



BULLETIN No. 16

Director: Marcel Kornfeld
Associate Director and Editor: Mary Lou Larson
Production Editor: Willa M. Mullen
George C. Frison Institute
University of Wyoming

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George C. Frison Institute
Dept. 3431
1000 E. University Ave
Laramie, WY 82071

Web: <http://uwacadweb.uwyo.edu/FRISONINSTITUTE/>

**FIRST ANTHROPOLOGY DOCTORAL
STUDENTS COMPLETES HIS DEGREE!**

Jack Fenner, successfully defended his Ph.D. dissertation on April 7, 2007. Jack is the first anthropology doctoral candidate to complete his dissertation and he chose to make a public lecture a part of his defense process. The lecture was held at 11 am on April 7 in the Agriculture Auditorium on the University of Wyoming campus.

Before deciding to become an anthropologist, Jack had a successful career in engineering. However, he was drawn to anthropology and went back to school at Eastern New Mexico University. After graduating with an MA degree from that institution, he came to the University of Wyoming to continue his graduate studies and became one of our first group of PhD students. That was four years ago.

Jack's interest has always been in archaeological sciences and so he chose to use stable isotopes, an up and coming, high tech field, as a source of information for solving anthropological problems. For the past 2 years, Jack Fenner has been measuring stable isotopes from antelope samples from archeological sites as well as from modern populations. He has amassed one of the largest samples of stable isotope information now available from archaeological studies. His dissertation, "Prehistoric Hunting on the Range Where the Antelope Play: Archaeological Pronghorn Bonebed Formation Analysis," investigates the range of isotopic variation of modern pronghorn populations to assess the structure of prehistoric bonebeds. In a nutshell, large variations suggest multiple single animal hunts, while small variations suggest mass, communal kill events. Jack used this method to evaluate some of the best antelope bonebeds in the Central Rocky Mountains.



Jack Fenner and his committee.

INSTITUTE NEWS

Keith Dueholm Book Gift to the Institute Library

Before his untimely death last year, Keith Dueholm, a long time Wyoming paleoethnobotanist, willed his library to the Frison Institute and the Rocky Mountain Herbarium. Keith, well known to most Wyoming archaeologists, was involved in some of the earliest multidisciplinary efforts to understand prehistoric peoples' use of Rocky Mountain plants. He undertook countless botanical surveys throughout the Rocky Mountain region and analyzed flotation samples from numerous features and hearths in which he identified plant remains. During this time and to assist in his field and laboratory identifications and understand their uses, he acquired a significant library on these topics. We are indebted to Keith for this valuable resource to be used by our faculty and students to carry on the studies of which he was so fond.

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Fall Meeting Details

The Annual Friends of the Frison Institute Board Meeting will be held on the University of Wyoming campus on Thursday, September 27, 2007. Talks will be given from 8 am to 11 am. The ribbon cutting ceremony for the new Anthropology Building will also take place on this day and we will celebrate several department milestones.

Fall Institute Speaker

Mark Aldenderfer, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Arizona, will present the Fall Institute/Wyoming Archaeology Month Lecture: *People in High Places--Getting to and Living on the World's High Plateaus*. His current field work is in the northern Lake Titicaca basin of Peru, where he is studying the earliest forms of settled village life from 5000 to 4000 years ago, and on the Tibetan plateau, where he juggles two projects: the early peopling of the plateau, and the human response to abrupt climate change at 1300 AD.

Legend Rock Workshop

The Bureau of Land Management and the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office along with several cooperative institutions (Buffalo Bill Historical Center, University of Wyoming, State Parks and Recreation, Wyoming Archaeological Society, and others) held a workshop regarding vandalism and development of Legend Rock rock art site. Buffalo Bill Historical Center hosted the two day event. Presentations included previous research of the site, vandalism and its cleanup, development planning and management, future studies using modern high tech photogrammetric methods, and other topics.



Legend Rock Conference, October 2006 Cody, Wyoming

Institute Grants

Two grants were awarded this winter. One is to Dr. Paola Villa. Villa, an old world archaeologist will be analyzing Casper site and possibly other Paleoindian projectile points for breakage patterns to compare them to Middle Stone Age assemblages from Africa. Cheryl Fogel, a Ph.D. student from New Mexico will analyze Cody age projectile points from Horner, Finley, and other sites for her dissertation. Both will be in residence next fall after we move into the new building.

Awards and Honors

Gail Gossett, honored at the last year's Board of the Friends of the Frison Institute meeting with an Honorary Lifetime membership to the Board, was given a plaque at the December meeting of the Fremont County chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society.



Gail Gossett displays her new Lifetime Honorary Member of the Board of the Frison Institute plaque, with Eva Peden looking on.

DEPARTMENT NEWS by Robert L. Kelly

It has been another busy year for the department. Statistics show that our lower division enrollments have grown by 30%, with this year being an all-time high; our number of majors has grown by 50%, and new extramural funding continues to average about \$500,000 per year. And we've done this with a reduced faculty. In other words, the faculty is working harder than ever!

The new building was supposed to have been done by March 1, but will not be ready until perhaps some time in July. In any case, it does appear that we will be able to move in over the summer and offer classes there in the fall.



Unfortunately, since the university wants to tear down the existing anthropology building, this means that the department may have to be mothballed for a few weeks this summer. While we will set up a temporary “official” office for the secretarial staff, it may prove difficult to reach us after June 1. Please have patience!

We are planning on having an official ribbon-cutting for the new building in concert with the fall Institute board meeting. You’ll receive more information about that later this summer.

INSTITUTE SUMMER PROJECTS

Hell Gap by *Mary Lou Larson and Marcel Kornfeld*

2007 will be the seventh season of intensive investigations at the Hell Gap site and the 6th Advanced Archaeological Field School will be held in conjunction with the project. During the past field seasons we have excavated about half dozen backhoe trenches in various parts of the Hell Gap valley. The geological studies and recording of these trenches have provided new information on the sedimentary processes of this small valley and aided in the understanding of the site formation processes. They have also resulted in discovery of deeply buried archaeological deposits in unexpected areas of the valley. In addition to the backhoe trenches, past efforts have focused on the witness block excavation at Locality I, mid to late Paleoindian components of Locality II west, and possible Clovis component at the Baars Locality.

This summer’s efforts will be devoted to the continued witness block excavation at Locality I. Last field season’s investigations reached well into the Cody component and exposed large quantities of chipped stone and bone, some of it burned. We plan to expand the exposure of this component and perhaps reach deeper layers. The excavation will be inside the Fenn-Mullins building and a new computerized recording system will be instituted, ENE4 (or Harold Dibble and Shannon McPherron’s EDMwin and NewPlot). The electronically based system will record all the positional information with a total station on electronic media and quickly produce plots. Laboratory procedures will be modified to accommodate the new procedures, including the use of barcode scanners and digital cameras. Come and see or volunteer at archaeology in the 21st century!

White Creek Canyon by *Marcel Kornfeld*

Last season we initiated the survey of White Creek Canyon. White Creek is immediately adjacent and east of Black Mountain. Several branches of the canyon are slated for tree removal, a process of forest management designed to reduce fire potential created by beetle kills. The first season resulted in recording 63 shelters and from a very small portion of the survey area.

We will continue surveying and begin a testing program of the shelters this summer. White Creek Canyon will run in conjunction with the Black Mountain project and out of the same camp.

Bighorn Shelters by *Robert L. Kelly*

With the move to the new building I won’t be able to devote much time to field research this summer. I am hoping to do one 10-day, probably to complete a test of Paint Rock V’s pre-8000 BP deposits. The dates are still up in the air as they depend somewhat on the schedule of the move to the new building, which is still not final. I am hoping to squeeze a session in sometime during July – but that is subject to change.



Looking into Paint Rock V, Bighorn Mountains, Wyoming

Black Mountain Archaeological District

by *Marcel Kornfeld and Mary Lou Larson*

The Black Mountain Archaeological District project will continue this year from late July through August. Emphasis will again be on Two Moon shelter and BA cave. At Two Moon we will be expanding the exposure of the lowest cultural components, Agate Basin and Folsom, extending the stratigraphic profiles to excavations completed over the past two seasons, and getting additional samples for better dating control. As last year, excavation recording procedure will remain electronic, a process that



significantly increased productivity. At BA Cave we will concentrate on excavating layers below the Early Archaic component.

Now that the components have been securely defined at Two Moon, and the chipped stone organized into coherent groups, analysis will ensue in earnest after next field season. The previous analyses were based on preliminary interpretations of the stratigraphy, but now that the cultural components are securely defined they can be incorporated into the interpretation. In addition, sufficient horizontal exposure of the Folsom component and possibly the Agate Basin component has now been achieved to initiate analysis and interpretation of spatial distributions of the artifacts and features.

Barger Gulch Locality B

by Nicole Waguespack and Todd Surovell

Excavations are, once again, planned for the 2007 field season at Locality B of the Barger Gulch Site, a 10,500 year old Folsom campsite in Middle Park, Colorado. Our previous work at the site has enabled us to address many of issues concerning Folsom residential site use including the spatial organization of behaviors around hearth features, the production and discard behaviors associated with Folsom lithic technology, and the socioeconomic context of tool production. Our goals for the 2007 season are to continue expanding existing excavation blocks—this will enable us to complete our spatial analyses of the site and quench our curiosity regarding the “South Block” excavation area opened last summer.



Folsom projectile point base found in-situ during 2006 excavations. Manufactured on a non-local raw material source (inset) a channel flake refits to one of the flute scars, indicating that this point was manufactured, utilized, and discarded during the site occupation.

To date, we have excavated over 130 m² and analysis of the assemblage has identified over 700 lithic refits and conjoinings (entirely attributable to the amazing efforts of Andrew Zink and John Laughlin), and the assemblage consists of over 65,000 artifacts (entirely attributable to the hardworking field crew).

Lost Canyon Cave by Marcel Kornfeld

The Lost Canyon Cave was first recorded by Casey Loendorf during the extensive surveys of the Pryor Mountains in the 1970s. Its proximity to nearby roads has made it a looting target. A small test will be undertaken to evaluate the looting damage and at the same time estimate the depth and age of the deposits in the cave and their archaeological content. The project will be supervised by the Montana BLM, Billings Field Office. The project is still tentative.

Other Institute Projects

Medicine Lodge Creek and Hell Gap manuscripts have been completed. George Frison and Danny Walker edited the Medicine Lodge Creek volume. The manuscript includes 10 chapters and 11 appendices by 11 authors and details the 1970 investigations of the site as well as several recent follow up studies of the stratigraphy. The Hell Gap manuscript edited by Mary Lou Larson, Marcel Kornfeld and George Frison has 20 chapters and nine appendices by 27 authors. The volume is largely based on analysis of material recovered during the original 1960s investigations. Locality I of the site is thoroughly covered, with some coverage of major component of Localities II and V. The introduction and natural history of the valley is presented in 8 initial chapters, followed by 12 culture history and adaptation chapters. The latter consider both chipped stone and faunal remains.

COOPERATIVE PROJECTS

Continuing Archeological Investigations of Ord Ranch by John Laughlin (State Historic Preservation Office)

During the spring of 2002 the George C. Frison Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology began a project on the Ord Ranch in southeastern Wyoming. This short, ten-day project resulted in the



identification of a number of stone circle sites, historic sites, and what appears to be a multi-component prehistoric/historic site that most likely represents thousands of years of seasonal Native American occupation of one portion of the Ord Ranch, and then subsequent use during historic times (Silver Spring Stage Station). There likely are many more sites like those described above that are yet to be identified. While an historical records search is continuing by Dewey and Janice Baars, continuation of field studies has been hampered by a lack of funding and time, although there is still considerable interest in learning more about how the ranch area was utilized during both prehistoric and historic times.

Recently, I expressed an interest to continue investigations of the ranch and the previous investigators are pleased to have co-operation in this effort. The goal of the co-operative effort dovetails the original project goal to perform a complete survey of the 7,000+ acres of the ranch over the course of the next ten years. Work on the ranch would consist of one ten-day session each summer, with a field crew of volunteers from the Wyoming Archaeological Society (most likely 4 to 5 people). Once the survey is completed, we would like to begin a limited testing program to identify which sites may provide the most information regarding Wyoming prehistory. Any work performed on the ranch will be in conjunction with the Institute. Results of the project will be presented at professional meetings, as well as in publications, thereby contributing to local and regional history and prehistory. The Ord Ranch provides a unique opportunity to explore Wyoming prehistory in an area that is well known around the world for defining the Northwestern Plains cultural chronology, especially of the Paleoindian period.

WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

State Historic Preservation Plan Revision

by Judy Wolf

The State Historic Preservation Office is currently in the process of revising Wyoming's Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. The plan revision began a year ago with a series of in-house meetings focused on identifying what staff saw as the major

challenges facing historic preservation efforts in the state. During these meetings, staff formulated strategies for addressing these challenges and defined program goals. The goals outlined in this plan will guide the future of historic preservation in Wyoming. Initial public input for the plan came from a 900+ pieces of mail and Internet-delivered questionnaire requesting ideas on how the SHPO could improve services provided. Comments received in response to this questionnaire indicated the majority of the respondents would like SHPO staff to provide more technical assistance and training in communities around the state and to strengthen education efforts and programs. A number of respondents also want to see state grants and tax credits for historic preservation projects provided, heritage tourism efforts at state and local levels enhanced, historic contexts developed, and funding for the SHPO increased to support these programs. This spring SHPO staff will be holding a series of meetings in 15 communities around the state to garner input for the plan on where historic preservation efforts should be focused in the future.

WYOMING STATE ARCHAEOLOGISTS OFFICE



Volunteers working with State Archaeologist's staff during a metal detection survey of the Wagon Box fight near Fort Phil Kearny.

News by Mark Miller

The State Archaeologist recently completed a National Register nomination for the Early Archaic Trappers Point site near Pinedale. The review committee has approved the document and forwarded it on to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places for final approval and listing. Things look good so far.

In addition, the State Archaeologist has begun preparing an historic context for military sites in Wyoming, dating from A. D. 1700-1920.



The period covers introduction of the horse and gun, the entire Indian Wars period, and the period of U. S. growth as an international power during the Spanish American War and World War I. There are 200 or more military sites in Wyoming from this period, ranging from rock inscriptions of Native American warriors to forts, battlefields, and trails. Several field trips are planned this summer to gather data for the context. When the document is completed, it will summarize research questions, data gaps, management concerns, and provide a synthesis of available data.

Sand Draw Dump Site (48FR3123)

by Danny Walker (dnwalker@uwyo.edu, PhD, RPA, Assistant State Archaeologist)

The Wyoming State Archaeologist Office, in partnership with the University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Fremont County (Wyoming) Solid Waste Disposal District and the Wyoming Archaeological Society, completed excavations at the Sand Draw Dump site (48FR3123) slated to be destroyed by landfill expansion.

Members of the Wyoming Archaeological Society played a vital role in the amount of excavations conducted at the site over the 1997, 2000, and 2006 seasons, with several thousand hours of volunteer time.

Over 1900 square meters were either hand excavated or mechanically scraped during excavations, resulting in the identification and recording of fifteen semi-subterranean occupation/living structures, twelve of which occur in a 20 by 35 meter area in a formal spatial arrangement. The arrangement of these structures is highly suggestive of a planned formal "village" site with a single band group occupying it and not a haphazard placement of the structures from a series of unrelated or repeated occupations. The site has been radiocarbon dated to between 1000 and 1200 years B.P.

The presence of prehistoric living or other occupation structures in the region, both along the Beaver Creek flood-plain and the divide suggests the prehistoric occupation in the region was not transitory, but part of a region wide occupation throughout the Wyoming Basin, centered on a broad spectrum hunting and gathering orientation. Locally, within the central part of the Wind River Basin, it appears an intensive human occupation was occurring around A.D. 1000.

Radiocarbon data from regional sites show during this time period a widespread occupation over the area that would, historically, become Fremont County. These sites range from the central basin, to the foothills, and into the Wind River Mountains, adding further documentation on the seasonal and yearly round of these prehistoric peoples. We are just beginning to learn the basics of how they were subsisting and interacting culturally.

The Role of Avocational Archeologists

by Danny Walker (dnwalker@uwyo.edu, PhD, RPA, Assistant State Archaeologist)

The role of the avocational archaeologist cannot be underplayed in development of our present knowledge of Wyoming archaeology. Avocationalists have located and reported to professional archaeologists many of the major archaeological sites in Wyoming. They have also been very instrumental in assisting University of Wyoming faculty and the Wyoming State Archaeologist's Office in excavation projects over the past 20 years. An example of the value these avocations have provided can be seen in the accompanying table, showing number of volunteer hours and miles, with corresponding monetary values based on federal guidelines for volunteers. This is for projects of just one researcher in the Wyoming State Archaeologist's Office. The overall value on all projects would be much higher if also calculated. These projects could not have been completed without the avocational archaeologists from the Wyoming Archaeological Society.

Year	Hours	Cost	Miles	Milage	Total
1997	760	\$10,640	-----	-----	\$10,640
1998	1,783	\$24,962	15,086	\$4,526	\$29,488
1999	1,480	\$20,720	-----	-----	\$20,720
2000	1,602	\$22,652	-----	-----	\$22,652
2001	4,716	\$66,024	55,096	\$17,080	\$83,104
2002	1,358	\$17,222	8,958	\$2,777	\$19,999
2003	3,248	\$36,238	40,861	\$12,550	\$48,788
2004	2,008	\$29,280	26,156	\$9,996	\$39,276
2005	960	\$14,888	14,976	\$5,660	\$20,548
2006	2,632	\$49,800	26,412	\$9,180	\$58,980
Total	20,547	\$292,426	187,545	\$61,769	\$354,195

WAS Volunteer Hours 1997-2006



FEARTURE ARTICLE

TO SEE FOR MYSELF

by Elmer A. Guerri

It was the only time I have ever been afraid for my life, truly afraid! “Look out for that (expletive deleted) rock!!!!” An abrupt full-throttle, sharp ninety degree turn to the starboard, nearly throwing me out the left side of the eighteen foot Lund, into the totally fog-shrouded frigid waters of the Bering Sea (Hypothermia came to mind, as well as an old Eskimo saying, “We don’t wear life vests. They are just grave markers!”). I was looking through a curtain of water.....130 miles southwest of Nome, 100 or so miles southeast of Siberia, somewhere out from a place called Sooghmeghat on the Northeast Cape of St. Lawrence Island.....a heart-stopping “near miss” where time and the world stood still for a fleeting instant, forever to be indelibly etched in my mind!



Heading into the noiseless fog of the Bering Sea...

It was the final day of several spent with an Eskimo family, an adventure in a pattern that was becoming a habit – annual visits to isolated coastal Eskimo villages, villages steeped in the vestiges of indigenous cultures with exciting sounding names like Siberian Yupik, Inupiat, Okvik, Penuk, Ipiutak, Old Bering Sea.....cultures and names that had long fascinated me and piqued and teased my craving for adventure and my curiosities, curiosities spawned during my childhood. Who were the first North Americans? Where had they come from? How did Paleo Eskimos survive, let alone flourish in such a cruel, harsh, and unforgiving environment? Did they really cross the Bering Strait into a magical region called Beringia? Or were they coastal navigators, island-hopping through the Aleutians migrating west to east?

Curiosities I had to get settled, at least in my own mind. That’s why I keep returning to the Arctic.....to see for myself!

There is no other place on the North American continent where hunter-gatherers still kill, catch, or gather up to seventy percent of their sustenance – “subsistence” is their own word for how they live. It is a place where whale hunters (“We don’t fish for whales, We hunt for them!”) still go to sea in sea mammal-skin-covered sailboats, where the “first strike” on a giant humpback whale is still made by a hand-thrown harpoon, where age-old tradition and ritual are still rigorously followed in distributing the kill – everyone gets a share. “As long as one has food, everyone has food!” – their mantra for survival.

They are marvelous sea mammal hunters with an annual subsistence cycle that revolves around seals, walrus and bowhead whales, whales that are thirty to sixty feet long weighing one ton per foot! These are people who still go off hunting or “to camp” without carrying burdensome loads of supplies – long journeys over wind swept violent waters, over ice and frozen permafrost and tundra. These are people with “animal faith”, faith that “Something will turn up, we’ll make it!” – confidence in their own abilities, a confidence that believes nature will provide all they need to survive in that harsh unforgiving Arctic environment.....just as their ancestors had “made it” for countless millennia.

It was our second trip to St. Lawrence Island in as many years. The previous year we had visited the ancient site of Kukulik, where Otto William Geist had conducted archaeological excavations during the years 1926 through 1935. It was a dream come true to see ancient sea mammal bones scattered everywhere, not only at Kukulik, but all over the island ancient “leavings” of mineralized well-preserved bone and ivory (the permafrost is kind to artifacts), remnants left by ancestors who returned to the sea whale, walrus, and seal portions as ancient offerings to appease the “inua”, the spirits, of those animals, offerings to serve as guarantors steeped in deep respect for nature, demonstrations of respect in return for promises from the animals for future hunting success. It must have worked, for those animals still return today in great numbers.



“Cultural Cornerstones” – Ancient whale bones upon which rest tiny weathered-driftwood cabins, home-away-from-home for modern Eskimos who still go “to camp” on the Bering Sea.

Those ancient bones are used today by modern hunters as building materials for seal blinds along the Bering Sea shorelines, and as “cultural cornerstones” upon which modern tiny modest weathered-driftwood cabins rest (there are no trees above the tree line), home-away-from-home for modern Eskimos (our friends prefer that enduring name instead of “Inuits”), who still regularly go to those magical culturally important places called “camps”, some of them reaching back many generations, where they collect nature’s bounty. Native Pride is reflected when they say to us as we are privileged to join them at sea or on the tundra, “Welcome to where I work. How do you like my office?”

We have observed countless confirmations everywhere of things about which we have read and studied. We simply go along, quietly watch and listen, being careful not to ask too many “Lalarumka” (that’s what they call us “round eyes” from “Outside”) questions. Observations and confirmations are our rewards, such as when we were getting ready to push-off (“Hoo-wit!” is the command spoken by the Umialik, our whaling captain, as we push the boat off the rugged shoreline into the sea) on the morning of our life-threatening adventure.

As our crew of six was preparing to “Hoo-wit!” from Kulowiye Camp on the Northeast Cape, out of the seemingly impenetrable fog to our left flying in tight formation came a flock of dark ducks silhouetted against a wall of grey where sky and water were indistinguishable. They quickly passed our position skimming just a few feet above the frigid Bering Sea

waters, flying just below the thick canopy of fog a few feet above that surface, and they disappeared into the fog around the spit to our right just as quickly as they had appeared. My eyes had radar-locked upon the stark sight. They had dissolved into the fog before I had even thought to photograph them, even though my camera hung at-the-ready around my neck.

“Wow!” I exclaimed excitedly to Mervin Kulowiye, the son of our Umialik. “That was beautiful!” (That’s what I had seen!.) “They’re brant”, he calmly explained. “They’re good eating!” (That’s what he had seen.)



Arctic char and Dolly Varden trout carcasses hung on driftwood drying rack...“the Arctic is an icebox”.

Two cultures, mine and his. Two interpretations of the same natural phenomenon. I excitedly had seen natural beauty. He calmly had seen natural food. That is part of what I had gone to the Arctic to see, to appreciate.....for myself – part of the “Been there, done that” I had been seeking.

Another confirmation awaited us later that morning, in a most harrowing life-threatening incident. Motor trouble! As we floated helplessly bobbing in the noiseless fog, where the sky and the sea appeared as an undistinguishable “one” on that ominous northern sea, with the motor cowling removed from the motor and with spark plugs and motor parts strewn haphazardly about the inside of the boat (“We’ve got water in the top cylinder. We have to get to land!”...wherever that was...), seals curiously raised their heads, peering through the dense fog off to our right immediately adjacent to our boat. Seals! Food!



Shooting seals! "...if aught is seen that may serve them for food, they will away in chase... the Inuits are like eagles, untamable." (I was rooting for the seals!)

Out came the 22-250. Shots rang out, ear piercing explosions bouncing off the fog walls that surrounded us, making them seem even louder than they otherwise would have. Not just one or two blasts. Not just one or two seals. Dozens of each, as the fog and the waves combined to favor the seals.....I was rooting for the seals, as I knew we would not be addressing our motor problems until this episode was over. The seals disappeared, like the brant, as quickly as they had surprisingly appeared out of nowhere.

The escape of the seals allowed our Umialik to work his Eskimo ingenuity and mechanical resourcefulness to somehow patch the motor gasket, and we were on our way, but not before my worried mind was reminded of something I had read. Another confirmation. Explorer and chronicler Charles Francis Hall had written of his beloved "Esquimaux" in 1865, "The Esquimaux are good guides, as companions, as hunters and purveyors of food, but it is impossible to place any great dependence upon them in keeping faith as to time, or one's wishes on a journey. They will do just as they please; and if aught is seen that may serve them for food, they will away in chase, no matter how much delay is thereby occasioned in a white man's enterprise, or however great the loss and inconvenience.....the Inuits are like eagles, untamable."

Seeing is so much better than reading. All of one's senses get involved in the real life interpretation, especially when dangerously fogbound somewhere out on the Bering Sea. Another "Been there, done that!" Another confirmation of things read and studied. Another reason why we had gone to the Arctic!



The writer with a catch of Arctic char and Dolly Varden trout from the Tapisaghak River, Northeast Cape, St. Lawrence Island – contributing to Eskimo "subsistence".

Next year we plan to go to Prince of Wales and Point Hope, the ancient whale hunting site of Tigara, the location of the 2000 year old Ipiutak type site. For the year following that, we had already been discussing Greenland and Newfoundland, the land of the Polar Eskimo. More places read about and dreamed about..... looking for more confirmations.

While we were in Nome awaiting Alaska Airlines to carry us back to the "Outside", my traveling companion Richard H. Ede, III, a person as passionate as am I about the Arctic, noticed a cruise ship anchored offshore in the Norton Sound. "That's a Russian cruise ship," the desk clerk at the nostalgic Nome Nugget Inn told us. "It stops briefly at Nome, then goes on to Russia's Big Diomed Island and finally to the Russian port of Provideniya! Anyone can go on it, even Americans." Richard's eyebrows raised. His eyes widened. I saw his muscles tighten. He turned to me and smiled, without saying a word. I knew what he was thinking.....I thought, "We should have started this thirty years ago! – this seeing-for-myself!"



SUMMER FIELD DATES AND CONTACTS

Contacts:

Barger Gulch: Dr. Todd Surovell (307) 766-3239

surovell@uwyo.edu

Dr. Nicole Waguespack(307) 766-2931

nmwagues@uwyo.edu

Bighorn Shelter: Dr. Robert L. Kelly

(307) 766-3135, rlkelly@uwyo.edu

Black Mountain/Bighorn Shelter: Dr. Marcel Kornfeld

(307) 766-6920, anpro1@uwyo.edu

Hell Gap: Dr. Marcel Kornfeld (307) 766-3548

anpro1@uwyo.edu

Dr. Mary Lou Larson (307) 766-5566

mlarson@uwyo.edu

Lost Canyon Cave: Dr. Marcel Kornfeld

(307) 766-3548 anpro1@uwyo.edu

White Creek Canyon: Dr. Marcel Kornfeld

(307) 766-3548, anpro1@uwyo.edu

For all projects: Willa Mullen (307) 766-6920,

wmullen@uwyo.edu

Project Dates:

Hell Gap: May 21-25, May 28– June 6,

June 11-20, June 23-27

Barger Gulch: June 25-July 4, July 9– July 18,

July 23– Aug 1

Bighorn/ Paint RockV – July 27 through August 6

Black Mountain/ White Creek Canyon:

July 23– Aug 1, Aug 6– 15, Aug 20-24

Lost Canyon Cave: Contact us!

INSTITUTE NEEDS

The Board of the Friends of the Frison Institute identified three equipment needs for the Institute:

Tractor and backhoe (around 30 hp), new or less than 10 years old with low usage

Transportation (4 wheel drives, suburban type or truck), with under 100,000 miles, late 1990s models

Travel trailers, Two of the current three travel trailers will need replacement within the next few years.

Anyone interested in a donation of money or equipment should contact the Director.

DONORS AND APPRECIATIONS

Appreciations

We would also like to acknowledge others who have assisted the Institute and its various programs. Pam Innes and Marilyn Yee donated a variety of cooking equipment to our field inventory. Audrey Shalinsky donated a refrigerator for the Hell Gap camp. Mary Elizabeth Galvan provided years of service by mediating an anonymous gift that has supported all the previous Frison Institute grants. Of course Dewey and Janice Baars continue to maintain the Hell Gap facility; without them the facilities would undergo significant deterioration. We would also like to thank William Latady for his efforts in boxing and shipping Keith Dueholm’s library to the Institute.

CLOVIS SPONSORS

(gifts over \$5000):

Jean and Ray Auel

Forrest and Peggy Fenn

Mark Mullins

Wyoming Archaeological Foundation

Wyoming Association of Professional Archeologists

FOLSOM SPONSORS

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

John and Evelyn Albanese

Larry and Marta Amundson

Dewey and Janice Baars

James Benedict

Jim Chase

Clay and Chris Gibbons

Elmer Guerri

Vance Haynes

Marcel Kornfeld

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Susan Bupp and Ed Bailey

Sam Gary– Big Sky

Royalty Foundation

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John S. and Barbara Vietti

P. Jaye Rippley

VOLUNTEER and CREW APPLICATION FORM*

(One per applicant)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Volunteer
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Crew
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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 ____ 2007.

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___

* This application form is required for your participation in the project.

Please complete and mail it to:

George C. Frison Institute

Department of Anthropology

University of Wyoming

Dept. 3431, 1000 E. University

Laramie, WY 82071-3431

or submit by email to: Willa Mullen wmullen@uwyo.edu

Volunteers: Please mail this form at least two weeks before the beginning of any project you wish to work on..

By submitting this form you authorize the University of Wyoming, its agents, successors, and assigns, to use and reproduce photograph(s) in which you appear in official UW publications, and I waive any right that I may have to inspect and approve said photograph (or any copy that may be used in connection therewith) or to receive compensation for the use of said photograph..

Because you may have to drive a University vehicle in an emergency we strongly recommend that you acquire an **ADDITIONAL USE OF NON-OWNED VEHICLE COVERAGE** from your automobile insurance carrier.

Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Dear Friend or New Friend of the Frison Institute,

At the 2003 Board meeting of Friends of the Frison Institute it was decided to expand the "Friends of Frison" concept, to invite a greater number of individuals to become part of the "Friends" family and to enjoy the Institute facilities and programs, including receiving this newsletter, volunteer opportunities, and archeo-tours. We are inviting you to become a friend of the Institute and would like to invite you to Laramie on September 27 to be a part of the activities at this year's 2007 "Friends of Frison" events. We are contacting you at this time to give you as much lead time as possible to plan to attend. The "Friends" meetings and festivities are scheduled during the week prior to the annual Stone Age Fair, which will be held in Loveland, Colorado on September 29-30, 2007.

The tentative schedule for the "Friends" activities in September 2007 is:

Thursday, September 27 ~

- morning reports by Frison Institute and Anthropology faculty and staff discussing 2007 field work
- Board meeting
- Fall Speaker Mark Aldenderfer

afternoon – reception and visits with "Doc" and "Friends" and Institute and Anthropology faculty.

Saturday, September 29 ~

optional attendance to Stone Age Fair artifact show, demonstrations, and afternoon lecture program

The entire "Friends" program is about archaeological people and things ~mostly Paleo!

We hope you will consider coming to Laramie in September 2007. We have enjoyed the time spent in past years visiting the Anthropology Department, making friends with the staff and other "Frison Friends" and hearing about ongoing archaeological activities first-hand from the very impressive students in the Department.

It is a great program!

A spring newsletter detailing summer field projects and volunteer opportunities, times and dates will be available soon, so sign up for it now by becoming a FRIEND.

Sincerely,

Board of Friends of the Frison Institute

If you sent this invitation in the last year, please do not send it again. If you have not sent it in and wish to continue receiving the bulletin, please check here _____

New FRIENDS please add your name here _____

STREET _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

EMAIL ADDRESS _____

Please return in the self addressed envelope or return to:

University of Wyoming
George C. Frison Institute
Department 3431
1000 E. University Avenue
Laramie, WY 82071-3431

PLEASE DUPLICATE AND DISTRIBUTE TO YOUR FRIENDS.

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



MAY 2007

Director: Marcel Korfeld
Associate Director: Mary Lou Larson
Production Editor: Willa Mullen
Web: <http://uwacadweb.uwyo.edu/FRISONINSTITUTE/>

Dept. 3431
1000 East University
Laramie, WY 82071

Dear Volunteer/Visitor,

This letter is to inform you about conditions, schedules and directions Hell Gap, Barger Gulch, and Black Mountain field projects. For directions to campsites please contact the principal investigator or Willa Mullen (307) 766-6920. Work is broken down into approximately 10-day sessions with four-day breaks. The work dates for each ten-day session of the projects are:

2007 Frison Institute Project Dates

- Hell Gap: May 21-25, May 28– June 6, June 11-20, June 23-27
- Barger Gulch: June 25-July 4, July 9– July 18, July 23– Aug 1
- Bighorn/ Paint RockV – July 27 through August 6
- Black Mountain/ White Creek Canyon: July 23– Aug 1, Aug 6– 15, Aug 20-24
- Lost Canyon Cave: Contact us!

If you intend to spend an entire ten-day session at any of the projects, please arrive at camp on the day before work begins. Also, you may be asked to return to Laramie at the close of the project to help unload equipment.

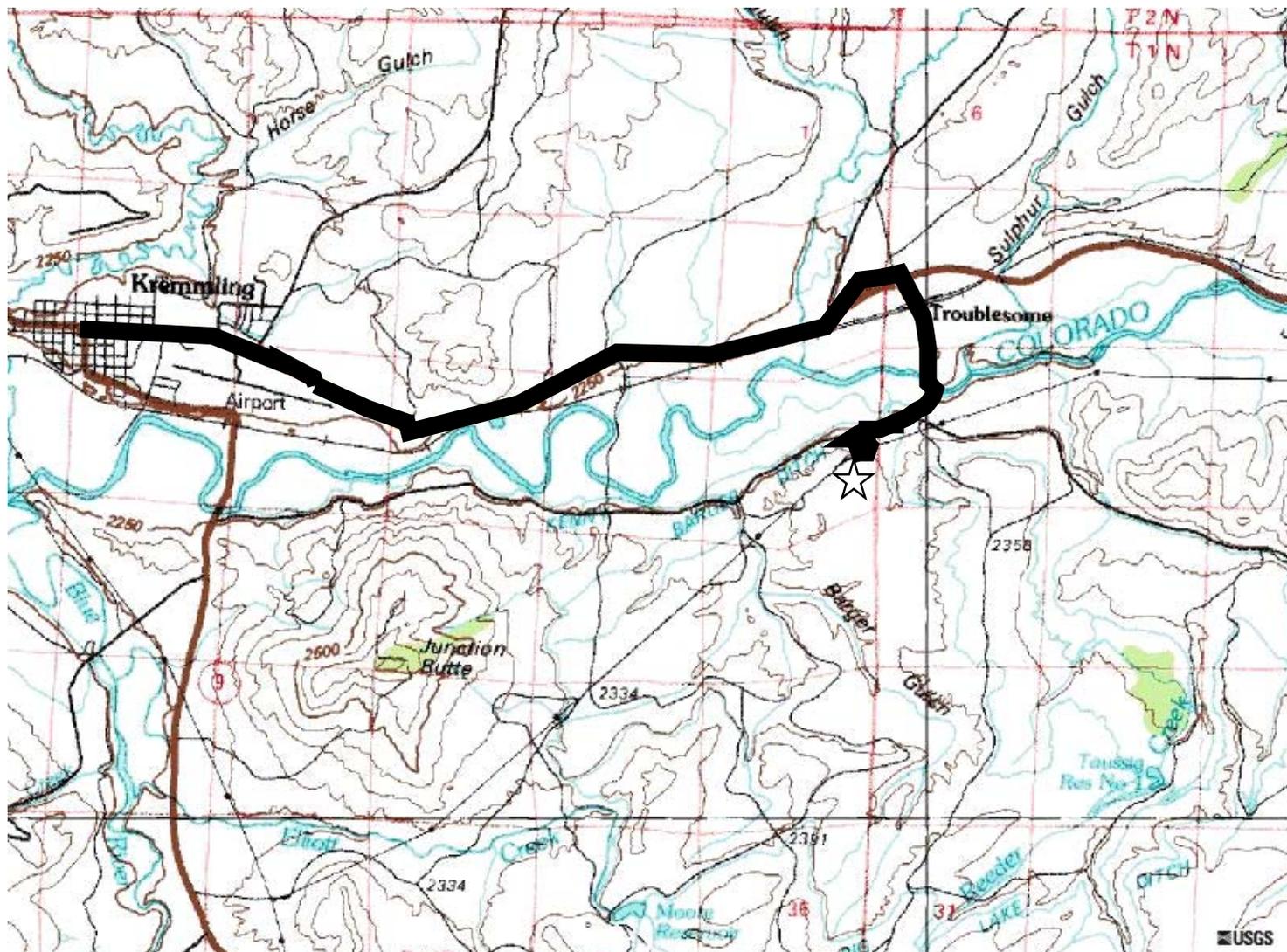
Some sites are at relatively high altitudes (about 8,000 ft) and cold, near freezing temperatures are possible. In addition to being cold, it may also be wet, so cold and wet weather clothing is a must. That means a good sleeping bag, long underwear, warm parka, poncho, waterproof shoes, and a tent that will keep you and your equipment 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 water, sunscreen, hats, etc. Hot weather may require salt pills and definitely water containers that can hold at least 2 quarts of water. Mosquitoes, gnats, and ants are frequent visitors so be sure to bring insect repellent. Small tents get old 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 had to be able to stand up to extreme winds and storms. Think of your comfort while camping. After working all day, a little comfort will be desirable. Other odd items that are a good idea include: solar shower (we will try to provide a shower enclosure for privacy), flashlight, extra batteries, large 3-gallon water container, etc. Most camps are dry camps; we haul water in but conservation is a must. Contact Marcel Kornfeld at (307) 766-3548 or Willa Mullen at (307) 766-6920 for conditions specific to each camp and project.

* We will have a University vehicle in the field and you may have to drive it in an emergency situation. The University is self-insured and it is a good idea to put an "Un-owned Vehicle" coverage rider on your current car insurance. These are fairly inexpensive, but check with your insurance company. Otherwise in case of an accident you may be liable for up to \$100,000.



DIRECTIONS TO PROJECTS

Barger Gulch

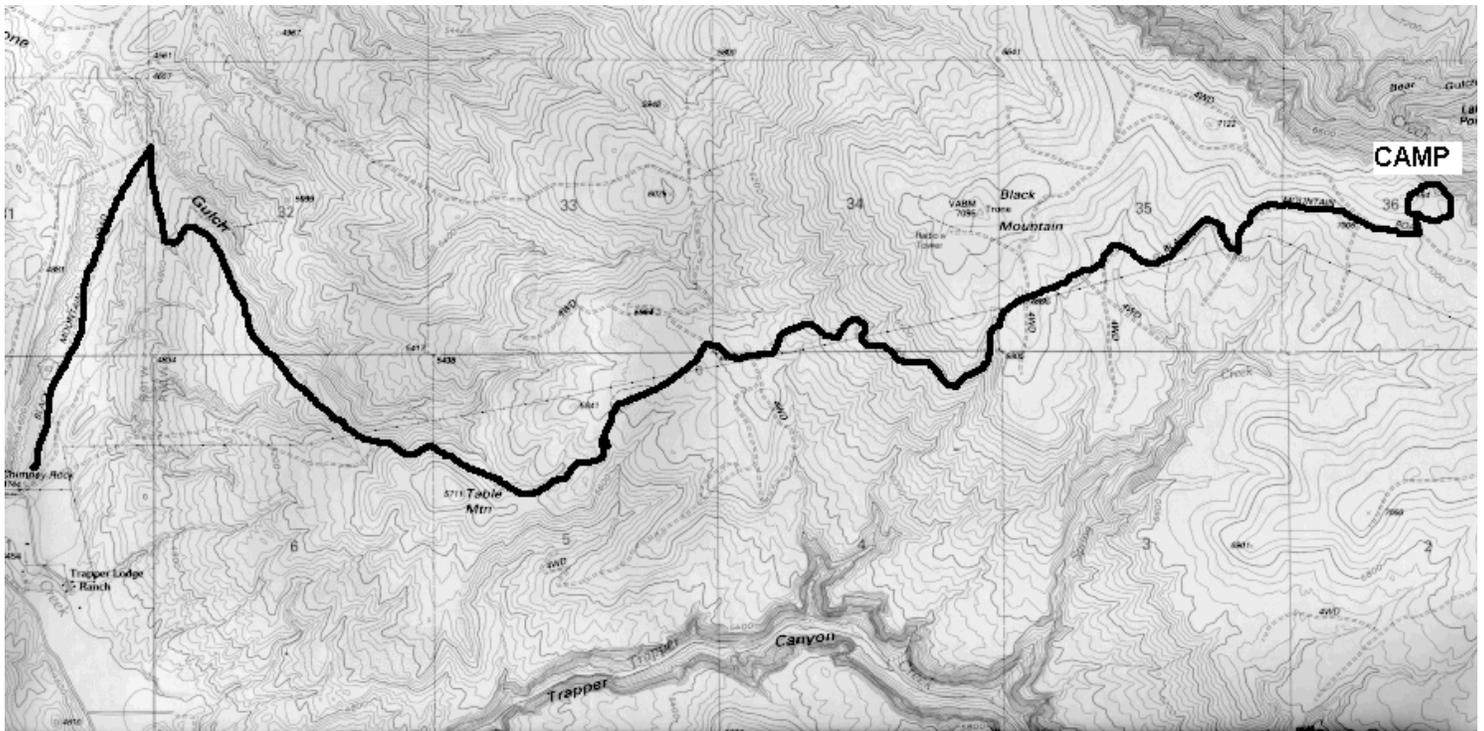
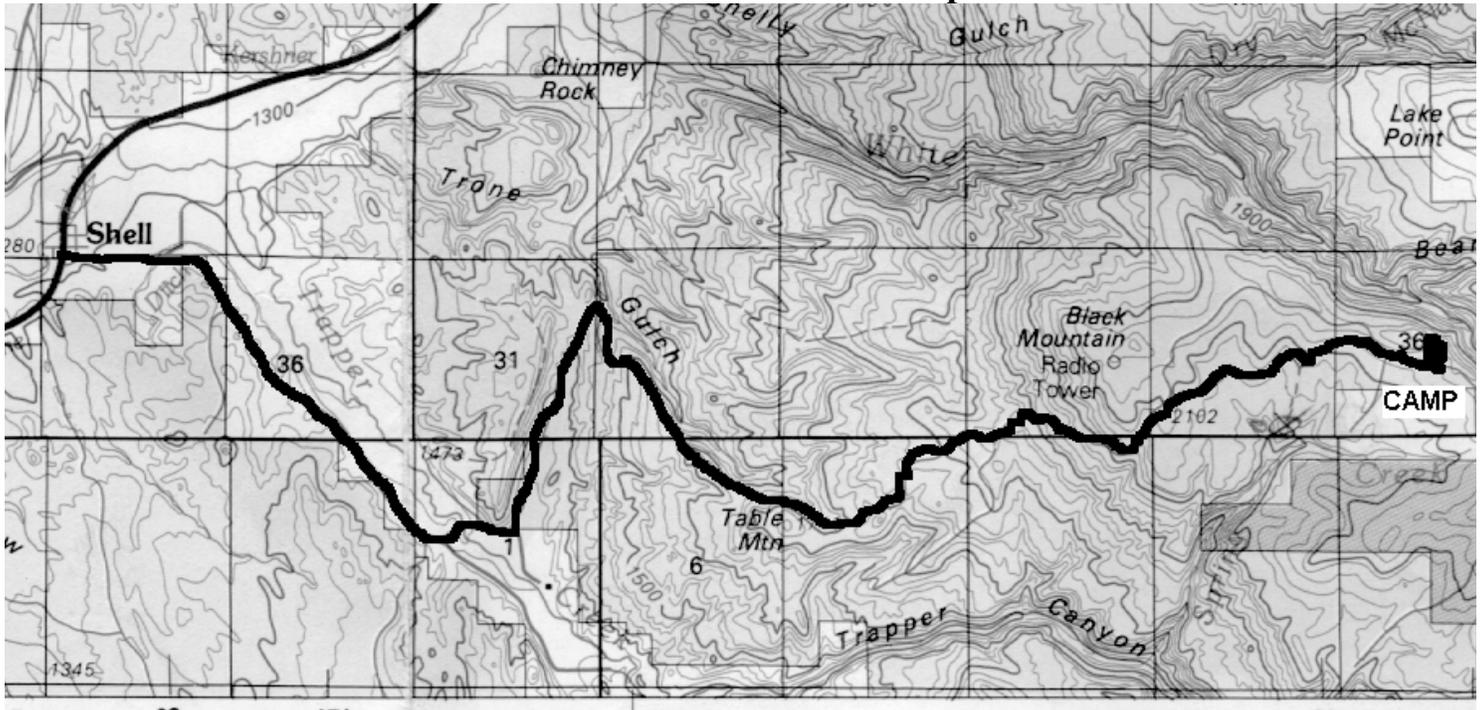


Directions to Barger Gulch Camp:

From Kremmling, CO go east on Rt. 40 for 6 to 7 miles. Shortly after crossing Troublesome creek, you will rise up a small hill. Turn right on Grand County Rt. 39 at an intersection marked by 6 or 7 mailboxes. You will then drop onto the floodplain of the Colorado River and pass by the Palmer ranch house. Cross the railroad tracks and the Colorado River. At a second ranch house, the road forks. Turn right. Go approximately ¼ of a mile and turn left. You will rise up onto a high terrace above the Colorado River. We will be camping just beyond electrical substation.

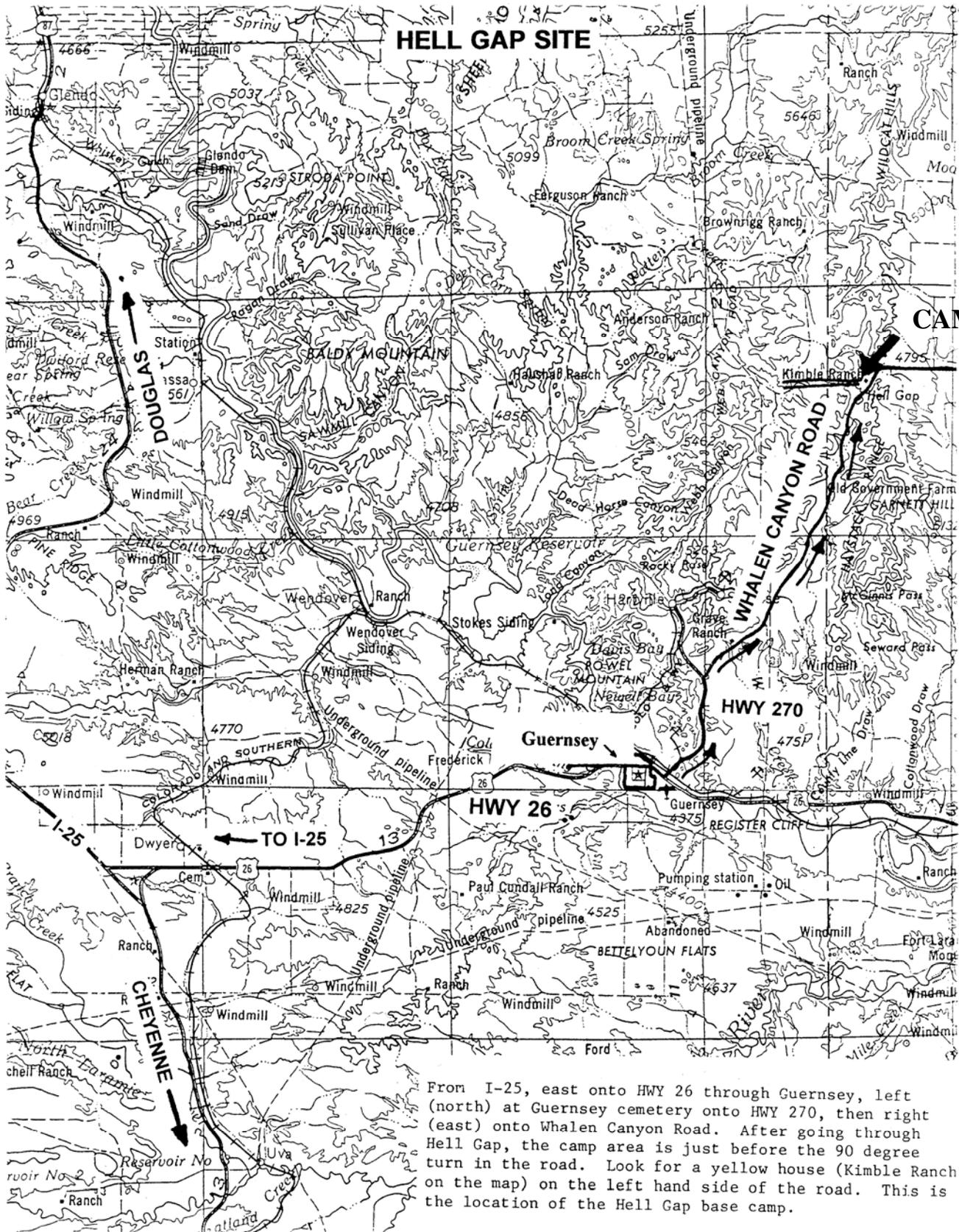


Black Mountain Field Camp



Directions to Black Mountain Field Camp:

Find Shell Wyoming on Wyoming highway map. From Shell (top map), follow the Trapper Creek road for about 3 mi. At the end of the pavement turn left across the creek and around chimney Rock. From this point on you will need a **4-wheel drive** (bottom map). Follow the Black Mountain Road for about 7 mi. The turn off from the Black Mountain Road will be flagged. The road is quite rough in places even for a 4-wheel drive and **following a guide vehicle is recommended.**



From I-25, east onto HWY 26 through Guernsey, left (north) at Guernsey cemetery onto HWY 270, then right (east) onto Whalen Canyon Road. After going through Hell Gap, the camp area is just before the 90 degree turn in the road. Look for a yellow house (Kimble Ranch on the map) on the left hand side of the road. This is the location of the Hell Gap base camp.