

Theses in
ANTHROPOLOGY

Number 1

A Comparative Cultural Analysis
of Four Archeological Sites
in the Rocky Reach Reservoir Region
Washington

by
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10. Comments: They are thought to be ornaments because their shape and technique of production is identical to some ornaments of other kinds of material. Pumicite ornaments may be a regional trait, or a trait of some specific Indian group or groups, such as the Wenatchi and Methow.
11. Concluding statements: Pumicite ornaments were found in Orondo Subphase I deposits on the same level as snub-nosed scraper 228 (Style 1) and contracting-stemmed point 209 (Style 4). This point style is of Fr. Spr. III Phase age (about A.D. 400 to 1300) in the Vantage Region.

Trade Bead

Trade(?) Bead

1. Classification: Form 1
2. Specimens: 1 (Fig. 34 u)
3. Materials: paste (or possibly a siliceous mineral which looks like quartzite and which rated a hardness of 4 on the Mohs Scale)
4. Measurements:
 Size (cm.)-- 1: 0.75
 (Total diameter: 0.75 diameter of hole: 2 mm.)
 Weight (g.)-- 0.4
5. Description: circular plan-view and cross section; smooth surface; cylindrical hole; a second one, from 2 to 3 mm. in width and length, had been started vertically to the cylindrical hole; a very shallow, narrow, grooved spiral of one and one-half rotations--which are disconnected at the greatest circumference of the bead, but may have been eroded--is found beginning at each hole; grooves are darker, a light brown, than the surrounding material; the residue of a dark brown substance adhered to part of a groove
6. Technique: white-contact, machine(?) manufacture
7. Stratigraphic distribution:
 45-CH-62B3/175-- Bed A
8. References:
 Sprague 1959: 17, 18, 105
9. Geographical distribution and assigned age:
 Sprague-- 45-AS-9, Burial 10--" . . . very late 1850's and early 1860's"

10. Comments: Sprague (1959) illustrates a very similar bead designated "pink spiral on white paste," with three continuous, incised spirals around the circumference of the bead. On one side of this bead, the pink material had deteriorated in places into a dark brown substance just as was noticed on the R.R.R.R. bead in a few remnant spots. Similarity exists also in the total form and in that they possess a cylindrical hole. In size, however, the R.R.R.R. bead is about one-fourth smaller. The hole of the bead from Asotin is 2.5 mm. in diameter.
11. Concluding statements: It is almost certain that bead 175 is a trade bead, because of its close similarity in form and material(?) to Sprague's artifact, and because the hole was not conically drilled as it was the Indian custom. The bead was found 0.6 of a foot below the surface in Bed A that had been strongly disturbed, containing much white-contact--mostly metal--refuse. The bead is at least postcontact in time and may be intrusive.

Fig. 34.--Bone, shell, pumicite, wood, and paste artifacts;
a = 10.4 cm. in length.

- a: 45-CH-62A/195; Style 2 bone awl (pp. 214-5)
 b-e: 45-DO-59/128, 53, 144, 81; Style 1 bone awls
 (pp. 213-4)
 f: 45-DO-59/105; Form 2 unidentified bone object
 (pp. 219-220)
 g: 45-CH-62B3/268; Form 1 unidentified bone object
 (pp. 218-9)
 h-k: 45-DO-59/98, 120, 63, 248; Olivella beads
 (pp. 220-1)
 l-n: 45-CH-62B1/245, 240, 241; pumicite ornaments
 (pp. 221-2)
 o: 45-DO-59/42; unidentified wood object
 p-r: pieces of bone showing marks of cutting or of
 hacking
 s: 45-DO-59/114; Form 1 hook of a 2-piece fishhook(?)
 (pp. 215-6)
 t: 45-DO-59/44; mussel shell ornament(?)
 u: 45-CH-62B3/175; Form 1 trade(?) paste bead
 (pp. 222-3)
 v, w: 45-DO-59/127, 87; Style 1 bone points or awls
 (pp. 213-4)
 x: 45-DO-59/146; Style 1 unidentified bone object
 (pp. 216-8)

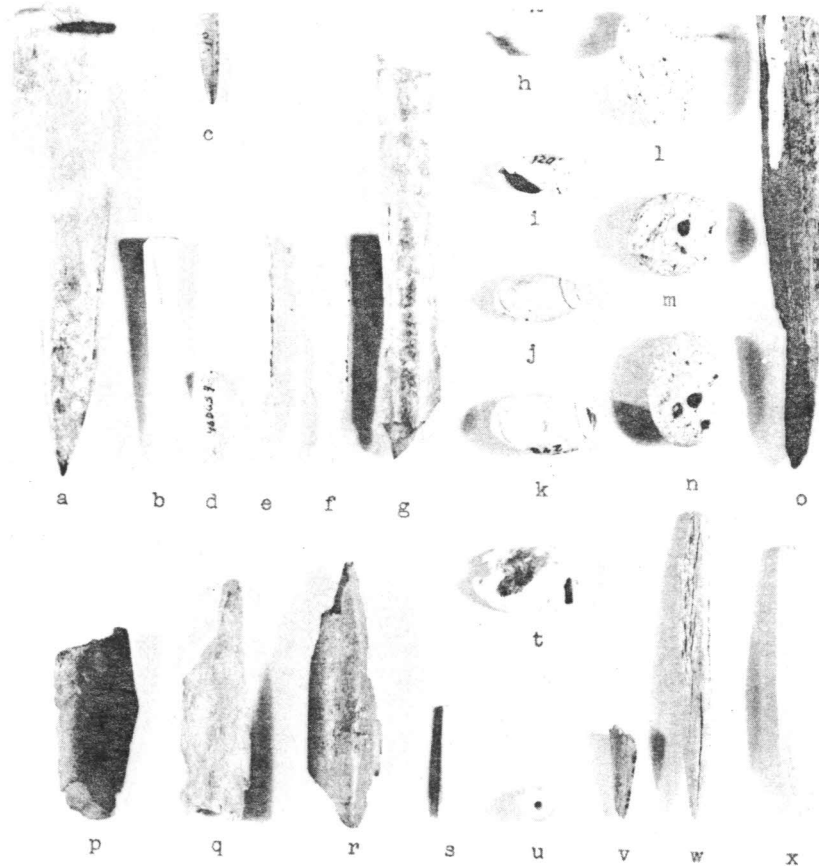


Fig. 34