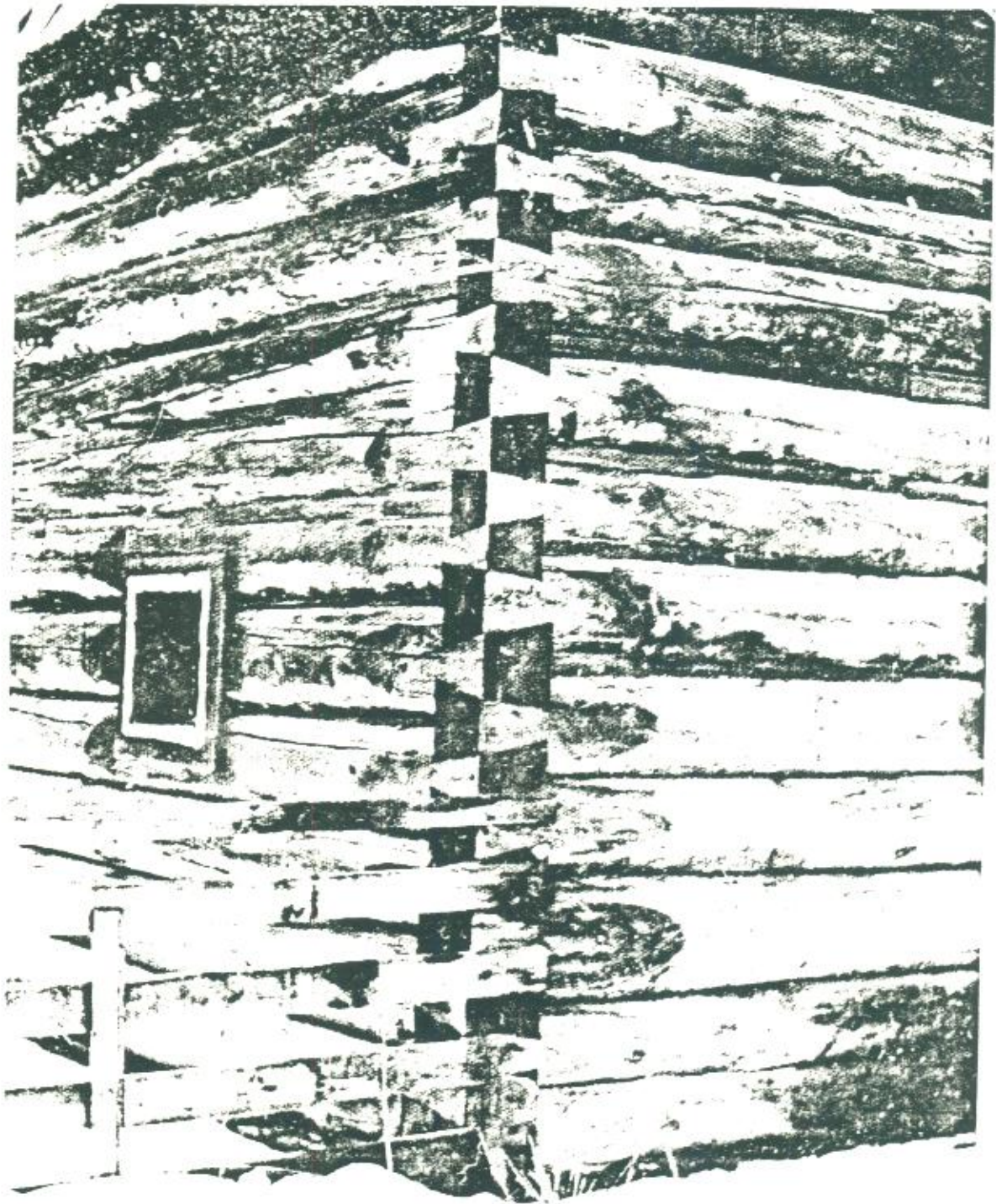


IDAHO ARCHAEOLOGIST



Vol. I, No. 3

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FROM THE EDITORS:

Since publication of our first issue of the "Idaho Archaeologist" in May, 1977 we have received requests from individuals, book stores, public and school libraries, and historical societies wanting to subscribe to our publication. We have found, after some experience at this publishing business, that we can produce and mail four issues per year at a cost to subscribers of \$3.00.

As we gain subscribers and our unit costs go down, we intend to upgrade our publication in every respect, and to keep it at 75¢ per issue (at least until inflation catches up with us).

Additionally, if we are to publish as a quarterly, we must have articles. Since our last appeal for papers and articles, we have received enough that we now have three in our files for the next issue.

Don't be hesitant about offering comments and suggestions - we welcome them all. We hope to make the "Idaho Archaeologist" the voice of archaeology in Idaho with as broad an appeal as possible.

Tom Moore
Bill Norquist
Editors

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COVER: An Historical Artifact (?) deep in the Panhandle of Northern Idaho
Photo by Dennis Roubicek

THE DIVERSITY OF HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE
MOUNTAINS OF NORTH IDAHO, BONNER AND BOUNDARY COUNTIES

by

Dennis L. Roubicek

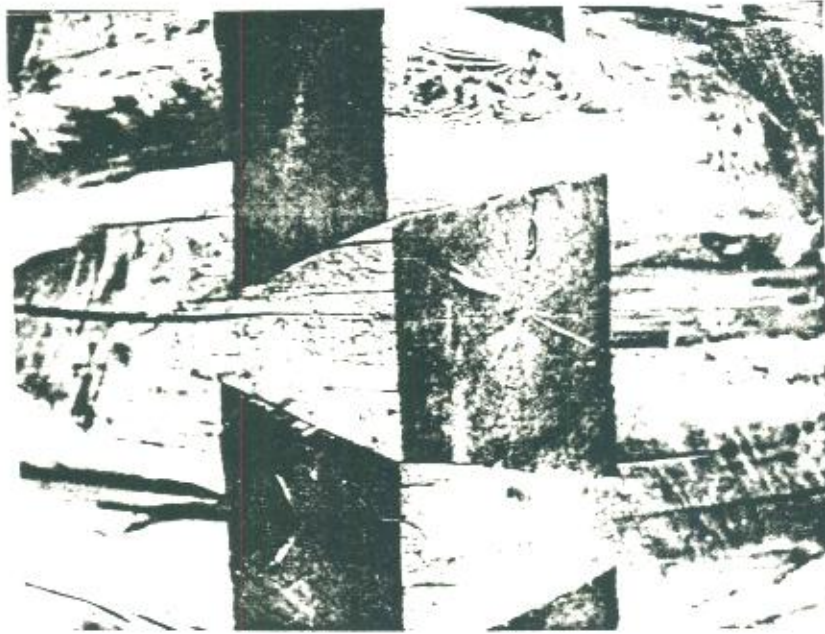
The streambeds, slopes and ridges of the high drainages in the mountains of northern Idaho have until recently been unexplored by the archaeologist. During the last two years, however, the systematic survey of proposed timber sales in the Sandpoint National Forest District has resulted in an impressively growing list of recorded historic sites.

The Sandpoint Forest District is located essentially within Idaho's two northernmost counties, Boundary and Bonner. This rugged area is dominated by the Selkirk and Cabinet Mountain Ranges. Lake Pend Oreille and Priest Lake, and the major river systems, have always been the focal points for adaptation and settlement in this inhospitable land. The higher mountain drainages, however, also offer an amazing diversity of evidence of man's adaptation. For the historical archaeologist especially, the sites found in these more remote places pose some stimulating questions concerning the Forest Service, earliest homesteaders, loggers and miners.

The first forest rangers, earliest settlers, loggers and miners all shared in the precarious balance necessary to live in this marginal environment. The archaeological evidence of these various groups is often inter-related and in some cases part of a chronological continuum. How these earlier people survived is interesting in its own right, and might also provide some insight for the current resident.

The structures and artifacts of the Forest Service are scattered across the mountains of the Sandpoint District. The evolution of the Forest Service over the last 70 years is reflected in part in these sites. The transitions from pack trail to paved road, from hay barn to motor pool garage, from steamboat landing to heliport, are examples of this history. What the material culture can tell us about this federal agency's "management" of our national forest is a pertinent question. It would also be interesting to explore the direct impact of Forest Service construction on the forest. Historical archaeology allows an analytical and apolitical evaluation of at least part of the impact of the federal government on public land.

A certain predictability exists in the location of more remote homesteads. Small, irregular parcels of private property along high mountain stream drainages often are indicative of early homesteads. These parcels many times are surrounded by national forest and even today would be considered remote. What were the pressures of incentives to homestead so far off the beaten path? How did they adapt to such a stressful environment? With the growing number of recorded homesteads, a whole array of questions can be considered:



- 1 - What are the essential constituents of a homestead?
(Acres of pasture, barns, root cellars, etc.)
- 2 - Does the architectural style reflect a specific time period, ethnic group, or economic pursuit?
- 3 - How do homesteads relate to one another -- either synchronically or through time?
- 4 - Why were they abandoned?
- 5 - From the artifacts and structures, what can be determined about the nature of the inhabitants?

The generation that first settled this area has essentially passed on, but its memory is still fresh. Now, before the memory dims, is the time for historical archaeology to benefit from oral history and to begin to synthesize the available information.

Logging has historically been the main economic pursuit of the area, and its importance is reflected in the site survey. The variety of evidence of logging is amazing. Springboard slots in stumps, splash dams, skid trails and logging camps are only a small part of the story. The inventiveness of the gyplogger alone would be a fascinating case study. A common thread tying one generation to the next in this area has been logging. It has dominated families as well as dramatically altered drainages. An historical perspective to logging might provide useful insight in our era of conflict between technology and the environment. Today certain timber sales go out to bid to horse loggers only.

FORT BOISE TEST EXCAVATION
MILITARY DUMP (10 AA 112)
PRELIMINARY REPORT

by

Michael Ostrogorsky
Consulting Archaeologist
Idaho State Historical Society

. people are a tide
That swells and in time will ebb, and all
Their works dissolve.

Robinson Jeffers, 1954

LOCATION OF SITE

Although historic debris (which may or may not be related to the federal military presence at Fort Boise) is scattered throughout the valley formed by Freestone Creek, the heart of the military dump, as determined by physical inspection and core auguring, is adjacent to Mountain Cove Road on the west side of Freestone Creek, at the foot of the valley, 200 meters upstream from Freestone Creek's confluence with Cottonwood Creek.

The dump is removed from the post grounds about 1/2 kilometer, and separated from the post by a sagebrush covered hill about 100 feet high. The Boise to Idaho City wagon road followed Cottonwood Creek east from the post, and only the construction of a short side road up Freestone Creek would have been required to allow access to the dump.

RAISON D'ETRE

Although federal and state laws, and a city ordinance, prohibit relic hunting on the Fort Boise military reservation (a designated National Register site), the area is popular with metal detector operators and bottle collectors, and their activities are especially evident on the site of the military dump.

The State Archaeologist's Office of the Idaho State Historical Society determined that the rapid rate of the site's destruction warranted immediate excavation to salvage information vital to establish a data base for future historical archaeological research. Preliminary excavation would determine whether the site's informational potential warranted special efforts to insure its preservation and proper protection, or whether--should preservation not be deemed possible--the material could be adequately removed for safe keeping prior to development of the area.

OVERVIEW OF EVENTS LEADING TO EXCAVATION

The site of the military dump was reported to the State Museum by Russell Adee, a military relics buff, and resident of the State Veterans Home. He had

been enjoined from digging the site himself by city park personnel, and expressed to the museum staff his fears of the site's possible destruction by further vandalism or park development. Claiming that the site is the original post military dump, he suggested the Historical Society investigate. He backed his contention by exhibiting artifacts obviously dating to the Civil War and Indian wars periods he claimed to have removed from the area, such as brass buckles and other uniform accoutrements (e.g., hat insignia and brass buttons), Indian head pennies and Minie' balls.

Physical inspection of the site revealed a concentrated surface scatter of nineteenth century items such as square nails, hand-blown bottle glass fragments, pearl buttons and hardware, along with a liberal amount of more recent debris. Even should the site not date to the Civil War period, the potential for information derived from artifacts of the last century warranted excavation, artifacts generally ignored and discarded from local construction sites.¹ Preliminary excavation would not only date the site, but also verify its overall relation to Fort Boise, and allow an assessment of its historical archaeological significance.²

CREDITS

Primary credit for the conduct and success of the excavation belongs to the staff of the Idaho State Historical Society, especially Director Arthur Hart, Dr. Merle Wells and Dr. Thomas Green, for their support and encouragement; and to Kay Dougall, Judy Haden, Mark Plew, Glenda Torgeson, Bill Statham, and Fred Walters, for their assistance.

Credit is also due the Idaho Archaeological Society, whose members, along with other volunteers, contributed time and labor, without which no excavation could have been possible. Volunteers included: Darlene and Max Burke, Dale Congleton, Sheri Decker, Hope and Jerry Denney, Tom Fish, Dick Hamm, Cathy and John Mutch, Sandy and Hugh Phillips, Perry Silver, Orville R. Warner, and Ruth and Bud Wieggers. Bud Wieggers deserves special acknowledgment for his assistance, day in and day out, during the course of the excavation.

I would like to thank Dr. Roderick Sprague for his encouragement and for the use of his historical archaeological laboratory at the University of Idaho. Several individuals there contributed time and expertise toward the identification and interpretation of artifacts recovered, including: Russ Shauer, who provided instruction and direction in metals cleaning; David Chance; and Andrew Masich, who shared his encyclopedic knowledge of the U.S. military and military accoutrements.

¹Paul E. Nesbitt, an historical archaeologist with the California State Parks, warns:

The combination of building activities of our present population and lack of awareness of the impending destruction of vital information by such constructions is such that the archaeology of the Historic Period may disappear before we have an adequate chance to fully comprehend the dynamics of the period. (p. 22)

² . . . the increasing archaeological concensus is that it is not possible to reliably evaluate the scientific importance of sites prior to excavation and analysis since the "importance" is a relative quality which may change with new interpretations of the same data. (American Heritage Research, 1975, A-7; as quoted by Federal Power Commission, p. 75)

I would also like to thank Boise City Parks Superintendent Gordon Bowen, and the members of the Boise City Parks Board, for allowing the excavation to proceed.

RESEARCH DESIGN

One of archaeology's primary aims is to reconstruct the life and times--the culture--of a particular place in time, and changes in culture through time. Historical archaeology has an advantage over its prehistoric counterpart in that not only does it have access to the residue of material culture, but also historical records: newspapers, diaries, letters, autobiographies, travelogues, etc. An archaeologist investigating historic sites needs to appreciate and adequately make use of the literary expression of his subject era to fully reconstruct historic American cultures.*

The historic period has been at a disadvantage, though, because of the lack of appreciation, until recently, of the informational potential of historic sites and their wholesale destruction by construction activities. To date, little work has been undertaken in the historical archaeology of the Boise region. Few studies of any significance have been undertaken of military life in Idaho during the Civil War and Indian wars periods, and little has been produced on Fort Boise. Popular histories of the West have been written, but no comprehensive attempts have yet been undertaken to adequately reconstruct western frontier cultures. This historical archaeological project currently being conducted on Fort Boise, embracing archival research and controlled excavation within the framework of a research design at least will provide a data base to assist and define future research in the Boise region. Although this project is being conducted jointly under the auspices of the Boise City Parks Department, and the Historical Society, all artifacts recovered will be placed in repository with the Historical Society, available to qualified persons for study and interpretive display, and progress and final project reports will be made available to the public through appropriate publications.

Although the primary goal of the excavation at the Fort Boise military dump will be to develop a data base for future local and regional historical archaeological research, a comparative study can be designed with other western frontier military posts examining how the quality of domestic life, and variety of material culture--undoubtedly as important a consideration then as now--varied from fort to fort as a direct function of the posts' accessibility to American civilization. Significantly, such a study would allow incorporation of future research and excavation both on the Fort Boise military reservation and in the Boise region. Fort Boise, for example, straddling the Oregon Trail and other major wagon roads as it did, could be expected to have had easier access to the outside world and its material and cultural amenities than other more isolated military posts, making assignment here more desirable, and contemporary accounts seem to concur. Furthermore, trade patterns of imported material items, along with their sources, can be determined, as possibly can the material dependency relationship of the post with Boise City and other outlying population centers, the effect of the Civil War and Indian wars on military and local supply, and the changing role of the military post and presence in the dynamic system of a western frontier culture in the Boise region.

*Consideration must be given to the fact that not only what actually happened in history is important, but also what people perceived to have happened, which may influence subsequent history more.

EXCAVATION

The valley the military dump is situated in supports primarily an environment of sagebrush grassland on low, gently rolling hills, with occasional sandstone outcrops. The site is on an about 10% slope, with soil that is generally sandy, dry and loosely compacted.

With the aid of a soil augur, the heart of the dump was determined to extend about fifty meters north-south, and thirty-five meters east-west, with a maximum depth of one and a half meters (including recent fill material). That area was fenced off with a four strand barbed-wire fence according to City Parks Department specifications, after receiving a variance from the City Planning and Building Departments. North-south and east-west baselines were staked out to allow placement of two control trenches through the center of the site, and two-meter square units were gridded off. Finally, a topographic map of the site was surveyed.

Both shovel and 1/4" screen, and trowel and dustpan excavation techniques were employed in separate trenches in an attempt to statistically compare their recovery potential. All measurements were in metric units, and to facilitate excavation, 20cm. levels arbitrated. Because of the sheer mass of material encountered, no attempt was made to record individual artifacts in situ.

From 23 April to 22 May, and again from 13 October to 1 November, 1977, with most work conducted on weekends, nine units (C5; H1, H3, H6, H8, H10, H12, H14, H16) were opened and excavated through level B (20-40cm.), with the following exceptions: units H3 and H8, excavated through level AA(0- +20cm.); unit H10, excavated through level A (0-20cm.); and unit H16, excavated to culturally sterile soil at a depth of less than 20cm. Unit H14 was also excavated to culturally sterile soil at the bottom of level B.

In the course of the excavation some aboriginal material (two small obsidian flakes and some river mussel shell fragments) was encountered. Since the flakes were encountered in unit C5 (level A) in obviously recent fill material, the question remains whether the material was originally part of the fill, or burrowed up by rodent activity? The shell fragments, however, were recovered from unit H12 (on original ground) confirming Russell Adees contention that he had struck a shell lense in his pit, adjacent to trench H, at about five feet.*

A quantitative analysis of the historical artifacts excavated exceeds the scope of this report. At this time, however, a discussion of the types of artifacts recovered would be appropriate.

All surface material in a unit was discarded prior to its excavation, primarily because material discarded from adjacent bottle and relic collectors' pits littered the surface of the site. The material excavated was segregated between those unidentified fragments of glass, metal, ceramics, etc., which made up the bulk of the recovered material, and those artifacts with makers' marks or other identifiable characteristics.

The dump evidently was burned regularly during the period of its use; charcoal was prevalent throughout all the excavated units, and heat deformed

*Long time local residents, and research, have confirmed historic Indian activity in the Freestone and Cottonwood Creek areas.

and melted artifacts and glass fragments numbered among the items recovered.

The butchered bone of beef cattle, and machine-made brick fragments, were items common throughout the excavated units. These were recorded as encountered, and discarded, since their limited informational potential failed to warrant their salvage and storage.

Generally, the material recovered from the dump was composed of items to be expected in any dump, with the exception of hardware, which surprisingly ranked second only to glass fragments in quantity of artifacts recovered. Not surprisingly, identified wine and liquor bottle fragments comprised one of the smallest groups of artifacts recovered, probably because traditionally such articles were consumed surreptitiously.

Purely military artifacts comprised another of the smallest groupings of items recovered. Two brass uniform buttons (with the American eagle in relief) were excavated in unit H6 (level A), and another in unit H14 (level B) stamped "HORSTMANN/PHILADA" on the reverse. Two uniform buttons were excavated in unit H16: one infantry, and the other gold gilded and also stamped "HORSTMANN/PHILADA". A gold gilded infantry officer's cuff button was recovered from unit H6 (level A).

A 1/2" tall Troop "L" designation brass hat insignia was excavated in unit H14 (level A). A ".45-70 Government" shell casing was excavated in unit H6 (level B), and another in unit H16. A brass belt or strap buckle was recovered in unit H12 (level B), and buckle fragments were recovered in units H14 (level B) and H16. A printed fragment (". . . AL/DEP. . .") of an evidently military ceramic ware was recovered in unit H16 (level A). Machine stitched shoe leather and sole fragments were excavated in units H3 (level AA), H10 (level A), H12 (level A), H14 (levels A and B) and H16.

According to Army records, .45-70 Government cartridges were introduced in 1873 for use in the "trapdoor" Springfield rifle, and used until 1892. Troop L, 14th Cavalry, served at Boise Barracks from 2 December 1905 at least until May 1908. Since units H6-H16 are on original ground, these dates probably reliably bracket the remainder of the material in levels A and B.

Numerous pistol and rifle shell casings, ranging from .22 to .32 caliber, which may or may not be military issue, were encountered throughout the excavated units.

Little variety was demonstrated in artifacts recovered which can be considered personal items. Four-hole pearl buttons were recovered in units H1 (level B), H12 (level A), H14 (level A) and H16. Two-hole pearl buttons were recovered in units H14 (level A) and H16, and a pearl button fragment in unit H12 (level A). Four-hole glass buttons were excavated in unit H14 (level A) and H16, and a fragment in unit H12 (level B), and a four-hole bone button was excavated in unit H16.

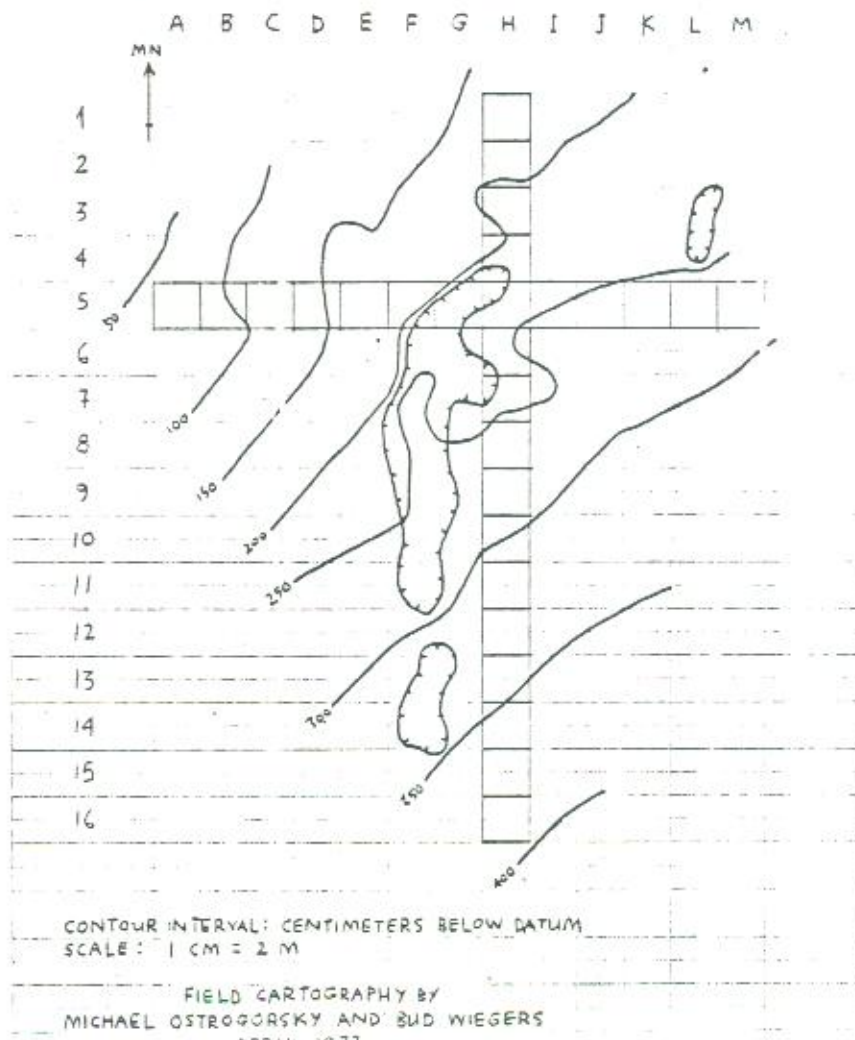
A metal cufflink was recovered in unit H3 (level AA). A hard rubber comb tooth fragment, and a plastic comb fragment, were excavated in unit H14 (level A). A crushed bone toothbrush fragment was recovered in level B of the same unit. Among other personal metal items excavated were: a flat ring base (unit H3, level A), a two prong fork (unit H12, level A), a suspender hook (unit H16), a 1 1/2" long safety pin (unit H1, level B) and safety pin fragment (unit H16), and a pocket knife (unit H1, level B).

Ceramic sherds recovered are primarily utilitarian items, generally white, or various colors printed on a white base, with the exception of a fragment of a white ceramic toy elephant, and a very few china fragments. An orange on white bowl base fragment (unit H8, level AA) has a "FRANCE" maker's mark stamped on the bottom.

Glass fragments and hardware, respectively, comprise the bulk of artifacts recovered. Only two intact bottles--both machine made medicinal bottles--were excavated, both in unit H1 (level B). One is brown glass, measuring 3 1/5" x 4/5", and the other clear, measuring 2 1/4" x 5/8". While the bulk of the glass material is bottle fragments (including such items as pumpkinseed and bitters bottles), window glass also prevailed throughout the excavated units.

In addition to a few square nail fragments, only two intact square nails were excavated: an 8d nail in unit H12 (level B) and a 4d fine finishing nail in unit H6. Round nails, wire nails and brads, in almost all sizes to 30d weight (all sizes from 1-10d weight) were encountered. Readily identifiable horseshoe nails include No. 6 Regular and City heads. Other hardware includes assorted screws, bolts, nuts, wire, barbed wire, staples, boot eyelets, cans, a hammer head, an ox shoe, hooks, a valve handle, washers, insulators, floor and roof tile, and an embossed brass tag ("CARTER'S INKS/PAT. JULY 21ST 68").

Among the few stoneware fragments excavated was one stamped with an "OREGON" maker's mark, recovered in unit H16. Because of its provenance it could conceivably be associated with the First Oregon Cavalry Volunteers, twenty-five members of which numbered among the contingent of troops that established Fort Boise, July 1863.



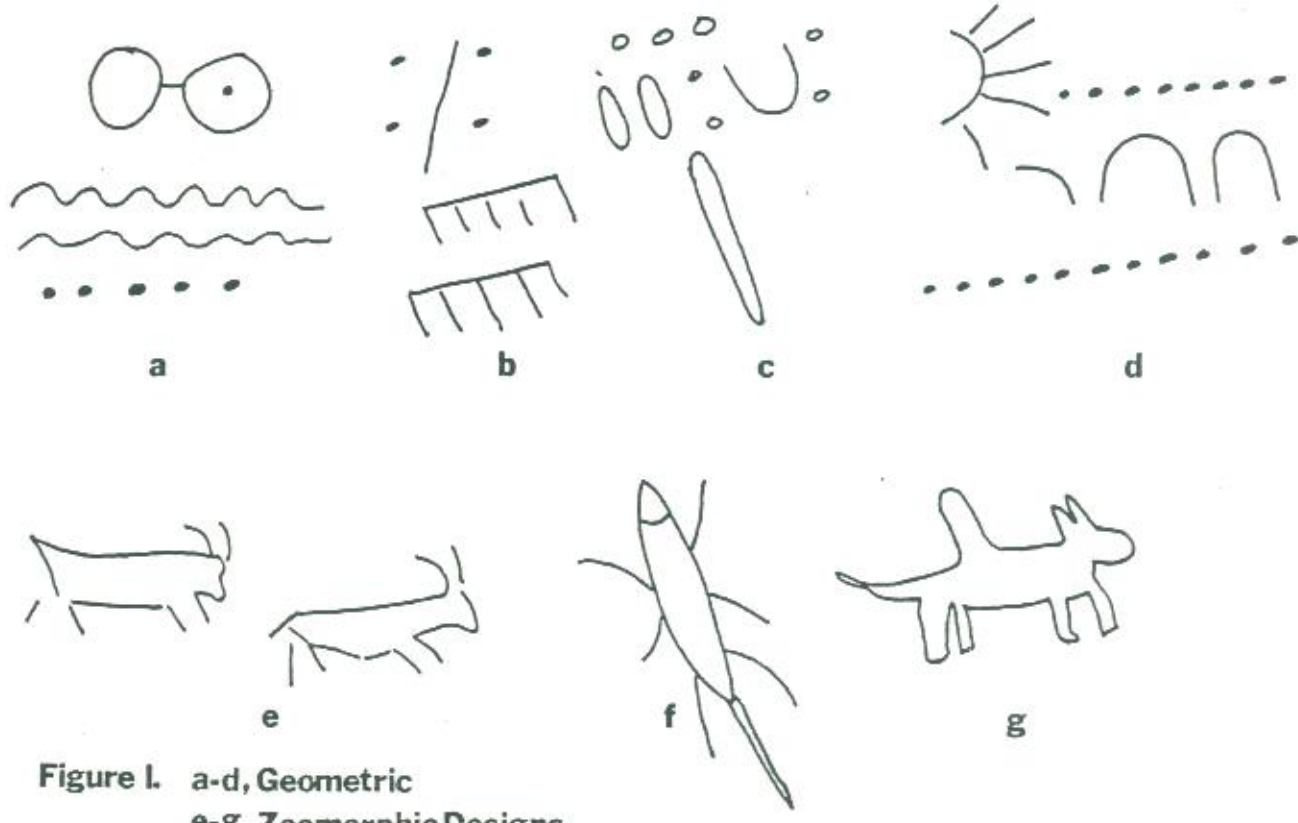


Figure 1. a-d, Geometric
e-g, Zoomorphic Designs

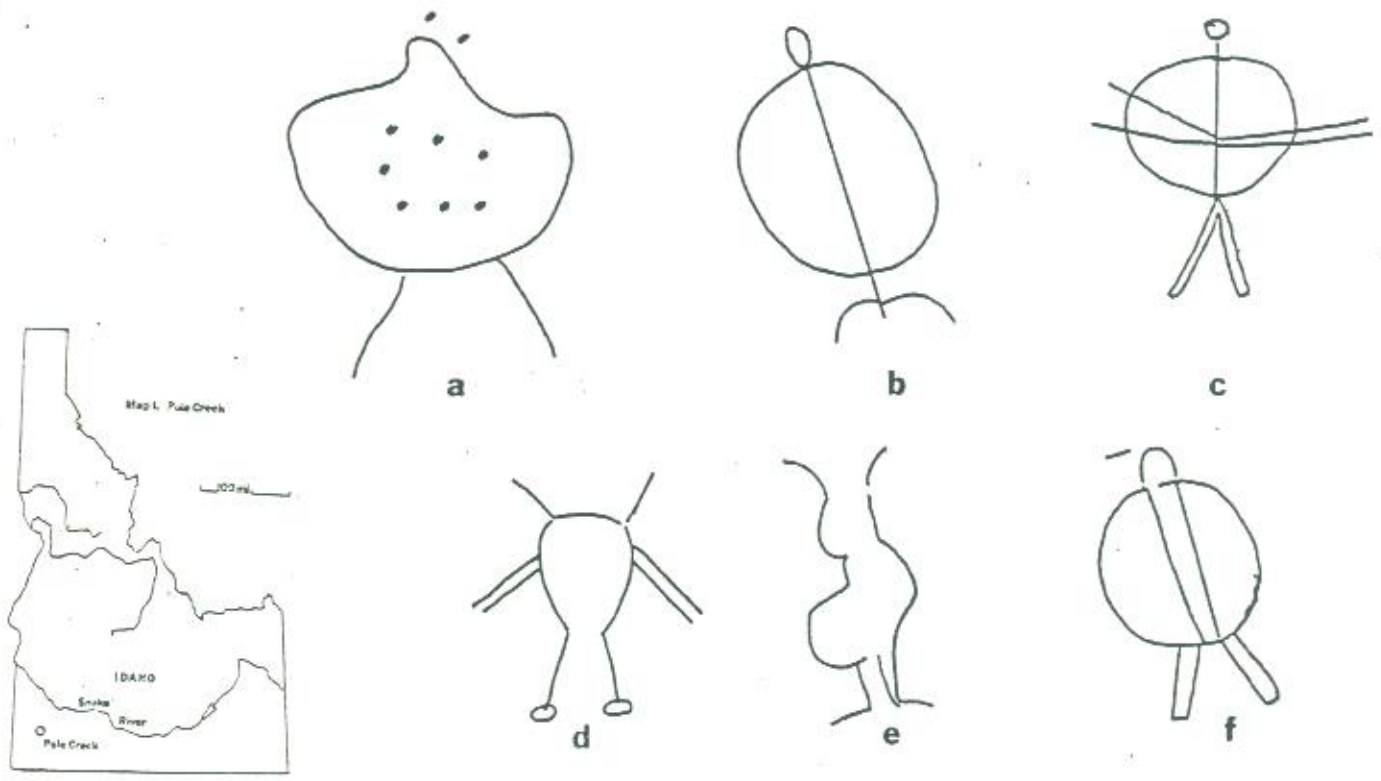


Figure 2. a-f, Anthropomorphic Designs
b, c, f, Shield Figures

THE ROCK ART OF UPPER POLE CREEK, OWYHEE COUNTY, IDAHO

by

Mark G. Plew

The following paper is a brief descriptive note which discusses various rock art forms recorded during an archaeological survey of portions of Upper Pole Creek located in sections 1 and 2, T. 10 S., R. 2 W., south-central Owyhee County, Idaho. The survey referred to concentrated its efforts on sections 1, 2, 3, 34 and 35 and was conducted under the Idaho State Historical Society's archaeological sites survey program. It does not represent an exhaustive survey of Pole Creek and should therefore not be considered a final statement concerning the rock art resources of the area.

Rock art forms consisting of either pictographs (painted designs) or petroglyphs (pecked or incised designs) are common throughout Idaho (Boreson, 1975) and have been reported at localities near Pole Creek (Erwin, 1931). These sites include the sites reported for Big Springs and Camas Creeks but do not refer to petroglyphs on Pole Creek. Plew (1976:38-39) has further described the petroglyphs from Camas Creek.

The survey observed and recorded a total of 29 sites consisting of isolated petroglyphs or large petroglyph panels extending for several meters along and below the basalt rim rock. No artifactual materials are associated with the rock art forms except in such instances where petroglyphs were placed on basalt faces which may have also served as windbreaks or temporary shelters.

Although it is difficult, if not impossible to determine the function of rock art, its study may provide useful insights regarding the geographical and temporal distribution of design elements which may be associated with movements and occupations of specific cultural groups (e.g. Keyser, 1975:207-15). The possibility that certain rock art forms may be associated with hunting activities has been suggested by Heizer and Baumhoff (1962) and Thomas (1974). It may well be, however, that rock art forms represent in some instances decorative, recreational or aesthetic designs.

The rock art from Upper Pole Creek may be divided into four categories which include geometric, zoomorphic, anthropomorphic and historic petroglyphs. There are no pictographs recorded for this portion of Pole Creek.

Geometric Designs

Geometric designs include circles, zigzag lines, parallel lines, dots, rows of dots and combinations or the later two motifs. Also included in this category are a variety of curvilinear and generally non-descriptive forms. Two sun motifs are included under this category. Geometric forms are by far the most common.

Zoomorphic Designs

Zoomorphic representations which include mountain sheep, lizards and horses are fairly rare within Pole Creek. In one instance, two horse petroglyph display mounted riders.

Anthropomorphic Designs

Anthropomorphic designs include human stick and full-bodied figures as well as the distinct shield bearing warrior motif. Also contained in the anthropomorphic rock art inventory are two phallic representations.

Historic Designs

There is a single historic petroglyph located in the survey area. It consists of the capital letters I D.

Summary and Conclusions

A total of 29 petroglyph sites were recorded for Upper Pole Creek in Owyhee County. Included in the inventory are geometric, zoomorphic, anthropomorphic and historic motifs. In all but a few instances, sites are located on smooth basalt faces below rim rock and lack associated artifactual materials.

The design motifs are those generally characteristic of the Great Basin (Heizer and Baumhoff, 1962). More specifically, they are the same motifs and forms found at nearby Camas Creek (Plew, 1976:38-39). Of special interest is the recording of 12 shield bearing figures. It has recently been observed (Plew, 1976b:112) that Camas Creek (Owyhee County) marks the western most noted extension of the shield motif in Idaho. If the distribution of the shield motif is in fact associated with a Shoshonean occupation as suggested by Keyser (1975:207-15), the petroglyphs at Pole Creek may in part be associated with that occupation. Projectile points found in the drainage date to rather recent times and are those generally associated with the Shoshonean occupation.

Finally, the presence of horses as zoomorphic motifs further indicates that some of the petroglyphs at Pole Creek post-date the eighteenth century arrival of the horse.

Table 1. Distribution of Petroglyph Design Motifs

<u>Design Motif</u>	<u>Number Recorded</u>
Geometric	19
Zoomorphic	4
Anthropomorphic	7
Historic	1
<hr/>	
Total:	31*

* Two motifs occurred at same sites

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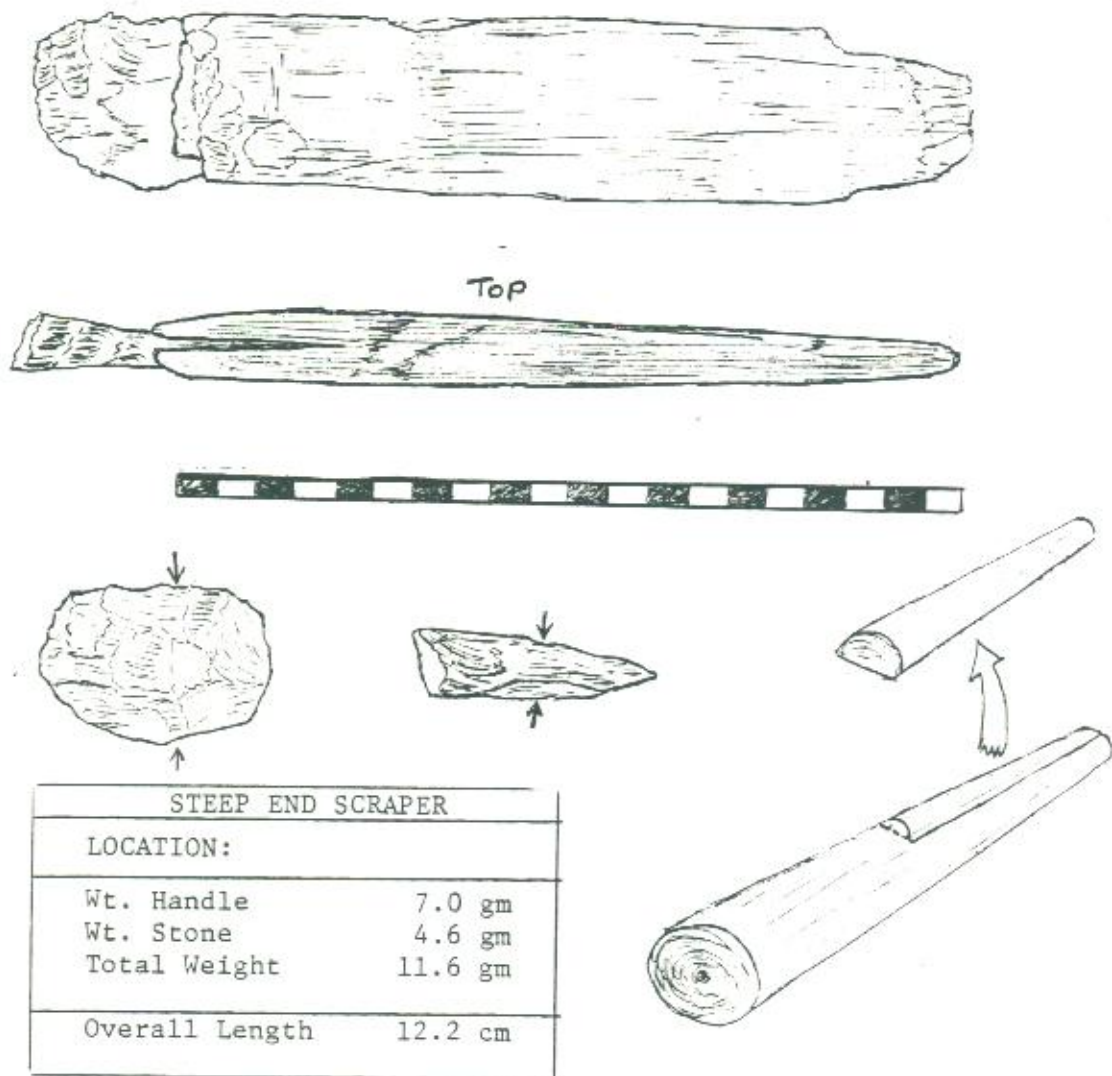
(from page -2-)

One first impression from the site record compiled so far is the paradoxical place of mining in the Sandpoint District. The diversity of mining-related sites has muddied the waters figuratively as the sites probably have literally. The geology that created the silver-rich motherlodes of Wallace and Kellogg continues into Bonner and Boundary Counties, but the veins are fractured and faulted, and so too is the record of this human pursuit. In a marginal mining area, historic archaeology seems to be crucially dependent on the historic record and oral accounts. To even distinguish boondoggle from successful economic venture is a challenge for the historic archaeologist.

The archaeological survey of proposed timber sales is indicative of a growing trend. As the world has shrunk, the need to understand the impact of modifications to the environment has become more pressing. A new logging road can destroy a piece of history as well as make timber resources available. For the historical archaeologist, this awareness has resulted in a growing number of recorded sites. The challenge now is not just the recording of sites but a synthesis of this information to answer pertinent questions.

UNIQUE AND UNUSUAL FINDS

by Everett Clark



Once again an unusual find has come to light, this time in the form of a hafted steep-end scraper, found somewhere east of Lake Cwyhee in eastern Malheur County, Oregon.

A perishable of this nature must certainly have been taken from a cave or overhang that was protected from the weather.

The scraper is fashioned from a silica material. The haft appears to be a section of a branch of some kind of shrub, split in half, and hollowed out on the end to accept the small end of the scraper. It was then wrapped with rawhide, sinew, or some like material, for a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cm. back from the socket in the wood. It is entirely possible that the stone and wood was pitched to further secure the union. The wrapping was gone when it was found.

The location of the site is not known; neither is the extent of the destruction of the site.

FORMING A NEW CHAPTER

We begin to get the impression that there is enough interest in Idaho Archaeology throughout the state that we should perhaps begin to think about forming some new chapters of the Society. During the past year, we have enrolled a number of members-at-large scattered through the entire state. Additionally, we have received requests from a number of libraries, both municipal and school, as well as requests from individuals for the Idaho Archaeologist.

Listed below are all the names of IAS at-large members plus all other recipients of the paper. If there are interested individuals, professional or non-professional, in an area who would like to form a Chapter, you should get together, choose a temporary slate of officers and request assistance from the IAS Executive Board, P. O. Box 7532, Boise, Idaho 83702. We'll send you a set of model bylaws and instructions on how to form your chapter. After about the first of June, 1978, we should be able to send a member of the Board to assist you if needed.

Larcie Burnett, BLM, Couer D'Alene
Tom Hudson, USFS, Orofino
Richard Hill, BLM, Idaho Falls
Dave Corliss, BLM, Burley
Dave Pierce, USFS, Salmon
Tom Renk, Sandpoint
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Vickie Clay, Pocatello
Sharon & Ken Anderson, Pocatello
B. Robert Butler, ISU, Pocatello
Gary Ayers, Sandpoint
Dr. Ruthann Knudson, U of I, Moscow
Dr. David Rice, U of I, Moscow
Duane Marti, BLM, Vale, Oregon
Nelle Tobias, McCall
Twin Falls Public Library (Helen Peters)
William Carder, Burley
Rose Sneddon, Sandpoint
Saul Morello, Moscow
Joe Randolph, Moscow
Jerry Metzker, Emmett
Charles Armitage, Pocatello
L. J. McGhee, Pocatello
Kenneth Swanson, Pocatello
Robert Stern, Pocatello
Tom Struthers, McCall
John S. Curtis, Montour
Bonner Co. Hist. Society, Sandpoint
Owyhee Co. Hist. Society, Murphy
Lewiston

COMING EVENTS

The 31st Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference will be held April 6-8 in Pullman, Wash., hosted by the Departments of Anthropology at Washington State University and the University of Idaho. Bill Lipe of W.S.U. and Rick Sprague of U. of I. are Conference Co-Chairmen. All conference sessions will be held on the W.S.U. campus. This meeting should be extremely interesting as there have been a number of important developments in the Northwest during the past year which will be reported upon. While this meeting is for the professional and student it is open to the public upon registration and payment of fees. Contact person for the event is Dale Croes, NWAC Program Chairman, Department of Anthropology, W.S.U., Pullman WA 99164.

IAS Annual Meeting

The 1978 Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Idaho Archaeological Society will be held at 7:30 PM in the conference room of the Elk's Rehabilitation Center, 204 Fort Place, Boise, on June 5, 1978. An agenda is not yet available.

IAS Sixth Annual Conference

Due to conflict with the dates of the Great Basin Archaeological Conference and other activities the IAS Annual Conference this year will be held on the BSU Campus on October 7th. The Fall meeting of the Idaho Archaeological Advisory Committee will meet in Boise on October 6th. We'll have further information on this event in our next issue.

Something to Consider:

To remove things without ascertaining all that is possible about their age, meaning and connections, is as inexcusable as it is easy. To undertake excavating, and so take the responsibilities for preserving a multitude of delicate and valuable things, unless one is prepared to deal with them efficiently, both mechanically and chemically, is like undertaking a surgical operation in ignorance of anatomy. To turn over a site without making any plans, or recording the positions and relation of things, may be plundering; but it is not archaeology. To remove and preserve only the pretty and interesting pieces, and leave the rest behind unnoticed, and separated from what gave them a value and a meaning, proves the spirit of a dealer and not that of a scholar. To leave a site merely plundered, without any attempt to work out its history, to see the meaning of the remains found, or to publish what may serve future students of the place or subject, is to throw away the opportunities which have been snatched from those who might have used them properly.

W. M. Flinders Petrie

Methods and Aims in Archaeology
pp. 179-180, 1904

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