

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



BULLETIN No. 14

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George C. Frison Institute

University of Wyoming

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SANTA FE FUNDRAISER by Dale Walker

On Saturday, May 21, about fifty alumni and friends of the University enjoyed the hospitality of Forrest and Peggy Fenn in a fundraiser for the George Frison Institute. In an event that raised \$16,000, a figure much enhanced by Mark H. Mullins' generous gift, guests enjoyed a unique opportunity to visit San Lazaro Pueblo, an archaeological site that lies on the Fenns' private land in the Galisteo Basin of New Mexico.

The pueblo sits safely many miles off the paved road behind a series of gates. The public does not have access to it, but Mr. Fenn graciously provided a tour of it as a fundraising event for the George Frison Institute, on whose board he sits. Attendees gathered at the Fenn residence, and after viewing the collections, set out in caravan to the pueblo. As Mr. Fenn and docents Charmay Allred, Richard Blake, and Jean Vancamp guided visitors, their enthusiasm for its history was contagious and held the attention of all who attended on the unusually warm spring day.



Forrest Fenn explaining the kiva at San Lazaro

The site of San Lazaro Pueblo straddles a stream south of Santa Fe. Mr. Fenn and a group of colleagues have been excavating the site for a number of years and have uncovered beautiful earthenware vessels, a tunnel and underground chamber used for ritual practices, a kiva, and countless artifacts from the daily life of the people who occupied the site both before Europeans arrived and afterward. Many foundations and walls remain exposed above ground, pottery sherds lie everywhere, and evidence of much more that remains buried is easy to recognize. Despite all the fascinating objects that

have been uncovered, Mr. Fenn estimates that 99% of the site remains to be explored.

The site gives rise to many stories. There is the tragedy of a previous owner who bulldozed some of the ruins in response to rumors that gold was stashed under them. More welcome are the reconstructions of life and the details that make it vivid. The cubby holes in the kiva used to store things are roughly two feet long, which is to say the length of an arm. One could imagine people taking advantage of a large basin that was sculpted into a gently sloping stone surface, complete with "gutters" cut into the rock to channel water to it. The size of the kitchen area and quantity of artifacts suggest how much activity and socializing surrounded the preparation of food.

The site also underscores how much history awaits discovery. Pueblos of varying size spread across the landscape. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Fenn and his colleagues the story of San Lazaro is adding its testimony to our knowledge of the past.

VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR



Rhoda O. Lewis in Hell Gap field lab, see story on pg. 3

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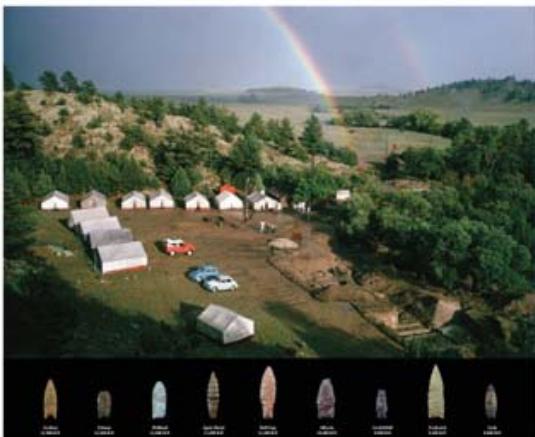


NEWS FROM THE FRISON INSTITUTE

Hell Gap Poster

This year's Wyoming Archaeology month poster features the Hell Gap Site. The poster is based on a 1966 photograph taken a few weeks prior to closing the site for the 1960s phase of investigation. The poster features the Paleoindian projectile point sequence as illuminated by the Hell Gap investigations of the 1960s.

HELL GAP SITE, WYOMING



*T*here are many things about the prehistoric Plains that we do not yet know or understand, but this is as it should be. For, in the last analysis, it is the unknown that leads the archaeologist on. —W. Wedel

—W. Wedel

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGY AWARENESS MONTH SEPTEMBER 2005

2005 Frison Institute Meeting

The annual meetings of the Friends and the Board of Friends of the Frison Institute were held on September 22. As last year the venue was modified from prior meetings. Like 2004 the morning research presentations were open to the public. Six presentations by M. L. Larson, G.C. Frison, L. Poyer, N.M. Waguespack, M. Kornfeld, R. and G. York summarized a series of Institute and department research projects. Unlike the 2004 program, however, no open labs followed the presentations. Again like the 2004 meeting, the presentations were a part of the Wyoming Archaeological Society fall workshop and the Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists (WAPA) fall meeting. The latter held its business meeting after the presentations.

The Board of Friends of the Frison Institute met at 11:30 at the Alumni House, started with a working lunch, and continued the

DISTINCTION Campaign

A&S Board of Visitors has established a fund to match first-time gifts to A&S or its units. An

meeting until 2:30. We were joined at lunch by our speaker Dr. Margaret Conkey, Shanna Cox, one of anthropology's Ph.D. students, as well as several spouses of the Board members. The Board, chaired by Susan Bupp, was welcomed by Arts and Sciences Associate Dean, Dr. Henry Bauer and Dr. Robert L. Kelly (Anthropology Chair). Kelly spoke about the progress in the planning of the new anthropology building and the Institute's prominent place in the new building. Several committee chairs presented reports. P. Jaye Ripley updated the board on the progress in promoting the Institute, while Ray Gossett updated the Board on the Wyoming Archaeological Foundation's progress towards raising the funds for the pledged Paleoindian Endowment. The Board considered a range of issues, but mostly concentrated on promotion through the production of Institute pins and brochures. Both of these are nearly complete and the Board should have some in hand before the next meeting.



Board of the Friends of the Frison Institute in front of the UW Alumni house (Ray and Gail Gossett not shown)

Welcome New Board Members

We wish to welcome Dr. William (Bill) Scoggin of Rawlins Wyoming to the Board of the Friends of the Frison Institute.

2006 Friends of the Frison Institute Meeting



The 2006 Friends and Board of friends of the Frison Institute meeting will be held on Thursday, September 21, 2006. Details of the meeting will be announced in the spring bulletin.

Dr. Margaret Conkey Presents the 7th Frison Institute Lecture

The Frison Institute and the Wyoming Archaeology month speaker was again co-sponsored by the Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists and the State Historic Preservation Office. The speaker was Dr. Margaret Conkey from Department of Anthropology at the University of California at Berkeley. Dr. Conkey, a specialist in the Upper Paleolithic and particularly rock art, spoke about cutting edge research and interpretations of rock images, but also the integration of these with the rest of the archaeological record. The lecture was lavishly illustrated with the most fantastic and impressive Upper Paleolithic rock art, mostly from the Pyrenees region of France. A standing room only crowd of over 200 people enjoyed the lecture.

8th Frison Institute Lecture

The lecture will be held on September 21, 2006, tentatively scheduled for 3:00 pm. Details will be announced in the spring bulletin and subsequent mailings.

Student of the Year:



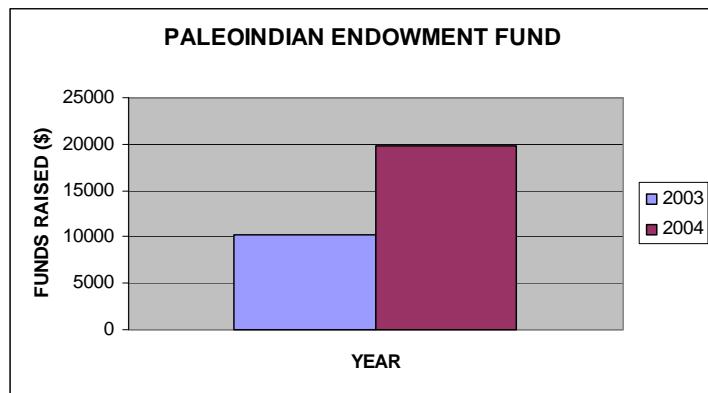
Andrew Zink excavating at the Barger Gulch Site.

Volunteers of the Year:

Our volunteer of the year goes to Rhoda Lewis (see photo on page 1). Rhoda is a member of the Board of the Friends of the Frison Institute, but more than that she has volunteered on various archaeology projects for a number of years. Her archaeological career spans three decades, having worked as a professional and a volunteer on some of the most significant sites in the region. Rhoda has volunteered for the Institute in the field, in the lab, as well as enhanced our programs in other ways. Most recently she has participated in projects at Barger Gulch, Black Mountain, Agate Basin and Hell Gap. Her vast knowledge of regional prehistory,

field and lab procedures has been a great asset to our programs, student instruction, and getting the job done. We look forward in having her move to Laramie and be closer to the Institute!

WAF - Paleoindian Endowment Fund at the end of 2004



Medicine Lodge Creek Monograph

Completion, production, and publication of the Medicine Lodge Creek Site monograph was funded by Mark H. Mullins. George Frison is currently completing this project. All proceeds from sales will be returned to the Institute for future projects.

Big Year for International Cooperation

Academic year 2004 to 2005 was a big success for international cooperation. First, a cooperative agreement was signed between the Anthropology Department of the University of Zagreb and the UW Anthropology Department and the Institute. Thanks to Jim Ahern for seeing this agreement completed. A junior fellow, Jun Hasizume, was at the Institute in the fall of 2004, returning in the summer of 2005 after having received one of the Institute grants. In addition, the Institute had a number of foreign students through the summer (see picture below), while four UW graduate student were abroad. Two of the UW students participated in archaeological projects in Croatia and Russia, and two did laboratory analysis on skeletal populations at the University of Zagreb in Croatia.



International students at the Hell Gap Site. From left to right: Asja Tonic (Croatia), Jun Hasizume (Japan), Tomislav Pusic (Croatia), and Ekaterina Gavrilova (Russia)

NEW FELLOWS JOIN THE INSTITUTE



Robert York and Gigi York joined the Institute this fall. The Yorks are both retired archaeologists living in Laramie and are



Robert and Gigi York (right and left above respectively) and slingstones from Guam (below).



persuing thier research on slingstones. Slingstones are apparently little known, sometimes formally shaped, projectiles used all over the world. They come in a variety of sizes, but usually in the same basic football shapes.

Welcome and good luck on your research!

NEWS FROM THE ANTHROPOLOGY CHAIR by Robert Kelly

I arrived at the University of Wyoming in 1997; a lot has happened since then. Largely through Audrey Shalinsky's efforts, we have grown to 13 faculty, we added a doctoral program, and we'll move into a new building in 2007 that will bring together all the different parts of our program. It will have a museum, space for the Frison Institute, state-of-the-art labs, and new classrooms. We'll let you know when we plan to hold a reception and ribbon-cutting!



Next spring's Mulloy Lecture will take place on Mrch 21, 2006 and will feature biological anthropologist George Armelagos, Chair of Anthropology at Emory University. Armelagos's specialty is biocultural anthropology, and he is writing a book on the history of that field.

Our doctoral students are working on a diversity of project including Clovis archaeology, the prehistory of the Black Hills, stable isotope analysis of antelope remains, sweat bath ceremonies, and prehistoric Shoshone gender systems. We look forward to our first graduates in 2007.

Alumni support is important for our programs to continue. Thanks to their efforts our spring drive to honor out-going Head Audrey Shalinsky raised \$4100. If you have a favorite program and wish to make a contribution be sure you indicate it on the form included in the department or this newsletter. We appreciate your attendance at events, and enjoy talking with you as we travel around the state and region. If you find yourself passing through Laramie please stop by – I would enjoy showing you how the department has developed.

OFFICE OF WYOMING STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST NEWS by Mark Miller

The Wyoming State Archaeologist has been working this past year on several areas of research and management. He has completed co-authorship on two articles dealing with bioarchaeology for the upcoming book being prepared for University of Utah Press by George Gill and Rick Weathermon. Along with these same colleagues, he was featured this year on the Discovery Channel's Mummy Autopsy series that presented UW research on the nineteenth century Dune Murder scene in south-central Wyoming. He also has co-authored a chapter on the archaeology of Granite Creek Rockshelter for George Frison's upcoming book on the Medicine Lodge Creek Project. Recently, preparations have been completed to initiate a National Register nomination for the Trappers Point site near Pinedale, an Early Archaic pronghorn processing site that has received a tremendous amount of media attention. The site is significant in that it provides archaeological evidence for probable pronghorn migration nearly 6,000 years ago, along the same route employed by modern antelope herds. Earlier this year, the state archaeologist prepared a white paper on private land archaeology for the SHPO office to assist with their planning efforts. He also sits on the Governor appointed committee to develop contexts in Wyoming where he is focused on trying to integrate research with management needs.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPOSITORY by Danny N. Walker

The UW Archaeological Repository (UWAR) has been working over the summer on a new project funded by the Bureau of Reclamation. By federal law, agencies are held accountable for all artifact collections made from their lands after collection and storage in a repository. The Great Plains Region of the USBOR has provided funding for four students to go through the entire repository, separate out all site collections from BOR lands and do an item by item inventory of those specific site collections. This funding helps continue our long-term effort to inventory all the collections, both federal and private, in the repository. The four students have been doing an excellent job. The BOR has also proposed a long-term (30 year) agreement formally designating the UWAR as their official repository for Wyoming. That agreement is in draft form and out for review now. We have approached the state BLM for a similar agreement, formalizing their association with the repository and the University. Those two agencies hold most of the federal artifacts in the repository and once those are inventoried; we will have a much better idea on what types and how many artifacts we have.

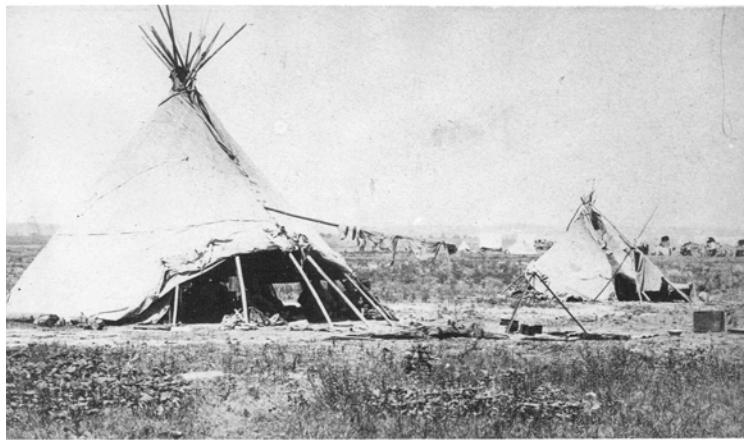


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SHPO PLANNING PROGRAM by Judy Wolf

In 2004, with the creation of the Planning and Historic Context Development Program in the SHPO, Governor Freudenthal appointed a steering committee comprised of personnel from State and Federal agencies, as well as the private sector to assist the program in developing standards for the preparation of historic contexts documents in Wyoming. The Steering Committee has met three times in 2005 and is in the process of preparing a *Historic Context Development Plan* which will be presented to the Governor in early 2006. The plan will contain recommendations for context development priorities as well as a discussion of potential sources of funding and cost estimates for various thematic context documents.



In discussions with Federal and State agencies and cultural resource consultants, a context on stone circle sites was frequently mentioned as a top priority need. Consequently, a context on *Domestic Stone Circle Sites in Wyoming* is being prepared by Judy Wolf and is expected to be completed in early 2006. This context will contain standards for recording these sites and guidance on making National Register of Historic Places eligibility recommendations. Other historic contexts in development include *Transportation Networks in the Powder River Basin* by Clayton Fraser and *Stockgrazing, Ranching, and Homesteading in the Greater Powder River Basin* by Michael Cassity.

Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month

Planning is currently underway for next year's Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month (WAAM) activities. The WAAM planning committee has decided to join with a number of other states and feature the centennial of the Antiquities Act as the central theme for our 2006 poster. Wyoming is home to the first National Monument created under the Act; therefore, a historic photograph (circa 1920s) of Devils Tower has been selected to be featured on the poster. Staff from the National Park Service have agreed to write the educational brochure which will accompany the poster.

2005 PROJECT RESULTS

Barger Gulch Site, Colorado by Nicole M. Waguespack and Todd Surovell

With funding from the National Science Foundation, the summer field session at Barger Gulch was an enormous success. A new



excavation area, the "East Block", consisting of 25 m² was opened revealing a high density artifact cluster associated with a hearth.
Folsom projectile point preform in situ.

The East Block assemblage consists of over 25,000 artifacts including 11 Folsom points, 15 preforms, 100 channel flakes, 23 bifaces, and over 130 retouched flake tools.

Faunal remains, ochre, and a new suite of exotic lithic raw materials are also present. The assemblage from Barger Gulch now includes more than 50,000 artifacts, collected over seven seasons of work. Spatial analysis and lithic refitting is currently underway, and will certainly enhance understanding of Folsom residential site use. Magnetometer survey and excavation of a series of test units across the site have revealed new areas for further excavation. We hosted numerous visitors to the site, most memorably two groups of 9-11 year old girls participating in the *Girls Inc.* summer program—hopefully inspiring some future archaeologists. We were all pleased to see our hardworking site volunteers featured in a *Denver Post* article, and we look forward to the 2006 field season.



Girls inc. visiting the Barger Gulch excavations.

GIS Projects by Mary Lou Larson

With funding from a Wyoming NASA Space Grant Consortium Remote Sensing Seed Grant, **Mary Lou Larson** spent eight days in the Moxa Arch area of southwest Wyoming last August. Surface archaeology in the Moxa Arch area of western Wyoming represents an 11,500 radiocarbon year history of occupation by Native Americans. Research and field characterization of many sites



representing this time have been conducted in this area, indicating that archaeological sites of different ages exist on or near the surface where stabilized sand dunes have prevented erosion of older surfaces. The main objective of the NASA Space Grant Consortium project is the refinement of remote sensing done during the summer of 2004 to more clearly discriminate dune deposits based on Landsat satellite imagery and other spatial data. The fieldwork was designed to collect detailed information on the vegetation, elevation, surface geology and other characteristics of the Moxa Arch area to provide data for analysis during the fall of 2005. Understanding the distribution of dunes and other features will lead directly to new interpretations of the past human occupation of the region. Fieldwork and remote sensing completed prior to this last summer in the Moxa Arch indicates a landscape that contains much greater potential for buried intact surfaces than previously thought. Most of the Moxa area is covered by a sand sheet that encapsulates pre-8000 rcybp deposits well below today's ground surface. On top of this sand sheet are a few active dunes but most are stabilized sand dune complexes. Some of the sand dune complexes contain older dune cores which date to Paleoindian (11,500-8,000 rcybp) and Early Archaic times (8,000-4,000 rcybp). The tops of the older dunes are marked by the presence of greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*) in addition to the usual dune vegetation. Dunes with greasewood on them may be distinguished using satellite imagery and other data. Non-dune sites in this area, in contrast, have experienced significant erosion, reducing the probability of finding intact archaeological sites where dunes are not present. For this reason identification of dune features is critical to identifying potential undiscovered sites. The ore of the project is a test of our ability to use remotely sensed data to identify key surface features on the ground that are associated with different aged archaeological sites in the Moxa Arch area.

Paint Rock Canyon and Bighorn Shelters by Robert L. Kelly

Investigation of caves and rockshelters in the Bighorn Mountains continued as part of a National Science Foundation-funded project to determine why fluted points are rarely found in such sites and Bureau of Land Management-funded study of the regions shelters. This project is as much a geological as an archaeological study



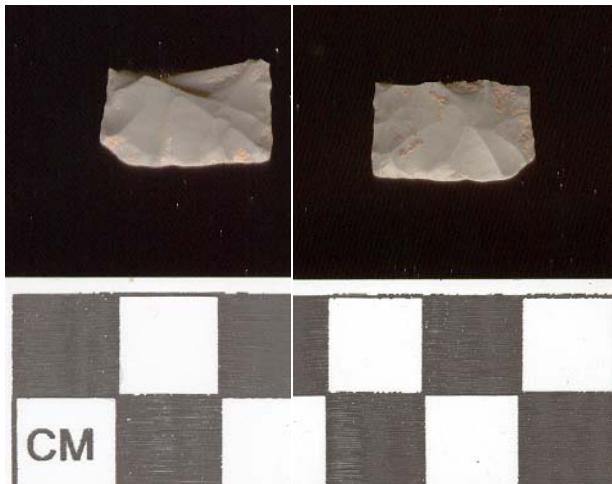
because we need to know if shelters contain sediments that date to Alm Shelter, test unit under investigation by Ekatrina Gavrilova of Novosibirsk, Russia.

the early Paleoindian period (Clovis and Folsom) as well as whether there is any evidence of use during that time.

The team continued to investigate two rockshelters in Paint Rock Canyon, Paint Rock V and Tumbling Dice, and investigated a new site near the canyon's mouth, Alm Shelter. This site proved to be especially productive, with about 2 meters of well-stratified deposits with many stone artifacts, hearths, and well-preserved carbon for dating. We are still waiting on radiocarbon dates, but projectile points suggest an occupation that extends back to Late Paleoindian times. We will return to Alm and continue work there, although we believe that we have penetrated to the bottom of the sediments bearing evidence of human activity.

In addition, the team conducted further excavations at Cutt Shelter, a sandstone shelter north of Ten Sleep. We tested the collapsed portion of the shelter, finding virtually no artifacts, but recovering a hearth near the bottom of the test pit. Radiocarbon dates from this site suggest that it did not fill with sediment until only about 2000 years ago. We also examined several other sandstone shelters and collected radiocarbon samples from sediments that overlie bedrock; these radiocarbon assays will also tell us if these shelters contain relatively recent deposits. Finally, we looked at two other sites in the Ten Sleep area, one of which we hope to explore in 2006.

Ditch Creek Shelter by Marcel Kornfeld and Robert L. Kelly
Over the 2005 Labor Day weekend we expanded the testing of Ditch Creek Shelter in the Bridger Range of the southern Bighorns. The goal was to gain an understanding of the vertical artifact distributions and begin to isolate occupations or cultural components. A test unit was placed adjacent to the previous excavation wall at the north end of the shelter. Only the two southern quadrants were excavated. Both yielded the same stratigraphic sequence, basically homogeneous brown loam above a layer of eboulis, a layer consisting primarily of eboulis with little sediment, and a layer of homogeneous loam below the eboulis. Screened through 1/8" hardware cloth, the matrix yielded low artifact densities. Nevertheless artifact frequencies show two artifact peaks, one above and one below the eboulis layer. The most significant discovery was a Cody (probably Eden) projectile point base slightly below the eboulis stratum. This chronologically diagnostic specimen accords well with the 9470 rcybp date previously established in the center of the shelter, as well as the more recent date of 9114 rcybp from the floor of the excavations. Neither the dates nor the Cody base, however, shed any light on the recovered Clovis point. Consequently further work is planned in the shelter in 2006.



Cody base from Ditch Creek Shelter.

Black Mountain Archeological District by Marcel Kornfeld

The 2005 field season at Black Mountain focused on continued excavations at Two Moon Shelter and BA Cave. At Two Moon excavations continued through mid and late Paleoindian components in two test units, and possibly reached the Folsom component in one unit, but the later remains to be verified with future excavations. Most of the artifacts recovered were chipped stone debitage, however, in this portion of the shelter bone frequency has increased and several small specimens were recovered. A few more seasons will be needed for all three units to reach the pre-Folsom component.

The excavations of BA Cave produced some unexpected and potentially extremely significant results. Last season, 2004, a probable Early Archaic projectile point was discovered immediately above a major roof fall event. This year another Early Archaic point verified the age of the stratum. The roof fall thus predates the Early Plains Archaic period and the sediment below would appear to be Paleoindian. Five artifacts from approximately 40 centimeters below the Early Plains Archaic stratum may have Early Paleoindian affinities. Three of the four artifacts were broken by outré passé flaking from the proximal end. One of these had flakes removed from both sides, with the break caused by the second fluting attempt. Both sides of this biface were carefully prepared around the perimeter to create the proper shape for flute removal. The other two fluted pieces broke on the first fluting attempt and only one side was carefully prepared for fluting on both specimens, while the other side retained the original surface. The fourth artifact is a biface with a carefully prepared median ridge, ideal for Clovis style channel flake removal. The specimen broke prior to attempted fluting. We are eagerly waiting radiocarbon assays on the stratum from which these artifacts have been recovered.



Fluted specimens from BA Cave.

Hell Gap Site by Marcel Kornfeld and Mary Lou Larson

From May 23 to June 29 excavations continued at the Hell Gap Site. This year the investigations concentrated at Locality I, Locality IIW, and the Baars Locality. The University of Wyoming Advanced Archaeological Field School (below) was held at the site during the same time and in addition to the excavation an outdoor museum plan was developed by several students.



Field crew and field school at the Hell Gap Site.

Locality I was the primary investigation area and the excavation units on the east and south perimeter of the unexcavated block between localities I and IE were continued. Some of these reached the Cody component, yielding a Scottsbluff projectile point and a tip of another Cody point. A Frederick projectile point base was also recovered in an overlying stratigraphic layer. Also recovered was a quantity of faunal remains from both the Frederick and Cody components. Among the remains were a number of size class 3 (antelope/deer size) phalanges purposefully split for marrow removal. Other evidence of butchering was also present. Burned areas were also encountered during excavation, but what these areas indicate is not clear at this time. Also not clear is the vertical separation of Frederick and Cody components. In some parts of the site these appear to be closely superimposed. Although artifact densities have not been fully analyzed to demonstrate whether the two cultural components are separable, further excavation may be required to answer this question.

The other most significant effort at the Hell Gap Site was devoted to Locality IIW. Here in the past, two components dating to around 9000 rcpby were defined in a test unit and we wished to see if these cultural zones continue in the surrounding units. We excavated the three adjacent test units to be able to reach and test deeper layers in this part of the valley. Considerable progress was made, however, excavation was slowed to collect more accurate information on the two known components before continuing deeper. A considerable quantity of chipped stone and faunal remains was recovered, including either a Cody or Frederick knife. In addition to excavation, a backhoe trench west of the test unit, originally begun in 2003, was extended to the south across a secondary drainage. The trench yielded Holocene sediment, including some of



Paleoindian age, but apparently no early Paleoindian strata. Of course, radiocarbon assays are necessary to verify this preliminary interpretation.

Investigations at the Baars locality were designed solely to fine screen sediment from adjacent to one or more test units to demonstrate the presence or absence of buried cultural components and hopefully define the Clovis layer. One unit was fine screened, however, the matrix has not yet been sorted.

Finally, Dr. Lawrence Conyers for Denver University visited the site as a preliminary test of using Ground Penetration Radar (GPR) to define bedrock and sedimentary architecture of the Hell Gap Valley. Preliminary interpretations were not positive, but additional testing will be undertaken under better conditions for achieving success with GPR.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY BY OWSA - SUMMER 2005

By Dr. Danny N. Walker

Dr. Walker continued his fieldwork at Fort Laramie, concluding the field portion of the geophysical survey of the main fort area. No further field work is planned for this survey at this time but additional testing and excavation projects have been proposed and are in the process of getting funded by the NPS. However, these will probably be several years away. Dr. Walker also assisted Drs. Surovell and Waguespack with their research on Folsom occupation in Middle Park Colorado by conducting a magnetometer survey over that site area, hoping to locate Folsom age firehearths or activity areas. Several anomalies were recorded and the university crew tested several of them this summer. Dr. Walker also sent time at the historic cemetery at Carbon, Wyoming and two locations near the Battle of Red Buttes near Casper. It appears the geophysical surveys will be a strong help in locating unmarked graves at Carbon when that work continues in the future. The Red Buttes Battle survey was an attempt to find the mass grave of US soldiers from that battle in 1864. No definitive anomalies that could be identified that would suggest such a mass grave in either location examined. Additional work is planned here in the future as well. Tentative plans have been made for Dr. Walker to return to the Sand Draw Dump site with students and volunteers during the summer of 2006.

NEWSBRIEF

Clovis in the SE Technology, Time and Space Conference and Exhibits *by Marcel Kornfeld*

Thanks to Tom Pertierra of Florida, and numerous sponsors, in particular the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina College of Arts and Sciences, Smithsonian Institution, Center for the Study of First Americans, Texas A&M University and the University of Tennessee, the Clovis Conference in Columbia South Carolina from October 26-29, 2005 was a resounding success. The conference undoubtedly built on the 1999 Santa Fe meeting, but focused on the southeast and brought in scholars, avocationals, and incredible collections of Clovis artifacts. Exhibits, presentations, flint knapping workshops, awards banquet, a concluding discussion and a field trip to the Topper site were all part of the agenda.



Visit to the Topper Site. From left to right in pit: Steven Forman, Mike Waters, Thomas Stafford, and Albert Goodyear.

The presenters discussed a variety of new sites, old sites, new models and old models, and new and innovative analyses. Michael Collins initiated the discussion with the point that when we say Clovis we should be including more than just Clovis points. Although he suggests that it is Clovis technology that defines Clovis, this in essence meant that *outré passé flaking* (or flakes), blades and some other attributes should be included as fossil directeur (index fossils) of Clovis. New and updated data and analyses were presented on Shawnee Minisink, Clovis bone technology, radiocarbon dating projects, Carson-Conn-Short, Bella-Mina, and Cactus Hill sites. Other regional papers considered fluted point distributions and recording projects; as well as paleoenvironmental reconstructions. Dennis Stanford of the Smithsonian Institution presented an update of his Solutrean as Clovis predecessor scenario for peopling of the Americas. The highlight of the conference was the Topper site papers and site visit and the specifics of the peopling model generated hours of lively debate. Remarks by Ted Goebel and Julie Morrow concluded the conference with Ted emphasizing the Clovis-Nenana technological similarities including the likely use of *outré passé flaking*, hence heading Collins' call initiating the conference, and thus disputing the French connection and other scenarios seeing Clovis development other than in Siberia and Alaska.

Conference exhibits included displays from many eastern and southeastern Clovis localities, including: Williamson, Shoop, Shawnee-Minisink, Gault, Carson-Conn-Short, Page-Ladeson. Among others, the tool displays included projectile points, scrapers, blades, blade cores, and preforms in various stages of manufacture. Certainly the most useful were the blades and blade cores and the Florida bone and ivory objects. The sheer volume from some sites such as Williamson is certainly impressive.

Although billed as "Clovis," pre-Clovis entered into many presentations and calling the conference "Pre-Clovis and Clovis" might have been just as appropriate. Bottom line, the pre/proto Clovis in general as well as specifically the pre-Clovis component



at Topper remain questionable, although the feeling of some participants (skeptics of pre-Clovis I should note) is that the Clovis First scenario adherents are now in the minority in American Archaeology and even more so if South American and European archaeologists are included.

DONORS AND APPRECIATIONS

We thank Mrs. Kelly Sparks for making the Santa Fe fundraiser a success. She made many local arrangements and organized a fantastic picnic lunch at San Lazaro pueblo. Judy Wolf and SHPO assisted with the organization of the fall meeting and the joint Frison Institute/Wyoming Archaeology month speaker. We deeply appreciate the superb seafood gumbo feed put on by Dewey Baars, his profile photographs, as well as many other contributions to Hell Gap and other projects. Dewey and Janice Baars continue their efforts towards making the Hell Gap site programs a success. We thank Albert Martin for coordinating grazing, camping, and our research at Hell Gap. Art and Roberta Brouchez and family again allowed access to the Barger Gulch site, making water available to the crews, as well as prepared the most fantastic barbecue providing a needed break from the mosquitoey camp above the Colorado River. Others who have enhanced our field projects include Fred and Gloria Cutt, Stan and Mary Flintner. Barbara Nahas has worked tirelessly to see that the Hell Gap facilities remain financially sound and that the Paleoindian Endowment Funds are properly handled. We appreciate the efforts of the Bureau of Land Management in Wyoming and Colorado, especially Mike Bies and Frank Rupp, in continuing our cooperative projects. Lynn Harrell of the Kemmerer Bureau of Land Management office provided support for the southwest Wyoming GIS survey projects.

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

PALEOINDIAN SPONSORS (*gifts under \$100*)

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**SUMMARY OF INSTITUTE PROGRESS**

In 1994 the Institute began a Technical Report series. Below is the list of the reports. Purchase prices are indicated in parentheses at the end of each listing.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|
| 1 | The Jackson National Fish Hatchery Site: Preliminary Report. Edited by Marcel Kornfeld, Mary Lou Larson, and David J. Rapson. (\$15) | 12 | Archaeological Research Issues in Southwest Wyoming. by M.L. Larson.(\$15) |
| 2 | 1994 Preliminary and Interim Reports. 2a) Interim Report on the 1992 and 1993 Data Recovery and Analysis at the Twin Mountain Site 5GA186, Grand County, Colorado, by George C. Frison and Marcel Kornfeld. 2b) Black Mountain Prehistoric District: Preliminary Report for the 1993 Season, by George C. Frison and Marcel Kornfeld. (\$5) | 13 | Salvage Excavations of 48SW4141, Dodge Bottom Interpretive Road Sweetwater County, Wyoming. By James C. Miller and Marcel Kornfeld. (\$8) |
| 3 | Results of the 1994 Wyoming Cultural Records Office User Needs Survey. By Mary Lou Larson.(\$10) | 14 | 1996 Preliminary and Interim Reports. 14a Black Mountain Archeological district: Preliminary Report for the 1996 Season, by Marcel Kornfeld, Rhoda O. Lewis, and George C. Frison. |
| 4 | High Altitude Hunter-Gatherer Adaptations in the Middle Rocky Mountains, 1988-1994 Investigations. Mary Lou Larson, David J. Rapson, and Marcel Kornfeld. (\$35) | 15a | Early Prehistory of Middle Park: The 1997 Project and Summary of Paleoindian Archaeology. Edited by Marcel Kornfeld. (\$25) |
| 5 | Keyhole Reservoir Archeology: Glimpses of the Past from Northeast Wyoming. Supplementary Volumes 1 and 2 for the University of Wyoming Keyhole Reservoir Archeological project 1983-1994. Compiled by Marcel Kornfeld. (not available) | 16 | The Black Mountain Archaeological District: 1997 Field Study and Summary of Current Investigations. By Marcel Kornfeld, Judson B. Finley, John Kennedy, Jonathan Durr, and George C. Frison. (\$10) |
| 6 | 1995 Preliminary and Interim Reports. 6a) Black Mountain Prehistoric District: Preliminary Report for the 1994 Season, by G. C. Frison and M. Kornfeld. Interim Report on the 1994 Testing, Data Recovery and Analysis at Three Paleoindian Sites in Grand County, Colorado, and Summary of Current Investigations, by G.C. Frison and M. Kornfeld. (\$15) | 17 | Preliminary Results of 1998 Field Studies. 17a) Early Holocene Prehistory in the Intermontane West: reinvestigation of the Pine Springs Site, Southwest Wyoming, by R. L. Kelly. 17b) The Krmpotich Folsom site: 1998 Test Excavations and Preliminary Report, by M. Kornfeld, M. Peterson, and G.C. Frison. 17c) BMAD, Results of the 1998 Field Season, by M. Kornfeld. (\$10) |
| 7 | The Henn Site (48TE1291): Early Archaic to Protohistoric Occupation at the Jackson National Fish Hatchery, Wyoming. Edited by Mary Lou Larson. (\$21) | 18 | Reanalysis and Publication of Hell Gap Site Investigations. By M.L. Larson, M. Kornfeld, and G.C. Frison. (\$15) |
| 8 | 1995 Preliminary and Interim Reports. 2a) Interim Report on the 1995 Archeological Investigations at the Hutton National Wildlife Refuge, Albany County, Wyoming, by M. Kornfeld. (\$5) | 18a | 1999 Investigations at Barger Gulch and Jerry Craig Sites, Middle Park, Colorado. by T. Surovell, N. Waguespack, S. Richings-Germain, Marcel Kornfeld and G. Frison. (\$6) |
| 9 | The Southwest Wyoming Prehistoric Context Conference, 2 volumes. by Mary Lou Larson (not available) | 18b | The Black Mountain Archeological District: Preliminary Report for the 1999 Field Study. By J. Finley, Marcel Kornfeld, and G. C. Frison. (\$8) |
| 10 | 12,000 Years of Hunting and Gathering in Northeast Wyoming: An Archeological Overview of Crook, Niobrara, and Weston Counties, by Marcel Kornfeld and Charles A. Reher. (Available through BLM) | 19a | Preliminary Report on the 2000 season excavation of the Agate Basin Site. M. Kornfeld, G.C. Frison, C.V. Haynes, Jr., A. Graves, L. Lorentzen (\$8) |
| 11 | 1995 Preliminary and Interim Reports. 11a) Interim Report on the 1995 Surface Reconnaissance and Testing at Barger Gulch Site (5GA195) in Grand County, Colorado, by P. White, M. Kornfeld and G.C. Frison. 11b) Black Mountain Archeological District: Preliminary Report for the 1995 Season, by G.C. Frison, M.J. Kornfeld, and J. Finley. 11c) Salvage excavations of 48SW4141, Dodge Bottom Interpretive Road Sweetwater County, Wyoming, by J.C. Miller and M. Kornfeld. (\$15) | 19c | The 2000 field season at Barger Gulch Locality B, Middle Park, Colorado. Todd A. Surovell, Nicole M. Waguespack, Marcel Kornfeld, and George C. Frison. (\$5) |
| 19d | | The Black Mountain Archaeological District: Preliminary results of the 2000 field studies. Judson Finely, Marcel Kornfeld, and George C. Frison. (\$10) | |
| 20a | | The 2001 Field Season at Barger Gulch Locality B, Middle Park, Colorado. N.M. Waguespack, T.A. Surovell, M. Kornfeld, and G.C. Frison. (\$10) | |
| 20b | | Preliminary Results of the 2001 Field Studies at Black Mountain. J.B. Finley, B. Andrews, M. Kornfeld, and G.C. Frison. (\$12) | |
| 20c | | Paint Rock Canyon Archaeological Landscape District: 2001 Preliminary Report. By M. Kornfeld, S. Wall, J. Daniele, R.L. Kelly, M.L. Larson, and G.C. Frison (\$9) | |



- 20d **Preliminary Results of 2001 field studies: Hell Gap Investigations 2001.** J.N. Melanson, B.M. Starkovich, G.G. Roberts, C.K. Fogel, M.L. Larson, and M. Kornfeld, B. Bergstrom, and G.C. Frison. (\$11)
- 21a **Archaeological Investigations at Ord Ranch: Preliminary Studies, 2002,** by J. Laughlin, D. Baars, N. Palmer, J. Baars, A. Korell, T. Korell and M. Kornfeld. (\$6)
- 22 **Hell Gap Renewed Field Investigations: The First 10 Years, 1990-2000,** by M. Kornfeld, M.L. Larson, G.C. Frison, and C.V. Haynes, Jr. (\$20)
- 23 **Krmpotich Site: Final Report of the 2000 Field Season.** M. Kornfeld, L. Lorentzen, J. Laughlin, and G.C. Frison (\$15)
- 24 **The Black Mountain Archaeological District: 2002 Studies, 2003,** J.B. Finley, D. A. Byers, C.C. Finley, M. Kornfeld, and G. C. Frison. (\$10)
- 25a **Preliminary Results of 2002 Field Studies at Site 48CK69,** 2003, M. Kornfeld and S. Drucker.
- 25b **Dendrochronological Assessment of the Little Missouri Antelope Trap 48CK69,** 2003, C. Reher, C. Crago and M. Kornfeld. (\$7)
- 26 **The First Five Seasons of Excavation at Barger Gulch, Locality B, Middle Park, Colorado, 2003,** T.A. Surovell, N. Waguestack, M. Kornfeld, and G.C. Frison. (\$15)
- 27a **Cultural Resource overview of North Park, Colorado, the Laramie Basin, and Pathfinder Reservoir Areas, Wyoming.** (Vol I) M.L. Larson and R. Letts. (\$25)
- 27b **Cultural Resource overview of North Park, Colorado, the Laramie Basin, and Pathfinder Reservoir Areas, Wyoming.** (Vol II) M.L. Larson and R. Letts. (\$15) **LIMITED AVAILABILITY**
- 28 **2002 Investigation in Paint Rock Canyon and Southsider Shelter, 2004,** S. Wall, M. Kornfeld, J. Moss, J. Finley, R.L. Kelley, M.L. Larson, and G.C. Frison. (\$10)
- 29 **Investigations at the Muddy Creek Site (5GA2788), Grand County, Colorado,** B. M. Leftwich and J. Ross (\$5)
- 30 **Results of 2003 Investigations in Paint Rock Canyon Archaeological Landscape District,** M.M. Prascunas, M.L. Larson, M. Kornfeld, R. L. Kelly, and G. Frison (\$10)
- 31 **Summer 2003 Fieldwork: Moxa Arch Pilot Project,** M.L. Larson and S. Wall (\$10)
- 34 **Results of Archaeological Testing at the Black Dumps Site (5CF1573), Chaffee County, Colorado. Report to the United States Forest Service, Salida Ranger District, Salida, Colorado.** 2005, Mary M. Prascunas and Allen Denoyer.

**BULLETIN No. 14****November 2005****BOARD OF THE
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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 21 and 22 to be a part of the activities at next year’s 2006 “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 23-24, 2006.

The tentative schedule for the “Friends” activities in September 2006 is:

Thursday, September 21 ~

- morning reports by Frison Institute and Anthropology faculty and staff discussing 2006 field work
- mid-morning UW museums – on your own
- afternoon Frison Institute lecture (TBA)
- afternoon – reception

Friday, September 22 ~

- “caravan” to the Hell Gap or other sites, then to Loveland for the Stone Age Fair.

Saturday, September 23 ~

- 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 2006. 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 around March or April, please 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 _____

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