

THE

WYOMING

ARCHAEOLOGIST

VOL. V, NO. 4

DEC. , 1962



C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
President's Letter	1
Salvage Archaeology.	2
Dinwoody Lakes Pictograph Site	7
Dinwoody Pictographs	8
Proposed Antiquities Law	9
Turner Ranch Pictographs	13
Figure 1.	15
Figure 2.	16
Reshaw Burial Site	17
From Your Editor	18
Membership Renewal and Donation Form	19

Cody, Wyoming

Dear Fellow Members:

During the year of 1962 the Wyoming Archaeological Society was privileged to have as our guests some of the most learned men in their respective fields. It seems that the more knowledge these people accumulate, the more eager they are to impart this knowledge to others. Perhaps a small "thank you" in this column to these individuals will help to show them that we were glad to have them with us in 1962.

Thanks go to Dr. Glenn Jepsen, Sinclair Professor of Vertebrate Paleontology at Princeton, for showing us his movies of the Horner Site, and for his gracious permission to publish some of his letters and reports in the Wyoming Archaeologist, Vol. 5, No. 3.

Thanks also to Dr. David Gebhard, Director of the Art Gallery, University of California at Santa Barbara, for his talk on Wyoming petroglyphs, notably those at Dinwoody, of which he has made an exhaustive survey. Dr. Gebhard would like to see the Dinwoody area set aside as a National Monument. This will be brought up at the State meeting in Casper, February 23.

We would also like to thank Dr. Robert Stephenson of the Smithsonian Institution for his offer to keep us informed of excavations, in the Yellowtail Dam area, which were started this summer. Perhaps a preliminary report of their last summer's work can be included in next issue of our paper. Dr. Stephenson plans to have a crew working this summer in the same area.

A very special thanks to my Vice President and Editor, Jim Goodwin, for his excellent work in putting together the four issues of the Archaeologist this past year. I feel that Jim has gotten out some of the best issues of our paper that have ever been published, with the able help of State Secretary-Treasurer, Florence Castle, all the contributors of articles, and the hot printing press of Bob Will of the Big Horn Basin Chapter.

All in all, we have had a rather successful year, in spite of organizational difficulties which threatened us. Many of these things, including a possible re-writing of our By-Laws, will be thrashed out at the State Meeting, and it is hoped, will make the Wyoming Archaeological Society a stronger and better organization than it has ever been.

Thanks to all of you for the opportunity to serve as your President. It has been a year of many revelations and satisfactions.

Tom Knapp

SALVAGE ARCHEOLOGY in the MISSOURI RIVER BASIN
and
THE ROLE OF THE AMATEUR

by
Robert W. Neuman

(Submitted with the permission of the Secretary of Smithsonian Institution)

My first introduction to Plains Archeology was as a shovel-hand on a crew directed by Dr. John L. Champe of the Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Nebraska. We were digging sites that are now many feet deep in the waters of the Harlan County Reservoir, southcentral Nebraska. At that time it seemed, at least to me, that our sites were rich in artifacts and that all of our excursions in and out of the vicinity unfailingly turned up sites equally as rich. Toward the end of this first field season I had erroneously convinced myself that I knew and understood a great deal about Plains Archeology. Also, about that time, Dr. Champe gave some of the crew an informal lecture about the Indians of the central Plains and made, what seemed to me, the ridiculous statement to the effect that the Indians did not live on the plains. Needless to say, I was very much shocked and felt that he had totally disregarded all of our tedious excavations in the Harlan Reservoir and surface collections from sites as far north as the mouth of the Cheyenne River. Finally he cleared my befuddlement and I realized that what this gentleman meant was that the Indians roamed the plains, but they camped, built their villages, lived and left most of their remains not on the plains, but in the river valleys down close to the streams and it was here also that our ancestors built trading posts, military forts and pioneer settlements. This brings us to the point of my story, for today this very same riverine environment on the Great Plains is being greatly altered by the construction of dams and reservoirs and, as a result, a major portion of this country's historic tradition would be lost unless an active program was inaugurated to save it. Fortunately, such a program has been in operation since the end of World War II.

Just prior to the end of the Second World War, scientists in the fields of Anthropology, Archeology, and History became aware of a program to construct dams along the major rivers and their tributaries throughout the United States. The threat to archeological remains and other historic phenomena was immediately evident. An emergency plan was drastically needed and, out of this emergency evolved the Committee for the Recovery of Archeological Remains.

Salvage Archeology (Cont.)

Subsequent conferences and discussions with many facets of the Federal Government made possible an overall program of cooperation between the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service. This program is called the Inter-Agency Archeological and Paleontological Salvage Program. Shortly after October, 1945, the Smithsonian Institution established the River Basin Surveys as a branch of the Bureau of American Ethnology and the area of the Missouri Basin was designated as the first field of operations. The area was chosen due to the already accelerated construction activities along the various streams and also because so little was known regarding the archeological manifestations within it. Actual field investigations began in August, 1946, when three Smithsonian survey teams made a reconnaissance of 28 Bureau of Reclamation and 5 Corps of Engineer reservoir areas in the Missouri Basin.

During the early years of the Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program, various local and state institutions took an active part in some of the salvage projects, and at that time the entire cost of the operations was borne by the specific institutions. Since then, a change in policy was made whereby the National Park Service supplements the funds of these institutions for their work in reservoir areas. As of June, 1960, investigations, which consist of extensive excavations or limited testing, have been conducted at 487 sites in 54 reservoirs located in a 19-state area. The sites represent cultural remains that date as far back as 10,000 years ago right up through time to historic forts of the late 19th century. These totals do not include the valuable work done by cooperating state institutions and local societies.

Now that we have briefly examined the broader aspects of the River Basin Surveys, allow me to say something about the area of the Missouri River Basin encompassed by the State of Wyoming. On the chart below, we can see that there are 47 projects or reservoirs listed for the state. Of this number, 24 have been surveyed by trained personnel. The results of the surveys have been reported in formal Reservoir Appraisals; however, archeological excavations have been conducted in only 4 of the 24. Between 1946 and 1951, archeological and paleontological survey parties of the Smithsonian Institution made 4 reconnaissance trips into the Yellowtail Reservoir along the Big Horn River and the results of these surveys were published in a Reservoir Appraisal. The Yellowtail Dam is now being built and during the summer of 1962, the Missouri Basin Project of the Smithsonian Institution will send 1 or 2 field parties into the area to excavate and test as many sites as funds and time will allow. The Yellowtail Appraisal lists 49 areas which comprise tipi-ring sites, small camp sites, trails, rock shelters, stone cairns, petroglyphs and several extensive occupational areas. Many of

Salvage Archeology (Cont.)

these are in extremely inaccessible places and the difficulties in reaching the sites and being able to conduct significant excavations will undoubtedly necessitate assistance from local landowners and interested amateur archeologists who understand the problems of the locale. It is obvious that there remains much to be done and added to our present state of knowledge in the area under consideration. The professional archeologist, along with his other duties of teaching, research and administration, cannot do all of the field work and excavation alone. He must have assistance, but only the proper type of assistance, from individuals who have integrity and who place the history and tradition of their region above their personal interests. This leads us to the role of the local archeological society.

It may be of some interest here to note that local archeological societies are not new in this country. For example, one was formed in eastern Iowa soon after the Civil War; Ohio had one by 1855; Wisconsin in 1903; and Alabama in 1909. Of course, not all were of equal size and the scientific importance of their work varies considerably; however, many of the societies published journals and newsletters and they were a start in the right direction. It has been said that the Society for American Archeology, founded in 1934, was the outgrowth of numerous earlier archeological societies. Interestingly enough, even in the very early days, some of the societies received annual state appropriations. A state-by-state study of the by-laws, as well as the state laws concerning the individual societies, would certainly be enlightening and much appreciated in the field of archeology. There is little doubt but that the role of the archeological societies has become increasingly important, particularly where the cloak of the dilettante has been discarded and the individual members cooperated for the good of the organization. Derivative of this factor is the increasing cooperation between the sincere amateur and the trained professional. Local meetings and laboratories bring together scattered materials, facilitate comparisons and aid towards a more comprehensive understanding and ultimate synthesis of regional data. In the areas where dams, reservoirs and highways are being constructed at an accelerated pace, it seems to me that the assistance of local archeological societies is certainly of some consequence as the number of professional archeologists and the amount of appropriated funds is too limited to handle the entire salvage problem. The role of the individual societies will vary in time and place according to their organization and training.

A detailed list of specific things that an amateur might do for the benefit of archeology would be out of place here, but a few general suggestions seem to be in order. As a society member, he should do everything in his power to halt wanton destruction of any archeological remains. He should exchange his knowledge

Salvage Archeology (Cont.)

of sites and artifacts with his colleagues. He should attempt, to the best of his ability, to learn proper archeological techniques of excavation and documentation, for without these tools most of his data will be worthless to the field of his avocation. I should also add here that the professional archeologist has an obligation to the interested and sincere layman in his region, for the professional is the source from which the layman will draw his information and training and eventually the development of an "archeological conscience".

A LIST OF RESERVOIR PROJECTS IN WYOMING
AS OF APRIL, 1962

No.	Reservoir	County	Published Appraisal	Sites Excavated
1	*Alcova	Natrona	0	0
2	Alzada	Crook	x	0
3	*Anchor	Hot Springs	x	0
4	Badwater	Fremont	x	0
5	Bald Ridge	Park	0	0
6	Beaver Creek	Big Horn	0	0
7	*Boysen	Fremont	x	x
8	*Buffalo Bill	Park	0	0
9	Bull Lake	Fremont	0	0
10	*Camp Comfort	Johnson	0	0
11	Cooney Hills	Platte	0	0
12	Crowheart	Fremont	0	0
13	Deaver	Park	0	0
14	Dodge Canyon	Albany	0	0
15	Dull Knife	Johnson	x	0
16	Du Noir	Fremont	x	0
17	Edgemont	Weston	x	0
18	*Glendo	Platte	x	x
19	*Gray Reef	Natrona	0	0
20	Guernsey	Platte	0	0
21	Hole-In-The-Wall	Johnson	0	0
22	Horton	Johnson	0	0
23	Hunter Mountain	Park	x	0
24	*Keyhole	Crook	x	x
25	*Kortes	Carbon	x	0
26	Lake Cameahwait	Fremont	x	0
27	Lake De Smet	Johnson	0	0
28	Lake Solitude	Big Horn	x	0
29	La Prele	Converse	0	0
30	*Ocean Lake	Fremont	0	0
31	Onion Flat	Fremont	x	0

Salvage Archeology (Cont.)

No.	Reservoir	County	Published Appraisal	Sites Excavated
32	Oregon Basin	Park	x	0
33	*Pathfinder	Natrona	0	0
34	Pilot Butte	Fremont	0	0
35	Prospector	Johnson	0	0
36	Raft Lake	Fremont	x	0
37	Ralston	Park	0	0
38	Red Gulch	Big Horn	x	0
39	*Seminoe	Carbon	0	0
40	Soral Creek	Fremont	x	0
41	South Fork	Sheridan	x	0
42	Sunlight	Park	x	0
43	Sunshine	Park	0	0
44	Thief Creek	Park	x	0
45	Triangle Park	Johnson	x	0
46	*Willow Park	Johnson	x	0
47	*Yellowtail	Big Horn	x	0

* Construction in process or completed, as noted by your editor.

DINWOODY LAKES PICTOGRAPH SITE

Reported by
Hans Kleiber and Oscar Lewis

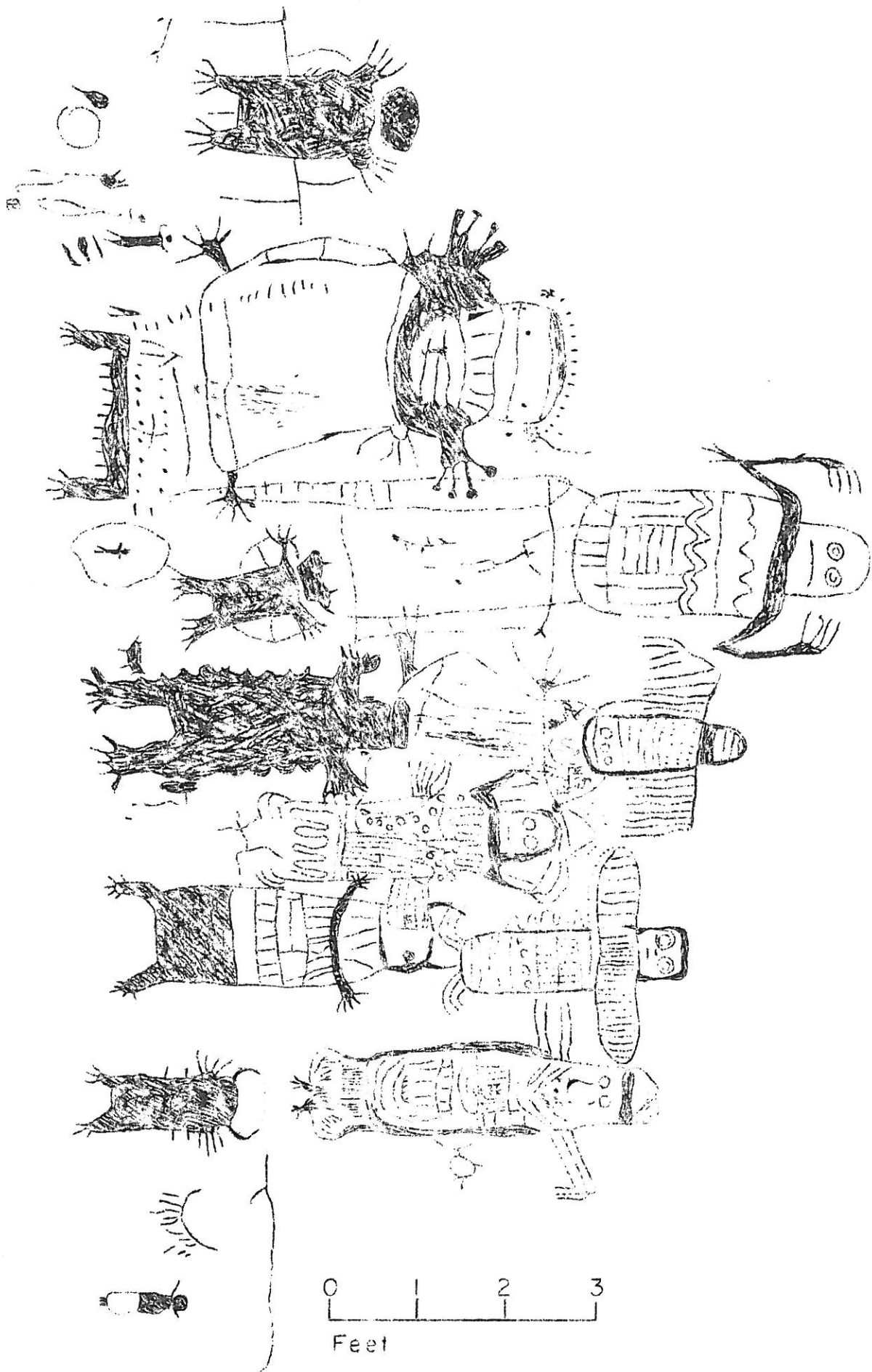
This site was visited and photographed by Hans Kleiber in 1922, while doing some reconnaissance work for the Forest Service. He reports that the pictographs are "cut into a fairly hard brownish sandstone cliff or wall-rock a hundred feet or more above the ground beyond the upper end, facing south, on Dinwoody Lake... They're the best petroglyphs I've seen in Wyoming."

Oscar Lewis visited the site in June of 1937, and reported it to the Montana Archeological Society Pictograph Survey. According to Mr. Lewis, they are located near Burris, Wyoming, on the "Sho-Sho-nie Indian Reservation, on the right hand side going up at the largest of Dinwoody Lakes on Jurassic Age red bed sandstone." They face east and were made by "every known method"--pecked, rubbed grooves, and painted. Associated with them were "caves and terrace sites", including "numerous caves, rock rings, and continuous firehearths".

Again in Mr. Lewis' own words: "This is the most fantastic group of hieroglyphs I have ever seen. I spent three full days drawing them and then didn't do them all. It's worth anyone's time to see this. You turn left off the highway between Riverton and Dubois at a little place, Burris, follow up Dinwoody Creek to the lake and it's right where the lake is up against the cliffs. The rock strata tilts up from igneous intrusion "Gannett Peak", the largest glaciated area in the United States. The red beds lie on the Madison Lime at that point and the petroglyphs and pictographs are on the red sandstone. Some of the characters are over twelve feet high and all are very finely done."

The drawings included here are taken from the photographs made by Mr. Kleiber in 1922.

Dinwoody Lakes - Figure 1



PROPOSED ANTIQUITIES LAW

(Following is a bill to be presented to the 1963 state legislature. Up to date antiquities laws are desperately needed in Wyoming, and this proposed bill deserves careful consideration by all Wyoming archeologists. - Editor)

A BILL

for

AN ACT to establish a Wyoming State Archeological Board of six members, to determine the duties thereof, to provide for the issuance of permits for excavation by said Board, to determine the qualifications of investigators of Archeological, Paleontological, and Historical sites, to reserve to Wyoming all articles and specimens found within the boundaries of public lands, to prohibit violation of this Act and to provide punishment for such violation.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WYOMING:

Section I. The State of Wyoming reserves to itself all title to Historical, Prehistorical, Archeological, and Paleontological resources in the lands controlled by the State. Paleontological resources shall include Vertebrate and Invertebrate fossil deposits and all forms of Silicified wood. Archeological resources, both Historical and Prehistorical, shall include all deposits, structures, or objects which can provide information pertaining to the Historical or Prehistorical cultural heritage of the people and State of Wyoming.

Section II. The State of Wyoming shall retain title to all Historical, Prehistorical, Archeological, and Paleontological sites or deposits, known or unknown, in all lands sold or transferred from the Public Domain of Wyoming.

Section III. There is hereby created a Wyoming State Archeological Board which shall consist of six members who are specially qualified by virtue of their occupations, and among them shall be a member from the staff of the Geology Department at the University of Wyoming, a member from the staff of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Wyoming, two members from the State Library and Historical Board, one member from the Board of Land Commissioners, and one member at large. The members of the Board shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

Section IV. The Secretary of the Board shall be the member from the Board of Land Commissioners. The Board shall elect one of its members, chairman, and shall meet at a place

Antiquities Law (Cont.)

designated by the Secretary of the Board on the first Thursday of January of each year. Special meetings may be called by the chairman at such times and places within the State as deemed necessary. The Board will adopt its own rules of procedure.

Section V. The Board shall have power to issue permits for the investigation and removal from its natural state all Historical, Prehistorical, Archeological, and Paleontological resources within the State of Wyoming, and to determine whether or not the applicants for such permits are duly qualified to conduct investigations in the field for which the permit is requested.

Section VI. This act will require the Board to collect a fee of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) for each Permit issued, and turn these moneys over to the State Treasurer's office, except, no fee shall be collected from State supported Institutions of Higher Learning or Institutions or Agencies cooperating with and being sponsored by State supported Institutions of Higher Learning.

Section VII. Permits issued by the Board shall carry the following stipulations:

(a) All applicants for permits must furnish to the Board, upon request, written documentation of their qualifications as investigators.

(b) All permit holders shall make public within one year of the start of the investigations, a preliminary report of progress. If investigations continue for more than one year, an annual progress report shall be made. The permit holder shall publish a complete report of the investigations within three years after termination of field work.

(c) Copies of all photographs taken during the investigation shall be supplied to the State Archives and Historical Department.

(d) An inventory of all materials recovered during the course of the investigations shall be supplied to the Board, the University of Wyoming Library, and to the State Archives and Historical Department.

(e) Copies of all published materials in connection with the investigations must be supplied to the library of the University of Wyoming, and to the State Archives and Historical Department.

Antiquities Law (Cont.)

(f) Any permit issued by the Board may be revoked by the Board at any time if there is evidence that investigations authorized by the permit are being unlawfully or improperly conducted.

(g) All permits shall terminate upon the 31st day of December following issuance, and are renewable at the option of the Board.

(h) No permit holder shall remove from the State of Wyoming any portion of the materials recovered through the course of investigations without the written consent of the Board. The Board may require as a condition to such consent a representative portion of such materials to be placed in a suitable repository within the State of Wyoming. Upon receipt of the final report of investigations by a permit holder, the Board shall select that portion of the materials which is to remain in Wyoming, and shall determine a repository for the same.

Section VIII. The Board shall have the power to enter into agreements for salvage investigations with the State Highway Department and other agencies controlling highway and other construction which might, in any way, endanger the existence of Historical, Archeological, Prehistorical, and Paleontological resources of the State of Wyoming.

Section IX. It shall be unlawful to excavate, probe with metal detectors or probe with any other type of detectors, in any historical, prehistorical, archeological or paleontological resource deposits in the State of Wyoming without a valid permit from the Archeological Board.

Section X. It shall be unlawful to falsely label, describe or identify any prehistorical, historical, archeological, paleontological specimen or feature, or to offer for sale any specimen or feature knowing the same to be falsely labeled or described, or to offer for sale or trade any specimen illegally recovered or obtained. The reproduction, retouching, reworking, or any forgery of prehistorical or other object which derives value from its antiquity, or the making of such object, whether copied or not, with intent to represent the sale to original or genuine is herewith declared to be a misdemeanor. It shall be unlawful to intentionally and knowingly deface Indian paintings, petroglyphs, pictographs, or other marks, or carvings on rock or elsewhere which pertain to the early Indian habitation of the State of Wyoming. It shall be unlawful to make false statements in any application for permits, records of investigations, or reports of investigation to the Board

Antiquities Law (Cont.)

Section XI. Any violations of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the violator shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) and not more than (\$500.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days, or both such fine and imprisonment, and shall forfeit to the Wyoming State Archeological Board all articles and materials illegally collected, obtained or offered for sale, or all the monies and materials derived from the sale or trade thereof.

Section XII. The appointed members of the Board shall not receive any compensation for their services, but when actually engaged in the performance of their duties, they shall be allowed and paid a per diem of ten dollars (\$10.00) for each day of actual service and be reimbursed for their travel expenses at the same rate applicable to travel expenses of other State officers.

Section XIII. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting, or requiring the licencing of, the collection of Indian artifacts found upon the surface of the earth.

Section XIV. Effect of partial invalidity. The sections of this Act and each part of such sections are hereby declared to be independent sections and parts of sections, and the holding of a section, or part thereof, or the application to any person or circumstances, to be invalid or ineffective or unconstitutional shall not affect any other section, or part thereof, or the application of any section or part thereof, to other persons or circumstances.

Section XV. Sections 36-II through 36-13, Wyoming Compiled Statutes, 1957, are hereby repealed.

TURNER RANCH PICTOGRAPHS

by
Juanita Hinthorn

These pictographs are located on a ranch about seven miles east of Hyattville in the mouth of Medicine Lodge Canyon. The ranch is owned by Mrs. Taylor and operated by Mr. Frank Turner. The pictures are on a high sheer rock wall that forms one side of the ranch corrals. The livestock on the ranch have been using the corrals for more than fifty years, so the chance of finding surface artifacts is very remote. However, there is a small ditch running through, and I did find a nice chert side scraper and a good number of chippings.

Most of the petroglyphs are near the ground. Very few of them are beyond easy reach. The copies included here are from photographs taken by Don Cornett for me. He did all the work of chalking and measuring so that my last visit was just for fun. I remember the drawings from the time I was a child. At that time some of them had some paint on them, but try as I will, I cannot remember which.

The figures are all small, although not as small and perfect as the ones I have seen in the Southwest. Figure 1-D is the largest. It is almost life size. Figures 1-B and C, and the head-dress on 1-D are pecked; all others are incised. Figure 1-B, to me, is the most interesting of all. In the first place it seems to be a picture of a mountain sheep. This animal is extinct in that area now, and was found only in the high country then. It rather explodes the theory that the Indians hunted only in the low country. The picture is about three feet long and has been filled with some black pigment. I believe that it could be soot and animal fat, but again that is only a guess. There has never been a chemical analysis run on it, so I cannot be sure. Most of the pigment has weathered away, so I suppose at this late date it would be impossible to get enough of the fill to run a test. Most of the pictures are getting dim and hard to follow, and I am afraid that in a few more years they will be completely gone. There is no shelter for them and the wind and rain are taking a heavy toll.

You will notice that all the human figures have horns. I suppose that these are pictures of the medicine men in the buffalo head dresses, since it would seem unlikely that all men wore them. The buffalo head dresses may be depicted because they were worn sometimes to get in around close to a buffalo herd, but the figures do not have the usual hide on their backs.

An old timer told me that some of the Indians he had know believed in the magical qualities of a drawing--that the person whose picture was drawn would be able to return after death to

Turner Ranch Pictographs (Cont.)

the pictured image. But I think that if this were so there would be many more of these pictured images. He said they believed that drawing the pictures of animals they needed for food brought the game closer in.

Somehow I believe that the spirits of these people still roam in that canyon country in the cedars and the warm quiet place, and by the wild waters of the Paint Rock and Medicine Lodge Rivers.

* * * * *

POTTERY LIBRARY

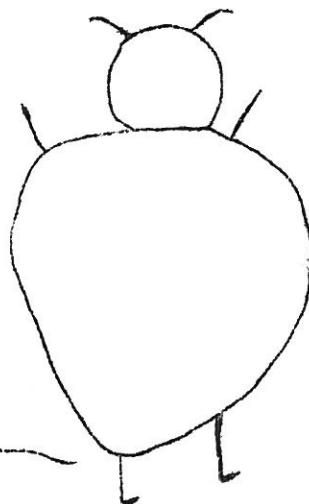
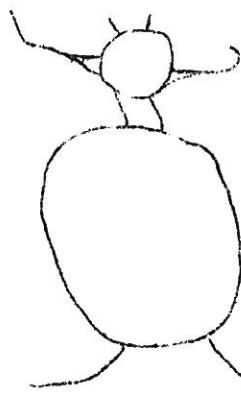
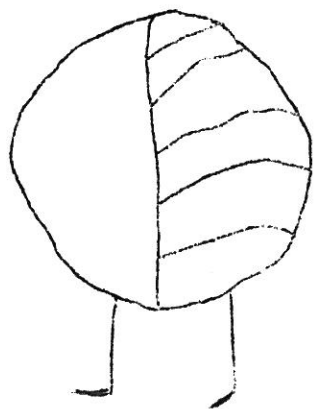
We wish to acknowledge the generosity of several Wyoming citizens who have given the Wyoming Archeological Society a collection of pot sherds. These sherds will provide us with reference points for future findings and valuable samples of various types of wares of the western Great Plains and Rocky Mountain area.

Location

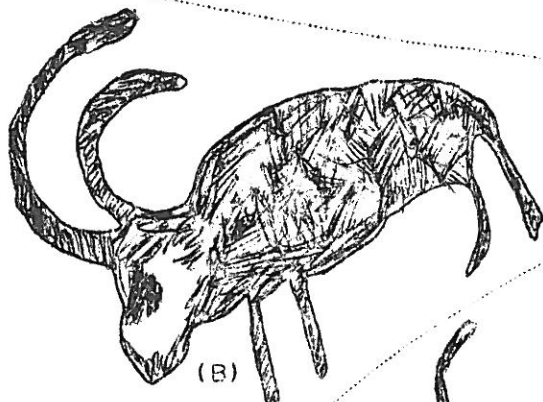
Donor

Wall Rock Cave, Albany Co.	Dr. Geo. Agogino, Laramie
Grand Junction, Colo. area	" " "
Southwest Colo. or N. Mexico	" " "
Promontory Point, Utah (2)	Eugene Galloway, Buffalo
Near Old Fish Hatchery, Laramie	" "
Sundance, Wyo. area	Mrs. Stella Howes, Sundance
South & East of Dickens, Neb.	Kenneth Johnson, Rawlins
South & West of North Platte, Neb.	" "
Arikara Camp near Ft. Pierre	Mrs. Howard Lott, Buffalo
Arikara Village	" " "
Bull Creek, Buffalo, Wyo.	Vance Lucas, Buffalo
Near Eaton & Nunn, Colo.	Mr. Ludwig, Laramie
Albany Co., Wyo.	Bill Ratliff, Laramie
Savery Creek, Carbon Co.	Dennis Stanford, Rawlins
Hawhide Butte, Level II	L. C. Steege, Cheyenne
Steamboat Rock near Albin, Wyo.	" "
Wendover, Wyo.	" "
Rock Springs & Granger area	Mr. Tynsky, Rock Springs

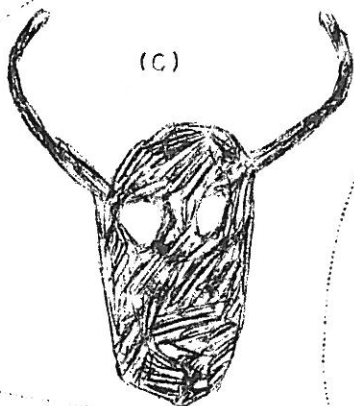
This sherd collection was assembled and presented to the Society by Gene Galloway of Buffalo.



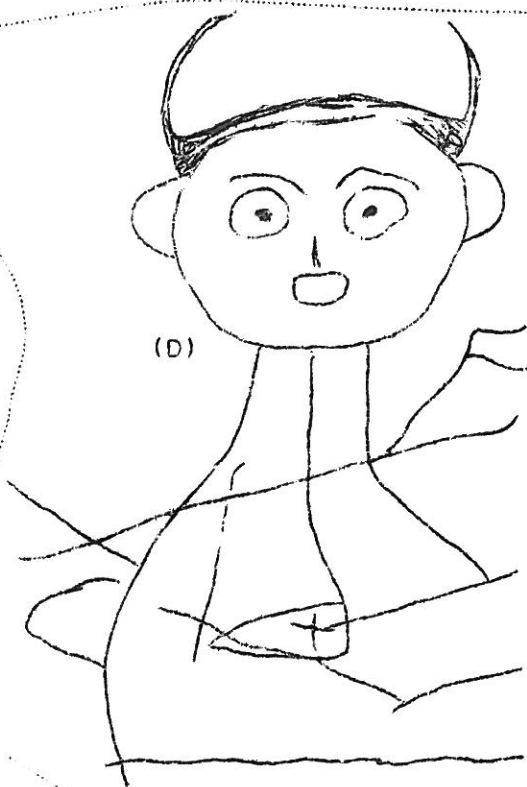
(A)



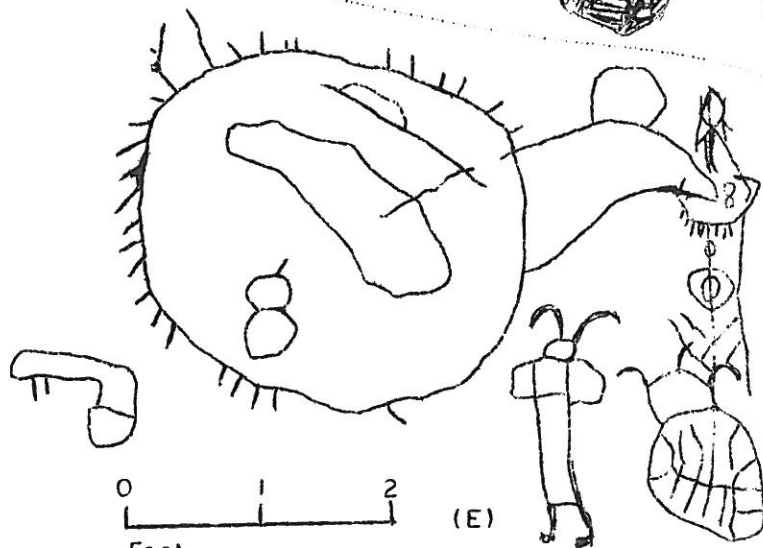
(B)



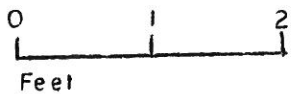
(C)



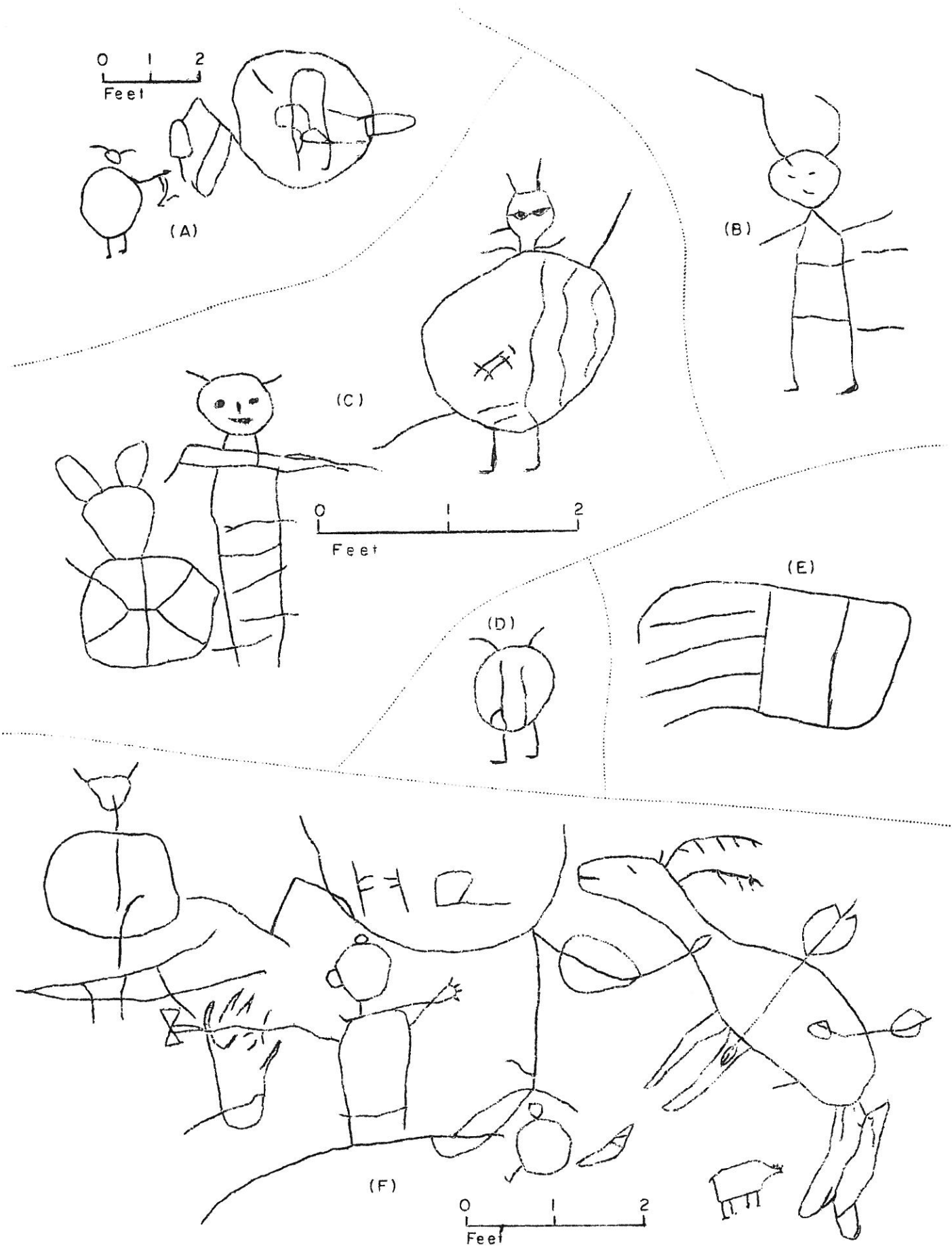
(D)



(E)



Turner Ranch - Figure 1



Turner Ranch — Figure 2

RESHAW BURIAL SITE

By
Richard A. Eklund

The location is about one half mile south of the place on the Platte River where the Reshaw Bridge used to be, and just on the north side of Evansville, Wyoming. It is also near the Old Oregon Trail.

The graves were found by Ray Haygood, who was operating some earth moving equipment for the Treasure Chest Homes, a new housing development, on November 7. Excavation for the buildings was immediately stopped and the proper authorities notified about the find. There were four homemade caskets in an area 25 by 50 feet.

On the evening of November 14, permission was granted for moving the remains so that the housing construction could proceed, and the building contractor made arrangements to start removing the caskets and skeletal remains the next day.

On November 15, 1962, work started on removing the bodies. Members of The Historical Society and The Archaeological Society were on hand to assist and check on the operation. The old and decayed homemade boxes were badly broken up in the process of moving. They were made from odd lengths of what looked like cedar boards. One piece had stencils on it as though it might have come from an ammunition box. The bottom of one casket must have had green paint on it as there was a green stain on the earth after removal.

The caskets and remains of the four bodies were moved to the Evansville Fire Hall for cleanup and examination and possible identification by members of the Historical and Archaeological groups.

This pioneer Burial Site was on a small hill about 15 feet higher than the surrounding plain. The tops of the caskets were from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet below the ground surface, and all placed in the same northeast to southwest direction. One had the head to the northeast and the other three to the southwest.

According to data supplied by Mr. Paul Henderson, the Reshaw Bridge was built in 1854-55 and burned by Indians in 1867.

A detailed sketch of the location of each body has been made and a code number assigned to preserve history and help identification. A quarter section survey corner was found within 275 feet of the site.

FROM YOUR EDITOR:

Although this issue is somewhat short on pages, we feel that the content more than compensates for the brevity. Our lead article on salvage archeology by Mr. Neuman was sent to us by Mr. R. L. Stephenson of the River Basin Surveys. That portion on the role of the amateur is of particular interest to us.

Also in this issue is a copy of proposed antiquities legislation sent to us by Mr. Glenn Sweem of the Wyoming Historical Society. Due to misinformation and misunderstandings, some of our legislators have the impression that our Society is opposed to legislation of this sort, and Society members should do everything possible to correct this impression by contacting their representatives.

* * * * *

This is the fourth quarterly issue of our journal, and the last issue of this year, and we would like to thank all those who have actively supported the Archeologist since we became editor.

In addition to those who have contributed articles and reports, we owe our gratitude to our production staff, consisting of Bob Will and family and Florence Castle, who have been responsible for materials purchased, mimeographing, assembling, addressing, and mailing of the journal, also the Tom Knapps.

Mrs. Bob Will, Mr. and Mrs. Zane Hilman, and Mrs. Hila Gilbert have donated their time and typewriters to cut the stencils, and Mrs. Juanita Hinthorn and Mrs. Castle have acted as correspondents. A special thank you should go to Gene Galloway, for his assistance and advice, as well as for his many articles and reports, and to Mrs. Goodwin, whose typing and rewriting work we have often taken for granted.

NOTE:

Membership renewal time, again. Dues and/or donations may be mailed or given to the Chapter or State Secretaries.

Chapter Secretaries: Hila Gilbert, 961 Delphi, Sheridan
T. J. Weber, Box 2129, Casper
Florence Castle, 1438 Salsbury, Cody

State Secretary: Florence Castle, 1438 Salsbury, Cody

Since it is also election time, there will be some change in the above officers; however, rest assured that your checks or money orders will reach the proper person. For your convenience, we have prepared the following form. If you don't care to use it, perhaps you have a friend who would like to become a member.

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

_____ Chapter (Sheridan, Casper, N.B.H.B.)

_____ State (out-of-State memberships to be sent to the State Sec.-Treas.)

Enclosed is _____ for:

Membership-----	\$2.50	_____
Mailing-----	.50	_____
Mulloy Scholarship Fund -----		_____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

COPIES 200
BOX 200
DELIVER 2000000