PROGRAM COMMITTEE REPORT. The March 13th meeting is being handled by the Junior members of the Society. David Rice is a student of long standing of Peruvian archaeology as a result of a member of his family residing in Peru for many years. David will speak on certain aspects of Peruvian Archaeology. Joseph Orrico recently participated in an ethnographic study of the Skokomish Indians. He will play the recording taken on this expedition and briefly discuss the results of the investigation. Charles Nelson took a postman's holiday to Wishram while digging in Hells Canyon by going to Wishram over the weekend for a quick look at things. As a result he returned to investigate a site which has been overlooked up to this point. Charles will discuss the burial, the site as it is related to other known sites in the area and show the artifacts.

Included in this issue is a site survey form which has been filed by a junior member of the Society for a site which he has surveyed. This procedure of reporting to the Society is in line with the Code of Ethics. In this instance a copy of the site survey form has been furnished to the University. The Society also has a report of the excavation of the cairn burial and photographs of the artifacts.

An archaeological site survey is designed to record all physical features and known information of a given site. A group of related individual surveys constitute a survey of a region. Experience has shown that the use of a form permits an orderly arrangement and gives the recorder a check list of the important facts to be recorded. The site survey form which we will consider in this discussion is the University of Washington -- Archaeological Field Forms -- Site Survey Form. Each item will be discussed by its item number on the form. The entries of county and site no. are to be completed by the University.

1. Map reference: The name of the map on which the site location is marked is recorded. Maps are an important tool and therefore it is essential that the best map obtainable be used while making a survey. The types of maps usually available are

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<th>Type</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Elev</th>
<th>Roads</th>
<th>R R</th>
<th>Addn.</th>
<th>Detail</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Navigation Charts</td>
<td>USC&amp;GS</td>
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Navigation charts are sometimes very good for coastal sites however land information is generally sketchy. Air navigation maps are mentioned since certain areas in Canada are covered only by this type of map. The US Army Map Service topographic maps have very good detail for the scale -- good to have along for a reference. The USGS quadrangle maps are generally very good for location work especially if they are a 7' 30" quadrangle. County maps are very commonly used because of the detail shown in regard to roads, trails, campsites, etc. These are the most readily available. The township map is of a larger scale and shows ownership. In addition to those maps listed above there are maps developed for special work such as dam sites, highway location, power line location, railroad right-of-way, etc., that may fall within the area of the survey. This type of map is generally not offered for sale. With the right contact you can secure them. The Forest Service has a good series of maps which generally are available. It is a matter of research to determine just which maps can be had -- check with a library which is an official depository for government publications for the government maps. Since it is very unusual to find a map which is complete and up to date, you will find it pays to bring everything that is available. It is good practice to tie the site in by azimuth readings to prominent landmarks on your map. This will be a double check on the location shown on the map.

2. Type of site: Examples are camp sites, caves or rock shelters, structural remains of habitation structures, burials, petroglyphs, pictographs, etc.

3. Cultural affiliation: If site has been used during historical time, the cultural affiliation should be noted. If there is a definite horizon or complex related to another prehistoric site, it should be so identified.

4. Location: The location should be in terms of public land surveys, i.e., state, county, township, range, section, quarter section, quarter-quarter section. If you drive to the site, a log of the significant mileages is a good double check on your appraisal of where you are. If you locate a section corner or a bench mark of any kind, this information should be recorded in detail. The test of your location is whether or not another person can relocate the site with ease and be certain of its identification.

5. Owner and address: This information is required in order that the owner can be contacted for the purpose of securing excavation permits.
6. Previous owners: Previous owners may have information about
the site or material from the site which may be of help.

7. Present tenant: It is necessary to know who is actually on
the land in order to do an effective public relations job.

8. Informants: In order to follow-up a survey, the names of
informants are required.

9. Previous designations for site: It is important that any
known site name or number in previous use be recorded so that museum
specimens collected by other investigators may be correctly allocated
to the particular site. For example 45KT6 is locally known as "The
Hermits."

10. Site description: In addition to the type of site (2), a
general description should be given. You will note that items 10,
11, 12 and 13 overlap.

11. Position of site and surroundings: This should cover the
general physiographic location and particular reference to prominent
landmarks.

12. Area of occupation: The area of probable occupation should
be measured or paced.

13. Depth and character of fill: This information can be
determined by examining existing cuts, animal burrows, erosion
features or by data gathered from test excavations.

14. Present condition: Any feature which may have modified the
site such as cultivation, erosion, buildings, roads, etc., should be
noted. Any circumstances which threaten the site should be noted.

15. Previous excavations: Evidence of previous archaeological
excavations should be recorded. If there has been a significant
amount of private collecting, a record should be made.

16. Material collected: An inventory or list of the material
collected in connection with the survey should be made.

17. Material observed: This is a report of material left in
place on the site not covered by a previous entry.

18. Material reported and owner: This is a report of material in
private collections that have come from the site in question and a
record of the owner or owners.

19. Recommendations for further work: This is your recommenda-
tion which not only takes into consideration the possible productivity
of the site but eminent destruction of the site for various reasons.

20. Photograph Nos.: This is a record of your negative number of
the photographs you may have taken.

21. Maps of site: This is record of maps that have been made
for the site. If you make a sketch map of the site, it should be included with the site survey form.

The form is completed by the person signing the report and entering the date that the survey was actually made.

Under ideal conditions, a survey is made after you have had an opportunity to check the literature for previous reports, study the maps of the area in detail and check the museum and University records. Another ideal condition is having the time to interview the local collectors and having the time to spend on the site itself. Ideal conditions seldom exist, so you do the best that you can.

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The Grant County Public Utility District No. 1 and the Regents of the University of Washington have approved the contract whereby archaeological work will be done by the University personnel in the District; Priest Rapids and Wanapum Reservoir. The contract is still to be approved by the National Park Service.

The Priest River Reservoir, stretching from Priest River to near Beverly, will be the first to be flooded. Work has been underway on the Dam since last summer. The Wanapum Dam, lying up stream from Beverly is not planned for construction for a few years. The Priest River Reservoir will be filling in 1959 or 1960.

The District will support archaeological investigation to the sum of $40,000. Of that sum $25,000 has been entirely allocated to the Priest River Reservoir and $15,000 to the Wanapum Reservoir.

The Washington Archaeological Society first dig, the Hermit Site (4,5KT6) lies near the upper terminus of the Priest River Reservoir.

Persons interested in doing archaeological work this coming summer should contact Dr. Douglas Osborne, University of Washington.

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FLIGHT TO SQUALLY HOOK: Friday morning, February 22nd, Messrs Heller, Conover and Gent left Seattle for a survey of several early sites in the Columbia Gorge. The trip south to Portland was smooth and uneventful but from there east conditions rapidly became progressively worse. We followed the Gorge upriver passing from the remnants of the preceding night's snow into a heavy silver thaw area. Farther east, winds and sleet so severe were encountered that it was extremely difficult to hold the car on the road. In fact, a number of motorists had pulled off the highway to wait out the storm, albeit in many cases quite unintentionally since a number of them were in the ditch. The sleet was gradually replaced by snow as we went eastward, becoming so thick we were unable to see more than a few yards ahead and forcing a speed of no more than 20 miles an hour for considerable periods. The trip aborted at Hood River when we learned there was a 14 car pileup just a few miles ahead.
The night was spent at the Hood River Hotel where we played
Scrabble until 3:30 a.m. Our return trip was started about 10:00
Saturday morning in somewhat less severe weather conditions, al-
though the roads were well covered with snow and it was still below
freezing most of the way back to Portland.

Proceeding on to Vancouver we visited the primitive museum and
the partially excavated site of early Fort Vancouver. One is forced
to use a great deal of imagination in order to arrive at any sort
of a picture from the small number of artifacts that are on display
here.

We then went on to the home of Mrs. Frances Bryon, where we
were very graciously received. A number of early and rather unique
oriental objects were shown us. Just before leaving a quite
singular and somewhat more recent vintage local item item was dis-
cussed.

After leaving Vancouver the regular pilot took over the controls
and this is where the flight part of the trip takes effect since the
farther northward we went the faster and higher we flew. As a
result of this we have evidence to prove that if subjected to high
enough RPM the centrifugal force developed will throw the armature
windings off of a new generator. DICK GENT

Our paper is printed by the publication staff of the Davidson Journal
of Anthropology. We are very thankful for the forebearance they show and
the help they give to us in meeting our deadlines. The Davidson
Anthropological Society is a student organization. The Davidson Journal
of Anthropology is their official publication which is issued twice a year.
Annual Subscription rate is $1.75 and can be entered by remitting to

The Davidson Journal of Anthropology
Washington State Museum
University of Washington
Seattle 5, Washington

The best recommendation we can give is to list some of the articles which
have appeared.

Excavations at Meyer Waves in East Central Washington Vol. I, No. 1
Alan Bryan

The Chilkat Weaving Complex Vol. I, No. 1
Joanne Hirabayashi

North American Social Organization Vol. I, No. 2
George Peter Murdock

An Archaeological Survey of the Columbia Basin Project Vol. I, No. 2
in Grant County, Washington Warren T. Lee

Archaeological Survey of Mt. Sheep and Pleasant Valley Reservoirs Vol. 2, No. 1
Count Klickitat

1. Map reference Metsker County Map
2. Type of site Burials; possible habitation
3. Cultural affiliation Wishram
4. Location Two-and-one half miles up the Columbia River from the town of Wishram in Klickitat County
   Sec. 16 T 2 north R 15 east
5. Owner and address State School Land, Olympia, Washington
6. Previous owners
7. Tenant
8. Informants Resident of Wishram
9. Previous designation for site
10. Site description The site is an open one on a stream delta. The site has apparently been washed badly.
11. Position of site and surroundings One fourth of a mile from the Columbia River. To the east is Millers Island and a large bluff. To the back a prominent gully. And to the west the flat extends to Wishram.
12. Area of occupation Not determined
13. Depth and character of fill
14. Present condition Moderate potting
15. Previous excavations None
16. Material collected Three shafters, one saw, two drills, and two point.
17. Material observed None
18. Material reported and owner
19. Recommendations for further work Test pits should be dug before any extensive work is done.
20. Photograph Nos. 1 & 2; See report filed with W.A.S.
21. Maps of site See report filed with W.A.S.

Recorded by Charles M. Nelson date 2/24/57
WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
SITE 45KX1
T2N R5E NE: Section 16
Klickitat County, Washington

Submitted by Charles W. Nelson
Scale 1" = 400'
From:
Washington Archaeological Society
Washington State Museum
University of Washington
Seattle 5, Washington

To: