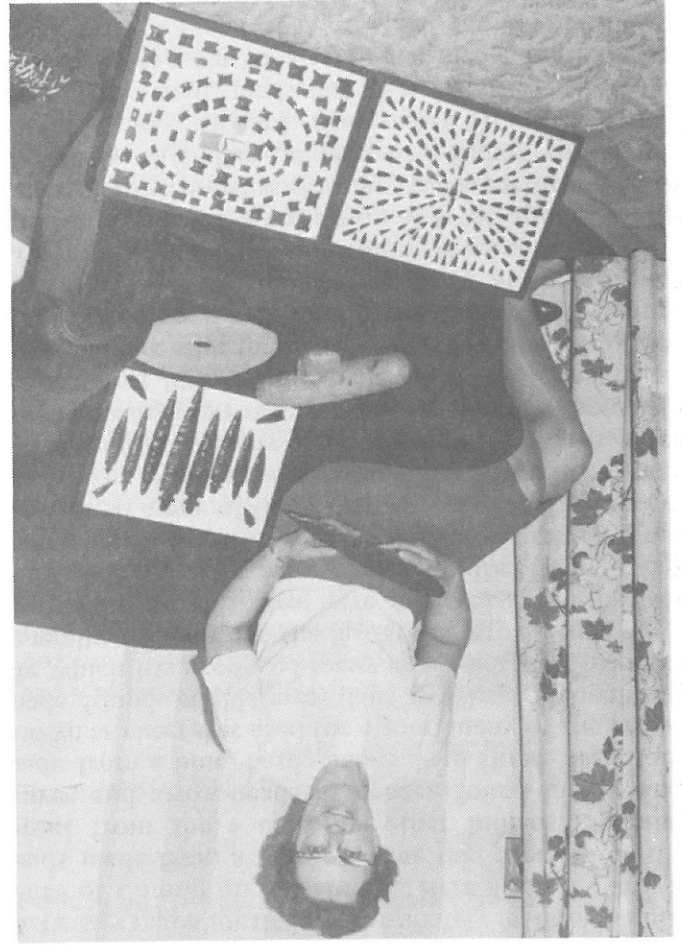


assumed that one of the easy river crossings for the buffalo at that time was at this particular point. The Indians used to set up traps in these coulees coming down off the prairies, approaching the river below. They would set up compounds made out of poles and brush woven together. Migrating buffalo would be cut off into these compounds. They would then be slaughtered by means of bow and arrow. The arrow points that are found today are from the very crude to the very fine that were made by the masters of arrow-head making.

Thousands of these points have been taken out of this site, but there are many more awaiting both the amateur and professional archeologist. Also in this area at a depth of three to four feet are found these Atlatl points. Not long ago an arrow-head point was taken from this site. The Indian that made it had a wonderful artistic ability. He had taken a fine-grained, bi-colored stone and worked it into a thin, long, beautiful arrow point. Part of the bone structure of the buffalo that had fallen from this point was still there beside the arrow-head. The finder determined he was going to have a Carbon Fourteen test run on the buffalo bone to determine just when this arrow-point had been used. At considerable personal expense to himself he obtained the services of one of the universities to do the Carbon Fourteen test on the bone and it was determined that the animal lived in about 975 A.D.



Mrs. Robert Emrick with ancient arrowheads and spear points from the collection of Reuben Emrick.



Temple artifacts from old Mexico belonging to the Emricks.

Another site that has produced many arrow-heads east of the Old Agency Site on Big Badger. This site is just on the edge of Pondera County. Here there is a large hill that is on the south slope of the stream of Big Badger. To the south of this large hill is a lush grass land where presumably the buffalo used to graze. Still visible are the lines of rock stretching back some three miles in a huge V where the Indians could start moving the buffalo to the north and knew in an instant whether they were on target or not. As the Indians moved the buffalo to the north and brought them to the brink of a hill they would stampede them over the sharp drop where actually few died from the fall, but many were crippled. A bank of Indians would be waiting for the animals to come over to the valley floor below where they were slaughtered with bows and arrows. This site was bulldozed open in 1939 and four boxcar loads of buffalo bones were shipped from Blackfoot, Montana to eastern Montana. These bones were pulverized and used in the sugar-refining process at a factory in Sidney. Due to the rough terrain many pockets of buffalo remains were untouched. This has been a lucrative area for the amateur archeologist.

Another interesting fact to be noted here is that there seem to be two strata of buffalo bone; the lower stratum has been dug into at a depth of approximately eight feet below the surface. The overburden is carried in after each rain due to the fact the hill washes away quite easily and leaves an additional covering of overburden after each rain. At this lower depth they find