AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

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on February 23, 1979 Title: Salvage Archaeology of the Ritsch Site, 35JO4: A Late Prehistoric Village Site on the Central Rogue River, Oregon Abstract approved:

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Site 35JO4 is located on the south bank of the Rogue River, four miles west of Grants Pass, Oregon. Excavation of the site was conducted in 1976 by Oregon State University under contract to the Corvallis branch of CH2M/Hill.

Eight artifact assemblages were distinguished during the analysis of the site. From these assemblages two distinct components were defined.

Component I was dated to 460±90 BP. A close affiliation with the coast is evident for this time period from the concaved-base projectile points which are unique to this component. On the coast these concaved-base points are a late development and are usually associated with shell middens.

Component II consisted to two circular house pits and the contemporary living surface around them. Carbon 14 dates this component at approximately 1400 BP. The dominant projectile point for this component was small, 9 mm to 18 mm in length, triangular-blade, corner-to-base notched point. An interior adaptation is evident for this component.

Light, periodic use of the site was evident between component I and component II. The site had also been used prior to the component

II occupation. Cultural debris was present in low frequency to a depth of 1.9 meters below the surface.

Salvage Archaeology of the Ritsch Site, 35JO4: A Late Prehistoric Village Site on the Central Rogue River, Oregon

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INTRODUCTION

Site 35J04 is located approximately four miles west of Grants Pass, Oregon and is adjacent to the south bank of the Rogue River. The site is situated on the first terrace above the Rogue River. The confluence of the Applegate River and the Rogue River is approximately one mile west of 35J04 (Figure 1).

The site was recorded in September 1976 by Terry Zontek, a graduage assistant with the Department of Anthropology, Oregon State University. The site was one of several encountered during the archaeological reconnaissance of the proposed sewage collection and treatment facilities in the Redwood Sanitary District, Josephine County, Oregon (Brauner et. al. 1976). The reconnaissance was conducted through contractual agreement with the Corvallis office of CH2M/Hill. The only surface evidence of the site's presence was found in a dry irrigation ditch which paralleled the Rogue Rover. Fire-cracked rocks, flakes and a bifacial fragment were observed in the ditch. A single 1 x 2 meter test pit was excavated in arbitrary 20 cm levels to a depth of 1.6 meters below the surface. The floor of a buried house pit was encountered approximately 1 meter below the surface. Since a sewage treatment pond was to be built on the site, procedures for archaeological salvage were set in motion. Funds were provided to OSU by the Environmental Protection Agency through CH2M/Hill for excavation of 35J04. A ten person crew from Oregon State University began excavations November 1, 1976 and terminated excavations December 22, 1976. The salvage project was directed by Dr. David Brauner, Department of Anthropology, Oregon State University. Martha Yent and Hallett Hammatt served as Field Directors. Geomorphology was conducted by Frank Leonhardy.

The excavation and analysis of 35J04 emphasized the recovery and delineation of distinctive components, activity areas and contemporary tool kits. Two distinct components were evident within the site.

Component I defined by stratigraphic position and artifactual content was dated by the C14 method to 460±90 BP (WSU-1771). Component I shares many traits with and appears to be most closely affiliated with contemporary Coastal components. Component II, which has been dated between 1100 BP and 1400 BP, shares close affinities with components up the Rogue River which reflect an interior adaptation. Two house pits and the contemporary surrounding living surface are associated with Component II.

PHYSICAL SETTING

Site 35JO4 is located in the western suburbs of Grants Pass, Oregon adjacent to the south bank of the Rogue River, one mile above the mouth of the Applegate River (Figure 1). The site is situated on the first terrace above the Rogue River. At the time of excavation the bar was being utilized as pasture land for cattle. Previously the bar had been farmland.

The Rogue River Valley is in the Klamath Mountains physiographic division of Oregon (Baldwin 1964:4). The Rogue River cut through the Klamath Mountains during Late Cenozoic uplift and resulted in a steep narrow gorge with many rapids (Baldwin 1964:77). The rocks in this region are much older than those in any other part of the state. Paleozoic and Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks are present and they have been altered to schist, phyllite, and marble (Baldwin 1964: 77).

The site itself is situated on recent alluvial deposits characterized as sandy loam. 35JO4 is located on an active flood plain of the Rogue River and lies on Newburg soils which are typical of such flood plains. Evans soils typify the broad flat inactive floodplain terraces in the area and Barren soils have formed on alluvial fans near the mouth of tributary streams (State Water Resources Board, 1969).

The vegetation in the Rogue River Valley is classified by J. Franklin and C.T. Dyrness (1973:110) as an interior valley or a *"Pinus-Quercus-Pseudotsuga"* zone. The following discussion of vegetation in the Rogue River Valley is taken from Franklin and Dyrness

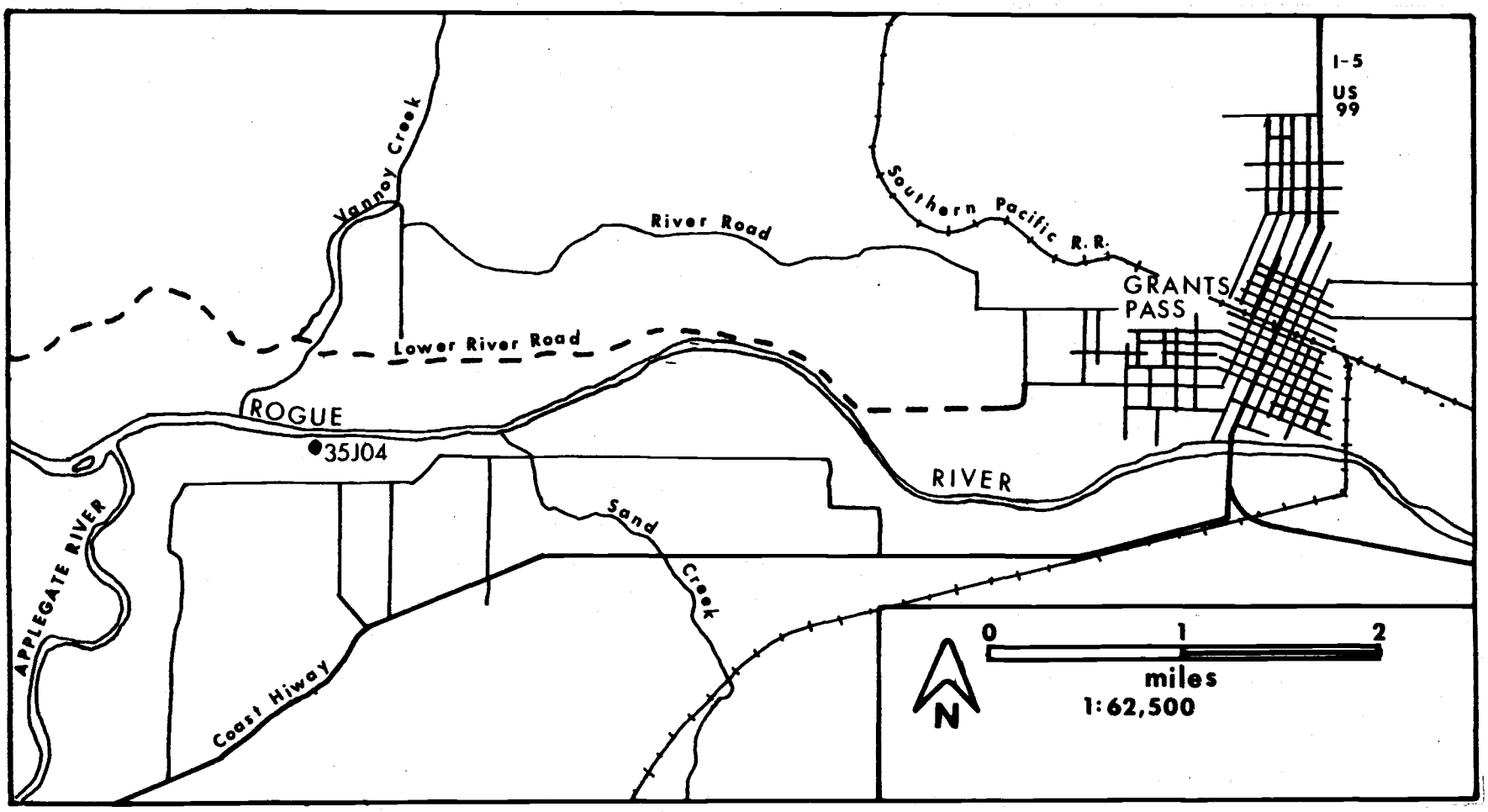


Figure 1. Locality of 35J04 in relation to the Rogue River.

(1973), unless otherwise cited. Temperature and precipitation data are presented in Table 1.

The vegetation mosaic today includes *Quercus* woodlands, coniferout forests, grasslands, *sclerophyllous* shrub communities (referred to as chaparral), and riparian forests. However, these must be considered atypical due to early Euroamerican settlement in the area and the alterations that occurred. One can only conjecture what the vegetation was like prior to settlement of the Rogue River Valley. The minimum amount of botanical research in the valley complicates the problem.

Coniferous forests characterize the foothills around the Rogue River Valley. *Pinus ponderosa, Libocedrus decurrens, Pinus lambertiana,* and *Pinus jeffreyi* are the most importnat conifers in the Rogue Valley. Hardwoods found in the area and in association with coniferous forests include *Acer macrophyllum, Quercus garryanna, Quercus kelloggii,* and *Arbutus menziesii.*

Grasslands occupied extensive areas of the Rogue River Valley and probably would have been present at site 35J04. *Danthonia californica* and *Stipa spp.* were probably the typical dominant species in the Rogue valley. *Ceanothus cuneatus* and *Arctostaphylos viscida* are dominant shrubs on the valley bottom. *Ceanothus integerrimus, ceanothus cordulatus, Rhus diversiloba, Rhus trilobata,* and *Lithocarpus densiflorus* were also common. On moister sites, *Cornus glabrata* and *Quercus chrysolepis* were also present.

From the previous discussion we can obtain a general picture of preagricultural vegetation patterns around site 35J04. The area was probably grassland with shrubs and manzanita present, especially along the river's edge. Since the site is located on the first terrace above the Rogue River, the soil would be somewhat moist. This would be an ideal setting for such resources as berries and camas, as well as other root crops.

Table 1. Annual Temperature and Precipitation in the Rogue River Valley

(Franklin and Dyrness 1973:111).

	Temperature
Average annual	12.1°C
Average January	3.9°C
Minimum January	-.3°C
Average July	21.2°C
Maximum July	32.3°C
	Precipitation
Average annual	767 mm
June-August	31 mm
Average annual snowfall	17 cm

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGY

Prior to the archaeological survey leading to the discovery and excavation of site 35JO4 there had been no extensive archaeological work of any sort conducted in the Grants Pass locality. Archaeological investigations are rare in the entirety of ancestral Takelma territory.

The first archaeological excavation in traditional Takelma territory occurred near Gold Hill, Oregon (Figure 2). The Gold Hill site is located on the south bank of the Rogue River across from the town of Gold Hill, Oregon and was excavated in 1930 under the supervision of Luther Cressman (1933a, 1933b). Excavations included the removal of twenty-two flexed burials and associated grave goods. Flint blades, tubular stone pipes (ranging from 206 mm to 465 mm in length), projectile points, pestles, various other stone artifacts, and seeds were common grave offerings. The grave goods indicated that the site was affiliated with northern California groups, especially those around the Lower Klamath River. The presence of flint blades at the Gold Hill site which are very similar to those used by the Yurok and Hupa of northern California during the ethnographic

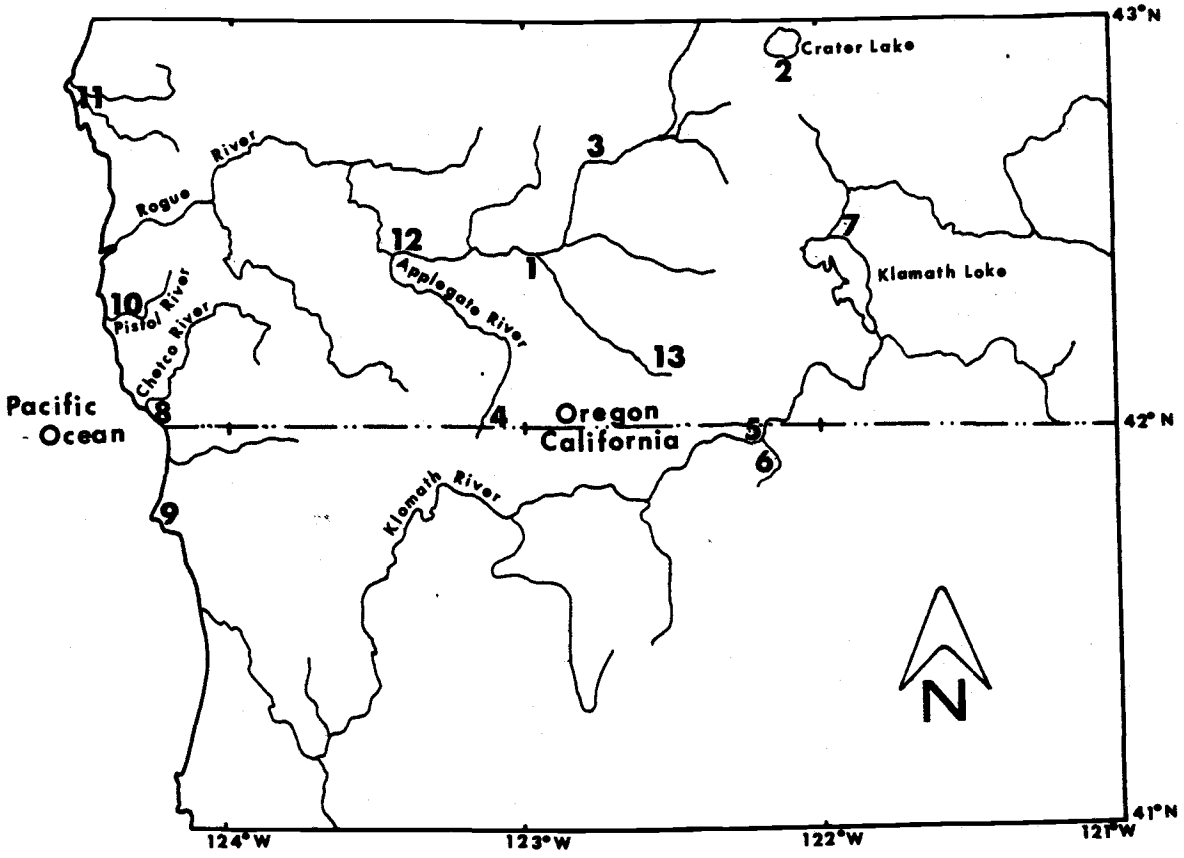


Figure 2. Archaeological Sites and Areas Mentioned in this Report.

1. Gold Hill
2. Crater Lake
3. Elk Creek and Lost Creek
4. Applegate River
5. Iron Gate site
6. 4Sis13
7. Klamath Lakes
8. Chetco River
9. Pt. St. George
10. Pistol River
11. Port Orford
12. 35J04
13. Emigrant Dam Reservoir

period were primary considerations in Cressman's conclusion.

In 1958, Thomas M. Newman, of the University of Oregon (1959), conducted an archaeological survey and test excavations of the Emigrant Dam reservoir, located near Ashland, Oregon. Two archaeological sites were located and tested. 35JA1 was the only site which contained buried cultural material. Only ten projectile points were recovered from the site and included base-notched, side-notched and concaved-based specimens.

In 1963 Wilbur Davis (1964) conducted archaeological surveys of Crater Lake National Park and Oregon Caves National Monument. No archaeological sites were located during the survey. Probable use of the area was indicated, however. Davis (1974) also conducted surveys and test excavations within the proposed Elk Creek Dam Reservoir and the Lost Creek Dam Reservoir in 1967 and 1968. Seventeen sites were located along these tributaries of the Rogue River and along the Rogue itself. Test excavations were conducted at twelve of these sites.

Site 35JA23 was the only site tested by Davis that contained house pits. No information about these pits is given other than that they were circular in shape and contained no structure features (Davis 1974:43). Five of the sites tested, 35JA6, 35JA16, 35JA18, 35JA19, and 35JA23, contained what Davis terms "micropoints". These points are less than 14 mm in length. "Micropoints" include base-notched, corner-notched and nonstemmed leaf-shaped styles. The leaf-shaped "micropoints" were only present at site 35JA23 and were the only style of "micropoint" present at that site. Davis feels that the occurrence of "micropoints" at these sites indicates cultural affiliations with the Willamette Valley where similar projectile point styles occur. Other artifacts recovered during excavation show an affiliation with the Klamath Basin and the Columbia Plateau (Davis 1968a, 1968c, 1974). Davis defined four cultural phases for the Upper Rogue River drainage. They are as follows (Davis 1974:52):

> Phase IV. Terminal phase defined by the association of hopper-mortars and Gunther Barbed type points. Earlier projectile point and tool forms persisted. The phase had probably been established by AD 1400.

Phase III. The phase was defined by the association of mortar and pestles, micropoints, efflorescence of triangular, stemmed point styles, and the scraping and incising tool complexes. It is speculated that the phase had emerged during the 1st millenium BC.

Phase II. The phase was defined by the appearance of the side-notched point styles, keeled end scrapers and milling stones.

Phase I. Initial occupation defined by Gold Hill type points, possibly the transitional notched points, and a rather generalized small tool kit. The phase might have begun in the 4th millenium BC.

Davis (1968b) conducted one additional survey in the Rogue River region. The survey encompassed the right-of-way of a pipeline along the Applegate River, a major tributary of the Rogue River. No archaeological sites were located within the impact area.

Recently there have been several archaeological surveys conducted along the Upper Applegate River. These surveys have been in conjunction with the Applegate Dam Project. The first archaeological survey in the impact area was conducted by David Cole (1966). No sites were located but probable use of the area was indicated. The U.S. Forest Service conducted an archaeological survey in 1976 of potential recreation sites adjoining Applegate Lake (Hopkins et. al. 1976). Four possible prehistoric archaeological sites were located in the survey area. In April 1977, Oregon State University, under a contract with the Army Corps of Engineers, conducted an archaeological field reconnaissance and testing operation in the Applegate Dam Project area. Twenty archaeological sites were located. Thirteen sites were tested. Most of the sites reflected a light periodic occupation of the area. However, two of the sites tested showed a far longer and heavier occupation. One additional site not tested contained as many as six circular house pits about 4 meters in diameter (Brauner and Honey 1977).

Previous archaeology within the broader boundaries of southwestern Oregon and northern California is also very scanty. Few sites have been tested and even fewer excavations have taken place. The following discussion is a summary of archaeological work in the region.

The Iron Gate site, located on the Klamath River in Siskiyou County, California, was excavated in 1960 by the University of Oregon

(Leonhardy 1967). The site is situated on a terrace on the south bank of the Klamath River about 100 meters from the mouth of Jenny Creek.

The site consisted of thirteen circular house pits ranging in diameter from 4.5 to 9 meters. Four house pits were excavated. The houses were conical structures with living floors up to 50 cm below the surface. Each house had a central fire pit. Each house also showed evidence of several different occupations with distinct living surfaces.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Iron Gate included 187 projectile points. Six of these points had triangular blades with concave-bases. There was no pattern to the distribution of these points as they were present in each of the excavated houses and on various living floors within each house. The artifact assemblage did not contain "micropoints" as defined by Davis (1974).

Leonhardy determined that Iron Gate was a single component village site which dated between 1400 AD and 1600 AD, according to radiocarbon dates. Analysis of the site indicated that economy and social organization of the inhabitants was identical to the ethnographic period in Shasta culture. Overall the culture represented by the site was seen as transitional between the Columbia Plateau and central California.

4Sis13 is a rockshelter located five miles east of Yreka, California on the north side of a deep ravine adjacent to Cash Creek. The site was excavated in 1949 and 1950 predominantly by amateurs. The University of California Archaeological Survey did, however, conduct some excavations at the site which included the site analysis (Wallace and Taylor 1952).

Preservation at 4Sis13 was very good resulting in the reconvery of many organic artifacts. Matting, basketry fragments, arrow shafts, wood and bone awls, a buckskin bag, sinew cordage, and lithic materials were recovered from the site. One hundred and ninety-three projectile points were contained in the lithic assemblage. Eighteen specimens had triangular blades with concaved bases. These points were present in all levels of the site.

The artifact assemblage from Sis13 suggested that the site was used as a seasonal camp, with hunting and gathering being the predominant activities. The site was occupied between the late 1700s and the early 1800s.

Probably the best known archaeological locality in the region is the Klamath Lakes locality. Extensive archaeological work in this area began in 1947 under the supervision of Luther Cressman (1956). Excavations in the locality included rock shelters, village sites and burials. The oldest of these sites date back 7,000 years. During this time period Cressman feels the locality had a very close affiliation with the Great Basin. This affiliation was eventually broken and the locality began to show influences from central California and the Columbia Plateau (Cressman 1956).

Cressman's (1956) excavations in the Klamath Lakes locality included the excavation of seventeen house pits. Although these houses were located at several different sites they had common characteristics. The floor plan of all houses tended to be round, although some were slightly oblong. Cressman distinguished two classes of houses based on size. The larger ones had a diameter of 6 to 7 meters while the smaller ones were between 3 and 4 meters. Cressman felt that these smaller houses could possibly have been cook houses or shelters for slaves or dependents. Two of the house pits excavated stood alone due to their unusual site. The diameter of these houses was 18 and 19 meters (Cressman 1956:436) respectively. Cressman offerred no explanation for these anomalies.

The most interesting feature in the houses were benches. The bench was made by constricting the circumference of the pit and then continuing the excavation. Of the seventeen house pits excavated all but six had benches. The usual pattern was to have a bench encircle the floor; however, variations did occur. One house contained a double-tiered bench along the north wall. These benches were covered with reeds, mats or other such padding.

Archaeological investigations along the southwest Oregon and northern California coast are just as rare as in the interior of this region.

In 1936 Joel V. Berreman (1944) excavated a site at the mouth of the Chetco River in southwestern Oregon. The site was a fairly recent shell mound. Berreman estimated that the site had been abandoned prior to 1800. This was determined by the total lack of European trade goods at the site.

Berreman excavated thirty-four burials at the site. Body position varied greatly among the burials. Twelve of the burials included grave offerings. Beads, shells, head scratchers, and pipes were among the grave goods recovered.

Four houses also were excavated at Chetco River. The houses were rectangular, semi-subterranean structures. The floor of the houses was packed clay and about two feet below the contemporary surface. The walls were vertical planks which were secured to a horizontal baseboard. This, in turn, was pegged into the ground. At the corners two larger pegs were used to secure the walls and baseboard (Berreman 1944:22). The roof of the houses was probably peaked.

Only thirty projectile points were recovered from the site. The most prominent point was leaf-shaped with no stem. Twelve of this type were present and they had a wide variation in length. Five triangular-blade, concaved-based points were also present in the artifact inventory (Berreman 1977, Plate 7). From the house types and artifacts present it was determined the Chetco River showed a strong northern California influence.

The Point Saint George site along the northern California Coast was excavated in 1964 under the supervision of Richard Gould (1966). The site is situated on the westernmost point of land along a narrow coastal plain 25 miles long. Gould's main purpose in excavating the site was to test the validity of oral traditions and their use in archaeology.

The site contained one house pit which was located by having informants look at the site and point out where the houses should have been. The semi-subterranean house was rectangular in plan view. It

was constructed by first digging a rectangular pit into the ground. The walls of the house were vertical planks which were placed just outside the excavated area. This formed a storage bench between the floor of the house and the outside walls. The walls were held in place by setting them into the ground. A horizontal base board was not used in supporting the walls. Vertical planks were also placed along the walls of the pit itself to help reinforce them. The floor of the house was packed clay and the roof was gabled.

Triangular bladed, straight to concave base projectile points were the predominant projectile point style recovered from Point Saint George. These points were recovered from the upper levels of the site and only in association with shell midden. This type of point was shown to native informants with other varieties of chipped artifacts. In all cases these concaved-based projectile points were singled out as being definitely attached to arrows (Gould 1966:56).

Small obsidian "micropoints" also were present at the site. From the data available it appears that these points occur earlier in time than the concaved-based projectile points. However, wherever "micropoints" occurred at the site they were not in association with the shell midden.

The Pistol River site (Heflin 1966) is located approximately 8.5 miles south of Gold Beach, Oregon. The site was situated high on a bluff overlooking the ocean. The site was partially excavated in 1961 and 1962 by Eugene Heflin and the Kalapuya branch of the Oregon Archaeological Society. The excavation was strictly salvage as Highway 101 was to be constructed through the center of the site.

Over forty house pits were present at the site. Of these, only eighteen were excavated and some of these only partially. These houses had been rectangular, semi-subterranean structures. The houses were 8 feet high with vertical plank walls. The roof was probably gabled. The floor of the house was from one to 5 feet below ground level and often had an earthen bench around the walls. Floors were hard packed clay, gravel or beach sand. A firepit was usually present near the center of the house near the back (Heflin 1966:164).

Twenty burials were also removed from the Pistol River site. All but two of these were flexed and about half of the burials contained grave goods. Grave offerings included trade beads, metal buttons, Chinese coins, knives, dentalium shells, and pine nut beads.

Artifacts recovered from Pistol River were very diversified and included many bone artifacts. The predominant projectile point was triangular, with straight to concave bases and straight to convex sides. No notching was present on this type of point (Heflin 1966: 165). The artifacts present at the Pistol River site point to a close affiliation between the site and northern California.

The final and most recent coastal excavation was in the summer of 1976 at the Port Orford site (Richard Ross, Associate Professor, Oregon State University, personal communication). The site is located within the city limits of Port Orford, Oregon and is situated on a high bluff overlooking a small cove in the Pacific Ocean. Excavations were conducted by Oregon State University under the supervision of Richard Ross through contractual agreement with the State Park and Recreation Branch, Department of Transportation.

Excavations at Port Orford consisted of testing operations to ascertain whether the site had the potential to be turned into a field museum. Material recovered from the site included a minimum of lithic material along with shells, sea mammal bones, and land mammal bones, including elk. Although shell midden was present, none of the triangular-blade, concaved-base projectile points commonly associated with coastal shell middens were recovered at the site. Port Orford shows a strong reliance on marine environment and dates back probably 500 years (Ross: personal communication). This, then, concludes the summary of the archaeological work in the southwestern Oregon, northern California region.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Prior to European contact, the Rogue River region of southwestern Oregon was inhabited by several different linguistic groups. The majority of these groups spoke Athabascan dialects of the Na-Denean stock. These groups included the Galice Creek, Applegate River, Shasta Costa,

Upper Coquille, Upper Umpqua, Tolowa, Chetco, and Tutuni (Beckham 1971:7). The Rogue River Valley itself was inhabited by two groups of Takelman speakers. This is a Penutian stock which is limited entirely to western Oregon. These two groups of Takelman speakers were the Lowland Takelma (Dagelmas) and Upland Takelma (Latgawas). Site 35J04 lies in what was historically the Takelma's (Dagelmas) territory (Berreman 1937:29).

The geographic boundaries of the Lowland Takelma and Upland Takelma included the Cascade Mountain Range at the east, Cow Creek to the north, the junction of the Illinois River and the Rogue River to the west, and approximately the present border between Oregon and California to the south. The lower Applegate River and Galice Creek were inhabited by Athabascans whose dialects were distinct from other Oregon Athabascans. Within this area the Upland Takelma inhabited the Bear Creek drainage basin, the territory east of Table Rock to the Cascade Mountains including the banks of the Rogue River and adjacent highlands. The remaining territory was inhabited by the Lowland Takelma (Berreman 1937:29).

The first European contact with the Takelma occurred in the late 1780s. Contact was restricted to the crews of various sailing ships. Mooney (1939) estimated that the population of the entire Takelman stock was 500 at contact. By 1884, their number had been reduced to a mere 27 (Sapir 1907a:250). By 1910, only one Takelman was listed on the census records (Swanton 1952:468).

The reason for the rapid demise of the Takelma and other native American groups in the Rogue River was the many wars and skirmishes that they had with the early Euroamerican settlers. Disease contracted from Euroamericans also took its toll on the native population. The wars that occurred between the two groups in the early 1850s resulted in the surviving Takelma being moved to the Siletz and Grande Ronde Indian Reservations on the Oregon Coast in 1855 (Beckham 1971).

The first scientific study of the Takelma was by J.O. Dorsey in 1890 (forth years after the Takelma were placed on the reservation). At this time, Dorsey listed sixteen village sites in the Takelma homeland. In 1906, Sapir listed eleven villages, some of which differed

from those on Dorsey's list (Swanton 1942:469). The only real ethnographic work focusing on the Takelma was conducted by Edward Sapir; unless otherwise noted, the following sketch is taken from Edward Sapir's (1907) "Notes on the Takelma Indians of Southwestern Oregon."

The Takelma were hunters and gatherers. Their two principal resources were acorns and salmon. Besides these the Takelma also utilized a wide variety of other edible resources. Plants that were utilized included camas, manzanita berries, sunflowers, tar-wee, madrona nuts, pine nuts, and various grass seeds. Virginia Card (1966:14) lists fifty varieties of plants which were available to the Takelma. For the most part this list contains plants which were consumed. However, a few medical plants are also included in her list. The Takelma obtained protein from deer, jack rabbits, grasshoppers, yellow jacket larvae, lice, and various fish. Squirrels, chpmunks and other small rodents also were utilized. These were rolled in mud and then baked (Hopkins et. al. 1976:12).

The Lowland Takelma (Dagelmas) considered the Upland Takelma to be less prosperous than themselves. This was because the Upland Takelma utilized such resources as crow, ants' eggs, caterpillars and snails. There were resources, however, that the Upland Takelma believed should not be eaten. These included porcupines, weasels, civet cats, screech owls, coyotes, wolves, eagles, snakes, and frogs (Drucker 1940:294). These animals were probably not utilized because of their religious importance to the Upland Takelma.

Several varieties of acorns occurred in ancestral Takelma territory. The black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) acorn was the most important of those present. The tan oak (*Lithocarpus densiflora*) acorn was also utilized along with the Oregon Oak (*Quercus garryana*) acorn. On occasion the maul oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*) acorn was also eaten (Baumhoff 1963:164). These appeared in early spring and were gathered and prepared by the women. The acorns were first shelled by means of a pestle and flat rock which was secured in the ground. After the acorns were shelled a hopper basket was added to the rock to keep the meal from spilling on the ground. After the acorns were pulverized, they were sifted in a small basket. The meal was then placed on clear sand and

washed to remove the bitter taste. The dough which resulted was then boiled in a basket using the hot stone method. The final result was a type of mush. This was eaten (from a basketry bowl using fingers.

Camas was also an important resource; however, its preparation was not nearly as complicated as was the preparation of acorns. Camas was gathered by the women with the aid of a digging stick, then simply roasted in a large pit. This pit contained, in order: a layer of alder bushes, a layer of stones, a layer of alder bark, and finally the camas. The alder was set on fire and left alone until the rocks were sufficiently heated. At this time, the pit was filled in with dirt and the camas was left to roast for a day. The roots were then removed and pulverized into a dough. This dough was often stored in baskets for winter consumption.

The manzanita berry also was important to the Takelma. The manzanita berry was pounded into a flour and mixed with pine nuts. It was stored until needed, at which time water was added to the mixture. This concoction was eaten with a special spoon constructed out of the bushy tail of a squirrel tied to a short twig.

Salmon was probably the most important resource to the Takelma. Salmon and other fish were obtained with nets, spears, and hook and line. The spears were bone-tipped. The point of these spears was connected to the shaft by two small, separate pieces of bone. Line fishing was done with a type of grass serving as the line. The hook was simply two pieces of small bone tied together. Salmon and other fish were roasted and often stored away for winter. The salmon were not as plentiful in Upland Takelma territory. They often obtained salmon through trade with the Lowland Takelma. The Lowland Takelma received venison and deer hides in exchange for the salmon (Drucker 1940:294).

Black-tail deer *(Odocoilus virginianus)* were usually obtained in communal hunts or drives. The Takelma often constructed a corral with an opening at one end. Deer scapula were strung high above the opening. As the deer were driven into the corral, the scapula were rattled causing the deer to bolt. When this happened, the deer became entangled in finely woven grass traps that entwined their hooves. The Upland Takelma

used a similar method for hunting rabbits (Drucker 1940:294).

A deer head disguise was used when hunting deer in the winter by the Upland Takelma (Drucker 1940:294). As a resource, deer were more important to the Upland Takelma because of their lack of salmon. Deer fat was stored by both the Upland Takelma and Lowland Takelma for use during the winter.

Seasonal resource availability dictated a central-based wandering pattern of settlement. In the winter the Takelma inhabited semi-permanent villages along the rivers and in the spring they moved into the uplands.

The Takelma's winter house was rectangular and semi-subterranean. It was constructed of split sugar pine boards and its floor was about a foot and a half below ground level. An upright pole was placed at each corner of the house. Four cross beams were then lashed to the top of these poles. Split sugar pine boards ran vertically from the cross beams to the floor, completing the walls. The roof had a single beam running down the center. The central beam was supported by two forked poles. Split boards ran from this beam to the cross beams forming a gabled roof. The door was rectangular and was composed of one or two boards. It slid open and was about three feet above ground level. An earth ramp was built up to the door for easy access from the outside. A notched pole was used to reach the floor once inside the door. The floor was packed dirt. Cat-tail rush mats and grasses were used as bedding. The Upland Takelma and poorer Lowland Takelma used pine bark slabs instead of split wood in the construction of their houses. In the summer the Takelma's shelter was a simple lean-to structure.

The sweat-house used by the Takelma was basically the same as the winter lodge but much smaller. It was generally large enough for six men. The sweat-house had a special opening through which heated rocks were passed from the outside. The roof was earth covered to help keep in the heat. Women were not allowed in this sweat-house so they were forced to construct their own. It consisted to sticks and brush and was covered with blankets. The women's sweat-house was entirely above ground and only large enough for two or three people.

Many utensils in the Takelma tool assemblage have already been mentioned but many others were also recorded. Basketry constituted a large proportion of the utensils and included: hoppers, open work burden baskets, bowls, flat trays, large storage baskets, cradles, seed beaters, winnowing trays, parching trays, and drinking cups. Many baskets were obtained from the Karok (Drucker 1940:295) and other California groups because of their high quality of workmanship. Other tools included: elkhorn wedges, a special hook for pine-cone gathering, food stirrers, tongs for picking up heated rocks, spoons made of elk horn and wood, and bone and hard wood needles. A bone-tipped stick about a foot in length was used for flaking projectile points. This instrument was also used as the twirler for the fire-drill. The Takelma also smoked tobacco which was the only crop they cultivated. They used a stone or wood pipe which was a straight cylinder up to a foot in length. The only difference in tool assemblage between Upland and Lowland Takelma was the ring-topped pestles used by the Upland Takelma (Drucker 1940:294). Virginia Card mentions that the Takelma also wove blankets (Card 1966:23). These were cedar bark mats with rabbit fur, mountain goat wool, bird down, and/or red-headed woodpecker scalps woven in for warmth and softness.

The social organization was basically the same for both the Upland Takelma and the Lowland Takelma. Villages were small and autonomous. Leadership was based primarily on wealth, ability and prestige. A loosely-structured class system was in operation comprised of the wealthy, commoners, poor and slaves. These positions were not hereditary and with the exception of the slaves, anyone could considerably improve his/her position.

It was desirable for a man to marry outside his village since villages were usually patrilineal and most members were related. A bride was purchased from her father and had little say in the matter. Polygamy was acceptable as long as the man could afford additional wives. The sororate was also practiced. Besides forbidding marriage in the immediate family, cousins could not marry, nor could a man marry the sister of his brother's wife.

The ceremonial aspect of Takelma life was probably fairly well developed although details of many ceremonies are not recorded. The ceremonies mentioned included one at birth, a puberty ceremony for girls (none was mentioned for males), a simple marriage ceremony, one at death, one at the first acorn harvest of the season and a first-salmon rite.

At death the body was flexed and placed in a circular grave. Mourners tossed in valuables which included such things as money, tools and flint blades (Drucker 1940:296). Acorns were also placed with the body and baskets were placed on top of the grave. If a person died while away from his village he was cremated. His bones were then tied into a bundle and stored until they could be returned home and buried properly (Hopkins et. al. 1976:14).

The Takelma believed extensively in spirits and the supernatural. A supernatural being was believed to be responsible for the natural elements such as wind, rain, and snow. Supernatural beings were also present in physical objects such as the sun or moon. A separate spirit was represented by each phenomenon so quite a large pantheon existed.

Shamanism was highly developed and members of both sexes could be shamans. As is often the case, the Takelma looked on a shaman with more fear than respect. Shamans obtained their power during spirit quests, often obtaining the power of one or more spirits. At this time the shaman was also given the medicine-song of each spirit that contacted him. The spirit song dealt with the particular attributes of the individual spirit (Sapir 1907b, 1909).

Takelma dress was quite simple. During the summer, men dressed in an apron of deer skin and a pair of moccasins with their quivers at their sides. Women wore a long two piece buckskin shirt and tight basketry hat. Winters in the Rogue River region are generally quite cold and the Takelma dressed appropriately. The men wore leggings, deerskin robes, and a type of fur cap. The moccasins had fur inside and were lined with grass for insulation. The arms were also covered with foxskins that can best be described as very long mittens. The tail was sometimes left on the fox and used as a muffler. Women wore a heavier dress, leggings, and the winter moccasins (Drucker 1940:295). Clothing

was usually decorated; red-headed woodpecker scalps, otter skins, and dentalium shells being the favorite decorations.

Among the Takelma, personal decoration was common. Women had their ears and nose pierced, as did men. Through these holes strings of shells or pieces of bone were worn. Tattooing was also practiced and was accomplished with needle and charcoal.

The Takelma were described as quite war-like, especially the Upland Takelma. The principal weapon of the Upland Takelma was a short wooden bow, reinforced on the back with strips of sinew for added strength. The bow was decorated with painted geometric designs. The Takelma held the bow horizontally, unlike the surrounding Athabascans who held their bows vertically. The arrows used by the Takelma had flint points dipped in rattlesnake blood supposedly to give them added power. Warriors wore a special elk hide hat and body armor when in battle. The armor was constructed of sticks and covered with two untanned elk hides. The armor covered the body from the neck to the waist and was sleeveless. The Takelma conducted frequent raids on neighboring groups, primarily for slaves.

For all intents and purposes, the Takelma lifestyle came to an end with the conclusion of the Rogue River wars in 1855. At this time, the Takelma were removed from the Rogue River Valley and forced to adapt to life on the Siletz and Grande Ronde Indian Reservations.

FIELD METHODS

The initial test pit at 35J04 revealed the presence of a buried housepit approximately one meter below the surface. Taking this into account the decision was made to expand the test pit into a 6 x 12 meter square area (Figure 3). A grid was established on a magnetic north-south axis and then subdivided into 2 x 2 meter squares which were designated as excavation units. These units were designated by their cartesian coordinates. An arbitrary datum was established at an elevation of 100 meters.

Excavation commenced with the removal of a 20 cm plow zone. After the plow zone was removed, excavation was conducted in 10 cm arbitrary levels (Figure 4). All cultural material found in site was left in

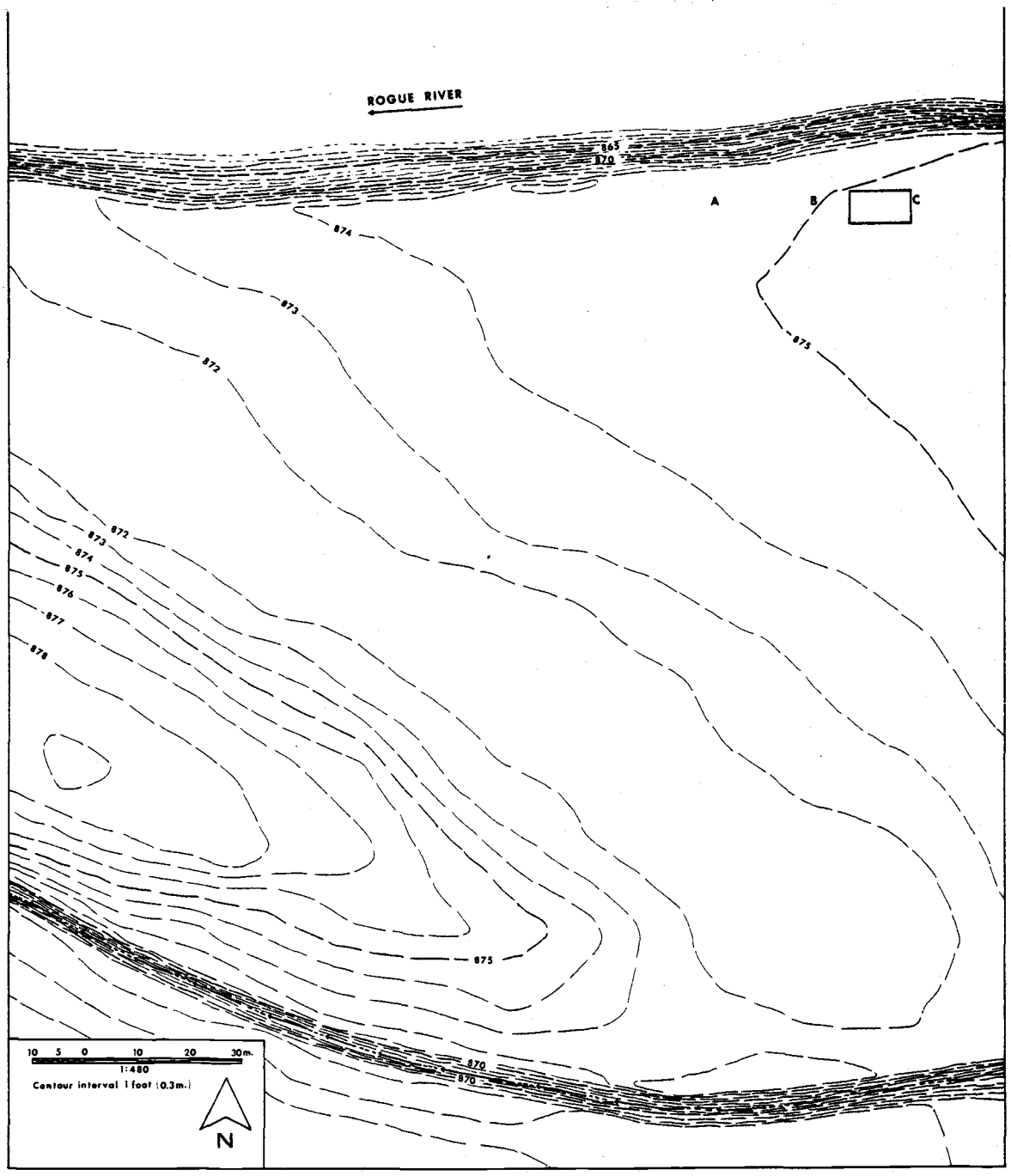


Figure 3 Topography of 35J04

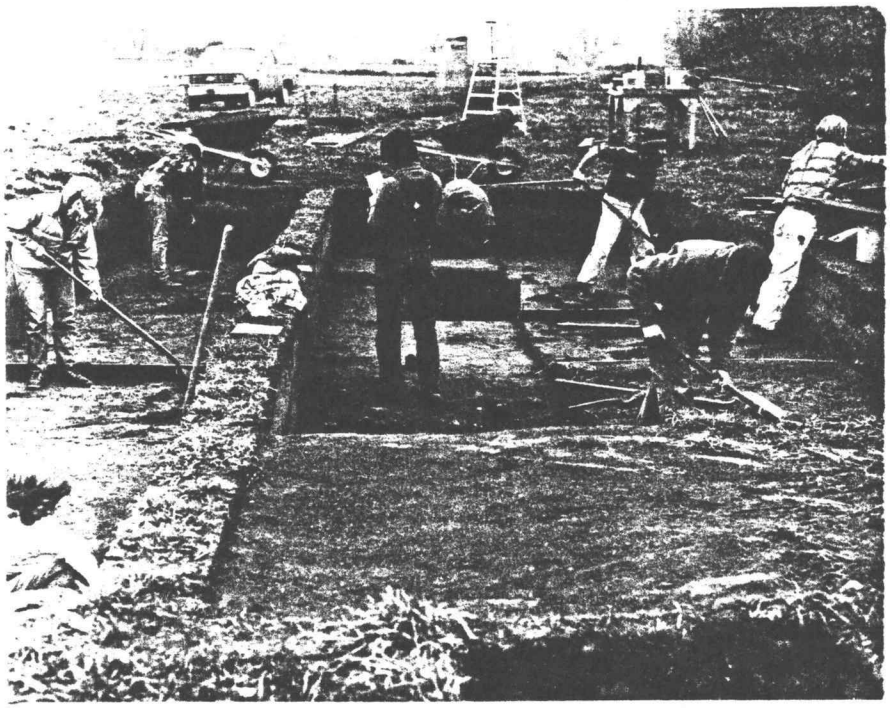


Figure 4. Excavations in progress 35J04

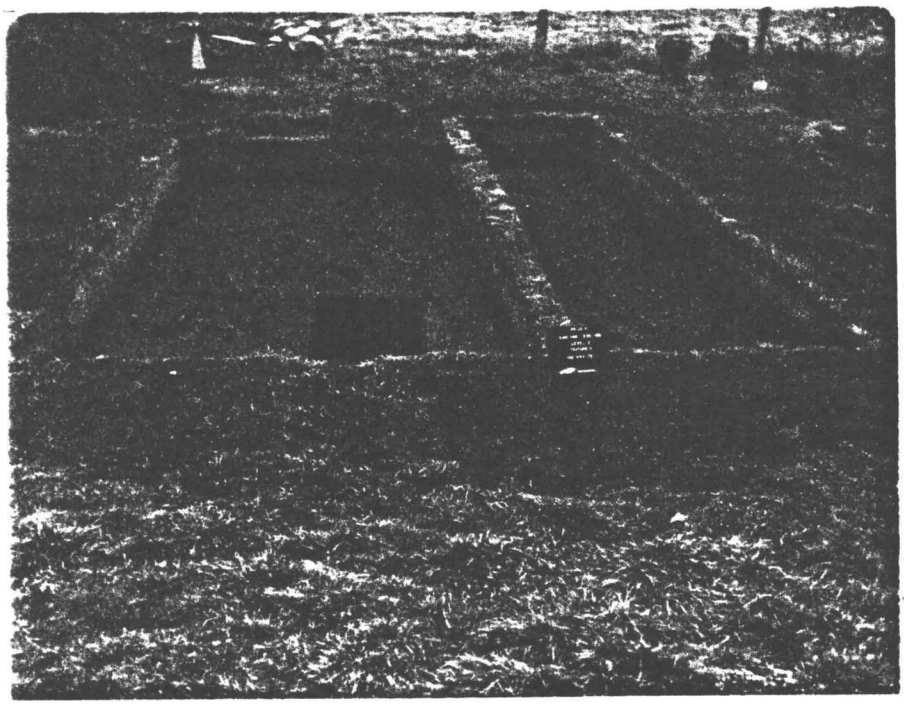


Figure 5. 35J04 Overview of excavations

place until the entire excavation was brought to the same elevation (Fig. 5). The in situ cultural material was drawn and photographed before removal. Skim-shoveling techniques were employed in such a manner as to locate cultural debris in situ and to facilitate in the perception of soil changes. All fill excavated from the site was screened through a 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth.

Once the rim of the housepit was defined it was excavated in a similar manner, using 10 cm arbitrary levels to remove the fill. When possible, discrete fill units were excavated separately. It was only by careful excavation and the use of overlay drawings that one could usually segregate fill units. The distinction between house fill and the surrounding matrix was very subtle and, on occasion, it was only through three-dimensional reconstruction that the slope and position of the rim could be determined.

Cultural material contained in the house fill was arranged in a distinctive ring which showed the boundaries of the walls. This ring of cultural material decreased in diameter with each 10 cm level excavated until the floor of the house was reached.

Assemblage I (Plow Zone)

The plow zone varied between 30 cm and 45 cm in depth across the excavated portion of the site. The plow zone was removed as a single stratigraphic unit and all associated artifacts were grouped in artifact assemblage I (Table 2). The use of the term "assemblage" and the eventual use of the word "component" follow Willy and Phillips (1958) definitions. Lithic artifacts recovered in the plow zone included projectile points, perforator-gravers, scrapers, bi-face fragments, utilized flakes, net sinkers, choppers, hammerstones, edge-polished cobbles, and cores. Two predominant categories of projectile points were present in Assemblage I. The first was an unstemmed, triangular bladed variety with a concave base (01-02A), (Appendix). The other category (01-03) was composed of large, based-notched specimens. Other cultural debris consisted of one fish bone and three deer teeth (Table 3).

As noted in Table 1, several historic artifacts were also present in assemblage I. The hard rubber button (23-01A) was the most interesting historic artifact in assemblage I. "N.R. Co. Goodyear Pat. 1851" is inscribed on the back of the button. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company identified this button as being manufactured by the National Rubber Company and stated that it was originally attached to an article of clothing, probably a coat (DeMeza 1977). The plow zone also contained an extreme amount of charcoal which is attributed to the many years of fieldburning according to Mr. Ritsch, the previous landowner.

The cultural material in assemblage I was mixed and probably not contemporary. Plowing altered both the vertical and horizontal placement of artifacts at the site making it impossible to reconstruct the true association between artifacts.

Table 2 Artifact Assemblage I, Plow Zone

Category	Number
Projectile Points	
01-02A	4
01-03A	2
01-03B	2
01-04A	1
01-06A	1
01-07A	4
Perforator-gravers	
04-03A	2
Scrapers	
05-01B	2
05-03A	1
Biface fragments	
06-01A	2
06-02A	3
06-02B	1
Utilized flakes	
07-01A	48
07-01B	12
07-02A	3
07-02B	1
07-03A	1
Net sinkers	
08-01A	1
Choppers	
10-01A	1
10-02A	3
Hammerstones	
11-03A	1
Edge-polished cobbles	
12-01A	1
12-02A	
Cores	
13-01A	1
Metal	
20-01A	4
20-01B	1
20-02A	1
20-03A	7
Glass	
21-01A	1
21-01B	2
21-01C	1
Rubber	
22-01A	1
Buttons	
23-01A	1
Shoot	
24-01A	1
TOTAL	121

Table 3. Faunal Remains, 35J04

Name	N Sample
Associated with artifact assemblage 1	
Odocoileus sp, (deer)	
Teeth, encisor	1
molar	2
Pisces (fish)	1 (bone)
Associated with artifact assemblage 2	
Odocoileu sp. (deer)	
Teeth, encisor	1
Pisces (fish)	1 (bone)
Associatee with artifact assemblage 4	
Odocoileu sp. (deer)	
acetabalum (fragmented)	1
Associated with artifact assemblage 5	
Salmonidae (Salmonid)	2 (vertebra)
Associated with artifact assemblage 7	
Odocoileu sp. (deer)	
Teeth, molar	2
premolar	1
deital tibia	1
proximal metatorsal	1
unidentified shell fragments	1
unidentifiable longbone fragments (deer size)	1

Assemblage II

Assemblage II was recovered from the base of the plow zone to a depth of 20 cm below the plow zone in a matrix of dark brown, loamy, fine sand (Fig. 6). Lithic artifacts recovered included projectile points, perforator-gravers, scrapers, bi-face fragments, utilized flakes, net sinkers, utilized cobble spalls, choppers, hammerstone, edge-polished cobbles, and one shaft abrader (Table 4). An unstemmed triangular-bladed, concave-base projectile point (01-02A) was the predominent projectile point style. The only historic artifacts in the assemblage were a single wire drawn nail and one piece of clear glass, both of which were probably intrusive. Other cultural debris included flakes, fire-cracked rocks, bone and charcoal. One deer incisor and one fish bone were the only identifiable fauna remains.

Assemblage II is distinguished by the presence of two distinct categories of artifacts. The first is the triangular-blade, concaved-base projectile point (01-02A), the second is the net sinker (08-01). Both of these artifact categories were only present in this assemblage and the plow zone. The fact that the plow zone contains both these categories of artifacts suggests that the upper part of the assemblage had been destroyed by plowing and the artifacts were thus incorporated into the plow zone.

Cultural material was highly concentrated at the southwest corner of the excavation at this level (Fig. 7). Artifacts from this area included five utilized flakes, four net sinkers and two choppers. Flakes, fire-cracked rocks and charcoal were also present in this area. Cultural material in this concentration is distributed in a somewhat circular pattern and correlates with a dark charcoal lens, suggesting the possibility of a ground level structure. A charcoal smaple from this area produced a carbon 14 date of 460$\pm$ 90 BP (WSU 1771), (Table 5).

Table 4 Artifact Assemblage II

Category	Number
Projectile points	
01-01C	1
01-02A	3
Projectile point preforms	
02-01A	2
Perforator-gravers	
04-03A	2
Scrapers	
05-01A	1
05-01B	1
Biface fragments	
06-01A	2
06-02A	1
Utilized flakes	
07-01A	35
07-01B	11
07-02A	6
07-02B	1
07-03A	4
Net sinkers	
08-01B	1
08-01C	4
08-01D	1
Utilized cobble spalls	
09-01A	1
09--1B	3
Choppers	
10-01A	1
10--1E	1
Hammerstones	
11-01A	2
Edge-polished cobbles	
12-02A	
Shaft abrader	
18-01A	
Metal	
20-01A	1
Glass	
21-01A	1
TOTAL	89

Table 5 Radiocarbon dates derived from 35J04

Lab no.	Date	Sample	Provenience
WSU-1771	460±90	wood charcoal	Component I
WSU-1772	1150±100	wood charcoal	living surface around houses 1 & 2
WSU-1770	1400±80	wood charcoal	floor, house 1
WSU-1773	1470±100	wood charcoal	floor, house 2

Figure 6. Stratigraphic profile 35JO4

Stratum	Depth	Description
I	0 - 21 cm	dark brown loamy fine sand
	21 - 35 cm	dark brown loamy fine sand, more silty than above
	35 - 45 cm	very dark greyish brown loamy fine sand
IIA	45 - 80 cm	dark brown loamy fine sand
	80 - 120 cm	dark brown loamy medium sand
IIB	120 - 150 cm	very dark greyish brown loamy fine sand
IIC	120 - 150 cm	very dark greyish brown loamy fine sand, less silt than IIA
IIIA	150 - 155 cm	loamy sand discontinuous
IIIB	150 - 165 cm	dark yellowish brown fine sand
IIIC	165 - 190 cm	dark brown loamy fine sand
IVA	190 - 230 cm	very dark greyish brown loamy fine sand
IVB	230 - 280 cm	dark greyish brown medium sand

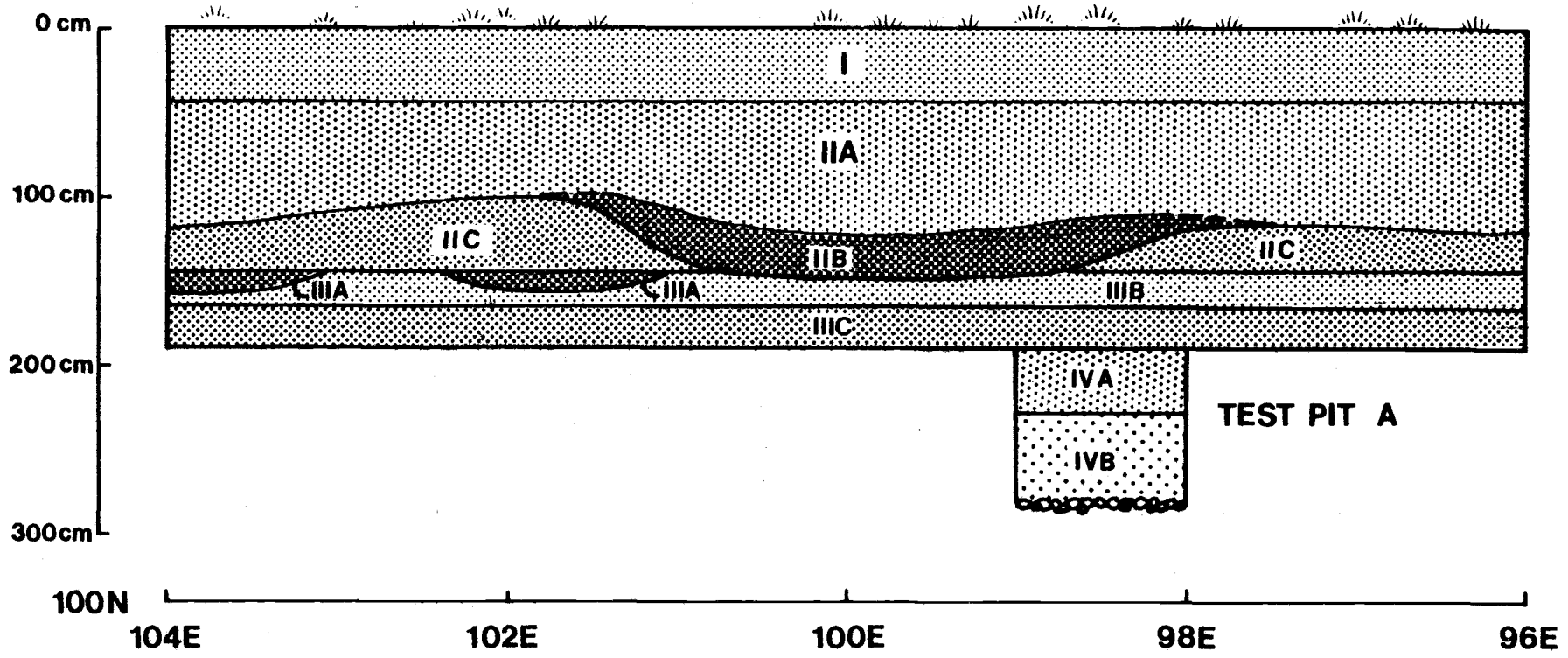


Figure 6 Stratigraphic Profile 35J04

Figure 7. Cultural Debris from Assemblage II

01-02A ◘
02-01A L
04-03A S
05-01A T+
06-01A Z
07-01A Δ
07-01B Δ
07-02B Δ
07-03A Δ
08-01B A
08-01C C
08-01D D
09-01B E
10-01A 0
10-01E θ
11-01A G
12-01A -K-
20-01A ◊

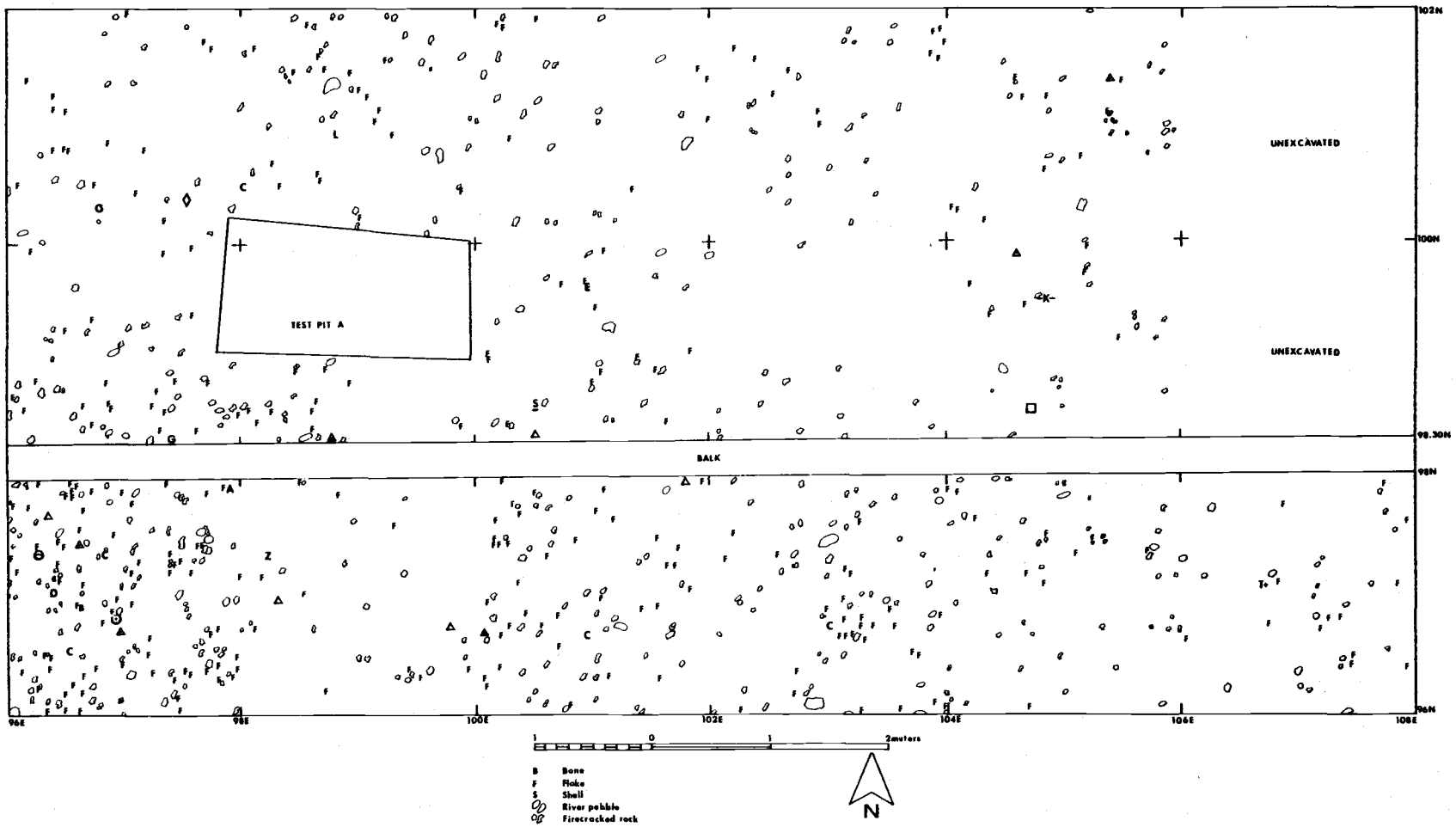


Figure 7 Cultural Debris from Assemblage II

Assemblage III

Artifact assemblage III encompassed the cultural material which lay in the 10 cm level directly below component I in a matrix of very dark, greyish-brown, loamy, fine sand (Fig. 6). Artifacts included a perforator-graver, scrapers, bi-face fragments, utilized flakes, an edge-polished cobble, a chopper, and a hammer stone (Table 6). Other cultural material present consisted of flakes and fire-cracked rocks. No patterning of cultural material was indicated.

Table 6 Artifact Assemblage III

Category	Number
Perforator-gravers	
04-03A	1
Scrapers	
05-01A	1
05-04A	1
05-05A	1
Biface fragments	
06-01A	1
06-02A	1
Utilized flakes	
07-01A	4
07-01B	1
07-02A	2
Utilized cobble spalls	
09-01A	1
Choppers	
10-02A	1
Hammerstones	
11-01A	1
TOTAL	16

Assemblage IV

Artifacts in assemblage IV were recovered from a 50 cm level which was 50 cm to 100 cm below the surface in a matrix of dark-brown, loamy, medium sand (Fig. 6). Artifacts recovered included projectile points, drill-perforators, bi-face frafments, utilized flakes, a utilized cobble spall, and choppers (Table 7). The dominant projectile point category (01-01) in this assemblage was a very small, triangular-blade, corner-to-base-notched point. Other cultural material recovered included charcoal, bone, fire-cracked rocks, and flakes. The only identifiable fauna remain was one deer bone (Table 3). This assemblage shows a very light periodic use of the site between the occupation of component I and component II and accounts for approximately one thousand years of the site's history. No patterning of cultural material was indicated.

Table 7 Artifact Assemblage IV

Category	Number
Projectile points	
01-01A	4
01-01B	1
01-01D	1
01-03A	3
01-04A	2
01-05A	1
Projectile point preforms	
02-01A	1
Drill-perforators	
03-01A	1
03-02A	2
Biface fragments	
06-01A	1
06-02A	2
Utilized flakes	
07-01A	35
08-01B	7
07-02A	3
07-02B	1
07-03A	3
Utilized cobble spalls	
09-01A	1
Choppers	
10-01A	1
10-02A	1
TOTAL	71

Assemblage V (House 1)

Assemblage V was recovered from a circular depression identified as house 1, 100 cm below the surface. The house had been dug through a matrix of dark-brown, loamy, fine sand and into a layer of dark, yellowish-brown, fine sand (Fig. 6). The house was filled with mottled, dark-brown, fine sand. This fill was very distinct and was removed separately before excavation began on the house fill. All material recovered from the house was grouped in assemblage V.

The house had been a circular, semi-subterranean structure, with a diameter of approximately 350 cm (Fig. 8). The floor of the house had been excavated to a depth of 50 cm below its contemporary surface. No post holes or other constructional features were noted in association with house 1. An oval fire pit had been dug 10 cm below the living floor and was situated just northwest of center. There was no evidence of more than one living floor in the house.

Cultural material recovered from assemblage 5 included projectile points, a drill-perforator, a scraper, a bi-face fragment, utilized flakes, choppers, an edge-polished cobble, hopper-mortar bases, an incised bone fragment, and a bone awl (Table 8). The hopper-mortar bases and bone artifacts were unique to this assemblage. Other cultural debris in the house consisted of fire-cracked rocks, flakes, charcoal, and bone. The only indentifiable fauna remains were two salmon vertebrae which were recovered near the fire pit (Table 3). Other than food processing, no distinct activity areas were indentified within the house. A carbon 14 sample taken from the fire pit dated the house at 1400±80 BP (WSU 1770). (Table 5.)

Table 8. Artifact Assemblage V, Housepit 1

Category	Number
Projectile points	
01-03B	1
01-07A	1
Dril-perforators	
03-04A	1
Scrapers	
05-02A	1
Biface fragments	
06-01A	1
Utilized flakes	
07-01A	9
07-01B	3
Choppers	
10-01B	1
10-01C	1
10-01D	1
10-01E	1
10-02A	2
Edge-polished cobbles	
12-02A	1
Hopper-mortar bases	
14-01A	2
Bone Artifacts	
17-01A	1
17-02A	1
TOTAL	28

Figure 8. Cultural Debris from Housepit 1

01-03B
03-04A P̄
06-01A Z
07-01A Δ
07-01B Δ
10-01B
10-01C
10-01D
10-01E
10-02A
12-02A -K-
14-01A

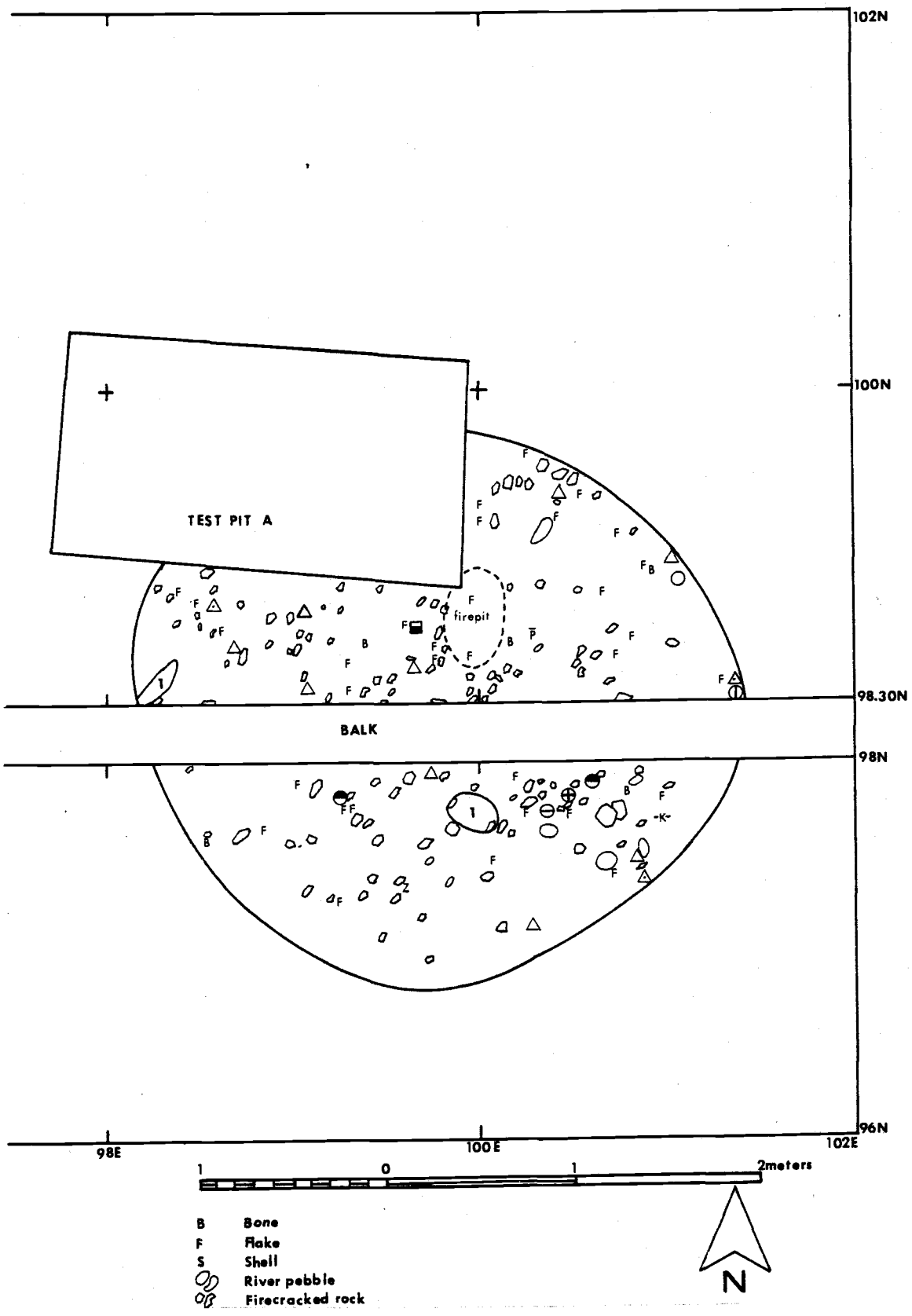


Figure 8 Cultural Debris from Housepit 1

Assemblage VI (House 2)

House 2 was encountered 100 cm below the surface of the site and lay in the same matrix as house 1 (Fig. 6). House 2 was a circular, semi-subterranean structure with a floor 50 cm below the contemporary surface. House 2 was somewhat larger than house 1, having a diameter of over 4 meters (Fig. 9). The exact diameter is not known as a limiting time factor only permitted the excavation of the house's southern portion. No postholes or other structural features were present. Two concentrations of charcoal were present in the house indicating surface fires. Both these areas had high concentrations of fire-cracked rocks in association. These charcoal deposits were located at the center of the house and one meter west of center. A carbon-14 sample taken from these deposits dated the house at 1470±100 (WSU 1773) (Table 5).

Artifacts recovered from house 2 included a projectile point, a scraper, a bi-face fragment, utilized flakes, utilized cobble spalls, a chopper, a hammer stone, an edge-polished cobble, a core, and a grooved stone (Table 9). Other cultural debris recovered from house 2 consisted of charcoal, fire-cracked rocks, and unidentifiable bone fragments.

One possible activity area was present within the house. This was a lithic reduction area concentrated around the central fire. Two hundred and forty small basalt flakes were recovered from a 30 cm square area.

Figure 9

Cultural Debris from Housepit 2

07-01A Δ

10-01D ◐

11-02A H

19-01A 7

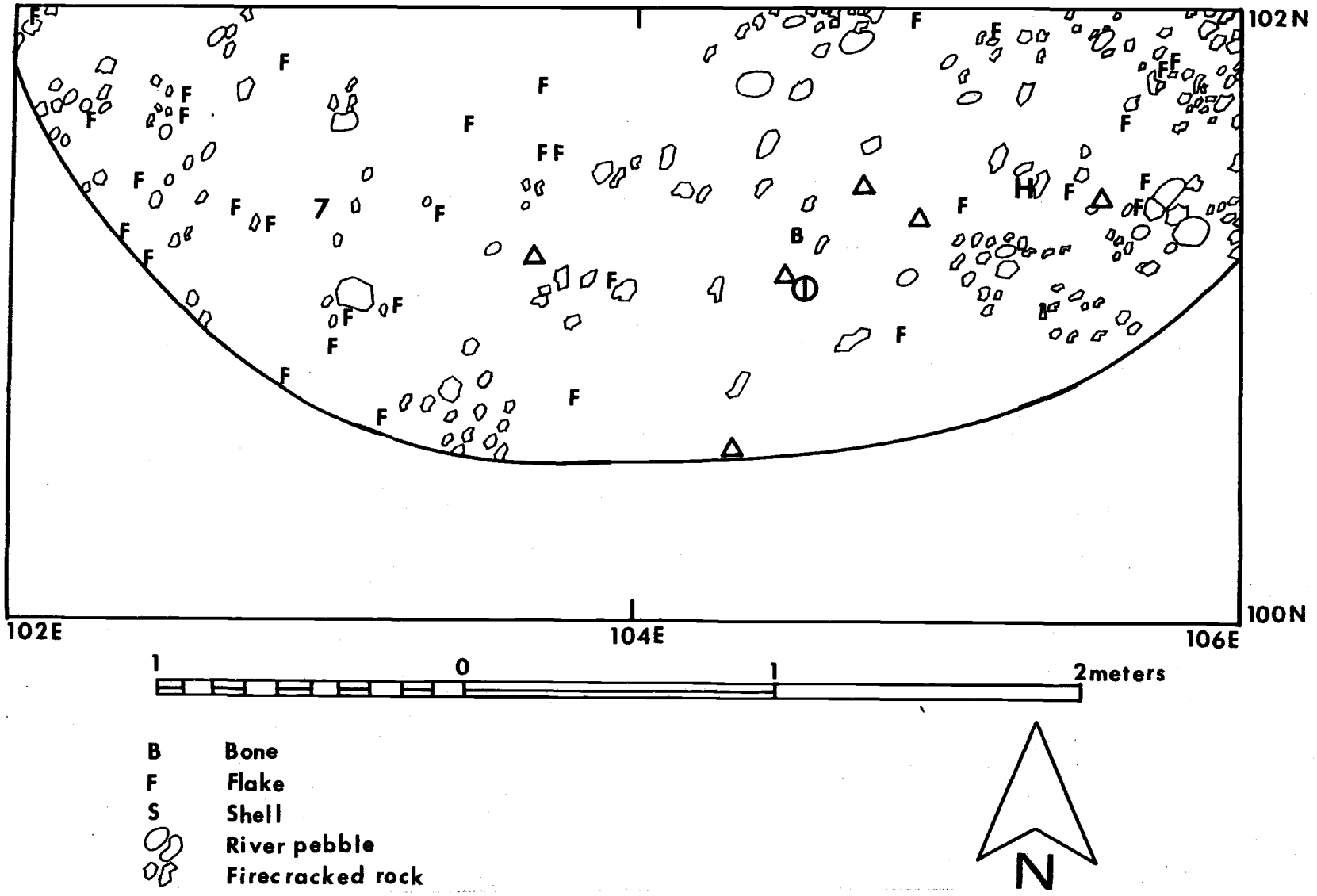


Figure 9 Cultural Debris from Housepit 2

Table 9 Artifact Assemblage VI, Housepit 2

Category	Number
Projectile points	
01-01A	1
Scrapers	
05-01A	1
Biface fragments	
06-02A	1
Utilized flakes	
07-01A	7
Utilized cobble spalls	
09-01A	2
Choppers	
10-01D	1
Hammerstones	
11-02A	1
Edge-polished cobbles	
12-02A	1
CORES	
13-01A	1
Banded stone	
19-01A	1
TOTAL	17

Assemblage VII

Artifacts recovered from the living surface contemporary with the housepits were grouped in artifact assemblage VII (Table 10) (Fig. 10 & 11). This living surface was encountered at a depth of 100 cm to 130 cm along the north wall and had a downward slope of approximately 4% away from the river. This surface lay in a matrix of dark-brown, loamy, fine sand (Fig. 6).

Artifacts in assemblage VII consisted of projectile points, projectile point preforms, drill-perforators, perforator-gravers, scrapers, bi-face fragments, utilized flakes, a utilized cobble spall, choppers, hammerstones, edge-polished cobbles, cores, ochre, a painted stone, and an edge ground cobble. Seventy-five percent of the projectile points recovered were small, triangular-blade, corner-to-base-notched specimens (01-01). The flat painted stone in this assemblage was the only one recovered at 35J04. It was a flat, circular, unmodified river cobble, with red ochre present on one side of the cobble in an irregular pattern and probably served as a paint palette.

After sorting artifacts according to assemblage it was discovered that only the largest tapered, steep-end scrapers of the 05-01A category were present in assemblage VII. Further investigation showed that all tapered, steep-end scrapers of the 05-01A category recovered from component II were larger than those recovered from the rest of the site. Tapered, steep-end scrapers in component II had a mean width of 32 mm and a mean length of 41 mm. This compares to a mean width of 18 mm and a mean length of 24 mm for tapered, steep-end scrapers in the rest of the site.

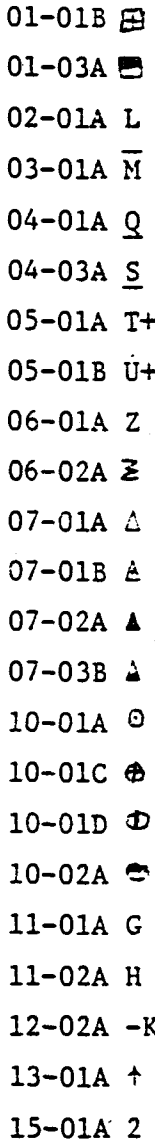
Other cultural debris in association with assemblage 7 included flakes, fire-cracked rocks, charcoal, shell, and bone. Indentifiable fauna remains consisted of deer bones and teeth (Table 3). A carbon 14 sample dated this assemblage at 1150 ± 100 (WSU 1772) (Table 3).

One major concentration of artifacts was associated with this occupation. The concentration covered about one square meter, directly north of house 1. Twenty-six artifacts were recovered, <u>in situ</u>, from this area. These included two projectile point preforms, one perfora-

Table 10 Artifact Assemblage VII

Category	Number
Projectile points	
01-01A	7
01-01B	2
01-03A	1
01-07A	2
Projectile point preforms	
02-01A	3
Drill-perforators	
03-01A	1
03-02A	2
Perforator-gravers	
04-01A	1
04-03A	2
Scrapers	
05-01A	2
05-01B	1
Biface fragments	
06-01A	4
06-02A	4
Utilized flakes	
07-01A	48
07-01B	8
07-02A	5
07-03A	4
Utilized cobble spalls	
09-01A	1
Choppers	
10-01A	1
10-01C	4
10-01D	1
10-01E	1
10-02A	4
Hammerstones	
11-01A	1
11-02A	2
Edge-polished cobble	
12-02A	2
CORES	
13-01A	9
Ochre related objects	
15-01A	1
15-02A	1
Edge-ground cobble	
16-01A	1
TOTAL	126

Figure 10 Artifacts Recovered *in situ* from Living Surface Around Houses



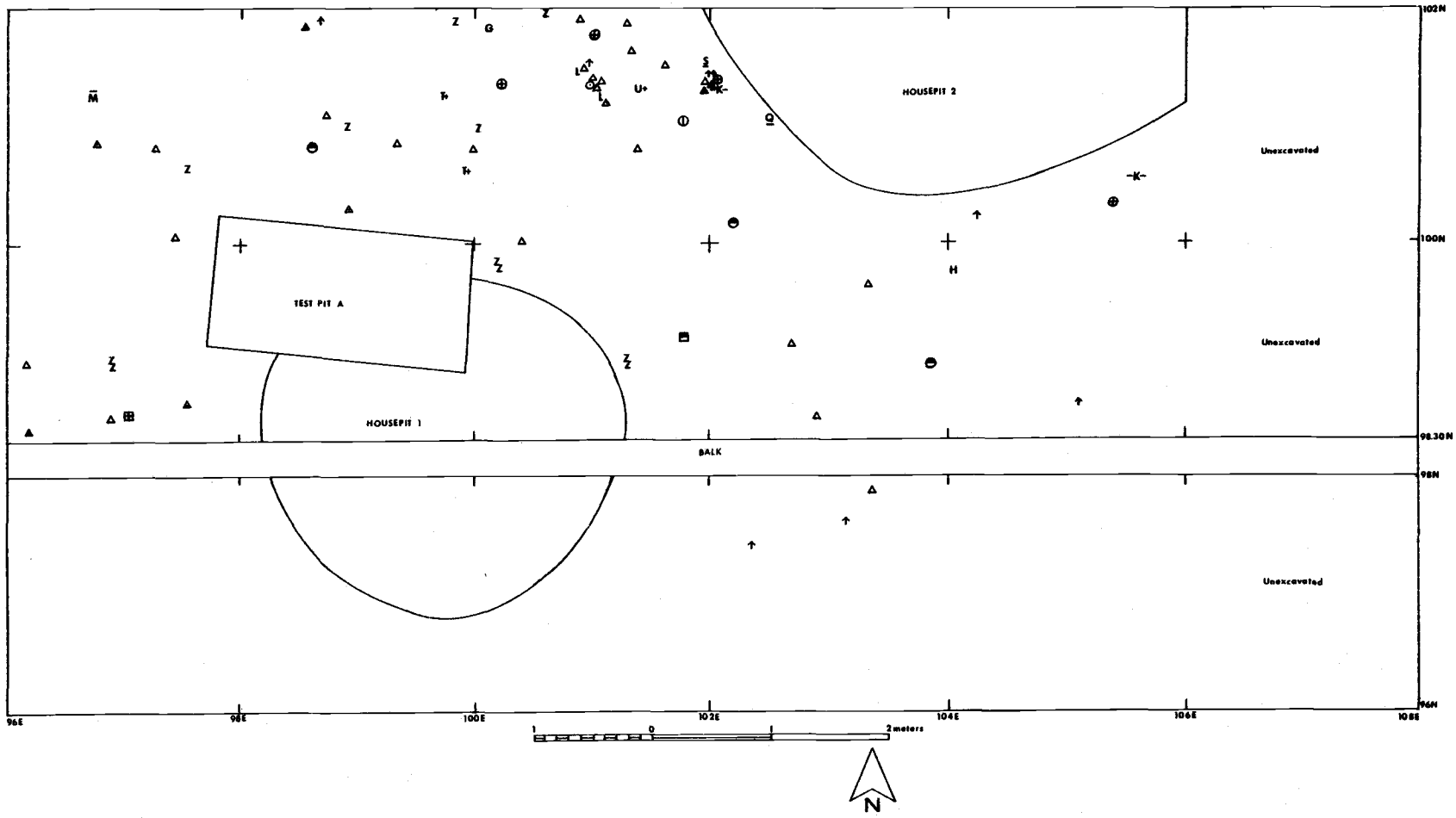


Figure 10 Artifacts Recovered in situ from Living Surface Around Houses

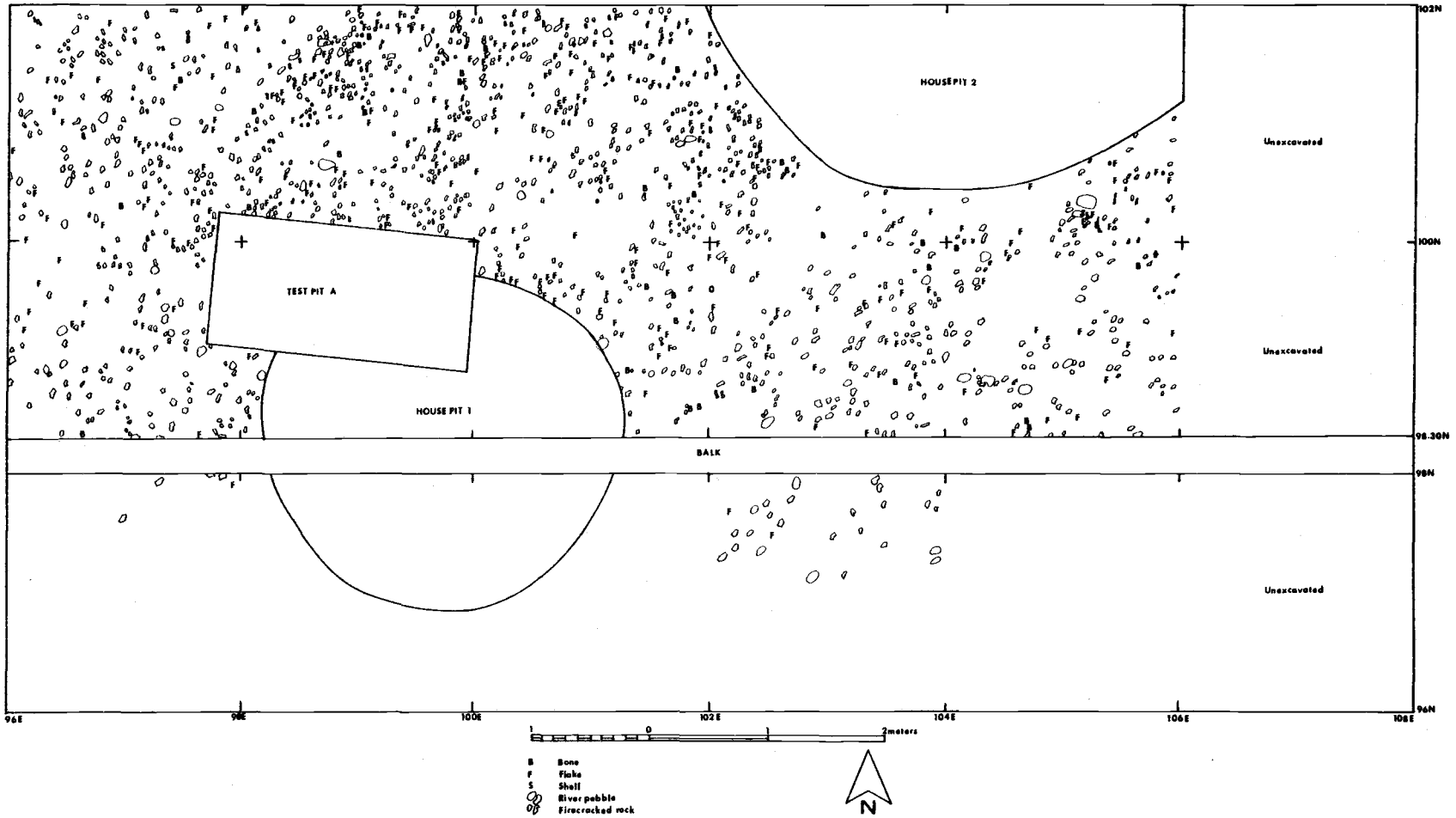


Figure 11 Cultural Debris from Living Surface around Houses

tor-graver, one scraper, one bi-face fragment, thirteen utilized flakes, four choppers, one edge-polished cobble, and three cores. Artifacts recovered were so diversified in this area that no one specific activity could be identified. The area could best be described as a general or multi-use area.

Assemblage VIII

Cultural material was present directly below assemblages, V, VI and VII to a depth of 1.9 m. Artifacts from this layer were grouped into artifact assemblage VIII (Table 11). The matrix surrounding this assemblage consisted of a dark, ywllowish-brown, fine sand overlying a layer of dark-brown, loamy, fine sand (Fig. 6). Artifacts recovered consisted of one projectile point preform, two drill-perforators, two perforator-gravers, one scraper, one bi-face fragment, seven utilized flakes, three choppers, edge-polished cobble, and one core. Other cultural material consisted of fire-cracked rock, flakes and a small amount of charcoal. No bone was present.

The only feature encountered in this level was a circular hearth at a depth of 1.9 m below the surface. No artifacts or structural features were in association with it. The hearth consisted of several fire-cracked rocks and several large river cobbles. Although charcoal was present, not enough was recovered for a C-14 sample.

A single test pit was excavated to a depth of 280 cm below the surface; however, no cultural material was encountered. The matrix for this pit consisted of very dark, greyish-brown, fine, sandy loam between 190-230 cm below the surface. A layer of dark, greyish-brown, medium sand which rested on river cobbles was encountered between 230 and 280 cm below the surface.

Table 11, Artifact Assemblage VIII

Category	Number
Projectile point preforms	
02-01A	1
Drill-perforators	
03-01A	1
03-03A	1
Perforator-gravers	
04-02A	1
04-03A	1
Scrapers	
05-03A	1
Biface fragments	
06-01A	1
Utilized flakes	
07-01A	6
07-02A	1
Net sinkers	
08-01D	1
Choppers	
10-01B	1
10-02A	1
10-02B	1
Edge-polished cobbles	
12-02A	1
CORES	
13-01A	1
TOTAL	20

Discussion and Conclusions

From the data recovered at 35J04 it was possible to define two distinct components. Component I included assemblage II and the lithic material from assemblage I. The historic material recovered from assemblage I was not included in component I. The material was intrusive and had been mixed by plowing. Both assemblages contained two categories of artifacts that were not found in the other assemblages. Net sinkers and triangular-bladed, concave-based projectile points were unique to assemblage I and II. The inclusion of these objects set the two assemblages apart.

Component II includes assemblages V, VI and VII. These assemblages were from house 1, house 2 and the contemporary surface around them. There were three specific reasons why these assemblages were grouped together as component II. First, the artifacts recovered from all three assemblages were quite similar. The projectile points for the three assemblages were similar with the small "micropoint" being the dominent category except in house 1. Secondly, the stratigraphic relationship between them indicated comtemporinaity. Both houses were dug from the surface of stratum IIC into stratums IIIA and IIIB. Stratum IIC was the surface contemporary with both houses (Fig. 6). The final reason for distinguishing these three assemblages as a component was the close proximity of the radio-carbon dates (Table 5).

From the data recovered it was possible to reconstruct the history of 35J04. Sometime prior to 500AD the Rogue River shifted north exposing a cobble beach. Small dunes formed over the cobble gravels. The first ephemeral human occupation at the site was on the dunes. The scarcity of cultural material and the lone hearth which was encountered at a depth of 190 cm are evidence of this occupation. Alluvial sands rapidly accumulated over the dune-like deposits. A natural levee formed then a period of stability occured at 35J04.

Carbon 14 dates show that at approximately 550 AD the site was occupied for a somewhat longer period of time. Two circular semi-subterranean house pits and the contemporary surface around them were excavated. The houses were rather small, measuring between 350 cm and 400 cm in

diameter and were situated on the backside of the natural levee. Although much earlier in time, the housepits were similar to those excavated by Leonhardy (1967) at the Iron Gate site. The only difference was that the house pits at Iron Gate tended to be somewhat larger, ranging in diameter between 450 cm to 900 cm (Leonhardy 1967). The Iron Gate houses also had structural features present which were lacking at 35J04. Similarities between Component II and the Iron Gate site were limited to house shape. Projectile-point styles differed. The only other circular housepits excavated in the region were located around the Klamath Lakes. All houses excavated there contained an earthen bench which was lacking at the houses at 35J04 (Cressman 1956).

Fauna remains show that the people occupying 35J04 around 500 AD were hunters and gatherers. Large land mammals such as deer were exploited. Fishing was also taking place, with salmon the principal quarry. There was no evidence of nets being used during this period. Fresh water shell fish were also being used. Recovered hopper-mortar bases indicate that seed, acorn and/or root crops were being processed. The lack of flake concentrations in this component suggests that lithic tools were not being manufactured at the site; however, they were being reworked and sharpened as indicated by the flakes recovered.

The small "micropoints" and other artifacts in association with component II match the artifacts found in what Davis (1974:52) would term "phase III" for the region. The carbon 14 dates for component II fall within the time limits of "phase III", 1,000 BC to 1,400 AD. The majority of projectile points recovered were made of obsidian however, very few obsidian flakes were recovered from the excavation. This indicates that the obsidian tools were being manufactured elsewhere and imported into the site.

The two hopper-mortar bases that were recovered from house 1 indicate that food processing was taking place in the southwest section of the house. The high concentration of artifacts just north of house 1 suggests that this area may have been a multi-purpose work area. No other activity areas were distinguishable in component II and there are several possible reasons for this. First, most usable artifacts would have been removed when the original occupants left the site. The site could also have been scavenged after abandonment. Either of these

activities would have been sufficient to make activity areas undistinguishable. Compounding the problem the material simply could have been altered by natural phenomena and time, thus making activity areas indistinguishable (Ascher 1968).

After the occupation of component II regular flooding began to occur at 35J04. This made it less desirable for human occupation of the site. It was not until approximately 1500 AD that the site was occupied again for any length of time. During this period the semi-subterranean housepit was not used at the site. Instead, a circular, ground-level structure was being used. Fishing was still a major task at the site. Net sinkers indicate however that nets were being used. The people were not relying as much on large land mammals as evidenced earlier at 35J04. Only a small number of mammal bones were recovered and bone preservation was good. Lithic tools still were not being manufactured at the site as indicated by the flakes recovered. Flakes tended to be small and very few cores were recovered. Sharpening and reworking of tools still were taking place however.

The "micropoint" was not present in component I; instead, the concaved-based projectile point was dominant. The presence of the concaved-base projectile points in component I show a strong coastal influence at the site around 1500 AD. Concaved-base projectile points are a common phenomena along the Oregon Coast and are a recent development, usually associated with shell middens according to Reg Pullen, BLM archeologist, Coos Bay district (Personal comm.). Site reports also confirm this. Concaved-base projectile points identical to those at 35J04 were present at the Pistol River site (Heflin 1966:184), The Chetco River site (berreman 1944:47) and the Point St. George site (Gould 1966:129). Shell midden was also present at all the aforementioned sites. Only one other interior site, besides 35J04, contained concaved-base projectile points. This was 4Sis13; however, no drawings or photographs of the points were available so distinct differences may exist between those at 35J04. Concaved-base projectile points are also a common occurrence in the general area of 35J04. Local visitors to the excavation reported finding these concaved-base points in plowed fields along the Rogue River in the general vicinity of 35J04. They are rarely reported along the Rogue River above the Medford locality.

The presence of the concaved-base projectile points along with other differences between component I and component II, suggests a strong coastal influence into the region. This influence could either be the result of a direct migration of coastal peoples into the region or simply a diffusion of technological traits into the area. The latter may be true as the ground level structure in component I differed greatly from the semi-subterranean long houses which were present on the coast. In either case, the result was a change from the interior adaptation of component II.

With the arrival of the Euroamericans, 35J04 was utilized as grazing and farmland. Today, 35J04 is being used by the City of Grants Pass as sewage treatment pond.

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Appendix

ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION

Artifacts were classified on three levels employing an alpha-numeric code, e.g. 02-01A. The first two digits refer to class. Class denotes major artifact groupings based on form and inferred function. Classes have also been ordered by material. These general groupings , in order, are lithic, bone and various historic artifacts. The second two digits of the code denote category. Categories are based on major variations in form or size within a class. For example, within the projectile point class categories are based on notch position and size. The final letter designates varieties. Varieties are based on secondary form variations within a category. In the projectile point class this would include such variations as stem and blade form. Pertinent metric data expressed in mean and range for each variety is presented. Sample size and type of material is also recorded.

01 - Projectile Point

01-01A - Corner to base notched; straight stem; straight base; small triangular blade; acute tip; straight to concave serated edges. (Fig 12 A, B, D).

	Range	Mean
length	9-16mm	13.1mm
width	7-12mm	9.1mm
thickness	1-3mm	2.0mm
neck width	3-4mm	3.1mm
weight	0.1-0.2g	0.2g
L/W ratio	1.0-1.8	1.4
material	cryptocrystalline obsidian	3 10
N sample		13

01-01B - same as 01-01A except non-serated edges. (Fig. 12 C).

	Range	Mean
length	11-18mm	13.3mm
width	9-11mm	10.3mm
thickness	2-3mm	2.5mm
neck width	2-3mm	2.8mm
weight	0.2-0.4g	0.3g
L/W ratio	1.0-1.6	1.3
material	cryptocrystalline obsidian	3 1
N sample		4

01-01C - corner removed; straight stem; straight base; elongated triangular blade; acute tip; slightly convex, serated edges. (Fig. 12K)

length	22 mm
width	8 mm
thickness	3 mm
neck width	3 mm
weight	0.5 g
L/W ratio	2.9
material	cryptocrystalline
N sample	1

01-01D - corner notched; straight stem; straight base; elongated triangular blade; acute tip; straight to concave edges; barbs extend laterally from blade. (Fig. 12 H).

length	21 mm
width	11 mm
thickness	4 mm
neck width	3 mm
weight	0.3 g
L/W ratio	1.9
material	cryptocrystalline
N sample	1

01-02A - unstemmed triangular blade; acute tup; straight tip; straight to concave edges; concave base; edge seration (4 of 7 specimens) (Fig. 12 E, F, G).

	Range	Mean
length	15-27mm	20.3mm
width	11-16mm	13.6mm
thickness	2-4mm	3.0mm
neck width	0	0
weight	0.3-1.2g	0.7g
L/W ratio	0.9-1.9	1.5
material	cryptocrystalline	7
N sample		7

01-03A - Base notched; expanding stem; straight base; larger triangular blade; acute tup; straight to concave edge (Fig. 12 N).

	Range	Mean
length	20-34mm	25.3mm
width	15-23mm	19.2mm
thickness	2-5mm	3.5mm
neck width	4-6mm	4.5mm
weight	0.6-1.8g	.09g
L/W ratio	1.0-1.7	1.4
material	cryptocrystalline	6
N sample		6

01-03B - same as 01-03A except straight to constricted stem. (Fig. 12M)

	Range	Mean
length	20-25mm	22.3mm
width	13-15mm	13.7mm
thickness	3mm	3.0mm
neck width	3-4mm	3.3mm
weight	.05-.08g	0.6g
L/W ratio	1.3-1.9	1.6
material	cryptocrystalline obsidian	2 1
N sample		3

01-04A - corner notched; expanding stem; base straight to convex; small triangular blade; acute tip; straight to convex edges. (Fig. 12,J,L)

	Range	Mean
length	13-16mm	15.0mm
width	13-15mm	13.7mm
thickness	3mm	3.0mm
neck width	4-6mm	4.7mm
weight	0.4-0.6g	0.5g
L/W ratio	1.1-1.2	1.2
material	cryptocrystalline obsidian	2 1
N sample		3

01-05A - corner removed; straight stem; straight base; small, thick triangular blade, acute tip; straight edges. (Fig. 12 I)

length	16mm
width	12mm
thickness	4mm
neck width	4mm
weight	0.6g
L/W ratio	1.3
material	cryptocrystalline
N sample	1

01-06A - corner removed; broad constricting stem; convex base; small, thick triangular blade; acute tip; straight to convex edges, flaking peripheral. (Fig. 12 O)

length	19mm
width	12mm
thickness	4mm
neck width	8mm
weight	0.9g
L/W ratio	1.6
material	cryptocrystalline
N sample	1

01-07A - projectile point tip fragments

N sample 6

02 - BLANKS - PREFORMS

02-01A - projectile point preform fragments; triangular blade; edges straight to concave; base concave to convex; no notching; no stem

N sample 7

03 - DRILL - PERFORATORS

03-01A - tapered drill perforator; produced on irregular flake; no prepared hafting element; base convex and thinned; bit oval. (Figure 12P).

	Range	Mean
length	24-27 mm	25.6 mm
base width	14-22 mm	17.0 mm
bit length	10-16 mm	12.6 mm
bit width	6-7 mm	6.7 mm
bit thickness	3-4 mm	3.3 mm
material	cryptocrystalline	
N sample		3

03-02A - tapered drill perforator; bit produced on unmodified flakes; bit length and width dependent on flake size (Figure 12Q, S).

	Range	Mean
bit length	3-13 mm	7.3 mm
bit width	4-8 mm	5.8 mm
bit thickness	2-3 mm	2.7 mm
material	cryptocrystalline	
N sample		4

03-03A - tapered double ended drill perforator; no prepared hafting element; base convex and thinned; bits extend laterally from base on opposite sides; bit oval (Figure 12 V).

length	30 mm
base width	15 mm
bit lengths	8 mm and 7 mm
bit widths	4 mm
bit thickness	2 mm and 3 mm
material	cryptocrystalline
N sample	1

03-04A - tapered drill perforator; bit produced on thick unmodified flake; bit triangular (Figure 12 U).

length	31 mm
bit length	8 mm
bit width	7 mm
bit thickness	5 mm
material	cryptocrystalline
N sample	1

04 - PERFORATOR-GRAVERS

04-01A - small, well formed projection purposely manufactured on small irregular flake; tip produced by unifacial flaking; acute (Fig. 12 W).

material cryptocrystalline

N sample 1

04-02A - small, well formed projection purposely manufactured on small irregular flake; tip broad and straight 2 to 3mm (chisel like) produced by unifacial flaking (Fig 12 T).

material cryptocrystalline

N sample 2

04-03A - unimodified, irregular flake with natural projection utilized as perforator-graver (Fig. 12 R)

material cryptocrystalline

N sample 9

05 - SCRAPERS

05-01A - tapered steep-end scraper; convex working edge produced by unifacial flaking on irregular thick flake. (Fig. 12 RR, DD).

	Range	Mean
length	21-45mm	33.8mm
width	15-39mm	29.0mm
edge angle	50-68°	59.6°
material	cryptocrystalline	
N sample		5

05-01B - same as 05-01A except side modified instead of end; working edge straight to convex. (Fig. 12 AA, BB).

	Range	Mean
length	16-42mm	28.2mm
width	16-21mm	18.2mm
edge angle	45-60°	53.4°
material	cryptocrystalline	
N sample		6

05-02A - tapered steep-end scraper; convex working edge produced by unifacial flaking on thin flake. (Fig. 12 X)

length	16mm
width	15mm
edge angle	70°
material	cryptocrystalline
N sample	1

05-03A - side-scraper; bifacially or unifacially worked flake; acute working edge; edges straight to convex. (Fig. 12 Y).

	Range	Mean
length	17-20mm	18.5mm
width	17-19mm	18mm
edge angle	40-42°	41°
material	cryptocrystalline	
N sample		2

05-04A - side-scraper; produced on thick triangular flake; unifacially worked on sides; base modified; working edge straight, acute. (Fig. 12 EE)

length	42mm
width	25mm
edge angle	50°
material	cryptocrystalline
N sample	1

05-05A - end-scraper; triangular blade bifacially flaked; wear patterns on base rather than sides; working edge straight, obtuse (Fig. 12 Z).

length	30mm
width	21mm
edge angle	50°
material	cryptocrystalline
N sample	1

06 - BIFACE FRAGMENTS

06-01A - unclassified bifacial fragments; large primary flakes removed.

material	cryptocrystalline	12
	basalt	1
N sample		13

06-02A - unclassified bifacial fragments; small secondary flakes removed.

material	cryptocrystalline	11
	obsidian	2
N sample		13

07 - UTILIZED FLAKES

07-01A - unmodified flake with wear patterns on straight acute edge.

material	cryptocrystalline	171
	basalt	32
	obsidian	4 micro flakes
N sample		207

07-01B - same as 07-01A except obtuse edge

material	cryptocrystalline	38
	basalt	4
N sample		42

07-02A - unmodified flake with wear patterns on concave; acute edge.

material	cryptocrystalline	19
	basalt	1
N sample		20

07-02B - same as 07-02A except obtuse edge.

material	cryptocrystalline	4
N sample		4

07-03A - unmodified flake with wear patterns on multiple edges of various shapes and angles

material	cryptocrystalline	9
	basalt	4
N sample		13

08 - NET SINKERS

08-01A - net sinker, flat, ovoid river cobble; single, unifacial notch removed from one end. (Fig. 13 A).

length	69mm
width	53mm
thickness	18mm
weight	76.6g

08-01B - same as 08-01A except notched at both ends. (Fig 13 B).

length	70mm
width	51mm
thickness	23mm
weight	116.5g

08-01C - net sinker, flat ovoid river cobble; bifacial notch removed medially from each side. (Fig. 13 C).

	Range	Mean
length	49-73mm	58.4mm
width	39-58mm	44.8mm
thickness	11-14mm	12.8mm
weight	40.5-96.5g	57.2g
N sample		5

08-01D - net sinker fragments

N sample	2

09 - UTILIZED COBBLE SPALL

09-01A - utilized cobble spall; discoidal cortical flake removed from a rounded river cobble; utilized convex, acute edge; edge crushed through use (Figure 13D).

N sample	6

09-01B - same as 09-01A except edge polished through use.

N sample	3

10 - CHOPPERS

10-01A - unifacially flaked river cobble; utilized edge straight to convex; edge acute; flaking occurs on at least 50% of the circumference (Figure 13E).

	Range	Mean
edge angle	24-45°	36.4°
weight	49-628 g	303.8 g
N sample		5

10-01B - same as 10-01A except less than 50% of circumference flaked (Figure 13H).

	Range	Mean
edge angle	40-45°	42.5°
weight	124.5-175.0 g	150.5 g
N sample		2

10-01C - same as 10-01A except edge obtuse (Figure 13F).

	Range	Mean
edge angle	55-70°	63.6°
weight	158-805 g	330.8 g
N sample		5

10-01D - same as 10-01B except edge obtuse (Fig. 13 G, R).

	Range	Mean
edge angle	48-68°	60°
weight	186-800g	479.0g
N sample		4

10-01E - sample as 10-01D except edge crushed through use (Fig. 13 I).

	Range	Mean
edge angle	52-75°	66.3°
weight	127-555g	332.3g
N sample		3

10-02A - bifacially flaked river cobble; utilized edge straight to convex; edge obtuse (Fig. 13 S).

	Range	Mean
edge angle	50-85°	68°
weight	205-872g	486.8g
N sample		13

11 - HAMMERING STONE

11-01A - hammering stone; elongated, unmodified, river cobble with natural concial ends; picking wear on one or both ends through use (Fig. 13 A)

N sample 3

11-02A - round, cylindrical river cobble; unmodified; pecking wear on at least one end or side produced through use (Figure 13P).

N sample 3

11-03A - pounding stone fragments.

N sample 1

12 - EDGE-POLISHED COBBLE

12-01A - large, unmodified river cobble, one edge polished through use (Figure 13 O).

	Range	Mean
length of polished edge	55-115 mm	85 mm
N sample		2

12-02A - fragmented river cobble with one or more edges polished through use.

N sample 8

13 - CORES

13-01A - fragment cores.

material	cryptocrystalline	10
	basalt	4
N sample		14

14 - HOPPER-MORTAR BASE

14-01A - hopper-mortar base; large irregular river cobble with at least one flat side; polished through use.

N sample 2

15 - OCHRE RELATED ARTIFACTS

15-01A - flat, circular river cobble; unmodified, red ochre in irregular pattern on one side.

diameter	55mm
thickness	12mm
N sample	1

15-02A - red ochre, small piece.

N sample	1

16 - EDGE-GROUND COBBLE

16-01A - small basalt cobble; triangular, point has been purposely ground to form adze like tip. (Fig. 13 N).

length	32mm
thickness	8mm
width of polished tip	6mm
edge angle	48°
N sample	1

17 - BONE ARTIFACTS

17-01A - bone awl-perforator tip; formed on bone splinter; tip ground and polished. (Fig. 13 M).

N sample	1

17-02A - incised bone; small fragment; two parallel lines incised on one side.

length	12 mm
width	5 mm
N sample	1

18 - SHAFT ABRADER

18-01A - shaft abrader fragment; rectangular coarse-grained sandstone; rounded groove worn the length of all four sides; ends have no modification (Figure 13K).

N sample	1

19 - UNIDENTIFIED ARTIFACT

19-01A - granitic nodule; pecked to tabloid shape; one single groove medially around circumference of width (Figure 13J).

length	97 mm
width	68 mm
thickness	23 mm
weight	233 g

20 - METAL

20-01A - nails; wire drawn with round head.

N sample	5

20-01B - large wire drawn nail with round head.

length	112 mm
diameter	5 mm
N sample	1

20-02A - metal staple

length	42mm
width	13mm
N sample	1

20-03A - metal wire fragments

diameter	3mm
N sample	7

21 - GLASS

21-01A - small glass fragments, clear

N sample	2

20-01B 0 same as 21-01A except brown

N sample	2

21-01C - same as 21-01A except blue

N sample	1

22 - RUBBER HOSE

22-01A - hard rubber hose fragment inscribed "Hose Babsun."

diameter	18mm
length	46mm
N sample	1

23 - BUTTONS

23-01A - button, hard rubber, circular; flat front; inscribed on back "N. R. Co. Goodyear PAT. 1851." (Fig. 13 L).

diameter	20mm
thickness	4mm
N sample	1

24 - LEAD SHOT

24-01A - small lead shot

diameter	6mm
N sample	1

Figure 12. Assorted lithic artifacts from 35J04.

A,B,D	01-01A	V	03-03A
C	01-01B	U	03-04A
K	01-01C	W	04-01A
H	01-01D	T	04-02A
E,F,G	01-02A	R	04-03A
N	01-03A	CC,DD	05-01A
M	01-03B	AA,BB	05-01B
J,L	01-04A	X	05-02A
I	01-05A	Y	05-03A
O	01-06A	EE	05-04A
P	03-01A	Z	05-05A
Q,S	03-02A		

Best scan available. Original is black and white photocopy.

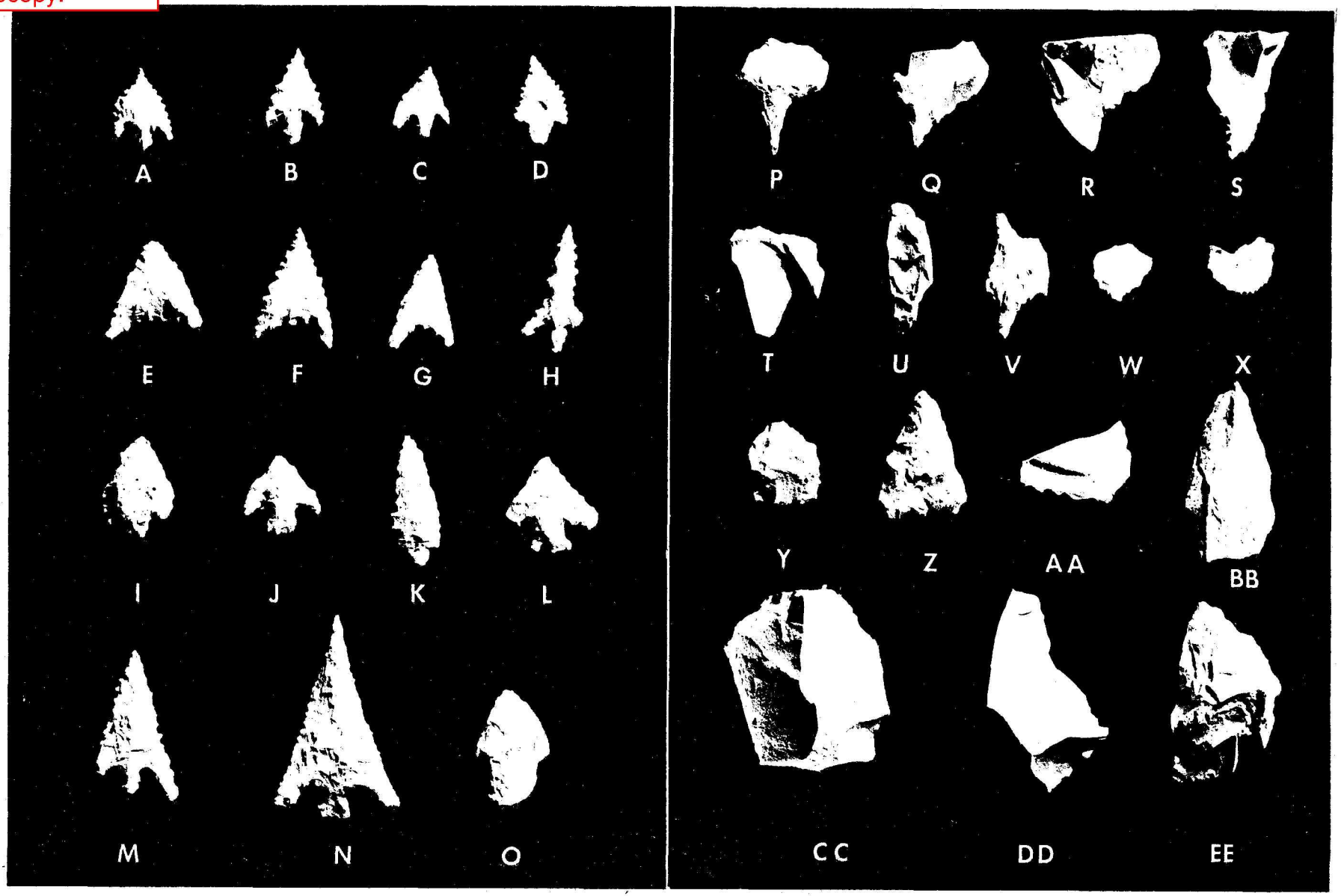

Figure 12. Assorted lithic artifacts from 35J04.

Fig. 13 Miscellaneous Artifacts from 35J04

A	08-01A
B	08-01B
C	08-01C
D	09-01A
E	10-01A
H	10-01B
F	10-01C
G,R	10-01D
I	10-01E
S	10-02A
Q	11-01A
P	11-02A
O	12-01A
N	16-01A
M	17-01A
K	18-01A
J	19-01A
L	23-01A

Best scan available. Original is black and white photocopy.

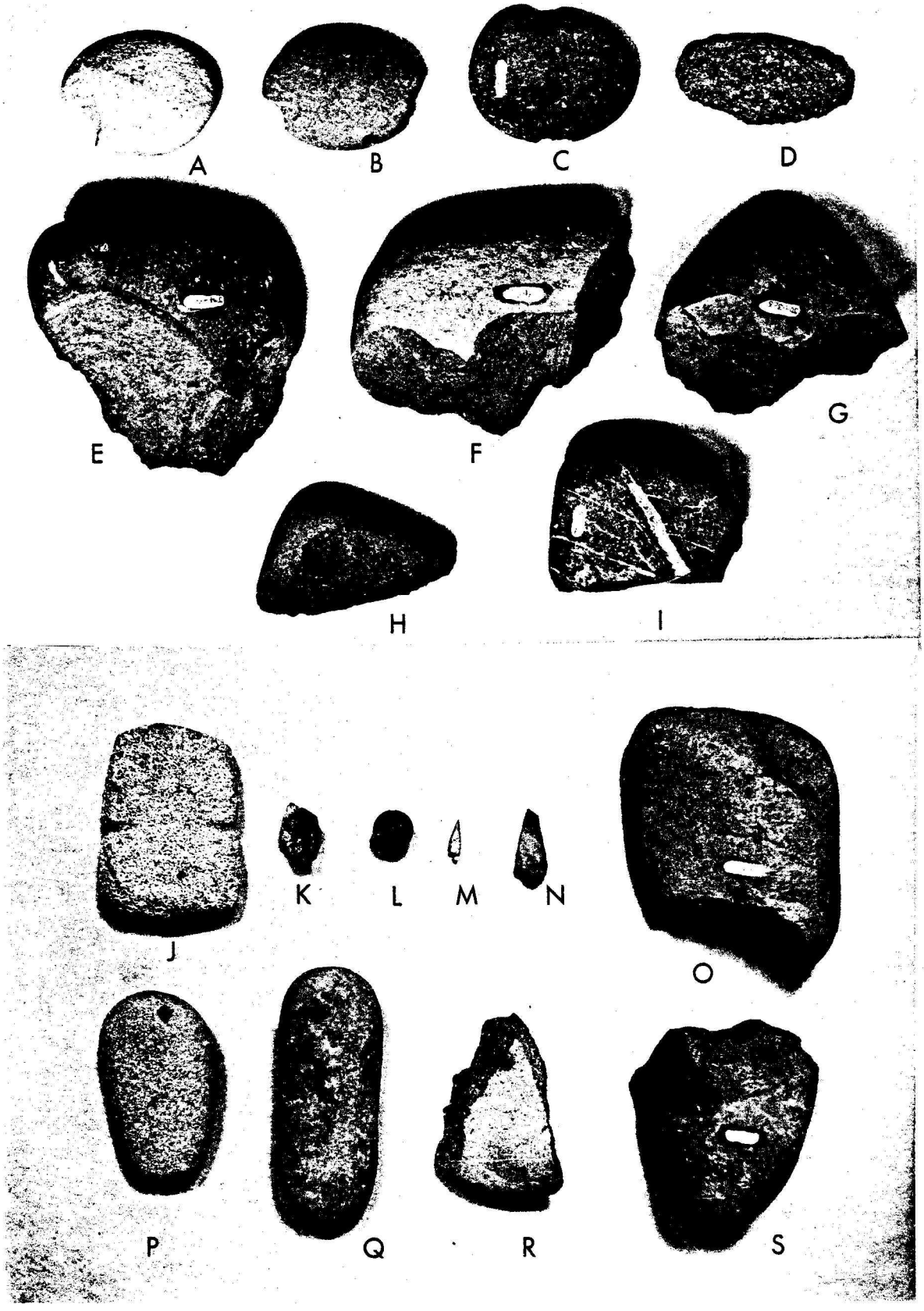

Figure 13. Miscellaneous artifacts from 35J04.