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	Page
CASPER GROUP REPORTS SITE WORK	1
SHERIDAN CHAPTER EXCAVATES BISON KILL by Dr. R. G. Bentzen	1
LEGAL ASPECTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROSPECTING AND EXCAVATION by T. J. Weber	2
SHERIDAN CHAPTER HOLDS EXHIBIT by Hila Gilbert	9
ADDITIONAL STUDY AT THE SISTERS HILL SITE	9
ERRATA	10
SUMMER MEETING	10
BILLINGS SOCIETY FINDS BURIAL	11
RAWLINS SITE YIELDS ANCIENT BISON	12
CASPER CHAPTER REPORT	12
OVER THE CAMPFIRE	12

CASPER GROUP REPORTS SITE WORK

Bob Brown reports that work at the Lee Site has been closed down because of the extreme heat, but that work is being done at the other sites until things cool off a little this fall.

A carbon sample from the exploratory trench at the Lee Site has been dated by the Gulf Oil Company. The sample, from a depth of 42 inches, was given an age of 1020 plus or minus 86 years. The cultural affiliation was not reported in Bob's letter.

Bob reports that a cave site in the south end of the Big Horn Mountains was excavated by Mrs. Rudy Weiser and family and Mr. and Mrs. Bob Brown. The site had been discovered the previous year by Mrs. Weiser. The site has been named the Brown-Weiser Site and is numbered 40 NA 330.

The Brown-Weiser Site is evidently a Late Period campsite, and has yielded considerable material. Eight complete and four fragmentary side-notched-basal-notched Late Period points were produced, together with nine triangular unnotched points. Three steatite fragments are believed to have been part of a pipe. Four knives, 11 broken points, two snubnose scrapers, and a number of other fragments of stone materials are reported. Also present was a steatite object which may have been the upper bearing of a fire drill.

Bob promises a complete report in a month or two.

SHERIDAN CHAPTER EXCAVATES BISON KILL by Dr. R. C. Bentzen

Site 24 PR 5 is a bison trap located on the Fred Yankee ranch, 77 miles northeast of Sheridan, Wyoming, and in Powder River County, Montana. It was first reported to our society by Margaret Powers. This site has been subject to depredation by pot-hunters for about 35 years, and literally hundreds of projectile points have been dug from the outcropping bone levels of its slopes.

With the complete sanction of the Smithsonian Institution which had in its possession a site report dated September 1950, and of the Montana Archaeological Society, the Sheridan Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society set up camp and conducted an excavation at this site August 12 to 20. All members of the Sheridan Chapter and the secretaries of the other chapters were notified in advance of this dig and all were invited to participate. Fourteen members of the Sheridan chapter showed up and a very successful dig was completed.

At site #1, a profile was cut at right angles across a ridge that terminated in the head of the small box canyon. This face was 14 feet long with a maximum depth of 8 feet, and revealed a bone-bearing culture level averaging 8 inches thick at about 3 feet below the surface.

At site #2, a profile was cut into the slope parallel to the canyon for a length of 20 feet and a maximum depth of 6 feet. This

cut showed a layer containing scattered bone fragments and averaging about four inches in thickness, with two feet of overburden.

Site #5 was another cross-section of a ridge further down the canyon. Its profile was 22 feet long with a maximum depth of 10 feet. The north ten feet of this section had two distinct levels of bone deposit separated by 4 to 5 inches of red shale and rock. However, there was no differentiation in style of points recovered from the two levels. Part of this site had 5 feet of overburden. A 5-foot square was excavated in the two-level area, with the upper level producing 10 projectile points (9 of them in situ, one in the screen), a good quantity of charcoal, and a number of bison bones and teeth. The intervening layer of rock and shale was sterile. The lower level produced 4 projectile points, some bones and some charcoal.

A 5-foot square was dug at site #2, but it was rather disappointing in its yield, with only 2 points and very little bone. However, the 18-inch section between the square and the profile yielded 6 points which indicates that most of the square extended back into sterile area.

Two adjoining 5-foot squares were dug just east of the profile on Site #1, and these proved to be a bonanza. Most of the bones from 4 or 5 bison were recovered from this area; including the complete skeleton of a monster specimen with a skull which measures 14 inches across the zygomas and sufficient horn core on the right side to indicate a horn spread of 40 inches. The world's record horn spread of modern bison is 35 inches, so this specimen could well be one of the antique extinct varieties. Adequate charcoal samples were obtained in context with the bones so a date on the culture will be forthcoming. Many projectile points were found in context with the bones and charcoal. A total of 100 points were recovered from the 3 sites, and the majority follow a definite stylization which will be depicted later.

The absence of all other types of artifacts except projectile points indicates that this site was used for slaughtering only, and that the campsites of these ancient people lay elsewhere. Two "Tipi Ring" campsites about a mile distant were mapped, and stone artifacts picked up on the surface correlate with the points excavated in the trap. A stone eagle trap in the vicinity was also mapped, photographed and contoured.

Dr. Ray Bentzen was superintendent of the excavation. Mrs. Margaret Powers, chapter president; Louis Allen, vice-president; Mrs. Hila Gilbert, secretary-treasurer; and ten other members participated in the dig. About 50 visitors were shown around the diggings during the 8-day camp. The weather was terrifically hot and dry, but the crew survived without any casualties.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROSPECTING AND EXCAVATION by T. J. Weber

For the Casper Chapter Wyoming Archaeological Society - March, 1961

When the typical amateur archaeologist pockets an artifact he has found after many weary hours of tramping the hills and backwaters,

it may fairly be assumed that some of the questions he does not ask himself include:

- (1) Who has title to the artifact -- to whom does it belong?
- (2) Will the scientific value of the artifact be mitigated by the circumstances of an illegal entry or an unauthorized removal?
- (3) What criminal and/or civil liabilities have been incurred in the course of the archaeological reconnaissance and appropriation?

In the usual situation such questions may indeed be relegated to the academically inclined since the time expended in the search and the value (monetary or scientific) of the object(s) recovered will probably not warrant any detailed examination of the legal aspects of the case. About all that is normally required is some permissive understanding with the "apparent landowner" -- and this is dictated more by common courtesy than by any inquiry into the law of the situation. However, whenever any major undertaking is contemplated -- such as a detailed reconnaissance or an actual "dig" -- the questions suggested above are not only appropriate but would seem as basic to the undertaking as the number and size of the shovels used for the dig.

The purpose of this preliminary paper will be to examine the applicable laws, regulations and current operating procedures relating to archaeological prospecting and excavation. A fundamental consideration in this regard is to recall that ordinarily an artifact is a form of personal property. As such, a whole body of law is applicable to this concept. In addition, the artifact is intimately associated with real property in that it is normally found either on the surface of the ground or at some minor distance below the surface. Inasmuch as our system of jurisprudence is predicated upon the basis of prior ownership (rather than self-help), all of the fundamental concepts for the protection of property and landowner's interests are applicable and do in fact apply whether or not they are codified in a specific statute on the subject. Finally, while the law in certain cases recognizes the rights of "finders" of "abandoned" property, a safe generalization is that a trespasser can acquire only a limited property interest and, as against a landowner, probably no property interest whatever.

I. FEDERAL LANDS

A convenient basis for reviewing the applicable law relating to archaeological prospecting and excavation is to consider the three forms of land ownership present in Wyoming and to review the law appropriate to each. Paramount in such a division, are the lands we can generally classify as Federally-owned. Notwithstanding the tendency of some to make light of this ownership or to question that infringement upon this property interest is actionable, the United States of America stands in the same position as any other record title holder and with proper stimulus its civil servants can be induced to protect the property interests involved.

A. Types of Federal Lands

The State of Wyoming embraces some 62,400,000 acres of land.

Of this, approximately 30,300,000 acres (or 48.5%) are Federally-owned. The figures vary depending on the agency making the compilation, but the present figures approximate the totals most consistently quoted. These totals include National Parks (and Monuments) and National Forests but do not include Indian lands.

The bulk of the Federally-owned lands are classed as vacant public domain lands. These are lands which the United States acquired by conquest, purchase, etc. and of which it has never divested itself of title. Further, these lands have not been set aside for any special purpose -- such as National Forests, Parks, Wildlife Refuges, or Military Reservations. A recent inventory showed that Wyoming still has approximately 16,100,000 acres of vacant public domain lands. National Forest lands constitute the next largest single category and embrace some 9,100,000 acres which have been set aside for this special use.

In addition to vacant public domain and public domain set aside for special purposes, we can recognize a smaller distinct segment of Federal lands which we can generally classify as acquired lands - which constitute approximately 1.1% of the total Federal land ownership in Wyoming. These are lands which the United States has repurchased or otherwise reacquired after having originally divested itself of all title therein. The Bureau of Reclamation's activities amply illustrate this type of ownership.

B. Laws and Operating Procedures Applicable to Federal Lands

The Act for Preservation of American Antiquities of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L. 225) forms the basis for the detailed and explicit regulations contained in the Code of Federal Regulations (43 CFR 3.1 et seq.) which governs operations on public domainland as follows: (this is a resume')

1. Jurisdiction over ruins, archaeological sites, historic and pre-historic monuments and structures, objects of antiquity, historic landmarks, and other objects of historic or scientific interest is vested in Sec. of Agriculture as to forest reserves, Sec. of War (now Defense) as to military reservations, and as to all other public domain lands in the Sec. of the Interior.
2. Permits for the examination of ruins, the excavation of archaeological sites and the gathering of objects of antiquity are granted by the respective Secretaries to reputable museums, universities or other recognized scientific or educational institutions or their authorized agents.
3. The application for a permit is filed with the Secretary having jurisdiction. It must be accompanied by a definite outline of the proposed work, the name of the institution making the request, the date for commencement of work, the length of time proposed to be devoted to it, and the name of the person in charge. An exact statement of the character of the work (whether examination, gathering, etc.) is required. The public museum in which the collection will be preserved must be specified. Appropriate location maps are required.

4. The application is submitted to the Bureau of Land Management. This agency confirms the ownership of the land (and the Secretary having jurisdiction) and passes the application to the Smithsonian Institution for recommendation.
5. The permit when issued by the Department having jurisdiction is limited in time and area and specifies certain reports, catalogue of collections, photographs, etc. which must be submitted. The permit may be called for at any time by the local field officer in charge of the land and is cancellable at the complete discretion of the Secretary. The land must be restored upon the completion of the work.
6. Any appropriation or excavation made without a permit is a crime with \$500 fine and/or 90 day imprisonment applicable. Any object taken or collection made is subject to seizure.

The foregoing procedures are especially applicable to vacant public domain lands but with refinements apply to all public domain lands and indeed to all Federally-owned lands. The procedure for National Forest lands is modified so that a "Special Use" application is tendered directly to the District Ranger for the particular National Forest Area. He passes this on, with recommendation, to the Forest Supervisor. As to all acquired lands, any use, including archaeological reconnaissance and excavation, will require the prior consent of the agency having jurisdiction.

Operations on Indian Lands are governed by Title 25 Code of Federal Regulations and are comparable to the outline presented above. (25 C.F.R. 132.1 et seq.). Indian lands are not considered Federally-owned lands and are not part of the Federal statistical summary given above. There are slightly less than two million acres of Indian lands in Wyoming.

A final note on Federal lands. The percentage of Federal ownership noted above, composed in the main of public domain lands and some minor acquired lands, does not include the extensive lands where the mineral estate alone is Federally-owned. While many early day homesteads and mining claims were patented without any reservations by the United States, later legislation such as the Agricultural Entry Act of 1914 and the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916 provided for the reservation of the mineral estate by the United States. While effort is made by some occupying surface owners to deprecate and minimize this subsurface ownership, the fact remains that a separate ownership is present and provision has been made for its use and exploitation. (Most prominent in this area is the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 which provides a lease system whereby any adult citizen of the United States can explore for a mine and remove certain minerals.) This type of Federal ownership is mentioned for the reason that in certain deep excavations a point may be reached where one passes from the patented surface estate to the federally owned subsurface or mineral estate. Accordingly, the consent which one received from the surface owner to operate on the deeded surface estate may no longer be applicable when one has excavated down to the subsurface (or mineral) estate. The converse situation is also possible -- Federal (acquired) surface ownership and private mineral

estate. A consent to operate on one type of ownership will not apply for the other ownership.

II. STATE LANDS

There are some 4,343,000 acres of state owned land in Wyoming (approximately 7% of the total land area). The overwhelming mass of this land is made up of so-called "common school lands" (Sections 16 & 36) granted to the State at the time of admission. Other miscellaneous types of state owned land include Carey Act lands and special purpose lands (Penitentiary, University, etc.).

Archaeological prospecting and excavation on state owned lands are subject to the applicable specific state laws. The 3 statutes appear as Title 36-11 through 36-13 of the 1957 Wyoming Statutes. The Laws were originally enacted in 1935. Whether the activities of E. B. Renaud and Denver University in 1931 were in any way related to this statutory authority, the writer is unable to say.

Some questions having arisen about the adequacy of these laws, they will be set forth in detail here:

36-11 Before any excavation on any prehistoric ruins, pictographs, hieroglyphics, or any other ancient markings, or writing or archaeological (archaeological) and palaeontological deposits in the State of Wyoming on any public lands, either state or federal, shall be undertaken, a permit shall first be obtained from the state board of land commissioners. The state board of land commissioners is hereby authorized to promulgate and enforce such regulations as it may deem needful to protect from vandalism or injury the prehistoric ruins, relics, archaeological and paleontological deposits of the state, also all natural bridges and natural scenic features and formations. Any violation of such regulations shall be a misdemeanor.

36-12 No person shall remove from the State of Wyoming any part of any such ruins or deposit except with the consent of the state board of land commissioners. Such board may require, as a condition to such consent, that such portion of such relics, materials, or deposit as said board shall require, shall forever remain the property of the State of Wyoming.

36-13 Any person violating any of the provisions of this act (Titles 36-11 to 36-13) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) or more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), or imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment, and shall forfeit to the state all articles and materials discovered by or through his efforts.

Pursuant to these explicit statutory directives, the State Board of Land Commissioners has evolved a working permit system. This requires that an interested applicant submit an application, in duplicate, to the Land Commissioner, accompanied by \$5.00, detailing the area to be worked (by whom, when and for what reason).

The Land Commissioner passes the application to the State Geologist, Dr. Horace D. Thomas, for recommendation. Dr. Thomas in turn passes the application to Dr. McGrew if a Fossil Removal Permit is sought or to Dr. Agogino if an Artifact Removal Permit is involved. If these gentlemen approve, the application is returned and passes to the full Board of Land Commissioners for action. If approved, the Board issues a permit indicating for what, when and where it is effective. This is endorsed by the State Geologist. Threafter all that is required by the permittee is a "removal" statement or inventory of what was removed.

While the federal provisions are fairly clear as to who may qualify for a permit, the state procedure leaves it largely in academic hands. Examination of outstanding permits indicates they are appropriately restrictive as to whom (many Ph. D's.) but not as to area or time. Thus a recent fossil permit issued to Princeton covered 7 counties (Permit 91-P) while Dr. Agogino's Hell Gap Permit is for a period of 5 years.

A word about the applicability of the State statutes. Investigation into the background of our archaeological laws -- and especially proposed changes in the law -- reveals a local sentiment advocating more extensive statutory coverage to accomplish the principal ostensible objective of "preserving" Wyoming's store of archaeological wealth. In pointing to the need for more laws (and especially more severe criminal penalties for non-compliance therewith) reference is usually made to the many prior investigations at the "Spanish Diggings", the efforts of the Philadelphia and Nebraska museums at Farson, Princeton's activities at the Horner Site, etc. Even assuming that it were desirable to curtail or control this type of activity, the writer is not aware how more elaborate state statutes can be expected to accomplish the desired end. The provisions of the Code of Federal Regulations apply to the Federally-owned lands in Wyoming -- the State statutes do not apply. Our existing State statutes apply only to the 7% or so of state-owned land in Wyoming and beefing up these laws will not extend their applicability beyond state lands. Actually, insofar as state lands are concerned, it is the writer's opinion that they are fairly explicit and the Board of Land Commissioners have evolved a basically workable system. If, however, it is the concensus that the Boards' procedure in permitting the policing are too lenient, due petition to the Board would undoubtedly result in some revisions of its general operating procedures relating to archaeology.

Reference is sometimes made to the more extensive State laws of South Dakota, Texas, etc. It should be noted in this regard that in these States there is virtually no Federally-owned land. Rather, the State's ownership of land is extensive and, in some areas, almost exclusive--- this is especially true of portions of South Dakota and Texas. These extensive State ownerships may account for the multiplicity of State agencies found in those areas.

III. PATENTED LANDS

It has been estimated that there are some 26,000,000 acres of privately owned land in Wyoming (or 41% of the total land area).

While this type of ownership is extensive, by its very nature it will not normally be in areas ideally suited for archaeological reconnaissance or excavation.

The law applicable to prospecting and excavation on this type of ownership is basic and requires little statutory amplification. The landowner's interest in the land is complete and any entry and/or removal requires the landowner's consent. An entry without consent constitutes a trespass making the trespasser liable civilly and criminally. A removal without consent is similarly an actionable offense with the additional probable right of recovery of the artifact by the landowner. The nature and extent of the recoverable damages would be dependent on the facts of each individual case. Especially important would be the intent of the trespasser, the actual physical damages done, if any, and the value of the removed property.

The landowner for his part has absolute control as to the use and disposition he may make of his property, be it real or personal, providing only that his use does not injure others.

IV. SUMMARY

The foregoing outline may or may not influence the field operations of individuals. Personal considerations -- affected by conscience, common sense and enforcement considerations -- will undoubtedly continue to dominate individual efforts.

It is to be hoped, however, that the Society's group efforts would be conducted within the purview of the applicable laws which we can summarize as follows:

- (1) Federal Lands - General prospecting and reconnaissance surveys are permissible on the public domain without any prior authorization. On other types of Federal lands such activity may be controlled or prohibited entirely. Gathering operations and excavations must be permitted on all types of Federal lands, where such activity is permissible.
- (2) State Lands - Apparently all archaeological activity short of excavation may be conducted on state land without a permit.
- (3) Private Lands - Any activity requires some prior agreement with the landowner.

Further papers in this series will consider:

- (1) Land check procedures -- how to determine who owns the land;
- (2) Legislation from neighboring states affecting archaeology -- do they have anything we need or want;
- (3) Applying nonrelated laws to archaeological requirements --

power inherent in existing agencies, power of eminent domain, etc.

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SHERIDAN CHAPTER HOLDS EXHIBIT by Hila Gilbert

An archaeological exhibition was held in Sheridan July 29 to August 5. Approximately 55% of the one thousand visitors were out of town, with 80% of the out-of-town visitors coming from out of state. There were also visitors from foreign countries.

Dioramas of the sites investigated by the society were on display along with the artifacts recovered from the sites. Reproductions of petroglyphs and photographs of pictographs were shown.

Educational displays from the site report to the findings, including maps, charts, soil and charcoal samples, dating techniques and geological studies were popular.

The high school archaeological group displayed an educational exhibit of archaeology vs. pot-hunting, with the latter illustrated by clever cartoons.

A booklet with cover design by R. Frison was sold to help cover expenses of the exhibition. The booklet contained condensed articles from the Archaeologist and articles by Mr. Frison, Bill Sands, and Elaine Hilman.

The interest shown in the exhibition was most gratifying and, we believe, of great value. An unexpected dividend was information about sites; also, offers of gifts of "collections." The response to the exhibition indicates that a museum in Sheridan would be of great value to the community.

ADDITIONAL STUDY AT THE SISTERS HILL SITE

Additional excavation was done at the Sisters Hill site during the Fourth of July holidays, using some funds donated by the American Philosophical Society. Dr. Agogino was in charge of the work. Two anthropology students from the University of Wyoming, Eugene Galloway, Vance Haynes and your editor made up the rest of the crew.

Prior to the arrival of the University group, Dr. Agogino phoned your editor to employ the services of a backhoe to remove some of the overburden and to expose some stratigraphic sections for geological study.

Vance Haynes, co-author of the geologic study of the Lindenmeir Site, has stated that the Sisters Hill site is a most significant post-Pleistocene geologic study.

Some additional cultural material, in the form of a scraper and some flake tools, were recovered during the brief archaeological work, but the principal purpose of the work was the geological study.

After the main crew departed, your editor mapped the work that had been done, and will submit the maps to Mr. Haynes for use in the preparation of an article on the Sisters Hill site. It is expected that the report will be published by the Denver Museum of Natural History.

ERRATA

Dr. Bentzen has called attention to some errors in the report of the Cody-Sheridan meeting at Bear Lodge in the last issue.

Among the errors is believed to be the attributing of the proposal of the "permission regulation" to Mrs. Powers. Dr. Bentzen reports that this proposal was made by Fred Hilman. Your editor hereby tenders his abject apologies to Mrs. Powers for attributing this proposal to her.

Last month's report was based on the agenda meeting, which your editor attended, and a verbal report of the business meeting of the following morning. Below is the official report of the meeting as received through Margaret Powers from State Secretary Florence Castle.

SUMMER MEETING

Some 20-30 members of the Sheridan and NBHB Chapters met at Bear Lodge (on the Big Horns) about 4 P.M. July 22, when it was decided to camp at the North Tongue River Camp Ground and have the campfire discussion at 7 P.M.

The July 23 meeting was called to order at 10:15 A.M. by State Vice-President Tom Knapp, in the absence of the State President, Bob Brown. Thanks were expressed for the nice turn-out of members and regrets that no Casper members were present.

Minutes of the Annual meeting of February 11, 1961 were read and approved.

Dr. Bentzen reported receiving a letter objecting to the excavations of burials. He has asked for a legal opinion on the matter and will pass the information on, when received.

A resolution was proposed that the State Society's position be reaffirmed about vandalism of sites and the State by-laws be amended so that local Executive officers have the authority to drop members for depredations. This resolution to be proposed at the State Meeting in February, 1962. It was recommended that the local Executive officers be notified of any proposed "dig" by an individual.

General discussion was held on the correlation of site reports with a suggestion that duplicate files be kept within the local chapters for the time being.

The question of Membership cards and stationery--on a state level--was also discussed.

It was decided that the State Society would reimburse Chapters for postage when they had to mail out the Wyoming Archaeologist.

Glenn Sweem suggested the Summer Meeting become an annual affair, similar to Montana's Conference, with a planned program and an early summer date be selected before chapters are busy with their summer programs.

It was suggested that all business and correspondence be handled by the President and Secretary of the chapters; and in the case of a change of dates, plenty of time be given so that all members may be notified.

A site report form for pictographs was presented by Hila Gilbert with the recommendation that each chapter have an individual in charge of same and each chapter include this project with their regular chapter activities. Members having pictures and sketches are urged to turn them in with a report.

The State Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the July 23 minutes to State President, Bob Brown.

Glenn Sweem reported that some Sheridan's sites in the Holc-in-the-Wall country had been potted, thereby ruining the sites for proper excavation.

All members were invited to attend Sheridan's Archaeology Show the weekend of July 29.

Dr. Bentzen invited all members to attend and participate in their summer dig August 12-20. Chapters to receive the information and date.

It was pointed out by Doc Kinnan that the filing of mining claims could be detrimental to the interests of the Society on good archaeological sites.

The group is in favor of some protective legislation for the preservation of antiquities. It was suggested that local legislators be contacted, relative to such a bill for the next legislature.

The proper procedure for obtaining an archaeological permit on Federal and State land was explained by Dr. Bentzen with the suggestion that such a request be made early.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30 and members disbursed for lunch and a surface hunt.

Respectfully submitted,

Sec'y - Treas.

BILLINGS SOCIETY FINDS BURIAL

Stuart Connor reports that the Billings Archaeological Society

encountered an interesting protohistoric burial during one of its field investigations in July. A total of seven Indians, with two infants, was found along with a large quantity of grave goods.

The infants were still in their wrappings. Blankets, wooden bowls and other perishable materials were in good shape. A flint-lock rifle places the burial in protohistoric times. A more complete report has been requested.

RAWLINS SITE YIELDS ANCIENT BISON

Work at the mammoth site near Rawlins has yielded a total of 24 artifacts to date, all pretty much typical of the Clovis or Llano Complex.

Among the recent finds at the site are some bones from an extinct form of giant bison. Identification as to species had not been made at the latest report received here. The presence of bison along with mammoth bones indicates that the site probably was a frequently used kill site, rather than a providential site used only once. It is quite possible that additional work at the site may yield a great deal of information about this ancient complex. It is not unreasonable to hope that a campsite might be found nearby.

CASPER CHAPTER REPORT

The July meeting of the Casper Chapter was held on July 11 at Casper College in room 163. Twenty-two members and 32 guests were present. Four of the guests became members: Bob Davis, of 738 Lind Avenue, Casper; Lynn A. Hollembeck, Jr., 1428 So. Mitchell, Casper; and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Keenan, 1349 West 29th, Casper.

The evening program consisted of the showing of the film "Mayan Through the Ages" from the Princeton Film Center at Princeton, New Jersey. The film showed how the present day Mayans lived and also how the ancient Mayans are believed to have lived. The film was produced by the United Fruit Company.

The Casper Chapter voted to have a picnic on Casper Mountain on August 13. Individuals brought their own food, and liquid refreshments were furnished by the chapter.

Twenty-six members and 1 guest attended the picnic, along with some 24 spouses, children and an unstated number of ants. The picnic was held at Bear Trap Meadows. Artifacts from the Brown-Weiser Site were displayed.

It was decided to resume work at the Lee Site in September.

OVER THE CAMPFIRE

Dr. Robert Stephenson and Dr. Hubert Smith, of the River Basin Surveys were visitors in Sheridan in July. They were doing some

preliminary work preparatory to next year's salvage archaeology at the Yellowtail Damsite.

Dr. Preston Holder, of the University of Nebraska spent two days with George Frison. Dr. Holder visited a number of sites with George before continuing his itinerary.

About two hundred extra copies of the last issue are available to anyone who needs them for program giveaways or promotional material. These were printed for sale at the Sheridan Chapter's exhibit, but it was decided not to use them. Any ideas will be welcome.

Dr. Mulloy should be in Honolulu for an international anthropological session, according to his planned itinerary. He plans to be back in Wyoming just before school starts.

Among the Society members who attended work at the Sheridan Chapter's bison kill site were: Margaret Powers, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Allen, Hila Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. James Goodwin, Deyo Hasbrouck, R. D. McCurdy, Mrs. Wailes Wolfe, Dr. R. C. Bentzen, Fred and Alice Hilman.

Embers out.