

# The Andersen

## Artifact Collection

by H.V. Andersen

This article compliments the "History of the Yuma Type Artifact and the Andersen Collection" published in the 1988 Oct/Nov/Dec issue of IAM. Depicted herein are the projectiles known (or surmised) to have been produced by Paleoindians and implements occurring at the same stratigraphic level.

The specimens figured in Plates II through XII (not all shown, Ed.) are facsimiles recorded in a catalogue after it became established that Paleoindian artifacts were in the collection. The flaking on each specimen was recorded in the following manner. A tough piece of carbon copy paper, with a certain amount of translucency, was wrapped around an artifact forming a single thickness of paper over one surface of the specimen. The

covered surface was rubbed with a soft graphite lead pencil which revealed the flakes removed by the prehistoric knapper. The pattern of the flaking was then superimposed on the inked outline of the artifact traced on a page in the bound catalog. Finally, in order to make the facsimile three dimensional, I added concentric lines that are present on the flakes, which is somewhat difficult to reveal in photographs.

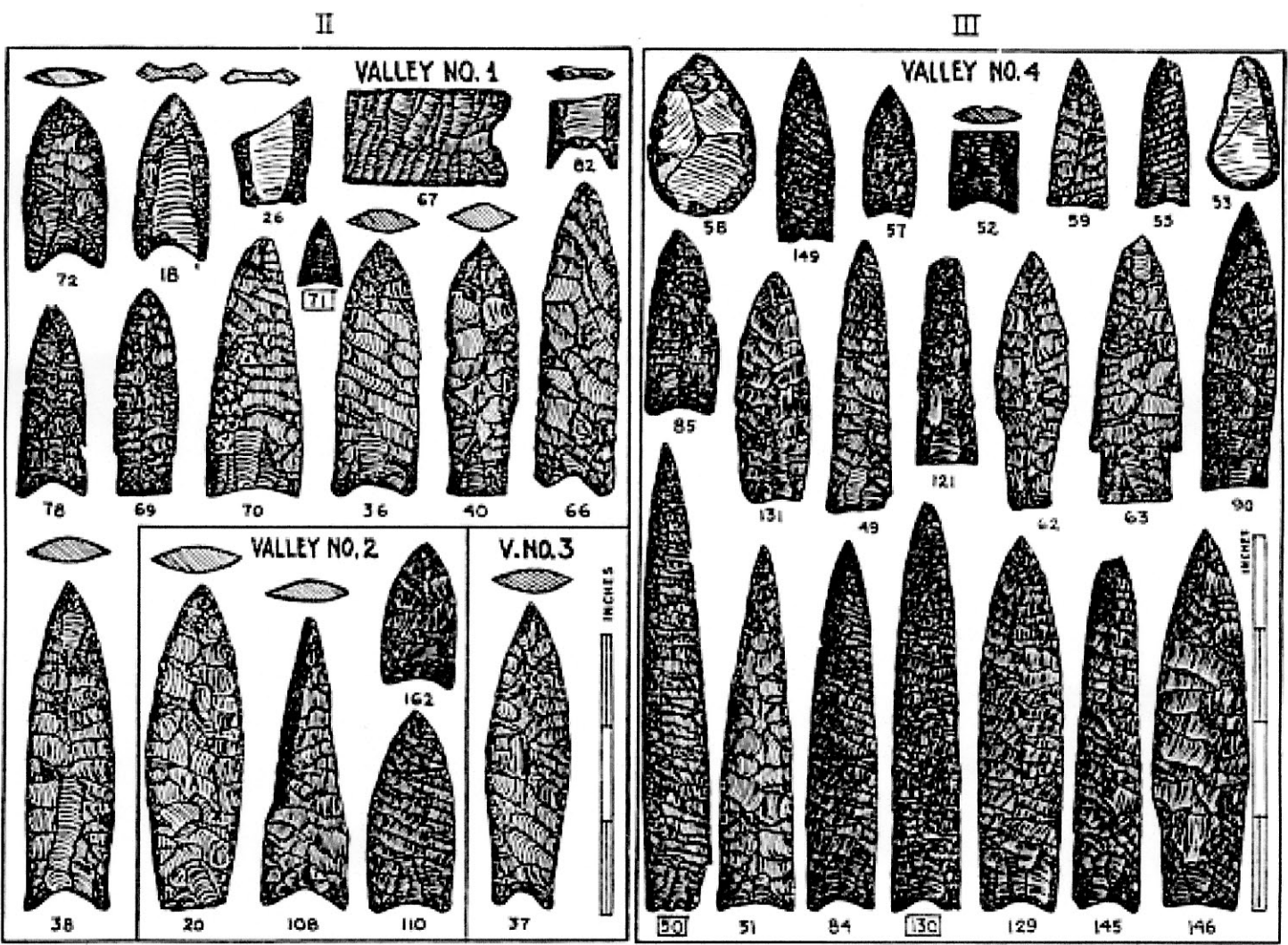
The remaining artifacts in the collection were presumed to be predominately Plains Indian types. These specimens were mounted on cards, 41 in number, that could be stored in wooden cigar boxes approximately 4.5 inches wide, 8.5 inches long and 2.5 inches deep.

The term 'Valley' was used to identify the blowouts we visited. Almost every one had been a cultivated plot of land; therefore valley was apropos because the normal physiographic setting for farm land is in a valley, if possible. The geographic locations in Yuma County were by section, township and range; in Washington County, to the west, by the name of the property owner.

Not all of the 64 blowouts visited produced Paleoindian artifacts. Those that did, in which blue-gray marl was present, produced the widest range of prehistoric artifact types. An excellent example is Valley No. 1. Plate II, Valley No. 4, Plate III, also with blue-gray marl present, produced the largest number of artifacts recovered at any one site. This can probably be attributed to the fact that the artifacts were associated with bison bones and that the freshwater lake immediately at hand, manifested by the presence of the marl, attracted the game.

The numbers beneath the artifacts in the plates are catalog numbers. Those within a box indicate that the artifact is missing from the collection. At least one was lost, two were sold to a collector in Wyoming (anything my father owned was for sale if the price was right), and most of the others disappeared during the time the collection was being studied by Marie Wormington at the Colorado Museum of Natural History in Denver, Colorado.

All of the preceding information, and logically so, pertains to the plates. How



this article complements the 1988 IAM article can now be discussed.

Valley No. 4, (Plate III), produced the prototype of the Yuma artifacts, (sensus strictus,) with specimens 50, 55, 84, and 149 exhibiting the distinguishing characteristic: diagonal flaking. It is apparent, however, that the diagonal flaking does not characterize all specimens collected at the site. Therefore, perhaps the length-width ratio is far more meaningful because a large number of the specimens recovered fall into the 5 to 1 or 6 to 1 ratio.

The artifact Mr. Howland referred to in his letter received in 1927 was the Folsom type artifact, No. 18, from Valley No. 1 (Plate II).

The artifact that Jesse D. Figgins sent to New York City to be evaluated by the American Museum of Natural History was artifact No. 50 from Valley No. 4 (Plate III).

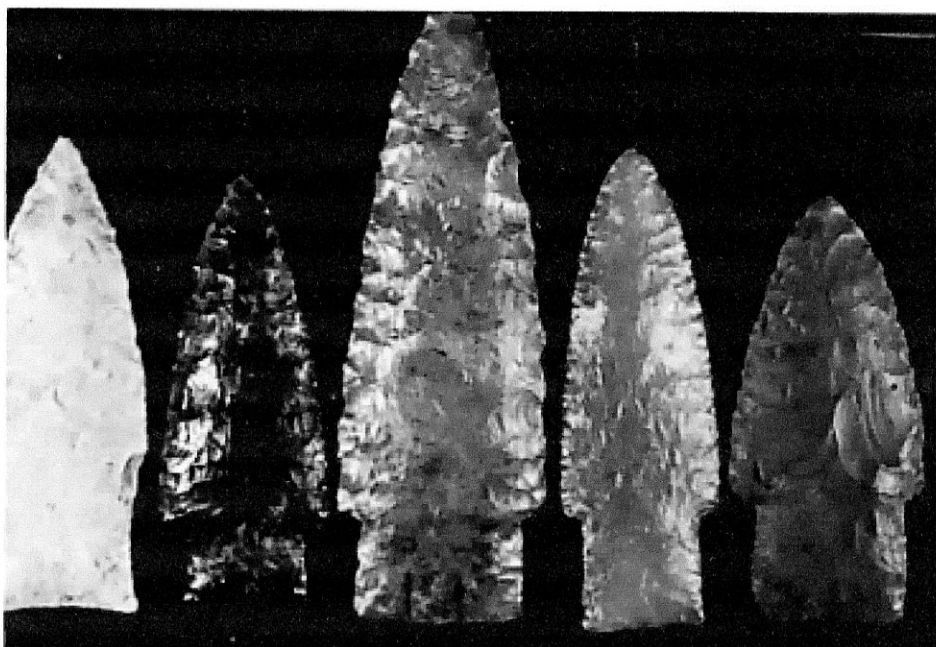
Because so many diverse artifact forms in the collection were originally referred to as "Yuma," I asked my cousin Bert Mountain to select specimens characteristic of the Paleoindian types currently recognized in the west. He did more than I asked for — he listed the names of all the types he recognized on all 12 plates. He and his wife Dorothy have continuously collected artifacts in Colorado since the 1930s; my participation in archeological exploration was in the Gulf Coast Plain in the late 1930s, where my forte eventually became micropaleontology.

A summation of Bert Mountain's study of the collection revealed that the 139 specimens classified fell into nine different types, two of which were predominately Plainview, ca. 29 percent, and Folsom with ca. 20 percent. Bert suggested in a letter that these two types were contemporaneous. I agree. However, I contend that it is also possible that these percentages might represent the difference in number of knappers capable of removing the flute from both sides of the blade.

The next most abundant type projectile is the Yuma with 14 percent, all from one location. The Scotts Bluff type, nearly in the same percentile, has relatively wide distribution.

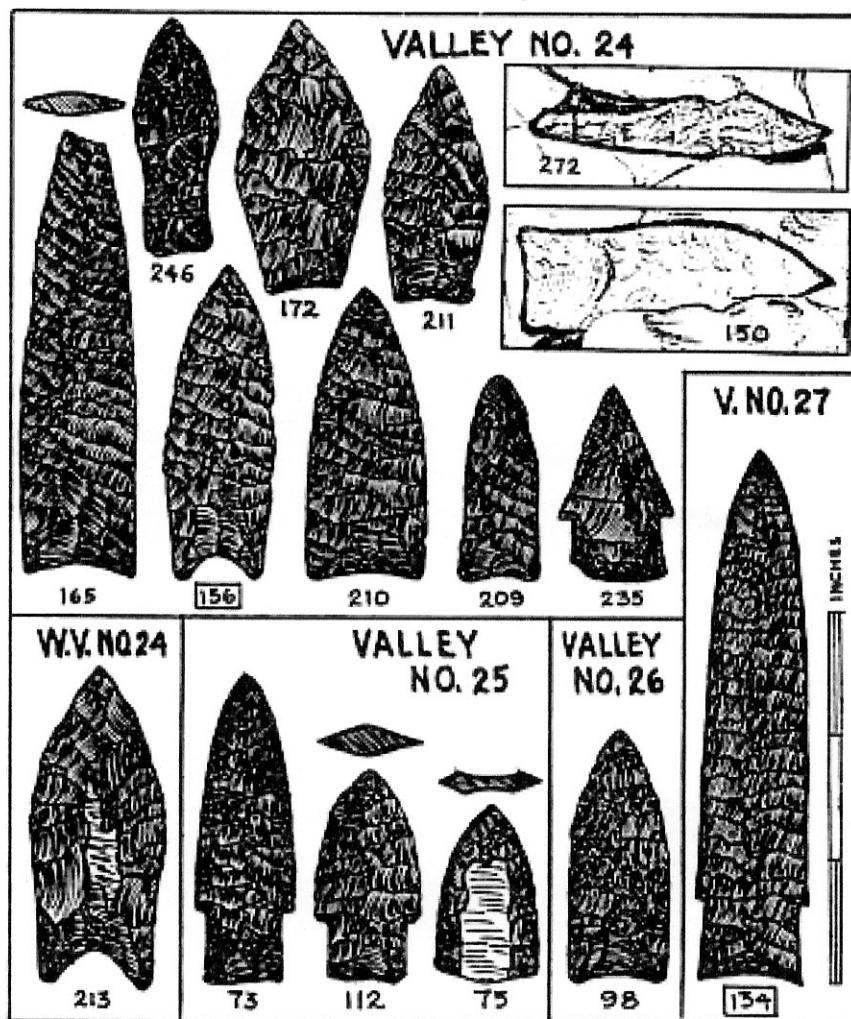
The remaining 25 percent is shared almost equally with Agate Basin, Clovis, and Eden types. Most of the Edens were recovered from Valley No. 64 (Plate XII). They are a shouldered type that is produced by polishing the sides of the blade near its base to form a shoulder; the Scotts Bluff shoulder is produced by flaking. This same valley also produced the

(Cont. Next Page)



Scottsbluff points. All items from the Andersen collection. Photos produced from slides provided by the author.

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single Cody Knife in the collection.

Typical examples of the respective Paleindian artifacts in the collections are:

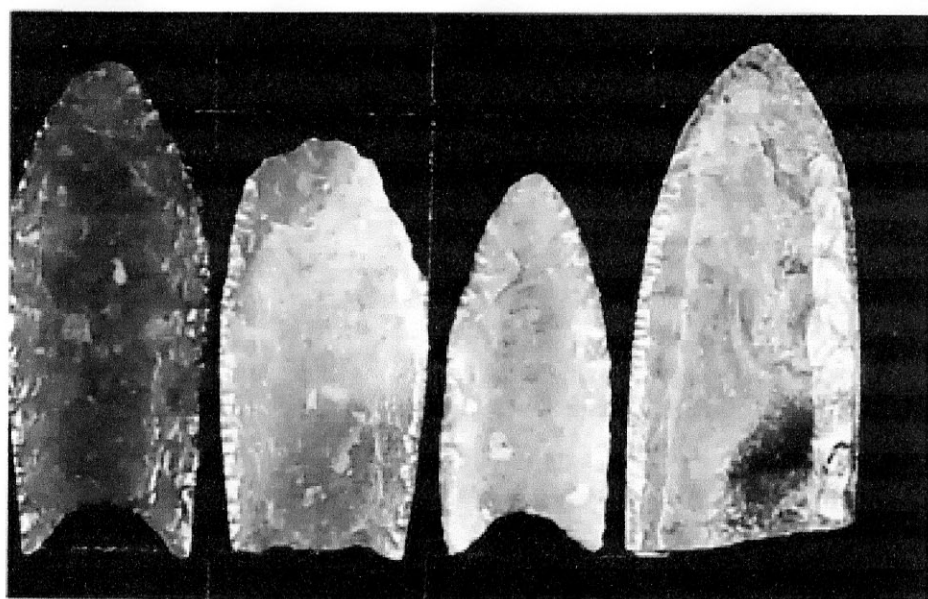
Agate Basin — Plate II, valley 2, specimen 20

Clovis — Plate II, valley 1, specimen 38

Cody Knife — Plate XII, valley 64, specimen 232

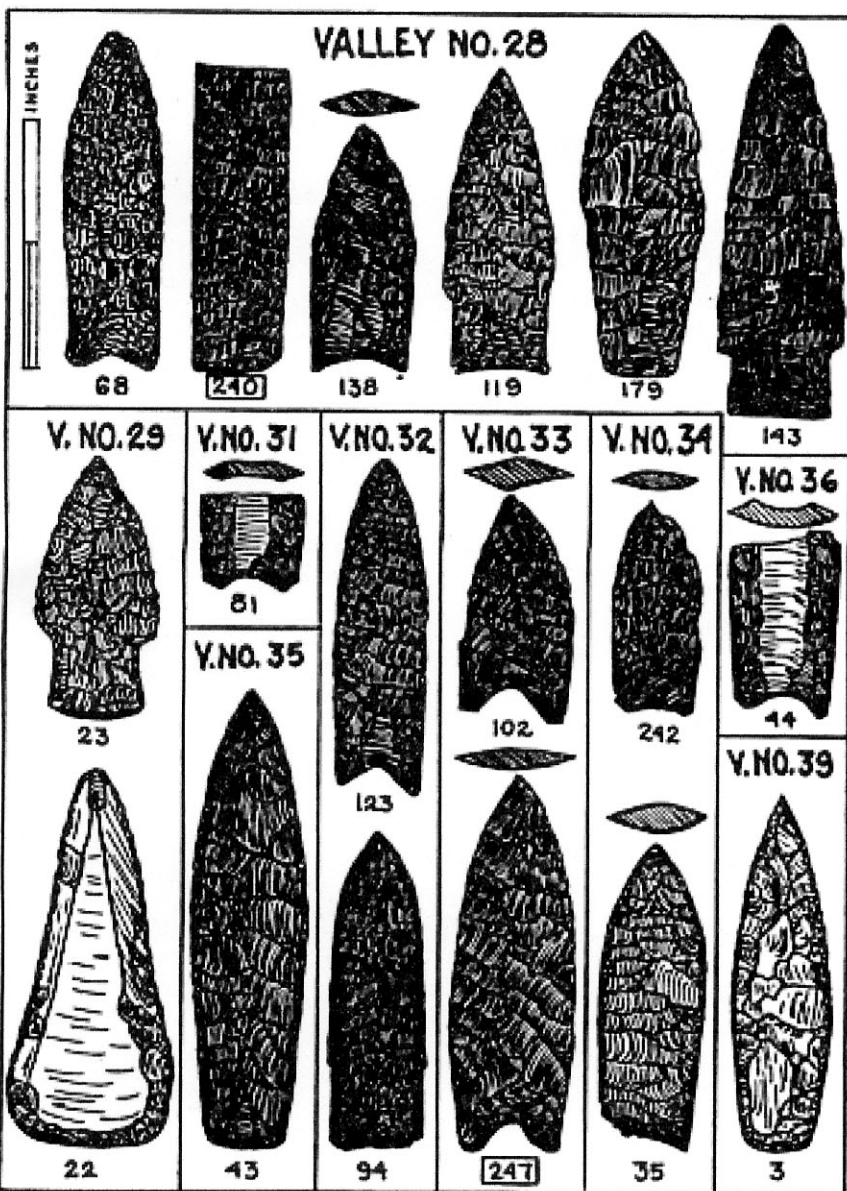
Eden — Plate XII, valley 64, specimen 200

Folsom — Plate XII, specimen 245



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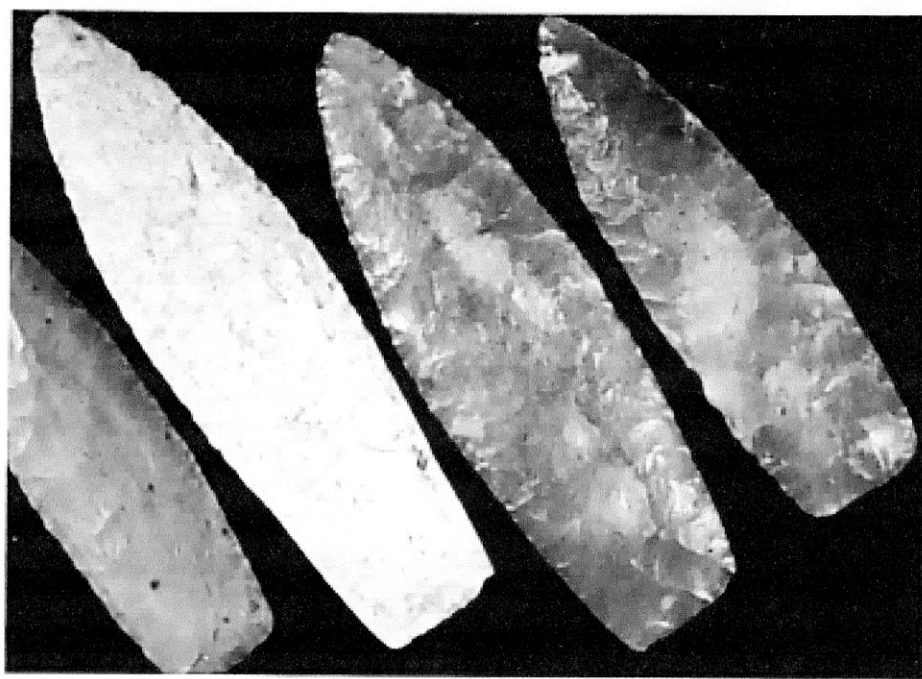
Glass points  
Follows



Eden/Scottsbluff. See also Creme de la Creme Eden point.

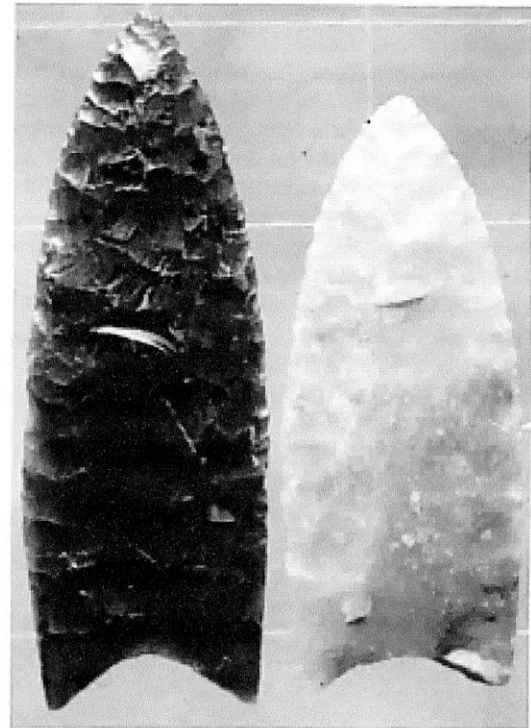
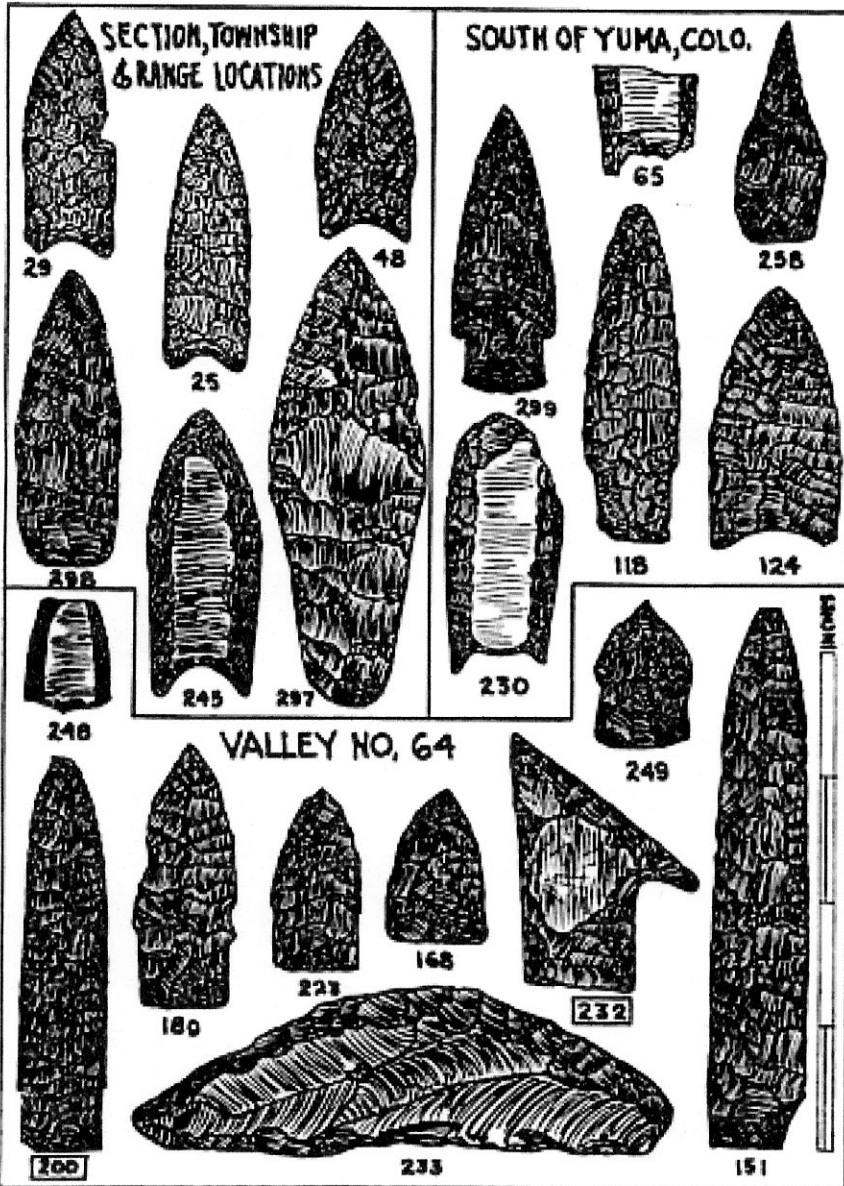


Hell Gap — Plate II, valley 1, specimen 40  
 Plainview — Plate II, valley 1, specimen 72  
 Scotts Bluff — Plate III, valley 4, specimen 63  
 Yuma — Plate III, valley 4, specimen 50  
 ?? — Plate VIII, valley 27, specimen 134 (\*Scotts Bluff base, Eden workmanship." Bert Mountain)



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Agate Basin points



Clóvis points