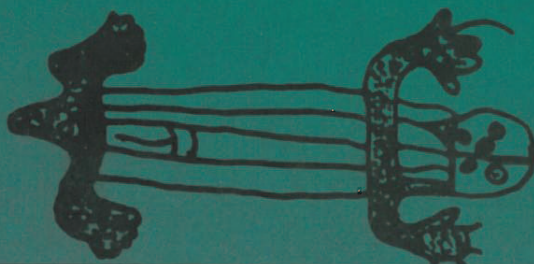


WYOMING  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY

# THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST



FALL & WINTER 1965  
VOL. VIII NO. 3 & NO. 4



COMBINED FALL-WINTER ISSUE

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EDITORS NOTES

The wonderful cooperation that exists among Archaeologists resulted in our feature article "Preliminary Report on Yellowstone", by Carling Malouf. In his letter from the University of Montana at Missoula, he states that still another summer's work by Dee Taylor could be added to this report, but it is not presently available. He has a very kind word concerning our publication which in itself is a fine compliment as the Montana Society's publication, Archaeology in Montana, is so outstanding.

Our Executive Secretary has an ample supply of Wyoming Archaeological Society decals which are available to all members for 50¢ each. Also available, in lots of a dozen or more on a wholesale basis for any Chapter Secretary who would handle them for a profit.

While an instructor at Syracuse University, New York, George Agogino and Sally K. Sachs, a graduate student, wrote this article concerning antiquity laws and their application to archaeology state by state. This type of reminder should be put before the public very frequently. It also highlights the need in Wyoming for the establishment of State Archaeologist.

Knowing of the Archaeological activities which so many of the Sheridan Chapter have been involved with, makes George Frison's "Progress Report on Piney Creek" especially interesting. George is presently at the University of Michigan.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Executive-Secretary has received a number of letters regarding the Society dues for 1966. In accordance with the Constitutional change voted on and approved at the April 1965 meeting, the dues for 1966 will be \$5.00 for individual memberships and \$7.50 for family memberships. May I call your attention to the fact that dues are now due.

A new change will be proposed at the April 2, 1966, meeting as follows:

"Individual memberships to be \$3.50 per year; \$2.50 applied to State Society; \$1.00 to member's Chapter.

Family memberships to be \$5.00 plus \$1.00 for each additional member of the family; ie., husband and wife, \$6.00; husband, wife and son, \$7.00; etc. \$2.50 plus 25¢ additional member to be applied to State Society. \$2.50 + 75¢ per additional member to Chapter. Each member of the family included to have a membership card, but limited to one publication per family membership."

I sincerely regret that our publication has not reached you during the months you have expected it. The Executive-Committee is recommending that the publication dates be set as follows:

March	June	September	December
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The reasons for the lateness of our publication is lack of material for each issue. It is becoming increasingly difficult for the few members of the Cheyenne Chapter involved to secure material for publication. I feel that the lack of support from the other Chapters has definitely affected the timeliness of our publication. The editorial people and I plead with any member or non-member to submit any manuscript they may care to write, to include drawings and pictures. I have been looking back thru some of the earlier issues of both THE ARCHAEOLOGIST and THE SMOKE SIGNAL and I find a great number of articles written by members of our Society. I am at a loss to try to explain why this type of article is no longer being submitted by the members. I wonder if it is not a case of "out of sight, out of mind" or "let's just let George do it". If the publication is not supported in this manner then we are wasting our time and money trying to keep it going. Presently, even with money in the publication budget, we do not have enough material for four issues each year. The Executive Committee has recommended that a state-wide Editorial Board be appointed on a continuing basis to report to the Executive-Secretary each quarter at least one month prior to publication date on any material they find available. This Editorial Board will be as follows:

Grant Willson	- Editor-Chairman	Fred Stratten, Jr.	- Fremont Co.
Louis Steege	- Executive-Secretary	Robert Larson	- Rock Springs
Helen Bryant	- Casper	Florence Castle	- Cody
Mrs. Gary Fry	- Sheridan	Mrs. Ada Ziegler	- Cheyenne
	Bob Murray	- North Platte Valley	



Speaking of publications, the Executive-Secretary has been receiving and has on file a large number of exchange publications from other State Societies. It has been recommended that a State Librarian be appointed and a centrally located Chapter be given these publications to classify, catalogue and have on a loan basis for use by all Chapters or members. All of these publications contain articles of great interest. A library of this type should be a valuable asset to our Society.

In accordance with the Constitution and By-laws, the annual State meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society will be held in Casper on April 2, 1966. The Casper Chapter will be host at this meeting. In line with this, I wish to appoint the following committees:

1. NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

Richard Martin	-	Cheyenne
John Albanese	-	Casper
Zane Hilman	-	Sheridan
Bob Edgar	-	Cody
Jim Sable	-	Fremont Co.
Joe Bozovich	-	Rock Springs
Harry Palmer	-	North Platte Valley

This Nominating Committee to recommend names for president, vice-president for the coming year.

2. AUDITING COMMITTEE:

Bart Rea	-	Casper
Dave Baskett	-	Casper
Gerald Carbone	-	Sheridan

The Auditing Committee shall audit the Society's books.

Since the last State meeting, our Society has continued to grow. We now have a chapter in Rock Springs and I want to welcome their members into our Society and particularly thank Bob Larson, Eleanor Tolar and Joe Bozovich for their organizational efforts. I hope their Charter can be presented at the April State meeting.

We also have another chapter in the making. Mr. Harry Palmer of Guernsey has undertaken the job of organizing a chapter or chapters to include Wheatland, Guernsey, Lingle, Fort Laramie and Torrington, and we hope to hear of his successful efforts very soon.

We are hoping for another successful State meeting in Casper on April 2nd. Every Chapter is urged to have representatives present. It is anticipated that an informal meeting will be held on Friday evening 1 April and the formal meeting on Saturday, April 2. Those Chapters or individuals requiring space for exhibits, please contact the Casper Chapter or the Executive-Secretary. Chapter secretaries will be notified by letter of final plans and preparations.



One other note, the Executive-Secretary has sets of THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST for sale at \$50.00 per set.

Also, I want to call to your attention to the committees appointed at the Ft. Laramie summer meeting. These committees are, to refresh your memory:

1. STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE:

Dave Basket, Casper, Chairman  
Harry Farlow, Cody  
Margaret Powers, Sheridan  
Fred Stratton - Riverton-Lander  
Louis Steege, Cheyenne

2. DUES, MEMBERSHIP, PUBLICITY:

Florence Castle, Cody, Chairman  
Helen Bryant, Casper  
Bee Steege, Cheyenne  
Hila Gilbert, Sheridan  
Irene Morgan, Lander

3. SITE REPORTS AND SURVEYS:

Bart Rea, Casper, Chairman  
Jim Goodwin, Sheridan  
Harry Palmer, Guernsey  
Bob Edgar, Cody  
Jim Adams, Lander

I am looking forward to the reports of these committees. If you cannot be present, please forward your report to the Executive-Secretary.

I hope to see you all at Casper.

HENRY W. LLOYD  
President  
Wyoming Archaeological Society

RESUME OF ACTIVITIES for 1965  
Casper Chapter  
Wyoming Archaeological Society

The Casper Chapter has had a busy year in 1965 with many diversified interests as follows:

One of the projects was to view the entire series of SPADEWORK IN AMERICAN HISTORY including the four films on Salvaging Pre-history, Woodlands, Plains and Desert Culture.

In February Bob Edgars, President of the NBH Chapter in Cody, came to our Chapter meeting to tell us about the cave site near Cody, describing the details of original exploration for sites such as datum line, datum point, cross gridding and other exploration procedures. He showed us his charting of the series of points and carbon dating.

Early in the Spring a discovery of bison bones added general interest. We have been trying since this time to get clearance from the Sec'y of the Interior to do some real exploration of the area.

Another project was the surveying of reported rock configurations. In July the group made a plane table survey of Battle Hill in Fremont County. August found us on the desert looking over the Klieber Hadsell configuration in Fremont County. In October we examined the configuration on Fish Creek in Natrona County. Site reports have been made on all these sites, a plat of the Battle Hill site has been completed and placed with the site report in the Chapter Library. Site numbers have been assigned and formal reports on all sites are in the process of being completed.

The summer was brightened by the locating of the Chapelle Cave and getting permission of the landowner for exploration. Credit for this and other reported sites yet to be examined is to be given to Mrs. Beebe and Mr. Tom Frederick who subsequently have become members of the Casper Chapter.

Some of the membership went to the Piney Creek area and assisted in the dig there.

A substantial number of members participated in the summer meeting of the State Society and visited the Hell's Gap site under the direction of Dr. Irwin.

Individual members participated in what might be well termed as public relations programs:

Mr. Jensen and Mr. Baskett appeared on KTWO TV in special interest programs featuring ancient man and his tools.

Mrs. Garling visited Casper's Garfield School and talked with the student's of the fourth grade concerning artifacts, showing them



examples of the various tools and demonstrating to them the efficiency of a stone knife in the cutting of meat.

Early in the year Mrs. Garling placed on display at a downtown location the materials and tools recovered from the Ross Site along with a copy of the WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST in which the report of the site was published. A great deal of public interest was created by means of this fine project.

Mrs. Garling gave talks to the Rock Hound and Gem and Mineral Club groups in Casper.

Mrs. Bryant made a display of surface artifacts and surface materials demonstrating the crude types found at camp sites which are usually over-looked by the average collector, and was placed on display in the fourth grade room at Westwood School in Casper. An interesting result of this project was the fact that one of the students proceeded to find a beautifully worked spokeshave in the gravel on the playground there.

The WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST continues on sale to the public at a local book store, but the member in charge of sales reports that demand is might slow and the project needs a boost.

The Casper Chapter library is being slowly re-built with the addition of several recent publications, keeping in mind the possible reference needs of the members and its probably use in research value if transferred to a location for public use in the future.

Another activity for the Chapter was having the honor of being host at the Annual Meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society in April.

In August four members visited a reported subsurface habitation site in Natrona County. A site report was made and surface and subsurface artifacts were collected and drawings made to accompany the site report. Further investigation of the site is needed before a formal report for publication can be completed.

In November Al Singleton, recently returned from Australia, gave us an informative report concerning the Australian bushmen.

Our December meeting featured a more or less "work shop" type of program. The time was spent in completing information for site reports, noting assignment of site numbers received from the State, drawing of artifacts, plats of configurations and various other detail work necessary to the completion of formal reports to the State.

The officers elected to serve the Casper Chapter for the year 1966 are:

Mr. Henry Jensen	.....	President
Mr. John Albanese	.....	Vice President
Mrs. Clara Jensen	.....	Sec'y-Treasurer

RESUME OF THE ROCK SPRINGS CHAPTER  
WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Hooray!! And at last! Southwestern Wyoming has a Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society.

On the 23rd of January, ten enthusiastic would-be diggers held a meeting, read the By-laws, elected officers, collected wampum, and petitioned for their Charter.

At the second meeting, the Chapter gained seven more members. The hopes are high that the Chapter will gain many more members as it becomes more established and known in the area. Inquiries from the general public are very encouraging.

The Chapter was very fortunate in obtaining the membership of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Delling, who recently moved into the area. Mrs. Delling has a B.A. Degree majoring in Archaeology from the University of Missouri and has worked under Professor Carl Chapman on several projects. Under the Self-improvement program of the Western Wyoming Community College, Mrs. Delling is the instructor for a course on Field Archaeology and in which about a third of the Chapter's membership are enrolled.

Even though the Chapter is just two months young, all members are anxious to get some "digs" going and the discussion of possible "digs" is always on top of the agenda. So much so, the Chapter's name hasn't been agreed upon as yet!

The Chapter hereby extends an invitation to any member of the Society to attend any of our meetings (third Sunday, 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., at the Council Chamber, Rock Springs City Hall).

Also, the Chapter wishes to thank Mr. Louis Steege, State Executive Secretary, for his help in getting the Chapter started.

In the future, the Chapter hopes to have much, much more to report.  
And as always -

Yours for more lucrative digging,

Rock Springs Chapter  
R. L. Larson, President  
Mrs. E. Tolar, Secretary

OFFICERS

President R. L. Larson  
Vice President Joe Bozovich  
Secretary-Treasurer - Mrs. E. Tolar

BOARD MEMBERS

Two Year  
Leon Graves  
Matt Tolar

One Year  
Franklin Willoughby  
Jack Krmpotich



Resume of Activities for 1965  
Sheridan Chapter

September

A field trip was taken to investigate pictographs on the Carbone property at Decker, Montana. The drawings were badly eroded and pitifully vandalized.

Mrs. Margaret Powers, one of the original chapter members and several times an officer, is building a file on all the known local pictograph sights.

October

A quiz on archaeological terms was given the chapter members to test their understanding in this field. It was interesting and we hope it encourages the members to learn more about the technical side of the work they show an interest in.

November

Mrs. Pat Hamilton, an instructor in Geology and Spanish at Sheridan College, has spoken twice to Chapter members on Mexican Indian Civilizations and the tremendous digs being worked there. Her first desertation was on Mexican Archaeology and the second covered the Major Indian civilizations consisting of five separate groups. These were the Zapotec, Mexica, Meji, Tarascan, and the Mextica.

Mrs. Hamilton, who spent the previous summer in Mexico became interested in the Archaeological digs and helped on some of them. She had samples of Jadite and Nephite to show the gathering. Also displayed was a collection of clay pipes belonging to Fred Hilman of Big Horn, Wyoming. Mr. Hilman has one of the biggest artifacts collections in this locality.

December

Mr. Robert Frison, curretor for the Buffalo museum, discussed with Society members the technique for repairing broken artifacts with plastic wood. He had a display of repaired pieces for the members to look at.

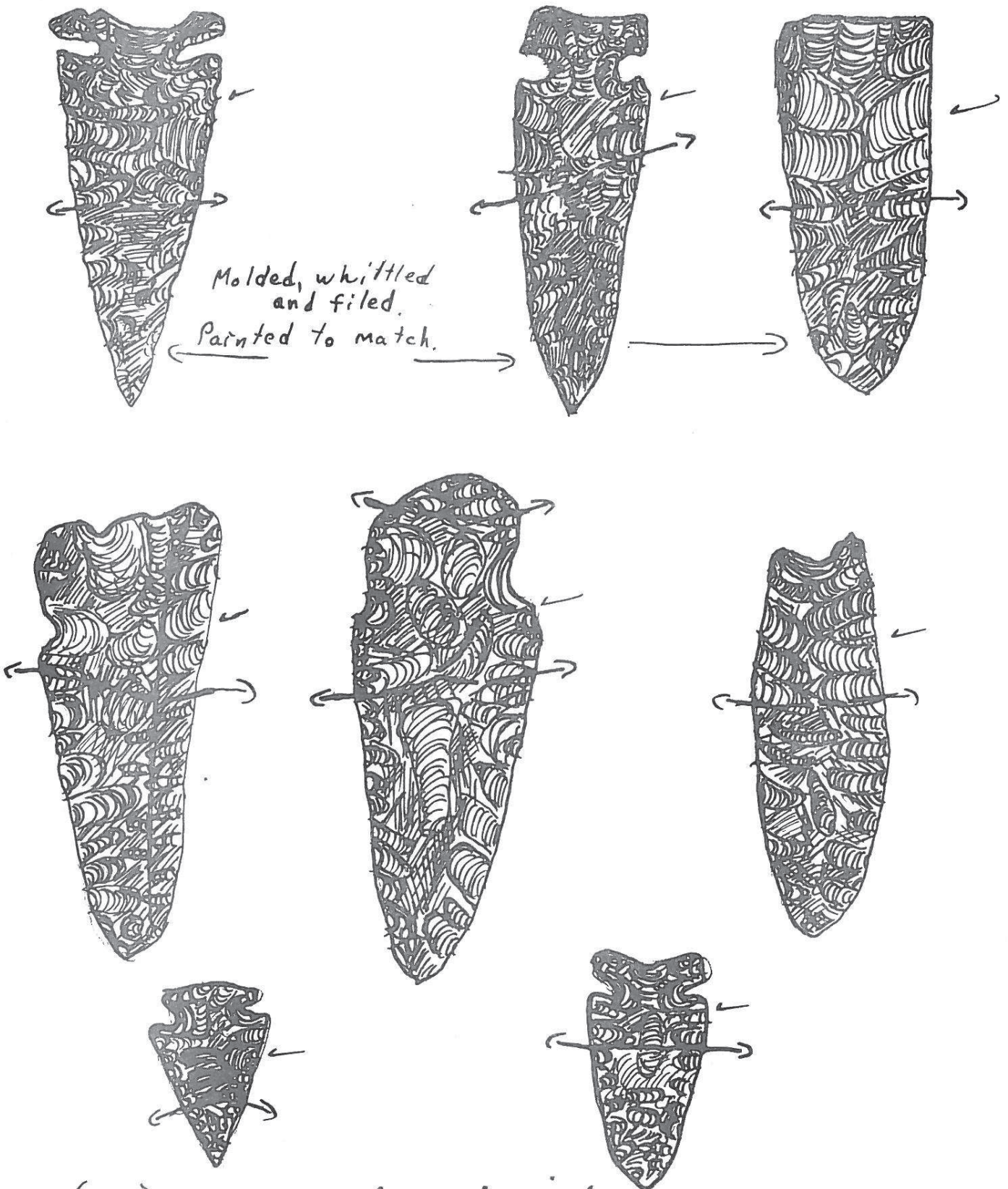
Gary Fry, of Sheridan, tried the technique on some of his better pieces. His wife painted the reconstruction to match the original piece. The archaeological value is not increased but the pleasure of a whole piece to the collector is tremendcus. A few sketches of some of Mr. Fry's repaired pieces are included.

January

The 1966 Election meeting took place January 3 at Sheridan College. The new officers are President, Jerry Carbone, Sheridan; Vice president, Margaret Powers, Sheridan; Secretary, Elain Hilman, Beaver Creek Community; Treasurer, Gary Fry, Sheridan. The new directors are Bud Zahradnicek, Sheridan, and Harry Reed, Ranchester.

Discussion was held on the Anthropology course the College is going to offer soon to adults providing enough people are interested. The College is also making a complete volume of the Smoke Signal and the Archaeologist up to the present. The college library is open for public use.

Actual size



Molded, whittled  
and filed.  
Painted to match.

a (✓) marks the original  
piece.



PUBLICATIONS OF THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
Available January 1, 1966

<u>ISSUE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PUBLISHED COPY</u>	<u>DUPLICATED COPY</u>
THE SMOKE SIGNAL	Vol. I, No. 1	March 1958	Not available	\$ .45
	2	April 1958	\$ .25	
	3	May 1958	\$ .25	
	4	June 1958	Not available	\$ .45
	5	July 1958	Not available	\$ .60
	6	Sept. 1958	\$ .25	
	7	Oct. 1958	Not available	Not available
	8	Nov. 1958	\$ .25	
	9	Dec. 1958	Not available	\$ .60
	10	Jan. 1959	Not available	Not available
	Vol. II, No. 1	Feb. 1959	Not available	Not available
	2	March 1959	Not available	\$1.50
THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST	Vol. II, No. 3&4	1959	Not available	\$1.50
	5	June 1959	Not available	Not available
	6	July 1959	\$ .75	
	7	Aug. 1959	Not available	\$1.50
	8	Sept. 1959	Not available	\$ .90
	9	Oct. 1959	Not available	Not available
	10	Nov. 1959	Not available	\$1.50
	11	Dec. 1959	Not available	\$1.25
	Vol. III, No. 1	Jan. 1960	Not available	\$1.00
		2	Feb. 1960	Not available
	3	March 1960	Not available	Not available
	4	April 1960	\$ .75	
	5	May 1960	\$ .75	
	6	June 1960	Not available	\$1.00
	7	July 1960	\$ .75	
	8&9	Sept. 1960	Not available	\$1.00
	10	Oct. 1960	\$ .75	
	11&12	Dec. 1960	\$ .75	
	Vol. IV, No. 1&2	Feb. 1961	\$1.00	
		3	March 1961	\$1.00
4	April 1961	Not available	Not available	
5	May 1961	\$1.00		
6	June 1961	Not available	Not available	
7	July 1961	\$1.00		
8	Aug. 1961	Not available	Not available	
9	Sept. 1961	\$1.00		
10	Oct. 1961	\$1.00		
11	Nov. 1961	\$1.00		
12	Dec. 1961	\$1.00		
Vol. V, No. 1	Jan. 1962	\$1.00		
(Misnumbered Vol. IV, No. 1)				

<u>ISSUE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PUBLISHED COPY</u>	<u>DUPLICATED COPY</u>
	Vol. V, No. 1	March 1962	\$1.00	
		2 June 1962	\$1.00	
		3 Sept. 1962	Not available	Not available
		4 Dec. 1962	\$1.00	
	Vol. VI, No. 1	March 1963	Not available	Not available
		2 June 1963	\$1.00	
		3 Sept. 1963	\$1.00	
		4 Winter 1963	\$1.00	
	Vol. VII, No. 1	Spring 1964	\$1.50	
		2 Summer 1964	\$1.50	
		3 Fall 1964	Not available	Not available
		4 Winter 1964	\$1.50	
	Vol. VIII, No. 1	Spring 1965	\$1.50	
		2 Summer 1965	\$1.50	
		3 Fall and Winter Combined	\$3.00	

From Southwestern Lore

PREHISTORIC POTTERY TRAILS OF COLORADO

by

Charles E. Nelson

The Denver chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society undertook a group project, under the guidance of Charles E. Nelson, to study Colorado's prehistoric ceramic cultures. It soon became evident that this project was too large for any single chapter to handle. So, at the 1965 State Meeting, held in Trinidad on October 9-10, the Denver chapter invited other chapters throughout the state to participate in a united effort. This was voted on and approved. This project has now become a Colorado Archaeological Society project. The goals of this project are as follows:

1. To map prehistoric pottery types found throughout the state of Colorado.
2. To construct a map which will give a visual aid to amateurs and professionals alike in the study of areas occupied by prehistoric ceramic cultures of our state.
3. To identify as many sherds as possible as to site, drainage, and county provenience, before all identifying materials have been picked up or misplaced.
4. To learn how to identify sherds as to their culture.
5. At completion of our survey, a final map will be made and published for interested people in the Colorado Archaeological Society and professional archaeologists as well.

As of October, 1965, approximately 90 percent of the sherds submitted to the Prehistoric Pottery Trails Project are of the Woodland type. Approximately seven percent are Upper Republican and the final three percent are made up of Dismal River and Pueblo. The majority of sherds submitted have come from Weld, Adams, and Morgan counties. As the project progresses and more sherds are submitted, a better account should be forthcoming for northeastern Colorado.



## THE FAILURE OF ANTIQUITY LAWS IN THE U.S. TODAY

by

George A. Agogino and Sally K. Sachs

The United States is a nation oriented toward the future with a firm belief in the concept known as progress. But even this forward-minded nation still retains an active interest in its own past cultural heritage and the cultural horizons of the human groups that preceded them in this country.

This interest is evident in the numerous historical societies formed early in our country's history and in the actions of civic-minded groups that sought to prevent destruction of colonial homes, historic churches, old taverns, courthouses, and battlefields.

More recently several states and the Federal Government have acted to preserve materials that ante-dated the appearance of Europeans in the United States. These laws are designed to insure that deposits of paleontological and archaeological significance be protected from careless excavation and commercial exploitation. These laws are generally referred to as "Antiquity Laws".

These laws define specific objects, sites, and structures that are to be protected from vandalism or unauthorized excavation. Such laws may also regulate the sale and exploration of such protected material, seek to define the ownership of these objects, and establish administrative machinery for controlling the preservation, excavation, or reconstruction of the involved "antiquities".

The earliest such law was the federal law of 1906 entitled An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities. This law operating only on federal land was drafted and passed during the first great American awakening to the problems of conservation and may be regarded as an extension of the concept of natural resources and national interest at that time associated with the field of natural history. This act was based upon the principle that all federal lands and resources are held in trust for the people by the national government.

The act has served as the model for many of the individual states with existing legislation relating to antiquities. Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Nebraska, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming, have similar acts relating to the preservation, ownership and excavation of archaeological sites. New York and Pennsylvania have additional legislation that prevents fraudulent sale of spurious artifacts and California has a law making it illegal to injure or deface archaeological and historical material unless the individual has clear title to the object in question. Ohio and Missouri have no laws relating to archaeology, but do have laws controlling the collection, survey, and protection of geological specimens. It is to be

assumed that under some circumstances this law if broadly interpreted could include some archaeological sites.

The remaining states, approximately two dozen, do not have any specific protection of archaeological remains with the occasional exception of laws applying broadly and vaguely to general conservation and the protection of natural resources.

State and federal laws emphasize the preservation of archaeological and paleontological remains for exhibit and display in museums, and in many cases, for use as materials for study in school systems of the state. This orientation toward the purposes of museum collections and exhibits can be seen by an examination of the following excerpts from existing legislation:

#### Federal Act

Provided that the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects, and that the gathering shall be made for permanent preservation in public museums. (sec.3)

#### Arizona

. . . shall donate to the state fifty per cent of all articles . . . to be deposited with a public museum in the state. (41-771-A)

#### Mississippi

. . . provided, that the examinations, excavations, and gatherings, are undertaken for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view to promoting the knowledge of such subjects; . . . (par. 3)

#### Nevada

No permit shall be issued . . . except upon agreement of the person or persons carrying on any exploration or excavation that a portion of the material or articles discovered . . . shall be delivered to the Nevada state museum . . . (sec. 3)

#### Oklahoma

Any person, or persons, making any investigations, exploration, or excavation of any pre-historic ruins, . . . shall donate to the State fifty per cent of all articles . . . found or discovered by such investigations, exploration, or excavations, to be deposited with the State museum of anthropology and paleontology . . . (sec. 1)



Washington

No materials shall be removed "unless the same be destined for exhibits and perpetual preservation in a duly recognized museum" . . .

Thus the existing laws relating to antiquities address themselves to the purpose of establishing and adding to the collections of museums within the state. Less attention is paid to the purposes and goals of archaeology itself. The oversight should be remedied.

Violators of existing antiquity laws fall under criminal rather than civil code, but violations generally are considered misdemeanors. Such misdemeanors call for a fine, imprisonment in the county jail, or both. Very often the law allows for confiscation of objects unlawfully obtained. However, in any instance the longest term of imprisonment can be only six months and the highest possible fine only five hundred dollars.

The measure of effectiveness of such Antiquity Laws is the degree to which the desired ends are realized. To be effective the laws should be both publicized and enforced. In an attempt to determine such effectiveness letters were written to the agent or agents authorized to grant permits and enforce the local Antiquities Laws. The following questions were asked:

1. How many permits have been granted in your state?
2. How many violators have been prosecuted to your knowledge?

Some of the typical replies are as follows:

Mississippi, Carl A. Ray

. . . few if any permits have been granted since the law went into effect in 1933.

Wyoming, George Agogino

. . . although we have an office that regulates permits, little attempt is made to control or supervise authorized or unauthorized research.

Montana, Dee C. Taylor

. . . only the Montana State University had applied for permits . . .

Minnesota, Lloyd A. Wilford

. . . only one institution has applied and received a permit . . .

New Mexico, Jesse Nusbaum

. . . a total of twenty state permits have been issued on statelands since 1931 . . .

In regard to enforcement, the following comments were noted:

Minnesota, John M. Callender

. . . I am sorry to say that this law, well intended as it was, has not been effective in preventing the vandalism of many sites here . . .

Montana, Dee C. Taylor

. . . these laws are, of course, inadequate. Amateurs dig most anyplace at anytime, and are safe from prosecution because of the ambiguity of the laws . . .

New Mexico, Jesse Nusbaum

. . . a few violators have been cautioned or warned of the implications of further violations, but no violator has been prosecuted to this time.

Similar statements were obtained from the majority of states but this brief paper cannot pursue the time-consuming task of approaching the situation for each individual state. However, we believe the point is clear. An estimated one million individuals collect Indian artifacts as a hobby in this country. Some amateurs keep records and are as careful and meticulous as the most skilled professional, but the vast majority of collectors destroy, disturb or distort what should be a controlled and protected national resource: the record of Aboriginal America.

Several states which have Antiquities Laws have attempted to seek compliance with the laws through the organization of or in cooperation with existing amateur archaeological societies. For instance, in North Dakota amateurs are encouraged to conduct surveys to locate sites but advised to leave actual excavation for trained personnel. Since 1956, the Washington State Archaeology Society has been formed under the sponsorship of the state museum. This is an attempt to control the digging and to provide instruction in the techniques of scientific excavation. In this way, the Museum and other institutions of the state "hope to control the situation better than an unenforceable law can do". This, however, does not seem to be a complete solution. The formation of amateur societies should be made also to strengthen the Antiquities Laws to protect against the renegade who refuses the education and avoids the restriction imposed upon him by joining an organized archaeological society.

The present writers believe the best way to insure protection and high quality excavation of archaeological and paleontological material is through the creation of an agency with general supervision over licensing



and excavation and with the power to enforce its policy. The agency should be composed of recognized experts in the field or fields involved and should function both as an excavation service and as a body to advise on dissemination of materials for educational and scientific purposes. Excavation might be through its own members, or through licensing of individuals or institutions to act in behalf of the board as its agents. The membership of the board should reflect its purposes and scope of interests. Thus if a Pleistocene fauna is to be protected, a paleontologist should be either a member or advisor to the board. The board should be able to call upon outside experts if necessary for advice. It should at all times be available for assistance and advice to licensed investigators. It should use all the power at its command to stop unlicensed excavation.

Present laws as they exist are oriented toward the preservation of materials and the goals of museums. Little attention has been paid to the purposes and goals of archaeology. This oversight should be remedied and both the obligations and rights of the archaeologist should be included and determined.

The board should carefully watch the progress of actual excavations. The nature of the project, the available staff, and the time available should be realistic. Following the completion of each excavation the field leader should present to the board an adequate report and properly catalogued artifacts obtained from the excavation. This individual or someone designated by the board should if at all possible publish the material so that the information would be generally available to others in the profession and to the lay public.

An individual who has just completed a project should be given preference in excavating lands adjacent to the work on which he was currently engaged, especially if the former site is closely connected with the latter and the archaeologist has demonstrated his competence in the field. Such preference should be operative only for a short time and not allowed to handicap the scientific investigation of a given region. The rights of publication should be insured to the licensee for a reasonable period of time.

One of the most difficult things is to evaluate a surface site, for frequently such sites have been selectively picked over by collectors so that they no longer represent a lithic cross section of the culture involved. Originally it was believed that many of our archaic sites were almost entirely seed gatherers without any hunting. We now know that most of these site areas have been "robbed" of their point types, by collectors and later investigators, not seeing any points with the milling stones and other lithic debris, made an error in their basic conclusions.

At first glance in terms of world security and national welfare, perhaps protection of antiquities is unimportant. But when we realize that the understanding of other cultures is increasingly important, then antiquities protection becomes more significant. As exploitation of the land

becomes more efficient, the deposits that have lain hitherto undisturbed are threatened with destruction. Intelligent legislation can prevent this destruction. It is important that such rare resources should be protected. Once they are gone they cannot be replaced. This involves a double duty to conservation-minded individuals and the archaeological profession. First they must protect as many sites as possible from the destructive forces of man or nature, and secondly they must see that each site excavated should produce a maximum of information.

#### NOTES

1. Also known as the Lacey Act of 1906.
2. The following were personal communications received in the Spring of 1958 by the authors.

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- Mississippi, Laws, 1938, c. 161, sec 6190.
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- Unites States of America, Public No. 209, approved June 8, 1906 (Stat. L. 225).

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#### EDITORS NOTES

The Minnesota Archaeologist Vol. XXVII, No. 3, 1965, invited Lawrence D. Steefel, for many years Professor of History in the University of Minnesota, to review Erick Wahlgren's The Kensington Stone, A Mystery Solved. This was a count of an artifact (Kensington Stone) that deserves to occupy the same place in the prehistory of the United States that the Piltdown Man occupies in the prehistory of Great Britain. The final assessment in this book does Science the great service of disposing of any question but that while the stone of the inscription is quite obviously ancient, the runic inscription is modern.

Arkansas Archaeology Society again, last July, sponsored a very successful nine-day dig program for members and their families. Program began with an orientation lecture, then a full day of digging under careful supervision. An evening lecture followed each day's activities. Each person furnished own bedding, tools and food.

A valuable book, thought long out of print and thus unobtainable, has been reprinted. This is Ceramics for the Archaeologist, by Anna O. Shepard. It is not to be just casually read, but for those of you seriously interested you should order publication 609 (\$2.75) from Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1530 P St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.



## "STILL THINGS TO BE FOUND"

"Dorothy, come quick, come quick. Someone has tried to hide something here!" With these words, two very excited women scrambled down the face of a cliff to a small crack on its face. There, covered by yellow shale and sandstone rocks, held against the back wall by old cedar branches, and covered with dirt accumulated by wind, rain and snow storms, was this unknown treasure!

The canyon we were exploring had rough walls on two sides which had narrowed to the point we were now in. It was about two miles, as a crow would fly, from the old stage and freight trails that ran from LaPorte, Co Colorado to Laramie, Wyoming. Maybe we had stumbled on to an express box taken from one of the stages in a hold up---or, maybe, a cache of guns, food, or other loot, an Indian had hidden there. Legends told to us by ranchers living in that area spurred us on faster.

Before touching a thing, Dorothy snapped a picture of the cache. Then carefully taking off the stones we dropped them over the edge to land on the pine branches far below. This revealed the cedar and pine stubbs used to hold the odd looking metal container in its nest. These too, found their way over the edge. Using belts, shoestrings, shirts, and yes, even our jeans, we lowered the heavy container down to where we could stand on a narrow ledge just below to open it.

Needless to say, hearts thumping with excitement, breathless, we took one more picture before opening the top.

Not in a hundred years would we have guessed what we had found! There it was!!! Collapsing against each other in laughter we both gasped --- "A still, a whisky still!!!"

There went our dreams of being rich! Or of adding to our Indian collections! A copper still, with coils, hydrometer, and pipes. Stopping to laugh and retell all we thought it might have been, we started to carry it to the pickup where, two hours later, we loaded it and brought it out to the ranchhouse. The rancher joined in our merriment and told us since we had made the find and had carried it so far and since he didn't have any idea as to its owner, we could have it.

Even if it wasn't what we had started looking for, every time we look at it, it will bring memories of a wonderful day and excitement of, maybe, some day again finding another unknown treasure!



Jean Downing and Dorothy Roman

A PROGRESS REPORT  
ON  
THE PINEY CREEK SITES, WYOMING  
48 JO 311 AND 48 JO 312

This is not intended as an archaeological report but only as a progress report in answer to the many inquiries from people interested in the work at the Piney Creek Site. It is this interest and support that makes such projects possible. The writer considers it a rare privilege to engage in Wyoming archaeology and the help and support of the Wyoming Archaeological Society and other interested persons is deeply appreciated. A preliminary report on the site has been published in Volume 10, Number 30 of the Plains Anthropologist and a complete site report should be ready for publication by June 1, 1966.

The two sites are located on Piney Creek, a short distance north of Lake De Smet near Buffalo, Wyoming. Local ranchers had observed the unusual amount of bone present for many years, but only within the last decade did this excite any local interest when heavy equipment was used to build an irrigation ditch through the richest area of the site. In the spring of 1964, the Sheridan Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society agreed to provide help if the University of Wyoming would provide professional assistance toward a joint project. The Piney Creek sites were chosen after investigating several possibilities known from reports filed by Wyoming Archaeological Society members.

48 JO 311 is located on a terrace finger about 150 feet above Piney Creek. It consists of 20 stone circles, 5 of which were excavated in 1964. At this time, only 16 circles were known and during the 1965 field season, 4 more partially covered circles were found and all the remaining were excavated. Nearly all contained central fire hearths and one a central fire pit. The few artifacts recovered suggest a Late Prehistoric or Early Historic Period campsite.

48 JO 312 is located approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of 48 JO 311 and consists of a bison jump and an associated area used in butchering and processing the kill. An area of rolling, grass-covered terrain leads up to a steep slope formed by an earlier meander of Piney Creek and a few remaining stone piles mark the drive lines used in bringing the bison to the jump. The drop is not abrupt but sufficient for the purpose. Projectile points are concentrated slightly beyond the bone concentration suggesting that many buffalo were killed outright at the bottom of the jump and many cripples and others were shot as they attempted to leave the area. It is tempting to postulate a string of dead and dying buffalo stretching for a distance beyond the jump as there is no evidence to



suggest any restraining structure at the bottom. Unfortunately, Piney Creek has destroyed much of the area that would contain this information. All of the excavation in the jump area was excavated in 1965.

Adjacent to the jump itself is a large area used in processing the meat obtained at the kill. A large part of this was excavated in 1964 and continued in 1965. The artifact assemblage in this area consists mostly of rather crude butchering tools fashioned from large percussion flakes and demonstrating hard use and frequent resharpening. End scrapers, projectile points, knives and drills appear in smaller numbers. Bone and antler artifacts are relatively scarce but include cannon bone fleshers, beads, awls, shaft wrenches and knapping tools. Features include large fire pits, presumably for heating stones for stone boiling and pits for stone boiling used by lining with a buffalo hide or paunch. Small circles constructed from nearby river boulders may have served much the same purpose but are still problematical.

Probably of greatest significance at the site is the ceramic collection, quite large in terms of what is usually recovered in the area. It was disappointing in that no completely restorable vessels were obtained. The University of Michigan ceramic collections contain representative samples from the Hagen Site (Mulloy, 1942) and Pictograph Cave (Mulloy, 1958) and the Piney Creek ceramics suggest affiliations with the latter sites but these affiliations are by no means clear. There does seem little doubt that the Piney Creek ceramics have origins in the Mandan-Hidatsa pottery tradition.

The Piney Creek Site provides a basis for a good deal of theorizing on movements, primitive economy and social organization in an area and a time period little known and almost untouched archaeologically. It is postulated at this time that the activities at the site represent a proto-historic period when there may have been diffusion of a very few early trade items to the area. There is nothing to suggest the presence of the horse which probably did not reach the area before the beginning of the 18th century at the earliest (Ewers 1955) (Secoy 1953).

The bison on the Great Plains probably represented one of the greatest sources of naturally occurring food supply in the world but surprisingly little is known of this bison economy prior to the historical period. This is only one area of research to which Wyoming archaeology may contribute. Continued cooperation between amateur and professional such as has been manifest at Piney Creek for the past two summers can produce valuable contributions to Plains Anthropology.

George C. Frison

University of Michigan

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### NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES from the Arkansas Archaeological Society

Have you ever thought about archaeological sites and materials in terms of their being natural resources? Conservationists talk of renewable and non-renewable natural resources (for example, water and trees in the first category; coal and natural gas in the second category)--and when you come right down to it, Indian sites and artifacts are in this latter category. Certainly if either are destroyed, they are gone, gone, gone forever, and there is no replenishing the supply.

Why, then, is the "general public" not particularly concerned about the conservation and/or preservation of this particular resource? The principle reason is because they have not been presented with the facts, have not had the information given to them to make them aware of what is going on. Starting with the days of Theodore Roosevelt, there have been national, state, and local publicity, interest groups, and widespread concern for the conservation of natural resources which are being used up faster than they can be replaced--or are disappearing completely. But this hue and cry usually has not included a word about conservation of our national heritage. Historic old houses are torn down for urban renewal; Indian mounds and whole sites are leveled for rice fields.

The Federal Government and sometimes State governments do try to preserve certain items from the past (in National Monuments, National Historic sites, State Parks, etc.), but these are few and far between as compared with what has disappeared. Often what has been saved has been the result of fortuitous circumstances or the loud voices of a small, influential group.



PRELIMINARY REPORT

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
SUMMER 1958

By Carling Malouf, Montana State University

The following report on the results of an archaeological survey of Yellowstone National Park is to be regarded as preliminary. It was conducted under the provisions of a Memorandum of Agreement between the National Park Service, Region II, and Montana State University. (Contract 14-10-232-320). It is not to be considered as the report required in Article I, section d of the Agreement.

A field party consisting of John Jacob Hoffman (in charge) and George Arthur arrived at Mammoth, headquarters of Yellowstone National Park, on July 1, 1958. They remained in the field two months. During the last week the party was augmented by Mr. Lewis Napton, who explored the Gallatin River drainage in the Park.

**PHYSICAL SURROUNDINGS:** Yellowstone National Park, in northwestern Wyoming, is situated on a high volcanic plateau over 7,000 feet in elevation. Several major rivers have their sources in this National Park, principally the Upper Missouri River and the Snake River, a tributary of the Columbia River. Since the eastern side of the National Park is generally blocked by the high Absoraka Mountain Range most of the major streams flow northward toward the Missouri River, or southward to the Snake River and ultimately the Columbia River.

**RESEARCH PROCEDURES:** Since the archaeological survey was evidently the first systematic study of Yellowstone National Park certain policies and procedures had to be established so that the work could be continued in future years. First, it was decided that funds and time during the Summer were inadequate to give the National Park a complete survey. Hence, certain areas were selected for more concentrated effort. These were: river drainages along the Yellowstone River, the Madison River, the Gallatin River, and Yellowstone Lake. These were selected in order to compare findings in the Park with those known and reported farther down these river systems in Montana. A cursory survey was also made for sites along the Lewis River, a tributary of the Snake River in the National Park. A second policy was to conduct studies in areas presently occupied and frequently visited by people in the Park. It was felt that such areas are undergoing rapid deterioration as far as archaeological resources are concerned, and therefore are in the most immediate danger of destruction. (In spite of laws there is some "pot hunting" in the Park.) Areas where Mission 66 construction programs are underway were also examined. It was felt that isolated areas could be left for future survey crews to study. It was always our intention to cooperate with local officials at Yellowstone National Park, and we in turn appreciated the fine services and attention accorded our party in the field. It contributed materially to the success of the program.

Two weeks was required to record information from Park rangers and ranger naturalists who had made important discoveries and observations in Yellowstone National Park. Specimens collected in various Museums in the Park were examined and noted in our records.

AREAS STUDIED: Areas examined for remains included the western and northern sides of Yellowstone Lake. Sites decreased in numbers on the eastern side of the Lake where the Absoraka Mountains are located. The survey extended down the outlet of the Lake, the Yellowstone River, from Fishing Bridge to the head of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. The Yellowstone was also examined below the Canyon as far down as Gardiner, Montana, on the north side of the Park. Included in this survey was Lava Creek and the Lamar River, tributaries of the Yellowstone River. On the Lamar River drainage an example of an ancient hunting corral, used by communal hunters, was found. A peculiar rock wall found in this same vicinity is believed to have some connection with the use of this compound. Sites along Lava Creek appear to have been more recent in origin than those around Yellowstone Lake. Tipi rings were also present along Lava Creek, but were lacking around Yellowstone Lake.

DATING: Virtually everything found in the National Park represents a surfact find. No sites were stratified. Hence, dating so far will have to be on the basis of typology. Thus, tools and projectile points found along Lava Creek, and the presence of tipi rings indicate recency, dating generally in a period which will be referred to here as the Late Hunters. Dates are estimated to be from 1800 years ago to the Historic Period in the Park. Many points found around Yellowstone Lake, and a lack of tipi rings indicate an older horizon, one which could date as far back as 4,000 years ago to a period called The Foragers. Such dating techniques, of course, should make these periods as tentative only. As archaeologists we reserve the right to change our minds later when the data demands a revision.

SITES: About 170 sites were recorded by the field party. Many of these were original discoveries by these men, but a substantial number of others were noted from the discoveries and observation of National Park Service personnel during their perigrinations through the area. Men such as David Condon, Chief Park Naturalist, and Wayne F. Replogle, a Ranger-Naturalist, were most helpful in providing information on sites in the Park.

Following the precedence set for the Northwestern Plains Region, to the north of Yellowstone National Park, sites were classified into several types.

Compounds: (Also called traps, corrals) Locations where bison or other animals were driven into a corral, or into a snow bank where they were slaughtered and butchered. One such compound was found on Slough Creek, one-half a mile north of its confluence with the Lamar River. Corral signs were definite here.



**Jumps:** Animal jumps are similar in use to compounds. Here the animals were driven over cliffs to their destruction. Although jumps are very common along the Yellowstone, Gallatin and Madison rivers, just north of the Park, they are lacking in the Park itself.

**Wickiups:** Conical lodges made of poles set upright, like a tipi. Most of them appear to be mere hunting lodges erected in clusters of trees, and considerably above main river courses. Much has been written about their use by a primitive Shoshoni people, the Sheepeaters, but the evidence now points to their frequent use by Crow, Bannock, and other people as well. In those observed at Yellowstone National Park most were anchored to the ground by placing a log from the apex of the lodge to a point considerably beyond the base of the structure. It almost appears as if someone had deliberately felled a tree on it, and indeed, some reporters have thought that this was an act of vandalism. William Mulloy, now of the University of Wyoming, notes that similar lodges found around Billings, Montana, were constructed around a living tree, such as an aspen. This live tree served as an anchor for the lodge.

Stones on the floors of the wickiups were revealed by troweling, and it appears that they served as flooring within the structure. This matter, however, requires further study.

Collapsed wickiups were reported by several people in the Park. When checked, however, they proved to be mere brush piles. Actual wickiups which have collapsed can usually be easily distinguished from piles of brush and poles which have accumulated through natural forces.

**Campsites:** Sites noted in historic accounts and records. These are from documentary evidences, and are usually not noted by archaeologists due to a lack of surface remains.

**Occupation Sites:** These were noted wherever camp debris, such as stone chips and flakes, charcoal, tools, and weapons were found. They appeared very dense along the Madison River between the mouth of the Firehole River and the west boundary of the National Park. The debris was so abundant along this part of the Madison River that the site is virtually continuous for several miles. Curiously, no tipi rings were located here, although they are very common farther down the river system in Montana.

**Paint Deposits:** Some said to be known in the Park, but none were actually confirmed by the field party. Some checking was attempted, but the reported sites could not be located.

**Burials:** None were found by the field party. David Condon, Chief Park Naturalist, has found a few in the National Park.

Tipi Rings: These are circles of rocks presumably arranged this way around the bottoms of tipis to hold the covering snug against the ground. In Yellowstone Park they are found only in those areas which drain into the Missouri River system. One ring, however, was located not far from Obsidian Cliffs. Most are in the northern part of the Park.

Tipi rings found were usually of a type which we refer to as "multiple course". These contrast with a simpler type called "single course". They occurred most frequently in clusters of three or four rings, although single, isolated rings were also noticed occasionally. Clusters and single rings alike were widely separated and are not in abundance in Yellowstone Park.

Rings which are about 100 yards from the highway bridge over Blacktail Deer Creek (in Yellowstone Park) might be considered for a sign calling their attention to Park visitors. Despite the abundance of tipi rings throughout the Great Plains it is interesting that no community has thought of capitalizing on them as a tourist attraction. The National Park Service could, thus, have a "first" in this matter if they wish. Unfortunately, the rings near the highway bridge are located among some rocks deposited as glacial drift, and the stones in alignment might have to be whitewashed so that tourists can distinguish them more easily from the unarranged rocks.

No rings were found along the Lewis River between Moose Creek and the confluence of the Lewis and Snake Rivers. Neither were they found around Lewis Lake or Yellowstone Lake although occupation sites were common at both of these places.

Generally they were found in low places such as along Slough Creek on the first terrace above the present water level. No rings were found along the Lamar River although some were found along its tributaries.

In one ring a basalt point was found. It was a type which Wheeler has named "Hanna Points", indicating an age which ranges back into late Foragers time. Tipi rings for the most part, however, are more recent in origin.

Forts: Walled enclosures made of undressed rocks. These are located on hill tops and at other defensive locations. They are sometimes found along the Yellowstone River just north of the National Park boundary, but so far none have been found in the Park itself.

Rock Alignments: Long lines of rocks. Sometimes there are two lines paralleling each other. These are not to be confused with somewhat similar alignments which lead toward jumps or corrals.



Rock alignments of this special type have not been found in Yellowstone Park - and even in adjoining areas they are very scarce.

Fire Hearths: None found in the Park, although scattered charcoal pieces were abundant in such places as along the shores of Yellowstone Lake. Much charcoal in this vicinity may be natural.

Caves and Shelters: None found.

Pictograph and Petroglyph Panels: None found in the Park although they are common in Wyoming and Montana, on three sides of the area.

Stone Quarries: Generally, flints, jasper, and similar materials were used for stone points and tools by the natives who lived in lower elevations of the Park and adjoining areas. Obsidian, on the other hand, was by far the most frequently used material in higher elevations, such as around Yellowstone Lake. Curiously, specimens examined in the Museums in the Park showed an abundance of flint and other materials from the west side of Yellowstone Lake. Our own findings, however, showed that flint and similar materials were not common in the area, and obsidian was very common throughout the area. Jasper, common to the north of the Park, also appeared around the Lake, showing contacts with the Yellowstone River people in Montana. Materials also included quartzite, petrified wood and basalt. The petrified wood, incidently, was not from specimens found in a few places in Yellowstone Park, but evidently was imported from Montana. Almost universally black obsidian was the type used by the natives in the Park. Red, green, and even blue obsidian occurs, but all specimens found were black. A small amount of red and black mottled obsidian was found at some occupation sites in the form of tiny chips. Basalt, jasper and quartzite was most common around tipi rings while obsidian dominated at occupation sites.

Site locations: Occupation sites constitute the majority of those in Yellowstone National Park. These occupation sites, like tipi rings, are most common on the first river terraces and on lake shores. Higher river terraces were examined but sites at higher levels were rarely found. Wickiups, on the other hand, are usually found high above rivers, and are often at high elevations. Some are almost inaccessible. Usually wickiups are found in timber and brush clusters. Their hidden location demonstrates the probability that they were hunting lodges, or camps occupied by small war parties passing through the Park. Thus, they are not necessarily the remains of crude domiciles used by impoverished Shoshoni called "Sheep Eaters". A report by Norris, early Superintendent

of Yellowstone National Park, stating that wickiups are found everywhere in the area may be somewhat of an exaggeration. Likewise, many modern reports of collapsed wickiups, when checked, proved to be mere brush piles. Wickiups which have collapsed can be distinguished from mere brush and pole piles.

Thermal areas in the Park were occupied. There is a current belief that such zones, especially geyser areas, were avoided by Indians due to superstitions. Occupation sites in and around thermal areas, however, dispels such beliefs. Thermal areas are also often associated with fairly extensive open lands which in winter are wind swept and bare. Game too may have had a tendency to concentrate around these clear areas during winter seasons. Sites were found in Thermal areas at Sulpher Mountain, Gibbon Basin, Norris Basin on the Gibbon River, along the Yellowstone River and Dragonmouth, at the Thumb on Yellowstone Lake, and at the confluence of the Lewis and Snake rivers. Others were found around Mammoth and at Old Faithful, but these have been very much mutilated by curio hunters and modern development programs. A number of occupation sites also were found along the Firehole River. At Old Faithful there was a site behind the old Inn.

What has been said of sites in non-thermal areas also applies to those around geysers and hot springs. The same sequence of specimens is in evidence and the same type of materials were preferred for their manufacture. Basalt, obsidian, and jasper were preferred, but no quartzite was found in thermal sites. The Museum collections suggest specimens were found at Lone Star Geyser, and that these were made of quartzite. Our own party, however, failed to find any evidence of an occupation site in this vicinity.

**Artifacts:** Projectile points represented all phases of human occupation in the Great Plains except Early Man remains. About 150 specimens were found, and nearly all were lithic articles. No pottery was found not even the steatite vessels found in the common area of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming surrounding the Park. One specimen in the museum may be from the Park.

At all sites the percentage of specimens to flakes was unusually high. Usually the percentage of flakes is very high in comparison with the figure for worked specimens, but in Yellowstone Park the percentage of worked articles was unusually high. The reason for this is undetermined.

Sites yielding animal bones were mostly in the north of the Park, at Gardiner, along Lava Creek, and Slough Creek. Only one site on Yellowstone Lake yielded bones. No fish bones were found at all. The one site mentioned on Yellowstone Lake was at the Fishing Bridge. A few bones were found in and



around Wickiups. There was an elk scapula and a vertabrae. Earlier reports also mention elk bones. Except for the elk bones most others found were from smaller animals.

According to Replogle some manos were found along Specimen Ridge. Such items, however, appear to be scarce.

Conclusions: Man has occupied Yellowstone National Park for several thousand years, and the occupation has been continuous and relatively heavy. All known types of points, and many knives and scrapers, plus other types of specimens give the clue to the nature of this occupation. While Early Man specimens are lacking it appears quite definite that the Park was occupied in earnest following the Early Man Period by "The Foragers". The date appears to have been during the Altithermal period, perhaps some 4,000 years ago when the climate was warmer than it is at present. Heaviest concentration of this "Forager" material is around Yellowstone Lake while later materials, from the Late Hunters, is most common on the north side of the Park.

The north side of the Park, along the Gallatin, Madison, and Yellowstone Rivers the sequence is tied in very closely with the Prehistory of Montana. Yellowstone Lake and southward, however, the cultural material suggests closer affinity with sequences in western Wyoming and southeastern Idaho. Such a crossroads of influences, of course, might be expected on a continental crest as broad, and as rich in resources as Yellowstone National Park - rich, at least, in comparison with the broad plains, deserts, and plateaus which surround it.

CARLING MALOUF  
Montana State University  
January 5, 1958

PORTFOLIO OF PETROGLYPHS  
From Dinwoody

Summary by Grant Willson

A most spectacular group of "Indian Writing" lies just within the western boundary of the Wind River Indian Reservation fifty miles northwest on Highway 287, up the Wind River Canyon from Lander, Wyoming. Indeed, there are fully a dozen, smaller, petroglyph sites in or near the Reservation, but the concentration of rock drawings at Dinwoody surpasses that found at "Castle Gardens"<sup>1</sup>, twenty miles south of Moneta, Wyoming. Again, just as with the Castle Garden report, we are indebted to the Works Progress Administration Report of 1939, which contained nearly eighty-five photographs, each with a yardstick scale included. With Mr. Ted Sowers as Supervisor, many weeks were involved in the careful chalking of each drawing, and the photographs were excellent. Normally the photographer is at the mercy of the person who does the chalking. A clear understanding of the method used in creating the petroglyph must be reflected by the manner in which the chalk is applied. Quoting from Wyoming Archaeological Survey, 1939, . . . "The majority of petroglyphs at Dinwoody are pecked; very few are incised. This brings up the method of making these pictures. By pecking, it is meant that a pointed rock shaped either by nature or man, was held in the hand of the artist; and on the vertical rock surface he made a series of dots, which came little by little to form a line. By controlling these dots, and later lines, he formed a figure or design. The skill of the artist produced more or less clearly defined outlines. There was no set rule for his artistic attempts, he merely set down on record his ideas on a concrete object. The artist usually knew his subject long before he began his work.

"The incised petroglyphs were produced with a very sharp pointed rock and were cut into the rock much the same as a knife is used to cut initials. Thus, the artist produced a clean-cut and deep line. In Europe this method was commonly found in the Palaeolithic caves and the tool producing such work is known as a "burin" or "graver". No true "burin" or "graver" was found at Dinwoody" . . . end of quotation.

Perhaps it would be wise to clearly define what is meant by the words Pictograph and Petroglyph. Quoting from Dr. Etienne B. Renaud, the Dean of the Plains Anthropologist, "In my first report on the "Archaeological Survey of Eastern Colorado", (1929), I offered the following comprehensive definition; A pictograph is a sign or figure standing for an idea, representing an object, animal or person, or recording a fact. It may be drawn, painted, carved, or made in any other graphic manner. It may be produced on stone, wood, bone, skin, or any other substance. It may be a conventional mark, a mnemonic sign, a symbol, or a more or less realistic representation." (Page 64).

<sup>1</sup> Featured in the Wyoming Archaeologist, Vol. VII, No. 3, 1964.



Petroglyph. The dictionary definition is: "A carving on rock, especially a prehistoric one." More completely we might say that when a pictograph is found pecked, incised, or carved in a low relief on cliffs, cave walls, or large boulders, it is called a petroglyph."

"From this it appears that the meaning of pictograph is more extensive than that of petroglyph, which is restricted to only one kind of pictograph. And since the first part of the word "pictograph" ultimately came from the Latin verb "Pingere", meaning "to paint", it will be reserved to painted signs and figures. Thus the two terms will not overlap, only one being reserved for a special kind: pictograph, as said for "drawn" or "painted" and petroglyph for "carved", "incised", or "pecked" figures or symbols. This, at the same time, gives in short the various methods of producing pictographs and petroglyphs on stone", . . . end of quotation.

If I may digress for a moment, I vividly recall finding Dr. Renaud's first report, the above mentioned survey of Eastern Colorado, 1929. I was fascinated with the subject of Archaeology, but had no idea of where to find information on archaeological sites in this area. I can never forget the joy in finding that there existed in addition, a total of twenty-three more published reports concerning over 1800 reported archaeological sites in the High Plains area. I'll not forget the impatience I felt when I could not get every report for my own personal library as some reports were out of print. My fondest memories concern trips made in tracking down many of the reported sites. Dr. Renaud's field trips were made during the period from 1929 through 1946 and represent a monumental effort. Looking back to those early days, Western Archaeology was largely a blank and early man in North America was a myth.

Little systematic work has been done on the subject of petroglyphs in the High Plains area with the exception of the following paragraphs taken from Dr. Renaud's "Archaeology of the High Western Plains - Seventeen years of Archaeological Research", May, 1947, which is a summation of the years of field and laboratory work, and I quote . . .

"Artistry:

The hardness of the rock on which the petroglyphs were pecked or incised, the roughness of the primitive tools employed, may be two reasons explaining, in part, the poor aesthetic value of these representations. It accounts also for the simplicity of the figures entering in the composition of even the most complex panels. This, in turn, often renders difficult the identification of the species of animals and plants represented. It also leads to a general resemblance, by necessity, of the petroglyphs of the Old and the New World.

There is seldom any evidence of an attempt at a perfect representation, or of an effort at an aesthetic effect. More like in that to writing, petroglyphs and pictographs are made less to decorate and produce a pleasant feeling than to express a fact or an idea, to describe something, to mark a place, etc. The meaning, clear or vague, was the motive, hence, no symmetry, little composition, disregard for proportions or arrangement, often crowding and superimposition as if space was lacking. The size is independent of style, design, or locality.

It may be remarked that pictographs, as a rule, are better executed than petroglyphs. It is easier to draw a line or shape a simple form by means of even a rude brush and some pigment, than to peck or cut a line on a hard and sometimes rough rock.

#### Representations:

A great variety of subjects are represented. The first group comprises signs and symbols, generally of conjectural interpretation. Some of these may be the simplified and conventionalized forms of concrete things: plants, animals, and men, heavenly bodies, elements of nature, etc. The second group is made of more or less realistic representations. In places zoomorphic figures are numerous and represent a variety of animals, some of them of a fairly clear interpretation, such as deer, elk, buffalo, antelope, mountain sheep, wild goat, coyote, bear, possibly dog, and in the more recent ones, horse. The snake is frequent, and the turtle is also found. The eagle appears in different styles. The wild turkey is also seen as well as other birds. Some designs may be the simplified forms of quadrupeds and birds. In certain districts there are many anthropomorphic representations in a variety of styles and different degrees of realism. Some signs may stand for conventionalized human forms. Hand and feet of man, tracks of bear, deer, wild cat, possibly horses, are encountered at a few places. In the Pueblo country, more than elsewhere, we see petroglyphs of mythological beings, men in ceremonial costumes and dancing, or playing the flute, etc.

#### Interpretation:

Wherever found, the realistic style of petroglyphs and pictographs is especially interesting because more satisfactory to our mind. We like to recognize the animals intended to be represented and we can better judge the skill displayed or the artistic value of the execution. Next in interest come the simplified and conventionalized forms of man, animal, and plant, of sun, star, moon, rain, etc. A guess may be made at some symbols which are frequent or already known in other areas. But when it comes to a complex maze or to panels of intricate pattern, with no distinguishable object, sign, or intention, the case looks utterly hopeless. Even with the help of Indians there would be very little chance of correct understanding of many petroglyphs, because certain signs might have one significance for one tribe, a different one for another tribe, or be meaningless for still others. Some marks may have been made by one man for his own guidance or that of only a small party. It may indicate a good camping site, a victory over an enemy, a hunting ground plentiful in game, a trail, a water hole. This latter interpretation seems logical when one remembers that many petroglyphs are located in the immediate vicinity of creeks, water holes, and springs. Some signs may record the repeated visits of a band of Indians at such places, or the thanks to the protective spirit of the spring, or any other fact or idea. For such reasons no great historical significance should be attached to the pictographs, and in most cases no ready deciphering can be expected.

#### Dating:

A question often asked and difficult to answer is that concerning the actual



age of this or that group of petroglyphs. As there is no safe key to their correct interpretation, neither is there accurate means of dating them. Nevertheless, certain criteria may help in establishing a relative chronology of a more or less extensive district.

#### Technique:

First of all, the observation of a certain number of figures or group of petroglyphs at the same site or at neighboring sites, shows that some are made of shallow pecked dots forming irregular lines and seldom intelligible designs, often so old that they have been partly erased by the elements. More frequent are the figures made of broad and shallow pecked lines; others are more finely done, the contour lines being narrower, deeper, and more regular. Finally, some are incised or engraved. These differences of technique and execution, when associated with other characteristics, are suggestive of various periods with possibly progressive improvement in means and results.

#### Patination:

A very significant criterion of age is the respective degree of patination and weathering of the petroglyphs. Thus it has been observed that the figures made of broad, shallow, irregular pecking usually are darker and more polished; they show almost the same color and appearance as the natural surface of the Dakota sandstone or the basalt cliff on which they are traced. This is clearly indicative of antiquity. Those more finely pecked are of lighter color and more dull, being less weathered and, therefore, of younger age. Finally, some are virtually unpatinated and look rather fresh and so may be considered of relatively recent make.

#### Style:

A third comparative observation is that the petroglyphs adjudged older on the basis of the two previous criteria most often are rough figures, simple signs or symbols, dots, circles, straight or wavy lines. The newer ones, generally, are more or less realistic representations. This is an important difference of style. Another distinction in technique among the life forms is the fact that some, which seem intermediate in age between the older and the more recent pecked petroglyphs, are pecked all over rather fine pecking, or in other districts rubbing, fills the inside of the figure, frequently of an animal.

These observations of difference in technique, style, and degree of patination, when made at one site or in a restricted district, may, therefore, guide in a broad grouping of the petroglyphs in various successive periods. Further, we may almost date the most recent class, comprising the representations of horses and of horseback riders. They usually are incised figures or done in the finer pecking. It is believed by the best informed scientists that the horse began to appear in the Western Plains at the end of the 17th century and was more frequently owned, became increasingly more common, and used by the Plains Indians in the first half of the 18th century. Hence, the representation of a horse or a horseman can hardly be older than 1680 or 1690, and is probably more recent. The other petroglyphs, of realistic style, finer pecking

and lighter color, may date back to the 18th century but no farther, and the incised figures are likely still younger. As a consequence also, the intermediate, pecked-over style and still more the simpler, conventionalized figures and symbolic signs, broadly pecked and of darker appearance, would be older than the 18th century and probably more ancient in proportion, although no definite antiquity can be ascribed to them. The almost effaced, very dark, roughly dotted lines would be the oldest. Thus a relative chronology can be worked out to a general approximation of age by means of close observations and comparison. For the painted pictographs it is much more difficult.

#### Superimposition:

The safest key for recognizing the respective period of the different styles and technique is the study of the cases of superimposition of two or more figures. It is evident that the one cutting over another is more recent than the one under it. In a few instances two, three and even four figures showing differences of style, execution, and patination, have been recognized in superimposition and thus their respective and relative age could be ascertained. They later serve as guides in assigning isolated figures of the same site or district to similar periods. This method has been extensively and successfully applied to the incised and painted mural figures of the prehistoric caves and rock shelters of Western Europe. Examples of such superimposition have been found in Colorado. They have confirmed the deductions based on the other criteria, previously discussed, in establishing the approximate age of the petroglyphs. . . ."

#### Location and History of Dinwoody

The Dinwoody Archaeological Site lies in a well sheltered valley approximately two miles long and a little over a mile wide. It is reached only by following a very rough trail southward for seven miles along the west side of Dinwoody Creek from its intersection with Highway 287. It lies between the protecting encampments of Sacajawea and Dinwoody Ridges. In the center of this valley lies a hog-back of Tensleep Sandstone known locally as "Sleeping Ledge", in whose walls are numerous caves and shelters. Here are found the majority of the rock drawings.

Dinwoody Lake itself has the shape of a three link sausage with the last link or head of the lake bent almost at a right angle to the lower two links. Descriptively named Mud Lake, lies three quarters of a mile above Dinwoody Lake. Dinwoody Creek then heads up a broad canyon rapidly climbing to the Continental Divide and draining the living Dinwoody Glaciers lying on the east flank of Gannett Peak, Wyoming's highest. Thus, in a space of seventeen horizontal miles, the elevation at Dinwoody Lake climbs from 7100 feet to over 13,000 feet - climbing from a short grass prairie community through the coniferous forest climax at 11,000 feet to the Alpine Tundra. Nearby is the Washaki Wilderness National Forest, one of the largest forested regions of Western United States and regarded as one of the finest big game areas left in the country. Elk, deer, bear, and mountain sheep are common in the area today, as they must have been then, when pictured so graphically by the Indian artists.





W.P.A. campsite with "Sleeping Ledge" in background



A very intricate long panel



Originally, the creek was called Camels Fork, probably from the humped appearance of the sandstone hog-backs. However, for formal mapping purposes, it was renamed after Lt. William Andrew Dinwiddie, who was stationed at Ft. Washakie, the headquarters for the Indian Reservation. In 1911, the U.S.G.S. arbitrarily changed the spelling to the more phoenetic Dinwoody.

While the presence of these remarkable petroglyphs were known for many years, it was not until 1938-39 that the Dinwoody Site was the subject of an Archaeological Survey sponsored by the W. P. A., Ted C. Sowers, Supervisor. Trenches dug through the camp site area disclosed evidence of intense occupation but unfortunately no stratigraphy was attempted. A large cave was partially excavated upon whose walls were found the only two pictographs recorded. One was an anthropomorphic figure done in red ochre, badly peeling, and the second consisted of three circles with lines through them done in a white pigment. However, the very remarkable and complex assemblage of drawings was carefully chalked and well photographed.

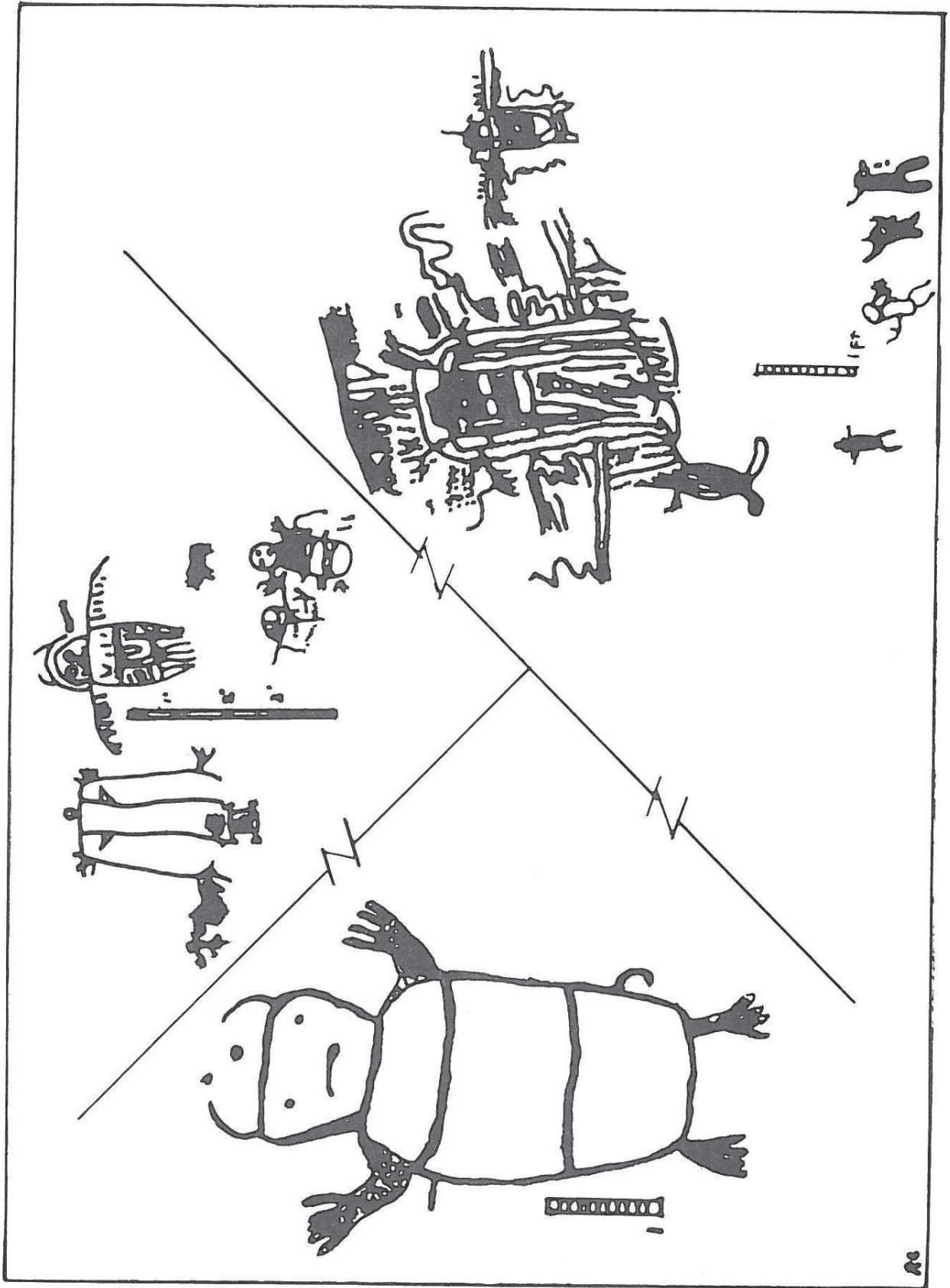
#### Recent Archaeological Survey

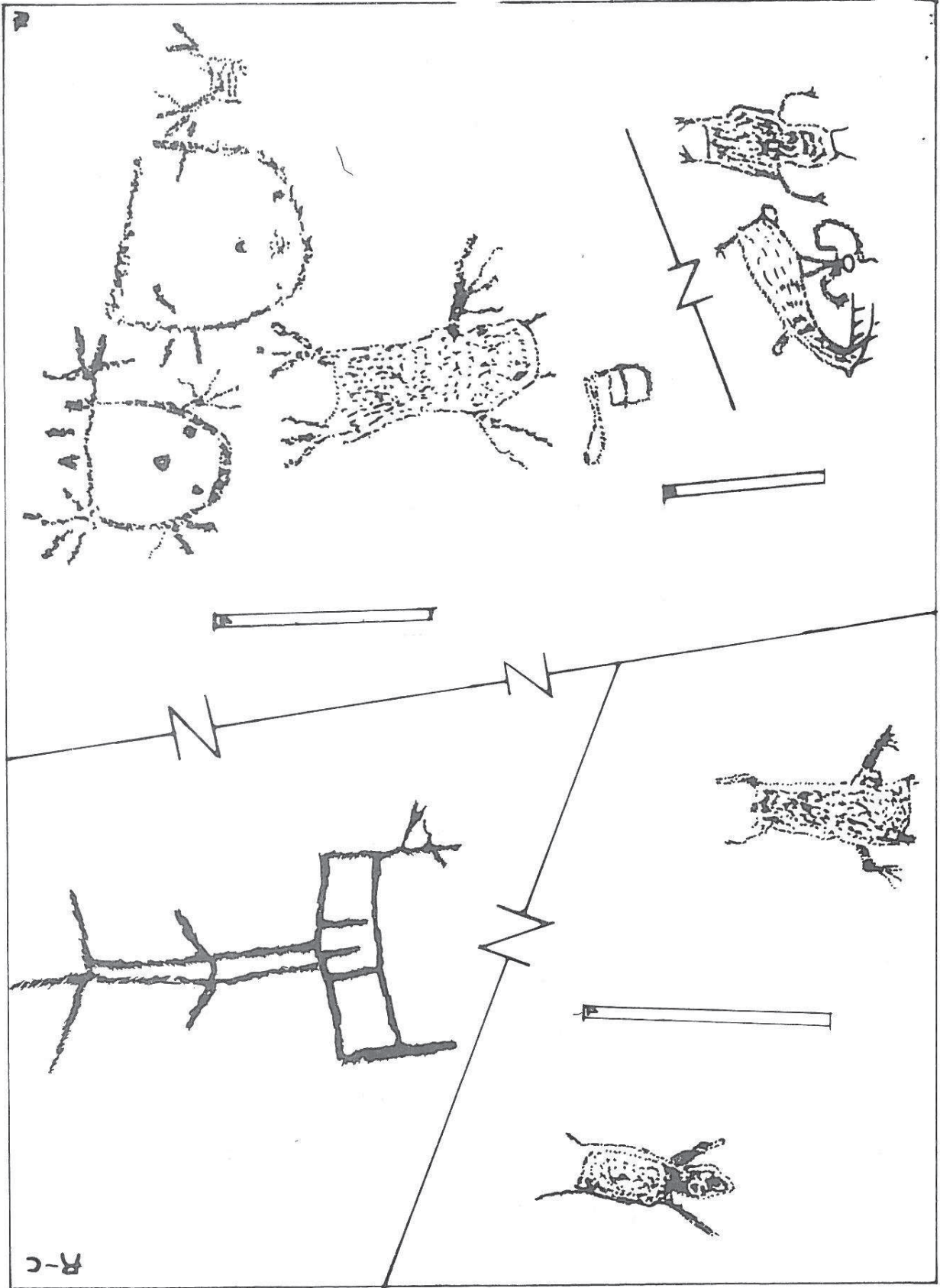
It was not until the appearance in American Antiquity, January, 1950, that a definitive report, "Petroglyphs of Dinwoody, Wyoming", by David Gebhard and Harold Cahn, was published. The field studies for this report were made during the summer of 1948 under general sponsorship of the University of Wyoming. After careful mapping and assigning site locations to each panel, chalking, photographing, and drawings were made. After intensive study, particularly of the panels clearly showing superimpositions of different types of figures, and aided by very evident different degrees of weathering on identical surfaces, and with figures showing definite style changes, Gebhard and Cahn were able to reduce all figures to just four types. They were also able to assign a relative chronology. A final statistical analysis confirmed the validity of this seemingly narrow classification and proved that the divisions between types was not merely arbitrary.

In a recent letter, David Gebhard, now Director of the Art Gallery, University of California, Santa Barbara, said, "We will be completing soon the publication on the Rock Drawings of West and Central Wyoming." This publication is anxiously awaited.

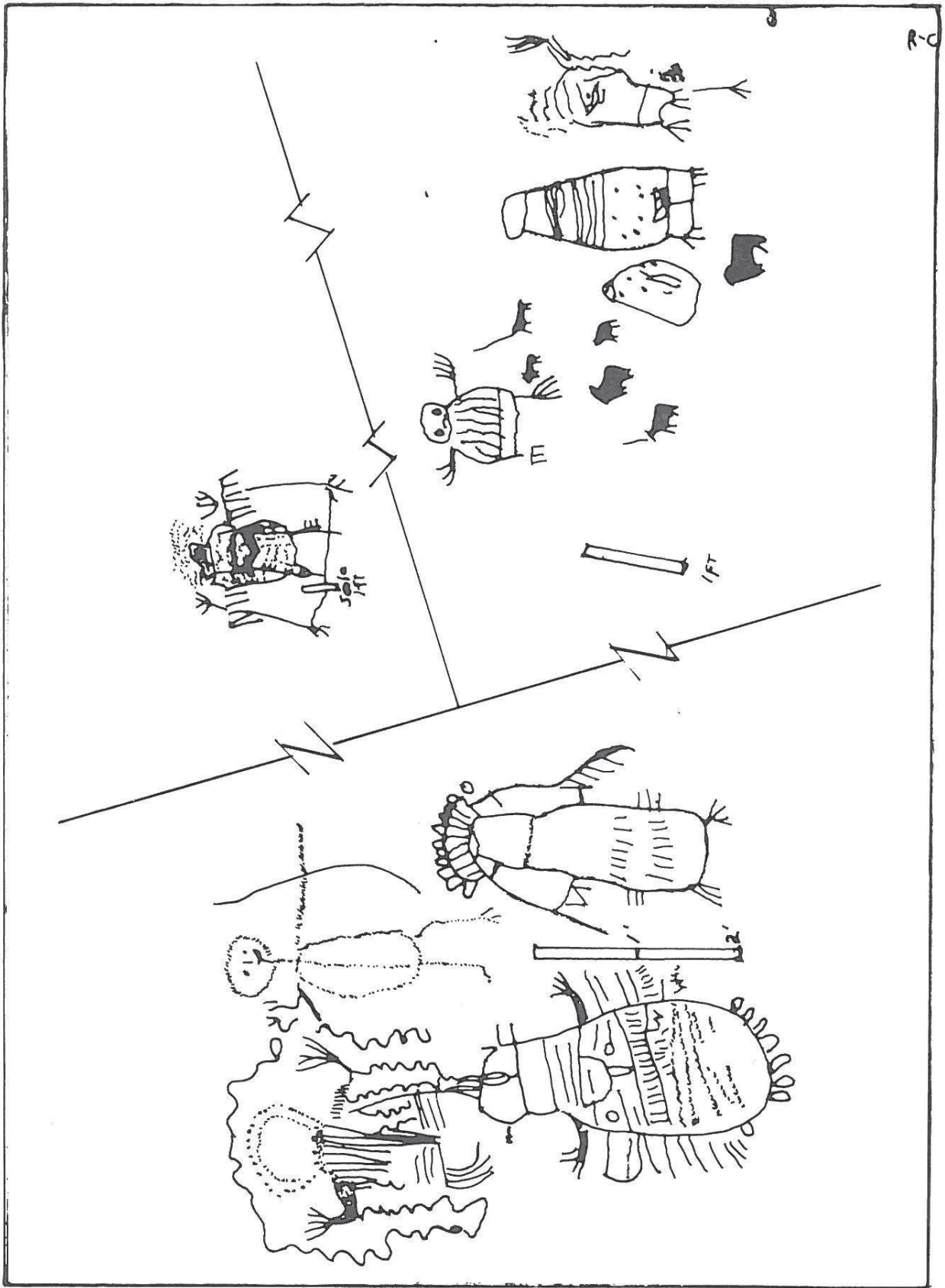
To summarize, I am certain that all members of the Cheyenne Chapter who were able to work on the following sixteen plates have an increased appreciation of the Dinwoody pecked petroglyphs. I personally feel that the following comparison between the petroglyphs of Castle Gardens and Dinwoody present dramatic differences. A mere ninety air miles separate these sites. At Dinwoody, nearly all drawings were laboriously pecked - at Castle Gardens nearly all were deeply incised. Many drawings at Castle Gardens were reinforced with strong pastel colored pigments (green, pale orange, purplish red, and white) and the use of different colors sometimes in the same figures resulted in a highly artistic effort. No use of colored pigment could be discerned at Dinwoody with the exception of two cave pictographs. Drawings of Buffalo were a surprising rarity at both sites. At Castle Gardens was found a "chromopetroglyph", the Alligator Snapping Turtle, so beautifully colored and so accurately drawn that it's identity was evident. At Castle Gardens, so many figures were inscribed in circles. At Dinwoody, the use of circles is absent and instead large and long panels of very intricate figures surpass in complexity anything reported in the Plains area. Again, I feel that both petroglyph sites are certainly worthy of becoming National Historic Sites and deserve to be protected.

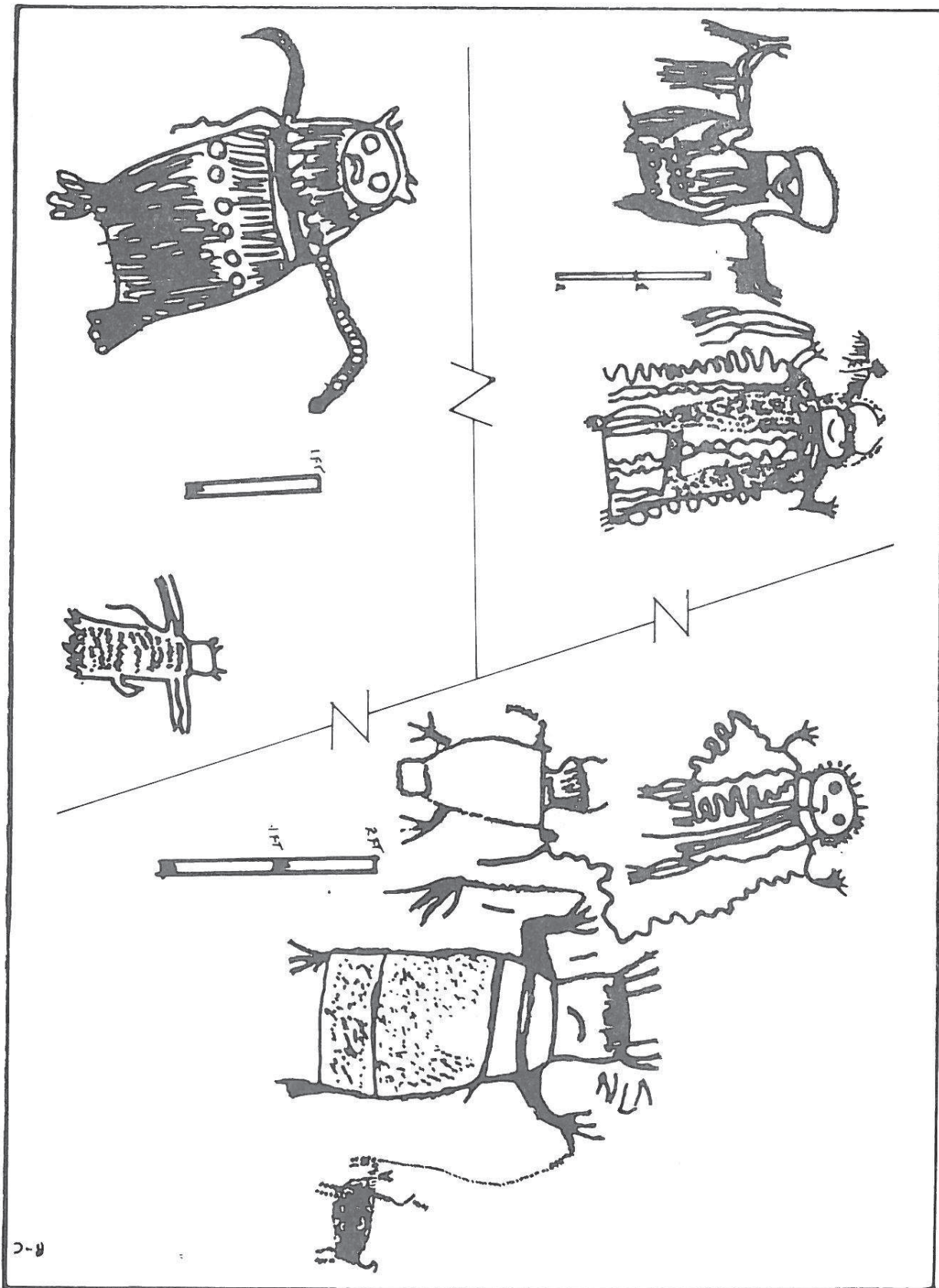






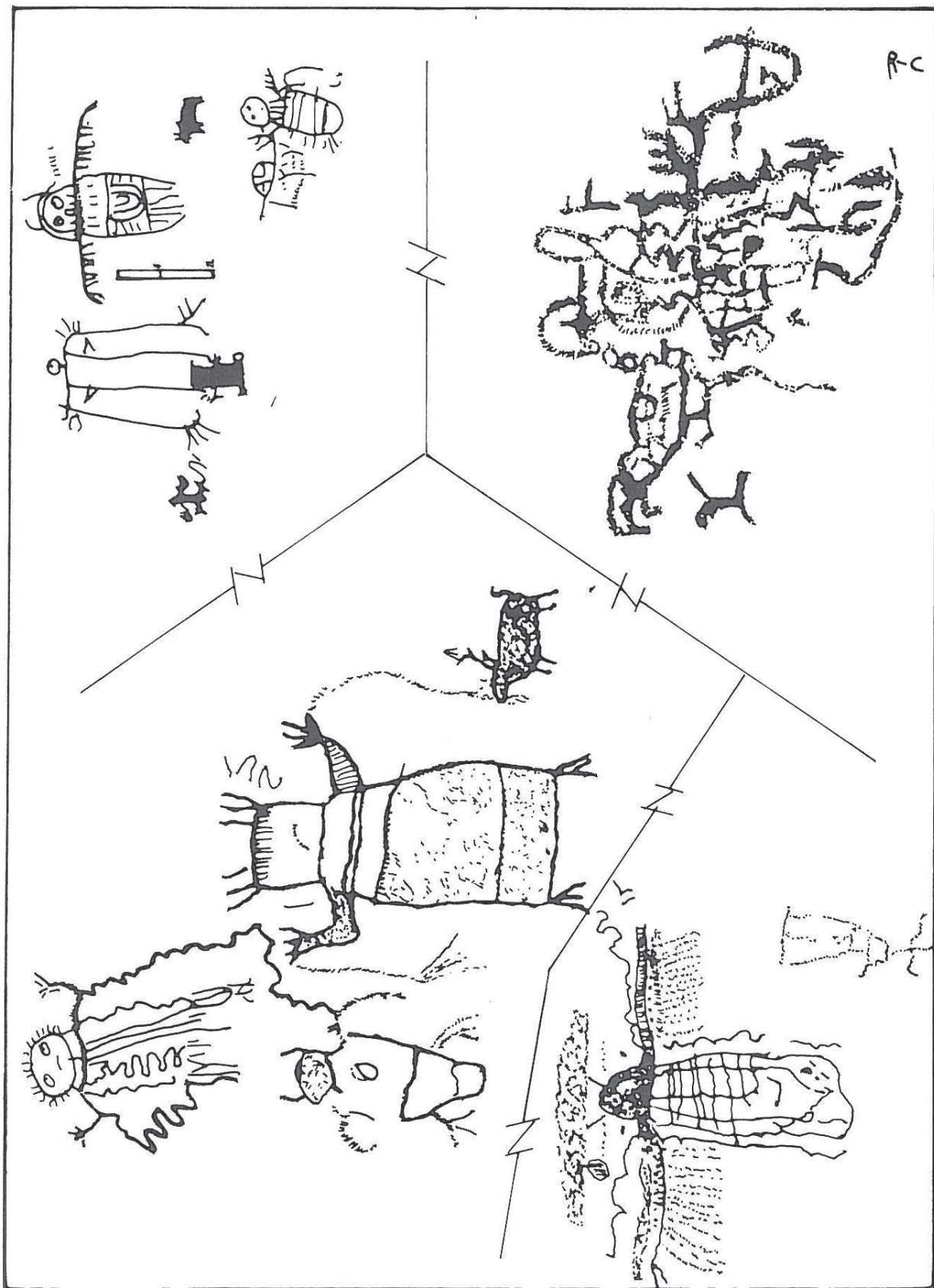


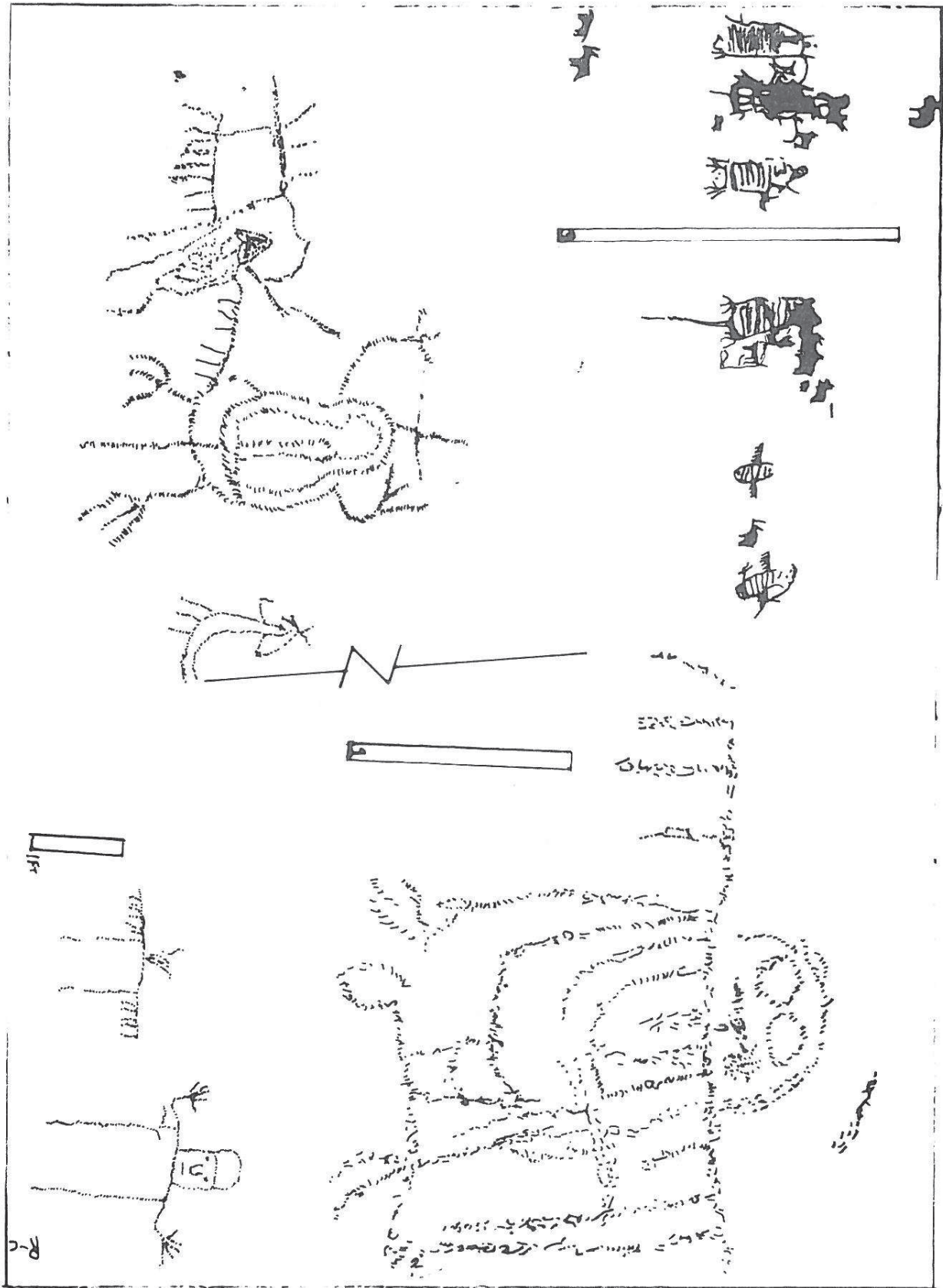




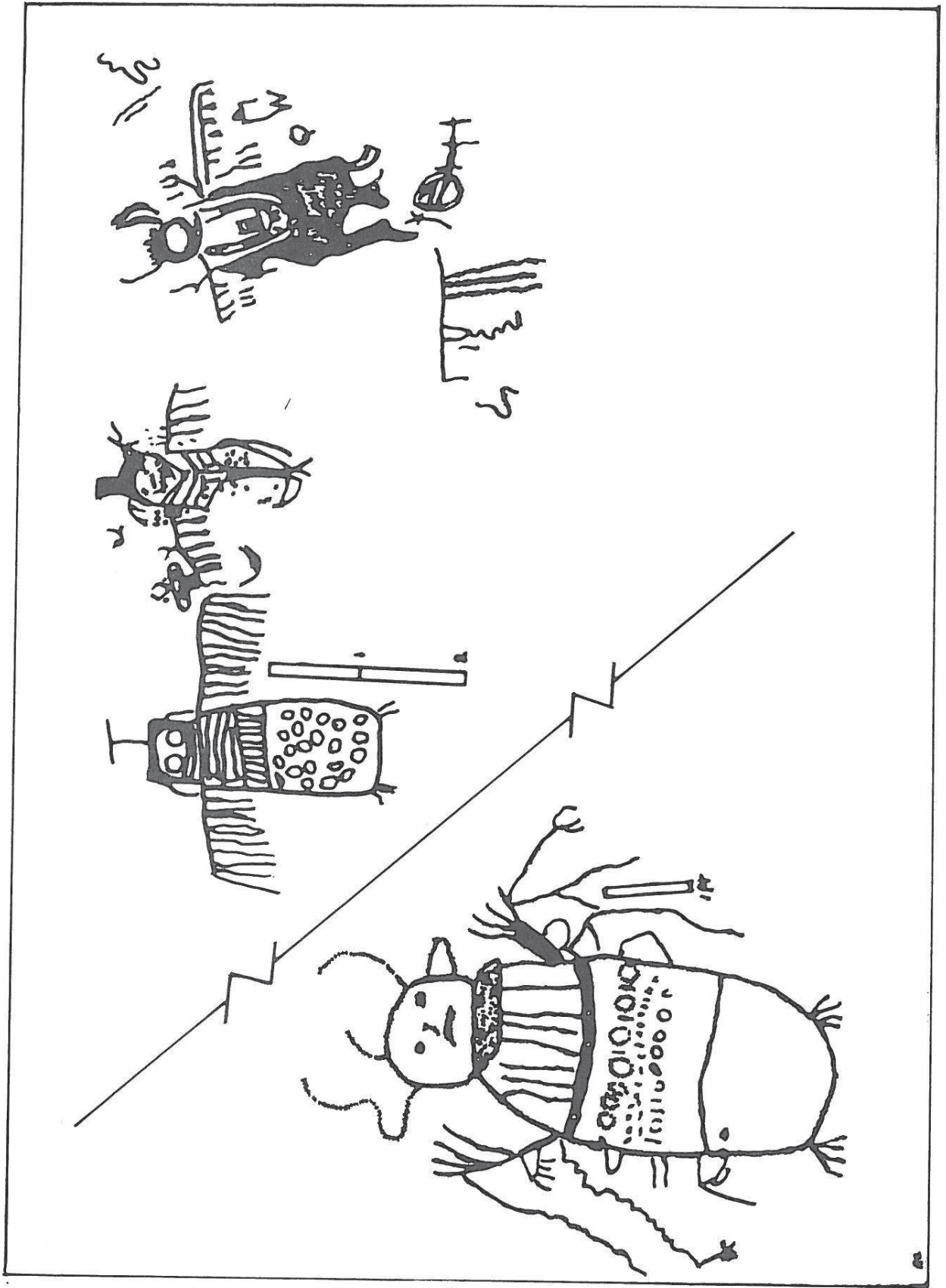
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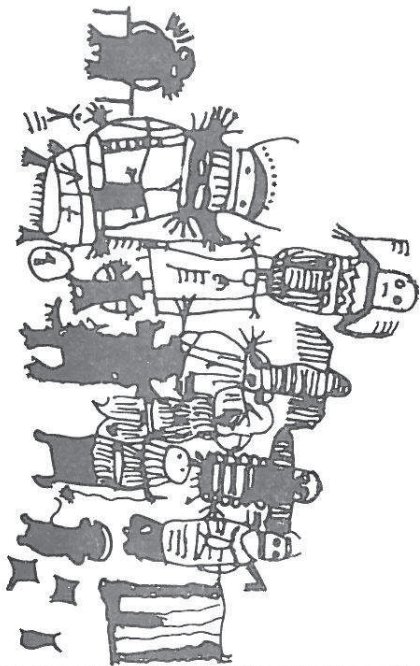
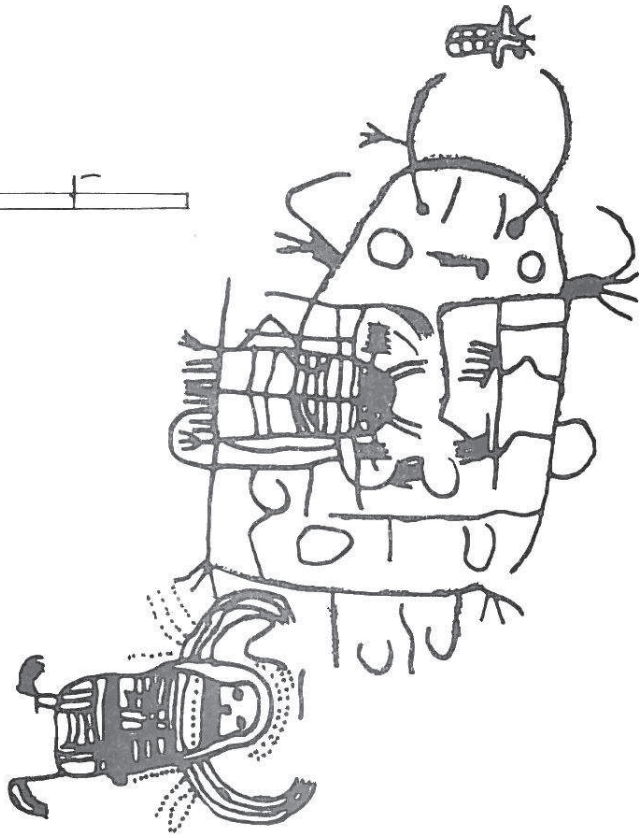












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