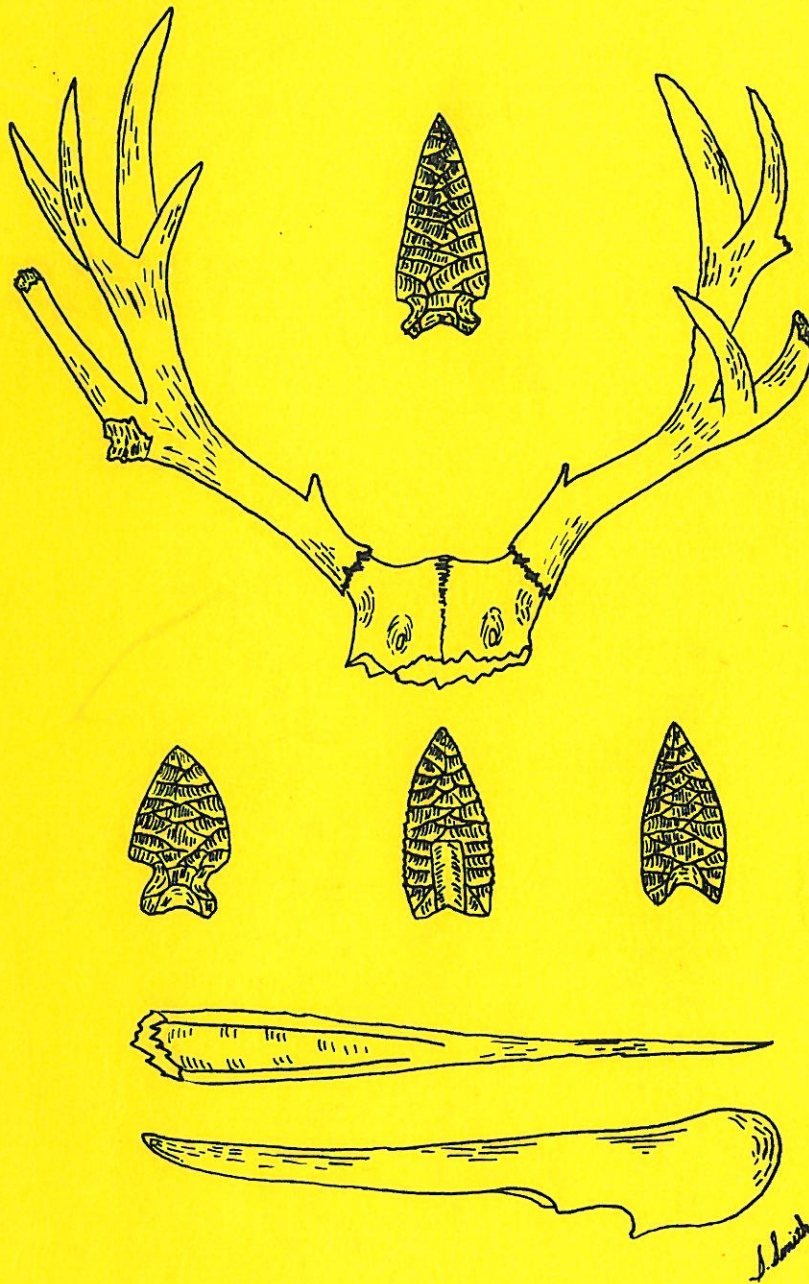


THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST



MARCH 1970

VOL. XIII NO. 1

MARCH ISSUE CONTENTS

State and Chapter Officers	APPENDIX I
Wyoming Outdoor Recreation Commission	APPENDIX II
Membership and Subscription	APPENDIX III
Contents and Editor's Notes	1
President's Letter and Notice of State Meeting	2
Chapter News	3
Legend of MAH-E-Washay SEJAY	5
By Fred Hilman	
Pipe Stems - Crow Style	8
By Fred Hilman	
Needed Federal Legislation	9
Smithsonian Institution Price Lists	15
Preliminary Report Site 48PA551	23
By Sharon K. Smith	

Editor's Notes

Northern Big Horn Basin Chapter is to be congratulated for providing the most fascinating preliminary report on the Dead Indian Site!

Delays in printing and our first snowstorm will make this issue a bit late but we hope to see everyone at the State Meeting in Casper. Bring your suggestions and hopefully some reports for coming issues of the Archaeologist.

President John urges your attention to the article on page 9 concerning needed Federal regulations

Please note the most recent listing of publications from the Smithsonian Institution. These publications are priced at a small fraction of their cost and make a tremendous addition to any library. An order through Superintendent of Documents takes months but an order from Department of Commerce Office takes only a week - hence the enclosure of ordering blank forms.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

and

NOTICE OF STATE MEETING

Dear Fellow Members:

The annual state meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society will be held at the Holiday Inn in Casper on April 4th. An informal business meeting, open to all members of the Society, will be held the night before at 7:30 P.M., also at the Holiday Inn.

Our speaker at the evening banquet will be Dr. Raymond Wood of the University of Missouri, whose subject will be "Archaeology of the Upper Missouri River Area". Dr. William Judge of Colorado State University will speak during the morning session. His subject will be "Folsom Settlement Patterns". We will also have other speakers during the meeting. Last, but not least, we will also conduct the regular business meeting and have an election of officers.

Bring your finds for the year or anything else you would like to show. We will have exhibit space and attendants to see that they don't disappear.

During the past year it was my privilege to visit all of the chapters in the state. It was a most enjoyable and rewarding experience. I thoroughly enjoyed meeting everyone and really appreciated the hospitality that was shown by all. I hope to see most of you again, on April 4th, in Casper.

Sincerely

JOHN ALBANESE

CHAPTER NEWS

SWEETWATER COUNTY CHAPTER

The following is the list of the names of the officers elected to serve Sweetwater County Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society for the coming year, 1970:

President..... George Babel
Vice President William Tyrell
Secretary-Treasurer..... Therese Babel
Historian..... Jo Larson
Publicity..... Eleanor Tolar

Therese Babel, Secretary

FLINTSTONE CHAPTER -- FREMONT COUNTY

The year of 1969 was a very interesting year for the Flintstone Chapter.

In January we received word that Charles Reher was the recipient of the Mulloy Scholarship. We felt that this was quite special in that he had helped Dr. Frison with our dig in the Red Desert in the summer of 1968. Also he was a senior student at the University of Wyoming. Our congratulations to him.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Pinnow, land owners on the Wind River Indian Reservation, felt that they had a possible dig site on their land. Upon investigation it appeared that it could have had great possibility except for the fact that the firepit level had been removed through land excavation. This was a disappointment to the club but investigating it was intriguing and good experience for many of us.

We had several interesting programs throughout the year. In February, John and Grace Butler gave a very interesting program on bottles. April proved just as interesting as we had the St. Clairs of the Wind River Indian reservation for a program on bead work. They talked about and displayed dresses decorated with elk teeth, deer hooves, and bonnets of eagle feathers. They had present day beadwork and very old beadwork. They even showed the differences in the beadwork among different tribes. Sinew and hides were brought and they told how they were used and how they could be prepared and tanned. This program was a real delight to all present.

Three field trips were tentatively planned for the summer months. They were to: (1) Lysite country; (2) Shirley Basin; (3) Tory Lake.

The year of 1969 was ended with a family carry-in dinner. We had a delicious meal and all the decorations were very festive. There was an exchange of gifts and a visit from Santa for the children.

Ann Lembke, Secretary

BIG HORN BASIN CHAPTER

The Big Horn Basin Chapter has been busy this fall sorting and re-evaluating information recovered from the Dead Indian Site. We have set up a definite meeting date of the second Tuesday in each month, and we meet at the Shoshone River Power building in

Cody. We would like to welcome any out of town visitors who might be interested in attending any of our meetings.

We held election of officers in December with Imogene Hanson being elected as President, Sharon K. Smith as Secretary-Treasurer, and Walt Nelson as Vice President. We are looking forward to seeing everyone at the Spring meeting.

Sharon K. Smith, Secretary

CHEROKEE TRAIL CHAPTER

Cherokee Trail Chapter, Wyoming Archaeological Society, meetings are held the second Friday of each month, 7:30 P.M., in the School Library. Guests are always welcome.

CASPER CHAPTER

Several films were shown during the early part of 1969, including Arizona Indians-- Hopi and Navajo, and The End of the Trail narrated by Walter Brennan. Henry Jensen presented a slide program of petroglyphs taken in Wyoming (primarily of Cottonwood Creek, Dinwoodie and Castle Gardent).

Summer activities for the Casper Chapter members were varied. One field trip to the Lysite area was made to follow and map an old Indian trail. Henry Jensen gave a series of talks to the Girl Scouts attending camp at Camp Sacajewea on Casper Mountain. He and his wife, Clara, walked-out miles of the Bridger Trail during the summer months. Some members worked the Chalk Hills #1 project in Shirley Basin during the 4th of July weekend and again in August. The summer State meeting was attended by more members. A few hours were donated to the Valentine-Barber Site during the summer.

In the fall, plane table survey of the work done by Dr. Frison's crew, geology of the site, general reconnaissance, and trench-filling was accomplished. In October Dr. Frison gave a resume of the summer's activities of his field crews within the State. State President and local member John Albanese gave an interesting chalk-talk on archaeological--geological dating of sites in Wyoming.

Mr. Ned Frost of the Wyoming Recreation Commission gave a most interesting and informative talk on the work of the Wyoming Recreation Commission, how it is funded, and how it spends the moneys allotted to it by the Legislature, matching funds, etc.

A scrap book of the Valentine-Barber Site, utilizing photographs taken during the exploratory work of the Casper Chapter during 1968, and newspaper clippings of the site as work progressed under Dr. Frison's University of Wyoming crew, was presented to the Chapter by the outgoing secretary.

Dear Lou:

In your Christmas letter you asked me to write something for Wyoming Archaeology and while I'm far from being a good story teller, I thought I might try to recall and recite one of the old Indian legends that I heard from the lips of Plenty Coups and old White Arm, when I was a boy and the Crows were camped on my Father's old ranch up at the head of Goose Creek in northern Wyoming.

THE LEGEND OF MAH-E-WASHAY SEJAY

In the Beginning the Great Spirit Father was fashioning the earth and it was all covered over with water, so when he looked at his creation, he was not satisfied with it. So, he thought and thought and decided there must be living things to be in the water and also living things to be above the water. The Great Spirit Father then created many things to live in the water. The Great Spirit Father rested and looked upon his living creations and thought that is good, but what of the great skies above? I must not let the skies go idle, so again the Great Spirit Father thought and thought and decided that all living things of the air must have wings, so he created many, many birds all with wings who could fly and fly. Then He rested and again looked upon his new creations. He found that he had forgotten one important thing. Many birds could not fly forever and had fallen into the waters. He saw what he must do. He must create a great land upon which the birds could rest, find food, and make nests to rear their young. Again the Great Spirit Father thought and thought, and finally he knew what he must do. He must have a bit of mud from which he might fashion this new land. He called all the birds together and they listened to what he had to say. He told them to go down in the water until they found the bottom and to bring back some mud in their beaks. The Meadow Lark and the Robin said to the Great Spirit Father, "We cannot go down. We cannot even swim, as we have no web feet." Some of the other birds who had web feet began going down and down. First the duck went down and came up with no mud. The big goose went down and came up with no mud. Many other birds tried, but still no mud. Things looked bad, and finally the curlew came in and told the Great Spirit Father, "Let me go down. I have the longest neck and the longest beak, and I shall not come back until I have found what you want." Mah-E-Washay, the curlew went down, and he stayed a long time, and finally when he came up, in his bill was the mud the Great Spirit Father needed to fashion the land. All the birds were happy again to know that

they could soon rest their tired wings and find something to eat.

The Great Spirit Father took the bit of mud in his hands and fashioned it to forever serve the needs of all the winged birds and most especially did he fashion the land to serve the needs of Mah-E-Washay and all his family. He fashioned a great hill in the midst of this great land, and cut the top off nice and level, and said to Mah-E-Washay, "This is your sacred land and home and you must live here while the beautiful flowers, which I will place upon it especially for you, are in bloom and while your young ones are learning to fly. When the flowers droop their heads, you and all your young ones must fly back to the great waters from which this land was formed, and each time you go back, you will give thanks to the great Mother Waters for she is truly your mother."

Then the Great Spirit Father rested some more, and he looked at the land he had fashioned and saw that many, many things that he had first created to live upon the bottom of Mother Waters home were not happy because they could not live in the air and because they could not find their way back to the waters from which they had come. The Great Spirit Father saw that there was only one thing to do. He must turn them all into stone. This he did, knowing that there were plenty more of each kind still left in Mother Waters home. He knew that he must leave all these stone creatures to prove the power of Spirit Father, so that all the living things to come later would know and would lift up their prayers of thanks to the Great Spirit Father and the Great Water Mother from whence they had come. The Great Spirit Father looked around at his earth land some more and saw that he was not yet finished for it was very lonely and not a happy land. He thought and he thought, and at last saw that he must create many living things to live side by side with Mah-E-Washay. He fashioned Rabbit and he fashioned Coyote to run after and tease Rabbit. He fashioned many other creatures, and finally he created a likeness of himself, Man (Red Man), and he was to rule over all the other creatures. The Great Spirit Father blew a breath of conscience into the heart of the man so he would be responsible forever for the faithful keeping of all the other creatures over which he was to rule.

The Great Spirit Father saw there was still not enough for the likeness of himself, the Man, so he fashioned a great living creature, the Buffalo, and this creature had to serve all the needs of man. The Buffalo had to furnish food, clothing, to cover his nakedness and keep him and his family warm in winter, had to furnish skins for his house and be useful for many other things. With the completion of this the Great Spirit Father said

to himself, "I will sit down and rest and look down upon my land children and see how they get along."

Mah-E-Washay, the curlew, lived happily for many, many moons on his sejay (hill). One day very bad medicine come to Mah-E-Washay for very bad paleface come from far across Mother Water to kill and plunder, and so Mah-E-Washay come to sejay no more and no more does Red Man come to sejay to give prayer for Mah-E-Washay is no more.

So now, Lou, I have to put in my bit about Mah-E-Washay Sejay for the hill is still here, minus the curlew that were here by the hundreds and thousands when I was a boy, and when I want another fossil for my collection, I climb up old Mah-E-Washay Sejay, and usually before long I have a new fossil or two. Even the much sought after Trilobite is here to give evidence to the antiquity of old Mah-E-Washay. A coincidence, I suppose, but nevertheless true.

FRED

Excerpt from letter received by Lou Steege from Fred Hilman 2-1-70

You know, Lou, we have a little museum here in our home and it contains a rather nice collection of old Indian pipes. Sometimes visitors ask foolish questions. Some of them ask me how the Indian was able to make a hole through the stem when he did not have modern tools to work with. Well, one time I was foolish enough to ask the same question of one of my old Indian friends, Chester Medicine Crow, and he told me how it was done. So, as I am always interested in Indian lore, I will pass it on to our many archaeological friends so they may have the knowledge of authentic Indian pipe stems. Here is the way it was done Crow style.

First you go look all around, findem little small ash tree. Maybe you no findem ash tree? You look all around some more, maybe you findem branch ash tree heap good! Now you cuttem branch ash tree, maybe long stem, maybe short stem, huh? Now you go hunt grizzly bear, heap big grizzly bear. Him have lots fat. Makem heap lots bar grease, Savvy? You keepum bar grease til much early Spring, maybe much early Fall, Huh? Yeah; now when Spring him come, you go out look all round, look some more, now pretty soon you see long hungry grease worm. Him headin north for hot summer come. Savvy? Catchem hungry grease worm. Puttem two, tree drops good fat bar grease on south end pipe stem ash, and show long hungry grease worm nice good bar grease on south end. Him think and get one bite. Pretty tam goot, huh? Now grease worm him start eat big. You hurry quick put pipe stem ash on ground north and south, heap straight. No puttem east-west. Grease worm, him always go north Spring. Always go south Fall. Maybe you no catchem grease worm in Spring; catchem go South in Fall. Then puttem bar grease on North end pipe stem ash. Heap Good, Huh? Savvy? You all time watch grease worm. Some time him no eat big, so you quick put two, tree, drop more bar grease in hole. Him think pretty tam goot, eat big some more. Some day you keepem pipe stem ash straight north-south, him big fat grease worm come out other end. Him look around, say "Skookem", and head south.

WYOMING
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.



3511 Carmel Drive
Casper, Wyoming
February 4, 1970

Dear Follow Member:

I urge you to write your congressman and senators concerning bills S 2893 (Senate) and HR 15453 (House), which have been introduced into Congress. Both of these bills have the same exact wording and are designed to protect our archaeological and historical sites, which are fast disappearing. A copy of the Senate bill and House bill accompany this letter. Please read the bills and if you agree with their intent, which I am sure you will, don't hesitate, but write your congressmen today.

A little push from the folks back home helps tremendously in getting this type of legislation passed. If we don't act now, our historic and archaeological heritage will one day disappear.

Yours truly,

JOHN ALBANESE

President

Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc.

WYOMING
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.



3511 Carmel Drive
Casper, Wyoming
February 4, 1970

*The Honorable Clifford Hansen
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

The Honorable Gale McGee
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

The Honorable John Wold
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

* Dear Senator Hansen:

As president of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, I would like to solicit your support of Senate Bill S 2893. This bill is basically a conservation legislation, designed to protect and promote archaeological and historical sites. It expands PL 86-523 to include all federal activity other than just dam construction. A companion bill with the same exact language has just been introduced into the House. For your convenience, I am enclosing a copy of the Senate Bill S 2893.

It is estimated that the majority of archaeological sites in the United States will be damaged or destroyed in the next 25 years. These sites represent one of America's great non-renewable resources. Other than just the aesthetic or historical value, these historical and archaeological sites also represent an economic asset to the State of Wyoming. Tourism is becoming an increasingly important segment of Wyoming's economy. This growth of tourism requires that we start now to preserve our heritage so that in years to come, additional attractions will be available to the touring public. Yellowstone Park and Jackson Hole will not be able to bear the full brunt of continuing population and visiting pressure. Other facilities will also be needed to satisfy the future recreational demands of the public. A dollar spent visiting Fort Phil Kearney near Sheridan or Indian Buffalo Jump near Glenrock does as much for Wyoming as a dollar spent in Yellowstone Park.

I would appreciate your consideration of the above matter and will be glad to discuss it with you at any time if you have any questions.

Yours truly,

JOHN ALBANESE

HOUSE BILL H. R. 15453

THE NEED

This, basically, is conservation legislation which expands PL 86-523 of June 27, 1960 to include all federal activity rather than just dam construction. It is designed to facilitate and promote the protection and recovery of one of America's great non-renewable resources -- the evidence of the past. The need for action is urgent for it is estimated that a majority of our archaeological sites will be damaged or destroyed within the next 25 years.

THE BILL IS THE SAME AS SENATE BILL S. 2893 (AMENDED):

This bill broadens the 1960 act as follows:

- (1) All Federal agencies whose programs are endangering or destroying scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archaeological data are authorized to expend program funds to protect or recover such data prior to its loss. No required administrative procedures are set forth so that the agency may accomplish this by whatever administrative procedures are compatible with its operations.

- (2) Any Federal agency which does not wish to undertake direct responsibility for threatened archaeological resources is directed to notify the Secretary of the Interior whenever it is provided with authoritative information that such archaeological resources are threatened by its programs. The Secretary of the Interior upon receiving such notification shall evaluate the situation and cause a survey or other investigation to be made to the extent necessary to protect the public interest. To accomplish this the Federal agency whose program is responsible for the destruction is authorized to transfer program funds, in an amount not to exceed 1% of the total cost of the program, to the Secretary of the Interior.

ADVANTAGES

The Bill will enable archaeologists to select those sites upon which to concentrate their efforts on the basis of scientific need rather than being restricted in their selection solely to those sites being destroyed by dam construction or reservoir flooding. Basically the responsibility for initiating action rests with the archaeologists, so the Federal agencies involved will not be burdened with the unnecessary administrative problems or expense.

In the past, much extremely valuable scientific data has been lost due to lack of funds and available personnel at the critical time. By authorizing the expenditure of necessary funds directly from the program responsible for potential destruction of the data, it will be possible to act promptly and to tie the level of support needed directly to the amount of destruction, the scientific need, and to the availability of trained personnel.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
DECEMBER 17 (legislative day, DECEMBER 16), 1969
Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and
ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT
(IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE)

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MOSS (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. EAGLETON, Mr. FANNIN, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GOODELL, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. McCARTHY, Mr. McGEE, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. PELL, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, and Mr. YOUNG of Ohio) to S. 2893, a bill to amend the Act of June 27, 1960 (74 Stat. 220), relating to the preservation of historical and archeological data, viz: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historical and archeological data (including relics and specimens) which might otherwise be lost as the result of the construction of a dam", approved June 27, 1960 (74 Stat. 220), is amended to read as follows:

That it is the purpose of this Act to further the policy set forth in the Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes', approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461-467), and the Act entitled 'An Act to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes', approved October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), by specifically providing for the preservation of scientific, prehistorical, historical, and archeological data (including relics and specimens) which might be adversely affected as the result of (1) flooding, the building of access roads, the erection of workmen's communities, the relocation of railroads and highways, and other alterations of the terrain caused by the construction of a dam by any agency of the United States, or by any private person or corporation holding a license issued by any such agency; or (2) any alteration of the terrain caused as a result of any Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activity or program.

SEC. 2. Before any agency of the United States shall undertake the construction of a dam, or issue a license to any private individual or corporation for the construction of a dam, it shall give written notice to the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred

to as the 'Secretary') setting forth the site of the proposed dam and the approximate area to be flooded and otherwise change if such construction is undertaken: Provided, That with respect to any floodwater retarding dam which provides less than five thousand acre-feet of detention capacity and with respect to any other type of dam which creates a reservoir of less than forty surface acres the provisions of this section shall apply only when the constructing agency, in its preliminary surveys, finds, or is presented with evidence that scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archeological materials exist or may be present in the proposed reservoir area.

"SEC. 3. (a) Whenever any Federal agency finds or is made aware by a responsible authority that its operations in connection with any Federal, federally assisted or federally licensed activity or program affects or may affect adversely significant scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archaeological data, such agency is hereby authorized to expend program or activity funds for the recovery, protection, preservation of such data (including preliminary survey, analysis, and publication) and shall provide the Secretary with copies of such publications; or it shall notify the Secretary, in writing, that such data is or may be adversely affected and shall provide the Secretary with appropriate information concerning the program or activity.

"(b) The Secretary, upon notification by any such agency or by any other Federal or State agency or responsible private organization that scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archeological data is or may be adversely affected by any such Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activity or program, shall, if he determines that such data is or may be adversely affected, immediately conduct a survey or other investigation of the areas which are or may be affected and recover and preserve such data (including its analysis and publication) which, in his opinion, should be recovered and preserved in the public interest. The instigating agency is hereby authorized to transfer to the Secretary such funds as may be necessary, in an amount not to exceed 1 per centum of the total amount appropriated in connection with such activity or program, to enable the Secretary to conduct such survey or other investigation and to recover and preserve such data (including analysis and publication).

"(c) The Secretary shall keep the instigating agency notified at all times of the progress of any survey or other investigation made under this Act, or of any work undertaken as a result of such survey, in order that there will be as little disruption or delay as possible in the carrying out of the functions of such agency.

"(d) A survey or other investigation similar to that provided for by subsection (b) of this section and the work required to be performed as a result thereof shall so far as practicable also be undertaken in connection with any dam, activity, or program which has been heretofore authorized by any agency of the United States, by any private person or corporation holding a license issued by any such agency, or by Federal law.

"(e) The Secretary shall consult with any interested Federal and State agencies, educational and scientific organizations, and private institutions and qualified individuals, with a view to determining the ownership of and the most appropriate repository for any

relics and specimens recovered as a result of any work performed as provided for in this section.

"SEC. 4. In the administration of this Act, the Secretary may --

"(1) accept and utilize funds transferred to him by any Federal agency pursuant to this Act;

"(2) enter into contracts or make cooperative agreements with any Federal or State agency, any educational or scientific organization, or any institution, corporation, association, or qualified individual;

"(3) obtain the services of experts and consultants or organizations thereof in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; and

"(4) accept and utilize funds made available for salvage archeological purposes by any private person or corporation.

"SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act."

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
National Museum and
INDIANS

Price List 55 -- 41st Edition -- December 1968
SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20402

This price list shows the availability of our stock at the time of going to press. Supplies of all publications listed are limited, and prices are subject to change without advance notice.

Publications listed herein should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, giving catalog number and title. Use order blank at end of list when ordering publications.

All publications are in paper covers unless otherwise specified.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. Publications issued by the American Historical Association are listed in Price List 50, American History.

ARCHEOLOGY.

Archeological investigations in Parita and Santa Maria zones of Panama. 1964. 291 p. il., 25 pl. Cloth \$2.50. Catalog No. SI 2.3:193

Archeological survey of Wetherill Mesa, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado. 1964. 200 p. il. \$3.75. Catalog No. I 20.59:7-A.

Archeology of the Yakutat Bay area, Alaska. 1964. 245 p. il., 21 pl., 4 maps. Cloth, \$3.25. Catalog No. SI 2.3:192.

Excavations at Tse-ta'a, Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Arizona. 1966. 160 p. il., 3 pl. \$1.75. Catalog No. I 29.59:9

The Hubbard Site and other tri-wall structures in New Mexico and Colorado, 1960. 92 p. il. \$1.00. Catalog No. I 29.59:5.

Search for the Cittie of Raleigh, archeological excavations at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, N.C. 1962. 63 p. il. 60¢. Catalog No. I 29.59:6.

DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Dinosaur National Monument, Colorado and Utah. 10¢. Catalog No. I 29.21:D61.

Dinosaur Quarry, Dinosaur National Monument, Colo.-Utah. 1958, reprinted 1961. 47 p. il. 25¢. Catalog No. I 29.21 : D 61/2

One of the most famous deposits of fossil dinosaurs is that near Vernal and Jensen, Utah, which is now preserved as a national monument. The story of the Dinosaur Quarry in Dinosaur National Monument, Colo.-Utah, from which have come many of the dinosaur skeletons that are seen today in our great museums, is related in this publication.

INDIANS.

American Indian calendar. 1968. [72] p. 30¢. Catalog No. I 20.2:12/2/968

INDIANS (continued)

Lists outstanding events that regularly take place on Indian reservations through the year. Includes ceremonies, rodeos, fairs, feasts and celebrations, as well as noteworthy exhibitions of Indian art and crafts where visitors may watch artists at work and purchase authentic Indian products.

American Indians and the Federal Government. 1965. 26 p. il. 20¢
Catalog No. I 20.2:G 74/2

Analysis of sources of information on the population of the Navaho. 1966. 220 p. il. map. Cloth, \$2.00. Catalog No. SI 2.3:197.

Answer to your questions about American Indians. Rev. 1968. 42 p. il. 25¢.
Catalog No. I 20.2:In 2/21/968.

Anthropological papers, nos 75-80. 1966. 470 p. il. \$2.00
Catalog No. SI 2.3:196.

These papers include: Chronicles of Wolfstown, Social Documents of the North Carolina Cherokees, 1850-1862; The Gift of Changing Woman; The Wahnenuhi Manuscript, Historical Sketches of the Cherokees, Together with Some of their Customs, Traditions and Superstitions; The Principal People, 1960, A Study of Cultural and Social Groups of the Eastern Cherokee Folktales, Reconstructed from the Field Notes of Frans M. Olbrechts.

Archeological investigations in Parita and Santa Maria zones of Panama. 1964. 291 p. il., 25 pl. Cloth \$2.50. Catalog No. SI 2.3:193.

Archeological survey of Wetherill Mesa, Mesa Verde National Park, Colo., 1964. 200 p. il. \$3.75. Catalog No. I 29.59:7-A.

Archeology of the Yakutat Bay area, Alaska. 1964. 245 p. il., 21 pl., 4 maps. Cloth, \$3.25. Catalog No. SI 2.3:192.

The artist of "Isleta Paintings" in Pueblo society. 1967. 227 p. il. Cloth \$4.25.
Catalog No. SI 3.11:5.

Aztec Ruins National Monument, New Mexico, 1963. 66 p. il. 30¢
Catalog No. I 29.58:36.

This historical handbook tells the story of the men in the San Juan Valley-- early hunters and gatherers, the Basketmakers, the Pueblos, and the Aztec Pueblo. It describes the explorations and excavations of these well-preserved ruins, as well as the Ruins as they are today.

Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico, 10¢. Catalog No. I 29.21:B 22/3.
Gives a brief history of the ancient Pueblo Indians who lived in this area and describes the prehistoric ruins of the region.

Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico, 1955. 44 p. il. 25¢.
Catalog No. I 29.58:23.

Bandelier National Monument includes and protects several of the largest ruined dwellings of one of the most extensive prehistoric Indian populations of the Southwest. This pamphlet gives information on the ruins of the National Monument and the origin and life of the people who lived here.

INDIANS (continued)

- Bark canoes and skin boats of North America. Cloth \$3.75. Catalog No. SI 3.3:230.
- Big Bend National Park, Tex. Rev. 1966. 24 p. il. 15¢. Catalog No. I 29.6:
B 48/2/966.
Gives a brief description of the park and tells about its formation, plants and animals. Also tells of the Indians who first lived in the area.
- Bulletin of suicidology. 1967. 34 p. il. 25¢. Catalog No. FS 2.22: Su 3.
Includes an article entitled: "Suicide Among the Cheyenne Indians."
- Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Arizona. 10¢. Catalog No. I 29.21:C16.
Presented here is the story of Canyon de Chelly where prehistoric Indians made their home and even today the modern Navajo Indians build their summer hogans in the valleys.
- Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, Arizona, 10¢. Catalog No. I 29.21:C26/6.
Describes the Casa Grande, ancient watchtower-apartment house, and tells the story of the Indian inhabitants who 600 years ago irrigated and farmed Arizona's desert valleys.
- Chaco Canyon National Monument, New Mexico. 10¢. Catalog No. I 29.21:C34.
Describes the huge ruins of Chaco Canyon National Monument, one of the outstanding archeological areas in the United States. Containing more than a dozen large ruins and hundreds of smaller archeological sites, the ruins of Chaco Canyon constitute the climax of prehistoric Indian architecture north of the Valley of Mexico.
- Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona. 10¢. Catalog No. I 29.21: C 44/2.
Includes a brief description of the Indians of Chiricahua and the mountain range where they lived.
- Code of Federal regulations, containing codification of documents of general applicability and future effect as of January 1, 1968, with ancillaries: Title 25, Indians, revised as of Jan. 1, 1968. 1968. 455 p. \$1.25. Catalog No. GS 4.108 : 25/968.
Cumulative pocket supplements to Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations are issued annually except when the volume is completely revised. Information on the availability and price of these supplements will be furnished upon request.
- Dental health program for American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts. 1967. 15 p. il. 20¢. Catalog No. FS 2.2 " D 43/33.
- Digest of decisions of Department of Interior in cases relating to the public lands (Indian matters included), vols. 52-61, inclusive, Jan. 1927 -- Dec. 1954, pt. 1. 1962, published 1963. 505 p. Cloth \$2.50.
Catalog Number I 1.69/3 : 52-61/pt. 1
- Ethnoarcheology of Crow Village, Alaska. 1967. 136 p. il., 16 pl. map. \$1.75.
Catalog Number SI 2.3 : 199.

INDIANS (continued)

- Excavations at Tse-ta'a, Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Arizona, 1966.
160 p. il., 3 pl. \$1.75. Catalog No. I 29.59 : 9.
- Excavations in a 17th-century Jumano Pueblo Gran Quivira 1964. 168 p. il.
\$1.25. Catalog No. I 29.59 : 8.
- Famous Indians, a collection of short biographies. 1966. 47 p. il 35¢.
Catalog Number I 20.2 : In 2/26.
- Gila Cliff Dwellings [National Monument, New Mexico] 10¢. Cat.No. I 29.21:G37/4.
Describes the Gila Cliff Dwellings and tells briefly about the lives of the
people who lived here long ago.
- Glacier National Park, Montana., United States section, Waterton-Glacier
International Peace Park. Rev. 1967. 31 p. il. 15¢.
Catalog No. I 29.6 : G 45 / 8 / 967.
Provides a brief introduction to the park; tells the story of the formation of
the land; briefly describes the plant and animal life and relates a short
history of the Indians of the area.
- Good day at Rough Rock, they're giving education back to the Indians. 1967.
8 p. il. 15¢. Catalog No. FS 5.237 : 37009.
Reprinted from American Education, Feb. 1967, this publication tells the
story of some Navajo children who have the chance to learn the white man's
ways and be Indians at the same time.
- Hidatsa social and ceremonial organization. 1965. 528 p. il., 12 pl. Cloth \$3.25.
Catalog No. SI 2.3 : 194.
- Hovenweep [National Monument, Utah-Colorado]. 10¢. Cat. No. I 29.21:H82/2
- Hubbell Trading Post, National Historic Site, Arizona. 10¢.
Catalog No. I 29.21 : H 86.
Describes the Hubbell Trading Post and tells the story of John Lorenzo Hubbell
and the important part that he played in the lives of the Navajo Indians.
- Index to bulletins 1-100, of Bureau of American Ethnology, with index to contribu-
tions to North American ethnology, introductions and miscellaenous publications.
1963. 726 p. Cloth. \$3.50. Catalog No. SI 2.3 : 178.
- Indian affairs, 1967, a progress report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
1968. 14 p. il. 15¢. Catalog No. I 20.1 : 967.
- Indian and Eskimo children. 1966. 48 p. il. 35¢. Catalog No. I 20.2:C 43/5.
A picture story book to show how some American Indian children live today.
- Indian health home nursing course, instructor's guide. 1965. 116 p. il. \$1.00.
Catalog Number FS 2.6 / 2 : N 93 / 6.
- Indian lands (areas operating under some degree of Federal responsibility) [map].
Scale 300m.=4.1 in. 1965. 26x36 in. 30¢. Cat. No. I 20.47:In2/2.
List of field office addresses, Bureau of Indian Affairs, including principal
tribes within jurisdiction of each on reverse.

INDIANS (continued)

Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts of Alaska. Rev. 1968. 16 p. il. 15¢.
Catalog Number I 20.51 : Al 1s / 968.

Indians of:

Arizona. Rev. 1968. 24 p. il. 15¢. Catalog No. I 20.51:Ar 41/968.

California. Rev. 1968. 20 p. il. 15¢. Catalog No. I 20.51:C 12/968.

Central Plains [Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa]. Rev. 1968. 20 p. il. 15¢.
Catalog Number I 20.51 : C 33 / 968.

Dakotas. Rev. 1968. 20 p. il. 15¢. Catalog No. I 20.51: D 14/968.

Eastern seaboard [Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut,
Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Penn-
sylvania, Virginia, The Carolinas, Georgia and Florida]. 1967.
28 p. il. 15¢. Catalog No. I 20.51 : Ea 7.

Great Lakes area [Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin]. Rev. 1968.
24 p. il. 20¢. Catalog No. I 20.51 : G 79 / 968.

Gulf Coast States [Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas].
Rev. 1968. 20 p. il. 15¢. Catalog No. I 20.51 : G 95 / 968.

Lower Plateau [Nevada, Utah, Colorado]. Rev. 1968. 24 p. il. 15¢.
Catalog No. I 20.51 : L 95 / 968.

Montana and Wyoming. Rev. 1968. 20 p. il. 15¢. Cat. No. I 20.51:M76/968.

New Mexico. Rev. 1968. 20¢. Catalog No. I 20.51 : N 42m/968.

North Carolina. Rev. 1968. 12 p. il. 15¢. Cat. No. I 20.51 : N 81c/968.

Northwest [Washington, Oregon, and Idaho]. Rev. 1968. 16 p. il. 15¢.
Catalog Number I 20.51 : N 819 / 968.

Oklahoma. Rev. 1968. 16 p. il. 15¢. Catalog No. I 20.51:Ok 4/968.

Land tenure of the Rainy Lake Chippewa at the beginning of the 19th century.
1967. [23] p. il. 30¢. Catalog Number S I 3.11 : 2 / 4.

Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado. Rev. 1966. [8] p. il. 15¢.
Catalog Number I 29.6 : M 56 / 966 - 2.

Mesa Verde National Park was established to preserve the ruins of hundreds
of dwellings which prehistoric Indians built on the mesa tops and in the caves
of a score of rugged canyons. This booklet describes the ruins and relates the
story of the life and culture of the inhabitants of the Mesa Verde.

Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona. 1958, reprinted 1961. 40 p. il.
25¢. Catalog Number I 29.58 : 27.

Relates the story of Montezuma Castle, one of the best preserved cliff
dwellings in America, and of the people who lived here.

Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona. Rev. 1965, reprinted 1967.
[10] p. il. 10¢. Catalog No. I 29.21 : M 765 / 3 / 967.

INDIANS (continued)

Mound City Group National Monument, Ohio. Rev. 1966. [11] p. il. 10¢.
Catalog Number I 29.21 : M 86 / 3 / 966.

Presents the story of the life and culture of the Hopewell people and the prehistoric group of Indian burial mounds in southern Ohio.

Muskogean charm songs among the Oklahoma Cherokees. 1967. [12] p. il. 20¢.
Catalog Number S I 3.11 : 2 / 3.

Natural resources of:

The following publications contain a section on Indians and their resources and in most instances include a section describing the programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in that State.

Alaska. 1967. 76 p. il. 65¢. Catalog No. I 1.91 : Al 1s.

Arizona. 1963. 52 p. il. 45¢. Catalog No. I 1.91 : Ar 4 i.

California. 1967. 84 p. il. 60¢. Catalog No. I 1.91 : C 12.

Colorado. 1963. 72 p. il. 50¢. Catalog No. I 1.91 : C 71.

Idaho. 1965. 72 p. il. 50¢. Catalog No. I 1.91 : Id 1.

Indiana. 1967. 52 p. il. 45¢. Catalog No. I 1.91 : In 2.

Massachusetts. 1968. 62 p. il. 45¢. Catalog No. I 1.91 : M 38.

Montana. 1964. 68 p. il. 50¢. Catalog No. I 1.91 : M 76.

Nevada. 1964. 64 p. il. 45¢. Catalog No. I 1.91 : N 41.

New Mexico. 1964. 68 p. il. 50¢. Catalog No. I 1.91 : N 42 m.

Ohio. 1963. 56 p. il. 45¢. Catalog No. I 1.91 : Oh 3.

Oregon. 1964. 68 p. il. 50¢. Catalog No. I 1.91 : Or 3.

Pennsylvania. 1968. 53 p. il. 65¢. Catalog No. I 1.91 : P 38.

South Dakota. 1967. 72 p. il. 65¢. Catalog No. I 1.91 : So 8 d.

Utah. 1965. 57 p. il. 45¢. Catalog No. I 1.91 : Ut 1.

Washington. 1964. 71 p. il. 50¢. Catalog No. I 1.91 : W 27.

Wyoming. 1966. 80 p. il. 65¢. Catalog No. I 1.91 : W 99.

Navajo National Monument, Arizona. 10¢. Catalog No. I 29.21 : N 22/2.
Describes three great Indian cliff dwellings, the most striking remains of ancient occupancy of the canyon country of northeastern Arizona.

Nursing careers among the American Indians. [1967] [10] p. il. 15¢.
Catalog Number F S 2.2 : N 93 / 33 / 967.

Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia. 5¢. Catalog No. I 29.21 : Oc 4 / 2.
Ocmulgee National Monument preserves the remains of an unusual concentration of Indian villages. This pamphlet briefly tells the story of each of the six successive occupations by different Indian groups, extending over a period from possibly 8000 B.C. until A.D. 1717.

INDIANS (continued)

- Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia. 1956, reprinted 1961. 58 p. il. 25¢.
Catalog Number I 29.58 : 24.
Relates the story of the life and culture of the early Indian as told from the excavation of the Indian mounds on the site now preserved as Ocmulgee National Monument.
- Pecos National Monument, New Mexico. 10¢. Catalog No. I 29.21 : P 33.
Describes the excavated ruins of the prehistoric Pueblo which flourished between A.D. 1100 and 1838. The story of the Pueblo Indians who lived there during this period is also briefly told.
- Pipestone National Monument, Minnesota. 10¢. Catalog No. I 29.21 : P 661.
Presents the story of the noted Minnesota quarries from which for centuries the Plains Indians and other Indians obtained the red stone preferred for tobacco pipes.
- Ponca tribe. 1965. 191 p. il., 25 pl. por. Cloth \$2.25. Cat. No. SI 2.3:195.
- Pueblo of Sia, New Mexico. 1962. 358 p. il., 12 pl. map. Cloth \$2.75.
Catalog Number S I 2.3 : 184.
- River basin surveys papers, Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program: No. 39. 1967. 232 p. il., 9 pl., 4 maps. Cloth \$3.00. Catalog No. SI 2.3:198.
- Russell Cave National Monument, Alabama. 10¢. Catalog No. I 29.21 : R 91.
Over 4,000 years before the building of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, the first Indians came to light their fires and live in Russell Cave. Here hundreds of generations of prehistoric Americans lived a rigorous and demanding life. This folder tells briefly the story of the people Russell Cave sheltered for 8,000 years.
- Survey of Tourist potential and adequacy of water supply for tourism on Hopi Indian Reservation. 1964. 39 p. il. 25¢. Catalog No. C 46.20 : 10.
- To the first Americans, a report on the Indian health program of the U. S. Public Health Service. Rev. 1968. 10 p. il. 15¢. Catalog No. FS 2.86 / 4:968.
- Tonto National Monument, Arizona. Rev. 1967. [12] p. il. 10¢.
Catalog Number I 29.21 : T 61 / 2 / 967.
This folder presents the story of the 14th-century cliff dwellings of the Arizona Salado Tribe, who were the finest craftsmen of the prehistoric Pueblo Indians.
- Tuzigoot National Monument, Arizona. 10¢. Catalog No. I 29.21 : T 89 / 2.
Describes the excavated ruins of the prehistoric pueblo which flourished between A.D. 1100 and 1400. Also the story of the people who lived here during this period is briefly told.
- Walnut Canyon National Monument, Arizona. 10¢. Catalog No. I 29.21 : W 16/2.
Walnut Canyon National Monument preserves the remains of more than 300 small prehistoric cliff dwellings. This folder briefly tells about the Indians who lived here.

ORDER FORM

TO: U. S. Department of Commerce
6022 O'Mahoney Federal Center
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

Remittance for \$ _____ is
enclosed. (Check or Money Order)

Please forward the following publication(s):

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

You can order all Superintendent of Documents publications from the Cheyenne Field Office of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

ORDER FORM

TO: U. S. Department of Commerce
6022 O'Mahoney Federal Center
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

Remittance for \$ _____ is
enclosed. (Check or Money Order)

Please forward the following publication(s):

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

You can order all Superintendent of Documents publications from the Cheyenne Field Office of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE DEAD INDIAN SITE

Site Number - 48PA551

by Sharon K. Smith

The Dead Indian Site is located in the Shoshone National Forest. It was necessary, therefore, to obtain a permit for the right to excavate on the forest land. The permit was applied for through the University of Wyoming and was granted naming Dr. George Frison as supervisor. Excavation work is being done by the Big Horn Basin Chapter with Milford Hanson assuming the responsibilities of site director. The permit is for one year with renewals each year upon written request.

A crew of members of the Big Horn Basin Chapter began excavation work on the Dead Indian Site on August 10, 1969. Since that time we have spent sixteen days working in one of the most beautiful and pleasant locations in our state. There have been a total of twenty-eight grids dug. They are five feet by five feet in dimension and are taken to a depth of 36 inches.

The area presently being investigated is flat and open with a steep upward slope as the east perimeter and Dead Indian creek as the west perimeter. The entire area is surrounded by trees. The open area is approximately 600 feet north-south and 500 feet east-west. In this large area, sample grids were set up in three different places in order to gain some insight as to the extent of the use area. Significant and extensive amounts of bone, stone artifacts, and bone tools have been found in all three exploratory areas. There is a great amount of broken and splintered bone everywhere we have dug with one exception, which will be explained later in this report. Chipping is also found in large quantity.

Typologically, the material recovered indicates McKean culture. Using information from records of Mummy Cave, the same style appeared at the 4500 years before present level. We have no definite dates at this time.

There have been more than 320 separate projectile points, blades and bone tools. The projectile points are primarily in three distinctive styles. Definite patterns of distribution have been noted in relation to the different styles.

The first style is stemmed McKean. These stemmed pieces have been found from one-half inch below the surface to a depth of fourteen inches.

The second style of point, the lanceolate, came primarily from depths of fourteen to twenty-four inches, although it appeared that the size of this lanceolate style increased with depth.

The third style of point is represented by beautifully crafted serrated points. They appeared between depths of twenty-four to thirty-six inches.

Only two small areas have been excavated below thirty-six inches. Of these two small areas, one produced a large square-eared, serrated blade unlike any of the others. It came from a depth of forty-two inches.

The materials used in these stone artifacts is of a wide variety, including the following: white agate, moss agate, green agate, quartzite, obsidian, agatized wood and white volcanic agate. There was no apparent favorite material.

There were several large knife blades found in the excavations. Some of them showed very careful workmanship, while others were quite crude and heavy.

Many beautiful bone tools have been recovered including bone awls, bone scrapers, spatula shaped scrapers and punches. They are in a remarkable state of preservation and show fine workmanship.

Large amounts of broken and splintered bone have been recovered. Nearly all of these bones exhibit butchering marks. A few articulated joints have been found, but for the most part the bones have been broken into quite small pieces. Even the jaw bones have been broken on the under side. Bones, teeth and antlers which have been identified indicate a wide variety of animal life, including deer, elk, mountain sheep, wolf, buffalo, procupine and small rodents.

Several firepits have been uncovered and they fall into two distinctive types. A round bottom clay firepit was found in plot II at a depth of twenty-four inches. It was very solid and smooth, and we hope to be able to remove it intact. Rock-lined firepits were found thirty-six inches deep in plot IV.

We have recovered one complete metate and broken pieces of several others, as well as many rubbing stones. Among the more unusual artifacts we have found are a soft hammer, which was made from the base of a deer antler; an ornamental pendant, fashioned from the shell of a fresh-water clam; and two small bone beads.

The open area in which we are presently concentrating our efforts is quite grassy with small clumps of sagebrush interspersed with an occasional small evergreen. The soil is basically a loose brown dirt with very little natural rock. In spite of this fact, many large round river rocks have been removed from the excavations. Indications are that these rocks were brought into the area from the nearby Dead Indian Creek to fulfill a definite purpose. Some of the rocks surround firepits. Many bear marks which reveal the fact that they were used as percussion tools. A great number of these rocks were used to build a rock cairn.

The most significant discovery made so far was uncovered in plots IV and V. The first indication of something unusual came as the crew began to expose an unnatural rock alignment. The alignment was made up of approximately eight to ten large round river rocks. They were exposed at a depth of eight inches below the surface. Three fine serrated projectile points were found in close proximity to this rock alignment. As the

excavation continued, it was found that these rocks were actually the top of a rather extensive rock wall, which in time proved to be a curved rock structure or rock cairn. A pair of very large deer antlers was found in the center of this cairn. They appeared to have been placed there because of the face down position in which they were resting. The antlers were complete including the top portion of the skull. Speculation as to the significance of the discovery rose high and led to an eager investigation of the surrounding area.

As more of the excavation was exposed, a total of six complete and very large deer antlers were uncovered. They all gave indication of having been placed in their respective positions. Due to an obvious change in the consistency between the soil surrounding the antlers and the soil under the antlers, it appeared that the antlers had been placed on a floor. Because of the state of preservation, it was the consensus of opinion that the antlers had been buried within a relatively short time of their placement. There was no disturbance from rodents. After treating the antlers with preservative, we were able to reconstruct them to nearly their original condition.

It should be noted here, that the excavation of the area of the antlers produced almost no artifact material, no chipping and no bone. This was in startling contrast to the previous areas in which we had worked.

After exposing the antlers and rock cairn for study and photographs, it was decided to remove the cairn to see what might be in or under it. There was one projectile point found under the wall, giving support to the idea that the wall had, indeed, been built by the hands of ancient man. The rock structure ended at the same floor on which the antlers rested, thirty-six inches below the surface.

The antlers were found south of the rock wall. Directly north of the wall, there were three well defined rock-lined firepits. All three firepits were approximately the same size, thirty-two inches round and about eight inches deep. They were about thirty-six inches below the surface, apparently the same floor as occupied by the antlers. Charcoal for a carbon-dating was taken from one of these firepits. This area was very rich in evidence of use, yielding many projectile points, knife blades, bones and chips. This is also the area which produced the soft hammer. A short distance from these firepits, a cache of fifteen complete and reworked projectile points was found.

Our exploration to this point has been a preliminary investigation for the purpose of finding the extent of the use area. Further exploration will be done on a very fine scale to extricate every tool or flake which may give us any information about these ancients and their life habits.

We have been heartily encouraged by the enthusiasm of all the people who have had the pleasure of associating with the work. It has been a wealth of information to the members of the Society who have participated in the excavations.

We must give our thanks to the U. S. Forest Service, whose members have been

very cooperative and helpful in every respect. They have given us the benefit of their knowledge, abilities and enthusiasm.

Dr. George Frison has given us the usual energetic treatment with a profusion of information that the layman so eagerly consumes, creating a thirst for more and more education in this field.

When you combine these factors with an enthusiastic group like we have, it becomes obvious that we are going to complete a very informative and interesting site. We are dealing with a time period that has had little exposure, although the McKean culture was quite wide-spread. We have discovered an area where the preservation of bone and antler is fantastic. We anticipate finding a considerable amount of artifact and a more sophisticated living area. The present excavation has covered primarily a butchering and cooking area, with a possible ceremonial area encompassing the antlers and their positioning. The area available to us on our permit is very extensive, and we anticipate several years of productive archaeological study.



Sunlight Basin taken from the top of Dead Indian Pass. The site is between the dark tree-covered mountain and the sharp rock butte. Looking west.



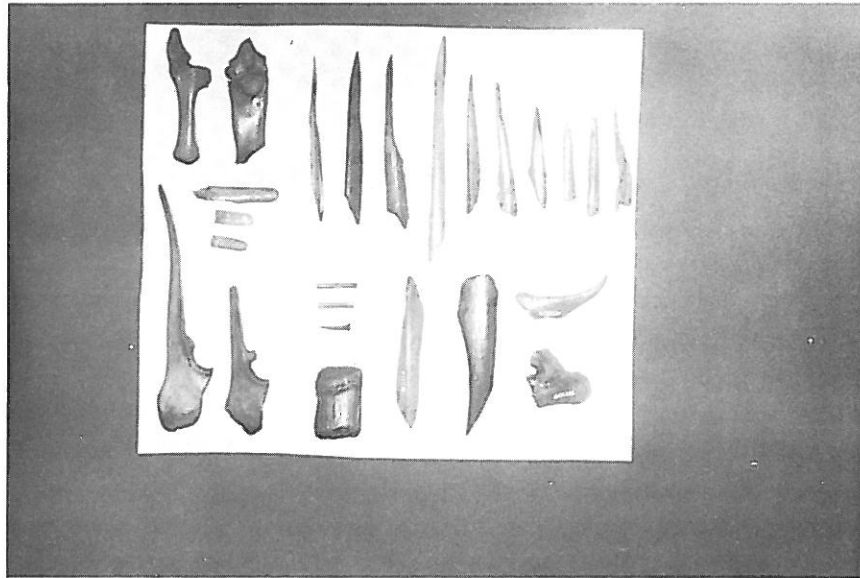
Sunlight Basin from the top of Dead Indian Pass. Dead Indian creek is right in the bottom. Looking west. Pass is 9,000 ft., approx. - Site is 6,000 ft., approx.



Looking north from excavation.



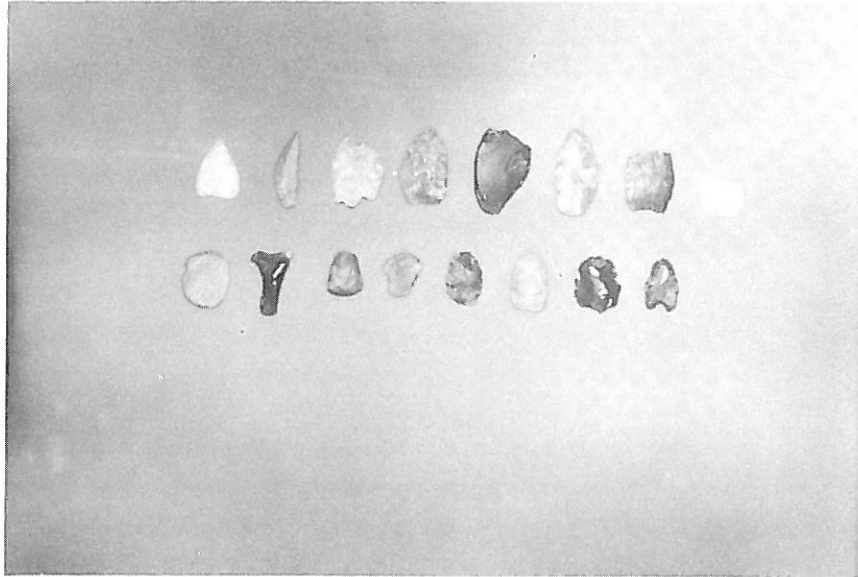
Sign posted by Forest Service to protect the excavation from vandalism.



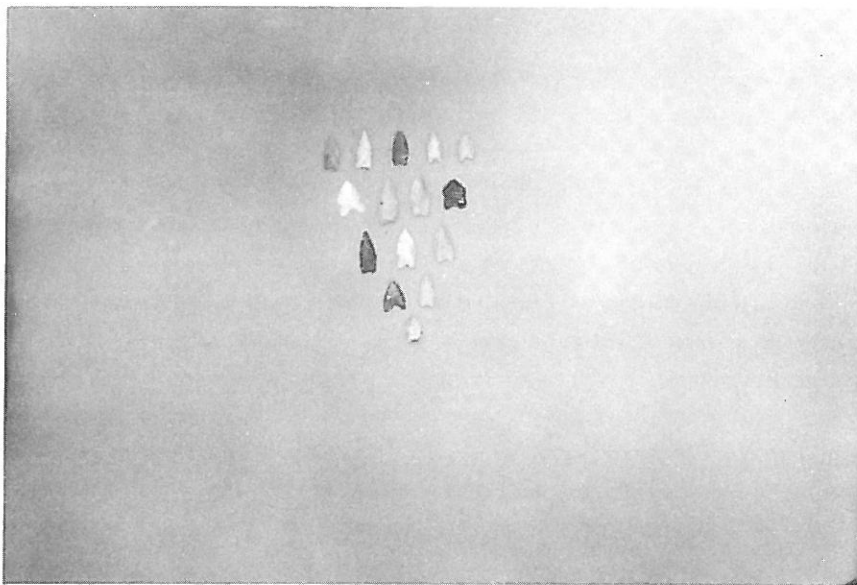
Some bone tools taken from the site.



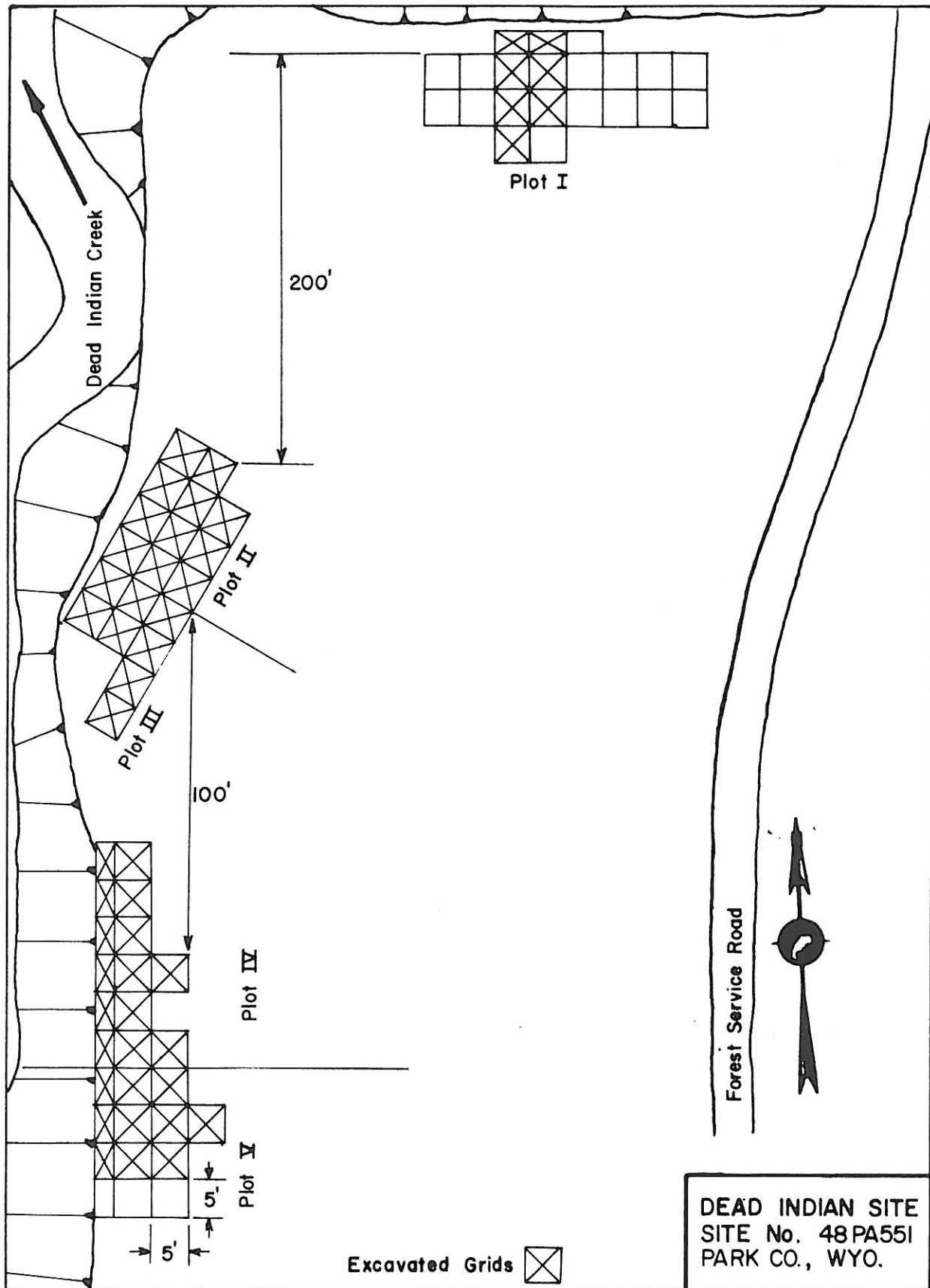
The site with spectators looking into the excavation.
Looking west across meadow.



Some knives and scrapers from the site.



Fifteen perfect projectile points found in one cache.



DEAD INDIAN SITE
 SITE No. 48 PA551
 PARK CO., WYO.

Excavated Grids 

Plate 5

Stemmed Point 1/2" to 14" depth



Lanceolate Point 14" to 24" depth



Large Lanceolate Blade 24" to 36" depth



Serrated Stem Point 24" to 36" depth



Square-eared notched Point 42" depth



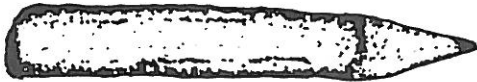
Illustrations actual size.



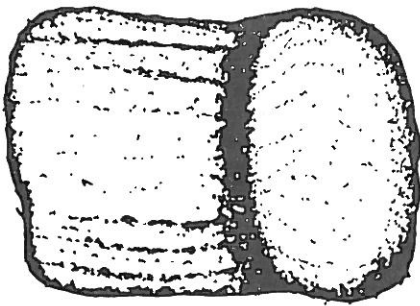
A. Bone awl with a very fine sharp point



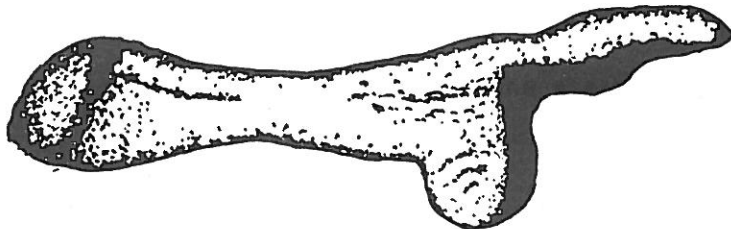
B. Spatula shaped bone tool



C. Bone punch



D. Soft hammer made from the base of a deer antler



E. Bone tool with use end at sharp point