

OREGON OBSIDIAN SOURCES

PEYERL



Lens of obsidian in a welded tuff matrix. The top of the key in the photo is about 3 cm long.

ALTERNATE NAMES: Dry Creek, Pasture Rock, Peyerl Tuff; West of Fort Rock (McKee et al. 1975).

LOCATION - COUNTY: Lake.

GEOLOGIC SETTING: Lenses of obsidian (fiamme - see figure above) occur in the widespread rhyolitic Peyerl Tuff exposed along the Dry Creek drainage. For more information about fiamme, see Bull and McPhie (2007), Gibson and Tazieff (1967), and Ross and Smith (1960). The Peyerl Tuff is briefly described by Swisher (2023). Geologic mapping and a description of the Peryl Tuff is reported by Hampton (1964).

AGE: A K-Ar age of 3.34 +/- 0.44 my is reported by McKee et al. (1975) and MacLeod et al (1975a; 1975b) for obsidian from the tuff.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE: In a June 2021 visit, nodules of glass were not observed in the colluvium below outcrops of tuff or seen weathering from top of the ash-flow outcrops. Swisher, however, reports the presence of obsidian nodules in the tuffs and on the surface below outcrops at numerous locations. Geochemical studies of artifacts from the Fort Rock Basin suggest that this source was likely not one that was a very significant local prehistoric toolstone source.

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