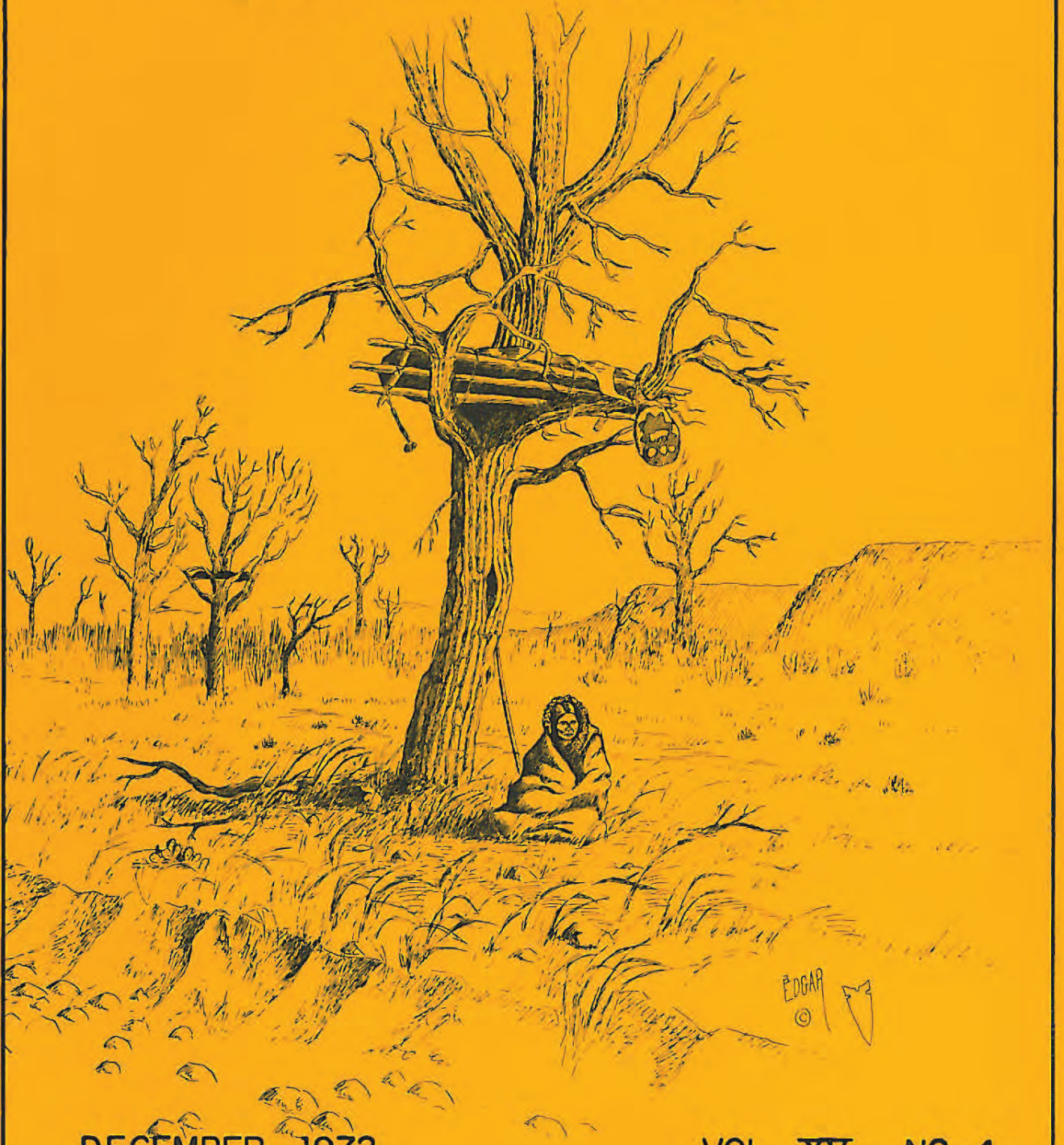


WYOMING  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY

# THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST



DECEMBER 1972

VOL. XV NO. 4

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### EDITOR'S NOTES

Beginning next issue we will publish Chuck Reher's thesis on Pottery-Sites in Southeast Wyoming. That is if his negatives don't get lost in the Christmas mailing rush. Chuck will be in Laramie several times next semester to work on materials from the Vore Site.

Jim Duguid was in town for a few hours to see Lou Steege. He is now working for Atomic Energy Commission at Oakridge, Tennessee.

Several interesting ideas were brought up during a business session concerning the Foundation. I think we are all too impatient and expect too rapid a growth. One idea was to sell a yearly membership. Another idea is to hold fund raising activities...perhaps sell an art work reproduction. Be thinking of promotion ideas and have them well thought out by the time of the next state meeting which will be April 7th and 8th in Casper. What we really need is a salesman full time with Charlie Loves' enthusiasm.

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Dear Feller Members:

If ya didn't latch onto the University Workshop throwed by George Frison and his anthropogolists, ya got only your regrettin' and no sympathy from us. Bill Sutton, Bea, and Lou Steege, lent George a helpin' hand with arrangements; but what was cooked up by them archaeologists was purely spectacular. The tales told by them young fellers was just as if they was there, and with all that learnin' spread all over, ya couldn't help get smarted up fast. Didn't those Hell Gap points purely shine longside that stuff we find? Even the business sessions, I think they'd never quit, were well attended and nobody snoozed. It was some banquet in Ptomane Hall after everybody got all gussied up for the evening's festivities. But say, didn't Charlie Love's wife, Karen steel the show with that there hysterical dissertation? They was many what said, "it shore was nice to get off the dry bones routine."

And boy, did everyone wax eloquent over the squeezins served by George and June at their open house. There was more excavation, surveyen', and promotion goin' on. Sure sounded like somebody tipped over the hive.

It was just scrumptious seein' so many of your plainly familiar faces again and its amazin' how much more you enjoy each gatherin' o' the clan. I might add, though, that what with Ron Brown's trek all the way from Billings, it shore makes some of you close livin' folk look mighty puny attendencewise.

Got a real encouragin' letter from John Albanese announcin' the Humanities Grant, which will put our visitin' speakers program poundin' on all four cylinders. We're still hopin', like a hungary coyote over a gopher hole, for grant of sufficient monies to produce a thirty minute moovie to explain the purpose of the Society and need for the foundation.

Ya'll mought tell Santa to have them overworked Congersmans put a dopass on HR #6257. Thas tha Moss-Bennell Bill relatin' to preservation of histerical and archological data. Also durned high on Santa's list would be full time assist for Doc Frison as it gets neigh impossible to spread George any thinner. Ya allis rigret over flogging a good horse so put in a good word.....forcefull like.

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Man, it was great heerin abut that Hawkins Site neighborly to the Vore Site, where the artifactin is a goin' back to 6200 B.C. If we can just keepem from black toppin our Wonderful Wyoming for a few more years, many new Chapters will be added to the story of mans utilization of this mountain-plains area.

Iffen your still with me after all this expoundin', you know you dun earned my heartiest best wishes for a Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

Grant H. Willson

## UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING NEWS RELEASE

July 19, 1972 -- If alert highway engineers had not sent a soil sample containing artifacts to the University of Wyoming Anthropology Department, one of the best preserved buffalo jumps in Wyoming would have been covered by Interstate 90.

UW students under the direction of George Frison, head of the UW anthropology department have excavated several tons of artifacts and buffalo bones at the Beulah jump site between Sundance and Spearfish, S. D. The second summer of digging will be completed this week. Analyzing the material at this and other hunting sites found in Wyoming will lead to a better understanding of the early peoples who inhabited the High Plains. The study in the Beulah area is supported by National Science Foundation grants.

Frison said he hopes that Wyoming or the National Park Service will develop the area into an educational museum and tourist rest stop. He feels the site located strategically near proposed Interstate 90 would draw more people than any other attraction in the state except the national parks. He said this area was exceptionally well preserved because after erosion started, the arroyo formed, cutting around the hunting site. "One of my pet theories is that the plains inhabitants normally dispersed during the warm weather, gathered at the hunting areas in the fall to collect and preserve meat for the winter."

Evidence at the Beulah jump, dated three to four hundred years ago, indicates a high level of late summer hunting. These hunts were community efforts involving about 150 people. 25 to 30 males would drive and stampede large herds of buffalo towards the cliff edge. Frison said driving a small herd would not be effective because the buffalo leaders would avoid the cliff. The moving mass of a large herd would force many of the buffalo over the edge. Many were killed from the fall, others arrowed or speared in the pit by the hunters. Frison said this was extremely difficult hunting. This was prior to the introduction of the horse. The buffalo, a large formidable animal is hard to control.

Trail drive markers have been found up to a mile and a half from the pit. Large numbers of high quality flint arrow and spear heads from the Knife River of North Dakota were found at the Beulah jump. Other artifacts can be traced to Montana. This indicates the people traveled quite a distance for the hunt and had contact with the Eastern Plains tribes. Long, large bones from animal carcasses at the site were used as chopping tools. Women butchered, cooked and preserved the meat. Several campsites have been found near the jump, each one averaging about 20 inhabitants.

The anthropologists have not found a meat processing site at the Beulah area as are usually found in conjunction with buffalo jumps. Frison said it probably was destroyed by erosion. The scientists have excavated to a depth of 15 feet during two summers of digging. Frison said they have only scratched the surface. Deeper digging would probably reveal information of plains dwellers of an earlier era. An arroyo hunting trap has been found near the Beulah jump. The artifacts found there date the hunters to more than 2000 years ago. In this type of trap the men would drive the buffalo into box canyons and kill them with spears.

THE SKY PEOPLE. Tom Shakespeare. Vantage Press,  
1971, 516 West 34th Street, New York, New York  
10001, 117 pp.

The Sky People is a compilation of information on the traditions, customs and history of the Arapahoe Indians. The author, a full blooded Arapahoe Indian, born on the Wind River Indian Reservation, completed the manuscript which was started by his father, Tom Shakespeare, Sr., who passed away in 1964 at the age of seventy four.

The story begins with the legendary times with the Great Migration, and progresses rather hurriedly to the historic times. The archaeological continuity of the High Plains is well expressed and reasonably accurate. However, to conclude that the early paleo-hunters could have been the antecedents of the present day Arapahoe nation is mere supposition. Far more evidence will be necessary to trace Arapahoe ancestry farther than 2,000 years ago.

The study of the actual traditions and customs of the Arapahoe are the very extremes of most people's conception about Indians. You will not find the savage, cold-blooded butchering and torture as you see in the Hollywood movies and T.V. You will not read violence and warfare, but rather, patience and tolerance. The author clearly reveals the facts of the treachery and injustice of white man's treaties, as well as the lawlessness that persisted on the early frontiers.

Several biographical briefs of outstanding Arapahoe chiefs completes the story of a much misunderstood and neglected people. This work does a great deal to teach all of us the selective nature of the Arapahoe ethos, and I recommend it most highly for an inside view of The Sky People.

Louis C. Steege

AN AMATEUR'S GENERAL SURFACE REPORT OF THE  
TONGUE RIVER DRAINAGE AREA

By Gerald Carbone

FORWARD

My grandfather homesteaded near Decker, Montana, an area rich in Indian lore. Because I was fascinated by mysterious petroglyphs on a sandstone outcropping near the ranch, I developed an interest in archaeology. I heard many conflicting stories about the origin of these and decided to join the Sheridan chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, to learn as much as possible from knowledgeable people. Several years went by during which I participated in the excavation of two bison kill sites plus several field trips and surface hunting excursions. Eventually, I went back to the ranch one day with my son. I hadn't really expected to find much but was amazed at the abundant evidence of earlier inhabitants.

A pattern evolved as to where most of the evidence occurred. Since I knew the area intimately, I knew of many places where campsites, etc. would be found before having even looked. The days were not long enough and I ended up several times checking one or two more places after dark with a flashlight. (Hunting with a flashlight is much easier than one would expect because your eyes focus in the small area of the light.)

After hunting the Big Horn Mountains and other areas of the Tongue River I found many materials and style of artifacts similar throughout the drainage. This is when I felt a surface survey should be a rewarding and worthwhile project.

To simplify my report I've broken the area down into 3 parts: 1. The Headwaters; 2. The Wyoming-Montana border or the Acme-Decker area; 3. The Lower Tongue (which consisted of a survey to see how far materials of areas 1 and 2 would be found down river.)

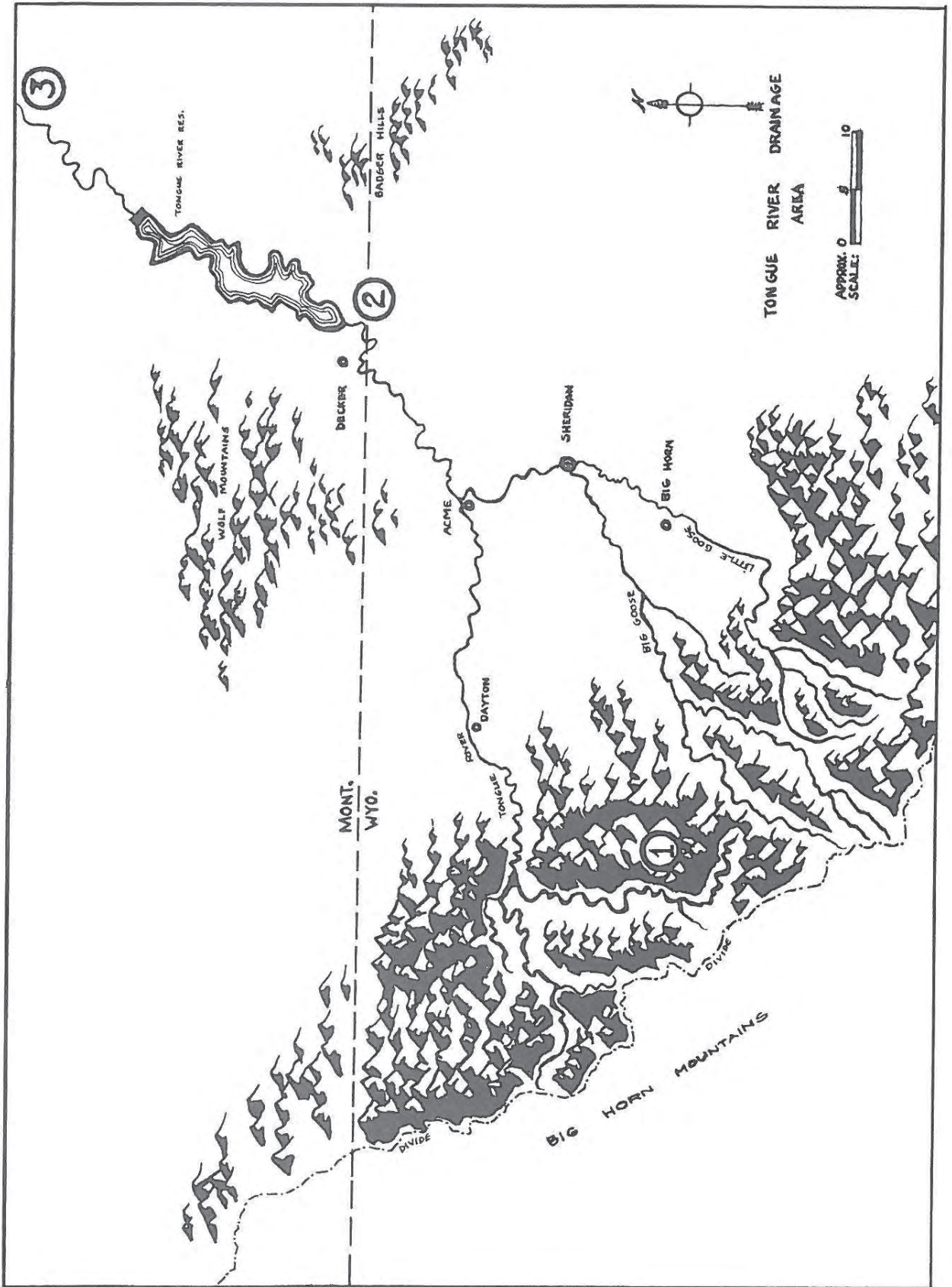
All evidence presented here was obtained by surface hunting only and at no time was digging involved. Sites have been left as I found them. To protect the areas and landowners from excess vandalism I will avoid naming exact locations in the report.

This survey is not complete in any way but I hope that others may find worthwhile information from the report presented here. Obviously, everything seen and recorded cannot be presented. I will try to give only the most characteristic of information (pictures, drawings, etc.) observed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My thanks must go to Bud Zahradnicek, Gary Fry and Louis LaToush for artifacts they allowed me to use in the report. My thanks to Mike Harkins who patiently photographed and developed many of the pictures, and to Connie Robinson who drew the artifacts for two summers, taking many hours of her time, to Pete Underwood for his coaching in Geology, to Margaret Powers for the encouragement she gave me and to my wife, Pat, who had to take my dictations and do the typing.





## CAMPSITES

### AREA I

Campsites in this area appear to be found anywhere. At first it seemed that they were only near large springs and open, flat meadows, but high divides and mountain tops seem to have their share of sites. Many places checked that seemed ideal were empty of evidence, open high valleys or passes with large springs seemed to be the favorite. Sometimes, high areas with good observation seemed to be a possible reason for location rather than good water.

At othertimes, a source of quarry material could have contributed to a choice of campsites. A plentiful supply of game animals could probably have determined a certain location. Little sites are found along grassy stream banks and on benches above the creeks.

### AREA II

This area has many campsites. The easiest to find are the mesa or butte types. Flat buttes on the end of ridges, capped with sandstone and surrounded by pine trees and juniper are almost always the location of a campsite. Usually the mesa extending towards the southwest contains the evidence if more than one ridge is involved. Good observation seemed to be the choice rather than a water supply.

Springs near the foothills of the Wolf Mountains were also favorite locations as these show a lot of evidence. The country is semi-arid and erosion has probably destroyed or buried many sites along the lower benches and valley flats. Only accidental excavation might uncover camps here.

Stone circles found on sandstone capped buttes or benches surrounded by timber usually contain a lot of flakes and stone material. Those found on open benches or lower ridges and valleys away from springs appear to have very little flakes or artifacts associated with them.

Campsites invariably appear to be located on sandstone capped areas. Shale covered buttes or mesas seem to contain very little evidence of campsites, although they may contain flakes, etc. from quarry operations.

An interesting observation was that very few side-notch points were found on the hilltop type campsties. Here, mostly corner-notch and McKean types appeared regularly. Spring sites seemed to contain all varieties with the side notch represented more often.

AREA III

This area seemed very similar to Area II.



AREA I

A mountain campsite that stretched intermittently all through the foreground in picture. Concentration of occupational evidence is found on the little points or ridges similar to the one on the right center of picture.



AREA I      Connie looks for artifacts in a meadow. This is a typical spring type campsite in Area I. Artifact A1-5 and A1-14 came from this site.



AREA II      Society members hunt artifacts on a spring campsite. Artifact A2-49 came from this site. In the distant skyline can be seen 2 timbered buttes (center) which contain typical plateau type campsites. Artifact A2-17 and A2-71 came from this butte.



AREA II      A typical hill or plateau campsite that contains a flat, high area surrounded by timber. Sandstone forms the caprock of this bench. Artifact A2-2 came from this site.



AREA III      Foreground contains large campsite on the ridge in the center and extending to the flat on right side of picture. Artifact A3-1 came from this site. Lodge mentioned in Area III is located on left side of peak in background.

## LODGES

### AREA I

This lodge was accidentally discovered while hiking up a canyon on the North Fork of the Tongue River. I had heard rumors from a stockman about seeing one during the early 1930's, when he was a young man. Alone one evening, he took a short-cut through the mountains and came upon a lodge. A breeze was blowing the remnants of a buffalo hide, still attached to the poles. He left the area quickly with a spooky feeling.

Since I was not expecting to find a lodge, I did not have a tape measure, but approximate estimates on the longest poles would be about 15 feet. The bottom ends of the poles were badly decayed and they must have been longer at one time. More poles were laying nearby, but were in very poor condition. A few slabs from large dead trees appear to have been utilized with the lodge poles. The site does not appear to have been excavated in recent times. A cloudy day made photography difficult.

### AREA II

Again, this small lodge was discovered accidentally and again no tape measure. Luckily, my camera was along, but a threatening thunderstorm caused poor light conditions and a desire to get to shelter.

Location of the lodge was on a high plateau surrounded by jack pines and juniper. The plateau extended out from a higher plateau toward the southwest. Sandstone formed the cap-rock. Large rocks and flagstone remain as a partial wall on the north side. Dead trees appeared to have been used for the structure as the roots were present on some of the logs. Inside dimension was about 10 feet. Lodge does not appear to have been excavated.

Flaking, chips and one corner-notch projectile was observed in the area.

### AREA III

This was the first lodge that I observed. A rancher showed it to me as an old horse rustler hide-out. Not being familiar with lodges, I read up on some reports by Dr. Mulloy. These reports confirmed by suspicions as to its true nature.

Location is on a small shelf, high on the Southwest side of a timbered butte. It is well hidden by jack pines. Dead trees were placed in a roughly rectangular

shape. It is approximately 12 feet long by 8 feet wide, inside dimension. The corners appear to be interlaced or cribbed. A rock wall reinforces the logs on the north side. This does not appear to have been excavated.

Dr. Mulloy's investigations of lodges at Thirty-mile Mesa gave tree ring datings during the late 1850's and early 1860's. Accounts written about the Cheyenne warrior, "Wooden Leg", deal with the Cheyenne tribe spending winters in this area during the same period. I am not suggesting that this particular lodge is of this same era or similiarity, but it makes for interesting speculation.



AREA I      Connie Robinson stands next to a lodge located on North Fork of the Tongue River



AREA II      Connie inspects the remains of a small lodge that has been partially destroyed by livestock. Notice large boulders that once formed a wall.



AREA III      Les Coates and friends pose in a lodge near his ranch. Large rocks once formed a wall on the north side.



## ROCK STRUCTURES

### AREA I

This area seemed to contain little rock work in spring campsites, although stone circles with a few rocks were observed. What seem to be fire-pits and hearths appear very often. High ridges and mountain tops contain many stone circles. These can be found almost anywhere on knolls, passes, benches and any elevated area.

### AREA II

Rocks, rock structures, stone circles and mounds appear in this area everywhere. One small circle of large rocks in the middle of a hilltop camp, a mound of rocks in another camp, a row of rock on a natural rock structure near still another camp.

They are found on the ends of long ridges, in random piles, among juniper trees, on benches, as cairns on low ridges between the forks of creeks; small flagstone and cinder rock combinations near broad flats or prairies. These are not the usual so-called "tepee ring" circles, which are also well represented on most of the divides, ridges and benches of the area. The stone rings are sometimes a few rocks in a circle, sometimes a solid row, and sometimes a double row of rock. They may be a single circle on a lone ridge or 25 or 30 circles in a small valley. Many more have been destroyed in hay meadows, roads and general scattering by livestock and the elements.

### AREA III --- To Ashland, Montana.

This area is very much like Area II. A fortification has been observed in this area. This is quite extensive and warrants a detailed report which will be presented at a later date.



### AREA II

A report is not complete without the familiar stone circles. Mike stands in one of five well-formed circles found on a high plateau.



AREA II

One of many rock piles. This one is in the middle of a hill campsite and has a space in the center of it. Artifact A2-58 within 5 feet of this spot.



AREA II

This rock pile was probably an eagle trap or an observation post. It is located on the end of a long ridge with an excellent view.



AREA II      A possible game blind? Made of flagstone and other rock.

AREA III

Shirley Coates and Birney stand nervously near two small rock circles and one rattlesnake.



## QUARRIES AND ARTIFACT MATERIALS

### AREA I --- Headwaters of the Tongue River, Big Horn Mountains

A typical material found in campsites is a grey fine to medium crystalline quartz. It varies in texture from a fine sparkly material to a coarse, sugar-like grain. This is often found along limestone cliffs associated with the front range of the Big Horn Mountains. The cliffs, facing toward the interior of the mountains, can be traced intermittently all along the east face of the Big Horns.

Quartz appears as float along the foot of these cliffs, down the slopes, and into the creek bottoms. It has been observed in seams and ledges elsewhere, particularly in the South Big Horns where it forms the caprock in many areas.

The material was quarried extensively throughout the area. Colors vary from grey to pink, purple, blue, rust, cream and white. Some grey chert nodules are occasionally found and were probably picked up locally rather than being the product of a quarry. Non-local materials, such as good quality black obsidian and Knife-River flint are occasionally present as chips and finished artifacts.

### AREA II --- Acme-Decker

This area is the scene of many ancient burned coal beds. Clays of the beds on top of the coal were metamorphosed by the heat of the burning coal. A dominant feature of this part of the drainage is the red shale nobs and pinnacles found capping the long ridges that extend above valley floors. This metamorphosed shale was quarried from these outcroppings. Observation suggests these quarries extend intermittently for several miles on various ridges. This material ranges from a coarse, grainy texture to a glassy fine, dense material. It varies in color from a light grey color to a deep red. In experimenting with this material, the red variety appears to be a better quality since it seems harder and has a higher, clear ring to it when struck, then does the grey variety.

Two quarries have been found, not in the immediate area of shale outcroppings, but actual holes or mines dug downward to obtain material. The quarried material appears to be of a very fine grey texture and a better quality than that of the weathered type from the outcroppings.

In addition there is an impure obsidian-like material quarried occasionally in the area. This material varies in appearance from a glassy olive-green translucent substance to a non-translucent variety of red, black and grey color. It is quite brittle in the latter colors and can be flaked with the fingernail. Only small pieces have been observed, but larger fragments are undoubtedly existent.

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Non-local materials found commonly are moss-agate, Knife River flint and true obsidian. Quartz from Area I is frequently found and Spanish-point type agate and red-chert jasper are also present. Occasional quartz from cobblestones such as are located in gravel deposits from the immediate vicinity of Tongue River may well have been used.

The area's major impression on this observer was the abundance of worked flakes, crude side and end scrappers, broken knives and unidentifiable flaked items found in or near the quarries.

#### AREA III --- Lamedeer-Ashland

Area III appears to be a continuation of Area II. The same materials are found except less quartz from Area I and more Montana-type agate, possibly from the Yellowstone River Area.

#### NEW OBSERVATIONS ON QUARRIES IN AREA I

Since writing this report, a new observation has been made. Previously, "Spanish-Point" type agate has been generally found along the benches of Trapper Creek, Spanish-Point and further south. While in Area I, Orville Warner and I became curious when we noted excess agate raw material; upon investigating, we located a quarry consisting of one large pit and 2 smaller ones of "Spanish-Point" type agate. Further exploration turned up another small pit on the actual headwaters of the North Fork of the Tongue River. Technically, the smaller quarry is located in the Tongue River Drainage, but the larger one is 200 yards south and falls in the Big Horn Basin drainage area.

These quarries may possibly account for a source of material found in 3 major campsites on the North Fork of the Tongue River. This site has not been altered or commercialized by white man and is very interesting because of its preservation.



Large quarry located just over the divide from the Tongue River.



Tele-photo picture of small quarry on the headwaters of the North Fork of the Tongue River.



Close-up of larger quarry.

AREA I

Connie Robinson observes where large flakes were removed from this boulder of Quartz.



AREA II

Mike inspects outcropping of metamorphosed shale.





AREA II  
A large protruding mass of metamorphosed shale shows evidence of being quarried.

AREA II  
Mike Harkins stands in a quarry pit, pointing down hill (right side of picture) to debris and reject material. Left side of picture contains quarried material on the bench.





AREA II Gary Fry stands next to a juniper that grows out of the bottom of a pit that pre-historic man dug for material. Material can be seen in foreground.

#### AREA II

Mike looks at a metamorphosed core. Quarried material lays broken in foreground. The small flat rock directly in front of him was probably used as a platform. Notice the larger sagebrush growing in the immediate area of debris. Could this be because of the released minerals in the quarried material or did the debris hold the more fertile soil?



## PETROGLYPHS

### AREA I

At this time I have not observed any petroglyph sites existing in the vicinity of the Headwaters of the Tongue River.

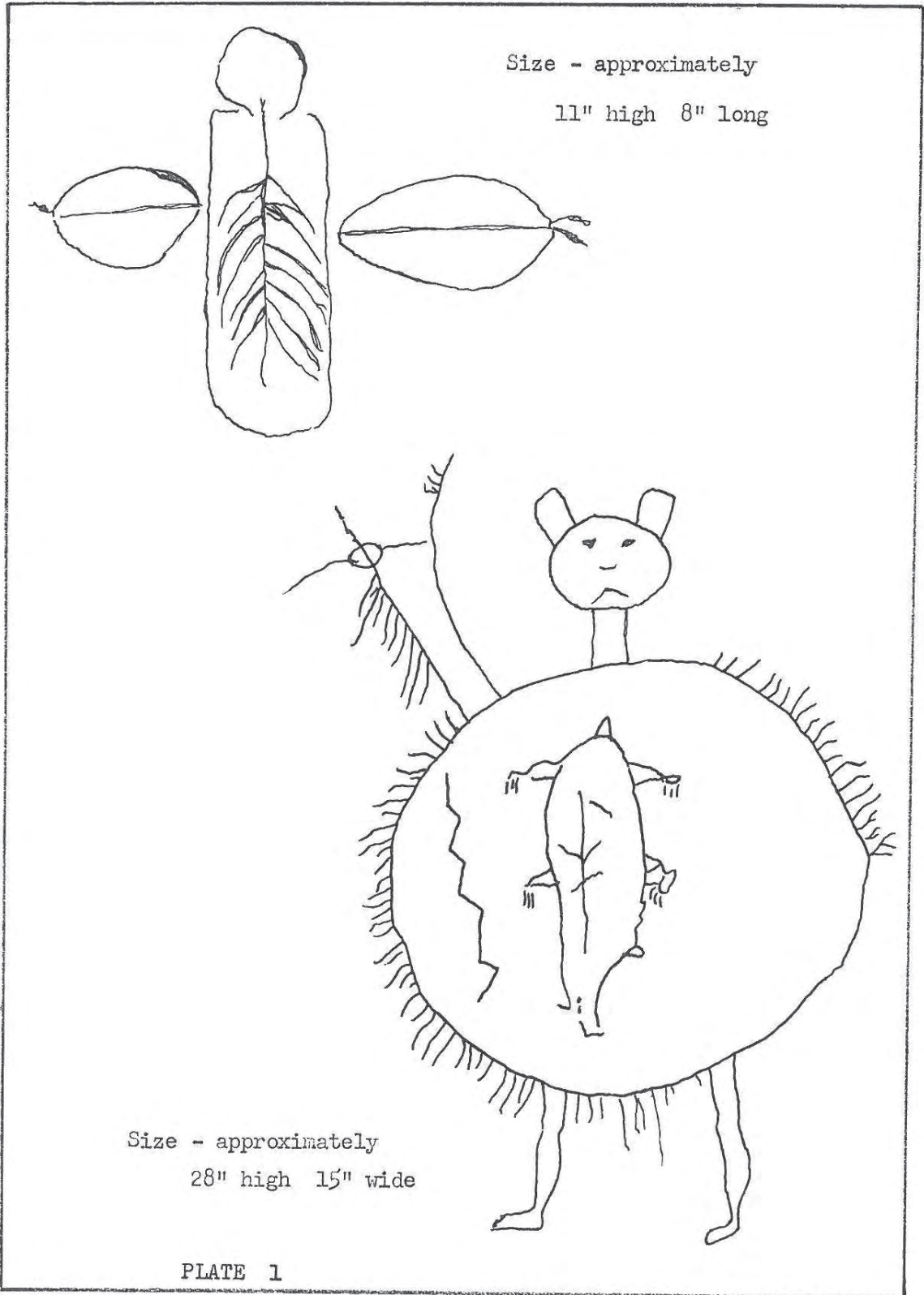
### AREA II

This area has several sites of which 6 locations are known to me. All of them are located on sandstone walls. Most of them are a single figure or symbol. An exception is the Carbone ranch site. Here, different types and styles appear. Shield figures, arrows, lines, dots, animals and "bird tracks" are represented on an approximately 60 foot sandstone wall. Examples are presented in the photograph and drawings.

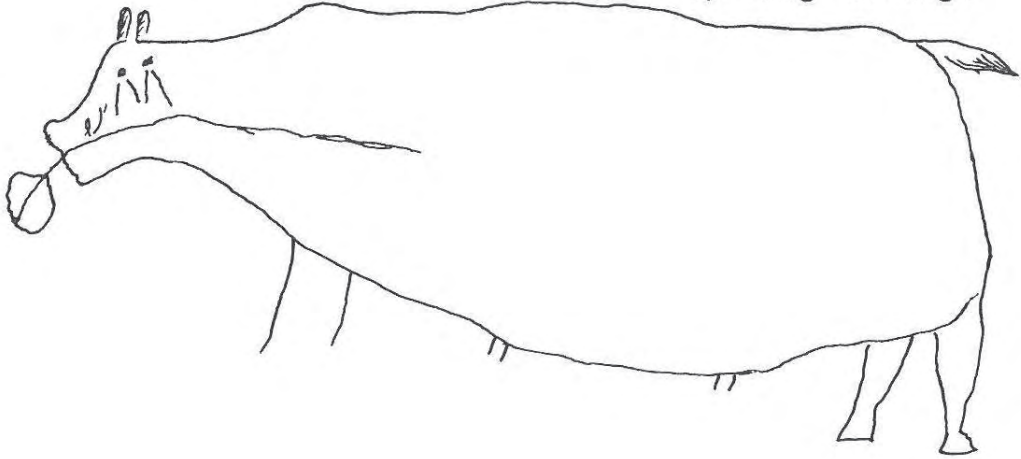
An interesting note on the two animal drawings is the technique used on the eyes. A dot for each eye with two lines drawn down from them. Possibly a "crying eye" symbol?

### AREA III

One site observed in this area was at a bison jump on the Cheyenne Reservation. This consisted of small figures similar to the ones in Area II. The V-necked style was represented here. Tool sharpening grooves were also present. Color slides were taken, therefore, they can not be shown. There are more sites in the area which have not been investigated.



Size - approximately  
25" long 11" high



Size - approximately  
34" long 20" high

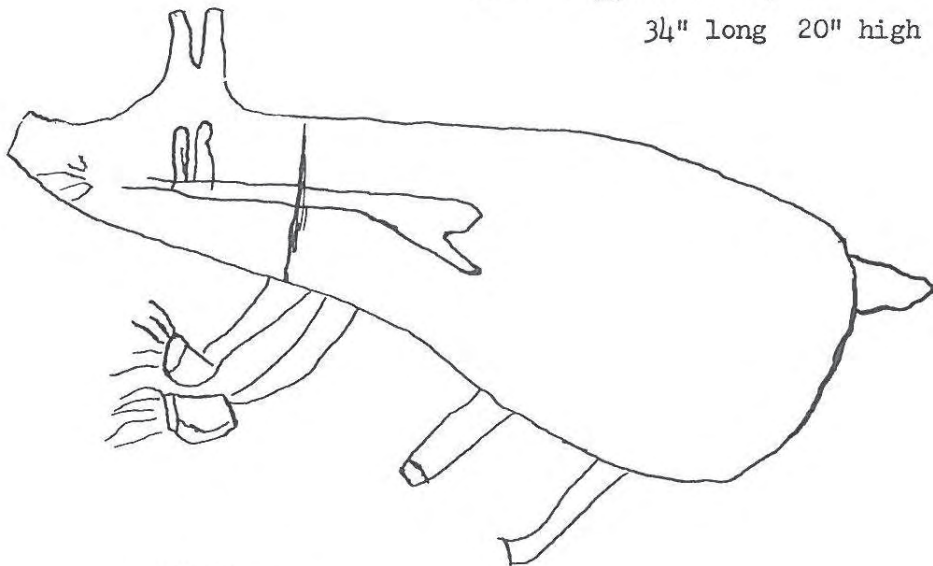


PLATE 2



AREA II

Archaeological interests at this site are: petroglyphs on the large boulder in the foreground, a burial in a cave (center) and quarry material that has tumbled down from the top of the hill. Artifact N2-57 was found in vicinity.



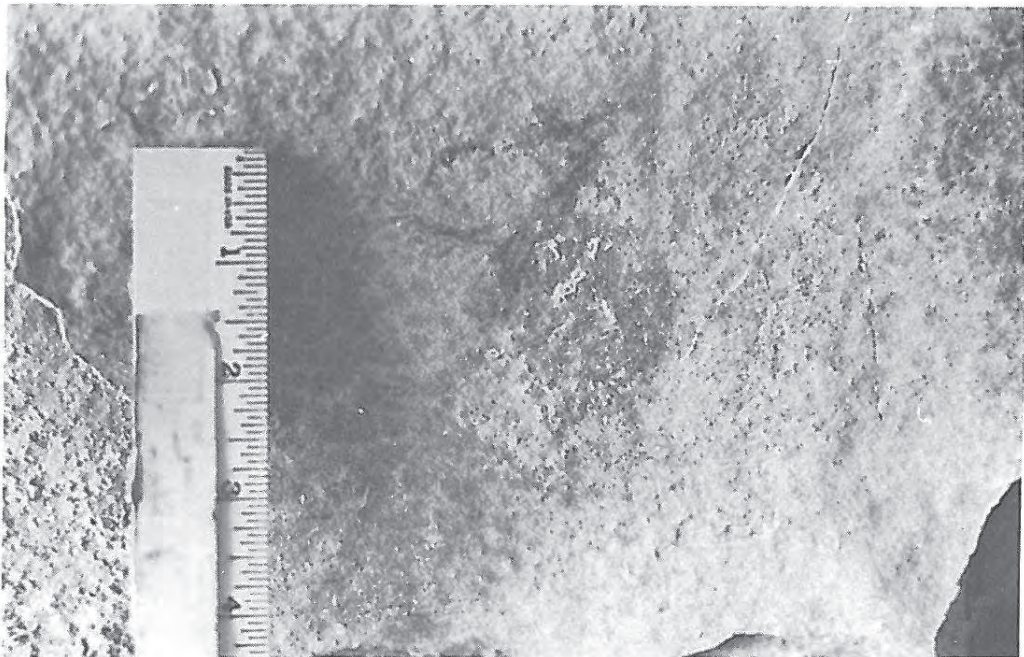
AREA II

A small portion of petroglyphs located on the Carbone ranch. This particular site is the largest one known in this area of the Tongue River Drainage.

## PICTOGRAPHS

At the time of this writing the only pictograph sites known to me are 2 caves. These are both located in Area II, about 15 miles north of Sheridan. Cave No. I is situated in a sandstone overhang that faces due south. The painted objects are small and unidentifiable and the color is rust-red. The pigment used for coloring could be the iron oxide contained in petrified wood found throughout the area.

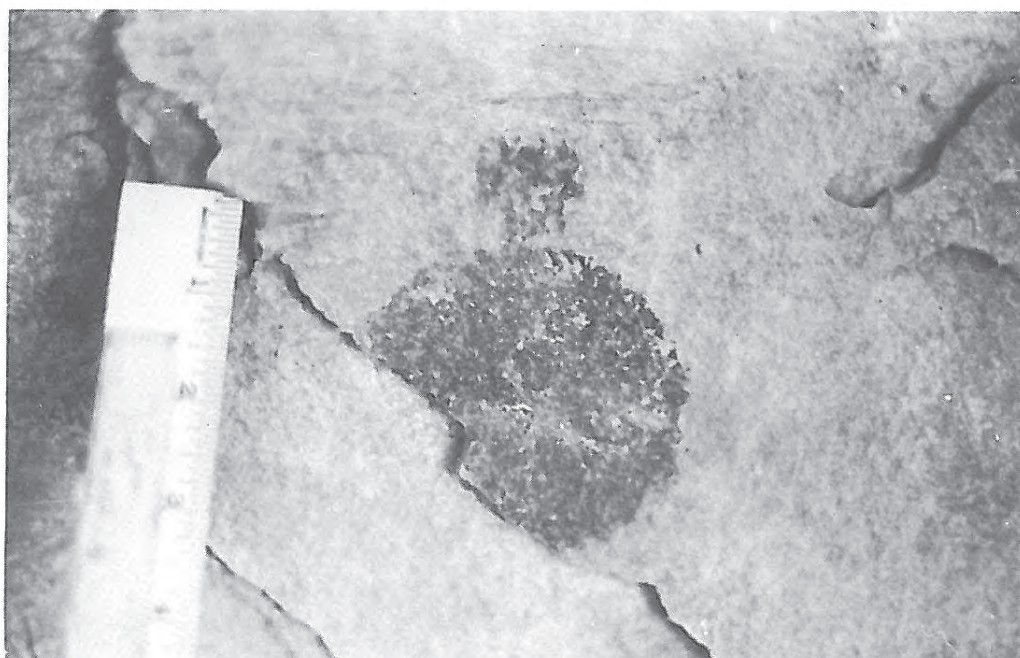
Cave No. II, located about 6 miles further northeast, also faces the South and is similar to Cave I. Again, painted objects are very faint and were hard to photograph.



AREA II      Cave No. 1.



AREA II      Faint figures appear on wall of cave No. 1.

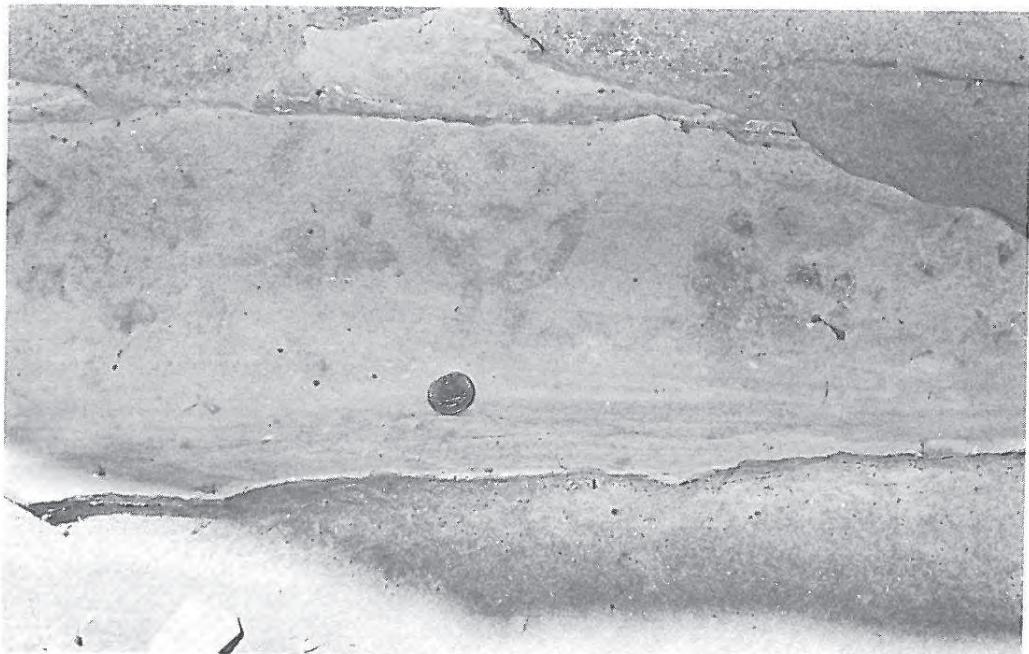


AREA II      Cave No. 1.

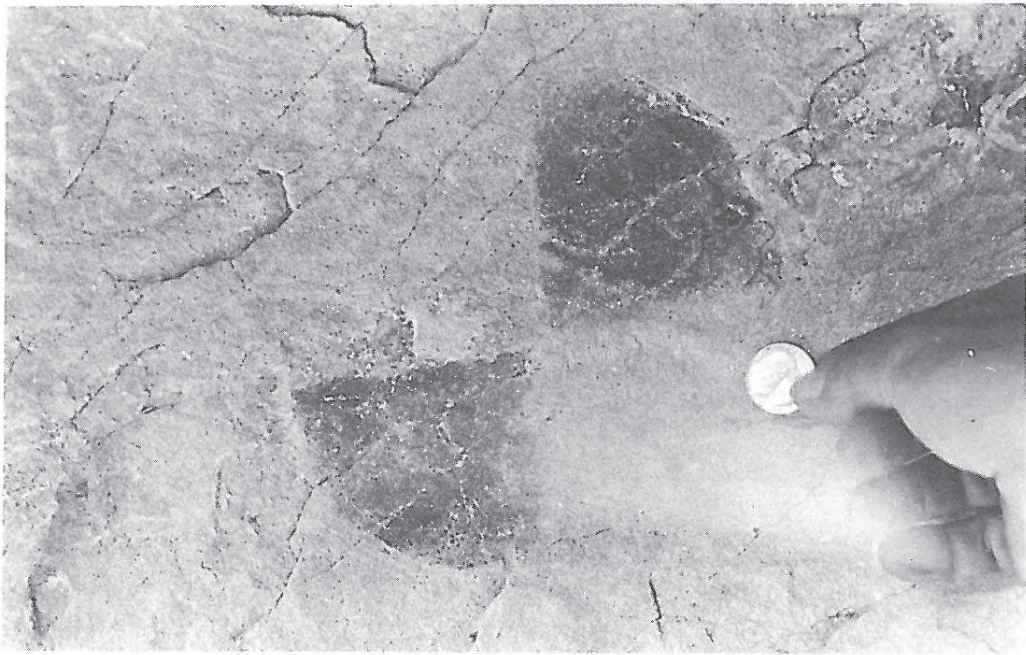




AREA II      View of Cave No. 1 containing pictographs.



AREA II      Cave No. 2.



AREA II Cave No. 2.



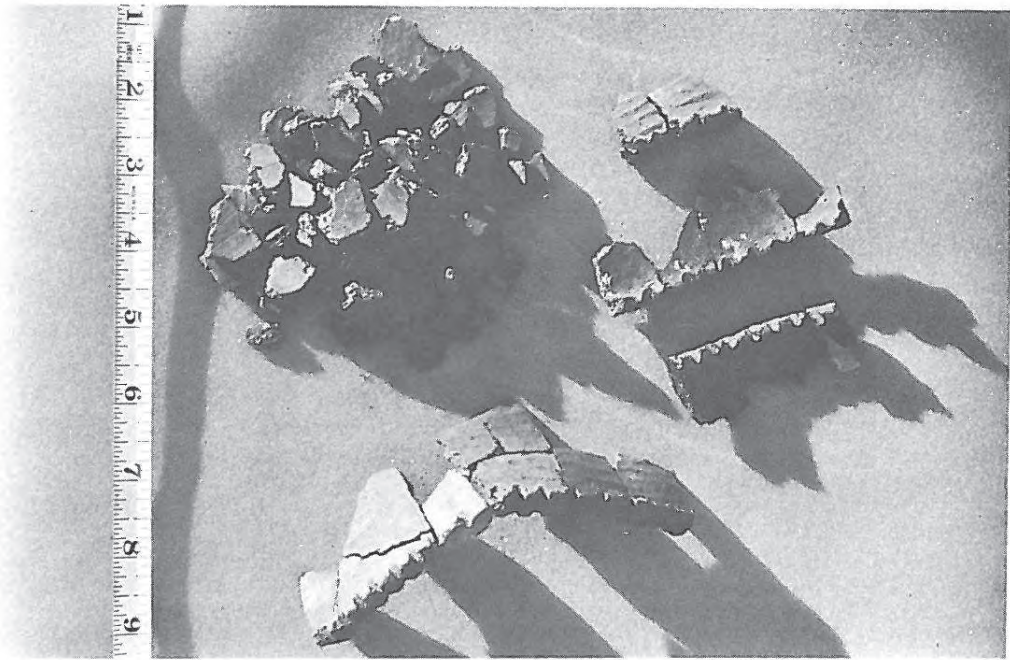
AREA II Cave No. 2.

## POTTERY

Pottery is not ordinarily thought of when searching for artifacts in these areas. One of the reasons might be that the survival of partial or complete pottery is rare. Surprisingly, it is found in almost every campsite surveyed.

Fragments and sherds are hard to see and many people do not recognize them. The majority of it is black or grey without much design other than rim patterns. Most of it is thick with a ground quartz binder for tempering. An exception is some small fragments in my possession that show no rim pattern at all other than a flat smooth surface. The walls being very thin and the coloring appearing an off-white.

There does not seem to be much difference in all 3 areas and the sample pictured was tentatively identified as early Crow.



AREA I      Early Crow pottery.

## ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

I believe artifacts were the most important part of the survey, therefore, they will be shown in greater detail than the preceding information. Because of this importance, we will try to bring out the best detail and characteristics observed. Our first attempt for detail was to photograph the points, then enlarge the picture to actual size. We had hoped, then, to trace them by use of a copy box. This method became too time consuming and costly. Our final solution for accuracy was to Xerox the artifacts, then trace them, which gave exact size and dimensions. The important chipping was more accurately drawn and the artifacts were very much like the real thing.

For easy reference, we put a number for area found and a number for the individual artifact.

A1 - Headwaters of the Tongue River

A2 - Acme-Decker

A3 - Lower Tongue River Drainage - to Ashland, Montana.

The territory surveyed spans over a hundred miles. This is too large an area to give exact and thorough examination, so this report is intended to give only a sampling of general types and characteristics observed. More types will keep appearing and we will try to draw them for presentation from time to time. An interesting observation is that most of the points found are of corner-notch type. This type varies in many ways.

A3 - 1 to A1 - 5 are found very often on hill and plateau-type campsites in Area 2 and 3. They are also found occasionally in Area 1. Quartz and metamorphosed shale are the main materials.

A2 - 6 to A2 - 9 were found in 2 closely related campsites. These have not been observed by me elsewhere except one point found in the south Big Horns which is very similar to A2 - 6. These are made of red metamorphosed shale.

A1 - 10 to A2 - 13 seem to be found in all areas and these particular types appear to be somewhat crudely worked. A1 - 10 could be a small cutting tool or knife. Quartz and metamorphosed shale are the material used. A2 - 58 and A1 - 61, mentioned later in this article seem to be of the same group, but not the same style.

A2 - 18 is of special interest to me as I have not observed it in any collections, other than my own. Another one, almost exactly like it was found in the south Big Horns. A complete point would be a welcome observation. Artifact is of grey chert.

A2 - 19 was assumed to be a re-worked point because of its off-center tip, but another one found 2 years later in the same vicinity looks exactly like it. It is made of red metamorphosed shale. The last one is of yellow translucent agate.

A1 - 20 through A2 - 26 are commonly found throughout all 3 areas. They vary in size and workmanship. Each one seems to be a style, as similar ones in shape and size keep being observed. All of these illustrated are of metamorphosed shale other than A1 - 20 and A1 - 22, which are red chert.

A3 - 27 appeared to be a very crude point and a one-of-a-kind until A2 - 28 was found. They are very close in workmanship and style. They were found 50 miles apart, and are made of red metamorphosed shale.

A2 - 29 to A2 - 33 are more common types and variations. A1 - 31 being nicely flaked while the others show mediocre workmanship. Agate, chert and quartz are the material.

Artifacts A2 - 34, A1 - 35, A1 - 36 and A1 - 38 are not commonly found in any of the areas. A1 - 37, loaned by Gary Fry, is found occasionally in different sizes and materials. It has excellent workmanship. It is made of a red chert-jasper.

A2 - 34 is of grey metamorphosed shale. A1 - 35, the same.

A1 - 36 and A1 - 38 are made of grey quartz.

A1 - 39 was found by Dick Bard and is one of the better examples observed. Made of brown agate.

A3 - 40 appears to be a broken side tang-knife of red metamorphosed shale.

A2 - 41 is a small end scraper or "thumb scraper". It is well worked. Many of these have been found in so many different shapes and sizes. Most have only the end shaped with unfinished sides and tips. Some have an awl on the tip, others have straight flaked sides or convex sides, or sometimes both. The source of materials appear to be from different areas, possibly showing that these were personal tools that were carried everywhere with the owner. Most of these are made of agate or jasper. Quartz rarely represented, metamorphosed shale is found a little more frequently.

A2 - 42 is a well-worked tool with a sharp base on one end and a chisel-like edge formed on the other. Possibly an engraver? Made of grey metamorphosed shale. Many unidentifiable artifacts are found, especially in Area 2. This area seems to produce a lot of partially worked items plus a conglomerate of specimens that one can only guess as to their function.

A2 - 43 and A2 - 45 are possibly drills and are found in different sizes and shapes throughout the areas. A1 - 44 is very typical of awls found in all areas. Usually a flake with a tip formed on one end.

A1 - 46 is another nice example of workmanship. It was found also by Dick Bard.

A2 - 47 seems to show up in Area 2 more often than other areas. I might mention that survival and condition of artifacts in Area 2 and 3 appears to be very poor as

most of the points, etc. found are badly broken. Metamorphosed shale does not seem to be as durable as other materials. Sometimes very nice specimens are observed, but they seem to be a small percentage of the surface finds.

A2 - 49 is an interesting point, as it was not observed in any other collections. It is made of translucent agate and resembles the artifacts pictured on page 24, under number 1,140 of Charles Miles book Indian and Eskimo Artifacts of North America. This cites origination as the southern portion of the intermountain plateau west of the Rockies. Artifact was found by Louis LaToush on a spring site.

A1 - 39 and A3 - 40 are examples of tang knives. They are not plentiful, but seem to have been used throughout the 3 areas. Workmanship varies from crude to excellent and most of them appear to be made of metamorphosed shale and quartz. Agate was also used as in example A1 - 39. This appears to be a translucent brown agate similar to Flint-River agate. Flint-River agate is referred to only as a way to describe the material since there are quarries of similar agate in Wyoming.

A1 - 50 through A2 - 54 appear to be the most common types and styles of knives and scrapers. Broken portions of these artifacts are found frequently and are called "spear points". Scrapers seem to be the most abundant and consist many times of only a large flake with one edge worked. Others are well formed.

A2 - 51 is of special interest because of its bi-beveled shape. It appears to be a definite type as another one very much like it was found elsewhere by Ed Zahradnicek. Scrapers appeared to be made of almost all materials. In areas 2 and 3 they are made mostly of metamorphosed shale.

A1 - 55 is another interesting artifact found by Ed Zahradnicek. It was the only one observed until just recently when I found one at a nearby site. Point is made from quartz.

A1 - 56. Another uncommon type found by Ed Zahradnicek.

A2 - 57 is found occasionally, but usually with a shorter body.

A2 - 58 is one of a common unnotched style. They are found with long straight edges and straight bases, sometimes very crudely made. Other times they have excellent workmanship. These vary in shape and workmanship to a degree that there may have been several styles or types separate from one another.

A1 - 59 is one of two artifacts observed. They are exactly alike but found 20 miles apart. Their distinct style shows excellent workmanship and normal body flaking with only the very edge bi-beveled. Gary Fry has the other specimen.

A1 - 60 is a very good example of the bi-bevel style. Gary Fry has this specimen also.

A1 - 61 is another artifact that is hard to identify. It may be a small knife or a large point. It is well worked and shows fine flaking on the two long edges of the body, the base is not ground, but has been thinned. Material is of a deep red chert-jasper. Artifact loaned by Orville Warner.

A2 - 62 to A1 - 64 are excellent examples of this particular style. Although sizes vary they appear to be made by one person which is unlikely. These are found in several areas besides the survey area and they look very much the same. The first 2 specimens are of grey metamorphosed shale, the last one of "Spanish Point" agate.

A1 - 65. Another style, well made and very thin. Made of metamorphosed shale.

A1 - 66. This specimen is serrated and the only one observed. There are other serrated types, but these don't appear to have the same style base. Quartz is the material.

A1 - 67. Another variation of side-notch similar to A1 - 31. It has a heavy patina surface, and is made of clear agate with a faint yellow brown color. This type is found frequently.

A2 - 68. This point resembles artifact number A2 - 4, which was shown earlier, but varies at the base so that it also resembles a meserve type. Material is grey metamorphosed shale.

A1 - 69. This artifact is one of several observed and seems a definite style. One side of the body has short flaking while the other side has longer flakes removed. Results do not seem to make a bi-bevel. The notches are very much alike in all samples. Red chert is the material in this specimen, although others are of metamorphosed shale.

A1 - 70. Another side-notch with an irregular base. This type and others mentioned earlier in this article are common to all 3 areas. Some nice specimens came out of the Foss-Thomas site on the Wyoming-Montana border. They vary from this style somewhat. Specimen of red chert-jasper.

A2 - 71 is one of the more interesting artifacts observed. Found by Glen Sweem, it has oblique flaking and the base has been broken off. How much longer it may have been would be hard to determine. Made of red chert-jasper.

A1 - 72. A larger artifact that resembles a tang knife. Close examination shows it to be a normal point, but it has been subjected to intense heat causing shattering along the edges and base. Made of red chert-jasper.

A2 - 73. A sample of a hammerstone. These are found occasionally. Made of Basalt.

A2 - 74. Possible digging tool of quartz.

A2 - 75. Knapping tool of river stone.

A2 - 76. Quartz scraper, shaped like a large ladle or spoon. The lower end was possibly hafted to a handle.

A1 - 77 to A1 - 79 are a variety of scrapers or cutting tools.

A1 - 80. A small hammerstone that was possibly a war club. The peck method of forming the groove shows on this specimen. Made of Silicified limestone.

A1 - 81. Large choppers of this type are common. This specimen of grey quartz shows evidence of rough use and re-sharpening. The upper edge was possibly covered by hide or wood, forming a handle.

I must stress again that more artifacts were undoubtedly missed for presentation and many types exist that are not drawn or photographed. In some cases "one of a kind" observations may later turn out to be very common and plentiful.





a3-1



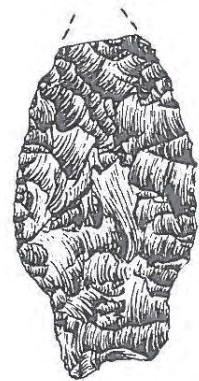
a2-2



a2-3



a2-4



a1-5



a2-6



a2-7



a2-8



a2-9



a1-10



a2-11



a2-12



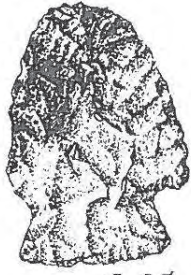
a2-13



a1-14

PLATE 3

ACTUAL SIZE



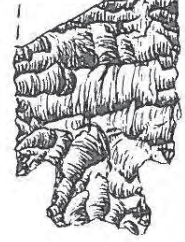
a1-15



a2-16



a2-17



a2-18



a2-19



a1-20



a2-21



a1-22



a2-23



a1-24



a2-25



a2-26



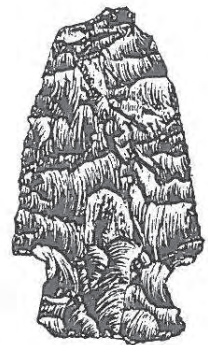
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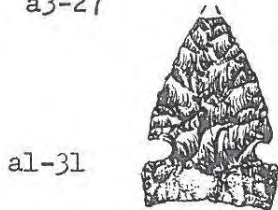
a2-28



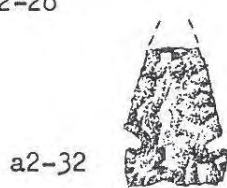
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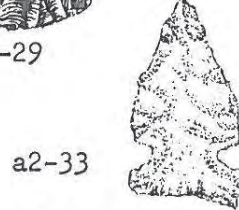
a1-30



a1-31



a2-32



a2-33

PLATE 4

ACTUAL SIZE



a2-34



a1-35



a1-36



a1-37



a1-38

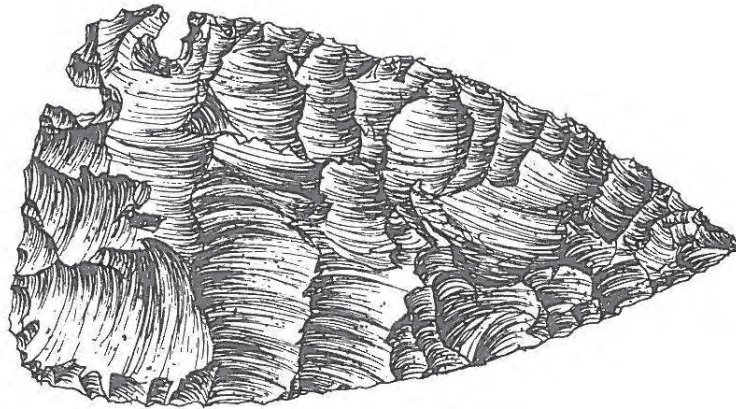
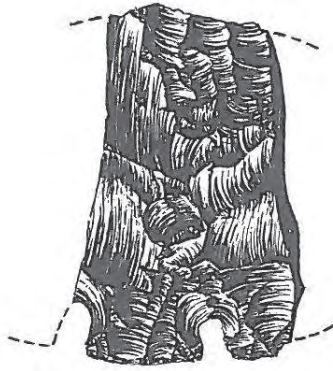
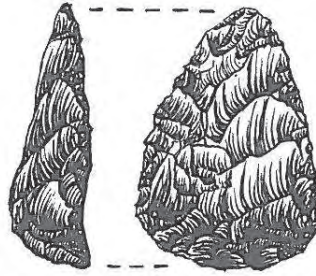


PLATE 5

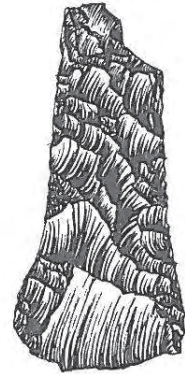
ACTUAL SIZE



a3-40



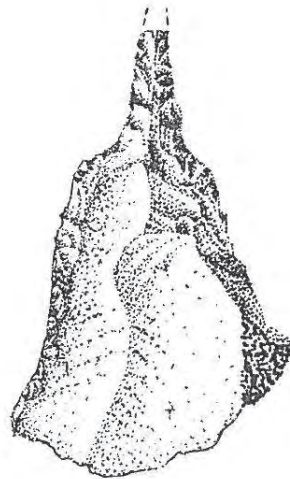
a2-41



a2-42



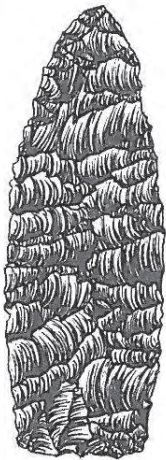
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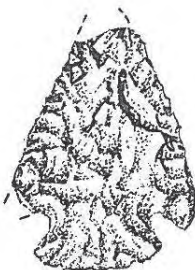
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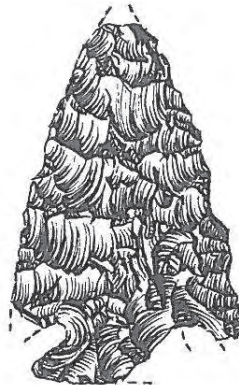
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a1-46



a2-47



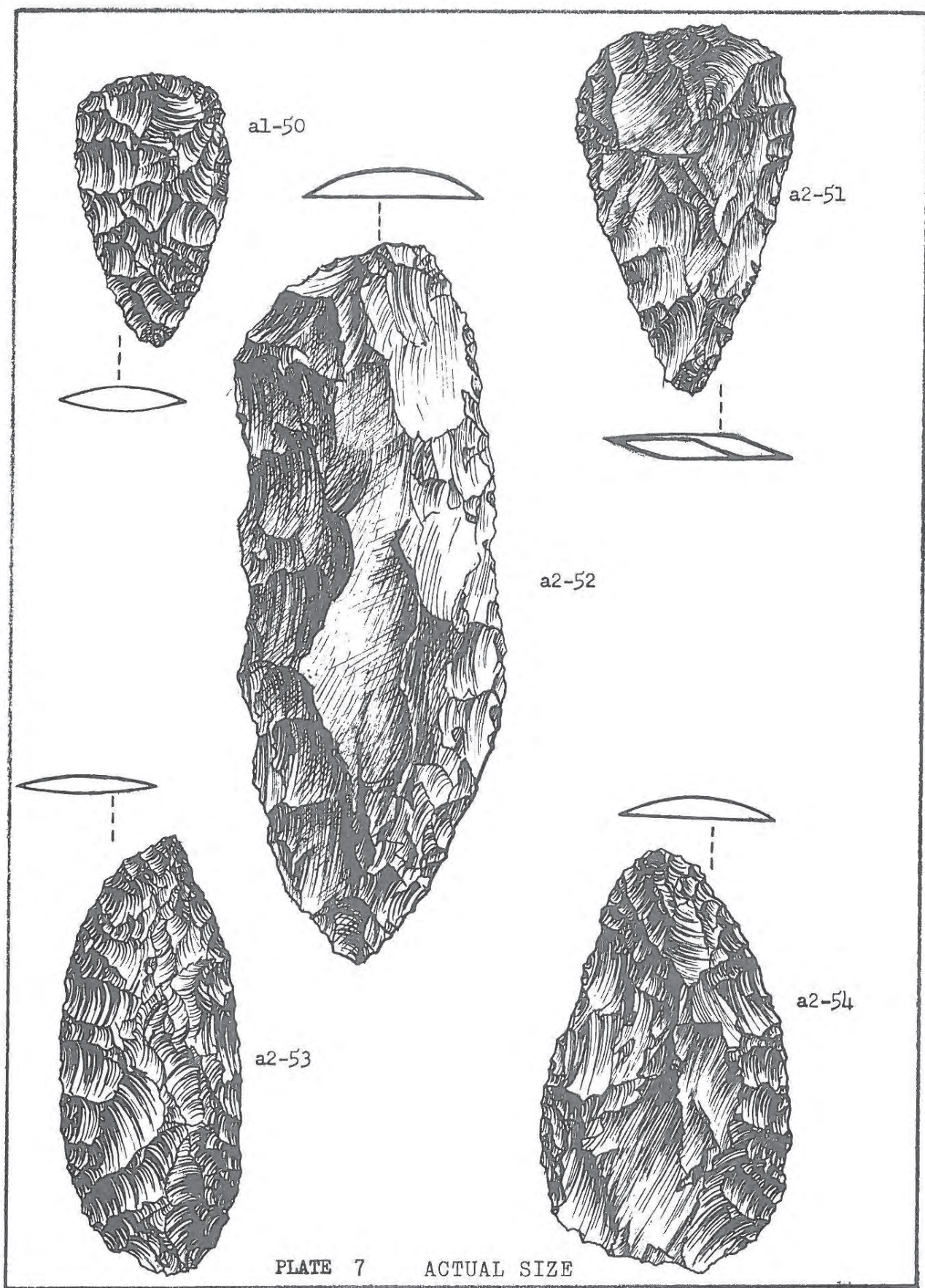
a2-48

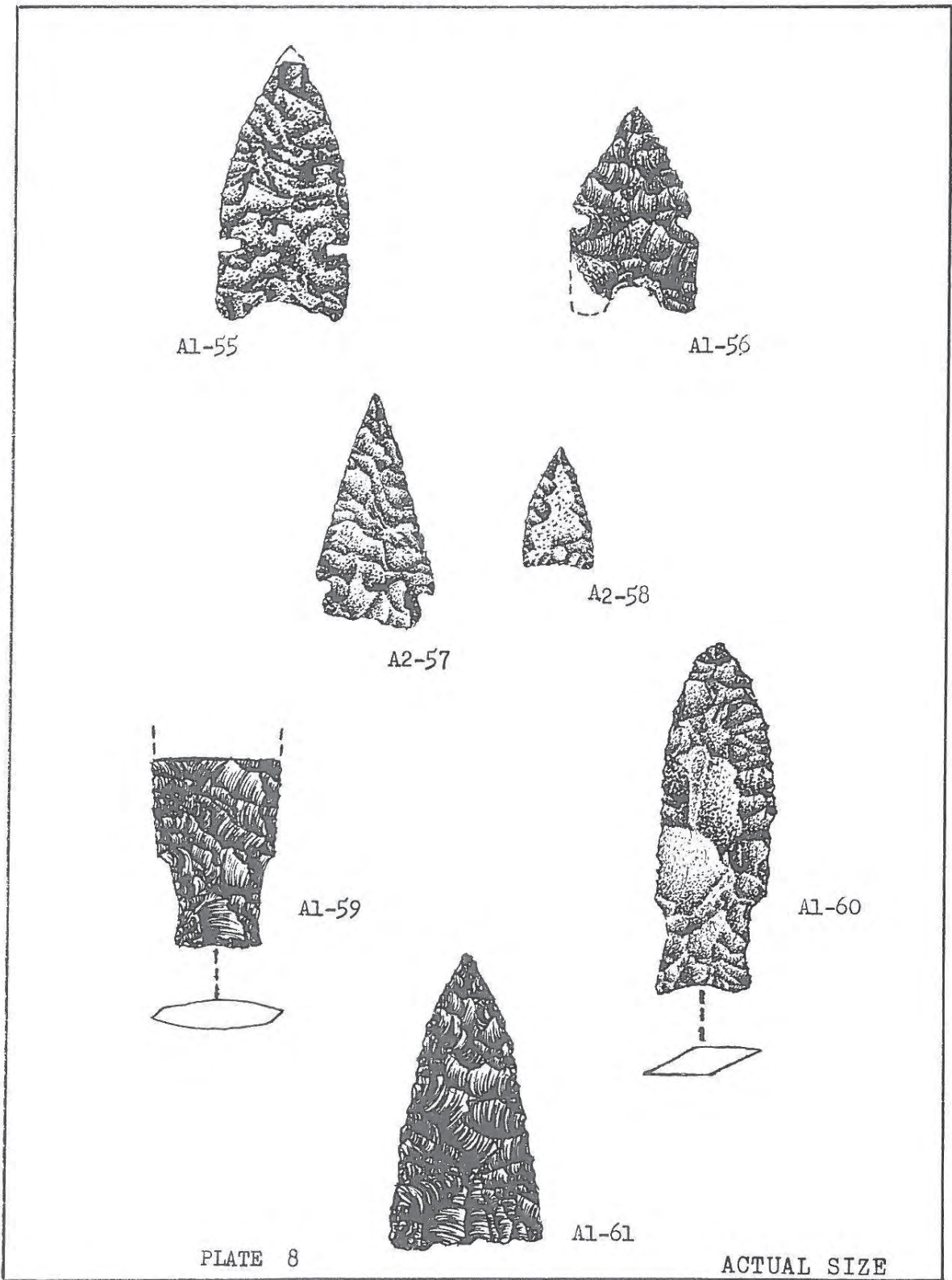


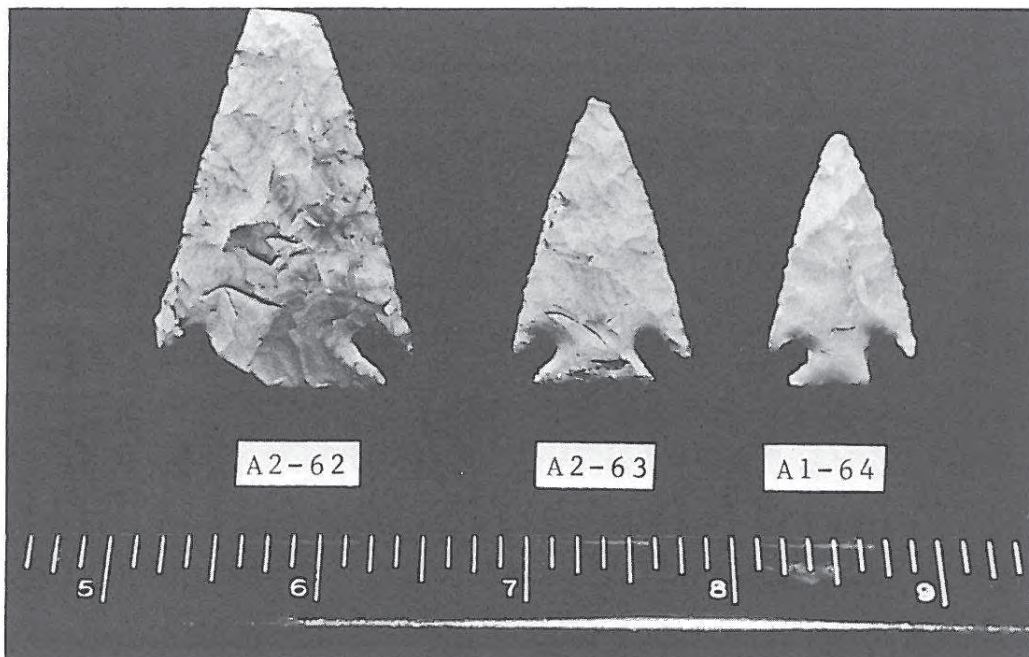
a2-49

PLATE 6

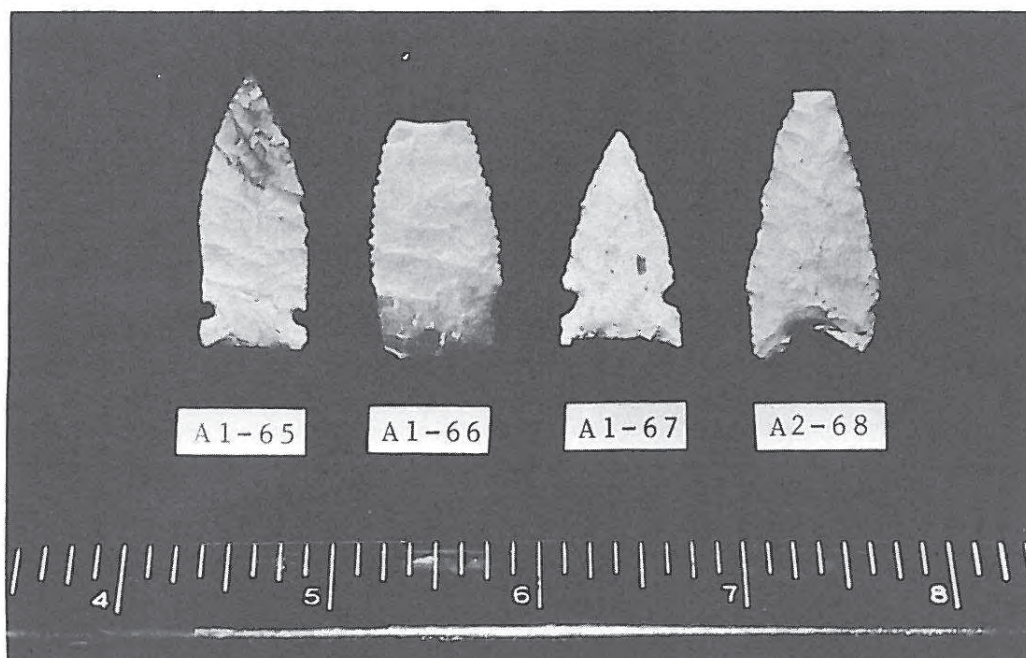
ACTUAL SIZE



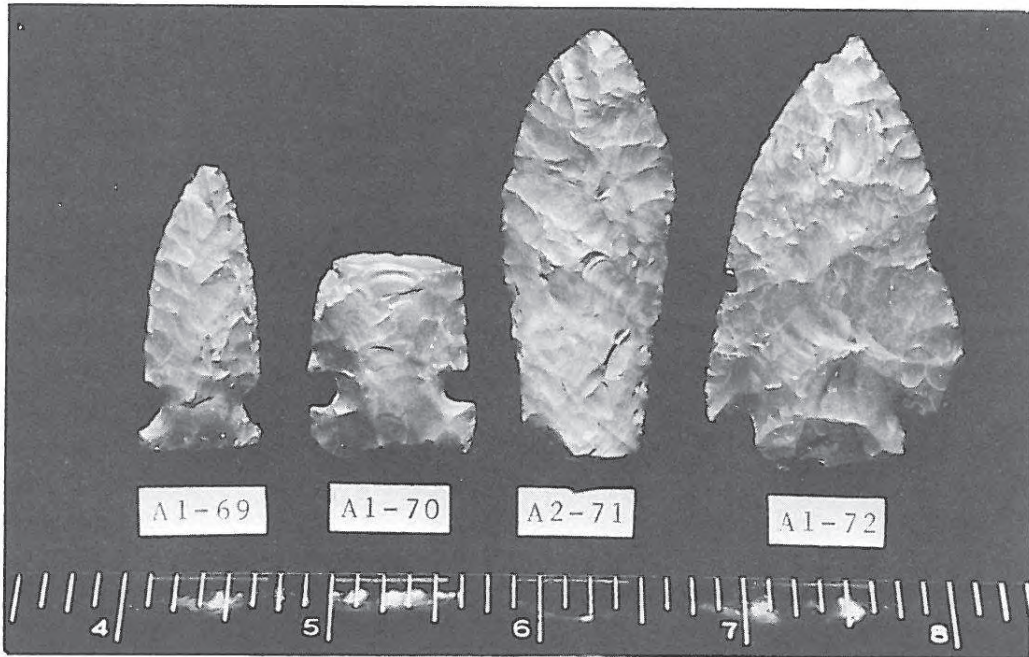




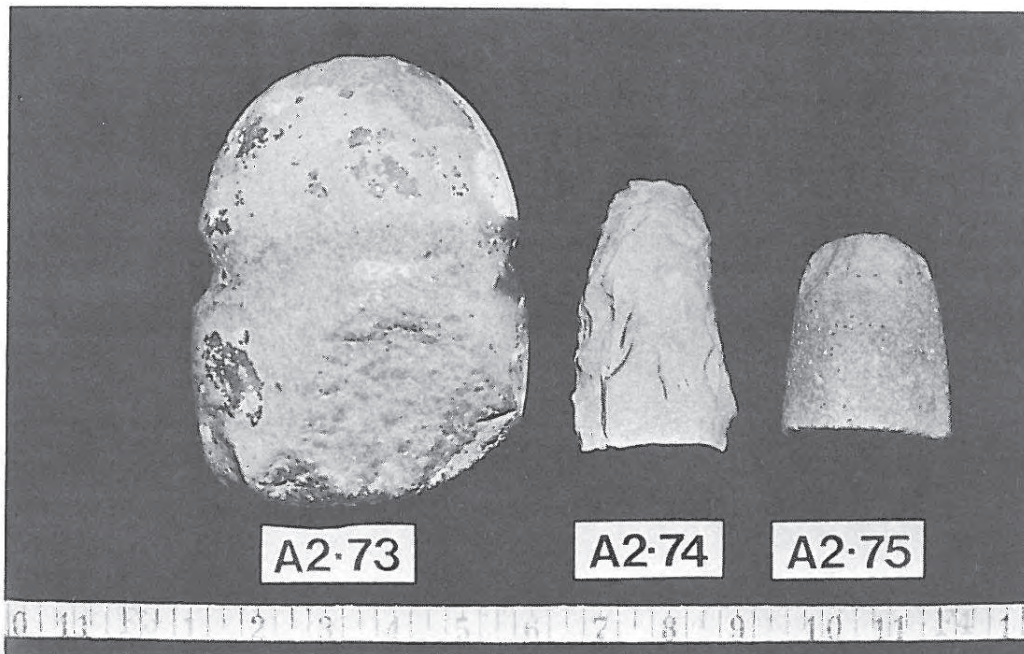
A2 - 62 to A1 - 64



A1 - 65 to A2 - 68



A1 69 to A1 - 72

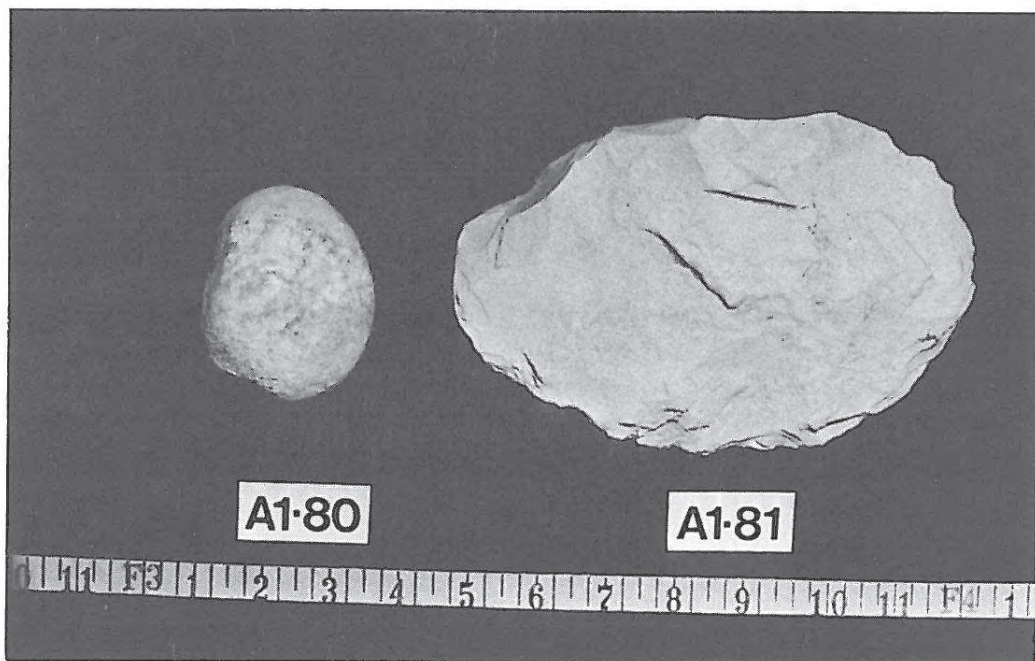


A2 - 73 to A2 - 75





A2 - 76 to A1 - 79



A1 - 80 to A1 - 81

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Mr. & Mrs. Dave Rowland	Saratoga, Wyoming 82331
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Leo Swanson & Sons	Saratoga, Wyoming 82331
Mrs. Sophia Swanson	Saratoga, Wyoming 82331
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Swanson & Joyce	Saratoga, Wyoming 82331
Mr. & Mrs. Orel Tikkaner	Saratoga, Wyoming 82331
Mr. Lloyd Waters	410 Hugus St., Rawlins, Wyoming 82301
Mr. Doug Wilcox	1004 Jeffers Drive, Rawlins, Wyoming 82301

#### CHEYENNE CHAPTER 1972

Mr. & Mrs. Joe Bailey	3504 Dey Ave., Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Mr. & Mrs. Donald E. Barker	Route #2, Box 411, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Bates	4219 East "C", Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Harold H. Bennet	5072 Tennyson Street, Denver, Colorado 80212
Arthur E. Bohl	807 14th Street, Wheatland, Wyoming 82201
Mr. Lee Bowker	515 Malibu Court, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Craig Casner	Route #2, Box 1511, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Mrs. Florence Castle	1438 Salisbury, Cody, Wyoming 82414
Mrs. Paula Durnford	P. O. Box 886, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Mr. & Mrs. William Edmunds	1943 Garrett, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Walt Engle	1118 1/2 Dayton, Wichita, Kansas 67213
Mr. & Mrs. Norbert Hansenkemp	1567 Oak Court, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Harry Haywood	4719 Hilltop Ave., Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Roy Hedglin	Route 2, Box 825, Space 5, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Dr. Keith Holcomb	2202 S. College, Ft. Collins, Colorado 80521
Mr. Karl Kittleson	3903 Bevans St., Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Laramie County Library	2800 Central Avenue, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Mr. & Mrs. David Lieurance	P. O. Box 2102, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Ray D. Lyons	1222 South Dudley, Lakewood, Colorado 80226
Mr. & Mrs. Mike McLaughlin	4413 East 11th St., Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Mr. & Mrs. Joe Moritz	Box 7, Pine Bluffs, Wyoming 82082
Harry L. Palmer	3003 Forest Drive, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Rauchfuss	4747 Hilltop Ave., Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Rayko	3307 E. Avenue H-6, Lancaster, California 93534
Col. William C. Rogers	Fletcher Park Route, Wheatland, Wyoming 82201
Mrs. Dorothy Roman	808 East 5th Street, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Mr. & Mrs. Carl Roth	4728 Pineridge Ave., Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Dr. & Mrs. A. H. Schoondermark	826 W. Myrtle, Ft. Collins, Colorado 80521
Mrs. Helen Schuster	Dept. of Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming 82070
Donn M. Settle	1024 Worchester Street, Aurora, Colorado 80010

Mr. & Mrs. Lou Steege	118 East 2nd Ave., Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
William E. Sutton	812 West 3rd Ave., Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Darrel Thiel	7325 Wilshire Blvd., Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Miss Eleanor Thompson	P. O. Box 145, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Harold Towns	Meriden Route, Box 200, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Mr. & Mrs. Tom Welch	3601 Morrie, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Mr. & Mrs. Clark N. Williams	2109 4th Ave., Scottsbluff, Nebraska 69361
Grant & James Willson	1915 East 15th St., Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
James Wunnicke	1712 Capitol Avenue, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

#### FREMONT COUNTY CHAPTER 1972

Jim & Lucile Adams	175 Wood, Lander, Wyoming 82520
Russ & Adrian Albers	888 So. 4th St., Lander, Wyoming 82520
DeWayne & Carol Appleby	660 Cascade, Lander, Wyoming 82520
Eddie & Sarah Appleby	8455 6th St., Lander, Wyoming 82520
Chris Breece	291 Cascade, Lander, Wyoming 82520
Carl Dicks	677 Canyon St., Lander, Wyoming 82520
Pete Drake	243 Maine Ave., Long Beach, California 90802
Dr. Roy Gossett	818 Lombardy Circle, Riverton, Wyoming 82501
Orville Groves	633 S. 2, Lander, Wyoming 82520
Mrs. Ora Hawkins	266 Washington, Lander, Wyoming 82520
Betty Hutchinson	R.R. 1, Riverton, Wyoming 82501
Kenneth & Esther Johnson	685 W. Lane, Lander, Wyoming 82520
Carl & Ethel Lembke	P. O. Box 71, Glenrock, Wyoming 82637
Myron & Ann Lembke	Box 156B, Lander Route, Ethete, Wyoming 82520
Helen Lookingbill	111 East Park, Riverton, Wyoming 82501
Laverda Mann	786 N. 3rd St., Lander, Wyoming 82520
Kenneth Milburn	Box 212, Lander, Wyoming 82520
Hyle Miller	Box 125, Lander, Wyoming 82520
Irene Morgan	245 Washington, Lander, Wyoming 82520
Norbert & Eva Ribble	262 Popo Agie St., Lander, Wyoming 82520
Ann Sammons	1108 E. Main, Riverton, Wyoming 82501
Ted & Eva Scoggins	735 Cliff St., Lander, Wyoming 82520
Jim St. John	285 N. 8th, Lander, Wyoming 82520
Ruth Clare Yonkee	534 Broadway, Thermopolis, Wyoming 82443

#### GILLETTE CHAPTER 1972

Lewis C. Barlow	P. O. Box 328, Gillette, Wyoming 82716
Donald L. Brown	Weston, Wyoming 82713

Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Hackett	P. O. Box 904, Gillette, Wyoming 82716
Roland Landry	Arvada, Wyoming 82831
Mayne Lester	Recluse, Wyoming 82725
Dick Mankin	Box 1160, Gillette, Wyoming 82716
William F. Maycock	Barlow Route, Gillette, Wyoming 82716
Roger Nicholas	407 East 4th, Gillette, Wyoming 82716
Gladys Ridenour	209 Carey, Gillette, Wyoming 82716
H. A. Ridenour	401 Emerson, Gillette, Wyoming 82716
William Rohde	Savageton Route, Gillette, Wyoming 82716
Keith Ross	Gillette, Wyoming 82716
Walter Stone	Box A-107, Savageton Route, Gillette, Wyoming 82716

#### NORTHERN BIG HORN BASIN CHAPTER 1972

Bob Burns	P. O. Box 1173, Cody, Wyoming 82414
Delbert Burrell	358 Nevada Ave., Lovell, Wyoming 82431
Bob Edgar	P. O. Box 696, Cody, Wyoming 82414
Robert Ellis	1615 20th St., Cody, Wyoming 82414
Kenneth Enes	P. O. Box 73, Byron, Wyoming 82412
Ronald Gambill	1914 Shoshoni Trail So., Cody, Wyoming 82414
Dr. Joe Gautsh	1207 Sunset Blvd., Cody, Wyoming 82414
Milford Hanson	Route #1, Box 171, Cody, Wyoming 82414
Elna House	Box 331, Cody, Wyoming 82414
Tom Mason	1220 Red Butte, Cody, Wyoming 82414
Charles Slaughterbeck	254 Penn. Ave., Lovell, Wyoming 82431
Alice Stafford	P. O. Box 824, Cody, Wyoming 82414
Jean Steiner & Rachel Gentle	RFD #1, Greybull Highway, Cody, Wyoming 82414
Mike Sperry	Box 371, Cody, Wyoming 82414
Joe Tyrell	P. O. Box 271, Lovell, Wyoming 82431
Albert Ungefug	26 Park Avenue, Lovell, Wyoming 82431
Tom Van Wagner	Route #2, Box 110, Powell, Wyoming 82435

#### SHERIDAN CHAPTER 1972

Carlo & Beatrice Beuf	Big Horn, Wyoming 82833
Elizabeth Bolden	1510 S.E. 46th St., Apt. H-6, Lacey, Wash. 98501
Joe Butcher	Box 395, Colstrip, Montana 59323
Gerald Carbone	P. O. Box 338, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Charles Catron	Box 202, Rt. 2, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Tristram C. Colket	1427 Easy St., Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Mrs. Donald Cox	Buffalo Star Rt., Box 20A, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Ivan Daniels	Box 206, Dayton, Wyoming 82836

Mildred Denson	1633 S. Thurmond, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Joe Fletcher	Rt. 2, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Gary R. Fry	Box 60, Rt. 2, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Inez W. Hardy	Box 221, Story, Wyoming 82842
Kenneth Heuermann	603 Emerson, Apt. 1, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Mrs. Rhea Heuermann	Buffalo, Wyoming 82834
Fred Hilman	Big Horn, Wyoming 82833 (Box 46)
Zane Hilman	Rt. 1, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
John Kuzma	379 W. Works, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Louis LaToush	346 Huntington St., Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
R. D. McGurdy	Broadus, Montana 59317
Sophie McLimans	455 W. Brundage, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Harold Meike	Box 222, Kaycee, Wyoming 82639
Otto Nelson	Box 625, Jackson, Wyoming 83001
Sherwood K. Platt	634 Drexel Ave., Glencoe, Illinois 60022
Margaret Powers	1624 S. Thurmond, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Hazel Ramsbottom	Meadow Brook Ranch, Buffalo, Wyoming 82834
Connie Robinson	Box 2012, c/o J. Carbone, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Ira Salveson	Rt. 1, Box 192, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Loeva Sawyer	813 Highland, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Ed Smyth	Story, Wyoming 82834
Lois Strand	Buffalo Star Rt., Box 36A, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Mrs. Al T. Visborg	Forks Ranch, Decker, Montana 59025
O. R. Warner	Rt. 2, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Jack R. Wicker	Box 321, Auburn, Nebraska 68305
Bernice Winland	128 N. Linden, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Margaret E. Wolfe	Wolf, Wyoming 82844
Mrs. Charles Yost	Tensleep, Wyoming 82442 (Box 75)
E. A. Zahradnick	Box 89, Rt. 2, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801

#### SWEETWATER CHAPTER 1972

George Babel	37 Blair Avenue, Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901
Joe Bozovich	811 Ridge Avenue, Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901
Robert G. Carmine	1320 Library Dr., Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901
Alvin Ceretto	1902 Coral Street, Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901
Paul Esslinger	General Delivery, Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901
Eugene Iverson	1034 Lyle Street, Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901
Jack Kimpotich	1226 Clark Street, Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901
Peter Koritnick	219 Hay, Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901



Robert Larson  
William Mehle  
Susan Miller  
E. Baker Port  
Bobby Purcell  
Allen L. Roth  
Mrs. Amos Semos  
Sweetwater Historical Museum  
Matt Tolar  
William B. Tyrell  
Vincent Yargas

1005 Wyoming Avenue, Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901  
1301 Liberty Drive, Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901  
P. O. Box 843, Green River, Wyoming 82935  
310 Birch St., Green River, Wyoming 82935  
1226 Cotton Blvd., Billings, Montana 59102  
724 4th Ave. W., Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901  
725 Mass., Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901  
815 Rugby, Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901  
P. O. Box 1215, Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901  
1235 9th St., Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901