

Museum Natural History, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Sept. 15, 1957

under Sept 15.

Including information of Jan 29, Feb 18, June 10, of identification of material from excavations at Provo, Utah. The following information sent to Mr. Ross T. Christensen, Dept. Archaeology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. (Jan 28)

I am enclosing list of identifications of mammals and birds from UH 11, Kinckley mounds, Provo, Utah. The specimens were returned Jan 28 C.O.D. The molluscs and the fish material are not yet reported but I will try to send you these soon. I had a delightful time working over this material and seeing vicariously the original fauna of Utah Valley.

The list of mammals and birds was compiled on the basis of your consecutive catalogue number. Where this number was not on the specimen I used the full field no. Only two instances of misnumbering were encountered, Nos 154 & 102 were duplicates. The number on one of the specimens of *Homa sapiens* was illegible, no. 181 is most likely but this number is preoccupied so it could have been either 131 or 151. In a few cases, where several different species were in one envelope, I subdivided the aggregate and placed each kind of bone in a separate envelope. Each envelope, so subdivided now carries the same number as the original number. The subspecific name has been added to the species name of the mammal on the basis of present day distribution and is so employed for your convenience of ready reference to the literature on these mammals or birds. In no instance, however, is it construed that the identification was made on the subspecific level.

The only forms now extirpated from the area are the mountain sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) and the bison (*Bison bison*). These two animals, however, were formerly in either Utah Valley or in the adjacent Wasatch Range (Mt. Timpanogas). There is significance in the fact that except for the three ungulates and exclusive of the birds, all forms dig subterranean burrows and therefore conceivably could be post-human habitation. A careful correlation of field data and position of specimen will separate the accidental introduced elements from those in situ.