Say “Yes” to the Mess: The Archaeological Curation Crisis and the Canoe Camp Site near Orofino, Idaho

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by

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Authorization to Submit Thesis

This thesis of Rowan Kaufman, submitted for the degree of Master of Arts with a Major in Anthropology and titled "Say "Yes" to the Mess: The Archaeological Curation Crisis and Canoe Camp Site near Orofino, Idaho," has been reviewed in final form. Permission, as indicated by the signatures and dates below, is now granted to submit final copies to the College of Graduate Studies for approval.

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Abstract

Across the United States there are hundreds of thousands of archaeological collections being housed in repositories. Unfortunately, many of these collections have very little and even incorrect data associated with them. The material recovered from the Canoe Camp site near Orofino, Idaho, is no exception. Locating the inventory forms associated with the collections, and locating the actual collections is difficult, since they are currently managed by several institutions. This is an example of how the crisis of curation is affecting collections in the United States. The use of a standardized inventory form to ensure consistent information, and the inclusion of information on all artifacts recovered from Canoe Camp in a single document would be beneficial to future researchers. Information from the Canoe Camp inventory forms has been entered into a comprehensive database, and a standardized inventory form has been created to make future research on the artifacts easier to carry out.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank my major advisor and head of my committee Dr. Robert Lee Sappington for giving me the idea for this project, and for providing me with the contact information that I needed to accomplish it. I would also like to acknowledge my committee member Dr. Ian Chambers. Also, I would like to thank Dr. Leah Evans-Janke for providing me with a database template, and for helping me locate site reports and other documents. I would like to extend much gratitude to Bob Chenoweth, and the Nez Perce National Historical Park for providing me access to artifacts and documents associated with the Canoe Camp site. I would also like to thank Pat Baird and the Nez Perce Tribe for granting me access to Canoe Camp artifacts and records.

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this thesis to my parents Kevin and Hollie Kaufman, and thank them for their endless support and encouragement. I would also like to dedicate this thesis to Virginia Longfellow. I would like to extend much gratitude to my extended family and my friends for their support.

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Chapter I: Project Introduction

Across the United States there are hundreds of thousands of archaeological collections housed in repositories. Unfortunately, many of these collections have very little and even incorrect data associated with them. The material recovered from the Canoe Camp site near Orofino, Idaho, is no exception. The material from this site is managed by three separate organizations. When the artifacts were inventoried each organization used its own type of form. Many of the information categories listed on these forms do not match up with those of the other organizations, and some are essentially repeated on the same form. Some of these forms have information that is missing, such as what area was being excavated, who the excavators were, and the dates the artifacts were recovered.

Some questions that I have regarding the Canoe Camp collections are: How did these collections get in the state that they are in? Why has nothing been done to correct this problem, and are there any potential solutions? This site is important due to its connection with the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and the fact that it is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). With there being unclear abbreviations used on some of the forms, it is difficult for appropriate analyses to be done on the artifacts. Research could also be impeded by the information that is missing on some of the inventory forms. It would be beneficial to future investigators to create a database including information on all of the artifacts from this site, to make this information more easily accessible.

Another concern that I noted is the use of abbreviations in inventory categories such as material type, condition, and comments, for which no key is included to suggest their meaning. Also, the locations of all of the artifacts that were excavated is not entirely known. Some of the collections that are in the repositories do not appear to have site reports with

them. Many of the artifacts are not organized by level or area, which makes searching for certain artifacts difficult.

The purpose of this research is to discover how the artifacts from Canoe Camp ended up in the state that they are in, to create an inventory form that could be used by all of the organizations that are managing them, and to create a database that includes information on all of the artifacts recovered from the Canoe Camp site. Once completed, the new inventory form and database will be given to all of the organizations that are managing the Canoe Camp collections. It is my hope that these will make future research on these collections easier to conduct.

The issues regarding the state of the Canoe Camp archaeological collections have been mentioned in Chapter 1; more details will be included in later chapters. Chapter 2 provides an overview of the type of environment surrounding the Canoe Camp site during the time that it was inhabited. Chapter 3 provides information on the history of the site spanning from the arrival of Lewis and Clark to its transfer to the National Park Service. Details about the use of the land after this transfer is also included. Chapter 4 contains summaries of the archaeological excavations that have taken place at the Canoe Camp site since 1988. Chapter 5 provides a review of the site reports from most of the excavations. Chapter 6 provides a review of the literature regarding the Lewis and Clark Expedition, methods used in archaeology, and the issues associated with the crisis of curation. Chapter 7 covers the laws put in place for the curation of archaeological materials and also looks at some of the correct procedures for artifact storage. Chapter 8 includes the methods that were used to create a new inventory form and database. Chapter 9 shows the results of my investigations by including details on the number of artifacts included in the Canoe Camp

collections. Chapter 9 includes a personal reflection on my investigation, and chapter 10 contains my conclusion. Lastly, the attached appendix includes my Approved Research Application from Nez Perce Tribe (Appendix A).

Chapter II: Environment

The Canoe Camp site is located along the Clearwater River which stretches across the center of northern Idaho from Kooskia to where it joins with the Snake River in Lewiston (see Figure 1) (Sappington 1994). The major landforms in the valley near this site date to the Holocene and late Pleistocene age (Sappington 1994). The landforms which date to the Holocene age are comprised of channel margin bars, which includes the area where the Canoe Camp site is located (Sappington 1994). The late Pleistocene landforms consist of benches which are streamward-sloping and lie about 15-30 m above the modern day floodplain (Sappington 1994). Colluvial slopes which are steep and comprised of sand, silt, and talus debris are also included with the late Pleistocene landforms (Sappington 1994).

Glaciers began to recede in this area around 11,000 BP, which caused the temperature at this time to be much cooler than it is today (Sappington 1994). These cooler temperatures lasted for about 3000 years and then were followed by an interlude of warmer temperatures which lasted for about 4000 years (Sappington 1994). This was then followed by cooler temperatures which has lasted for about 4000 years (Sappington 1994). Today the climate near the Canoe Camp site consists of hot and dry conditions in the summer, with relatively mild winters (Sappington 1994). The majority of the precipitation in this area occurs in the spring, and late fall and winter (Sappington 1994).

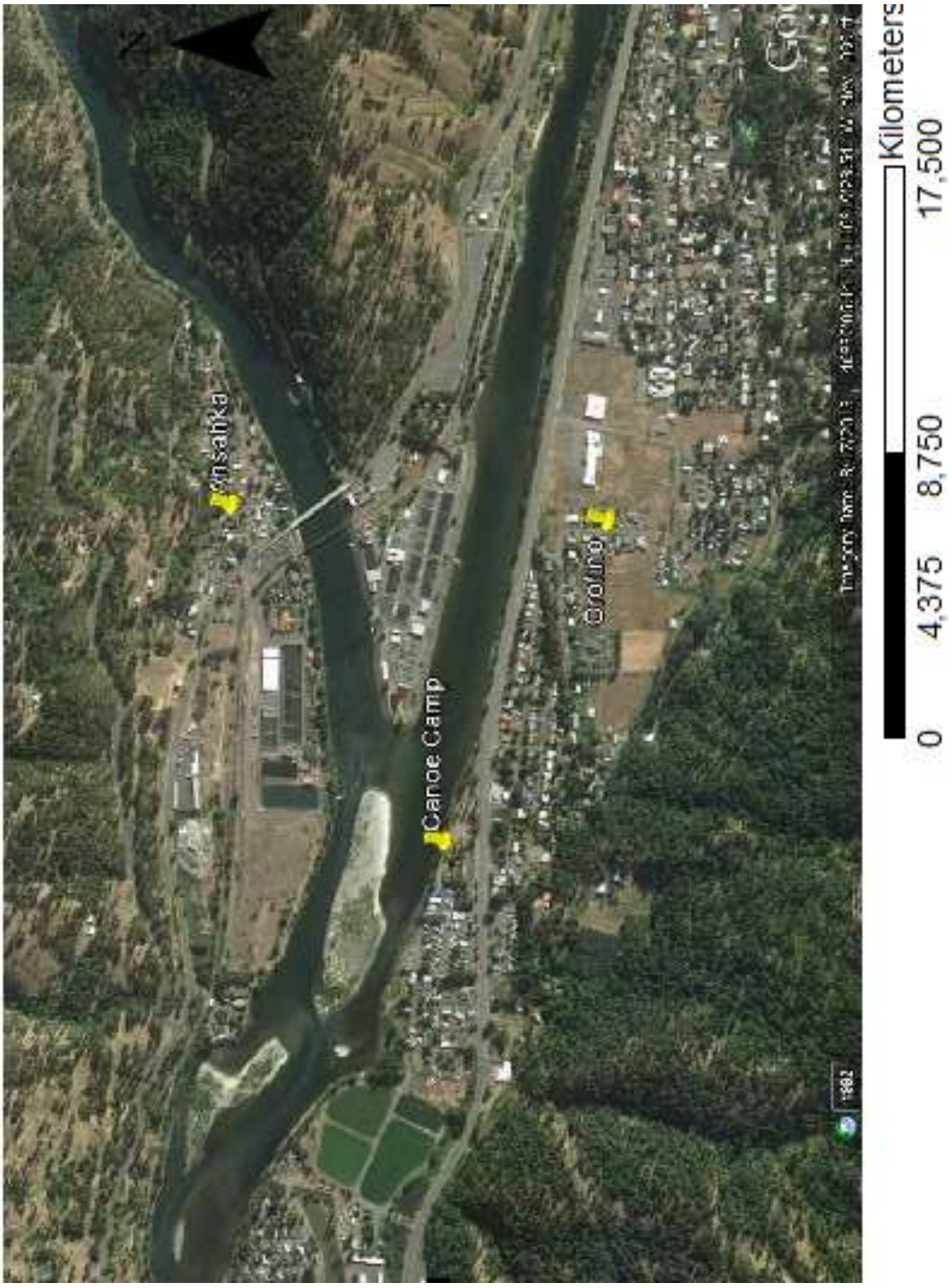

Figure 1: Aerial view of the area surrounding the Canoe Camp site. (Google Earth)

Flora

The vegetation in the surrounding area is very diverse because of the major differences in both precipitation and elevation (Sappington 1994). The vegetation along the riverbank which is located nearby consists of Himalayan blackberry, black cottonwood, woods rose, black hawthorn, and poison ivy (Sappington 1994). Other plants in this vicinity include goat weed, sheep sorrel, goldenrod, and miners lettuce (Sappington 1994). The area above the Canoe Camp site mostly consists of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir, however, there are some shrub types present which include mallow, ninebark, serviceberry, creambush oceanspray, and snowberry (Sappington 1994).

Fauna

There are a number of animals that make this area of the Clearwater River their home, and have likely been doing so since before the time that the Canoe Camp site was inhabited. Examples of large game animals include black bear, mule deer, elk, and white-tailed deer (Sappington 1994). Many animals in this area were historically known for being captured for their fur, such as river otter, mink, beaver, mountain lion, wolf, marten, and wolverine (Sappington 1994). Many species of birds can be found along the Clearwater River. Some birds which can be considered to be game birds include ruffed grouse, Canada goose, blue grouse, and mallard ducks (Sappington 1994). Raptors such as osprey, golden eagles, owls, and bald eagles have been known to reside in this area as well since historic times (Sappington 1994). Many species of fish can be found in the Clearwater River which have survived despite the construction of dams (Sappington 1994). These species include

steelhead trout, chinook salmon, sturgeon, rainbow trout, northern pikeminnow, and lamprey (Sappington 1994).

Chapter III: Historical Context

History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

On May 21, 1804, Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark with their company of 24 individuals, set out from St. Charles, Missouri (Clarke 1970). Under the instruction of President Thomas Jefferson, they were directed to journey westward and collect information about the ethnology, natural history, and geography of what would become the western United States (Moulton 2013). During this expedition, they encountered many Native American tribes including the Shoshone, Nez Perce, Chippewa, and Sioux (Moulton 1988). The journey to the west coast was not an easy one. It required the members of this company to traverse both plains and mountains, and to overcome many hardships including scarcity of food and illness.

These members eventually found themselves near the Clearwater River in the company of the Nez Perce Tribe. Here they resided from September 26, 1805 to October 7, 1805 (Moulton 2003). According to the journals of the expedition members, they traded with the Nez Perce and constructed canoes to continue their journey to the Columbia River during this time. Before they once again set out on their journey, they left some of their belongings behind (Moulton 2003). Some of these belongings may have been unearthed in recent excavations at the Canoe Camp Site near Orofino, Idaho.

When the company arrived at Canoe Camp on September 26, 1805, they were ill, and had a very small supply of food (Moulton 2003). The Nez Perce gave the company foods such as salmon, berries, buffalo, camas, and other roots which eventually made them ill due to overconsumption (Clarke 1970). After a few days, many of the expedition members developed dysentery (Ferris 1975). It is thought that the fish may have contained a

type of bacteria to which the Nez Perce were immune (Ferris 1975). The exact type of bacteria that the fish may have contained is unknown. Another possible reason for this is the company's sudden change in diet from solely meat to fish and cereal (Ferris 1975). Though many of the company were ill, they were still required to construct canoes in order to continue their journey (Moulton 2003).

According to Sergeant John Ordway, a member of the expedition, the company that accompanied Lewis and Clark was divided into five separate groups, each one charged with the task of constructing a single canoe (Evans and Pinkham 2013). The construction of these canoes began on September 27, 1805 (Evans and Pinkham 2013). Some of the Nez Perce assisted in the construction of the canoes by rotating and levelling the logs (Evans and Pinkham 2013). These levelled sections became the canoe bottoms (Evans and Pinkham 2013). In order to hollow out the logs, the expedition members implemented the Nez Perce method of burning out the center of each one (see Figure 2) (Evans and Pinkham 2013). It is said that the Nez Perce also assisted with this task (Evans and Pinkham 2013).

Figure 2: Canoe Replica at Canoe Camp Historic Site near Orofino, Idaho. (Visit Idaho 2014).

The Canoe Camp site is also the proposed location of where the expedition left their horses in the Nez Perce's care (see Figure 3). It is believed that a Nez Perce named Twisted Hair was the individual who was entrusted with the care of the horses (Evans and Pinkham 2013). According to Clark, the horses had their forelocks cut, and were branded before they were handed over (Moulton 2003). There are no Nez Perce today who claim to have family that witnessed the branding, but they are aware that the act took place (Evans and Pinkham 2013). It is mentioned in the Lewis and Clark journals that before continuing on their journey, the expedition members buried a container of gun powder, a bag of musket balls, and all of their saddles (Moulton 2003).

The members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition set out for the Columbia River on October 7, 1805 (Moulton 2003). The canoes were not completed until the evening before the expedition set out (Moulton 2003). Two of the Nez Perce, Twisted Hair and Tetoharsky, served as guides for the expedition, but did not join them until the second day after the party left (Moulton 2003). It is believed that the company were in a hurry to complete their journey, due to the number of tasks that they completed in a rather short time span (Moulton 2003).

Figure 3: Proposed location of Canoe Camp (center)
(Clearwater Historical Museum)

After Lewis and Clark

In the summer of 1861, a miner visited the Canoe Camp site and stated that the stumps of the trees which were used by the Lewis and Clark Expedition members to build canoes were still present (Sappington 1994). There is no other mention of Canoe Camp in any historic records until the 1887 Dawes Severalty Act opened the Nez Perce Indian reservation to allotments (Sappington 1994). Nothing has ever been recorded stating that Canoe Camp was taken as an allotment (Sappington 1994). Information on more modern day activities at the site come mostly from documents and photographs from the Clearwater Historical Society, conversations with Orofino inhabitants in the late 1980s, and aerial photographs (Sappington 1994).

In 1906, Edmond Brammer received a patent for land that included Canoe Camp, which would have required him to live on the property for at least five years (Karsmizki 1995). It was discovered that before he received the patent, Brammer sold a good deal of the land to man named Elgie Chase, and this land included Canoe Camp (Karsmizki 1995). The total amount of land that Brammer sold to Chase was 105 acres (Sappington 1994). Today this area of land is known as Chase's Flat. Chase ended up selling a portion of this land to the Clearwater Timber Company in 1911, and part of this land included the area that is known today as the supposed location of Canoe Camp (Sappington 1994). Clearwater County was allowed to use this land since 1931, and proceeded to buy 12 buildings from the road camp of the contractor who constructed the Lewis and Clark Highway (Sappington 1994). These buildings were then used as part of a County Poor Farm (Sappington 1994). In 1937, the land was then sold by Potlatch to Clearwater County with the agreement that one acre would be set aside for the State of Idaho (Sappington 1994). In 1957, part of the Canoe

Camp site was declared to be a historical site by the Idaho State Legislature (Sappington 1994). A replica of a dugout canoe was constructed by a Nez Perce tribal member, Harry Wheeler, from a 300 year-old-tree, and this was placed on the Canoe Camp site in 1959 (Sappington 1994).

In 1967, the State of Idaho transferred the seven-acre Canoe Camp site to the National Park Service (Sappington 1994). The original canoe constructed by Wheeler was given to the National Park Service's visitor's center, however, at the time that this report was written, its location was unknown (Sappington 1994). In 1931 or 1932, a rock cairn which served as a time capsule was built on the Canoe Camp site near the bank of the Clearwater River (Sappington 1994). In the 1950s, the time capsule was opened and the objects that it contained were put on display (Sappington 1994). These objects were then placed back in the cairn along with some additional objects, and then the time capsule was resealed (Sappington 1994). At some point before the Canoe Camp site was excavated by archaeologists in 1988 the time capsule was opened and the objects within it were removed (Sappington 1994). The type of items in the time capsule and their current location is unknown (Sappington 1994). A plaque on the rock cairn was also removed at this time, and currently the rock cairn is no longer used as a time capsule (Sappington 1994).

The trees which currently exist on the Canoe Camp site are far too young to have been present at the time that the Lewis and Clark Expedition was in the area (Sappington 1994). Two large trees at the site were cored by a botanist in the late 1980s, and were found to only be about 80 years old (Sappington 1994). It has been proposed that the canoes that were built by the expedition could have been constructed near the Highway 12 right-of-way due to the fact that a large stump was destroyed which was in the way of the highway's

construction (Sappington 1994). Supposedly, some of the stumps from the trees that were used for the construction of the Expedition's canoes were taken to Portland, Oregon, as part of the Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition that occurred there in 1905 (Sappington 1994). It has been said that the last stump from one of the trees used by the Lewis and Clark Expedition was removed between 1928 and 1930 (Sappington 1994).

According to residents of the area, the site had been plowed at one time, and this was confirmed through the observation of aerial photos which were taken in the 1960s (Sappington 1994). This was also confirmed through plow lines which were observed 25 cm below the ground surface in Unit 2, which was excavated in 1988 (Sappington 1994). Photographs from the 1930s and 1960s confirm the presence of many buildings that were located on the Canoe Camp site (Sappington 1994). Although all of these buildings have been removed over time, some evidence from them was still present in the early 1990s which included a small cement slab, a former water meter, a well, and both metal and plastic pipes (Sappington 1994).

It is thought that the true Canoe Camp site may have been washed into the Clearwater River over time (Sappington 1994). Aerial photos which were taken in 1939 and 1986 were compared, and it was found that the area associated with the Canoe Camp site has decreased in size over the years (Sappington 1994). This decrease in the amount of land between the dates of the two photos has also been noticed in areas further downstream on the Clearwater River (Sappington 1994). If the majority of the site was washed out by the Clearwater River, it may be very difficult to find any evidence of the presence of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in this precise location. This could explain why this is still only the

supposed location of the Canoe Camp site that is mentioned in the journals of Lewis and Clark.

Chapter IV: Archaeological Excavation History

1960-1988

The first known archaeological investigations at the Canoe Camp Site were carried out by students from Idaho State University in the 1960s (Sappington 1994). Students recorded a number of sites in the Clearwater region, and during this time Canoe Camp was added to the state's site inventory in 1964 as 10-CW-25 (Sappington 1994). It was added based on artifacts that were found on the surface, and historical facts (Sappington 1994). A large amount of archaeological testing has been done in the area since the 1960s, including those conducted at locations such as the Kooskia National Fish Hatchery, the Clearwater Fish Hatchery, and the Kooskia Bridge (Sappington 1994).

The archaeological field methods that were used at Canoe Camp were inconsistent between the excavations that were conducted between 1988 and 1994 (Sappington 1994). The reason for this was that each project had a different potential impact on the site (Sappington 1994). The first excavations at the Canoe Camp site were led by Dr. Lee Sappington and Dr. Priscilla Wegars of the University of Idaho. They were conducted in order to find out if there was any archaeological material located below the surface of the ground (Sappington 1994). Before any excavations began a surface survey was carried out to look for signs of past human activity (Sappington and Wegars 1988).

The first excavations involved the excavation of 54 auger holes in set intervals over the entire site which reached a depth of about 1 meter (see Figure 4) (Sappington and Wegars 1988). The auger that was used was about 8 inches in diameter, and all of the soil that it removed was put through a 1/8 inch screen (Sappington and Wegars 1988). All of the cultural material was recorded in increments of 20 cm (Sappington and Wegars 1988). The

first 20 cm were recorded as level one, and all of soil from this level was put through a 1/16 inch screen, with the thought that should any glass beads be present, they could be recovered (Sappington and Wegars 1988). One of the auger holes produced a large rock which was thought to be the base of a mortar (Sappington and Wegars 1988).

Once the surface survey and auger holes were completed a depression in the ground was tested (Sappington and Wegars 1988). A single $1m^2$ excavation unit was placed in the depression, and a second unit was placed nearby (Sappington and Wegars 1988). A third unit was then placed near a hole labeled "Auger hole 6" due to a large number of fire cracked rocks that were found there (Sappington and Wegars 1988). The unit that was placed near the depression was left as a control in order to produce a profile showing how the site was formed and how the stratigraphy was layered over time (Sappington and Wegars 1988). The unit located within the depression was expected to show signs of surfaces that would not be found within the control unit (Sappington and Wegars 1988). All of the walls from the three test units were compared with each other, and then one wall from each unit was drawn and photographed (Sappington and Wegars 1988).

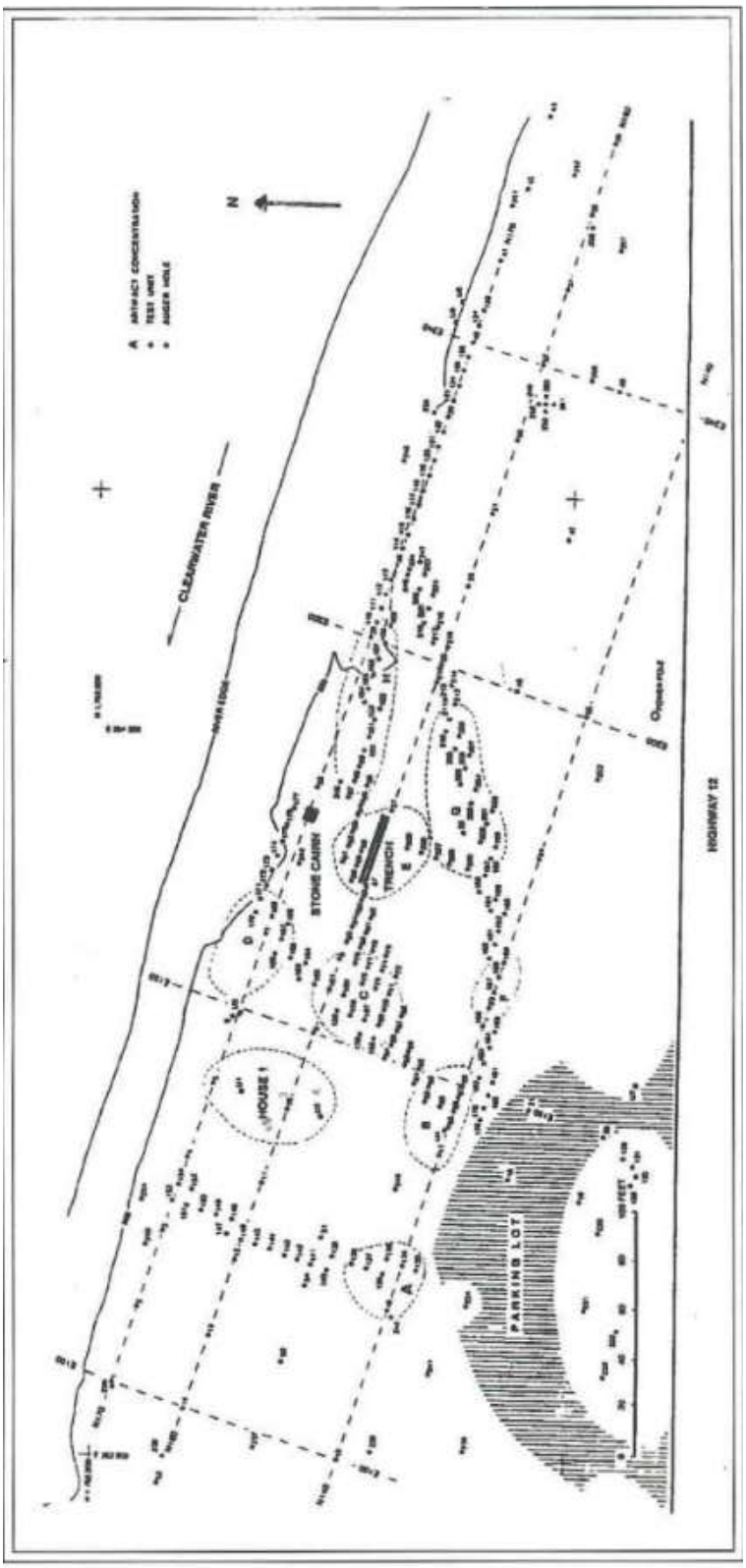

Figure 4: Map of Test pits and Auger holes at Canoe Camp from 1988-1993. (Sappington 1994:2)

All of the artifacts that were recovered during this excavation were taken to the Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology at the University of Idaho where they were cleaned, organized, and examined (Sappington and Wegars 1988). The stone tools were weighed to the nearest tenth of a gram, and then measured to the nearest millimeter (Sappington and Wegars 1988). All of the debitage was sorted based on the type of material, counted, and weighed in groups (Sappington and Wegars 1988). The cataloguing system used was trinomial and was set up so that the artifacts were organized based on their provenience (Sappington and Wegars 1988). The first number used represents the unit that the artifact came from, the second number represents the level, and the third number represents the number of items (Sappington and Wegars 1988). There is one exception to this system, which includes artifacts that were recovered during the removal of the large cobble that was thought to be a mortar (Sappington and Wegars 1988). All of the fire cracked rock that was recovered was organized based on material type, weighed, counted, but later thrown out (Sappington and Wegars 1988). There were no artifacts recovered that hinted to the location of where the members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition constructed their canoes, or that there was much trade between the expedition members and the Nez Perce (Sappington and Wegars 1988). It is thought that the actual location of Lewis and Clark's camp may lie in the Clearwater River (Sappington and Wegars 1988). There were also no bone fragments found that could have been from animals that the expedition members consumed while they resided at the site (Sappington and Wegars 1988).

1990

In 1990, Sappington led another excavation of Canoe Camp to determine locations of cultural material so that sidewalks, a drinking fountain, and two signs could be implemented (Sappington 1990:1). During this excavation a total of 97 auger holes were dug which were 20 cm (8 inches) in diameter, and located on a metric grid that had been established for the 1988 excavation (Sappington 1990:1). A total of fourteen $1m^2$ test pits were excavated (Sappington 1994:10). Originally, a proton magnetometer study was to be conducted, however, due to the rain that occurred every day that the excavations were taking place the crew was unable to accomplish this task (Sappington 1994:10).

There were possible housepits located in this area, so alternate routes for sidewalks were clearly marked in areas where these housepits would be avoided (Sappington 1990:1). One of the alternate sidewalk routes spanned the area between auger hole 133 and ended near the bank of the Clearwater River at auger hole 154 (Sappington 1990:1). Another route ran between auger hole 155 and auger hole 177, and a third route began at auger hole 178 and ended at auger hole 224 (Sappington 1990:1).

The auger holes which had been excavated near the first sidewalk route had yielded nearly 100 flakes, the auger holes near the second route yielded a significant amount of cultural material including two projectile points, and the auger holes near the third route yielded over 40 flakes (Sappington 1990:1). An auger hole labeled "AH 178" was located near the third sidewalk route and yielded 44 flakes, a "T" shaped drill, and a modified flake in its fourth and fifth levels (Sappington 1990:1). The final two auger holes that were drilled in this area contained a large amount of cultural material and were located near the proposed housepit (Sappington 1990:2).

The areas where the majority of cultural materials were found were divided into eight separate areas labeled A through H (Sappington 1990:2). Area A consisted of seven auger holes and revealed a large amount of cultural material (Sappington 1990:2). It is possible that this material could be associated with a housepit, however, this was never fully determined (Sappington 1990:2). Area B was located in a region where it was proposed that a drinking fountain, and two signs be placed (Sappington 1990:2). Area C was located near the center of the park (Sappington 1990:2). A projectile point was discovered in one of the auger holes in the area, along with other cultural material (Sappington 1990:2). It is thought that this material could be associated with a buried housepit (Sappington 1990:2). Two projectile points were recovered in area D which consisted of six auger holes (Sappington 1990:2).

A housepit was also located in area E (Sappington 1990:2). Charcoal from the housepit was sent in for radiocarbon dating (Sappington 1990:2). The radiocarbon sample revealed a date of 740 +/- 70 years BP (Sappington 1990:2). There were other artifacts found in this area which included fire cracked rock, debitage, and projectile points (Sappington 1990:2). Area F was located where there is a slight depression in the ground surface (Sappington 1990:3). It is believed that, due to the results of four auger holes which were drilled in the area, the base of the housepit which this depression is associated is located at 60-100 cm (Sappington 1990:3). Area G was the location of another potential housepit (Sappington 1990:3). Area H is associated with auger hole 99 where a mortar base was discovered (Sappington 1990:3).

1992

In 1992, Deborah Welch monitored excavations for the inclusion of water lines and a drinking fountain (see Figure 5) (Sappington and Welch 1992). The site for a new parking area was not monitored, however, some of the soil that was removed was examined for cultural material, and none was found (Sappington and Welch 1992:1). Samples of soil from the trenches that were created for the water lines, were put through a ¼ inch mesh screen (Sappington and Welch 1992:1). The water line trench which ran north to south between the drinking fountain and water meter did not reveal any cultural material (Sappington and Welch 1992:1). However, along the eastern side of the water line trench another trench that ran from east to west contained both historic and lithic artifacts (Sappington and Welch 1992:1). The lithic material observed in this area included a battered cobble, five pieces of debitage, a modified flake, and three fire-cracked rocks (Sappington and Welch 1992:1). The historic artifacts were recovered from a dump which include coal, parts of a stove, a brick fragment, and an intact glass bottle (Sappington and Welch 1992:1). The glass bottle that was found made it possible to date the site due to its base mark (Sappington and Welch 1992:1). This mark meant that the bottle could have been made no earlier than 1938 (Sappington and Welch 1992:1).

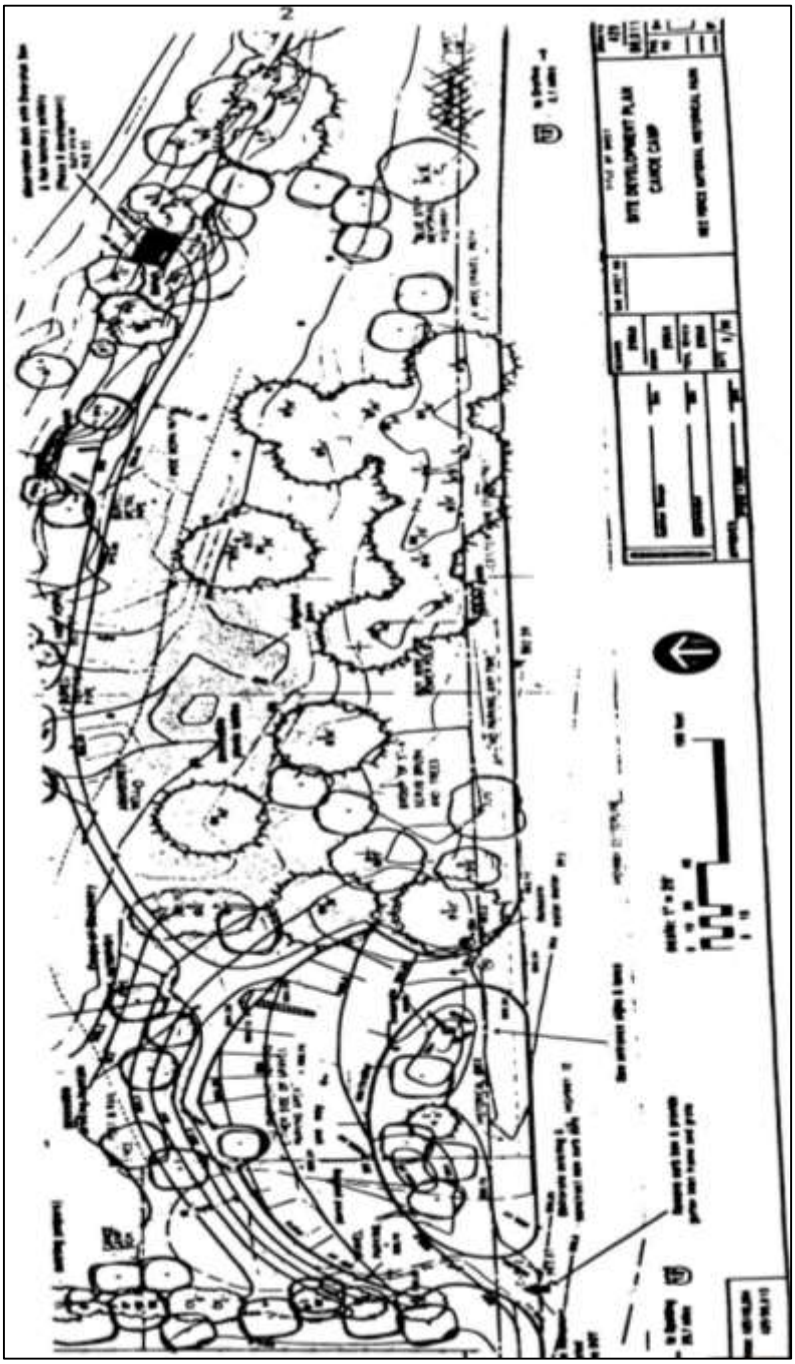

Figure 5: Map of Canoe Camp showing improvements such as a fountain and parking area
(Sappington 1992:2)

1994

On February 15, 1994, Jason Lyon monitored the excavation of an area at Canoe Camp where 29 trees were to be planted (Lyon and Sappington 1994:1). The excavation was carried out by individuals from Wholesale Nursery and Hash Tree Company of Princeton, Idaho, and was monitored by Lyon and employees of the National Park Service (Lyon and Sappington 1994:1). All of the auger holes measured 60 cm x 60 cm x 60 cm, and the soil that was removed from them was hauled out with a small backhoe which in turn dumped it into a bucket attached to a Bobcat (Lyon and Sappington 1994:1). Samples from the auger holes were put through a ¼ inch screen, and the walls of the auger holes were inspected (Lyon and Sappington 1994:1). Twelve of the auger holes contained cultural material including debitage, fire-cracked rock, and a piece of sewer pipe (Lyon and Sappington 1994:1). All of the soil that was removed during the excavations was used for planting the trees (Lyon and Sappington 1994:2).

2003

In 2003, the Nez Perce Tribe conducted archaeological testing on a section of land next to Canoe Camp that had been purchased by the National Park Service (Cannell 2003). This section totaled 3.3 acres and was divided into an area that was to be cleared, and an area that was to be kept (Cannell 2003). The area that was to be cleared would be added to the Canoe Camp Park, and consisted of 1.85 acres (Cannell 2003). A total of 95 auger holes were made randomly throughout the entire 3.3 acres, and were 10 cm in depth (Cannell 2003). In addition to the auger holes, four $1m^2$ units were excavated (Cannell 2003). All of the soil removed from the units was put through a 1/8 inch screen (Cannell 2003). All

recovered cultural material was cleaned, bagged and analyzed following the excavations (Cannell 2003). Following this, inventory forms were made for all of the artifacts, and the information from them was entered into a digital database (Cannell 2003).

2004

Another excavation of the Canoe Camp site was performed by the Nez Perce National Historical Park in 2004. The excavation included 1.45 acres of land that used to be a section of a recreational vehicle park, and was located west of the Canoe Camp Park (Lyon 2004:1). The area where the excavation took place was located in the Nez Perce National Historical Park (see Figure 6) (Lyon 2004:1). There were several unused buildings located on this section of land which the National Park Service planned to remove (Lyon 2004:1). Prior to demolition, the buildings were evaluated for eligibility for the National Register, however, they were ultimately deemed not to be eligible (Lyon 2004:2). Records of previous excavations were consulted when determining the best way to remove the structures on this property (Lyon 2004:3). In 2003, the Nez Perce Tribe tested the soil both around and in the buildings, and found that the upper 10 cm of soil across the site showed signs of being disturbed (Lyon 2004:3). However, this testing also proved that at least the next meter of soil under the initial 10 cm contained preserved cultural deposits (Lyon 2004:4). No artifacts related to the Lewis and Clark expedition have ever been found at this site, however, the site is significant due to its connection to the expedition, as well as the number of prehistoric artifacts that have been recovered (Lyon 2004:3).

Due to cultural resources being buried beneath the soil around the buildings, it was decided that all of the buildings would be taken down by workers manually (Lyon 2004:4).

It was determined that the removal of these buildings would cause no harm to the Canoe Camp site (Lyon 2004:4).

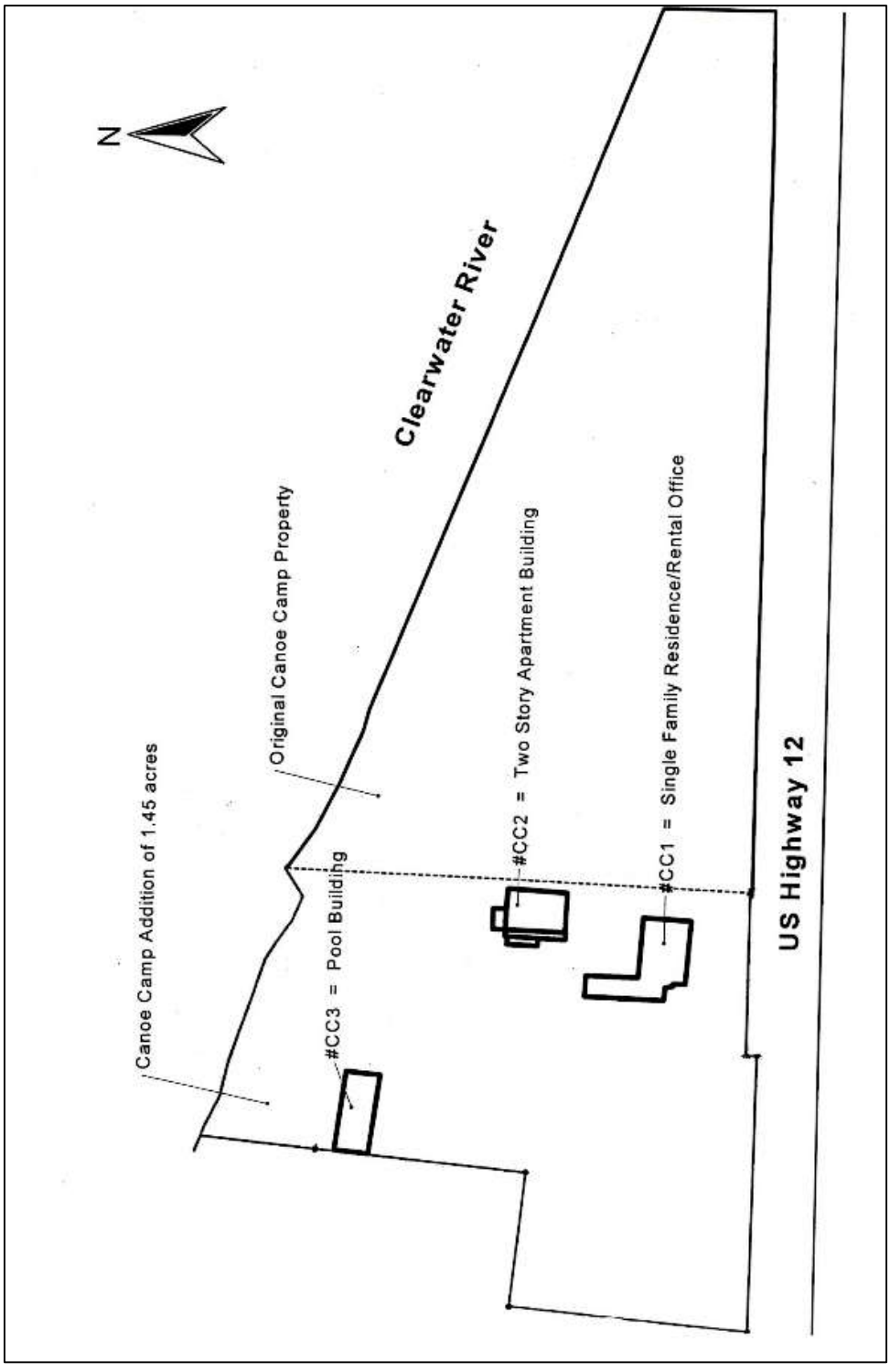

Figure 6: Map showing the locations of buildings on the Canoe Camp site that were removed (Lyon 2004:11)

Chapter V: Literature Review

The Lewis and Clark Expedition

Charles G Clarke's (1970) book "The Men of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: A Biographical Roster of the Fifty-one Members and a Composite Diary from all known sources" provides a compilation of written accounts of the events that occurred as the Lewis and Clark Expedition moved west. His work includes a section on the history of each member of the expedition, including the animals that went with them (Clarke 1970). The majority of the book is comprised of journal entries from Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, however, the journal entries of Patrick Gass, Charles Floyd, Joseph Whitehouse, and John Ordway are also included (Clarke 1970). Also included are some of the field notes written by William Clark (Clarke 1970). The author did not include all of the entries from these journals and notes, but only those that related to the health and well-being of expedition members, and sufficient information to set the stage for the events that are mentioned (Clarke 1970). Clarke's book is different from other sources in that it includes entries from the journals of other members of the expedition.

Robert G. Ferris (1975) edited a book for the National Park Service titled "Lewis and Clark: Historic Places Associated with their Transcontinental Exploration (1804-06)." The book provides a historical background of the expedition, and a survey of historic buildings and sites related to it (Ferris 1975). Some of the features discussed include the Nez Perce National Historical Park, Buffalo Jump, Fort Osage, and Council Bluffs (Ferris 1975). Each of the sites has a passage dedicated to explaining its significance to the Lewis and Clark Expedition (Ferris 1975). The historical background section makes up the majority of the book and covers topics such as the instructions that Thomas Jefferson gave to Lewis and

Clark, the problems that the expedition encountered with the Teton Sioux people, and their encounter with the Mandan (Ferris 1975). This source is unique in the literature written about Lewis and Clark because, it provides a historical background that is slightly more in-depth than some sources, and it also provides information about some of the significant places that are associated with the expedition.

Paul Russell Cutright's (1976) book titled "A History of the Lewis and Clark Journals" is different from other sources that were reviewed. It does not discuss the history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, but rather focuses on the history of the journals which were kept by the members of the company (Cutright 1976). There is not a specific section of Cutright's book that deals with the happenings at Canoe Camp, but there is mention of different individuals and their contributions to the research that has been done on the Lewis and Clark journals (Cutright 1976). One of these individuals is Milo Milton Quaife who was an editor of the journals (Cutright 1976).

Elliot Coues (1979) edited a book called "The History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition" which consists of three volumes. The focus here is on the second volume, which essentially takes daily entries from the Lewis and Clark journals and portrays them as a narrative. Each of the entries are told from the third-person perspective, and many of them have footnotes below them providing information on certain words, or places mentioned in the text (Coues 1979). The chapters in this book are divided into sections based on the original journal references to the events which occurred in certain areas such as "The Great Falls and the Portage of the Missouri," "Across the Great Divide to Columbian Waters," and "Columbian Tide-Water to the Pacific Ocean" (Coues 1979). This source is unique because of how it takes the original entries from the journals of Lewis and Clark and tells them as a

story from an outsider's view. Another feature that makes it unique are the footnotes under the entries which provide more detail and explanation about what is being discussed in them.

A portion of the Lewis and Clark journals is contained in "The Definitive Journals of Lewis and Clark: Through the Rockies to the Cascades," edited by Gary E. Moulton (1988). This book covers the segment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in which the company passed between the Rocky and Cascade Mountain ranges (Moulton 1988). Chapter 22 contains a section of the journal entries which discuss the occurrences at Canoe Camp (Moulton 1988). This source is relevant to my research because it is focused specifically on the region that includes the proposed location of Canoe Camp.

A publication by Kenneth W. Karsmizki (1995) titled "Searching for the Invisible: Some Efforts to Find Expedition Camps" contains a summary of some of the archaeological work done at the Canoe Camp site, including how the excavations were designed and carried out. There is a section that discusses who led the project, and for how long it went on (Karsmizki 1995). According to this source the exact location of Canoe Camp is unknown, however, there is the potential for its discovery based on the description of the area that was recorded by Joseph Whitehouse who was a member of the expedition (Karsmizki 1995). It also states that according to the National Park Service, the way that these excavations were carried out only yields an estimated location of the actual Canoe Camp site (Karsmizki 1995).

"Lewis and Clark: The Journey of the Corps of Discovery: An Illustrated History" a book written by Ken Burns and Dayton Duncan tells the story of Lewis and Clark as a narrative, and provides information about the history of individuals such as Lewis, Clark, and Thomas Jefferson that are not mentioned in the Lewis and Clark Journals (Burns and

Duncan 1997). Included are many historic photographs of the Indians that they encountered as well as photographs of handwritten maps and journal entries by Lewis and Clark (Burns and Duncan 1997). There are a few pages which discuss the Expedition's encounter with the Nez Perce Tribe (Burns and Duncan 1997). There are also photographs of artifacts that are associated with Lewis and Clark including the branding iron that was used by the company to mark their horses before leaving them in the care of the Nez Perce people (Burns and Duncan 1997). This source is unique within the literature written about Lewis and Clark due to its additional history of other key individuals who were associated with this expedition, as well as its inclusion of photographs of historic people and maps.

In 1998, Deward E. Walker edited volume twelve of the "Handbook of North American Indians." This book focuses on tribes from the plateau and includes the Nez Perce tribe (Walker 1998a). Information about tribal ceremonies, structures, settlement patterns, and subsistence is included in this volume (Walker 1998b). There is a section that discusses the establishment of the Nez Perce National Historical Park in which the Canoe Camp site is located (Walker 1998a). There are also sections that deal with the Nez Perce language, treaties, and wars (Walker 1998b). This source is different from other literature due to its amount of information on many different tribes. It is very relevant to my research due to its amount of information on the Nez Perce tribe.

An early printing of the Lewis and Clark journals called "Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806" was originally edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites in 1905. This book is arranged in a similar way to other copies of the Lewis and Clark Journals (Thwaites 2001). Unlike some printings of the Lewis and Clark Journals, this version is divided into multiple volumes with the one referenced being the third (Thwaites 2001).

Another thing that sets this book apart is its dedication to President Theodore Roosevelt (Thwaites 2001). Included are several maps that were taken from William Clark's journal, and other illustrations including "Indian Utensils and Arms" (Thwaites 2001).

"An American Epic of Discovery: The Lewis and Clark Journals," edited by Gary E. Moulton is a condensed version of the Lewis and Clark Journals. It displays a day by day account of what occurred during the Lewis and Clark Expedition as told by Lewis, Clark, and other members of their company (Moulton 2003). There is a section which reflects on the happenings that occurred at Canoe Camp (Moulton 2003). An example of this is a segment that discusses what happened during the first day that the company came into contact with the Nez Perce (Moulton 2003).

A book titled "Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Discovers the West" focuses on individuals other than Lewis and Clark who explored the western United States (Ronda 2003). There is exactly one chapter which deals with the Lewis and Clark Expedition (Ronda 2003). This section mostly deals with how Lewis and Clark came to be the leaders of the expedition, and how the members of their company were assigned (Ronda 2003). It also looks at the company's dealings with harsh weather conditions as well as their views on the tribes that they encountered (Ronda 2003).

The book titled "Lewis and Clark Through Indian Eyes," edited by Alvin M. Josephy, contains a collection of stories told by descendants of the indians who had encounters with the Lewis and Clark Expedition. There is a section that is written by Allan V. Pinkham, Sr., a member of the Nez Perce Tribe, which is entitled "We Ya Oo Yet Soyapo" (Pinkham 2006). This segment gives an account of the first encounters between the Nez Perce people and the expedition members (Pinkham 2006). It also includes a history of

the land, and oral tradition stories (Pinkham 2006). Some of these traditional stories include "Red Bear," "The Young Boy," and "Ordway, the Soyapo" (Pinkham 2006). This book is very different from other literary sources written about Lewis and Clark because it not only provides an Indian perspective, but also includes traditional stories.

"Lewis and Clark and the Indian Country: The Native American Perspective" is edited by Frederick E Hoxie and Jay T. Nelson (2007). This book does not contain many references to actual archaeological sites, but rather looks at how the Lewis and Clark Expedition affected the tribes that they encountered (Hoxie and Nelson 2007). There is also information on how the Indians viewed the events that followed as a result of the expedition including the arrival of new settlers, the introduction of mining, and the establishment of missions (Hoxie and Nelson 2007). Also included are sections related to how the tribes that were originally contacted by members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition members are currently working to preserve their culture and language (Hoxie and Nelson 2007).

Steven R. Evans and Allen V. Pinkham wrote a book which was published in 2013 called "Lewis and Clark Among the Nez Perce: Strangers in the Land of the Nimiipuu" which provides oral history accounts of the events that occurred during Lewis and Clark Expedition member's stay on Nez Perce lands. Some of the stories in the text include the voyage of the Expedition members down the Clearwater River, how an individual named Cut Nose got his name, and the coming of Christian missionaries after Lewis and Clark (Evans and Pinkham 2013). Included in this book are many historical photographs, as well as a maps showing the path of the Lewis and Clark Expedition from St. Louis, Missouri, to Astoria, Oregon, locations of events that took place that were associated with the Nez Perce, and a detailed map of the location of past Nez Perce village sites, present day cities, and the

routes that the Expedition took both eastbound and westbound (Evans and Pinkham 2013). This book is unique in that discusses the happenings that occurred between Lewis, Clark, and the Nez Perce after the expedition ended.

Archaeology

In 2014, Dr. Robert Lee Sappington of the University of Idaho wrote an article called "A Guide for Identifying Lithic Materials Commonly Encountered in Archaeological Sites in North Central Idaho and Adjacent Areas" which provides information on the main types of stone from which prehistoric lithic tools were made. Some of the stone types discussed include opal, chalcedony, basalt, and vitrophyre (Sappington 2014). Also included with the descriptions of these stones are abbreviations for them which can be used on archaeological collection inventory forms (Sappington 2014). Some of these include Q (quartzite), GR (granitic), and CTJ (chert and jasper) (Sappington 2014). Also included in this paper are codes to describe the condition of stone tools, as well as codes that may be used as comments about them (Sappington 2014). Some of the codes for condition include SD (slight shoulder damage), EF (edge or margin fragment), and HT (heat treated) (Sappington 2014). Some of the codes for comments include TC (tabular cortex), G (ground stone), CX (convex edge uniface), and TF (thermal fracture) (Sappington 2014). Another category of codes that are included are artifact codes such as UN (uniface), PRF (preform), BL (blank), and BF (biface) (Sappington 2014) These abbreviations have been standardized since the 1980s.

The meaning of these codes is very important to my research because they are used on the inventory forms for the Canoe Camp collections. Unfortunately, I was unable to

locate a key to decipher their meaning while initially working with the collections and several individuals that I spoke with did not know their meaning. Should someone want to conduct a research project, it would be helpful to include a copy of this article with the collections because they include information such as the type of material that an artifact is made of which on some occasions can be difficult to figure out by simply looking at the object. The codes are also used to describe wear and breakage of stone tools and debitage which could be helpful to an individual who is researching the use and manufacture of stone tools at the Canoe Camp site.

Curation

In 2000, S. Terry Childs and Eileen Corcoran wrote a section for the National Park Service's website called "Archaeology Program." This website contains sections that discuss the laws regarding the excavation and curation of archaeological material, and the laws regarding archaeological excavations on federal and tribal land (Childs and Corcoran 2000). Some of the laws discussed include the Antiquities Act of 1906, Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, and Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 (Childs and Corcoran 2000). These are the major laws that are currently used in archaeology today, and are part of the reason why the Canoe Camp collections are in the state that they are in.

William H. Marquardt, Anta Montet-White, and Sandra C. Scholtz wrote an article titled "Resolving the Crisis in Archaeological Collections Curation," which provides an overview of what makes a good curation facility for archaeological collection. Within this article there is discussion of the responsibilities associated with archaeological collections as

well as some of the steps that occur during the initial processing of artifacts (Marquardt et al. 1982:412). The authors also look at what makes a facility one that is satisfactory for the curation of archaeological collections long-term (Marquardt et al. 1982:413). Also included is a flow chart illustrating the responsibilities of activities of field data recovery personnel, and the activities of curational repository personnel, and the relationship between the two (Marquardt et al. 1982:414). This source is very relevant to my research because it focuses on what makes a facility one that is satisfactory for the curation of archaeological collections.

Eileen Johnson's article "An Archaeological Curation Dilemma with an Approach to a Solution — the Texas-Based Accreditation Program for Curational Facilities" provides a good overview of the crisis of curation of archaeological collections in the United States, and looks at how Texas is trying to come up with a solution (Johnson 2003:151). Johnson discusses some of the potential causes of this crisis which include dealing with both ethical and legal issues such as exhibition, ownership, documentation, and loans (Johnson 2003:152). Another main focus of this article is the accreditation program that has been put in place through the Accreditation and Review Council, which is part of the Council of Texas Archaeologists (Johnson 2003:153-162). The requirements of the accreditation program for curational facilities that the Accreditation and Review Council have in place include a specific mission statement, a clear fiscal plan, written collections management procedures, written code of ethics, a physical inventory of collections, and a written policy on access to collections (Johnson 2003:156). This article looks at how one large organization is trying to create a solution to the curation crisis.

Chapter VI: The Crisis of Curation

The crisis of curation concerning archaeological collections has been going on prior to the 1980s (Marquardt et al. 1982:409). This crisis can be defined by the thousands of archaeological collections that have not been stored correctly, have not been properly analyzed, and have incorrect or incomplete records, making it difficult, if not impossible for collections to be used. The curation of a collection deals with how the collection is managed with regards to tasks such as cataloguing, conserving, maintaining, and storing (Marquardt et al. 1982:409). For many years, archaeologists have known that well-curated archaeological collections are imperative when comparing collections for research, however, they have more recently discovered the importance of accurate documentation, and organization of these collections (Marquardt et al. 1982:409). Proper documentation and organization of archaeological collections allows future researchers to more easily conduct their studies. (Marquardt et al. 1982:409).

Laws Regarding the Preservation of Archaeological Sites and Materials

The Antiquities Act of 1906 was the first law in the United States that addressed the curation of archaeological materials (Childs and Corcoran 2000). This act required a permit to be obtained prior to conducting excavations on tribal or federal land (Childs and Corcoran 2000). It also created fines and punishments to be placed on those who went against this law (Childs and Corcoran 2000). There is a section in this act that requires the collection of data and archaeological material to only be placed in a public museum, however, there is nothing said regarding proper curation of the artifacts (Childs and Corcoran 2000). There is a section that requires the individuals who received a permit to create a catalogue of recovered

artifacts, and submit it with any pictures from the field to the Smithsonian Institution (Childs and Corcoran 2000). It is also mandatory that all archaeological materials be housed in the museum named in the permit and that they be accessible to the public (Childs and Corcoran 2000). Should the museum close, the artifacts in federal collections housed there must be sent to the national collections (Childs and Corcoran 2000). No other laws were created with specific regard to the curation of archaeological materials until the 1970s (Childs and Corcoran 2000).

Other laws regarding archaeological material and its preservation were created between 1906 and the 1970s (Childs and Corcoran 2000). One of these was the Museum Properties Management Act of 1955 (Childs and Corcoran 2000). It was created to give the Secretary of the Interior the ability to protect artifacts that were discovered in national parks (Childs and Corcoran 2000). Also, this act allowed the National Park Service to be able to obtain archaeological collections via purchase or individual donations (Childs and Corcoran 2000). The ability for national parks to lend or trade archaeological collections was implemented with the creation of an amendment that occurred in 1996 (Childs and Corcoran 2000).

In 1974, the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act was created. The act deals with the protection of archaeological and historical information including artifacts and samples that could be lost due to federal construction developments or programs that are licensed by the federal government (Childs and Corcoran 2000). This act states that up to 1% of the overall cost of a federal task can be used towards the protection of data that could potentially be harmed (Childs and Corcoran 2000). This is the first law since the American Antiquities Act of 1906 to deal with the curation of archaeological material (Childs and

Corcoran 2000). According to this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is required with qualified individuals or groups to determine the best repository for any recovered artifacts from federal lands (Childs and Corcoran 2000).

The National Historic Preservation Act, created in 1966, created the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) position and put forth rules concerning the effects of construction on archaeological sites. This is the act that was an important catalyst in the development of Cultural Resource Management (CRM) as an industry (Childs and Corcoran 2000). The sections that are most commonly used by CRM archaeologists are sections 110 and 106 (Childs and Corcoran 2000). Section 110 is focused on the use and protection of historic properties that are either controlled or owned by the federal government (Childs and Corcoran 2000). Section 106 mandates that any federal agency has to take into account the potential impacts of construction on archaeological sites and if necessary take steps to mitigate the impact of construction (Childs and Corcoran 2000).

In 1979, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) was created which enhanced the steps required to get permits for archaeological investigation on lands owned by the federal government. This is an expansion of the criteria that was originally put in place by the Antiquities Act of 1906 (Childs and Corcoran 2000). This Act recognizes that the federal government has ownership of any artifacts that are recovered on federal lands, and requires all records and items associated with archaeological sites to be placed in appropriate facility (Childs and Corcoran 2000). The law also makes information concerning the location of archaeological sites that require permits for excavation unavailable to the general public (Childs and Corcoran 2000). There is a section of the ARPA which requires the application for permits under this law to include a written agreement between the chosen

repository that will care for the archaeological collection and the federal agency involved (Childs and Corcoran 2000). This part of the ARPA is applicable to permits on both tribal and federal lands (Childs and Corcoran 2000).

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) was created in 1990 in order to protect human remains and associated artifacts recovered from Indian burials (Childs and Corcoran 2000). This Act covers artifacts that are housed in repositories that belong to United States federal government or those that receive federal funding (Childs and Corcoran 2000). Repatriation standards and the requirement of a NAGPRA-associated item summary to be created by museums and repositories that are federally funded are included in this Act (Childs and Corcoran 2000). Repositories and agencies that receive federal funds were also required to create and inventory all Native American burial artifacts and human remains (Childs and Corcoran 2000). The creation of this inventory involves identifying the cultural affiliation and owners of the artifacts or human remains (Childs and Corcoran 2000). This act required many museums to properly document the collections that were in their care, and to discover which ones they were responsible for and which ones they owned (Childs and Corcoran 2000).

Curation Concerns

Surveys in the 1970s brought to light some of the issues of curation associated with institutions such as museums (Marquardt et al. 1982:409). One of these surveys was conducted by Richard I. Ford and was supported by the Council for Museum Anthropology (Marquardt et al. 1982:409-410). Some issues discovered included the decline in the state of collections as well as the inaccessibility to them and their associated records (Marquardt et

al. 1982:410). A study conducted by the American Anthropological Association on archaeological collection management and curation involved 20 separate institutions (Marquardt et al. 1982:410). This study revealed many issues including collection loss, insufficient facilities, loss of records, and inaccessibility due to inadequate inventories and cataloguing practices (Marquardt et al. 1982:410).

These problems regarding curation have come about due to the increased amount of collection at sites by archaeologists since the 1970s (Marquardt et al. 1982:410). This is partially due to the changes in both federal and state laws which require that material from archaeological sites be curated, and that proposed sites be investigated prior to construction projects (Johnson 2003:152). Another cause of this is the lack of funding that is set aside for collection curation (Marquardt et al. 1982:410). Lawmakers have expected agencies to be responsible for the longstanding care of artifacts recovered from federal lands (Childs 1995).

` Unfortunately, lack of accountability also plays a large role in the current curation crisis (Bustard 2000:10). Accountability refers to the knowledge of an agency regarding what collections they have, and where they are located (Bustard 2000:10). Even though regulations regarding accountability for federal agencies were put in place in 1990, there have not been many improvements (Bustard 2000:10). Even today there are some agencies who have yet to implement curation policies, however, this is not the case for all federal agencies (Bustard 2000:10).

Curation involves the following tasks: processing, accessioning, cataloguing, storing, preserving, and maintaining (Marquardt et al. 1982:409). Processing involves the cataloguing of artifacts which is done by assigning an artifact to a specific number within a catalogue system (Marquardt et al. 1982:412). This number can either be written on the

artifact itself, on a label, or on a suitable container (Marquardt et al. 1982:412). All containers of artifacts should not lose its preservation properties due to age (Marquardt et al. 1982:412). The information that is included in catalogue data greatly differs from one institution to the next (Marquardt et al. 1982:412). Most catalogues should include information regarding provenience, artifact type, material type, object condition, counts of artifacts assigned to a group number, and individual size measurements for objects not catalogued in groups (Marquardt et al. 1982::412). If abbreviations are used in a code fashion a key should be included with their definitions (Marquardt et al. 1982:412). Many times this portion of initial processing is done by individuals who do not have the proper training to complete such a task (Marquardt et al. 1982:412). Eventually, it becomes the duty of repository staff to be certain that catalog data is correct and comprehensive (Marquardt et al. 1982:412).

Another concern that has led to the crisis of curation is the inaccessibility of archaeological collections to both researchers and the public (Bustard 2000:11). This is directly related to the issue of accountability because it is difficult for research to be conducted on collections when agencies are unaware of what they have or where it is located (Bustard 2000:10). The degree of accessibility with regards to archaeological collections can be directly related to the amount of storage space that an agency has, as well as the number of available staff (Bustard 2000:12). Staff are required to locate requested objects, and unsafe storage areas can make it difficult for them to locate and retrieve the desired objects (Bustard 2000:12). Another issue regarding inaccessibility and accountability is that staff members are not assigned to curation tasks (Childs 1995). Often, individuals who are untrained in curation or archaeology are the ones who decide whether or not items should be

kept or discarded (Childs 1995). This could be due to lack of staff or not realizing the importance of having it (Childs 1995). At many institutions collections begin to amass over time, storage space becomes limited, and staff cannot keep up with the amount of cataloguing that is required due to the fact that the institutions were not intended to deal with such a rapid rate of collection influx (Marquardt et al. 1982:410). This results in insufficient documentation, maintenance deficiency, and loss of materials needed for current or future research (Marquardt et al. 1982:410).

Other forms of information to be included with the catalog data include field notes, pertinent photographs, maps, and drawings (Marquardt et al. 1982:412). These should all be accompanied by identification documents that will connect them with associated artifacts (Marquardt et al. 1982:412). Any delicate documents should be packed in a way that will prevent them from harm (Marquardt et al. 1982:412). Any artifacts that require stabilization should be handled accordingly (Marquardt et al. 1982:412).

Accessioning is another part of processing which involves entering information about a collection into a system which makes it easy to locate within a repository (Marquardt et al. 1982:412). There is also information entered into the system regarding the care and upkeep of the collection (Marquardt et al. 1982:412). Following accessioning the collection should be packed in an appropriate labeled container, and placed in an adequate storage location (Marquardt et al. 1982:412). In order to be adequate for storing archaeological collections a location must be free of pollutants, insects, and other pests (Marquardt et al. 1982:412). It must also have a controlled climate, sound structure, and some form of security (Marquardt et al. 1982:412). It is acceptable to separate artifacts of different materials within a collection to locations where different climates will better

preserve them, providing that information regarding their locations is included in the accession system (Marquardt et al. 1982:413).

Some institutions around the United States have attempted to resolve the crisis of curation at the individual level, however, there is not a solution that has been put into practice at the national level (Johnson 2003:151). Federal standards regarding the handling of federal archaeological collections that were put into place in the 1990s have provided some assistance in lessening the curation crisis (Johnson 2003:151). Some ethical concerns include proper documentation, the placing of artifacts in exhibits, upkeep, and procurement of collections (Johnson 2003:152). Some legal concerns include loaning collections, following the laws of the state and federal government, and liability (Johnson 2003:152). It should be noted that curation crisis in the United States is affecting all archaeological collections, not just those owned by the federal government (Johnson 2003:152).

Museum curators across the United States are responsible for the upkeep of archaeological collections, but the crisis of curation makes their jobs very difficult (Bawaya 2007:1025). Many artifacts are stored in paper bags with the only information about their contents written on them (Bawaya 2007:1025). These bags deteriorate very quickly so it is easy to lose information on the objects that they contain, and torn bags can result in disassociated artifacts (Bawaya 2007:1025). Aside from losing information and artifacts being misplaced it is also possible for certain types of objects to decay if not properly stored such as metal objects rusting (Bawaya 2007:1025).

This curation crisis is being felt not only by museum curators and staff, but also by field archaeologists (Bawaya 2007:1025). There are many field archaeologists who are not sure what types of objects should be collected from the field because they are unsure about

artifact storage space (Bawaya 2007:1025). This is especially proving to be a problem for archaeologists conducting archaeological surveys prior to construction projects as these surveys are required by both state and federal laws (Bawaya 2007:1025). It used to be that field archaeologists would collect almost any artifacts that they found, however, more recently archaeologists do their best to take a decent statistical sample (Bawaya 2007:1025). Some archaeologists have even resorted to conducting non-collection surveys where the location of artifacts on the surface of the ground is recorded by archaeologists, but the artifacts are never collected (Bawaya 2007:1025-1026).

One potential solution that has been considered among archaeologists is to dispose of certain artifacts which are of little interest or value to researchers (Bawaya 2007:1026). This process is known as deaccessioning (Bawaya 2007:1026). An example of an item that might be considered for deaccessioning would be a soil sample (Bawaya 2007:1026). The impending problem that this solution causes is the idea that what might be of little value to one researcher might be of great value to another (Bawaya 2007:1026). Some reasons why deaccessioning might be considered include deficiency of storage space, fewer funds for the support of museums, and an increase in the amount of money required for proper curation (Bustard 2000:13).

The archaeological curation crisis is a problem that will require archaeologists and curators to work together in order to come up with a solution (Bustard 2000:14). Something that could potentially lessen the effects of the curation crisis is to provide more opportunities for archaeologists to be trained in curation (Bustard 2000:14). In the United States today there are very few graduate or undergraduate programs that provide specialized instruction in this area (Bustard 2000:14). If more archaeologists are not trained in this area it is

possible that more completely untrained individuals will be the ones making decisions regarding the care of archaeological collections (Bustard 2000:14).

Chapter VII: Methods

The process of creating a new inventory form and database involved working with the National Park Service, the Nez Perce Tribe, and the University of Idaho. The National Park Service was contacted with a request to have access to the collections and data forms. Permission was granted and after viewing the inventory forms, a proposition was placed before the curator of the museum at the Nez Perce National Historical Park regarding the creation of a digital database of all of the information from the inventory forms. The proposition was approved and the data from the inventory forms was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. This process involved multiple visits to the Nez Perce National Historical Park visitor's center over the course of three months.

National Park Service

Nez Perce National Historical Park manages at least four collections that were excavated from the Canoe Camp site. The collections were generated from excavations in 1988, 1990, 2004, and 2005. Several of the inventory forms for these collections had information that was missing, some that was out of order within the numerical system that was used, and some of the excavation dates do not match up. For instance, one form might indicate that the fourth level of a unit was excavated on April 3rd, while the next form would say that level five of that same unit was excavated on April 2nd. When entering the data from these forms into a Microsoft Excel database, there was some information that was included on all of the forms that was not entered such as date, site number, and site name. It was decided that these categories could be included within the file name itself.

University of Idaho

The next organization to be contacted was the University of Idaho. The Alfred Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology held one box of material from an excavation that occurred at the Canoe Camp site. Unfortunately, after reviewing the multiple site reports that were provided, I could not determine which excavation this material was from. I asked the collections manager about what year the material was excavated, again was not able to figure out the year. I recieved permission to view the box of material as well as the documents associated with it. There was no site report available for the 2000 collection, however, the laboratory did have copies of site reports from the 1988 and 1990 excavations. There were no actual inventory forms to review at the time, however, it was found that a database had already been made for the collection. This information was entered into a new Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

Nez Perce Tribe

The Nez Perce Tribe was the final organization to be contacted. The tribe had one small box of material from the Canoe Camp site which was excavated in 2003. There were inventory forms present and some of the information from them had already been entered into a Microsoft Excel database. However, it was discovered that there were only about four categories within this database, so more information would need to be entered. In order to have access to this information a research permit application had to be completed and submitted for review by the Cultural Resources Department, as well as the tribal council.

My research application was given to the Nez Perce Tribe in late January 2015, and was approved in early March 2015. I received files containing information on the 2004

excavation for which I had already created a database, as well as, an incomplete site report for the 2003 excavation. There were also spreadsheets showing the distributions of debitage and tools. I also received copies of level forms from the excavation that the tribe carried out in 2003. Originally, it was thought that there would be more artifacts than those in the single, relatively small box that was present.

An issue that occurred in the inventory forms managed by Nez Perce National Historical Park and the Nez Perce Tribe was the use of abbreviations in information columns such as comments, condition, and material type. There was no key to accompany these abbreviations to reveal their meaning, and those in charge of managing the collections had no idea what they meant. It turns out that these abbreviations are generally considered to be standard in this region (Sappington 2014). Some of these abbreviations that were unknown at the time of data entry include CTJ (Chert and Jasper), CL (Chalcedony), and QC (Quartz Crystal) (Sappington 2014). Once this information was discovered it was possible to go back through the database to correct any incorrect copying of abbreviations due to not being able to decipher those that were written.

Inventory Form

After examining most of the inventory forms associated with the Canoe Camp site, it was decided that a new inventory form that could potentially be implemented by all of the organizations holding materials the site would be beneficial. Although it would be beneficial to research to use a standardized form, it should be noted that the original inventory forms should by no means be discarded, and this new form should by no means be used as a replacement as there may be some types of information on the originals that are not included

in the standardized one. The types of spaces for information that are included on the new inventory form are based off of the original forms of all three institutions.

Before creating the new form I spoke with individuals who are in charge of the repositories to get their input on the idea of creating a standardized inventory form, and all of them informed me that they liked the idea. The new inventory form consists of the following types of information: site name, accession number, area, unit, level, date, measurements, weight, count, material, item type, item number, comments, and year. This form is based off of the one already in use by Nez Perce National Historical Park, however, some information has been omitted. Some of the omitted information includes excavator names, and NEPE numbers. The acronym NEPE stands for Nez Perce National Historical Park. It is important to include the names of the excavators on the initial level forms from the site, however, including this on the inventory forms does not appear to be necessary. An example of the new form is presented as Figure 7.

Inventory Form						
Date:				Area:		
Site Number:				Unit:		
Accession #:				Level:		
Date of Excavation:				Depth:		
Item Number	Item Type	Material Type	Count	Weight (g)	Measurements	Comments

Figure 7: Example of potential inventory form (By author 2015)

For this particular inventory form, “date” is the date which the inventory form was created. “Site Number” is the number which was given to the site when it was registered (ex: 10-CW-25), and “Accession #” will be given by the organization that is managing it. The name of the area on the site that is being excavated will be added under “Area” (ex: S2W28), and the unit number will go under “Unit.” The “Level” category should be filled in with the number of the level that the artifacts were found in, and the “Depth” category should include the depth of the level in which the artifacts were found (ex: 10-20 cm). The number given within a trinomial cataloging system from each organization should be included in the “Item Number” category. “Item type” refers to the objects type (i.e. projectile point or bison scapula), and “Material Type” is essentially what the object is made of (i.e. Obsidian (OB) for a projectile point). “Count” refers to the total number of items in a group, and “Weight” describes the weight of all objects in a group combined. Measurements should include length, width, and thickness. “Comments” should include the condition of the object, as well as any notes about the object that are deemed important. Within the “Material Type” and “Comments” categories abbreviations may be used, however, it is important to include a key with them so as not to confuse future researchers who may not be familiar with them.

This form was constructed to be simple, yet efficient. It contains fewer categories than the form which is used by the National Park Service to hopefully lower the chance of errors occurring during the transfer of data. The majority of the information that is requested on the National Park Service inventory forms can be included on the new form, but the new form condenses some of the categories into one. Hopefully, this form or one similar to it can be used to make inventorying collections in the region simpler, and with fewer errors.

Database

Before making the database, I entered information from the inventory forms or level forms into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, and then transferred it over to Microsoft Access. However, not all of the information transferred correctly, and this was later resolved. The information from the 1988-1994 artifacts came from the site report written by Sappington in 1994 which summarized all of the activities that occurred at the Canoe Camp site up until that point. The information in the database is based on the artifacts from the 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 2003, 2004, and 2005 excavations. The information on the artifacts from the box of located in the Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology was added as well, however, I was unable to determine which excavation the artifacts are from. This database was given to all of the organizations that are currently involved with the management of the collections.

Chapter VII: Results

The collections from Canoe Camp contain thousands of artifacts. In total, the eight collections contained 19,066 artifacts (see Table 1). The collections from the excavations that occurred between 1988 and 1994 contain 7969 artifacts. Of these 6649 are lithics, 367 are faunal remains, and 953 are historic artifacts (see Table 2). The 2003 collection contains 549 artifacts. This included 374 lithics, 8 faunal remains, and 2 historic artifacts (see Table 3). The 4957 artifacts from the 2004 excavation included 4694 lithics, 75 faunal remains, 89 historic artifacts, and 99 are other types (see Table 4). The artifacts from 2005 total 5093 and consist of 5033 lithics, 23 faunal remains, 2 historic artifacts, and 35 artifacts of other types of material (see Table 5). The collection with an unknown year contained 329 lithics, 44 faunal remains, 66 historic artifacts, and 50 artifacts of other types of material (see Table 6). Artifacts listed as other include shell, wood, charcoal, enamel, and sediment samples. Lithic artifacts include debitage, blocky chunky shatter, cores, and modified flakes. Faunal remains are all bone fragments. Historic artifacts include objects made of metal, plastic, and rubber.

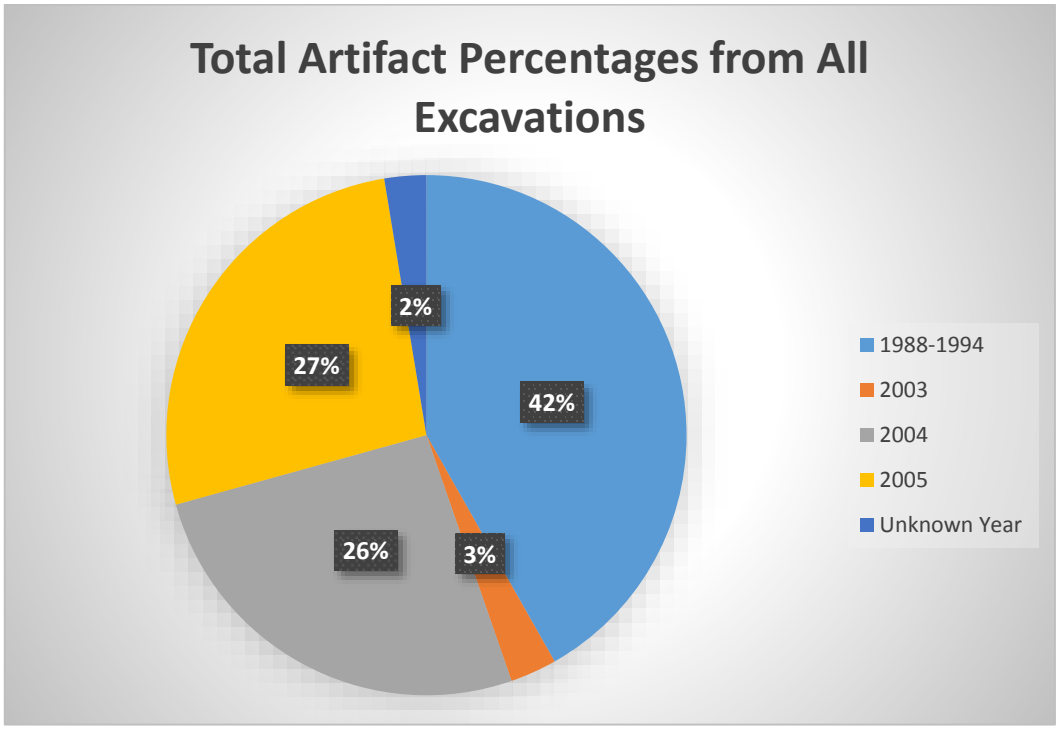

Table 1: Total Artifact Percentages from all Canoe Camp excavations.

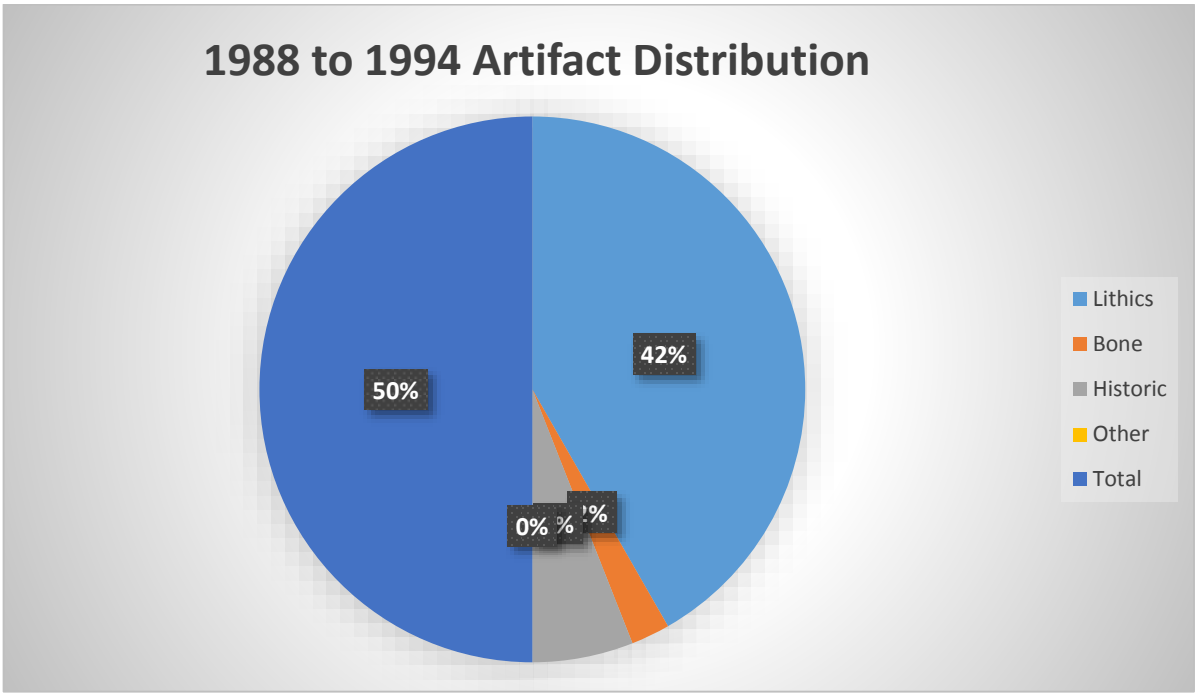

Table 2: Artifact distributions for 1988 to 1994 excavations.

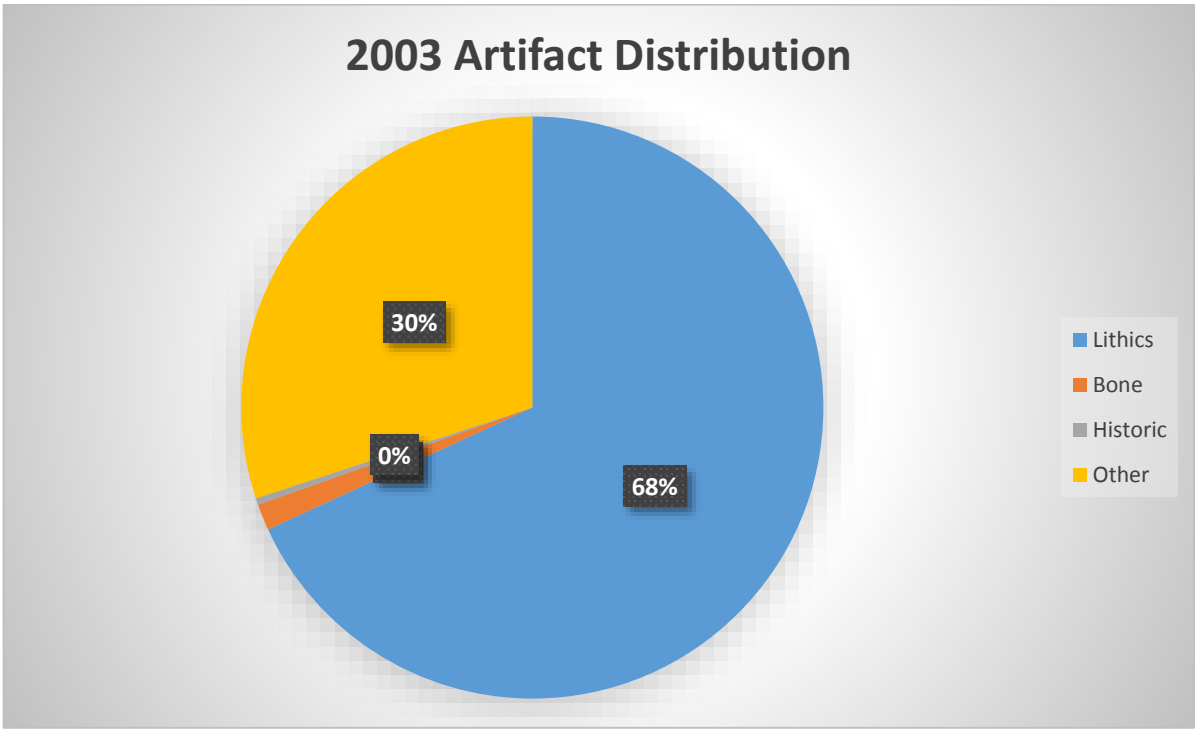

Table 3: Artifact distributions for 2003 excavation.

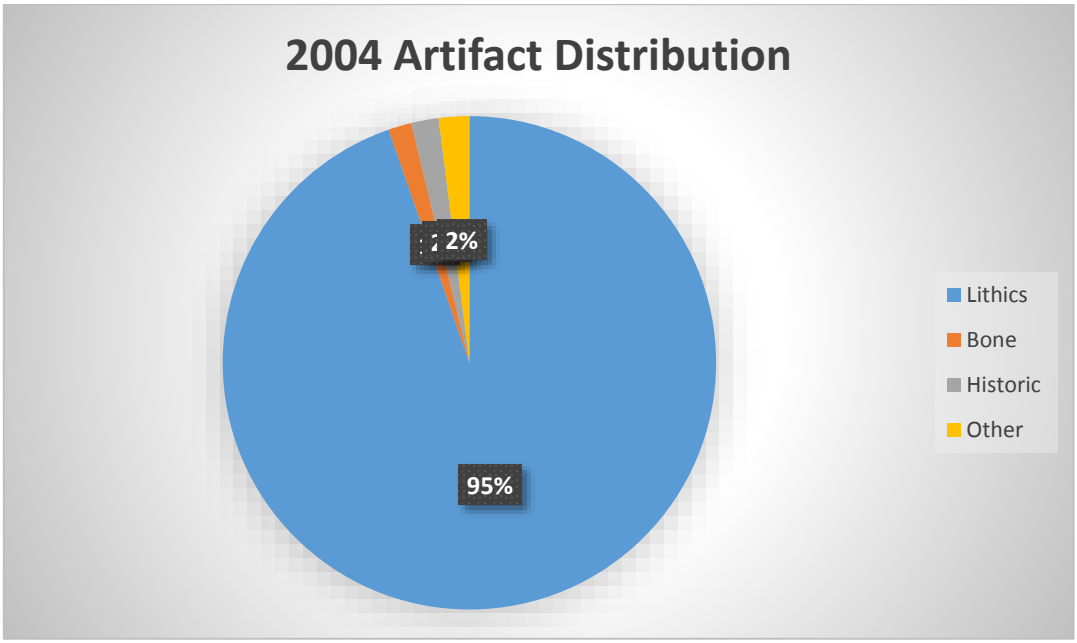

Table 4: Artifact distributions from 2004 excavation.

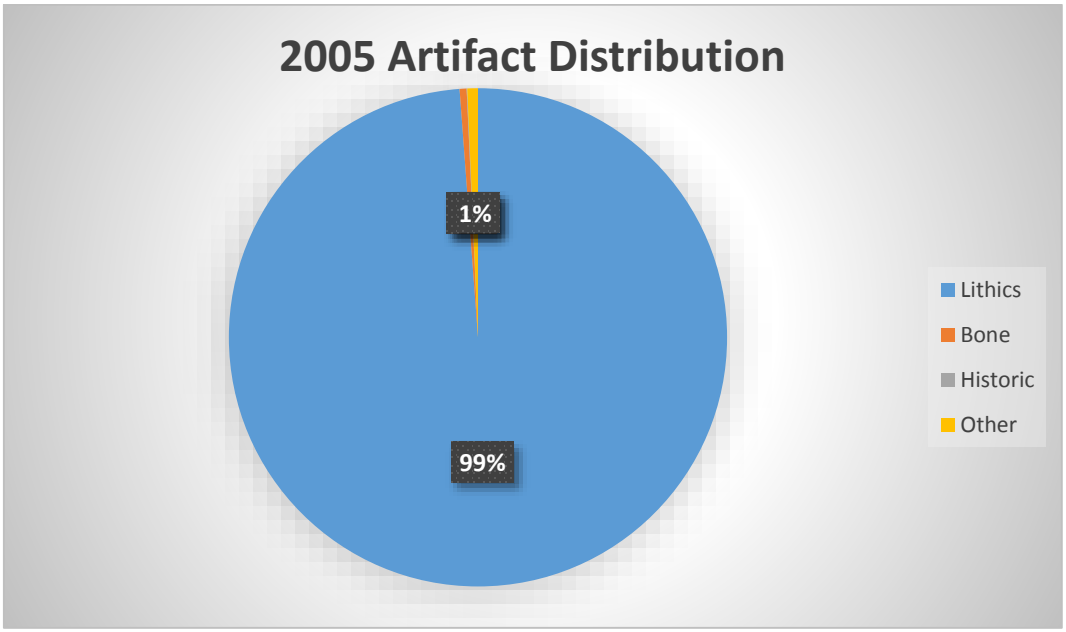

Table 5: Artifact distributions from 2005 excavation.

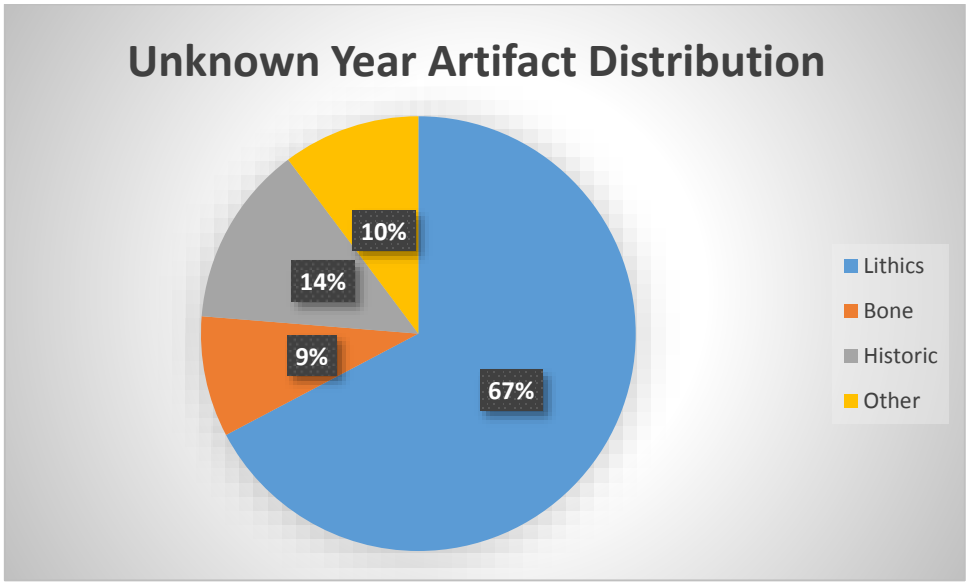

Table 6: Artifact distributions for Unknown Year

Chapter VIII: Conclusion

The Canoe Camp site was the location where the members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition stayed with the Nez Perce from September 26, 1805 to October 7, 1805. During this time the expedition members constructed canoes to continue their journey on the Columbia River. Many years later the land that the supposed site occupies was passed to several different owners before finally being transferred to the National Park Service. Archaeological investigations were carried out at the Canoe Camp site as early as the 1960s and the most recent were conducted in 2005. The individuals who led these investigations were representatives of the National Park Service, the Nez Perce Tribe, and the University of Idaho.

Since their initial excavation, the artifacts from Canoe Camp appear to have been overlooked over the years. Some of the collections were unable to be located in person and some contained incorrect or missing information. This could be seen as problematic for future researchers wishing to work with the collections. It is important to note that no individual or agency is to blame for the state of the collections.

The state of the archaeological collections from the Canoe Camp site is a good example of how the crisis of curation is affecting cultural material from excavations. It is possible that many archaeological collections end up in this state due to institutions simply having more collections to process than they can handle. Over the years, different individuals are hired by institutions to manage or curate archaeological collections who may have different ideas and standards regarding curation. Another reason for this could be that institutions believe that they have more important matters to attend to when collections are brought to them, thus making it so that the collections get set aside or forgotten. It could be

that collections are placed in environments that are not necessarily the quality that they need to be, because institutions simply do not have enough room to store them, or are not equipped to create an ideal environment for archaeological collections. An additional issue that causes difficulties in curation is very little standardization of forms. On occasion the forms that are used for inventorying collections are filled out by individuals who are not trained in how to accomplish this task properly, thus leading to incorrect or even missing information.

One potential solution to this problem would be to create standardized forms that could be used by most or all agencies and institutions associated with archaeological collections in the United States. The people who are given the task of processing archaeological material, whether it be the task of filling out inventory forms or creating databases, should receive proper training on how to carry out these tasks. An alternative solution could be to create more facilities within institutions which possess more ideal environmental conditions for the curation of archaeological remains. If an ideal environment is not necessarily obtainable, then perhaps the implementation of proper storage containers might provide a partial solution.

In the case of Canoe Camp, it would be beneficial to transfer the information from the current inventory forms onto a standardized inventory form which could be used by all of the organizations that are associated with it. As stated earlier, I created an inventory form, but have not implemented it at this time. This does not suggest that the current inventory forms be discarded should a new form be used. For the inventory forms which contain incorrect or missing data, it would be helpful to go back through the field journals of the

excavators, the level forms from the test units, and the bags which contain the artifacts to fill in that missing information.

Entering information on all of the artifacts from the Canoe Camp site into a database is constructive because data on the artifacts would be in one place making it easier for future research to be conducted. Another step to be taken with this database would be to locate the missing collections, and compare the information in the database with the original information collected on the artifacts. It would also be beneficial to examine the 2004 artifacts in the new database and compare them to the preexisting 2004 database to discover why certain numbers do not match up. The creation of this database and new inventory form is only one potential solution to the crisis of curation problem that is affecting the artifacts from Canoe Camp. It should be noted that my idea for a solution should not be taken as the final word on this subject.

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Appendix A: Approved Research Application from Nez Perce Tribe

NEZ PERCE TRIBAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
INTER-OFFICE
MEMORANDUM

TO: Finance Department
NPTEC Members

FROM: Brooklyn D. Baptiste, Secretary

SUBJECT: Administrative Actions - February 24, 2015

DATE: February 24, 2015

The following Administrative Actions were approved by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee meeting in Special Session, February 24, 2015 in the Richard A. Halfmoon Council Chambers, Lapwai, ID. You are hereby authorized to disburse funds and/or take proper action.

NEW BUSINESS

1. Financial Assistance Approve financial assistance in the amount of $500.00 for Sam Davis to travel to Portland, OR for surgery, with funds from the Contingency line item.

OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

2. Clear Creek Integrated Restoration Project Approve comments to the Forest Service regarding Clear Creek Integrated Project Draft Record of Decision an Final Environmental Impact Statement.

3. Comments Approve scoping comments to the Umatilla National Forest regarding the Sunrise Vegetation and Fuels Management Project.

4. Tesoro Savage Support Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission's intervention in the State of Washington Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council Case No. 15-001 (Tesoro Savage Transfer Facility).

HUMAN RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE - FEBRUARY 19, 2015

5. ECDP Report Approve the Early Childhood Development Program (ECDP) monthly report for December 2014.

6. ECDP Report Approve the ECDP monthly report for January 2015.

7. Appointment Approve the appointment of Jennifer Oatman, Director, Early Childhood Development Program as the Region 8 Alternate to the National Indian Head Start Directors' Association Board.

8. Distance Learning Center Wireless Request to authorize the Department of Technology Services to develop a 20meg solution for the Northwest Indian College sites working with appropriate staff and to bring back recommendation to NPTEC New Business on February 24, 2015.

NATURAL RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE- FEBRUARY 17, 2015

9. Letter to ITD Authorize a letter to Marc Munch, Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) Archaeologist, claiming ancestral remains from the Arrow Beach and Lenore archaeologist sites excavated in the late 1960's, by Idaho State University and housed at the University of Idaho Northern Repository.

10. Research Permit Authorize a research permit for June Molgaards, to produce a documentary film titled "All My Relations," which will focus on the Nez Perce Tribe's conservation efforts within salmon recovery.

11. Research Permit Authorize a research permit for Rowan Kaufman to access the archaeological collections from Canoe Camp (10CW25) in the possession of the Cultural Resources Program, to create a single database of Canoe Camp materials housed at the Tribe, Nez Perce National Historical Park, and the University of Idaho, Northern Repository, for her Master's Thesis in Archaeology from the University of Idaho.

12. Research Permit Authorize a research permit for Jill Kopp, for a historically based novel that includes historical information pertaining to the Nez Perce Tribe.

BUDGET & FINANCE/CREDIT SUBCOMMITTEE - FEBRUARY 18, 2015

13. Head Start/Early Head Start Cost of Living Authorize a 1.3 percent cost-of-living (COLA) in the amount of $12,845.00 for Early Head Start and $10,311.00 for Head Start as provided to all Head Start and Early Head Start grantees in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014 and approve 2014-2015 budget to be effective July 1, 2014.

14. Kooskia Hatchery Operations Authorize the Nez Perce Tribe to financially cover the Tribe's activities for operating the Kooskia Hatchery until the FY 2015 agreement and funding is received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in an amount not to exceed $333,814.00.

15. December 2014 Treasurer's Report Accept the December 2014 NPTEC Treasurer's Report of the Nez Perce Tribe.

RESEARCH PERMIT SIGN-OFF SHEET

Name of Research Project: Canoe Camp Archaeological Collections Database Project

Project Representative: Rowan Kaufman

Project Representative Address & Phone No.: 1080 W 6th St. MSC 1946, Moscow, ID, 83843, (309) 830-0257

Project Funder: Rowan Kaufman

The attached research application has been reviewed by the individuals below with recommendations as follows:

1. Program Director Signature: [signature]
   Program: [signature] Date: 2/12/15
   Recommendation

2. Branch Director Signature: [signature]
   Department: DNR Admin Date: 2/12/15
   Recommendation: recommend approval based on staff recommendation

3. Executive Director Signature: [signature]
   Date: 2.13.15
   Recommendation: Approved for permit

4. Office of Legal Counsel Signature: [signature]
   Date: 2-18-15
   Recommendation:

NPTEC presentation by: (Department Manager or Executive Director):

Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee Authorization:

Date: 03-11-15

Research Regulation Ordinance Process

To obtain a written permit

1. Applicant must complete and present to the appropriate Program Director or Department Manager, the attached forms at least ninety (90) days prior to proposed study, survey, or research project start date.

2. Applicant must read and obtain a working understanding of the Research Regulation Ordinance and its contents.

3. Applicant must prepare multiple copies of a brief and concise written prospectus (one page) of project, or a verbal presentation to the appropriate Tribal Council Sub-Committee. The project representative will be placed on the agenda through the appropriate Department Manager or Program Director.

4. **Only** written permits will be official and must include the authorizing signature and tribal resolution number.

5. The Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee sign off will be the final approval/ disapproval for the request. A $75.00 permit fee will be paid upon final approval of the request.

Any person attempting to conduct research not specifically requested or contracted by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee or permitted pursuant to provisions of the ordinance shall be subject to any and all civil or criminal remedies available pursuant to the Law and Order Code of the Nez Perce Tribe, including but not limited to: exclusion from tribal property, criminal trespass, and civil remedies provided for in the Nez Perce Tribal Law and Order Code.