

WSC Feature Service

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE, May 5--Buried "Treasures" from past history will be the subject of a careful search this summer as 16 students from Washington State College start on a second session of digging in the area eventually covered by the Ice Harbor dam reservoir.

The time and place of the archeological field studies has already been set, according to Dr. Richard Daugherty, WSC archeologist in charge of the work.

From June 16 until August 9, the eight men and eight co-eds, along with Dr. Daugherty, his wife and their three children will "rough it" in the area about 15 miles upstream from the dam site.

Last summer they were about nine miles south of Kahlotus but this year will move into another area which has been designated by crews from the Smithsonian Institution as likely spots for further archeological discoveries.

One site will be worked extensively and two other tests plots will get some attention.

Last year, among more than 1000 interesting artifacts, the college crew excavated two "houses". They were actually just circular holes in the ground with roofs of poles and mats of earth but inside were found many things of interest to students of the subject.

Information gathered last summer, under a contract with the National Park Service, will be compiled with data discovered this year before any final reports are made.

The entire crew is looking forward to the trip, according to Dr. Daughtety, and he had no trouble finding volunteers.

"The toughest part was narrowing it down to 16," he said. Students making the trip receive college credit for their work and obtain valuable experience and data for advanced study in the field.



This year things should be much more comfortable for the explorers. They'll be digging on property owned by Wilbur Dent, Jr. and he has offered them the use of a house near the search site. Last year the crews lived in tents and often considered shipping in some shade.

It won't be all work and no play. Swimming isn't bad in certain parts of the river and some of the "sod-busters" plan to try their luck at snagging a bass. Neither of these relaxers are going to be passed up by the easy going, pipe-smoking professor who will lead his crew into the shovel battle.



WSU News Service

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Jan. 18--Miss Ella Elizabeth Clark, professor of English at Washington State University, and a member of the faculty since 1927, is the author of a new book going on sale soon entitled "Indian Legends of Canada."

Published by McClelland & Stewart, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, and printed in England, the book is the second of its kind to be written by Miss Clark. Her first, published in 1953 by the University of California Press, concerned the Indians of Washington and Oregon and was entitled "Indian Legends of the Pacific Northwest."

Work on her latest book was started in the summer of 1954 when she recorded stories from Indians on the Morley Reserve, Alberta, and at Indian camps at the Calgary Stampede and Banff Indian Days.

Many months of other research were conducted by Miss Clark in the Department of Interior library and the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C.; the New York Public library; the National Museum in Ottawa; and Provincial libraries in Victoria and Edmonton, as well as WSU's Holland library.

She has started work on a companion volume to her 1953 book and already has done the reservation research for a book dealing with legends from Indians of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

Her personal visits with the Indians revealed a break in their traditional culture that may make Miss Clark's writings even more important in future years.

"The young Indian people simply are not interested in their own culture any more and legends that used to be passed on from generation to generation have lost out to television, radio and other modern devices," Miss Clark said.



add Miss Clark

Divided into six sections, Miss Clark's new book includes myths of creation, culture myths, nature myths and beast fables, legends of landscape features as well as personal narratives and historical traditions.

Her initial interest in Indian folktales began during the war when she was a lookout for the United States Forest Service in the mountains of western Washington.

Along different lines but also to Miss Clark's credit is a book written earlier in her career entitled "Poetry: An Interpretation of Life." It was published in 1935, and, like her stories about Northwest Indians, later went into a second printing.

She also has written about 45 articles for publication in a variety of periodicals.



WSU News Service

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Feb. 17--A well known writer and college journalism teacher--Joseph L. Ashlock, 79, died early this morning at his home in Pullman, Wash.

He had been in ill health for several months and suffered a heart attack early this morning.

Mr. Ashlock served for 37 years in teaching and administrative positions with Washington State University and retired from active service in September 1949.

He served as secretary to two Washington State University presidents--Dr. E.A. Bryan and Dr. E.O. Holland--and from 1914 to 1919 as publicity secretary of the institution. He began teaching journalism in 1919, and hundreds of his former students are serving in various journalistic positions all over the nation.

Prominent among his former students are Edward R. Murrow, CBS official who recently was named director of the U.S. Information Agency and Congressman Walt Horan.

Mr. Ashlock was raised near Walla Walla, Wash., on a bunchgrass homestead and became nationally known some years later for his "Tales of a Bunchgrass Boy," "Red Dawn Stories," and "Jimmy Malone Stories," which were published widely in newspapers and magazines. In early life he became friends with several Indian figures, including Chief Moses and other prominent chiefs, and had nearly completed a book on the history of this association at the time of his death.

Mr. Ashlock was born July 26, 1881, in Bedford, Iowa, and came to Washington with his parents four years later. He was married June 30, 1909, in Spokane to Ida Pearl Mason. The couple had three children,



add Joseph L. Ashlock

Herbert L. Ashlock, Pullman, a well known newspaper writer and columnist for more than 27 years; Mrs. Victor H. Brockmeyer, San Gabriel, Cal.;; and Joseph C. Ashlock, publisher of the Citizen-Journal in Rosalia, Wash.

Mr. Ashlock came originally to Washington State as a student, in 1900, and earned B.A. and M.A. degrees from the institution.

He was a charter member of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity, and a member of several other journalistic organizations, and in civic life he was a member of the Masonic Lodge, chamber of commerce, and Kiwanis Club.

The body was taken to Kimball Funeral Home in Pullman. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, May 24--Dr. Herman J. Deutsch, professor of history at Washington State University, will retire next September.

Dr. Deutsch is a nationally known historian and author and thousands of his former students remember him as one of the most respected teachers in the institution's history.

Upon retirement from WSU, Dr. Deutsch will move to Seattle for a year to teach half-time at the University of Washington and to assist with the publication of the Pacific Northwest Quarterly--the magazine of the State Historical Society. He is a member of the Board of Editors of the publication.

His primary occupations as professor emeritus, however, will be to continue research and writing for a history of the Inland Empire and to "travel as much as our resources and health will permit."

His search for Inland Empire history already has taken him to eastern U.S., where he says there is a tremendous amount of Northwest historical material. He and Mrs. Deutsch, who also is an historian of note, plan to spend considerable time researching this material.

It also has taken him to several foreign countries. Dr. Deutsch said "there just isn't anywhere you can't find material on this region." While studying the beginning of law and government in the Inland Empire, he traced the old mining laws of the region back to the Black Forests of Germany, and he says the laws of the trail affected the legal thinking of the early settlers.

The Inland Empire extends from the Cascades to the Rocky Mountains and from the Arrow Lakes of British Columbia to central Oregon.

Dr. Deutsch's memory is legendary among former students. A school superintendent on the coast said he met Dr. Deutsch on the street as a



ADD DR. DEUTSCH

freshman, and when he entered his class as a senior, "to my utter amazement, he identified me by name on the first day."

An Arizona resident, one of 200 in a class, said he returned to WSU after 15 years only to have Dr. Deutsch call him by his first name in a local theater.

Dr. Deutsch came to WSU in 1926 after receiving his Ph.D. Degree from the University of Wisconsin. He has been here ever since, with the exception of a sabbatical leave in 1954, which he spent conducting research in Northwest history.

He was a founder of the Pacific Northwest History Conference, a member of its steering committee since the inception, and has attended every conference except while on sabbatical leave abroad. He has held numerous positions advisory to state units, including the archives committee, parks and recreation commission, Governor's advisory council on the U.S.-Canadian boundary centennial, and the Washington Centennial Committee, and he was a member of the "Little Hoover" committee studying state government organization.

Dr. Deutsch is affiliated with a long list of professional and honorary organizations and his works have been published widely in dozens of national and regional publications.



(Dr. Daugherty is the young prof. from Washington State University I talked to you about. Advance work in anthropology leads into these "digs" summer-long campouts at site and lots of you know what. Provided Daugherty with much historic (or modern) material on the Palouse for his monograph, WSU News Service which he is now writing, also photos. He had nothing on that line. (Please return)

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, June 14--Literally digging into past history, three archeological expeditions leave Washington State University Monday for sites near Spokane, Washtucna and Metaline Falls.

Led by Dr. Richard D. Daugherty, associate professor of Anthropology, the largest group of students will work near the mouth of the Palouse river just out of Washtucna. Under a \$12,000 National Park Service contract, they will excavate the site of the main Palouse Indian village, one of Lewis and Clark's stopping spots in their trek across the Northwest.

Facts revealed by the digging are expected to pre-date this point in history, however, and may extend back 6000 years, Dr. Daugherty said. This 10-week project is in an area that will eventually be covered by backwaters of the Lower Monumental dam.

This "dig" has attracted students from Cornell, Brown, Wisconsin, Portland State and Pembroke College, R.I., and they will join others from WSU. A crew of about a dozen, plus Dr. Daugherty and his family, is expected to participate.

Another project Dr. Daugherty will supervise this summer is located at the mouth of the Little Spokane in the vicinity of Nine Mile Falls. Under an \$11,000 contract with the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, a field party will try to locate the 1810 Fort Spokane. Previous excavations have unearthed a later fort in that vicinity, but not the original one.

This crew will be led by John Combes, Pullman, who is completing work on a master's degree in Anthropology. He will have another graduate and three undergraduate WSU students with him.

(MORE)



"One of our aims in this project," said Dr. Daugherty, "will be to evaluate the archeological resources of the area for further interpretive development."

The Metaline Falls excavations will be undertaken for the City of Seattle's Department of Lighting, under terms of a \$5000 contract.

Because of a boundry dam reservoir that is planned for this area, extensive testing and excavation has been requested. Stanley Guinn, Walla Walla, a graduate student in Anthropology at WSU, will lead this expedition / <sup>but</sup> Dr. Daugherty again will be in general charge. A crew of four is expected to complete this salvage archeology project before the summer is over.



WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, June 20--Dr. Richard D. Daugherty, a Washington State University anthropologist, will play a key role next year in a big archeological research program on the Nile River in The Sudan and in Egypt.

Dr. Daugherty will conduct field surveys in the area that will be innundated by Egypt's new Aswan Dam and select sites for later excavations.

The program is under the joint sponsorship of the Museum of New Mexico and Columbia University. Dr. Daugherty will make preliminary investigations of the area this summer; then return to Pullman for Fall classes at WSU; and return next February and remain there until June. He will be on sabbatical leave from WSU during the period next winter.

He plans to leave WSU in early August for Vienna, Austria, where he will be one of 20 archeologists from all over the world participating in a symposium on river basin salvage archeology. The trip is sponsored by the Wenner-Gren Foundation in New York. From there he will attend the International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences in Rome, and then proceed to The Sudan.

A graduate student in anthropology will accompany him to The Sudan in February and assist in the field survey. The purpose of the survey will be to locate, test and evaluate prehistoric archeological sites for later excavation.

"Previous work by others along other sections of the Nile River indicate that cultural remains dating back a half-million years or more are to be found in considerable abundance," Dr. Daugherty said.

The WSU anthropologist has had considerable experience supervising archeological salvage crews that have excavated numerous caves, pit houses and other sites in the Pacific Northwest.



WSU News Service

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, June 27--European and Western supremacy over the countries of Asia lasted only a twinkling in the span of history and there should be little surprise that a "resurgent Asia" is now in the making, according to a professor of history at Washington State University.

Dr. Herbert Wood, addressing sessions of the Elementary Principals State Conference today at WSU, reminded his listeners of the long cultural and historical backgrounds of this area.

"Trade, mathematics and even the Arabic numerals stemmed from India," Dr. Wood said, "and rockets were known in Chinese warfare as early as the 12th century. Thousands of books were printed in China long before printing came into general use in Europe.

"This awareness of the past has helped to draw all Asian countries together," he said.

Part of this feeling, Dr. Wood said, involves racial equality.

"President Kennedy was absolutely right when he said that racial happenings here in this country are doing great damage to our image abroad," Dr. Wood said. "In the Asian mind colonialism and racial prejudice have gone together. Opposition to these two has been the cornerstone of the declarations of many of these newly independent countries."

He advised the educators that they will soon see a new Asia pursuing its own interest.

"A new age is being ushered in. Freedom has endowed Asians with a new energy and vitality. They have had enough of being pawns," he said.



WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Sept. 26--When Dr. Robert Ackerman tells his friends at Washington State University that he took a trip to the beach during the summer, there are certain points that can stand explanation.

Traveling by rubber raft, beach buggy, helicopter, "bush" aircraft, and on foot, Dr. Ackerman and two Washington State students carried out a scientific expedition in Alaska that is certain to be noted with interest by other anthropologists throughout the country.

Biggest "find" in their three-month exploration were notched points--arrow heads fashioned by human hands--that date back to a culture of 6000 years ago. Only four other places in Alaska have given up these artifacts to exploring scientists and all of them were many miles from the spot where these were found.

Supported by the Arctic Institute of North America and by medical-biological funds from WSU, Dr. Ackerman traveled to Chagvan and Nanvak bays about 500 miles west of Anchorage. Lance Packer, a sophomore at WSU last year from Quincy, and William E. Scoggin, Richland, now a junior at WSU, went with the 34-year-old assistant professor of Anthropology.

Working sand spits in the two bays, the men gradually made test excavations on a series of beach lines. Starting at the waters' edge and moving back to higher ground, they encountered cultures ranging from the relatively modern to those of 2000 years ago.

But it was at Security Cove near Cape Newenham that they located the 6000-year-old notched points. These were 35-feet above sea level and virtually on top of the ground.

"The site, located near a salmon stream, undoubtedly represents a camp site area much like those of modern day Eskimos," Dr. Ackerman said.

"All of what we found was significant," he said, "and will add to information we already have that establishes this area as one of the

## ADD DR. ACKERMAN EXPEDITION

earliest points of inhabitation in Alaska. What we found in the way of archeological artifacts makes further development look very promising."

Among things that careful excavation uncovered were 85 pit houses in just the Chagvan bay area. Nine of these were examined with precise caution to reveal a sequence of culture that can tell scientists much about inhabitants of the area.

Dr. Ackerman and the students spent 2½-months in the area and consider their trip very successful in spite of certain rough spots. The weather didn't always cooperate and more than once fog and rain prevented planned pick-ups by dare-devil bush pilots. On those occasions it was just plain hard work and walks of up to 20-miles at a session were a matter of necessity and not exercise.

"But we ate well, at that," said Dr. Ackerman. "We carried dehydrated food, found it very satisfying and lost only the weight you might expect from rounding into good physical condition."

Dr. Ackerman, received his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1961 and came to WSU last fall. His summer companions have gone separate ways this fall with Scoggin returning to WSU and Packer deciding to attend the University of Hawaii during the coming term.



WSU News Service

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Dec. 12--Skeletal remains of an infant presumed buried during the cave man era can now be dated with reasonable accuracy by new radiocarbon-dating equipment in operation at Washington State University.

Purchased by the University through the Division of Industrial Research, the laboratory is one of three of its kind in the nation. The others are at the Smithsonian Institution, and at Ohio Wesleyan University.

Dr. Roy M. Chatters, head of the DIR radioisotopes laboratory, said the new lab already has received an assignment to analyze shell and charcoal material taken from the Marmes rock shelter near Lyons Ferry on the Palouse River.

Archeologists from WSU worked last summer on the National Park Service-supported program, and intend working in the area next summer.

Dr. Chatters said skeletal remains of a child believed buried there about 6200 years ago are to be dated. Other skeletal material, plus five ancient knives uncovered in the rock shelter, also are to be examined.

The new laboratory already has been assured work on archeological salvage from the new Aswan high dam project in Egypt. Dr. Richard Daugherty, associate professor of anthropology at WSU, will leave in February for six months exploration work at the project.

Dr. Daugherty will join archeological teams from all over the world in the probing work, but will limit his investigation to the pre-history of the area.

The carbon-dating equipment here will date some of the salvage Dr. Daugherty sends back.

WSU's new apparatus for radiocarbon dating by the methane method

## ADD RADIOCARBON-DATING EQUIPMENT

supersedes the solid carbon dating method developed in 1950 by Dr. Willard F. Libby, now professor of chemistry at UCLA, and a featured speaker at the first annual radioisotopes conference held last July at WSU.

Dr. Chatters said three scientists at the University of Washington worked out a method in which carbon is converted first to carbon dioxide and then to methane. The dating is done by counting the amount of carbon 14 (radioactive) in the methane.

Total conversion of carbon to methane in a charcoal sample, for instance, now takes around five hours, compared to several days required by other methods.

The new equipment will be used for research in anthropology, archeology, climatology, geology and hydrology, said Dr. Chatters. The laboratory also will be available for outside contract work.

Material can be dated back to about 50,000 years. Charcoal or wood and plant fibers are the best material to date since they contain large amounts of carbon. Shell, bone and other organic material of the type taken from the Marmes shelter can also be dated.

Before being converted to carbon, samples are cleaned under a microscope, boiled in hydrochloric acid to remove lime and then boiled again in caustic soda to remove humic acid.

Working with Dr. Chatters is Roald Fryxell, a junior geologist with the WSU Laboratory of Archeology and Geochronology.

The new lab is under administration of the Division of Industrial Research and is located in the Radioisotopes laboratory in WSU's Dana hall.



WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, April 20--The National Science Foundation has granted \$106,200 to Washington State University to help finance a major archeological investigation of an ancient Indian village site on the Pacific Ocean. Announcement of the grant was made by U.S. Senators Warren Magnuson and Henry Jackson.

Dr. Richard D. Daugherty, professor of anthropology, will be the principal investigator. Roald Fryxell, a geologist, will be co-investigator.

Work will begin in June at the Ozette Indian village site, located on the coast of northwest Washington. The site itself is situated on the western most point of the U.S., and includes a large village site on the mainland and a small island a half mile offshore. The operation will include an archeological field school made up of some 30 students plus a professional staff. It will be one of the biggest archeological projects ever carried on in the Pacific northwest.

Much archeological work has been done in the Pacific northwest, but little attention has been given to western Washington coastal areas. Geographically, this has left a big hole in the scientists' knowledge of the Northwest prehistory.

The Ozette site was occupied from historical times back many thousands of years. No one knows exactly how long it was occupied, and determination of this will be one objective of the research. The people who lived there were highly adapted to the sea, and Daugherty and Fryxell say that they had a rich and elaborate culture.

The research project will feature a multi-phase approach involving scientists from many disciplines. Collaborating personnel will include specialists in plant ecology, identification of fish remains, identification of bird and mammal bones, palynology, radio carbon dating,

archeology add 1-1-1

historical archeology, identification of shells, geology, and ethnographic literature.

The site can be reached only by water, by helicopter, or by hiking. The big job of moving equipment and supplies for the summer operation will begin immediately after the close of school this semester at Washington State University.

Many samples will be brought back to the campus during the summer and analyzed during the following academic year. Daugherty and Fryxell believe the project will run some four years.



## WSU News Service

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, June 7--A new book of Indian myths and legends by Professor Emeritus Ella E. Clark of Washington State University, has just been published by the University of Oklahoma press.

The book is entitled "Indian Legends from the Northern Rockies." It is the third book Professor Clark has written. Two others--"Indian Legends of the Pacific Northwest" and "Indian Legends of Canada"--were published earlier.

Miss Clark retired in 1961 following 34 years as a member of the WSU faculty. She has since been very active in research and writing in her home in La Jolla, Calif.

The book is the first volume of folk tales in the University of Oklahoma's "Civilization of the American Indian" series which will eventually total 72 volumes.

The stories in the collection come from 12 tribes of Indians that, in historical times, lived in the present states of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. Included are myths, legends, personal narratives, and historical traditions preserved by highly respected story tellers.

Miss Clark said that they reveal much about the lives and beliefs of the early Indians. Approximately half of the legends have never been published.

The book will be on sale in many book stores throughout the United States.

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, April 4--A bison skull and evidence that the animal may have been killed by humans tens-of-thousands of years ago were discovered near May View, Wash., this week close to the spot where prehistoric mammoth bones were found in February.

Dr. Allan Smith, WSU anthropologist, and several other faculty members and students went to the area yesterday for extensive digging after the bison skull was uncovered Monday.

Flakes of charcoal near the skull also were found and the scientists suspect the animal was killed, cooked and eaten where the skull was found.

"We found no artifacts to give our theories more weight," said Dr. Smith, "but the charcoal flakes were concentrated in the vicinity of the bones and not scattered as they would be if the animal had been the victim of a range fire. The skull itself was in such good shape that we should be able to determine its species."

Roald Fryxell, a graduate student in geology and former curator of the Ginkgo museum located near Vantage, is one of the geologists working with the anthropologists on the project.

"It will be late spring or summer before we can pinpoint the dates," he said, "but we know that it will go back to the ice age and if radiocarbon dates can be obtained from the charcoal, we will have established very accurately the bones' position in geological history. This is one of the few finds for which there will be accurate stratographic information."

Dr. Smith said radiocarbon tests may take from three weeks to several months since the research study must be done in special laboratories.

Garfield county road building crews discovered the bones as they had done in February but excavation was halted immediately this time until WSU scientists could be contacted by Aaron Folger, a high school science teacher at Pomeroy.

Three graduate students went to the area Monday, retrieved the skull, and then camped there overnight to prevent possible damage to other remains that might be located.