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Abstract of Occasional Paper No. 1: TOKUL CREEK, A Report on Excavations on the Snoqualmie River by the Seattle Community College...

Astrida Orat and Lee Bennett
This was the year of Marmes! The discovery of Washington's oldest human remains placed northwestern archaeology in a foremost position in paleo-research. Washington State University's research team under the direction of Mr. Roald Fryxell and Dr. Richard Daugherty fought a winning battle to a previously unprecedented end -- the setting aside of an archaeological site by government action and presidential decree. During the hectic months of late summer and early fall it was thought the site would be lost to the flood waters behind the Lower Monumental Dam on the Snake River. Work continued, painstakingly adding to the data of man 11,000 and possibly 13,000 years old. First it had been Marmes I and II, both cranial fragments with some evidence of other skeletal material. By the time Marmes III had been reached it became apparent that richer materials still lay unexcavated. It was October and the flooding date of the middle of December lay all too threateningly ahead. A needle was found; still another, indicating that these early men (women?) practiced tailoring and knew skin dressing and tanning in all probability. This, with certain soil markings and the ever presence of an ice-age lake strengthened the belief that Marmes Man lived in the vicinity and during the time of the recession of the last glaciers.

Crews worked around the clock to press the research and excavation. The word had gotten to the professional world of archaeology from the very first; now it was being broadcast, telecast, and described in daily news releases in the state. The public took up the interest, visiting the site in great numbers and mixing their presence with the notable prehistorians, anthropologists, and archaeologists flying in from all parts of the country. Senator Warren G. Magnuson supported the research in Washington, D.C., by his persistent efforts to gain funds for continued research. At the eleventh hour the possibility of getting a coffer dam to surround the site and protect it for all time from the lake seemed possible. A massive effort went forth from professionals and amateurs alike. School children and archaeologists wrote, wired, and sent their pleas to Washington and the President. The result, as already mentioned, was the precedent of fund allotment through the United States Corps of Engineers for the preservation of the site. President Lyndon B. Johnson interceded when it looked as if the proposal would be bottled up in committee giving his order to fund the operation. It was barely in time. Earthmoving equipment was brought in from a local company which set immediately to excavating and raising a dam, which would be at least 40 feet deep and 40 feet high, making a total of 80 feet that must be raised to prevent overflow from highwater and seepage through porous gravels below.

At the time of writing, recent floods from warming trends and a year with greater precipitation have threatened the progress of the work. We all look with excitement upon this archaeological drama and anticipate exciting events in 1969.
MEETINGS:

The Washington Archaeological Society had a reasonably active year. Membership meetings were held jointly with the Washington State Museum at the invitation of Professor George Quimby, Director. The series was on archaeology:

Dr. Robert E. Greengo spoke on "Archaeology in Mexico Today," February 20. He had only recently returned from two years of research in Mexico.

Dr. Robert C. Dunnell reviewed his recent work in West Virginia, "Archaeological Excavations in Central Appalachia," March 20th.

Dr. Alex Krieger, considering the current interest in Marmes, addressed members on "Early Man in the New World," May 22nd.

The Museum was co-sponsor with WAS of the June 27th "Marmes Man" presentation by Mr. Roald Fryxell and Dr. Richard Daugherty to an overflow audience in Guggenheim Hall at the University.

The annual membership meeting held at the University Federal Savings and Loan in October heard a review of the Seattle Community College's summer field school research at the Skagit Site, 45SK33. Readers will recall that this was the WAS training site for years.

The American Anthropological Association's Conference in Seattle in November brought many notables in the field of archaeology to the region. The Seattle Society of the Archaeological Institute of America sponsored Professor James B. Griffin's (University of Michigan) lecture on "The Prehistoric Hopewellian Culture of the Middle West," November 20th in the Architecture Building on the University campus. WAS is very appreciative to the local chapter of the Archaeological Institute for their invitation.

A board meeting held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Forrester Woodruff approved the selection of a slate of officers and trustees for presentation to the membership. The ballot was sent through the mail instead of holding a meeting in December -- usually a poor time to bring WAS together as well as compete with the Christmas season. The following officers were elected for 1969:

President: Forrester Woodruff  
Vice-president: Ted Weld  
Secretary: Louise Deane  
Treasurer: Mona Beddall  

Trustees: Margaret Thomson (3 years)  
           Del Nordquist (3 years)  
           John Osmundson (2 years)  
           Charles G. Nelson (2 years)  

In keeping with the society custom of the last three years, the out-going president was elected to the board as a means of creating a smooth transition for in-coming officers.

Committee assignments will be made at the January board or membership meeting.
FIELD ACTIVITIES:

The Seattle Community College extended an invitation to members to visit and work with them during the summer. Very few people took advantage of the opportunity and it may have been the fault of inadequate publicity. The invitation will be open again this season if the college continues excavation as planned. More details and information will be forthcoming in the spring.

In April the first of WAS investigations was made of Lake Langlois at the invitation of the Totem Chapter of the Girl Scouts. CHAOS in Depth contributed substantially to the investigation by assigning a diving crew to survey the bottom. The circumstances that brought about the activity was the presence of two dugouts on display at the camp, part of at least six that were taken from the lake in years past. It was hoped that others and possibly further artifactual evidence might be discovered. The results were negative. The bottom is a maze of fallen, water soaked logs and leaf fall making observation exceptionally difficult -- especially for rough hewn dugouts.

A late fall visit by Mr. Phill Lloyd and the president into the natural spillway of the lake added nothing more to our knowledge of aboriginal use of the lake. It is hoped to make a complete survey of the rim and upper terraces of the lake before ending the research.

Marmes was the scheduled WAS activity in August. Mr. and Mrs. Al Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Forrester Woodruff, Mr. John Koruga, Mr. and Mrs. John Putnam, Mrs. Astrida Onat, Mr. David Rice, Mr. Charles G. Nelson, and the Nordquists made the pilgrimage during August or at other times.

During the summer Louise Deane visited several sites on Vashon Island. These are under consideration for next year's activity. At the request of Mr. Howard Myrick of Snohomish, Mr. and Mrs. John Putnam and the president visited sites on the Pilehuk River with a similar purpose in mind -- as likely spots to set up society field activity.

PUBLICATIONS:

With this issue the WAS will have issued four ARCHAEOLOGISTS. The first OCCASIONAL PAPER accompanies the mailing of this annual report marking our venture into a new pattern of publication, i.e., larger and more consequent papers under their own cover with smaller reports and news in the quarterly issues.

MEMBERSHIP: WAS is happy to announce the following new members in 1968:

Mr. Dan Andrews
Reverend Jack A. Bates
Miss Cheryl N. Brooks
Mr. D. L. Miles
Mrs. Gertrude V. Moore
Mrs. Catherine Mitchell
Mr. R. A. Naubert
Mr. George E. Pander
Mrs. and Mrs. Gene B. Williams
Mrs. Constance Wood
Mr. Robert Wood

Olympia
Issaquah
Woodinville
Redmond
Seattle
Auburn
Tacoma
Tacoma
Bellevue
Seattle
Seattle
Dues have been raised which will go into effect in 1969. They are as follows:

- Family Membership (no change) $7.50
- Senior Membership (no change) 5.00
- Associate Membership 3.50
- Student Membership 2.50
- Junior Membership 2.50

The various privileges of each membership are as follows:

Senior and Family Memberships have full voting privileges and receive all publications. Institutional Membership receives Senior privileges except voting.

Associate Memberships have no voting privileges and receive only the NEWSLETTER. They may receive the OCCASIONAL PAPERS at one-third cost. Except for the current OCCASIONAL PAPER which is being sent at society expense to all Senior and Associate members in gratitude for their continued support. Such papers will not be sent in the future unless specifically ordered by associates.

Student Memberships have no voting rights and receive only the NEWSLETTER.

Junior Memberships are the same as student memberships being a holdover from the early days when there was a Junior Archaeological Society which has not existed for the past ten years. If there is no renewed leadership or interest in this group, it will be dropped.

Billing for dues will be sent in February.

WASHINGTON STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL:

One of the significant events of the year was the formation of a state council including both the professional, semi-professional and constituted amateur societies. The purpose of this group is for better communication, joint action, and generally, to pursue archaeological research in the State of Washington.

WAS was represented at the formative meetings of the council and upon the official acceptance of a constitution invited to act as the council's official publisher in conjunction with the ARCHAEOLOGIST. At the last board meeting it was decided to accept the offer for one year, subject to renewal. Since we are a non-profit institution, we operate on a minimal budget; yet, we must be able to afford the new assignment as well as our own. Council members will be expected to offer such support as they can in printing, photo preparation, supplies, etc., as well as joining the Society to cover the multitude of costs attendant to any publication effort. Thus the one year commitment. It is to the generosity of the Seattle Community College that the first OCCASIONAL PAPER was made possible.

Institutions with their own publishing series are in no way affected by the council's action nor the WAS in theirs. However, means of publication are needed by smaller schools, especially the community colleges, which WAS can furnish through the council's approval. An editorial committee will be set within the WAS and the council at their first meeting.
Mr. G. F. Grabert, Council President, and Mrs. Astrida Onat, Council Secretary, have informed WAS that the first council meeting will take place in February.

The constitution of the WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL will be appended to this report.

LIBRARY:

WAS still receives the journals of other societies throughout the nation. These are exchanged and include new in 1968 the Nevada Museum, Carson City, Nevada, and the Iowa Archaeological Society, Iowa City, Iowa.

Important library additions are:

- Smith, G. Hubert. BIG BEND HISTORIC SITES. Smithsonian Institution, River Basin Surveys, Pub. in Salvage Archaeology, No. 8, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1968.


Having held the position of both president and editor it is a pleasure to relinquish one of these responsibilities to a new man. Mr. Forrester Woodruff brings the enthusiasm of a younger man, a lay archaeologist who is attuned to amateur interests and needs. 1969 will be a good year and it is hoped that the present membership, restrained by the transitional years of 1967-68 will move toward a vigorous renewal of purpose. We have carried over all memberships to 1969 if they were paid up through 1967. There was only one ARCHAOLOGIST published in each of those years (Vols. X and XI) therefore, it was the board's decision to give them 1968. We feel that this issue and the accompanying OCCASIONAL PAPER NO. 1, TOKUL CREEK by Astrida Onat and Lee Bennett adequately fulfills our publishing commitment. Some subscribers and members have faithfully paid their dues throughout this period of reaffirmation thus supporting WAS substantially. They, above all, are sincerely commended for their faith and support.

Respectfully submitted,

Delmar Nordquist, President
THE WASHINGTON STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

CONSTITUTION

Article I: Name - The name of the organization shall be Washington Archaeological Council.

Article II: Purpose - The purpose of the Council is to coordinate the efforts of all groups concerned with systematically conserving and interpreting the archaeological resources of the State of Washington.

Article III: Membership - Membership in the Council shall be open to all bona fide groups within the State which are primarily interested in archaeology. (A bona fide group - one which has a constitution, officers, regular meetings or is associated with established public or private institutions.)

Article IV: Organization - A. The organization of the Council shall consist of one representative from each member institution or group.

B. The Council shall elect a chairman and a secretary, each to serve for two years, for purposes of conducting the business of the Council.

C. Executive powers shall be vested in the Executive Committee which shall consist of the Council Chairman, Secretary and one member elected at large from the general Council membership. The State Highway Reconnaissance Archaeologists and the Editor of the newsletter shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

Article V: Functions - The functions of the Council will be threefold: (1) to coordinate a Washington State Archaeological Survey; (2) to oversee the publication of a serial on Washington archaeology; (3) to deal with other matters concerning conservation, recording and interpretation of archaeological materials.

1. Washington State Archaeological Survey: The Council through the Executive Committee shall coordinate an archaeology survey. It seems most functional to regard this Survey as operating through the Highways Reconnaissance Archaeologists.

2. Publications: The Council through the Executive Committee shall establish and supervise a publication office, which shall publish materials relevant to Washington archaeology. Personnel of the publication office will be an editor, who will be appointed by the Council. The editor will appoint assistants as necessary, with the approval of the Executive Committee.
Publications by the office will appear under the auspices of the Council and initially should consist of a serial publication containing short papers, relevant news, etc., appearing at regular intervals.

Article VI: Amendments - Amendments procedures shall be at the direction of one of the members of the Council who shall present the amendments to the Executive Committee. With thirty days notification the Council membership shall be polled. A two-thirds favorable vote shall be required for acceptance.

Article VII: Roberts Rules of Order shall prevail in conducting all business other than that specified in this Constitution and the By-Laws.

ABSTRACT - OCCASIONAL PAPER NO. 1:

Site 45KI19 excavated by the Seattle Community College in 1967 was their first field program, about one mile below Snoqualmie Falls near Tokul Creek. Situated on the north side of the river on land, under the jurisdiction of the Washington State Game Department, the area investigated was in a field known to have yielded various stone artifacts. The field was one frequently flooded by high water made up of soils tentatively divided into two major strata: sandy loam and interbedded river sands. Stone artifacts were found, consisting of projectile points, scrapers, choppers, cores, blades, retouched fragments, used flakes and general purpose tools.

Projectile points largely stemmed or notched of triangular shape were founded a depth of from 30 to 70 centimeters, the mid strata excavated. Scrapers, of three categories: steep-ended, uniform and amorphous, appeared to extend through a larger depth-distribution (20 to 100 cm) with the steep ended characteristic of the upper half and the others distributed throughout, although heavier concentrations were in the 20-30 cm deposits. A considerable chipping detritus was found with some showing retouching and probable use. Not found in excavation, but picked from the surfaces and along the river, were a number of crude choppers and cores indicating a tool manufacture common to the area. These remain unresolved as to their relation to the site.

The authors conclude, "In summary, the above discussion suggests relationships between 45KI19 and a few other archeological sites in the Puget Sound area. The site was apparently a camping area for Indians coming from the east and those going into the mountains. The site is located as far upstream on the Snoqualmie River as canoes could go in the vicinity of Snoqualmie Falls. The site may also have been utilized as a salmon fishing camp during certain times of the year. From the very tentative comparison of artifact types above it would seem that 45KI19 should be chronologically placed in the Late Period."