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THE WASHINGTON ARCHAELOGIST

WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, P.O. BOX 84, UNIVERSITY STATION, SEATTLE 5, WN.

David Rice, President C. G. Nelson, Editor

NEXT MEETING: Semimonthly work sessions are continuing, the next meeting being on Sunday, February 28th, starting at 2:00 PM. Pot-luck supper at 5:30 PM. Business meeting after desert.

MEETING PLACE: Ted Weld Home
1752 122nd Street
Seattle, Washington

INFORMATION: Ted Weld, Emerson 3-5887
Kay Nelson, East 3-7215

PROJECT: Laboratory analysis of detrital materials from 45SK33.
Classification of basketry from 45SN100.
Compilation of artifact assemblages from 45KT6.

IN THIS ISSUE: COMMENTARY ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS AT OLD MAN HOUSE ON PUGET SOUND —David Rice pp 2-9

ASK A MAN WHO KNOWS —Ted Weld pp 10-11

IS THERE A PLACE FOR BOTH PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR IN ARCHAEOLOGY? —Del Nordquist pp 12-23

ANNUAL REPORT [1964] —Del Nordquist pp 24-26
COMMENTARY ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS
AT OLD MAN HOUSE ON PUGET SOUND

By David Rice

ABSTRACT: The child burial recovered at Old Man House, 45KP2, in 1958 is notable because of the occurrence of olivella beads which probably came from either the California or Oregon coast. The artifacts and data recovered from the 1958 excavations are related to the work done in 1951 and subsequently reported by Warren Snyder.

It is my main purpose here to comment on archaeological work which has been carried out at Old Man House (45KP2) with special emphasis on the aboriginal use of chipped stone artifacts. Besides this, I will report a burial which was found there.

Location

Old Man House (45KP2) is located on the mainland about 1/2 mile S.W. of Suquamish, Washington, on the north end of Agate Passage between Bainbridge Island and Kitsap Peninsula. This lies almost due west of Seattle on the western border of Puget Sound. The site is on a long sandspit which is 60-100 feet wide by about 1000 feet long. On this spit stood the famous Old Man House. Specifically, this location corresponds to the S.E. 1/4, S.W. 1/4, Section 21, T. 26 N, R. 2 E., Willamette Meridian (map reference: Metsker's Kitsap County Map).

Historical Perspective

Old Man House is of historical significance primarily because it was the largest known aboriginal structure in the Pacific Northwest. In actuality the structure was probably a series of distinct but interconnected compartments rather than a house in our sense of the word. Each compartment housed a different family. Variously the house has been described as being from 520 feet to over a thousand feet in length, and approximately 40 to 60 feet wide (cf. Snyder, 1956: 19-20). It was erected out of cedar posts and beams, and planks were used for roofing and occasional side walls. It was not a perfectly straight structure, but rather followed the contour of the beach.

This site is not recorded by Vancouver when he passed through this region in 1792. Thus it is thought that this structure was built some time in the early 19th century. Exact documentation is lacking, however. The first definite reference to the site is reported by Gibbs in 1877.

Mr. H. A. Goldsborough measured a house at Port Madison, erected by the brother of Seat'hl, some 40 yrs. before, the frame of which was standing in 1855. This was 520 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, 15 ft. high in front, and 10 in the rear. It was supported on puncheons, or split timbers, 74 in number, from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and 5 to 8 in. thick, carved with grotesque
Burial excavated in 1958

Burials reported by Snyder

Map of "Old Man House" site and excavations.

FIGURE 1. Site Location and Relation of Skeletal Remains at 45KP2
figures of men, naked and about half size. The cross-beams were round sticks, 37 in number, 60 ft. in length, and from 12 to 22 inches in diameter. (1877: 215).

Old Man House is also famous as the home of Chief Seattle, leader of the Suquamish-Duwamish confederacy. His name was given to a town in 1851 which appears on the Surveyor General's map of Washington Territory (1855) as "Statle". The house was included in the Port Madison Indian Reservation with the Treaty of 1855, the Port Elliott Treaty, signed by Governor Stevens. Chief Seattle was one of the signers.

Hazardous health conditions led to the razing of the structure by the U. S. Army in the last half of the 19th century. In spite of this, the basic ground plan and many of the structural beams remained in place until 1903, when it was reported that only three of the main beams were still erect. Between 1903 and the present the site has been subject to severe erosion by winter storms and floods. As a consequence much of the site has been washed away in the last half century. None of the original structure remains, but a section of the house has been reconstructed by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

Previous Work

In 1950 Marian Smith referred to Old Man House as the Bertelson site in her monograph, Archaeology of the Columbia-Fraser Region. In this report she describes numerous artifacts which had been gathered from the surface at the site of Old Man House over a period of some 20 years. The artifacts include primarily chipped stone pieces, some ground stone, and a few bone and antler pieces.

About 1949-1950 the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission purchased some beach frontage at Port Madison for the purpose of marking the historic site of Old Man House. In 1956 Warren Snyder reported the findings of archaeological excavations at the site carried out by the University of Washington in conjunction with the State Parks and Recreation Commission. One of the objectives of his report was to document the structural remains of the house by archaeology. He was successful in locating a total of 45 post holes. A map of his work accompanies this report (see fig. 1).

In contrast to the date recorded by Smith, Snyder notes an almost complete absence of chipped stone artifacts. Only three fragmentary pieces of chipped stone were recovered in the course of excavations, yet Smith's material is predominantly chipped stone. Part of this problem is related to the two different kinds of evidence being used: surface finds vs. excavated artifacts found in situ. Sampling error in excavation is another likely factor in this discrepancy. Ultimately Snyder states:

The most plausible explanation of the presence of chipped stone points on the beach and their absence in the site is that an earlier site once existed on this sand spit and was destroyed by wave action just as the present site is now being destroyed. (1956: 33).

Discussion

Here, I tend to think that low frequency of chipped stone artifacts is not indicative of its lack of use in the Puget Sound area during late times. Rather, I feel that the artifacts found at Old Man House and other similar coastal midden sites in Puget Sound reflect a localized cultural development oriented to maritime
economy during part of the year. The ethnographic cycle of life, so far as it is
known, tells us that the Sound Indians depended upon a wide variety of food
resources available only during certain times of the year. Thus, these people
maintained fluid seasonal mobility within their respective territories. Even
permanent villages were occupied mostly during the winter, and approached virtual
dissertation during the summer. (Dr. Erna Gunther, personal communication).

Since any given site represents only a part of a total way of life, then the
cultural remains at that site are biased in terms of the season during which it
was used because of the varying nature of the seasonally determined activities
carried out there. Sites occupied during different seasons by the same people
may contain assemblages which bear no resemblance to each other due to differing
economic pursuits. This accentuates an acute archaeological pitfall: an archaeo-
logical site should not be regarded as if it represented a cultural whole in itself.

Bearing the above in mind, an economic oriented explanation of the problem of
chipped stone at Old Man House might be as follows: At a time before the historic
structure was erected, the area of the site served a hunting subsistence base.
Perhaps game became more scarce over time and economic emphasis shifted to maritime
resources, thus producing a change in the kinds of artifacts used and/or manu-
factured at the site. Therefore, chipped stone did not just drop out of the
people's technology—it was used elsewhere (inland areas?) when and where it
was needed. (That is to say, when and where a chipped stone technology facilitated
subsistence.)

This type of explanation for lack of chipped stone in Puget Sound coast middens
may provide a tie with sites found between the Puget Sound littoral and the Cascade
summit, i.e., 45SN100, the Marymoore Farm Site, and others known by the author,
and which may be coeval. Inland sites of the sort just mentioned contain pre-
dominantly chipped stone artifact assemblages and probably served a hunting/stream
fishing economic pattern which for the most part took place during the summer.
Thus, by integrating ethnographic data with archaeological data, sites which bear
no superficial artifactual resemblances (due to different economic emphases) may
in fact complement each other in recreating the complete culture history of the
peoples of Puget Sound.

To be sure, the explanation just given contains many imperfections. However, it
is felt that there is a valid economic relationship between coast sites and inland
sites, at least during the late period (and no doubt earlier), and that this may
influence the kind of artifacts used and/or manufactured at these sites. This
idea is presented as a conceptual frame of reference to be tested, or at least
considered, in the course of future archaeological work in the Puget Sound area.

The Burial
In August, 1958, I visited the site of Old Man House at Port Madison. At that
time I noted that all of the beach frontage had been levelled by a bulldozer a
few years before. Several summer cottages were erected along the waterfront, but
many lots remained undeveloped. It was on one of these undeveloped lots that I
discovered a burial.

In relation to the work carried out by Snyder the burial herein reported lies
approximately 65 feet north of the East end of Trench C (see fig. 1). On the
basis of Snyder's reconstruction of the original house structure, it is evident that
the burial lies within the house area. The burial rested from 13 to 19 inches
Figure 2. Burial Orientation and Associations

- Olivella shell beads
- Dentalium shell beads
- Scraper
- Copper pendant
- Clay pipe stem
- Iron nail
- Iron ball

Reconstructed position of bones
Disturbed bones
Bones found in situ
below the existing ground surface. However, much of the original surface was
scraped away by bulldozing activity (see fig. 2). There was no burial pit. Beads
found on the surface led to the discovery of the burial.

The burial was flexed on its right side with orientation being NE-SW. The feet
pointed SW; the only bones recovered in situ include the right foot, leg and half
of the right hip. The remainder of the skeletal remains were scattered by the
bulldozer. Associations include 57 olivella shell beads. These were placed indis­
criminately throughout the burial. It is realized that many of these are of
disturbed provenience. Most probably, the olivella shells were traded to the site
possibly from Oregon or California. The only other instance of olivella shells
found in the Puget Sound region so far as the author knows was at the Whalen Site
on Point Roberts (Professor Charles E. Borden, personal communication). Besides
the olivella shell beads 3 dentalia shells were found. These exhibited no evidence
of incised designs. A copper pendant, a clay pipe stem, an iron nail and ball, as
well as two stone scrapers were also recovered along with the burial (see figs.
2 and 3). These however, may be associated with the house debris rather than the
burial.

From the skeletal remains themselves it was possible to deduce that the individual
was a child between 7 and 8 years of age. This was determined by examining the
dentition. The right superior maxilla contained a lateral incisor which had not
yet erupted through the bony tissue. Normally this tooth penetrates the soft
tissue of the gums during the 8th year (Anderson, 1962: 138). It was not possible
to determine the sex of the individual because of the lack of identifiable bones.

The Artifacts

45KP2/1 Unifacially flaked scraper.  
Quartzite  
5.8 x 3.2 x 1.1 cm. (fig. 3, ).

45KP2/2 Bifacially chipped flake scraper.  
Basalt  
4.3 x 3.5 x 1.2 cm. (fig. 3, ).

45KP2/3 57 Olivella shell beads  
Length: 1.0 - 2.0 cm.  
Diameter: 0.6 - 1.0 cm.

45KP2/4 3 Dentalium shell beads. (fig. 3, ).  
Length: 2.6 - 3.1 cm.  
Diameter: 0.4 - 0.5 cm.

45KP2/5 Clay pipe stem. (fig. 3, ).  
Length: 3.3 cm.  
Diameter: 0.8 - 0.9 cm.

45KP2/6 Copper pendant (fig. 3, ).  
2.6 x 2.6 x 0.1 cm.
Figure 3. Artifacts from Burial at 45KP2
Conclusions

One of the central points of this paper is to integrate ethnographic and archaeological data in an attempt to reconstruct whole cultures. Sites are viewed as partial representations of a whole culture. Artifact assemblages at sites may be biased by the nature of the activity carried out there and the season it was utilized. Scientific archaeology must include a variety of sites to fit the whole of the recorded ethnographic pattern of life (at least in late times) if it is to be successful in reconstructing the whole of past cultures. It is recognized that such reconstruction may never be entirely complete, but the attempt should be made nevertheless.

The child burial at Old Man House is notable for the occurrence of olivella beads which probably were traded from outside the Puget Sound area. Dentalia shells, while also trade materials, are not unusual in the Sound area. The burial was found in the debris of the structure of Old Man House and thus probably dates from the early nineteenth century. Such contact goods as copper and iron would tend to support this view.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank the following persons for their kind assistance: Mr. C. G. Nelson who prepared the map for fig. 1; Mr. Delmar Nordquist who drew the illustrations for figs. 2 and 3, and Dr. Erna Gunther for information pertaining to ethnographic patterns in the Puget Sound area.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anderson, J. E.

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Smith, Marian W.

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In the course of many expeditions to various sites along the Columbia River and in Eastern Oregon I have picked up and saved any pieces showing evidence of chipping, the most common of which are obviously the tips or the bases of broken points.

Occasionally a fragment that appeared to be the edge of a point broken longitudinally would be found. At some later date a similar fragment would appear, until I came to recognize them as a regular phenomenon. The question of how a point would happen to break in such a peculiar manner occurred to me when I first became aware of the regular recurrence of these pieces, but no satisfactory explanation was arrived at although considerable thought was given to the problem.

The theory had been reached that these pieces were intentional and complete artifacts made to be used as a knife gripped with the fingers instead of being hafted, and thus easily made for an immediate need in the absence of a hafted knife. In a discussion with the late N. C. Seaman he reported that he had noted the same type of fragment with sufficient regularity to puzzle over the explanation, and had concluded that they possibly were complete artifacts.

During the summer of 1964 I had the good fortune to become acquainted with Mr. Don E. Crabtree of Kimberly, Idaho, who gave a demonstration of knapping to a field crew at an archaeological camp at Cottonwood, Idaho. Mr. Crabtree is an expert in this art, having experimented at it for nearly 30 years. In December of 1964 he was a member of a world-wide typology conference held in southern France at which representative artifacts from all continents were studied and the technology of their manufacture compared. He is joint author with Mr. B. Robert Butler of an article on the heat treatment of silica materials that was published in Tebina, Vol. 7, No. 1.

The opportunity recently occurred to show samples of the pieces in question to Mr. Crabtree in order to get his opinion as to their explanation. When the 24 examples were displayed he offered the immediate and unhesitating explanation that they were all the result of mistakes by the knapper, who had taken too big a "bite" with his hammerstone when he was shaping the blank preparatory to the final pressure flaking process. Consequently instead of removing a flake from the surface and thinning the blank as he intended, the fragment that was detached was a wide section that extended clear across the blank and included the far edge of the partially finished point. He illustrated this hypothesis by pointing out remnants of striking platforms where they remained on the thin edges of several specimens.

The drawings illustrate typical examples.
PLATE 1. Typical Examples
IS THERE A PLACE FOR BOTH

PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR IN ARCHAEOLOGY?

By Del Nordquist

ABSTRACT: The cooperation of professional and amateur is necessary if American archaeology is to accomplish a maximum effort. A re-evaluation of purpose and motives are necessary by all who wish to accomplish effective, scientific work in face of the growing threat to our archaeological sites and antiquities. A program for the State of Washington is proposed that will include seven major steps: (1) establish an office of State Archaeologist, (2) appropriate funds for an archaeological survey, (3) pass antiquities legislation of an educational nature rather than punitive, (4) organize an archaeological commission consisting of professionals and amateurs, (5) stimulate a state wide archaeological society, (6) activate an educational program throughout the state in archaeology, (7) form a museum commission that will coordinate and relate museum activities in the state.

It is obvious that such a question begs the issue since the only conclusion is that both entities are here to stay in spite of often repeated wishes to the contrary. Some amateurs wish that the professionals would let them alone, not realizing that their only path to competence leads to professionalism. Similarly, some professionals wish the amateur would simply fade away leaving the field to them, forgetting that they were once amateurs and even collectors. Therefore, since both forces are entrenched in their own desires to do archaeology, they must recognize that the other exists and that a "leave it alone and it will go away" attitude is not feasible.

The professional usually has an edge on the amateur since he is recognized in the field and by his assignment to some agency or institution has a relative freedom to work. The amateur lacks this recognition, except that which he gains through strenuous efforts to follow constructive and scientific archaeological pursuits. He forms organizations—as do professionals—to foster his desired ends. Nothing is more absurd than that both groups assume a prima facie case for themselves, with the intention of excluding the other in the field. If both are dedicated to their profession, they cannot seek any other path than one of cooperation. A casual joining of efforts is not enough. There is no place for tacit agreements since they breed misunderstanding and incite distrust, for any disparity between the professional and the amateur should not be in intent or dedication. Dedicated amateurs are usually educated people, professionals in other fields, who can mass together skills than can accomplish much. If they have a professional's leadership, they can accomplish a reorientation which will result in skilled archaeology. The professional archaeologist dares not underrate this potential, for few individuals can encompass the entire skills of a complex discipline; even the specialist tends to concentrate on a few facets of his field rather than spread thinly over it. Guidance and understanding are the necessary requisites of the professional who chooses to align himself with dedicated amateurs. Should this leadership
not materialize, the energies of the amateurs will entrenched into anti-professionalism and self-centered hobbies.

Guidance must not be construed to be a commodity that comes about spontaneously with the proximity of a specialist or a department of archaeology in some local institution. Titles and degrees can enhance the position of a specialist; but they cannot in themselves bestow wisdom, knowledge, or capability. The professional must approach the amateur with a sincere desire to help him prove his worth and by so doing he demonstrates his own capabilities, inspires confidence in his programs, and affects an avid following with a desire to emulate his example. Neither hero worship nor paternalism is desired, instead human interaction between the leaders and followers, as of colleagues of different interests and experience, will build a cooperative relationship. Professional guidance needs to be dynamic, purposeful, reasonable and ethical.

Understanding between the specialist and the amateur creates a mutual respect that can weather crises. The amateur with his lack of experience and opportunity needs a deeply tolerant understanding. Should he need formal training this should be arranged. In the absence of classes and directed field and laboratory experiences in areas where institutions are lacking and specialists remote, a correspondence type direction might be arranged through a center of local activity. Since any attenuated program is only a stop-gap expedient, week end laboratory and field sessions might be arranged in remote areas. The colleges, themselves, must understand that it is necessary that their staff extend their influence beyond the immediate area if possible. With increased demands on the college teacher for teaching, counseling, writing, etc., his availability is curtailed. Only an archaeologist appointed by the state without institutional commitments can effectively conduct state-wide activities. Whatever the professional potential of a given area for direction and activity, it must be understood that archaeology is not a phenomena of the mind, found strictly within the confines of the imagination, but a physical discipline involving the residue of the past that is daily threatened by civilization and time. It will be lost by too little effort by both amateur and professional if they cannot find grounds for understanding and construct a cooperative program.

The rise of archaeological organizations in the United States is the natural outgrowth of an affluent and an educated society. These societies recognize the necessity of salvaging and conserving prehistory, especially since destructive forces are accelerated and multiplied. In their eagerness to be a part of a heritage rescue mission, individuals band into groups for assistance and enthusiasm. The most primitive urge is collecting for its own sake. As a group collectors compare their hoards, exchange, and indulge in self-adulation. Both the educated and the little educated are found in such organizations. The latter may default by destroying through ignorance more than he reclaims; yet if professional leadership is available, he should make every effort to improve his techniques and attitudes. An amateur with education or with experience in some professional field has no excuse, whatever, to carry on a selfish, destructive path to satisfy his urge to collect. The term "pothunter" rightly belongs to him since he should be able to approach archaeology with the same respect that he has for his chosen field. Worse than the pothunter is an organization of pothunters. Together, they are most devious and destructive. Lacking ethical standards they feel their number makes them right. Although, ingenious in developing quick techniques to extract artifacts, they destroy and disregard all associative evidence.
It is the responsibility of all professionals and professionally oriented amateurs to stem the tide of an increasing misuse of our limited archaeological resources. A feeling of panic is being spread by the increased invasion of roads, pipelines, towns and cities, land reclamation and the spread of industries. The pothunter's rationale, "better to get something than nothing!" is the anguished cry of many who see that the archaeologist's efforts are limited. The State of Washington is as involved in this struggle, particularly in the Puget Sound and Columbia River basin areas. The two major universities, working through the leadership of only one archaeologist each, have carried on a stop-gap program of archaeology in the face of overwhelming odds. Their efforts are commendable, but they fall short of the needed efforts. Trained student crews have been set to work in critical areas, at dam sites, following road and pipeline construction, testing and surveying, but seldom long enough or in sufficient numbers to make a thorough study of any given area. Lacking vast funds for hiring local help, the only resource is the dedicated amateur. In concerted action work can be tripled, many more persons can be given experience who, themselves, can become lay leaders and spread the efforts of archaeology. The Washington Archaeological Society, founded with the highest ideals of professionalism for a joint effort of amateur and professional, has given much thought to the problems of a state-wide program. Unfortunately, lacking professional understanding and direction in recent years, it has remained a small local organization. Authorities have been available, but leadership has been lacking. Dr. Erna Gunther has contributed her experience and knowledge of Puget Sound ethnohistory, and actively engaged in the tasks of the laboratory. Dr. Robert Greengo has acted as an advisor. What is needed is the direct involvement of full-time archaeologists, students, and laymen. A beginning has been made, but growth will remain slow unless a more direct assault is made on the archaeological dilemma in Washington on a wider scale. The following seven points are suggested as the important moves that must be made.

1. Establish an office of State Archaeologist with a staff.
2. Appropriate funds for an archaeological survey of the state.
4. Organize a State Archaeological Commission.
5. Stimulate a state-wide archaeological society with regional chapters.
6. Activate a program of archaeological education.
7. Form a museum commission to unify and interrelate all museums of the state.

A state archaeologist is the most important move that the State of Washington can make. Not only would he increase the number of professionals by one more specialist, he would be the only one free to carry on a year around program without other responsibilities. Unlike university archaeologists with their commitments to teaching, counseling, interstaff appointments, and a variety of pressures and enticements of scholastic nature—not the least of which are grants for research in other than local areas—a state archaeologist is necessarily committed to action in the immediate area only. A person accepting such an appointment would need, besides the usual professional requirements, an interest in intensive work within
northwest locale. He should not be hindered in any other way, short of the usual problems in administering a state office. He would be expected to carry on professional relationships with all institutions and individuals working in archaeology. His presence at regional conferences would be expected, and state meetings should be arranged through him.

The office of state archaeology would constitute a center of archaeological information. It would have an archive, or a division in the state archives, for material specifically pertaining to archaeology. In cooperation with other state agencies, e.g., Office of State Superintendent of Education, State Parks, Highways, etc., a program of education and propaganda could be planned that would reach all parts of the state. A program of lectures, exhibits, work sessions, and contacts could be maintained with local groups.

A regular publication from the state office would serve as a means of disseminating information, coordinating an educational program, posting a calendar of events, and publishing short papers that otherwise lack an outlet in most journals on archaeology. At present the Washington Archaeologist, a quarterly, is the only source of information originating in this state.

The success of an office of archaeology would depend on its removal from political handling. Therefore, members of it should be under state civil service for employment and maintenance of their salaries. Biennial appropriations must be assured, with special funds for projects that may fall under the jurisdiction of two or more departments. It is conceivable that some federal funds would be handled in this office.

Paramount to successful operations would be the cooperation of all archaeological groups within the state. Assuming that the professionals at the universities would forego any intercolleague competition and work together, the various amateur organizations would need to overcome individual and collective jealousies and find a leader in the state archaeologist. It goes without saying that the choice of state archaeologist must be a person with a desire to handle the public with tact and understanding.

There is little need for debating the issue of carrying out an intensive archaeological survey. Resources can be realized, organized for research, and an effective program of reclamation undertaken, a concentrated, all inclusive, exploratory survey must be commenced. The State Archaeologist and staff could do more to accomplish this than any others.

In support of a state program of archaeology, an antiquities act needs to be established. Too often such legislation has been passed in frantic attempts to control vandalism with punitive measures emphasized. Essential to such laws are means established for educating the public rather than coercing them. Penalties should be set for the incorrigibles who resist reason and educational persuasion. Penalties should be considered a condition of last resort.

To better handle problems of archaeology, an archaeological commission should be established. They should be chosen equally from professionals and lay archaeologists to attain a balance of power and wider interest. The body would act as advisors to the State Archaeologist and in support of his program.
The concept of a state-wide organization has been created in the constitution of the Washington Archaeological Society. Two chapters, once functioning in Ephrata and Pullman, ceased to exist for the lack of inter-chapter contact, leadership, and local enthusiasm. The Seattle Chapter could not offer leadership since they were in crisis and lacked it themselves. The whole organization was like a segmented animal, thrashing about for the want of a head. It was sorely revealed that none but a dedicated professional could inspire and lead the society in a unity of purpose. In the absence of such a person, the chapters drew apart; their membership fell off, and they reverted to the practices that had existed before their organization. The Seattle Chapter, alone, has continued, but not without a loss of members, particularly since they have been shut off from an institutional center of operation.

At this time an organization called Los Conquistadores has been organized south of Seattle. The author has no information about their purpose and practices, nor whether they have a constitution or a code of ethics. It would be interesting to compare organizations, and if compatible, interests could be shared. Thus chapters are formed, not by anyone eager to proselytize, but through mutual and spontaneous enthusiasm for a single cause. The Washington Archaeological Society has offered its example for the formation of other groups in Canada, California, and Idaho. As a reclarification and guide to our readers, our constitution and code of ethics is reprinted.

AGREEMENT OF ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That the undersigned, all being of legal age, and all of whom are citizens of the United States, have associated themselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under the provisions of Chapter 24.16 of the laws of the State of Washington, and on pursuance thereof hereby sign and acknowledge the following Agreement of Association in triplicate originals, and do state as follows:

ARTICLE I

That the name of this corporation shall be WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE II

That the purposes for which this corporation is formed are:

1. To gather, study, disseminate and preserve archaeological knowledge and objects by the active participation of its members and in collaboration with programs of archaeological investigations, research, publications and historical, literary, scientific and artistic purposes connected herewith.

2. To do and perform such other functions and acts allowed to corporations under the Statutes of the State of Washington under which this corporation is formed.
ARTICLE III

In order to accomplish such purposes and incidentals thereto, the corporation shall have all powers which corporations are permitted to have by applicable existing laws of the State of Washington, or such as may hereafter be enacted.

ARTICLE IV

The location and post office address of the registered office of this corporation shall be

ARTICLE V

This corporation shall have no capital stock.

ARTICLE VI

That the name and post office address of each of the subscribers to this agreement are as follows:

(List available from the President upon request)

ARTICLE VII

That this corporation has been organized and shall be operated exclusively for non-profitable purposes, and its net earnings shall not inure to the benefit of any private member or individual. That no substantial part of the corporation's activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation or participate in any political campaign.

That upon dissolution of this corporation no part of its assets shall inure to the benefit of any private member or individual, but all of such assets shall be distributed to an organization or organizations organized and operated exclusively for non-profitable purposes similar to those of this corporation, none of whose earnings inure to the benefit of any private member or individual.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1961.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I — Membership

Section 1. Membership is open to any person who can demonstrate to the membership committee a genuine interest in the subject of archaeology and agreement with the purposes of the Washington Archaeological Society and its code of ethics.

Section 2. Membership shall be granted to any person who shall receive the approval of the membership committee, and upon a majority vote of the members of the Society present at any meeting of the members to which such membership application is presented for approval.
Section 3. Kinds of membership. Memberships shall consist of the following classifications and of such other classifications as may from time to time be established by the Board of Trustees: (a) Life membership, which shall be bestowed upon a senior member upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees and a vote of the members of the Society; (b) Honorary membership, which shall be bestowed on any person by the recommendation of the membership committee and approved by the Board of Trustees and the members of the Society; (c) Senior membership shall consist of all active adult members; (d) Associate membership shall consist of those persons desiring limited participation; (e) Student membership shall consist of students attending institutions of higher learning; (f) Junior membership shall consist of students who have not completed their high school education; (g) Institutional membership shall be bestowed upon institutions upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE II — Annual Dues

Dues for each membership classification are established as follows, subject to the power of the Board of Trustees to make amendment thereof: Senior members $5.00; Associate members $2.50; Student members $2.00; Junior members $1.00); a family shall be entitled to membership in the appropriate classification upon payment of $7.50 (not to exceed two Senior memberships receiving one publication). Upon payment of $150.00 a Senior member shall not be required to make further payment of dues. No dues shall be required of Life or Honorary members. Institution membership shall be $5.00 or may be paid by exchange of publications.

ARTICLE III — Meetings of Members

Section 1. Members' meetings shall be held at the registered office of the Society.

Section 2. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held at 8:00 o'clock in the evening of the second Wednesday of October of each year beginning with 1961. At such meeting there shall be elected by the members of the corporation, by ballot, one of three members of the Board of Trustees for the ensuing three years, a president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary, who will also serve as trustees for the ensuing year, and the members shall transact such business as shall properly come before them.

Section 3. A notice stating the time and place of such annual meeting shall be mailed, postage prepaid, to each member of record at his address, as the same appears on the records of the Society, or if no address appears, at his last known place of residence, during the week prior to the annual meeting.

Section 4. Voting rights shall be confined to Senior members only. A majority of the Senior members present, either in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the members. All proxies shall be in writing and properly signed.

Section 5. Special meetings of the members may be called at any time by the president, vice-president, and two trustees or any five Senior members. The secretary shall notify each member of the Society a reasonable length of time before such meeting, and such notice shall state the time and place of such meeting and the object thereof. No business shall be transacted at a special meeting unless as stated in the notice, unless by unanimous consent of all Senior members present at such special meeting.
Section 6. The following order of business shall be observed at all annual and special meetings of the members so far as practicable, viz:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading, correction and approval of minutes of previous meeting.
5. Election of trustees.
6. Unfinished business.

ARTICLE IV — Trustees

Section 1. A Board of five Trustees, including officers, shall be elected each year by the Senior members at their annual meeting, these with the other trustees in office, to exercise the powers, conduct the business, control the property and manage the affairs of the Society.

Section 2. The terms of office of each officer shall commence with January 1 following his election and shall continue until December 31 of the same year and until his successor is elected and qualified. The term of office of each trustee shall commence with January 1 following his election and shall continue until December 31 of the second year following and until his successor is elected and qualified. The elected members of the Board of Trustees can by their unanimous action appoint advisory members to the Board of Trustees for either a specified term of office or an indefinite term of office.

Section 3. Any Senior member may serve as a Trustee of the Society.

Section 4. Vacancies in the Board of Trustees by reason of death, resignation, or other causes, shall be filled by appointment by the Board of Trustees. Such appointee shall hold office until his successor is elected at the next annual meeting by the members or at any special meeting duly called for that purpose.

Section 5. A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held at the registered office of the Society immediately following adjournment of the regular annual meeting of members or at such other time and place as the Board of Trustees shall direct.

Section 6. Special meeting of the Board of Trustees may be called by the president or any one of the Trustees by giving three days' notice to each Trustee. Said notice shall be mailed, telegraphed or personally delivered to each trustee.

Section 7. The Trustees shall have the general management and control of the business and affairs of the Society and shall exercise all of the powers that may be exercised or performed by the Society under the laws of the State of Washington, the Articles of Incorporation and these By-Laws.

Section 8. A majority of the trustees shall constitute a quorum.
ARTICLE V -- Officers

Section 1. The executive officers of this corporation shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer, and such other officers as shall from time to time be chosen and appointed by the Board of Trustees. Any two of the offices may be combined in any one person.

Section 2. The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting of the members and shall hold office from the next January 1 for one year and until their successors are elected.

Section 3. The president shall be a member of the Board of Trustees and shall preside at all meetings of the Trustees and members and shall have general charge of, and control over, the affairs of the corporation, subject to the Board of Trustees. He shall advise the members at all meetings and shall appoint committees.

Section 4. The vice-president shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Board of Trustees. In the case of the death, disability or absence of the president, he shall perform and be vested with all the duties and powers of the president.

Section 5. The secretary shall sign all membership certificates. He shall keep a record of the proceedings of the meetings of members and Trustees and shall give notice as required in these By-Laws of all such meetings. He shall have custody of the corporate seal and shall affix said seal to such instruments as are deemed proper by the Board of Trustees. He shall have custody of all books, records and papers of the corporation, except such as shall be in charge of the treasurer or some other person authorized to have custody and possession by resolution of the Board of Trustees.

Section 6. The treasurer shall keep accounts of all moneys of the corporation received or disbursed, and shall deposit all moneys and valuables in the name of and to the credit of the corporation in such banks and depositories as the Board of Trustees shall designate. The treasurer shall be responsible for the maintenance of the financial records of the corporation and shall make such periodic reports and render such statements as the Board of Trustees shall require.

Section 7. In case of a vacancy occurring in any of the offices of this corporation such vacancy may be filled by the Board of Trustees at its discretion.

Section 8. Any officer or agent of this corporation may be removed by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees whenever in its judgment the best interest of the corporation will be served thereby.

ARTICLE VI -- Committees

Section 1. Regular committees to be appointed by the president shall include program committee, publications committee, membership committee, activities committee and such other committees as shall from time to time be deemed advisable by the president.
ARTICLE VII — Repository for Artifacts

Section 1. The official repository for artifacts recovered by the Society shall be the Washington State Museum at the University of Washington in Seattle, Washington. Other repositories may be established by the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE VIII — Amendments

Section 1. Amendments shall be made to the By-Laws by:

1. unanimous approval by the Board of Trustees;
2. reading and discussion of amendment to a meeting of the members;
3. three-quarter majority vote of the senior members of the Society present at a succeeding meeting of the members.

CODE OF ETHICS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY

1. With the full realization that scientific and historical work in archaeology involves a complete recording of an excavation and its results, I pledge myself to do no digging on sites of known archaeological value until I am familiar with the fundamentals of archaeological technique. By archaeological technique it is meant that simple excavation by measured levels and the recording of artifacts and other finds by these levels is understood and followed. A profile sketch of any soil levels or changes and the records of the dig, but not necessarily the artifacts, are to be filed with the Society. The Society encourages individual and group exploration for new sites, by members and within the scope of the Code of Ethics.

2. I, realizing that the archaeological remains of our state are a finite resource, and one which is not only of purely scientific value but is of great popular interest and appeal, do pledge myself to make all reasonable effort to conserve and save archaeological deposits and manifestations for future generations. Where destruction is inescapable, as with erosion and construction, I shall devote myself to salvage, in terms of 1, above.

3. I pledge myself to work with and under the scientific direction of competent professional archaeologists on Society excavations. The Society's plan of procedure involves five steps and I pledge myself to follow them:

A. SURVEY

1. To use professional methods and forms.
2. To file, at the Washington State Museum, and the State Director, a complete record of sites together with photographs, tracings or drawings of artifacts found or photographed from local collections, together with pertinent observations.
3. To make available as loan or gift (on terms of mutual agreement) to the Washington State Museum any artifacts from surface collections that may be designated as type specimens.
B. EXCAVATION

1. To participate in Society excavations which shall involve digging according to established archaeological techniques.

2. To work under the control of Society officers and a professional archaeologist, designated by the State Director or the officers of the chapter on Society excavations.

3. To place all records, artifacts and observations made while working on a Society-sponsored dig in the Washington State Museum or another designated museum as part of the permanent records. When, following the judgments of the archaeologist-in-charge and the officers of the Society, a sufficient sample of an archaeological deposit has been secured, the Society controlled dig may be terminated and further section of the deposit may be worked on an individual basis as a contribution to a widened understanding of the site. Techniques used are to be those of the Society dig; artifacts recovered are to be catalogued properly but may remain in individual collections.

C. I further pledge that I shall devote myself to the preparation of records or reports that may be published in order that our work shall not be lost in files and on Museum shelves.

D. I pledge myself to work with State and County Museums to aid in the care and conservation of collections and to aid in the preparations of displays which will bring to the general public an understanding and feeling for the prehistory of the area.

E. I pledge not to commercialize material which I collect and to discourage commercialization and faking of archaeological materials.

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An educational program in archaeology constitutes the most important means of improving efforts, guiding amateurs, and developing a sense of responsibility toward our prehistory. It is the most effective way of controlling erratic and misguided energies of lay groups and individuals. A system of enlightenment has already been stressed as necessary to antiquities legislation. It suffices only to add that any program must be consistent and enthusiastic. Amateurs, who are largely self-educated, are naturally biased by their local interests and orientation. Their imperfect knowledge and experience should not be misused by either professional or other amateur to compromise their principles at the expense of professional standards. Nothing is so crucial nor so expedient as to allow for ethical compromise. If the example is set by the leaders of the profession, most people are open to reasonable persuasion, rational debate, and altruism. Although slow and exacting, a carefully handled program of archaeological education, formal and informal, direct and indirect, can assure a maximum understanding of the importance of our archaeology and its scientific reclamation.

Museums were established at the formation of the state. Their intent was both preservational and instructive. The museum at Tacoma was seen as an institution for preserving the historical heritage of the state. That at Seattle was conceived primarily as a natural history museum. Since the infancy of the state, a number of museums have been created in various communities as local interest desired to keep their heirlooms around so they could enjoy them. Some of the
local museums have done remarkable jobs without curatorial assistance; others have become an antiquarian's delight, exhibiting piles of flotsam and jetsam from the world over. Cataloguing was often ineffective if done at all. Strings were attached by the donor, and historicity was thrown out the window. Efforts have been made by the State Parks to advise and institute authentic restoration and interpretation in their own programs. This is about the only instance where any attempt has been made to effect an improvement throughout the state.

The formation of a museum commission would act as a guiding body for the museums of the state, both public and private. Consisting of the directors and/or curators of all institutions, their purpose would be to accomplish a working relationship between their centers and, thereby, foster each one's specialization, propagandize their mutual purposes and accomplish a widespread interpretive program that would win support of their institutions. Within this relationship special considerations would be expected for archaeology.

At present there is no place where a comprehensive picture of archaeology can be gained. Regional displays exist in many places, such as at Maryhill, Spokane, Tacoma and at certain state parks. Some museum, possibly the Washington State Museum or the Science Center might take the initiative and create displays current with research that gives some indication of the prehistoric cultures as known for the State of Washington. Some place needs to be set aside so serious amateurs can work, store their effects and have the opportunity for research. If none of the existing museums plan to include a depository of archaeological material, develop a program for research, display, and instruction, then it will be up to the state to found a new center for such activity.

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ANNUAL REPORT

The year began with significant efforts at coordinating the activities of the society with the University of Washington's archaeological department. Conferences held with Dr. Robert Greengo resulted in an agreement toward a joint effort vitalizing the programs and stimulating membership. A questionnaire was sent to all members in an attempt to seek their attitudes and interests. Conditions were met by which Dr. Greengo could assume a special office of Advisor in Archaeology and Dr. Erna Gunther as Advisor in Ethnology. In keeping with the desire to structure the society for an influx of new members, various committees were reactivated, among which were program, membership, publication, education, field work, and arrangements. Meetings, arranged by Dr. Greengo, were held at the Student Union Building on the University of Washington Campus. Louise Deane, chairman of the program committee, set up a schedule of speakers and presentations which included:

Kent Weeks: Egyptian and Nubian Salvage Archaeology
Alex Krieger: Research in New World Typology using Data Processing
Clifford Imsland: Exploring Baja California

Regular programs were suspended during the summer, however two excursions were made to 45SK33 and one to 45 SN100, the latter being inaccessible again because of consistently high water through the normally low water season. A social gathering was held at the home of Tom and Mona Beddall.

In September, an urgent meeting was called at the Ted Weld residence. The policy and purposes of the society were examined in light of the previous half year's activities with a realistic appraisal of little change in the attitude of either the University toward the society or the society toward the University. No student memberships, in fact, only a few students attended the campus meetings. It was felt that renting room space, making arrangements for special speakers and refreshments was an added chore that lacked purpose. Campus meetings were not reinstated. In their place the board chose to conduct laboratory sessions twice a month at Welds preparing all materials taken from excavation for study and publication. The society chose to remain cognizant of University programs and hopeful that any special events, lectures, or programs in archaeology would come to their notice. It was the intent of the society to support any such activity if invited.

A time schedule was tentatively set for the completion of work on 45KT6 as a first priority. 45SK33 would be phased out and 45SN100 would be negotiated to some institution which had a desire to handle the site in cooperation with the society.

The type of activities suitable for the society were discussed with a consensus that field work should be more exploratory and less concentrated. The interest of active members, a lack of concentrated time in any season precludes opening a site except for test exploration. It was felt that an organization like the Washington Archaeological Society, made up of men and women in other occupations, could best spend week-end activities in furthering an archaeological survey of the state.
Activation of this plan will wait until later in 1965.

The laboratory sessions were planned for the first and third Sundays of each month with Dr. Erna Gunther acting as professional advisor. Suppers planned by the arrangements committee were supervised by Kay Nelson and Margaret Thomson as a convenience to the working sessions. Considerable work has been accomplished in cleaning, cataloguing, marking artifacts and sorting level bag contents.

The Washington Archaeologist issued a number of papers on current problems and local archaeology which have been abstracted and considered by Abstracts of New World Archaeology, edited by Richard B. Woodbury, for publication.

The report on 45KT28 (Osborne Bar excavation on the Columbia) by Charles M. Nelson, is in its final stages and will be published as the first issue of a new anthropological series by the Washington State University at Pullman. This research and publication has been underwritten by the Grant County Public Utility District at Ephrata. Activities in which members of the society have participated were the evening lectures at the University of Washington, "Archaeology of the Pacific Northwest" with Dr. Robert E. Greeno as moderator. Notable speakers from the University, State University, and the University of British Columbia constituted the roster. See Vol. VIII, No. 1, January, 1964, for details.

An exhaustive search for 18th century Northwest Coast art took Dr. Erna Gunther to many noted museums in Europe. She searched through many collections in Amsterdam, London, Leningrad, Moscow, Berlin, Frankfort, and Madrid.

Ted Weld actively engaged in excavation and research in a dig south of Cottonwood, Idaho, at the confluence of Rock Creek and the Salmon River. Robert Butler of the Idaho State Museum was in charge. Ted also visited Dr. Douglas Osborne at Mesa Verde and Wetherill Mesa.

Larry Lockard, interested in Eastern Washington archaeology, made a survey north of White Swan.

As mentioned in program notes, Clifford Dmsland and Keith Roynan made a biological research excursion all the way to the tip of Baja California.

The Society was represented by David G. Rice, Charles G. and Kay Nelson at the April Northwest Anthropological Conference at Pullman.

The Nelsons assisted a Washington State University field party testing sites at the Asotin reservoir. Another week was spent digging at the mouth of Tucannon Creek, a tributary of the Snake.

Charles G. Nelson was a guest speaker at the annual conference of the Montana Archaeological Society at Havre, May 16 and 17th.

Mary Ellen Johnson, living at the time near Grand Coulee, had many opportunities to engage in ethnographical observations among the Indians of the area. She attended the 4th of July celebration at Nespelem and the Omak Stampede. Of particular interest was the early spring "Chinook" ceremony, a dance given to bring warmer weather, rain, and to commemorate the end of winter by the Nez Perce.
Enroute to Illinois, Roseltha S. Pelk found time to explore various sites of geological and archaeological importance. Among these were the dinosaur beds in Wyoming and aboriginal campsites in Colorado, Monroe County, Missouri and White Cloud, Kansas.


Charles M. Nelson and David G. Rice surveyed the Little Goose and Asotin Reservoirs on the Snake as part of the salvage program of Washington State University. They conducted test excavations in rock shelters of Rainier National Park for the National Park Service.

Del and Rolf Nordquist made a sentimental journey to Mesa Verde, to Chaco Region, and the Hopi villages. The highlight of the trip was attending the Namai Kachina dances at Shipaulovi, on Second Mesa.

The officers and board members of the society were:

President: Del Nordquist
Vice-president: David Rice
Secretary: John Frazeur
Treasurer: Mona Beddall

1st Year Board Member: Louise Deane
2nd Year Board Member: Ted Weld
3rd Year Board Member: C. G. Nelson (Serving the last year of Jack Thomson, deceased)

With the assistance of the secretary, from whom much of this information has been received, this report is respectfully submitted,


Del Nordquist, president