CONTENTS: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LAKE ROOSEVELT ARCHAEOLOGY RODERICK SPRAGUE, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

SUGGESTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAM FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY ... WASHINGTON STATE ARCHAELOGICAL COUNCIL

The result of compiling this bibliography has been the observation that, during the past three years, only two papers each carried three articles on Lake Roosevelt archaeology. Two of the three in the Spokane Valley Chronicle have all reports of National Park Service-sponsored excavations within the past three in the Spokane-Dirkendorf area were related to illegal activities. This dictionary has been started before in lower archaeology. Perhaps the function of people like the Washington Architological Society should be to make people more knowledgeable media so that they can properly exert those obligations to the public.
A recent article by Don Miles (1970) lamented the fact that professional archaeologists have not seriously excavated the several sites surrounding Kettle Falls during the recent low water in Lake Roosevelt. As is so often the case, a lack of communication between the professional and the scientific amateur archaeologist has again led to a misunderstanding of objectives and tactics.

Due to federal budgetary considerations, funds were not available in the necessary amounts during the first low water years of the recent activity in Lake Roosevelt. When funds did become available, it became necessary to conduct a site survey of the total reservoir before excavations could begin and move up the reservoir in an orderly fashion. It was assumed that the rather important sites at Kettle Falls were being protected by the National Park Service; however, a heavy work load for the local rangers and voracious amateurs in the area made this situation difficult at best. Even Mr. Miles’ comments imply that he is laboring under the mistaken notion that surface collecting is permissible on Park Service lands when he states that “at present only authorized groups with permission from the National Park Service might expect to seek sub-surface materials.”

Often the professional with a particular time schedule is caught on the horns of a dilemma because if he announces his time schedule, the selfish despoiler will precede him at every site that is designated for excavation; on the other hand, if he does not announce his intended time schedule, then the serious scientific amateur like Mr. Miles will be concerned that a particular site is not being salvaged. I think we can safely report, without fear of despoilation, that the University of Idaho will have a crew excavating at the various Kettle Falls sites in the spring of 1971 just as soon as and if the low water permits. Interested amateurs are always welcome at the sites, and those with a desire to volunteer their services will be put to good use.

The following bibliography is presented to help the interested amateur find the appropriate literature and to dispel the mistaken notion that little or nothing is available on the Lake Roosevelt region. While unfortunately many of the items listed are only newspaper reports or in some cases are restricted surveys, it will give the interested reader an opportunity to work from the same basis as the current professional researchers in the area. Acknowledgment is expressed to David H. Chance, Frank C. Leonhardy, and David G. Rice for reading the manuscript and offering helpful suggestions. As always, additions and corrections are solicited and will be welcomed.

One result of compiling this bibliography has been the observation that, during the '60's the two Spokane papers each carried three articles on Lake Roosevelt archaeology. The three in the Spokane Daily Chronicle were all reports of National Park Service sponsored excavations while the three in the Spokesman-Review were all glorifying illegal activity. This dichotomy has been observed before in Lower Snake archaeology. Perhaps one function of groups like the Washington Archaeological Society should be to bring pressure to bear on the news media so that they will properly meet their obligations to the public.
This early and brief reference is short enough that it should be quoted in its entirety. Modern researchers would disagree with Lord's contention that he was not digging in a burial ground.

I am disposed to think a regular flint trade was carried on by these inland tribes, at some remote period with the tribes living on the seaboard and lower parts of the Columbia. Not only were flints traded, but dentalia (tooth-shells), mother-o'pearl, and the barnacle parasitic on the back of the whale. I dug ornaments made from the three marine productions from out a gravel-bank together with the centre skull in an Indian burial-ground (which it will be observed in the illustration is unaltered by pressure during infancy), and a number of arrow-heads, fragments, and scrapers, made of flint, or other hard material, which must have been brought a very long distance, as it has no representative in any rock found in the immediate neighbourhood (Vol. 2, p. 102).

The place from whence I obtained these singular relics was a gravel-bank, near Fort Colville, whilst digging out the nest of sand-martins. From the way in which the various things were scattered about, their height above the river, together with many minor matters, induces me to think the place could never have been used as a burial-ground.

BERLIN, A. F.


This item is listed under the editor of the short-lived journal, The Archaeologist; however, the information comes from J. A. Frisbie. The reliability of this item is indicated by the editor in the last paragraph.

Several quarts of Indian trinkets, arrows, and arrow heads, several weapons of bronze, and a heavy stone pot are now on their way to Chicago from Colville, Wash., near which place they were recently discovered in a mound. A Mr. J. A. Frisbie, who found the articles and who has sent them to the exposition, writes the following account of his adventure:

"The mound is situated in a small and perfectly level plain between a series of low, rolling hills. It rises to a height of thirty-five feet, and is turned at the top like the small end of an egg. It is seventy-six feet in circumference at the base, and slopes gradually to the apex. The material of which it is constructed is a mixture of hard iron clay, adobe, and shale."
"I obtained picks, shovels, a crowbar, drills, and some cartridges from a prospector. I also secured the services of two half-civilized Siwash bucks, and set to work on the east side of the pile. At first the Indians were slightly affected by a superstitious fear; but as the work progressed they began to share my enthusiasm and eagerness to reach the interior.

"After we had worked our way about 4 feet into the mound, making an excavation 4 feet by 6 feet high, we found the wall so hard that it was necessary to put in a blast. The charge was set, and three of us retreated to a safe distance to watch the result. Bang! went the blast and fully one-third of the mound's wall was blown to fragments.

"The work of clearing away the debris consumed several hours, but when it was done I was well repaid for my labor and expense. The aperture disclosed a circular shaped chamber, the walls of which were smooth as glass and decorated with curious figures in vermillion red. Three human skeletons, partly covered with moldy skins of buffalo and bear, leaned in a squatting position against the wall of the west side, their faces turned to the east. The flesh that once covered these grayish-white bones had been long since turned to dust and the skins were so badly decayed that the slightest touch caused them to break into fragments. The skeleton in the center was by far the largest of the three, and by close examination I came to the conclusion that the trio must represent some great Indian chief and his two squaws.

"In front of the central figure stood a large earthen urn, or rather a pot, which was half filled with queer looking ornaments of various colored stones and arrow heads of bronze. There were also remains of three long bows, a leathern quiver filled with arrows, and a narrow-bladed tomahawk of bronze."

The above bronze (?) arrowheads were perhaps copper oxidized. They may have been iron which was turning into rust. At any rate there is every indication to believe that the mound was of modern origin and the idea of the writer, no doubt, is to exaggerate his find into one of great consequence. - Ed.

This news item from the Republic News-Miner makes reference to a typical Northwest Coast whale bone club of the so-called slave killer or salmon killer variety. The club has survived to the present day in storage in the Town of Republic safe. Since this interesting item has never been published, the two accompanying photos (Figs. 1 and 2) are presented through the courtesy of Mr. W. M. Hesse, Town Clerk, Town of Republic.

SPOKANE CHRONICLE

1938 1000 Indian Graves to be Moved from Columbia Banks above Grand Coulee. Spokane Daily Chronicle, 53(13):1, October 5. Spokane.

The pertinent sections of the reference read:

Burial Grounds to be Flooded by Lake Back of Dam.

COULEE DAM, October 5—"Special)—Removal of a thousand Indian graves from the Columbia River lands to be flooded by Grand Coulee dam is among the upriver clearance problems confronting the reclamation bureau, F. A. Banks, construction engineer, revealed today.

A small number of white men's graves will be moved also.

Definite plans for removal of the Indian remains probably will be a part of an Indian land purchase agreement between the reclamation bureau and the federal Indian service.

Graves Are Mapped

Cull White, a sheep rancher in whom tribesmen have confidence, was employed by the reclamation bureau last winter to locate and map the graves in the area to be flooded. He obtained the aid of chiefs and others in finding graves.

The remains, Mr. Banks indicated, will be moved to cemeteries above the flood line. The work must be completed within two years. Indian graves are scattered along the river, which once served as a main source of livelihood for the Indians.
"SLAVE KILLER" OR FISH CLUB, REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON
operations but is working top speed in order to be through before cold weather freezes the ground. The company employs mostly Indians, as specified in the contract.

SPOKESMAN-REVIEW


The complete reference reads:

COULEE DAM, Oct. 12--(Special.)--About 230 Indian relics have been excavated from old camp sites along the Columbia by members of the Columbia Basin archaeological survey, it was reported at reclamation bureau office.

The artifacts consist of worked flints, arrow and spear points, knives, scrapers, drills, a few objects of bone and a small number of beads.

Ninety-six items have been identified. Seventy-four are "level sacks," containing fragmentary artifacts and remains of food animals. Sixty are surface finds made during the survey prior to actual excavation.

Philip Drucker, University of California archaeologist, who is project supervisor, and a crew of six are working at an Indian village site, a mile west of the old Hellgate post office.

A system of trenches has been laid out. A number of hearth areas have been discovered at various depths.

SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

1939d Rising Waters will Ruin Cemeteries. Spokesman-Review, 57(161):1, Magazine Section, October 22. Spokane.

This is a Sunday morning magazine section pictorial story on the Ball & Dodd grave removal operation.

SPOKESMAN-REVIEW


This is a brief report of findings by the archaeological survey party in the White Stone Valley in the vicinity of Hellgate.
A news item progress report on the work of Ball & Dodd in the removal of burials from the reservoir area. Also accompanying the article is a picture showing Louis Eggers, Howard T. Ball, and Peter Gunn sifting artifacts from a grave.

The caption to the picture has an interesting final sentence which reads, "Artifacts eventually will be maintained at Nespelem."

Gifford, E. W. (Editor)

While this section of "Current Research" is fairly lengthy it will be quoted in its entirety because of the detailed historical background and information that Gifford has presented.

During July new archaeological research was begun in central Washington by Mr. Alex D. Krieger, formerly with the University of California and the University of Oregon, but now with the University of Texas. Coulee Dam officials having stipulated that no unauthorized digging could be done in the future flowage above the Dam, it was not until Mr. Krieger began operations that any serious excavation was undertaken. The survey was made possible through the generosity of Mr. Joel E. Ferris of the Spokane and Eastern Bank, Spokane, Washington, who furnished expense money, and through the active support of J. E. Miner, Acting Supervising Engineer at Coulee Dam, and his assistant, Mr. N. E. Halder. Through the engineers a station wagon and credit cards were obtained and every possible courtesy cheerfully extended.

From July 6 to July 23, both banks of the Columbia from Coulee Dam to the Canadian border, a distance of 150 miles, were rather thoroughly scouted for sites. Twenty-one large sites, which should yield valuable materials were mapped on the Columbia itself, while a few smaller ones on the lower reaches of the Sanpoil, Spokane, and Kettle rivers were also seen. During all this work, Mr. Krieger was given invaluable assistance by Mr. William Andrews, Indian, of Wellpinit, Washington, who acted as interpreter and succeeded in extracting a large amount of information regarding burial sites and former burial customs from Indians on Colville Reservation. It developed
that here is an unparalleled opportunity for excavating and at the same time checking data with informants whose memories are still surprisingly vivid.

Test-pitting was conducted at some sites. Near the mouth of the Sanpoil eight graves were discovered in two days; on the Spokane graves were found in good preservation in a rock slide. The testing revealed with certainty that there are large amounts of skeletal remains to be found. These will be particularly valuable in view of the utter lack of documented skeletal remains from the Middle Columbia area. The only archaeological records to date on this vast area are those of Harlan I. Smith in Yakima Valley, Herbert W. Krieger at Wahluke, and the well-known paper by Strong, Schenck, and Steward in The Dalles-Deshutes area. All are 150 miles or more to the south-west of the present study. The survey revealed that practically all materials are imbedded in enormous sand banks, often a half-mile long and six feet deep, and in graves made in the bases of equally enormous rock slides.

Since Dr. Krieger's departure for Texas in late July the work has been carried on under the direction of Dr. Philip Drucker, assisted by Messrs. Allen H. Murphy and Arlo Ford, of Oregon. The National Youth Administration is furnishing from eight to twelve men to do the work, which is being carried on under the auspices of the Department of Anthropology, University of Washington, and the Eastern Washington State Historical Society. Excavation will take place throughout the entire extent of the flowage area, and all possible types of sites will be investigated. Specimens will be brought to the Spokane Public Museum for study and preparation.

KRIEGER, ALEX D. (CONTRIBUTOR)


The comments concerning the above also apply to the reference by Krieger in the following issue of American Antiquity.

The edited draft of the news note on Coulee Dam archaeology that appeared in AMERICAN ANTIQUITY, Vol. V, No. 3, omitted the name of Robert L. Stephenson. When Krieger left for Texas late in July, Stephenson, who had been engaged with L. S. Cressman in Oregon and Nevada, agreed to continue the Coulee investigations until a permanent supervisor could be secured. He was in complete charge from July 20th until Drucker took over in September; after this he returned to classes at the University of Oregon. He was almost entirely responsible for keeping the program alive until the NYA project was initiated, and deserves great credit for his able conduct of all aspects of the work, without remuneration other than experience.
Numerous changes in personnel have occurred since then, but the work is still going on, despite inclement weather. Cultural material is rather meager, but interesting enough to be worthwhile. Mr. Joe Jablow is now in charge, having succeeded Dr. Drucker, who left for Vera Cruz in December.

GIFFORD, E. W. (EDITOR)


Again the comments for Gifford 1940a are applicable to 1940b.

The Washington State Museum and the Department of Anthropology have been co-operating with the Spokane Public Museum in an archaeological survey of that part of the Columbia River Basin which is being flooded through the completion of Coulee Dam. The digging in this survey is being done as an NYA project, and the work has been in progress since last August. While the results have not been satisfactory in the quantities of material, they have been very good as a cultural study. The project was first directed by Dr. Philip Drucker, and is now in charge of Dr. Alfred Hudson of the Department of Anthropology, University of Washington. The work will definitely continue until the end of September.

HINDLEY, W. M.

1940 Ancient Island Camp/Indian Rendezvous at Kettle Falls to be Covered by Great Sheet of Water Shortly. Spokesman-Review, 58(19):5, Magazine Section, June 2. Spokane.

This rather long and reasonably accurate news report on the materials and historic tradition to be flooded at Kettle Falls also contains useful pictures of artifacts and informants in the area.

SPOKESMAN-REVIEW


A news item relating the location and contents of a burial site excavated by the archaeological crew.

GIFFORD, E. W. (EDITOR)

Again because of the vast amount of information presented, this "Notes and News" item from *American Antiquity* is quoted in its entirety.

Archaeological excavations have been made in the Columbia Basin under sponsorship of the Eastern Washington State Historical Society, the Department of Anthropology of the University of Washington, Washington State College, and the National Youth Administration. The immediate aim was a survey of the area to be flooded by the construction of Grand Coulee Dam, coupled with intensive excavation at promising sites. Work was begun in summer, 1939, under Mr. Alexander (sic) Krieger, University of Oregon, and was continued in autumn under Dr. Phillip (sic) Drucker, University of California. Excavations near Hellgate revealed at least two, and possibly three, levels of occupancy. During the winter 1939-40 the center of operations was moved to Gifford, and the leadership taken over by Dr. Phillip (sic) Drucker, University of California. Digging was handicapped by bad weather, but a reconnaissance was made of an extensive area on both sides of the river. In the spring Dr. Alfred E. Hudson, University of Washington, became director of the project with Dr. Donald Collier of Washington State College as associate director. The camp was moved to Marcus, and sites were excavated between Kettle Falls and the Canadian Boundary, until the end of September, 1940. In general artifacts are similar to those of historic cultures of the Columbia Basin. Perhaps careful study will reveal differences in local types. There is evidence of extensive trade relationships with the Pacific Coast. Artifacts and skeletal material are now being studied and will eventually be deposited with the Spokane Museum. A report of the year's work is being prepared by Dr. Collier and Dr. Hudson. It may be possible to resume digging in other parts of Washington in the summer of 1941.

BALL, HOWARD T.


An article for the undertaking profession by the leader of the Ball & Dodd depredations upon the burials within Lake Roosevelt. Not a great deal of value on aboriginal burial patterns.

COLLIER, DONALD, A. E. HUDSON, AND ARLO FORD


This is the basic work on the professional archaeological salvage operations in the reservoir area of Lake Roosevelt. One sentence of the preface must be
quoted to completely understand the writing of this report. This sentence reads, "the names of Mr. Alex Krieger, Dr. Phillip (sic) Drucker, and Mr. Joseph Jablow might fittingly be included as joint authors since they have each at various times been in active charge of field work." It is interesting that the name of L. S. Cressman, University of Oregon, is not mentioned in the acknowledgments in spite of the fact that it was in part through the efforts of Cressman that the project was undertaken in the first place. The report by modern standards would be considered totally inadequate and even in 1942 it certainly was not outstanding.

The work seems to have been put together rather hurriedly with numerous errors in site designations, references to plates, section-township-range designations, directions such as east and west or north and south, and footnoting. Those who have worked with the original notes at the Eastern Washington State Historical Society in Spokane have observed frequent inconsistencies between the notes and the conclusions reached in the report. Still it is all we have and is one of the required works for any research in the region. The work has recently been re-issued in a new cover (or as rumor has it, a warehouse full of original printings without the covers were discovered and new covers put on) at a greatly inflated price by the University of Washington Press.

SETZLER, F. M.


A vastly condensed version of the American Antiquity, "Notes and News" information.

FERRIS, JOEL C.


A summary of the archaeological work in the reservoir and a review of Collier, Hudson, and Ford as seen from the point of view of one of the active supporters
of the project from the Eastern Washington State Historical Society.

HEGLAR, RODGER


A description of several archaeological populations including those collected during the 1939-40 salvage excavations.

FULLER, CECIL ROBB, JR.


A very useful and candid report of the efforts in 1961 of Cheney Cowles and Robb Fuller to catalog the artifacts from the Lake Roosevelt excavations. Since all catalog records had been lost, this was an extremely difficult task. Fuller also presents a summary of types of artifacts reportedly found, the number found at Eastern Washington State Historical Society Museum, and the percentage of the total in the collection. The original copy of this report is in the Eastern Washington State Historical Society Museum Library.

WHITE, G. MELTON


The study of selected anthropometric data from several skeletal populations in the Plateau region. Included among these are the skeletons from the Lake Roosevelt salvage operations that were stored at the Eastern Washington State Historical Society Museum. The value of this report is limited because it is often difficult or impossible to tell what particular skeleton is being referred to in the tables.

SPokane CHRONICLE

A photograph and caption news release from the National Park Service in connection with the Washington State University excavations at Military Fort Spokane in 1963, by John D. Combes.

DAVENPORT TIMES

1963 A Trench, Guess What For? (p. 1), Study Team Finds Lots From the Past to Draw Interest in Future (p. 4). Davenport Times, 80(13):1, 4, October 3, Davenport.

A very well done pictorial story on the Washington State University excavations at Military Fort Spokane.

REPUBLIC NEWS-MINER

1964 Picture Trees a Mystery. Republic News-Miner, 58(49):1, November 20, Republic.

News release on ax-carved trees in the Republic area.

EVERGREEN

1965 Anthro Students Uncover Old Fort. WSU Daily Evergreen, 71(51):4, March 10, Pullman.

A local university student newspaper report on the progress of the report covering the 1963 excavations at Military Fort Spokane.

SPOKESMAN-REVIEW


A back page picture news story extolling the virtues of blatant pot hunting in the Kettle Falls area by Seattle residents.

BECKER, JAY M.


A Sunday supplement article on the ax-carved trees on the Sanpoil River.
Washington State University, Laboratory of Anthropology, Report of 
Investigation, No. 30.  Pullman.

A well documented and illustrated descriptive report on the 1963 Military Fort 
Spokane excavations.

STEEN, VIRGINIA C.

1965  X-Ray Diffraction Analysis of an Unknown Material from Military Camp 
Spokane, Washington. Appendix B to "A Preliminary Investigation at Old 
University, Laboratory of Anthropology, Report of Investigations, No. 30, 
pp. 39-44.  Pullman.

An appendix to the previous report that identifies an unknown substance as 
probably precipitates from soapy water suggesting that the wooden structure con-
taining the deposits was probably a water sump from the military period.

LARRABEE, EDWARD McM. AND SUSAN KARDAS

1966  Archaeological Survey of Grand Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Part 1: 
Lincoln County Above Normal Pool.  Washington State University, Laboratory 

This was the first of a series of surveys to be conducted in Lake Roosevelt as a 
result of a lowering of the lake level for construction of an additional power-
house at Grand Coulee Dam.  This first survey was conducted by the Larrabees 
under a Purchase Order from the National Park Service to Roderick Sprague, at 
that time at Washington State University.  The major portion of the time was spent 
in locating the appropriate maps and previous records.  Since the survey was above 
normal pool and was located at the lower portion of the reservoir, very few sites, 
as might be expected, were found.  A restricted report not available for general 
circulation.
SPokane CHRONICLE


A press release issued by the National Park Service from Coulee Dam to announce anticipated work in Lake Roosevelt and also to emphasize the enforcement of the Federal Antiquities Act. The photos accompanying this news release were actually from the 1963 Fort Spokane excavations.

WENATCHEE DAILY WORLD


Essentially the same news release as the previous item.

DAVENPORT TIMES


Essentially the same news release as the two previous items.

SPOKESMAN-REVIEW


A news release concerning illegal excavation at the Fort Colville site. The fragment of the cannon was turned over to the Eastern Washington State Historical Society Museum in spite of the fact that the item was federal property.

SPOKESMAN-REVIEW


Two pictures of flagrant historic pot-hunting at the former townsite of Marcus.

LYNN, PATRICK

A very well written and thorough survey of the complete Spokane River and the Columbia River from slightly below Inchelium to the Canadian border. An appendix showing the correlation of site numbers between this survey, the Larrabee's survey, and the Collier, Hudson, and Ford report adds to the usefulness of this survey. A restricted report not available for general circulation.

LEHRMAN, NORMAN J.


A type script report on archaeology in the Kettle Falls area submitted to a high school science fair in 1967. An innocent and candid report on the results of illegal amateur activity.

OUTDOOR PRESS


A short news item encouraging illegal pot hunting in the Lake Roosevelt region.

Since this report was issued the editors of this paper have been made aware of the illegal nature of their suggestions and have pledged full support of the Federal Antiquities Act.

WENATCHEE WORLD

A National Park Service news release from Coulee Dam concerning the Washington State University 1968 archaeological excavations under Frank Leonhardy.

TRI-CITY HERALD


Essentially the same as the previous item.

SPOKANE CHRONICLE


Essentially the same as the two previous items.

RICE, DAVID G.


A descriptive report of the Washington State University 1968 excavations largely on the Spokane River. The field work was done mainly by Gregory Cleveland under the immediate direction of David G. Rice and the overall supervision of Frank Leonhardy.

LEHRMAN, FRANK


One more report of one more instance of illegal activity at the site of Fort Colville.

ROSS, LESTER A.


A descriptive report on the 1969 excavations by Washington State University again largely on the Spokane River.
ARGONAUT


A University of Idaho news bureau release on the cleaning of the Fort Spokane metal artifacts in the University of Idaho Anthropology Laboratory.

IDAHOANIAN


Essentially the same item as above.

LEWISTON TRIBUNE


Essentially the same item as the two above.

IDAHO REPORTS


Essentially the same item as the three above.

SEATTLE P-I


Essentially the same item as the four above with the addition of a photograph.

IDAHOANIAN


University of Idaho news bureau release on the granting of monies for the excavation of Fort Colville during the spring of 1970.
LEWISTON TRIBUNE


Essentially the same item as above.

ARGONAUT


Essentially the same item as the two above.

IDAHO REPORTS


Essentially the same item as the three above.

CRANE, PAULINE


The description of a find that would have been lost had not this concerned individual recovered these remains. The editorial comment, apparently by Del Nordquist, runs about three times the length of the actual article.

MILES, DON


A brief overview of the ethnographic and archaeological past, present, and future of Kettle Falls and the article which prompted this annotated bibliography. The article is followed by two paragraphs of editorial comment apparently by Del Nordquist. There is also an introductory paragraph on both the previous item and the present item again apparently by Del Nordquist.
NORDQUIST, DEL


This very thorough archaeological survey with pertinent ethnographic notes was conducted in the Colville Valley and is only peripheral to the Lake Roosevelt region but because of close proximity to it should be included in any bibliography of the region. Nordquist also presents an impressive list of local informants that should be contacted by those engaged in research in the area.

NUGGET


Brief description of carved trees near Nanamkin Creek.

SPRAGUE, RODERICK


With the retirement of Richard D. Daugherty as Northwest "Current Research" editor in April of 1966, "Current Research" reporting for the Northwest ceased until the appointment of Sprague to the position in April of 1970; hence the item covers several years. As with previous "Current Research" reports, it is quoted in its entirety.

Since 1966 there have been annual spring drawdowns of Lake Franklin Roosevelt to facilitate construction of a new powerhouse complex at Grand Coulee Dam. The drawdowns provide an opportunity to work sites covered by the lake and to recover information from an area flooded before the advent of the interagency salvage program. In 1966, an initial survey was conducted and reported by Edward Larrabee and Susan Kardas; a complete survey was conducted and reported by David Chance in 1967. This phase was directed by Sprague. A program of test excavations was begun in 1968 by David G. Rice and Gregory Cleveland; a report of the tests was published by Rice. Continued testing and excavation in 1969 was done by Lester Ross and George Mead; a report by Ross has been completed. The only major excavations to date have been at 45-LI-6, a late prehistoric site on the Spokane River which dates from about 400 to 500 years ago. The work since 1968 has been directed by Leonhardy.
Burials recovered by Chance during the 1967 survey, plus burials recovered from an erosional site near Kettle Falls by Sprague in December 1967, have been analyzed by Walter H. Birkby, physical anthropologist from Arizona State Museum.

The Lake Roosevelt project has provided interesting information about the effects of flooding on sites. During the first two drawdowns little damage was apparent. In fact, many sites had silted over and were entirely undamaged. However, repeated lowering of the lake has caused intensive erosion of the lake bottom, and most sites have been destroyed, by water and pothunters, during the past two drawdowns.

STATESMAN-EXAMINER


An excellent full-page newspaper report on the 1970 excavations at Fort Colville.

SPRAUGE, RODERICK AND WALTER H. BIRKBY


This collection of minor reports includes a description of the burials recovered at the Freeland Site in April of 1967 by Sprague and a small crew, the remains of burials potted out of the Kettle Falls railroad bridge site, and burials recovered by David Chance during his 1967 survey at three other sites.

TURNBULL, CHRISTOPHER J.


A report compiled for the use of historians and archaeologists working with the Fort Colville material. Because of the restrictions imposed by the Hudson's Bay Company this report is restricted in its distribution.

CHANCE, DAVID H.

Another thorough-going survey in the tradition of Chance's previous survey covering much of the previous ground and reporting additional sites below Inchelium on the west side and north to the Canadian border at low water. This report is also the first really synthetic work to come out on the Upper Columbia region. It will be published at a future date minus the survey material. A restricted report not available for general circulation.

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WAS News:

On Saturday February 6, junior members of the Washington Archaeological Society were among those present at Marymoor Park to see a film, hear a talk on the archaeology and ethnology of the area, and be given a tour of site 45KI9. The film, Digging Up the Past, showed the early stages of the dig at Marymoor, as well as chronicling archaeological activities in the eastern part of the state. Mrs. Albert Deane and Mrs. R. G. Robinson of the Washington Archaeological Society spoke to the group and led them on a tour of the site.

--Mrs. R. G. Robinson
WASHINGTON STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

NEWSLETTER NO. 5

MARCH, 1971
I. Introduction

The State of Washington is rich in archaeological resources, which if properly managed, could provide the basis for education, research and recreational programs, and could significantly augment the growing tourism industry in the state through programs of interpretive development.

Many areas of the state are well-known archaeologically, but vast areas remain totally unexplored for their archaeological resources. The programs of archaeological research carried out annually by the various colleges and universities represent, in the aggregate, one of the largest, if not the largest, statewide programs in the nation. Yet in spite of the significant number of these activities dozens of archaeological sites are lost annually due to reservoir construction, highway building, industrial construction, urban sprawl and the construction of recreational housing and facilities around Puget Sound, on lake shores and along waterways. Unwise city planning and construction destroys many buildings of historic and architectural significance.

If any significant vestige of the nation's cultural heritage is to survive in the State of Washington, it is abundantly clear that some form of long-range planning and management of these resources is urgently needed. That no such program now exists is of considerable concern to archaeologists active in the state as well as to many citizens concerned with the quality of their environment.

There is great concern today about the quality of our environment, but that concern has, thus far, been directed toward the natural environment. Man's largely unreasoned exploitation of that environment has resulted in our present concern. Yet not everything that man has done is exploitative in the harmful sense. There is much that is historically significant and architecturally attractive. It is the best of these that must be protected, preserved and interpreted.

With the establishment of the Department of Ecology we now have in this state an agency whose primary concern is the quality of the environment, and the agency which should be charged with the responsibility of developing long-range plans for the preservation, development and management of these cultural resources, and for suggesting legislation to support these programs.

There are two basic aspects to a statewide program oriented toward the conservation of archaeological resources: research, and planning and management.
Suggested Archaeological Program - con't

II. Research

Most research is carried out by individual investigators or teams of investigators at institutions of higher learning, or occasionally by museums. These are trained scientists whose primary interest is a research problem or the accumulation of data. Such research programs are highly individualistic and follow the interests of the investigator. Virtually no coordination of excavation programs exists among the various institutions. The individual researcher has neither the means nor the authority to lay out broad statewide programs for long-range conservation. Informally, the archaeologists in the state have banded together and formed the Washington State Archaeological Council for the purpose of providing better liaison among the various members, and for the purpose of encouraging the development of a broad program of coordination, planning and management at the state level.

Plans are now underway for the development of a Washington Archaeological Research Center to be located at Washington State University, with at least two regional offices. The principal focus here is on research through providing a resource center which would aid all archaeologists working in the state. The center would maintain survey records of all sites in the state, library materials, make small research grants and have a publication program. The center would not be concerned with the broad problem of conservation, planning and management of the state's archaeological resources.

III. Planning and Management

Within every state in the nation are thousands of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. These sites represent a finite resource; they can be destroyed, but no more can be created. These sites represent over 30,000 years of man's occupation and use of the land and its resources, and hence represent something of great value in our nation's cultural heritage. How these sites can be preserved, interpreted, developed and managed is not the problem of the archaeologist except as he can assist in the interpretive program. The archaeologist can locate and excavate the sites, indicate the relative importance of sites, and provide the basic data for an interpretive program. He has no authority to save threatened sites from destruction, he would not be able to establish a statewide policy for the protection of sites, nor has he the authority to enforce protection even if such laws existed. The archaeologist is not in the position of being able to adequately assess the economic impact on the state's tourism industry of fully developing and interpreting an important archaeological site. And certainly, he would not be involved in the management of the facility.

The conservation of the state's archaeological resources, the management of these resources, and the planning on a statewide basis for a balanced interpretive program appears to fall logically within the charge of the Department of Ecology.

Current legislation now pending before Congress will, if passed, make it possible for every land-holding or land-managing federal agency to fund archaeological research. Federal antiquities legislation now in existence makes it mandatory that they do fund the archaeological salvage of endangered archaeological sites. Some federal agencies now have active inter-
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Bpretive programs (such as the National Park Service, National Forest Service and the Bureau of Reclamation); others are developing such programs. Surely the State of Washington has some interest in how such federal agencies are managing this state's archaeological resources. It is equally important that the state be concerned about how municipalities, counties and various state agencies conserve and manage these resources. Certainly we should be concerned about how the private sector treats these resources.

IV. The Office of Archaeology

There should be established within the Department of Ecology and Office of Archaeology. The program of the Office of Archaeology should include the following:

1. Establish and enforce policies for the statewide conservation and protection of archaeological resources.

2. Work with state and federal agencies to insure that their management practices are consistent with state policy concerning the conservation, excavation and interpretive development of archaeological resources.

3. Work with various state colleges and universities in the development of a statewide inventory of archaeological resources.

4. Work with various colleges and universities to assist them in negotiating contracts and/or clearances with state and federal agencies and with private interests in order to carry out needed archaeological excavation or reconnaissance.

5. Work closely with the Washington Archaeological Research Center in the sharing of information, research activities and publications programs.

6. Suggest needed legislation for the conservation of the state's archaeological resources.

7. Work closely with cities, counties, state and federal agencies and private groups or individuals in the interpretive development of archaeological resources.

8. Establish educational and public relations programs for the public, aimed at the conservation of our archaeological resources.

It is suggested that a fully qualified professional archaeologist, with appropriate secretarial assistance, space and facilities be employed by the Department of Ecology to develop such a program. The Department of Ecology can depend upon the full cooperation of the Washington Archaeological Council.