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## REPLY

# Component age estimates for the Hell Gap Paleoindian site and methods for chronological modeling of stratified open sites - Response to commentary by C. Vance Haynes

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We appreciate the dialog initiated by Haynes regarding the Hell Gap chronology and, more broadly, how to apply age modeling to terrestrial stratigraphic sequences. Chronological approaches such as ours are relatively new to archaeology and, as such, have yet to demonstrate their utility as accurate means of estimating archaeological ages. We appreciate Haynes' diligence in calling to attention potential complications with our approach, especially those related to variable sediment package morphology between depositional agents (i.e., over-bank versus hillslope deposition).

Hayne's (2017, p. 1) chief criticism is that we assume the stratigraphic position of the Goshen occupation at Hell Gap, citing a recent publication that asserts it is difficult to separate from an overlying Folsom component (Haynes and Hill, 2017, pp. 256–257). We acknowledge the difficulty of separating the components, but note that Irwin (1968) was able to at both localities I and II of Hell Gap, that the vertical position of Goshen below Folsom is clearly indicated in a 1966 profile (Kornfeld and Larson, 2009, fig. 1.6), and that the positions of the Goshen (mode 11) and Folsom (modes 8–10) components (Fig. 1, right side) are indeed possible to separate by around 12 cm, though they likely grade into each other through vertical artifact dispersal.

Recent field results combined with reevaluation of diagnostic Goshen point provenience confirm our (Pelton et al., 2017) interpretation of Goshen's stratigraphic position. Specifically, one Goshen point (UWI-336) was recovered only 66 cm south of our (Pelton et al., 2017) artifact sample, so it is likely directly related to our artifact density modes (Bradley, 2009). This Goshen point corresponds to an elevation of 97.11 m in the current datum coordinates, which is only 1 cm lower than our lowest artifact mode 11, located at an elevation of 97.12 m.

Thus, we remain confident in our age estimate of ca. 12,800 cal yr BP for Goshen artifacts at Hell Gap.

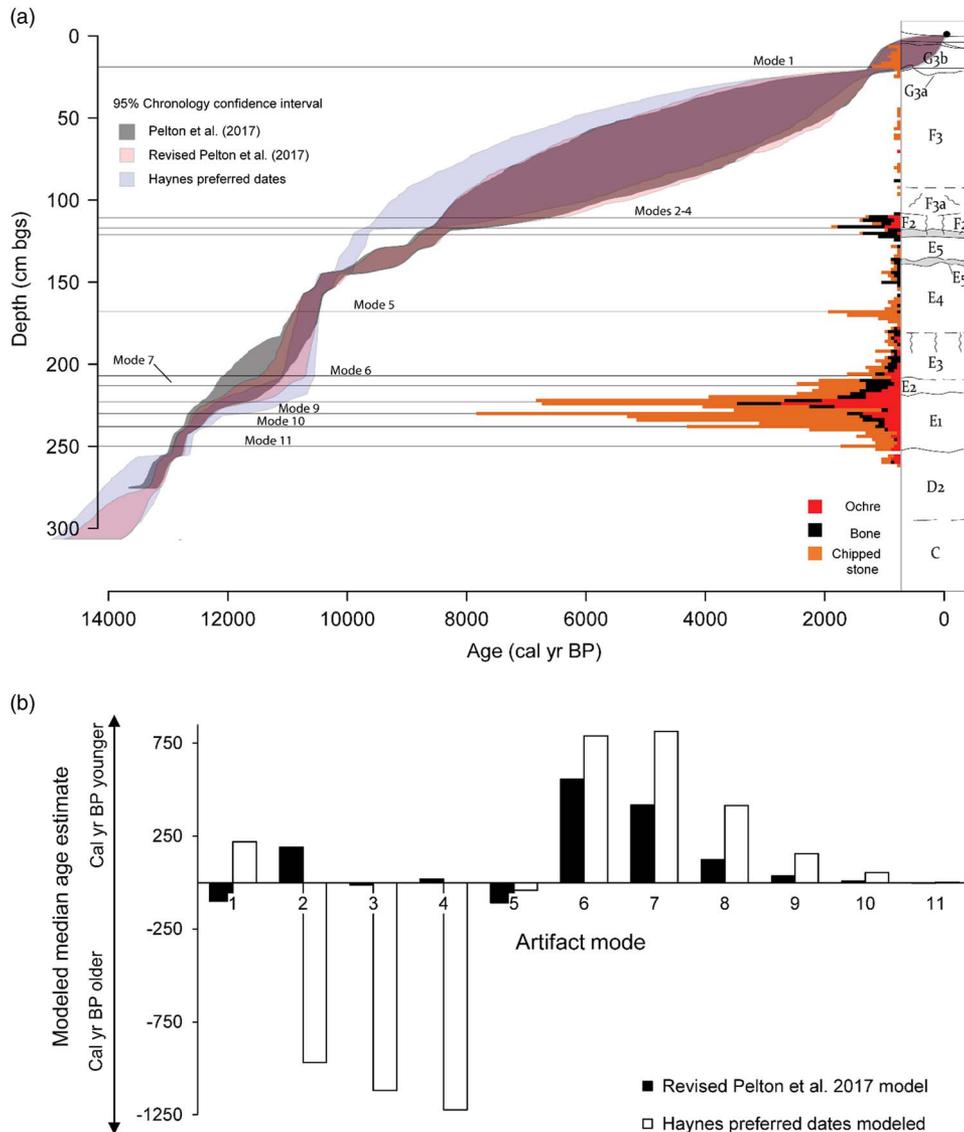
In the remainder of this reply, we address details of Haynes' qualitative assessment of radiocarbon dates by: (a) revising the Pelton et al. (2017) model based on Haynes' revised locations in his comment of four radiocarbon dates; and (b) conducting a systematic comparison of Haynes' preferred dates for Locality I and the original Pelton et al. (2017) model.

In his comment, Haynes assigned two dates (AA-28774 and AA-28775) to a different substratum than Pelton et al. (2017) and helped to clarify the position of sample 6HG93 from which two dates were determined (AA-14434 and AA-33671). Adjusting for Haynes' positions using the age-depth correction procedure in Pelton et al. (2017), AA-28774 is located 32 cm lower at a standardized elevation ( $Z_{st}$ ) of 208 cm below ground surface (bgs), AA-28775 is located 35 cm lower at a  $Z_{st}$  of 218 cm bgs, and sample 6HG93 is located 29 cm higher at a  $Z_{st}$  of 277 cm bgs. We repeated the procedures outlined in Pelton et al. (2017) and re-estimated the ages of the Locality I components based on these revised positions. The revised model contains 22 radiocarbon dates compared to our original 21. It includes 20 dates present in the original model, omits one date from the original model (AA-28775), and adds two older dates based largely on the adjusted position of sample 6HG93 (AA-33671 and AA-27646).

The revised model changed our age estimates most for the Hell Gap (mode 6) and Agate Basin (mode 7) components by ca. 550 and 420 yr, respectively (Fig. 1; Table 1). These younger estimates are a result of moving date AA-28774 one substratum lower to  $E_3$ , per Haynes' recommendation. We reiterate our statement from Pelton et al. (2017, supplementary material), however, that date AA-28774 is from a convoluted section of Locality I West with several uncertain stratigraphic contacts, and that our original stratigraphic assignment may remain valid. Our original age estimates are certainly more consistent with dates from other Agate Basin and Hell Gap sites (Pelton et al., 2017, table 4). Encouragingly, all other revised age estimates are

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**Figure 1.** (color online) Comparison of the Pelton et al. (2017) model with the revised Pelton et al. (2017) model and a model based on Haynes’ preferred dates for Hell Gap Locality I. (a) A graphic comparison of the age-depth model probability regions. (b) A systematic comparison of the modeled median age estimates for each artifact frequency mode.

comparable to our original model, especially for the earliest three artifact modes 9, 10, and 11, whose median age estimates are only 35, 8, and 3 yr different than the median age estimates of our original model, respectively. All other median age estimates fall well within the range of uncertainty subsumed by the age estimates presented in Pelton et al. (2017).

Next, we address Haynes’ qualitatively preferred dates for Locality I. Rather than discussing individual radiocarbon dates with which Haynes is certainly more familiar, we present a model using the Pelton et al. (2017) methods combined with Haynes’ preferred dates to determine how much difference it makes to impose qualitative vetting prior to modeling (Fig. 1).

The most encouraging aspect of this comparison is that Haynes’ preferred dates produce median age estimates for the Folsom (modes 9 and 10) and Goshen (mode 11) components

only 156, 53, and 1 yr younger than those presented by Pelton et al. (2017). Haynes’ preferred dates produce comparatively young median age estimates for the late Folsom (mode 8), Agate Basin (mode 7), and Hell Gap (mode 6) components of ca. 410, 810, and 790 yr, respectively. Again, this is partly due to placing radiocarbon dates AA-28774 and AA-28775 in substratum E<sub>3</sub>, rather than E<sub>4</sub>. Our median age estimates for the Alberta component are similar, differing by only ca. 40 yr.

Haynes’ preferred dates for the Frederick component produce far older age estimates because they are 1000 to 1500 yr older than the dates from stratum F included in the Pelton et al. (2017) model. Haynes’ preferred dates were omitted from our model as outliers because they were higher and older than expected given all age-depth probability estimates for Locality I.

**Table 1.** Revised Pelton et al. (2017) age estimates based on the repositioning of three dates per Haynes' commentary.

Artifact mode/ archaeological culture	1st			3rd		
	Min	quartile	Median	Mean	quartile	Max
1/Late Prehistoric	-17	1085	1121	1116	1150	2401
2/Frederick	6356	7496	7689	7753	8078	8595
3/Frederick	8002	8341	8398	8393	8456	8767
4/Frederick	8226	8468	8526	8527	8585	8877
5/Alberta	10,331	10,619	10,689	10,690	10,761	11,527
6/Hell Gap	10,557	10,966	11,017	11,016	11,055	12,143
7/Agate Basin	10,707	11,230	11,332	11,356	11,452	12,314
8/Folsom-Midland	11,293	11,871	11,990	11,973	12,104	12,415
9/Folsom	11,993	12,345	12,417	12,409	12,480	12,649
10/Folsom	12,344	12,546	12,592	12,584	12,630	12,713
11/Goshen	12,644	12,773	12,803	12,808	12,840	13,027

Although Haynes has reasonable rationale for rejecting the younger dates from stratum F, we are currently reluctant to disregard the Pelton et al. (2017) age estimates for Frederick. Our age estimates may be on the young end of known Late Paleoindian components, but not unreasonably so. Qualitative radiocarbon date assessment may sometimes result in circular reasoning, wherein dates that fit existing chronologies are preferred to those that do not and conflicting dates are attributed solely to contamination or mixing. The way our study dealt with the conflicting dates from stratum F is a good example of the way in which probabilistic modeling can help identify and objectively resolve such issues independent of subjective assessment.

To conclude, all age-depth models are inaccurate to varying degrees (Trachsel and Telford, 2017), but so are most radiocarbon dates due to contamination, mixing, old wood, and other problems related to estimating the ages of phenomena that occurred thousands of years ago. In this case and others, age-depth modeling is not about discovering an absolute "truth," but rather about clarifying complex geomorphic situations objectively and as accurately as possible. While archaeological understanding of the potential inaccuracies inherent to radiocarbon dating has improved considerably, the imposition of non-systematic judgments of

radiocarbon date quality has the potential to result in circular reasoning if undertaken frivolously and in accord only with one's pre-existing expectations. Haynes has worked on the Hell Gap site for many decades and likely possesses the nuanced knowledge of potential contamination sources and site-specific formation required to undertake qualitative assessment of its chronology, but we remain wary of statements that dates are, for instance, "probably...translocated," "too young by comparison" to nearby dates, or "anomalously old." Age-depth models constrain the inaccuracies inherent to radiometric age estimation largely independent of subjective judgments of quality and are thus more easily replicable by future researchers working at Hell Gap and other stratified open sites.

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