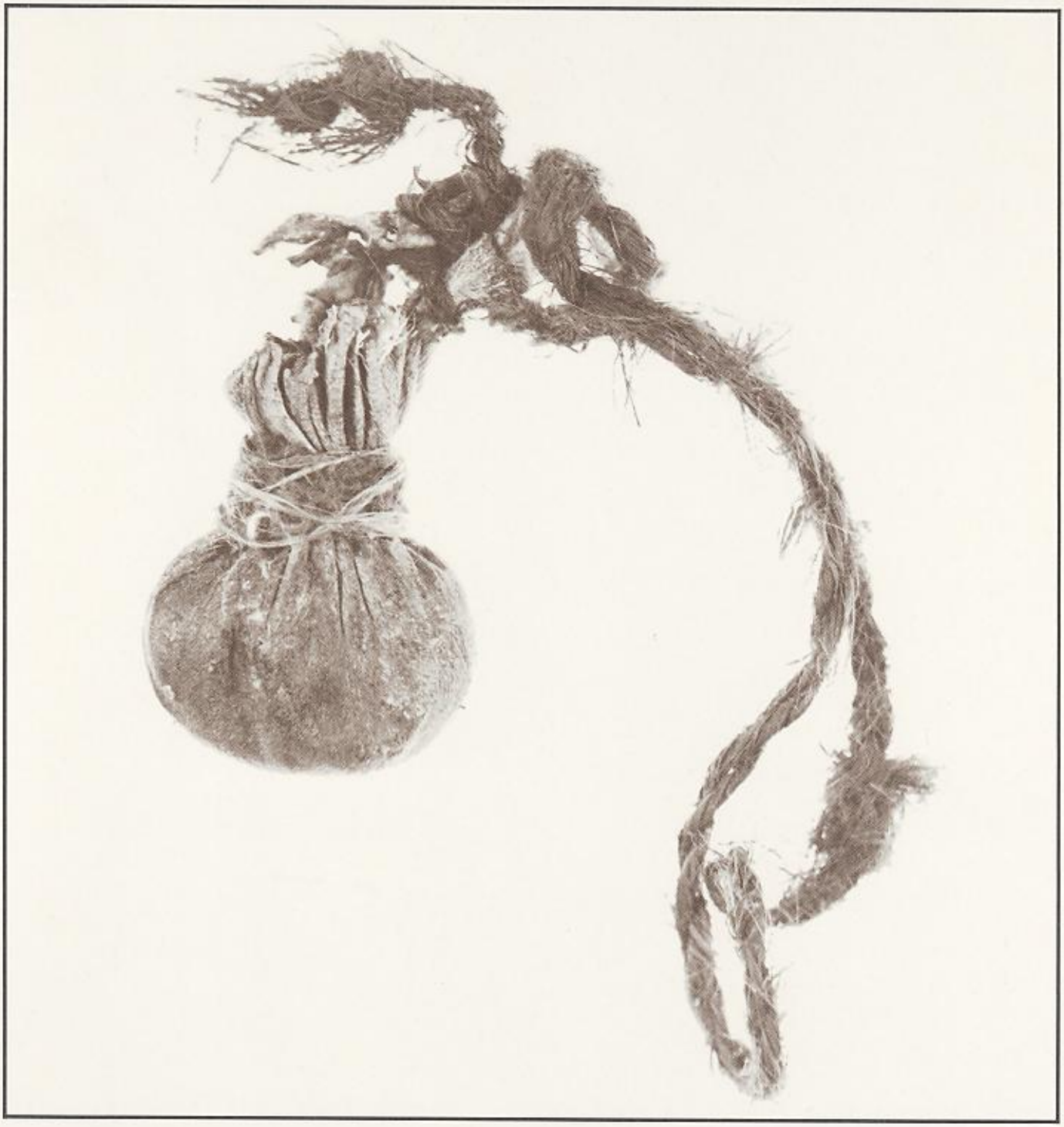
IDAHO ARCHAEOLOGIST



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Cover: Buckskin pouch with cordage. Donald R. Tuohy (see this issue).

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ARTICLES AND REPORTS

GOOD MEDICINE: A RABBIT SKIN ROPE, TWILL-TWINED BASKETRY, AND A BUCKSKIN POUCH FROM McGEE MOUNTAIN, NEVADA

Donald R. Tuohy
Nevada State Museum

INTRODUCTION

The following paper will describe a rather rare find in the Great Basin, a buckskin pouch filled with pine pitch, and two associated artifacts found in the cultural deposits of a rockshelter located in northwestern Humboldt County, Nevada about ten miles south of the Oregon border (Figure 1). The items were reported as coming ". . . from a bed of grass and greasewood twigs about ten inches below a burro dung cap" within the shelter. The finders, private collectors, discovered the artifacts in the face of a rectangular shaped hole in the cave's deposits while exploring the site in the late 1970's. The three artifacts that were collected were placed on loan to the Nevada State Museum for study in 1983. Since the artifacts were removed from their context much useful information on other possible associations was not recorded. Nevertheless, two of the artifacts, the basketry fragment and the rabbit skin rope may be sufficiently diagnostic for cultural relationships to be inferred. This will be done following the presentation of the artifact description and analysis.

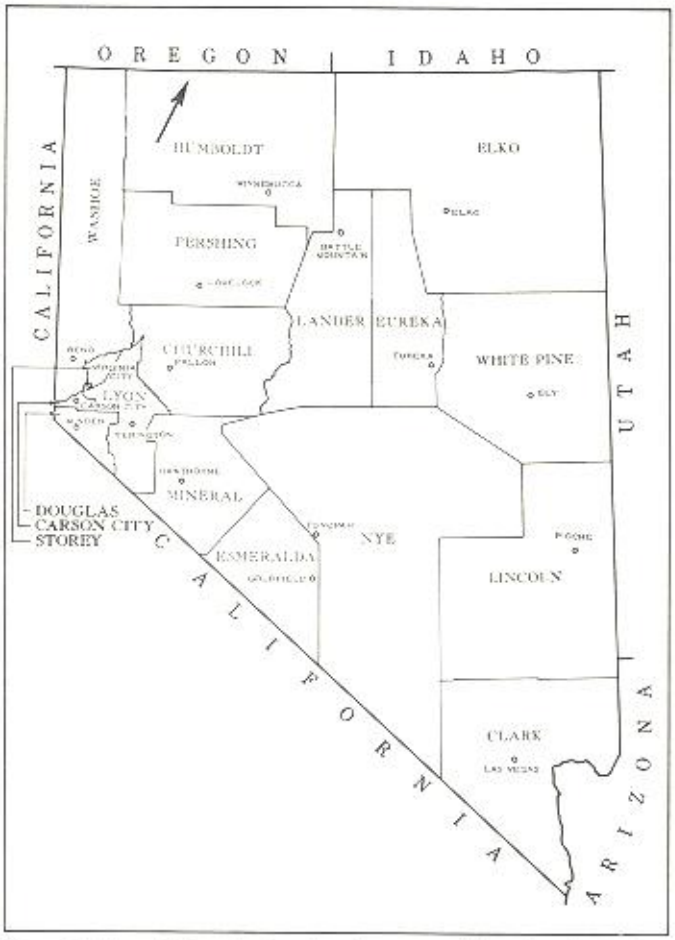

Figure 1. Map of Nevada showing the general location of McGee Mountain.

THE ARTIFACTS

The three perishable specimens are well preserved. The finger-woven textile fragment retains its flexibility and color, and even displays a variety of stains from use. The rope of rabbit fur also has retained its texture and color and most of the hair in the cut pelts is still firmly attached to them. The buckskin pouch has the hair side out, the interior being held firm by hardened pine pitch, and the hide is fresh and undamaged by insects, or by other agents or natural processes. Detailed descriptions of each artifact follow.

Figure 2. A fragment of a flexible, twill-twined basket, 25.7 cm. long, 38.7 cm. wide, and 0.4 cm. thick.

THE TWILL-TWINED BASKETRY FRAGMENT (Figure 2)

The single fragment of a finger-woven textile recovered is a section of a flexible, twill-twined basket which is 25.7 cm. long, 38.7 cm. wide, and 0.4 cm. thick.

Design elements are present as two pairs of three horizontal bands spaced 8.8 cm. apart, and a single pair of bands with a gap of 5.6 cm. between one of the pairs and the cut selvage. These wefts are made of the same material as the body of the piece, tule, *Scirpus lacustris occidentalis*, but they are stained a dark brown.

The stitch slant is Z-twisted and the paired warps are alternately engaged at each weft crossing. Warps and wefts are two or three ply tule cords. The individual elements are S-twisted, but when paired the twist is invariably in a Z direction. There are 2.5 pairs of warps per cm, and 2 weft rows per cm. The Z-twist weft, close diagonal twined textile fragment is illustrated in Figure 2.

L.S. Cressman (1942:40) apparently was the first to describe this type of basketry in the Great Basin. It was recovered from both Roaring Springs and Catlow Cave No. 1 in southeastern Oregon where it has a respectable antiquity. The type dates back to 5,000 B.C., but it is still younger than plain, simple work, open twining which has been dated to 7,,500 B.C. (Adovasio 1974:113).

The Z-twist weft, close diagonal twining is considered to be one of the three standard techniques, of the thirteen known in the area, for producing baskets in the Northern Great Basin (Adovasio 1974:113-116). This geographical area, comprised of south-central Oregon and adjacent portions of northern California and northwestern Nevada, has yielded the bulk of the archaeologically known diagonal twined basketry, and the twining technique, in general, dominates the area into historic times. Since McGee Mountain is located within this geographic area, and was subject to the influences emanating from the "Northern Great Basin Basketry Center," as defined by Adovasio (1974:113), the basketry fragment may be considered endemic to the place where it was recovered.

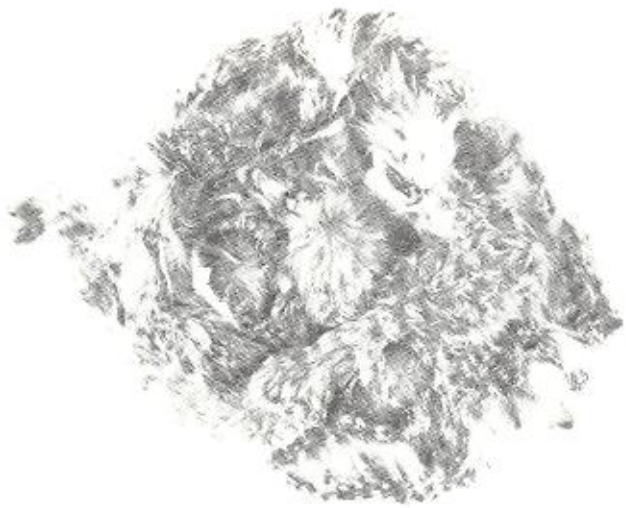

Figure 3. One of the four lengths of twisted rabbit fur rope made from the fur of the California jackrabbit *Lepus californicus*.

RABBIT SKIN ROPE (Figure 3)

The next specimen to be described is comprised of four lengths of twisted rabbit fur, identified by A. Dansie, zooarchaeologist at the Nevada State Museum, as having come from the California jackrabbit, *Lepus californicus*. The four lengths of rabbit fur rope respectively are: 1½ ft. (0.45 m), 2 ft. (0.60 m), 10 ft. (3.04m), and 38 ft. (11.58 m) in length, for a total of 51½ ft. (15.69 m) in all. It is surmised that the four pieces were once only one piece, and that between 50 to 75 individual strips of rabbit fur were twisted into strands and tied together to make the long length of rope. The rope undoubtedly was intended eventually for the manufacture of a rabbit skin robe.

The individual strips of rabbit hide that show near the ends of the separate lengths are 0.5 cm. wide, and are tightly S-twisted so that nothing but fur can be seen on the outside. A short length of 2 ply S, hard twisted, cordage approximately 1.0 mm. in diameter, is tied 16 inches (40.6 cm.) from one end of the longest segment of rabbit fur rope. The possible significance of this piece of attached cordage will be explained later.

The only other pieces of cordage attached to the fur rope are those that hold the buckskin pouch to it, and one separate cord attached to the 10 ft. (3.04 m.) segment of rope. Both of these pieces will be described later with the description of the buckskin pouch.

The rabbit skin rope may very well have been intended for use as money. J.H. Steward (1938:45) reports that shell and glass bead money had not been introduced to some remote areas of the Great Basin during the historic period, and that in some areas, such as one east of the Reese River or the Great Smoky Valley, among the Nevada Shoshoni: ". . . ropes of twisted rabbit skins were standards of value, being sold in lengths of twice around the hand. Twenty such lengths were worth $5 and were used to purchase buckskins etc."

The piece of attached cordage, when measured, appears to be a marker for a length of twice around the hand. Since there were no other pieces attached to any of the other lengths of rope, as one might anticipate in a whole woven garment, the fur rope probably never was made into a fur robe.

The ethnologist, Ruth Underhill (1941:31-33) notes that the Northern Paiutes of Nevada and California wove rabbit fur robes out of rabbit skin ropes on either an upright or a horizontal loom. Speaking of how the robes or blankets were manufactured, the author notes: "All skinned their rabbits so that the skin came off in one piece. This they cut spirally into a single strip. Then two strips could be laid together or one strip could be doubled but, in any case, the hide was twisted in to a furry rope with no skin showing. This was used for the foundation of the blanket and strips of bark or fibre were woven through it."

Rabbit fur robe fragments were found throughout Hogup Cave in Utah (Aikens 1970:109), and have a long history in the Great Basin, in general. Fur strips also were recovered in the Catlow Valley caves in Oregon (Cressman 1942:76), but fur and string blankets similar to the two recovered from Hogup Cave have not been found in Oregon. Since both sexes made and used rabbit skin blankets during historic times, there is no reason to suppose that this was not true in prehistoric times, as well.

SMALL BUCKSKIN POUCH (Figure 4)

The small buckskin pouch, when received at the

Figure 4. A small buckskin pouch bound with cordage. The interior is filled with hardened pine pitch. The pouch is 6.2 cm. long, 4.5 cm. wide and 2.6 cm. thick.

Museum, was still attached to the rabbit fur rope by two lengths of single ply Z, two ply S cordage spliced together with an overhand knot. One length of cordage is 26.7 cm. long and the other is 19.2 cm. long, and both are medium twisted and 5.0 to 6.0 mm. in diameter. One end of this length of knotted cordage is attached to the fur rope by means of a single overhand knot. The other end is attached to the skin pouch by means of a double overhand knot tied into a loop in the top flap of the pouch. The cordage is made from rather coarse fiber tentatively identified as sagebrush bark (*Artemisia sp*).

The interior of the pouch is filled with hardened pine pitch. No attempt was made either to open the pouch all the way by removing the cordage and sinew wrapped about the neck, or to open the pouch wide enough to see if any object is contained in the pine pitch. (An x-ray, taken later, showed nothing in the pitch).

Skin or hide pouches or bags are not uncommon in Great Basin sites. An empty leather pouch, 60 by 30 mm. was found near the surface of Catlow Cave No. 1 (Cressman 1942:75). A soft hide bag colored with red ochre came from Hogup Cave (Aikens 1970:116, Fig. 76a), and a rabbit skin bag 3½ inches (88.9 mm.) in diameter and stained with red ochre was reported from Promontory Point Cave No. 1 by Steward (1937:52). Three animal intestine bags were reported from Humboldt Cave by Heizer and Kreiger (1956:32), one of which held a cache of fishhooks. Also located in the western Great Basin, site Nv-Wa-197 in the Winnemucca Lake Basin has yielded two animal skin pouches with spectacular contents. One pouch contained several hafted stone knives and other artifacts, while the other contained three unhafted bifaces, a hafted biface, a flaking tool, a decorated bone strigil, and 101 projectile points, as reported by Hester (1974:1-36). Although the search of the literature was not exhaustive, it is clear from the reports on cave archaeology cited above that pine pitch in a pouch was not the usual item so cached, even at gathering camps (Fenenga 1975; Ritter 1980; Wells 1983) or at pine nut storage areas (Shutler 1956).

CONCLUSION

Since the three artifacts were recovered literally together, with the buckskin pouch attached to the rabbit fur rope and both of these resting upon the basketry fragment, the three artifacts undoubtedly were cached at the same time. They may not be coeval, however, since the basketry fragment may be an heirloom or a keepsake artifact. As noted previously, all are in such good condition as to argue for recent deposition, but dry cave storage in high latitude deserts offers a superb preservation environment.

At present, it is best to note that while the three artifact types have long histories in the region in which they were recovered, they as well could have originated with the ethnographically known peoples of the region. The historic occupants of the McGee Mountain area were the Agaipaninadokado (fish lake eaters) or the Moadokado (wild onion eaters), a Northern Paiute band of northwestern Nevada (Stewart 1939:135).

McGee Mountain is located well north of the northernmost boundary for *Pinus monophylla*, or Pinyon pine, which yielded the staple foodstuff of so many Great Basin groups, pine nuts. Since the pitch found in the pouch is not identifiable as to its origin, it could have been imported or gathered locally. There are other species of pines in the region, but *Pinus monophylla* resin was one of the more important remedies for treatment of the various illnesses of Nevada Indians.

Pinyon pine resin was boiled to make a hot tea, a good medicine for the treatment of colds, venereal diseases, rheumatism, tuberculosis, chronic indigestion, bowel trouble, fevers, and nausea. The hot resin also could be used as a dressing for boils, cuts, swellings, and insect bites (Train, Hendrichs, and Archer 1957:73-79). It seems likely, therefore, that the pine pitch in the buckskin pouch is Pinyon pine pitch, a good medicine for the ailments afflicting an unknown Northern Paiute of a generation or two ago. One can only surmise whether the artifacts were deposited *ante mortem* or *post mortem* of their owner.

Another contrast that this paper has underscored is the cultural distinction between the Plains Indian use of medicine bundles, and the Great Basin use of bundles, pouches, or bags as containers for caching useful items. The Medicine Bundles found on the Great Plains contained relics, charms and amulets, as well as herbs for protecting the warrior in battle, or for healing the wounded in battle, and for bewitching and confusing the enemy (Harrington 1985:82). Even though there was a distinct "Plains overlay" of culture on most

groups in the Great Basin (Steward 1939), with the adoption of Plains Indian artifacts and even of the elaborate system of war honors and ritual, so far, no archaeological evidence has been uncovered to substantiate use of the Plains-style Medicine Bundles in the western Great Basin.

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TEST EXCAVATIONS AT THE KUENEY SITE (10-TF-527): A MIDDLE ARCHAIC SITE IN THE SOUTH HILLS COUNTRY

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College of Southern Idaho

INTRODUCTION

During the summer of 1970, archaeological excavations were conducted at the Rock Creek site, 10-CA-33, located in the Cassia Mountains or South Hills, approximately 25 miles southeast of Twin Falls, Idaho. This site is located near the confluence of the Third and Main Forks of Rock Creek (Fig. 1). The excavations were directed by Dr. Max Pavesic, then State Highway Archaeologist associated with the Idaho State University Museum. Excavations were supervised by James P. Green who subsequently analyzed the cultural assemblage and presented the findings in a thesis submitted to the Department of Anthropology, Idaho State University (Green 1972).

In his thesis, Green documents a cultural chronology consisting of five cultural units or occupations spanning more or less continuously a period of 10,000 years. Important to this chronology is the predominace of Little Lake series projectile points believed by Green to be associated with an upland exploitation pattern (Green 1972:123) functioning as an element of a regional system of cultural ecology (Aikens 1970: 202). In addition to the important insights provided regarding the cultural dynamics of aboriginal systems in southern Idaho, Green's work was the first to apply Great Basin terminology to Idaho assemblages. This has influenced the work of other investigators (e.g. Plew 1976, Sappington 1981, and Webster 1978) and resulted in a greater awareness of Basin influences in the area (Fowler and Jennings 1983).

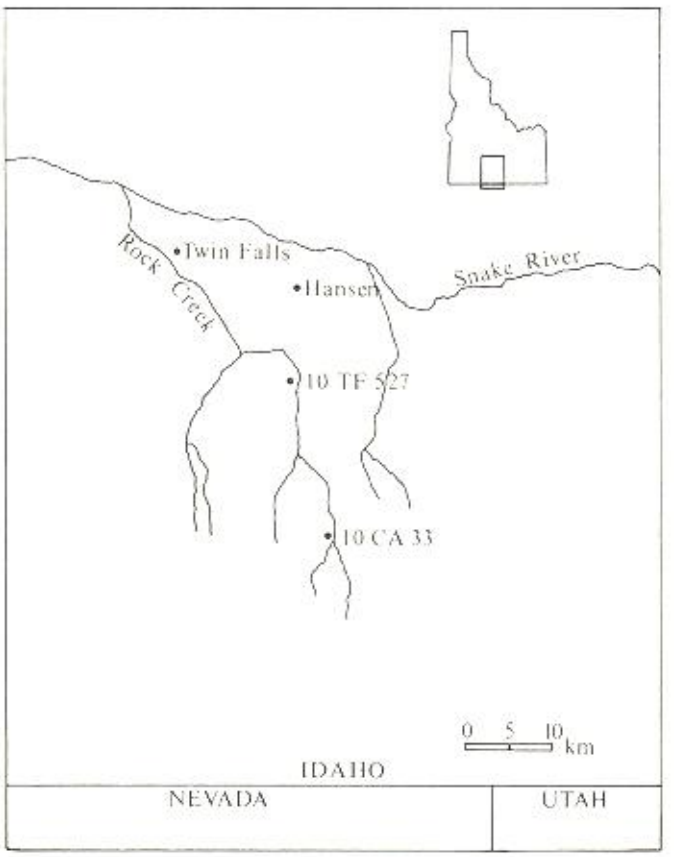


Figure 1. General location map of southcentral Idaho showing the location of the Kueney and Rock Creek sites.

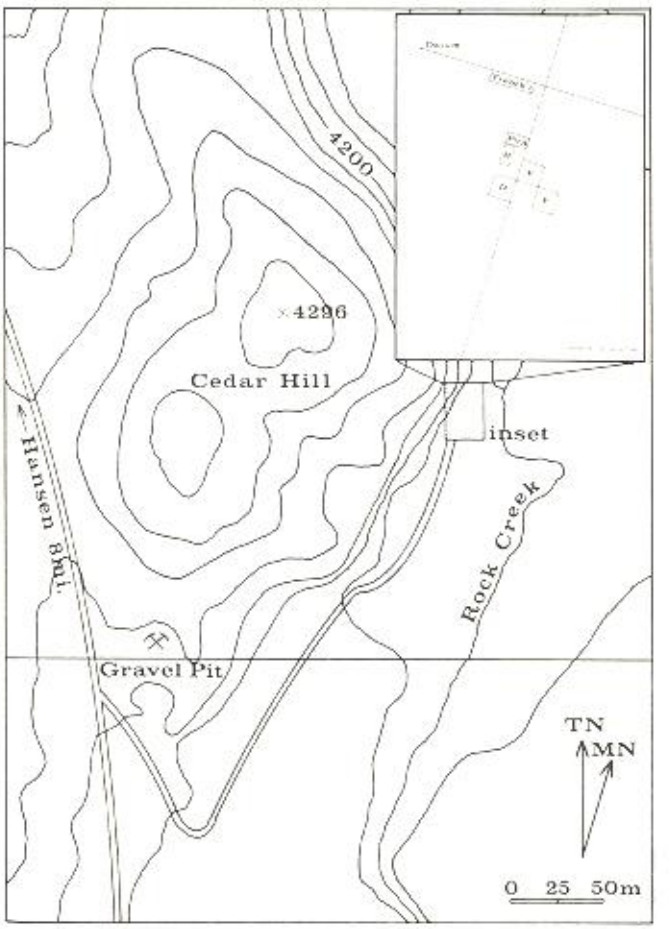
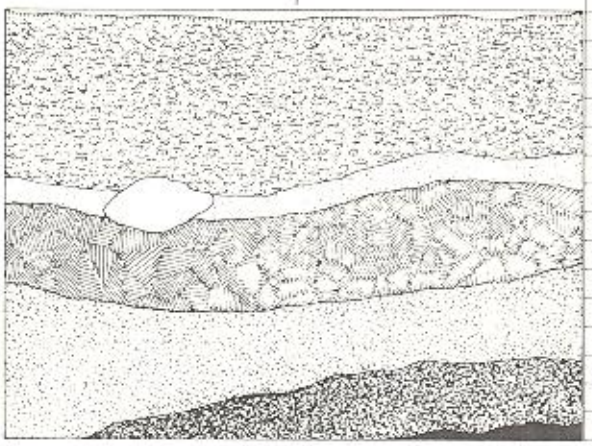


Figure 2. Site map for 10-TF-527 (Kueney Site)

Though more recent investigations (Bousman, Cheek, and Leonhardy 1979) generally support Green's (1972) chronology, they note mixing of the cultural deposits and fail to establish the validity of Green's hypothesis regarding upland exploitation. The former investigations were outside the area of Green's original excavation. In this context, and relative to the above problems, text excavations were conducted at the Kueney site (10-TF-527) on lower Rock Creek under the sponsorship of Boise State University and with assistance from the staff of the Herrett Museum, College of Southern Idaho, and volunteer members of the Snake River Chapter of the Idaho Archaeological Society and Bureau of Land Management.



Depth BPD	Munsell Color (dry)	Color Description	% Sand	% Silt
0-10 cm	10YR 5/3	Brown	83.4	16.6
10-20 cm	10YR 5/2	Greyish Brown	84.2	15.8
20-30 cm	10YR 5/2	Greyish Brown	83.6	16.4
30-40 cm	10YR 6/3	Pale Brown	90.6	9.4
40-50 cm	10YR 6/2	Light Brownish Grey	86.7	13.3
50-60 cm	10YR 6/2	Light Brownish Grey	84.7	15.3
60-70 cm	10YR 6/3	Pale Brown	70.2	29.8
70-80 cm	10YR 6/3	Pale Brown	74.5	25.5
80-90 cm	10YR 5/3	Brown	67.5	32.5
90-100 cm	10YR 6/3	Pale Brown	70.7	29.3
100-110 cm	10YR 6/3	Pale Brown	72.3	27.7
110-120 cm	10YR 6/3	Light Brownish Grey	58.4	41.6
120-130 cm	10YR 5/3	Brown	68.2	31.8
130-140 cm	10YR 4/3	Brown	80.8	19.2
140-150 cm	10YR 5/3	Brown	79.2	20.8

Figure 3. Pit A. East Wall Profile with sediments analysis

Test excavations were conducted during the summers of 1982 and 1983. The objectives were twofold. First, we sought to confirm Green's (1972:29) chronology with respect to the predominance of Little Lake series projectiles, and secondly, to examine an additional area site which could be used to test Green's hypothesis of upland exploitation as part of a system of regional cultural ecology. Clearly, the two objectives are interrelated as Green has suggested a Little Lake association with upland environments.

The present paper is intended to provide the preliminary data from the Kueney site excavations. Further analysis and reporting are planned for separate publication.

EXCAVATIONS

During the initial test excavations in the spring of 1982, a 1 x 4 meter test trench and two 1 x 2 meter test units were excavated to sterile sediments. The units were located on the northern periphery of the site and provided important information regarding its structure. During the summer of 1983, three 2 x 2 meter test units were excavated (fig. 2). The site, which averaged 150 cm. in depth, was clearly stratified and consisted of alluvially deposited sand and silt (fig. 3). Analysis of sediments conducted by Dr. Elton B. Bentley, Department of Geology and Geophysics, Boise State University, shows a very high percentage of relatively fine grained sand throughout the deposits. Within the sediment profile were two distinct culture bearing lenses, averaging 20 cm. in thickness and containing large quantities of freshwater mollusks. The lenses were found at 80-100 cm. below pit datum and were separated by sterile sediments. These lenses contain greater inclusions of silt and are situated at an angle of approximately 15° on a north/south axis across the site (fig. 3).

Excavations were conducted using standard archaeological methods. All units were shovel shaved with the exception of features which were hand excavated. All excavated deposits were passed through ¼ inch mesh screen and floatation samples were taken from all units. Carbon samples were taken whenever possible. Non-diagnostic shell, bone, and lithic material were sorted in the field. Analysis of the lithic debris will be provided in a forthcoming report.

MATERIAL CULTURE

The analysis of chipped stone, groundstone, and bone artifacts from the Kueney site has provided the basis for testing Green's (1972) chronology for the South Hills area and may eventually help determine the validity of his proposed upland settlement model.

The cultural inventory from the Kueney site totals 177 diagnostic items and includes 134 chipped stone artifacts, 33 groundstone artifacts, and 10 bone artifacts (see table 1). These items were sorted into various techno-functional classes and the projectile point typology was based on established Great Basin morphological studies (Hester and Heizer 1972; Heizer and Baumhoff 1961; Clewlow 1967; and Green 1972). Cultural remains having temporal significance were divided into morphological categories, while less diagnostic artifacts have been lumped into technological categories. Size ranges, where appropriate, represent length, width, and thickness measurements respectively.

A. Projectile Points

1. Humboldt Series Points (fig. 4e, f)
Number of Specimens: 4
Form: Lanceolate points which taper toward distinctly concave bases. Biconvex in cross-section.
Size Range: 3.0-4.6 x 1.4-1.8 x 0.5-0.7 cm.
Material: Ignimbrite
Comparable Types: Humboldt Points, Aikens (1970:43, fig. 23 a and b); Heizer and Clewlow (1968:59-88); Green (1972:55-56. fig. 13h-j).

2. Humboldt/Little Lake Series Points (fig. 4a-d)
Number of Specimens: 6
Form: Lanceolate points which are morphologically similar to Humboldt points but bear distinctive diagonally oriented, parallel oblique pressure flake scars and well-defined basal thinning flake scars.
Size Range: 3.8 +-7.4 x 1.5-2.4 x 0.6-0.7 cm.
Material: Ignimbrite
Comparable Types: Heizer and Clewlow (1968: fig. 1a-

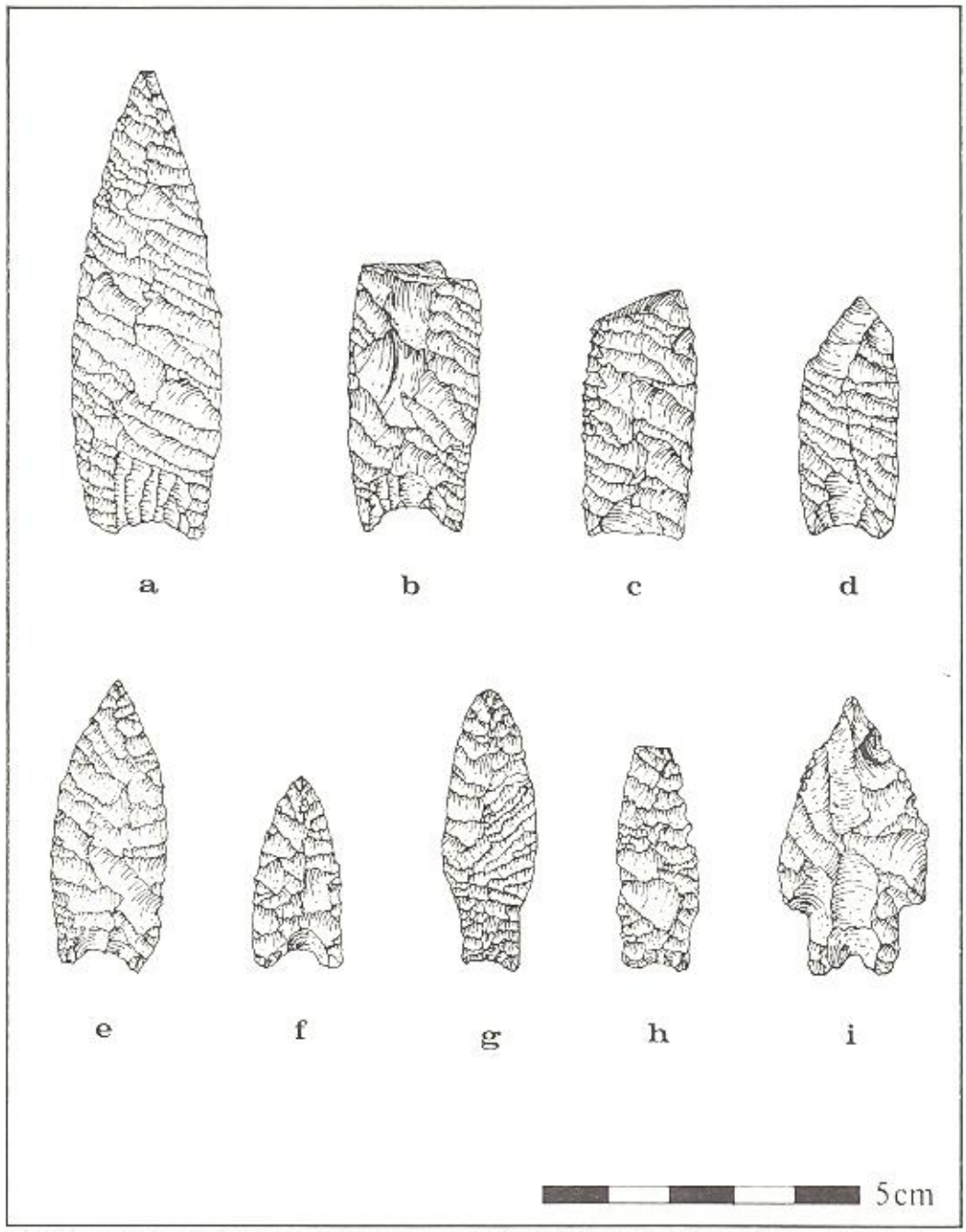


Figure 4. a-d, Humboldt Little Lake series points; e-f, Humboldt Concave Base Points; g-i, Pinto series points.

d, fig. 3i-n) Layton (1970: fig. 16a-aa, fig. 17o-w); Green (1972:55-56, fig. 13a-g).

3. Pinto Series Points (fig. 4g-i, fig. 5e)
Number of Specimens: 4
Form: Stemmed, indented-base points with triangular, excurvate blade elements. Cross-sections range from plano-convex to lenticular.
Size Range: 3.5+-4.4 x 1.3-2.3 x 0.4-0.6 cm.
Material: Ignimbrite
Comparable Types: Layton (1970: fig. 15a-e, fig. 28a-x); Aikens (1970: fig. 21a-f); Green (1972: fig. 12a-g).

4. Northern Side-Notch Points (fig. 5b-d, g-i)
Number of Specimens: 6
Form: Triangular blade shape with straight to slightly excurvate sides. Specimens have deep, wide side notches, exhibit slight basal concavity, and are plano-convex in cross-section.
Size Range: 2.1+-4.2+ x 1.7-1.9 x 0.4-0.6 cm.
Material: Ignimbrite
Comparable Types: Gruhn (1961: plate 14i-l); Swanson, Butler and Bonnichsen (1964: fig. 36a-d); Aikens (1970: fig. 19g-l).

5. Elko Eared Points (fig. 5a)
Number of Specimens: 3
Form: Triangular blade shape with straight to slightly excurvate sides. Specimens have wide corner notches and deeply concave bases. Ears are slightly rounded. Cross-sections range from lenticular to plano-convex.

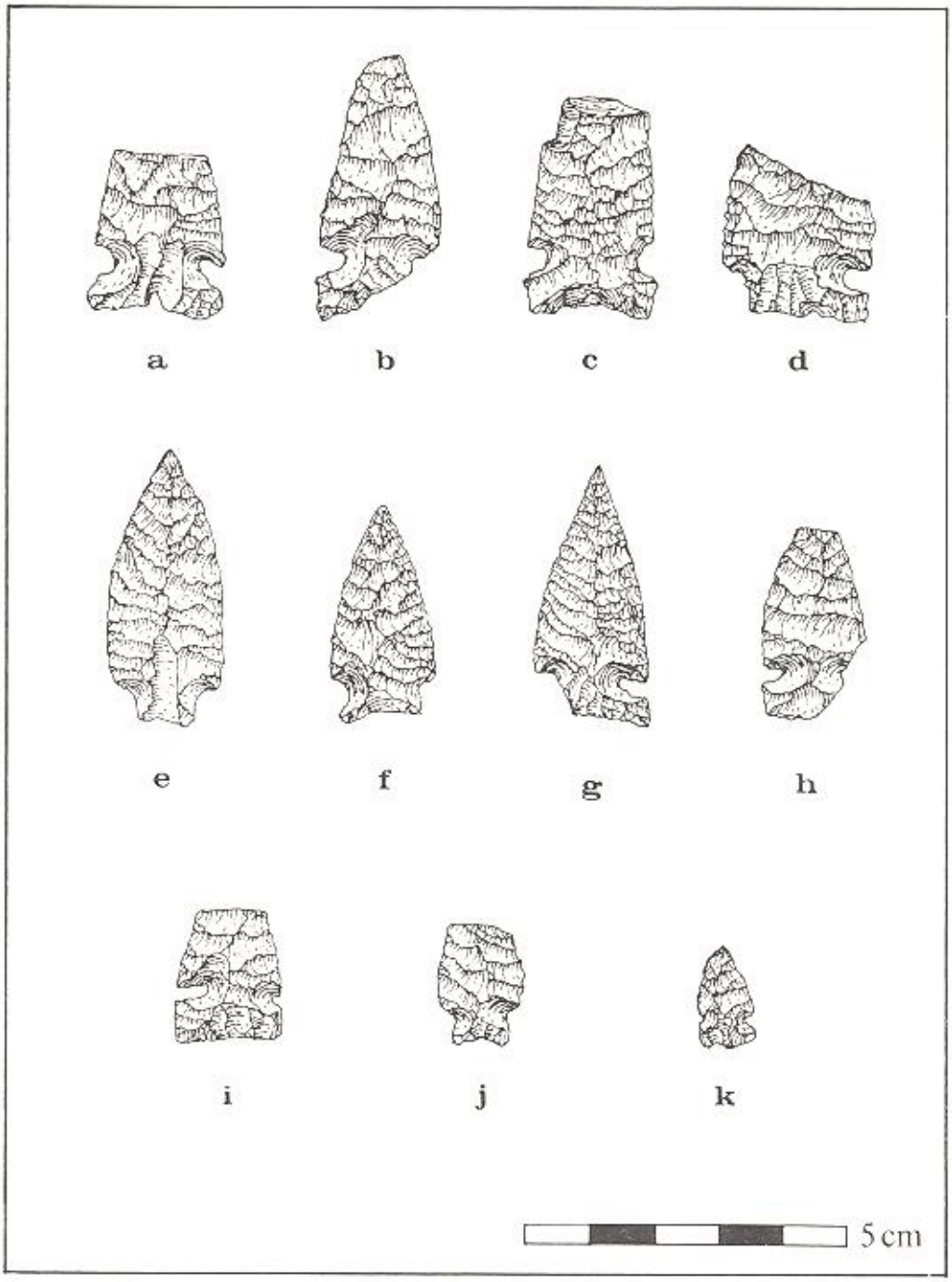


Figure 5. a, Elko Eared point; b-d, Northern Side-notch point; e, Pinto series point; f, Elko Corner-notch point; g-i, Northern Side notch points; j, Rose Spring point; k, Desert Side-notch point.

Size Range: 2.6+-3.4 x 1.6-2.1 x 0.3-0.5 cm.
Material: 2 Ignimbrite, 1 Obsidian
Comparable Types: Heizer and Baumhoff (1961: fig. 4 a-u); Gruhn (1961: plate 14a-c); Green (1972: fig. 11 p-t).

6. Eastgate Expanding Stem Points
Number of Specimens: 2
Form: Triangular blade outline with deep corner notches and expanding basal elements with concave bases. Blade width is nearly as great as total projectile length. Plano-convex cross-sections.
Size Range: 2.3+-3.2+ x 1.4-1.5+ x 0.3-0.4 cm.
Material: 1 Ignimbrite, 1 Chert
Comparable Types: Plew (1979: 35-36, 50); Pavesic and Meatte (1980:52); Heizer and Clewlow (1968).

7. Rose Spring Points (fig. 5j)
Number of Specimens: 2
Form: Small points with triangular blade outlines and shallow, wide corner notches. Bi-convex in cross section.
Size Range: 1.3+1.8+ x 1.1-1.3 x 0.3-0.4 cm.
Material: Ignimbrite
Comparable Types: Heizer and Baumhoff (1961: fig. 20, q, s); Lanning (1963); Plew (1976:20).

8. Desert Side-Notch Points (fig. 5k)
Number of Specimens: 2
Form: Triangular blade outline with laterally oriented notches and indented bases. Points are plano-convex in cross-section.
Size Range: 1.6-2.3 x 0.9-1.6 x 0.3-0.4 cm.
Material: Ignimbrite
Comparable Types: Baumhoff and Byrne (1959); Green (1972:fig. 11k); Plew (1981:fig. 19a-f).

9. Bliss Points
Number of Specimens: 1
Form: Specimen is small and lanceolate in outline with a slightly rounded base. Edges are excurvate and the cross-section is bi-convex.
Size: 1.7 x 0.9 x 0.4 cm.
Material: Ignimbrite
Comparable Types: Bonnichsen (1964:fig. 2t-y); Plew (1979:fig. 12m.); Plew (1981:fig. 21h).

B. Scrapers (fig. 6d, e)
Number of Specimens: 19
Form: Sixteen specimens are generally ovate in outline with two made form irregularly shaped flakes. Specimens are plano-convex with edge modification largely restricted to distal margins.
Size Range: 3.0-6.3 x 2.8-4.6 x 0.6-1.4 cm.
Material Type: 17 Cryptocrystalline, 2 Ignimbrite

C. Drills
Number of Specimens: 4
Form: Drills are made from thick, bifacially worked flakes which are bi-convex in cross-section. Flake scars are irregular. Two specimens have expanding bases; two are represented only by mid-sections.
Size Range: 2.6-6.0 x 1.4-2.2 x 0.4-0.7 cm.
Material: 3 Obsidian, 1 Cryptocrystalline
Comparable Types: Pavesic and Meatte (1980:53); Plew (1981:112).

D. Modified Flakes (fig. 6 c)
Number of Specimens: 10
Form: Irregularly shaped flakes exhibiting some degree of modification on lateral, proximal, or distal margins. Several are modified or retouched blades.
Size Range: 3.9-6.6 x 2.0-3.6 x 0.3-1.1 cm.
Material: 7 Obsidian, 3 Cryptocrystalline
Comparable Types: Plew (1981:118).

E. Bifaces and Biface Fragments (fig. 6a, b)
Number of Specimens: 52
Form: Bifacially flaked specimens belonging to one of the following forms: (1) Triangular-lanceolate with bi-convex transverse sections and large, deep flake scars (n = 12). (2) Ovate forms with irregular flaking patterns and bi-convex cross-sections (n = 10). (3) Parallel-sided specimens with slightly constricting straight bases. Irregular flaking with bi-convex transverse sections, (n = 3). (4) Biface fragments including distal ends, proximal ends, and mid-sections (n = 27).
Size Range: 4.0-8.8 x 3.8-6.3 x 1.2-2.4 cm.
Material Type: 43 Obsidian/Ignimbrite, 9 Cryptocrystalline
Comparable Types: Green (1972:fig. 18a-j); Pavesic and Meatte (1980:60); Plew (1981:120).

F. Knives
Number of Specimens: 16
Form: Triangular to parallel sided bifacially worked specimens exhibiting refined edge modification. All specimens are bi-convex in cross-section and relatively thin. Knives as a class of artifacts are arbitrarily defined on the basis of general morphology and edge modification.
Size Range: 3.0-8.6 x 3.6-4.3 x 0.4-1.1 cm.
Material: 8 Ignimbrite, 8 Cryptocrystalline
Comparable Types: Green (1972:fig. 25g-j); Pavesic and Meatte (1980:60); Plew (1981:116).

	Northern Side-Notch Points	Elko Points	Humboldt Points	Pinto Points	Rose Spring Points	Eastgate Points	Desert Side-Notch Points	Bliss Points	Projectile Point Fragments	Bifaces	Biface Fragments	Modified/Utilized Flakes	Bone Awls	Cores	Scrapers	Knives	Manos	Metates/Metate Fragments	Abraders	Incised Stone
Level 0-10 cm.				1	1	1														1
10-20 cm.									2		1									
20-30 cm.			1						2					1	1					
30-40 cm.			1	1			1		2		1	1		1						
40-50 cm.		1		1						2	2	2					4			
50-60 cm.		1	1			1			4	2	6	2			7		1		2	
60-70 cm.	2		1		1				2	2	1	3			1	1			3	
70-80 cm.		1							3	5	1	1	2		2	1			1	
80-90 cm.	2		1						2	5	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	
90-100 cm.	1								1	6	3		1	1	1	2	3	4		
100-110 cm.			3	1						1		2	5		1		1	5		
110-120 cm.										3		1	1	1						
120-130 cm.									2		1								1	
130-140 cm.			2								1									
140-150 cm.	1																4			
150-160 cm.											1	1								
TOTALS	6	3	10	4	2	2	1	1	20	26	19	15	10	5	15	5	14	10	8	1

Table 1. Diagnostic Cultural Materials from 10-TF-527

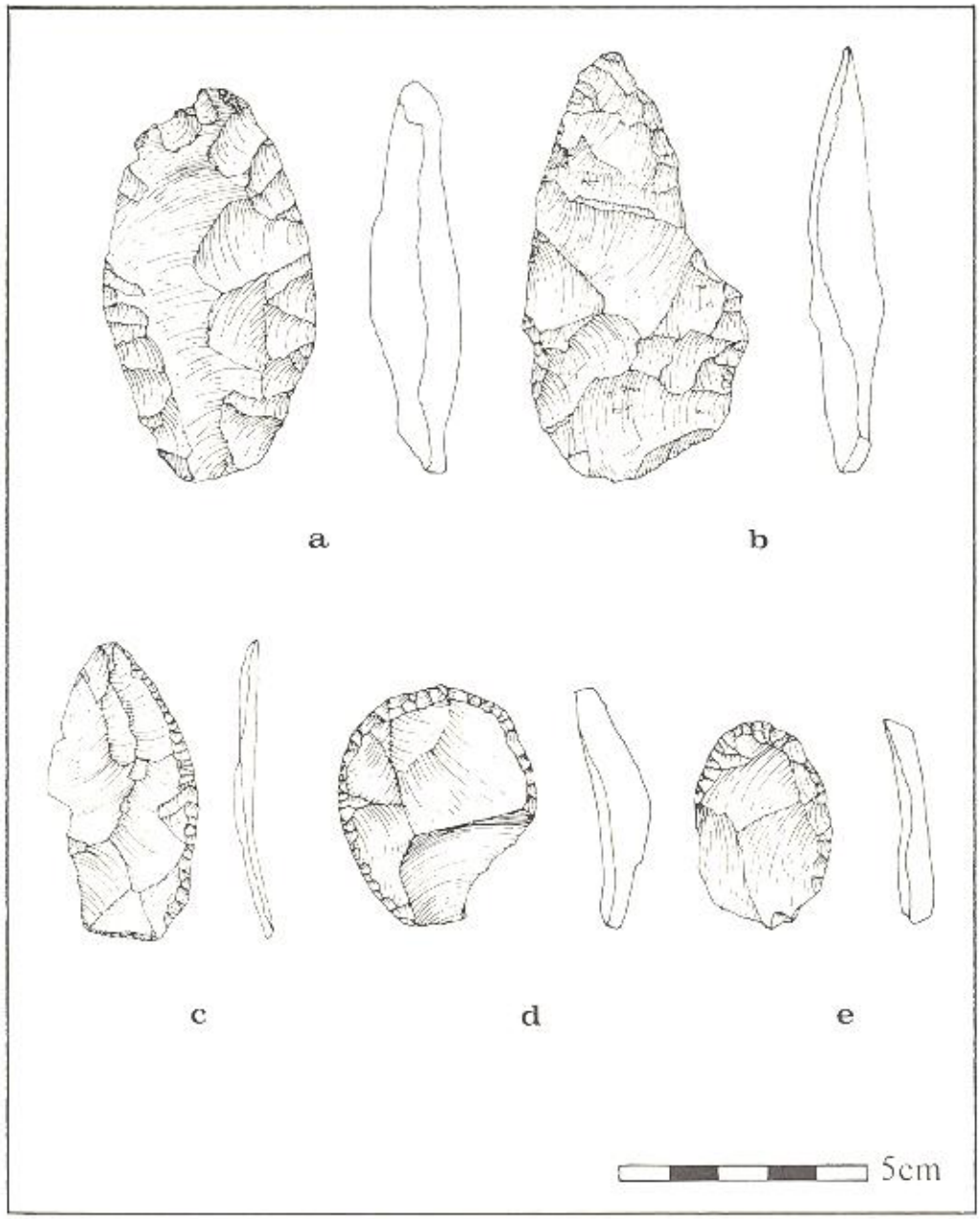


Figure 6. a, b, bifaces; c, modified blade; d, e, end scrapers.

G. Groundstone

1. Rectangular Manos
Number of Specimens: 14
Form: Specimens have a generalized rectangular shape. All specimens have rounded margins. Two have a single flat margin. All exhibit well-smoothed surfaces and three reveal evidence of pecking.
Size Range: 11.8-14.5 x 7.5-8.3 x 3.7-5.2 cm.
Material Type: 7 Sandstone/Limestone, 7 Basalt
Comments: Seven specimens are red ochre stained. Six are sandstone/limestone and one is basalt. Five of the red ochre stained manos were recovered in a cache (Provenience-Pit A, south wall, 140-150 cm. BPD).
Comparable Types: Plew (1981:121)

2. Circular or Round Manos
Number of Specimens: 2
Form: Circular morphology, pecked and smoothed from use. One specimen has three ground surfaces. One is broken in five fragments.
Size Range: 9.2 x 7.8 x 6.0 (complete specimen)
Material Type: Basalt
Comparable Types: Plew (1981:121)

3. Pestles (fig. 7c)
Number of Specimens: 3
Form: Two are cylindrical and one is rectangular. All three possess tapered distal and proximal ends. Two are broken.
Size Range: 7.1 x 8.2 x 15.5 (complete specimen)
Material Type: Basalt
Comparable Types: Pavesic and Meatte (1980:70); Plew (1981:122)

4. Tabular Grinding Stones (fig. 7d)
Number of Specimens: 3

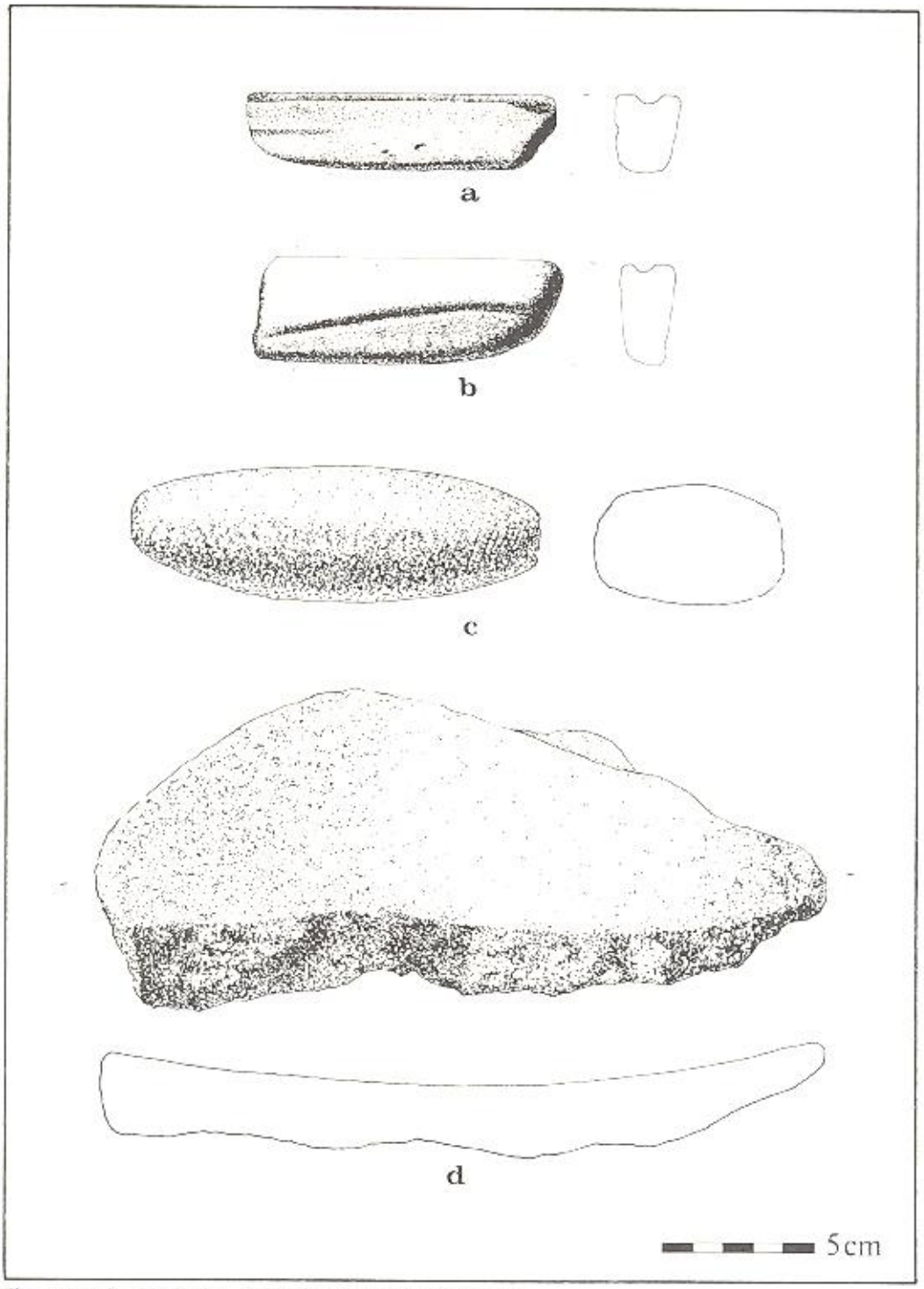


Figure 7. a, b, abraders; c, pestle; d, tabular grinding stone.

Form: Flat to slightly concave tabular stones approximately 40 mm. in thickness. Two are used on one face and one is bifacially utilized. All three exhibit modest polish from use.
Size Range: 18.0-30.0 x 19.0-20.0 x 3.0-4.6 cm.
Material Type: Basalt

5. Abraders/Shaft Smoothers (fig. 7a, b)
Number of Specimens: 8
Form: Seven specimens are parallel-sided while the eighth is an irregular lump of sandstone/limestone (10.0 x 10.0 x 6.0 cm.) with a single groove extending diagonally across the surface. The groove measures about 11.0 cm. in length and is 2.0 cm. in diameter. The remaining specimens have straight to convex bases and have triangular transverse sections. Each has a large groove along the dorsal surface. One specimen (No. 111) has two additional but smaller grooves positioned diagonally across the lateral face. These later grooves are slightly curved. An additional specimen has a single, similar groove (fig. 6b).
Size Range: 5.0-10.0 x 1.7-2.4 x 1.0-3.0 cm.
Material Type: Sandstone or Limestone
Comparable Types: Green (1972:90); Pavesic and Meatte

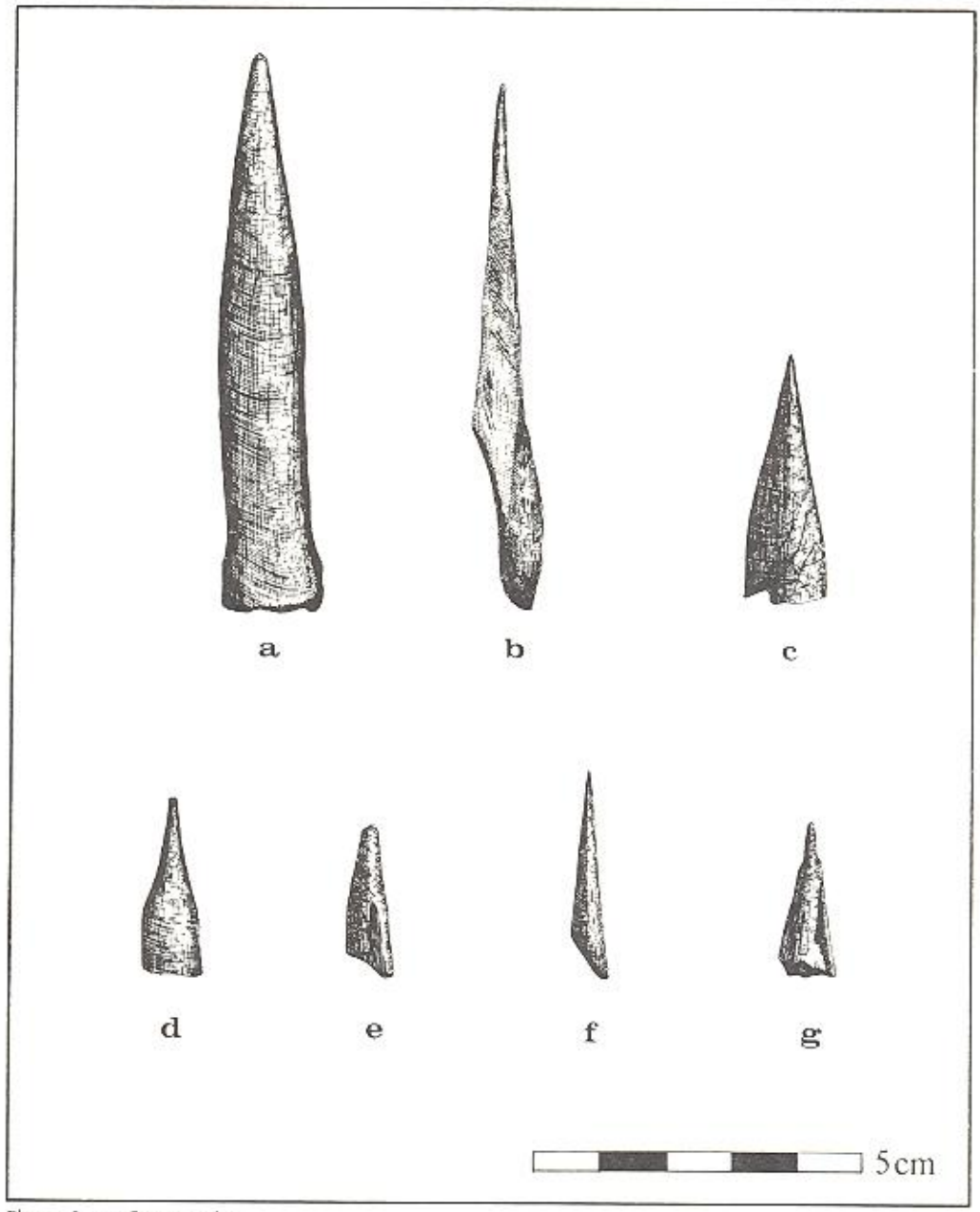


Figure 8. a-g Bone Awls.

(1980:63); Plew (1981:125).

H. Bone Awls (fig.8a-g)
Number of Specimens: 9
Form: All specimens are made on splintered long bone. Distal ends are extremely sharp and pointed. All are highly polished and have been fire hardened. Striations are visible.
Size Range: 8.2-8.5 x 0.6-1.9 x 0.5-0.7 cm.
Material Type: Probable ungulate longbones
Comparable Types: Gruhn (1964: plate 20a-g); Plew (1981:127).

I. Cut and Polished Bone
Number of Specimens: 4
Form: Fragmented bird bone exhibiting sawing and cut marks. All specimens have been polished, three have been burned.
Size Range: 2.4-4.3 x 0.4-05 x 0.3-0.4 cm.
Comparable Types: Pavesic and Meatte (1980:65); Plew (1981:132-133).

J. Bone Pendant Fragment
Number of Specimens: 1
Form: Specimen expands from the proximal end which has been incised to form a small ovate head. Broken at approx. mid-section.
Size: 1.5 x 1.7 x 0.5 cm.

K. Miscellaneous Artifacts
1. Incised Stone
Number of Specimens: 1
Form: Fragmentary oval specimen of red sandstone incised by cross-hatching on one end. Pattern consists of eight lines crossed by nine lines oriented slightly diagnonal to the long axis of the object.

Size: 3.1 x 3.1 x 0.6 cm.
Comparable Types: Plew (1981:135).

2. Beveled Sandstone
Number of Specimens: 1
Form: Rectangular specimen broken on end which has beveled lateral edges. Color is reddish-orange and may have been used for pigment.
Size: 4.1 x 2.7 x 0.7 cm.
Material: Soft Sandstone

CULTURAL STRATIGRAPHY AND DATING

Two distinct culture bearing levels were excavated. These were approximately 20 cm. in thickness and situated within the deposits between 80-100 cm. and 140-160 cm. below pit datum. The lenses which were pale to dark brown in color consist of sand and silt materials which have been stream deposited (fig. 3). These were separated by sterile sands. In general, the deposits were similar to sediments described by Green (1972:22-24) for Rock Creek, particularly Layer B. On the basis of projectile point types and associated hydration dates (see table 2), the cultural strata appear to date within the last 5,000 years. The hydration dates of 1,470 BC ± 142; 1,758 BC ± 151; and 977 BC ± 115 years suggests that the depositonal history and cultural stratigraphy date to Green's (1972:29) most recent occupations.

Several cultural features were noted. A possible fire hearth was excavated in trench 1 at 50-60 cm. below pit datum and was associated with large quantities of fire-cracked cobbles, bone awls, and modified flake tools. In addition to a cache of ochre-stained manos, seven cryptocrystalline, heat-treated scrapers from pit D (50 cm. below pit datum) were recovered as an apparent cache. This same excavation unit yielded a mano and mortar fragments as well as large quantities of shell.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological test excavations at the Kueney Site (10-TF-527) were undertaken during the Spring of 1982 and 1983 with the purpose of delimiting the extent of Little Lake materials in an upland context as part of Green's (1972) thesis relating to exploitation within a regional cultural-ecological framework. To this end, it is noteworthy that Little Lake series materials were recovered from the Kueney Site and date within the last 5,000 years. These materials along with Humboldt points, large and small corner and side-notched points are associated with Green's (1972:29) occupations V and IV spanning the period of the present to 4,850 years ago.

The Little Lake series materials from the Kueney Site are somewhat later than the materials from Rock Creek reported by Green (1972:126-127). In this context, it is noteworthy that Bousman, et. al. (1979:78) observe that the Rock Creek deposits are mixed in view of Green's recovery of Little Lake series materials from recent levels, particularly those above 60 cm. dating 3,950-2,900 BC. The presence of Little Lake materials at the Kueney Site in levels which are as recent as 977 BC tend to confirm the integrity of Green's recovery of similar materials in recent levels at Rock Creek and question the extent of mixing as suggested by Bousman et. al. (1979).

The materials recovered at the Kueney Site are from deposits similar to those described by Green (1972:22) as Layer B and Bousman et. al. (1979:49-55) as Stratum 1 at Rock Creek. These sediments are generally a dark, greyish brown sandy silt. Within the deposits are extensive fresh water mussel shell concentrations suggesting considerable use of the resource. These were not reported at Rock Creek. In addition, the artifactual assemblage from the Kueney Site suggests a greater array of activities when compared with Rock Creek. While the two sites are generally comparable with respect to chipped stone categories, the Kueney site contains significantly greater quantities of bone tools and groundstone implements.

While presently inconclusive, the artifactual inventory and presence of large quantities of mussels suggests a somewhat different orientation for the Kueney site. The site possibly represents a mussel collecting station

ARTIFACT NUMBER	10-TF-527-137	10-TF-527-37	10-TF-527-9
Hydration Rim	3.40u +/- 0.07u	3.53 +/- 0.07u	3.14u +/- 0.06u
Calendar Date	1470 BC +/- 142 yr	1758 BC +/- 151 yr	977 BC +/- 115 yr
*Al_2O_3	12.0	12.27	12.0
*Na_2O	3.18	2.95	2.99
*K_2O	5.47	5.46	5.37
*Fe_2O_3	2.69	2.50	2.26
*CaO	1.08	1.27	0.71
*MgO	0.12	0.13	0.07

* = percentage by weight

Table 2. Hydration and Sourcing data (all results from MOHLAB)

where limited manufacturing and plant processing activities occurred. In turn, the site may represent one aspect of a broader pattern of upland exploitation.

We suggest that Green's upland pattern most probably involves several interrrelated resource based locations such as the Kueney and Rock Creek sites. While much work is needed to understand these relationships, ongoing investigations of the Kueney site will hopefully provide such information.

In summary, we conclude that the Kueney site is a Middle Archaic (cf. Butler 1978:67-85) campsite/mussel collecting station which provides considerable evidence of the Little Lake series technology as described by Green (1972) for Rock Creek. In this context, obsidian hydration dates obtained for Little Lake series materials from the Kueney site suggest that Green's recovery of this series in recent levels post-dating 3,900 BC at the Rock Creek site may require explanation beyond depositional mixing (cf. Bousman et. al. 1979).

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SHORT CONTRIBUTIONS

THE TIMMERMAN HILL FOLSOM

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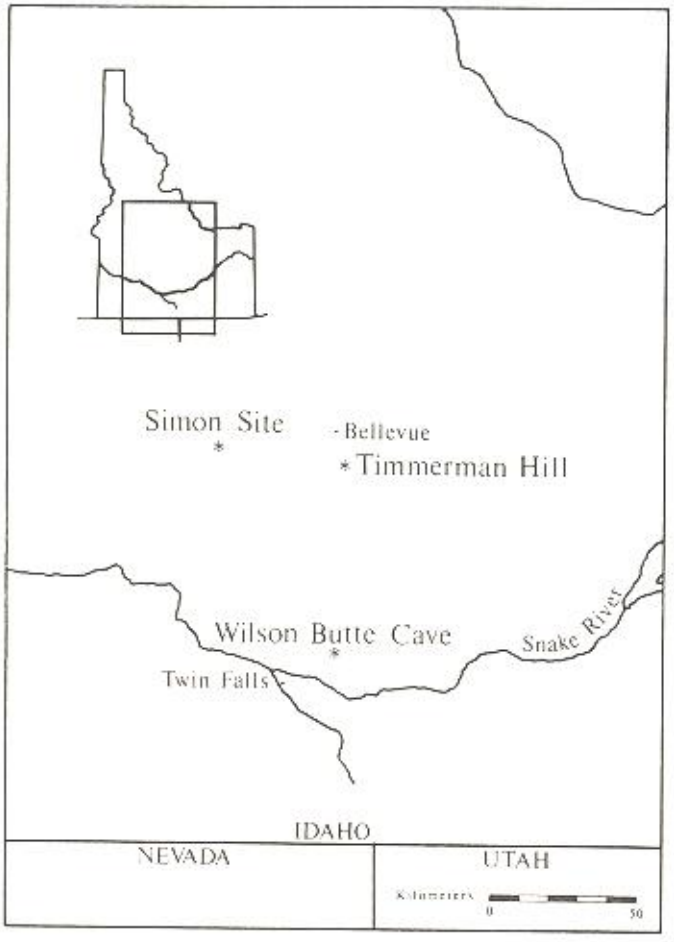
College of Southern Idaho

In 1967 the proximal portion of a broken Folsom point was found on the surface near a spring in the vicinity of Timmerman Hill, south of the town of Bellevue, Idaho (see map). The Bellevue resident who found the point has since passed away, but was kind enough in the past to allow me to borrow the point for analysis.

The point was manufactured from an almost opaque, gray obsidian from an unknown source. It is broken transversely at approximately mid-section, and a portion of one of the extended lateral margins is missing (fig. 1a).

The point is 3.0 cm. long and 2.3 cm. wide at the distal end. Measuring between channel flake scars, it is 0.3 cm. thick at the distal end and 0.1 cm. thick at the proximal end. The basal concavity has a maximum depth of 0.4 cm. The primary face has a channel flake scar 1.5 cm. wide. The secondary face channel flake scar is 1.0 cm. in width (fig. 1).



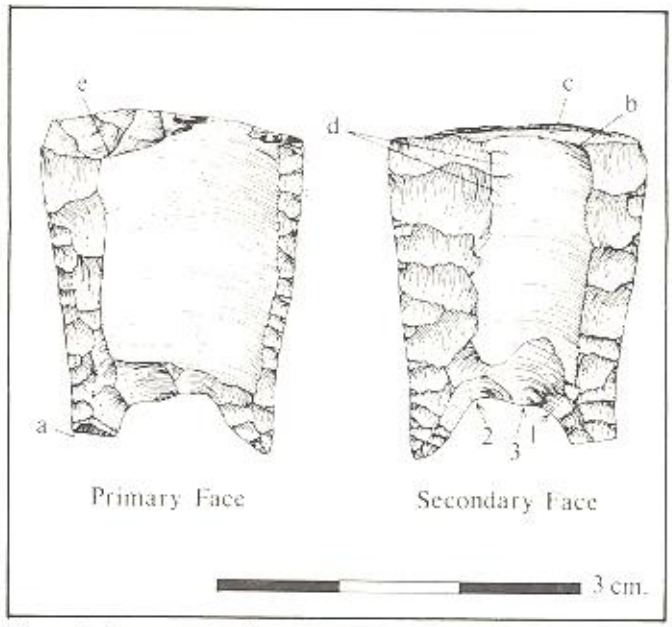


Figure 1. Timmerman Hill Folsom

All basal and lateral margins have been ground extensively almost to a polish. The remnant of the platform used to remove the channel flake from the secondary face is visible as a slight projection in the basal concavity. The last channel flake removed was from the secondary face. A clue to its length is revealed by a hinge fracture on the right lateral ridge of the channel flake scar (fig. 1b). The hinge fracture indicates that the channel flake was in the process of terminating in this area and probably did not extend much farther up the face.

The point has been fractured transversely by force applied in some manner from the primary face toward the secondary face. This type of break (termed "snap break" or "bend break") can occur from the manufacturing process, from utilization, or from being stepped on by a human or animal. This type of break is distinctive in that at the location of the break on one half, a

liplike projection is formed, and on the other half a flake scar is produced by the formation of the lip. In the case of this point, the lip is in evidence on the primary face at the distal end (fig. 1c).

The concoidal flake scars at the distal end of the primary face and hinge fracture at the distal end of the left lateral channel flake margin on the primary face are indicative of edge damage (fig. 1e). The damage could have been caused by the point being stepped on, forcing the distal margins into the ground, or by utilization of the point, after it was broken, as a cutting or scraping tool. In addition, any secondary impacting against hard surfaces, after the point was initially broken, could cause these types of flake scars.

Flake scars on the faces indicate that the point was ultimately flaked collaterally, with some small, short retouch flakes on margins of the primary face (fig. 1). Flaking on the primary face indicates invasive flaking. Invasive flaking is done after the channel flakes are removed. The flakes intersect the lateral channel flake margins and tend to straighten the margins of the channel flake scars and move the channel flake margins toward midline of the point.

The right side of the secondary face does not show invasive flaking. The left side of the secondary face shows invasive flaking that terminated in the channel flake scar and also removed the channel flake margin. This is evidenced by two adhering step fractures in the channel flake scar (fig. 1d).

Flake scars in the basal concavity on the primary face are indicative of how, after the channel flake was removed from the primary face, the basal margin was moved so that it would be over the secondary face to facilitate platform preparation for the removal of the channel flake from the secondary face.

Flake scars in the basal concavity on the secondary face show how the remnant of the platform used to remove the channel flake was partially reduced by removing three flakes in a sequence as shown (fig. 1).

Lateral margins of both channel flake scars and some of the high areas on the compression rings of the channel flake scars show light abrasion. It is not known if the abrasion was caused by the point manufacturer (Crabtree 1974), caused from hafting (Keeley 1982), or caused by some element of nature.

It seems reasonable to assume that this point was not broken during the manufacturing process, but rather through utilization or by accident, as the point was ground along the basal and lateral margins, and this is the last step taken in the manufacturing process of this type of point.

The Timmerman Hill Folsom was found in the high desert east of Highway 74 just before it intersects the Wood River valley from the south. The valley extends west to the town of Fairfield, Idaho, and the Camas Prairie, and east toward the town of Carey. At this time, the valley remains relatively wet throughout the year with subsurface water only a few feet below soil level. At the end of the Pleistocene, the area probably supported megafauna that were hunted by early man.

The Timmerman Hill Folsom was found approximately 25 miles east of the Simon Clovis site, and a Haskett point was found near the Hayspur Fish Hatchery located a few miles east and north of the Timmerman Folsom. Rumors of early man point finds by the local residents are numerous, although their authenticity has yet to be verified. To my knowledge, these valleys and adjacent peripheral areas have not been surveyed. However, it appears that the area has the potential to enhance our knowledge about the early inhabitants of Idaho, as indicated by the early man point finds in the region.

The few Folsom points from Idaho that I have observed show a diversity of technological flaking attributes. The Timmerman Hill specimen appears to compare closely technologically with the Folsom points found at the Wasden site (Miller and Dort 1978). An eastern Idaho specimen from a private collection has extremely small invasive micro-retouch along the margins. This is very similar to a specimen found at the Lindenmeier site in Colorado (Folsom cast B22/83, Denver Museum of Natural History) and described by Don Crabtree (1966).

The diversity in flaking styles is somewhat of a puzzle. Was it a product of space isolation of groups? Was it indicative of different time periods? Were both flaking styles known through space and time, and did personal preference and/or knapping skills determine the style used? Hopefully, time and new discoveries will answer the questions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I want to thank James C. Woods, director of the Herrett Museum, for his illustrations and help with editing.

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FIRED CLAY CYLINDERS FROM DEEP CREEK ROCKSHELTER, SOUTHWEST IDAHO

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This note describes fired clay cylinder fragments from Deep Creek Rockshelter located on Deep Creek, a primary tributary of the Owyhee River in southwest Idaho. During June, 1983, test excavations were conducted at this site by Boise State University for the purpose of recovering materials which could provide a comparative base with Nahas Cave (Plew 1981) located approximately 2 miles southeast of the site (Fig. 1). Test excavations revealed a clearly stratified deposit 1.5 meters in depth. The loamy deposit which contained extensive mussel remains, produced Early and Middle Archaic projectile points of the Humboldt and Elko series. Fired clay cylinder fragments were recovered from the 10-20 and 50-60 cm. levels in association with Elko and Humboldt points.

The distribution of fired and unfired clay objects including fired clay cylinders in California and the Great Basin is well documented (e.g. Bryan 1964; Heizer 1937; Layton 1973; Loud and Harrington 1929; Ragir 1972; Riddle 1960; and Tuohy 1973). In an earlier note describing fired clay cylinders from Nahas Cave, Plew and Woods (1980) summarize the distribution of clay objects in Idaho. Of particular interest are the anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figurines from the Columbet Creek Rockshelter near the Jarbidge River (Lynch and Olsen 1964); the Rattlesnake Canyon Cremation site near the Snake River in southcentral Idaho (Bonnichsen 1964); and Dry Creek Rockshelter in the Boise foothills (Webster 1979). Clay objects were also recovered by Gruhn (1961:100) at Wilson Butte Cave.

Fired clay cylinders have been reported from the Karlo site in Lassen County, California (Riddle 1960); Lovelock Cave in Nevada (Loud and Harrington 1929); and as noted, from Nahas Cave in southwest Idaho

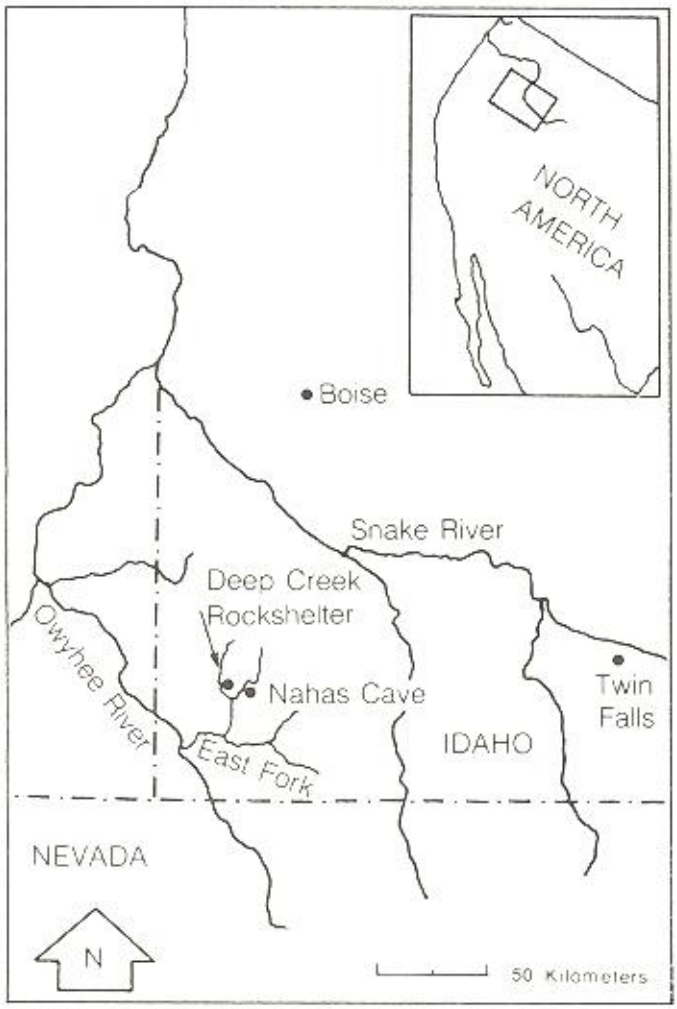

Figure 1. General location map showing Deep Creek Rockshelter.

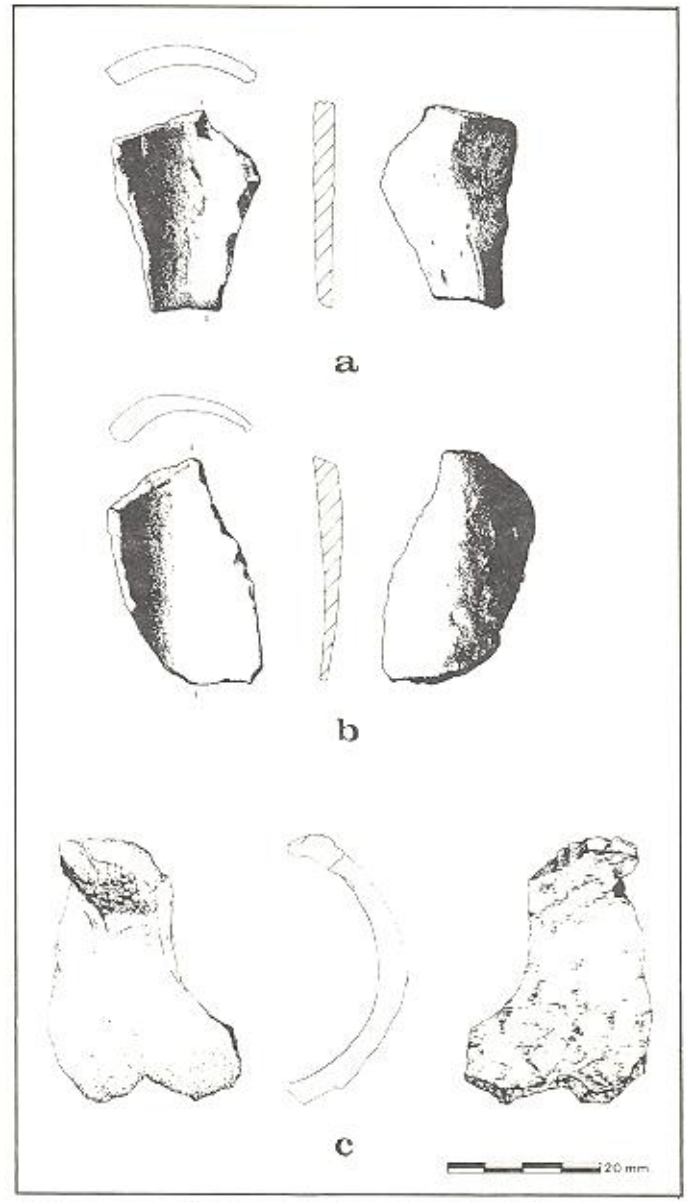

Figure 2. a-b, cylinder fragments from Deep Creek Rockshelter; c, Nahas Cave specimen.

(Plew and Woods 1980). The specimens from the Karlo Site (Riddle 1960:58-61) and from Lovelock Cave (Loud and Harrington 1929) are estimated to date between 2000 and 1000 B.C. In central California, Ragir (1972) generalizes that clay objects occur as early as 2000 B.C.

The fired clay cylinders from Nahas Cave date to 5950-2900 B.P. (Plew and Woods 1980), making them among the earliest in the region. The specimens from Nahas Cave are fragmentary, measuring 13-32 mm. in length. The cylinders measure approximately 15 mm. in diameter and have a maximum wall thickness of 6 mm. The interior wall surfaces of the specimens exhibit impressions suggesting the objects were formed around twigs or small branches prior to firing.

The fired clay cylinders from Deep Creek Rockshelter are of the type reported from Nahas Cave. The specimens measure 2.9 x 1.4 x 0.3 cm. and 2.3 x 1.6 x 0.4 cm. (Fig. 2). Exterior and interior walls are beige to reddish-brown and the interior walls exhibit evidence of having been molded around twigs much like those found at Nahas Cave.

The specimens from Deep Creek Rockshelter are associated with Early and Middle Archaic Period projectile points. In the southcentral Owyhee Uplands of southwest Idaho, these projectiles characterize the Camas Creek I and Camas Creek II Phases, dating between 6000 and 1400 B.P. (Plew 1980). This chronology is supported by a radiocarbon sequence from Nahas Cave (Plew 1981), where fired clay cylinders date between 5900 and 2900 B.P. The fired clay cylinders from Deep Creek Rockshelter probably date between 5000 and 2000 years ago, making them among the earliest known in the region.

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AN EDEN POINT FROM THE OWYHEE MOUNTAINS

Thomas J. Green
Idaho State Historical Society

An Eden Point was recently discovered in the Idaho State Historical Society's archaeological collections. The point was originally found on Succor Creek in western Owyhee Mountains. It was donated to the Society in 1968 by Dr. Francis Haines, a noted historian and former teacher and acting-president of Boise Junior College (now Boise State University). The point was just one item in a large collection of archaeological materials donated by Dr. Haines.

The Haines Collection contains numerous materials from Owyhee County, Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon and some materials from the lower Clearwater and Lower Snake rivers in northern Idaho. The majority of the items are from Cow Creek and Succor Creek in Owyhee and Malheur counties. Francis Haines was associated with the college between 1939 and 1942 and most of the southern Idaho materials were probably collected during this period. A twenty-one page manuscript accompanied the collection, but this was lost sometime before 1975.

The Eden Point (Figure 1) was glued to a card label "Succor Creek". Succor Creek is one of the principle drainages in the western Owyhee Mountains (Figure 2). The precise location where the point was found is not known. Other Eden Points have been found in Idaho. One was found near Melba in western Idaho (Huntley 1978), and Swanson (1961) reports Eden Points from sites near American Falls Reservoir. The Eden point reported here measures 37 x 19 x 7mm and is made of a green cryptocrystalline material. The point exhibits collateral flaking on one surface.

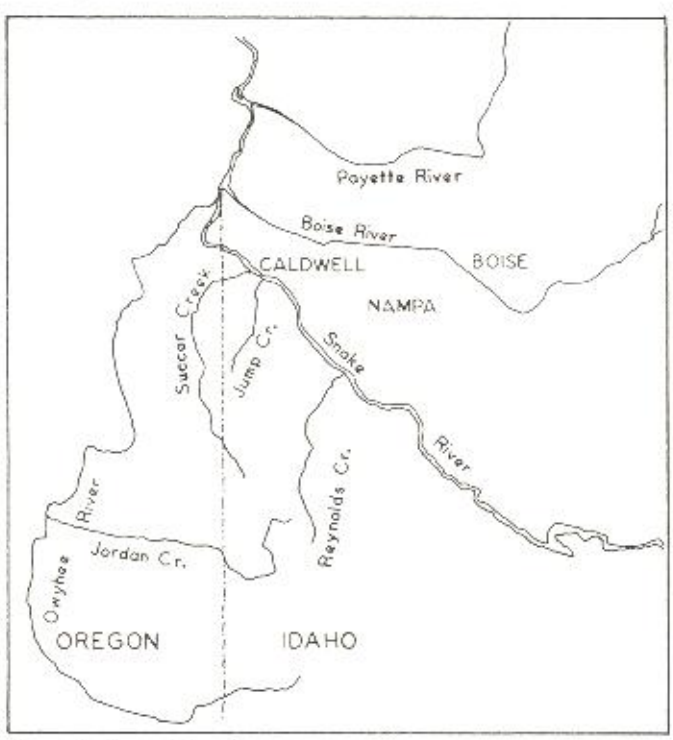

Figure 2. General location map

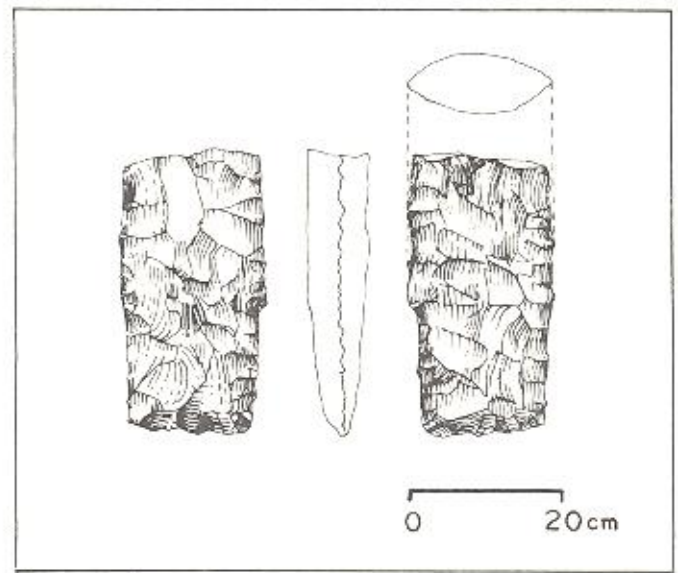

Figure 1. Eden Point.

Eden Points are generally thought of as part of the Cody Complex on the High Plains. The Cody Complex includes Scottsbluff Points, Cody Knives, and a variety of other tools, in addition to Eden Points. This complex generally dates between 8400 and 8800 B.P. on the Plains (Frison 1978:33), although C-14 dates cited by Knudson (1983:188) indicate a somewhat broader range.

Huntley (1985) recently reviewed the occurrence of Paleo-Indian Points in western Idaho. Clovis, Folsom, and late Paleo-Indian Points have been found in western Idaho, but as Huntley pointed out they seemed to be more common in the eastern part of the state. Eden Points are not common anywhere in Idaho.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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