

THE WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGIST

NEXT MEETING

January 8, 1958

7:30 P.M.

Walker-Ames Room, 3rd Floor Parrington Hall, University of Washington Campus

MRS. ARLIE OSTLING, an advanced student of Anthropology at the University of Washington, will be the speaker. Her subject will be "Petroglyphs of the Priest Rapids-Dales Region." Mrs. Ostling will not only present a detailed illustrated study of the petroglyphs in this area, but will orient them in the perspective of Washington and the Pacific Northwest. Methods for recording and preserving these valuable data will receive full treatment. Mrs. Ostling has worked on this material both at Wakemap and at Priest Rapids.

DONALD TUOHY gave an interesting and informative talk on PIPELINE ARCHAEOLOGY at the December meeting. Mr. Tuohy was one of the archaeologists who was employed to examine the forty foot right-of-way of the Pacific Northwest Gas Pipeline.

The work was begun in Utah and Colorado and continued to the Canadian border. Work was performed both along the main line and on the numerous laterals.

From Burley, Idaho, where Mr. Tuohy began his work, to Union County in central Oregon the right-of-way proved sterile. However, in Union County two small campsites were discovered. One of these was a quarry type site in which basalt rock chipped implements were found. Two more superficial sites were located, one north and one south of the Columbia River. Choppers and cobbles were the principal artifacts at these sites. In the Rock Creek Canyon area small circular pits in the basalt slopes were discovered. These were photographed and recorded.

At a point where the Portland lateral crossed Sauves Island in the Columbia near Vancouver, Washington, two small sites appeared and hearths were exposed by the trenching machine. Within a mile of the right-of-way at this location were large occupation sites.

A site was discovered at the Lewis River, but this one proved to be shallow and very few artifacts were found.

Following the lateral to Spokane proved to be a fruitless walk, but on the lateral from the Columbia River to Wenatchee near the Yakima River a site of some importance was discovered. Claude Warren, another archaeologist, stayed and worked this site for two months.

Three other laterals were explored, one from Yelm to Olympia, from Monroe to Grotto, and from Spokane to Kellogg, Idaho. These all proved sterile.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
C. G. Nelson, President

The Washington Archaeological Society came into existence July 19th, 1956, when the group assembled adopted the constitution and by-laws thereby completing the organizational process. Since that time there has been a continuity of activity. The calendar year was selected as the ruling unit of time. The first completed calendar year for our Society was for the year of 1957. In so far as the Society is concerned, 1957 is the year of many firsts--the year having been completed the logical sequence is the first annual report.

The stated purpose of the Washington Archaeological Society is that the Society is dedicated to the diffusion and preservation of archaeological knowledge and related sciences implemented by its members active participation in, and in collaboration with the State Museum's program of archaeological investigations, research, publication and displays. To what degree have we been successful in accomplishing our stated purpose? Consider some of the data: The membership roles list 80 paid members. Twelve meetings were held with an average of forty persons attending each meeting--approximately 1,000 meeting man-hours--the speakers and their subjects even more impressive. The social aspects of the meeting have a physical measure--120 dozen cookies, 576 cups of coffee, 36 quarts of juice. Twelve issues of the Washington Archaeologist--seventy-four pages--in excess of 25,000 words--were reproduced at the rate of 150 copies per issue. Two official digs are in process: one at 45KT6, and the other at 45IS31b. Excavations at 45KT6 resulted in 682 artifacts, approximately 5,000 cu. ft. of dirt moved. Laboratory work in connection with the artifacts recovered from 45KT6 amounts to five special meetings--over 300 man-hours of work. The statistics indicate a moderate degree of success for the group as a whole.

The true measure of success, however, should be assessed on a personal level--this activity is no different than any other, the degree of satisfaction is directly proportional to the degree of participation. A person should be something less than candid if he did not recognize the fact that there are members who are very active as compared to those who are not. Those who have made a special effort to participate in the activities can give testimony to the fact that participation is very rewarding. One of the problems facing the Society is arranging the activities so that a greater number of members are participating. The first step in this direction is that each member should express himself in this regard.

This report would not be complete without mentioning the Osborne Case and related matters. The Society and many think the University suffered an irreparable loss when the University denied tenure to Dr. Osborne. It would be ridiculous to pretend that conditions have not changed for the worse since Dr. Osborne's departure. It would appear that the University could not care less. The State Museum was evacuated on a technicality. There has been no further action taken to erect a new State Museum. We understand that another technicality now permits the use of the building that was the State Museum. Obviously there is a void to be filled and this should be the major project of the Society during the coming year.

NOTES ON CAMPING

Lee Tracy

Perhaps one of the nicest things which results from membership in the W.A.S. is the excellent opportunity it affords a family group for outdoor camping. Away from the everyday routine, one can forget the complex pattern of his job and the demands that modern society makes upon most of us. Certainly some of my happiest memories are of the field trips and the bonds of friendship that have been developed as a result of the Society activities.

For the most part, the sites are remotely situated (The Indians really knew how to pick 'em) and the only people encountered are other members of the group.

The Society camping areas are usually set up in a circular pattern around a common campfire convenient for community warmth and fellowship. The campfire period usually highlights the evening's activities, featuring songs, stories, harmonica solos and general friendly discussion.

There are usually many degrees of camping comfort represented. Some of the veteran campers have a great variety of "store bought" equipment; others a lesser degree depending upon the length of time they have been collecting their equipment. Over a period of time a family which likes outdoor life will perhaps collect a great variety of useful gear. In my own case, it has been a process of gradual accumulation, but the point I would like to stress is that one does not have to buy out a sporting goods store in order to enjoy camping. In fact, a great measure of the fun would be lost if one were to start out with everything he might need or want, leaving nothing for future addition and development. After all, there are no nicer or more rewarding gifts than camping gear that is needed. If you feel you may have too little camping equipment or you are a little undecided upon how to proceed, here are some suggestions which are intended to help, and encourage you to get started:

The basic requirements are transportation, food, cooking utensils, bedding and shelter.

Usually the trips are of short duration and the spoilage of food does not become a problem. Be sure to take enough--you'll be amazed how your appetite improves on a dig.

Almost every kitchen contains a cast-off variety of skillet, pots and pans which are ideal for outdoor use. An old percolator for coffee is nice to have, too, but a clean tin can will serve the purpose just as well. I'll bet you have forgotten how good coffee made in this manner tastes!!!

Some of our campers prefer cooking over open fires, and there is always an abundance of fire building material available.

Sleeping bags and air mattresses are nice but not essential. Bedding rolls were invented first, and they are every bit as effective today. Again, take plenty. A large tarp can serve for ground and protective cover, or some of the surplus stores have varieties of tents than can be purchased reasonably. I would suggest a minimum investment here as a start, as ideas regarding shelter requirements may be revised after some experience.

A small 1/4" mesh screen on a wooden frame 14 to 20 inches square is needed, along with a light weight long handle spade or shovel. Tape measure, trowel and other field requirements can be added as needed.

Think it over, if you aren't attending our field trips you're missing a whale of a lot of fun. Make plans now to go on our next organized dig right now, then FOLLOW THROUGH.

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BOOK SECTION

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS - Harold E. Driver, Indiana University
William C. Massey, University of Washington

"Comparative Studies of North American Indians" deals with various aspects of subsistence, material culture, economics, and social organization. Detailed geographical distributions of hundreds of culture elements are given on the maps within the text. The maps set a new standard for anthropological cartography in native North America by depicting separate territories for all major tribes. Unlike some previous comparative studies, this monograph does not stop artificially at the Mexican border but includes the entire territory from Alaska and Greenland to Panama. The time span ranges from the 16th to the 19th century, with the emphasis on the latter because the data from that century are fullest. A new culture area scheme is given in the introduction. Although the primary aim is comparative description, new insights into the processes of cultural change are offered. Wherever the time element is well known it has been included on the maps or in the discussion. The chapters on social organization include a larger number of kinship diagrams than any work of comparable scope. The last chapter illustrates how geographically distributed data may be used to prove a developmental sequence concerned with the origin of unilateral descent. The volume will have utility both as a text and as a point of departure for further research.

Published as Volume 47, Part 2 of the TRANSACTIONS of the American Philosophical Society, July, 1957. 292 pp., 164 maps, 31 figs. \$5.00

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LABORATORY SESSION: W-A-S members have been working against a deadline to complete the work necessary to publish the report for the excavation at 45KT6. The 'crash' program put into effect is a night meeting every available Wednesday supplemented by Sunday meetings. To date four Wednesday meetings and two Sunday meetings have been completed. The program of work includes cataloging, classifying, and compiling the statistics relative to the artifacts, preparing maps and profiles, layout of photographs, comparative research, preparation of the report, and the actual publication. The cataloging has been completed. The classification work is 82% complete. The balance of the program is yet to be completed. The completion date has been set for no later than May of this year. In the meantime, the preliminary report to the Smithsonian Institution is in process and should be in the mail before the February meeting.

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PROJECTILE POINT TYPOLOGY

I. WITHOUT STEMS -- See TABLE I

II. WITH STEM (cont.) See TABLE II

A. Chips (Not applicable)

B. STEM NARROWER THAN BODY (cont.)

B. LEAF-SHAPED

2. Parallel-sided stem

1. Biptointed
2. Convex base
3. Straight base
4. Concave base

- a. Rounded shoulder
 1. Convex base
 2. Straight base
 3. Concave base

C. TRIANGULAR

1. Convex base
 - a. Flared base
2. Straight base
3. Concave base

- b. Straight lateral shoulder
 1. Convex base
 2. Straight base
 3. Concave base

D. DIAMOND

1. Biptointed
2. Straight base (or convex)
3. Concave base

- c. Oblique shoulder (barbed)
 1. Convex base
 2. Straight base
 3. Concave base

II. WITH STEMS -- See TABLE II

A. STEM WIDER THAN BODY

1. Straight base
2. Concave base
3. Convex base

- d. Projecting barbed shoulder
 1. Convex base
 2. Straight base
 3. Concave base

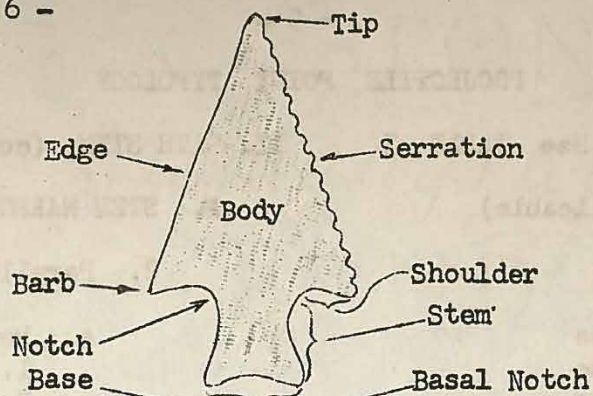
B. STEM NARROWER THAN BODY

1. TANGED STEM--TAPERING

- a. Rounded shoulder
 1. Pointed tang
 2. Convex tang
 3. Concave tang
- b. Straight lateral shoulder
 1. Pointed tang
 2. Convex tang
 3. Concave tang
- c. Oblique shoulder (barbed)
 1. Pointed tang
 2. Convex tang
 3. Concave tang
- d. Projecting barbed shoulder
 1. Pointed tang
 2. Convex tang
 3. Concave tang






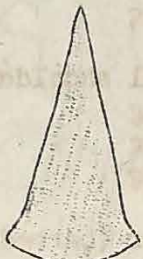
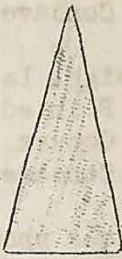
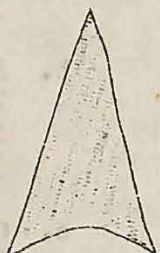
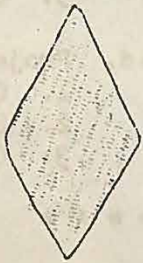

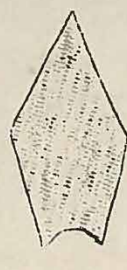
3. Expanding stem



























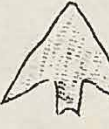



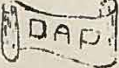





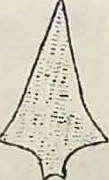

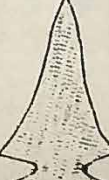
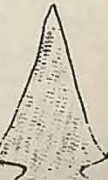
- a. Rounded shoulder
 1. Convex base
 2. Straight base
 3. Concave base
- b. Straight lateral shoulder
 1. Convex base
 2. Straight base
 3. Concave base
- c. Oblique shoulder (barbed)
 1. Convex base
 2. Straight base
 3. Concave base
- d. Projecting barbed shoulder
 1. Convex base
 2. Straight base
 3. Concave base



PROJECTILE POINT TYPOLOGY

TABLE I -- WITHOUT STEMS --

	I. WITHOUT STEMS				
	BIPOINTED	CONVEX BASE	FLARED BASE	CONVEX BASE	CONCAVE BASE
LEAF SHAPE	 IB1	 IB2		 IB3	 IB4
TRIANGULAR SHAPE		 IC1	 IC1a	 IC2	 IC3
DIAMOND SHAPE	 ID1			 ID2	 ID3

SHOULDER	A. STEMS WIDER THAN BODY			B. STEMS NARROWER THAN BODY								
	STRAIGHT BASE	CONVEX BASE	CONCAVE BASE	1. TANGED STEM—TAPERING			2. PARALLEL-SIDED STEM			3. EXPANDING STEM		
				POINTED BASE	CONVEX BASE	CONCAVE BASE	CONVEX BASE	STRAIGHT BASE	CONCAVE BASE	CONVEX BASE	STRAIGHT BASE	CONCAVE BASE
ROUNDED - a	 IIA1	 IIA3	 IIA2	 IIB1a1	 IIB1a2	 IIB1a3	 IIB2a1	 IIB2a2	 IIB2a3	 IIB3a1	 IIB3a2	 IIB3a3
STRAIGHT LATERAL - b				 IIB1b1	 IIB1b2	 IIB1b3	 IIB2b1	 IIB2b2	 IIB2b3	 IIB3b1	 IIB3b2	 IIB3b3
OBLIQUE - c	PROJECTILE POINT TYPOLOGY TABLE II II. WITH STEMS			 IIB1c1	 IIB1c2	 IIB1c3	 IIB2c1	 IIB2c2	 IIB2c3	 IIB3c1	 IIB3c2	 IIB3c3
PROJECTING BARBED - d	Page 7 VOL. 2, No. 1 January 1958 			 IIB1d1	 IIB1d2	 IIB1d3	 IIB2d1	 IIB2d2	 IIB2d3	 IIB3d1	 IIB3d2	 IIB3d3

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