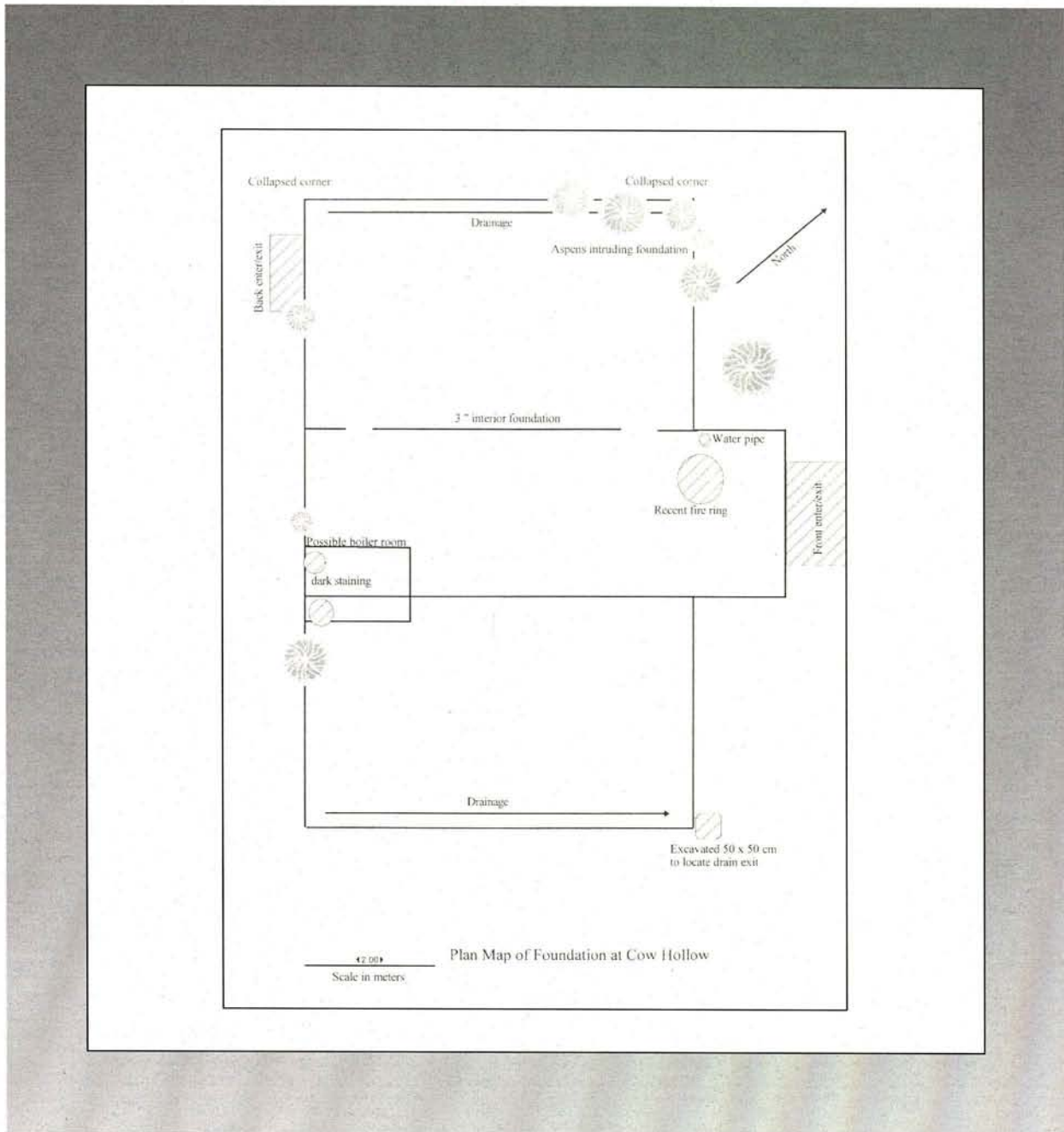


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Cover Photo: Plan Map of Historic Foundation
at Cow Hollow Park, Nyssa, OR.

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ARTICLES AND REPORTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS AT COW HOLLOW PARK (35-ML-1416), NYSSA, OREGON

Mark G. Plew and Christopher A. Willson

INTRODUCTION

Known regionally as a location of one of the Owyhee Dam construction camps, one of Oregon's first CCC camps and a later Japanese-American internment camp, Cow Hollow is located roughly three miles east of Nyssa, Oregon (Figure 1). Since the 1960s, the site has served as a local area park with picnic facilities, tennis courts, and baseball diamonds. The park is administered by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Land Management. To evaluate existing remnants of the camps, Boise State University was contacted regarding its availability to conduct a cultural resource evaluation of the area. In June 2007 Boise State University undertook archaeological evaluation of the Cow Hollow Park. This report documents the results of historical documentation of the site and survey and archaeological testing of the location.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE COW HOLLOW AREA

The first Europeans to exploit the area near and around southeastern Oregon and the Snake River valley were fur traders, after Lewis and Clark had opened the Pacific Northwest and the Oregon territory: "In the early 1800's small bands of fur traders trapped along the Snake River including the area that is now known as Nyssa, Oregon" (Nyssa Historical Society). The following years saw many early pioneers pass through Nyssa as they made their way to the fertile Willamette Valley. Many of these pioneers, not wanting to cross the Snake River at Fort Boise, took the safer South Alternative route that joined with the main section of the Oregon Trail after it crossed the Snake River between Adrian and Nyssa where the trails met near Cow Hollow. This section of the South Alternative of the Oregon Trail is located within half a mile of Cow Hollow and some historians believe that the area was large enough that settlers used it as a resting area before climbing Keeney Pass and continuing into Vale.

The U.S. Reclamation Service (later renamed the Bureau of Reclamation) withdrew the tract of land on September 2, 1914, in preparation to building the Owyhee Dam. In addition, in March of 1929 two other

sections were withdrawn for the Owyhee project, including the ten acres known as Cow Hollow. The Bureau of Reclamation contends that the entire area may have been utilized from 1927 to 1932 as a camp location in the construction of the historic Owyhee Dam. The 417-foot tall dam, largest in the world at the time, employed engineering and construction techniques used to construct the Hoover Dam.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS AND NYSSA, OREGON

In the 1932 Presidential election, the nation turned to Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Democratic Party to end the rampant unemployment and economic chaos that gripped the country during the Great Depression. The country was not disappointed. Accepting the Presidential nomination on July 1, 1932, New York Governor Roosevelt designed a plan to address the problems of soil erosion and declining timber resources, providing employment for the mass of unemployed young men in large urban areas. President Roosevelt wasted no time in calling an emergency session of the 73rd Congress on March 9, 1933, to hear and authorize his program. He planned to recruit thousands of young men, sign them into a peacetime army, and send them into battle against devastation and erosion of our natural resources. Before the program ended, over three million young men had engaged in a massive salvage operation, the most popular and successful experiment of the New Deal.

The strongest reaction to the proposed CCC program came from organized labor unions. Union leaders feared a loss of jobs to their members. They also looked with alarm at the involvement of the army, believing it might lead to labor being regimented. However strong the opposition, both houses of Congress passed Senate Bill 5.598; it was on the President's desk on March 31, 1933. The result of the passage of the bill was the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). (www.cccalumni.org/history1.html).

By 1935, two CCC camps were created in southeastern Oregon, Camp No. BR-42 located four miles south of

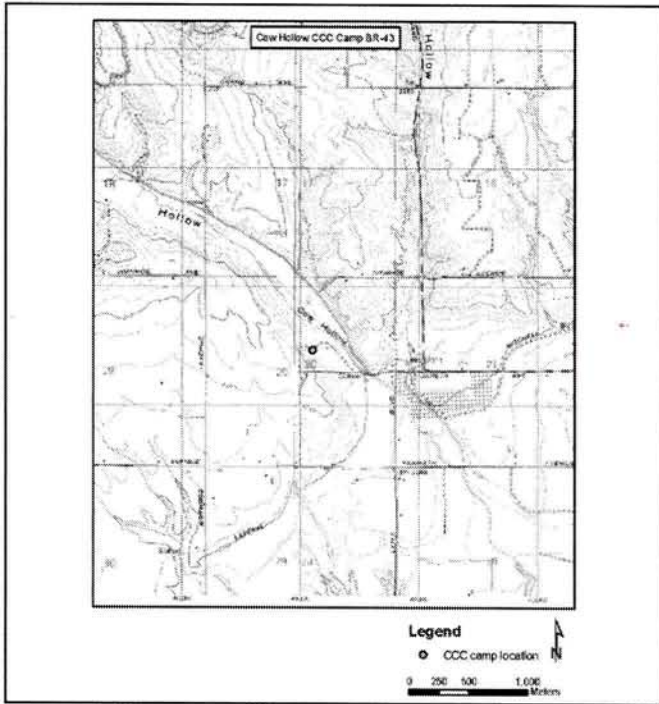


Figure 1. General Location of Cow Hollow Park.

CCC enrollees occupying the camp on October 19, 1935. Permanent camp BR-35 buildings were constructed. The buildings were wood frame structures and included eight barracks, a headquarters and recreation building, a mess hall and kitchen, officers' quarters, a technical services building, an infirmary, a bathhouse and laundry, an educational building, two portable and one permanent garage, a latrine, a bakery, and several varied storage facilities and auxiliary buildings (Bureau of Reclamation).

According to the Bureau of Reclamation Civilian Conservation Corps study, CCC personnel at Camp BR-43 were engaged in rehabilitating the irrigation system, erecting telephone lines, constructing and maintaining roads, lining several of the existing larger irrigation canals, excavating and constructing significant canals, placing concrete pipelines and riprap on canal banks, planting trees, and controlling rodent and predatory animals. In 1939 CCC Camp BR-43 personnel salvaged the Owyhee Dam Railroad and constructed a highway on the old railroad bed. They also realigned the Ontario-Nyssa Canal, lined portions of the North Canal, and constructed new lateral canals on the South Canal System.

Although residents of Nyssa feared the closure of the CCC camp in late 1935, according to several articles in the Gate City Journal the camp remained in place, eventually closing in May, 1942. President Roosevelt visited CCC Camp in 1936 (Figure 3).

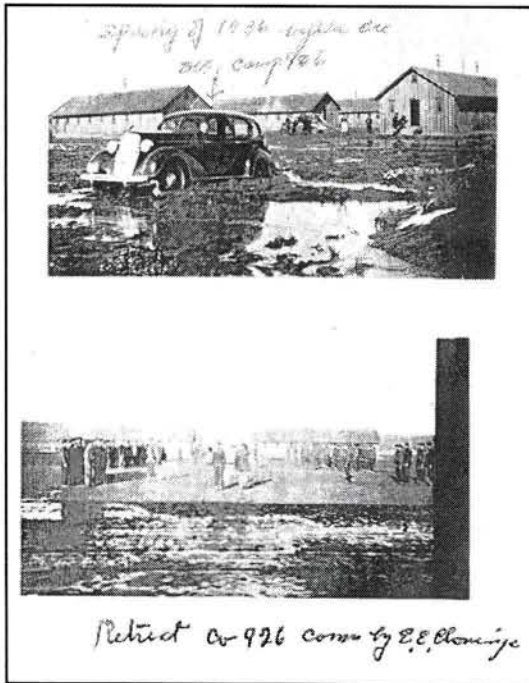


Figure 2. Photographs Showing CCC Camp Facilities in 1936 (above) and Camp Assembly (below).



Figure 3. President Franklin D. Roosevelt (Seated Left in Rear) Visiting the Camp in 1936.

THE NYSSA JAPANESE-AMERICAN INTERNMENT CAMP

As CCC Camp BR-43 was preparing for closure, the country was gearing up its military forces for World War II. On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt would again have an impact on the small parcel of land located near Nyssa, Oregon, by signing Executive Order 9066, providing for the relocation and internment of thousands of Japanese-American citizens. President Roosevelt, supported by officials at all levels of the federal government, authorized the internment of tens of thousands of

Ontario and Camp BR-43 located 8.5 miles southwest of Nyssa, Oregon within the Cow Hollow area (Figure 2). Construction of Camp BR-43 on withdrawn public land began on June 6, 1935 and ended July 22, 1935 with

American citizens of Japanese ancestry and resident aliens from Japan, giving the U.S. military broad powers to ban any citizen of Japanese ancestry from a fifty to sixty-mile-wide coastal area stretching from the state of Washington to California and extending inland into southern Arizona. The order also authorized transporting these citizens to assembly centers hastily set up and governed by the military in California, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho (Figure 4).



Figure 4. View of Japanese Internment Tent Camp.

The induction of millions of American men into the military caused by the United States' entry into World War II created a severe shortage of farm laborers. To solve this acute labor problem, temporary labor camps such as Cow Hollow were constructed. Many Japanese-Americans forced behind barbed wire chose to accept the opportunity to work in the fields rather than stay confined in the internment camps (Figure 5). In 1943 the CCC camp located near Nyssa, Oregon was turned over to the Farm Security Administration and filled with Japanese-American internee farm laborers, and the area became the Nyssa Japanese-American Internment Camp.

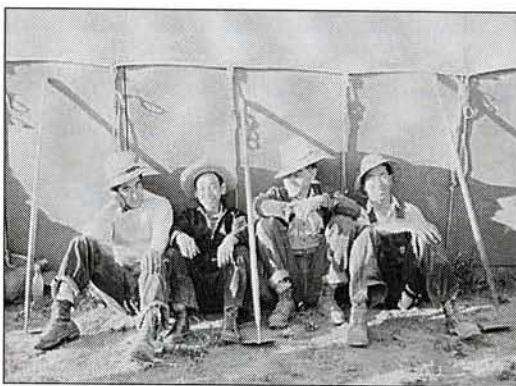


Figure 5. Field Workers at the Internment Camp Facility.

Movement of evacuees into the sugar beet fields started on May 20, 1942 when a small contingent of 15 recruits from the Portland Assembly Center arrived on farm lands controlled by the Amalgamated Sugar Company in Oregon. The movement of evacuees to the sugar beet fields continued during May and June, slacked off slightly in midsummer, and then was resumed in preparation for the fall harvest. Altogether more than 10,000 Japanese-Americans left the War Relocation Administration centers for seasonal work, principally in Idaho, Montana, Colorado, and Eastern Oregon. By conservative estimates, the work of the evacuees harvested enough beets to make nearly 250,000,000 pounds of sugar (DOI). The camp at Cow Hollow was the only place in Oregon where Japanese-Americans were allowed to live temporarily outside the internment camps. After the war, many Japanese-American internees elected to remain in and around Nyssa. According to the 1960 Census, more than 1,100 of the former internees were living by then in Malheur County, Oregon.



Figure 6. Looking East Across Grassed Park Area.

In the 1960s, management of the Cow Hollow area passed from the Bureau of Reclamation to the North Board of Control (NRC). During this period the foundations of the existing buildings were bulldozed and tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and an undeveloped RV park were constructed when the NRC entered into a formal lease agreement with the Cow Hollow Park and Recreation Association. On November 5, 2004, Cow Hollow Park became the responsibility of the Bureau of Land Management when the Secretary of the Interior revoked the withdrawal of the area held by Bureau of Reclamation (Personal communication, John Martinson, Bureau of Recreation 2007). However, the land was determined unsuitable to return to the public domain, and remains under the administration of the Bureau of Reclamation.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

Cow Hollow Park is situated on a relatively flat terrace above Cow Creek and is surrounded by stands of trees thought to have been planted by the CCC that grow around the edge of the park's "horse-shoe"-like perimeter. The area enclosed by the park access road is a grass field which encircles tennis courts, fireplaces with picnic tables, public restrooms, and a baseball field (Figure 6). On the western perimeter are maintenance and water pump station facilities. To the north, east, and west of the roadway are tall grasses and noxious weeds overgrowing what appears to be a recent dumping area on the northern perimeter of the park. Indeed, it is suspected that this area contains fill from an earlier removal of depression/war-era structures.

The remaining structure from the CCC era is, as noted, located on the northeastern corner of the park and overlaps a parcel of private land. In addition, a stone foundation is present opposite the structure to the south. At the time of investigation much of the area was covered by thistle and heavy leaf fall with aspen and locust trees intruding into and uprooting the foundation (see Figure 7).



Figure 7. Northeast Corner of Foundation Showing Intrusion.

METHODS

Prior to initiating the field evaluations, a datum was established along the north side of the park access road, three meters from the southeast corner of the existing structure. Mapping the structure and foundation, auger locations, and excavation units was established from this point.

DOCUMENTATION OF STRUCTURE

Constructed in 1935, the building is an historic rectangular plan, wood frame structure with a concrete foundation (Figure 8). The roof has a front and back gable, the south half of the roof constructed of wood shake shingles and the north half with wood shake shingles covered with asphalt shingles. The building, clad in wood siding, has some deteriorating sections of composite fiberglass



Figure 8. Photograph of Historic Wooden Structure Facing North.

siding added since its original construction. The windows are of wood frame construction and are a combination of casement and picture windows. There are two single wood door entryways, one at the eastern end of the south elevation and one on the northern elevation. There is a combination brick and concrete block chimney at the east elevation of the building.

The interior of the building includes several alterations enhancing the original building. Bathroom and kitchen areas were added and the fireplace appears to have been improved since the original structure was constructed (Figure 9). The original wood flooring has also been removed and replaced with vinyl linoleum.



Figure 9. Interior View of Kitchen Area.

The condition of the building is rapidly deteriorating. Additionally, there have been numerous alterations to the building including changes of materials to the roof and the cladding material as well as the aforementioned interior changes. This site was considered under Criterion A because it is associated with events that have significantly contributed to the broad patterns of history. However, the site has lost integrity of design, materials, setting, feeling, and workmanship which make the site ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Furthermore, this site is not associated with any known important person in history, it is not an exceptional example of architecture, and it is not likely to yield additional information for the historic record.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

As a preliminary step in evaluating the ten acre Cow Hollow site, a pedestrian survey examined all areas within and adjacent to the park. Transects were conducted using 10 meter transect intervals. Areas north and east of the park lying beyond the access road are extremely overgrown, and as with the interior park area, visibility was extremely low (Figure 10).

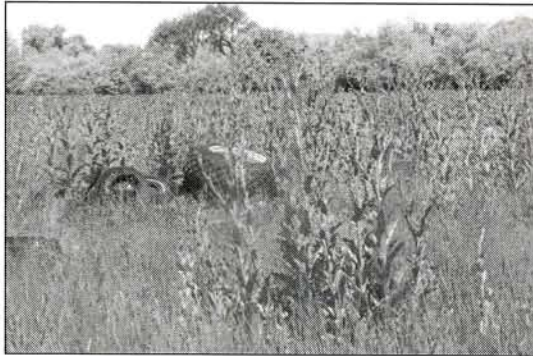


Figure 10. Area Surveyed Southwest of the Park. Photo Facing Northeast.

EVALUATION OF HISTORIC FOUNDATION

Leaf litter and branches, grass clippings, and trash from what appears to have been hearth fill dumped onto the foundation from historic fireplaces located throughout the park had accumulated to a thickness of 8-12 inches with weeds growing from cracks in the foundation floor. Upon removal of this debris, the foundation was measured and mapped. A recent fire-ring composed of concrete blocks was exposed on the east side of the foundation as were foundation footings, a rectangular room division, a possible boiler or heater area, and locations of the water drains (Figure 11).

CORE AND SHOVEL PROBES

In addition to documenting the historic structure and exposing the foundation area, 50 core/auger tests were conducted across the interior park area (approximately 800 square meters). Cores were placed at 20-meter intervals across the park from the site datum located on the northeast corner of the park near the existing structure. Unit depths ranged between 80-100 cm (Figure 13 and Table 1). Sediments were compact, uniform silts with consistent color and texture. None of the 50 cores produced cultural material.

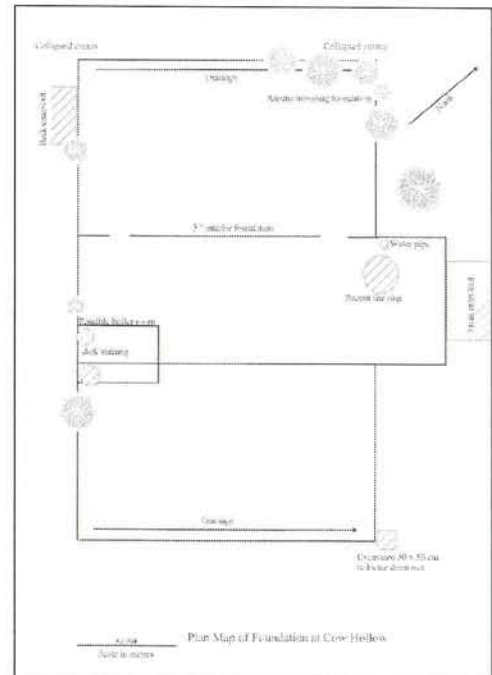


Figure 11. Plan Map of Foundation.

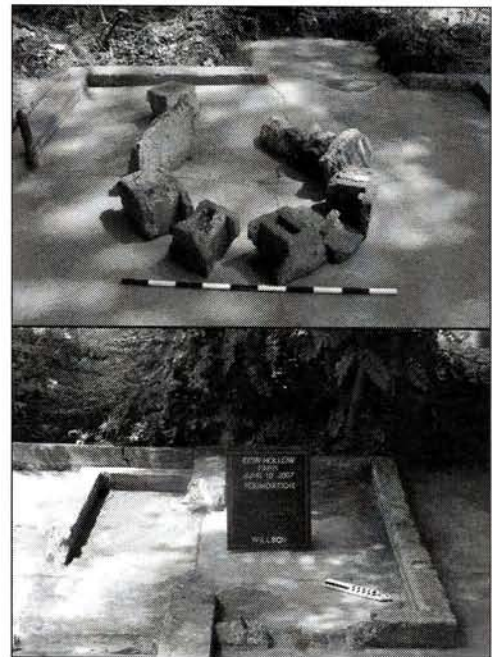


Figure 12. (Upper) Recent Historic Fire Ring; (Lower) Interior Foundation Enclosure.

TABLE 1. DESCRIPTION OF CORING RESULTS

Auger	Depth	Sediments	Color	Cultural Materials	Comments
1	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	gravels at 10 cm
2	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	gravels at 10 cm
3	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	gravels at 10 cm
4	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
5	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
6	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
7	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
8	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
9	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	Rootlets
10	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
11	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
12	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
13	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
14	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
15	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
16	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
17	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
18	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
19	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
20	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
21	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	Rootlets
22	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
23	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
24	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
25	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
26	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
27	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
28	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
29	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
30	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
31	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
32	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
33	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
34	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
35	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
36	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
37	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
38	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
39	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
40	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
41	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
42	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
43	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
44	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
45	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
46	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
47	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
48	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
49	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	
50	80-100 cm	Compacted Silt	2.5 YR 5/3	None	

EXCAVATION

A primary datum was placed on the western edge of the foundation south of the existing structure (Figure 13). A secondary datum was positioned 13 meters, 130 degrees southeast, and a north-south baseline was established. Based on the initial survey and auger tests, three 1 x 1 meter test units were established and excavated 2-3S, 0-1W, 2-3E, 0-1N, and 14-15E, 9-10N of the baseline. Each unit was excavated to a depth of 50 cm. Units 2-3S, 0-1W and 2-3E, 0-1N contained road fill, gravels,

TABLE 2. DESCRIPTION OF SHOVEL PROBE RESULTS

Shovel Probes	Depth	Sediments	Features	Artifacts
1	0-50 cm	silt	none	none
2	0-50 cm	silt	none	none
3	0-50 cm	silt	none	none
4	0-50 cm	silt	none	none
5	0-50 cm	silt	none	none
6	0-50 cm	silt	none	none
7	0-50 cm	silt	broken drain pipe	nails = 2
8	0-50 cm	silt	none	glass fragment
9	0-50 cm	silt	none	none

and larger cobbles below 10 cm. The units were largely sterile beyond the upper lens. Excavations employed standard methods of subsurface data recovery, including shovel shaving, hand-trowelling with all sediments passed through a 1/8-inch hardware mesh, and artifacts and ecofacts bagged separately by unit and level. Artifacts and level bags are currently being curated at the Center for Applied Archaeological Science, Boise State University.

The third test unit, 14-15E, 9-10N, contained a few glass and rusted metal fragments. A drain pipe that bisects the southeastern corner at a depth of 34 cm connects to the interior drain of the foundation area (Figure 14). With the exception of the drain pipe, very few cultural items were recovered and no diagnostic items were located.

STRATIGRAPHY

The general stratigraphy is compacted silts intermixed with sand. The upper lenses (surface to 10 cm) contain organic materials such as degrading leaf litter and rootlets from weeds and grasses. In units 2-3E, 0-1N, and 2-3S, 0-1W, the sediments are gravels and cobbles, likely from road construction and maintenance. These units are largely sterile of any cultural items. Unit 9-10E, 14-15N was comprised of sterile silts, compacted and intermixed with sand. Munsel readings (10YR-3/3) observed at all levels suggest a uniform deposition.

MATERIAL CULTURE

A total of 29 artifacts were recovered near the foundation area, including drain pipe fragments, miscellaneous metal and glass fragments, and bottles dating from the 1970s. A 1977 Oregon license plate was located in the foundation debris (Figure 16). Coal and charcoal fragments were noted on the surface but are likely associated with more recent activities such as the cleaning out of campfires and BBQ pits, which are located throughout the park. Other

TABLE 3. ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTIONS

2-3E, 0-1N	Artifacts	Features	Sediments	Non-historic Intrusions	Comments
0-10 cm	none	none	silts, sand and gravels from road bed		sterile
10-20 cm	none	none	silts, sand and gravels from road bed	Foil, yellow plastic	sterile
20-30 cm	yes, rusted wrench	none	silts, sand and gravels from road bed	Green plastic	rocks, cobbles
30-40 cm	none	none	silts, sand and gravels from road bed	none	rocks, cobbles
40-50 cm	Yes, rusted misc metal	none	silts, sand and gravels from road bed	none	rocks, cobbles
2-3S, 0-1W	Artifacts	Features	Sediments	Non-historic Intrusions	Comments
0-10 cm	yes, bottle cap, concrete	none	silts, sand and gravels from road bed		
10-20 cm	none	none	silts, sand		sterile
20-30 cm	yes, rusted nail	none	silts, sand		charcoal, briquette
30-40 cm	none	none	silts, sand		increasing gravel
40-50 cm	none	none </td <td>silts, sand</td> <td></td> <td>decreasing gravels</td>	silts, sand		decreasing gravels
2-3E, 0-1N	Artifacts	Features	Sediments	Non-historic Intrusions	Comments
0-10 cm	yes, glass, metal,	none	silts, sand		
10-20 cm	none	none	silts, sand		sterile
20-30 cm	yes, glass, metal fragments	none	silts, sand		Drain pipe located 34 cm
30-40	none	none	silts, sand		sterile

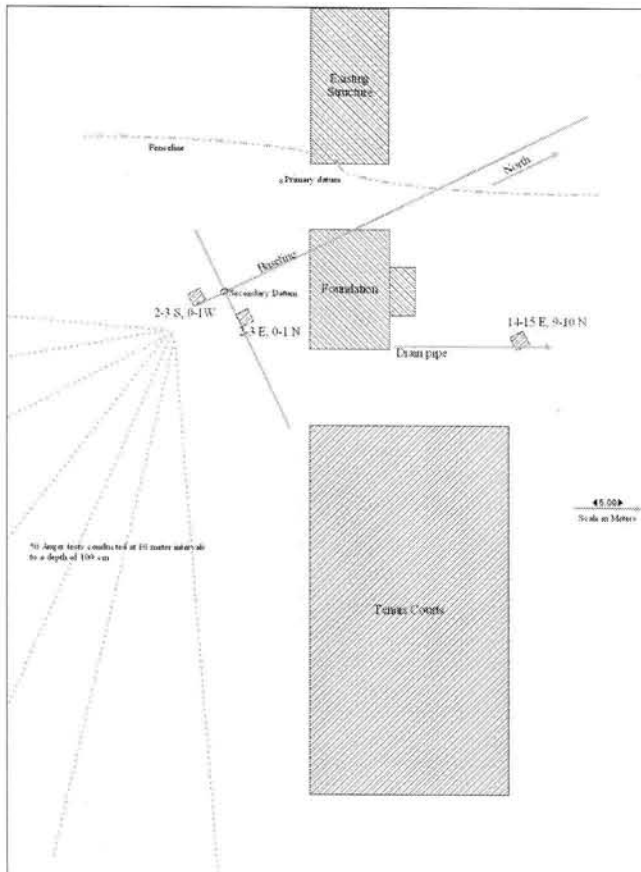


Figure 13. Plan View of Excavation and Core Tests.



Figure 14. Drain Pipe Connecting to Southeast Corner of Foundation.

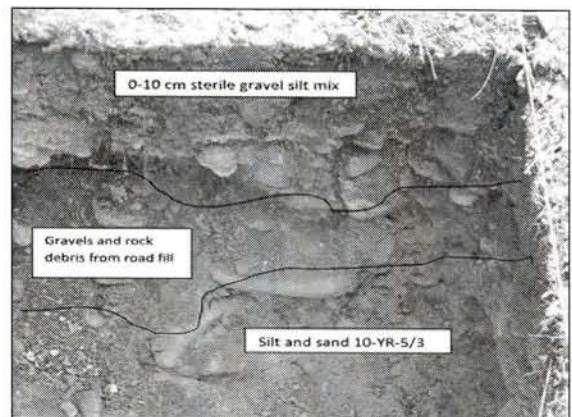


Figure 15. Stratigraphy, Unit 9-10 East, 14-15 North.



Figure 16. License Plate.

recovered items appear to have resulted from recent use of the area and appear not to be associated with historic use of the site.

The artifacts recovered during the investigation cannot be directly associated with either the CCC camp or the internment camp. Of the 29 artifacts recovered, 25 were recovered on the surface adjacent to the foundation. It is likely that most of these artifacts result from recent use of the area and subsequent dumping as evidenced by trash that included plastic bags, aluminum cans, and items dating no earlier than the 1970s. Drain pipe fragments (n=4) recovered on the surface in unit 14-15N, 9-10E, and in shovel probe 7 are thought to be associated with shower or laundry drainages (Figure 17).

Two marbles were recovered both on the surface and near the foundation and have no diagnostic features. These items using the functional scheme of the Oregon

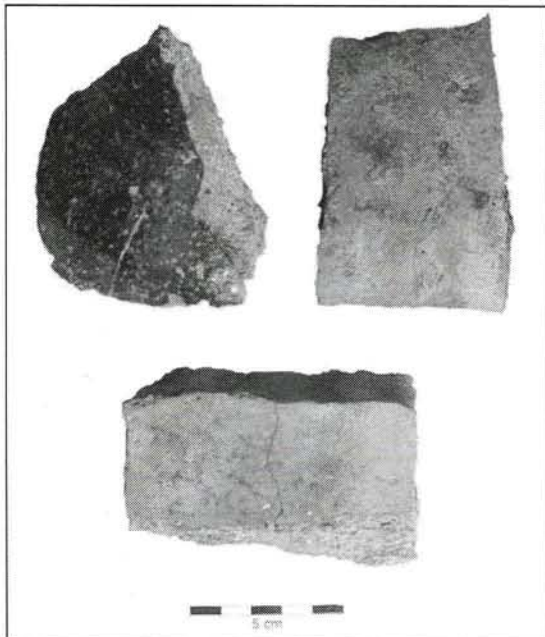


Figure 17. Drain Pipe Fragments.

SHPO have been described under "pastimes." Additionally, two metal pipe fragments were recovered on the surface, and a single C-sized battery was located near the south entrance to the foundation (Figure 18).

Metal items include fixtures, a light shade, a car jack base, and a toilet flange (Figure 19). Two nails, a rusted bolt, a metal spike, and miscellaneous rusted metal objects were recovered as well as a single tool described as an open-ended wrench with a 2 cm opening, which is bent and highly rusted (Figure 20).

The inner workings of a pocket watch (Figure 18) and an interior of an automobile thermostat were located on the road six meters southwest of the foundation. Several recent trash items were noted but not collected; these in-



Figure 18. Battery Size "C", Inner Workings of a Pocket Watch, Melted Glass, Two Marbles.

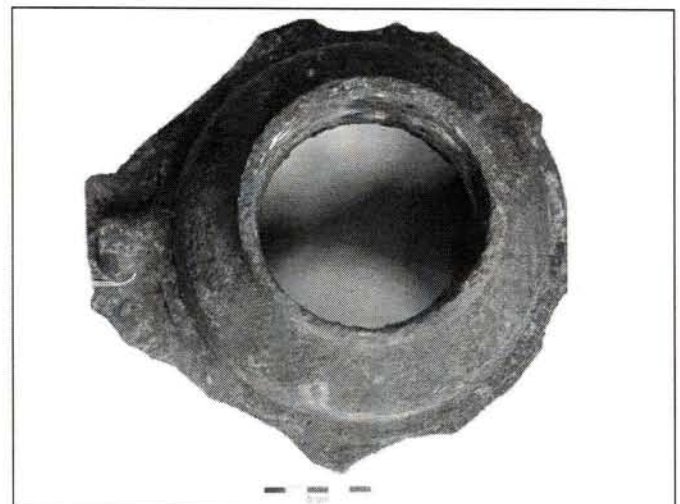


Figure 19. Shower/Toilet Flange.

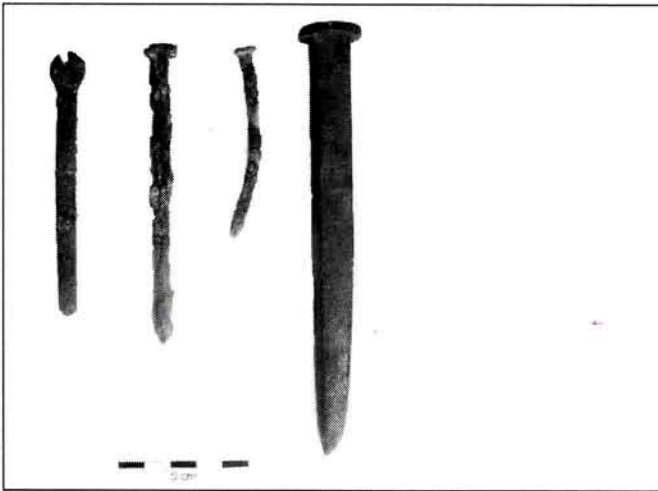


Figure 20. Wrench, Nails, and Metal Spike.



Figure 21. Coke bottle base.

clude plastic, bag fragments, a bread bag, bottle tops, aluminum cans, and paper. Glass items including four cola bottles dating to the 1970s were located together along the western edge of the foundation (Figure 21).

CONCLUSIONS

Based upon the results of our evaluation of the Cow Hollow locality we offer the following conclusions:

- Based upon historical records we cannot determine whether the existing structure is associated with the CCC camp or the internment camp. We believe, however, that given its size, construction, and intended permanence, it is most likely associated with the CCC camp. Evaluation of the structure suggests that it is not eligible for the National Register and that photographic documentation should adequately meet any mitigative requirements.
- The historic foundation appears to be a shower or laundry facility. We cannot determine if it is associated with the CCC camp or the internment camp.
- We found no evidence of sub-surface structures or cultural materials that could be associated with the CCC camp or the internment camp. In fact, the limited material culture recovered was found in exclusive association with the concrete foundation. It is our conclusion that structural materials dumped on the north edge of the park represent an accumulation of infrastructural materials removed from the site over a number of years. We believe these would be associated with the CCC camp and not with the tent camp used for internees.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We extend a special thanks to John Lytle, Burley District BLM archaeologist. We also extend our thanks to the field school students who participated in the 2007 Boise State University archaeology field school—Chris Carpenter, Choya Davis, Jessica Dougherty, Suzanne Humphrey, William Knowlden, Niki Nickoloff, Joshua Preminger, Brian Wallace, and Rachel Wong.

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SHORT CONTRIBUTIONS

OBITUARY

B. ROBERT BUTLER 1926-2008

Mark G. Plew and Roderick Sprague

B. Robert Butler was born in Oregon in 1926. He attended the University of Washington and graduated in 1948. Following his graduation he enrolled in the Ph.D. program and studied under Douglas Osborne. An emerging controversy regarding the treatment of several UW faculty, including Osborne, led Butler to refuse to respond to questions at his doctoral examination. As a result, Butler did not complete his UW graduate studies. In a way, this marked Bob's career-long doggedness—to the extent that Verne Ray described him as “the most principled graduate student he had ever seen.” Following his departure from the University of Washington, he conducted archaeological research in the southern Plateau; work that became the basis for his formulation of the now well-known, though still controversial “Old Cordilleran Culture Concept” (1961). During this period he published and presented papers on the material culture of the southern Plateau, including “Art of the Lower Columbia Valley” (1957) published in *Archaeology*. For a brief period of time Butler worked with Osborne on the Wetherill Mesa, Colorado project.

In June of 1960, Butler arrived in Pocatello to join Earl Swanson, Jr. as a member of the Birch Creek Project. This project, which was one of the first environmentally oriented studies in the Upper Snake and Salmon River Country, would serve as the basis for Butler's long and productive research efforts in eastern Idaho. In the early 1960s Butler (1962) sought to test aspects of the “Old Cordilleran” concept by undertaking a four-year long program of excavation in the Clearwater Plateau region of north-central Idaho. Butler (1978) considered this work seminal to later investigations on the Plain including those at the Owl Cave or Wasden site (1968). The later work was in conjunction with the Upper Snake River Prehistoric Society, Inc., an amateur group to which Butler had been designated museum liaison and advisory archaeologist. In 1963, Butler reported on the discovery of the Simon Clovis cache near Fairfield,

Idaho. This report marked the beginning of a long-term interest in the Paleo-Indian archaeology of the eastern Plain which included his reporting on the Haskett point type from southeastern Idaho (1964). In addition to this work he conducted the original investigations at the Braden Burial site (1980), now considered the type site for the Western Idaho Burial Complex (Pavesic 1985). In the mid-1960s he worked with Don Crabtree, publishing the results of experiments with heating treatment of silica materials (1964).

Through the 1970s Butler published on the issues relating to the changing climatic settings of the Upper Snake and Salmon River Country. During this period Butler focused much of his effort on examining ways in which small mammalian fauna serve as indicators of environmental change. As was often the case, Butler seemed to anticipate new directions as he did in his work with the analysis of owl pellets as a source of paleo-ecological data. An additionally common theme of this period was his interest in the history and origin of the Upper Snake Country bison (1971). Never one to avoid controversy, Butler (1974) reviewed Lewis Binford's *An Archaeological Perspective for American Antiquity*. In his review, he asserted that he and others in the Pacific Northwest were responsible for introducing a modified form of logical positivism to the field in the early 1950s.

In 1966 Butler completed the requirements for a graduate degree in education at Idaho State University. His thesis “A Guide to Understanding Idaho Archaeology” was published by the Idaho State University Museum and quickly became a benchmark work for the next generation of Idaho archaeologists. It would be revised and re-issued as a second edition by the Idaho State University Museum in 1968 and in 1978 by the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office under the title, *A Guide to Understanding Idaho Archaeology (Third Edition): the Upper Snake and Salmon River Country*.

During this period Butler became Curator of Archaeology in the Museum of Natural History and Associate Professor of Anthropology in the Department of Anthropology at Idaho State University—positions he held until his retirement. In the late 1970s Butler founded the Idaho Museum of Natural History *Archaeological Reports* series. Many of the reports issued during this period reflect his growing interest in survey and site sampling techniques and cultural resource management. In the early 1980s Butler formed B. R. Butler and Associates, a CRM firm that produced a number of cultural resources reports. The last major focus of Butler's work began in the late 1970s with a series of papers relating to the possible presence of Fremont culture in southern Idaho.

Following his retirement, Bob moved to Oregon where he pursued experimental replication of aboriginal pottery—something he began in his later years at Idaho State University. However, his long ties to Pocatello saw him return after only a short time away. In his later years

he returned to the university and received a Ph.D. in psychology from Idaho State University where he spent a number of years working through the university counseling center. Butler, like many of his generation, was a dedicated field worker and was prompt to report the results of his work. He was an early and significant contributor to the archaeology of the southern Plateau and must be considered, along with Earl Swanson, Jr., as one of the "founding members" of modern Idaho archaeology. His work frequently anticipated new directions in the field and has served to formulate a number of questions still addressed by Idaho archaeologists today. Butler is further remembered for his more synthetic work that includes the "Old Cordilleran" concept, his ecological analyses, and his overviews of the prehistory of the Upper Snake and Salmon River Country. While often controversial, Butler was principled by his views, a prodigious field archaeologist, creative thinker, and a strong personality.

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BOOK REVIEW

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF DISEASE, THIRD EDITION

Charlotte Roberts and Keith Manchester. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, 2007. 352 pp., paperback, US \$26.95, acknowledgments, photographs, references, index.

Reviewed by Margaret Streeter

Paleopathology is a subdiscipline of physical anthropology but the study of illnesses and injuries in ancient skeletons is also integral to archaeological investigation. In this third and revised edition of *The Archaeology of Disease* the authors present evidence from diverse fields such as skeletal biology, medicine, ethnography, and archaeology to reconstruct the incidence of trauma and the diseases afflicting ancient populations. The information derived from paleopathological research affords a greater understanding of the challenges experienced by past populations providing a rich source of information about the quality of life in the past, and the ability of human populations to adapt to varied environments both cultural and biological.

There are ten chapters in this volume. In the first two chapters the authors define key terms and review the methods used evaluate health status of humans in an archaeological context. They also provide a brief overview of the history and development of this discipline. A discussion of the biocultural nature of disease and the importance of demographic concerns in population analysis is a recurring theme. The second chapter concludes with the application of what we have learned

about the patterns and prevalence of diseases in the past to the threat of new and re-emerging diseases now and in the future.

In the next seven chapters Roberts and Manchester augment their discussion of the major topics in paleopathological studies with excellent photographs, including congenital and developmental pathologies, dental disease, evidence of trauma, degenerative disease processes related to physical activity, infectious diseases, metabolic disorders, and tumors. The final chapter addresses recent developments in skeletal analysis, or what has become known as bioarchaeology, and how advances in technology and methods, especially population based studies have increased our ability to test hypothesis and answer questions of interest to archaeologists.

This book is an excellent introduction to paleopathology and an invaluable resource containing updated references to all of the key research in paleopathology and related areas. But perhaps an even greater value is in the author's emphasis on the interaction of disease and disease processes and cultural factors.



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