

A photograph of an archaeological excavation site. In the foreground, a man wearing a blue and white checkered short-sleeved shirt and khaki pants is bent over, working in a shallow trench. To his left is a white bucket. To his right, various tools are scattered on the ground, including a hammer, a tape measure, and a brush. In the background, other people are visible, some sitting on the ground, and a large rock wall is on the right side. The ground is dirt and rocks.

**LOOKING FOR A LONG-TERM RECORD IN THE
GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM:
SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT
THE STINKING SPRINGS ROCKSHELTER,
TETON COUNTY, WYOMING**

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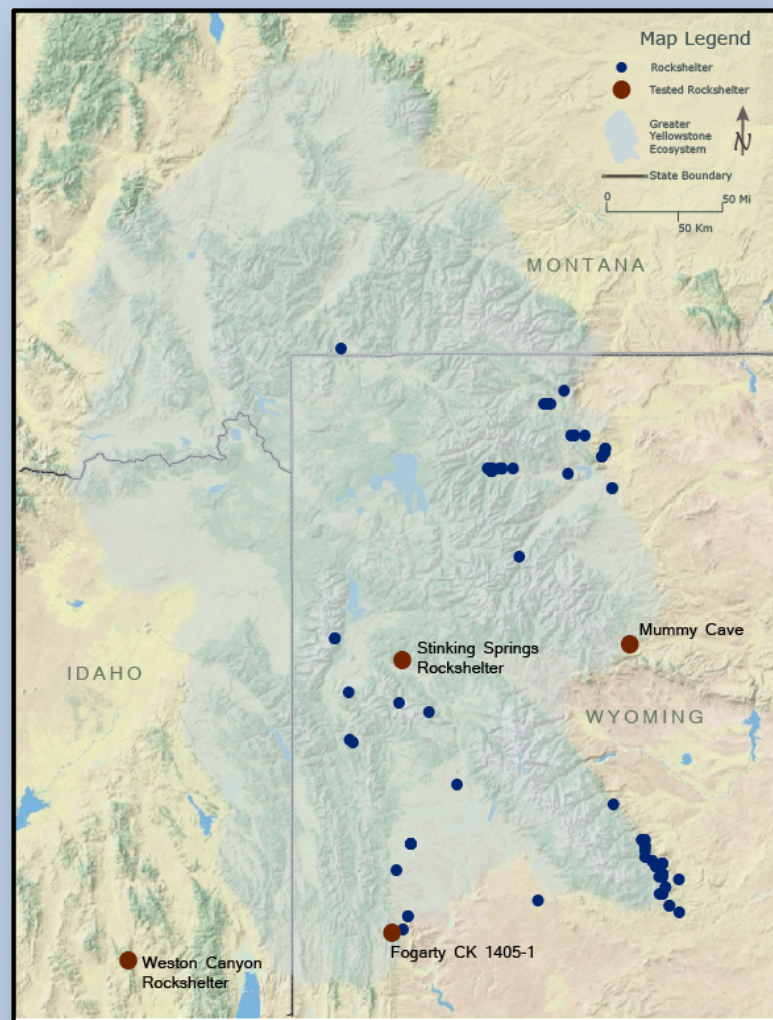
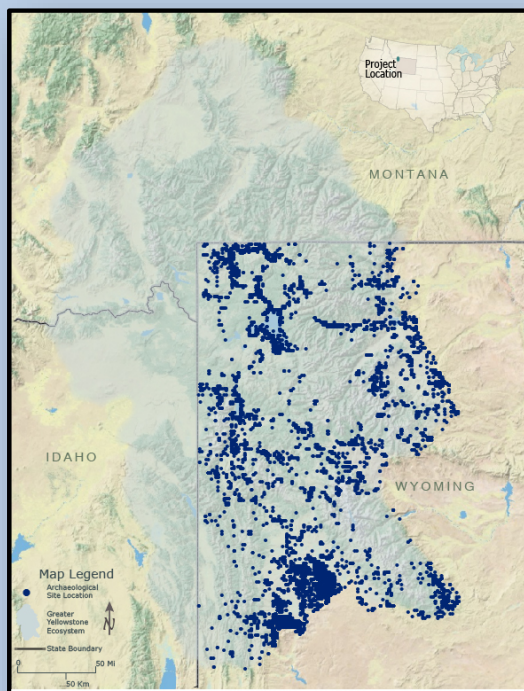
**Presented at the 76th Annual Meeting of the
Society for American Archaeology, Sacramento, California
In the symposium**

Crown of the West: Mountain Archaeology from the Sierra Nevada to the Rocky Mountains

REGIONAL RECORD

Wyoming Portion of GYE

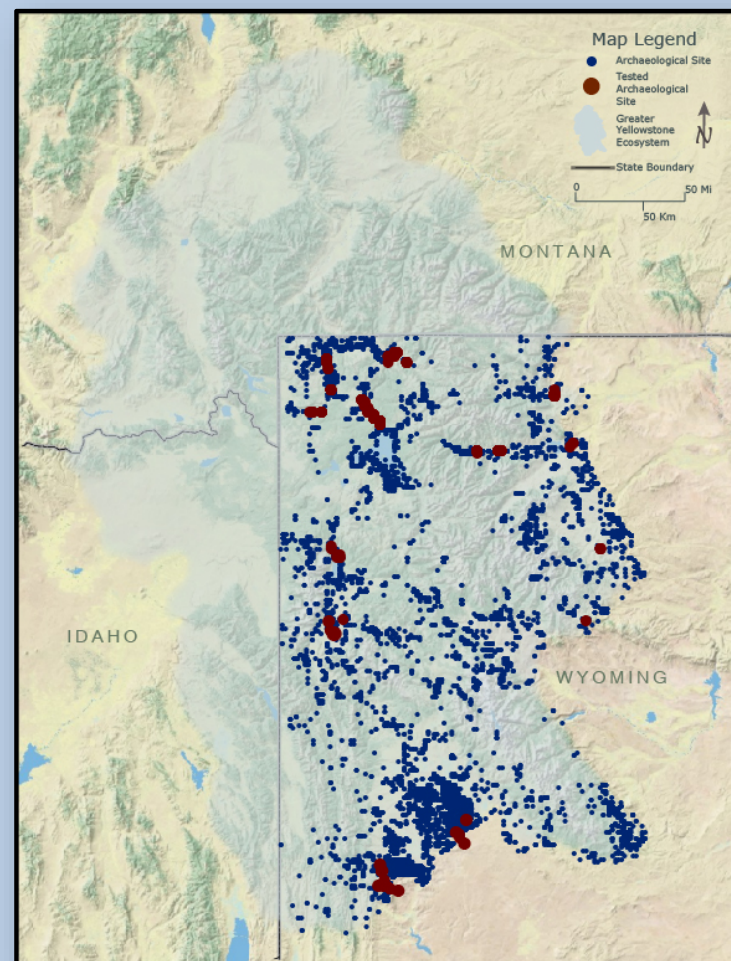
- 10,113 precontact sites
 - 10,026 open sites
 - 87 caves/rockshelters



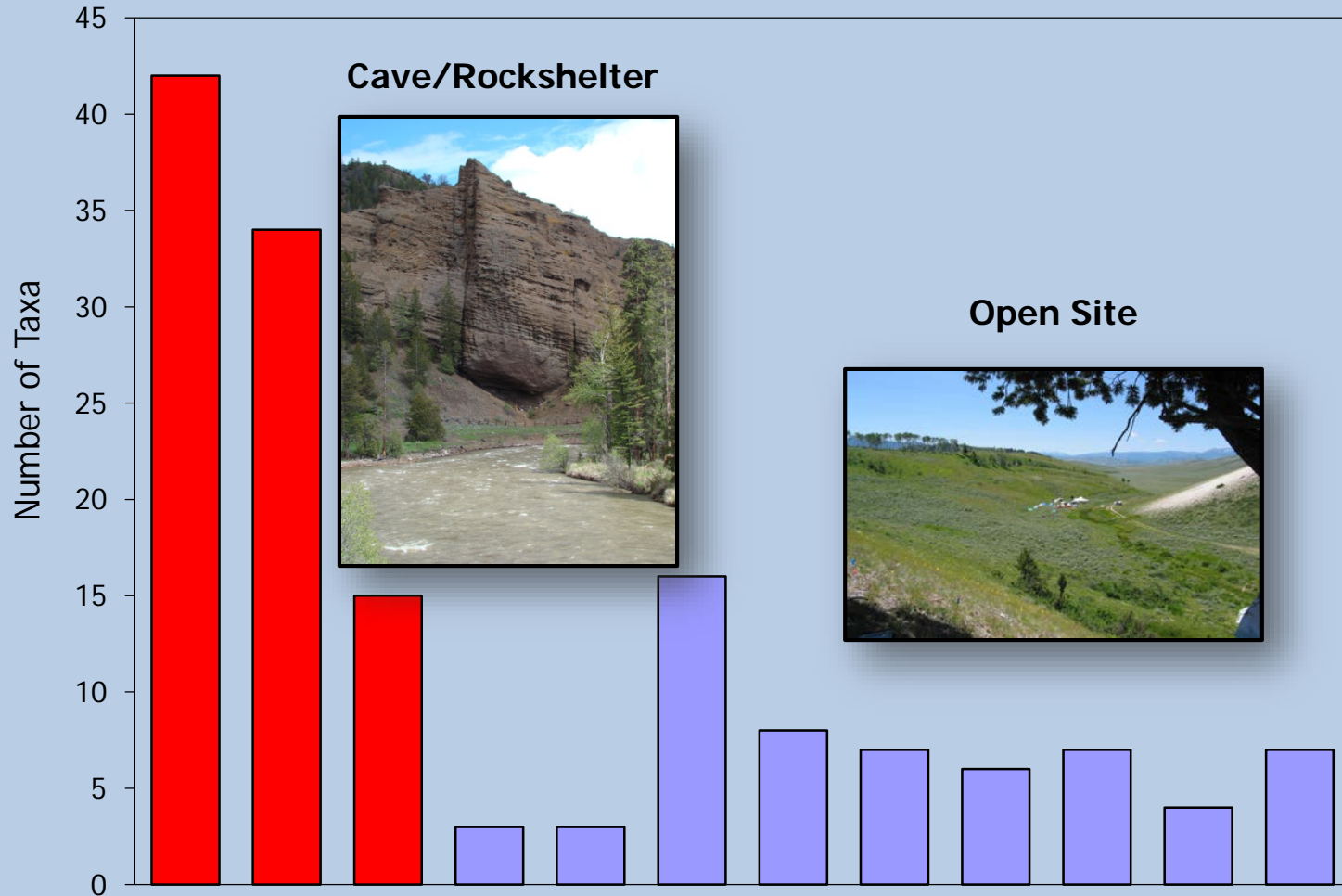
REGIONAL RECORD

Wyoming Portion of GYE

- 204 open sites tested
- 2 cave/rockshelters tested
- 195 open sites with faunal material
- 2 caves/rockshelters with faunal material

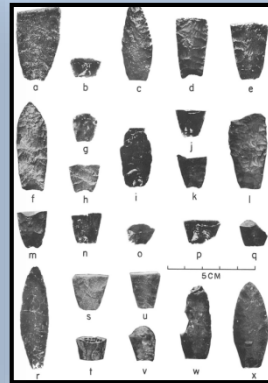


COMPARISON OF FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGES



MUMMY CAVE

PARK COUNTY, WYOMING

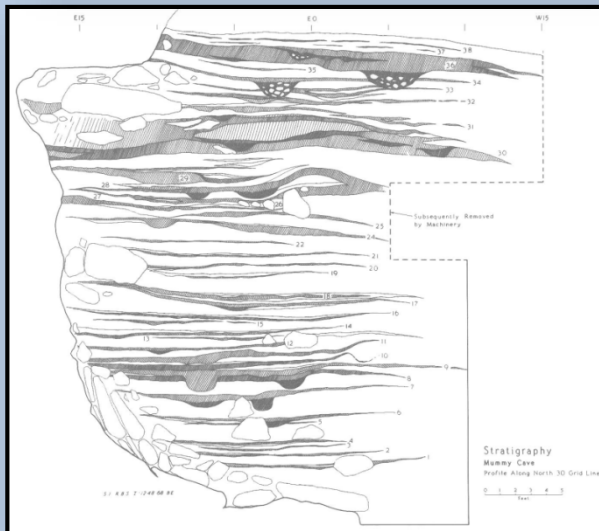


- Excavated in mid-1960s by Wilfred Husted and Robert Edgar.

- Nearly 9-m of deposits extending back 10,000 years.

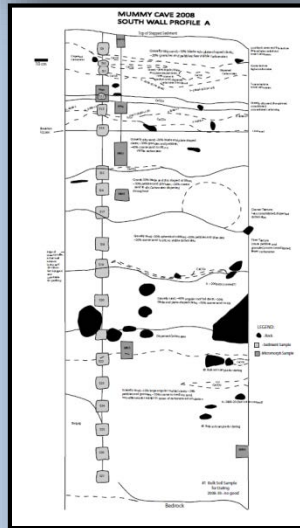
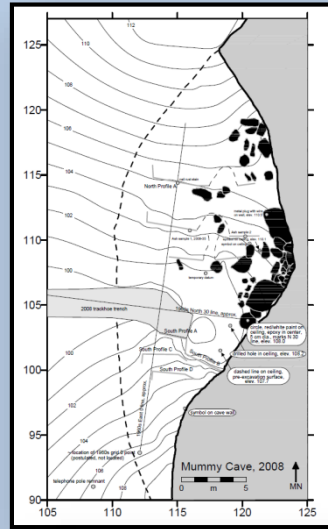
- Used in the development of a regional cultural chronology.

- Quality of work has allowed more recent research to be conducted.



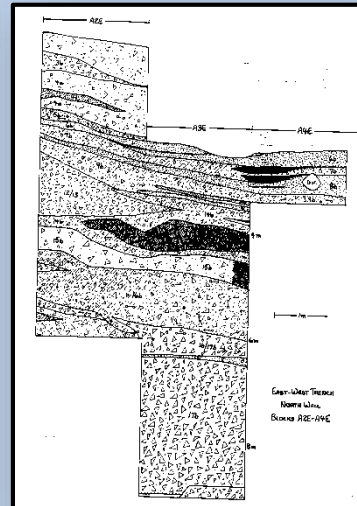
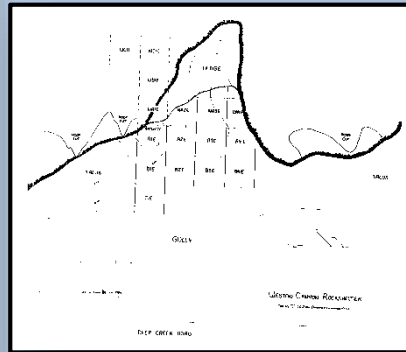
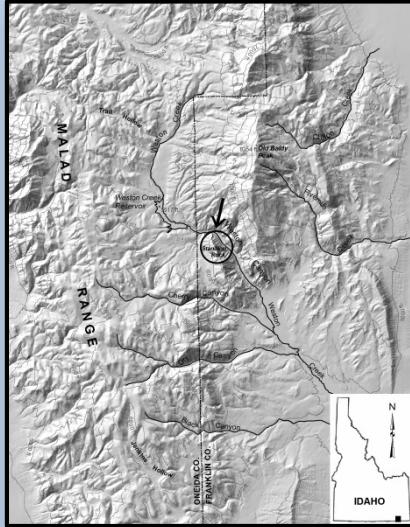
MUMMY CAVE

PARK COUNTY, WYOMING



- Susan Hughes (2001) dissertation on changes in bighorn sheep ecology over the last 10,000 years.
- Hughes also provided additional radiocarbon dates.
- Robert Kelly's recent investigations (2008, 2010) to assess the presence of Terminal Pleistocene deposits.

WESTON ROCKSHELTER (10FR4) FRANKLIN COUNTY, IDAHO



- Located in narrow canyon in southern part of Bannock Range and northwestern Malad Range, SE Idaho.
- Excavations conducted between 1968-1970 by Idaho State University.
- Faunal analysis reported as MA Thesis by Susanne Miller (1972).

Lamar Cave

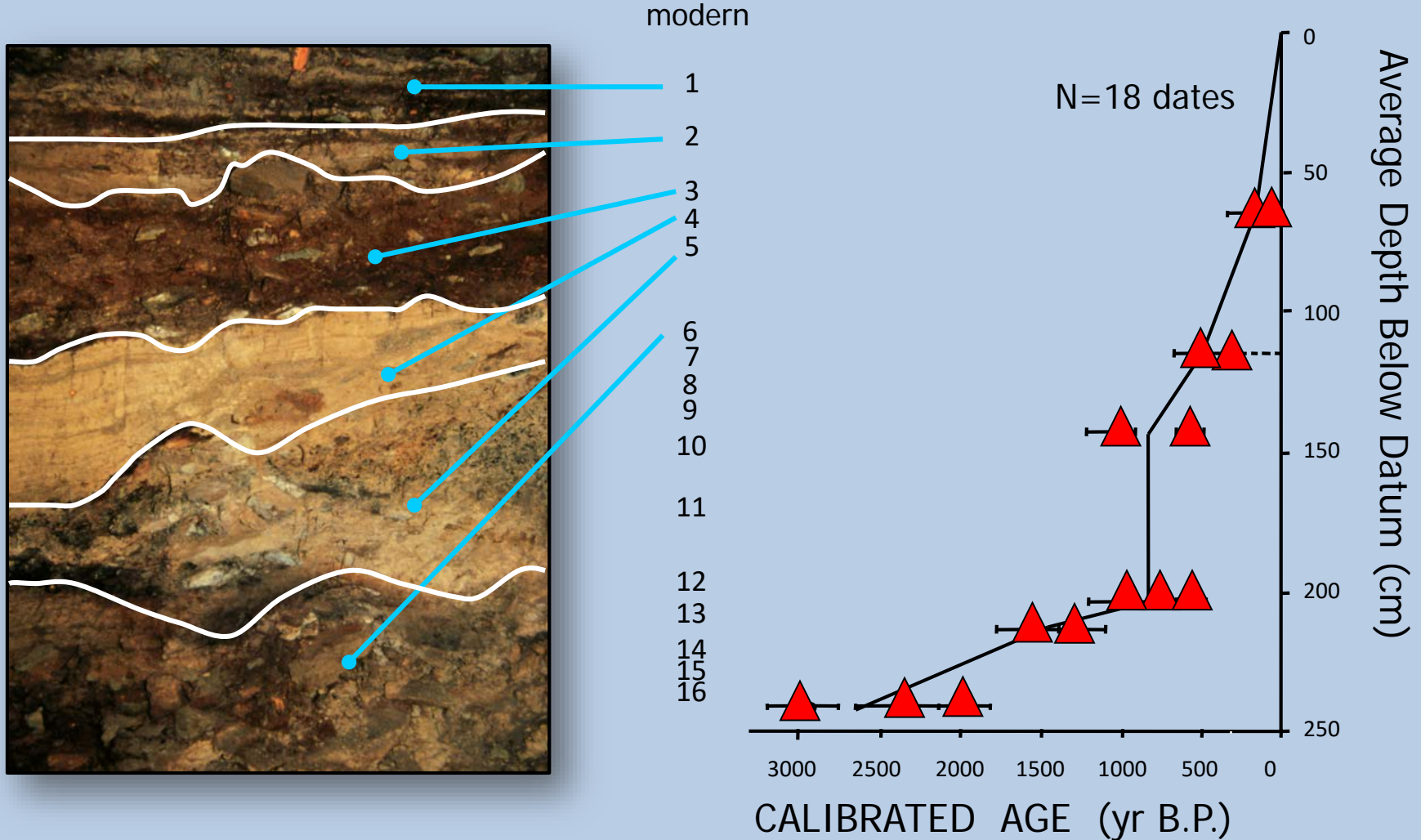
Yellowstone National Park



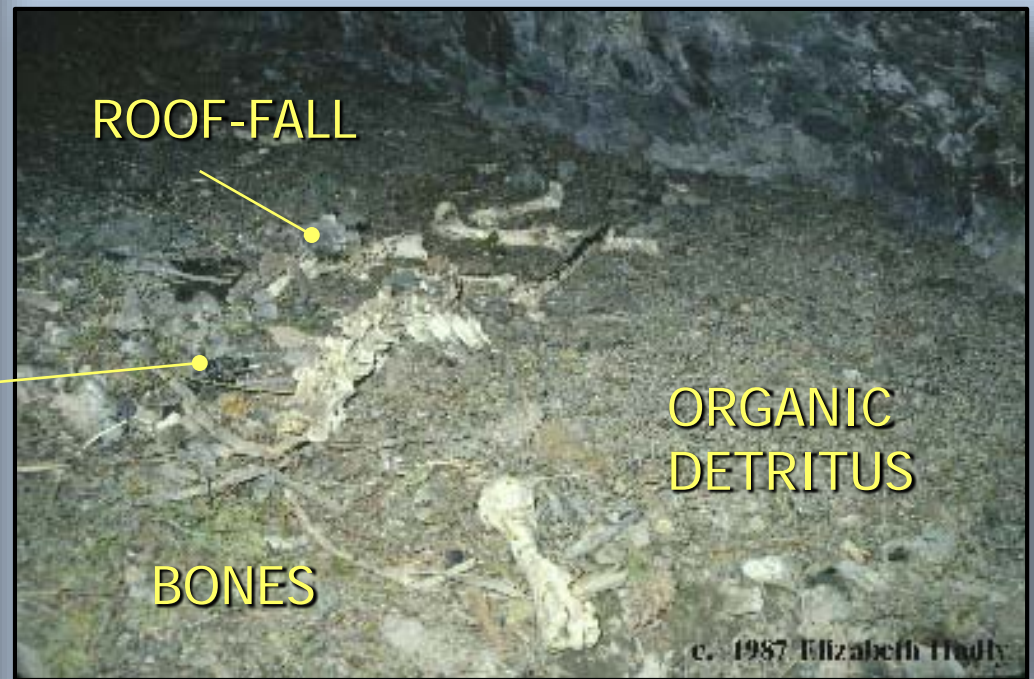
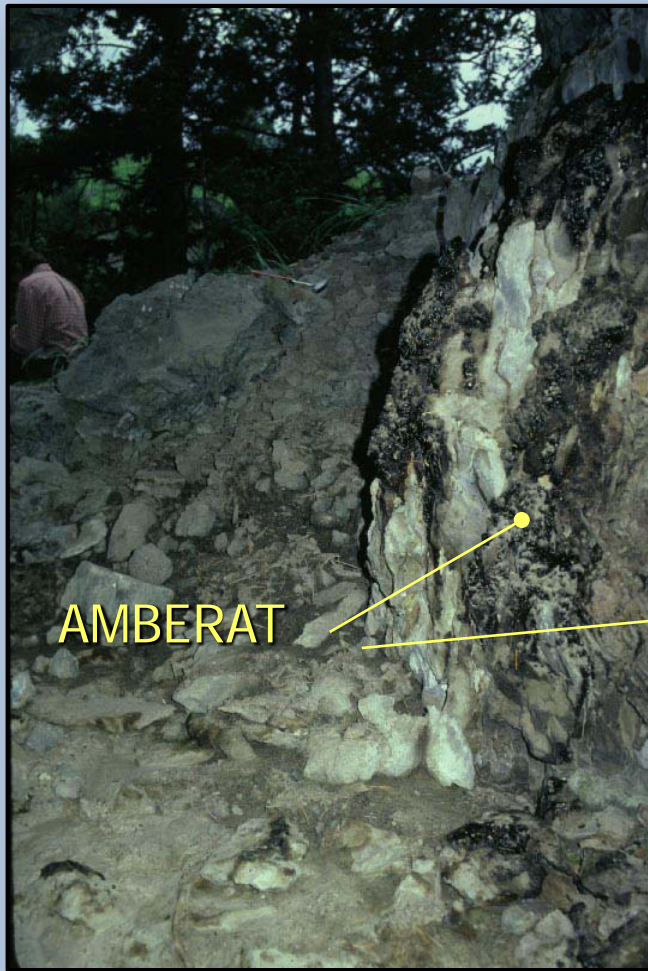
- Protected ecosystem
- ~3000 ybp-present
- <93% of local taxa
- ~20,000 identified mammals, birds, amphibian specimens
- Fish, reptiles, plants not yet identified

Lamar Cave

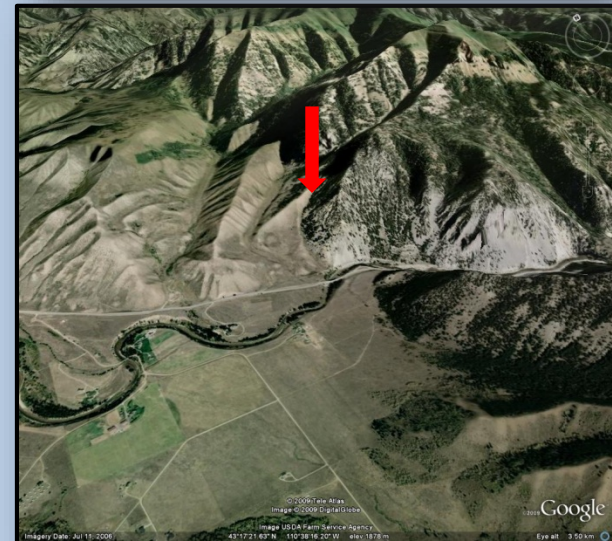
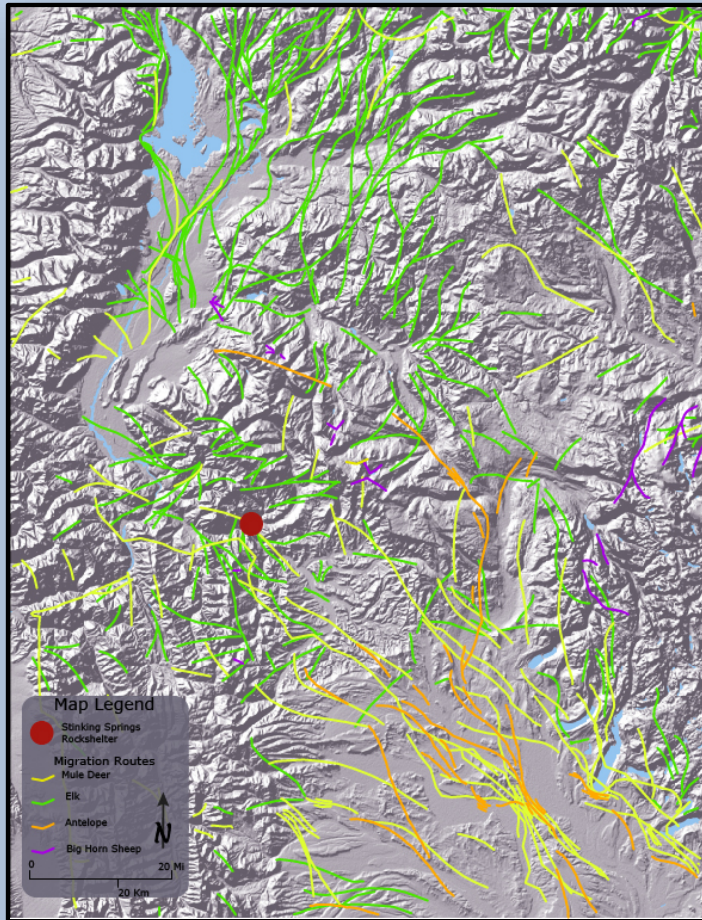
Yellowstone National Park



LAMAR CAVE FLOOR



STINKING SPRINGS ROCKSHELTER (48TE1823), TETON COUNTY, WYOMING

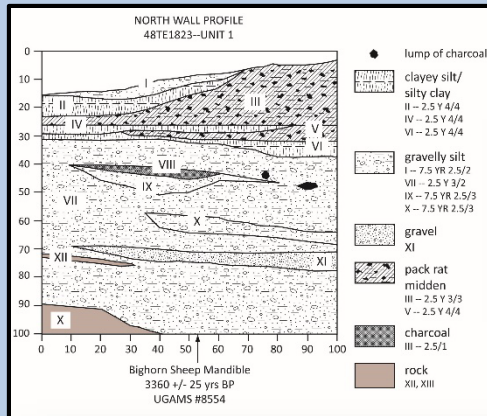


STINKING SPRINGS ROCKSHELTER (48TE1823), TETON COUNTY, WYOMING



- Hand auger probes in 2006.
- Evidence of relatively deep deposits.
- Radiocarbon age of 4210 ± 50 yrs BP from charcoal @ 90 cmbs.

STINKING SPRINGS ROCKSHELTER (48TE1823), TETON COUNTY, WYOMING

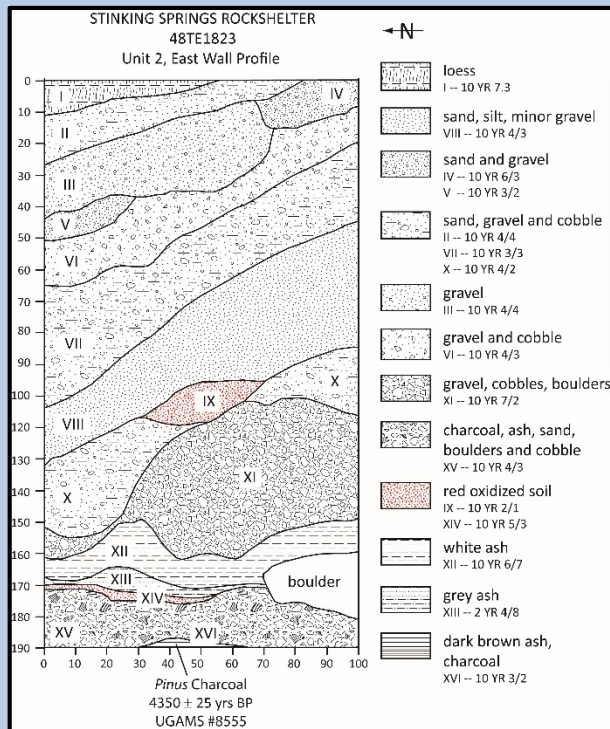


2010 USU Field School

- 2 1-m² units excavated.
- Unit 1 excavated to 1 meter.
- Slab-line feature identified.
- Recovery of bighorn sheep mandible.
- Date of 3360 ± 25 yrs BP.



STINKING SPRINGS ROCKSHELTER (48TE1823), TETON COUNTY, WYOMING



2010 USU Field School

- Unit 2 excavated to 1.9 cmbs.
- Two features identified.
- Concentration of charcoal and broken large mammal remains @1.9 cmbs dated to 4350 ± 25 yrs BP.

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- Kristin Griffin
- Ben Marett, Utah State University

