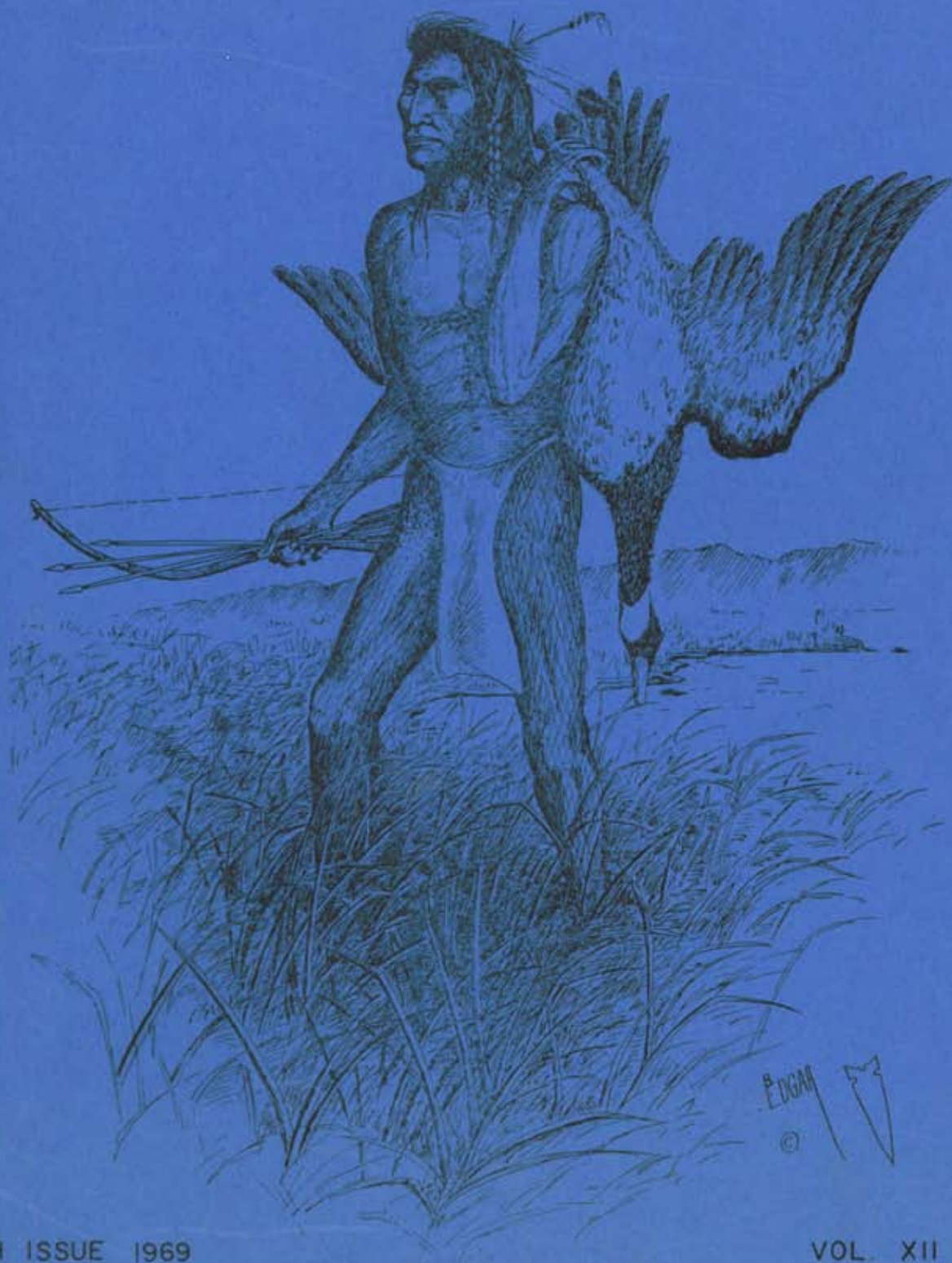


THE WYOMING
ARCHAEOLOGIST

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MARCH ISSUE 1969

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TED WEBER MEMORIAL ESTABLISHED AT UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
(By Dave Baskett)

Mrs. Ted Weber of Boulder, Colorado, in cooperation with Dr. William Mulloy and Dr. George Frison of the University of Wyoming department of anthropology, has established a memorial alcove in the anthropology section of the University Museum as a tribute to her late husband.

Mr. Weber, an extremely dedicated amateur archaeologist, was born in New York City August 10, 1924 and was educated in the public schools there, graduating from Stuyvesant High School in 1942. He entered the U. S. Army in 1943 and attended New York University under the A.S.T.P. program. Subsequently, he served in the military police and then as a laboratory technician at Fitzsimmons General Hospital near Denver, Colo.

Ted became enchanted with the West and, after attending Rutgers University in New Jersey for a time, he returned to this part of the country and enrolled at the University of Wyoming where he studied geology and later graduated from the law school with honors. At the University he was a member of Phi Kappa Phi professional honorary fraternity and was associate student editor of the Wyoming Law Journal.

In 1950 Mr. Weber was employed by the California Company as a landman and in 1954 went with British-American Oil Company as district landman. In 1957 he became an independent oil lease broker. He was active in several landmen's organizations as well as the Wyoming Bar Association.

As a longtime active member of the Casper Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Ted became deeply interested in anthropology and his appetite for it was further whetted by a night school course in this subject at Casper College taught by Bob Carpenter. Later he completed a correspondence course in anthropology at Colorado University. In 1965 he moved his family to Boulder, Colorado and entered the Colorado University Graduate School. He completed his M.S. in anthropology there while continuing his oil leasing business. He died at Boulder on July 6, 1968, and is survived by his wife Ethel and a son Ted, Jr.

Ted was known by his associates as a profoundly thorough scholar. Aside from his extensive writings in the Wyoming Archaeologist and other publications, while he was in Wyoming he had devoted a great deal of time to research and field investigations on a project attempting to correlate the incidence and distribution of steatite artifacts in the Wyoming area with the probably steatite quarry sites.

Ted Weber was the author of the following publications:

- 1949. "Statutory Prohibitions Against Interracial Marriages".
Wyoming Law Journal, Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 159-164. Laramie.
- 1949. "New Limits to the Clear and Present Danger Doctrine".
Wyoming Law Journal, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 128-133. Laramie.
- 1961. "Legal Aspects of Archaeological Prospecting and Excavation".
The Wyoming Archaeologist, Vol. 4, No. 9, pp. 2-9. Sheridan.
- 1963. "Objectives and Standards".
The Wyoming Archaeologist, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 7-10. Sheridan

1963. "A Fluted Point from Casper Mountain".
The Wyoming Archaeologist, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 2-4. Sheridan.
1964. "The More Important Archaeological Sites in Wyoming".
Wyoming Geological Association Guidebook, Highway Geology of Wyoming, pp. 1-8. Casper.
1966. "A Three-Dimensional Method for Rapid Reproduction of Small Artifacts". American Antiquity, Vol. 31, No. 3, Part 1, pp. 437-438. Salt Lake City; The Wyoming Archaeologist, Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 25-26. Cheyenne.
1967. "George Catlin : Pioneer Anthropologist 1796-1872".
The Wyoming Archaeologist, Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 4-9. Cheyenne

Any person wishing to add to the memorial may do so by making a check payable to the University of Wyoming Museum, marking it for "Weber Memorial" and forwarding it to Dr. George Frison, Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, 82070.

T. J. WEBER:

During 1950-51 prepared and edited the text used by the Dept. of Correspondence, University of Wyoming, for correspondence instruction in the elements of Business Law.

During 1950-51 served as the Albany County (Wyoming) Bar Associations's representative to assist Chief Justice Glen Parker (Wyoming Supreme Court) in the revision of Wyoming Statutes relating to the procedures in the case of insane persons and pleas of insanity in criminal proceedings.

During 1960-65 assisted in preparation of proposed (archaeological) highway salvage bill and bill for a State Archaeologist for the State of Wyoming.

Beginning 1960, held various offices in the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc.: Legislative Representative; Chairman, Antiquities Committee; Director and Member of Executive Committee; Chairman, Committee for Objectives and Standards; Chairman, Casper Museum Committee; etc. During 1960-65 period assisted in preparation of proposed (archaeological) highway salvage bill and a bill for a State Archaeologist for the State of Wyoming.

During summer 1967 participated in the field program of the University of Colorado Research Center, Mesa Verde National Park. Primary work on pre-historic water storage systems - identification, testing and soil profile studies establishing aboriginal use. As secondary activity, participated in excavation of early Anazasi ceremonial and habitation structures.

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EDITOR'S COMMENT

NOTE: Before you attend the State meeting, please read "Magnetic Clues Help Date the Past" in the May, 1967, National Geographic. We are extremely fortunate in having at our meeting Dr. Robert L. DuBois who will explain this intricate method of Archeomagnetic Dating, and more important, he wishes to work with samples from selected Wyoming sites this summer. I promised that our Society would make every effort to assist this invaluable program.

We will also receive an ambitious plan for the summer archaeological research program from the Wyoming Recreation Commission. It is vital that our Society give them all the assistance they need, and this notice is early enough that we should all arrange our vacation or leave time so as to encompass all the planned summer work.

With all the above added to the agenda of the State Meeting, no one can afford to miss this meeting.

Perhaps you have heard of the Marmes Rockshelter in Palouse Canyon in Eastern Washington. This site has been worked by Washington University continuously for seven years. It has yielded the oldest human bones ever found in the Western Hemisphere, as well as the longest sequence of continuous occupation, as well as twenty-three burials, giving the longest sequence of skeletal materials. Despite a Presidential Letter seeking to preserve this invaluable site, it now lies under many feet of water through miscalculation by the Army Corps of Engineers who well deserve the Fickle Finger Award.

NOTICE

1969 ANNUAL STATE MEETING

Holiday Inn - - Casper, Wyoming

Friday, April 11, 1969 -- Pre-conference Meeting

7:30 P.M. Unofficial meeting of all Chapter Officers and Representatives as well as any society member desiring to discuss proposals which will be officially acted upon during the business sessions Saturday. Anyone may attend this meeting and bring up any question or discussion.

Saturday, April 12, 1969 -- Annual Meeting

8:45 A.M. Registration and Set-up Displays

9:30 A.M. Call to Order by President Jim Adams
Pledge of Allegiance
Introduction of Guests

A panel consisting of Randy Wagner and Ned Frost of the Wyoming Recreation Commission will review the actions of the 1969 Wyoming Legislature and its effects on plans for archaeology in Wyoming.

Coffee Break -- 20 minutes

President's Report, Committee Reports, Chapter Reports

Dr. Robert L. DuBois, Director, Earth Science Observatory at the University of Oklahoma will talk on Geo-Magnetic Dating.

Lunch Break at Noon

1:30 P.M. Business Meeting

Removal of displays after the session is concluded.

7:00 P.M. Evening Banquet
Dr. George Frison, State Archaeologist, will talk on three Bison Kill Sites worked during 1968.

All members are requested to bring displays for exhibition during the convention. Casper Chapter will supply guards.

The evening banquet will be a Buffet; and the charge of \$3.50 per person (payable at registration) will cover dinner and use of the Inn facilities.

If enough interest and weather conditions permit, a trip to the Valentine-Barber Bison-Jump site near Glenrock will be planned for Sunday morning.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As the April meeting is nearing I would like to proffer a few ideas and suggestions. I would like to remind all chapters to review the revised constitution and by-laws, so that we can adopt it at the April meeting.

I also suggest that all chapters make every effort to have as many members present as possible. This makes for a much better exchange of ideas and information and the working out of solutions relative to the State Society's problems. The visiting sessions before and after a formal meeting are very productive. Everyone renews old acquaintances and makes new ones. Some of the best discussions and exchanges of information come out at this time. I think all members should have a part in the operations of the State Society, as well as their local chapters. This will increase interest and attendance at the local level.

We should work out a plan to publicize the Antiquities Act and educate the public on the importance of "not" destroying an archaeological site for a few artifacts. One is being dug in Shirley Basin at the present time and from the information I have, it appears that the site is quite old and has a lot of dateable material. Too bad this information is being lost.

We had a very enjoyable summer meeting at Gillette. "Thanks to Bill and staff". Those of us who went to the Ruby Kill site on Sunday had a grand time. Moved a lot of dirt and uncovered a lot of information and artifacts. Very nearly stayed there to go on with the dig. This "thing" gets in your blood.

The Casper chapter is finalizing the arrangements for the April meeting and if everything works out as planned, they should have a very interesting program for us. I'm sure everyone will want to hear it. Let's all plan to be there!

Jim Adams

CHAPTER NEWS

SHERIDAN CHAPTER

February: Mrs. Claude Gettys, our guest speaker for the month, described her trip to Turkey and explained the slides she took of archaeological and historical sites.

March: This month we enjoyed a movie from the University of Nebraska. The movie was one of a series concerning Prehistoric Man in North America, and called "Bison, Cattle and Man".

April. We discussed the possibilities of a display of artifacts, etc., to be held during the All American Indian Days and through the Rodeo. Our guest speaker was Mr. Frank Morn, a history teacher at Sheridan Community College. Mr. Morn gave an intriguing and instructive story of the Incas of Peru.

May: We made further plans for our summer display and started arrangements for the next meeting, at which Randy Wagner of the Wyoming Recreation Commission was to be the guest speaker. We planned a public meeting as Mr. Wagner has an interesting series of slides on Wyoming. We also enjoyed another movie from the University of Nebraska called "Man, Animals and Climate".

June. We took part in a field trip and picnic to Poverty Flats on Red Grade in the Mountains.

July. We held the opening of our Archaeology display which included artifacts from past digs and printed matter concerning them. Several members contributed diagrams of an Archaeological nature.

August. We held a special meeting to accommodate State Archaeologist, Dr. George Frison, who was in the area checking on the digs at Sheridan and Gillette. Dr. Frison told us about the progress being made at both sites and had several slides from the Gillette chapter's site.

September. No meeting.

October. In lieu of a speaker, the group was given an Archaeological quiz prepared by President Gary Fry and Mrs. Fry. This is always fun and everyone profits from it.

November. It was put to a committee to check out the possibilities of building a recreational area at the Piney Creek Site. Mr. Ken Huermann, a local member, gave a talk on the Darwin Theory as pertaining to Archaeology.

December. A nominating committee was appointed for the coming election meeting and a lovely covered dish supper was enjoyed by all.

SHERIDAN CHAPTER (continued)

1969

January. Election meeting.

Outgoing President: Gary Fry; Incoming President: Ken Huermann; Outgoing Vice President: Red Warner; Incoming Vice President: Zane Hilman; Outgoing Secretary: Mildred Denson; Incoming Secretary: Mildred Denson; Outgoing Treasurer: Virgil Fleisher; Incoming Treasurer: Virgil Fleisher; New Directors: Gary Fry, Margaret Powers, Jerry Carbone and Clayton Dewey.

CASPER CHAPTER

During the calendar year 1968, Casper Chapter meetings were varied. Mary Garling gave a talk on the Ross Rock Shelter and displayed the artifacts obtained therefrom. This is a typical one-level late pre-historic period dwelling, dating approximately one-thousand years.

John Albanese presented a talk in February which helped to clear up some confusion about various types of stone materials used in making of artifacts by early man. John pointed out various known quarry sites in Wyoming where lithic materials are to be found.

In March Miss Nancy Cox, anthropology teacher at Casper College, presented an informative talk about the Evolution of Man as now taught, starting with the interesting finds of Dr. Leaky and what effect this has on older theories. She concentrated her talk mostly on Europe and various theories concerning what became of Neanderthal man.

Bob Edgar of Cody was induced to give a talk about proper methods of plotting and excavating a buffalo-jump and how to record findings at our May meeting. A couple of members volunteered to take Bob out to our projected site the following day.

No field trips were scheduled for the summer months with the exception of the Annual Summer Meeting of W.A.S. at Gillette, since it was expected that much time would be spent by all members at our own site, the Valentine-Barber Bison-Jump Site #48-CO-304 near Glenrock.

The following Haiku (Japanese poetry form) would properly illustrate summer activities:

* Buffalo jump;
animals to dust returned...
an arrowhead shines!

A swinging screen
excavating bison-kill...
! too eat buffalo!

In the Fall, Mary Garling worked a program around bone identification of the bison-bison with examples of many bones excavated during the summer. A couple of copies of Olsen's Post-Cranial Skeletal Characters of Bison and Bos proved of invaluable aid.

CASPER CHAPTER (continued)

In November John Albanese presented a slide program which the Casper Chapter has worked out for use of the Casper School System. Once a year this talk is used in Junior High Earth Science courses. By using explanatory cards and fewer slides, it is possible for teachers in the elementary grades to work this set in with fourth grade history studies. The slides cover every known aspect of early man in Wyoming (and surrounding states) including features, artifacts, dwellings, petroglyphs, etc.

In December Maryann T. Frary, a new member from Glenrock and Casper College Anthropologist, talked on Lithic Horizons of the United States, tracing early man over the Bering Straits and suggesting that there is much we do not know about man before the appearance of the finely stylized points of Folsom and Clovis appeared in the New World.

A progress report has been submitted for 48-CO-304. A preliminary report including maps, sketches of artifacts recovered, profile of trench completed and whatever conclusions which can be reached at this early date will be presented for publication in the near future.

* Copyright, Nutmegger, November 1968.

NORTHERN BIG HORN BASIN CHAPTER

We have lots of snow and no chinooks
So we can't find one place to look
But I'm writing you (at your request)
For current news I'll do my best.
We meet at homes and mark on maps
Of places we found artifacts!
Each place we mark compiles some data
Of Indian trails and ancient strata.
We dream of places that we may find
More Indian relics, they left behind.
From our collections we have, you see
Tells portions of their antiquity.
In Zero weather the news is lacking
And I know this rhyme isn't much,
But maybe the thought and words will suffice
And keep us from getting "In Dutch".

Isobel Slaughterbeck

SWEETWATER CHAPTER

The year of 1968 found our chapter quietly and methodically working toward what, we hope, will be our two digs, one -- a buffalo trap near Big Piney, the other -- a buried site near Eden, Wyoming. We are patiently waiting for permission and advice from our State Archaeologist to get going.

While much was not accomplished on our digs, the Chapter had some interesting meetings during the year.

In March we completed the details of the pottery map and forwarded the map to the Fremont Chapter.

One of the highlights of the year was the visit of State President Jim Adams and his wife at our May meeting. Jim discussed the National Historic Preservation Act and also gave a very interesting slide show on Wyoming petroglyphs and Indian ruins in Aztec and Chaco Canyon, New Mexico.

At every meeting there was some discussion of our two hopeful sites and other related subjects.

Josephine Larson, Historian

BOOK REVIEW
By
William L. Barlow

EDIBLE NATIVE PLANTS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

This text by H. D. Harrington, published by the University of New Mexico Press, 1967, contains 400 pages and sells for \$8.95 in hardback. The geographical region referred to includes the entire states of Wyoming and Colorado plus the contiguous portions of all adjoining states.

The gourmet and the herbalist, as well as the amateur ethnologist, will enjoy this book. Its information will interest anyone who appreciates and spends time in the out-of-doors, whether in the "back country", the "south forty", or the back yard. Most of us have heard that dandelions can be not only nourishing but appetizing as well. This book shows us how. Lastly, a knowledge of survival food plants could be useful to anyone in the event of an emergency.

Based on his personal experience in the field, the Fort Collins, Colorado, professor gives recipes and general advice on how to prepare foods from various parts of the plants. Over 150 plants are described. The illustrations are helpful for those who wish to try edible wild plants since positive identification is mandatory if one is to avoid the less palatable and even poisonous species. In the first chapter 27 poisonous species are described. That might be the chapter for the wise reader to begin with. Other chapters are titled Potherbs, Young Shoots, Salads, Roots and Underground Parts, Fleshy Fruits, Nonfleshy Fruits and Seeds, and Miscellaneous--Beverages, Flavors, Smoking.

Use of the term "native" in the title is botanically incorrect with regard to many of the plants in the book. The author is talking about plants which grow unattended and uncultivated by man. The category includes weeds and many of those in the text are, in fact, introduced, rather than indigenous plant. Examples would be Tumblemustard, Burdock, Mallow and Barnyard Grass.¹ Many exotic plants have successfully adapted to our natural environment, of which many became highly prized as foods by the Indians after their introduction and establishment. The term "wild" might have been less misleading.

Rocky Mountain Beeplant, Cleome serrulata, an annual, is abundant in Wyoming and grows on prairie, roadsides, and sandy soils. Blossoms range from pink to white and the plant may attain 3-1/2 feet in height. Various species of bees are attracted to the plant which has also been called stinking clover and stinkweed. The seed pods are two inches long. Last September I noticed green larvae feeding inside these pods. Doubtlessly they are edible too! Indians used stems, seeds, and leaves, often drying

¹ D. W. Bohmont and H. P. Alley, Weeds of Wyoming, University of Wyoming Agriculture Experiment Station, November 1961.

them for later use in the winter.

Milkweed, Asclepias speciosa, is called practically a "pantry in the wild" and is found throughout Wyoming but mainly in areas irrigated or subject to some flooding. It is from 2 to 5 feet tall and "one of our most enjoyable and versatile edible species..... the young shoots can be prepared and eaten like those of asparagus". Nearly all parts of the herb can be cooked and eaten if taken at the proper stage. Indians tenderized their meat by cooking it with milkweed.

Mountain or Alpine Sorrel, Oxyria digyna, which grows mainly among the boulders above timberline, is excellent, first of all, as a thirst quencher for hikers or climbers. It is used as salad or greens. Indians chopped the leaves with others such as water cress and allowed the mixture to ferment like sauerkraut.

Lamb's Quarters, Chenopodium berlandieri, a well-known weed and one of the more useful species, is easily confused with its less palatable relatives. Gardeners who have overlooked a few healthy specimens of this species until late summer can well appreciate its seed-producing capabilities. The seeds were much used by Indians as a source of meal for bread or gruel or they were parched and eaten partly raw. Fine salads can be made from the young leaves and tender shoots but they are most popular as potherbs cooked and served like spinach.

Tule Bulrush, Scirpus acutus, and Common Cattail, Typha latifolia, were both extremely useful to the Indians who used them throughout most of the year. A sweet syrup was made by boiling the tule rootstocks. Cattail parts utilized as Indian food included rootstocks, young shoots, immature flower stocks, and pollen.

Then there is a type of Prickly Lettuce, Lactuca serriola, variety integrata, which is directional as well as edible. Its leaves are oriented toward north and south so that the plant forms a sort of fan. It is common in our state's fields and has been dubbed "compass plant". If you are hungry and lost too, this is the plant to find.

Of the Wyoming Saltbushes, Atriplex hortensis, in particular was utilized by Indians and later acquired the nickname "Mountain Spinach". Thistle species, too, were often used and have been credited, in fact, with saving the lives of several early explorers from starvation. Grass seeds, such as those of Indian Ricegrass, Oryzopsis hymenoides, were freed from objectionable hairs and chaff in a basket where they were shaken together with live coals. This Indian practice often parched the seeds at the same time. The young fruits of our Yucca were baked in the ashes of a fire. Indians used Juniper or Red Cedar berries in various ways and, in times of acute food shortage, even peeled and chewed the inner bark of the trunk. Mariposa Lily and Se-go Lily, similar in appearance, were important foods for both Indians and pioneers.

The sources for much of the ethnological material are listed among the 259 entries in the bibliography. By the author's admission the work is not exhaustive, but rather of "handbook" size, and therefore, let us conclude, it is a splendid introduction to the subject.

A PROGRESS REPORT

48-CO-304 (BISON-JUMP)

THE VALENTINE-BARBER SITE, WYOMING

By Mary Garling

This paper is a non-technical Progress Report on 48-CO-304, the Valentine-Barber Bison-Kill site near Glenrock in Converse County, Wyoming.

For many years people in the Glenrock area had known of a locality to the southeast of the Big Muddy Oil Field where bison bones could be found eroding from every gully. This situation came to the attention of Bob Barber some time ago. He (then vice president of Casper Chapter W.A.S.) and Florence Coates, both from Glenrock, persuaded Bart Rea and John and Evelyn Albanese (1968 officers of the Casper Chapter) to accompany them on a reconnaissance of this area in March 1968.

During the 1968 State Meeting of the W.A.S., Dr. George Frison of the University of Wyoming was informed of this possible site; and he visited the spot on April 13, at which time he found a nearly complete projectile point in situ with bison bones. Dr. Frison was impressed by the site and encouraged immediate preparation to set up work on the site.

The site is on private land bordering B.L.M. and State of Wyoming lands. Permission to excavate was granted by owner Dale Valentine to Dr. Frison. The site number, 48-CO-304, was obtained from the executive secretary of the W.A.S.

This bison-kill site is typical of so-called "bison-jumps". Stone piles serve as guide-lines and extend to the east along the top of the escarpment for about a mile and a half; there is evidence of guide-lines extending to the south for a lesser distance (although recent construction of a four-lane interstate highway has disturbed the original surface in this area). The escarpment is formed by a sandstone ledge of the Teapot member of the Mesaverde Formation. This sandstone is underlain by gray lignitic shales with thin interbedded coals. Massive sandstone is exposed in some places at the base of the slope. The actual drop, nearly vertical for the upper forty feet decreasing to about a 45 degree slope for the next one hundred feet, would probably result in a high-percentage kill of bison falling over the cliff with very few if any wounded animals escaping.

April 28th found Dr. Frison and a crew of his anthropology students from the University of Wyoming, along with members of the Casper Chapter, ready to start work on Site 48-CO-304.

Operations began with the datum point being established. Southwest of the datum point, one long trench (actually three, five by ten foot trenches adjoining one another) was staked. In order to give more people an opportunity to work, another trench five by

ten feet was staked twenty feet to the south (and uphill). The first three trenches from east to west were designated A, B, and C; the fourth trench D, for ease in referral. Shovels were used to remove over-burden, consisting of sand, grass, sagebrush, and slabs of sandstone.

Upon discovery of first sign of bone, at approximately the twelve inch depth, work was begun with trowels. Dr. Frison explained the necessity of removing soil very carefully in order to preserve pattern of bones and exact placement of artifacts recovered.

Sporadic work operations took place from April 28th until November 24th; Dr. Frison and a partial crew of students worked again with Casper Chapter members on May 5th; Dr. Frison and a graduate student, Chuck Reher, put in several more days work at the site. Altogether approximately seven-hundred man hours were recorded during 1968 (working time only, not counting recording, sketching and labeling of artifacts done by Mary Nash).

The first complete artifact, a well-made gray quartzite side-scraper showing retouch on one edge, was uncovered in Trench C by Wendell Hill. On May 5th the first complete point in situ was found in Trench B by Dan Rea. It was a tan quartzite side-notched point with a distinct basal notch. Two other points were found in Trench B, one in A, and one in D on this day. Dr. Frison picked one agate point (baseless) out of a gully wall in contact with bones to the west of Trench D at lunch break.

Opinions divided the group as to whether this site represented a single-kill site or whether it had been used many times by early man. As work progressed, it became evident that bone depth was irregular. Although no fire hearths were uncovered, charcoal at varying depth was obtained from Trench D from eleven inches below the surface to thirty-eight inches! One piece of well preserved wood approximately an inch and a quarter in diameter was found at the thirty-eight inch depth in the north wall of Trench D. The site, therefore, may have seen recurring use during a period of several hundred years time.

At this date only the southernmost trench (D) has been completely excavated. In order to keep the west end of this trench from caving into a gully, it was found necessary to extend the excavation another two feet. This area has been designated at this time as D-plus. Bones were found at varying depths from five inches to forty-three inches, with the slope of the bone bed here approximately conforming to the present surface topography. This would indicate that a few hundred years ago (or at the time of the kills) this area must have appeared topographically very much the same as it does today.

Some butchering of carcasses on the site was evidenced by a pile of mandibles at random attitudes in Trench C. In Trench D random piling of cracked humeri, femurs, and splintered ribs would indicate extraction of bone marrow. To demonstrate age extremes, the fused vertebrae and calcified joints of a huge old bison were found in the same five by ten foot trench as the mandibles of an unborn calf.

No bone tools were recovered in situ, although one tool was found in a draw to the north of the trenches. Very few stone tools appeared, although some tool sharpening flakes are evident (found both in troweling and screening). Stone material is primarily quartzite (approximately 95 per cent) with very little agate, jasper, or chert. One cobble (or hammer) stone and one maul are of diorite.

Seventeen points or parts of points have been recovered. Recapped by trenches: A produced three points, B four points, C two points, D six points and D-plus two perfect points (bearing in mind, the first three trenches are not completely excavated).

Breakdown of points in material and types: One jasper and one agate point recovered in trenching, fifteen points are of quartzite. Dr. Frison found one jasper and one agate point, in addition to the seventeen points mentioned above, in adjoining gully walls near the trenches. Four types of points have appeared: (1) wide-base short side-notched point (one only); (2) side-notched long point (one only) apparently of "Reed" type; (3) side-notched point with distinct basal notching; (4) side-notched medium length point (majority) with concave or straight bases. All points are indicative of Late Pre-historic or very Early Historic periods.

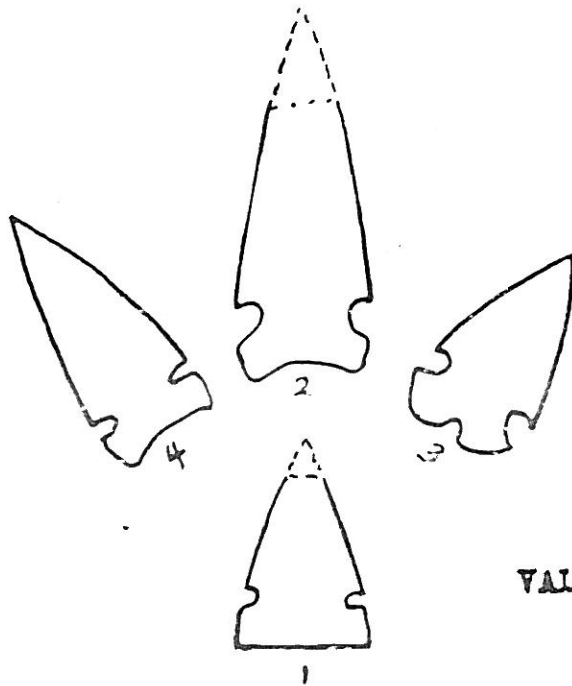
Charcoal samples were carefully obtained from Trench D on three separate occasions and are available for carbon-dating should that prove feasible.

At this time there has been no evidence of ceramics.

A rather unique feature of this site is the steep slope upon which it is located. It is fortunate that erosion has not completely removed the bison remains. The steepness makes interpretation of stratigraphy hazardous. Excavation on such a slope is somewhat more difficult than usual. Butchering must have been equally difficult. However, downslope transportation of the partially butchered animals would have been easy. It is hoped that further work will reveal an area at the bottom of the slope where final butchering was conducted.

Spring 1968 was wet. Summer proved to be hot and dry. This site is located approximately two miles south of the North Platte River. Breezes swirl sand to clog the lungs with every shake of the screen. Illness and drilling operations took out some members of the Casper Chapter. Other unforeseen elements entered, also. Our two ranchers, Bob Barber and Florence Coates proved to be the real backbone of the project both in enthusiasm and time.

At a quick estimate, there could be many years work at the site . . . but it is very definitely a project well worth the effort of completion.



48-60-304

~~VALENTINE BARBER~~
Bison Jump

DEADHORSE CREEK POTTERY

By William L. Barlow

Something tells me that pottery is much more abundant in Wyoming than is commonly believed. Small gray sherds on the ground are not easily recognized until one becomes familiar with the sizes, shapes, and hues which they can assume. Only a hundred yards from our home our family has picked up well-trampled, tiny sherds since I was small. Of course for many years we weren't sure what they were.

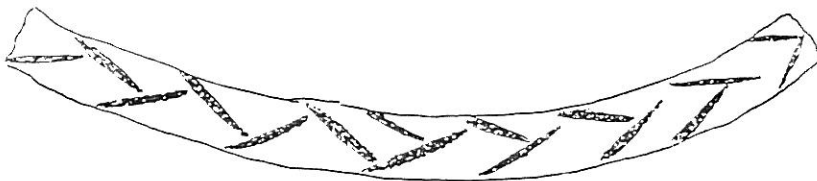
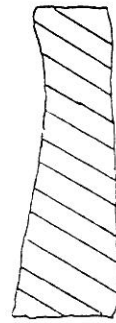
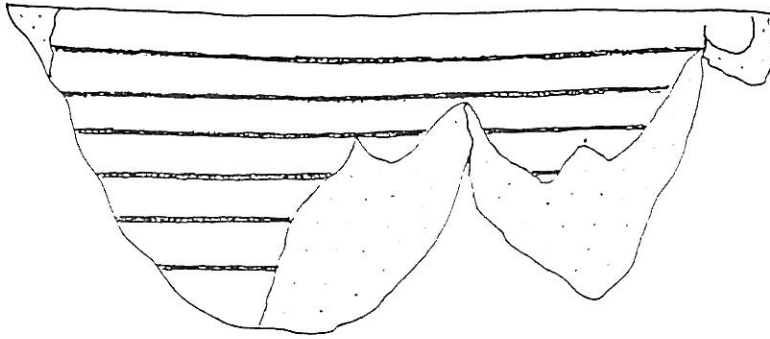
During the past couple of years, since renewing the boyhood pastime of surface hunting, I have come across six additional sherd locations. Each of these surface sites is in west central Campbell County, and in each case camp debris, such as scrapers and flakes, is found nearby. Three of the sites are on high hills or divides; three are along the channel of an intermittent stream, the South Fork of Deadhorse Creek. From three sites I have rim sherds, from two sites come incised decoration and another two sites yield a less distinct pattern of decoration: small, dim rectangles.

Other members of Gillette Chapter have found pottery. Ralph Kintz picked up several fragments along Cottonwood Creek, a tributary of Little Powder River. One of these was a rim sherd with diagonal incised decoration below the rim. John Fox found a number of pieces, some of which are decorated, at the extreme western edge of Weston County. These are the thickest I have seen in our area, ranging from 1/2 to 5/8 inch in thickness. Mr. and Mrs. William Maycock have found several sherds in one spot on Barber Creek. Both the Maycocks and Mr. Fox have in their collections, and from their respective localities, steatite or soapstone pieces which appear to be vessel fragments.

In June, 1968, I was examining a well-eroded creek-side campsite. Several dozen sherds were noticed where they had been exposed by the erosion of a small ditch. The pieces were very fragile. Due to their weakness, I chose to disturb the soil very little but returned instead, following each heavy rain during the summer, to collect the additional pieces being washed from the clay of the ditch bank. Much of the material appears burnt and carbonized; hence, I presume, the fragility.

The largest of the rim sherds is illustrated. Inference places the inside diameter of the original vessel top at 5 inches. The decoration is an incised herringbone pattern on the rim top and parallel incised grooves below the rim. These features are reminiscent of the Bennett focus pottery which is reported to be common in northern Nebraska and portions of South Dakota as far west as the Black Hills. ¹

¹ Waldo R. Wedel, Prehistoric Man on the Great Plains, 190 and 238.



RIM SHERD

Deadhorse Creek, Campbell County, Wyo.

Three Views

Full Scale

WLB

PREHISTORIC MAN IN THE HIGH PLAINS AND WYOMING

By Lou Steege

When we think of antiquity, we each have our own measure of time - in terms of our own experiences or particular frames of reference. The same may be said of our cultural beliefs. Most of the people living in North America today are of European extraction, and are likely to be channeled culturally into a common stream. If we work our way up-stream we meet the common sources - Romans, Etruscans, Greeks, Minoans, Egyptians, etc. Still farther we come upon a myriad of un-named peoples developing through the ages of stone, bronze, and iron.

We have learned that somewhere in the misty reaches of time there is a connection between the early inhabitants of the Afro-Eurasian continents and the great land masses of the Americas, for humans have existed here long before the earliest written records. Archaeological research has suggested that human occupation began on this continent as early as 12,000 years ago.

It was only a thousand years ago that the Chicimecs and Toltecs of Mexico were coming out of their dark ages. In North America the inhabitants of the Southwest were slowly leaving the Basketmaker era and entering the Pueblo stages. A mere 700 years ago the Aztecs were in ascendancy, and the Inca culture in western South America was at its peak.

Two hundred years passed and both the Aztecs and the Incas succumbed to superior Spanish forces. In North America the Indians awaited the arrival of white man's relentless pressure.

The exact date of man's entry into the new world is not known. No evidence of any antiquity has been found in the High Plains to tell us that man has been in this area for more than 11,000 years. No skeletal remains have ever been found in the new world to suggest anything but modern man.

In the High Plains, of which Wyoming is a part, the complex prehistory is only beginning to be understood. The Historic Period is well known but the immediate antecedents are still in heavy shadow.

At the start of the Historic Period, the High Plains were criss-crossed by a constant flow of trappers, prospectors, soldiers, and assorted travelers who provided picturesque descriptions of the native inhabitants. Sometime later these inhabitants became a decided resistance to the westward expansion of the white population. Many battles were fought by the Indians and the whites. Accounts of these battles were publicized widely and became the basis for the popular conception of all Indians. As a result, volumes of publications were written, which made this Historic culture one of the best documented, and yet, one of the least understood, in North America.

It was assumed that the High Plains were populated by a group of people from surrounding areas who moved in when the vast bison herds provided an easily obtained food supply. Other people believed that the region was first populated in recent times through the displacement of tribes by white settlers. These assumptions predated archaeological evidence which is now available to prove that this area has been occupied for a much longer period of time.

The major periods of time and the dates for the sequence in High Plains prehistory are listed below. The dates are approximate and will vary some in different areas of the High Plains. There is also some variation in the dates within the borders of Wyoming.

<u>EARLY PREHISTORIC PERIOD</u>	before 4,000 B.C.
<u>ALTITHERMAL PERIOD</u>	4,000 B.C. - 2,000 B.C.
<u>MIDDLE PREHISTORIC PERIOD</u>	2,000 B.C. - 500 A.D.
<u>LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD</u>	500 A.D. - 1700 A.D.
<u>HISTORIC PERIOD</u>	after 1700 A.D.

EARLY PREHISTORIC PERIOD

All of us should be aware that in the past, during several different intervals, great ice sheets covered a major portion of North America. The last of these great glacial stages, known as the "Wisconsin", occurred some 12,000 years ago. Some recent evidence from geological research in the Canadian Northwest and Alaska, has revealed that there was a portion of this continent which was not covered by ice. The Mackenzie River basin in Canada and an area through central Alaska to the Bering Straits was entirely free of ice about 12,000 years ago. It is quite possible that there was also a land bridge across the Bering Straits at this time due to a lower water level. This "split" could have formed an accessible highway by which man could have entered the new world. This date also coincides with the oldest known occupation by early man, and would actually give him nearly a thousand years to get established throughout the United States.

According to geologists the next earliest time when a passageway from the northwest could have been free of ice was some 30,000 years before present. Since we do not have any evidence of human occupation in a datable context corresponding with this time period, it is only normal to assume that man entered this continent during the "split" stage of the last glacial period.

With the appearance of nomadic races of hunters on the High Plains some 11,000 years ago, we find that Pleistocene mammals, such as the mammoth, horse, camel, and bison formed a portion of the main diet of these people. Many bones of these early animals are found in the campsites of these hunters to suggest that they were slaughtered in great

numbers. It is quite possible that these early people were a contributing factor towards the extinction of these large game animals.

The Early Prehistoric people fashioned highly stylized projectile points of stone to tip their darts and spears. Many such points have been found with the skeletal remains of the extinct animals these people hunted.

In 1932 a stylized point, the Clovis point, was discovered in an arid region known as Llano Estacado near Clovis, New Mexico. Four years later in the same area Clovis points were found in direct association with mammoth bones. The same year a Clovis point was found with an articulated skeleton of a mammoth near Greeley, Colorado.

Archaeologists from the State Museum of Arizona excavated a site near Naco, Arizona in 1952 and uncovered a mammoth skeleton from which a portion of the hind quarters was missing, presumably having been carried away by hunters. Associated with the remainder of the skeleton were eight projectile points of Clovis stylization. One had presumably severed the animal's spinal cord at the atlas vertebra and had caused its death. The bone deposit was dated at over 11,000 years.

The oldest known evidence of Early Man's occupation in Wyoming comes from a bog located southwest of Rawlins, Wyoming. In this area a partly disarticulated skeleton of a mammoth was discovered. A C-14 date of 11,280 years before present was obtained from a portion of a tusk. This would be approximately 9,300 B.C. The skeleton was not fossilized, but was unaltered bone, preserved by the bog which had kept out both air and bacteria. During the excavation a heap of split and broken mammoth bones and several stone artifacts were found giving proof that the beast had been butchered by man. An examination of the skull revealed two crushed areas. Three vertebrae show spine fractures, undoubtedly caused by large boulders. The atlas vertebra and a stone knife lay some distance upstream from the skull. No projectile points were recovered, therefore the true identity of the hunters is not known. However, the time element is favorable with other Clovis sites.

Another area in Wyoming revealing one of the earliest occupations by prehistoric man is at the Hell Gap site. Hell Gap comprises three major stations within a gentle sloping valley along the eastern slope of the Haystack Mountain range of eastern Wyoming. The geographical situation and the supply of water, proximity to extensive chert quarries, and access to both Plains and Montane biomes made this region an ideal home for early man.

The earliest occupation comes from location 1. Here a distinct level contains faunal debris, flake debitage, a few tools and charcoal. The tools are fairly large. Again the true identity is not known due to the lack of projectile points. A C-14 assay reveals a date which is in excess of 9,000 B.C.

For several years it was assumed that the Sandia Complex was the oldest culture in the new world. They stylized artifacts, characterized by an inset on one edge only, and forming a

single shoulder, were known as Sandia Points.

Recent research at sites in New Mexico has revealed an inclusion of Clovis points in the same level with Sandia points. The theory now is that the Sandia points may be a stylized form of Clovis knife.

In 1926 eight miles west of the town of Folsom, New Mexico, one of the most controversial points of the Early Prehistoric Period was discovered. The finding of this point in direct association with the bones of a long extinct animal in a deposit identified by geologists as Pleistocene, suggested a far greater antiquity for man in North America than was previously thought possible. After a report of the find was made, several scientists took the position that there must have been a mixing of the deposits and that the point was from a much later period. Work was resumed at the site in 1927 and continued through 1928. During this time additional points were found. Telegrams were sent to the "Doubting Thomases" with an invitation to view the site in situ. It was now accepted that man was contemporaneous with the extinct bison species, Bison taylori.

This controversial point has been named Folsom point, and since its initial discovery, it has been found in numerous sites throughout the High Plains. Folsom points have no close similarities with any found in the old world.

In Wyoming several Folsom areas are noted, although very few sites have been excavated. Commencing a few miles southwest of Cheyenne, just over the border into Colorado, is the famous Lindenmeier site; about twenty miles west of this is the Johnson site; northward to an area just south of Laramie is another site where several surface finds of Folsom points have been reported. Two Folsom sites have been reported in Shirley Basin. There is also evidence of Folsom occupation a few miles northeast of Cheyenne.

The Folsom occupation is represented at Hell Gap and also at the Brewster site where definite strata are noted. Several surface finds have also been reported from Fox Creek east of Chugwater, Muskrat Canyon near Lusk, and on the Wyoming - Nebraska border northeast of Van Tassel.

It is interesting to note, that commencing with the Lindenmeier site and progressing northward, that Folsom points in numbers have been found every 25 miles or about a days journey by foot; Lindenmeier, Horse Creek, Fox Creek, Hell Gap, Muskrat Canyon, Van Tassel, to the Brewster site. There are probably many more Folsom sites in Wyoming which have not been reported. It is apparent that Folsom man was in this State in numbers. A date from the Lindenmeier site is approximately 8,800 B.C. The date from the Brewster site was 8,430 B. C.

Cultures are usually named after the type station where they were first found in situ. A few examples are "Clovis, Sandia, and Folsom", after the type stations in New Mexico. Did you know that Wyoming has seven type stations?

South of Newcastle is the first type station, the Agate Basin site. This site was discovered

by a charter member of the Wyoming Archaeological Society R. E. Frison, and investigated by the late Frank H. Roberts, Jr. in 1943. It was here that the Agate Basin type of projectile point was first discovered in situ. Adjacent to the original Agate Basin site and in the same drainage is the Brewster site, a multiple component site with the presence of a Folsom level underlying two Agate Basin levels. Bones of one elk and several bison were found. Two bison skulls were recovered which proved to be the specie, *Bison antiquus*. All of the sites appear to have been kill sites.

Agate Basin sites are numerous in Wyoming - Shirley Basin, Sisters Hill, Yellowstone Park - to name a few. At Hell Gap this complex is dated by C-14 at about 8,000 B.C. It is probably more completely represented at Hell Gap than at any other known site. Its stratigraphic and chronological position, as well as its typology suggests affinities with the later Hell Gap complex. At location III at Hell Gap the characteristic lanceolate type of projectile point along with tools of many types were found with concentrated refuse heaps representing living quarters. Two rings of post molds about 6-1/2 feet in diameter suggest evidence of very early hut structures at the site.

It is interesting to note how frequently Agate Basin artifacts are found directly above Folsom in the High Plains. This occurs at the Agate Basin site, Brewster site, Hell Gap, Lindenmeier, and the Blackwater Draw site in New Mexico. From this high occurrence it would seem that Agate Basin may have replaced or assimilated Folsom people about 10,000 years ago.

The second type station in Wyoming is the Hell Gap Complex. This Complex was first defined at location III in the Hell Gap Valley. Diagnostic of this Complex is the Hell Gap projectile point; a lanceolate point with a convex or straight base, and an elongated stem expanding gradually to the widest point well up the body. This produces an almost shouldered appearance more or less like a symmetrical Sandia point or Clovis knife. In addition characteristic objects of the Complex include true blades, very large bifacial blanks for points, large fan-shaped scrapers, and well made end scrapers. One hematite bead was found. This Complex dates just under 8,000 B.C. Hell Gap points have also been found in surface collections from Shirley Basin, east central Wyoming, and in the northeastern portion of the State.

At location I at Hell Gap, a rich horizon was excavated in 1964 containing a good tool assemblage and projectile points of the Alberta type. The principle area for the distribution of these points is prairie Canada. The stratigraphic position of the complex is clear, lying between the Cody Complex and the Hell Gap Complex below. It is ancestral to the Cody Complex and dates about 7,000 B.C. Hell Gap represents the only location so far known where Alberta Complex occurs in a datable context.

At the Sage Creek site, just east of Cody, is type station No. 3, where the Cody Complex derives its name. More than 215 stone artifacts, some of them among the finest known, were recovered from this site. It has been estimated that approximately 200 bison had been butchered at the site. There are three stylized artifacts associated with this Complex. The first is the Scottsbluff point, which is triangular in shape and having somewhat

parallel edges. Flaking is usually irregular and the cross section is oval. Basal edges are usually ground. The second member of the Cody Complex is the Eden point. Eden points are similar to the Scottsbluff, but are narrower in proportion to their length. Flaking is usually collateral but may vary to transverse parallel. Median ridges are highly pronounced giving the blades a diamond-shaped cross section.

The third member of the Cody Complex is the Cody knife. These are shouldered on one edge only, with the opposite edge continuing from the base without an inset.

At Hell Gap where this complex has been dated at 6,640 B.C., there is evidence of a well-defined living area. The flint working of this group was truly outstanding, and well represents a high point of Paleo-Indian stone-flaking technology.

In the northern part of Bridger Basin near the Town of Eden, Wyoming, is type station No. 4. It was at the Finley site where the Eden point was first discovered in situ. The Complex history is recorded at the Finley site by the presence of three superimposed, wind-blown sands separated from each other by two ancient soils. Bison bones and artifacts were found in the middle layer of the three sands. Although this area today is quite arid, geologists point out that the climate was moderately wet during the time of this occupation.

Cody Complex artifacts have been found over the entire area of Wyoming.

For type station No. 5 we again return to Hell Gap, where the Frederick Complex was first defined. This Complex derives its name from the landowner of Hell Gap Valley. The Frederick horizon at Hell Gap presents perhaps the most impressive camp ground remains in the entire valley. It includes a stone circle, no doubt the remains of a brush shelter, several well defined hearth areas and ochreous zones, numerous artifacts of stone and bone, including two beautifully carved beads, refuse piles and great quantities of workshop debris, which occurred in neat visible heaps. The diagnostic projectile point is a lanceolate, obliquely flaked form with straight or expanding sides, concave base, and well defined basal thinning. There are grinding stones associated with this Complex giving clue to the economic orientation. The earliest date for this Complex is 6,450 B.C. Frederick points are not too common in Wyoming, being limited almost entirely to the east central and Black Hills area.

For the last of the known complexes of the Early Prehistoric Period, we move to type station No. 6, south of Laramie, Wyoming, the Allen site. Here Allen points occurred with the bones of *Bison occidentalis* and a C-14 date of 6,000 B.C. Allen points are lanceolate forms quite similar to Frederick with the exception of the base, which has well rounded "ears". Basal edges are ground. In the past these points have been referred to as "Colorado Yuma, Oblique Yuma, Yuma-Folsom, Browns Valley", as well as other names. The type has been recognized from surface collections from New Mexico to Alberta. The Allen site was essentially a bison butchering site. Bones from more than 15 animals were found, the supposition being that all were killed in a single hunt.

THE ALTITHERMAL PERIOD

The Altithermal Period, a period of climatic change, signaled the departure of the Early Prehistoric Period hunters from the High Plains. Very little is known at present of cultural developments during this period. We do know that there was a definite increase in aridity as well as warmth in the High Plains. It is quite probable that this climatic change rendered this portion of the Plains uninhabitable for both man and the big game animals which had formed his main diet. To date some cultural remains of this period have been discovered; the more notable being Mummy Cave near Cody, Wyoming and the Patton Creek site near Hell Gap. Reports on these sites are incomplete at this time.

MIDDLE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

Just after the Altithermal a few small and scattered groups of people began drifting back into the High Plains. During this time the inhabitants were a new and different type of people. The bison hunting nomads had disappeared many centuries ago and the area was now inhabited by people whose culture was strongly oriented toward plant gathering and small animal hunting with little or no emphasis on killing big game until the close of the period. These people subsisted on many different kinds of plants - eating various parts including seeds, bulbs, and roots. As far as known these people were not agriculturalists. Small rodents, frogs, grasshoppers and birds were items of their diets. Shelters consisted chiefly of wickiup types of structures, some caves and rock shelters were utilized whenever they could be found in suitable locations.

As these people progressed through the centuries, they developed a greater trend towards big game hunting. Bones of the modern specie of bison, *Bison bison* appear in upper levels of stratified campsites. Bison traps and jumps have definitely been associated with this horizon.

Probably the best known of all complexes of the Middle Prehistoric Period is the McKean. The McKean Site is type station No. 7 in Wyoming. It was located in the area now inundated by waters of the Keyhole Reservoir in northeastern Wyoming. The station is named after the landowner. Three distinct projectile point types are noted for this horizon - McKean lanceolate, Duncan, and Hanna. The McKean lanceolate is apparently the oldest, as it comes from the lower level at the site. The base of the lanceolate point is usually always notched. There is little evidence of any attempt at basal grinding. Duncan points are shouldered with parallel stem edges. Bases are usually notched like the lanceolate type. The Hanna point is also shouldered, but has expanding basal edges. The base is usually notched, but not as deep as the lanceolate variety. Hanna points are probably ancestral to the deeply corner notched points which appear later in the period. McKean sites have been dated at approximately 2,000 B.C.

In the northernmost part of the State, there is another type known as the Powers-Yonkee point. The members of the Sheridan chapter are quite familiar with this complex. At

present I am not too sure of the position in the sequence for this complex. There appears to be a wide gap in C-14 dates, most of which are in the early Middle Prehistoric Period. The points are commonly associated with bison kills in northern Wyoming, Montana, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Following the McKean Complex we have a period of time when prehistoric man was using the large corner notched type of projectile point. These points are well known from surface collections from all areas of the State. Very little research has been made in the investigations of sites for this type of point. Occasionally these points are associated with bison kills and bison traps. Further north in Alberta and Saskatchewan this type is known as the Pelican Lake Complex, which is dated about 800 B.C.

LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

As nearly as can be determined at this time, the bow came into general use about 500 A.D. Its introduction brought about some extensive changes in the mode of living of the inhabitants of this area. Since game animals could now be hunted and killed from a far greater range than was ever possible with the atlatl, more emphasis was placed on big game hunting. There is no evidence of any attempts at agriculture during these times although the presence of milling stones suggests that some plant gathering was still practiced.

Almost contemporaneous with the bow was the coming of the ceramic industries. Pottery making was not too extensive in Wyoming, and only a few sites have produced any potsherds in numbers.

During this period as well as in the two preceding periods, the stylization of the projectile points was the greatest change in the lithic artifacts. Since arrows were projected by bows a lighter tip was necessary, and small delicate projectile points took the place of the larger varieties. The predominate type for this period was the side-notched type, all of which may be associated with pottery. All of these types are common in Wyoming.

Nearly all of the side notched projectile points and pottery types associated with them can be assigned to many of the proto-historic tribes. In the northern part of Wyoming many of the sites can be identified as Hidatsa or early Crow. In the central, western, and southwestern portion of the State many sites are assignable to the Uto-Aztecan (Ute and Shoshone). In southeast Wyoming are habitation sites of Upper Republican (Early Pawnee) and Plains Apache.

Side notched types of projectile points prevailed in the entire High Plains from a period 500 A.D. to about 1700 A.D. or to the start of the Historic Period. This general style with only minor changes was in use until white man with his gun and his iron came to completely disrupt the free and easy economic foundation of the Plains Indian.

HISTORIC PERIOD

In the Historic Period steel projectile points, both trade items and hand-forged, were in use in addition to firearms.

In conclusion a brief summary of Prehistoric man in Wyoming may be pictured as follows:

The earliest inhabitants of this State were small groups of nomads who hunted and killed animals of now extinct species for their main source of food. The excellence of style and true artistry of flaking of their projectile points reveals the highest peak of flint workmanship in North America. The mystery of the disappearance of these people has never been solved.

During the Altithermal, evidence is very scanty concerning any occupation by humans.

The Early Middle Prehistoric Period suggests a close adaptation to a changing environment. Small groups were constantly foraging and subsisting on anything which might be edible. The occurrence of milling stones suggests a vegetarian diet, and since the role of hunting was a minor one, a degeneration in flint workmanship is visible. The association of bison bones and bison traps in later horizons reveals an upward trend in big game hunting coupled with the original vegetarian diet.

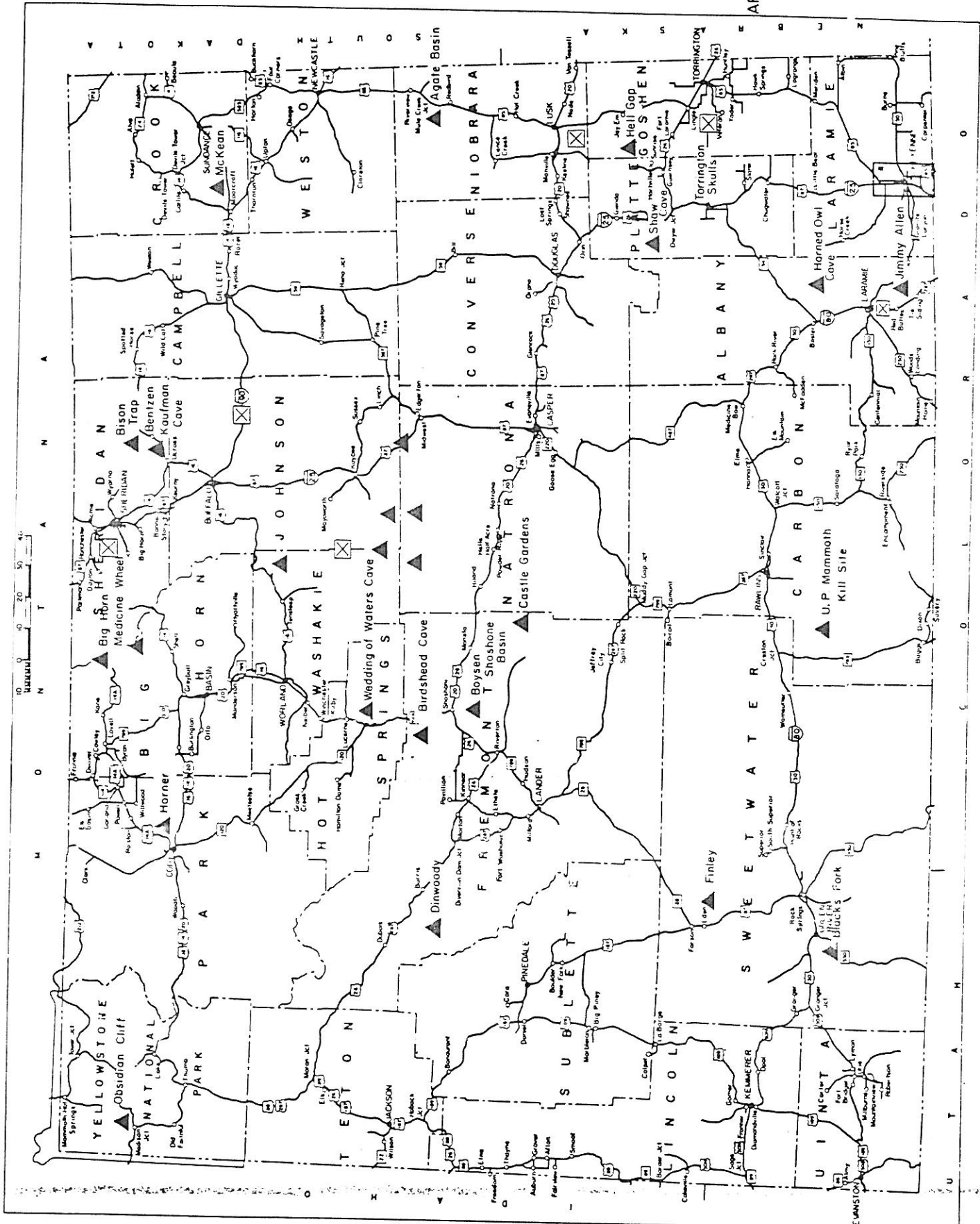
The Late Prehistoric Period produced some radical changes in the living habits of the people. The bow was introduced and ceramic industries were started. The projectile point style changed to a small delicate point with lateral or side notches. While there is no available evidence of a transitional period between the Early Prehistoric Period and the Middle Prehistoric Period, there is a definite overlap between the Middle Prehistoric Period and the Late Prehistoric Period.

The picture of the final Historic Period is one of well mounted and mobile units. There was little or no work in stone. Skin covered tepees were in use and a strong war Complex was common.

This was Prehistoric man in Wyoming.....

IMPORTANT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SITES
IN WYOMING
Fig. 1

⊗ Burial Sites
▲ Other Sites



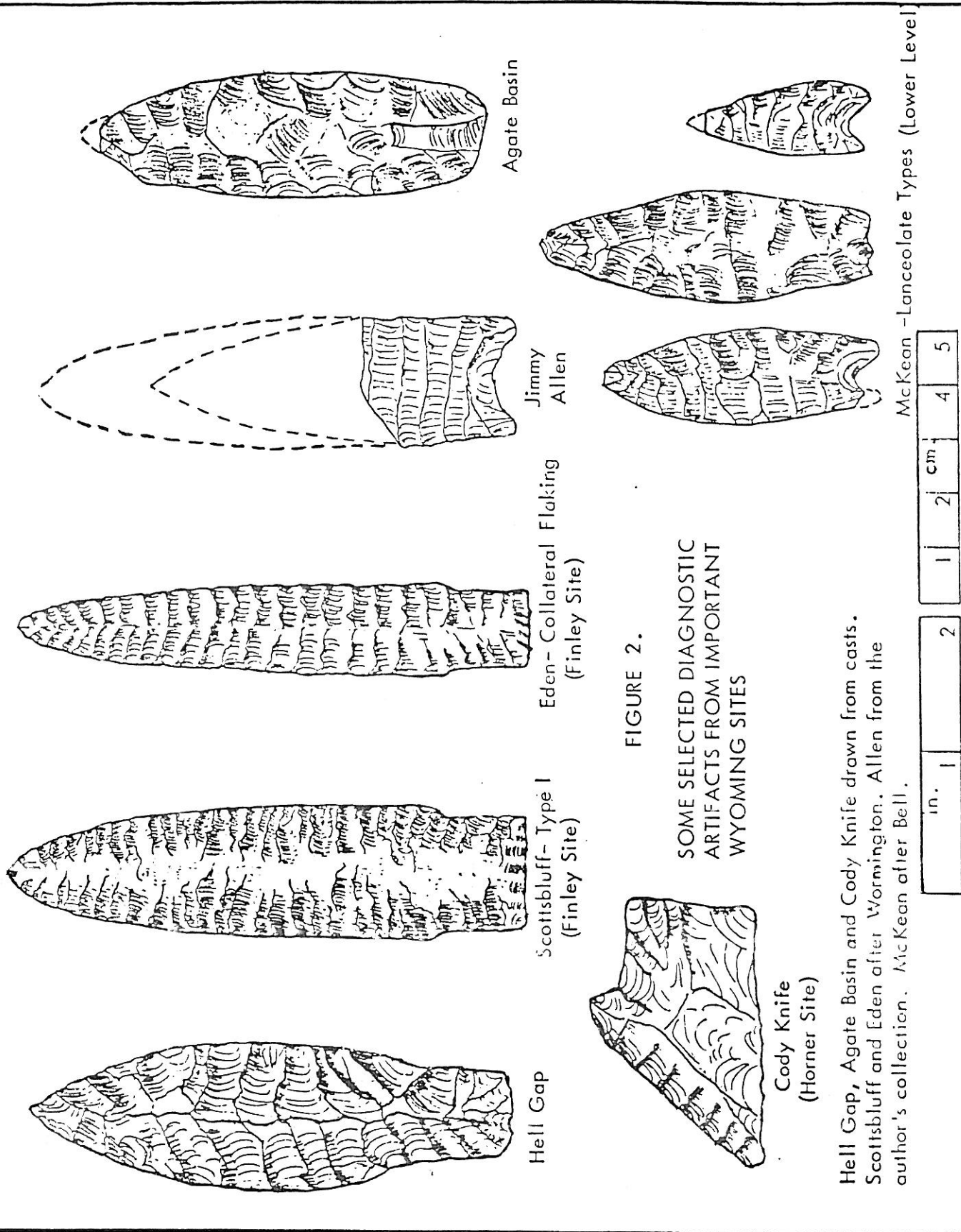


FIGURE 2.
SOME SELECTED DIAGNOSTIC
ARTIFACTS FROM IMPORTANT
WYOMING SITES

McKean - Lanceolate Types (Lower Level)

in.	1	2	cm.	1	2	4	5
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Hell Gap, Agate Basin and Cody Knife drawn from casts.
Scottsbluff and Eden after Wormington. Allen from the
author's collection. McKean after Bell.