

WYOMING  
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SOCIETY

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Dear Fellow Members:

With the election of regular officers at the May meeting the Cheyenne Chapter officially became operative and is now duly chartered. Congratulations to President Grant Willson and his very capable staff. Incidentally, they sent a delegation to the recent national convention of the American Anthropological Society in Boulder, Colorado. I am sure that we will receive a factual report on those proceedings from them.

Ted Weber advises the first step in enforcement of antiquities laws is complete. Full cooperation of the State Land Office has been obtained. Details are reported elsewhere in this issue. The chapters may secure publicity on this project through local schools, newspapers, and radio. Well done, Ted!

We are now faced with a long difficult campaign in the field of education and public relations--one which I am sure will require a lot of patience. George III and others could verify that successful implementation of any law is impossible without the requisite popular support. To secure the public's acceptance of and assistance in enforcement of antiquities statutes we must show that these arrangements are necessary, desirable, and beneficial. We want to convince people that we are not a bunch of "old fuddy-duddies" intent only on spoiling everybody's fund, but have as our aim the preservation of archaeological sites and the legal and technically correct exploration of them so that they may reveal for all of us meaningful answers to some of the fascinating puzzles left for us by our predecessors.

It behooves us to emphasize the criminality of looting and its evil consequences. It should be stressed that digging for historic and prehistoric artifacts on any land--privately owned, state, or federal--without permission of the owner is not only a reprehensible form of trespass, but is likely to do irreparable damage to a site which when properly excavated may constitute a valuable addition to our fund of knowledge concerning the ancient Americans.

I hope we will avoid giving undue offense to those surface hunters who confine their activities within legal bounds. Al Singleton has some ideas which you will hear of on how information developed from this source may be used by scientists as they assemble the big jigsaw picture of prehistory. Let's encourage and inspire these collectors to get into real archaeology and share full participation in our assaults on the riddles of unrecorded time. Remember, a few digs and books ago many of us were rank dabblers. SEE YOU AT THE SUMMER MEETING IN THE BIG HORNS!

Dave Baskett  
State President

## HISTORY OF THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

By Elaine Hilman

On a wintry February evening, ten years ago at the Fred Hilman residence five miles south of Big Horn, Wyoming, The Wyoming Archaeological Society was born.

The need for such an organization had become apparent to Mr. Hilman because of the rapid rate at which much valuable and irreplaceable data was being destroyed each year. Six interested persons attended the meeting. From this small and inauspicious start, the Wyoming Archaeological Society has grown to 160 members, with chapters at Sheridan, Casper, Cody and Cheyenne. At that first meeting the name of the society was chosen and officers elected, with Fred Hilman the first president.

The first years of its existence saw the growth of the Society from a six-member infant into a healthy youngster. Several members and guests gave programs on archaeology and on collections of the area, and field trips and outings were conducted. By 1955 there were 46 members in the Society, and by 1957 the organization was ready to take a big step forward by undertaking its first field excavations. Dr. William Mulloy of the University of Wyoming was conducting archaeological salvage operations in the Glendo Reservoir basin, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hilman, Mrs. Margaret Powers, and Dr. Ray Bentzen went to Glendo to work under Dr. Mulloy to learn correct scientific field methods for archaeological excavations. With this experience the first Society dig took place at the Little Bald Mountain site in the Big Horns.

Probably the busiest time in our history was in the years of 1959 and 1960 when several sites were dug, particularly in the Hole-in-the-Wall country near Kaycee. 1959 also saw the formation of the Casper Chapter, with Al Singleton as their first president, and in 1960 the Northern Big Horn Basin Chapter came into being, with Burton DePue (a former charter member from Sheridan) as president.

Now we are entering our second decade with the establishment of our fourth chapter--at Cheyenne, under Grant Willson--and with more than 175 members, not only throughout the state of Wyoming, but scattered all over the continent from Massachusetts to California and from Alberta and Saskatchewan to Texas.

## Major Excavations by the Society

### 48 BH 301 - LITTLE BALD MOUNTAIN SITE

This, the first site excavated by the Society, was a campsite and kill site in the Big Horns, excavated in 1957. About 200 artifacts were recovered, of which 52 were points of types indicating generally a Late Middle Period affiliation for the site. Numerous bones were found, including those of bison, elk, and mountain sheep. The dig was reported in the Plains Anthropologist.

### 48 BH 302 - MEDECINE WHEEL SITE

This famous site was investigated by the Society in 1958. Neither the identity of the builders nor the function of the structure could be definitely determined, but an earliest date for the structure was established at 1760 A.D. by dendrochronological methods. An important part of the work at the site was the making of a detailed map of the structure. The report was published in the Plains Anthropologist.

### 48 SH 301 - KAUFMANN CAVE SITE

Excavated in 1958, this cave site near Ucross, Wyoming, produced 24 artifacts, several hearths, and numerous animal bones, in several layers, probably spanning from Recent to Early Middle Period. An unusual feature at the site was the discovery of what was thought to be fragments of petrified wood. When the peices were assembled, however, they made a portion of fossilized mammoth bone that had been partly burned prior to fossilization. The site report and a follow-up report on the mammoth bone were published in the Plains Anthropologist.

### 48 JO 301 - THE SWEEM-TAYLOR SITE

Excavated by the Sheridan Chapter in 1959 and 1960 this is one of several sites located in the Hole-in-the-Wall country, and consists of a rather large rock shelter containing five habitation layers. There were pictographs on the ceiling of the shelter. About 211 artifacts were found in the five layers, ranging from triangular corner-notched and unnotched points in Layer I to McKean points and a point called the Jackass Ears in the lower levels. Preliminary reports on this site were printed in various issues of the Wyoming Archaeologist for 1959. The final report is in preparation.

#### 48 JO 303 - GREY-TAYLOR SITE

This is another rock shelter in the same general vicinity as 48 JO 301, and was excavated by members of the Sheridan and Casper Chapters. The three habitation levels produced 123 artifacts including points of the McKean and Meserve types. The final report is now being prepared and will be submitted to the Plains Anthropologist. Preliminary articles appear in 1959 issues of the Wyoming Archaeologist.

#### 48 NA 326 - THE LEE SITE

This rock shelter site was excavated in 1960 by the Casper Chapter. The site produced over 230 artifacts, including projectile points, scrapers, fleshers, drills, knives, graters, awls, hammerstones, blades, a shaft smoother, used flakings, a pestle, spoke shave, and pottery fragments. A fire lens at the 42-inch level provided a radio-carbon date of 1020  $\pm$  86 years B.P. A report was published in the Wyoming Geological Association Symposium on Early Cretaceous Rocks, 1962, and reprinted in the March, 1963, issue of the Wyoming Archaeologist.

#### 48 WA 301 - TURK BURIAL SITE

This was a disturbed multiple burial site excavated by members of the Sheridan Chapter in 1960 and '61 and reported in the Wyoming Archaeologist, Vol. 4, No. 8. The site contained five interments: two male, two female, and one child. Points from the site indicate a Late or Late Middle Prehistoric affiliation.

#### 48 NA 330 - BROWN-WEISER SITE

This site is a cave-overhang excavated in 1961 by members of the Casper Chapter. Some 57 stone artifacts were found of which 36 are classed as points. Several types are represented including notched points of the Harrell type, and two types of unnotched triangular points. The site also contained four fire lenses and one fire pit. Charcoal from the fire pit gave a radio-carbon date of 450  $\pm$  151 B.P. The Wyoming Archaeologist for January, 1962, carries a report on this site.

#### 24 PR 5 - POWERS - YONKEE BISON TRAP

This site is located just across the Wyoming line in Montana, near the Powder River, and was excavated by the Sheridan Chapter during July and August of 1961. A single cultural layer, containing bison bones, charcoal, and artifacts, lie along the sides of a small arroyo where the bison were trapped for slaughtering. 95 percent of the artifacts were

projectile points and point fragments of the McKean type, and were found primarily with the bison rib bones. A single radio-carbon date of 4450 ± 125 B.P. has been obtained. A report has been submitted for publication to the Plains Anthropologist.

48 SH 311 - MAVRAKIS-BENTZEN-ROBERTS BISON TRAP

Excavated in 1962 by the Sheridan Chapter this site proved to be strikingly similar to the Powers-Yonkee site excavated the previous season. The general lay of the land is quite similar and the methods of trapping and slaughtering the bison appear to be the same. As at the previous site, points make up nearly 95 percent of the artifacts and they are of similar type. However, this site provided a single radio-carbon date of 2600 ± 200 years B.P. The report has been submitted to the Plains Anthropologist.

Society Officers

<u>Year</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Vice-President</u>	<u>Secretary-Treasurer</u>
1953	Fred Hilman	John McClintock	Pauline McIntosh
1954	" "	Claude Gettys	Margaret Powers
1955	Bob Frison	Ray Bentzen	" "
1956	" "	" "	Frances Nantkes
1957	Ray Bentzen	Claude Gettys	" "
1958	" "	Glenn Sweem	" "
1959	Glenn Sweem	Don Grey	Ray Bentzen
*1960	Art Randall	Don Grey	Bob Brown
1961	Bob Brown	Tom Knapp	Florence Castle
1962	Tom Knapp	Jim Goodwin	" "
1963	David Baskett	" "	Carl Belz

Chapter Officers

Sheridan

1960	Glenn Sweem	Don Grey	Ray Bentzen
1961	Margaret Powers	Louis Allen	Hila Gilbert
1962	" "	Jim Goodwin	" "
1963	Elaine Hilman	" "	Frances Nantkes, Sec. Zane Hilman, Treas.

Casper

1959	Al Singleton	Art Randall	Mrs. Robert Carpenter
1960	Art Randall	Wallace Alford	Bob Brown
1961	Al Singleton	" "	" "
1962	Grover Phelan	Carl Belz	Richard Eklund
1963	Wallace Alford	Richard Eklund	Ted Weber

Northern Big Horn Basin

1960	Burton DePue	Stan Landgren	Edna Knapp
1961	Bob Will	Tom Knapp	Edna Knapp
1962	Cliff Merithew	Betty Breitweiser	Ruth Lewis
1963	Tom Knapp	Florence Castle	Mabel Oliver

Cheyenne

1963	Grant Willson	Ralph Casner	Alixé Demarest
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\* Wyoming Archaeological Society State Officers after sub-division into Sheridan and Casper Chapters.

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CHEYENNE CHAPTER ELECTIONS

The Cheyenne Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society held its first election of officers Monday, May 13, at the home of Mr. Louis Steege. Officers are as follows:

President	-	Grant Willson
Vice-president	-	Ralph Casner
Secretary-Treas.	-	Alixé Demarest
Board Members	-	Louis Steege, Harold Towns, Leonard Owens, Gerry Wheeler

Don Sigler was appointed Librarian.

A field trip is being planned to an excavated rock shelter for the June meeting.

After the business meeting, Mr. Steege gave a slide illustrated talk about early Indian sites in the Glendo Dam area. Mrs. Steege served refreshments.



## OBJECTIVE and STANDARDS

By T. J. Weber

Any amateur seriously interested in the science of archaeology must occasionally suffer pangs of conscience about some of the activities of organized amateur groups. Despite lofty expressions of intent and purpose in carefully worded articles of incorporation and society constitutions, all too often a goodly segment of the active membership appears at best to be no more than collectors who, in the final analysis may be doing considerably more harm than good for the science. To the extent that most amateur groups are as democratic as our own, a rather uneven standard may reasonably be expected. However, the time has certainly passed when the rank and file of any amateur group can plead ignorance to the true objectives and desirable standards which should serve as the guideposts for amateur as well as professional. Enough appears daily in all the media of communication to emphasize not only the continuing significance of archaeology but the proper way to pursue archaeological investigations.

The Committee on Ethics and Standards of the Society for American Archaeology recently enunciated "Four Statements for Archaeology", which are reproduced below. The first three statements are apparently no more than a codification of existing objectives, methods and standards, which have applied among professional archaeologists. They no doubt represent one of the basic influences which have propelled an obscure part-time inquiry of the 19th century into the vigorous science which we know today. It would seem that these statements would be as applicable to the amateur as they are to the professional. The fourth statement is especially directed to the professional but is set forth here along with the others for two reasons:

- (1) It clearly reveals the attitude (prejudice if you like) of the professional towards the non-professional, and the long road ahead before acceptance by the professional of the amateur's work. Conformance to the first three statements should make the task easier.
- (2) It indicates what the professional expects of himself and what we in turn should reasonably expect of ourselves. It is not here contended that only the graduate student in the science is capable of investigation and contribution. The record clearly shows otherwise. But the exacting specifications which the professional requires of himself should give pause to the enthusiastic but uninstructed amateur who is forever harping about the lake of digging activity.

## Four Statements for Archaeology

### 1. The Field of Archaeology

Archaeology, a branch of the science of anthropology, is that area of scholarship concerned with the reconstruction of past human life and culture. Its primary data lie in material objects and their relationships; of equal importance may be ancillary data from other fields, including geology, biology, and history.

### 2. Methods in Archaeology

Archaeological research depends on systematic collection of material objects together with adequate records of the circumstances of the finds and relationships among objects and their surroundings. Value attaches to objects so collected because of their status as documents, and is not intrinsic. Therefore, collecting practices which destroy data and thus prevent the scholarly goal of archaeology are censured.

Explicit permission of the property owner must be secured before excavation is undertaken. State and federal statutes regarding preservation of antiquities and permits for excavations must be scrupulously observed.

Field techniques aim at preserving all recoverable information by means of adequate descriptive records and diagrams. Although archaeologists may take only a limited sample from a site, the collection should include all classes of artifacts encountered, not excluding any category; all pertinent data, including relationships and associations; samples of faunal remains; and other data to be interpreted by scientists in other fields. The archaeologist does not discard classes of information in favor of a special interest.

Certain basic field records must be kept, including the following: (1) A map of the site showing the surface features of the site and environs as well as the location and extent of the digging. (2) Detailed written records and maps of burials, houses, and other structural or natural features, known or assumed to have significance in the cultural history of the site. (3) Stratigraphic relationships of data must be noted and preserved, either through separation in natural soil layers or by arbitrary levels established during digging. (4) A catalogue of all the specimens found indicating their location, stratum of origin, and cultural association. Specimens should be labelled, numbered and catalogued to preserve their identity as scientific data. (5) Photographs, drawings, and other documentation necessary to clarify the techniques of the work and the context and association of the finds.

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Disregard of proper archaeological methods provides ground for expulsion from the Society for American Archaeology, at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

### 3. Ethics for Archaeology

Collections made by competent archaeologists must be available for examination by qualified scholars; relevant supporting data must also be accessible for study whether the collection is in a museum or other institution or in private hands.

It is the scholarly obligation of the archaeologist to report his findings in a recognized scientific medium. In the event that significance of the collection does not warrant publication, a manuscript report should be prepared and be available.

Inasmuch as the buying and selling of artifacts usually results in the loss of context and cultural associations, the practice is censured.

An archaeological site presents problems which must be handled by the excavator according to a plan. Therefore, members of the Society for American Archaeology do not undertake excavations on any site being studied by someone without the prior knowledge and consent of that person.

Willful destruction, distortion, or concealment of the data of archaeology is censured, and provides grounds for expulsion from the Society for American Archaeology, at the discretion of the Committee.

### 4. Recommendations for Training in Archaeology

Archaeology is a scholarly discipline requiring knowledge of field techniques, competence in laboratory analysis of specimens, and the ability to prepare a detailed report of the investigations and their implications in archaeology. In times past, a number of leading archaeologists have acquired the necessary skills without formal training, but they, as well as archaeologists trained in scholarly techniques, have spent years in the study of archaeology as a science. The Society for American Archaeology condemns uncontrolled excavation by persons who have not been trained in the basic techniques of field archaeology and scholarship.

The Society for American Archaeology recommends the following formal training as a minimum qualification for persons planning to enter archaeology as a career. Individuals engaging in archaeology as a profession should acquire the B.A. or B.Sc. degree

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from an accredited college or university, followed by two years of graduate study with concentration in anthropology and specialization in archaeology during one of these programs. This formal training should be supplemented by at least two summer field schools or their equivalent under the supervision of archaeologists of recognized competence. A Master's thesis or equivalent in published reports is highly recommended. The Ph.D. in anthropology is recommended but not required.

Reference:

1961 American Antiquity, Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 137-138

## ON THE TRAIL OF ANCIENT MAN IN WYOMING

By C. Belz

Further evidence of ancient man roaming the area now known as Wyoming is given by the three artifacts depicted herein. These projectile points are in the possession of Mr. Louis C. Steege of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and were collected by the owner during his search for evidence of ancient man in our state. Mr. Steege considers these three specimens to be the best of a large collection of artifacts--and he has been accumulating this evidence as an amateur archaeologist for over four decades. Mr. Steege's interest in anthropology began at the age of five when an uncle showed him a stone projectile point and told of ancient people who used such items. Thus began an avocation to trace their origin. And now, years later, with an extensive library gathered and a large artifact collection cataloged, Mr. Steege's remark, "I still don't know too much about them", proves there is much more work ahead for the amateur willing to preserve the very ancient prehistorical records.

Only one of the three points, the SCOTTSBLUFF point, was found near the type location, for it comes from an area southwest of Harrison, Nebraska, and near the Wyoming-Nebraska border. It was found by Mr. Steege in 1934, as a surface find in a small wash. There was no evidence of a campsite in the area of the find, nor were any other points of this type found that day. The point, number 643, is of brown Morrison agate, with slightly irregular parallel flaking; the basal edges are ground, and the cross section is lozengic. In length, the point is 3.9 inches, in width 1.1 inches.

The CLOVIS point was found during an intensive search for a campsite during 1958 and is a surface find from a hilltop some fifteen miles east of Chugwater, Wyoming. Evidence produced by fragmentary sections of Clovis points found in this area, and reports of other complete Clovis points having been found by homesteaders in 1910, lead Mr. Steege to believe that in the future the "lost" early prehistoric campsite that has so far escaped detection will be located. The point, number 801, is of grey jasper, the flaking irregular with flutes on either side extending nearly one half the length of the point. The base and basal edges are ground. The specimen is 2.9 inches in length by 1.15 inches in width. Mr. Steege has traced the Clovis points previously found in the area to private collectors living in Oregon who are relatives of the homesteaders, but has not been able to learn the names and addresses of these individuals. It is hoped that anyone who may be able to furnish additional information will please contact Mr. Steege.

## Belz

The EDEN point was collected in 1957 in an area that had been used as a campsite by stone-age people from Early Pre-historic time through the Historic Period. This excellent specimen was found lying in a dry creek bed, near a wind-eroded western slope of a hill on the Y-Cross Ranch, near Horse Creek, Wyoming, and some 220 miles east-southeast of the type location. Artifacts of the Cody Complex are the earliest type found in the area. It is reported that two Cody knives, two other complete Eden points and several fragmentary Eden points have also been collected. Other artifacts found by collectors include MESERVE, AVONLEA, GLENDO corner-notched, REED, WASHITA, and steel points. All are finds coming from a common surface created by wind erosion. Test pits in various sections of the campsite have revealed no stratification. The point, number 334, is of grey quartzite, with parallel flaking and the ribbon-like scars are directed at a right angle from the edges to the medial ridge. The cross section is diamond shaped; and the scarcely perceptible stem is caused by grinding of the basal edges. It is theorized that the small notch in the base was caused by accidental breakage at a later time (possibly by wild game or livestock) as the notch shows no patination. This point is 2.7 inches long by 1.0 inches wide.

In the past these three projectile points have been on display at the State Historical Museum located in the State Office Building in Cheyenne, Wyoming. Casts of similar points are now on display in the exhibit, along with collections of Middle Period and Late Period points.



No. 334

Eden

Laramie County



No. 801

Clovis



No. 643

Scottsbluff

### Wyoming Artifacts

From the collection of

Louis C Steege, Cheyenne, Wyo.

(Plastic casts of these points  
are on display at the State  
Historical Museum, Cheyenne.)

Full Size

C. Belz

LETTER FROM THE ANTIQUITIES PRESERVATION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

You will recall the establishment of an Antiquities Preservation Committee by our society at our February meeting to investigate into the adequacy of existing antiquities legislation and to seek ways to implement those laws which are already in the books. Pursuant to this charge, I have previously advised you of my several conversations with the State Land Commissioner and the specific recommendations I have made to him. I am now happy to advise that with the most cooperative assistance of Mr. A. E. King, Commissioner, we have made some progress in this area, as follows:

1. Mr. King has furnished notice to the principal executive officers of those bureaus which deal with land, over which the Wyoming State Land Office has routine jurisdiction, advising them of the existence of the antiquities legislation we now have on the statute books and our concern relative to the enforcement of same. This was accomplished through the medium of duplicating and disseminating a lengthy formal letter I wrote to Mr. King. I have had no indication of the reaction from the State Forester, but I am advised that the State Geologist is in accord with our concern and the objectives we seek to accomplish.

At the least, it would thus appear that our own State employees are being apprised of the legislation in this area.

2. Pursuant to my specific recommendation, the State Land Office is now routinely distributing copies of the applicable provisions of The Wyoming Statutes of 1957, Title 36, Sections 11 through 13, to all parties contracting with the State Land Office for some surface use of state-owned lands. A copy of this notice follows this letter.

Mr. King advises that thus far some 4000 copies have been given to surface users of State of Wyoming Lands. Principally involved are agricultural and grazing lessees of the State who are furnished a copy at the time they seek a lease, seek to renew a lease, or request permission for a sub-lease.

This notice has been set up as a routine, continuing matter. It is to be hoped that it will serve a worthwhile educational purpose. It has been my thought that while little can be done to halt intentional vandalism (there aren't enough policemen around to do the job) an appreciable amount of our historical and pre-historical resources are being destroyed by the average citizen who has no direct knowledge of the value of the resources involved, nor of the existing laws designed to protect



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those resources. If our laws are given sufficient publicity at least there can no longer be a claim of ignorance by the general public.

3. Mr. King advises me that he hopes to meet with all parties interested in the preservation of our antiquities during the course of this year. As I requested in my earlier communications to most of you, if you or your group have specific recommendations in this area of mutual interest, please advise me.

I am especially interested in representative comments on the subjects of:

- (a) Public education in the field of antiquities legislation.
- (b) Continued depredations which require legal action.
- (c) Revision of present regulatory provisions.

All comments, information, recommendations, etc., which may be forthcoming have value only if supported by facts (in the case of matters relating to enforcement) or sound reasoning (if relative to suggested regulatory change).

Thank you for your interest and support.

TO ALL LESSEES OF THE STATE OF WYOMING LANDS

The following information pertains to State Statutes, which affects State of Wyoming lands. This is being sent to you for your guidance and future reference.

36-11. Protection of prehistoric ruins, etc. - Permits to excavate; rules and regulations; violation. - Before any excavation on any prehistoric ruins, pictographs, hieroglyphics, or any other ancient markings, or writing or archaeological and paleontological 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. Same - Removal of ruins, etc., from state; consent of board conditional. - 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. Said 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. Same - Penalty. - Any person violating any of the provisions of this act (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 materials and articles discovered by or through his efforts.

STATE OF WYOMING LAND BOARD

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## ANCIENT SLAUGHTERHOUSE EXCAVATED

A 100,000-year-old slaughterhouse, where elephants were butchered with giant handaxes by stone-age man, has been excavated west of Kimberley in South Africa. A road-worker, Mr. W. G. Booyens, who is interested in archaeology, discovered the site recently when his roadgrader scraped up some handaxes in the area. Archaeologists from all parts of the country flocked to the site which took a month to excavate. As the first living-place was found some distance from an old river bed, it tells the story of man's movement away from the Vaal River valley in desperate search of animals and protein food. The tremendous stone handaxes and other meat-cutting tools indicate the mass slaughter of elephants and other big animals. These stone age people lived around a muddy pan and butchered the animals when they became bogged down in the marshes.

The digging at the site was finished last week, and it now stands exposed as it was left by descendants of the Ape man 50,000 to 100,000 years ago - a perfect relic of an early-stone age living place, and the first such site uncovered in South Africa. Dr. Revil Mason of the University of the Witwatersrand Archaeological Research Unit said that these men deserted their living place as it stands today. The excavation was done jointly by Dr. Mason, Dr. G. Fock, of the McGregor Museum in Kimberley, and Dr. Hilary Deacon of the Albany Museum in Grahamstown.

-----from SOUTH AFRICAN SUMMARY; Vol. 2, No. 17; April 26, 1963

BOOK REVIEW

INDIAN AND ESKIMO ARTIFACTS OF NORTH AMERICA by Charles Miles

An introduction into the richness of Indian art is provided by this book. Many illustrations show the variety of motifs, techniques, and materials which the Indian used in achieving true artistic triumphs. It goes far in supplying many of the needs of teachers, artists, students, collectors and others interested in the Indian. Curators will find much of value in the great variety of subject matter included in this book.

Mr. Miles has been a student of the American Indian for more than a half-century. He is an active member in many of this country's leading archaeological societies. Dr. Dockstader is director of the Museum of the American Indian sponsored by the Heye Foundation.

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