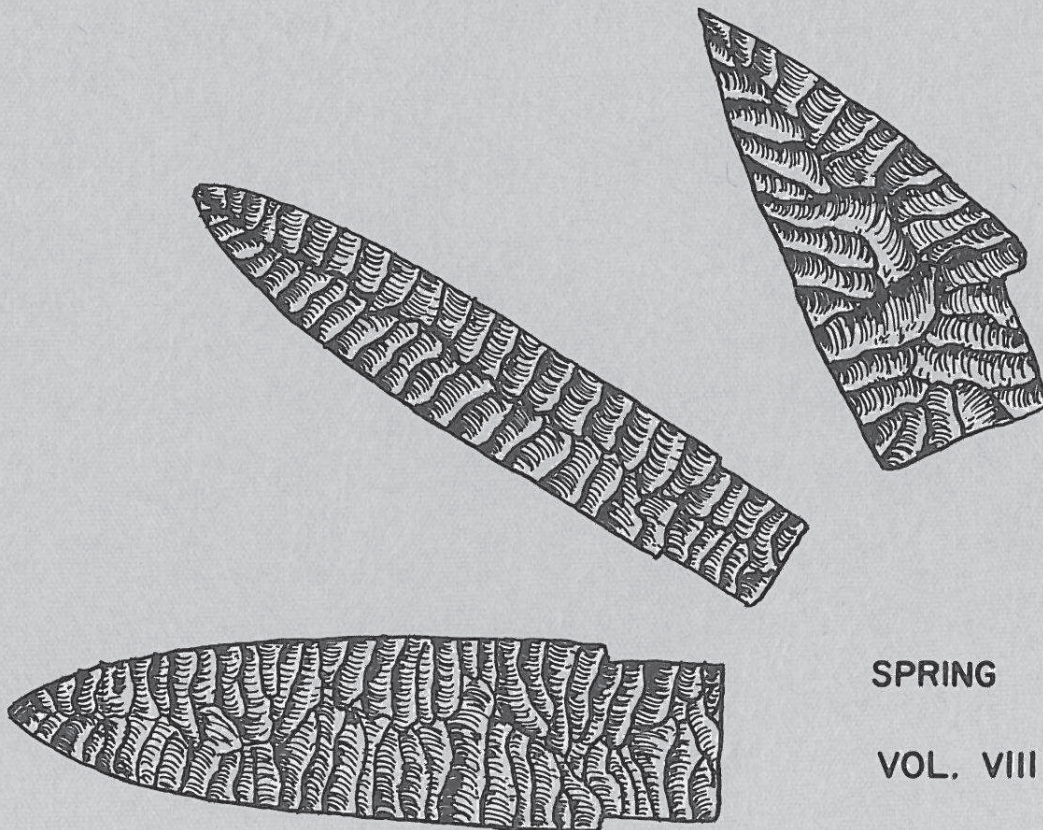


WYOMING
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST



SPRING

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SPRING ISSUE
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Editor's Notes

From Bob Murray, Curator, Ft. Laramie National Monument, "Pass the word around that we have our refurbished buildings open 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M., 7 days a week, and, of course, will extend to longer hours during the summer months. Our new booklet Ft. Laramie's Historic Buildings (price 25¢) is moving fast. We have two new exhibits going in our Commissary museum now. One is an Indian exhibit completed last week. Parties interested in obtaining reprints of articles on Trade Beads (price 75¢) and other booklets should write: Ft. Laramie Historical Association, Ft. Laramie, Wyoming 82212.

Please make a correction on the cover of your Winter Issue of Wyoming Archaeologist. Volume number should have been VII instead of being printed as VIII.

It is hoped that each Chapter will prepare an exhibit for the State Mineral and Gem show, June 18-19-20, held at Frontier Pavilion, Cheyenne. Individual displays are also needed for a good representation from our Society can build memberships, create interest in possible new Chapters, and aid our attempt to gain a State Archaeologist for Wyoming. Address all information requests to Lou Steege. May we please hear from each Chapter and individual.

Our appreciation to Dr. George Agogino for his article on the Blackwater Draw Site. This points up the tremendous need for state and local support of valuable archaeological sites and again it shows how very valuable a State Archaeologist could be.

We are indebted to Ted Weber for his masterfull summation of Wyoming Archaeological Sites and a very inclusive bibliography. It was felt that this would be an appropriate time to publish because of the coming tourist season.

We are following our program of reprinting site reports that are long out of print with this article on the Medicine Creek Cave. Eventually our members will have a complete library of Wyoming Sites.

RETIRING PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Fellow Members:

The recently concluded biennial session of the Wyoming Legislature failed to enact the proposal which would have established the office of state Archaeologist.

The Archaeologist bill was suggested by Governor Hansen in the appendix of his address to the opening joint session of the Legislature. It was introduced in the House of Representatives by Minority Leader William Swanton, who later assisted the successful passage of the bill through the House Judiciary Committee. After hitting a stumbling block in the House Appropriations Committee, the bill was amended and referred to the Judiciary Committee which reported it favorably.

Since time was running short, Mrs. Edness Kimball Wilkins, House Majority Leader, engineered the passage of the bill through the House under a suspension of the rules. We regret that the archaeologist bill was not among those measures which the Wyoming Senate was able to consider during the final hectic days of the Legislative session.

For all their efforts and assistance in behalf of the Archaeologist bill, I wish to express the thanks of the Wyoming Archaeology Society to:

Governor Hansen; Speaker of the House, Walter Phelan; House Majority Leader, Edness Kimball Wilkins; House Minority Leader, William Swanton; House Judiciary Committee Chairman, Ed Herschler; The Natrona County Delegation; the Albany County Delegation; President of the University of Wyoming, Dr. Fey.

We also appreciate the work done by our good friends, Dr. William Mulloy and Dr. Horace Thomas, who prepared the original draft of the Archaeologist bill.

A continuing effort by members of this Society to acquaint the officials and citizens of Wyoming with the very great necessity for the establishment of the post undoubtedly will result in the ultimate creation of the Office of State Archaeologist.

The recent annual meeting of the Society at Casper was very well attended. The highlight was an interesting talk on historical archaeology by Mr. Robert Murray, Museum Curator at Ft. Laramie National Monument. Credit for the success of our meeting goes to arrangements chairman Mary Garling, program chairman Bart Rea, exhibits chairman Fred Poestkoke, publicity chairman Clara Jensen, their assistants, and all members who attended.

In closing, I wish to express my thanks to the state and chapter officers with whom it has been my privilege to serve, all members who participated in the activities of the Wyoming Archaeology Society, the editors of our fine magazine, and all others who gave us their assistance. Congratulations and best wishes to the incoming team of officers, led by newly elected State President, Henry W. Lloyd.

Dave Baskett

INCOMING PRESIDENT'S LETTER

The Casper Chapter did a wonderful job in providing meeting place, programs, displays and dinner for the annual meeting in April. It was gratifying to see the chapters so well represented. It was also a pleasure to welcome the representatives of the Fremont County Archaeological Society. Many thanks to all who participated.

The guest speaker for the evening dinner was Mr. Robert A. Murray, Curator of the Fort Laramie Historical Site, Fort Laramie, Wyoming. His topic "The Position of the Amateur in Historic Archaeology", presented interesting aspects of the role the amateur archaeologist could take in assisting in work being accomplished at historic sites. He also related procedures in tracing information relative to historic sites, and where such material of an historic nature can be obtained.

We wish to again stress the importance of each chapter working with their State Legislators to create an Office of State Archaeologist and to have this legislation passed at the next session in 1967. We also wish to stress the importance of recruiting new members for the Society. It is felt that the educational programs presented by the Chapters and the articles in the WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST will greatly help the casual artifact hunter and make his hobby much more interesting.

An interesting show will be held in Cheyenne on June 18th, 19th and 20th, 1965, by the Cheyenne Gem and Mineral Club. This show will have a special division for the display of archaeological materials, and will be presented under various classifications. Each member and chapter is invited to enter a display. For further information and entry blanks contact Mr. Louis C. Steege, 118 East 2nd Ave., Cheyenne, Wyoming.

It is hoped that the Society will be able to award the Mulloy Scholarship to a deserving archaeological student at the University of Wyoming. Each chapter is urged to make a determined effort to obtain donations from it's members to make the award to the University for the 1965-1966 academic period.

The summer meeting of the Society will be held in August at Ft. Laramie and at the Hell Gap Site, under the auspices of the Cheyenne Chapter. Detailed information will be furnished each Chapter Secretary at a later date.

And with the mention of summer, each Chapter and individual member will soon be beginning their summer field work. May we wish you good digging and lots of material. But don't forget your documentation, the papers and the pictures. Get them in to the editor, they'll look good in print next winter.

Henry W. Lloyd
State President

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING

Townsend Hotel, Casper, Wyoming
02-03 April 1965

An informal discussion with members of the N.B.H.B., Cheyenne and Casper Chapters was held on Friday evening, 02 April. Purpose of the preliminary session was to resolve some problems relative to the creation of the position of a Society Executive Secretary. The duties thereto, the maintenance of property and the records of the Society. Expenses incurred in producing the publication and the problems in connection with this project. Other trivial items to be acted upon at the Annual Meeting were also discussed.

An Executive Board Meeting was called to order at 10:15 AM, Saturday, 03 April by President Baskett. A review of the financial standing of the Society was discussed. It was determined that the cost of each issue of the publication amounted to a cost of 65¢ per copy, during 1964. The four copies furnished to each member amounts to the sum of \$2.60, whereas the State Society treasury is receiving the sum of only an average of \$2.25 from Chapter membership fees. (\$2.00 each single; \$2.50 per family memberships). (State memberships being a minimal income). With this type operation, and the desire of the membership to maintain a quality publication, a deficit situation exists. The only alternative being an increase in membership fees. Without such an increase a more drastic deficit condition was eminent. Therefore, it was proposed:

"Membership fees be increased to a single membership of \$5.00 per calendar year; a family membership of \$7.50 per calendar year, with the sum of \$3.50 and \$5.00 respectfully being submitted by each chapter to the State Society Treasury; such increase to become effective with the calendar period beginning January 01, 1966. The corresponding paragraphs of the Society Constitution to be corrected accordingly."

Conditions relating to the Wm. Mulloy Scholarship Award were next discussed. After much deliberation, and with the Society's present financial condition, it was felt no award should be granted from funds generated from membership fees. It was therefore proposed:

"Each Chapter would make a specific effort to obtain donations from the members, for the Mulloy Scholarship Award Fund, and an attempt be made to make an award to the University of Wyoming for the 1965-1966 academic period. The amount of the award to be exclusive of dues, as obtained."

The Society's application for an exemption with the Internal Revenue Service; Site reporting and procedures and other topics were discussed.

A recess was called at noon, and members had an opportunity to view many fine archaeological displays and artifact collections that were arranged in the meeting room.

Annual Meeting, Casper, Wyoming 02-03 April 1965

The Annual Meeting of the Society was called to order by President Baskett at 1:40 PM with 30 registered members in attendance. Minutes of the Summer Meeting, held in Cody, Wyoming on 15-16 August 1964 were read and approved. The agenda for the current meeting was reviewed. The Treasurer's report for the calendar period 01 January 1964 thru 31 December 1964 and 01 January 1965 thru 31 March 1965, was read and approved.

Mr. Grant Willson, Editor of the WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST, reported on the publication. Mentioned was the editorial policy, materials needed, problems encountered, and sources of material incorporated in the issues. Mr. Willson praised the members of the Cheyenne Chapter for the fine cooperation received in assembling the issues after printing. Our Editor suggested chapter program ideas on projects that could be used as an aid in the educational program of the Society, and how these would develop into material for use in the publication. His ideas should be heeded by each unit.

Chapter activity reports for 1964 were presented by REA (Casper), LLOYD (Cheyenne), KINNAN (N.B.H.B.) and POWERS (Sheridan).

President Baskett next reported on behalf of the Legislative Committee, and the results of the Society's efforts at the 1965 session of the State Legislature. Related was a history of the events relative to action in the attempt to obtain and create an office of State Archaeologist, and the legislative action thereto. Mr. LLOYD stressed the importance of again putting forth an all-out effort on the part of the members, especially in those counties having chapters, to work with the State Legislators on the necessity of getting this proposed legislation passed at the next session in 1967. Other representatives of the Society will continue to meet with University of Wyoming officials to continue to stress the need for an Office of State Archaeologist.

Mrs. Hila GILBERT (Sheridan) reported for the Scholarship Committee, stating no previous student receiving an award had continued in the field of Archaeology at the University of Wyoming. The proposal, as recommended in the Executive Board Meeting was read, and approved by the members.

The matter of the increase in membership fees was discussed. The proposal as made in the Executive Board Meeting was presented and adopted, with the resulting changes to be effected in the Society Constitution under:

4. Membership, B. Fees, 1.a.1.; change: "\$3.50" to read "\$5.00"; and 1.a.2.; change; "\$5.00" to read "\$7.50"; (effective date 01 January 1966), and under:

2. Chapter Organization, E.1., "remit to State Society Treasurer the amount of \$3.50 per active single membership; or \$5.00 per active family membership."; effective with the calendar period beginning 01 January 1966.

The motion carried unanimously.

Annual Meeting, Casper, Wyoming 02-03 April 1965

The subject of a "Junior membership", with all fees to be deposited with the State Treasurer was proposed by JENSEN (Casper). This idea to permit younger individuals to become members and receive issues of the publication and still defray publication costs, but the topic was tabled for Summer Meeting action.

The attached amendment (see Exhibit A, following), to become ARTICLE 8, of the Society Constitution was proposed by WEBER (Casper). After a lengthy discussion and what the effects of this change would create on the handling of sites, materials and procedures, the motion was made by LLOYD (Cheyenne) and seconded by POESTKOKE (Casper), and voted to be adopted unanimously.

Mr. WEBER (Casper) speaking for the Membership Committee expressed the opinion that the present Society Constitution adequately covers the conditions for membership to the Society. No difficulties would occur if these requirements are followed by the membership. If "actions inappropriate to a member" or non-member are observed, there are adequate Federal and State Statutes covering the irregularities, and proper legal action could be taken. Mr. Weber stated that any such violation could be reported to a local Chapter officer, who in turn reports the violation to the State Officers, and the case is then handled thru Mr. Weber, the Chairman of the Antiquities Committee. Mr. Weber's recommendations were accepted.

Also speaking for the committee to "check on Federal Regulations relative to Site permits", Mr. WEBER advised the membership the new federal requirements are correct and adequate and will have to be followed. Mr. Weber's recommendation was accepted.

The next order of business was a very rushed thru matter, "Action 51-B", and passed unanimously by the membership.

The nominating committee proposed for officers:

President - Mr. Henry Jensen (Casper)
Mr. B. D. Rea (Casper) - declined due to business
commitments
Mr. Henry Lloyd (Cheyenne) - proposed from the floor.

Vice-President - Mrs. Helen Bryant (Casper)
Mr. Charles Lawson (Casper)
Mr. Ralph Casner (Cheyenne) - proposed from the floor.

A written ballot was taken for president and vice-president, and the membership elected LLOYD for President, CASNER for Vice-President.

Due to action of the membership in accepting ARTICLE 8 to the Constitution, Mr. Louis STEEGE (Cheyenne) was recommended by the nominating committee for the position of Executive Secretary-Treasurer, and recommended he be appointed by the State Executive Board.

Annual Meeting, Casper, Wyoming, 02-03 April 1965

Communications from Dr. Harold McCracken and from the University of Wyoming were read during the balloting.

The N.B.H.B. Chapter submitted a communication proposing Dr. Harold McCracken, Curator of the Whitney Gallery of Western Art, and the Buffalo Bill Historical Museum of Cody, Wyoming, for an Honorary Membership in the Society. His outstanding efforts on behalf of preserving man's historical record in Wyoming and his work in the archaeological field, for Wyoming earned him the unanimous approval of the membership.

Mr. LLOYD, (Cheyenne) proposed the Summer Meeting be held at the Hell Gap Site in Goshen County, under the auspices of the Cheyenne Chapter. The August meeting site was accepted.

The Casper Chapter donated one of their two Society flags to the Cheyenne Chapter.

Under announcements, Mr. STEEGE (Cheyenne) read a notice of an interesting show to be held in June, under auspices of the Cheyenne Gem & Mineral Club. A special division of the show will be for the display of archaeological materials, and presented under various classifications, that would draw a great deal of interest and speculation in this field.

The Sheridan and N.B.H.B. chapters announced interesting chapter programs and extended invitations to the membership to attend.

Outgoing President BASKETT thanked everyone for their splendid cooperation during his tenure the past two years, and persons bringing displays for the meeting. Thanks were also extended to Mr. POESTKOKE and Ross and Mary GARLING, and Mr. REA (all Casper) for their work in the Annual Meeting arrangements. The meeting adjourned at 5:15 P.M.

A Social Hour followed the business meeting and a dinner was enjoyed in the Honeycomb Room of the Townsend Hotel from 6:30 to 8:00 P.M. with a fine turnout of members and guests.

Mr. Fred HILMAN (Sheridan) founder of the Wyoming Archaeological Society was presented with an Honorary Membership in the Society, and presented with the first of the newly produced certificates that accompany the position. Mr. BASKETT explained this was the rushed thru "Action 51-B" during the Annual Meeting session.

Guest speaker for the meeting was Mr. Robert A. MURRAY, Curator of the Ft. Laramie Historical Site, Ft. Laramie, Wyoming. His topic was "The Position of the Amateur in Historic Archaeology", and presented interesting aspects of the role the amateur archaeologist could take in assisting in work being accomplished at historic site locations. How historic sites require a considerable amount of archaeological investigations to determine sequences in construction and exact locations of structures. Also related were procedures in tracing information relative to historic sites, and where such material of an historic nature can be obtained. Oddities encountered, historical data, and other interesting facts during the course of investigations were other items related in this interesting field.

Guests from Casper and representatives of the Fremont County Archaeological Society were also in attendance at the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
Carlton W. Belz
Outgoing Secretary-Treasurer

ADDITION TO W.A.S. CONSTITUTION

8. AUTHORIZATION FOR AN EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, PERMANENT SOCIETY MAILING ADDRESS AND DESIGNATION OF A STATE SOCIETY REPOSITORY

The State Executive Board may at its discretion appoint an Executive Secretary, specify a permanent Society mailing address and designate an Official State Society Repository. Such Executive Secretary shall be appointed from the present or past membership of the State Executive Board and shall serve at the discretion of said Board. The permanent Society mailing address shall be one convenient to the State Executive Board, the Executive Secretary, the Chapters, and to any member or non-member of this Society who shall have occasion to contact this Society on any matter of archaeological interest or routing Society business. The designated State Society Repository shall contain all of the records of the State Society which the Executive Secretary shall maintain in a current and accessible condition so that they shall be available at all reasonable business hours for inspection by any member of this Society. The State Society Repository shall also serve as the Society's official repository for any and all archaeological material which is now, or may heretofore become, the property of the State Society and the Executive Secretary shall serve as custodian thereof making the same available for public view in a place generally available to the public. The Executive Secretary, on his own determination or at the request of any member of this Society, may limit access to site reports, archaeological surveys and collections when such action is deemed reasonable and necessary to preserve any archaeological site.

8. AUTHORIZATION FOR AN EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, PERMANENT SOCIETY MAILING
ADDRESS AND DESIGNATION OF A STATE SOCIETY REPOSITORY (Continued)

The State Executive Board shall give at least thirty (30) days notice to all Chapters of its election to appoint an Executive Secretary and the effective date of such appointment. From and after the effective date of such appointment, all other provisions of this constitution in conflict with this Article shall be deemed inoperative and superceded by the provisions of this Article. From the time of appointment, the Executive Secretary shall assume all duties heretofore discharged by the State Secretary-Treasurer and shall become a member of the State Executive Board.

EXTRACT FROM
LETTER FROM GLENN L. JEPSON TO CARLTON BELZ
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

February 17, 1965

"Dear Mr. Belz:

Yes, two new additional radiocarbon dates for the Horner Site were published last May in Science 144 (3621): 1000, (May 22, 1964) and are 8750 ± 120 (6800 B.C.) and $8840 \pm$ (6890 B.C.).

These tests were made at UCLA by Libby and Berger, one test was on collagen of unburned bison bones, the other was on partially burnt bones (Treated with HCL to destroy mineral matrix and to hydrolize the collagen, then the carbon pieces not attacked by the acid were collected and dated).

These dates were also published by the Institute of Physics, UCLA "UCLA Radiocarbon Dates IV," publication no. 407, Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics.

I hope that similarly satisfactory dates can be established for the cave materials on the North Fork. Have you seen the excavation procedures there?

Yours truly,"

THE MORE IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN WYOMING

by
T. J. Weber¹

From the time of the earliest Caucasian-Amerindian contact in the Northwestern Plains (circa 1806), the presence of certain native cultures has been abundantly apparent. Indeed, the living Plains Indian exerted such a compelling force upon the contemporary literature that this rather short-lived cultural aspect became one of the most highly documented phases in the history of the New World. On the other hand, until very recent times, very little has been developed concerning the immediate antecedents of these Plains people or such older pre-existing cultures as may have inhabited these regions many thousands of years ago. Now, through the medium of archaeological investigations (mostly conducted within the last two decades), our knowledge has been extended back beyond these colorful historic times and a pattern of long occupation has been demonstrated for the Northwestern Plains. Among its other treasures and resources, Wyoming may lay claim as the locale of certain of these key archaeological sites which have served not only to clarify the prehistory of Wyoming but which are cornerstones in the over all story of Man in the New World.

The more important archaeological sites in Wyoming are summarized in Table I. The generalized location of these sites is shown in Figure 1. Selected diagnostic artifacts are illustrated in Figure 2.

In establishing the time relationships and succession of cultures in our area of interest, the most important sites are those with significant stratification. In simplified outline, these have demonstrated at least three prehistoric periods and one historic period of occupation. The oldest traces belong to the period of the early big game hunters when Pleistocene mammals formed the main food supply. This Early Prehistoric Period is assigned an antiquity of five to ten thousand (or more) years ago. As postulated, this period was followed by some two thousand years of desert-like conditions with little evidence of human occupation. This period is generally referred to as the Alti-thermal. Thereafter, abundant sites appear representing a later period commencing about 2500 B.C. and categorized as the Middle Prehistoric Period. The artifactual evidence suggests seed gatherers and foragers with no big game hunting. It lasted until about A.D. 500, from which point on until the time of contact with designation Late Prehistoric Period has been employed. During this later Period there is increased emphasis on hunting. The final stage, from the time of contact to the capitulation of the Amerindian, is referred to as the Historic Period.

In making these key sites more generally known it is hoped that the field worker who chances upon a stratified site will leave it undisturbed. To excavate is to destroy and when the digging is done by anyone but a specially-trained investigator, the loss is usually total. However, certain activity is permissible for the interested amateur archaeologist and the following summary of applicable laws may be of some use in this regard:

(1) Federal Lands - General prospecting and reconnaissance surveys are permissible on the public domain without prior authorization. On other types of Federal lands such activity may be controlled or prohibited entirely. Gathering

¹Reprinted from The Wyoming Geological Association Guidebook, Highway Geology of Wyoming, 1964, with the permission of the Association.

operations and excavations must be permitted on all types of Federal lands, where such activity is permissible at all.

(2) State Lands - Apparently all archaeological activity short of excavation may be conducted on State land without a permit.

(3) Private Lands - Any activity requires some prior agreement with the landowner.

March 1964

W G A - HIGHWAY GEOLOGY OF WYOMING - 1964

TABLE 1.

THE MORE IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN WYOMING
(More or less in order by indicated antiquity of site)

<u>SITE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PERIOD REPRESENTED*</u>	<u>WHEN EVALUATED AND CREDIT</u>
Black's Fork Culture	Black's Fork Valley, S.W. Wyoming	Antiquity un- determined. Could be Pale- olithic equiv- alent.	1935-39. E.B. Renaud & Denver University

SIGNIFICANCE

Thousands of chipped stone artifacts including apparent crude fist axes suggest a parallel with Paleolithic industries in the Old World. While geological or palaeontological proof of antiquity is lacking, no such directed inquiry has been made.

Hell Gap	Hell Gap Valley, 13 Miles N. of Guernsey, Wyoming	11,000 B.P. (carbon-14) Early Prehis- toric	1960. G.A. Agogino, U. of Wyo., Peabody Museum, et al.
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SIGNIFICANCE

One of the New World's oldest dated point types and Wyoming's oldest dated culture. Similar points often found in surface association with the remains of proboscidiens.

U.P. Mammoth Kill Site	35 Miles S.W. of Rawlins, Wyo.	11,000 B.P. (carbon-14) Early Prehis- toric.	1960. Ivan Hays, G.A. Agogino, U. of Wyo., Na- tional Geo- graphic Soc., Peabody Museum, et al.
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*Where years are given, B.P. is Before Present

SIGNIFICANCE

Direct association of artifacts with fossil mammoth remains. Lack of diagnostic projectile point prevents identification of culture. Probably contemporaneous with Clovis Man.

Finley	E. of Eden, Wyoming	7-9,000 B.P. (Geol. Est.) Early Prehis- toric.	1940. Finley- Cook, E. Howard, L. Satterthwaite, U. of Pa. Museum et al.
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SIGNIFICANCE

Distinctive projectile point type found in situ with extinct bison. The distinctive Eden and associated Scottsbluff point types have since been considered part of Cody Complex.

Jimmy Allen	16 Miles S. of Laramie.	8,000 B.P. (carbon-14) Early Prehis- toric.	1959. Jimmy Allen, Wm. Mulloy & U. of Wyoming.
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SIGNIFICANCE

Distinctive projectile point type and plano-convex scrapers found in association with extinct bison bones.

Horner	Junction Sage Creek- Shoshone River, 4 Miles N.E. of Cody, Wyoming	7,000 B.P. (carbon-14) 5-9,000 B.P. (Geol. Est.) Early Prehis- toric.	1939-52. Jimmy Allen, G. L. Jepsen, Prince- ton, Smith- sonian.
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SIGNIFICANCE

Provided info. about other artifacts used by the makers of Cody Complex points including distinctive Cody knife found in situ. Also contained material suitable for carbon-14 determination.

Bentzen- Kaufman Cave	Near Ucross, Wyoming	7,000 B.P. (carbon-14) Early Prehis- toric.	1958. Arzy, R. Bentzen, D. Grey
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SIGNIFICANCE

Cave occupation between 7,000 and 11,000 years B.P. inferred from apparent use of a fossil mammoth bone in or around a hearth carbon dated at 7,000 B.P.

Birdshead Cave	S. side of Owl Creek Rge., 5 miles W. of Wind River Canyon	Probably Early Prehistoric through Late Prehistoric.	1947. W.L. Bliss, River Basin Surveys
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SIGNIFICANCE

A significant stratified site demonstrating a succession of occupational levels from crude lithic materials through a ceramic culture.

Shaw Cave	Base of Laramie Peak, 25 miles W. of Guernsey, Wyoming.	Probably Early Prehistoric through Late Prehistoric.	1936. Natl. Park Service, 1957. J. D. Jennings.
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SIGNIFICANCE

A stratified site geographically and probably culturally related to Signal Butte and Ash Hollow Caves (Neb.) with artifactual specimens also showing similarities to Danger Cave (Utah).

Agate Basin	Agate Basin, between Newcastle & Lusk Wyoming	Early Prehistoric	1943. F.H.H. Roberts, Jr.
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SIGNIFICANCE

Distinctive projectile point type of apparent considerable antiquity. In form, similar to Angostura type which has been variously dated at 7-9,000 B.P.

Big Horn Mts. Sites	Big Horns & general E. flank area	Possible Early Prehistoric through Late Prehistoric	Principal activity since 1959. Many reporters, mostly amateurs.
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SIGNIFICANCE

Despite ready accessibility to the general public (and consequent vandalism), ineptness of amateur investigators and reluctance of more or less trained reporters to fully report, a pattern of long continued occupation has been established. Meserve or Dalton point typology has been suggested. Middle Prehistoric (especially McKean) and Late Prehistoric occupation are apparent.

McKean	Keyhole Reservoir, N E. Wyo.	3,500-4,000 B.P. (carbon- 14) Middle Prehistoric	1954 Wm. Mulloy & U of Wyo.; Natl. Park Service.
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SIGNIFICANCE

A stratified site which yielded more or less distinctive projectile point types associated with the Middle Period.

Horned Owl	19 Miles N.W. of Laramie, Wyo.	Middle Prehis- toric through Late Prehis- toric.	1963. D. Gebhard, G. Agogino, V. Haynes.
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SIGNIFICANCE

Source of normally perishable artifacts in assoc. with pictographs.

Wedding of the Waters Cave	3 Miles S. of Thermopolis, Wyoming	Middle Prehistoric through Historic Period	1959. G.C. Frison.
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SIGNIFICANCE

A stratified site which yielded normally perishable artifacts including material of bone, wood and cordage.

Bison Trap Series	30-50 Miles N. and E. of Sheridan, Wyoming	2500-4500 B.P. (carbon-14) Middle Pre- historic	1961-62. Sheridan Chap., Wyo. Arch. Soc.
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SIGNIFICANCE.

Controlled excavations conducted by an amateur group produced a large sampling of McKean variant points and data on bison killing and butchering techniques.

Burial Sites	Several (See Fig. 1)	1500-4000 B.P. (various dating techniques) Middle Pre- historic	(See Bibliography)
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SIGNIFICANCE

No Early Prehistoric burials or remains reported. Middle Period burials are scarce but generally reveal excessive tooth wear suggesting grit and a forager type subsistence. Late Prehistoric & Historic sites somewhat more abundant. Vandalism and well-intentioned but uncontrolled removals are rapidly destroying this resource.

Torrington Skulls	Near Lingle, Wyoming.	Late Prehistoric	1935. Re- evaluation in 1963 by G. A. Agogino & E. Galloway
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SIGNIFICANCE

Originally assumed to be of great antiquity because of osteological similarity to Minnesota Man, recent study incorporating supporting evidence from archaeology shows the burials as recent. In turn, the Torrington re-evaluation weakens the argument for great antiquity for Minnesota Man.

Petroglyphs & Pictograph Sites	Dinwoody Petroglyphs Dinwoody Lake, Wyo. Castle Garden Pictographs & Petroglyphs, 18 miles S. of Moneta, Wyo.	A progression in form & technique is now apparent but dating problematical.	Reported at least as early as 1873.
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SIGNIFICANCE

Wyoming has several dozen reported sites. The Dinwoody and Castle Garden sites are most prominent in the literature. Investigations appear to be still in the embryonic stage.

Tipi Rings	Stone circles known as tipi rings are a common feature of the Northwestern Plains. While generally considered to be of domestic origin, competent authority is not fully satisfied and considers them as problematical. While yet not fully resolved, they are a rapidly disappearing resource.
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Big Horn Medicine Wheel	25 Miles E. of Lovell, Wyoming	1800 A.D. (by Dendro- chronology)	1962. D. Grey & Sheridan Chap., Wyo. Arch. Soc.
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SIGNIFICANCE

Medicine Wheels have been speculated about and reported upon for 60 years. Their use is still conjectural. The 1962 report produced a possible construction date based on dendrochronological investigations.

Obsidian Cliff	N. W. Yellowstone Park, Wyo.	This site is a major source of a unique natural resource widely traded among the aboriginal inhabitants for use in the manufacture of implements and ornaments.
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BACKGROUND READING

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EXTRACTS FROM
CASPER TRIBUNE-HERALD AND STAR
September 9, 1956

SPIRIT MOUNTAIN CAVERN FIRST KNOWN TO INDIANS

Spirit Mountain Cavern, located on Highway 14 and 20, a few miles from the eastern entrance to Yellowstone Park, and near Cody has a history almost as long as its intricate passageways, and as colorful as its brilliant-hued galleries.

The huge cave, was first known to roving bands of Western Plains Indians as the dwelling place of a smoke-like mist rising from the top of the mountain.

This gave rise to a belief that a spirit lived inside the mountain hence the name Spirit Mountain.

When the Indians all but disappeared from the plains and mountains of W. Wyoming knowledge of the cavern was lost until 1908, when Ned Frost of Cody, a bob cat hunter followed his dogs, who had chased a huge cat into a crevice at the foothills of the mountain.

After his dogs lost the bob cat in the cave, Frost ventured in the cave a short distance and was awed by his discovery. He returned to Cody with the news of his discovery and led a party of men from that town to the cave.

They found no end to the many brilliantly-hued galleries and chambers. After going several thousand feet into the depths of the cave they still saw many new galleries in all directions, giving them vistas of great distances into the cavern.

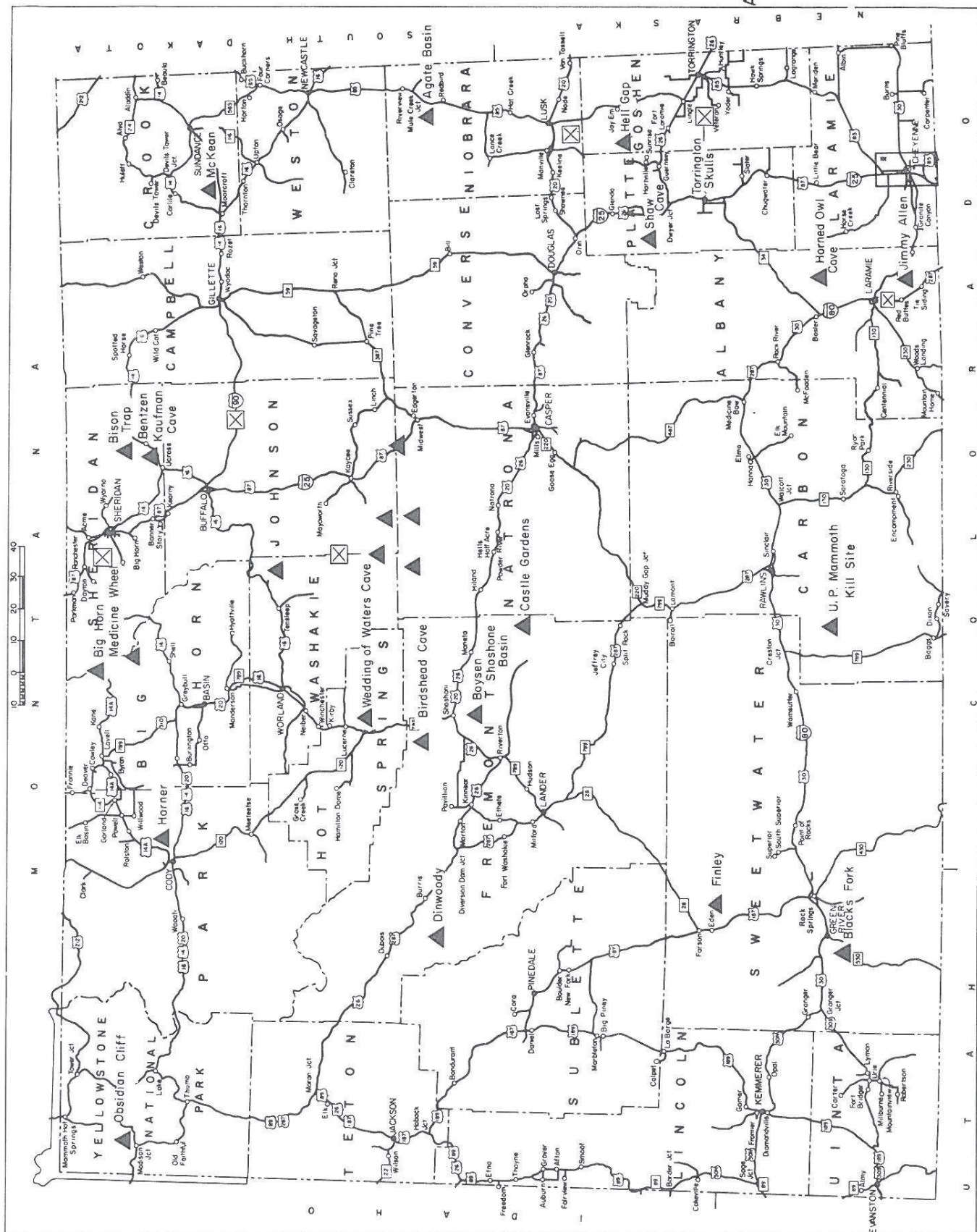
The cavern was granted to Cody by the Federal government to develop as a scenic attraction. Shortly before that happened a group of cave explorers from the Denver branch of the National Speleological Society made an extensive survey of part of the cave, led by Ned Frost. They reported the following facts: "This is a fissure type cave. That is, it was developed along a strong point. A week of work would undoubtedly double or triple the amount of passage we covered today."

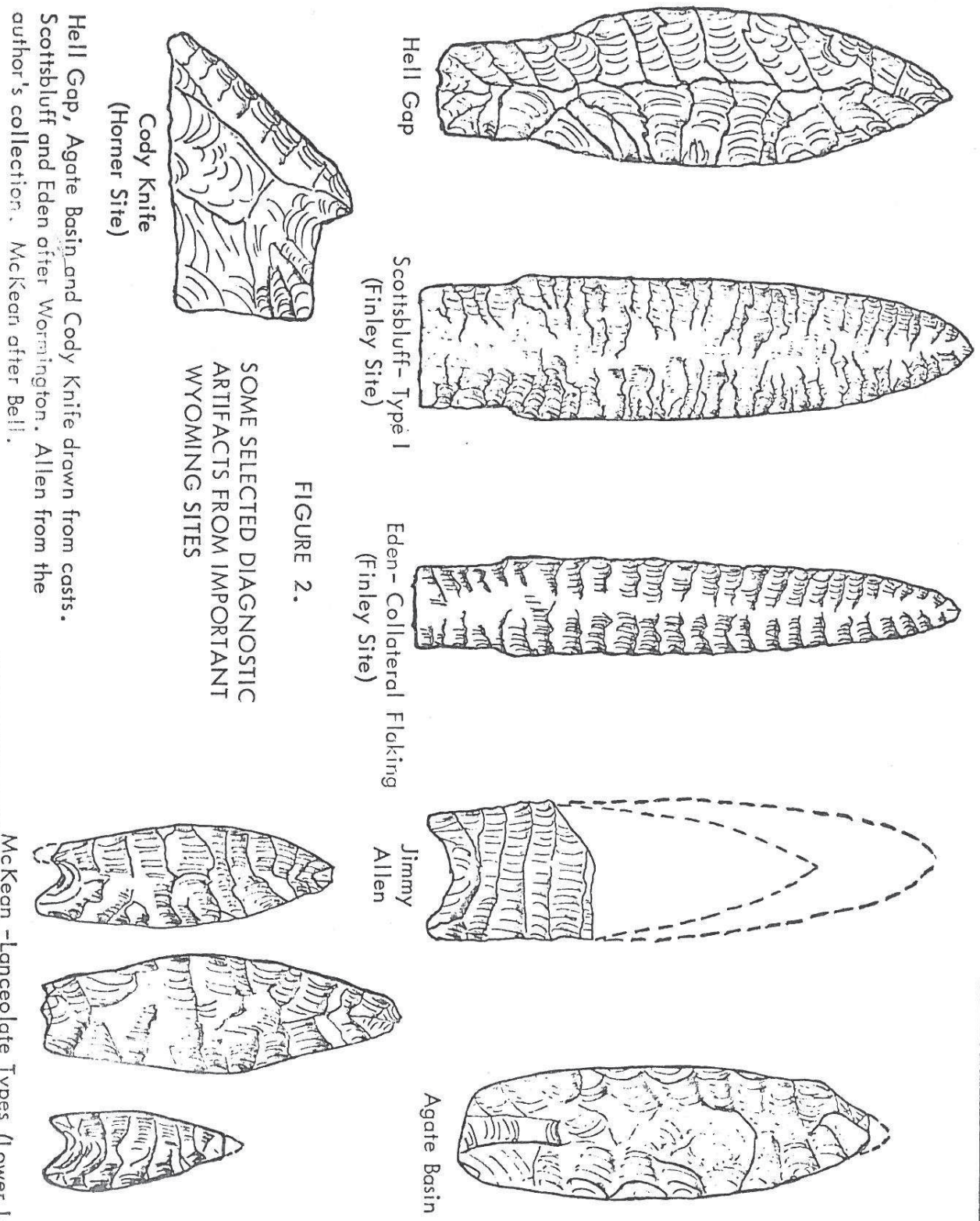
In 1955, while the cavern was being developed for more extensive public viewing, the Montana Explorers League made an intensive survey of the cavern.

They estimated that the cave contains some 8½ miles of passages, and in their report they admitted that they did not explore the entire cave.

IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN WYOMING Fig. 1

- Burial Sites
- Other Sites





THE BLACKWATER DRAW SITE AND
THE PEOPLE OF NEW MEXICO:
A THIRTY YEAR PERSPECTIVE

by
George Agogino

The first accepted discovery of man in association with mammoth occurred at Dent, Colorado, in 1932, when three "Clovis" points were found in direct association with the remains of a dozen mammoths. Later the same year similar points were found underlying typical Folsom projectiles at the Clovis quarry, Blackwater Draw, eastern New Mexico. This is probably the greatest mammoth-man site in the entire New World. Since 1932 work has been carried on at intervals, without adequate funds and under adverse conditions, by the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, University of Pennsylvania, Texas Memorial Museum, and the New Mexico Laboratory of Anthropology. It was largely from this site location that the late E. H. Sellards named the Clovis point and later the Llano cultural complex, separate in time and typology from the more recent Folsom culture.

The Llano complex as it is identified in our western High Plains and Southwest includes: a preference or dependence on mammoth hunting, large fluted points, side scrapers, points or foreshafts of bone and ivory, and crude hammerstones. The most significant sites are Dent, Colorado (1932); Clovis, New Mexico (1932); Miami, Texas (1938); McLean, Texas (1938); Naco, Arizona (1951); and Lehner, Arizona (1958). Radiocarbon dates have been obtained from three of these sites, Naco, Lehner and Dent. These dates cluster about 9500 B. C.

The Blackwater Draw site, lying close to the towns of Clovis and Portales is unique in archaeological history. It was the first multi-cultural Paleo-Indian site ever discovered (Portales culture 8,000-10,000 years old; Folsom 10,000-11,000 years old; Clovis 11,000-12,000 years old). It was and still is the largest and most productive of all Llano mammoth-kill sites in the New World. More Clovis points and associated Llano complex artifacts have been taken from the Blackwater Draw site than from all other sites combined. In spite of the long known existence of this site and its great productiveness we still have obtained less than ten per cent of the total artifacts that could have been recovered under optimum conditions.

The fact that the Blackwater Draw site is located within a commercial gravel quarry must be viewed as a mixed blessing. Had it not been for this commercial endeavor it is doubtful if the site would have ever been uncovered, yet at the same time it was largely responsible for the destruction of a great deal of the cultural material. Time and erosion wait for no man and the state of New Mexico must constantly improve its highways. Gravel is needed for this and other progressive construction. Many important archaeological locations, like the Blackwater Draw site, have remained undisturbed for ten or more centuries, only to be uncovered and destroyed in a few hours by a construction crew unaware of their destructive action. Even if the disturbed area is reported, there exists a strong possibility that the few qualified archaeologists in these critical areas will find themselves desk-ridden by lack of funds or administration responsibilities. Money and procedure must be arranged in advance, for salvage archaeology must proceed without delay or the construction outfit that uncovered and reported the discovery will suffer financially.

Thirty years ago, the newly discovered Blackwater Draw "Clovis" site received neither adequate attention or support from either local interests or the state government. As a result all productive research was restricted to out-of-state scientific organizations. During the next twenty years little effort was made to protect the site, which through neglect was gradually destroyed by erosion and commercial gravel operations. Actually little blame can be attributed to the gravel enterprise. The commercial operators of the quarry did not conceal the cultural and paleontological discoveries and all indications suggest that they would have cooperated with any agency willing to undertake excavations. However, only mild interest and no funds were made available. Who was to blame?

Few can completely escape some guilt. Certainly considerable blame must befall the citizens of Clovis and Portales. Ethnocentrism, local pride, and civic responsibility should have prompted local action, either to carry the burden alone or to share this responsibility with the state. Eastern New Mexico University, while a new institution at that time, with limited academic resources, failed to give needed professional guidance. More established institutions, apparently also lacking in available research funds, and more remote from the actual scene, were equally uncooperative. The state administration must also share in the blame. At a time when most major highways cost hundreds of dollars a running foot, the price of ten feet of highway would have paid for one full season's excavation and one quarter of a mile of highway would have allowed the full thirty years continual excavation. For the total cost of a few miles of highway, we lost forever years of constant research at the greatest mammoth-kill site ever found in the New World. It is interesting to speculate what archaeological treasures, removed with gravel for highway construction may today pave some section of New Mexico highway.

Within the last few years, under both republican and democratic administrations enlightened state officials have made sincere efforts to salvage the neglect of earlier years. Considerable money has been awarded to develop one of the earliest and best state archaeological salvage programs in our country. Money was given to support important Blackwater Draw excavation, first to the Museum of New Mexico and later to the Paleo-Indian Institute of Eastern New Mexico University. An honest effort was made to secure the entire Blackwater Draw Locality Number One (the famous Clovis site) from private interests to state control but this failed because of the huge investment required to secure a fair and honest exchange for both the quarry owners and state interests. Money was set aside however for a museum to house the remains of mammoth and the associated artifacts, once excavations, now being paid for by the state were completed. Finally the state secured control over a large area near the famous site known as Anderson Basin where similar Paleo-Indian cultures as are found at the Blackwater Draw site may be found in situ. All of these funds were secured by the actions of elected officials supported by the people of the state who wanted to see the pre-history of the state preserved.

Finally, we must not minimize the role played by the Laboratory of Anthropology which supplied professional guidance and skill in the initial excavations nor the faculty and administration of Eastern New Mexico University who plan to continue excavation and construct and maintain a museum that will eventually house much of the material from this site.

In the past two years members of the Paleo-Indian Institute of Eastern New Mexico University have worked almost daily at the famous Blackwater Draw site, uncovering over six hundred artifacts which will be added to the knowledge already gathered by the Museum of New Mexico and other institutions from earlier excavations. This probably assures the Blackwater Draw site the distinction of being the largest Paleo-Indian site in the New World. To the best of my knowledge, over three thousand artifacts have been uncovered in this site area, and the productive horizons are not yet efforted.

The cultural sequence at Blackwater Draw is as follows: Archaic (2,000-6,000 years); Frederick (Angostura) (about 7,000 years); Cody (roughly 8,000 years); Agate Basin (9,000-10,000 years); Folsom (10,000-11,000 years); and Clovis (11,000-12,000 years). The majority of artifacts belong to the Folsom complex with Agate Basin and Clovis complexes the next largest represented. Artificial wells are rather numerous in the Archaic horizon and what appears to be a well occurs in the late Clovis level. If this is supported by later excavation, Blackwater Draw will have the oldest artificial well in the world to add to its distinction.

Our Paleo-Indian cultural resources are of rare historical importance, and the total information available is scarce indeed. Once these sites are gone they cannot be replaced. New Mexico is currently fulfilling its obligations that go beyond state boundaries, for this information belongs to a world cultural heritage. These obligations also go beyond the present, for the information obtained from sites like Blackwater Draw also belongs to future generations yet unborn.

NOTES FROM DAVE BASKETT

Dr. William Mulloy, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Wyoming, advises us that the University has received a grant from the National Science Foundation which will support the continuation of the Sheridan Chapter's dig at the Piney Creek Site near Story, Wyoming. George Frison, who directed the dig last year, will be in charge again this summer. The work will be carried on from June 14 through July 31. Members of the Society are encouraged to visit this site during the dig. Arrangements may be made by contacting Mrs. Margaret Powers, Sheridan Chapter President, P.O. Box 207, Dayton, Wyoming.

It has been noted that in most cases, publicity given to amateur archaeological groups on local excavations has resulted in looting of other potential sites in the immediate vicinity. It is the policy of the Wyoming Archaeological Society to confine land description of dig reports published in this magazine to township and range numbers only. WE BELIEVE THAT REPORTS OF DIG ACTIVITIES RELEASED TO GENERAL NEWS MEDIA --- NEWSPAPERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION --- SHOULD MENTION LOCATION OF THE SITE IN TERMS OF GENERAL PORTIONS OF THE COUNTY ONLY, SUCH AS 'CENTRAL CARBON COUNTY', 'NORTHWESTERN CONVERSE COUNTY', ETC. It would be far better to avoid, if at all possible, all local news.

INDIAN MOUNDS IN THE NORTHEAST PLAINS

by
Dennis Stanford¹

An extremely interesting archaeological manifestation of the Northeastern Plains, which puzzled explorers and later observers for many years, is a considerable variety of large earthen mounds. These heaps of earth are found on hill tops and elsewhere and are superficially of obscure purpose. They are of many shapes and sizes, but are obviously not natural features of the country-side. These mounds were made by men, but who these men were and when they made the mounds is a question still not very satisfactorily answered. Are they related to the mounds of the southern cults on the Mississippi? Are they related to the people of the Hopewell culture or are their relationships with still other cultural groups? To answer these questions many detailed excavations have been made and the material from them compared with other mounds and village sites in many surrounding localities.

The area in which these mounds are found is known as the Northeastern Periphery of the Plains. It extends east from the Coteau du Missouri to Minnesota, including the drainages of the James, Vermillion and Big Sioux Rivers. To the south the area extends into the Missouri, the Sheyenne and Red River systems. The northern limits extend from Lake Winnipeg westward across Manitoba, Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta.

When Europeans first saw this region they found that Assiniboinés and Dakotas were the major controlling tribes. These can both be traced back to their rather recent Minnesota homeland through archaeological remains identified with them, and which resemble assemblages in Minnesota and northern Iowa. Similar complexes are not found elsewhere in the Plains. It seems certain that these historic peoples had a recent origin in the east.

Dating further back in time many occupation sites are apparently intermediate culturally between the Village Indians of the Middle Missouri, and the later tribes originating in the east. Such sites include the Brandon site, near Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the Mitchell site, and the Twelve Mile Creek site on the Lower James River. This complex is known as the Over focus. It could represent an ancestral Mandan stock moving out of the Iowa-Minnesota area into the west.

In this general archaeological setting occurs the imperfectly understood variety of earth mounds referred to above. They are more plentiful in the eastern part of the region, particularly in those areas adjoining Minnesota and Iowa. To the west numbers diminish with fewest on the Coteau du Missouri. Within this area they are widely scattered, occurring along the Red River and at various localities in adjacent Canada. Others lie along the Big Sioux River with a considerable concentration around Big Stone and Traverse Lakes. Scattered along the Sheyenne and James Rivers, and the many tributaries of these rivers are more. Canadian localities include the drainages of the Pembia, Assiniboine, Souris Rivers. As the Missouri is approached numbers of mounds rapidly decrease.

¹The author of this article is the initial winner of the Wyoming Archaeological Society's book award for the best manuscript submitted by a student at the University of Wyoming in each semester. He is a Rawlins High School graduate, now in his Senior year at U. of Wyo. He majored in Anthropology and will work on Masters Degree at U. of Nebraska. He assisted Dig Director, Geo. Frison during the summer of 1964 at Sheridan Chapter's Piney Creek Site.

Most mounds lie along the tops of bluffs overlooking the stream valleys or near lakes or creeks. Most of the dwelling sites of the builders remain undiscovered. Those which have been located have not been carefully investigated, and their relationship to the mounds has not been fully established. Sometimes single mounds occur in isolation, but usually they are grouped. Near Sioux Falls, South Dakota, is a single group of 245 (Comfort, 1873: 389-398). They vary widely in size and form; most common are round-topped burial mounds with diameters of ninety feet and heights from two to twelve feet. A mound in Walsh County, North Dakota, is said to be nearly a half a mile long (Wedel, 1961: 217). Other forms are essentially embankments extending hundreds of feet in a straight line and ending with a large end mound. Some, called linear mounds, are long straight embankments meeting at right angles with round mounds at either end, and one placed at the apex of the angle. Examples are the famous linear mounds on the Souris River in Manitoba. With this wide variety of shapes and sizes, and with differing assemblages of artifacts occurring in them, it is reasonable to suppose that they may have served several purposes and that several cultural groups may have been involved.

Many mounds have been investigated. Professor Henry Youle Hind, who was in charge of an early exploring expedition, first wrote of these mounds in 1858. He did a small amount of digging but found nothing of significance. Professor Hind was informed by the local Indians that the mounds he investigated marked the sites of old Mandan villages.

In 1867, Donald Gunn dug in a mound on the Red River. He found many human bones, shell ornaments, beads, and stone pipes. His conclusion was that the sites he investigated were burial mounds of the chiefs of the Assiniboines and that they were used through a considerable time period, by placing new graves on top of old until the ultimate size was developed. He offered no explanation as to why the practice fell into disuse.

An extensive, but unmethodological, examination of mounds near Fort Wadsworth, North Dakota, was carried out by A. J. Comfort, in 1871 (Comfort, 1873: 389-398). He regarded some mounds as having been used for burial and other as living quarters.

These early sporadic explorations into the mounds were followed by many more systematic investigations. Many of these were not published before the investigators themselves passed from the scene. Much of this information will never be available for comparison. H. W. Montgomery and W. B. Nickerson did a great deal of painstaking work in the early twentieth century. Nickerson's field methods were remarkably good for his time and a record of his work has been prepared by the National Museum of Canada (Wedel, 1961: 220).

One of the earlier investigations was at the Apple Creek site (Thomas, 1921: 175-179) in North Dakota. An unusual feature here was that the rare fragments of pottery recovered were undecorated and typical of the region. Such mounds seem to be a feature of the archaeology of Missouri River region. They differ greatly from the usual village-site middens, in the lack of artifacts, in the earth of which they are composed and in their general appearance. They lack traces of household debris or refuse, nor are house rings found in their vicinities. Pottery is almost entirely absent. Whether they are the product of a different people from the village builders, or merely an unusual and seldom encountered form of the work of the latter, it is difficult to decide. They are certainly quite as old or perhaps older than the village sites found in the region.

Another group of mounds excavated recently are the burial mounds in the Baldhill area (Hewes, 1949: 22-28) of North Dakota. These were excavated in 1949, as one of the Missouri Basin Survey projects. There were two large mounds which demonstrated the same characteristics as those excavated by Gunn. The Baldhill mounds are oblong in shape with a pit dug below the surface of the original ground near their centers. In these pits lay skeletons covered with rocks. Logs were laid longitudinally across the pit, and the mound constructed above. Several intrusive burials were probably made by groups other than the original builders. Grave furniture included copper beads, clay beads, a digging implement (probably used to dig the pit) a beaming tool, (such tools are found at the bottoms of many of these graves; it is suspected that they were used to smooth the sandy floor), and an array of side notched projectile points and scrapers. Many bison bones were scattered around the pit intermingled with the grave furniture. That these were completely disarticulated, might rule out the notion that they were placed in the grave as food for the departed. No dates are available for this assemblage, but the characteristics of the artifacts suggest that they are probably of the later Over focus.

Another more informative site is the Stott Mound and Village site near Brandon, Manitoba, excavated under the direction of Richard S. MacNeish for the National Museum of Canada, in October of 1952 (MacNeish, 1953: 20-65). This included not only a mound, but a village site which can be related to it. The mound was very similar to those at the Baldhill site. Associated were several fire pits that might have been involved with burial ceremonies or might equally well have been unrelated to the burials. A lack of domestic refuse around the pits suggests that the fires are related to the burials. The center of the mound contains several individual burials and a multiple burial consisting of several skeletons. There also occurs a dog burial in this mound. These burials are of the bundle type. Buffalo skulls with the ventral sides up and four boulders were placed on top of the burials. Over these were placed two layers of oak poles and the layers of humus which made up the mound.

The Stott Village site is stratified and yielded many artifacts characteristic of other known complexes in the area. Pottery was similar to specimens from the Lockport site. Of the five types of Manitoba Corded Ware, four appeared at the Stott site. Manitoba Corded Ware is always cord marked with vertical marks running more or less parallel. The cord is composed of one or two elements and have been twisted counter clockwise. What the actual cord was composed of is difficult to determine. The cord impressions seem to have been made by the application of a cord-wrapped paddle. Two new types show up at the Stott site which are the Stott triangular (only the outer rim decorated with incised triangular lines), and the Stott Noded (has only exterior nodes for decoration).

Projectile points in the earlier stratum are similar to others at Lockport and Avery Lake sites. The plains unnotched triangular point, turns up here along with the prairie side-notched, the plains side-notched, and a corner-notched point.

The assemblage of scrapers found include a flat end scraper, the plaino-convex end scraper, the keeled-end scraper (common with later pottery in the Saskatchewan area), flake side-scrapers and a hoe-like scraper.

Other artifacts include knives, full grooved mauls, hammerstones and a large variety of bone tools and shell artifacts.

In all, only the three village sites at Avery Lake, Lockport, and Stott can be definitely related to the mounds. Artifact assemblages of these three villages suggest the Blackduck focus of northern Minnesota, which is of the late woodland type.

Though this is illuminating information, it does not follow, in view of the wide variety of forms demonstrated by the mounds, that all or even most of these in the region are so related.

The question of why the mounds were built cannot be fully answered. Obviously some were built for burial. Others may have had more obscure purposes as well as diverse cultural relationships.

Thus the question of where these mound-builders came from and who they were, is only partly answered. Presently available evidence seems to indicate that at least some of them were related to the late woodland people of Minnesota and Iowa and may well have been prehistoric and early historic Assiniboiné. The fact that the mound building practice did not continue into historic times may be related to the influence of horse culture and the development of progressively more intense plains orientation.

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PETROGLYPHS OF NORTHEAST WYOMING
Wyoming Archaeological Survey
Works Projects Administration
April 1941

by
Ted C. Sowers, State Supervisor
(Plates Prepared for Publication by Henry Lloyd)

FOREWARD

This is the fourth Petroglyph and Pictograph report prepared by the Wyoming Archaeological Survey for the State of Wyoming. Through the Work Projects Administration and the sponsor University of Wyoming.

This report concerns the Petroglyphs and Pictographs of Medicine Creek Cave.

I wish to express my appreciation to the following people who gave permission for this work to be done, and also those who directly helped in the work done at Medicine Creek Cave: Mr. Jack Nason of Spearfish, South Dakota, owner of the land; Mr. Ivan Moore of Alzada, Montana, lessee; Supt. and Mrs. Newell Joyner of the Devils Tower National Monument; Mr. Glenn MacNamara, temporary ranger, also of the Park Service; Mr. D. B. Hilton; Mr. D. C. Fraser; Mr. W. E. Seig; Mr. Loyd Cole; Mr. R. L. Massie; Mr. Earl Hilton of Sundance; Mr. R. E. Frison of Newcastle and Mr. Mert Cochrum of Seely, Wyoming.

Ted C. Sowers, State Supervisor, Wyoming Archaeological Survey. April, 1941.

INTRODUCTION

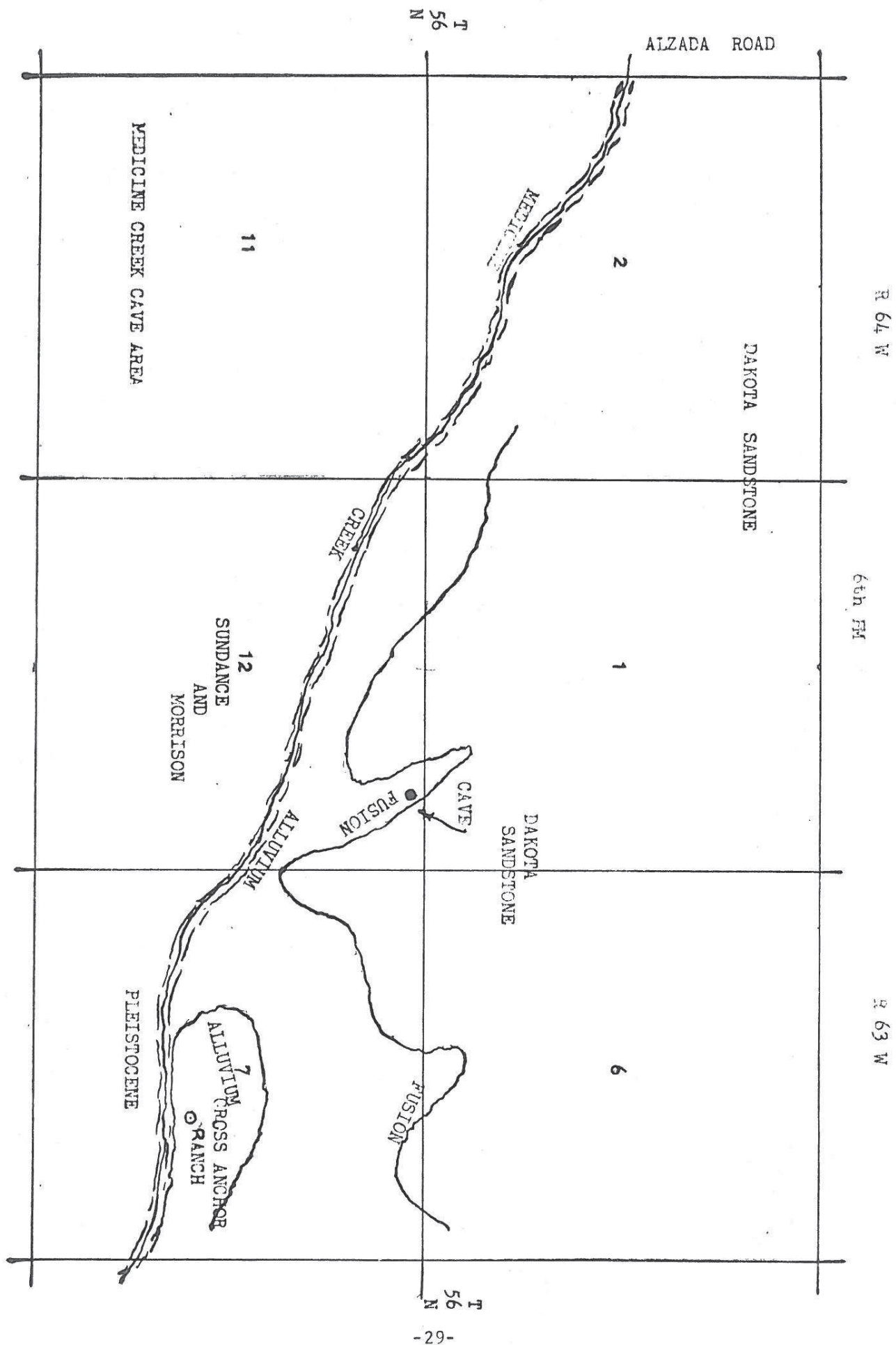
The Medicine Creek Cave is located sixty miles northwest of Sundance, Wyoming. No one knows the origin of the name of Medicine Creek, but it is most appropriate. Mr. Hilton of Sundance has written that the region is also known as the Sundance Corrals.

The cave, or rather crevice, is found in a bed of Dakota sandstone which contains many iron concentrations. It is iron stained and in some cases iron coated. Lichen also grown abundantly on the rock and in many cases had to be removed to uncover the petroglyphs.

The cave was formed by the slipping of a large block of the sandstone which has settled down and away from the cleavage plane. It has formed a triangular shaped crevice sixty-five feet in length, but only from two to three feet in width.

There was a deposit of seven to eight feet of sand in the cave and this was excavated for the material found therein and also to determine the depth to which the petroglyphs extended. This cave deposit was not stratified and consisted of rocks which had fallen from the walls and sand and soil which had been washed in from above. Ashes, burned bones, fragments of shell and the artifacts were removed from this.

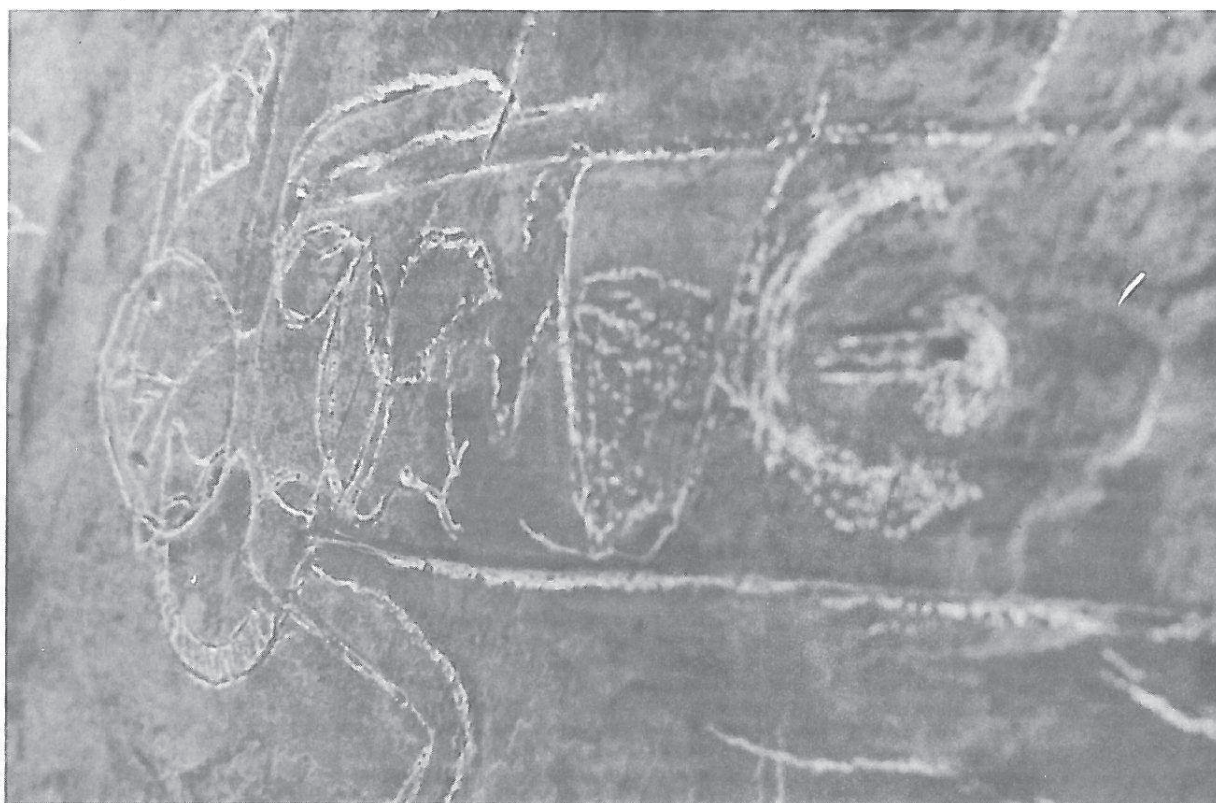
After the cave had been sufficiently cleared, the complex and fine petroglyphs were exposed. There were a great many and a variety of types were portrayed upon both walls. A group was also engraved upon the outside (northwest) wall of the cave.



HWL



Zoomorphic Figure of an Elk



Anthropomorphic Female Figure

Since the cave was so narrow, it was impossible to photograph the figures without special equipment. Therefore, all figures were drawn and recorded on graph paper as to size and position.

Groups of petroglyphs were also found in the neighborhood of the cave, but did not appear to be of the same style.

Only two photographs of these petroglyphs appear in this report, but a detailed representation of the figures is contained on graph paper.

MEDICINE CREEK CAVE

PLATES 1 through 4

Petroglyphs located on the northwest and northeast walls of Medicine Creek Cave. The scale of this graph is one inch equals one foot. The zig-zag line indicates the present floor-level, this data being necessary in order to determine how far down the petroglyphs extended. The broken line to the right represents the entrance to the cave or crevice, as the northwest wall is not included in the cave proper.

The main petroglyphs on the northwest wall represents an elk (see Plate 1). A buffalo track is superimposed below the eye of the elk, also the arrowshaft passing across the nose. Above the leg, note the deep tool-groove. Symbolic figures appear to the left.

The northeast wall belongs to the cave proper. This panel extends for twenty-eight feet in length and to a depth of six feet from the present floor-level, with an extension of one and a half feet above.

The main figures are the following, reading from right to left: (1) squares 5 and 6, Plate 1, buffalo track; (2) squares 8 and 9, Plate 2, female figure; (3) squares 9 and 10, Plate 2, lower head, that of a buffalo; upper head of mountain sheep; (5) squares 11 and 12 and 13, Plate 2, a group of deep tool grooves; (6) square 16, Plate 3, the head of an eagle; (7) square 17, Plate 3, sage hen or grouse with arrowshaft through body; (8) square 19, Plate 3, mountain sheep head; (9) square 23, Plate 4, turkey track; (10) squares 25, 26, 27, and 28, Plate 4, unidentified figures.

PLATES 5 through 3

Petroglyphs located on southwest wall of Medicine Creek Cave. The scale is the same as the other Plates. Again the zig-zag line represents the present floor-level. This entire plate belongs to the cave proper. The panel extends for twenty-nine feet in length and to a depth of five feet from the present floor-level, with an extension of two feet above.

The main figures are the following, reading from left to right: (1) square 6, Plate 6, beaver tail; (2) squares 7 and 8, bear track with buffalo track superimposed; (3) square 8, Plate 6, female sign; (4) deer track below this figure; (5) square 9, Plate 6, three bear tracks; (6) square 10, Plate 6, buffalo tracks; (7) square 14 and 15, Plate 7, mountain sheep horns, buffalo head with 3 deeply cut tool grooves across face (lower figure); (8) square 17, Plate 7, bird with arrowshaft through body; (9) squares 16, 17 and 18, Plate 7,

body of snake; (10) squares 18 and 19, Plate 7, head of a buffalo; (11) square 20, Plate 7, turtle; (12) square 21, Plate 7, buffalo head; (13) squares 14-24 inclusive, 7 and 8, body of snake eleven feet in length; (14) square 27, Plate 8, figure of a bird. Best example of deep tool grooves may be seen in squares 15, 16, 17 and 18, Plate 7.

PLATE 2.

A poor photograph of the anthropomorphic female figure at the Medicine Creek Cave. The narrowness of the cave (3½ ft.) would not permit a good picture. However, the champ-leve style can clearly be seen. The "horns" belong to a figure which had been incised before this present one. An arrowshaft or lance pierces the woman's body and the reason for her death and the recording of this petroglyph can only be surmised. Since the female sign is so very obvious, it is possible she was deliberately killed. Again, she may have been a prominent woman among her people and her death was mourned and recorded here. The designs upon the body may suggest decoration upon her costume.

PLATE 1.

Zoomorphic figure of an elk represented at the Medicine Creek Cave on the outside northwest wall. Note how natural the figure appears, even to details such as the dew-claws. Lichen was removed from the entire figure in order to chalk the lines and photograph.

CONCLUSIONS

Medicine Creek Cave is an important and unusual site in that a great variety of petroglyphs are to be found in such a small area. In spite of the cave being only sixty-five feet in length and three and a half feet in width, there are approximately two hundred ninety-one figures located on the three walls.

On Plates 1 through 4 approximately ninety-nine figures are distinguishable. They have been classified as the following: (1) one female figure; (2) one elk; (3) forty-three tool-grooves; (4) six mountain sheep and horns; (5) two buffalo tracks; (6) two birds; (7) five arrowshafts; (8) three female signs; (9) one buffalo head; (10) one eagle head; (11) two unidentified animals; (12) one turkey track and (13) thirty-one symbolic designs of unknown meaning.

The entire panel of figures on Plates 1 through 4 are incised in technique with the exception of two pecked figures, which are (1) the face of the buffalo head in square 9 and (2) the outline of the lower head of the mountain sheep head in squares 9 and 10.

On Plates 5 through 8, approximately one hundred ninety-two figures are distinguishable. They are the following: (1) one hundred thirty-two tool-grooves; (2) five bear tracks; (3) three buffalo tracks; (4) two female signs; (5) two birds; (6) one turtle; (7) one beaver tail; (8) one deer track; (9) three mountain sheep and horns; (10) three buffalo heads; (11) two snakes; (12) one arrowshaft; (13) one bow and (14) thirty-five symbolic figures of unknown meaning.

The figures of Plates 5 through 8 are incised in technique with the exception of the two snakes which were produced by pecking.

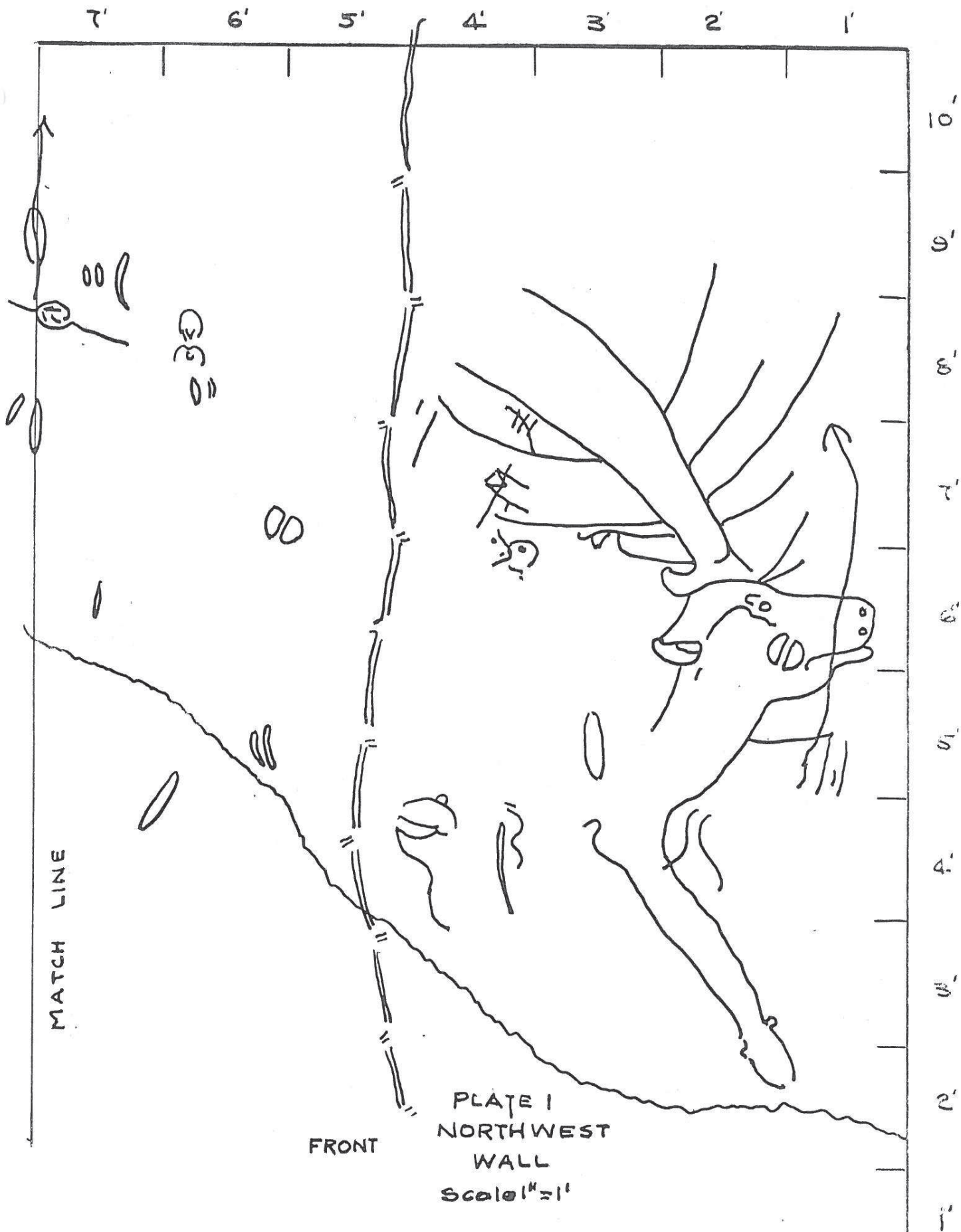
The cave was excavated to determine how far down the petroglyphs extended and also to discover what material the cave contained. A total of one hundred seventy-three artifacts were found. They were classified as the following: (1) four side scrapers; (2) three end scrapers; (3) eight knives; (4) three blades; (5) one hundred thirty-two arrowheads; (6) one thick point; (7) one bone awl; (8) three chips and (9) eighteen flakes. The arrowheads were then classified as to the four main types and are as follows: (1) thirteen stemmed; (2) one hundred nine lateral notched and (3) six with lateral basal notches. There were no arrowheads of the stemless type. Only four tips of broken arrowheads were found. The great majority were found to be complete, that is, not broken. The large number of the one type, lateral notched, with one hundred thirty-two of this type is another unusual fact. Mr. Hilton carefully examined and measured these arrowheads and states that some had been thinned to 3/32 of an inch. Also they were of excellent workmanship as the fine flaking had been carefully and skillfully done.

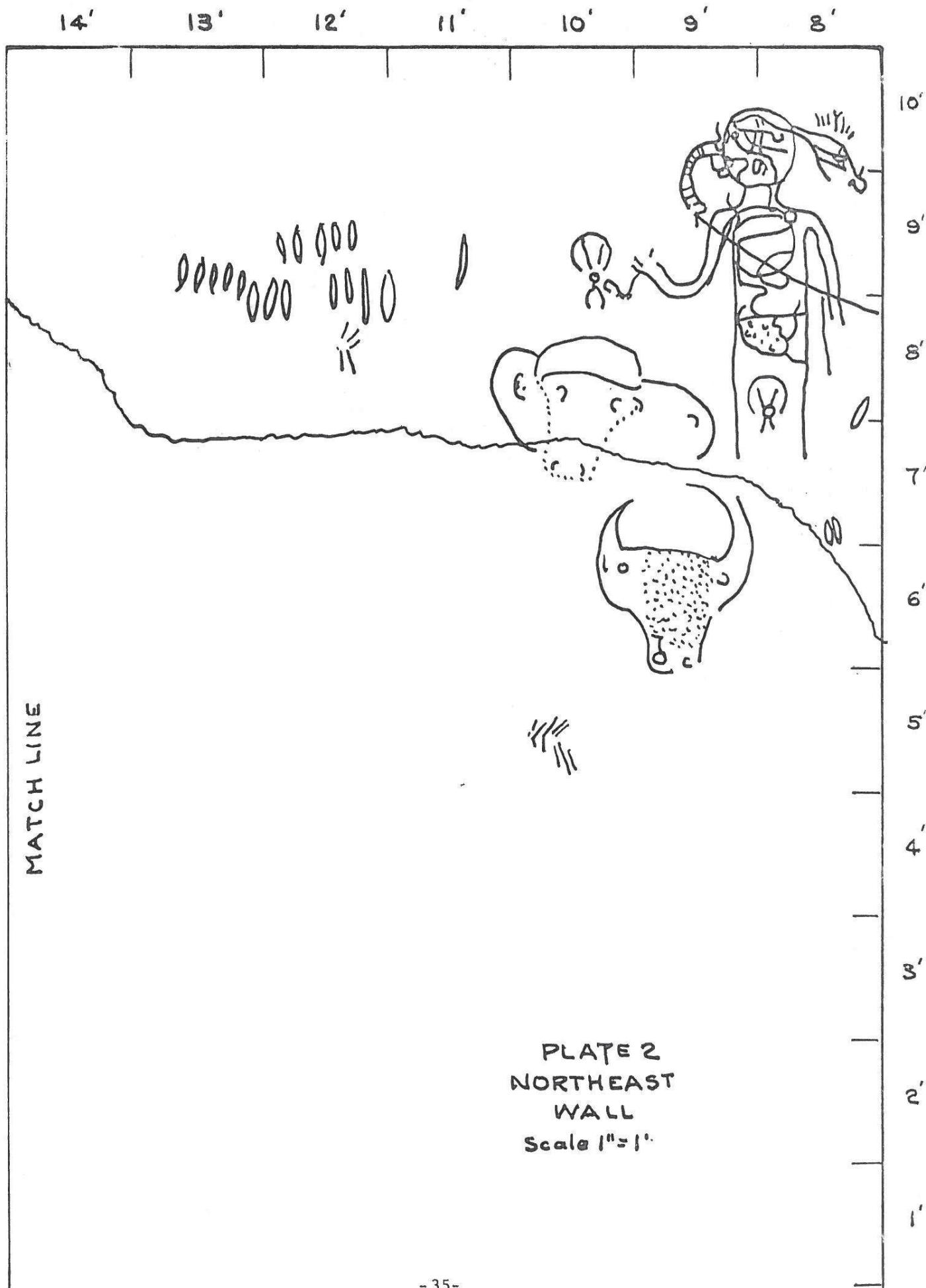
In excavating the cave, the first observation was that there was no stratified deposit. The material removed consisted of sand, soil and rocks which had washed and fallen from the divide above. Several instances were noticed that showed fires had once burned in the cave; charcoal and ashes were found. Since the cave was not protected from above, water had swept through and mixed as well as reburying the material found in the cave. The majority of the artifacts recovered were found half way (32 feet) in the cave and at a depth of seven feet.

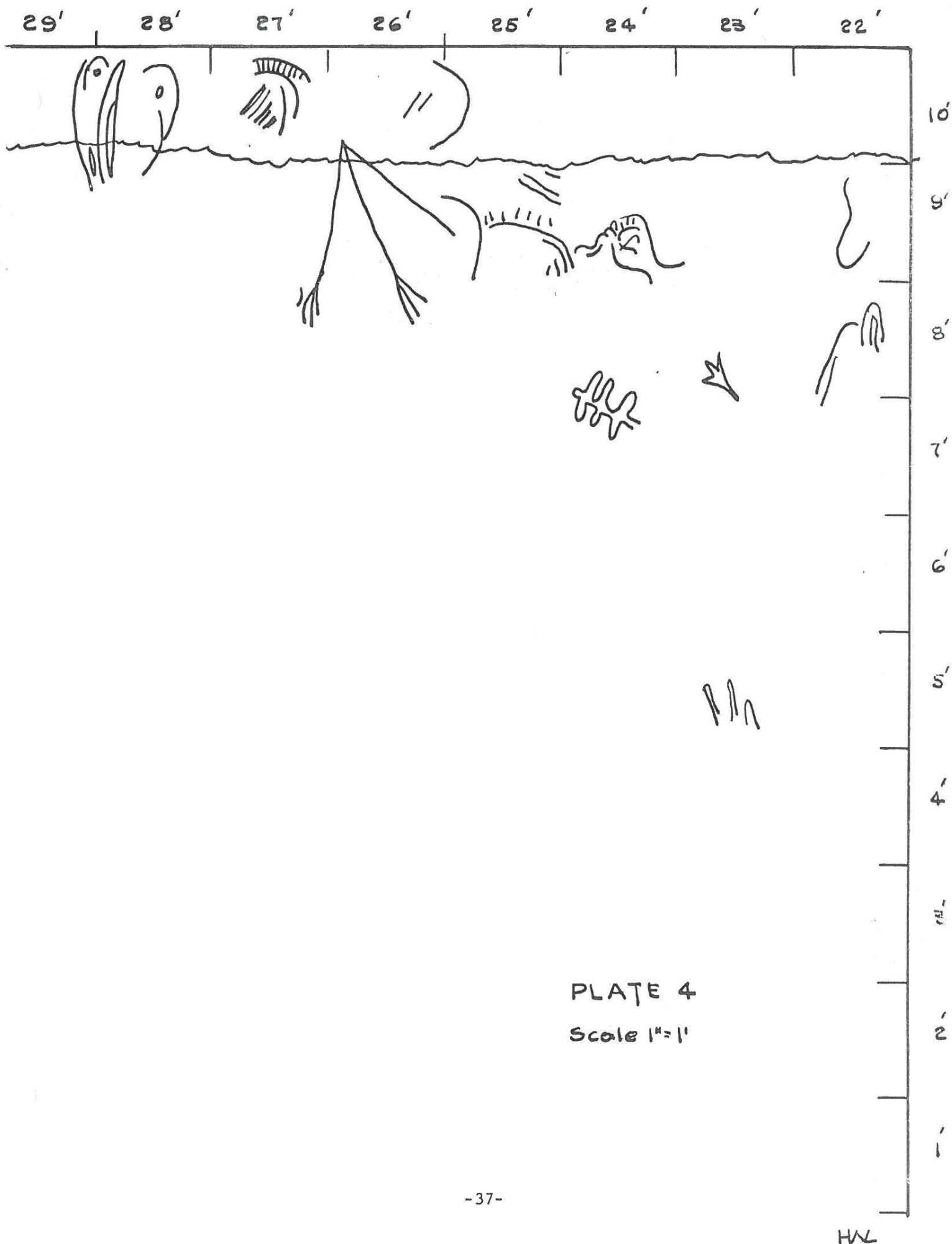
By discovering how far down the petroglyphs extended, there is no doubt that the lower ones are the oldest since the cave had to be filled in, so that a man might reach the highest figures. There is no representation of a horse in the cave or in the vicinity of the cave. The designs show very little wear, due to their comparative protection from weathering, and in spite of this, and because of the length of time needed to fill the cave, I would say these figures are no doubt prehistoric in age. This would only place them several hundreds of years old as the horse did not reach this part of the country until the late 17th century or early 18th century, and this event is the dividing mark between prehistoric and historic age in this country.

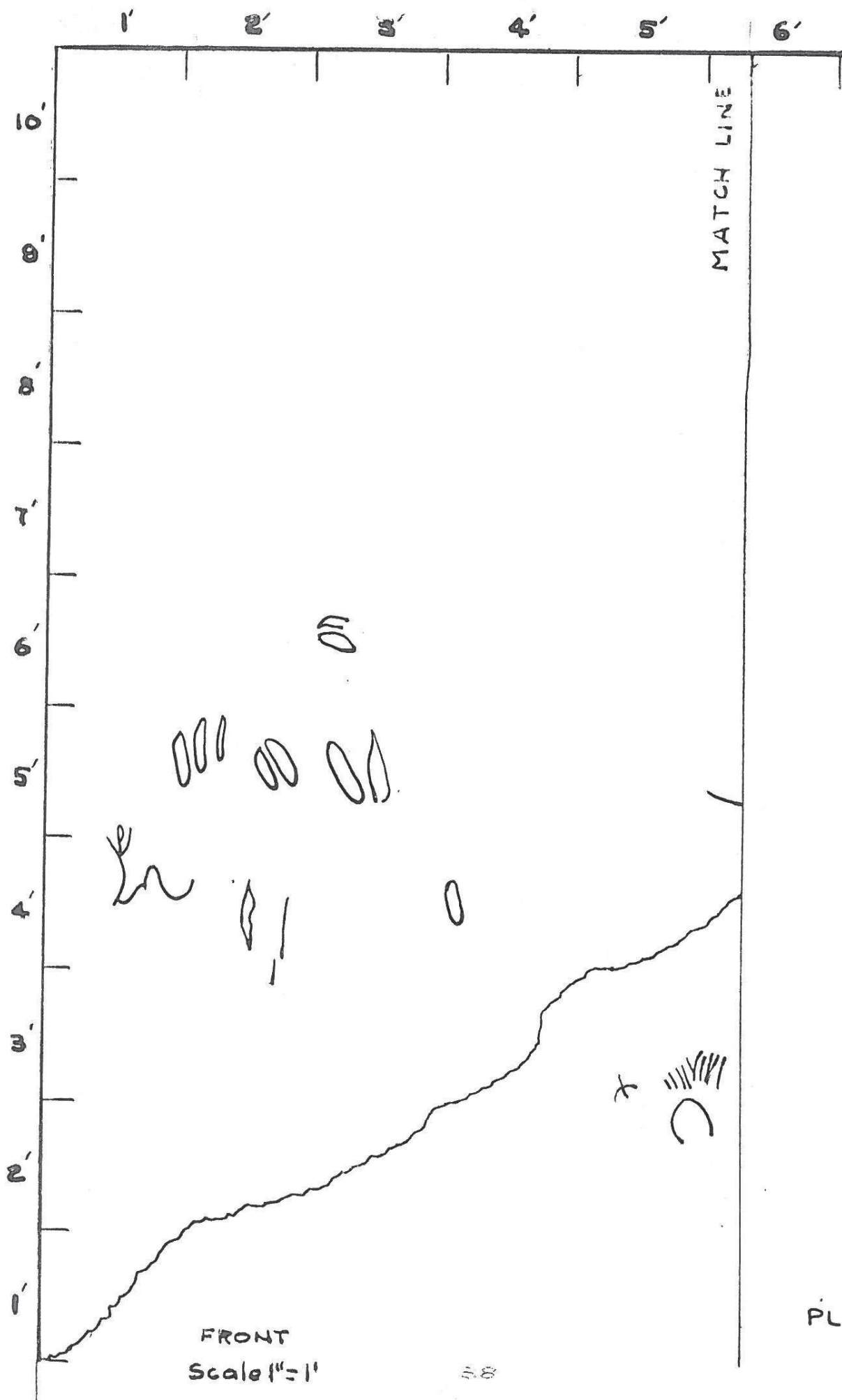
All designs show a careful effort in clear and accurate representation. The female figure was placed upon the wall only after the Indian artist had smoothed and prepared the surface. Much work and a great deal of time went into this engraving. The finest example of champ-leve technique so far seen in Wyoming is shown on this figure. The body and arms are raised above the remaining parts of the design by means of the Indian artist carefully cutting and removing the surrounding surface of rock in order to make the arms and body appear as if in low-relief. This female and the elk are the two most outstanding figures to be found at the cave.

In any event, the petroglyphs and material from Medicine Creek Cave forms a new contribution to the Archaeological knowledge of Crook County and also to the State of Wyoming. The petroglyphs are outstanding examples of Indian artistic endeavor and give us a concrete form in stone suggesting their abstract ideas of religious and social customs which have long since passed away. In final conclusion, the petroglyphs and the pictograph of Northeast Wyoming are fine examples of Plains Indian art and compare very favorably with other examples to be found in various parts of the State of Wyoming.









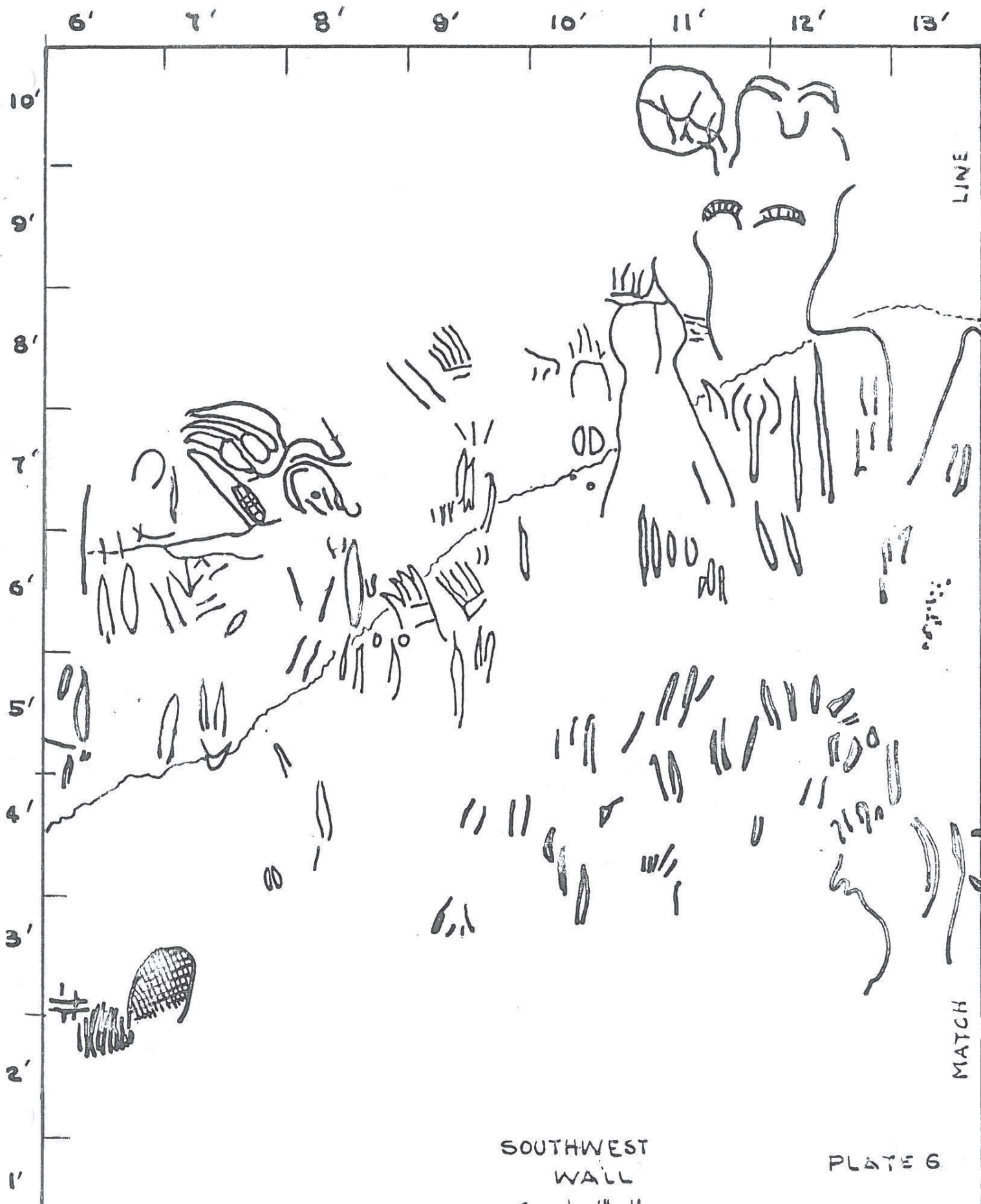
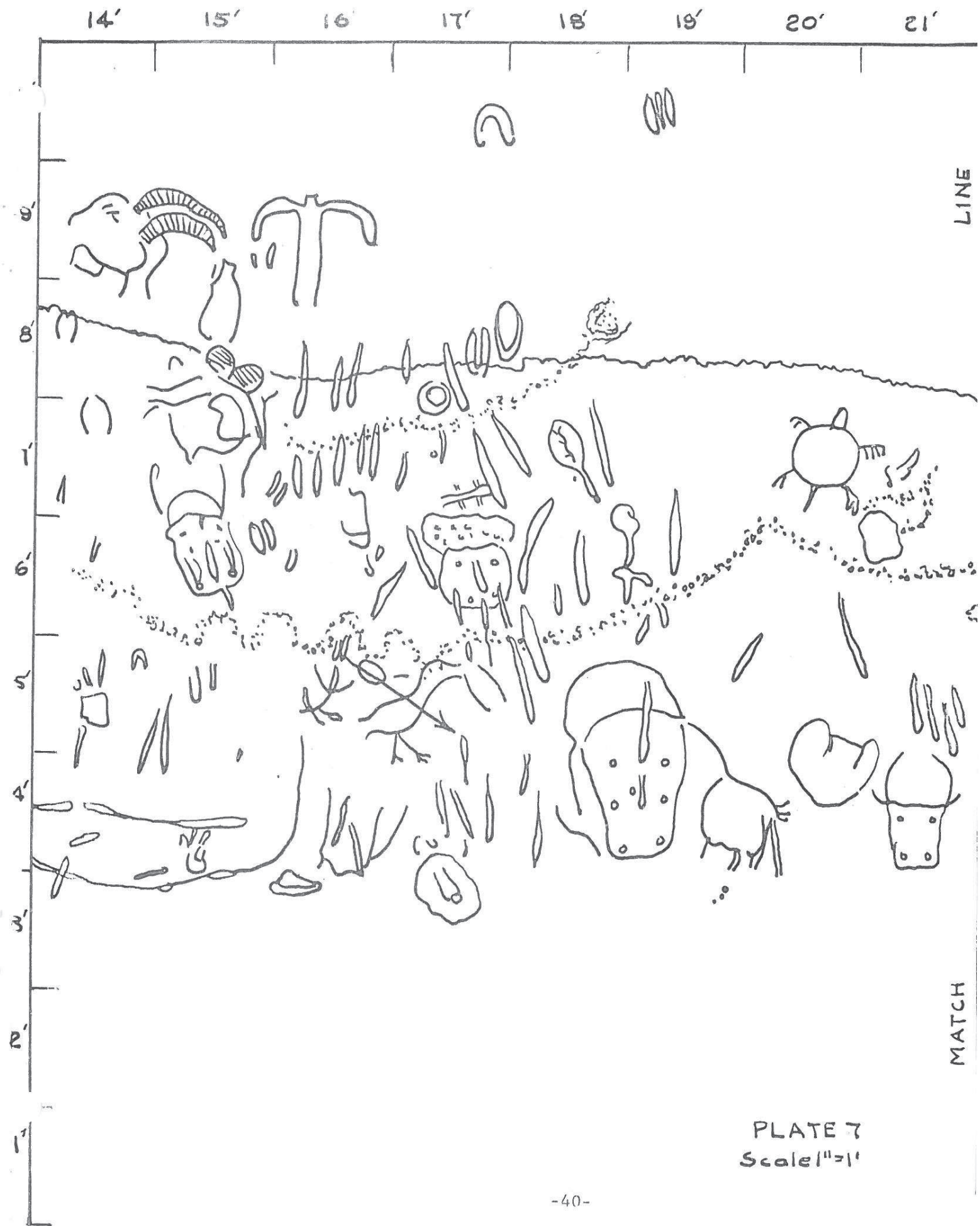


PLATE 6

HAL



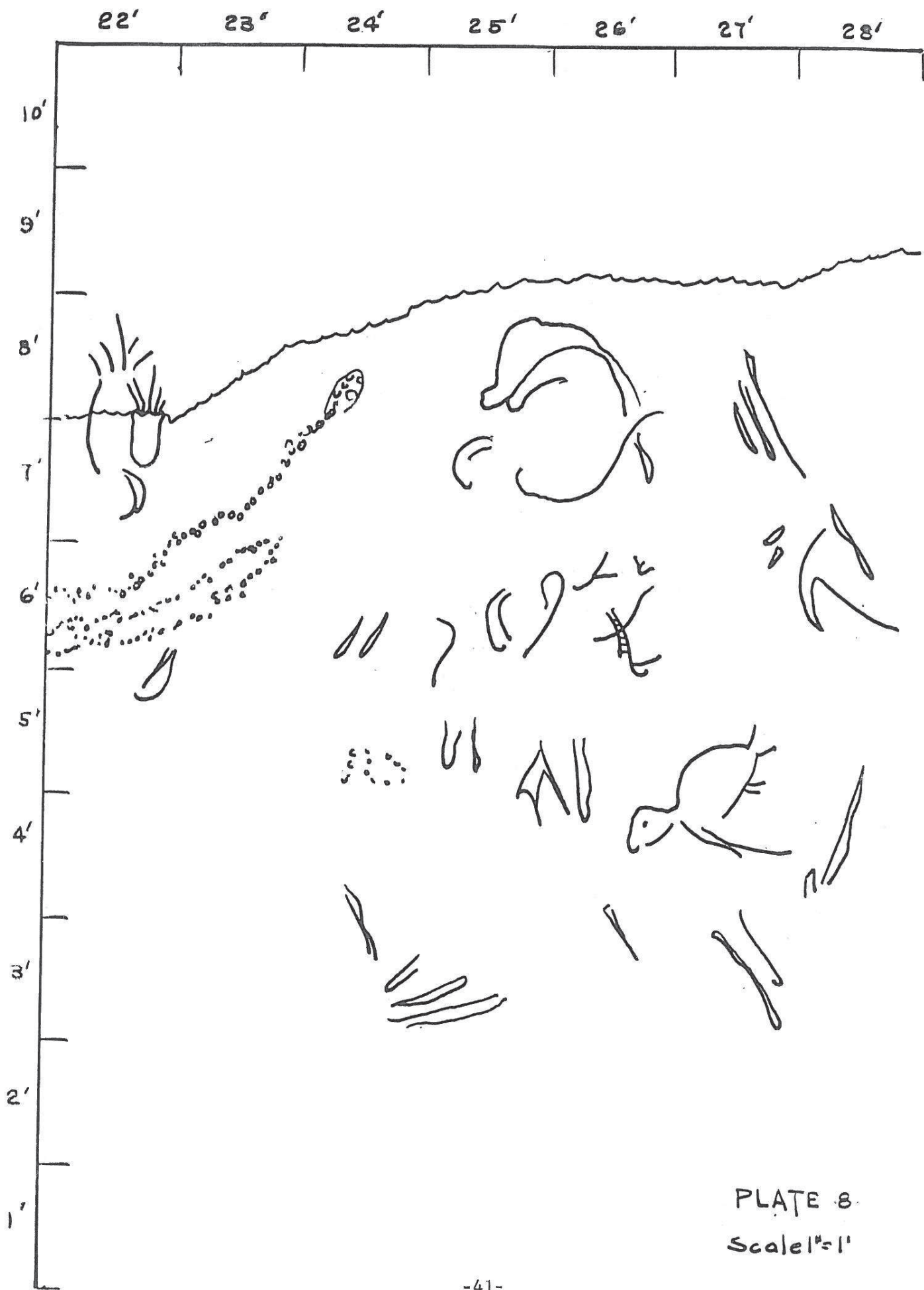


PLATE 8
Scale 1"=1'

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EXTRACTS FROM
CASPER TRIBUNE-HERALD
July 11, 1950

SHOSHONI BASIN

ARCHEOLOGISTS STUDYING PREHISTORIC INDIAN SITES IN AREA TO BE COVERED BY RESERVOIR

An archeological field party sent out by the University of Wyoming is now at work near Shoshoni making a study of ancient Indian camp-sites in the wide area to be covered with water when Boysen Dam is completed.

The party, headed by William Mulloy, assistant professor in the department of sociology and economics at the university, has been in the field for several weeks and is carrying on extensive excavation work at several of the numerous early Indian camp-sites in the area.

Cost of the field work, which will take most of the summer, is being shared by the University of Wyoming and the National Park Service. The University has put up \$1,200 for the work and the park service \$2,500.

75 Sites Mapped

The great archeological offering of the Boysen reservoir area was fully revealed following intensive field studies made of it in 1947 and 1948 by Wesley Bliss of the Smithsonian Institution. Bliss, working in cooperation with the National Park Service, made a detailed study of the area mapping some 73 sites of early Indian activity and doing a comprehensive study of Birdhead Cave near Boysen which contained petroglyphs and artifacts antedating the present Indian culture of the region.

Asked if he believed the Boysen area might reveal any finds comparable in antiquity to the ancient Yuma campsite now being fully exposed at Cody by a Princeton university expedition, Mulloy said he did not.

SHERIDAN CHAPTER
1964 Summary

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1964

Margaret Powers	President
Don Eckerson	Vice President
Hila Gilbert	Secretary
Inez Hardy	Treasurer
Grace Eads	Historian
Harold Newton & Rev. Leo Davis	Directors, 2 year terms

The chapter has 67 members. Mrs. Powers was reelected, having been President in 1961 and 1962. James Goodwin, former Vice President of the State Society and editor of the Wyoming Archaeologist for the past two years, will be Field Supervisor. A film on Highway Salvage in New Mexico was shown, and need for a permanent display space was discussed as the chapter has maps and mounted display boards.

A workshop on early methods of manufacturing and using artifacts was planned and carried out at a later meeting.

The Sheridan chapter were hosts for the State meeting February 8. Delegates from Casper, Cody, Buffalo and Sheridan were in attendance. David Baskett, State President, conducted the afternoon meeting. Officers elected were David Baskett, President, and Carl Belz, Secretary, both of Casper. Tom Knapp replaced Jim Goodwin as Vice President with Grant Willson of Cheyenne being elected editor of the Wyoming Archaeologist. A new approach to coordinating archaeology work in Wyoming was on the business agenda. A covered dish dinner was enjoyed by a large crowd, followed by an evening program. Dr. William Malloy, head of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Wyoming, was the speaker. The importance of Archaeology, Dr. Malloy said, is that it shows to man not where he is going but where he has been. Also, that in preserving history and archaeological material, if people know why sites should be preserved, they will want to protect them, adding that education is more important than coercive activity. As a conclusion, Dr. Malloy offered help from the University for a summer dig.

Rev. Leo Davis exhibited parts of his collection of fossils, rocks and jewelry made from gems and other materials for the program of the March 2nd meeting. Rev. Davis works with Jerry Carbone, assistant therapist at the Veteran's Hospital, and a display of jewelry made by the veterans was also on display.

The announcement was made at the April 13th meeting that George C. Frison, graduate student of anthropology from the University of Wyoming, and another graduate student will supervise a dig for the Sheridan chapter this summer. A June field trip was planned with details to be announced later, which terminated with the members of the Society going to Granite Creek on the regular meeting day for a picnic, followed by making of plans for the coming dig, as the archaeologists were expected in a few days. The Sheridan chapter donated \$150.00 toward expenses.

The dig camp was set up June 16 on the Jeffers Ranch on Little Piney Creek. Thirty five persons from Sheridan, Buffalo, Story and Dayton worked over the weekend. Pottery remnants and artifacts were found at the jump site and one mile south large circles of rocks were also found. The use of these have not been determined.

Seven members of the Sheridan chapter went to Cody for a weekend tour of the North Fork Cave site under the process of excavation by the National Geographic Society expedition, which among other things has excavated an ancient mummy.

The Society discussed fund raising activities to pay for carbon datings. Some funds were raised by cleaning, shellacing and painting of pictographs on Buffalo bones excavated from a former dig which showed a carbon dating of 2600 plus or minus 200 years B.C. This work was done by members of the Society - Don Eckerson, Grace Eads and Clara White.

The Fred Hilmans were hosts at their Big Horn Ranch for the annual picnic September 6. There were 40 members present with Joe Medicine Crow and Ben Pease of Lodge Grass, Montana, as guests.

A summarization of the Piney Creek dig was given November 2, with a table display of artifacts, pottery and bones. A letter was read from George Frison, stating that the preliminary report on the site had been completed but had not been published. Work will be resumed on the site next summer.

The December 7th meeting concluded the years work with a very fine paper, "Archaeology in Wyoming," written by an 8th grade student, Linda Carbone, and presented by her mother, Mrs. Jerry Carbone. Many interesting films and movies have been presented through the year by members making the meetings interesting and educational.

Respectfully submitted,
Grace Eads
Historian

LETTER FROM 1964 PRESIDENT

My appreciation is expressed in these few words for the full support and cooperation of the members and officers given me the past year as President of the Sheridan Chapter.

Also, to Dr. Mulloy and the Frison family on the establishment of the site on Piney Creek. I am sure that with the patient instruction of George we have gained some worthy members who will continue to work toward the goals of better Archaeology.

Our State Officers and Editor are also to be commended for their excellent work.

Margaret Powers, President
Sheridan Chapter