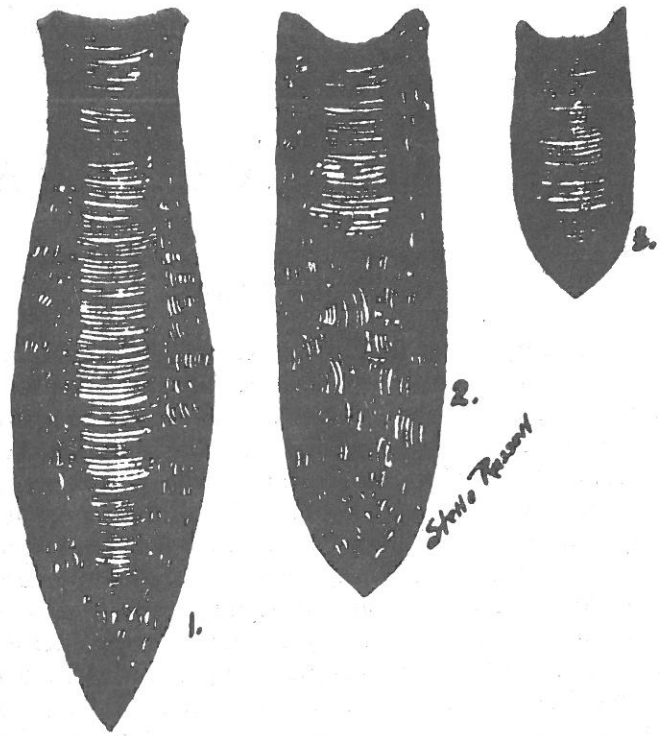


mining the age of these former living creatures; however, the method has been approved and it reaches far back into time. These particular creatures known as dinosaurs have been determined to have lived one hundred and seventy million years ago by this method of dating.

Our interest is mainly in people, so we will first dwell a little on the oldest known man to be found in the world. Recent discoveries by a famed anthropologist, Dr. Louis Leakey, a Kenya, Africa, born anthropologist, indicates man, as we know him today, lived twenty million years ago in Africa. Skeletal remains of man that were buried by a lava bed created some twenty million years ago in Africa covered and preserved the bones of a group of people that lived in the area at the time. Recent erosion has cut into the lava bed and exposed fragments of this bone. Further work by anthropologist Dr. Leakey and his staff working with him have excavated and found additional remains of man. These bone fragments have been carefully tested by two different universities, one using a Carbon Fourteen method, and it was determined that these particular people were living twenty million years ago. At this time, this is the most ancient evidence of mankind living on this earth.

On the North American continent, Harvard University scientists announced this past year that American and Mexican archeologists working together in the area of Mexico City have uncovered evidence that man was living in that area more than forty thousand years ago. The area of discovery was seventy miles southeast of Mexico City. Uncovered were tools, known as scraping blades, and projectile points of an unsophisticated nature found in the same area as remains of such Ice-age animals as the mammoth mastodon, dire wolf and now-extinct species of antelope, horse, camel and sloth. Covering these items was a layer of ash from a volcano that can be seen from Mexico City. Also taken from the area was a burned tree buried in the ash fall and by Carbon Fourteen testing it was determined this tree was living forty thousand years ago. It is now estimated the American Indian and other peoples have been roaming back and forth on the two American continents for some sixty thousand years. Indian history can be traced farther back than that of any other race of people. One item in particular which gives evidence that the Indians were roaming in this area some twenty thousand years ago is the type of arrow-head point that is occasionally found in the area. This is known as the Folsom Point, a picture of which is shown. The peculiar style of this point was used between the years 15,000 and 20,000 B.C. These points were carefully made and included a blood-letting groove, the purpose being to sap the strength of the animal as quickly as possible by loss of blood. This particular point was used in these ancient times, but was never known to be used by the modern Indians. It is also generally accepted by the archeologists that this particular type of arrow-point was used prior to the last ice age on the North American continent.



1—Fish-tail Folsom owned by Dr. W. W. Arrasmith, Alliance, Nebraska; 2—called Sub-Folsom, Folsomoid, or Folsom-like; 3—True Folsom or Stub Folsom. 2 and 3 in V. Y. Russell Collection.

As our historical findings come down to more recent times there seems to be a lack of any artifacts found that indicate they were used between the periods of 5,000 B.C. and 10,000 B.C. Some archeologists believe that it was during this period that all of the region of North America east of the Rocky Mountains and from the Gulf of Mexico up into Canada was all under water. This was created by the melting of the Great Ice Movement. The arrow-heads that are found by screening near the surface in our area today were all used for a period of time presumed to be about 4,500 B.C. to 1,800 A.D. The older points were larger in size and were not used by bow and arrow method, but by use on the end of an Atlatl throwing stick. This weapon resembled a short spear with a large war point and was notched three quarters of the way to the rear of the shaft. Another short stick was used, that was fitted into the notch and when the weapon was thrown it had an extra kick of thrust by the use of this throwing stick.

Most archeologists agree that in this area the bow and arrow was introduced sometime around the year 200 A.D. By this time the Indian population on the North American continent in our area was quite substantial. Each group of Indians had their own peculiarities in making arrow-heads. Most of them were made for the specific use of obtaining game. The ability of these peoples to make fine weapons was varied. One area in particular where there are many arrow-heads yet to be found is in the Tiber Dam site located approximately two miles north of the Kolstad ranch buildings. The buffalo were known by the Indians to travel the same migration routes year after year. It is