

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



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A TRIBUTE TO DEBBIE CHASTAIN

On March 2, 1968, the Cherokee Trail Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society was formed in Saratoga, Wyoming. Mrs. R.L. (Debbie) Chastain, owner and operator of the Cedar Creek Ranches near Saratoga was named as one of the directors. Debbie was a strong supporter of the Cherokee Trail Chapter, but maintained a relatively low profile. The following decade was, without doubt, the halcyon period of the Wyoming Archaeological Society and the Cherokee Trail Chapter was one of its most active. In 1971, the Wyoming Archaeological Foundation was established with Debbie Chastain among its initial directors. She was a generous contributor and when age forced her withdrawal from active participation in both the ranching and Foundation activities, she gave the Foundation 80 shares of IBM stock. This gift was important in efforts to acquire the Hell Gap Site from the Frederick family and the artifact materials from Harvard University. Additionally, she presented a gift to the Department of Anthropology as part of her estate.

*George C. Frison, Honorary Chair of the Frison Institute
Professor Emeritus, University of Wyoming*

INSTITUTE NEWS

Fundraising planned for Saturday, May 21, 2005. The 3rd invitation only fundraiser will be held at San Lazaro Pueblo South of Santa Fe, NM, at the site graciously provided by Forrest and Peggy Fenn. Further information will be forthcoming.

2004 Frison Institute Meeting

The annual meeting of the Friends and Board of the Friends of the Frison Institute was held on September 23 with a modified venue.

Unlike previous meetings, the research presentations were open to the public. Six presentations by Drs. M.L. Larson, P.J. Innes, R.L. Kelly, N.M. Waguespack, M.E. Miller and C.A. Reher provided a broad overview of Institute, Department and State Archaeologist (OWSA) research. Other components of the meeting included open labs, which the Friends, the Board and others visited during the day. Graduate students and faculty discussed ongoing research and analytical methods and procedures as part of the open lab visits. The State Historic Preservation office (SHPO) and OWSA provided tours of the repository, zooarchaeological laboratory and site records and discussed their significance to Wyoming archaeology, research, curation and preservation of the recorded and recovered archaeology.

This fall's Friends of the Frison Institute meeting was held in conjunction with the Wyoming Archaeological Society fall

workshop and the Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists meeting. Mark Miller (State Archaeologist), Mary Hopkins (SHPO-Cultural Records), Judy Wolf (SHPO) and Marcel Kornfeld (Frison Institute) met several times to coordinate the events, while Lynda Payne made the local arrangements.

The Board of Friends of the Frison Institute met from 10:30 am to about 2:00 pm. The Board, Chaired by Susan Bupp, was welcomed by Arts and Sciences Dean Oliver Walter, Audrey Shalinsky (Anthropology Department Head), Robert Kelly (candidate for the Anthropology Department Head). The board considered a range of issues including fundraising, promotion of the Institute, membership and future speakers. Lois Gelb, the Arts and Sciences Director of Development discussed the role of the board, especially with regard to promotion and supporting the Institute. Creation of a new poster, brochure and other promotional material were topics of discussion, in particular, pins, hats, mugs and t-shirts for Friends and the Board. Several board members, Susan Bupp (Chair), P. Jaye Rippley (Vice-Chair for promotion) and Cher Burgess will continue to develop these materials. Ray Gossett (Vice-Chair at large) reported on Wyoming Archaeological Foundation (WAF) fundraising for the Frison Institute Paleoindian Endowment. The WAF has received one quarter of the funds pledged and another \$27,500 pledged towards the \$50,000 needed to secure the state match. Fundraising is just slightly ahead of schedule, although another \$10,000 in pledges is still needed.

Welcome New Board Members

We wish to welcome Dick and Carol Eckels, of Nelson, Nebraska and Dewey and Janice Baars, of Wheatland, Wyoming to the Board of the Friends of the Frison Institute.

2005 Friends of the Frison Institute Meeting

The 2005 Friends and Board of the Friends of the Frison Institute meeting will be held on Thursday, September 22, 2005. Details will be announced in the spring bulletin.

Dr. Meltzer Presents the 6th Frison Institute Lecture

The 6th Frison Institute Lecture and the Wyoming Archaeology Month Speaker were combined to feature the renowned Paleoindian archaeologist Dr. David Meltzer of Southern Methodist University. For the past 10 or so years Meltzer has been reinvestigating the Folsom type site in New Mexico. The site is significant for its role in demonstrating the Pleistocene age occupation of the Americas. Until recently the material recovered from the site had never been adequately analyzed and published. Meltzer discussed the role of the site in the history of Paleoindian

studies, his research at the site, as well as the implications of the site to broader issues of early American prehistory. It was an excellent and well attended presentation.

7th Frison Institute Lecture

The 7th Frison Institute lecture will be held on September 22, 2005, tentatively at 3:00pm.

Student of the Year: Kristen Lamberson

Kristen, a UW student, began her work with the Institute in the summer of 2003 when she enrolled in Advanced Archaeological Field School at the Hell Gap Site, as a sophomore. She continued to work on projects in the lab throughout the academic year, presenting several conference papers along with her field school colleagues. During the 2004 field season Kristen was promoted to camp manager and insured the smooth running of our field facilities!

Volunteers of the Year: Dewey and Janice Baars

Dewey and Janice's (see photo on page 1) service to Wyoming archaeology is decades long. Their persistent efforts at the Hell Gap site and eastern Wyoming are becoming legendary. Indeed without Dewey and Janice the Institute could not effectively pursue the Hell Gap project. Dewey and Janice maintain constant communication with the lessee of the WAF property at Hell Gap, oversee and maintain the site facilities, provide access to public groups and assist field crews in a variety of ways. They have also been the main force behind the Institute investigation in eastern Wyoming and have devoted weeks and months to the fieldwork at the Ord Ranch and areas around it. One report has already been written on this work and more is coming in the near future. Last but not least Dewey and Janice's efforts in organizing and maintaining the June Frison Chapter of the WAS in Laramie serves to strengthen Wyoming archaeology.

NEWS FROM THE ANTHROPOLOGY CHAIR *by Audrey Shalinsky*

Because the University plans to expand the library to the current location of the Anthropology building, we are moving. President Phil Dubois has selected a site on the north side of twelfth and Lewis Streets as the location. The new building will consolidate everything we now have in Anthropology, Ag A, the Education Annex and Geology. We have worked with an outstanding team of architects, a partnership between By Architectural Means of Cheyenne and Anderson Mason Dale of Denver. The new 50,000 square foot space will house offices, laboratories, the museum, classrooms, the Frison Institute, the repository and other collections for which the Department is known.

Last spring's annual Mulloy lecture featured Elizabeth Brumfiel, Professor of Anthropology at Northwestern University. Dr. Brumfiel, who is also the President of the American Anthropological Association this year, shared her ideas on Mayan ceramics in a fascinating slide presentation. This year's lecture will be linguistic anthropologist Dell Hymes, April 21, 2005.

Students have been major contributors to our recent successes. The Anthropology Club conducted a great fundraiser, which led to

the purchase of a cast of the fossil hominid known as "Lucy." Lucy has now found a new home in the Anthropology Museum.

This year I complete my ninth and final year as head of the Anthropology Department. Next year Bob Kelly will greet you and fill you in on upcoming developments. Bob is a recent past president of the Society for American Archaeology and came to UW in 1997. His PhD is from the University of Michigan.

OFFICE OF WYOMING STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST NEWS *by Mark Miller*

The State Archaeologist has been conducting research on the nineteenth century outlaw, Big Nose George Parrott and is co-authoring a manuscript on the study with Dr. George Gill and Rick Weathermon. We are looking for archaeological evidence of Parrott's 1876-1881 activities on the southern Wyoming landscape, searching primary court records for historical details about his crimes and conducting forensic studies on partial skeletal remains and artifacts located in various museums. Several public outlets have expressed an interest in showcasing our research over the next year or so. The Archaeological Survey section in the State Archaeologist's Office also has been active on several field projects, primarily for the Wyoming Highway Department. One of their projects from a few years ago dealt with the Early Archaic pronghorn processing site at Trappers Point near Pinedale. Paul Sanders and Mark Miller recently had a chapter on the Trappers Point site published in *Zooarchaeology and Conservation Biology* edited by R. Lee Lyman and Kenneth P. Cannon (University of Utah Press, 2004). The State Archaeologist also drafted the 2004 Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month proclamation that was signed in August by Governor Freudenthal.

COMPARATIVE OSTEOLOGY MUSEUM AND ZOOARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY *by Danny N. Walker*

Collections of modern animals continue to arrive at the zooarchaeology lab for development into skeletons for the collection. We now have well over 3000 comparative specimens, ranging from single bones (usually of some unusual pathology) to complete skeletons of shrews to elephants and including amphibians, reptiles, fish, birds and mammals. Most of the collection represents mammals, although the bird collection is sizable. A listing of comparative species and the number of species represented is on the web page for the Zooarchaeology Lab, <http://wyoarchaeo.state.wy.us/zooarchlab.html>.

One of the last big collections to arrive were over 200 pronghorn fetuses collected during an ongoing study by the Game and Fish Department. During the preparation of the Trappers Point Site report, researchers from the State Archaeologist's Office were limited in their ability to use fetal pronghorn material from the site for determining seasonality. With this large series, such limitations will not recur. These new fetal specimens are already being studied as part of possible dissertation research by one of our new PhD graduate students, Jack Fenner. The collection also continues to be used by other archaeology students and faculty, as well as researchers from the Department of Zoology; the Game and Fish Department and the US Fish and Wildlife Service and individuals from other institutions. Last year, the lab hosted Dr. Lee Lyman of the University of Missouri, Columbia.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPOSITORY by *Danny N.*

Walker

Staff at the archaeological repository had an eventful year. Our new curator, Martha Rogers, has now settled into the job. We also have Marilyn Hoskins on staff as a contract employee with the State of Wyoming. The box by box inventory is progressing, but much time has been spent re-evaluating the plan and procedures of the inventory and quality control checks on the previously inventoried boxes. Staff has also been developing a separate database for isolated finds. Negotiations are being conducted with the Bureau of Reclamation for funding to inventory all collections from Bureau of Reclamation lands in the collection. This should allow us to hire a couple of students for the next year.

Marilyn also designed a new display about archaeology for the Sheridan County Visitors Center, using artifacts in the collection from Sheridan and Johnson Counties. Stop by and see it on your next trip through Sheridan.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE-CULTURAL RECORDS UPDATE by *Mary Hopkins*

The Wyoming SHPO Cultural Records Office is nearing the end of a two year effort to create a comprehensive data base and geographic information system (GIS) for nine counties in northeastern Wyoming. This effort is being funded through a cooperative grant sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy. The project is a collaborative effort between the Wyoming and New Mexico SHPO, SRIF Foundation, the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service and Gnomon, Inc. Soil sensitivity models have been developed for the Powder and Tongue River Basins by William Eckerle of Western GeoArch Research and electronic project submission software has been developed by Gnomon, Inc. This effort will aid in the efficient permitting of coal bed natural gas wells and protection of important cultural resources in Northeastern Wyoming.

SHPO-PLANNING AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS by *Judy Wolf*

A new planning and historic context development program has recently been added to the State Historic Preservation Office. This program is headed by Judy Wolf and is based in the Laramie branch of the SHPO with the Cultural Records Office. Historic contexts are defined as, "A pattern or trend in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within history or prehistory is made clear." The documents developed may be used as planning tools by federal, state, local agencies and the public to make decisions on how best to manage the State's cultural resources.

In partnership with the Bureau of Land Management, a historic context on *Transportation Networks in the Powder River Basin* is currently in development and another study on *Stockgrazing, Ranching and Homesteading in the Greater Powder River Basin* is scheduled to begin in the coming year. The need for both of these historic context studies is being driven by the coal bed natural gas boom in this region.

In addition, a context on *Stone Circle Sites in Wyoming* is also in development. When completed, this context will define

recommended recording standards and National Register evaluation guidelines for stone circle sites.

2004 PROJECT RESULTS

Agate Basin Site by *Marcel Kornfeld, George C. Frison, C. Vance Haynes, Jr.*

The focus of Institute fieldwork last season was the Agate Basin Site. The site is composed of 11 recorded and an unknown number of unrecorded areas, distributed throughout a tributary of the North Fork of the Agate Basin Arroyo and its tributaries. Last summer's goals were to investigate the potential of Sheaman (Area 9), Schultz (Area 7) and Area 6 to yield additional archaeological material and to provide data on the content and context of that material. Two other goals or questions were added: first, is there any significant cultural material in the back dirt in Area 1; and second what is the content and context of the cultural layers discovered between Area 2 and 3 (Brewster Site) in 2003.

The Sheaman Site deposits extend for at least 30 m away from the previously excavated portions of the site, along the drainage, a tributary of the North Fork of the Moss Agate Arroyo. The main effort at the site was devoted to profiling the original excavation as well as the new exposures of the organic layer containing Clovis and possibly other Paleoindian components. Several large flakes, an as yet unknown quantity of resharpening flakes and a number of bones were recovered. Future work is planned for this locality.

Trench 2000-3 between Area 2 and 3 was reopened to better define the cultural components in this portion of the site. Of the two bone beds discovered in the 2000 field season, we exposed a small area of the upper one. The goal was to excavate through both components and clearly define their vertical distribution, but time prevented us from completing this task. We recovered a small quantity of bone from the upper layer and defined the character of this bone bed. We also recovered samples for radiocarbon dating and profiled a portion of the trench wall. When processed, the radiocarbon dates will provide an estimate of the age and cultural affiliation of the bone beds. This is one of the most significant portions of the Agate Basin Site for future studies as it will likely bear directly on the previous investigations in Areas 2 and 3.

The screening of back dirt in Area 1 yielded 1000s if not 10,000s of bones, a quantity of flakes and 3 projectile points. This area, the location of the original discovery of the Agate Basin Site, is the least well known from previous reports and collections. The original and subsequent field studies apparently saved only the projectile points and tools as we are currently unaware of any faunal or debitage collections. As Area 1 is thought to consist of a single Agate Basin component, the recovered material may be a significant addition to the Agate Basin complex.

The exploratory work at the Schultz Site (Area 8) and Area 6 was disappointing. Schultz site could not be relocated and all the material observed and recovered from Area 6 was from back dirt of previously unreported investigations.

Cutt Shelters by *Robert Kelly*

A shelter located a few miles north of Ten Sleep was brought to our attention by Fred and Gloria Cutt. A crew took advantage of

the Cutt's hospitality for 10 days, testing the shelter. The site is a sandstone shelter, overlain by a limestone formation. A test unit revealed 2.5 meters of deposit, several hearths but very few artifacts. Half of the site today is an obvious shelter, while the other half is a jumble of boulders, the remnants of a collapsed shelter. Excavating beneath two massive pieces of roof fall, we found a hearth associated with artifacts some 40 cm below the surface. This suggests that this collapsed shelter merits further investigation. As funding becomes available, carbon from this site will be submitted for radiocarbon dates.

Barger Gulch Site, Colorado by *Nicole Waguespack and Todd Surovell*

We spent two cool, windy and rainy ten day sessions at Barger Gulch, Locality B. With winter hats and gloves we managed to excavate an additional nine square meters. We added four additional units to our previous excavation block and opened up a new excavation area as well. This new "eastern block" was remarkably productive, with all excavation units producing more than 1,000 artifacts each, including a small sandstone tablet and numerous channel flakes, bifaces and cores. The density of materials in this area suggests we have many more productive years of site investigation ahead of us. The total artifact assemblage from the site now stands at almost 30,000 pieces and will certainly provide an invaluable contribution to Folsom archaeology. Detailed lithic, spatial and artifact refitting analysis is currently underway. And if that wasn't enough to keep us busy, recent geologic investigations by our colleagues Mike Daniels (University of Wyoming) and James Mayer (University of Arizona) have uncovered bison bone eroding out of Folsom aged deposits in the site vicinity— hinting perhaps (and this is a big perhaps) at the presence of an associated bison kill.

GIS Projects by *Mary Lou Larson*

The southwest Wyoming GIS project uses 3500 archaeological sites from a GIS (geographic information system) available from the Wyoming SHPO Cultural Records Office. One goal of the project is to learn as much as we can about the pre-contact occupation of the Moxa Arch region. Last year's field work demonstrated the need for a more in-depth understanding of the surface geology of the study area. Because modern vegetation is a good indicator of surface geology, we can use modern vegetation to learn about the surface geology. We are particularly interested in identifying sand dunes that contain Early Holocene and late Pleistocene deposits and archaeology. During the spring of 2004, the Wyoming Geographic Information Science Center (WYGISC) at the University of Wyoming complete an unsupervised classification (remote sensing) of different spectral bands to vegetation type using satellite imagery for the Verne 7.5' USGS quadrangle. This summer, we spent one 10-day session at Moxa ground-truthing the classification. In addition to the WYGISC classification, we utilized high resolution (1 m) National Aerial Photography Program (NAPP) orthophoto quarter quadrangles to aid our vegetation identification. Early this fall, WYGISC developed a vegetation map and inferred surface geology map for the Verne quadrangle. This fall and winter, Larson will work with WYGISC to create a predictive model of surface geology for all of the Moxa Arch and evaluated the success of sand dune identification. The second 10-day in the Moxa Arch last summer was spent visiting archaeological sites on "the edges of Moxa"

where we did not go during the summer of 2003. The focus of this session's field work was on identifying early Holocene deposits in the area. We visited archaeological sites reported to have either Paleoindian or Early Archaic radiocarbon dates or projectile points. We visited a total of sites during the second 10-day and gained a good understanding of well-preserved early Holocene deposits in the region.

The Institute has begun the creation of a geographic information system (GIS) for the Bighorn Basin and Mountain rockshelters. The Bighorn Shelter GIS contains information on the location and archaeological contents for 138 previously recorded rockshelters (including those at Black Mountain). The Paint Rock Canyon Archaeological Landscape District (PRCALD) GIS contains location of nearly 180 shelters identified during intensive surface reconnaissance of Paint Rock Canyon. The PRCALD data will be used to understand why people in the Bighorns choose to use some shelters and not others. Because Institute archaeologists are able to visit each of the PRCALD shelters during their field work the GIS can include very fine-grained information about shelters (rock type, depth of sediments, aspect, slope, presence of rock fall, etc.). The Bighorn Rock Shelter data is gleaned primarily from published reports, hence some of the information gathered for PRCALD is not available without revisiting the other shelters (and some shelters such as Granite Creek are destroyed). No one has created a GIS of rock shelters at this scale anywhere in the world. By combining the information we have at the two scales of resolution we will be able to study the shelters in the Bighorns from many different perspectives.

Paint Rock Canyon and Bighorn Shelters by *Robert Kelly and Marcel Kornfeld*

Last season the Paint Rock Canyon investigations were carried on under the expanded Bighorn Shelter Study. This study includes continued survey of additional portions of Paint Rock Canyon, revisits to shelters in portions of Paint Rock Canyon discovered in 2001 to collect additional information, reconnaissance of upper Trapper Creek Canyon and other potential shelter locations on the western slopes of the Bighorn Mountains and recording of shelters in the Black Mountain area (see below).

We surveyed two additional tributary canyons in the Paint Rock Archaeological Landscape District. One is a tributary to Paint Rock Creek, the other is a tributary to Lone Tree Canyon. Fifty-six new rockshelters were discovered. Return to the rockshelters discovered during the 2001 field season in upper Lone Tree Canyon was necessary because the 2001 survey did minimal recording of shelter attributes. The ability to compare shelters and make summary statements about prehistoric shelter use requires systematic observations yielding comparable data for all rockshelters across the Bighorn region. In the process of systematically recording the previously located 2001 shelters, crews discovered and recorded a number of additional shelters. Paint Rock Archaeological Landscape District now consists of nearly 180 shelters at least 24 of which have cultural material and approximately 50% of which need to be tested to determine their cultural content. The reconnaissance of Trapper Canyon yielded two shelter complexes and indicated that a systematic survey should be initiated in this area. Inclement weather thwarted planned reconnaissance of the Medicine Lodge Canyon.

After completing the 2004 survey, we spent 10 days testing two rockshelters. One small shelter high above a tributary to Lone Tree Canyon, located among a number of boulders, was created from the fortuitous placement of two boulders. A considerable amount of knapping debris lay scattered among the boulders, but the shelter itself had shallow deposits. The other shelter, located in the bottom of Paint Rock Canyon was created when a huge piece of the limestone cliff broke off the canyon wall and tipped over. Although no cultural material existed on the surface, the 90 cm deep test unit revealed several hearths and a low density of knapping debris. Carbon samples from both these sites have been submitted for radiocarbon assay.

Ditch Creek Shelter by *Marcel Kornfeld, Robert Kelly and George C. Frison*

Over the Labor Day weekend the Institute investigated a shelter located on Jim and Terri Wilson's ranch near Thermopolis. The site is a collapsed sandstone shelter overlooking a perennial creek.

Terri Wilson, found a Clovis point in situ near the base of her earlier test excavation. Since this is one of the few Clovis points found in situ in a cave or rockshelter in North America, the Institute, at Terri's request, has begun investigating the site. We mapped the site, cleaned, drew and photographed existing stratigraphy. Additionally, we sampled the profiles for carbon and as funds become available will submit them for processing.

A preliminary analysis, undertaken during the course of the field study, consisted of tabulating the artifact inventory. The shelter yielded a ground stone slab, manos, edge ground cobbles, projectile points, large scraping tools, cores and a variety of other artifacts. The projectile points and radiocarbon dates suggest a long term use of the shelter, essentially uninterrupted from Clovis to the Late Prehistoric periods. Several of the flake tools, including one blade and several graters, support the early Paleoindian (Clovis or Folsom age) occupation of Ditch Creek Shelter. The Institute hopes to continue work at this site.

Black Mountain Archeological District by *Marcel Kornfeld and Judson Finley*

The emphasis at BMAD was again on Two Moon Shelter and BA Cave. However, as a part of the project a large shelter (48BH900) was tested and 25 shelters were recorded on the southeast side of the Canyon.

Excavation of new units at Two Moon Shelter is designed to reach the Folsom and sub-Folsom components discovered in the initial two test units. The upper unit encountered significant Late Paleoindian deposits associated with a Pryor stemmed projectile point and an 8570 year old radiocarbon assays. Excavation in the lower unit recovered a significant amount of debitage associated with an intrusive Late Plains Archaic hearth as well as mid-Paleoindian age material (between Pryor Stemmed and Folsom). Of particular interest at Two Moon Shelter are the continued analysis of the stratigraphy and the stratigraphic associations of the radiocarbon assays and diagnostic artifacts. In 1999, before recovering any diagnostic items or having any radiocarbon estimates, we recovered a biface that we thought compared favorably to Late Paleoindian "knives" recovered at the Medicine

Lodge Creek and other Bighorn sites. Knowing that a Pryor Stemmed projectile point had been recovered on the ledge above the shelter surface, we initially thought that we might have encountered a Pryor Stemmed component at Two Moon. Since 1999 several radiocarbon estimates as well as diagnostic artifacts have been recovered and the stratigraphic association of this biface is clearly not Pryor Stemmed, but the Folsom component. A possibility now exists that this specimen is a Folsom ultrathin or a Folsom "knife".

Excavation continued in the two test units at BA cave. One unit reached a significant roof fall episode and what appears to be an Early Plains Archaic projectile point was recorded immediately on top of this stratum. The other unit had been excavated to the top of the roof fall previously and the goal was to see if additional cultural material was present below the roof fall. One quad (50 x 50 cm) of the unit excavated through the roof fall revealed two new strata containing significant quantities of artifacts, probably of Late Paleoindian age.

The testing of 48BH900, the biggest shelter at Black Mountain Archeological District proved disappointing. A 1x1 m unit produced no cultural or faunal material and encountered bedrock at approximately 40 cm below surface. An auger hole placed in another part of the shelter yielded at least 140 cm of deposit, the bottom half possibly reaching Pleistocene sediments, but no artifacts.

A long range plan for Black Mountain Archeological District has always been to survey for and record all rockshelters in Spring Creek drainage. Last season, as a combination of Black Mountain Archeological District and Bighorn Rockshelter project a part of this was accomplished. The entire southeast side of Spring Creek from Greyhound Shelter to 48BH1129 was surveyed, a task that yielded information on 28 shelters (25 newly discovered and 3 previously given Smithsonian numbers but not systematically recorded). These range in size from relatively small cavities to major overhangs to nearly completely filled shelters. Several contained cultural material on the surface, but most contained sediment worthy of testing. These shelters are a significant addition to the Bighorn Shelter Study.

Hawken Site by *Marcel Kornfeld and George C. Frison*

A one day field trip to the Hawken site was designed to renew the investigations at this northeast Wyoming multi-locality site. Specifically, we placed several control points to permanently mark the various localities and link them together. One control point is near the main site area, Hawken I, while the other is about 800 meters away, near Hawken III. The latter also serves as the control point for Hawken II as well as several other localities.

Although one of our goals was to find additional in situ bison bone at Hawken III, the one day operation was insufficient to answer this question. Therefore, several days is required before knowing if Hawken III will yield additional archaeological material and such an investigation should employ mechanical trenching.

Our visit to the Hawken localities, however, demonstrated that Hawken II, a Middle Archaic occupation provides a viable research location that is slowly being lost to erosion and possibly

looting. We also visited a previously unnamed area of the site that clearly contains many meters of buried archeological material of unknown age. This material consists of large quantities bison bone, chipped stone and hearths. Other components were also located. Overall the Hawken Site provides a valuable archaeological resource.

Baars Clovis Locality at Hell Gap by *John Laughlin and Marcel Kornfeld*

The first project of the season was at the Hell Gap Site's Baars Locality. This new area, where a Clovis Point had been found several years ago, has been the scene of previous testing that proved inconclusive. The work performed between April 20 and May 2 included completion of several test units, excavation of several dozen auger holes and mapping of surface topography and artifact distribution. Members of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, students from University of Wyoming and several other interested persons participated in the field work.

As far as the presence of a Clovis component is concerned, the results are still inconclusive. The Hell Gap Aformation was found to extend over some distance under the present ground surface and this sedimentary unit contains a low density of artifacts (flakes). However, a vertically distinct component that may be of Clovis age has not yet been found. Further testing is planned.

Fort Laramie Geophysical Survey by *Danny N. Walker*

During the 2003 field season at Fort Laramie National Historic Site, a military burial was excavated from the old cemetery used during both the fur-trading and part of the military era, from 1834 to 1867. Based on bone pathologies and associated artifacts, the Fort Laramie individual was an enlisted cavalryman who could have served at Fort Laramie between 1855 and 1867. The remains were reburied into the same grave shaft with full military honors in July, 2004. Soldiers from the Guernsey National Guard Base and re-enactment volunteers from Fort Laramie Interpretive Staff formed the honor guard.

Excavations at Fort Laramie National Historic Site in 2004 were conducted on a variety of features, including: the Old Hospital; an 1856 Lime Kiln; an 1876 Ice House; the Ward-Guerrier Trading Post; test augering in the old cemetery; and continuation of the geophysical survey, primarily magnetometer and soil conductivity surveys. The latter was helpful in documenting the old cemetery. Excavations in the Fort John area attempted to locate the foundation of the fort or the foundation trench of Fort William, the two fur trader posts at Fort Laramie between 1834 and 1849.

DONORS AND APPRECIATIONS

We would like to thank the following for contributions made to the George C. Frison Institute in 2004/2005.

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Tommy and Margaret Harless
Mark Howe
Susan Hughes
Alan and Terry Korell

Michael and Ruth Massie
P. Jaye Rippley
Barbara Sivertsen

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In Middle Park of Colorado, we are most appreciative of Art and Roberta Bruchez and family for allowing access across their property to the Barger Gulch Site which enhanced field logistics and their interest in our research is especially welcome. We also appreciate the efforts of Frank Rupp and the Bureau of Land Management for expediting permitting and other aspects of the field program, as well as in the continued funding of the Middle Park Paleoindian Program. We again thank Jim Chase and Lloyd Palmer for sharing Middle Park stories and sites with us.

The Bighorn shelter project has been supported by the Wyoming Bureau of Land Management, especially Mike Bies of the Worland Field Office. Mike has been terrifically helpful in securing continued and expanded funding and in coordinating logistics of several field crews. Terry and Jim Wilson made their ranching facilities available for crews and their shelter available for study, for this we are most grateful. We also appreciate Terry's sharing of all her finds and notes from Ditch Creek Shelter. Fred and Gloria Cutt, likewise provided lodging facilities for the crew as well as making their shelter available for study. We are most appreciative of the Hawken family for allowing access to the site.

THANK YOU TO THE 2004 VOLUNTEERS

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Larry Amundson, Riverton, WY
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Amanda Gadsoe, Florissant, CO
Jessica Gadsoe, Florissant, CO
Robert J. Gadsoe, Woodland Park, CO
Amanda Jeffers, Tucson, AZ
Robert Kruchoski, Huntington, PA
Kristen Lamberson, Laramie, WY
John Laughlin, Laramie, WY
Victor Leon, Boulder, CO
Rhoda Lewis, Lakewood, CO
Jim Miller, Cheyenne, WY
Rusty Miller, Cheyenne, WY
Karina Nelson, Worland, WY
Ron and Diana Nelson, Ames, Iowa
Matt O'Brien, Laramie, WY
Mary Prasciunas, Laramie, WY
Danny Sturdevant, Loveland, CO
Robert J. Surovell, Alexandria, VA
Joshua Tatman, Laramie, WY
Terry Wilson, Kirby, WY
Dan Witter, Leeston, New Zealand
Yvette Widman, Laramie, WY
Tom Young, Granger, WY

SUMMARY OF INSTITUTE PROGRESS

List of all 2004 Plains Anthropological Conference papers on Institute projects:

Derek T. Anderson and John P. Laughlin, *Changes in Paleoindian Diet through Time: The Hell Gap Faunal Assemblage*.
Mike Bies and Marcel Kornfeld, *Be Mad, See where It gets You!*
Judson Finley, *Formation Processes in Sandstone Rockshelters, an Example from the Bighorn Mountains*.
Judson Finley, Chris Finley, and Marcel Kornfeld, *Early Paleoindian Archaeology of Two Moon Shelter*.
Julie Francis and George Frison, *Portable Art Objects in the Bighorn Basin Wyoming*.
George Frison, *Foothill-Mountain Paleoindian, Early Plains Archaic, Middle Park Archaic and Bighorn Mountain Caves*.
Robert Kelly, *Why are Fluted Points Rarely Found in Caves and Rockshelters*.
Marcel Kornfeld and George Frison, *Rockshelters of the Bighorns: A Brief Overview*.
Marcel Kornfeld, Robert Kelly, George Frison and Terry Wilson, *A Clovis Point from Ditch Creek Rockshelter*.
Kristen Lamberson, *Public Involvement at Hell Gap*.
Mary Lou Larson and Michael K. Page, *Bighorn Rockshelter GIS Studies*.

John P. Laughlin, Dewey Barrs, C. Vance Haynes, Jr., and Marcel Kornfeld, *Clovis Testing at the Hell Gap Baars Locality*.
Mia B. Lyren, *Results of Testing at Locality IIW, Hell Gap*.
Mark Muniz, *The Role of Ultrathin Bifaces in Folsom and Cody Butchering Technology and Implications for Understanding Cultural Continuity in Paleoindian Period*.
Karina Nelson, *BA Cave: A case Study in Highly Fragmented Faunal Assemblages*.
Mary Prasciunas, Derek T. Anderson, Marcel Kornfeld, Norbert Wasilik, Crystal R. Meyer, George Frison, and C. Vance Haynes, Jr., *Return to Agate Basin*.
Mary Prasciunas, Allison M. Byrnes, and C. Vance Haynes, Jr., *Stratigraphy and Cultural Chronology of the Hell Gap Site, Wyoming: Current Research and Interpretations*.
Mary Prasciunas and Mary Lou Larson, *History of Investigations at the Hell Gap Site: 1959-2004*.
Todd Surovell, *Folsom Occupation Span and Reoccupation: The View from Barger Gulch*.
Nicole Waguespack, *Folsom Hearths and Residential Space at Barger Gulch, Locality B*.
Danny Walker, *A review of the Late Pleistocene and Holocene Fauna in the Bighorn Mountains*.