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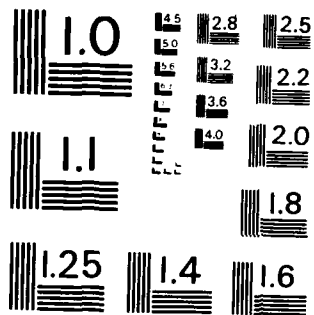
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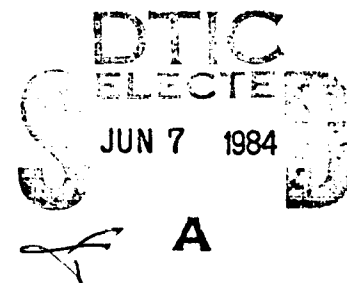
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TEST EXCAVATIONS AT PREHISTORIC SITE 45WT134
WHITMAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

By
Glenn D. Hartmann

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TEST EXCAVATIONS AT PREHISTORIC SITE 45WT134,
WHITMAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

by

Glenn D. Hartmann

Co-Principal Investigators:

Harvey S. Rice
Glenn D. Hartmann

1984

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Test excavations conducted at 45WT134 suggest that the site represents a base camp occupation during the Tucannon Phase (ca. 5000 - 2500 B.P.). Evidence of structural features (i.e. housepits) and intact living surfaces are present at the site. Because the Tucannon Phase is not well documented along the lower Snake River, 45WT134 has the potential to yield new information about this phase.			

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Prehistoric site 45WT134 is located within the Lower Monumental Reservoir area on lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District. In the summer of 1983, the site was tested by personnel from Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University, to evaluate the eligibility of the site for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The primary goal of the testing effort was to ascertain the research potential of the site. To accomplish this, information was required from three basic areas: determination of site extent and content, estimation of the age(s) of occupation(s) represented, and investigation of prehistoric structural features (i.e., housepits) which existed at the site. This information was to be used to evaluate the potential of the site for addressing problems in regional prehistory. The recognition of research potential is requisite to a recommendation for including the site in the National Register of Historic Places.

Five test units were excavated to a maximum depth of 240 cm (96 in). Excavations have demonstrated the cultural material to be concentrated along the river bank where the site is being eroded by wave action at an unknown rate. The cultural materials recovered during testing suggest that the site represents a base camp occupied during the Tucannon phase (ca. 5000-2500 B.P.). Dating of this occupation is based upon the similarity of temporally diagnostic materials to others from other sites dated to the Tucannon phase by radiometric methods. However, there are former living surfaces present at the site, and future excavations should be amenable to the same kinds of spatial analyses that structural features would afford. Sediments analy-

sis indicated differences between stratigraphic units which could be significant in reconstructing past environments which might have affected the site's prehistoric inhabitants.

The Tucannon phase is not well documented along the lower Snake River. Because 45WT134 has the potential to yield information about this phase, it is recommended that the site be considered as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Before decisions can be made regarding the long-term management of the site, it will be necessary to evaluate the current rate of erosion. It is recommended that a series of steel reinforcement bars be driven perpendicular to the river bank to serve as reference points from which to monitor and measure the erosion rate. If the river bank is not eroding at a significant rate, stabilization measures (e.g., the laying down of rip rap) or data recovery operations may be necessary. Finally, it is recommended that Corps personnel regularly monitor the site for evidence of relic collection. Although this activity is not a problem at present, unauthorized excavations at the site may necessitate the development of a data recovery plan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Numerous individuals assisted in the fieldwork and in the preparation of this report. Stanley Gough assisted in directing the field crew, which consisted of Rebecca Stevens, Thomas Ramsey, John Erp, and Christopher "Bean" Stine. Dan Landis mapped the site and Jerry Galm generously donated his time to visit the site and discuss stratigraphy.

Laboratory work was accomplished by Dan Landis, assisted by Marilyn Stolp and Rebecca Stevens. Soils and pollen analyses were conducted by John Lamana and Deborah Newman, respectively, at the University of Washington. Faunal analysis was performed by R. Lee Lyman at Oregon State University.

Thanks are due LeRoy Allen and John Leier, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, for their continued support and assistance throughout the course of this contract.

Graphics and artifact photographs were prepared by Pamela Rutan. The final manuscript was prepared by Priscilla Wopat and Marsha Krebs.

ABSTRACT

Test excavations were conducted at prehistoric site 45WT134, Whitman County, Washington, by Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University. The site is located along the Snake River on lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District. Excavation focused on the determination of site extent, content, and research potential pursuant to eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Results of testing indicate a Tucannon phase occupation. There is evidence for intact living surfaces, which suggests that activity area analyses might be applicable in future, more extensive, excavations. While there is some evidence for housepits at 45WT134, testing did not incontrovertibly demonstrate them to be present.

Because the Tucannon phase has not been extensively documented and because the site seems to be amenable to several forms of analysis, 45WT134 is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. It is further recommended that the site be monitored for on-going erosion and that data recovery or river bank stabilization be implemented if necessary.

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Cover photo: Lithograph prepared by John M. Stanley for the Report of Explorations and Surveys to Ascertain the Most Practicable and Economic Route for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, published between 1855 and 1861 by the United States Government. Note the fish drying racks on the right side of the river.

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INTRODUCTION

In compliance with the management mandates set forth in Executive Order 11593, the Walla Walla District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), has sponsored a series of cultural resources surveys and archaeological excavations along the lower Snake and middle Columbia rivers during the past several years. The primary objectives of these investigations have been to inventory and evaluate sites for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. At the request of USACE, Archaeological and Historical Services (AHS), Eastern Washington University, conducted test excavations in the summer of 1983 to evaluate archaeological site 45WT134 as part of the on-going inventory and evaluation program.

Site 45WT134 was first reported to USACE by Randall Schalk of Washington State University, who was conducting archaeological investigations at nearby Lyons Ferry (Schalk 1983a). Archaeological site inventory forms were not prepared at that time, however, and determination of site boundaries thus became one of the initial goals of the current project. Other objectives were to determine the depth of the cultural deposits and the cultural period(s) represented at the site. Test excavation results were used also in assessing the potential of 45WT134 to yield information pursuant to a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

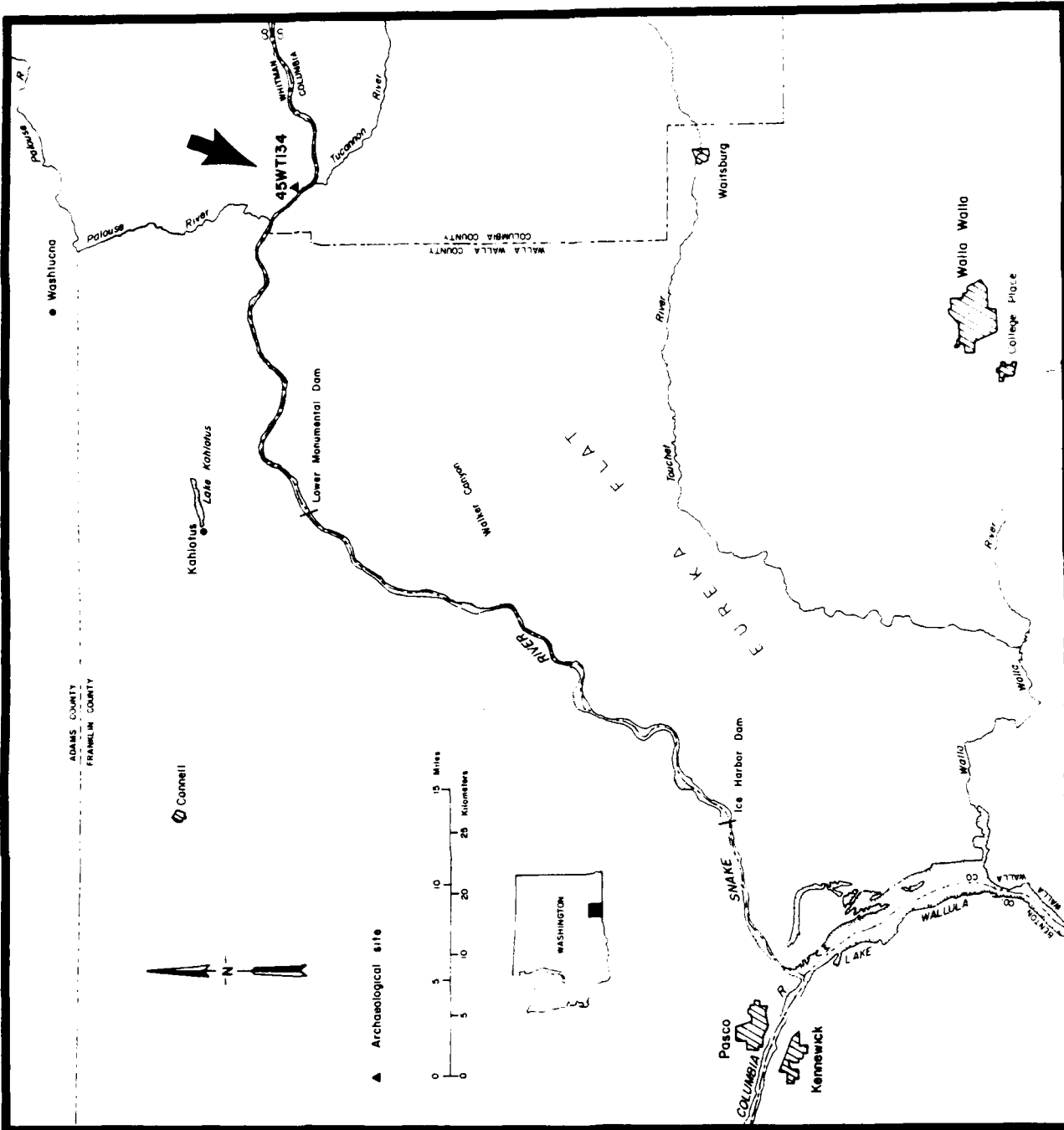


Figure 1. Map of project area.

SITE SETTING

Archaeological site 45WT134 is located in the SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 33, T31N, R37E, Whitman County, Washington (Figure 1). The site is located approximately at River Mile 62 on the right (north) bank of the Snake River between the confluences of the Tucannon and Palouse rivers with the Snake. Prior to the raising of the river level after construction of Lower Monumental Dam in 1968, the site extended several meters to the south where it was truncated by the Northern Pacific Railroad bed. However, examination of pre-inundation maps and aerial photographs indicated that the portion of the site lost in reservoir construction probably was not substantial (Figure 2).

The Snake River Canyon in the vicinity of the site is as much as 2 mi (3.2 km) wide and 1000 ft (300 m) deep. The locale is at the interface of three physiographic sections of the Columbia Basin subprovince: the Palouse Hills, the Central Lowlands of the Pasco Basin, and the Channeled Scablands (Freeman et al. 1945). Each of these is characterized by a set of distinctive landforms which would have presented diverse floral and faunal resources to the prehistoric inhabitants of the region. Native vegetation within the canyon has been classified as the Agropyron spicatum-Poa secunda habitat type (Daubenmire 1970). Environmental factors, as they might have affected the prehistoric inhabitants of the area, have been discussed by numerous authors and need not be elaborated here. Detailed discussion of regional geology as it pertains to the archaeology is presented by Hammatt (1977). Models for the availability and utilization of faunal resources have been developed by Brauner (1975), Gustafson (1972), Ames et al. (1981), Lyman (1980), and Schalk (1983b), among others.

A detailed study of late Quaternary stratigraphy as it relates to the cultural chronology of the region has been provided by Hammatt (1977). Al-



(a)



(b)

Figure 2. Aerial photographs of 45WT134 prior to (a) and after (b) inundation.

though this research was conducted in the Lower Granite Reservoir area upstream from 45WT134, this work provided a model which can be utilized in interpreting the depositional history of the project locale. Stratigraphic units have been correlated with regional cultural phases (cf. Hammatt 1977:Figure 47); thus recognition of a particular unit often can result in the relative dating of that unit and associated cultural materials.

During the initial visit to 45WT134 to plan the test excavations, several features were noted which guided the present investigation, and which are relevant to the interpretation of the testing results. The site is located on a terrace which gently slopes southwest toward the river where there is a steep, relatively high (ca. 3 m) bank adjacent to the water. The edge of the site is gradually being eroded by wave action along the reservoir. Several depressions suggestive of housepits were observed on the surface. Also, there were slightly darker sediments exposed in the riverbank which appeared to correlate with the depressions. These served to reinforce the idea that housepits might be present. Verification of these depressions as being probable housepits, therefore, became one of the goals in testing.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH ORIENTATION

A framework of culture history for the lower Snake River region has been developed by Leonhardy and Rice (1970), and modified by subsequent research (Leonhardy and Rice 1980; Yent 1976). Within the modified scheme, five cultural phases are recognized: Windust, Cascade, Tucannon, Harder, and Numipu. The archaeological attributes of each phase have been elaborated by several authors (e.g., Rice 1972; Bense 1972; Muto 1976; Brauner 1976; Kennedy 1976; Yent 1976) and detailed discussion of the material constituents of each phase

is not warranted here. The above-mentioned studies provide the basis for comparing the materials recovered from 45WT134 and placing them within the temporal parameters of regional prehistory.

Recent research on the lower Clearwater and lower Snake rivers has identified several questions important to regional prehistory for which additional data from 45WT134 could provide at least partial answers. Central to this discussion is the importance of pithouse village sites as repositories for unique kinds of archaeological information. Schalk (1983a) has noted that very few pithouse sites remain on the Snake River between Lewiston, Idaho, and the confluence with the Columbia River—the Martindale site, the Miller site, and Lyons Ferry. Thus, the delineation of housepits at 45WT134 would add a significant archaeological resource to the present inventory.

A recurrent theme manifest in much of Plateau prehistory is that of the "emergence" of the ethnographic pattern (e.g., Nelson 1969, 1973; Schalk 1983a; Warren 1968). Pithouse village sites have been seen as indicators of the pattern and increased reliance on salmon as the facilitating factor for increased sedentism. Ames and Marshall (1980) have argued that the archaeological appearance of villages on the Plateau may not necessarily reflect the beginning of the ethnographic pattern and that an economy based upon salmon probably was the reason for increased sedentism (i.e., villages). Regardless, it is clear that archaeological investigations in pithouse village sites can contribute much toward a better understanding of the region's prehistory. A brief examination of several investigations along the lower Snake and lower Clearwater rivers is illustrative of the kinds of concerns which contemporary Plateau archaeologists are addressing at these sites.

Analyses of archaeological excavations at Alpowa (Brauner 1976; Lyman 1976) and at Wawawai (Yent 1976) in the Lower Granite Reservoir have empha-

sized intrasite patterning, specifically within houses. The occupational sequence at Alpowa spans 6000 years and is documented in at least 12 prehistoric houses dated to between 5000 B.P. and A.D. 1880 (Brauner 1976). A detailed examination of the distribution of faunal elements within the houses (Lyman 1976), combined with distribution patterns of other cultural debris, enabled delineation of discrete activity areas within the houses and supported the conclusion of cultural continuity for the entire archaeological sequence (Brauner 1976). A similar approach was taken at Wawawai (Yent 1976), though on a more limited scale, and resulted in the elimination of the Piquin phase distinction (Leonhardy and Rice 1970) in the lower Snake River cultural chronology. Continuity was observed in the archaeological record for the last 1000 years.

Excavations at Hatwai on the lower Clearwater River revealed an occupational sequence dating from ca. 10,800 B.P. to the early historic period (Ames et al. 1981). The largest cultural component, Hatwai III, included 10 houses dating to between 5050 and 3100 B.P. The data from Hatwai resulted in Ames' and Marshall's article (1980) on the origins of sedentism on the Plateau discussed above. Although a detailed analysis of the materials from Hatwai is not presently available, it is clear that intrasite relationships will become apparent as additional work is done with the collection (cf. Ames et al. 1981:103-142).

Extensive test excavations at the Miller site on Strawberry Island near the mouth of the Snake River have documented a large, late prehistoric (Harder phase) occupation (Cleveland 1978; Cleveland et al. 1977; Schalk 1983b). Among the research potentials noted at this site was an apparent distinction between the contents of the houses on one side of the island as opposed to the contents of houses on the other. Schalk (1983b) sees this as indicative of

intrasite variability at a level different from that noted at Alpowa (Brauner 1976) and Wawawai (Yent 1976). That is, there is sufficient variability within the site that questions are raised about the validity of the notion of cultural continuity on the Plateau.

Test excavations were conducted at Lyons Ferry, just downstream from 45WT134, where the remains of eight prehistoric pithouses were visible on the surface (Schalk 1983a). Radiocarbon dates from features in two of the housepits placed the occupation at 2000-2500 B.P., or early Harder phase. Comparison of the lithic and faunal assemblages with those from sites to the west suggested differences in subsistence system(s) from other sites in the late prehistoric period (Schalk 1983a:175).

With the outline of previous investigations and models in mind, test excavations at 45WT134 had the following objectives:

1. Determination of site depth, horizontal extent, and content
2. Determination of the age(s) of occupation(s) represented
3. Verification or denial of the surface depressions as housepits
4. Evaluation of the site for addressing contemporary problems in regional prehistory
5. Evaluation of the site for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Analyses were directed toward establishing the research potential of the site rather than toward solving archaeological research problems.

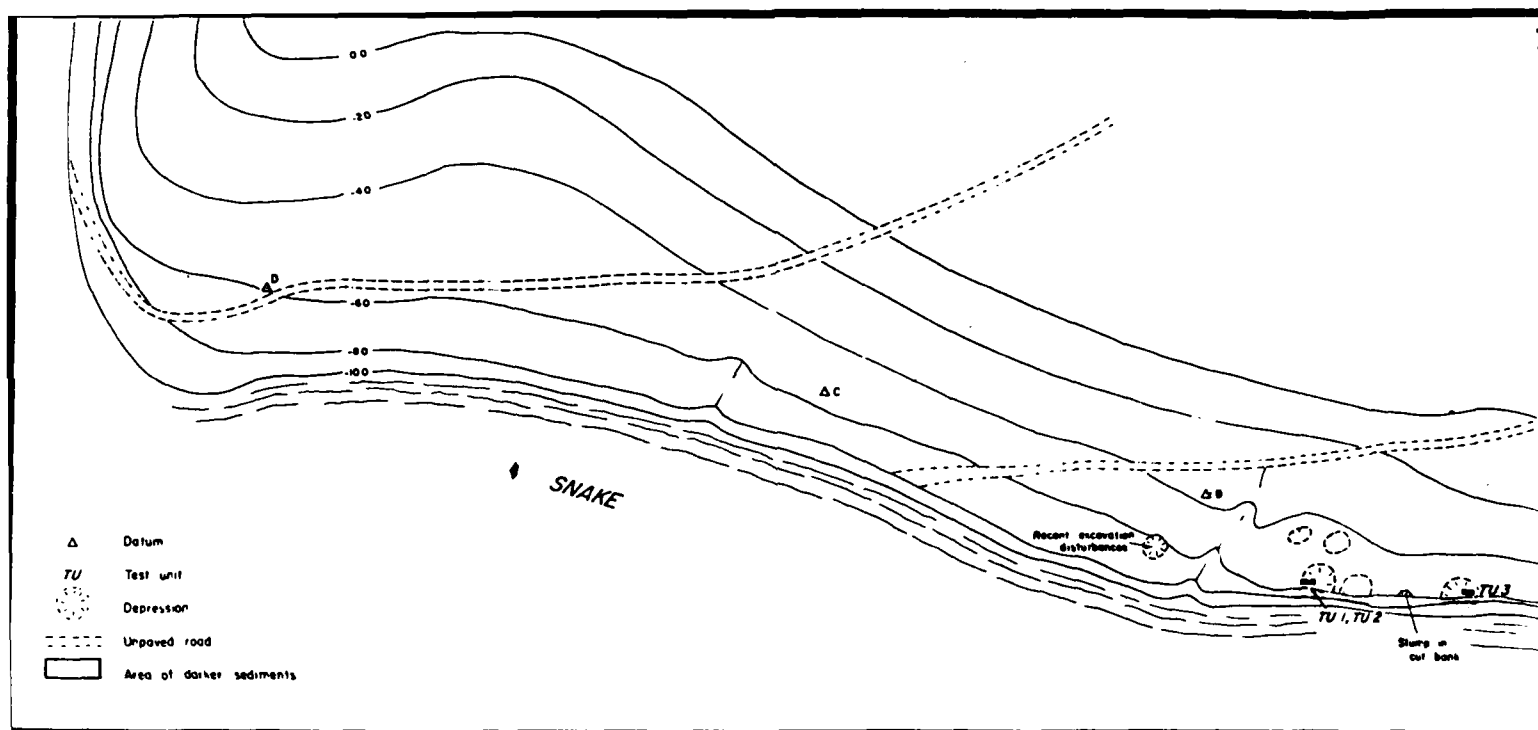
METHODOLOGY

The extent of test excavations at 45WT134 was limited somewhat by the logistics of access to the site. At present, the only practical way to get excavators and equipment to the site is either by boat or via the railroad bridge which connects the north shore of the Snake River with the highway on the south shore. This was not a problem for getting hand excavation materials to the site, but transporting a backhoe for the excavation of trenches was not realistic.

Five test units were excavated in order to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the cultural deposits, as well as to better characterize the cultural materials. Two of the depressions on the site surface were tested to determine if the depressions were housepits. The locations of all pits were judgmentally determined based upon the presence/absence of cultural materials on the surface and on surface topography.

Test Units 1, 2, 3, and 5 were 1 x 2 m and Unit 4 was 1 x 1 m. Units 1 and 2 were combined to form a 1 x 4 m trench slicing through the edge and interior of Depression C. Unit 3 was located near the edge of Depression A to determine whether the depression was a housepit. Test Units 4 and 5 were located away from the area considered to be the center of the site where soils appeared to be more shallow and where there were few cultural materials on the surface. Unit 4 was located upslope and further away from the shoreline than other units; Unit 5 was located near the eastern end of the site (Figure 3).

All test units were excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels using shovels and trowels. It was necessary to use picks to excavate through calcareous gravels in Units 1 and 2. All sediments were dry screened through 6 mm mesh hardware cloth. Depths were measured below a unit datum which was the highest surface corner for that unit. Units 1 and 2 shared a common datum.



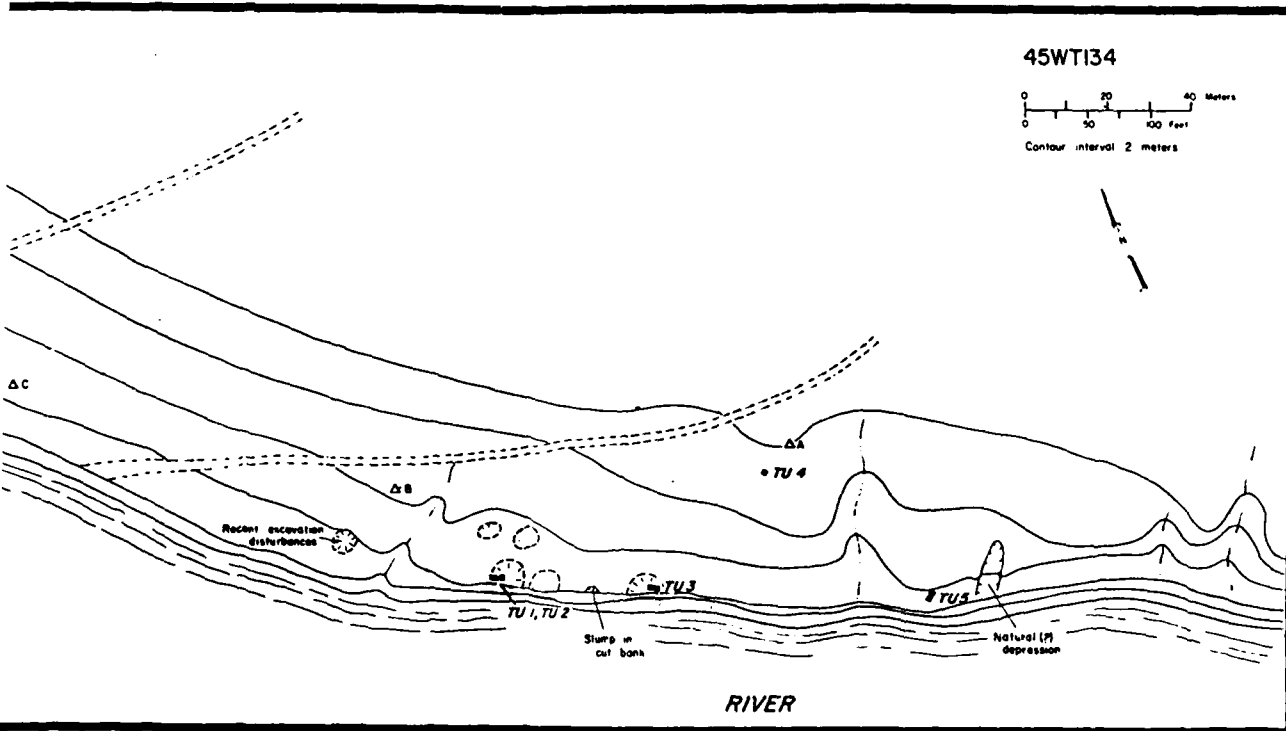


Figure 3. Map of site 45WT134.

Profile diagrams were drawn of one wall of each test unit. A stratigraphic column for each profile also was described.

All cultural materials were returned to the AHS laboratory at Eastern Washington University for cleaning, cataloging, and analysis. A catalog of recovered materials is presented in Appendix I.

Soil samples were analyzed at the University of Washington. This analysis included particle size, weight loss on ignition, and presence/absence of fossil pollen. The results of these analyses are presented below.

Two radiocarbon samples have been submitted to the University of Arizona. The results of that analysis are not yet complete, but will be submitted as an addendum to this report when available.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Test excavation recovered 1467 cultural items from 45WT134. Of these, 589 items were bone/shell and 878 were lithic artifacts. The distribution of materials is summarized in Tables 1 and 2 and in Appendix II. The data presented in Table 1 indicate the relative absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts. It is readily apparent that the bulk of the recovered cultural materials (95%) were concentrated in Test Units 1, 2, and 3. Even allowing for differences in the volume of excavated sediments among test units, it is clear that most of the archaeological materials were concentrated near the shoreline (Figure 3). In general, there appears to be considerable consistency throughout the lithic assemblage when the contents of the test units are compared to one another, i.e., with regard to the debitage size grades, material "preference" (basalt comprises 78% of the assemblage), distribution and kinds of implements, etc. There are no abrupt breaks in the deposition and content of

Table 1. Lithic Cultural Material Summary, 45WT134.

Lithic Cultural Material	Material Type													Total
	Basalt	Andesite	Felsite	Granite	Schist	Quartzite	Sandstone	GCS	Peb. Wood	Spl. Sandstone	Stearite	Obsidian	Ochre	
Cores	10							6						16
Bifaces	1							6						7
Pretforms														
PP/Ks	1							2						3
Drills/Perf/Gr	1													1
Reamer														
Chisel/Wedge														
Unifaces	1							1						2
Adzes														
Unifac Flkd Cob	6	1		1										8
Bifac Flkd Cob	2													2
Notched Cob/Peb														
Split Cob/Peb	2					1								3
Multipurpose Flkd Tool	2													2
Flake Uniface	15							23						38
Flake Biface								2						2
Flake Perf/Gr								1						1
Flake Chisel/Wedge														
Multipurpose Flake Tool								1						1
Debitage: Less than 3mm														
3-6 mm								2						2
6-13 mm	90							35				2		127
13-25 mm	289					2		77						368
25+ mm	207	4		1		4		6						222
Chunks	21					4		17						42
End/Edge Bat Cob	4			1										5
Hopper Mortar Base														
Anvil Stone														
Unmod Peb/Cob/Blk	4											2		6
Clinkers	9													9
Ornament/Accoutrement														
Others	2							9						11
Total	667	5		3		11		188				2	2	878

Table 2. Level Inventory of Excavated Cultural Material from 45WT134.*

Level	TU#1		TU#2		TU#3		TU#4		TU#5		F#1		Total	
	B/S	St	B/S	St	B/S	St	B/S	St	B/S	St	B/S	St	B/S	St
1	0	0	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0			11	5
2	0	4	9	23	2	10	0	1	0	3			11	41
3	2	12	3	7	4	4	0	2	0	0			9	25
4	0	17	3	12	18	7	0	0	1	10			22	46
5	5	16	8	8	3	6	0	0	5	5			21	35
6	2	7	3	14	3	23	0	5	0	8			8	57
7	8	8	5	3	8	27	0	6	0	6			21	50
8	8	19	3	8	18	39	0	7	1	6			30	79
9	11	18	3	17	9	18	0	0			4	4	27	57
10	8	33	5	24	23	24	0	1			0	1	36	83
11	7	26	8	41	26	23							41	90
12	12	28	13	40	71	37							96	105
13	55	29	16	28	23	23							94	80
14	5	6	0	0	12	12							17	18
15	0	7	0	5**	49	30							42	42
16	0	2	0	8	48	18							48	28
17	1	0	0	1	15	14							16	15
18	0	0	0	0	15	4							15	4
19	0	2	0	1	11	6							11	9
20	0	0	0	1	4	2							4	3
21			0	1	0	2							0	3
22					2	3							2	3
23					0	0							0	0
24					0	0							0	0
Total	124	234	90	248	364	332	0	22	7	38	4	5	589	878

* TU#1, TU#2, TU#3, and TU#5 are all 1 X 2 m in horizontal dimension; TU#4 is 1 X 1 m.
 TU#1 and TU#2 are adjacent and form a 1 X 4 m area of excavation.
 F#1 is Feature #1 defined in Levels 9 and 10 of TU#1.

** This includes one piece of burned glass (fused).

NOTE: B/S = Bone and/or shell (counts for which should be considered + due to the friable condition of most of these items); St = Stone (cultural lithics); levels are determined from measurements below surface (in 10-cm increments) [see other data for relative elevations from test unit to test unit].

the cultural materials, which might be interpreted as components, in any of the test units (see Table 2). There are, however, some suggestions of multiple occupations.

Three projectile points were recovered, two from Test Unit 3 and one from Unit 2 (Figure 4). These are all similar in form to specimens from assemblages at other sites assignable to the Tucannon phase. Consistent with this temporal placement is the predominance of basalt in the assemblage, a characteristic of this phase (Leonhardy and Rice 1970). Radiocarbon age determinations, when they become available, should allow a more precise estimation of the time depth for 45WT134.



Figure 4. Photographs of artifacts from 45WT134.

Test Units 1 and 2 were excavated to depths of 200 and 210 cm, respectively, where flood gravels were met. Examination of Table 2 indicates that there was a moderate concentration of cultural materials between Levels 2-6,

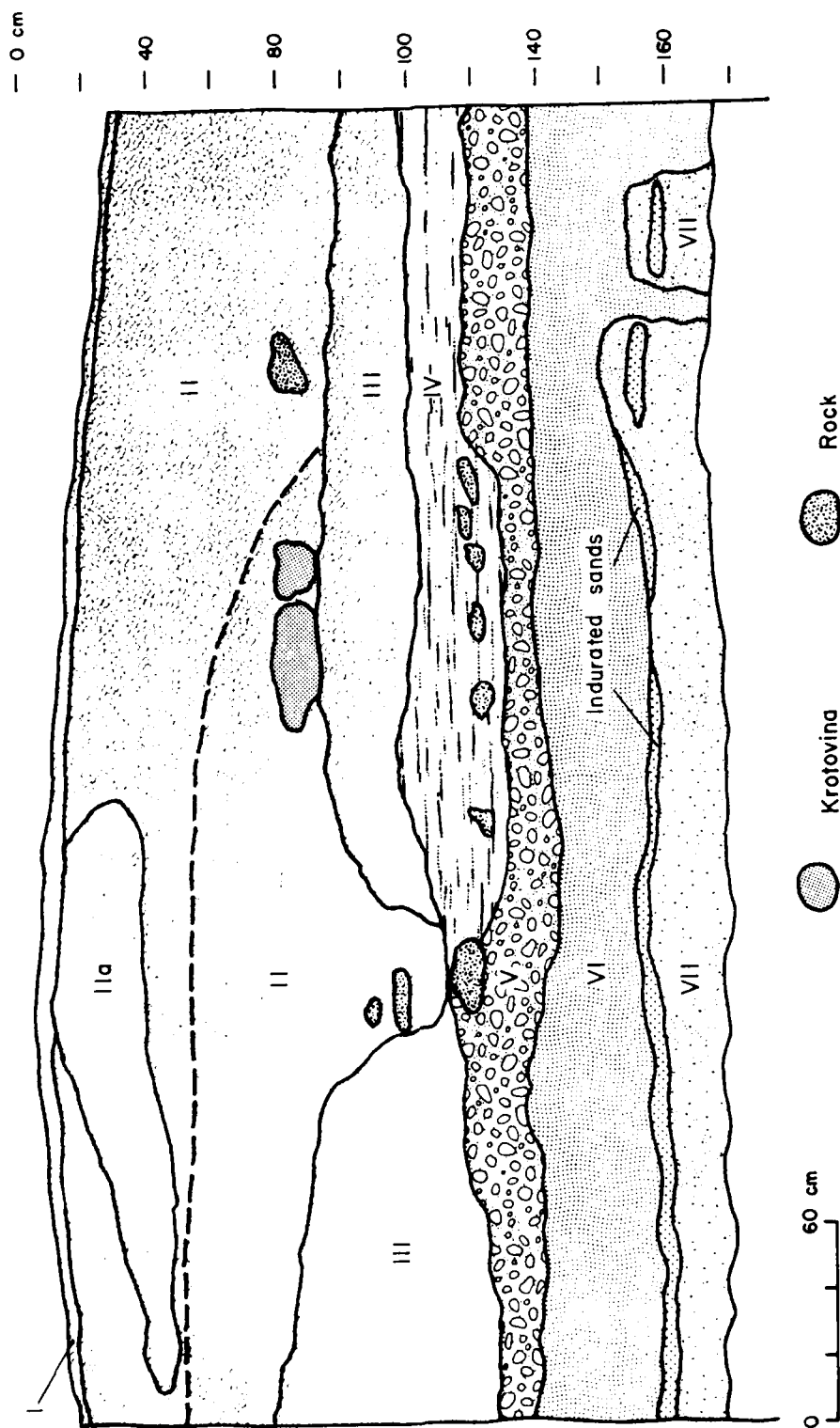
followed by a slight decrease, followed by a substantial increase of materials in Levels 10-13. The profiles for these units do not indicate any definite associations of strata with archaeological materials in the upper seven levels (Figure 5). The accumulation of artifacts in the lower levels, including Feature 1, appears to be associated with Stratum IV, where an intact former surface is indicated by a series of unworked cobbles at depths of about 130 cm. Although this former surface could be the floor of a house, there was no stratigraphic evidence to support this possibility. Stratum V is a layer of indurated gravels which were culturally sterile. Below this level are two sand units which produced 34 lithic items, of which 31 were basalt flakes. It seems highly unlikely that these were intrusive from the upper strata, and an earlier occupation, possibly Cascade phase, is considered likely.

Test Unit 3 was excavated to a depth of 240 cm or to the top of the gravels. Most of the cultural materials in this unit were associated with stratigraphic units III-IV. A former surface was indicated by discontinuous, compact sediments in the upper half of Stratum III (Figure 6). As in Test Units 1 and 2, a few flakes were recovered from the sand unit (Stratum IX) which underlies the culturally sterile indurated gravel. One sample of shell from Level 14, the bottom of Stratum IV, was submitted for radiocarbon dating. No features were found in this test unit and there was no stratigraphic evidence of a house.

Excavations in Test Unit 4 were halted at 1 m when it was evident that the unit was on the periphery of the site. Virtually all of the material recovered was debitage. The one distinction between this unit and other units is the predominance of cryptocrystalline debitage. Given the small sample and the limited nature of testing, the cultural significance of this fact is undetermined at this time.

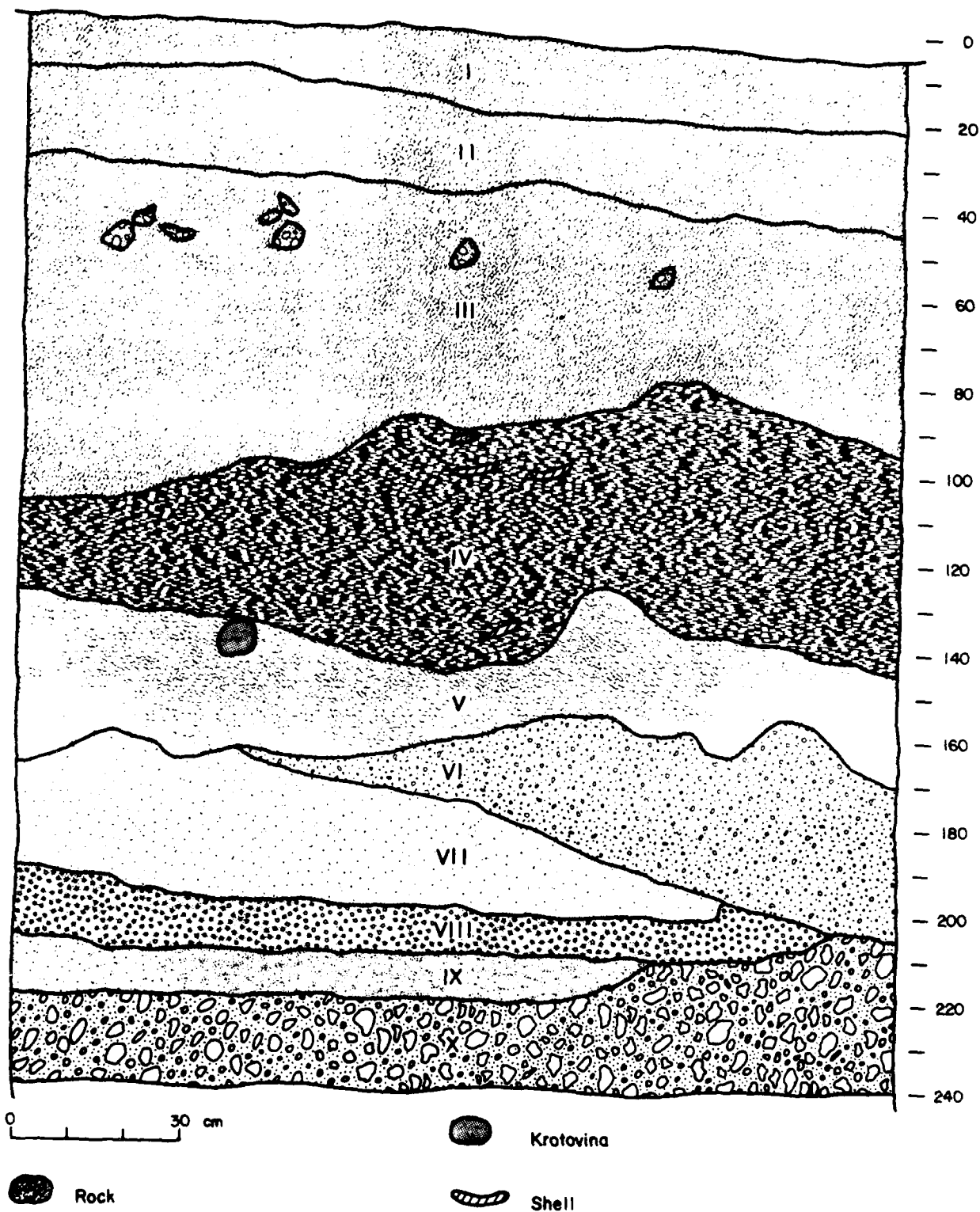
I	0-5 cm	10YR3/3m; sandy loam, platy, non-sticky, non-plastic; many fine/very fine roots; abrupt wavy boundary.
II	5-80	10YR4/3m; sandy loam, strong columnar, many very fine pores, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; many fine to very fine roots; small <3 mm subrounded pebbles with occasional pebbles up to 4 cm; clear wavy boundary.
III	80-105	10YR4/3m; sandy loam, massive, very slightly sticky, non-plastic; common fine and very fine roots; many very fine pores; small <3 mm subrounded pebbles; clear wavy boundary.
IV	105-140	10YR5/3m; silt loam, massive slightly sticky, slightly plastic, many very fine pores; common very fine and fine roots; <3 mm subangular pebbles; note cobbles lying on former surface; abrupt wavy boundary.
V	140-152	Upper basalt gravels; abrupt wavy boundary.
VI	153-183	Calcareous sand; abrupt wavy boundary.
VII	183-208	Beach sand.

Figure 5. Profile from north wall, Test Unit 1/2, 45WT134.



I	0-13 cm	10YR3/2m; sandy loam, massive, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine/very fine roots; few pebbles <3 mm, subrounded; clear smooth boundary.
II	13-37	10YR3/2m; fine sandy loam, massive, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine and very fine roots; few <3 mm subrounded pebbles; clear wavy boundary.
III	37-90	10YR4/3m; fine sandy loam, massive, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; common fine and very fine roots; few subrounded <3 mm pebbles; former surfaces ? as indicated by discontinuous compact sediments; abrupt wavy boundary.
IV	90-145	10YR5/3m; loam, massive, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few fine and very fine roots; few subrounded <3 mm pebbles; violently effervescent; clean wavy boundary.
V	145-160	10YR5/3m; sandy loam, massive, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; few fine and very fine roots; many subrounded <3 mm pebbles; violently effervescent; abrupt wavy boundary.
VI	160-174	10YR4/2m; gravelly sand, massive, non-sticky, non-plastic; few fine to very fine roots; violently effervescent; well-sorted gravel up to 5 mm; abrupt wavy boundary.
VII	174-198	10YR6/2; fine sand, sandy gravel, non-sticky, non-plastic; few fine and very fine roots; strongly effervescent; abrupt wavy boundary.
VIII	198-208	10YR6/4m; sandy gravel, s.g., non-sticky, non-plastic, few fine and very fine roots; poorly sorted gravels; abrupt smooth boundary.
IX	208-218	10YR6/4m; very fine sand, s.g., non-sticky, non-plastic; few subrounded pebbles up to 3 mm; abrupt wavy boundary.
X	218-floor (ca. 235)	Flood gravels, poorly sorted.

Figure 6. Profile from north wall, Test Unit 3, 45WT134.



Test excavations in Unit 5 were halted at 80 cm. Relative to other units along the bank (i.e., 1, 2, and 3), there were virtually no implements and less debitage. The predominant lithic material is basalt.

The results of soils and pollen analyses are presented in Tables 3 and 4. In this preliminary investigation of 45WT134, it would be premature to interpret these data in terms of reconstructing past environments at the site. Rather, the data are presented to provide a comparative basis for future research and to indicate the variation within depositional units.

Results of faunal analysis are presented in Table 5. The faunal remains from 45WT134 are similar to those recovered from numerous other Plateau sites; there are no unique or anomalous items.

In summary, the results of test excavations at 45WT134 indicate an occupation assignable to the Tucannon phase. Projectile point styles and lithic material preferences are consistent with this interpretation. Given the overall lack of archaeological sites from this time period (Ames and Marshall 1983:43), the site is of significance to regional prehistory. The suggestions of earlier occupation(s) in Test Units 1, 2, and 3 adds further to this assessment. While there is no evidence for houses in the stratigraphic profiles, the presence of former surfaces, including living surfaces, does not discount the possibility of houses being present. Furthermore, the slightly darker sediments noted in the cutbank seem to coincide with the depressions on the surface. It may be that stratigraphic differences are too subtle to define structures without extensive block excavations and detailed analyses of features as has been done at other sites of comparable age (e.g., Kennedy 1976). Certainly the diversity of artifacts present at the site is not inconsistent with the existence of a base camp, if not a more sedentary type of site.

Table 3. Pollen Remains from 45WT134.

Species	Sample #1 Stratum 2 Unit 1		Sample #2 Stratum 2 Unit 2		Sample #3 Stratum 3 Unit 1		Sample #4 Stratum 4 Unit 1	
<u>Arboreal Species:</u>								
Pinaceae undiff. (except <u>Pseudotsuga</u>)	22	18%	15	21%	4	4%	5	12%
<u>Alnus</u>	1	1%			3	3%	1	2%
<u>Betula</u>					1	1%	1	1%
<u>Carya</u> -type			1	1%				
<u>Eucalyptus</u>			1	1%	4	4%	7	17%
<u>Non-arboreal Species:</u>								
Gramineae	56	47%	35	50%	49	52%	15	37%
Compositae								
Tubuliflorae	18	15%	6	9%	11	12%	2	5%
Liguliflorae	17	14%	7	10%	4	4%	3	7%
<u>Artemisia</u>	1	1%			2	2%	1	2%
Chenopod-Amaranth group	1	1%			9	10%		
<u>Polygonum confertiflorum</u> - type	2	2%			3	3%	1	2%
<u>Eriogonum heracleoides</u> - type					2	2%		
Onagraceae			1	1%	1	1%		
<u>Plantago</u>			1	1%				
<u>Erodium</u> -type	2	2%						
Unknown and indeterminate			3	4%	1	1%	5	12%
Pollen sum and percent	120	100%	70	100%	94	100%	41	100%

Table 4. Soils Analysis Results from 45WT134.

Sample	Percent LOI*	Percent Sand	Percent Silt	Percent Clay**
Stratum II, Sample No. 1, Unit 1	2.54	47.7	42.3	10.0
Stratum II, Sample No. 2, Unit 1	2.34	45.7	44.6	9.7
Stratum III, Sample No. 3, Unit 1	1.9	49.3	40.8	9.9
Stratum IV, Sample No. 4, Unit 1	4.75	34.7	43.1	22.2

* LOI = Loss On Ignition at 600° C; average of two determinations

** Particle size by hydrometer method

Table 5. Faunal Remains from 45WT134.

Taxon	Number of Identified Specimens	Total No.
<u>Margaritifera falcata</u>	16	16
<u>Gonidea angulata</u>	3	3
Cricetinae	3 Edentulate maxillai	3
<u>Lagurus curtatus</u> (sage vole)	1 Mandible	1
<u>Thomomys talpoides</u> (northern pocket gopher)	1 Mandible 1 Humerus	2
<u>Spermophilus</u> sp. (ground squirrel)	3 Edentulate mandibles 3 Scapulae 3 Femora 2 Humerii 2 Radii 2 Ulnae 2 Tibiae 2 Innominates	19
<u>Spermophilus washingtoni</u> (Washington ground squirrel)	2 Skulls 3 Mandibles, all with teeth	5
<u>Canis</u> sp.	1 Scapula	1
<u>Odocoileus</u> sp. (deer)	4 Molariforms 1 Mandible with p2, p3, p4 (ca. 20 mo. old) 1 Distal tibia 1 Distal metacarpal	7
<u>Cervus elaphus</u> (elk)	1 Distal tibia	1
Miscellaneous unidentified		
Deer/sheep/antelope size: rib fragments, carpals, tibia fragments, scapula fragments, first phalanx fragment, metatarsal fragments		
Elk/bison/horse size: second phalanx fragment		

The presence of features and former surfaces indicate that excavation of 45WT134 may well produce the kinds of data necessary to delineate intrasite variability. If these surfaces should prove to be associated with structures, it should be possible to gain additional insights into the origins of sedentism and the "emergence" of the ethnographic pattern. Even if houses are not present at this site, additional excavation should provide significant information about the Tucannon phase, which has not been well documented along the lower Snake River.

In terms of the objectives presented on page 8, test excavations have accomplished the following:

1. Site depth and horizontal extent have been determined. Most buried cultural materials appear to be concentrated along ca. 75 meters of the present riverbank.
2. The age of the occupation of the site has been determined tentatively to be assignable to the Tucannon phase. Earlier and/or later materials may also be present, but cannot be verified at this time.
3. There is no direct stratigraphic evidence to confirm the depressions as housepits. There are intact former surfaces, however, which conceivably could be related to housepit phenomena, if larger, block excavations were conducted.
4. As a Tucannon phase site, 45WT134 has the potential to contribute information relevant to this phase which has not been documented extensively.
5. Because it has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of regional prehistory, 45WT134 appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Because the site may contain information which can lead to a better understanding of the Tucannon phase, site 45WT134 is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. In order to protect the potential information contained in the site, certain management options should be considered. At the present time, wave action is eroding the bank at an unknown rate. The rate of erosion may be minimal, or it may be considerable. Until the erosion rate is known, it would be premature to recommend bank stabilization (e.g., laying down riprap) or data recovery through excavation. Therefore, it is recommended that a series of markers be installed along the bank and that these markers be monitored to see if erosion poses a threat to the cultural sediments. A set of steel reinforcement bars placed at regular intervals perpendicular to the river bank would be a cost-effective method of accomplishing this. If erosion is shown to be an immediate threat to the site, bank stabilization or data recovery probably will be necessary.

The site should also be monitored by Corps personnel for signs of relic collection. Although collecting is not a problem at present, it easily could become one. Extensive relic collection would indicate a necessity for data recovery efforts.

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APPENDIX I

CATALOG OF CULTURAL MATERIAL, 45WT134

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Test Unit: #1

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
Level 1 was sterile.					
TU1.2.1	2	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU1.2.2	2	3	1	Qtzite	Chunk w/out cortex
TU1.2.3	2	3	1	CCS	3° Flake
TU1.3.1	3	3	1	Basalt	1° Flake
TU1.3.2	3	3	1	Basalt	2° Flake
TU1.3.3	3	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU1.3.4	3	3	1	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU1.3.5	3	3	3	Basalt	Chunks w/cortex
TU1.3.6	3	3	1	Granite	3° Flake--COPRO
TU1.3.7	3	3	1	CCS	3° Flake
TU1.3.8	3	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU1.3.9	3	3	1	Basalt	Modified flake?-- 3° COPRO
TU1.3.10	3	3	2	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU1.4.1	4	3	1	Basalt	Modified flake-- polished edge--1°
TU1.4.2	4	3	4	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU1.4.3	4	3	3	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU1.4.4	4	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU1.4.5	4	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU1.4.6	4	3	1	Basalt	Chunk w/cortex
TU1.4.7	4	3	1	CCS	Chunk w/cortex
TU1.4.8	4	3	2	CCS	3° Flakes
TU1.4.9	4	3	1	CCS	Flake graver/ perforator--3°
TU1.5.1	5	3	1	Basalt	1° Flake
TU1.5.2	5	3	5	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU1.5.3	5	3	5	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU1.5.4	5	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU1.5.5	5	3	1	Qtzite	Chunk w/cortex (FCR?)
TU1.5.6	5	3	2	CCS	3° Flakes
TU1.5.7	5	3	5	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU1.6.1	6	3	2	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU1.6.2	6	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake
TU1.6.3	6	3	1	Andesite	1° Flake
TU1.6.4	6	3	3	CCS	3° Flakes
TU1.6.5	6	3	2	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU1.7.1	7	3	1	Basalt	1° Flake

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Test Unit: #1

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
TU1.7.2	7	3	3	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU1.7.3.	7	3	1	CCS	3° Flake
TU1.7.4	7	3	2	CCS	Chunks--no cortex
TU1.7.5	7	3	1	Basalt	Modified flake?-- polished edges--1°
TU1.7.6	7	3	3	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU1.7.7	7	3	5+	Shell	Fragments
TU1.8.1	8	3	3	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU1.8.2	8	3	4	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU1.8.3	8	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU1.8.4	8	3	4	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU1.8.5	8	3	4	CCS	3° Flakes
TU1.8.6	8	3	1	CCS	Chunk--no cortex
TU1.8.7	8	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU1.8.8	8	3	4	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU1.8.9	8	3	3+	Shell	Fragments
TU1.8.10	8	1	1-	Bone	Mandible & teeth
TU1.9.1	9	3	3	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU1.9.2	9	3	3	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU1.9.3	9	3	6	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU1.9.4	9	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU1.9.5	9	3	3	CCS	3° Flakes
TU1.9.6	9	3	1	CCS	Chunk--no cortex
TU1.9.7	9	3	9	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU1.9.8	9	3	2+	Shell	Fragments
TU1.10.1	10	3	1	Basalt	1° Flake
TU1.10.2	10	3	7	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU1.10.3	10	3	11	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU1.10.4	10	3	3	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU1.10.5	10	3	2	Basalt	Chunks w/cortex
TU1.10.6	10	3	1	Qtzite?	Chunk w/cortex
TU1.10.7	10	3	4	CCS	3° Flakes
TU1.10.8	10	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU1.10.9	10	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU1.10.10	10	3	1	CCS	Knife? on chunk-- no cortex
TU1.10.11	10	3	8	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU1.10.12	10	3	1	Basalt	Core w/cortex-- sharp edges
TU1.11.1	11	3	3	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU1.11.2	11	3	13	Basalt	3° Flakes

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 154 Test Unit: #1

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
TU1.11.3	11	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU1.11.4	11	3	1	Qtzite	3° Flake
TU1.11.5	11	3	4	CCS	3° Flakes
TU1.11.6	11	3	1	CCS	Modified flake?-- 3°
TU1.11.7	11	3	1	CCS	Core remnant?--no cortex (chunk?)
TU1.11.8	11	3	4	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU1.11.9	11	3	3+	Shell	Fragments
TU1.11.10	11	1	1	Basalt	Unifacially flaked cobble frag
TU1.12.1	12	3	1	Basalt	1° Flake
TU1.12.2	12	3	3	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU1.12.3	12	3	13	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU1.12.4	12	3	7	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU1.12.5	12	3	2	Basalt	Chunks--no cortex
TU1.12.6	12	3	2	CCS	3° Flakes
TU1.12.7	12	3	9	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU1.12.8	12	3	3+	Shell	Fragments
TU1.13.1	13	3	2	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU1.13.2	13	3	2	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU1.13.3	13	3	12	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU1.13.4	13	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU1.13.5	13	3	1	Basalt	Chunk w/cortex
TU1.13.6	13	3	1	Qtzite	3° Flake
TU1.13.7	13	3	3	CCS	3° Flakes
TU1.13.8	13	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU1.13.9	13	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU1.13.10	13	3	1	Basalt	End-bat. cobble
TU1.13.11	13	1	1	Basalt	Edge-grd.? cobble
TU1.13.12	13	1	1	Basalt	Biface (w/cortex)
TU1.13.13	13	1	1	Basalt	Modified flake?--
TU1.13.14	13	3	50+	Bone	Unidentified frags (mostly rodent)
TU1.13.15	13	3	5+	Shell	Fragments
TU1.14.1	14	3	1	Basalt	1° Flake
TU1.14.2	14	3	1	Basalt	2° Flake
TU1.14.3	14	3	4	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU1.14.4	14	3	4	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU1.14.5	14	3	1+	Shell	Fragment
TU1.15.1	15	3	7	Basalt	3° Flakes

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Test Unit: #1

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
TU1.16.1	16	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake
TU1.16.2	16	3	1	CCS	3° Flake
TU1.17.1	17	3	1	Bone	Unidentified frag (rodent mandible)
Level 18 was sterile.					
TU1.19.1	19	3	1	Basalt	2° Flake
TU1.19.2	19	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake

Level 20 was sterile.

END OF TEST UNIT #1.

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Test Unit: #2

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
TU2.1.1	1	3	1	Basalt	1° Flake
TU2.1.2	1	3	2	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU2.1.3	1	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake
TU2.1.4	1	3	1	CCS	3° Flake (core top rejuvenation)
TU2.1.5	1	3	10+	Bone	Unidentified frags (friable)
TU2.1.6	1	3	1	Shell	Fragment
TU2.2.1	2	3	3	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU2.2.2	2	3	2	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU2.2.3	2	3	6	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU2.2.4	2	3	3	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU2.2.5	2	3	6	CCS	3° Flakes
TU2.2.6	2	3	1	CCS	Chunk--no cortex
TU2.2.7	2	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU2.2.8	2	3	1	CCS	Scraper on chunk--no cortex
TU2.2.9	2	3	8+	Bone	Unidentified frags (friable)
TU2.2.10	2	3	1	Shell	Fragment
TU2.3.1	3	3	1	Basalt	1° Flake
TU2.3.2	3	3	2	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU2.3.3	3	3	1	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU2.3.4	3	3	1	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU2.3.5	3	3	1	CCS	3° Flake
TU2.3.6	3	3	1	CCS	Biface frag? (no cortex)
TU2.3.7	3	3	1	Basalt	Graver? Burin? 3°
TU2.3.8	3	3	2	Bone	Unidentified frags (tooth frags)
TU2.4.1	4	3	2	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU2.4.2	4	3	4	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU2.4.3	4	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU2.4.4	4	3	2	CCS	3° Flakes
TU2.4.5	4	3	1	CCS	Chunk w/cortex
TU2.4.6	4	3	1	CCS	Core remnant? no cortex (chunk?)
TU2.4.7	4	3	2	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU2.4.8	4	3	1	Shell	Fragment
TU2.5.1	5	3	1	Basalt	2° Flake
TU2.5.2	5	3	4	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU2.5.3	5	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake--COPRO

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Test Unit: #2

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
TU2.5.4	5	3	1	Basalt	Chunk w/cortex
TU2.5.5.	5	3	1	CCS	3° Flake
TU2.5.6	5	3	8+	Bone	Unidentified frags (friable)
TU2.6.1	6	3	3	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU2.6.2	6	3	3	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU2.6.3	6	3	4	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU2.6.4	6	3	1	Basalt	Spall w/cortex? or 1° flake frag
TU2.6.5	6	3	1	CCS	3° Flake
TU2.6.6	6	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU2.6.7	6	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU2.6.8	6	3	3	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU2.7.1	7	3	2	CCS	3° Flakes
TU2.7.2	7	3	1	Basalt	Modified flake? 2° (polished edges)
TU2.7.3	7	3	3	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU2.7.4	7	3	2+	Shell	Fragments
TU2.8.1	8	3	1	Basalt	1° Flake
TU2.8.2	8	3	3	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU2.8.3	8	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU2.8.4	8	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU2.8.5	8	3	3	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU2.9.1	9	3	2	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU2.9.2	9	3	3	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU2.9.3	9	3	7	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU2.9.4	9	3	3	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU2.9.5	9	3	1	CCS	3° Flake
TU2.9.6	9	2	1	CCS	Core remnant/frag (no cortex)
TU2.9.7	9	3	3	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU2.10.1	10	3	3	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU2.10.2	10	3	2	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU2.10.3	10	3	9	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU2.10.4	10	3	3	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU2.10.5	10	3	2	CCS	3° Flakes
TU2.10.6	10	3	1	Basalt	Modified flake? 2°
TU2.10.7	10	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU2.10.8	10	3	1	CCS	Graver tip on chunk--no cortex

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Test Unit: #2

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
TU2.10.9	10	3	1	CCS	Graver on chunk-- no cortex
TU2.10.10	10	1	1	Basalt	Core/scrapper with cortex
TU2.10.11	10	3	5	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU2.11.1	11	3	6	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU2.11.2	11	3	5	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU2.11.3	11	3	10	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU2.11.4	11	3	11	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU2.11.5	11	3	1	Basalt	Split pebble (bi- polar?)
TU2.11.6	11	3	1	CCS	3° Flake
TU2.11.7	11	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU2.11.8	11	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU2.11.9	11	3	1	CCS	Flake knife--3°
TU2.11.10	11	3	1	Basalt	Modified flake--2°
TU2.11.11	11	3	1	Basalt	Core w/cortex
TU2.11.12	11	3	1	Basalt	Bifacially flaked cobble (edge-bat.)
TU2.11.13	11	3	1	Andesite?	Unifacially flaked cobble (edge-bat?)
TU2.11.14	11	3	7	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU2.11.15	11	3	1	Shell	Fragment
TU2.12.1	12	3	5	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU2.12.2	12	3	2	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU2.12.3	12	3	8	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU2.12.4	12	3	8	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU2.12.5	12	3	2	Basalt	Chunks--no cortex
TU2.12.6	12	3	1	Qtzite	3° Flake--COPRO
TU2.12.7	12	3	3	CCS	3° Flakes
TU2.12.8	12	3	1	CCS	2° Flake
TU2.12.9	12	3	1	CCS	1° Flake
TU2.12.10	12	3	1	CCS	Chunk--no cortex
TU2.12.11	12	3	1	CCS	Scrapper on chunk-- no cortex
TU2.12.12	12	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU2.12.13	12	3	1	CCS	Biface frag--no cortex
TU2.12.14	12	3	1	Basalt	Scrapper?
TU2.12.15	12	3	1	Basalt	Bifacially flaked cobble (edge-bat.)
TU2.12.16	12	3	1	Basalt	Modified flake--1°
TU2.12.17	12	3	1	Basalt	Modified flake--2°

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Test Unit: #2

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
TU2.12.18	12	1	1	Basalt	Core w/cortex (Levallois-like?)
TU2.12.19	12	3	3	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU2.12.20	12	3	10+	Shell	Fragments
TU2.13.1	13	3	3	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU2.13.2	13	3	1	Basalt	2° Flake
TU2.13.3	13	3	9	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU2.13.4	13	3	5	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU2.13.5	13	3	1	Basalt	Chunk--no cortex
TU2.13.6	13	3	1	Basalt	Cobble frag (1° flake?)
TU2.13.7	13	3	1	Basalt	Cobble frag
TU2.13.8	13	3	1	Qtzite	Split pebble frag
TU2.13.9	13	3	1	Basalt	Modified flake--3°
TU2.13.10	13	3	1	CCS	PP/K--whole--side-notched
TU2.13.11	13	3	1	CCS	Core w/cortex
TU2.13.12	13	3	1	Basalt	Unifacially flaked cobble (sharp ed.)
TU2.13.13	13	3	1	Basalt?	End-bat. cobble
TU2.13.14	13	3	1	Basalt	End-bat. cobble
TU2.13.15	13	3	3	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU2.13.16	13	3	12+	Shell	Fragments
TU2.13.17	13	3	1	Bone	Polished frag-awl?
Level 14 was sterile.					
TU2.15.1	15	3	1	Basalt	1° Flake
TU2.15.2	15	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU2.15.3	15	3	1	Basalt	Split pebble? or 1° Flake
TU2.15.4	15	3	1	Glass	Burned glass frag
TU2.16.1	16	3	1	Basalt	1° Flake
TU2.16.2	16	3	2	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU2.16.3	16	3	5	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU2.17.1	17	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake
Level 18 was sterile.					
TU2.19/20.1	19/20	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake
TU2.20.1	20	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Test Unit: #2

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
TU2.21.1	21	3	1	Basalt	Core--large--no cortex (?)

END OF TEST UNIT #2.

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Test Unit: #3

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
Level 1 was sterile.					
TU3.2.1	2	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake
TU3.2.2	2	3	2	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU3.2.3	2	3	9	Unknown	Clinkers (lithic)
TU3.3.1	3	3	1	Basalt	2° Flake
TU3.3.2	3	3	2	Basalt	Chunks w/cortex
TU3.3.3	3	3	1	Basalt	Chunk--no cortex
TU3.3.4	3	3	4	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU3.4.1	4	3	1	Basalt	2° Flake
TU3.4.2	4	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake
TU3.4.3	4	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake--COPRO
TU3.4.4	4	3	4	CCS	3° Flakes
TU3.4.5	4	3	10	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU3.4.6	4	3	8+	Shell	Fragments
TU3.5.1	5	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake
TU3.5.2	5	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake--COPRO
TU3.5.3	5	3	3	CCS	3° Flakes
TU3.5.4	5	3	1	CCS	Flake knife?--3° (potlidded)
TU3.5.5	5	3	3	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU3.6.1	6	3	5	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU3.6.2	6	3	6	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU3.6.3	6	3	3	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU3.6.4	6	3	1	Basalt	Chunk w/cortex
TU3.6.5	6	3	1	Andesite?	3° Flake--COPRO
TU3.6.6	6	3	1	Qtzite	Chunk--no cortex
TU3.6.7	6	3	3	CCS	3° Flakes
TU3.6.8	6	3	1	CCS	Modified flake?-- 3°
TU3.6.9	6	3	1	Basalt	Modified flake--3°
TU3.6.10	6	3	1	Basalt	Core remnant? no cortex
TU3.6.11	6	3	3	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU3.7.1	7	3	5	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU3.7.2	7	3	4	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU3.7.3	7	3	10	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU3.7.4	7	3	5	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU3.7.5	7	3	1	Basalt	Chunk w/cortex
TU3.7.6	7	3	1	CCS	3° Flake

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Test Unit: #3

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
TU3.7.7	7	3	1	Basalt	Core? w/cortex
TU3.7.8	7	3	8+	Bone	Unidentified frags (friable)
TU3.8.1	8	3	5	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU3.8.2	8	3	5	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU3.8.3	8	3	8	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU3.8.4	8	3	10	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU3.8.5	8	3	1	Basalt	Chunk w/cortex
TU3.8.6	8	3	7	CCS	3° Flakes
TU3.8.7	8	3	1	CCS	Chunk--no cortex
TU3.8.8	8	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU3.8.9	8	3	1	Basalt	Unifacially flaked cobble frag (sharp edge)
TU3.8.10	8	3	14+	Bone	Unidentified frags (friable)
TU3.8.11	8	3	4+	Shell	Fragments
TU3.9.1	9	3	1	Basalt	1° Flake
TU3.9.2	9	3	3	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU3.9.3	9	3	10	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU3.9.4	9	3	3	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU3.9.5	9	3	1	CCS	Chunk--no cortex
TU3.9.6	9	3	6	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU3.9.7	9	3	3+	Shell	Fragments
TU3.10.1	10	3	1	Qtzite	1° Flake
TU3.10.2	10	3	2	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU3.10.3	10	3	9	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU3.10.4	10	3	6	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU3.10.5	10	3	4	CCS	3° Flakes
TU3.10.6	10	3	1	CCS	Biface frag (with scraper on it?) no cortex)
TU3.10.7	10	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU3.10.8	10	3	1	Bone	Scraper? (flaked bone?)
TU3.10.9	10	3	19	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU3.10.10	10	3	3+	Shell	Fragments
TU3.11.1	11	3	1	Basalt	1° Flake
TU3.11.2	11	3	2	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU3.11.3	11	3	6	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU3.11.4	11	3	5	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU3.11.5	11	3	1	Qtzite	3° Flake--COPRO

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Test Unit: #3

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
TU3.11.6	11	3	3	CCS	3° Flakes
TU3.11.7	11	3	1	CCS	Chunk--no cortex
TU3.11.8	11	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU3.11.9	11	3	1	Basalt	Scraper on biface frag (no cortex)
TU3.11.10	11	3	1	Granite	Unifacially flaked split cobble frag
TU3.11.11	11	3	1	Basalt?	Unifacially flaked cobble frag (2°?)
TU3.11.12	11	3	16	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU3.11.13	11	3	10+	Shell	Fragments
TU3.12.1	12	3	3	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU3.12.2	12	3	5	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU3.12.3	12	3	11	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU3.12.4	12	3	5	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU3.12.5	12	3	6	CCS	3° Flakes
TU3.12.6	12	3	1	CCS	Chunk--no cortex
TU3.12.7	12	3	1	Basalt	Cobble frag--uni- facially flaked?
TU3.12.8	12	3	1	CCS	Core frag? (no cortex)
TU3.12.9	12	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU3.12.10	12	3	1	CCS	Biface frag (PP/K stem?) no cortex
TU3.12.11	12	3	1	Basalt	PP/K frag? tip and midsection
TU3.12.12	12	3	1	CCS	PP/K whole stemmed
TU3.12.13	12	3	46+	Bone	Unidentified frags (friable)
TU3.12.14	12	3	25+	Shell	Fragments
TU3.13.1	13	3	1	Andesite	1° Flake
TU3.13.2	13	3	4	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU3.13.3	13	3	1	Basalt	2° Flake
TU3.13.4	13	3	6	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU3.13.5	13	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake--COPRO
TU3.13.6	13	3	1	Basalt	Chunk w/cortex
TU3.13.7	13	3	1	CCS	3° Flake
TU3.13.8	13	3	1	CCS	Chunk w/cortex
TU3.13.9	13	3	1	CCS	Chunk--no cortex
TU3.13.10	13	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU3.13.11	13	3	1	CCS	Core--no cortex
TU3.13.12	13	3	1	CCS	Uniface w/cortex
TU3.13.13	13	3	1	Basalt	Modified flake? 2° (polished edge)

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Test Unit: #3

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
TU3.13.14	13	3	1	Basalt	Modified flake--1°
TU3.13.15	13	3	1	Basalt	Unifacially flaked cobble frag (1°?)
TU3.13.16	13	3	18	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU3.13.17	13	3	5+	Shell	Fragments
TU3.14.1	14	3	3	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU3.14.2	14	3	5	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU3.14.3	14	3	1	CCS?	2° Flake
TU3.14.4	14	3	2	CCS	3° Flakes
TU3.14.5	14	3	1	Basalt	Cobble fragment
TU3.14.6	14	3	3	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU3.14.7	14	3	9+	Shell	Fragments
TU3.15.1	15	3	2	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU3.15.2	15	3	3	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU3.15.3	15	3	9	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU3.15.4	15	3	4	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU3.15.5	15	3	1	CCS	2° Flake
TU3.15.6	15	3	3	CCS	3° Flakes (1 is a core-top rejuv.)
TU3.15.7	15	3	1	CCS	3° Flake--COPRO
TU3.15.8	15	3	1	CCS	Chunk--no cortex
TU3.15.9	15	3	1	CCS	Modified flake--3°
TU3.15.10	15	3	1	Obsidian	3° Flake
TU3.15.11	15	3	2	Ochre	Unaltered chunks (pigment?)
TU3.15.12	15	3	1	Basalt	Core w/cortex
TU3.15.13	15	3	43+	Bone	Unidentified frags (friable)
TU3.15.14	15	3	6+	Shell	Fragments
TU3.15.15	15	1	1	Basalt	End-bat. cobble
TU3.16.1	16	3	3	Basalt	1° Flakes
TU3.16.2	16	3	2	Basalt	2° Flakes
TU3.16.3	16	3	6	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU3.16.4	16	3	3	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU3.16.5	16	3	1	Qtzite?	1° Flake
TU3.16.6	16	3	1	CCS	Biface frag (no cortex)
TU3.16.7	16	3	1	CCS	Modified flake?-- 3°
TU3.16.8	16	3	1	Basalt	Core w/cortex-- very fine grained
TU3.16.9	16	3	2	Bone	"Flake & Core"??
TU3.16.10	16	3	36	Bone	Unidentified frags

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Test Unit: #3

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
TU3.16.11	16	3	10+	Shell	Fragments
TU3.17.1	17	3	1	Basalt	2° Flake
TU3.17.2	17	3	5	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU3.17.3	17	3	3	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU3.17.4	17	3	2	CCS	3° Flakes
TU3.17.5	17	3	1	Basalt	Scraper on chunk w/cortex (1°?)
TU3.17.6	17	3	1	Basalt	Cobble frag (vesi- cular basalt)
TU3.17.7	17	3	1	Granite?	End-bat. cobble?
TU3.17.8	17	3	12+	Bone	Unidentified frags (friable)
TU3.17.9	17	1	1	Bone	Scapula (deer?)
TU3.17.10	17	1	1	Bone	Unidentified rib
TU3.17.11	17	1	1+	Shell	Fragment
TU3.18.1	VOID				
TU3.18.2	18	3	2	Basalt	3° Flake
TU3.18.3	18	3	1	CCS	Chunk w/cortex-- unaltered?
TU3.18.4	18	3	1	Obsidian	3° Flake
TU3.18.5	18	3	11	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU3.18.6	18	3	4+	Shell	Fragments
TU3.19.1	19	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake
TU3.19.2	19	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU3.19.3	19	3	2	CCS	3° Flakes
TU3.19.4	19	3	1	CCS	Modified flake-- perforator--3°
TU3.19.5	19	3	9+	Bone	Unidentified frags (friable)
TU3.19.6	19	1	1	Bone	Unidentified frag
TU3.19.7	19	3	1	Shell	Fragment
TU3.20.1	20	3	1	CCS	3° Flake
TU3.20.2	20	3	1	CCS	Chunk--no cortex
TU3.20.3	20	3	2	Bone	Unidentified frags
TU3.20.4	20	3	2+	Shell	Fragments
TU3.21.1	21	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake
TU3.21.2	21	3	1	CCS	Chunk w/cortex-- unaltered?
TU3.22.1	22	3	1	Basalt	1° Flake
TU3.22.2	22	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake? natural?

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Test Unit: #3

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
TU3.22.3	22	3	1	CCS	3° Flake? natural?
TU3.22.4	22	3	2	Bone	Unidentified frags

Level 23 was sterile.

Level 24 was sterile.

END OF TEST UNIT #3.

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Test Unit: #4

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
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Level 1 was sterile.

TU4.2.1	2	3	1	CCS	3° Flake
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TU4.3.1	3	3	2	CCS	3° Flake
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Level 4 was sterile.

Level 5 was sterile.

TU4.6.1	6	3	1	Basalt	2° Flake
TU4.6.2	6	3	3	CCS	3° Flakes
TU4.6.3	6	3	1	CCS	Scraper on chunk? noncultural? (no cortex?)

TU4.7.1	7	3	5	CCS	3° Flakes
TU4.7.2	7	3	1	CCS	Modified flake?-- 3°

TU4.8.1	8	3	1	Basalt	1° Flake
TU4.8.2	8	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake (blade)
TU4.8.3	8	3	2	CCS	3° Flakes
TU4.8.4	8	3	1	CCS	Scraper on chunk-- no cortex (cooked)
TU4.8.5	8	3	1	CCS	Scraper on chunk-- no cortex
TU4.8.6	8	3	1	Basalt	Core w/cortex

Level 9 was sterile.

TU4.10.1	10	3	1	CCS	3° Flake
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END OF TEST UNIT #4.

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Test Unit: #5

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
Level 1 was sterile.					
TU5.2.1	2	3	1	Andesite	1° Flake
TU5.2.2	2	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes
Level 3 was sterile.					
TU5.4.1	4	3	8	Basalt	3° Flakes (some may not be cultural)
TU5.4.2	4	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes--COPRO
TU5.4.3	4	3	1	Bone	Unidentified frag
TU5.5.1	5	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes
TU5.5.2	5	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake--COPRO
TU5.5.3	5	3	1	CCS	3° Flake
TU5.5.4	5	3	1	CCS	Scraper? on chunk? w/cortex--noncultural?
TU5.5.5	5	3	5	Bone	Unidentified frags (mostly rodent)
TU5.6.1	6	3	1	Basalt	1° Flake
TU5.6.2	6	3	1	Basalt	2° Flake
TU5.6.3	6	3	5	Basalt	3° Flakes (some may not be cultural)
TU5.6.4	6	3	1	CCS	2° Flake
TU5.7.1	7	3	2	Basalt	1° Flakes (non-cultural?)
TU5.7.2	7	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes (non-cultural?)
TU5.7.3	7	3	1	CCS	3° Flake
TU5.7.4	7	3	1	CCS	Biface frag (perforator?) no cort.
TU5.8.1	8	3	3	Basalt	1° Flakes (non-cultural?)
TU5.8.2	8	3	1	Basalt	2° Flake
TU5.8.3	8	3	1	Basalt	3° Flake--COPRO? (noncultural?)
TU5.8.4	8	3	1	Basalt	Modified flake?--3°(noncultural?)

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Test Unit: #5

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
TU5.8.5	8	3	1	Bone	Unidentified frag.

END OF TEST UNIT #5.

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Feature No.: #1

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
F1.TU1.9.1	9	2	1	Basalt	2° Flake
F1.TU1.9.2	9	3	2	Basalt	3° Flakes from pedestals
F1.TU1.9.3	9	3	1	Bone	Unidentified frag from pedestals
F1.TU1.9.4	9	1	1	Bone	Unidentified frag
F1.TU1.9.5	9	1	1	Bone	Unidentified frag
F1.TU1.9.6	9	1	1	Bone	Unidentified frag
F1.TU1.9.7	9	1	1	Basalt	Modified Flake--1° (polished edges)
F1.TU1.10.1	10	1	1	Basalt	Core (?) w/cortex Unifacially flaked cobble frag?

END OF FEATURE #1 IN TEST UNIT #1.

Archaeological and Historical Services

CATALOG RECORD

Project: Snake River Site: 45 WT 134 Miscellaneous items

Catalog Number	Level	Code	n	Material	Description
1		1	1	Basalt	Preform from cut- bank

APPENDIX II

LITHIC CULTURAL MATERIAL SUMMARY, 45WT134

LITHIC CULTURAL MATERIAL INVENTORY

Lithic Cultural Material	Material Type										Total			
	Basalt	Andesite	Felsite	Granite	Schist	Quartzite	Sandstone	GCS	Pct. Wood	Sil. Sandstone		Steatite	Obsidian	Other
Cores	1							1						2
Bifaces	1													1
Preforms														
PP/Ks														
Drills/Perf/Gr														
Reamer														
Chisel/Wedge														
Unifaces														
Adzes														
Unifac Flkd Cob	1													1
Bifac Flkd Cob														
Notched Cob/Peb														
Split Cob/Peb														
Multipurpose Flkd Tool														
Flake Uniface	4							7						11
Flake Biface														
Flake Perf/Gr								1						1
Flake Chisel/Wedge														
Multipurpose Flake Tool														
Debitage: Less than 3mm														
3-6 mm														
6-13 mm	33							11						44
13-25 mm	73					2		19						94
25+ mm	56	1		1				2						60
Chunks	9					3		5						17
End/Edge Bat Cob	1													1
Hopper Mortar Base														
Anvil Stone														
Unmod Peb/Cob/Bld														
Clickers														
Ornament/Accoutrement														
Other:	1	Edge Ground Cobble						1	Knife on chunk					2
Total	180	1		1		5		47						234

Archaeological and Historical Services

LITHIC CULTURAL MATERIAL INVENTORY

Project: Snake River Site: 45WT134 Provenience: Test Unit #2 (entire)
 Data Source: Catalog & Debitage Size Grades Recorder: Landis Date: 31 Aug 1981

Lithic Cultural Material	Material Type	Basalt	Andesite	Felsite	Granite	Schist	Quartzite	Sandstone	CCS	Pet. Wood	Sil. Sandstone	Stearite	Obsidian	Other	Total
Cores		3							3						6
Bifaces									2						2
Preforms															
PP/Ks									1						1
Drills/Perf/Gr		1													1
Reamer															
Chisel/Wedge															
Unifaces		1													1
Adzes															
Unifac Flkd Cob		1	1												2
Bifac Flkd Cob		2													2
Notched Cob/Peb															
Split Cob/Peb		2					1								3
Multipurpose Flkd Tool		1	Core Scraper												1
Flake Uniface		6							7						13
Flake Biface									1						1
Flake Perf/Gr															
Flake Chisel/Wedge															
Multipurpose Flake Tool															
Debitage: Less than 3mm															
3-6 mm															
6-13 mm		25							8						33
13-25 mm		82							14						96
25+ mm		66					1		1						68
Chunks		5							4						9
End/Edge Bat Cob		2													2
Hopper Mortar Base															
Anvil Stone															
Unmod Peb/Cob/Bld		2													2
Clinkers															
Ornament/Accoutrement															
Other:									2 Scraper on chunk						4
									2 Graver on chunk						
Total		199	1				2		45						247

Archaeological and Historical Services

LITHIC CULTURAL MATERIAL INVENTORY

Project: SnakeRiver Site: 45WT134 Provenience: Test Unit #3 (Entire)
 Data Source: Catalog & Debitage Size Grades Recorder: Landis Date: 6 Sept. 83

Material Type	Basalt	Andesite	Felsite	Granite	Schist	Quartzite	Sandstone	CCS	Pet. Wood	Sil. Sandstone	Slate	Obsidian	Ochre				Total
Lithic Cultural Material																	
Cores	4							2									6
Bifaces								3									3
Preforms																	
PP/Ks	1							1									2
Drills/Perf/Gr																	
Reamer																	
Chisel/Wedge																	
Unifaces								1									1
Adzes																	
Unifac Flkd Cob	4			1													5
Bifac Flkd Cob																	
Notched Cob/Peb																	
Split Cob/Peb																	
Multipurpose Flkd Tool	1																1
Flake Uniface	3							8									11
Flake Biface								1									1
Flake Perf/Gr																	
Flake Chisel/Wedge																	
Multipurpose Flake Tool								1									1
Debitage: Less than 3mm																	
3-6 mm								1									1
6-13 mm	26							11				2					39
13-25 mm	111							33									144
25+ mm	77	2				3		3									85
Chunks	7					1		8									16
End/Edge Bat Cob	1			1													2
Hopper Mortar Base																	
Anvil Stone																	
Unmod Peb/Cob/Bld	2												2				4
Clinkers	9																9
Ornament/Accoutrement																	
Other: Tools on chunks	1	scraper on chunk															1
Total	247	2		2		4		73					2	2			332

Archaeological and Historical Services

LITHIC CULTURAL MATERIAL INVENTORY

Project: Snake River Site: 45WT134 Provenience: Test Unit #4 (Entire)Data Source: Catalog & Debitage Size Grades Recorder: Landis Date: 6 Sept. 1983

Material Type	Basalt	Andesite	Felsite	Granite	Schist	Quartzite	Sandstone	CCS	Pet. Wood	Silt. Sandstone	Serpentine	Obsidian	Other			Total
Lithic Cultural Material																
Cores	1															1
Bifaces																
Preforms																
PP/Ks																
Drills/Perf/Gr																
Reamer																
Chisel/Wedge																
Unifaces																
Adzes																
Unifac Flkd Cob																
Bitac Flkd Cob																
Notched Cob/Peb																
Split Cob/Peb																
Multipurpose Flkd Tool																
Flake Uniface								1								1
Flake Biface																
Flake Perf/Gr																
Flake Chisel/Wedge																
Multipurpose Flake Tool																
Debitage: Less than 3mm																
3-6 mm								1								1
6-13 mm								5								5
13-25 mm	1							8								9
25+ mm	2															2
Chunks																
End/Edge Bat Cob																
Flapper Mortar Base																
Anvil Stone																
Unmod F.b/Cob/Blc																
Clinkers																
Ornament/Accessory																
Other: Scraper on chunk								3								3
Total	4							18								22

LITHIC CULTURAL MATERIAL INVENTORY

Lithic Cultural Material	Material Type											Total	
	Basalt	Andesite	Felsite	Granite	Schist	Quartzite	Sandstone	GCS	Petr. Wood	Silt. Sandstone	Steatite		Obsidian
Cores													
Bifaces								1					
Preforms													
PP/Ks													
Drills/Perf/Gr													
Reamer													
Chisel/Wedge													
Unifaces													
Adzes													
Unifac Flkd Cob													
Bifac Flkd Cob													
Notched Cob/Peb													
Split Cob/Peb													
Multipurpose Flkd Tool													
Flake Uniface	1												1
Flake Biface													
Flake Perf/Gr													
Flake Chisel/Wedge													
Multipurpose Flake Tool													
Debitage: Less than 3mm													
3-6 mm													
6-13 mm	6												6
13-25 mm	20							3					23
25+ mm	5	1											6
Chunks													
End/Edge Bat Cob													
Hopper Mortar Base													
Anvil Stone													
Unmod Peb/Cob/Bld													
Clinkers													
Ornament/Accoutrement													
Other: Scraper on chunk								1					1
Total	32	1						5					38

LITHIC CULTURAL MATERIAL INVENTORY

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