomsk State University in Russia has been at the Institute as a Fulbright Scholar since September 2001. Dr. Sagalaev is known for his expertise on Siberian Shamanism, having numerous publications on the topic. He is the department head at Tomsk State University. Dr. Sagalaev taught a seminar "Peoples and Cultures of Siberia" last fall and is teaching "Siberian Shamanism" this semester. He is presently a Senior Fellow at the Institute.

Dr. Oleksandra Krotova, a senior researcher from the National Academy of Sciences, in Kiev, Ukraine, has been at the Institute as a Fulbright Scholar since early November 2001. Dr. Krotova is the senior researcher of the Amrovsievka bison bone bed, an Upper Paleolithic site in the Ukraine. Amrovsievka is the largest bison bone bed in the world with an estimated number of 25,000 bison represented at the site. She has received a Fulbright Fellowship to investigate North American bison bone beds to compare to the Upper Paleolithic examples. Currently she is working with the Horner site material.

Visiting Fellowships in 2001 were awarded to **Dr. Bruce Bradley** of Primitive Technologies from Cortez, Colorado and **Jack Hofman** of the University of Kansas in Lawrence. Dr. Bradley was in residence during the last week of September 2001. He analyzed the Hell Gap Site projectile points, as a part of the continuing analysis of the Hell Gap collections. Dr. Bradley presented a flint knapping demonstration,



emphasizing Hell Gap projectile point manufacturing strategies. Dr. Hofman is expected to be in residence this spring.

Todd Surovell, a PhD candidate at U. of Arizona, was Junior Fellow at the Institute from October of 2000 through July 2001. He was also the field director at the Hell Gap Site, Wyoming and a co-principal investigator at the Barger Gulch Site in Middle Park, Colorado. Todd is investigating Folsom occupation and technology of the western U.S. for his dissertation.

Nicole Waguespack, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Arizona, was a Junior Fellow at the Institute last summer. She directed the field lab at the Hell Gap Site and is the co-principal investigator of the Barger Gulch Site in the Middle Park of Colorado. Nicole is investigating Paleoindian occupation of the western U.S.

Two Swedish students Carola Liebe-Horkort and Ylva Telldahl, from the Archaeo-osteological Research Laboratory at the University of Stockholm were Junior Fellows in the summer of 2001 and during a short visit in the fall. They participated in southeastern Wyoming field projects with Dr. Charles Reher, and were especially interested in zooarchaeological collections from Wyoming's Euroamerican sites.

2002 INSTITUTE FIELD PROJECTS

SURFACE ARCHAEOLOGY AND GIS OF SOUTHWESTERN WYOMING by *Mary Lou Larson*

With funding from the National Science Foundation this project initiated a year's research into the archaeology of the central Green River Basin of southwestern Wyoming. Southwestern Wyoming is home to some of the earliest dated semi-subterranean dwellings (also called housepits) found in the United States. While architecture in many parts of the world developed beyond housepits into much more substantial, above ground dwellings, the use of housepits in Wyoming appears and disappears several times in the past 6000 years. The largest number date between 6000 and 4000 years ago. At virtually

the same time (5500-3500 years ago) in the same area, earth ovens appear. The number of earth ovens diminishes greatly after 3000 years ago, never to reappear in similar numbers. Of the 50 archaeological sites that contain either earth ovens or housepits, no sites contain both feature types.

The study evaluates the efficacy of the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and data collected by CRM studies to investigate the relationship between the presence and absence of these feature types and Archaic (8000-1500 years ago) hunter-gatherer land use in southwestern Wyoming. A short field season is planned for the summer of 2002.

ORD RANCH SURVEY by *Marcel Kornfeld*

A new project will be initiated this year at the Ord Ranch, south of Lusk, Wyoming and just north of the Hell Gap Site. The goal is to survey, test, and record archaeological manifestations on the ranch. From several reconnaissance visits we know of several large tipi ring sites, rock cairns, buried and burned bison bone with associated hearths, flake scatters, and rock shelters. However, a systematic survey has not been undertaken and the known archaeology has not been systematically recorded. The ranch covers approximately 7000 acres and we plan only a partial survey this year. We will be stationed in the Wyoming Archaeological Foundation's Hell Gap Research Facility during field work.

MIDDLE PARK PALEOINDIAN PROJECT: BARGER GULCH LOCALITY B AND OTHER LOCALITIES by *Marcel Kornfeld, Todd A. Surovell and Nicole M. Waguespack*

The ongoing Middle Park Paleoindian Project (MPPP) will continue its emphasis on Locality B of Barger Gulch, under the funding provided by the Colorado State Archaeological Fund and the BLM. Several years of intensive testing (see 2001 field results) has demonstrated the presence of a buried, dense, Folsom component. A plethora of manufacturing debris (debitage and cores; including Folsom preforms and channel flakes) and a wide variety of tools has been recovered. The nature and dating of the component is still in question, although all the discovered diagnostics



are Folsom. This year will complete excavation of a contiguous block area which will allow spatial analysis and evaluation of critical questions regarding site formation. In addition to work at Locality B, recording of privately held Paleoindian collections and site recording will continue.

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

Last year's success at Paint Rock Canyon (see below) is being followed by a continuation of the survey coupled with re-testing of Southsider Shelter. This year's survey is slated to explore portions of the southeastern side of the canyon. As last year, the survey will be accompanied by judgmental testing.

During fieldwork Southsider Shelter will be evaluated for looting damage, which appears to have occurred sporadically since the original excavations of the 1970s. We will establish a grid system with control points and square off several walls of the looter's pits. In the process we plan to draw detailed profiles and recover a variety of samples, notably charcoal for C¹⁴ assays and sediment for assessment of geomorphic process and paleoenvironmental reconstruction. The later is a part of our expanding Bighorn Mountains rockshelter re-analysis effort. Paint Rock and related research is supported by the BLM.

BLACK MOUNTAIN ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT by Judson Finley

The 2002 field season excavations at Black Mountain will again concentrate on BA Cave and Two Moon Shelter. As in the past, we will operate in conjunction with the Northwest College Archaeological Field School. Emphasis will be placed on geoarchaeological/paleoenvironmental studies of the Middle Rocky Mountains. This is the second of three field seasons of BLM support under the current agreement.

JUNIPER CAVE by Robert L. Kelly

Juniper Cave in the northern Bighorn Mountains is a large dry cave near Natural Trap. Although

there is little archaeological material on the surface, limited testing by the BLM in the early 1990s revealed a hearth only a short distance below the surface that dated to about 8000 BP. A considerable amount of deposit appears to lie below this hearth. Our work will be a test excavation to determine the age range of the deposits and their potential for contributing to our understanding of early Holocene and late Pleistocene environment and archaeology. The Wyoming BLM is supporting this project.

LITTLE MISSOURI ANTELOPE TRAP by Marcel Kornfeld

Little Missouri Antelope Trap (also known as Missouri Buttes Antelope Trap, Bush-Bunger Antelope Trap, and Cedar Ridge Antelope Trap) is a game drive system in northeastern Wyoming. This drive and procurement site was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1976, but because of inadequate documentation was not enrolled. As a result of mineral development the site is currently in danger. Little Missouri Antelope Trap consists of juniper log drive lines stretching for several miles and probable pits. Cheyenne use of the site is documented in the historic records. The purpose of the 2002 field work is to document the site through mapping of the features and attempting to secure a date for its construction. The project will be supported by the BLM.

OTHER 2002 FIELD PROJECTS

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

The summer of 2002 will see the initiation of a three year archaeological research project at Fort Laramie National Historic Site. The first summer's (2002) fieldwork will not involve any excavations, but will consist of a magnetometer and soil resistance remote sensing survey over the main fort area. The following two summers will see field testing of selected anomalies found during the remote sensing. The end product of the project will be an archaeological management plan to assist in preventing destruction or other damage to archaeological and historical resources at the historic site.



Aerial view of Fort Laramie

RESULTS OF 2001 INSTITUTE PROJECTS***PAINT ROCK CANYON SURVEY*** by *Marcel Kornfeld, Robert L. Kelly, and Mary Lou Larson*

The Paint Rock Canyon Survey was initiated during the 2001 field season with 10 days devoted to surveying portion of the canyon and testing several rock shelters and terrace sites. Supported by the BLM, dozens of rockshelters were recorded, at least three of which contained archaeological materials. One of the rockshelters (field number RS50) yielded an 8060 BP date without reaching bedrock. Several open air sites were recorded and one terrace site was tested. The terrace site yielded a Middle Plains Archaic archaeological component dating to 4400 BP. This is a substantial addition to the known archaeological manifestations in Paint Rock Canyon. Little archaeological material was collected, however, the analysis of the information is continuing, including radiocarbon dating of several samples and the development of a GIS model for the region.

HELL GAP SITE by *Mary Lou Larson*

In our 20 days at Locality I, we excavated through the later Holocene materials (Late Prehistoric and Archaic) into Paleoindian deposits in a very narrow strip of units along the face of the excavation block. Because most of the

excavation of these levels in the 1960s occurred very early in the work at the site, we have very little information about these deposits. The southwestern corner of the excavation block was the 1960s witness wall that has been preserved in photographs taken on the last day of their excavations. We uncovered two dense levels in the excavated units. The uppermost of these levels occurs near the surface of this year's excavations, and correlates to Harvard's Late Prehistoric ("Sudbury") and Early/Middle Archaic ("Patten Creek") levels. Our preliminary analyses show no separation between these two levels.



Field work in progress at Locality I

The next stratum (E6) with dense cultural material encountered this past summer correlates with what the 1960s excavators called the Late Paleoindian Frederick level. We recovered bone (pronghorn, bison, carnivore), chipped stone (local cherts and quartzites, some of it heat treated), charcoal, ochre, and rock from this level in two of the excavation units on the southwestern end of the block. Excavation below the E6 level occurred in a 20 x 20 cm area of the southwestern most corner of the excavation block, where we uncovered the top of a lower cultural level that could potentially correspond to the level identified by Harvard as Cody. C. Vance Haynes continued his investigation of the chronostratigraphy of the Hell Gap valley with an 80 m long backhoe trench approximately 60 m north of Locality II.

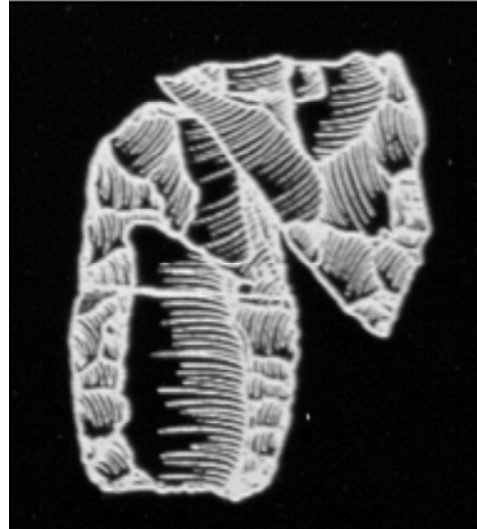
The second Advanced Archaeological Field School brought in students from UW and



University of New Mexico and we had a crew comprised of volunteers and paid help from many different places in the U.S. The UW Advanced Archaeological Field School at Hell Gap included workshops by Dr. Jeff Eighmy of Colorado State University on archaeological dating techniques, Dr. Richard Reider of UW on pedology of the Hell Gap Valley, Dr. William Gribb of UW on Geographical Positioning Technology and Geographical Information Systems, as well as several other specialists.

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

Last summer's work at Locality B of the Barger Gulch site, was our most successful to date. Supported by the Colorado Historical Fund and the BLM, we recovered more than 11,000 artifacts from 18 m², considerably increasing our previous sample. Included are ten fragments of Folsom projectile points and preforms, and numerous bifaces, cores, channel flakes, and flake tools. One broken preform, made on nonlocal raw material, refits to a biface fragment providing direct evidence that Folsom hunter-gatherers were sectioning large bifaces to be recycled into projectile points. Also recovered was an end scraper, refitting to an edge fragment broken during resharpening, providing further support to our hypothesis that site represents a Folsom residential camp rather than simply a quarry or workshop.



Barger Gulch Artifact

Preliminary spatial analysis indicates substantial variation in artifact and tool assemblages across the site highlighting the potential for the identification of activity areas. Nonlocal raw materials collected include an orange dendritic chert from South Park or the Arkansas Valley, and one tool made on a petrified wood, likely from sources east of the Front Range. Although we have only excavated a total 34 m², we believe the site to be one of the richest Folsom localities known from the Rocky Mountain region.

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

In addition to Locality B of the Barger Gulch Site, considerable effort was expended on the recording of Paleoindian collections in the park and find locations. Over 30 additional Paleoindian locations or collections were added to the overall Middle Park database. Consequently nearly 100 sites and well over 400 Paleoindian diagnostics are now known from the region, making Middle Park one of the most intensively investigated Rocky Mountain parks.

**BLACK MOUNTAIN ARCHEOLOGICAL
DISTRICT** by *Judson Finley*



Supported by the BLM, research at Black Mountain continued during the 2001 season with excavations at Two Moon Shelter (48BH1827) and BA Cave (48BH1065). Our excavations at Two Moon discovered the basal fragment of a Folsom projectile point, much like those recovered from the nearby Hanson site. This important find places Two Moon as one among a small handful of rockshelters in North America with definite early Paleoindian components. A radiocarbon date of 10,060 BP near the projectile point suggests that this specimen may be in situ. New results from this year's investigations of BA Cave come from a site-based paleoenvironmental reconstruction using sediment and pollen analysis. Stratigraphic evidence from BA Cave suggests that during the last 2,500 years, periods of increased aridity (ca. 2,200-1,800 B.P. and 900-500 B.P.) caused significant erosion along floodplains in the Bighorn Basin. How ancient hunter-gatherers responded to these small yet significant climate changes remains unknown but will be addressed by our future research in the Bighorn Mountains. Aerial photography of both shelters will yield detailed topography and shelter outlines.

CONTINUING PROJECTS: AGATE BASIN, KRMPOTICH, AND OTHER STUDIES by Marcel Kornfeld

Several 2000 field season projects are still in the stage of preliminary analysis, namely Agate Basin and Krmopotich sites, with various interdisciplinary studies still to be completed. The Agate Basin investigation has yielded a quantity of bison bone from between Areas 2 and 3. Although from a backhoe trench matrix, the in situ specimens indicate their original provenience and suggest a Paleoindian cultural complex. An initial analysis indicates that this portion of the bone bed may exhibit a different butchering process from the portions excavated previously in Areas 2 and 3. Several heavy stone tools with extensive modification were also recovered at Area 5 and at the Sheaman site. New dates from Sheaman conform to the earlier dates and a number of samples from Area 3 have already been processed to better interpret the chronostratigraphy of this portion of the site.



The Krmopotich site analysis is also continuing with geoarchaeology, radiocarbon assays, and other work still in progress. The Late Prehistoric nature of the Paleosol immediately above and in some cases surrounding the Folsom Component has now been firmly established. At least some portion of the buried Folsom component is clearly deflated. Nevertheless the site has yielded a wealth of information on Folsom technology and additional testing and analysis is required to establish if undeflated Folsom sediment exists at the locality. Two thesies have been completed on the site one by M. Peterson of UW and the other by James Mayer of University of Wisconsin-Madison.

DONORS AND APPRECIATIONS

We would like to thank the following individuals and organizations for contributions made to the George C. Frison Institute in 2001, our most successful fundraising year yet!

PALEOINDIAN SPONSORS (gifts under \$100)

*Bruce Bergstrom
Mark Howe
Phillip Jenny
Paul William Joy
Alan and Terry Korell*

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

*Debra Angulski
Jean M. Auel
Jim Chase
Ray and Gail Gossett
Martha O. Healy
Marcel Kornfeld
Rhoda O. Lewis
Mike Metcalf
Jerry Morrow
William E. Scoggin
Lauren and Donald Small
Anthony Smith
Dennis Stanford and Margaret Jodry
Bill and Gloria Tyrrell
Thomas Young*

FOLSOM SPONSORS (gifts of \$1000-4999)

*Anonymous
Susan Bupp
Elmer A. Guerri*

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*Deborah and Gregory A. Hammons
Mike McGonigal
Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Sager*

CLOVIS SPONSORS (*gifts over \$5,000*)

*Forrest Fenn
Betsy Mecom
Mark H. Mullins*

The 2000 and 2001 projects were generously funded by gifts from the above donors as well as by the Colorado State Historical Fund, National Endowment for the Humanities, the Wenner-Gren Foundation, the Wyoming Bureau of Land Management, and the Colorado Bureau of Land Management.

OTHER APPRECIATIONS

We would like to thank the following individuals and institutions for their support of our projects and the Institute throughout the last year.

A special thanks is due to Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Baars of Wheatland, Wyoming for their continuing support and assistance during the Hell Gap field study. Without their support and frequently sought advice, the Hell Gap project would not run nearly as smoothly. A special appreciation is also extended to Dr. Marguerite P. van Doorslaer's for the various ethnological and archaeological gifts from her worldwide travels. These gifts enhance the Institute's mission.

The Institute appreciates the efforts of Jim Chase of Granby Colorado for his assistance in the Middle Park Paleoindian Project and for casting numerous artifacts. Tony Smith is recognized for providing access to his collections of the Middle Park Paleoindian artifacts and assistance in locating numerous sites in the region. Jerry Morrow of Grand Junction is still supporting the production of this bulletin.

Frank Rupp and Daniel Haas of the Colorado Bureau of Land Management, Mike Bies, Ranell Capron, Tim Nowak, and Russ Tanner of the Wyoming Bureau of Land Management have been more than instrumental in the funding and the permitting process for the Middle Park, Black

Mountain, Paint Rock, Juniper Cave, Southsider Shelter, Krmpotich, and Pine Spring projects. Without their help these projects could not have happened.

The Black Mountain Project was enhanced through co-operation with the Northwest College (NWCC) of Powell, Wyoming and the Absaroka Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society (WAS) in Cody. Once again, Northwest College provided significant support for the field research at the Black Mountain Archaeological District. Particularly helpful for Black Mountain project were Drs. Doug Nelson and Francis Feinerman of Northwest College, Chris and Vicky Finley of WAS, and Dr. Gary Huckleberry of Washington State University.

THANK YOU TO LAST YEAR'S VOLUNTEERS

Richard Adams, Laramie, Wyoming
Jill Andrews, Dallas, Texas
Dewey Baars, Wheatland, Wyoming
Janice Baars, Wheatland, Wyoming
Wade Broadhead, Gunnison, Colorado
Jim Chase, Granby, Colorado
Cherie Freeman, Tucson, Arizona
Robert Godsoe, Tucson, Arizona
Jessica Godsoe, Manitou Springs, Colorado
Clay Glidden, Laramie, Wyoming
Hillary Jones, Greybull, Wyoming
Robyn Hill, Laramie, Wyoming
Joseph Holloway, Jr., Greybull, Wyoming
Dennis Howell, Wheatland, Wyoming
Mark Karpinski, Laramie, Wyoming
Barbara Keiry, Cody, Wyoming
Stewart Keiry, Cody, Wyoming
Don Larson, Rock Springs, Wyoming
Rhoda O. Lewis, Denver, Colorado
Matt Lubeck, Wheatland, Wyoming
Stewart McKenzie, Casper, Wyoming
Francis Patrick
Nick Palmer, Cheyenne, Wyoming
Tony Smith, Granby, Colorado
Tom Young, Granger, Wyoming



**CONTACTS FOR 2002 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.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND DATES FOR 2002 VOLUNTEERS
Project Dates and Contacts:**

2002 Frison Institute Project Dates

- Ord Ranch Survey, south of Lusk, Wyoming: May 18-26
- Little Missouri Antelope Trap, Wyoming: May 28 - June 6
- Juniper Cave, Bighorn Basin, Wyoming: May 28 – June 6
- Black Mountain, Wyoming: June 24-July 3, July 8-17, and July 22-31
- Paint Rock Canyon and Southsider Cave, Wyoming: June 11-21
- Middle Park, Colorado: July 1-10 and July 15-24
- Southwest Wyoming survey: July 1-10 (and July 14-24)

Other Project Dates

Fort Laramie, Wyoming: early June

CONTACTS:

- For information on Ord Ranch, Little Missouri Antelope Trap, Paint Rock Canyon, and Middle Park-Barger Gulch projects call Lynda Payne or Dr. Marcel Kornfeld (307) 766-6920 (payne@uwyo.edu ; anpro1@uwyo.edu)
- For information on Southwest Wyoming Survey call Dr. Mary Lou Larson (307) 766-5566 or email mlarson@uwyo.edu
- For information on Juniper Cave call Dr. Robert L. Kelly (307) 766-3135 or rlkelly@uwyo.edu
- For information on the Black Mountain contact Judson Finley, project director, traveler@wsunix.wsu.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)



Dear Volunteer/Visitor,

This letter is to inform you about general conditions, arrangements, and schedules at the sites that will be investigated this summer (2002). 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).



VOLUNTEER and CREW APPLICATION FORM*

(One per applicant)

Volunteer

Crew

Name: _____ Soc. Sec. No. _____ - _____ - _____
Address: Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
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.