

**WE PRINT BETTER \$3.99 PHOTOS** 3x5's

- Developed & printed
- 12, 15, 24 exp.
- 36 exp. \$5.99
- 4x6 superprints add \$1

**The Shutterbug**  
890 E. 13th • 342-3454

**HOUSE OF RECORDS**

**BUY & SELL NEW & USED CD'S, LP'S, & CASSETTES**

258 E. 13th AVENUE  
EUGENE, OREGON, 97401

Eugene premier. Only at The McKenzies!

A very fine film-making debut from John Melkencamp

**FALLING from GRACE**

5 Days Only!  
July 11, Sat. 6:30pm; July 12, Sun. 3pm  
July 14-16, Tues.-Thurs. 7 & 9pm  
Adults \$1.50, Seniors \$1.00, Children \$1.00  
Kids (10 & Under) FREE  
McKenzie Theatre  
630 Main Street • Springfield, IL 62761

**TUESDAY SPAGHETTI**

ALL YOU CAN EAT EVERY TUES! includes Garlic Bread 11:30 am to 10 pm

**\$2.95**

**PIZZA PETE'S**

ITALIAN KITCHEN  
2673 Willamette  
484-0996

# UNEARTHING the PAST

By Derek Cavens  
Emerald Contributor

How did Native Americans live before European settlers arrived to the Oregon territory?

University archaeologists are attempting to reconstruct the fabric of Native high desert culture by piecing together the scattered remnants of thousands of years of prehistoric life.

Excavation sites scattered across southeast Oregon's Fort Rock Basin have revealed many clues, but research is complicated by pot-hunters, multiple habitations by different tribes over long periods of time, and massive climactic and environmental changes that have totally altered the face of the region.

What is now a desolate sagebrush area was until several thousand years ago covered with many large lakes and marshes, and populated with great numbers of animals such as giant sloths, mammoths and camels. University Field School Supervisor Dennis Jenkins, along with other scientists, is attempting to put together all of the disparate clues as to how Native peoples' lives changed over the millennia.

"We are striving to understand how people made a living out there, how their subsistence changed through time," Jenkins says. "We want to be able to understand how people moved through the region throughout the seasons and how that changed over the 11,000-year period we're studying."

Central to this investigation is Boulder Village, a cluster of 150 house-rings extending along a wind-swept ridge near Silver Lake, Ore. The village, discovered by University field school surveyors in the summer of 1990, is the largest known Native village in the Great Basin — an area extending from southeastern Oregon to New Mexico and from the Sierra Mountains in California east to the Rockies.

"The way we discovered this village was kind of by accident," remembers Terri Mann, a field school teaching assistant at the time. "I had a crew of seven people that was surveying the top of Squaw Butte and we had to go down to get back to the road. So we just came straight down the slope, and when we got down we started to see things — a lot of obsidian flakes. Everyone just got this feeling that something was there."

"You can't see very far in that area be-

cause there's a lot of sagebrush and juniper trees, so one of my crew jumped up onto a pile of dirt to get a better view. He didn't know it then, but the dirt was a back pile where pot-hunters had dug out a meter and a half into a pit-house ring of rocks," she said.

"Soon we started finding more pit-houses everywhere. It was pretty exciting. By the end of the day, we had found 50 and when we returned the next summer we mapped 150 rings."

A University team of 23 students and four instructors returned to excavate the village in the summer of 1991. Unfortunately, they discovered that many other house-sites had already been desecrated by artifact collectors.

Despite the vandalism, they found enough undisturbed house-rings to collect about 300 projectile points (arrowheads), mortars, pestles, and inscribed animal-bone tools and fragments.

Radiocarbon date testing and historically known styles of artifacts suggest that the majority of the house-structures are between 500 to 1,500 years old. One stone tool may date back 11,000 years, and some metal fragments recovered may be as recent as 120 years.

Although the site is big enough to house 500 people, Jenkins believes that normal village populations were closer to 30 or 40 people. Typically, five people lived in the roughly circular pit-houses outlined by large boulders and covered with brush on top.

"For some reason, they built new structures rather than go back to the old ones," says Jenkins. "It's possible that there were taboos against living in structures where somebody had died, for instance. That would be one cultural instance where you would give up the effort that you had put into building that structure, and voluntarily build another one even though you were going back to the same site."

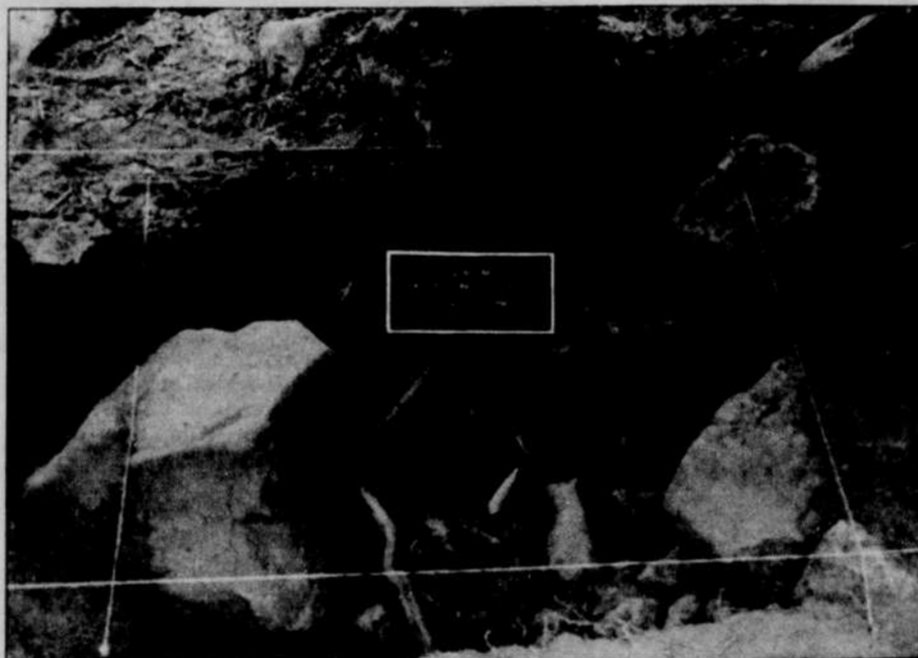
Jenkins quickly points out that the University team hasn't uncovered any human remains at the Boulder Village site.

"Certainly somebody must have died over the long period of time this village was occupied," he says. "I just suspect that they were disposed of in a way that left no remains, and we probably will never find any remains of people there."

"We don't want to. As archaeologists, we are not searching for graves. We have a lot of respect for American Indians,



University students in the field studies program (top) work on the excavation of Native American pit houses and artifacts, near the Boulder Village site, by sifting through layers of dirt and documenting the smallest recovered objects. The bottom of a site — a pit house floor — that has been excavated (below) is dug into grid squares for documentation.



and whenever we do find human remains, we notify the local people — in this case, either the Paiutes or the Klamath.

"They come out and tell us what they want us to do. If it seems best to remove the burial or the remains, then we'll have a physical anthropologist on the staff. We remove the remains, study them and then we turn them over to the Indians immediately. They re-bury them wherever they want to."

The village's upland location, 300 me-

ters above the Fort Rock Basin floor, is a symptom of the changing climate that began to transform the region into a desert between 3,000 and 1,500 years ago.

As the region grew increasingly arid, native staple foods of fish, grass seeds, and other aquatic plant and animal life found in the drying lakes and marshes became increasingly unreliable or disappeared completely. Native peoples responded by moving upland to collect the more stable root and plant crops available in the higher regions.

"The hypothesis that I'm working on is that this was an early spring location," says Jenkins. "They knew, generally speaking, that they could go there and find fresh food available."

"A lot of roots are available there in the early spring — a time of the year when people were very hungry, traditionally. The stores they had put in — the roots, the dried meat and fish, things they would put up all during late summer and into the fall — would be giving out about March and April."

"The Indians could dig these roots up with digging sticks, apparently a lot of them, and process and save them for the next winter by drying them out and storing them in large cache pits. We found very large cache pits at the village that suggests they were keeping something in great quantity."

With intensive harvesting of root crops, as much as 50 percent of a family's annual caloric intake could be recovered during a typical 60-day harvesting period. Natives would then have the rest of the year to collect less-stable foods such as seeds, fish and game with which to bolster their root stores.

Still, many questions remain about the lifestyles of Native Americans. What's the most perplexing for Jenkins?

"Seasonality," he answers. "How do you determine when people were living where? It's possible that Boulder Village was occupied only during a short period of the year, say from February until the

first part of May or June. It's also possible that it was a year round occupation.

"It requires circumstantial evidence. What we will have to do is accumulate evidence from many different environments, different types of sites and slowly fill in that period until we can track where people were and what they were doing throughout most of the year — and then try to account for the part that's missing."

With the return of summer, Jenkins and the rest of the field school team have returned to the field. In addition to Boulder Village, the team is excavating two other sites in the region, one of which dates back nearly 5,000 years. Eventually, after many more years of excavation and analysis, Jenkins and other University scientists hope to gain a much more complete reconstruction of 11,000 years of Native American prehistory.

"We cannot learn it all and probably never will know everything about the archaeology of the region," Jenkins summarizes. "But working for the eight weeks of field school in summer and spending the rest of the year processing that data brings up new questions, new innovations to address those questions and allows us to hit the field next year with a fresh perspective. I feel like we're learning something that other people have not known in the past about the prehistory of this region."

**10% OFF ANYTHING** IN THE STORE

AT **LAZAR'S BAZAR** Regular or sale Price

POSTERS 57 W. Broadway  
CONVERSE and 957 Willamette  
DR. MARTENS Downtown Mall

VANS VISION LA GEAR

**Engine Service**  
1000 S. Bertelsen Rd. #8 • Eugene OR 97402  
One block north of W. 11th • Nolan Ind. Plaza

Specializing in German Autos for 34 Years  
• Mercedes • BMW • Volkswagen •  
342-3952

**Student and Faculty Discounts**

**SUMMER'S HERE!**

Let J-Mar Biologicals help with next year's tuition. By donating plasma, you earn \$30\*\* for your first two donations and help save a life at the same time.

Call 683-9430 for more information.  
1901 W. 8th Ave, Eugene

**GERMAN AUTO SERVICE, INC.**

"29 years of Quality Service"

Mercedes • BMW • Volkswagen  
Audi • Datsun • Toyota

342-2912 2025 Franklin Blvd. Eugene, Oregon 97403

**A retro-future comedy!**  
In the style of "Blade Runner" & "Brazil"

**DELICATESSEN**  
A film by JIMMY & CARO  
BUJOU LATE NITE • BUJOU LATE NITE  
Nightly 11-15

**WAYNE'S WORLD**  
DANA CARVEY  
Coming Soon: THUNDERHEAD

**MICHAEL DOUGLAS & SHARON STONE IN**  
**BASIC INSTINCT**

**DON'T WRECK YOUR SUMMER RECREATION, TUNE UP YOUR BIKE NOW!**

We service all bikes from 1 - 150 speeds!

**CYCLE-BI REPAIRS & CYCLES**  
The Mountain Bike Specialists.  
1340 Willamette  
687-0288

**Cash**  
For Textbooks Mon. - Sat.  
Smith Family Bookstore  
768 E. 13th  
1 Block From Campus  
345-1651

**POW!**

You just got hit with the advertising power of the Oregon Daily Emerald. Put it to work for you. Call our ad department at 346-3712.

**Emerald**  
PH: (503) 346-3712 FAX: (503) 346-5821  
P.O. BOX 9156, EUGENE, OR 97403

**RIGHT ON RESULTS**

**TARGET**  
Call the Oregon Daily Emerald Advertising Department at:  
346-3712

**TERIYAKI ALLEY**

CURRY DISHES	lg.3.50
	sm.2.50
VEGETABLE RICE	3.50
CHICKEN BREAST	
STEAK	3.50
YAKISOBA	
NOODLES	lg.3.50
	sm.2.50
SWEET & SOUR CHICKEN	3.50

Take Out Available  
Across from Dairy Queen  
1306 Hilyard (345-9555)

With this coupon you can buy a set of **GUITAR STRINGS** for **1/2 our list price**  
Coupon expires Aug. 10, 1992

**MUSIC CITY**  
210 E. 17th at Pearl • Eugene  
Open evenings 'til 6  
Limited to stock  
Locally owned for 35 years

**DISCOVER ROLLER-BLADING Free!**

Free\* Rentals Every Wednesday

**Berg's Ski Shop**  
13th & Lawrence • 683-1100  
\*Open Mon. Sat. 10-6

**LSAT, GRE, GMAT Test Your Best!**

Kaplan's prep courses have helped over 100,000 students overcome their fears and improve their scores...

- Small intimate classes - Expert instructors.
- Free repeat guarantee.
- Computer analyzed diagnostic exam.
- Scholarships and student discounts available.
- Over 50 years of experience.

**KAPLAN**  
STANLEY H. KAPLAN CENTER LTD.  
The world's leading test prep organization.

Classes begin July 25  
Call 345-7496 to enroll