

**INDIAN ARTIFACTS
OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER
PRIEST RAPIDS
TO THE
COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE**

**IDENTIFICATION
GUIDE
VOLUME 1**

David Heath

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SCOPE

This document is used to define projectile point typologies common to the Columbia Plateau, covering the region from Priest Rapids to the Columbia Gorge. When employed, recognition of a specified typology is understood as defined within the body of this document.

This document does not intend to cover, describe or define all typologies found within the region. This document will present several recognized typologies from the region. In several cases, a typology may extend beyond the Columbia Plateau region.

Definitions are based upon research and records derived from consultation with; and information obtained from collectors and authorities. They are subject to revision as further experience and investigation may show is necessary or desirable.

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RECOGNITION

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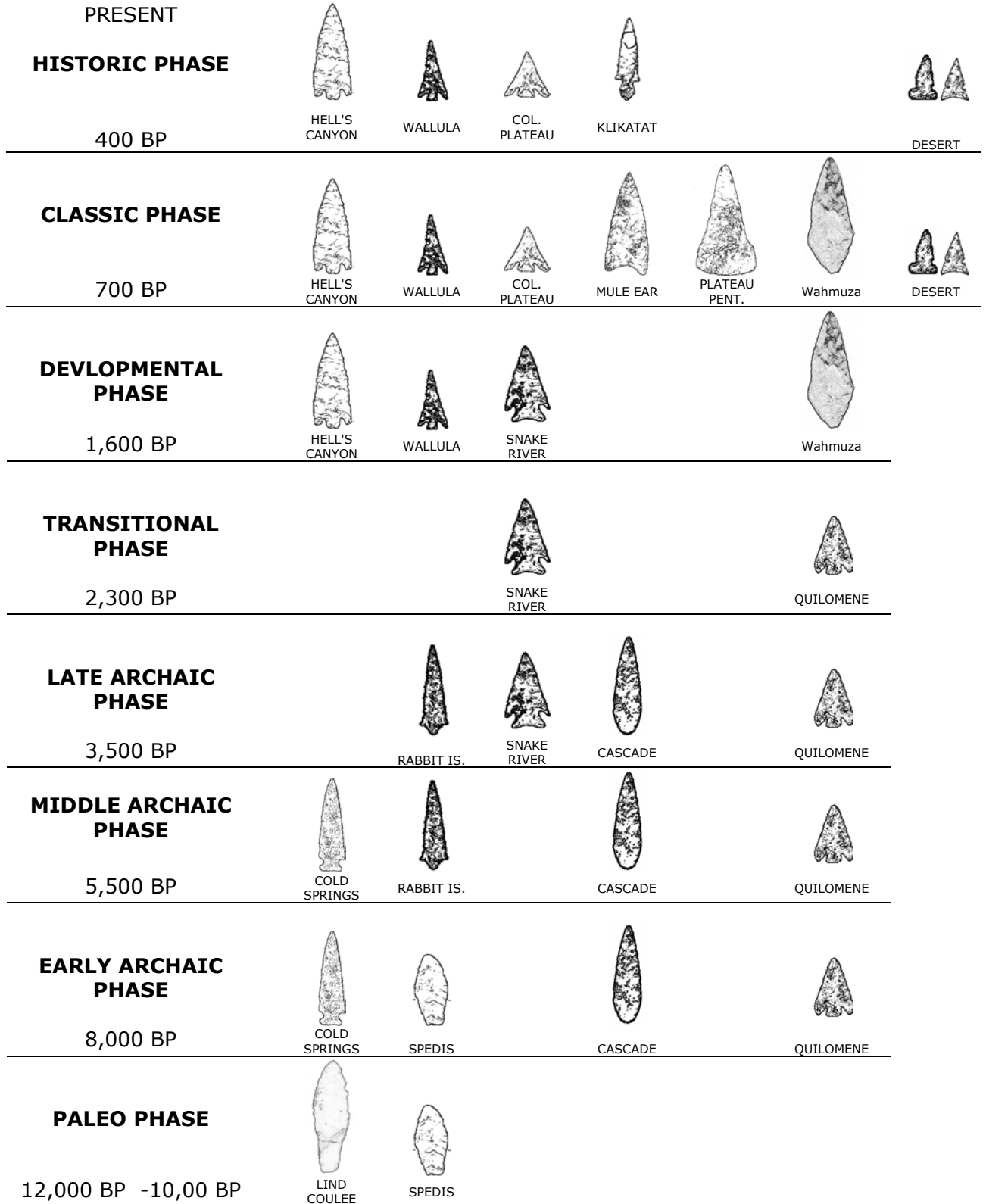
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INDIAN ARTIFACTS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER
PRIEST RAPIDS TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

SEQUENCE OF PROJECTILE POINTS



CASCADE

EARLY ARCHAIC PHASE TO LATE ARCHAIC PHASE - 8000 BP to 3500 BP

CASCADE

Cascade Type (A) is a common variant of the classic Cascade projectile point. It is a broad, often thick lanceolate point with a rounded to pointed base. Flaking patterns are variable to mixed, although collateral and transverse flaking is present. Serrated margins are common, but not nearly as frequent as on the Cascade Type (C) variant. Cross-sections are usually biconvex or planoconvex, but trapezoidal cross-sections are common, and diamond cross-sections also occur.

Cascade Type (B) - is a slender lanceolate point with a slightly concave base. It is thin with a regular outline and cross-section, which creates a delicate appearance. Flaking patterns are variable to mixed. Serrated margins occur, and cross-sections are planoconvex, biconvex and trapezoidal.

Cascade Type (C) - is a slender lanceolate point with a markedly contracting basal margin. Flaking patterns are generally variable, although tending toward mixed. Fine collateral flaking does occur. Serrated margins are common. Cross-sections are primarily biconvex, but the Cascade Type (C) specimens show markedly higher frequencies of diamond and trapezoidal cross-sections than Cascade Type (A) and Type (B) variants.



Type Sites:
Indian Well (Butler 1961)
Weis Rockshelter (Butler 1962)
Marmes Rockshelter - 45FR50
(Rice 1969, 1972)

Also Referred to:
Cascade Leaf

Defined by: Butler (1961 Old Cordilleran Culture of the Pacific Northwest).

INDIAN ARTIFACTS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER
PRIEST RAPIDS TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

CASCADE
CLASSIC TO HISTORIC PHASE - 8000 BP to 3500 BP



PETRAFIED WOOD
COLUMBIA RIVER



OBSIDIAN
COLUMBIA RIVER



CHALCEDONY
BERRETH COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
ROOSEVELT, WA



BASALT
COLUMBIA RIVER



BASALT
COLUMBIA RIVER



CHALCEDONY
WA



JASPER
WA



JASPER
"DR STEWART"

COLD SPRINGS

CLASSIC TO HISTORIC PHASE - 7000 BP to 4000 BP

COLD SPRINGS

The Cold Springs Side-notched point is commonly found with Cascade type variants. It is a large to medium sized point with deep to shallow lateral notches. Outline and proportions differ markedly, as does treatment of the basal margins. Contracting lateral basal margins produce a decidedly lanceolate outline, while straight lateral margins may indicate creation on a triangular blank. Cold Spring Side-notched points will generally have notches placed higher on the lateral margins and are never basally notched. Flaking pattern is usually variable, though mixed and collateral flaking do occur. Cross-sections are predominantly biconvex, though specimens with planoconvex and trapezoidal cross-sections are found.



Type Sites:
Cold Springs (Shiner 1961)
Weis Rockshelter (Butler 1962)

Identified by: J. Shiner (1961 The McNary Reservoir)
Redefined by: B. Butler (1962 Contributions to the Prehistory of the
Columbia Plateau)



JASPER
COLUMBIA
RIVER

BROWN BASALT
BERRETH
COLLECTION

BASALT
BERRETH
COLLECTION

BASALT
BERRETH
COLLECTION

OBSIDIAN
COLUMBIA
RIVER
"PIPKIN"

COLUMBIA PLATEAU
CLASSIC TO HISTORIC PHASE - 2000 BP to 150 BP

Columbia Plateau

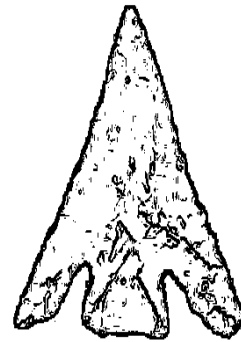
Columbia Plateau Type (A) - Are delicate, elongate triangular forms with sharply pointed, downward projecting barbs, and small, narrow expanding stems. Type A variant examples are long and narrow, with generally straight to very slightly concave lateral blade margins. Squared barbs occur, but are not massive in proportion to point size. Flaking patterns are primarily mixed, but may include variable and uniform. Cross-sections are biconvex and very regular. These points are most common in the lower Columbia River drainage.

Columbia Plateau Type (B) - Are very similar to Type A variants, except for more open basal notches, a lack of squared barbs, and concave lateral blade margins.

Columbia Plateau Type (C) - Are similar to both Type A and Type B variants. These are small, delicate triangular forms with distinctive basal notches and barbs. They tend to be smaller and squatter than A and B forms, have open basal notches, and barbs that expand laterally rather than projecting downward. Lateral blade margins are variable, but tend to straight. Flaking patterns are predominantly variable, although examples of uniform and mixed occur. Cross-sections are biconvex, although planoconvex is represented.

Also Referred to:
Columbia Stemmed

Described: H. Osborne, R. Crabtree, A. Bryan (1952 Arch. Investigations in the Chief Joseph Reservoir)



*Type Sites:
Sunset Creek Site - 45KT28 (Nelson 1969);
Wanapum Dam (Greengo 1982).*

Plateaus found in the Cascade Locks area, between Hood River and Portland, usually have a more rounded base.

INDIAN ARTIFACTS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER
PRIEST RAPIDS TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

COLUMBIA PLATEAU
CLASSIC TO HISTORIC PHASE - 700 BP to 200 BP



CHALCEDONY
BERRETH
COLLECTION



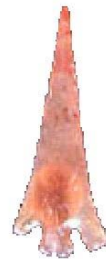
CHALCEDONY
DALLES, OR
(BIFURCATED)
MCNEICE
COLLECTION



TRANSLUCENT
CHALCEDONY
(SINGLE BARB)
MCNEICE
COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
COLUMBIA
RIVER
MCNEICE
COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
MCNEICE
COLLECTION



JASPER
COLUMBIA
RIVER
MCNEICE
COLLECTION



AGATE
PASCO, WA



JASPER
BERRETH
COLLECTION



JASPER
PLYMOUTH, WA
"CARMICHAEL"



AGATE
PASCO, WA
(BIFURCATED)



CHALCEDONY
MCNEICE
COLLECTION



AGATE
COLUMBIA
RIVER



JASPER
KENNEWICK, WA
"TYRRELL"



AGATE
WA
"COWELS"



AGATE
PRIEST RAPIDS,
WA
(BIFURCATED)



AGATE
BERRETH
COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
BERRETH
COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
BERRETH
COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
DALLES, OR



BROWN BASALT
PERFORM
COLUMBIA
RIVER



CHALCEDONY
SINGLE BARB
(BIFURCATED)



JASPER/AGATE
BERRETH
COLLECTION



AGATE
BERRETH
COLLECTION



AGATE
BERRETH
(BIFURCATED)

INDIAN ARTIFACTS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER
PRIEST RAPIDS TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

COLUMBIA PLATEAU
CLASSIC TO HISTORIC PHASE - 700 BP to 200 BP



CHALCEDONY
ALDERDALE, WA
"WERNEX"



AGATE
BERRETH
COLLECTION



JASPER
MCNEICE
COLLECTION



JASPER
COLUMBIA
RIVER



JASPER
BERRETH
COLLECTION



JASPER
BERRETH
COLLECTION
(BIFURCATED)



JASPER
BERRETH
COLLECTION
(BIFURCATED)



CHALCEDONY
BERRETH
COLLECTION
(BIFURCATED)



JASPER
BERRETH
COLLECTION



GOLDEN AGATE
BERRETH
COLLECTION



JASPER
BERRETH
COLLECTION
(BIFURCATED)



PURPLE/WHITE
AGATE
BERRETH
COLLECTION



TRANSLUCENT
CHALCEDONY
MCNEICE
COLLECTION



JASPER
MCNEICE
COLLECTION



TRANSLUCENT
CHALCEDONY
MCNEICE
COLLECTION



CARNELIAN
AGATE
MCNEICE
COLLECTION



JASPER
COLUMBIA
RIVER



JASPER
MCNEICE
COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
MCNEICE
COLLECTION



AGATE
MCNEICE
COLLECTION



CARNELIAN
AGATE
COLUMBIA
RIVER



AGATE
MCNEICE
COLLECTION



JASPER
COLUMBIA
RIVER



AGATE
MCNEICE
COLLECTION

MULE EAR (KNIFE)
CLASSIC PHASE - 700 BP to 400 BP

Mule Ear Knife

A small to medium size triangular knife form, with straight to convex blade margins. Basal margin is concave to V-Shaped. Basal corners are pointed to rounded.

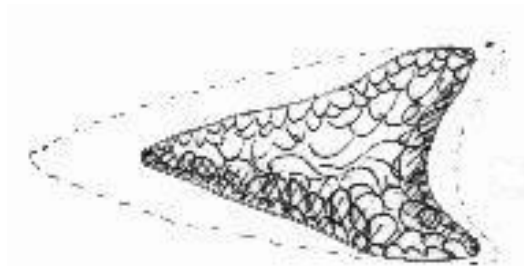
Flaking patterns are variable, but tend toward regular. A cross-section is usually biconvex.

*Also Referred to:
Columbia Mule Ear*

*Described: H. Osborne, R. Crabtree, A. Bryan (1961
The Sheep Island Site and the Mid-Columbian
Valley)*



*Type Sites:
Sheep Island Site (Osborne, Crabtree, Bryan)*



The Mule Ear Knife is locally named for the shape it takes after repeated resharpening. This blade type is attributed to the Umatilla Tribe.

INDIAN ARTIFACTS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER
PRIEST RAPIDS TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

MULE EAR (KNIFE)
CLASSIC PHASE - 700 BP to 400 BP



JASPER
PASCO, WA



JASPER
BERRETH COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
PASCO, WA



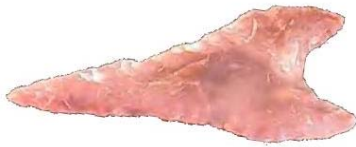
JASPER
THE DALLES, OR



CHALCEDONY
WAKEMAP MOUND
MCNEICE COLLECTION
"CYRIL DAVIS"



CHALCEDONY
WAKEMAP MOUND
MCNEICE COLLECTION
"CYRIL DAVIS"



CHALCEDONY
WAKEMAP MOUND
MCNEICE COLLECTION
"CYRIL DAVIS"



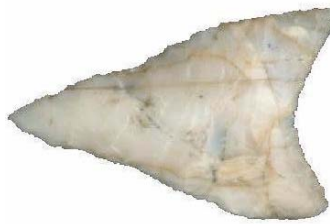
JASPER
COLUMBIA RIVER
MCNEICE COLLECTION



JASPER
"DR STEWART"
HEATH COLLECTION



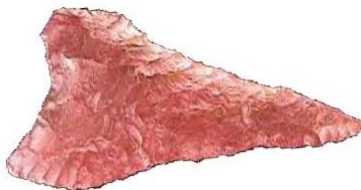
JASPER
BIGGS JUNC., OR
HEATH COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
BERRETH COLLECTION



JASPER
BIGGS JUNC., OR
HEATH COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
WAKEMAP MOUND
MCNEICE COLLECTION
"CYRIL DAVIS"



JASPER
"DR STEWART"



CHALCEDONY
COLUMBIA RIVER

INDIAN ARTIFACTS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER
PRIEST RAPIDS TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

MULE EAR (KNIFE)
CLASSIC PHASE - 700 BP to 400 BP



OPALIZED WOOD
DALLES, OR
"DR STEWART"
HEATH COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
COLUMBIA RIVER



CHALCEDONY
COLUMBIA RIVER
"STEWART"



CHALCEDONY
DALLES, OR
"LES PARKER"
HEATH COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
DALLES, OR
"LES PARKER"
HEATH COLLECTION



PETRIFIED WOOD
DALLES, OR
"LES PARKER"
HEATH COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
DALLES, OR
"LES PARKER"
HEATH COLLECTION



JASPER
"DR STEWART"
HEATH COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
JOHN DAY, OR
"JIM GAINS"
HEATH COLLECTION



JASPER
COLUMBIA RIVER
"DR STEWART"



CHALCEDONY
WAKEMAP MOUND
MCNEICE COLLECTION
"CYRIL DAVIS"



CHALCEDONY
WAKEMAP MOUND
MCNEICE COLLECTION
"CYRIL DAVIS"

DESERT SERIES
CLASSIC TO HISTORIC PHASE - 1500 BP to 0 BP

Desert General / Sierra

A small side-notched triangular point and generally have the notches placed lower on the lateral margins. Basal treatment on these forms is variable, with markedly convex, concave and notched bases, and straight to contracting lateral basal margins. These are small, delicate points, usually highly symmetrical, and often exhibiting a characteristic winged appearance. Flaking pattern is variable. Serrated blade margins occur. Cross-sections are almost entirely biconvex.

General sub-type designated by: (Baumhoff and Byrne 1959)

Also Referred to:

- Plateau Side-notched
- Desert Side-notched
- Columbia Side-notched



FROM THE DR. STEWART COLL.
FORMER HARDIE / MICHEL



DESERT DELTA
AGATE
DALLES, OR



DESERT GENERAL
BASALT
PASCO, WA



DESERT DELTA
CHALCEDONY
OR



DESERT SIERRA
CHALCEDONY
COLUMBIA
RIVER



DESERT SIERRA
OBSIDIAN
HOOD RIVER, OR



DESERT DELTA
CHALCEDONY
COLUMBIA
RIVER



DESERT DELTA
OBSIDIAN
OR



DESERT GENERAL
BASALT
PASCO, WA



DESERT SIERRA
OBSIDIAN
COLUMBIA
RIVER



DESERT DELTA
JASPER
OR



DESERT SIERRA
OBSIDIAN
COLUMBIA
RIVER



DESERT GENERAL
BASALT



DESERT GENERAL
JASPER



DESERT SIERRA
OBSIDIAN
HOOD RIVER, OR



DESERT SIERRA
OBSIDIAN
COLUMBIA
RIVER



DESERT SIERRA
OBSIDIAN
COLUMBIA
RIVER



DESERT GENERAL
OBSIDIAN
"DR. STEWART"



DESERT GENERAL
JASPER
"DR. STEWART"

HELL'S CANYON

DEVELOPMENTAL TO HISTORIC PHASE - 1200 BP TO 200 BP

Hell's Canyon

Hell's Canyon Basal-Notched - A small to medium-size dart point with deep basal notches, angling diagonally upward to create a moderately expanded stem. The blade has a triangular, thin and carefully flaked form. Blade margins range from recurved to slightly incurvate, straight or excurvate. Notches are narrow and parallel-sided. The Barbs tend to be broad, rectangular in outline, terminating in rounded or squared ends. Flaking patterns are variable, but tend toward regular to mixed. Cross-sections are usually biconvex.



Hell's Canyon Corner-Notched - A small dart point with an overall ovate form. The Blade region is triangular with straight to excurvate margins; shoulders are barbed and are typically rounded. The Stem is typically short and slightly to prominently expanded. Basal margins are straight to convex. The expanded stem has rounded basal corners. Flaking patterns are variable, but tend toward regular to mixed. Cross-sections are usually biconvex.

Defined by W. Cladwell, O. Mallory (1967)

INDIAN ARTIFACTS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER
PRIEST RAPIDS TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

HELL'S CANYON
DEVELOPMENTAL TO HISTORIC PHASE - 1200 BP TO 200 BP



JASPER/AGATE
BERRETH
COLLECTION



JASPER
DALLES, OR



JASPER
BERRETH
COLLECTION



JASPER
COLUMBIA RIVER



AGATE
COLUMBIA RIVER



BROWN BASALT
PERFORM
BERRETH
COLLECTION



JASPER
BERRETH
COLLECTION



OPALIZED WOOD
COLUMBIA RIVER



JASPER
SAUVIES ISLAND
MERRYBELL SITE,
MU-9

KLICKITAT DAGGER
HISTORIC PHASE - 300 BP to 200 BP

Klickitat Dagger

A small well-made arrow point with a long, narrow blade and straight, convex or recurved blade margins. Short lateral tangs at the juncture of the blade and shoulder are common. Most examples exhibit a diamond-shaped stem. Notches are broad and shallow.



Region:

Lower Columbia River from the Cowlitz River to the Yakima River in Washington.

Also Referred to:
 Klickitat

Locally Named by Regional Collectors



MOON AGATE
 BERRETH
 COLLECTION



AGATE
 BERRETH
 COLLECTION



CARNELIAN
 AGATE
 MCNEICE
 COLLECTION



PETRAFIED
 WOOD
 DALLES, OR



JASPER



JASPER
 PLYMOUTH IS.,
 WA
 "CARMICHAEL"



JASPER
 ALDERDALE, WA
 "ADAMS"



MOON AGATE
 BERRETH
 COLLECTION



CHERT



CHERT



CHALCEDONY
 WAKEMAP
 MOUND
 MCNEICE
 COLLECTION
 "CYRIL DAVIS"



AGATE
 COLUMBIA
 RIVER
 "STEWART"

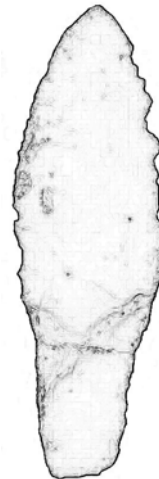
LIND COULEE
PALEO - 10,500 BP to 9,000 BP

LIND COULEE

Lind Coulee Type (A) - A well made, medium sized, leaf shape-stemmed lanceolate with weak rounded shoulders, tapered stem and a convex base. Basal grinding may be present. Flaking patterns are variable to mixed, although collateral and transverse flaking is present. It is thin and cross-sections are biconvex.

Lind Coulee Type (B) - A well made, medium sized, leaf shape-stemmed lanceolate with sharp lateral shoulders, tapered stem and a convex base. Basal grinding may be present. Flaking patterns are variable to mixed, although collateral and transverse flaking is present. It is thin and cross-sections are biconvex.

Lind Coulee Type (C) - A well made, medium sized, leaf shape-stemmed lanceolate with weak to sharp lateral shoulders, parallel-sided stem and a convex base. Basal grinding may be present. Flaking patterns are variable to mixed, although collateral and transverse flaking is present. It is thin and cross-sections are biconvex.



Type Sites:
Lind Coulee (Daugherty 1956)

Identified & Described by: R. Daugherty (1956 Archaeology of the Lind Coulee Site, Washington. Proceeding of the American Philosophical Society)

INDIAN ARTIFACTS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER
PRIEST RAPIDS TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

LIND COULEE
PALEO - 10,500 BP to 9,000 BP



TYPE A
AGATE
LIND COULEE SITE, WA - WSU



TYPE C
AGATE
LIND COULEE SITE, WA - WSU



TYPE B
BASALT
LIND COULEE SITE, WA - WSU



TYPE A
AGATE
BERRETH COLLECTION



TYPE B
JASPER
DALLES, OR

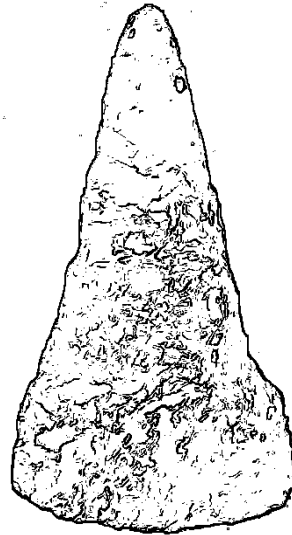
**COLUMBIA RIVER PLATEAU PENTAGONAL KNIFE
(AKA - WASCO KNIFE)
CLASSIC PHASE - 400 BP to 400 BP**

Plateau Pentagonal

A small to medium size, five-sided triangular knife with straight to convex blade margins. The basal margin is straight to slightly convex. Flaking patterns are variable, but tend toward regular. Cross-sections are usually biconvex.

*Also Referred to:
Wasco Knife*

*Described: H. Osborne, R. Crabtree, A. Bryan (1961
The Sheep Island Site and the Mid-Columbian
Valley)*



*Type Sites:
Sheep Island Site (Osborne, Crabtree, Bryan)*



**Extremely Large Plateau Pentagonal
4" Made of Basalt
Berreth Collection**



**G10 Agate Plateau Pentagonal
Berreth Collection**

**COLUMBIA RIVER PLATEAU PENTAGONAL KNIFE
(AKA - WASCO KNIFE)
CLASSIC PHASE - 400 BP to 400 BP**



CHALCEDONY
PASCO, WA



JASPER
PASCO, WA



AGATE
COLUMBIA RIVER



CHALCEDONY
WAKEMAP MOUND
MCNEICE COLLECTION
"CYRIL DAVIS"



JASPER
COLUMBIA RIVER



AGATE
COLUMBIA RIVER



JASPER
"DR STEWART"



JASPER
"DR STEWART"



JASPER
BERRETH COLLECTION



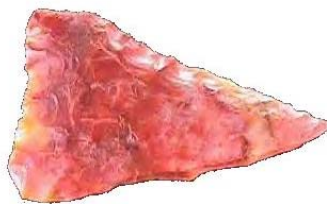
OBSIDIAN
COLUMBIA RIVER



JASPER
COLUMBIA RIVER



BIGGS JASPER
BERRETH COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
WAKEMAP MOUND
MCNEICE COLLECTION
"CYRIL DAVIS"



JASPER
COLUMBIA RIVER



JASPER
COLUMBIA RIVER

QUILOMENE BAR

LATE ARCHAIC TO TRANSITIONAL PHASE - 2500 BP to 1500 BP

Quilomene Bar

Quilomene Bar Corner Notched - Are a big, heavy point, with straight to slightly convex lateral blade margins, deep and broad corner notches, and markedly expanding thick stems. Flaking patterns are variable, but tend toward regular. Margins are not serrated. Cross-sections are characteristically biconvex, but may be trapezoidal or irregular.

Quilomene Bar Basal Notched Type (A) - Are thick and heavy, with convex to straight blade margins that terminate in thick, squared barbs that extend down to the base of the expanding stem. Flaking patterns tend to be variable, although mixed and uniform flaking will occur. Cross-sections will tend to be regularly biconvex.

Quilomene Bar Basal Notched Type (B) - Are comparable to Quilomene Bar Basal Notched Type (A), although smaller in overall size and less square with shorter barbs. Lohse (1985:353) demonstrated that B forms are statistically distinct from A-forms, but these points could be interpreted as variants within the normal production sequence of Quilomene Bar Basal-notched points. Flaking patterns are primarily variable, although uniform flaking occurs. Cross-sections are biconvex. Temporal range is identical to that defined for Quilomene Bar Basal-notched A.

Identified: C. Nelson (1969 Sunset Creek Site)



Type Sites:

*Marmes Rockshelter - 45FR50 (Rice 1969, 1972);
Sunset Creek Site - 45KT28 (Nelson 1969);
Wanapum Dam (Greengo 1982)*

QUILOMENE BAR

LATE ARCHAIC TO TRANSITIONAL PHASE - 2500 BP to 1500 BP



PETRAFIED WOOD
VANTAGE, WA
CASTANZA COLLECTION



AGATE
BIGGS JUNC., OR
HEATH COLLECTION



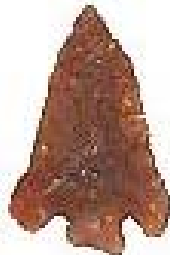
AGATE
BIGGS JUNC., OR



AGATE
BERRETH COLLECTION



PETRAFIEDWOOD
BIGGS JUNC., OR



AGATE
COLUMBIA RIVER



AGATE
COLUMBIA RIVER



AGATE
BERRETH COLLECTION

RABBIT ISLAND
MIDDLE TO LATE ARCHAIC - 4000 BP to 2000 BP

Rabbit Island

Rabbit Island Type (A) - is common to the Columbia Plateau c.4000 B.P. It is a distinctive, nicely made, thin triangular form with square shoulders and well-defined straight to contracting stems. Biconvex cross-sections predominate. Serrated margins are characteristic.

Identified: Daugherty (1952 Arch. Investigations in O'Sullivan Reservoir)
Identified: R. Crabtree (1957 Two Burial Sites in Central WA)
Described: E. Swanson (1962 Emergence of Plateau Culture)
Described: C. Nelson (1969 Sunset Creek Site)

Rabbit Island Type (B) - is a smaller and more delicate version of the Rabbit Island Type (A) point type. It consistently occurs in later cultural contexts than type A. It is a small triangular point with square shoulders, straight to slightly incurvate lateral blade margins, and sharply contracting stems. Short lateral tangs at the juncture of the blade and shoulder are common. Blade margins often are serrated. Flaking patterns are irregular. Cross-sections are biconvex.

E. Lohse (1985 Rufus Woods Lake Projectile Point Chronology)



Type sites:
Shalkop site (Swanson 1962;
Sunset Creek Site - 45KT28
(Nelson 1969);
Wanapum Dam (Greengo 1982)

INDIAN ARTIFACTS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER
PRIEST RAPIDS TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

RABBIT ISLAND
MIDDLE TO LATE ARCHAIC - 4000 BP to 2000 BP



JASPER
DALLES, OR



JASPER
DALLES, OR



JASPER
DALLES, OR



JASPER
BIGGS JUNC., OR



CHALCEDONY
HARDIE
COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
HARDIE
COLLECTION



JASPER
SUNDALE, WA
"CARMICHAEL"



JASPER
ALDERDALE, WA
(VARIANT)



BASALT
PASCO, WA



JASPER
COLUMBIA
RIVER
"BORDEN"



CHALCEDONY
FRANKLIN CO,
WA



JASPER
COLUMBIA
RIVER
BERRETH
COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
BERRETH COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
BERRETH COLLECTION



AGATE
"DR STEWART"



JASPER
"DR STEWART"

SNAKE RIVER

LATE ARCHAIC TO DEVELOPMENTAL PHASE- 2,500 BP to 1,000 BP

SNAKE RIVER

A small to medium size point, with straight to slightly convex lateral blade margins. Blade margins often are serrated. The basal margin is straight to slightly convex to auriculate. Flaking patterns are variable, but tend toward regular. Cross-sections are usually biconvex.

Defined by: Layton (1970)



Type sites:

Various



BROWN BASALT
COLUMBIA RIVER



JASPER
COLUMBIA RIVER
"DR STEWART"



JASPER
COLUMBIA RIVER
"DR STEWART"



JASPER
COLUMBIA RIVER



JASPER
COLUMBIA RIVER



JASPER
BIGGS JUNCTION



JASPER
BIGGS JUNCTION
HEATH COLLECTION



JASPER
BERRETH COLLECTION



AGATE - "DR STEWART"

SPEDIS

LATE PALEO TO EARLY ARCHAIC - 10,000 BP to 8000 BP

Spedis

A small to medium size, thin, narrow, lanceolate point with a contracting basal area. Base can be concave or convex. Some examples have grinding on the stem margins, some on margins and the base, others not at all. Form may vary from a rather Folsomoid form to a nearly Humboldt configuration, although most are rather small, rarely exceeding 1.5 inches.



Type is likely named for a petroglyph found here in the Northwest referred to as a Spedis owl. It is a simple, heart-shape figure with fringed wings, stick legs and dots for eyes.

INDIAN ARTIFACTS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER
PRIEST RAPIDS TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

SPEDIS

LATE PALEO TO EARLY ARCHAIC - 10,000 BP to 8000 BP



CHALCEDONY
DALLES, OR



CHALCEDONY
COLUMBIA RIVER



"JASPER"
COLUMBIA RIVER



CHALCEDONY
PASCO, WA



JASPER
"DR STEWART"



"JASPER"
COLUMBIA RIVER



CHALCEDONY
DALLES, OR



CHALCEDONY
DALLES, OR



CHALCEDONY
DALLES, OR

WALLULA
DEVELOPMENTAL TO HISTORIC PHASE - 2000 BP to 1500 BP

Wallula

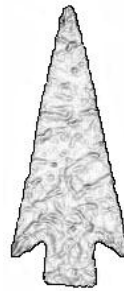
Are small, delicate triangular forms with essentially straight blade margins, wide and low corner notches, long and straight lateral stem margins, and straight to slightly convex basal margins. Flaking patterns are variable. Cross-sections tend to be biconvex.

Also Referred to:

Wallula Rectangular-Stemmed

Described: H. Osborne, R. Crabtree, A. Bryan (1952 Arch. Investigations in the Chief Joseph Reservoir)

Defined: J. Shiner (1961 The McNary Reservoir: A Study in Plateau Arch.)



*Type Sites:
Sunset Creek Site - 45KT28 (Nelson 1969);
Wanapum Dam (Greengo 1982)*

INDIAN ARTIFACTS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER
PRIEST RAPIDS TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

WALLULA

DEVELOPMENTAL TO HISTORIC PHASE - 2000 BP to 1500 BP



OBSIDIAN
COLUMBIA
RIVER



OBSIDIAN
COLUMBIA
RIVER



JASPER
COLUMBIA
RIVER



PET. WOOD
COLUMBIA
RIVER



AGATE
DALLES, OR
MCNEICE COLL



CHALCEDONY
BENTON CO.
MCNEICE COLL
"COWELS"



JASPER
MCNEICE COLL
"BORDEN"



MOSS AGATE
COLUMBIA
RIVER



OBSIDIAN
COLUMBIA
RIVER



OBSIDIAN
COLUMBIA
RIVER



OBSIDIAN
COLUMBIA
RIVER



OBSIDIAN
OR



JASPER
ALDERDALE, WA



JASPER
HARDIE
COLLECTION



JASPER
WA



OBSIDIAN
COLUMBIA
RIVER



MOSS AGATE
DALLES, OR



CHALCEDONY
BERRETH
COLLECTION



AGATE
BERRETH
COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
MCNEICE
COLLECTION



AGATE
BERRETH
COLLECTION



AGATE
BERRETH
COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
BERRETH
COLLECTION



CHALCEDONY
BERRETH
COLLECTION

WAHMUZA

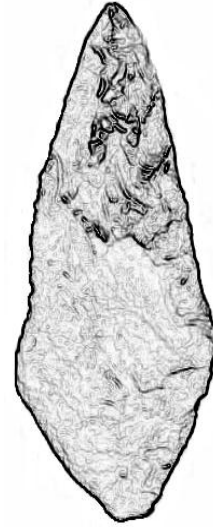
DEVELOPMENTAL PHASE TO CLASSIC PHASE - 1,600 BP to 700 BP

Wahmuza

A medium size, lanceolate form with straight to recurved blade margins. The contracting basal margin is straight to pointed. Grinding along basal margins is common. Flaking pattern is usually variable, though mixed can occur. Cross-sections are usually biconvex.

Identified by: J Richard N. Holmer (1986)

Defined by: George Frison (1991 Prehistoric Hunters of the High Plains)



Type Site
Wahmuza Site, ID (Holmer, 1986)



CHALCEDONY
COLUMBIA RIVER
"PIPKIN"



CHALCEDONY
COLUMBIA RIVER
"PIPKIN"

PIONEERING COLLECTORS OF THE NORTHWEST

DR. ROBERT E. STEWART

Dr. Robert E. Stewart of Goldendale, WA collected Native American artifacts along the Lower Columbia River in the late 1800s. His collection grew to become one of the largest relic and curio assemblages of primitive Indian life ever collected in the Northwest. A portion of the collection was displayed in the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, Oregon.

As early as 1905, brother Warren Stewart began offering the huge collection up for sale to various institutions. The University of Washington purchased nearly 20,000 assorted pieces from the. Today, much of this purchase resides at the Burke Museum (Accession 40), which includes many stone and bone-tools, as well as historic metals and trade beads.

A large portion of the Stewart collection remained in storage until 2001 when it was sold via McMillan Brothers Auction Company.



DR. ROBERT E. STEWART



Gene Favell

Source: Favell Museum

GENE FAVELL

Gene Favell grew up in Lakeview, OR during the great depression. Later, he would go on to serve in the US Navy during World War II. After the war, he relocated to Klamath Fall, OR, where he married. Soon after, his interest in Native American artifacts grew. He spent weekends with his family searching for artifacts in Central OR.

Gene made connections with other collectors in the area. He purchased and traded with the likes of Ernest Cowles, Frank Wilke and Charles Mitchell, Guy Gilbert and Jay Perry for Columbia River artifacts.

In 1972 the Favell Museum was opened, where today much of the Favell collection may be seen. In 2002 a small portion of the Favell collection was sold to generate funds for the museum.

PIONEERING COLLECTORS OF THE NORTHWEST

EMORY STRONG

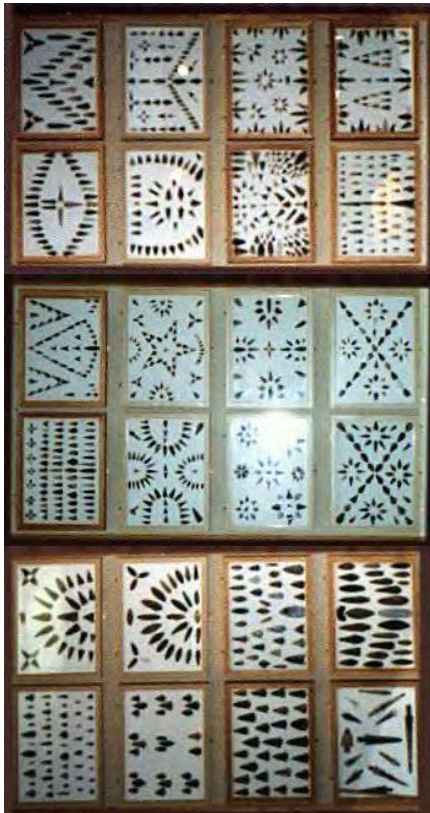
Emory Strong was a founding member of the Oregon Archaeological Society (OAS), an author and amateur archaeologist. He was an engineer by vocation with a passion for archaeology. Many archaeologists consider his work in site investigations and reporting, emphasizing proper care and recording techniques as his greatest contributions.

In 1988, during the Gorge Commission, a Mrs. Hazel Umtuch requested that the Emory Strong collection of artifacts to be returned to the Indians (Her ancestors). To date, the collection is still housed in The Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center located in Stevenson, WA.



Emory Strong

Source: The Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center



**A FEW FRAMES FROM THE
PERRY COLLECTION**

Source: East Benton County Historical Museum

Jay Perry

Jay Perry lived in Kennewick, WA and served as county commissioner for a time. He was one of the pioneers in amateur archaeology of the Columbia basin. Jay Perry spent his life lifetime amassing a collection of the finest Gem Points and tools. He hunted and traded widely with collectors and Native Americans for stone artifacts and tools. He was known to trade a large number of points or even pay a considerable sum for a single prize piece that he particularly desired.

Parts of the Jay Perry collection are housed at the Museum of Native American Cultures in Spokane, WA and the Gene Favell Museum in Klamath Falls, OR. However, the large portion of the collection was displayed for a time at the Sacagawea State Park in Pasco, WA but has since been relocated and is now displayed for public viewing at the East Benton County Historical Museum in Kennewick, WA.

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