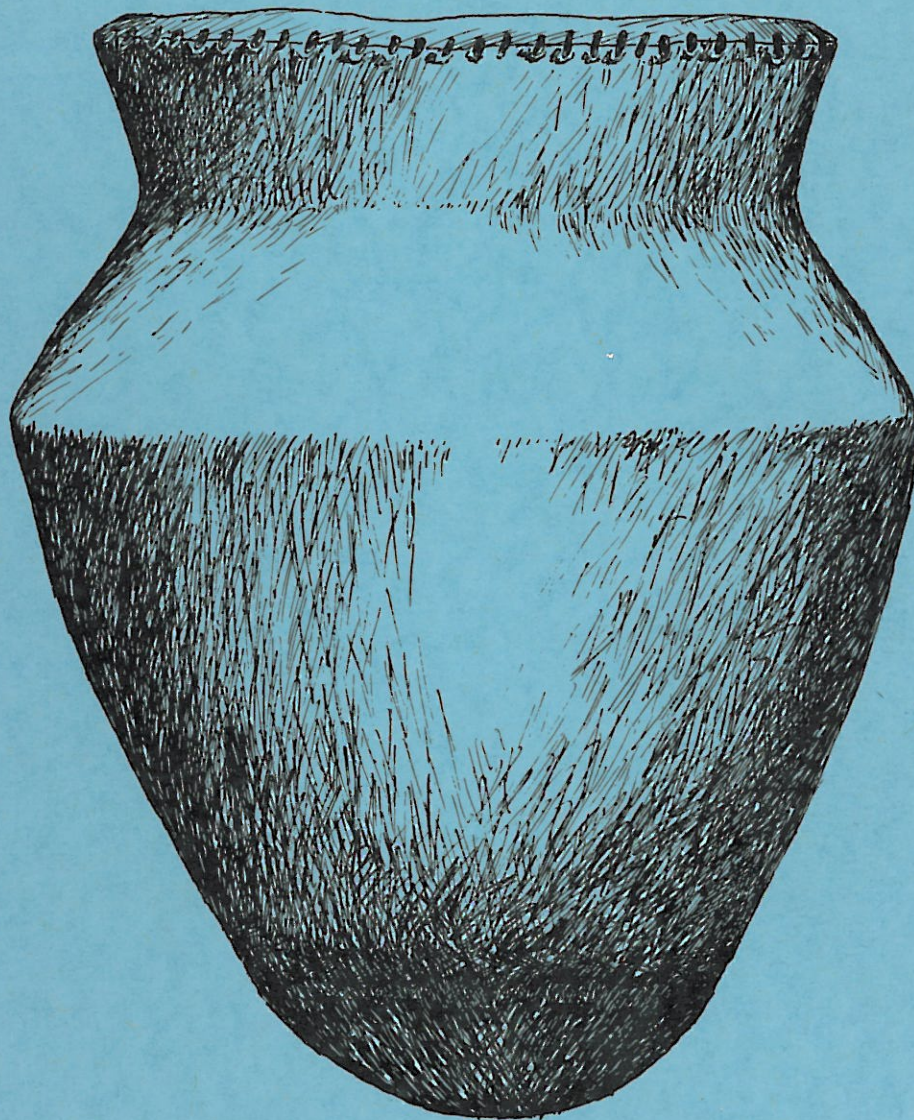


WYOMING  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY

# THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST



JUNE 1970

VOL. XIII NO. 2

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NOTE: Checks for Chapter subscriptions and renewals should be sent to the Chapter Secretary involved. All other checks, subscriptions and renewals should be addressed to: Milford Hanson, Route #1 - Box 171, Cody, Wyoming 82414. Correspondence and orders for back issues should be addressed to Lou Steege, P. O. Box 122, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001.

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MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL NOTICE  
WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

\_\_\_\_\_ Individual Associate Membership @ \$3.00 per year.

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### Editor's Notes

The annual meeting of the Colorado State Archaeological Society will be held this year, 1970, in conjunction with the Loveland Stone Age Fair in Loveland, Colorado. The meeting will be held Saturday September 26 in the Community Building and we hope to be able to line up a field trip for Sunday. Reports, papers, and programs are desired for this meeting. Any one wishing to contribute should contact Dr. Arthur H. Schoondermark so that arrangements may be made, 400 Canyon, Fort Collins, Colo. 80521. Displays are desired and will be entered in the Stone Age Fair if the exhibitor so desires. Guard protection will be provided for the displays day and night. I urge all of you to mark these dates on your calendar and join in on a large educational fun filled week-end. /s/ Arthur H. Schoondermark, President, Colo. State Archaeological Society.

I wish to herein acknowledge the receipt of a check in the amount of \$25.00 from Mr. Dan Lube of Sherman Oaks, California. Mr. Lube has been a perennial visitor in our country for the past 8 or 9 years. He has evidently become interested in the efforts of our Society and through Mr. George Berger of Saratoga he has donated to the educational assistance part of our work. Donations of this kind make it all the better for the chosen recipient as our scholarship does not cover very much of the expense of a college education. So, TO MR. DAN LUBE, we thank you for helping us help someone we feel is deserving. /s/ Mildred F. Hanson, Treasurer, Wyoming Archaeological Society.

## SUMMER MEETING NOTICE

The Big Horn Basin Chapter has been busy making preparations for the Summer Meeting and would like to take this opportunity to cordially invite each and every member of the Wyoming Archaeological Society to attend.

The meeting will be the first weekend in August - August 1 and 2. Registration will be at the Chamber of Commerce Building on the West end of Sheridan Avenue, which is the main street in Cody. It is directly across the street from the Buffalo Bill Museum and Historical Center. Registration will begin at 12:00 noon, July 31st and will continue until late evening. Those who will be unable to register Friday will be able to register Saturday at the Site. Guides will be available both days at the Chamber of Commerce Building.

The meeting will be held at the Dead Indian Site. It is 40 miles from Cody - 20 miles of highway and 20 miles of improved gravel road. It is in the Sunlight Basin north of town. It is truly one of the most beautiful areas in the state, and all persons who have appropriate facilities are urged to bring them and plan to camp at the Site or in its adjacent campgrounds. After consulting the U. S. Forest Service, we found that we are unable to reserve specific campsites, however, let me assure you that there will be more than enough facilities, regardless of the type of camper, trailer or tent you may be using. We are planning to have our Saturday banquet outdoors at the Site, with an entire slate of very fine entertainment to follow.

Any persons wishing to stay in Cody motels or hotels are urgently requested to make their reservations immediately due to the tremendous amount of tourist traffic during this time of the year. Please contact our Housing Committee Chairman, Mrs. Alice Stafford, 1913 Shoshone Trail South, Cody - 587-5206.

We would greatly appreciate tentative reservations, whether camping or staying in town, so that we may complete our arrangements for the banquet. Please have your chapter Secretary notify me as to the number planning to attend so that I may receive them no later than July 25, 1970. My address is Box 1415, Cody - 587-4622. We assure everyone who attends will enjoy very good food, a very fine time, great company and plenty of artifacts!

Respectfully,

Sharon Kay Smith  
BHBC Secretary

## CHAPTER NEWS

### CHEROKEE TRAIL CHAPTER Saratoga

The March meeting was held in the Platte Valley Elementary School with a very good attendance of 74 in spite of a flurry of snow storms. A delicious carry-in dinner was served in the school gym. Dr. William Mulloy of the University of Wyoming presented a film and descriptive talk on "Easter Island - Microcosm of the World". We were all ready to pack our bags and go visit this most unusual and beautiful island by the end of the film.

A film entitled "The First Road West" was the highlight of the April meeting held at the Platte Valley School. Though we are all familiar with the wonderful beauty of Wyoming, this film is an extraordinary showpiece of the old west trails. We were indeed fortunate to get to see this beautiful filming of Wyoming and so soon after its release. We are sure sorry that you missed it. Judy Johnson and Judy Babel served refreshments to an attendance of 41 members and guests. A large display of artifacts were shown by members.

The Rawlins members welcomed the chance to be hosts for the May meeting held at Jeffery Center in Rawlins. A very good attendance of 65 members and guests listened to an informative talk and unusual slides shown by Robert Jack Smith of Rawlins. Mr. Smith also had on display many artifacts that he had collected in Alaska. The many unusual facts and interesting incidents pertaining to his trip and the collecting of the artifacts made this talk even more enjoyable.

Our President, Bob Randall, Saratoga, announced that we now have 15 individual memberships and 37 family memberships.

Our next meeting will be at the dig site I understand. We know that you are all rarin' to go after seeing all those wonderful artifacts that we found there last summer. - Get your tools ready and your eyesight keen and your arm strong to shake those screens. See you there -

Joan

## SWEETWATER CHAPTER

The Sweetwater Chapter has had an exceptionally active winter and spring season.

We had an especially fine meeting in January. John Albanese, our state president, discussed the geological aspects of archaeology and Dr. George Frison showed slides on archaeology and discussed the Eden excavating site. Many interested townspeople attended this meeting.

We have taken two field trips so far this year - one at Cedar Canyon north of Rock Springs in February to photograph petroglyphs, and the other to Cedar Mountain south of Green River in May to teach new members how to hunt artifacts. Many finds were reported both times.

In March we made plans to have Mr. Lou Steege speak on the Happy Hollow Rock Shelter on April 19. However, this meeting had to be cancelled because of a severe April storm which closed the highways. In April, therefore, Miss Susan Miller of Green River showed slides of her trip down the Colorado River. Also, Mr. and Mrs. George Babel, our president and secretary, reported on the State Meeting, which they had attended earlier in the month.

Chapter members have industriously spent four Sundays excavating at the Eden site. Many more artifacts were recovered.

No formal meetings will be held this summer, but rather, we will take field trips and continue work at the Eden excavation site. All interested persons are invited to join us.

Josephine Larson  
Historian

## GILLETTE CHAPTER

Bill Barlow has asked me to write you a note and let you know the condition of our Gillette Chapter. As of this date, we are very disorganized, and have been unable to get enough members together to elect officers for 1970. I suppose you could call Bill the unofficial president since he seems to have the most interest and determination. However, at this time, it seems to be a losing cause, although probably quite a number may show up for Dr. Frison's talk here March 21st. We hope to get something going at that meeting.

Until the situation improves, anyone wanting information, etc. of this area should contact one of the following: William L. Barlow, Barlow Route, 682-9858; Jim Bishop, 706 Warren Avenue, 682-3310. There are, at this time, no definite meeting times or places established.

Jim Bishop

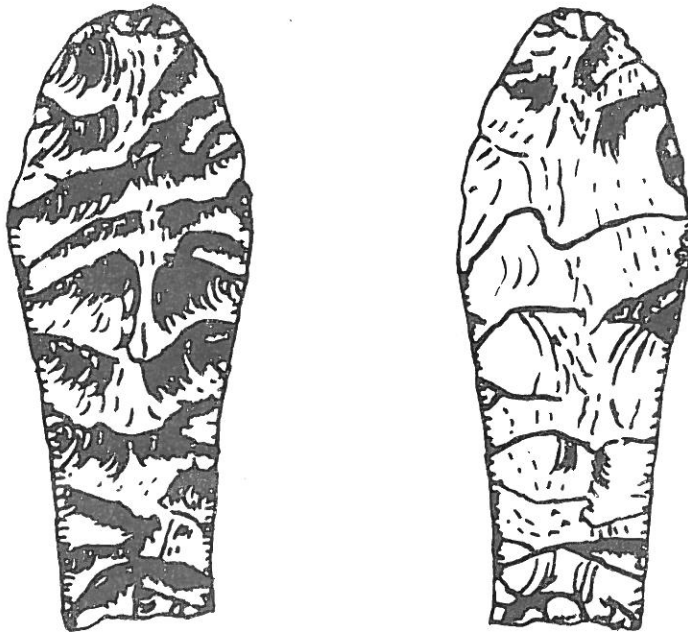
SWEETWATER COUNTY  
SURFACE FIND

Tan Chert point or knife with broad, shallow flaking. Edges ground from base to widest part of point. Found in 1967 in Sweetwater County, about two miles south of Site No. 48SW303. (Hell Gap type)

Note: One side flaked more than other.

A small break appears at extreme point, probably not more than 1/8 inch.

Irene Morgan



ACTUAL SIZE

BOTH FACES

IM

## SURFACE FINDS IN FREMONT COUNTY

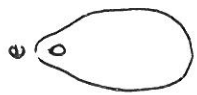
We've been rock hounds for five years and while out rock hunting had found some artifacts so guess you would say that's where it began. It has been the past three years that we've gone artifact hunting and have had real good luck for just surface hunting.

- Figure a.) Tang knife of pink flint with cream colored spots.
- Figure b.) One-half of a bone bead.
- Figure c.) Bone game counter.
- Figure d.) Bone breast plate bead.
- Figure e.) Imitation elk's tooth. I can't tell if it is a trade item or worked out of stone.
- Figure f.) Shell - Is this a trade item with a coastal tribe?
- Figure g.) Brass bead - trade item.
- Figure h.) A Catholic Medallion. Under the figure is the date 1830. Around the figure are the words "O, Holy Mary, Ever Virgin, Conceived without Sin, Pray for us who implore thy Aid". On the reverse side are 12 stars around the outside - a cross is over the letter M. Under the letter M is what looks like two hearts with a sword through them.
- Figures i. and j.) Ceremonial pipes of red catlinite. Both are smoke stained around the bowl. j. had tobacco inside and a piece of the stem is inside the stem. These were found together with figures d., f., g., h., l., and o. With these items was an aqua bottle with the words "Dr. Thompsons Eye Water, New London, Conn."
- Figure k.) Soapstone bead or pendant. The hole was drilled from both sides and didn't quite center. This is about a quarter of an inch thick.
- Figure l.) Shoe button. Three of these are on a leather string.
- Figure m.) Clay beads. Green and white clay were used and are irregular in sizes and shapes.
- Figure n.) Metal cone shaped bells.
- Figure o.) Glass beads.
- Figure p.) Lead ball for ball and musket rifle. One that we found had been fired and hit a solid surface and flattened one side. Other still had mold marks on them.

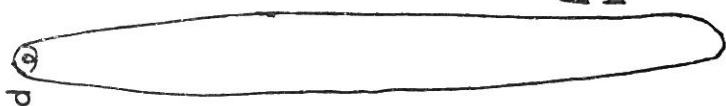
Ethel Lembke



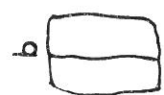
g brass beads  
 shoe button on leather string



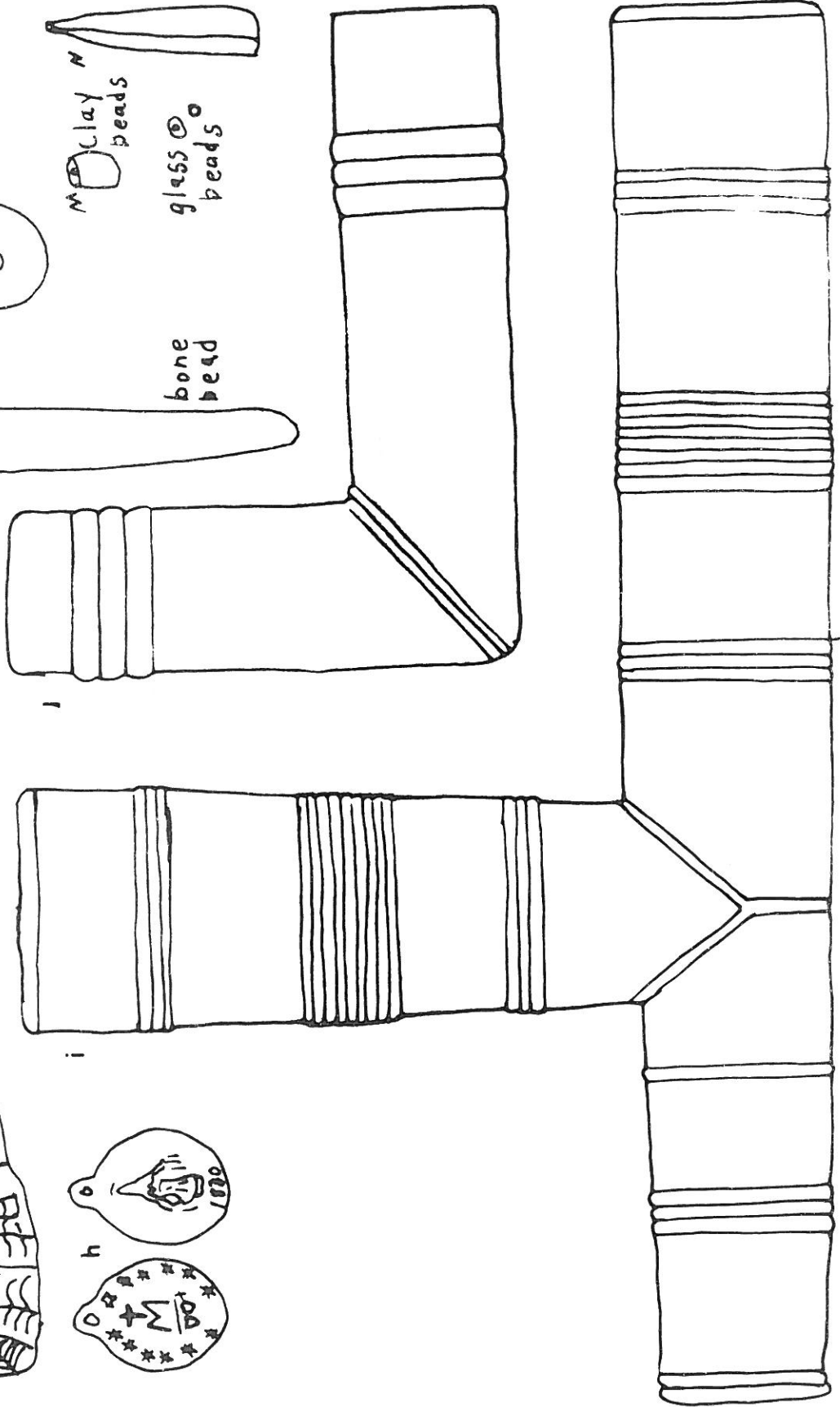
glass beads



bone bead



bone bead



MINUTES OF THE STATE MEETING HELD  
IN THE HOLIDAY INN

Casper, Wyoming  
April 4, 1970

The meeting was called to order by President Albanese at 9:30 A.M. with 60 members and guests following:

Chapter activity reports were given by the following:

Casper - Ann Watson  
Cherokee Trail - Bob Randall  
Cheyenne - Dr. A. H. Schoondermark  
Sweetwater - Therese Babel  
Fremont County - Helen Lookingbill  
Northern Bighorn Basin - Mrs. Milford Hanson  
Sheridan - Mrs. Margaret Powers  
Gillette - Bill Barlow

Lou Steege was called upon to present some guidelines for disposition of artifacts and materials from site excavations which will be accumulated by Chapters in the near future.

It is the suggestion of the State Society Committee that these collections be kept intact and not be allowed to be distributed among members. The collections in their entirety could be given to such institutions as the State Museum, local museums, Junior Colleges and Universities and that consideration also be given the Whitney Gallery of Western Art for their Plains Indian Museum. Every effort should be made to keep this material in the state.

It was also recommended that the Chapters adopt their own Constitution and By-Laws and spell out the authority for the control and disposition of any collections acquired by the Chapter.

Dr. George Frison reminded all Chapters that the provision for the disposition of artifacts collected from an investigation of a site on Federal Lands is included in the permit.

Mr. Hanke recommended that the State Society appoint a person to maintain a permanent record of the location of artifacts and materials acquired by Chapters. After some discussion it was decided that the State Archaeologist and Executive Secretary are usually aware of the location of the artifacts from site investigations, and that it would not be necessary to appoint an individual to do this.

It is suggested that all Chapters follow the above guidelines in the disposition of their collected artifacts.

President Albanese gave a report on the creation of a non-profit foundation. A committee of the following persons - George Berger, Bart Rea, Dave Baskett, Henry Jensen, and John Albanese - are still working on the Articles of Incorporation and in the near future everything should be completed and donations will be accepted.

An invitation to hold the summer meeting in Cody with a state wide membership participation in the "Dead Indian" dig site was given by Mr. and Mrs. Milford Hanson. This has all the promises of a gala affair and all members are urged to attend. The dates are August 1 and 2. Please register in Cody before you go to the site.

Ned Frost of the Wyoming Recreation Commission outlined the new funding of the National Historic Preservation Act. More money is slated to be appropriated for the next three years than was available in the past. Wyoming could benefit greatly from the new funding. Mr. Frost also congratulated the Society for its achievements during the past year. He discussed briefly the proposed plans for the development of the Glenrock Buffalo Jump.

President Albanese urged all members to write their Congressmen to support Senate Bill 2893 and HR 15453. Both bills are designed to protect and promote Archaeological and Historic sites.

Milford Hanson suggested that a third state meeting be held in the fall of the year. This one should be a technical or a work-shop type of meeting. After some discussions it was decided to continue with the planning of a meeting - hopefully to be held at the University of Wyoming.

Dr. Jim Judge of CSU gave an informative lecture with slides on Folsom settlement patterns in New Mexico. Over sixty sites were studied and tool assemblages were compared. Other Paleo-Sites were studied as well as Folsom.

Meeting adjourned - 12:10 P.M.

The business meeting was called to order at 1:45 P.M. with 62 members present.

The Credentials Committee listed the following certified voting delegated:

Casper - Dave Baskett, Henry Jensen  
Cherokee Trail - George Berger, Mr. C. R. Sjoden  
Cheyenne - Dr. A. H. Schoondermark, Grant Willson  
Fremont County - Jim Adams, Helen Lookingbill

Gillette - Bill Barlow, Leland Turner  
Northern Bighorn Basin - Mrs. Milford Hanson, Danny Smith  
Sheridan - Elaine Hilman, Margaret Powers  
Sweetwater - Mr. and Mrs. George Babel

The minutes of the previous annual meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was given by Milford Hanson. The auditing committee of George Babel, Bob Randall and Ann Watson reported on the Treasurer's books to be in excellent condition. The auditor's report was accepted.

Mr. Hanson suggested that in lieu of the \$15.00 per year assessment on all chapters for the Mulloy Scholarship Fund, that an assessment of 50¢ per member be collected by the chapter on each membership. This should equalize the load for all chapters. There were no objections to this suggestion and all chapters shall collect 50¢ per membership for the Scholarship Fund. It will be left to the individual chapters as to the method of collection.

A second suggestion by Mr. Hanson was to transfer enough funds from the checking account to purchase a second \$1,000 savings certificate. Interest from the two savings certificates will be used to finance a part of the Mulloy Scholarship. A motion was made by Dave Baskett to authorize the Treasurer to do this; seconded by Schoodermark and carried.

The editor's report was given by Grant Willson. He also gave some guidelines for the improvement of manuscripts and drawings submitted for publication. He requested materials for publication.

The librarian's report was given by Helen Lookingbill. Mrs. Lookingbill stated that there was not too much use of the Library materials. It was suggested that the editor advertise the library publication in "The Wyoming Archaeologist". It was also suggested that a committee be appointed to study and report some methods of improving the circulation.

There were no objections to a recommendation by Jim Adams to print the membership list in "The Wyoming Archaeologist" each year.

Stu Gearhart - Director of BLM, Casper Office, distributed a bulletin "Rock and Artifact Collecting on Public Land". He commented on the cooperation between the BLM and members of the W.A.S. in the preservation and reporting of sites on BLM lands.

The Nominating Committee, Bill Barlow, Bob Randall, Sharon Smith and Jim Adams, reported the following slate of officers for 1970:

President - John Albanese  
First Vice President - Bob Edgar  
Second Vice President - Zane Hilman

A motion was made by Henry Jensen that nominations be closed and that the voting delegates cast unanimous ballots for the slate of officers as presented by the Nominating Committee; seconded by Mrs. George Babel and carried.

During the coffee break the members of the Mulloy Scholarship Committee met with Dr. Frison and discussed possible recipients and amounts for the award for 1970. The recipient and amount will be announced at a later date.

The 1969 recipient of the Mulloy Scholarship Fund, John Lytle, was introduced by Dr. Frison.

John gave a detailed report of the excavations at Site 48SW304, a late period Shoshonean site near Eden, Wyoming. His lecture was illustrated with color slides.

Mr. Lytle thanked the members of the Society for their financial assistance and also for the opportunity to print his article in "The Wyoming Archaeologist". This was a valuable experience.

Harry Haywood, a member of the Cheyenne Chapter demonstrated flint knapping techniques. Mr. Haywood started by striking a flake from a prepared platform of obsidian with a stone percussor. He then thinned the flake by percussion using a "soft hammer" made from a deer antler. The finishing touches and final shaping of the projectile point was made by pressure, using a deer antler flaker.

Meeting adjourned - 4:10 P.M.

A buffet style banquet was held in the evening. Dr. George Frison introduced the guest speaker, Dr. Raymond Wood from the University of Missouri.

Dr. Wood spoke on the historic Mandan-Hidatsa settlements on the Middle Missouri River in North Dakota. He showed superb color slides of many of the excavations.

Louis C. Steege

## A BOOK REVIEW

By William Barlow

The Cheyennes, by E. Adamson Hoebel, sells for \$2.50 as a paperback in the series called Case Studies in Cultural Anthropology published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc. I heartily recommend it to anyone looking for an introduction to the life and attitudes of the former residents of our territory.

The Cheyenne were famous among early white travelers and explorers for the chastity of their women and the courage of their warriors; in later years, when everything was in change, they were considered the most conservative of the Plains Indians. Outstanding cultural features were the attitudes toward sex, warfare and the successful maintenance of political order and social stability. Sex was successfully controlled and de-emphasized and for a most valid reason. Individualism became manifest primarily in warfare where the coup was chief aim.

Warfare was not for the purpose of annihilation or winning total victory over an enemy, but rather for punishing a wrongdoer. War chiefs were under the control of peace chiefs. War was felt to play a necessary part in the development of the male.

In a sense, the Cheyenne were animistic. Their cosmological system regarded the spirits as neither beneign nor malevolent powers, but as great teachers of men. The spirits' greatness lay not in their power or control over things, but rather in their knowledge of the operating universe and of the ways in which it could be used by man to satisfy his needs. The medicine man had communicated with a spirit being and received useful instruction. He had at his command a great body of ritual knowledge and was himself a teacher of men.

Most Indian activities and institutions left no hardware or durable treasures for the amateur archaeologist to discover. In the case of the Cheyenne it was believed that tribal well-being and plenty of meat depended upon performance of three great ceremonies. The chief ceremony, the Arrow Renewal, was extremely solemn and lasted four days. A ceremony common to most Plains tribes, the Sun Dance, was eight days long and climaxed by self torture. The Animal Dance, another long one, was characterized by "mimicry, clowning, high jinks, and sporting fun".

Hoebel feels that although bison hunts were basically non-magical, their origins can be traced to the magical antelope hunts of earlier times. One antelope hunt carried out by the southern branch of the tribe, described on the basis of reports by William Bent, was so successful that the better part of a thousand animals were killed.

The author is thorough and scholarly, but not tedious. Use of technical terms is not sufficient to disturb or discourage the layman nor do labyrinthine case studies ostensibly explain interminable kinship patterns. Sometimes the writing style borders on the entertaining and colorful. In essence, the book is an examination of attitudes. I enjoyed it especially, because it describes a successful way of life based upon group self-control and upon a pragmatic understanding of the environment.

GARRETT ALLEN-QUEALY GAP SITE, 48CR301

REPORT NUMBER TWO

The dig being conducted by the Cherokee Trail Chapter, site 48CR301, progressed quite well during the year of 1969. Numerous individuals participated in the dig work, including many of those who attended the state meeting in Saratoga August 2, 1969.

Though initial work was done in individual 5' x 10' grids, because of the extensive size of the site, two exploratory trenches are being excavated, one cutting a portion of the site on an East-West line and another on a North-South line. Each of these trenches will ultimately extend over 100' in length, so the bulk of the excavating during the summer of 1970 will be in these two trenches.

During the winter months, all material recovered was washed, numbered and cataloged on 3 x 5 file cards. The identification system used for identifying the various artifacts recovered, plus the number found and cataloged is as follows:

PP---	Projectile point	8 found and cataloged
PPB---	Projectile point base	37 found and cataloged
PPC---	Projectile point center	5 found and cataloged
PPT---	Projectile point tip	14 found and cataloged
S----	Scraper	20 found and cataloged
SB---	Scraper, broken	8 found and cataloged
CT---	Cutting tool	9 found and cataloged
CTB---	Cutting tool, broken	38 found and cataloged
MFT---	Miscellaneous flaked tool	13 found and cataloged
F----	Flakes	2,086 found and cataloged
MS---	Miscellaneous stone	8 found and cataloged
BT---	Bone tool	7 found and cataloged
BB---	Bone bead	1 found and cataloged
B----	Bones	1,449 found and cataloged
PS---	Pottery sherd	2 found and cataloged

In the cataloging of the flakes and bones, neither were cataloged individually, but rather they were cataloged in groups according to the grids and depths where they were found. For example, card F24 is for 43 flakes uncovered in grid N010XN020--W020XW025, at an approximate depth of 20". All 43 flakes contain the number F34 on them.

28 obsidian flakes have been uncovered to date, thus providing an opportunity for some obsidian dating of this site. Also, several flaked tools of obsidian, such as item e. on plate 4 have been uncovered.

Distribution of artifacts found "in situ".

<u>Depth in inches</u>	<u>Depth in inches</u>
1	22----11
2	23
3	24----1
4	25
5	26
6----11111 1111	27
7	28
8----111	29
9	30----11111
10----1	31
11	32
12----11111 1	33
13----1	34
14----1111	35
15----11	36----11111 11
16----1	37
17	38
18----11111 1111	39----1
19	40----1
20----1	41
21----1	42----111
below 42 inches----11	

The sketches of artifacts found on the following pages are of artifacts found "in situ".



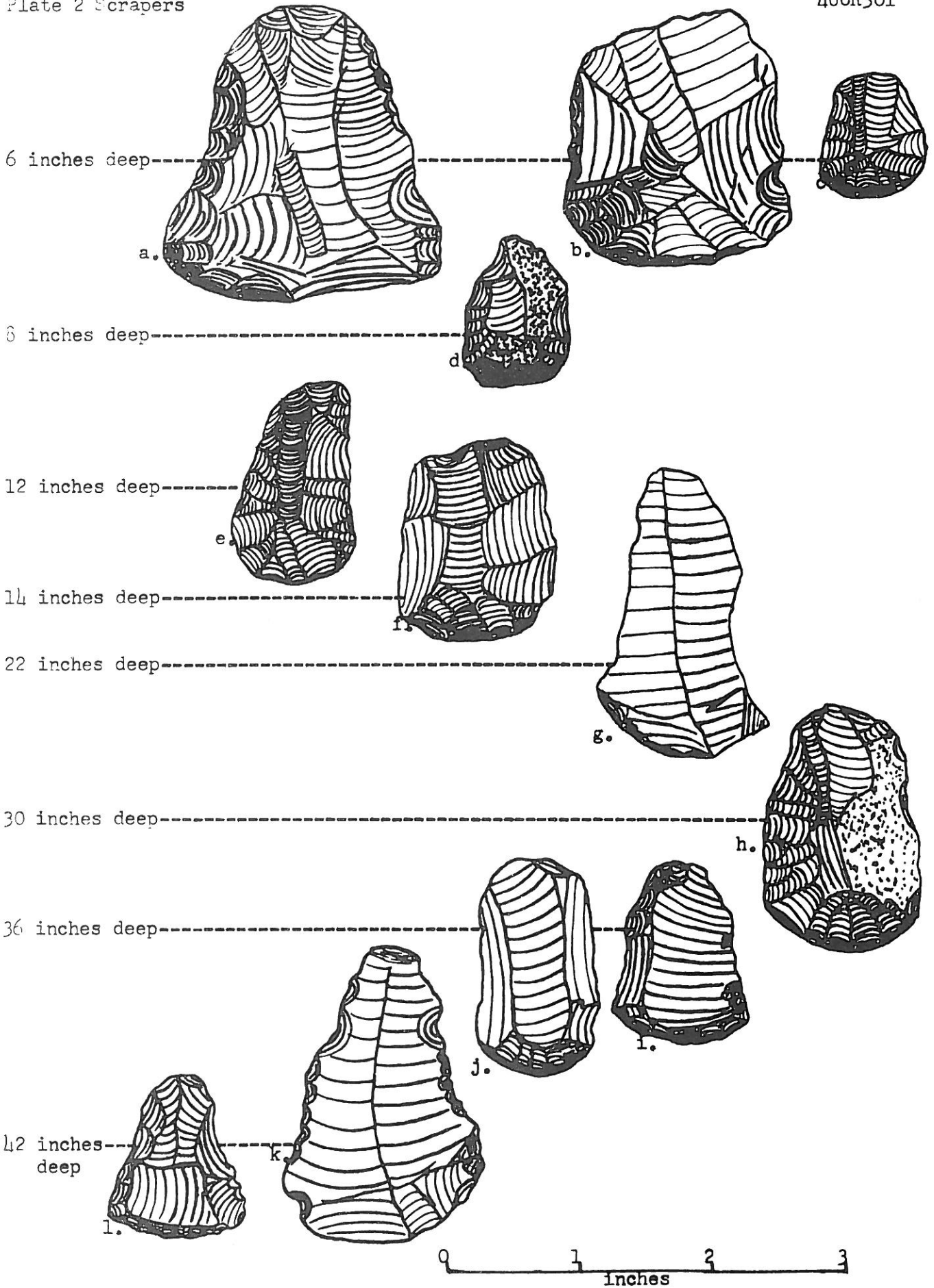
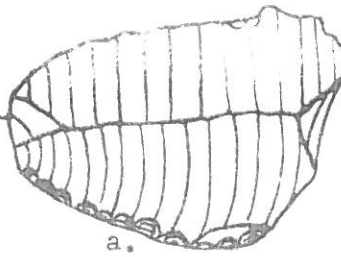
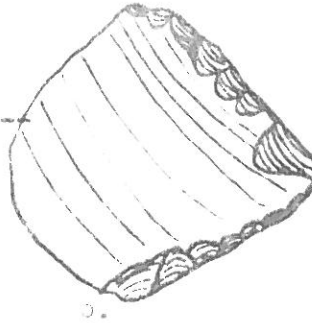


Plate 3 Cutting Tools (Knives)

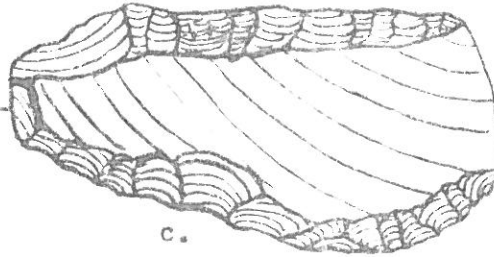
6 inches deep



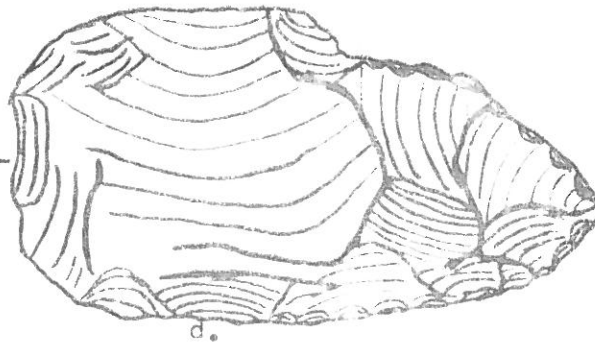
8 inches deep



18 inches deep



18 inches deep



21 inches deep

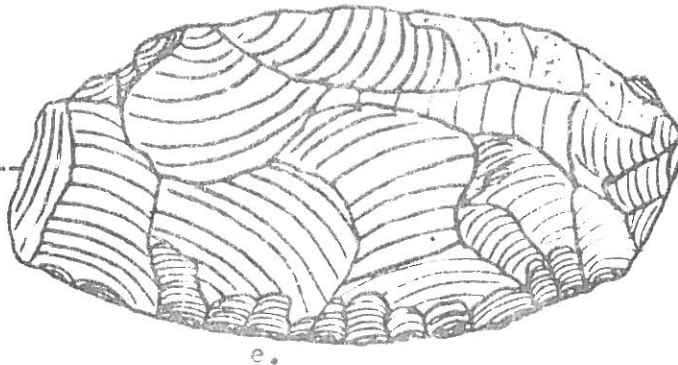


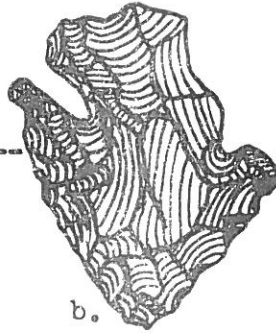
Plate 1 Projectile points

6 inches deep



a.

12 inches deep

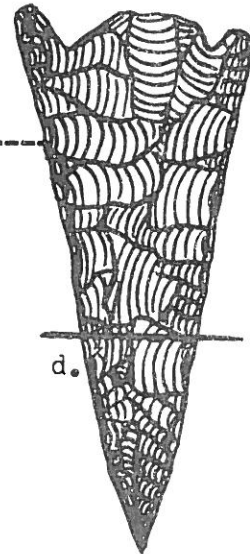


b.

18 inches deep

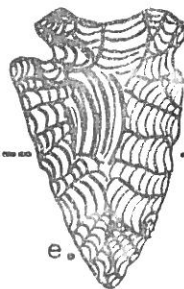


c.

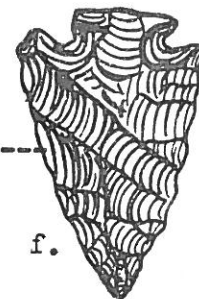


d.

22 inches deep



e.



f.

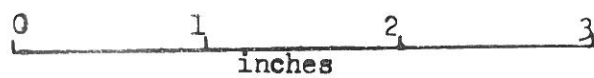
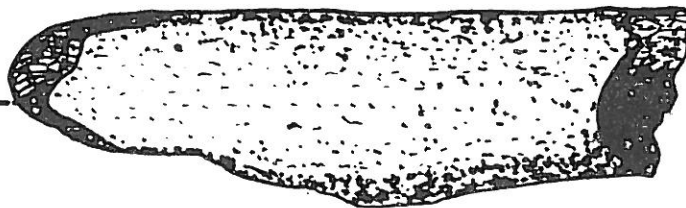


Plate 4 miscellaneous artifacts

10 inches deep



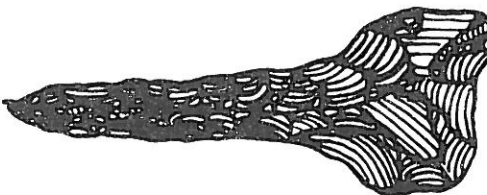
10 inches deep



18 inches deep



40 inches deep



45 inches deep



A REPORT ON 48-SW-303  
By James Adams and Joanne Mack

This report is on the partial excavation of 48-SW-303 during the summer of 1968 by the Fremont County Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society.

The site is approximately 15 miles southeast of the Oregon Buttes, within Sweet-water county. It is located on a 1958, U.S.G.S. 15 minute series, in the NE1/4 of the NE1/4 of Section 18, T 25 N, R 99 W, Pinnacles, Wyoming Quadrangle. It is south of an unnamed tributary of Bush Creek and about 1/2 mile west of the Bar X Road.

The site is bounded on the east by a small dune-like ridge which is probably wind-blown consolidated clay and sand that has become stabilized. This ridge forms the east side of a shallow valley running to the north and opening onto a flat area to the southwest. The site is on the west side of the ridge on the flat area in the valley. (Fig. 1 Map). There is no evidence of occupation on the east side, or leeward side, of the ridge. It is postulated that the dunelike ridge was once west of the site. It has thus migrated eastward - first covering the site and then moving east of it.

The area is arid, with strong winds usually from the west. Precipitation usually comes in the form of cloudbursts, causing flash floods. Most streams in the area, including the tributary of Bush Creek north of the site, are intermittent. The soil in the area is largely bentonite clay with a small amount of sand and small stones. Plant samples were taken and identified by the Lander BLM personnel. They are probably much the same as when the site was occupied. (See Chart I). Samples of burnt sagebrush were found in or near several of the fire pits. Present day animal life is also probably similar to when the site was occupied. (Chart II).

The site is a surface find. There were several piles of rocks from old fire pits on the surface. The wind had eroded the area so that most pits were completely undercut, some partially uncovered, and some covered with a few inches of soil. Therefore, it cannot be assumed that those undercut are any later than those partially or completely covered. The site was surveyed into a ten foot square grid system, based on Datum A. (See Fig. 1 Map). Thirty-eight of the fire pits were excavated, the last one excavated as a test area before the grid system was laid out.

The fire pits varied in size and composition. One pit, #14, was a shallow, bowl shaped pit with a diameter of 27" and a depth of 5", filled with small stones and some sagebrush charcoal. It was covered with 4" of overburden, and with a possible old soil level at the top of the fire pit which had flecks of charcoal

imbedded in it. Fire pit #10 was of a different construction than #14. It was evident at the surface and when excavated was approximately 30" in diameter and 25" deep from the surface, tapering from top to bottom. There was 2" of sterile soil followed by more fire evidence in the profile of the pit. The pit contained no rocks, just charcoal and soil. Again, the fuel was sagebrush. One broken retouched flake was found near the center of the pit. Smaller fire pits in depth and diameter were also found to contain no stones. They also lacked the tapering found in #10. The soil in one of these pits had been oxidized, indicated by a red tinge to the soil.

Most of the artifact material was surface find, some associated with a particular fire pit remnant. A small percentage of the material was found by excavation and screening around a few of the fire pits. (Chart III).

All of the artifact materials were stone. No bone, shell or pottery material was found. Carbonized fragments of sagebrush were found six inches below the surface.

#### PROJECTILE POINTS

There were 25 complete or near complete projectile points recovered, along with 55 broken points. 78% of the points have all or part of their bases present. The points were made from the following material: chalcedony, Quartz, Oolite, Quartzite, Jasper and one of obsidian. Chalcedony, Quartz and Quartzite were the most frequent materials. All but the obsidian are available locally.

The projectile points fall into five possible classifications. The largest group of points (42%) have a slight to a considerable, constricted base, with a shallow to deep basal notch. Two of this group are almost corner notched at the point of constriction, and three have a concave base instead of a basal notch. (Fig. 2, a-b). The shoulder above the constriction varies. Some are straight, some slope up and some down. The body of the points are basically triangular with convex sides. (Fig. 2, a-m). This type of point is sometimes termed a McKean, and it is generally associated with the Early Middle Prehistoric Period. (Mulloy, 1958).

A second type found has also been associated with the Early Middle Prehistoric Period. This point is lanceolate with convex sides and a concave base. (Fig. 2, n-q). These two types make up 52% of the points recovered.

The Late Middle Prehistoric Period is represented by five points with corner notches and a convex base on the stem. (Fig. 2, y-aa). In addition, there are seven points that could fit into either Early or Late Middle Prehistoric. They are corner notched with a concave base on the stem. They are two to three times larger than the Late Middle Points; also the corner notches are not as deep or as greatly angled. (Fig. 2, r-u-w).

There are five points representative of the Late Prehistoric Period. Four are side notched with a concave base and convex sides. (Fig. 2, s-t-x). One is side notched with a basal notch in the stem. (Fig. 2, cc).

One point could fit into either Late Middle or Late Prehistoric types. It is corner notched with a straight base only 1.9 mm. in length. (Fig. 2, bb).

#### BIFACES

There were several broken bifaces and six complete ones recovered. They vary greatly in workmanship and overall shape. Several are convex lens shaped, others are more rounded and a few are rectangular. Those of the convex lens shape are more finely and evenly flaked. (Fig. 3, c-d). The materials used for the bifaces were oolite, quartz, chert, and quartzite. There is also a great variety in size especially in width which ranges from 6.3 mm. to 2.0 mm.

#### BLADES

Eight tools are probable blades; all but one is broken. They vary in size and shape as well as material. They are made of quartz, chalcedony and quartzite.

Several may have been lanceolate shaped before they were broken. (Fig. 3, a). One is a convex, lens shape. (Fig. 3, b). Two others are too fragmentary to describe. They range in length from 10.3 mm. to about 2.5 mm.

#### SCRAPERS

There are five end scrapers; one broken blade whose broken edge was used as an end scraper, and three combination tools that were also used as end scrapers. Three of the five scrapers are broken. All five are well shaped and flaked on all edges. (Fig. 3, l). One fragment has a deep indentation resembling a spoke shave. All seem to be longer than they are wide. They are all made of chalcedony. One broken blade of chert had been used on its broken end as an end scraper. The broken edge has a use retouch. (Fig. 3-e).

#### COMPOSITE TOOLS

There are three combination tools. Two are combination end and side scrapers. (Fig. 3, g-h). One is a combination graver and end scraper. (Fig. 3, f). The end and side scrapers are made of quartzite. Both are made from large flakes. One is more completely and finely flaked than the other, probably due to a thin layer of quartzite which prevented the fine flaking possible on the other. The graver end scraper is made of chert. It is finely flaked on both sides to a solid point below the graver end. It is flaked only from one side on the scraper end.

There are two side scrapers, one finely chipped of jasper and the other, rather incompletely edged, of oolite. Both appear to be broken. They have been flaked on the upper side and edge only.

There is one broken unclassifiable tool of chert. It is generally shaped and flaked like a biface, but one end has been flattened and flares out from the main body of the tool. The other end is missing, but the tool tapers a bit toward that end.

Two retouched flakes were recovered. Neither may have been used as tools, but one is flaked on both sides and on all edges. It may have been some type of scraping tool. The other, if used, would probably have been for scraping also.

### UNFINISHED TOOLS

There are seven broken tools from whose fragments nothing of their use can be determined. They all are generally parallel sided with a squared base. It is very possible that they were broken before completion. All are of chert.

There are two tool fragments from which little use can be determined. One is either a fragment of a projectile point, a biface or a blade. The other appears to be the base of either a blade or a projectile point.

Some 332 stone flakes and chips were found on the surface or immediately below. Most of the material is native to the area - chalcedony, quartzite, agate, oolite, petrified palm wood, and siltstone. One flake of red and white agate and one obsidian flake, were also found, apparently not native to the area. Some flakes appear to be material removed from layered cores preshaped so that spalls could be struck off. Fourteen cores were found from which spalls had been removed. Twenty-four spalls were found which would be suitable for tool making. Other flakes may have resulted from the re-sharpening process on blades and scrapers.

One broken mano and a badly broken and weathered matate were uncovered just under the surface. The mano is made of quartzite. The matate is made of a coarse grade sandstone, and is about 1 to 2 mm. thick. (Plate IV).

### CONCLUSION

This site is wind eroded to the point that attempts at inferences would be based on insufficient material and meaningless associations. Material found in spacial association with a particular fire pit may, in reality, have no temporal association. The wind blown soil and charcoal build-up in the ridge to the east seems to indicate a more recent occupation than in the region where the fire pits were found. The large fire pits in the flat to the west also bear this out, although the

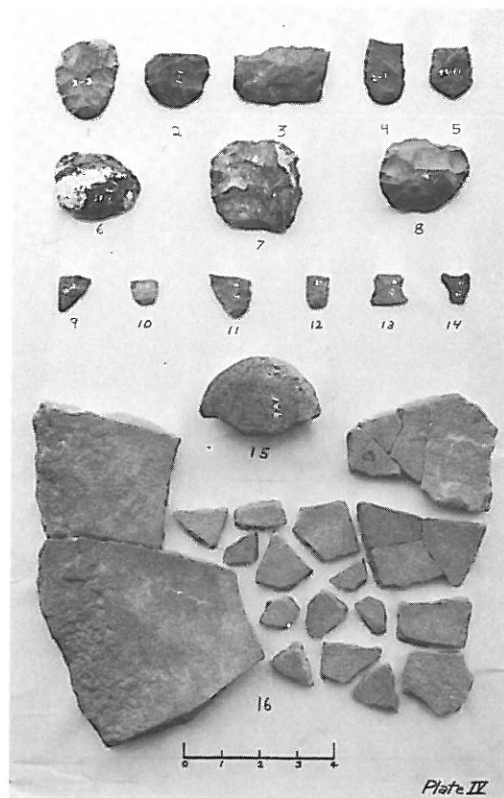


occupation level is eroded away. The 38 fire pits may then represent a campsite which probably precedes the Late Prehistoric or Historic period. This may also be indicated by the absence of any historical material, pottery, and the present and not too recent stability of the dune-like ridge.

A majority of the projectile points seem to fit into the Early Middle Period typology. However, a few are from the Late Middle Historic and Late Prehistoric. (Mulloy, 1958). Therefore, this site and the area nearby has doubtless been used as an occasional campsite by several different groups over a rather extended length of time.

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W.A.S. SITE NO. 48 SW 303

Chart I

SHRUBS

Cottonthorn Horsebrush  
Big Sagebrush  
Douglas Rabbitbrush  
Birdfoot Sagebrush

Tetradynia Spinosa  
Artemisia Tridentata  
Chrysothamnus Viscidiflorus  
Artemisia Pedatifida

HERBS

Nuttalls Sandwort  
Nuttall Tansy  
Hoods Phlox  
Rush Skeletonweed

Arenaria Nuttallii  
Tanacetum Nuttallii  
Phlox Hoodii  
Lygodesmia Juncea

GRASSES

Indian Ricegrass  
Thickspike Wheatgrass

Oryzopsis Hymenoides  
Agropyron Dasystachyum

Chart II

MAMMALS

Desert Cottontail  
White-Tail Prairie Dog  
Coyote  
Badger  
Striped Skunk  
Antelope  
Deer Mouse  
Northern Grasshopper Mouse  
Western Jumping Mouse  
Merriam Shrew  
Richardson Ground Squirrel  
Least Chipmunk  
Sagebrush Vole  
Whitetail Jackrabbit  
Mule Deer

Sylvilagus audubonii  
Cynomys gunnisoni  
Canis Latcans  
Taxidea taxus  
Mephitis Mephitis  
Antilocapra Americana  
Peromyscus maniculaters  
Onychomys leucogaster  
Zapus princeps  
Sorex Merriami  
Citellus richardsi  
Eutamias minimus  
Lagurus curtatus  
Lepus townsendi  
Odocoileus hemionus

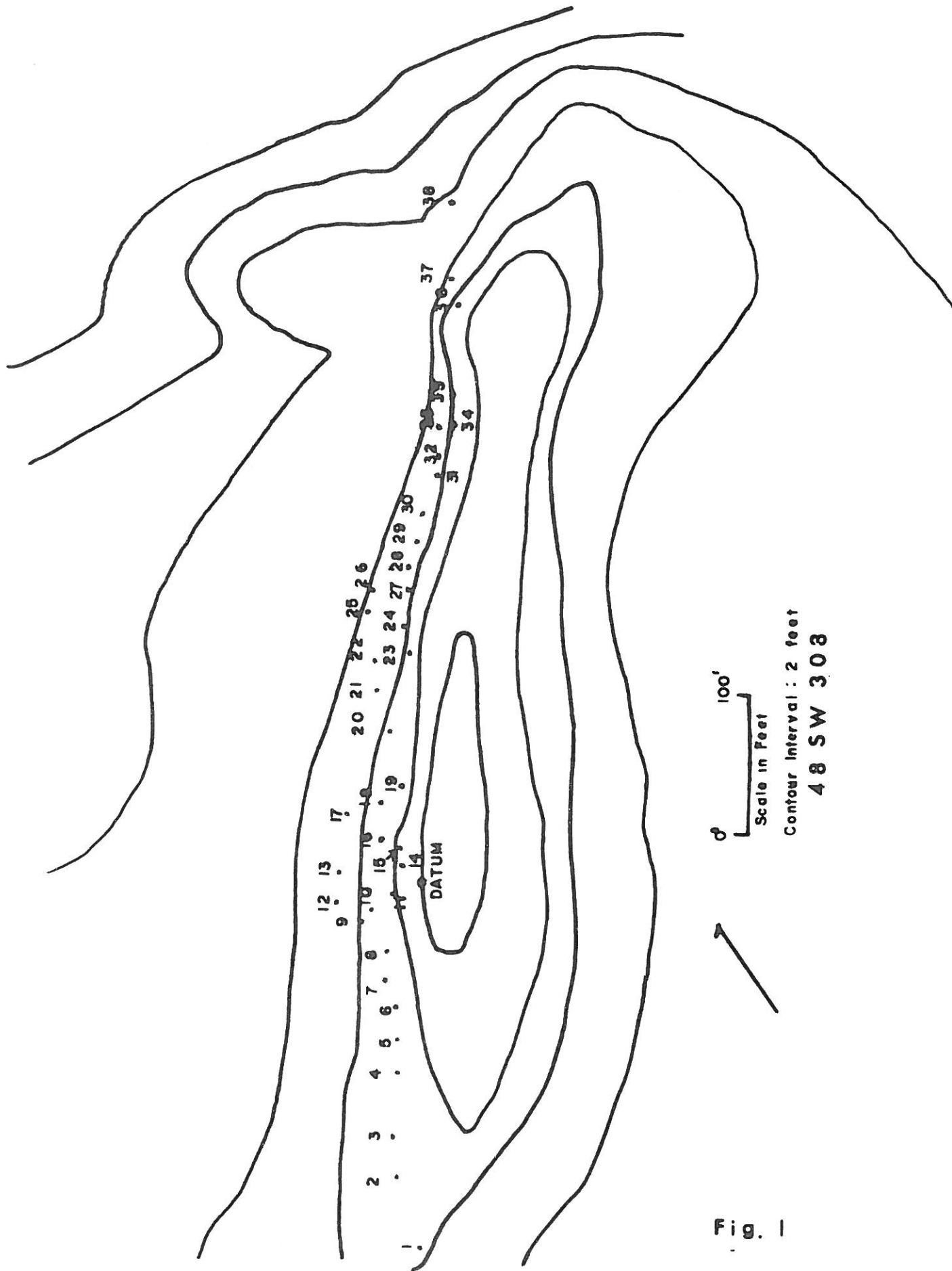
REPTILES

Rattlesnake

Crotalus veridis

Chart III

No.	Flakes	Scraping Tool	Retouched Flakes	Projectile			Uniden- tifiable Tools	Comb. Tool	Chopping or Pound- ing Tool
	& Chips			Blades	Points	Cores			
1	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	X	2	2	1	1	X	X	X	X
3	17	X	X	X	X	1	X	X	X
4	30	X	1	X	X	2	X	X	X
5	3	1	X	X	X	1	X	X	X
6	9	X	X	X	X	2	X	X	X
7	2	X	X	2	X	X	X	X	X
8	20	X	1	X	2	X	1	X	X
9	9	X	X	X	X	1	1	X	X
10	23	X	X	X	X	1	X	X	X
11	11	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	X
12	X	X	X	X	2	X	X	X	X
13	27	2	1	X	X	1	1	1	X
14	18	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	X
15	12	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X
16	6	X	X	X	1	X	X	X	X
17	7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
18	26	X	2	X	1	X	X	X	X
19	5	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	X
20	20	X	X	X	1	X	X	X	X
21	5	X	X	2	2	X	X	X	X
22	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	1
23	3	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	X
24	8	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	X
25	6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
26	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
27	X	X	X	1	X	X	X	X	X
28	9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
29	10	X	X	X	X	1	X	X	X
30	14	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
31	27	X	1	1	X	X	X	X	X
32	3	X	1	X	X	1	X	X	X
33	5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
34	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1
35	3	1	X	X	X	1	X	X	X
36	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	X	X
37	3	X	X	X	X	2	X	X	X
38	X	X	X	1	X	X	X	X	X



0' 100'  
 Scale in Feet  
 Contour Interval : 2 feet  
 48 SW 308

Fig. 1

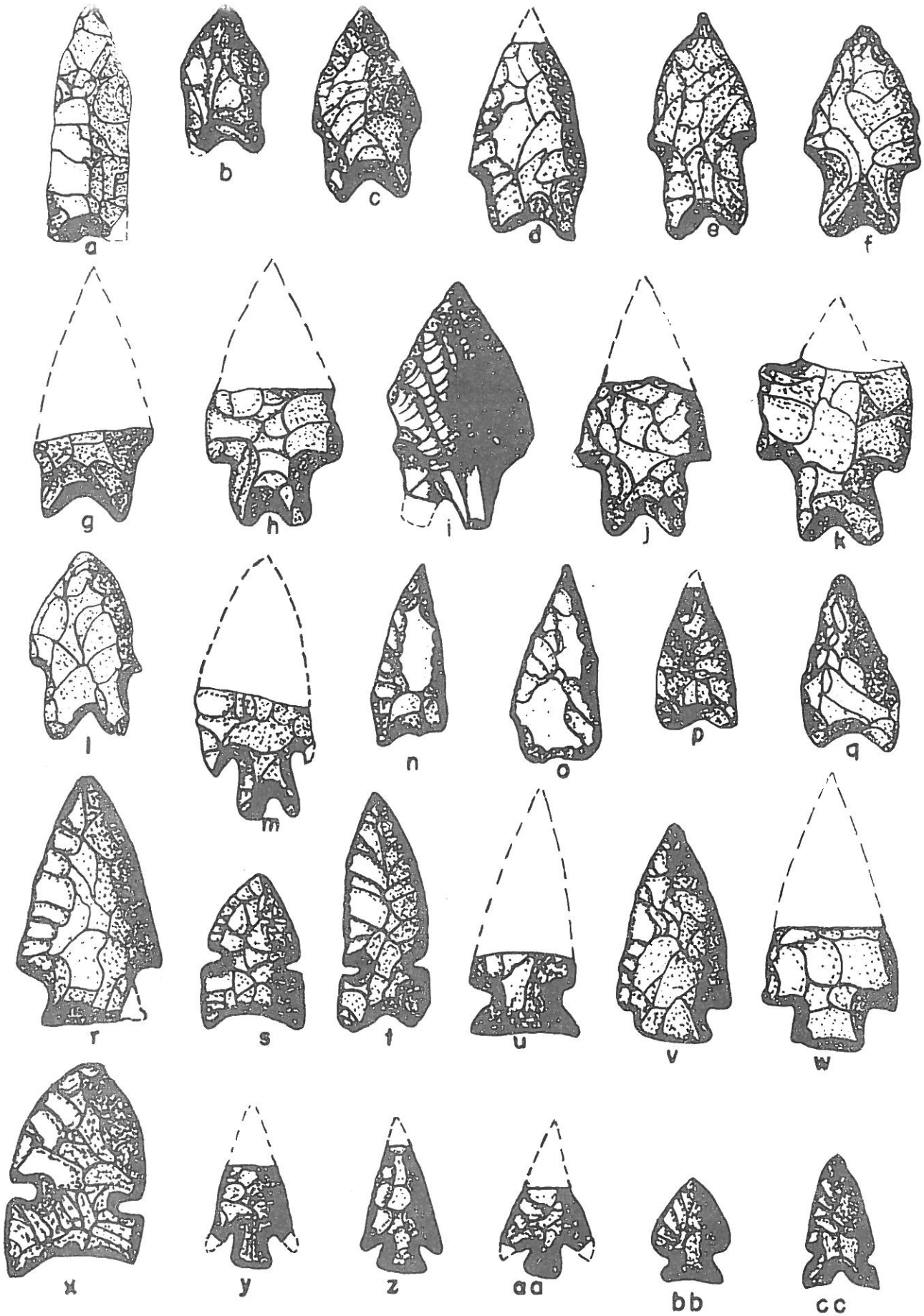


Fig. 2

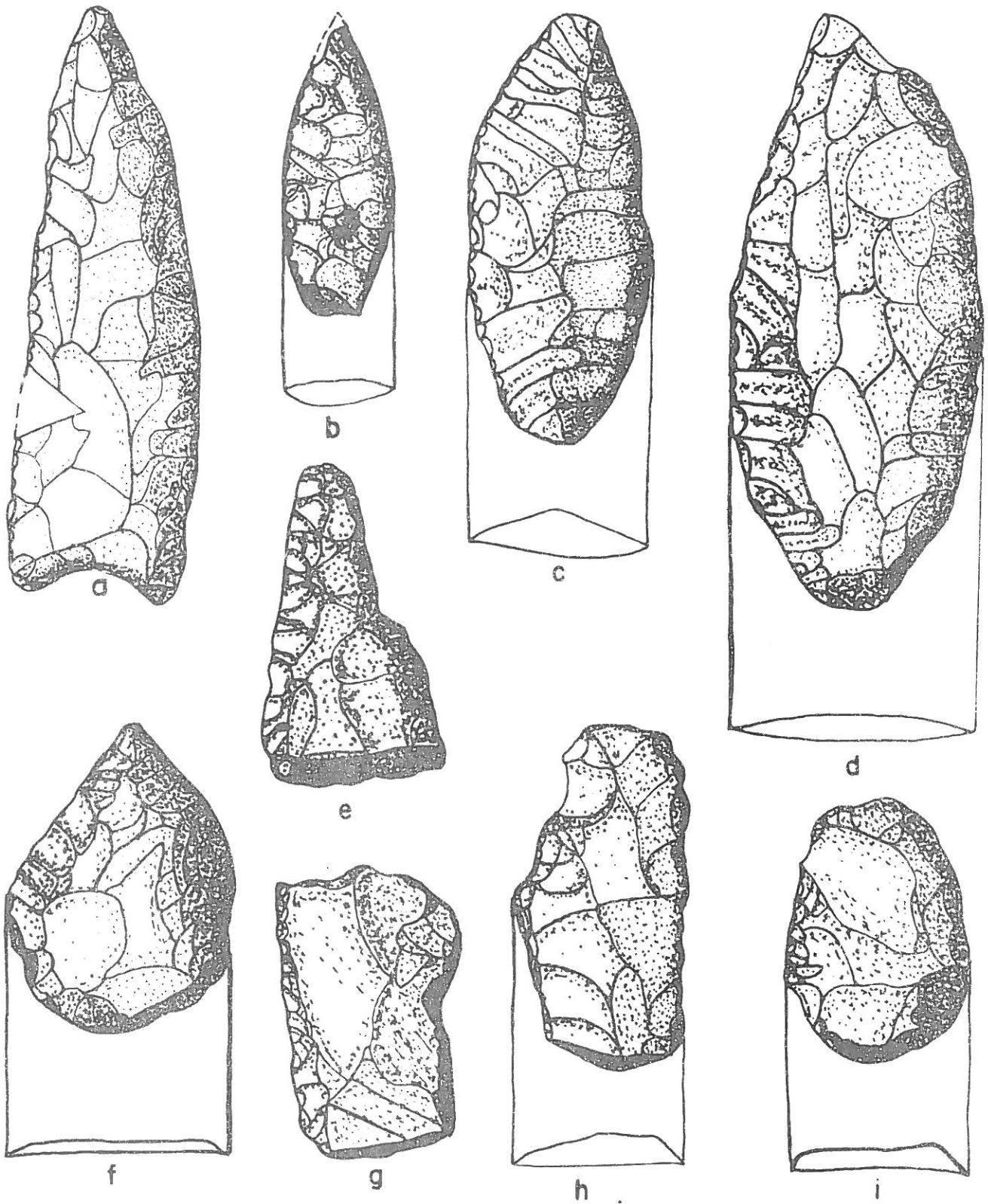


Fig. 3