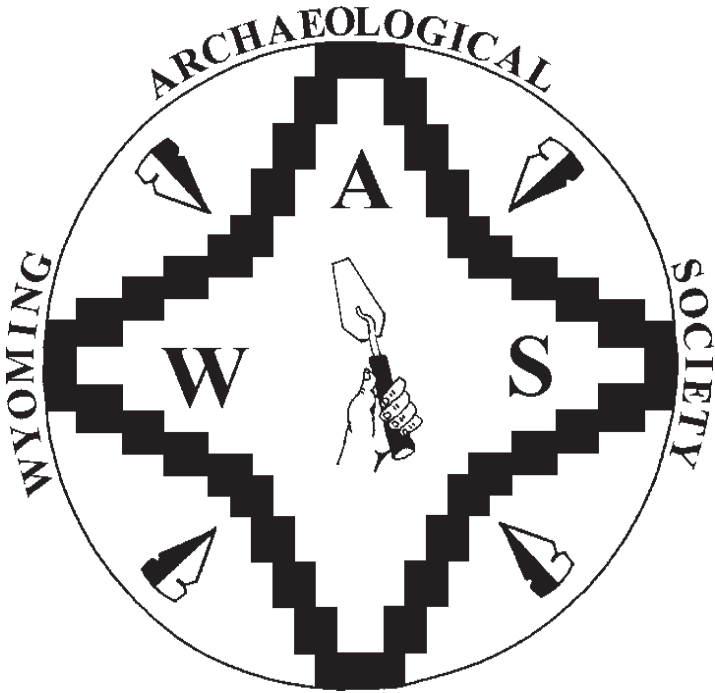


# WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

2002 SPRING MEETING  
HOLIDAY INN,  
RIVERTON, WYOMING



APRIL 19-21, 2002

# **Welcome to the 2002 Annual Meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society**

Your Hosts for 2002 are the Fremont Co. Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society.

Thank you to all of the members of the local chapter who have worked to put together this annual conference.

We have many very nice items in our Silent Auction which are on display in the Taggart Rooms. Several of these were made especially for the conference. We also have a canteen with a very special hand tooled leather case in our raffle that you need to take a close look at! PLEASE BE SURE TO BID LOTS OF TIMES AND WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM ON THE SILENT AUCTION ITEMS.

Your banquet tickets are enclosed in the back of your name tag holder. Please be sure to bring them with you for the banquet.

# PROGRAM

## FRIDAY, APRIL 19

1:00	WAPA Meeting	<i>Taggart</i>
2:00-8:00	Registration	<i>Lobby</i>
6:00-9:00	Early Bird/No Host Cocktail Party	<i>Dome</i>
	View and bid on the Silent auction items	
7:00 PM	Presentation by Absoroka Chapter on Platt Site	<i>Taggart</i>

## SATURDAY, April 20

7:30-5:00	Registration	<i>Lobby</i>
8:00	WAS Business Meeting	<i>Taggart</i>
10:00	BREAK	
10:30	Paper Presentations	<i>Taggart</i>
12:00	Lunch (on your own)	
12:00	Scholarship Committee Meeting	
1:30	Paper Presentations	<i>Taggart</i>
2:30	BREAK	
2:45	Paper Presentations	<i>Taggart</i>
5:00	Social Hour	<i>Taggart</i>
7:00	Banquet	<i>Taggart</i>
8:00	Scholarships Announced; Special Awards; Silent Auction Results	
8:30	Michael Fosha: <i>Chouteau Family Fur Industry Dynasty and the Excavations of Fort Pierre Chouteau.</i>	

## SUNDAY, MAY 6

- 7:00 WAF breakfast meeting Board Room
- 9:50 Field Trip to Sand Draw Dump Site and Castle Gardens Petroglyph Site.  
Meet in *Parking Lot by main entrance*



OVERVIEW OF SAND DRAW DUMP SITE, 2000

***WELCOME TO THE  
2002 ANNUAL MEETING,  
WYOMING  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY***

Welcome to Riverton and the 49<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society. The members of the Fremont Chapter are pleased to be able to serve as your hosts for this year's meeting and are looking forward to a continued and fruitful association with the society. We think we have an excellent program set up, with lots of entertainment and activities. Please be sure and support the silent auction. The Sunday field trips to the Sand Draw Dump Site and Castle Garden's Petroglyph Site will be informative and fun, if you've never seen either site before. As usual, we have an excellent set of research papers set up for your enjoyment, represented by both students from the University of Wyoming and professional archaeologists from around the state. The speakers will be around all day so be sure and talk to them about their research.

Relax, have fun, and enjoy your stay in Fremont County.

**Mr. Michael Fosha  
South Dakota Assistant State  
Archaeologist  
South Dakota Archaeological  
Research Center**

***Chouteau Family Fur Industry Dynasty and the  
Excavations of Fort Pierre Chouteau.***

**ABSTRACT:**

**BIOGRAPHY:** The keynote speaker for Saturday evening, April 20<sup>th</sup>, will be Michael Fosha. Mike makes his home in South Dakota where he is the Assistant State Archaeologist. As part of his responsibilities in that office, Mike is in charge of grants, outreach, public education, burials, mining and research. He has numerous archaeological projects that he is currently working on including: the Licking Bison Site, an Early Archaic bison kill site in north west South Dakota; conducting (with the Journey Museum in Rapid City) a Paleoindian survey of western South Dakota; a late Prehistoric village in northeast South Dakota; a Late Prehistoric Rockshelter in Custer State Park in the southern Black Hills; and fur trade and military sites in the northern plains. His program on Saturday highlights the latter and is entitled: ***Chouteau Family Fur Industry Dynasty and the Excavations of Fort Pierre Chouteau.***

Mike attended Kansas State University where he earned a B.S, then a Masters in Anthropology from the University of Kansas. He is also the newsletter editor for the South Dakota Archaeological Society. The program will be presented following the banquet in the Taggart Room of the Holiday Inn.

**Daniel R. Bach** (*High Plains Macrobotanical Services*)

1:50      **PRELIMINARY FINDINGS OF FAUNAL  
REMAINS RECOVERED FROM SOUTH-  
SIDER SHELTER, BIGHORN COUNTY,  
WYOMING**

**Pamela M. Huter** (*Department of Anthropology,  
University of Wyoming*)

2:10      **MAPS, NOTES AND HISTORIC  
REFERENCE FOR THE STATE OF  
WYOMING: INFORMATION  
DISCOVERED ON GOVERNMENT  
LAND OFFICE (GLO) OFFICIAL PLATS  
AND RELATED HISTORIC SURVEY NOTES**

**J. D. "Sam" Drucker** (*Bureau of Land Manage-  
ment, Cadastral Unit*)

2:30      BREAK

2:50      **THE FREMONT AND PLANT  
RESOURCES ALONG THE  
COLORADO WYOMING BORDER**

**A. Dudley Gardner and Barbara Clarke**  
(*Department of History, Western Wyoming Col-  
lege*)

3:10      **FREDERICK TO FOLSOM: A FAUNAL  
ANALYSIS OF THE 1999 AND 2001 HELL**



## **GAP EXCAVATIONS**

**John P. Laughlin** (*Department of Anthropology,  
University of Wyoming*)

3:30    **OVERVIEW OF POWDER RIVER BASIN  
ROCK ART**

**Mavis Greer and John Greer** (*Greer Services*)

3:50    **FRESHWATER MUSSELS IN WYOMING  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

**Kerry Lippincott** (*Consulting Archaeologist,  
Casper, Wyoming*)

4:10

3:50

# PAPER ABSTRACTS

## **SHEEPEATERS AND SOAPSTONE UTILIZATION IN THE GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM**

Richard Adams (*Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist, Laramie, Wyoming*) and Tory N. Taylor (*Taylor Outfitting, Dubois, Wyoming*)

At the time of Anglo contact, the Shoshonean people known as Sheepeaters specialized in making a living in the mountains in and near the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Pedestrian bands, accompanied by pack dogs, trapped big horn sheep and pursued bison deep in the mountains. Historic accounts by trappers and mountain men mention soapstone (also known as steatite) bowls among the few possessions of the Sheepeaters. In Wyoming's Wind River Mountains, sources of soapstone occur above tree-line, in prime big horn sheep habitat, and on the forest's edge near bison migration routes. The Sheepeaters (and prehistoric people before them) made pots, bowls, pipes and other artifacts from this soft rock. During a preliminary reconnaissance, we identified previously unknown soapstone sources, a wide variety of artifacts, and information on procurement and manufacturing techniques.

## **ANALYZING NATURAL AND CULTURAL PATTERNS OF MACROFLORAL REMAINS**

pertinent to discussions of late Paleoindian adaptations on the Plains and elsewhere. I will clarify some issues concerning the spatial, stratigraphic, and cultural aspects of the Frederick component, with an emphasis on using refitting and Minimum Analytical Nodule Analysis to identify types of tool production activities and the flow of materials and tools into and out of the site.

## **MAPS, NOTES AND HISTORIC REFERENCE FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING: INFORMATION DISCOVERED ON GOVERNMENT LAND OFFICE (GLO) OFFICIAL PLATS AND RELATED HISTORIC SURVEY NOTES**

**J. D. “Sam” Drucker** (*Bureau of Land Management, Cadastral Unit*)

Mapping has long been an important part of archaeological methodology. With the emergence of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), the importance of the Public Land Survey System (PLSS) has become evident as a solid base layer for mapping purposes. As interest has grown in the location of the historic trails that cross Wyoming, more attention is being given to the original GLO surveys. While helping the Bureau build the Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB), I have discovered far more information can be found on these plats and in the field notes of these historic surveys than first believed. By using the information detailed by historic surveys, new insights can be

## **FROM THE SAND DRAW DUMP FEATURES (48FR3123) HAS YIELDED INSIGHTS INTO ADDITIONAL PATTERNS OF HEARTH USE/FUNCTION**

**Daniel R. Bach** (*High Plains Macrobotanical Services*)

Twenty-seven features, dating to the Late Prehistoric Period, were excavated and analyzed in five centimeter increments. This was undertaken to see if any patterns were present; be it macrofloral remains, the number of insects per level, charcoal preservation, pH variation, if the presence or absence of FCR affected preservation, and if soil particle size and soil texture influences preservation. The results indicated that there are predictable patterns. When the results are not typical, this sometimes can allow one to see additional patterns into hearth use/function.

## **FREDERICK: A LATE PALEOINDIAN COMPONENT AT THE HELL GAP SITE, LOCALITY I**

**Allison Byrnes** (*Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming*)

In this paper, I will discuss my examination of the flaked stone assemblage from the late Paleoindian Frederick component at the Hell Gap site (48 GO 305), Locality I. As little is currently known of the Frederick complex specifically and of late Paleoindian manifestations in general, a description and characterization of this large assemblage is

nated by post-horse rock art, which also occurs on the Wyoming side of the line as evidenced by horse prints at the newly recorded SA Creek Petroglyphs. The Daly Petroglyph site at the northern end of the Basin in Wyoming is characterized by large incised figures dating after the bow and arrow, but mostly prior to white contact, and the southern Pinnacle Rocks site is dominated by shield figures of different styles and contexts. Additionally, we recently recorded the first petroglyph boulder in the region during an energy related survey. The general diversity of kinds of figures within the geographic area suggests no uniformity of style, culture, function, or age.

## **PRELIMINARY FINDINGS OF FAUNAL REMAINS RECOVERED FROM SOUTHSIDER SHELTER, BIGHORN COUNTY, WYOMING**

**Pamela M. Huter** (*Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming*)

Preliminary analysis of faunal elements from Southsider Rockshelter in the western foothills of the Big Horn Mountains provides information as to possible animal species used by prehistoric inhabitants of the area. Initial investigations of the assemblage include element and species identification to attain minimum number of individuals and frequency of elements for each species to identify processes leading to presence of species. Additional notation of fetal specimens is addressed to

added to our understanding of Wyoming archaeology and sites (historic and prehistoric) located and found note worthy by early surveyors can be re-discovered. It is my intent to disseminate some of the more interesting notes and share a few of the more important archaeological locations I have found on GLO plats, thus illustrating the importance of involving GLO surveys into historic research.

## **THE FREMONT AND PLANT RESOURCES ALONG THE COLORADO WYOMING BORDER**

**A. Dudley Gardner and Barbara Clarke** (*Department of History, Western Wyoming College*)

Recent work in Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado is demonstrating the extent of maize agricultural may be extended into the canyons of the Green River. This paper will look at how the Fremont used plant resources along their northern frontier to extend their occupation northward. We will synthesize the results of recent excavations and surveys to explain the nature of Fremont agriculture north of the Gates of Ladore on the Green River.

## **OVERVIEW OF POWDER RIVER BASIN ROCK ART**

**Mavis Greer and John Greer** (*Greer Services*)

Rock art sites occur infrequently in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming and Montana and are dominated by petroglyphs on sandstone formations. Sites in the Montana portion of the Basin are domi-

discuss seasonal occupation of the site.

## **FREDERICK TO FOLSOM: A FAUNAL ANALYSIS OF THE 1999 AND 2001 HELL GAP EXCAVATIONS**

**John P. Laughlin** (*Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming*)

The 1990's saw resumption in excavations at the Hell Gap Site (48GO305). These were designed to gain a better understanding of earlier work conducted in large part by Harvard University. Presented here are the results of a faunal analysis of 171 specimens recovered during excavations at Locality I in the summers of 1999 and 2001. Data from Locality I are analyzed to determine whether or not parallels exist between Harvard's findings and the more recent work conducted at Hell Gap. Results show a heavy reliance on bison throughout all investigated levels with an increase in smaller species (deer etc.) occurring later in the Paleoindian period.

## **FRESHWATER MUSSELS IN WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

**Kerry Lippincott** (*Consulting Archaeologist, Casper, Wyoming*)

Situated at or near the headwaters of both the Atlantic and Pacific Coast drainages, Wyoming streams are not well known for their freshwater mussel diversity. Currently there are two species

of mussels recognized in western rivers and three species in eastern rivers. One additional species is reported archaeologically. Mussels have been used for food and their shells for raw material in the production of beads, pendants, and other ornaments through a long span of Wyoming prehistory. Wyoming archaeologists have a 'spotty' record of reporting such basic mussel characteristics as the correct species name, numbers of specimens recovered, and identification of left or right valves of the shell. This presentation will describe the natural history of freshwater mussels and catalogue the archaeological time periods and sites where their usage has been most pronounced.

## **NOTES FROM THE FAR SIDE: PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECTS ON THE BLACK HILLS NATIONAL FOREST**

**Dave F. McKee** (*Black Hills National Forest*)

The Black Hills National Forest has sponsored several archaeological and historic preservation projects with the goals of learning about the past, retrieving archaeological data at risk, and involving the public in management and preservation of cultural resources. In the summer of 2000 the Forest and the University of Wyoming began a long-term research project at the multi-component Williams Spring site in the northern Black Hills. This open-air site contains evidence of human occupation from Paleoindian to homestead periods.

In the summer of 2000 a restoration project was initiated on historic Curran's Cabin with the help of volunteers. Test excavation projects at archaeological and historic sites have been used to expose school students, including American Indian youth, to archaeology.





## **SPONSORED BY**

Thank you to Our Sponsors for providing food for the social evening and the Saturday breaks.

**LTA, INC., LARAMIE, WYOMING**  
**CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH,**  
**INC., GREEN RIVER, WYOMING**  
**THE BOOK JUNCTION, LANDER, WYOMING**