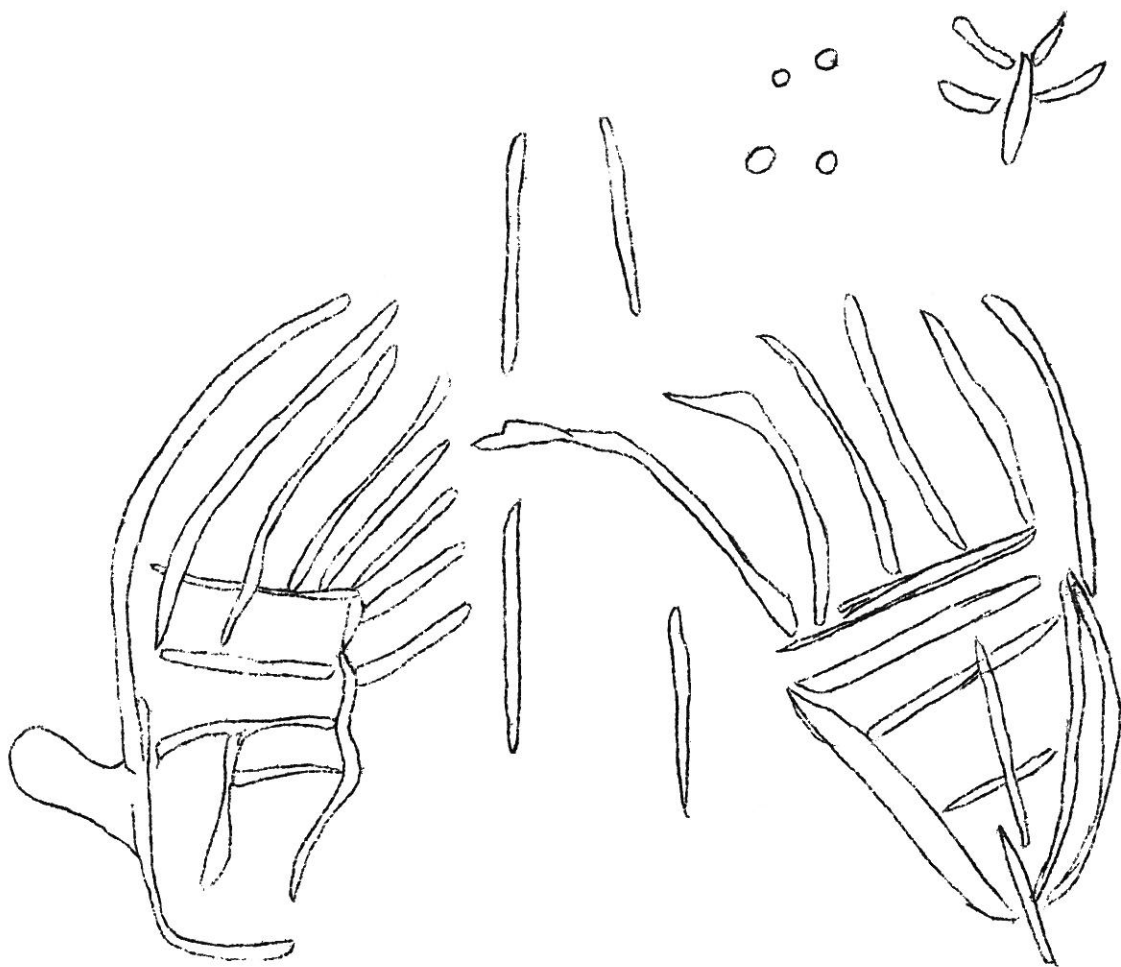


THE  
WYOMING  
ARCHAEOLOGIST

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## C O N T E N T S

TITLE	PAGE
Letter from the President	1
Letter from Dr.Glen L. Jepson	2
Ancient Buffalo Hunters	5
Cody Chapter Report	8
Sheridan Chapter Report	9
Casper Chapter Report	10
Most Unusual Artifact	10
Wall Rock Cave	11
Indian Picture Writing	15
Editorial	20

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear fellow members:

Bouquets are in order for the Sheridan Chapter for the work done on the Powers-Yonkee Bison Trap site, and for its subsequent publication by Dr. Bentzen in the Plains Anthropologist this summer. This is an excellent example of a lot of hard work in Archaeology followed through to its logical conclusion which is the publication of the findings so that others may benefit therefrom.

This month we have for you, among other things, an important letter from Dr. Glenn Jepsen of Princeton to Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney and also a report published by Dr. Jepsen in the Princeton Alumni Weekly of May 8, 1953. These Dr. Jepsen was kind enough to send me in response to a letter from me asking about a report on the Horner site at Cody. With his permission, we are publishing these here for your information; they should be able to clear up some misconceptions about this most important Yuma site, now known as the Cody Complex. Dr. Jepsen and Bob Witter of Cody both worked on the paleontological aspects of the dig, with Bob supervising much of the digging.

In the interest of saving space, I hope Dr. Jepsen will forgive my deleting some paragraphs not relevant to the Horner site. We wish we could print the entire piece, as it is all very interesting.

Which brings us to the reason for our frugality. Since purchasing the paper to print the rest of the Wyoming Archaeologist and the \$100 check to the University of Wyoming for the William Mulloy Memorial Scholarship have made serious inroads on our treasury, we find ourselves in a position of financial embarrassment. The scholarship, won again this year by Miss Sharon Gray (she being the only applicant) is, of course, freely given; but it does represent a considerable expenditure to a group which operates solely on dues and donations. Incidentally, any donations for the scholarship fund should be sent to Mrs. Florence Castle, State Secretary-Treasurer, Cody, Wyo. Rest assured that we do appreciate past donations to the Fund and any future one that we may receive. This scholarship is helping to provide an education to some deserving youngster. In a letter of Sept. 4, Dr. Humphrey, President of the Uni. of Wyoming, asked me to convey to you his personal thanks for your interest in the scholarship program and in aiding worthy students. We have but one better reason for existence as a Society.

Sincerely,

Tom Knapp  
President

Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey  
Department of Geology  
May 29, 1957

Honorable Joseph C. O'Mahoney  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator O'Mahoney,

It is a great pleasure to receive your letter of May 22, inquiring about giving Mr. Allen some replicas of the "Yuma" points, and thus to renew your acquaintance. Our last meeting in Cody at a Geological Society affair was too many years ago. In the meantime this department has continued geological research in Wyoming and we have had several Wyoming boys come to us for advanced training in geology. Two are here now in the Graduate School and we are offering another scholarship to an outstanding Wyoming lad who may enter as a freshman next year. Since I first came here from South Dakota in 1925 the University has greatly increased the number of students admitted from western high schools, - a policy which I had a small part in developing.

As Dr. Wedel may have told you, there is some difficulty in finding a satisfactory way to duplicate the "Yuma" artifacts that were excavated near Cody on the property of Mrs. Pearl Horner, following Jimmy Allen's original discovery. As soon as we get some good duplications in plaster or plastics we will be glad to send copies to Mr. Allen, also to Mrs. Horner and to the University of Wyoming. (Incidentally, archeologists now refer to the association of types of stone tools found at the site as the "Cody Complex".)

We have been concerned about this situation, as I recently explained to Representative Keith Thompson who also inquired about the matter, and I regret that you have received some misinformation. A few figures may speak for themselves in response to your information that Mr. Allen uncovered nearly all the tools and equipment, and that he allocated three years of careful work in developing the findings.

No one could wish to detract from the credit he deserves for finding the site and for having a hand in its development, and we will continue to do everything we reasonably can to try to add to his sense of satisfaction with his accomplishments. We cannot, however, fail to indicate a few of the errors in information such as you have received, and I hope you will transmit some or all of these corrections to Mr. Housel.

Actually, Jimmy Allen uncovered about 30% (not 75%) of the stone tools at the site, but unfortunately we were able to get an adequately precise record of location of only about 27% of those he found, - the results of his eagerness to dig rapidly and thus find as many artifacts as possible, and of the fact that he had no share in the numerous other responsibilities and chores incident to the operations. These collateral duties of record making, surveying, scientific study, compilation and correlation of data, assembly and maintenance of crew and equipment, integration of the efforts of the entire group, trying to keep everyone interested and happy and on the job, etc., took up much of the time of some of us. He was indeed a useful member of the crew and was very generous in the use of two or three picks and shovels and screens. Other residents in the vicinity of Cody and Powell were even more generous with such assistance. His tools were but a very small fraction of our equipment and were used mainly because he was so courteous and helpful and insistent in offering them and because we did not want to offend him. He was paid for some of this assistance, just as he was for all the artifacts he found on the site.

His health prevented him from working continuously at the site but he did help irregularly for parts of three summers, - total which can hardly be called "three years of careful work." He stopped his association with the project when I felt compelled to ask him to try to conform, in excavating practice, to the slow and meticulous scientific techniques which all the other workers were using, and I sincerely regret that he apparently could not share our concern about making exact and careful records of each discovery.

Four years ago Mr. Allen wrote, "I am fully contented with the arrowheads going to Princeton. I don't know a better place for them and as for the sale I am entirely satisfied with the deal. All that I want is just a full size photo of each of the longest four pieces." He was of course sent these and other photos of the artifacts.

We have been careful to give him full credit for his share of accomplishment, and he has realized far more in money and credit and in other ways from his discovery on Mrs. Horner's property than many other collectors have in similar situations. We have tried to comply with all his requests, and we agreed to work the site only after he assured us that he had tried, without success, to interest the local and state authorities in his discovery. This, incidentally, was prior to the time that Dr. Wm. Mulloy joined the staff at Laramie. Mr. Allen didn't tell us about the site until he thought he had exhausted other possibilities, - nine years after his find.

In addition to paying him for his discoveries and labor we sent him as a gift a representative collection of Lenape Indian artifacts from New Jersey, - to replace in a sense the Wyoming artifacts that were coming to New Jersey. In a similar spirit in 1950 we sent Dr. Mulloy, for the Uni. of Wyoming Museum, a collection of about 120 New Jersey artifacts (more than the number of complete ones from the Horner Site) from the most famous site in New Jersey, and for many years the most renowned site in the United States. I don't really know how we could have done more.

Dr. Mulloy was invited to participate in the Cody excavations but he had other commitments and was only able to visit us a couple of times at the site. We encouraged Mr. Allen to turn over to Dr. Mulloy another site near Laramie for development by the University of Wyoming and I'm very glad that he followed this suggestion.

We will be very grateful for any other suggestions you may make for further efforts we might extend in Mr. Allen's behalf, for despite his obvious present disenchantment with the site and some of its developers, I would like to renew his interest and feeling of gratification.

We have from time to time discussed the advisability of giving Jimmy an original artifact from the site, but we'd like to be assured that it would be adequately and permanently preserved before releasing it. The greatest value of the collection is the fact of association of various types of tools, hence it should all be kept together. Further, amateur collections and the records of them may be sold or lost or dismembered or discarded or may otherwise have their value destroyed. This has already happened to many Wyoming collections of early Indian artifacts, -records which if properly made and preserved by responsible organizations would be priceless scientific treasures.

We should do everything we can to accumulate and save these treasures because a shortsighted and selfish attitude can prevent the acquisition and preservation of knowledge. For example I was told that a state geologist (not in Wyo.) once said that he'd rather have fossils rot and return to dust in his own state than to have them removed by "foreigners" to another state where they would be preserved and studied.

Thanking you for your helpful and courteous letter,  
I am

Sincerely yours,  
Glenn L. Jepsen

cc Dr. Waldo Wedel, Curator  
Division of Archaeology  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, D.C.

## ANCIENT BUFFALO HUNTERS

(Clues to a 7,000 year old culture are uncovered in north-western Wyoming: The following comprises portions of an article which appeared in the Princeton Alumni Weekly of May 8, 1953, here reprinted with the permission of the author Dr. Glenn L. Jepsen, Sinclair Professor of Vertebrate Paleontology and director of the excavations at the Horner Site.)

Excavations recently completed near Cody have provided Princeton University with an unsurpassed collection of "Yuma" artifacts (to be renamed as part of the "Cody Complex") and other records of a vast butchering operation that occurred about 7,000 years ago. The site was found in 1939 by Mr. Jimmy Allen of Cody, who tried without success to interest local investigators in his discovery, and finally revealed it to us in 1948. Plans were soon made, with the help of the late Malcolm Lloyd Jr. '94 to develop it, and Mr. Allen was reimbursed for the stone tools he had already collected at the site.

Mrs. Pearl Horner of Cody generously encouraged the University to proceed with the excavations, and in accord with common archeological practice the dig was named the Horner Site to honor her as the cooperative owner of the land.

The site represents a great butchering ground and perhaps a habitation area, covering several thousand square feet, on the Cody Terrace near the mouth of Sage Creek and about 150 feet above the present level of the Shoshone River. At the time of the slaughter the river flowed at a higher level, for it is continually deepening or lowering its channel, and may have been as high as the site.

Among the animal remains excavated in the "bone layer" are parts of the poorly preserved skeletons of about 200 buffalo, apparently all belonging to the modern species and a few bones of deer, antelope, wolves, rabbits, turtles, and birds. No complete skeletons have been found; the carcasses were thoroughly dismembered and the parts were scattered. Many bones were broken, probably for access to the marrow. In places the bones were piled up several layers thick.

Evidence from the ages of the animals at the time of their death indicates that they were all killed within a period of a month or so in the autumn or early winter, or that they represent the accretion of many kills made annually at that time of year. This seasonal slaughter in cool or cold weather may be significant in terms of the vast extent of extinct hot springs nearby. It has been suggested that the hot springs warmed the immediate area enough for it to be used as a winter festival site. Several other facts about the distribution and condition of the bones have ramifying archeological implications, such as the observation that the tops of most of the buffalo skulls were removed, perhaps for ceremonial purposes.

More than 215 stone tools, some of them among the finest known, have been found buried with the bones. Types included are projectile points or blades, scrapers, knives, graters, choppers, pounders, awls or perforators, rubbing stones, axes, etc. No traces of wood or bone shafts or handles for the stone tools were found. Some bones appear to have been used as cutting and scraping tools and a few show scratches which are probably the result of skinning operations with stone knives. Small piles of fine stone chips show that some of the tools were manufactured at the site, but the secrets of such skillful flaking are lost.

Burned areas that may represent hearths have been unearthed at the site, but there are no certain evidences of dwellings or other structures of any kind. Some problematical "pits" have led to numerous speculations about their significance but their use has not been determined. They may have been storage or cache pits, post holes, cooking pits, defensive structures, parts of buffalo traps, or may have served some other purpose not comprehensible or meaningful to us.

In 1952 the Smithsonian Institution joined Princeton in cooperatively supporting the work at the site, and Dr. Waldo Wedel, Curator of the Division of Archeology, is in charge of research upon the archeological aspects of the dig. In estimating the significance of the project Dr. Wedel says, "The Horner Site, with its dated assemblage of artifacts from a long vanished community of early American big game hunters, promises to give substance to a native civilization known heretofore only from scattered finds of specimens, often without certain associations. To the problem of the so-called 'Yuma' culture, the Cody Complex at the Horner Site may come to have a significance like that of the Lindenmeier site to the Folsom problem."

Although the aboriginal occupation of the Horner Site occurred after the most rigorous phases of the Ice age the climate in northwestern Wyoming seventy centuries ago may have been very different from that of the present and Dr. John H. Moss '41 of Franklin and Marshall College is directing the study of the relationships of the geological events at the site to the glacial history of the general area. His work has been supported in part by a grant from the Geological Society of America.

Fortunately the overburden - the silts and sands covering the bone and artifact layer - is very thin, varying from an inch or two to a couple of feet in thickness. There is some evidence, however, that the site was once buried to a much greater depth and that extensive forces have eased the job of excavation and the cost of working the site by removing several feet of sediments. Sheldon Judson Jr. '40 of the University of Wisconsin has prepared a statement about the "microgeology" of the sands, silts and clays which surround the bones and tools.



Ancient man was very choosy in types of rocks he used for his artifacts, and although there is an almost limitless supply of river boulders of varied composition and texture within a few feet of the site none of these was used for the flaked tools. To solve this problem of the source of rock supply Arthur Montgomery '31 of Lafayette College has searched the Bighorn Basin and found the spot where some of the beautiful mottled jaspers came from.

The sudden death of Harvard's eminent Dr. Kirk Bryan while he was visiting the Horner Site was a severe blow to us and to our plans and to the science of geology. He called the site, "the finest discovery of 'Yuma' culture and the principal key to the correlation of numerous other smaller sites in the United State and Canada." Another serious setback in the work at the site and the morale of the diggers occurred with the death in 1951 of Albert C. Silberling. He had been intermittently associated with Princeton geological field parties in Montana and Wyoming for more than fifty years and was the dean of American fossil collectors. It is impossible in this brief account to credit appropriately all the people who have had a part in the successful development of the site, or to thank the cooperating organizations.\* Ne ther is it possible to relate the ways that interesting superstitions and curious attitudes toward ancient objects develop, or how other odd archeological cults spring to life when long-dead cultures are being disinterred.

Many intriguing questions about the prehistoric days in the Big Horn Basin are unanswered. How were the buffalo killed? Why were the tops of their heads and their horns removed? How were such perfect stone tools fabricated? Where are the bones of the ancient people?

Much remains to be learned about the dawn of American civilizations, and the long, slow, careful analyses of studies such as those at the Horner Site, accomplished by the cooperative use of resources and skills, will each add a little to our knowledge about the prehistory of the New World.

\*Dr. H.M. Wormington, Curator of Archeology at the Colo. Museum of Natural History, Dr. William Mulloy, archeologist at the Uni. of Wyo. and Dr. Frank H.H. Roberts of the Smithsonian Institution and Director of the River Basin Surveys have generously given particularly helpful advice about archeological techniques in the field. For about a month in 1949 Dr. Loren Eiseley, chairman of the Dept. of Anthropology of the Uni. of Pa., served as archeological consultant for opening the site. Maurice Rappaport of Cleveland and Lawrence Lathrop of Auburn, N.Y. contributed time, skill, and supplies in helping with the extensive photographic record at the dig. Richard Johnston, student at Indiana Uni. labored at the site through thick and thin (dust and air, respectively) for the fun of it and for credit at his school.

## SPECIAL MEETING IN CODY

By Florence Castle

The meeting was called to order by State President, Tom Knapp in the Club Room of the Cody Auditorium at 8:00 P.M., July 20, 1962.

He introduced guest speaker Dr. David Gebhard, Director of the Art Gallery of the University of California, Santa Barbara, California.

Dr. Gebhard, a recognized authority on his subject of pictographs and petroglyphs, has worked in this area of Wyoming since 1946, attempting to record and preserve the ancient Indian picture writings.

Historically speaking, the pictures were first noted by white men following the Civil War. A Capt. Jones reported sites in the Green River area in 1872-73. Three sites were reported in the Wind River area. Hiram Smith reported sites in the NE area of the State in 1906-07.

Surveys by Denver U., Wyoming U. were made in the 1930s under the direction of Dr. E. B. Renaud. At the same time, Ted Sowers was conducting a survey at Dinwoody.

Dinwoody, most interesting and unique, has four distinct styles of picture writing. Style 1, most ancient, consists of small, pecked (3" x 5") animal stick figures. About 90% animal figures and 10% human figures. This style occurs through out the world. Style 2 shows a major change in culture, in that, human figures predominate, having more detail--fingers and toes being shown and apparently symbolic. Style 3 has 90% human figures--4" or larger, pecked in elaborate detail. Quite unique. Styles 2 and 3 are concentrated in the Shoshone Basin of Wyoming. Style 4 consists of incised pictures on smoothed surfaces and are sometimes painted. Technique was inferior to preceding 3 styles, and is found in a band along the Rocky Mountains, consisting of 'simple' figures to 'shields'. Styles 1, 2 and 3 do not record specific events, but style 4 does. Dating of the pictures is tentative but assumed to be: Style 1. Early middle pre-historic period. 2 & 3. Middle and late pre-historic culture--about A.D.2500. 4. Late pre-historic culture.

Various sites in the State were mentioned: Castle Garden shields are noted as very large and elaborate. Medicine Lodge Creek site is extensive and easily visited.

Vandalism and erosion are rapidly ruining the sites. Members are urged to photograph or sketch the pictures, and aid in a program to preserve some of the outstanding sites.

## TRAPPER CREEK REVISITED

By Dr. R.C. Bentzen

The Sheridan Chapter had a field trip to the mouth of Trapper Creek canyon, four miles southeast of Shell, on August 11-12. This ancient campsite had been partially investigated during the previous two seasons, and it was hoped to add enough to the information already obtained so that a report could be given. We were glad to have a member from the Cody chapter able to participate with those from Sheridan--Mr. Sam Murray from Cody, joined Dr. Bentzen, Margaret Powers Hila Gilbert, Deyo Hasbrouck, Fred and Alice Hilman, Hans and Missy Kleiber, and Archie Leland.

Saturday was a beautiful day for working, with moderate temperature and fresh air after a rain the day before. Sunday, however, was blistering hot and everyone was glad to terminate the digging at 3:30 P.M.

Hila Gilbert experimented with several new methods of making and transferring impressions of the petroglyphs which occur in great numbers on the sandstone cliff which forms the north boundary of the site. Her efforts were complicated by the excessive heat. The rest of the crew excavated five 5 foot squares to a depth of 20 inches to 3 feet, two of which were completely sterile. Three squares which adjoined one excavated the previous year had a 12" layer of black, ashy, broken rocks, and overlaid by 16" of yellow, sandy clay which was sterile. Although the excavation of this black layer was done very carefully with trowels and whiskbrooms, and every bit of it screened through  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch mesh screens, the only artifacts recovered were one small, crude blade and a point section of an awl or drill. It is hard to explain how such an abundance of fire debris in the middle of an obvious campsite could be so devoid of artifacts. An exploratory trench was dug from one of the squares to the face of the cliff, a distance of 15 feet and 3 feet deep. It disclosed that the black level was continuous to a point five feet from the face of the cliff where it tapered out.

Considerable work can still be done in excavating under the rock overhang, but that must be done several days after any rain because the area is a mudhole after a rain. The important aspect of this site is the abundance of petroglyphs, and inasmuch as they are fast being lost through vandalism and erosion, it is important that continuing work be done to reproduce and record them before the day of their complete decimation.

CASPER FIELD TRIP  
Richard A. Eklund

Members for the field trip to the Hell's Gap Site assembled August 4, 1962 at 5:00 A.M. at Hilltop Center. The caravan consisted of 3 cars and 11 members.

The site is 14 miles northeast of Guernsey, Wyoming in the broken mineralized hills just east of the Sunrise mines. Here, in an open canyon is located the camp of nine tents with the National Geographic Society flag flying over the headquarters. The dig crew consists of 35 to 40 persons and 8 states are represented in the group.

The Casper Chapter members were made welcome and shown the four digs in progress as well as many of the artifacts that have been recovered.

After leaving the Hell's Gap Site, the Casper group spent several hours hunting artifacts in a nearby area and many fine points and scrapers were found.

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AN UNUSUAL ARTIFACT  
Dr. R.C. Bentzen

The artifact sketched here is of red jasper and was picked up by Dr. Ray Bentzen on the surface of an ancient-man campsite at the 8,000 foot level in the Big Horn Mountains.



The artifact is quite thin and has been flaked (by pressure) all the way around on both sides.

Outside of being made for possibly a pendant or ornament, what would you guess as its purpose?

# PICTOGRAPHS AT WALL ROCK CAVE, ALBANY CO., WYOMING

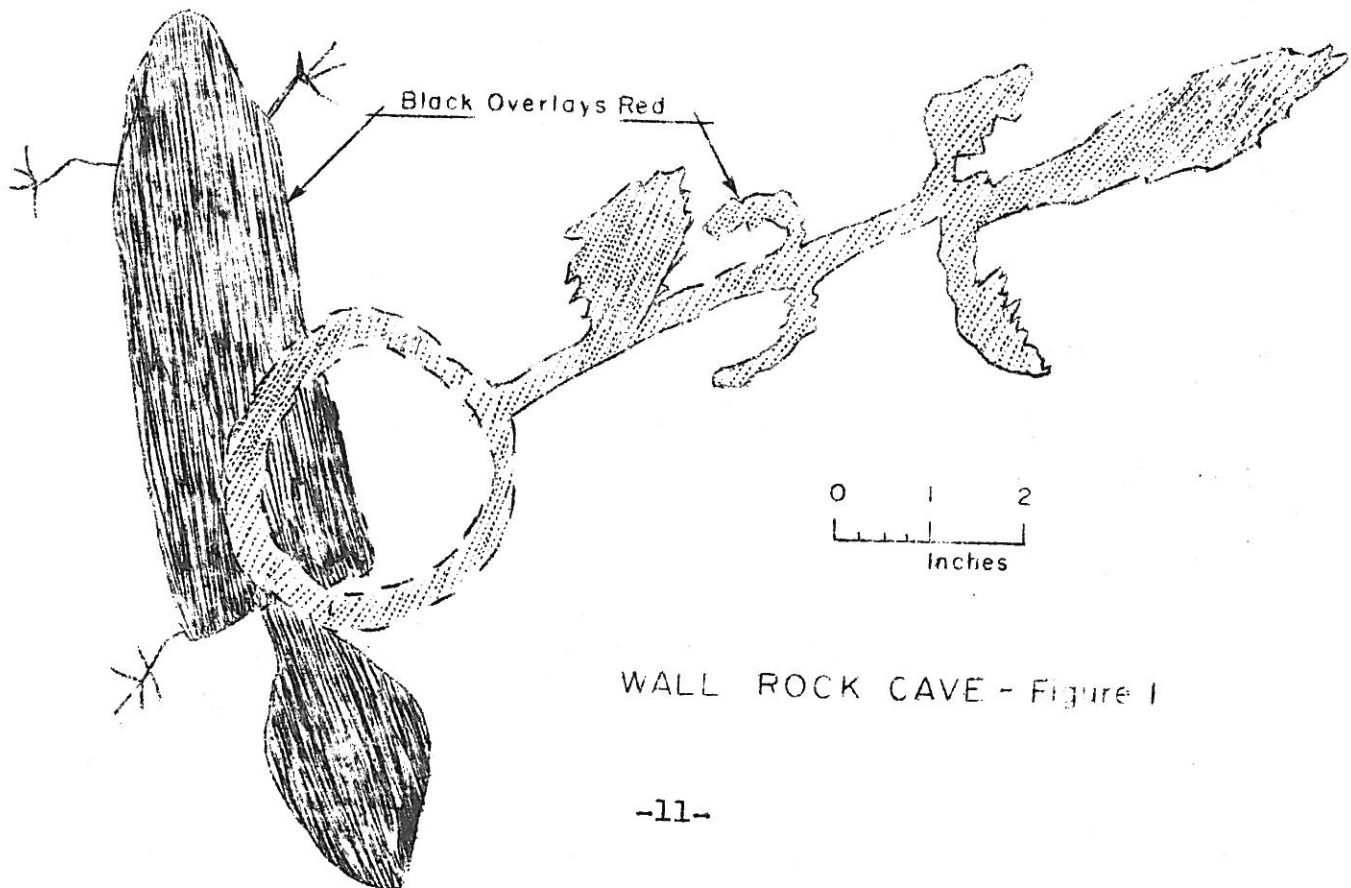
Eugene Galloway and George A. Agogino

Wall Rock Cave, northeast of Laramie, Wyoming, is an exemplary specimen of the work done by pot-hunters and other vandals. Names and initials of vandals who visited the site during the past fifty years are superimposed upon aboriginal drawings. Bones, flakes, charcoal, and other trivia are strewn far downslope from the mouth of the cave. The only undisturbed stratigraphy remaining in a pre-altithermal stratum apparently sterile of occupational debris.

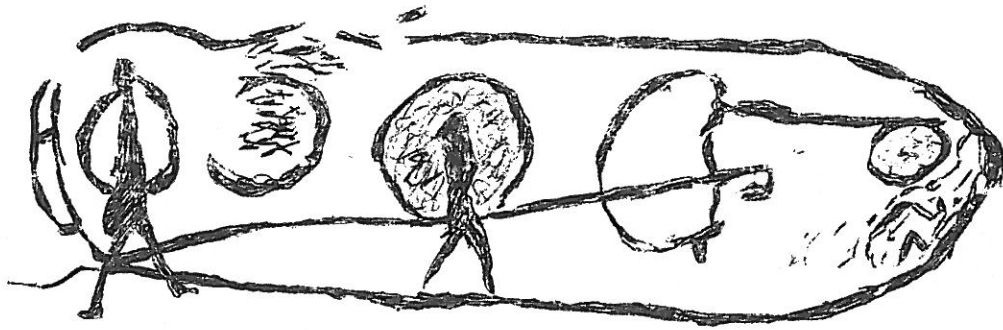
The cave, located in the SE of Sec. 36, T19N, R73W, was visited by the writers in the fall of 1959 and the senior writer copied the drawings under the supervision of Dr. Agogino.

Well stylized anthropomorphs are the most common figures seen at Wall Rock with the geometric or abstract designs second in abundance. Only two recognizable zoomorphs are seen and the identification of each is problematic. Fig. 1 looks suspiciously like a gila monster but probably could be a beaver. Fig. 2c is probably a bear.

Drawings in red are apparently older in every case than those in black. Many red designs are so faded that only traces of pigment are visible. Severely faded black drawings occur with much less frequency.

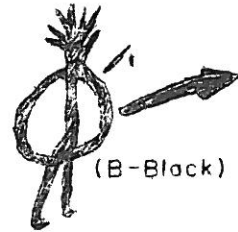


WALL ROCK CAVE - Figure 1

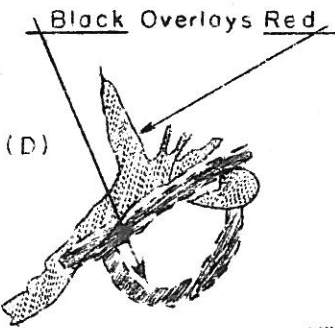


(A-Black)

0 1 2 3 4  
Inches (A-C)



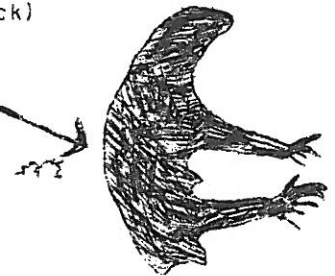
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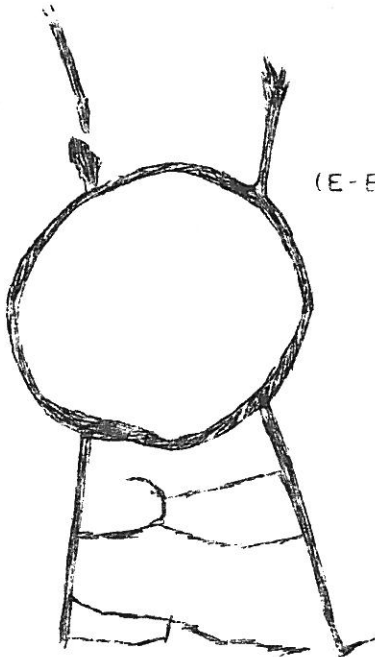
(D)



(C-Black)



(F-Red)

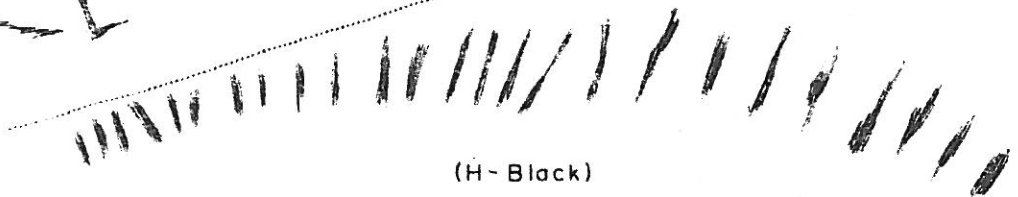


(E-Black)

0 1 2  
Inches (D-H)



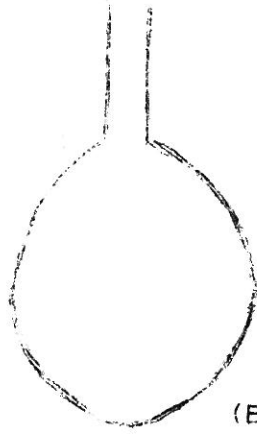
(G-Red)



(H-Black)



(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



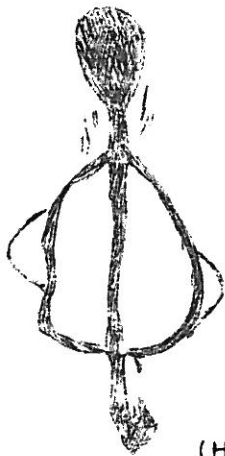
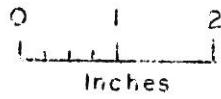
(E)



(F)



(G)



(H)



(J)



(K)

WALL ROCK CAVE - Figure 3

All Figures in Black



-14-

WALL ROCK CAVE - Figure 4

This panel is visible immediately upon entering the cave. Geometric patterns and unfilled outlines are in red. The pony tracks(?) are black.



## INDIAN PICTURE WRITING

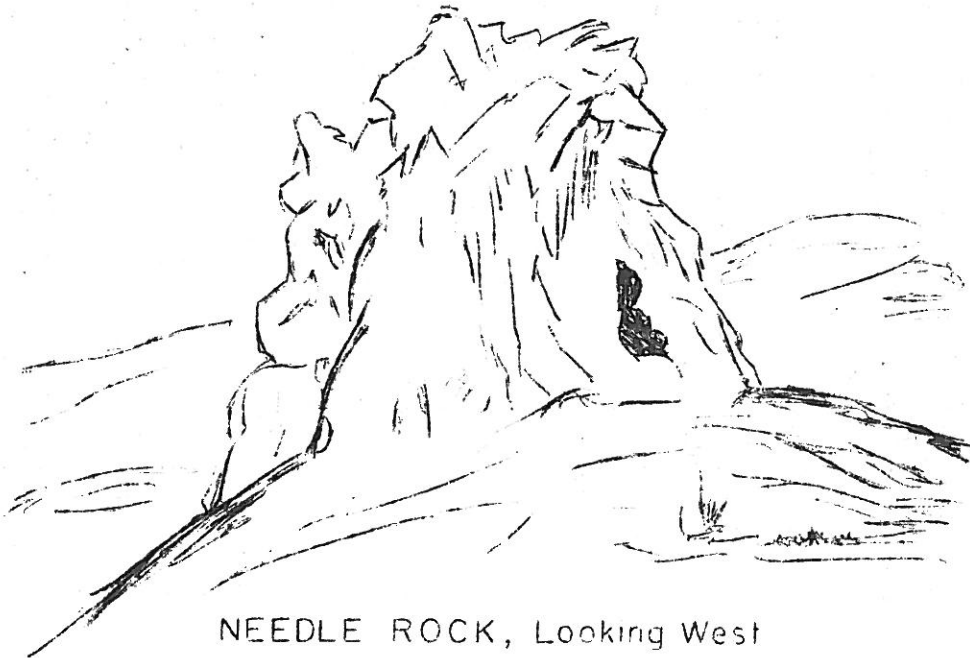
Hila Gilbert

Picture writing has been defined by Garrick Mallery as "thought writing without reference to sound, gesture language being the earlier form." (11th Ann. Rep., Bur. of Eth., 1889).

Col. Mallery was stationed at Ft. Rice on the Upper Missouri River in the autumn of 1876 and obtained a copy of the "Calendar of the Dakota Nation." His publication of the calendar resulted in an order by the Secretary of War, June 17, 1877 to report to the Smithsonian Institute for work.

The first record of writing on stones in the U.S. is described in Olaf Strandwold's study, NORSE INSCRIPTIONS ON AMERICAN STONES, telling about more than ~~thirty~~ of these stones, dated 1031 A.D. (Baity). The Kensington stone found in Minnesota and verified by Neil Judd, archaeologist, Smithsonian Institute, tells that a party of Swedes and Norwegians exploring westward from Vinland reached Minnesota in 1362. The Kensington stone has been called a hoax by Samuel Morison and Henry Commager, authors of THE GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC, a college textbook of American history. They do not give reasons for their convictions.

In Wyoming, pictographs thought to date from the late prehistoric period, similar to those found in Utah and Colorado, are attributed to Fremont Culture, A.E. 1200 (Wormington). The older Shoshoni Indians claim that the pictographs in the Wind River Country were made by the Blackfeet. (Mallery). The Arapahos and the Blackfeet may have been early occupants of the Northern Plains. (Wedell).



NEEDLE ROCK, Looking West

Petroglyphs are in the tunnel at the right.

PETROGLYPHS, LEVI HOWE RANCH. These petroglyphs at Otter, Montana, were reported to the writer by Gertrude Howes Amundsen. Tracings were made by Harold and Cheri Gilbert. The figures are cut in the sandstone wall of a tunnel inside Needle Rock (preceding page) near the Ft. Howes Ranger Station. The tunnel is approximately 3 feet high and 10 feet long, open at both ends. The inaccessibility has protected the pictures from vandalism. Needle Rock is near the top of a steep hill and is approximately 50 feet in front and 30 feet on the hill side. The height and remoteness of the site suggest a vision quest. Many Indian tribes believed that success came from personal contact with the supernatural. The vision seeker was adopted by whatever supernatural being came to him.

Rectangle shapes: Long lodge, medicine lodge divided by curtains, sometimes stage erected for ceremonies shown. (Mallery). Longitudinal shape signified the path to destination. A rectangle represents a camp circle, brush hut, mountain, the earth, or life. (Boas). The use of the rectangle to symbolize a circular form implies that the symbol developed from a time of the long lodges of eastern tribes.

Navaho Indians leave part of a design unfinished, the Medicine Man leaves part of the story untold. This fear of closure is a recurrent theme in Navaho culture. (Kluckhohn).

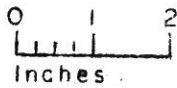
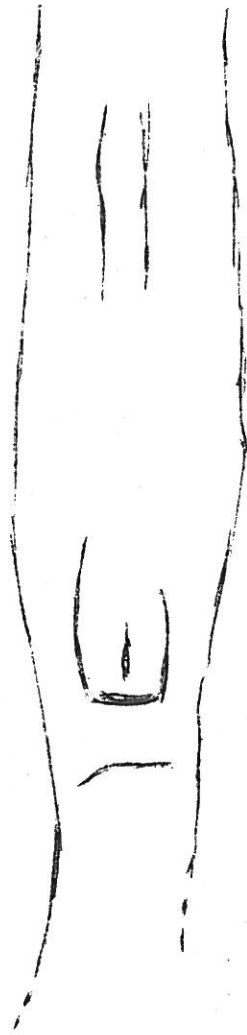
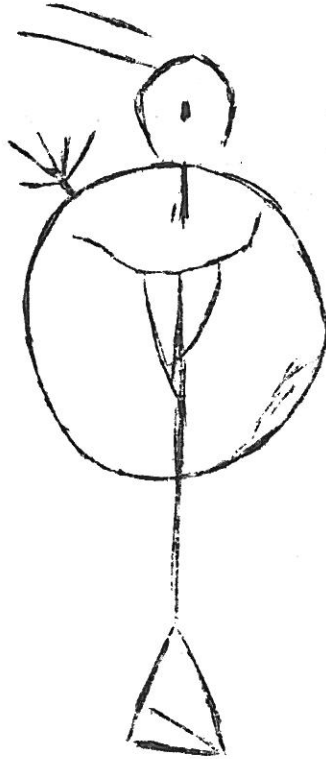
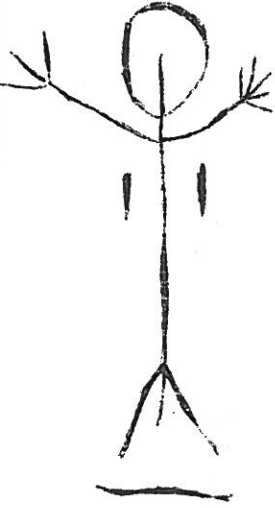
Curved line: sky, high, cloud, above (Red Cloud, B. Good). Another interesting meaning of the curved line is told in the following prayer from AMERICANS BEFORE COLUMBUS (Baity).

#### OSAGE INVOCATION TO THE SACRED ANIMALS

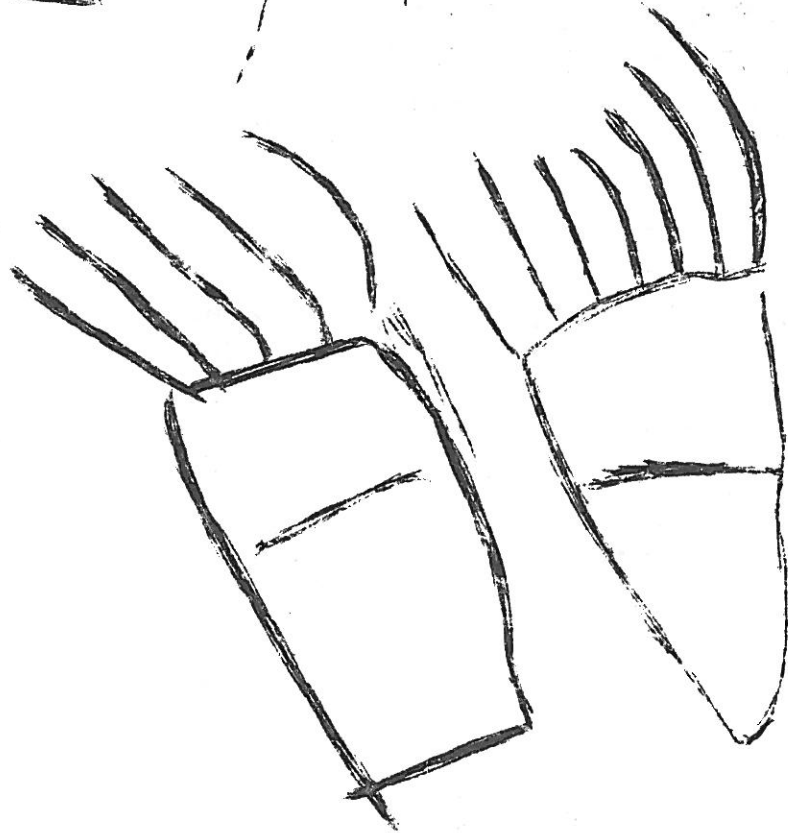
"What shall the little ones make to be their symbol of courage, as they travel the path of life? It has been said, in this house...At break of day my grandfather (the lynx) rushed forth to attack a deer with curved horns. My grandfather struck the deer and made it lie outstretched in death. My grandfather approached the fallen deer with an air of exultation; he gave a cry of triumph and spake, saying: When towards the setting sun the little ones go forth to stalk the enemy, in this very manner they shall always triumph. Their hands shall ever be upon the foe, as they travel the path of life. Here he made a curve, it has been said, in this house."

The bear tracks are at the extreme western opening and separated by some distance from the small figure of a man, possibly indicating that some time had elapsed, if this were a vision quest with pictures starting at the eastern opening. If he had received his vision at another time, he was apparently appealing to his guardian spirit for help. The variation in the rectangles in size and in line closure and reversal of the center lines, obviously have meaning.

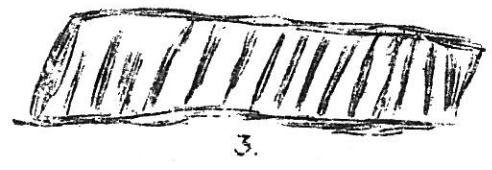
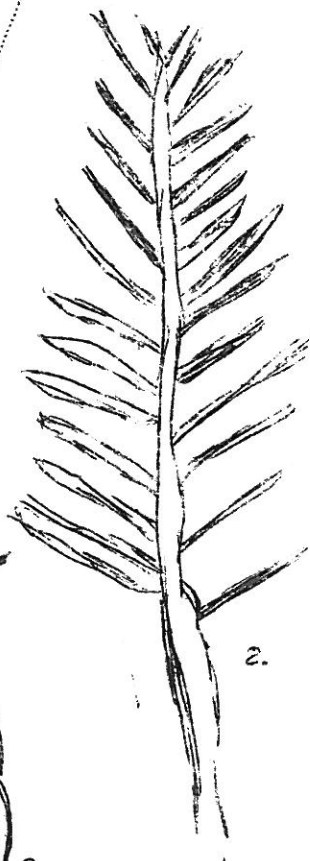
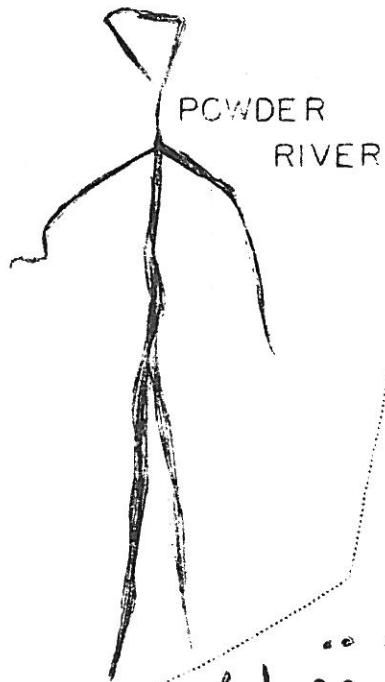
Match Line



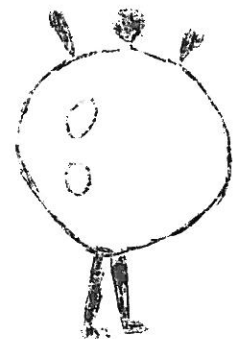
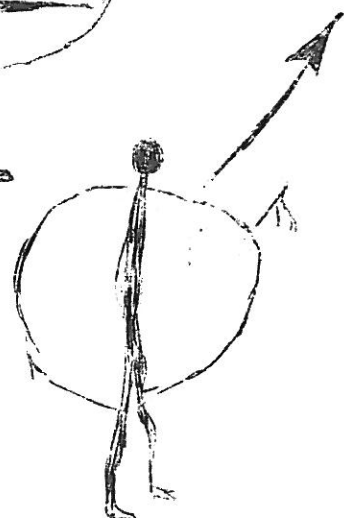
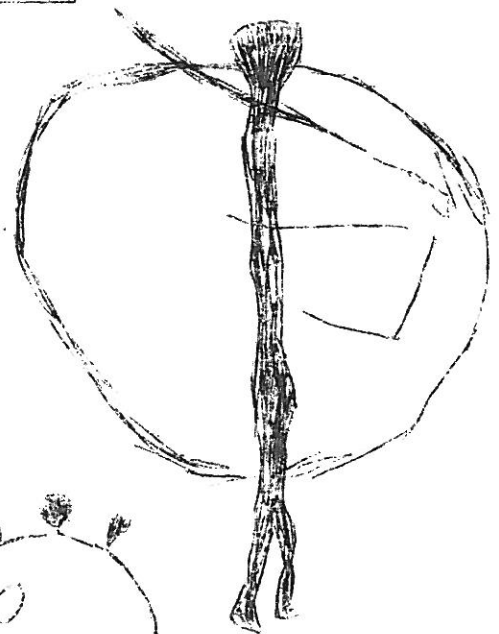
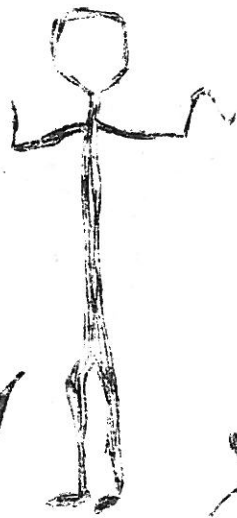
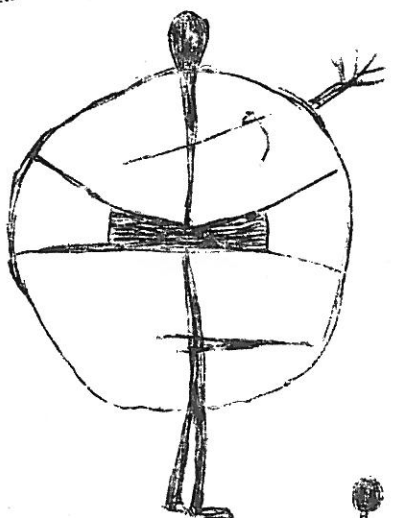
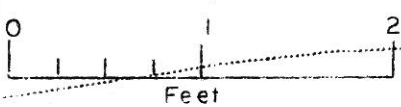
PETROGLYPHS AT  
HOWE'S RANCH



Match Line



TRAPPER CREEK



SAND CREEK

The two figures are almost opposites, the little man having two short lines to indicate his form; standing above a slightly curved line, while the larger figure of stature and rank, as indicated by his feathers and shield stands solidly.

Two parallel lines: Path, road, also good. (Red Cloud's census).  
Bear tracks: Claws turned up may indicate death (Red Cloud).  
Lone Dog shows bear tracks to indicate, "I am about to climb."

"Near the Santee Agency, Nebraska, carved in soft sandstone were large pictographs representing men who passed to the happy hunting grounds, with the special cause which sent them to hades such as arrow, gun, etc. The souls themselves are said to make the pictographs before repairing to the spirits." (Mallery).

The bear tracks at Needle Rock differ, one having 7 claws and the other 5, the back of the right track pointed as at Trapper Creek. The pad is marked by a single line.

TRAPPER CREEK PETROGLYPHS. Only one sequence is described here, part of which appears on the cover. This series is on the wall of the rockshelter. There are many more carved on the red, sandstone cliff.

Bear tracks: The left track here has seven claws and the other six, the division of the pads vary and again the right heel is pointed. Do the tracks here designate a clan? Are the claws of the left track turned up as in death?

An Algonquian pictograph in West Virginia shows a variation in number of claws. In Dakota County, Nebraska petroglyphs include many bear tracks of different sizes, some with five claws, some with six, the pad usually divided by three lines, one a small curved line at the back and a larger curved line on each side. These were first reported in 1857. (Mallery).

Lines in Fig. 1: Path, road, also good (R. Cloud Census).  
Dots: Repeated indicates repetition, many; to Arikara deadmen.  
Symbol near dots: Arapho symbol for star (Boas).  
Tree: The legend of the sacred tree exists in many tribes. A smaller tree on the exposed rock face has a tripod base. Tree also means "the tribe", "my people."  
Rectangle: Fig. 3: Parallel lines in an enclosed space represent "number of our people killed." (Mallery).  
Curve: Sky, above (Red Cloud).

SAND ROCK PETROGLYPHS, 18 miles south of Laramie, are pecked in sandstone and show evidence of black paint which has created a curiously hard and enduring surface. The elongated figures have a strong sense of form direction and motion. The contrast in size of figures is striking.

The solitary figure from the Powder River Country was reported by William Sands of Buffalo who discovered and photographed this interesting elongated figure.

In the Northern Cheyenne language, what one writes is "eaneha", meaning "it is pictured." They also have a word which means, "written stones". (Petter).

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#### FROM YOUR EDITOR

We had promised to devote this issue entirely to pictographs, but this important information from Dr. Jepson has changed our plans. Therefore, only a part of the pictograph reports are included here, and we will continue with more of them next time. We have had good response to our request for pictograph reports but we can still use more. If you decided that you couldn't get yours ready for this issue, work it up and send it to us now so that we can get it in the next issue. November 15 is the deadline so that the issue can appear on schedule on December 1st.

\*\*\*\*\*

Now that summer is past and we are getting back to regular indoor meetings, it is not too soon to start thinking about the next state meeting. We are sending some ideas for discussion to our State President, and we hope other members will do the same. If you are ~~satisfied~~ satisfied with the Society as is, the Executive Board would like to know it, and if you are not, new ideas should be put up for consideration.

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SPRING CREEK PETROGLYPHS  
Park Co Wyo., approx. 23 mi. N. of Cody

On a cliff, running roughly NW to SE, these incised figures appear, facing west.

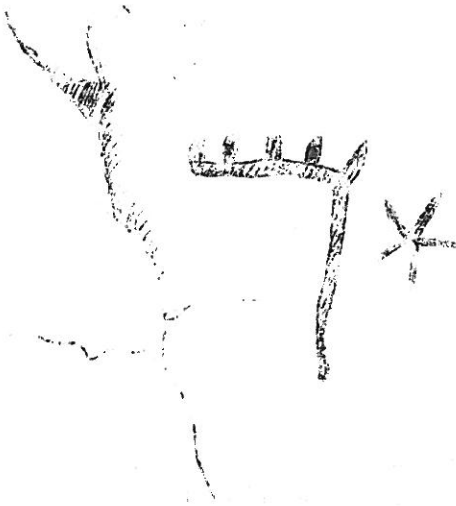
The main panel has two figures: one of an animal, partly obliterated; the other, to the right, of a lightly incised shield-type figure.

According to an Indian interpretation, the figure represents directions for the warriors to take up their weapons and travel to the east for six days, where they would engage in a fierce battle from which they would emerge victorious.

With a little imagination, this could have been a prophesy of the battle of the Little Big Horn.



---- approx. 28" ----



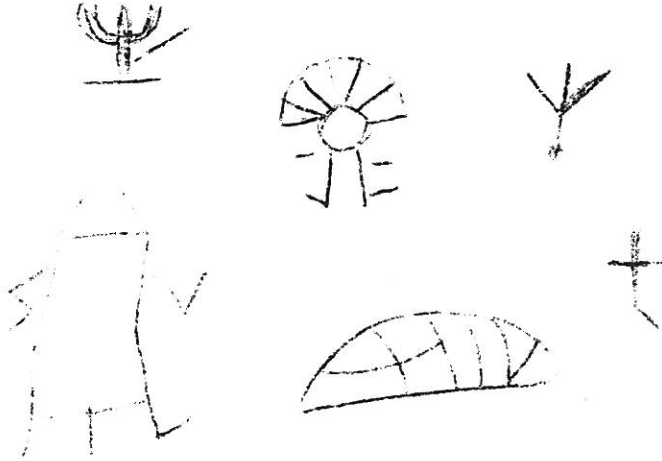
--- approx. 12" ---

Farther along the cliff, in a SE direction, the odd figures at the left appeared, deeply incised. --Who knows?-- Perhaps they directed the warriors' attention to the above figure.

---- Florence Castle

Random figures from 2 panels  
 East side Oregon Basin  
 Park Co. -- Wyo.

Incised:



Pecked: ---



approx. 30" high

Two Pictographs-Petroglyphs  
 Castle Coulee

Carbon Co., Mont.

-----beneath this huge  
 rock is a stick figure,  
 that we hope to present  
 later.



Y - yellow  
 R - red  
 W - white



R - red  
 W - white

There may be more in-  
 formation available on  
 this site as Dr. Rob-  
 erts made a survey of  
 the area several years  
 ago.

----- Florence Castle