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Embedded Procurement and Exchange: Obsidian from Wolf Village Utah

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Jenkins, Dennis (Museum of Natural & Cultural History, University of Oregon)

see *Holcomb, Justin*

Jenkins, Dennis (Museum of Natural & Cultural History, University of Oregon)

see *Kingrey, Haden*

Jenkins, Shalise (Southern Utah University)

An Analysis of Paleobotanical Samples from Southern Utah

General Session (Friday 9:00 AM-11:45 AM, Alta-Brighton)

An archeobotanical and paleoethnobotanical analysis of utility, medicine, and food plants from an ancestral Puebloan site excavated by Southern Utah University's 2009 and 2010 field schools.

Jensen, Jill (National Park Service)

National Trails System Act at 50: Preservation, Awareness, Participation

General Session (Saturday 10:00 AM-11:15 AM, Powder Mountain-Solitude)

Four National Historic Trails cross the Great Basin and 2018 marks the 50th Anniversary of the National Trails System Act. This discussion forum explores different perspectives on how the NTSA has impacted preservation and awareness of, and participation in, historic trails; how National Historic Trails are addressed in NEPA and Section 106 reviews; and what the future holds for these resources. A four person panel will include representation from administrators, land managers, cultural resource management professionals, and trail advocacy groups. The audience will be encouraged to participate in the panel discussion of four topics (preservation and awareness, public participation, 106 and NEPA, future directions) with an open-ended Q&A session at the end.

Jepsen, Jacob (Brigham Young University)

Allison, James (Brigham Young University)

Ferguson, Jeffrey (University of Missouri, Columbia)

Embedded Procurement and Exchange: Obsidian from Wolf Village Utah

Symposium (Friday 9:00 AM-11:45 AM, Canyons)

XRF analysis of more than 1500 pieces of obsidian from Wolf Village (42UT273) in the Utah Valley, Utah, shows that the obsidian originated from areas as far north as Bear Gulch, Idaho and as far south as the Mineral Mountains in southern Utah. Most of the obsidian, however, came from two Utah sources: Black Rock, which is 130 km southwest of the site, and Topaz Mountain, about 100 km to the west. The presence or absence of cortex, and the shape of pieces with cortex, shows that procurement was different for the two sources. Cortex on Topaz Mountain artifacts is much more common than on artifacts from Black Rock. Many flakes from Topaz also

were strongly curved, while most pieces of Black Rock obsidian debitage were flat. This shows that Topaz Mountain obsidian was brought to Wolf Village as small nodules, while Black Rock obsidian came to the site in the form of large flakes or bifaces. We hypothesize that Topaz Mountain obsidian was likely picked up as small nodules by Wolf Village residents, possibly while hunting antelope or small game in the west desert south of Vernon, Utah. Black Rock obsidian, in contrast, may have been obtained through exchange with people living to the south.

Jerrems, Jerry (Boise State University)

Challenging old paradigms: Pre-Clovis in the western Great Basin

General Session (Thursday 1:00 PM-2:30 PM, Alta-Brighton)

The Winnemucca Lake basin, one of many branches of Pleistocene Lake Lahontan in northwest Nevada, is again leading the way for evidence of early human occupation of the Great Basin. Among the most familiar sites are Fishbone and Crypt caves, a part of the Guano Mountain cave complex, where a reevaluation of storage facilities has added a new dimension to the great antiquity of the Lahontan Basin. But the archaeological record has been a bit sketchy in the past and has led to a great deal of confusion in the literature. I hope to be able to clarify some of the sketchy information and bring into perspective a picture of some of the earliest evidence of human occupation in the western Great Basin.

Johansson, Lindsay (University of Colorado Boulder)

see Richards, Katie

Johnson, Taryn (Texas A&M University)

Linderholm, Anna (Texas A&M University)

The Prehistoric Diet: Genomic Analysis of Flora and Fauna Found in Bonneville Estates Coprolites, Nevada

Symposium (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Deer Valley)

Coprolites (dissicated human feces) contain genetic traces that can be used in dietary and environmental reconstruction. Ancient DNA was extracted from ten coprolites excavated from Bonneville Estates Rockshelter (BER), Nevada that date to the Paleoindian and Archaic periods of western North America (12,500-1000 years ago) to determine the taxonomic diversity and genetic biodiversity present in prehistoric diets of the ancient human occupants of the site. The rockshelter is situated in the arid west of North America, where even minor changes in climate led to major alterations in the local biotic environment. Taxonomic identifications were given at the family and genus level while taxonomy-independent identifications using a modified operational taxonomic unit were given at the family level. Results from each sample in their chronology were compared to suggest how Archaic diets may have shifted through occupation. Further research would be done to determine if there were additional shifts, be they cultural, populational, or otherwise, that occurred alongside the dietary one. Broader applications engage with the effect climate change can have on floral and faunal populations, how