

IDAHO ARCHAEOLOGIST



Vol. V, No. 3

SUMMER, 1982

IDAHO ARCHAEOLOGIST

Vol. V, No. 3

SUMMER, 1982

PUBLISHED BY THE IDAHO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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The *IDAHO ARCHAEOLOGIST* is published Quarterly by the Idaho Archaeological Society, a non-profit association of professional and amateur archaeologists, organized under the Laws of the State of Idaho.

Subscriptions: \$7.50 per year.

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COMMENTS ON THE TUCANNON PHASE

By

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Boise State University—1982

ABSTRACT

It has become apparent through recent years that important changes occurred in the settlement patterns and other aspects of occupation of the lower Clearwater-Snake River System from 5,000 - 2,500 BP. These comments review earlier evidence in light of recent works in an attempt to answer several important problems associated particularly with the Tucannon Phase in the Southern Columbia Plateau.

INTRODUCTION

Important changes in settlement patterns, subsistence and probably social organization occurred between 5,000 and 2,500 B.P. on the Southern Columbia Plateau. The changes, to the extent they are reflected by the archaeological record, create substantive and interpretative problems for archaeologists working in the region. The quality of the data base and the history of research in the region have created other problems. This paper discusses the present status of what I regard as three of the more important of these problems: (1) What is the significance of projectile point variability in the region during this period; (2) What is the nature and cause(s) of the settlement pattern shifts during this period; and (3) Did subsistence strategies change during this period? These are all classic archaeological problems, requiring the measurement of variation along the three separate dimensions of time, space and form and the separation of observations of variability from the interpretation of variability.

The time period corresponds to the Tucannon phase of the Lower Snake River cultural typology (Leonhardy and Rice 1970). The region discussed (Figure 1) includes the Snake River below Brownlee Reservoir in Hell's Canyon to the Snake River's confluence with the Columbia, and the entire Clearwater drainage. The emphasis will be upon the main Clearwater River, below Orofino, Idaho, and the Snake River below Clarkston, Washington.

The following sites in this region have components easily assignable to this period:

1. The Tucannon Site (Nelson 1966, Kennedy 1976).
2. Granite Point (Leonhardy 1970, Kennedy 1976).
3. Marmes Rockshelter (Rice 1969, 1971; Kennedy 1976).
4. Alpowa (Brauner 1976).
5. The Pig Farm (Brauner 1976).
6. Scorpion Knoll (Brauner 1975).
7. Wawawai (Kennedy 1976).
8. Hatwai (Ames, Green and Pfoertner 1981).

Table 1 provides assemblage sizes, dates and other pertinent information. These are all canyon sites. There are also many plateau and montane as well as other canyon sites with materials referable to this period on the basis of projectile styles. These include: Wilderness Gateway at the

confluence of the Selway and Lochsa Rivers (Benson et al 1979); sites on the North Fork of the Clearwater (Corliss and Gallagher 1971); Eagle Creek near Grangeville, Idaho; the upper Tucannon River Drainage (Cleveland et al 1975); Bernard Creek Rockshelter in Hells Canyon (Randolph and Dahlstrom 1976) as well as Squaw Creek II phase components in Hells Canyon (Warren, Sims and Pavesic 1968, Pavesic 1971), and the Rocky Canyon occupation at Weis Rockshelter (Butler 1961). The following discussion will draw primarily upon the eight major components listed above.

PROJECTILE POINT VARIABILITY

There is considerable variability in projectile point styles in the region between 5,000 B.P. and 2,500 B.P. The Tucannon phase, as originally defined, was characterized by two styles: "The former has a short blade, shoulders of varying prominence and a contracting stem. The second variety is notched low on the side or at the corner to produce an expanding stem and short barbs. These seem to be crude versions of forms which, in later phases, are called, 'Snake River cornernotched' " (Leonhardy and Rice 1970,11). Recent excavations, particularly at Alpowa (Brauner 1976), Scorpion Knoll (Brauner 1976) and Hatwai (Ames, Green and Pfoertner 1981) have recovered assemblages dominated by side to corner-notched points with a concave base and variable blade (Figure 2). These have been dubbed "Hatwai-eared" points, a convenient term for a variable form. (This term is not intended to have the taxonomic status of the Great Basin projectile point series names or of the few Columbia Plateau named types.) Finally, these same assemblages contain Cascade points, some in contexts dating to ca. 4,000 B.P. Butler reports Cascade points in the Craig Mountain Phase, which he dates 5,500 - 1,490 B.C. and in the Grave Creek Phase, 1,490 B.C. - 105 B.C. at Weis Rockshelter (Butler 1961). Cascade points are usually thought to drop out of the material culture of the region after 5,000 B.P. Cascade points also occur in later contexts at Hells Canyon Creek Rockshelter (Pavesic 1971) and Bernard Creek Rockshelter (Randolph and Dahlstrom 1977). These three sites are some distance from the lower Snake River (Figure 1). Weis Rockshelter is some fifty miles upstream and on a plateau 2,000 feet higher than the lower Snake River,

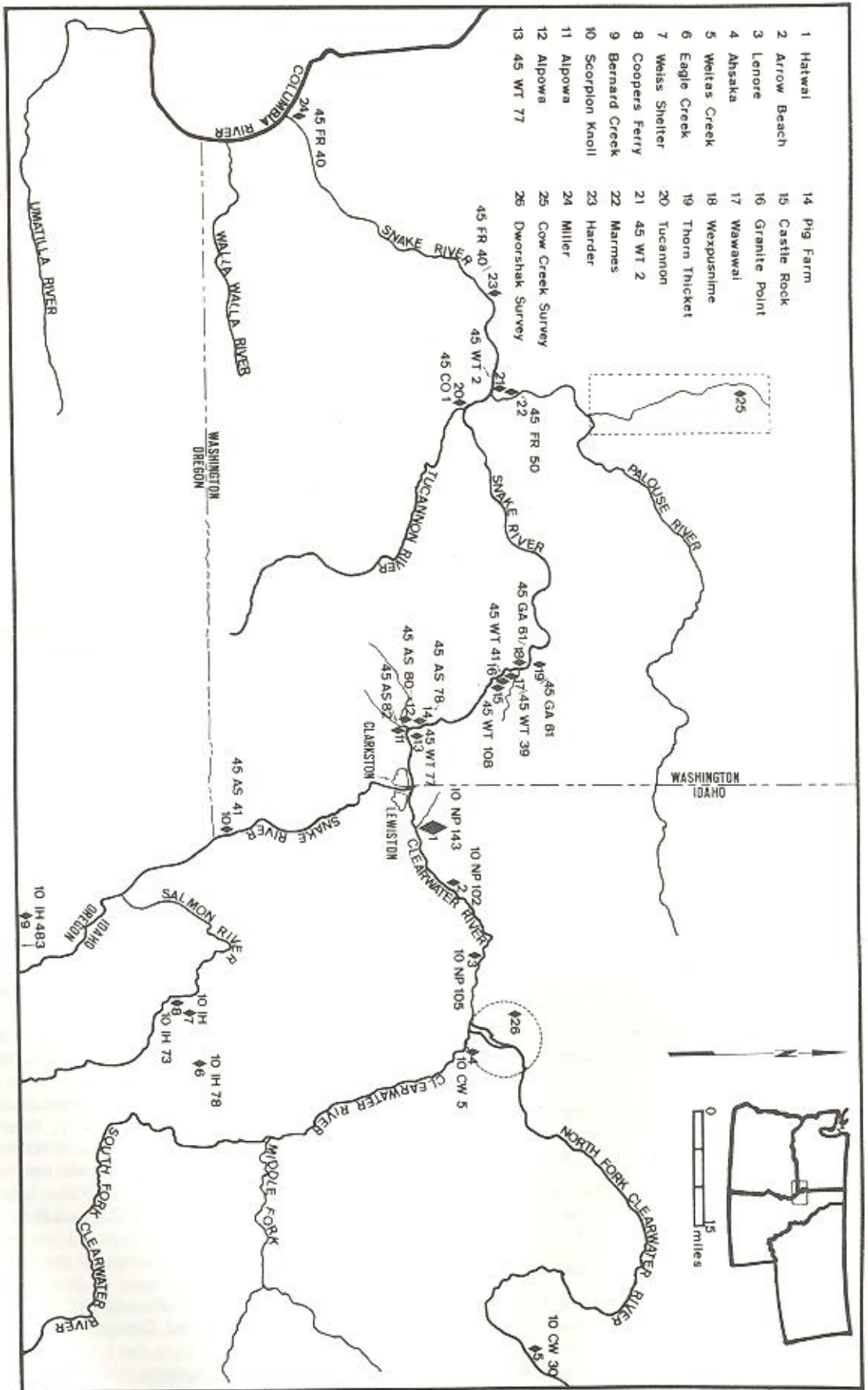


Figure 1. Map showing location of sites discussed in the text.



Figure 2. A typical Hatwai eared point. Illustrations in Brauner 1976, and Ames, Green and Pfoertner 1981 show the full range of formal variation.

for instance.

As a result of the history of research in the region, this stylistic, temporal and spatial variability represents two distinct problems in the literature. The abnormally long duration of Cascade points at Weis Rockshelter was the first problem. Butler explains it as a case of cultural conservation: peoples on the Craigmont Plateau and Salmon River drainage continued the basic Old Cordilleran lifeways long after the development of ethnographic plateau culture on the Clearwater and the Snake Rivers. Reubelmann (1979) argues that since the sequence of projectile point styles is the same at Weis Rockshelter and on the Lower Snake, the dates from Weis are wrong.

Kennedy (1976) was the first to deal with the second problem: the spatial variation of projectile points along the Lower Snake River. The shouldered and contracting stem point and the crude Snake River corner notched points are more common in sites towards the middle and lower reaches of the Lower Snake River and the "Hatwai-eared" points more common on the upper reaches of the Lower Snake River and on the Clearwater. The data from Hatwai and Alpowa sharpens and emphasizes this distribution. (Though it should be noted that the Pig Farm, 45AS78, a mile below Alpowa, is more like the downstream sites than it is the upstream sites [Brauner 1976]). Kennedy regards the stemmed points particularly as similar to contemporary styles on the Middle Columbia River, while Brauner (1975, 1976) sees the "Hatwai-eared" style as analogous to the Elko eared form in the northern Great Basin. Kennedy suggests that there may have been two cultures along the Snake River at this time, one on the lower reaches of the river with ties to the Middle Columbia, and the other on the upper reaches of the river with ties upstream with groups on the Snake, the Clearwater and in Hells Canyon. Brauner suggests the Hatwai-eared points represent Great Basin in-

fluence (Brauner 1976), and he sees the tendency to make serrated edges as perhaps indicating affinities between Alpowa and Scorpion Knoll with the Squaw Creek II phase in Hells Canyon (Brauner 1975).

The initial question at this point is whether these two issues can be lumped into a single problem, or whether they should remain separate. I see them as a single issue. However, this does not tell us what the variation represents. Does it represent culture contact, culture change or functional and adaptive differences? Much of the discussion cited above treats projectile point differences as stylistic variation which measures culture change through time or cultural differences in space.

The Cascade points at Weis Rockshelter (and other items of material culture) are taken by Butler to indicate the continuation of the Old Cordilleran tradition, which is both a cultural tradition and an adaptive pattern. Brauner regards the Hatwai-eared points as perhaps indicating the diffusion of upland and mountain hunting gear north across the Blue Mountains from the Great Basin. Implying, by the way, that Cascade gear, including Cascade points, was not as efficient for hunting in the uplands, while, conversely, Butler (1960) sees the Old Cordilleran tradition as a montane and foothills adaptation.

I am inclined to reject Butler's explanation of the long duration of Cascade points as an isolated, conservative culture and Kennedy's hypothesis that projectile point variation along the Snake River measures cultural differences. Implicit in Kennedy's suggestion is, I believe, the historic distribution of Indian people in the southeastern plateau, with the Nez Perce being the upriver people and the Palouse, Cayuse, and Walla Walla downstream. I do not deny, either, that cultural and ethnic boundaries and contexts shape the archaeological record, or that ethnic and cultural divisions can be long standing. A brief perusal of European proto-history and history can produce many examples of the long duration of ethnic boundaries and contacts which did not produce acculturation. I am, however, uneasy with projectile points as the sole measure of cultural differences, and with cultural differences as the sole or major explanation for formal variation within a single class of material culture.

Projectile points clearly vary in time and space, but we have little understanding of the dynamics of that variation. Ultimately, it must correspond, to some extent, to changes in hunting equipment, shifts from atlatls to bows and arrows, for example. What is required at this time is an analysis of the spatial and temporal distributions of these several projectile point styles. There are a variety of important questions: for example, is it significant that Cascade points appear to last longer in rockshelters than open sites? If true, is that due to different functions for rockshelters, and thus differences in associated tools, or is it due to rockshelter sediments being subject to more mixing than open sites? Given the very long duration of Cascade points, their utility as anything but a very crude temporal marker seems slight in any case. Are the differences along the Lower Snake River really cultural, or due to something else? The upriver sites are somewhat earlier than the downriver sites, which may explain the differences. Hatwai-eared points seem, by current information, associated with pithouses—perhaps the variability reflects differences in site function. Despite our inadequate understanding of stylistic variability among

projectile points, too much inferential weight is placed upon their variation or lack of it, as the case may be.

This problem is particularly important in areas where, like the Columbia Plateau, differences among projectile point classes may be the only measured variation in the lithic material culture across both time and space. Thus, fairly precise knowledge of both the temporal and spatial distribution of different styles is quite important, if presently absent. It seems also important to develop other archaeological measures for ethnicity in order to test the utility of projectile points for that purpose. Corliss's (1972) work is the only attempt of which I am aware to at least examine the question but he reduces ethnicity to a single metric attribute—projectile point neck widths.

SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHANGES

There are far fewer reported Tucannon phase components than Cascade phase components, the ratio being 8:22. This figure includes the sites analyzed by Bense (1972) as well as Lenore (Toups 1969), and Alpowa and the Pig Farm (Brauner 1976). Leonhardy and Rice (1970) saw this contrast as indicating a population decline; Brauner (1976) as indicating a major re-orientation of the subsistence system with emphasis upon the uplands rather than the rivers. Ames and Marshall (1980-81) see the reduction in site numbers as indicating a major redistribution of human population within the canyons. Only Hammatt (1976) has argued that the reduction is the result of natural processes rather than cultural ones. He makes several suggestions: sites have been eroded; sites were not preserved by burial; the sites are present, but not where archaeologists have sampled. The available data will first be reviewed, and then these various explanations examined, and the Ames and Marshall argument refined.

The ratio of 8:22 is somewhat misleading; there are 11 Late Cascade components and 11 Early Cascade components; thus the ratio might better be 8:11 and the reduction then seems more to be a matter of sampling error, as Hammatt basically argued. However, these time periods are not all the same length. The Cascade Phase is 3,500 years long—8,500 B.P. to 5,000 B.P., while the Tucannon phase is 2,500 years long. The Late Cascade subphase spans a 1,700 year period—6,700 to 5,000 B.P.; the Early subphase is 1,800 years long—8,500 B.P. to 6,700 B.P. There is approximately one site per 164 phase years during the Early Cascade subphase, one site per 155 phase years during the Late Cascade and one site per 312 phase years during the Tucannon phase. A ratio based upon sites per phase years is roughly 1:2. There are, however, many unknowns behind these numbers. Most critical, they are not the result of a statistically valid sampling procedure, rather of what may be called judgemental sampling by several researchers. We do not at this moment have a good model of what kind of sample these components represent. In general, they are the product of excavations near or at the front of large alluvial bars in the lower Snake River's canyon. Marmes, a rock-shelter, is the sole exception. There are no statistically controlled surveys from which we may extrapolate. Hammatt's (1978) work does provide a model of what regional sedimentary units have been sampled. So he suggests that

Tucannon components may be preserved in sediments in areas not sampled by archaeologists. Brauner refutes this on the basis of his observation that most of the major sedimentary features in the lower Snake River Canyon had been at least exposed to observation, and no new Tucannon sites found.

The Hatwai III component was recovered from a series of alluvial sediments dating between 5,000 and 3,000 B.P.; the same sedimentary context of Tucannon sites downstream, Hammatt's QAM. Further, the massive occupation was located near the river front of the Hatwai alluvial bar in a topographic location sampled on the Snake River Bars. Lenore (Toups 1969) has no evidence of a Tucannon like occupation (based upon an examination of the projectile points), though it has both Late Cascade and Harder phase occupations. Leonhardy (1969) indicates the bulk of the Lenore sediments predate 6,700 B.P., thus erosion is probably not a problem. Generally then, Hammatt's hypothesis, while not refuted by these data, is seriously weakened. It does apply to some sites, however. At Arrowbeach, several miles above Hatwai on the Clearwater, the alluvium is post 3,000 B.P. in age, while Alpowa may have had significant erosion of the Tucannon occupations (Brauner 1976).

In general, however, the reduction in site numbers is probably real, that is, there were fewer Tucannon Phase sites than Cascade sites. The sampling problems make it very difficult to evaluate the strength and importance of the change.

Figure 3 offers a crude means of evaluating the change—raw assemblage size. The two curves are very different, the Tucannon assemblages form an excellent logarithmic curve while the Cascade sites fit a classic sigmoid curve.

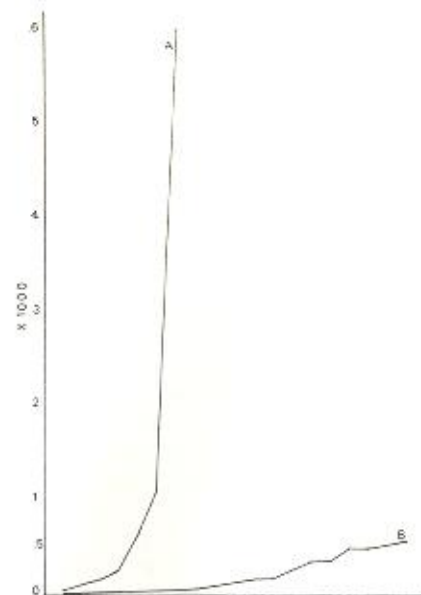


Figure 3. Graph showing sizes of Tucannon and Cascade assemblages. The A line represents the Tucannon sites; the B line the Cascade sites. The vertical axis is numbers of artifacts in thousands; the horizontal axis is number of sites, 1 on the left, 19 on the right. The curve is not cumulative.

Again, there are important cautions about these numbers. These are raw artifact counts taken from the reports. No effort has been made to reduce errors. Thus excavation area has not been controlled. Table 1 does show artifact per excavated square meter for the Tucannon assemblages and it is clear the Tucannon curve is unaffected. Better control would be induced by using artifact per cubic meter, controlling both for a real extent and depth of an occupation. Other measures, such as amount of debitage, might also aid in refining these curves. Further, the assumption must be made that these sites are systemically contemporaneous. That is, we assume Tucannon settlement patterns remained stable over a 2,500 year span so that it is proper to include, for example, both Hatwai and the Tucannon site, which may be several hundred years younger than Hatwai, as part of the same type of settlement system though perhaps not parts of the same social group. This assumption is appropriate and necessary.

Given all these caveats, the curves remain intriguing. They minimally indicate a radical difference between Cascade and Tucannon settlement patterns. If we further assume artifact numbers are a very crude measure of human population density at a site through time, it seems that Cascade settlement included a number of minor aggregations while the Tucannon system included fewer but larger aggregations.

Two of the three large Tucannon sites have pit houses, three at Alpowa, ten at Hatwai, while there are no structures recognized for Cascade occupations. This does not mean they are not there, but that they may have very low archaeological visibility. It is possible, probably likely, that Cascade folks built pit houses; but if they did, it does not appear to have been in the canyons. Thus it is likely that there was a change in settlement patterns within the canyons, with perhaps fewer, but larger population aggregations and these are associated with frequent and regular pit house construction.

This is not to suggest these aggregations were "villages" or necessarily large groupings of contemporaneous houses. There are several settlement patterns which could produce the pit house clusters present in the archaeological record (Ames 1980).

To summarize then: there were fewer Tucannon than Cascade settlements, though some of the Tucannon occupations had more intensive and regular use. This is taken here to mean larger and more permanent population aggregations. These aggregations lived in pit houses, which I regard as an indication of changes in social organization, probably related to changes in subsistence (Ames and Marshall 1980-81). There is no positive evidence of population decline. I do not know what these social changes were, but if there were changes in subsistence, I expect some changes in the organization of work to have occurred. Since we are doubtless dealing with a domestic mode of production, then we should look for changes there.

SUBSISTENCE

In their original formulation, Leonhardy and Rice (1970) state their impression that river mussels were more important to human subsistence during the Tucannon phase than

in previous or subsequent phases. Brauner has suggested that this apparent increase in mussel exploitation was one aspect of a general subsistence reorientation which included a shift away from heavy reliance on salmon and much more reliance upon upland game resources. Ames and Marshall (1980-81) argue that root crops became the dominant plant staple during this period, with no significant shifts away from fishing to hunting game.

None of the evidence for any of this is particularly strong, and most of it is indirect. Taking the increase in mussel exploitation first, it remains an unquantified impression. There are no published counts of hinges for any of the pertinent sites. At Hatwai, in an occupation spanning 1,400 years, there are only some 830 hinges. Thus river mussels were not important there, particularly in view of the volumes of freshwater mussels required for them to be a significant element in the diet (Parmalee and Klippel 1974). Lyman (1980) has reviewed this issue in some detail, and does not find the data base satisfactory.

Turning to Brauner's and Ames and Marshall's hypotheses, neither are based on direct evidence. Brauner suggests that salmon productivity declined because increased rainfall washed large amounts of residual Mazama volcanic ash into rivers. The evidence for this is the decline in site numbers. There is as yet no evidence for a regional decline in fish productivity or in the importance of fishing. Fishing does appear to be less important at Bernard Creek Rockshelter (Randolph and Dahlstrom 1976), but immediately after the Mazama Ash fall, not 2,000 years later as Brauner suggests. The primary evidence for increased upland hunting are the changes in projectile point styles. Brauner sees the appearance of the "Hatwai-eared" style, which is similar to the Elko-eared style of the Northern Great Basin, as indicating increased contact with Great Basin peoples and as perhaps indicating the diffusion of improved upland hunting techniques.

Ames and Marshall (1980-81) base their argument on the changes in settlement patterns, arguing that the large aggregations of the Tucannon phase were in areas with, and giving access to, camas, a major root crop. They also argue that the increase in hopper-mortars and pestles is evidence for the increased importance of roots.

Comparing Cascade with Tucannon assemblages provides some interesting figures. Projectile points constitute 18 percent of Cascade assemblages and only 7 percent of Tucannon assemblages. Mortars and pestles and manos and matates constitute 1.7 percent of all Cascade assemblages, while mortars and pestles comprise 3 percent of the reported Tucannon assemblages. If edge ground cobbles are included in the Cascade figures, then the total percentage is close to 3 percent. If we assume that all projectile points are hunting tools, and grinding tools are plant food processing tools, then it appears hunting declines in importance after the Cascade phase and root processing becomes more important since the diversity of plant processing methods was reduced to a single technique. It is assumed here the mortars and pestles were primarily for processing roots while manos and metates were used to grind seeds. If anything, the available data suggests an upland orientation for Cascade subsistence with Tucannon subsistence oriented more to the plateaus and canyons. Leonhardy (1980) has made a similar suggestion, based upon excavations near Baker, Oregon.

TABLE 1: MAJOR TUCANNON PHASE COMPONENTS

SITE	ASSEMBLAGE NO.	ASSEMBLAGE SIZE	EXCAVATED AREA IN SQUARE METERS	ARTIFACTS PER SQUARE METER	ASSOCIATIONS	AGE	SOURCES
TUCANNON	3	1,132	79	15	NONE REPORTED	4000- 2000 B.P.	1, 2.
GRANITE POINT	4	253	83	3	HOUSE ?	5000- 2000 B.P.*	1, 3.
WAWANITI	39B	108	80	1.3	DENSE ROCK DEBRIS	-----	1
MARMES					BURIALS		1
ALPOWAI	82-2	645	300-350	2	2 HOUSES	4000- 2500 B.P.*	4
PIG FARM	78-2	48	24	2	DENSE ROCK DEBRIS	-----	4
SCORPION KNOLL	--	172	N/A	--	MUSSELLS	-----	5
HATWAI	3	6,037	180	35	10 HOUSES DENSE ROCK DEBRIS	5000- 3000 B.P.*	6

* 14C DATES REPORTED FOR GRANITE POINT INCLUDE AN UPPER LIMITING DATE OF 2140 ± 170 B.P. (WSU 667), AND A LOWER LIMITING DATE OF 5145 ± 200 B.P. (WSU 668). 3075 ± 160 B.P. DIRECTLY DATES COMPONENT 4. 4060 ± 130 (WSU 1938) IS A LOWER LIMITING DATE FOR THE 82-2 COMPONENT AT ALPOWAI. BRAUNER (1976) ALSO REGARDS IT AS AN UPPER LIMITING DATE ON HOUSE 4 WHICH HE REGARDS AS A CASCADE PHASE HOUSE. HOWEVER, BASED UPON THE DATE FROM HATWAI, THIS HOUSE SHOULD NOW BE INCLUDED IN THE TUCANNON PHASE, THOUGH I HAVE NOT DONE SO HERE. HOUSE 4 IS CONTEMPORANEOUS WITH HOUSES 1, 2 AND 6 AT HATWAI, IN MY OPINION. THE SIX HATWAI 3 HOUSES RANGE BETWEEN 5050 ± 320 B.P. (TX-3933) TO 3130 ± 90 (WSU 1878). THEREFORE, THE LATE PORTION OF THE HATWAI 3 COMPONENT IS ALSO CONTEMPORARY WITH GRANITE POINT 4. SOURCES: (1) KENNEDY 1976, (2) NELSON 1966, (3) LEONHARDY 1970, (4) BRAUNER 1976, (5) BRAUNER 1975, (6) AWES, GREEN AND PFOERTNER 1981.

Hunting was, of course, important during the Tucannon phase. Faunal remains from Hatwai include deer, elk, antelope and sheep, with deer being far and away the most common. Antelope and sheep are rare. The deer appear to have been taken mainly during the winter and could have been hunted locally. There are fish remains and fishing gear at Hatwai, but both are very rare, the usual circumstance in Plateau sites.

The changes in Tucannon subsistence were not radical, but were changes in emphasis. However, even minor shifts can ultimately have major consequences. I have argued elsewhere that one consequence was the pit house clusters and the changes in settlement patterns discussed above (Ames and Marshall 1980-81). We do not know what caused the changing emphasis among subsistence strategies (cf. Cordell and Plog 1979). Externally caused changes in salmon productivity is only one of a variety of possible causes. Population growth, increased effective moisture, trade, warfare are all possible causes, some perhaps implausible. I wish merely to emphasize that the importance of salmon historically has led to over emphasizing salmon as a major cause of culture change in the Pacific Northwest.

SUMMARY

I have suggested in the foregoing that (1) projectile point variability within the region is the basis of far too much regional prehistory since the nature of that variability is not adequately documented; (2) that there was an important change in settlement patterns during the Tucannon phase; and (3) there is good evidence for a reorientation of the subsistence system.

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TO WRITE OR NOT TO WRITE, THAT IS THE QUESTION

By

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June, 1982

"Archaeology, like any field of endeavor, cannot and does not exist apart from the world around it." (McGimsey, 1971). Every archaeological dig or survey conducted by whatever agency, federal, state, or private, is responsible for completion of the activity. This includes writing and publishing a report for use by professional and amateur alike, including the public sector, since it is the taxpayer whose money most often is used to support the project.

Although many who work in the field excavating and interpreting archaeological sites do write reports of their work, some, for whatever reason, do not. Of those reports which are written, many are not published or otherwise do not find their way into the literature for use by other interested professionals or by the public.

As Brennan has so aptly put it:

"If the report does not get written, and published, the work becomes another unprosecuted hijacking of the heritage and treasures of American prehistory. It cannot be emphasized too strongly, the archaeological dig is not complete until the report is published in some form that makes it available to those to whom the information it contains is what they have been looking for. The report is the major artifact that comes out of all digs, the artifact into which all other artifacts and data are subsumed." (Brennan 1973).

Time to write reports, even preliminary summaries, is one of the great stumbling blocks for most of the field archaeologists who do the excavating. In many instances they have to supplement their income in some other field such as part-time or full-time teaching. Again, they may work part-time in another field altogether. These people should take this

into consideration and set aside or make provisions for getting their work written and published. For those archaeologists who work full-time for state and federal agencies, time for writing and reporting should be no problem if their schedule is properly maintained.

The contract archaeologists, for the most part, are duty-bound to make reports to the contracting agency. Their reports should also be made available to any and all who need to know about or use the information obtained. In no instance should notes, reports, manuscripts, or other public data be allowed to pile up in desk drawers, filing cabinets, and cubbyholes, to the detriment of those who want, and have a right to know about, the collected information.

It might not be too far into the future when some lobbyists will begin to ask the United States congress or state legislatures to act on the situation. Or, perhaps, some individual, or citizen's group will invoke the Freedom of Information Act in an attempt to alleviate the situation.

REFERENCES CITED

- Brennan, Louis A.
1973 *A Beginner's Guide to Archaeology*, Dell Publishing Company, New York, N.Y. 10017.
- McGimsey, Charles R.
1971 Archaeology and the law, *American Antiquity* 36: 125-126.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL UPDATE

Minutes of the Spring 1982
Idaho Advisory Council of Professional Archaeologists
General Council Meeting
April 30, 1982
State Library, Boise

Announcements

Tom Green, State Archaeologist, announced that a file of resumes sent to the State Archaeologist Office by people interested in employment is maintained in that office and can be consulted by anyone needing crew members or employees.

Richard Holmer, University of Utah, announced that a mini-film festival is planned for the Great Basin Anthropological Conference in Reno this fall. At least three movies will be shown. Anyone having any kind of film from "home movie" type footage of an excavation to a fully narrated documentary is encouraged to participate.

SHPO Funds and Preservation Plan

Merle Wells, State Historic Preservation Officer, described the present SHPO funding situation as identical to previous years with no clear idea of what to expect until well after the end of the current fiscal year at the end of September. Wells said that a resolution is needed that can be handed to Senator McClure and others interested in appropriations, supporting the on-going importance of the program, and stating that the funding is now at a real minimum level, and we ought not to go on rescinding or reducing. Since McClure is in charge of an important committee, the State of Idaho is looked at nationally to save the day, according to Wells.

It was agreed that a letter on behalf of this organization should be sent to all Congressmen urging the support of oric preservation funding. Green urged each individual to write similar letters or make phone calls. (Since that time letters have been sent to members of the Idaho Congressional delegation by the SHPO and the Idaho Archaeological Society, both having received non-committal but supportive replies from McClure, Symms and Craig).

Wells discussed the upcoming ten-year historic preservation plan and passed out copies showing the salient features of such a plan. A map of Idaho showing the areas used for historic site reports which include a brief summary of prehistory and archaeology of the area was mentioned and exhibited later in the meeting. An example, illustrating the mechanics of the report only, is available by writing the SHPO.

Intermountain Antiquities Computer System

Richard Holmer, University of Utah, described the development and current features of the Intermountain Antiquities Computer System. It evolved out of a university research project constituting a summary of sites for one small region to a system encompassing research and management aspects of all sites in Utah and an involvement of the BLM, Forest Service and the state SHPO office. An encoding manual is being printed and will be distributed in the immediate future. The system is designed to accommodate constant modifications with minimal effort and disruption. Holmer

also pointed out that the software has recently become available to interface tabletop micro-computers with the large main frame computers. Replying to a suggestion by R. Robert Butler, ISU, Holmer added that supplements to the encoding manual concerning artifact standard types and other matters would be most appropriate.

Tom Green stated that the Idaho SHPO office will be adopting the system along with the BLM and Forest Service in Utah, Nevada and southern Idaho. Idaho north of the Salmon River will not be entered into the system leaving open the option to join the WARC system instead.

Tax Benefits

Joe Gallagher, USFS, Region 4, described the tax benefits available to private owners of archaeological sites who make that property available permanently for archaeological research and/or donate materials from that site to a non-profit organization. A tax deduction can be taken in the form of an easement, allowing one to write off the value of land donated to a non-profit organization by a donation of materials recovered from their land, with the value of the excavation conducted to remove those artifacts assigned and used for the basis of the tax deduction, or by selling the land outright at a bargain price. Reagan, USFS, described legislation being written in Oregon permitting a land owner to exclude from state and local taxes a parcel of land containing a prehistoric site. Wells stated that a similar Idaho tax break is already available for historic sites. At Gallagher's suggestion, it was agreed that interested members of IACPA and the Idaho Archaeological Society, especially those with expertise in real estate or law, will form a committee to aggressively pursue protection of sites on private land.

BLM Paraprofessionals and Volunteers

Richard Harrison, Idaho BLM, described the paraprofessional and volunteer programs of the BLM. The paraprofessional program, which will be tried by the BLM for the first time in Idaho this field season, will involve the training of people who already hold positions in the agency, so that they can recognize archaeological sites. They will receive one week's training and will work closely with the district archaeologist, being assigned only to those projects that have the potential of minimum impact to sites. The paraprofessional will simply identify the site and contact the district archaeologist who will then visit the site and do the recording and evaluation. The volunteer program, which is not in operation yet, will involve encouraging private citizens to donate their time to various BLM projects.

Forest Service Paraprofessionals and Volunteers

Gallagher described similar paraprofessional and volunteer programs that have been used by the FS in Idaho for several years. He said the volunteer program results in the FS getting further ahead in regular and special projects while the paraprofessionals are doing things that previously were not done at all. There was some discussion on the possibility of the FS's overdependence on paraprofessionals, and conflict of interest in paraprofessional programs. Tom Green explained the SHPO office stance is that a paraprofessional be supervised by a qualified archaeologist who takes full responsibility for the paraprofessional's work.

Hells Canyon

Bruce Womack, Hells Canyon NRA, presented a statement concerning the current level of cultural resource management in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. Among other items the current status of inventory, nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, Memorandum of Agreements, and negotiations with Native Americans were outlined. The research design being implemented involves identification of specific research problems; systematic inventory, identification and analysis of upland sites and settlement patterns; the excavation and analysis of riverine sites, detailed analysis of historical sites, archival research and oral history interviews.

Womack also reported that vandalism is a major management problem with eighteen percent of the prehistoric sites (or probably 80% of the better sites, according to Womack) having been looted. Pothunting is now taking place up the major side drainages, out of sight of the main river area. Although a general management plan has already been signed into effect, more specific plans are being written and now is the time to make known public interest in the cultural resources. Womack and Reagan emphasized the positive impact of letters from a group such as IACPA, or, more importantly, from each member of IACPA. A show of interest in specific research problems, or by a recognized research institution in field school possibilities in Hells Canyon, or concern for the damage being done to the cultural resources of the Canyon by vandalism or as a result of the erosion from reservoir level fluctuations would all be helpful for the cultural resource management program of NRA. Letters should be sent to Jerry Allen, Forest Supervisor, Wallowa-Whitman NF, P.O. Box 907, Baker, OR 97814; and/or Alan Defler, Project Manager, Hells Canyon NRA, Enterprise, OR 97828. (Editor's Note: Tom Green, of SHPO, sent such a letter to Jerry Allen on June 4, 1981, with copies to our congressional delegation.)

IACPA Sanctions

The problems of qualifying archaeologists to work in the state of Idaho were discussed. Holmer said that in Utah lists composed of those receiving federal or state permits were used. SOPA (Society of Professional Archaeologists) requirements with the addition of some more stringent agreed-upon qualifications were suggested as appropriate. Green said he would look further into the matter.

Burials Policy

Green brought up his recent discussions with AIM regarding Idaho's burial policies. He suggested IACPA make a resolution describing that policy modeled after the procedures followed with burials in northern Idaho. That procedure is to not dig a burial without approval of the appropriate Native American Tribe, and inviting their presence if they so desire and their determination as to the disposition of the skeletal material and the artifacts after an appropriate period of time for analysis. Reagan pointed out that it is illegal to dig an Indian burial in Oregon without the permission of the tribe. Wells added that it is also a criminal offense to dig up burials in Idaho and that it might be an impropriety to make a resolution. Green said he would consult with the Attorney General.

Intangible Cultural Resources

Wells spoke about the inclusion of intangible resources in the 1980 Historical Preservation statutes for historic preservation compliance, investigation, etc. He provided as examples of intangible resources Mount Sinai or the actual procedure of chopping wood. Intangible resources will be receiving additional interest in the next few years, according to Wells, and are something that archaeologists may be dealing with even though they are not directly archaeological in nature.

Fall IACPA Meeting

The next meeting of IACPA will be held on October 15, 1982 in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Idaho Archaeological Society in Boise.

IAS Board of Directors Meeting

June 1, 1982

President's Report

I would like to begin this report by informing you that the Idaho Archaeological Society because of the work of numerous members has had another successful year.

The Executive Board has met eight times during the past year to organize and plan the direction of the Society.

The two active chapters, the Intermountain and the Great Basin, have met regularly and included in their programs assistance to professional archaeologists in both the field and in the lab.

Coeur d'Alene has been inactive for about a year. Efforts have been made to renew interest in the chapter through the assistance of professional leadership in Northern Idaho. To date, no reorganization meetings have been conducted. On the positive side, we are maintaining an account for the chapter and numerous members have continued their membership in the IAS. Interest appears to remain and all we need at this time is local leadership.

The Twin Falls area, through the efforts of Jim Woods, is ready to develop the Society's newest chapter. Our present plans are to organize early this summer.

Last fall's annual conference was conducted at the University of Idaho, Moscow. This first meeting to be held outside of Boise was a very successful conference with good attendance. I want to publicly thank all those involved, particularly Max Pavesic and Rick Sprague for their hard work and cooperation in planning and organizing the conference.

On behalf of the State Historical Preservation Office and archaeological funding, we have contacted Senator McClure and Representative Yates of the Senate and House Interior Subcommittees. Senator McClure has responded in an earnest and sincere way indicating an openness to our concerns.

Another outstanding performance has been the continued quarterly publication of the *Idaho Archaeologist*. Bill Norquist, Editor, has done an outstanding job and I want him to know we all appreciate his leadership.

In closing, I would like to thank a few more people who have made it work for another year. My sincere thanks go to Jim Huntley and his work in leading the Great Basin Chapter, and Hugh and Beth Phillips for not only hanging in there for so many years but for giving the Intermountain Chapter its best and most productive year to date.

In addition to the names of those already mentioned on the Executive Committee, the work of Florence and John Schaertl, Perry Silver and Max Pavesic have not only made it a pleasure, but an easy assignment to lead this worthwhile organization. I truly look forward to another good year ahead.

Thank you.

Max Burke, President

IAS Financial Report — June 2, 1982

Cash on hand, June 1, 1981		\$ 979.51
Income:		
Memberships	\$690.00	
Annual Conference	12.96	
Idaho Archaeologist	10.00	
Miscellaneous	118.02	
		\$ 830.98

Accounts Payable:		
Chapter Membership Refunds	\$107.50	
Annual Conference	58.95	
Miscellaneous	129.16	
		\$ 295.61
Cash on hand, June 2, 1982		\$1,514.88

Note: Approximately \$900.00 of the 6/2 balance is designated for publication of the Idaho Archaeologist in event public funding is reduced or discontinued.

DIRECTORY OF IDAHO ARCHAEOLOGIST

May, 1982

(Editor's Note: A directory of Idaho Archaeologists was last printed in the Idaho Archaeologist in Volume IV, Number 2, Fall 1980. If we've omitted your name and/or office, please let us know and we'll include it in the next list.)

U. S. Forest Service

Region 1

Ernestine Green
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U. S. Forest Service
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496-329-3662

Karl Roenke
Forest Archaeologist
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Cort Sims
Forest Archaeologist
Idaho Panhandle National Forest
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Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
208-765-7306, Ext. 306

James McKie
Forest Archaeologist
Nez Perce National Forest
Grangeville, Idaho 83530
208-983-1950

Region 4

Jerry Wylie
Regional Archaeologist

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Ogden, Utah 84401
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Lee Bennett
Forest Archaeologist
Payette National Forest
McCall, Idaho 83638
208-634-2255

Sharon Metzler
Forest Archaeologist
Sawtooth National Forest
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208-733-3698

Joe Gallagher
Idaho Zone Archaeologist
Boise National Forest
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Boise, Idaho 83702
208-334-1882

Jim MacDonald
Targhee National Forest
St. Anthony, Idaho 83445
208-624-3151

Marion McDaniel
Challis National Forest
Forest Service Building
Challis, Idaho 83226

Hells Canyon

Bruce Womack
Archaeologist
Hells Canyon NRA
Wallowa Whitman National Forest
P. O. Box 490
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Bureau of Land Management

Richard Harrison
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Boise District Archaeologist, BLM
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208-756-2201

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208-552-7460

Jack Young
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Frank Jenks
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Water and Power Resources Service

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303-234-4348

Terry Zontek
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University Personnel

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208-385-3406

B. Robert Butler
Museum of Natural History
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Frank Leonhardy
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University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho 83843
208-885-6735

Regional Archaeological Centers

Northern Idaho Regional
Archaeological Center
Roderick Sprague
Chris Fuhrman (Site Info.)
Laboratory of Anthropology
Dept. of Soc./Anthro.
University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho 83843
208-885-6124

Southwestern Idaho Regional
Archaeological Center
Thomas J. Green
William P. Statham (Collections)
Glenda Torgeson (Site Info.)
Idaho State Historical Society
610 North Julia Davis Drive
Boise, Idaho 83702
208-334-3847

Southeastern Idaho Regional
Archaeological Center
B. Robert Butler
Linda Rohner (Site Info.)
Museum of Natural History
Idaho State University
Pocatello, Idaho 83209
208-236-3717

**Out-of-State Agency Archaeologists
with Responsibility in Idaho**

David Munsell
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4735 Marginal Way, South
Seattle, Washington
206-764-3630

Jan Peterson
Archaeologist
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
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Portland, Oregon 97232
503-231-6171

LeRoy Allen
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Jeanette Gaston
State Highway Archaeologist
Transportation Department
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Kenneth Swanson
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Glenda Torgeson
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Boise, Idaho 83702
208-334-3847

Independents

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Sandpoint, Idaho 83864
Lorelea Hudson
208-263-2913

Idaho Archaeological Consultants
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Boise, Idaho 83701
Michael Ostrogorsky
Mark Plew

Susanne Miller
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Suzy Pengilly
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Boise, Idaho 83702

Lee Sappington
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Moscow, Idaho 83843
201-882-4151

Mary Ann Davis
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Boise, Idaho 83702

Dawn Statham
1421 North 21st
Boise, Idaho 83702

Kelly A. Murphey
614 East Maple
Castleford, Idaho 83321

Barry Williams
2214 North 29th Street
Boise, Idaho 83702

James L. Huntley
P. O. Box 484
Marsing, Idaho 83639

COMING EVENTS

Regional Culture and History Conferences

Interpreting Local Culture and History is the focus of a series of regional conferences and exhibitions sponsored by the Idaho State Historical Society and Association for the Humanities in Idaho. Two 1982 events will be held: in Boise (September 24 and 25) and Coeur d'Alene (November 5 and 6). These activities are designed for community groups and individuals interested in local culture and history.

Each two-day event is comprised of forums for discussion and presentation of interpretive concerns. The conference component on the first day emphasizes three topics: (1) New Perspectives in Interpretation; (2) Evaluating Oral Materials; and (3) Reconsidering Our Cultural Stereotypes. Boise speakers include Thomas Schlereth, Jan Brunvand, Bill Lang, Thomas Edwards, Jeff Simmonds, Sue Armitage, and Patricia Ourada. In Coeur d'Alene, major participants include Barre Boswell, Paul Barkley, and Alan Marshall. The second-day exhibition focuses on the public display of exhibits, including one on archaeology or pre-history, publications, and folklife presentations. Informal interaction between participants and audience will be melded with forums for formal discussion of interpretive concerns. There is no charge for any activity.

For more information, write Sandy Rikoon, Idaho State Historical Society, 610 North Julia Davis Drive, Boise, Idaho 83702.

Fall 1982 IACPA Meeting

The Fall 1982 meeting of the Idaho Advisory Council of Professional Archaeologists will be held in Boise, October 15, in conjunction with the Annual Conference of the IAS. An agenda and meeting site will be announced.

Great Basin Anthropological Conference

All concerned are reminded of the 1982 Great Basin Conference to be held at Reno, Nevada, on September 30 thru October 2, 1982. See the notice in Volume V, Number 2, *Idaho Archaeologist*, for details. Attendance, by the way, is not limited to professionals.

IAS Tenth Annual Conference

The Idaho Archaeological Society's 10th Annual Conference is now scheduled for Saturday, October 16, 1982 at Boise State University. It will begin at 9:00 a.m. following registration at eight o'clock. Deadline for submission of papers is (was) August 15. Contact Max G. Pavesic, Department of Soc., Anthro/CJA, BSU, Boise, Idaho 83725 (208-385-3406).

People of the Cedar

An ethnological art exhibit representing the Kwakiutl, Carrier, Yakima and Gitksan people of British Columbia will open about September 15 at Boise State University. The exhibit, featuring both historical and contemporary carvings in cedar, includes traditional totems and masks and is sponsored by the Canadian Government.

A kick-off reception is tentatively set for 6:30 p.m., September 15, at St. Paul's Catholic Student Center on University Drive.

For further information, those interested should contact the BSU Art Department.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION – IDAHO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

- Regular Membership
\$10.00 per year
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\$5.00 per year

I PREFER TO BE A MEMBER OF:

- Intermountain Chapter, Boise
- Great Basin Chapter, Caldwell
- Panhandle Chapter, Coeur d'Alene

- Member-At-Large \$10.00 (For those who cannot attend chapter meetings)
- Affiliate Organization \$25.00 per year
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- Life Membership \$200.00
- Corporation Membership \$250.00 per year

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