Archaeologist reflects on career

By EVE NEWMAN
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Three years ago, George Frison, an emeritus professor of anthropology at the University of Wyoming, remembers sitting in a hospital waiting room while his daughter underwent open-heart surgery.

The magazines were of no interest to him and the only thing on TV was a soap opera, so he found a note pad on a table by the telephone and started thinking back.

“I started writing down a few things about my daughter when she was very young,” he said.

When his daughter, Carol, was moved to her recovery room and Frison told her about his project, she encouraged him to expand it into a memoir.

Frison followed his daughter’s advice, and those scribbles on a notepad turned into a book-length publication, “Rancher Archaeologist,” which was published by University of Utah Press earlier this year.

The story, Frison said, is exactly what the title suggests. He recounts a mid-life transition from rancher to university student to professor of anthropology.

Drawing on experience working with and hunting large animals, Frison focused his research on hunting practices of Paleoindians who occupied the northern plains.

During his decades at UW, Frison researched almost a dozen bison bone beds, became the first Wyoming state archaeologist, authored dozens of articles and books, and garnered international recognition for his work.

According to Todd Surovell, Archaeologist, “This type of benchmarking, in which this university clearly shows its dedication to this industry and to improving its operations, sets us apart from other universities.”

University of Wyoming professor emeritus George Frison stops for a photo Wednesday in the UW anthropology lab among bison skulls excavated in 1971 from the bison kill Casper site.

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By THADDEUS MAST
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While safe for now, older mobile homes in Laramie could be phased out if code changes emerge next year.

A housing study is currently being reviewed and is scheduled for a home now could mean it’s declared uninhabitable, City Planner Charles Bloom said.

“This past 76, federal safety standards kicked in,” said Randy Hunt, community development director.

“These un-inspected mobile homes worry city planners, and inspecting a home now could mean it’s declared uninhabitable.”

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By GREGORY NICKERSON
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During the past two years, the University of Wyoming has installed a supercomputer, a virtual-reality cave with 3-D graphics and, now, an oil and gas drilling rig simulator.


Academics, students, members of the university Foundation and Board of Trustees were also in the audience.

The centerpiece of the lab is a simulator called the DrillSIM-5000, which consists of virtual-reality screens with myriad of gauges, valves, levers, buttons, and wheels. The simulator helps familiarize students with the mechanical operation of a rig, as well as how to manage potentially dangerous situations like well blow-outs.

University President Dick McGinity said he considered the opening an important tool for training students who will work as engineers or drillers.

“Shut up and keep 30-foot rose window in move / C1

Church looks to keep 30-foot rose window in move / C1

See Trailer, A8

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Frison

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director of the George C. Frison Institute at UW. Frison "wrote the book on Wyoming archaeology."

Frison's grandfather founded the family ranch in 1881 near Ton Sun in the Big Horn Basin. His father grew up there too, raised by his grandparents.

"The ranch was the only place in my world for a long time," he said.

Indian trails passed through their land, and as a five-year-old, in 1929, he found a stone spear point on the ground. His days in the saddle scouring the ground for fossils was as close as he got with his grandfather as long as the cows didn't stray.

He also remembers finding burial sites in caves up in the hills. "Some pretty interesting things came out of those caves, some things that were well preserved," he said. From childhood onward, inspired by the traces of prehistoric life on the ranch, Frison was fascinated by the archaeological history of Wyoming.

"There was so much history and archaeology all over that I just got really interested, even in grade school," he said.

During World War II, Frison served in the Navy. After his discharge, he went straight back to the ranch. His interest in archaeology continued, and he spent his ranching years gathering artifacts. As the years passed and he grew older, gradually realized collecting on the ranch but drifted away from the work of professional archaeologists. He grew tired of being an outsider, and felt a growing urge to pursue his passion.

The decision to spend his life and leave more worry and ease when he began to experience back troubles stemming from his military service and ranching. A resident in Billings, Montana, told him he should quit ranch life before he crippled himself.

"He was a good," Frison said.

In 1962, a 27-year-old Frison and his wife, June, moved to Laramie to work toward his graduate degree. He then earned a master's degree and a Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in a total of three years. "I was a hurry," he said.

During his early years as a professional, Frison said, archaeology was a lightly regarded discipline at UW. Geology was the important science when it came to things undergraduate.

Frison often funded his research with grants from the National Science Foundation and, over the coming decades, discovered a wealth of archaeological resources in the state.

"Wyoming turns out to be as prolific a state as there is in certain kinds of archaeological resources," he said. "Fortunately again, it's some of the oldest human occupations we know of here in the Plains and Rocky Mountain area. It got into it just about the right time."

During his ranch years, Frison often got involved in digging hunters and knew the habits of deer, pronghorn, elk, bison and mountain goats. The serious study of bison kill sites began in the 1950s and 1960s, and Frison realized that scientists generally didn't know much about large animal behavior or hunting.

He joined the work of excavating animal kill sites and applied his knowledge of animal behavior to understanding prehistoric behavior and hunting strategies.

Bison were sometimes stapled over cliffs, driven into traps or pushed into corrals. Prehistoric sites usually presented piles of bones, broken weapons and tools for butchering meat.

Working with geologists, paleontologists and other scientists, Frison gained an understanding of strategies used to trap and kill bison, how old the animals were, what time of year the kill took place and how much meat the hunters harvested, among other findings.

"It was a really a multidisciplinary approach, and it worked really, really well," he said. "This informed all sorts of insights into the lives of the hunters themselves."

"You could establish something about the social and cultural behavior of people who were doing the hunting," Frison said.

During his career, he wrote dozens of articles and a hand in six books. Additionally, he wrote, "Prehistoric Hunters of the High Plains" first published in 1978, became a go-to resource for information about the archaeology of the plains and Rocky Mountains.

His many honors include a lifetime achievement award from the Society for American Archaeology and Regents' Fellowship Award from the Smithsonian Institution. UW has honored him as distinguished faculty, distinguished former faculty and outstanding alumnus. He was named to the National Academy of Sciences in 1997.

Frison retired in 1995 and has continued his research as a professor emeritus. He still works now in a laboratory inside a brand new building at UW's Center for the Study of Archaeology.

This summer, Frison explored a site near Guernsey that's a source of iron ore and hematite. Frison said the site is also a source of red ochre, which was used as a pigment in the prehistoric Wyoming world. Frison said red ochre probably had ritualistic value, but there's still a lot to learn.

"We find it in just about every archaeological site, and we don't understand all of it," he said. "It's pretty interesting stuff."

During his summers, Frison trudged cattle across land that would later reveal major Paleoindian sites. Despite the disparate nature of the two halves of his working life, the one constant that has been in his life long is geography.

He reflected that he was lucky enough to step into his career at a time when research funding was plentiful and he was able to bring an innovative approach to understanding ancient plains archaeology.

"I think if I had to do it again, I'd do the same thing," he said.

Frison, 89, died Thursday, July 18, 2014, in his home in Laramie. He was a life-long resident of Laramie.

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