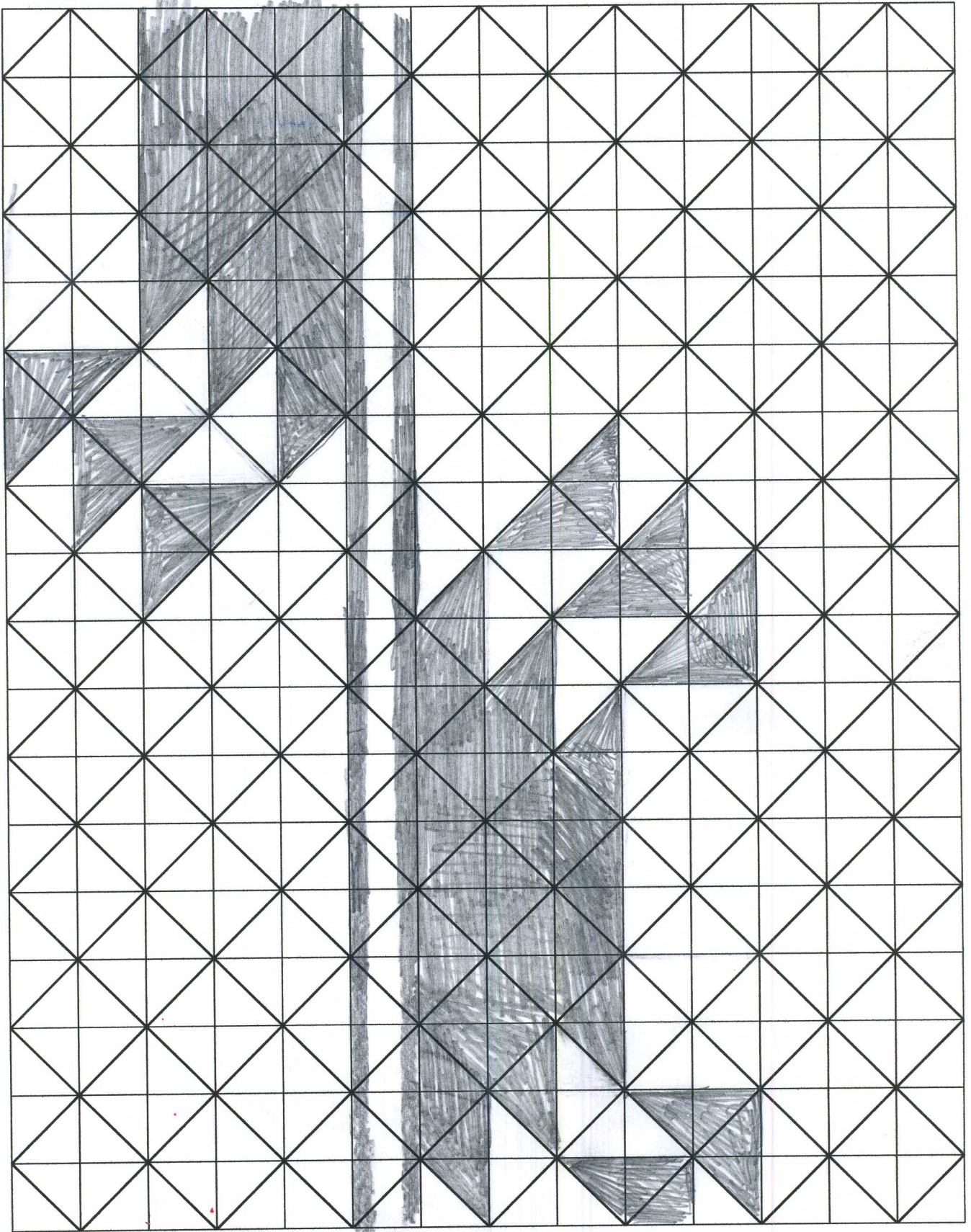


Lha ●
NbaXe ●
Ewa-xe ●

GAMBLE DRUM

FROU HAND (Kivve-ihini-chu la')



- lna
- naa-xc'
- taa-xc
- dvn chi
- sruvee la
- kivve-saa-ni

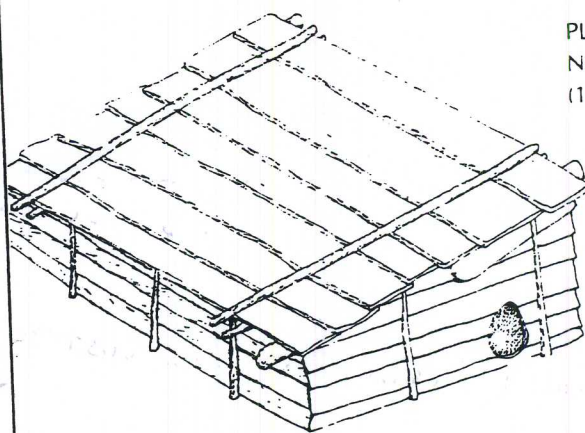
DRAWING: WESTERN OREGON
WINTER DWELLINGS

These illustrations portray representative dwellings—construction details varied extensively. Roof planks generally ran parallel to the rafters, except in Tillamook housing, where they paralleled the eaves (Boas 1923; Ray 1938; Vastokas 1967; and A. B. Lewis 1906). Wall planks were generally set on end except, again, among the Tillamook. (Poorer Tillamook groups used mats, not planks, to cover their houses.) The planks were held in place not by nails or pegs but by hold binders, tied through holes drilled in the planks.

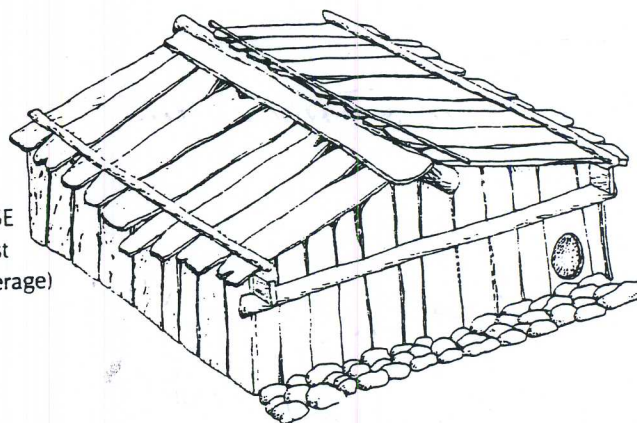
Sometimes houses were partially or entirely dismantled in order to use the planks at the summer camp location, or store them, or when moving to a new winter location. While household groups were cohesive, they weren't necessarily permanent. It was possible for part of a household to break from the group and take some of the house planks with them (Drucker 1937; Ray 1938; Underhill; and Beckham 1977).

In the Inland Valleys Area, one exception to the generalized winter dwelling illustrated here was that of the Molalla Indians, who live in shelters more closely resembling the Klamath or Plateau earth-covered lodge shown on page 38 (Minor & Pecor).

Photographs of these dwellings can be found in Curtis (vols. 8, 13); Sauter & Johnson; and Billard. Additional illustrations are in Swan and Vaughan (Paul Kane). See also Beckham (1977); and Underhill.

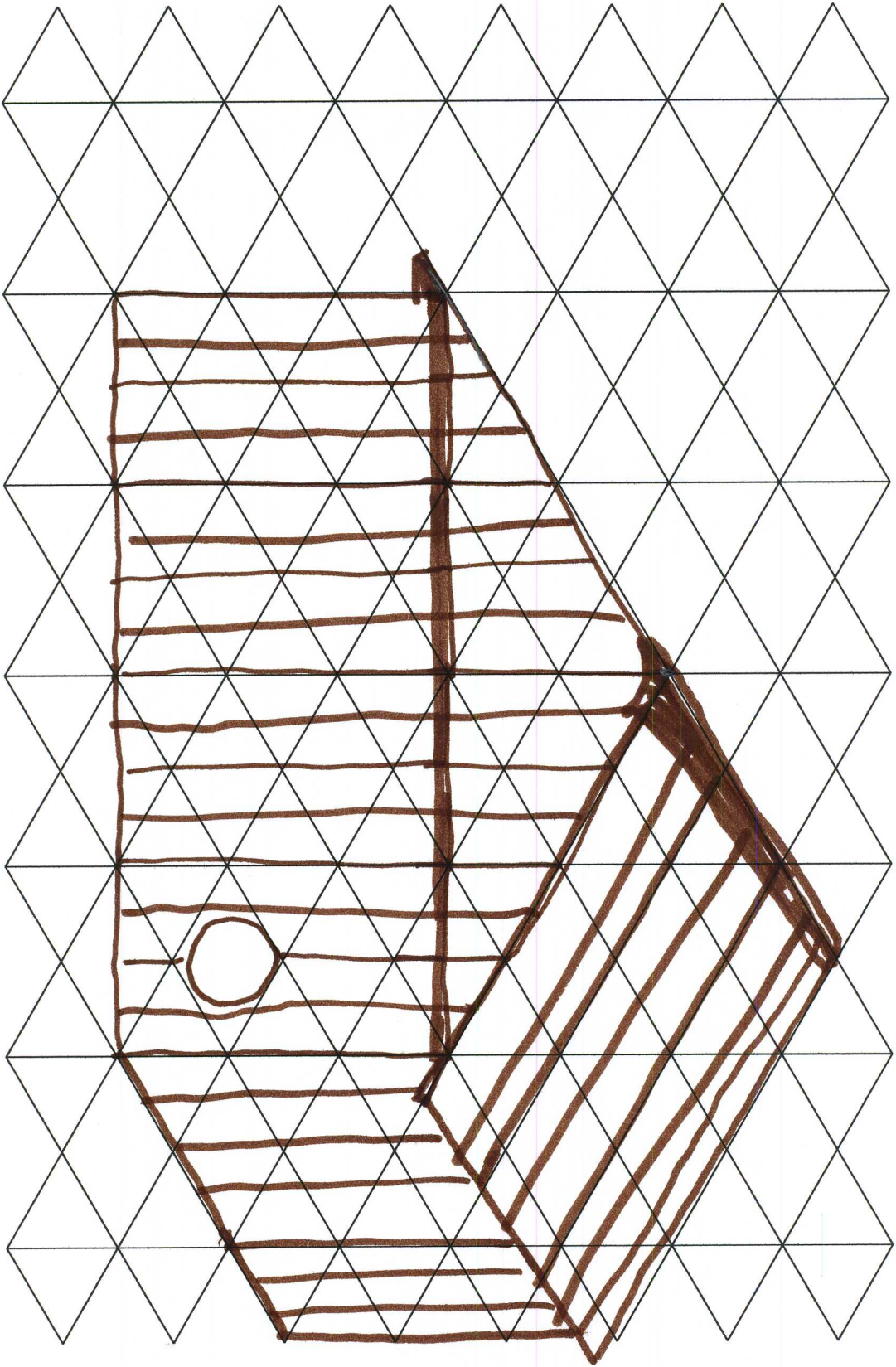


PLANK HOUSE
Northern coast
(16' x 40' average)



PLANK HOUSE
Southern Coast
(18' x 18' average)

The bark-and-brush plank houses used in the Inland Valleys and the eastern part of the Lower Columbia were less elaborate than the houses of the Coast and western Lower Columbia, but were similarly constructed. A powerful family with adequate resources could build an all-plank house; however, the shifting settlement patterns and smaller population density of the Inland Valleys Area usually called for less permanent housing. Cedar trees were less plentiful, while brush, mats and bark were all readily available without long hours of woodworking.

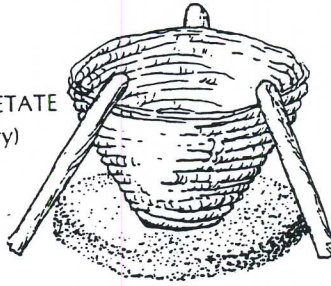


- Materials
- Parts (rod, plank, door, etc.)

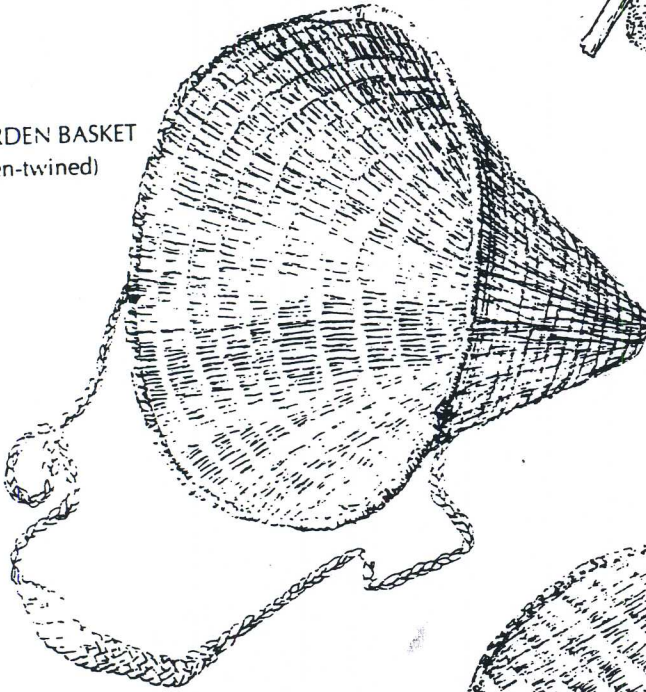
PLANK HOUSE (MKN)

Food Gathering & Preparation Tools

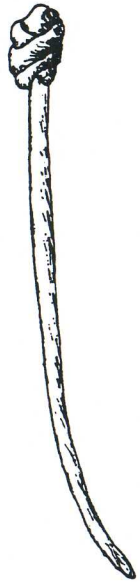
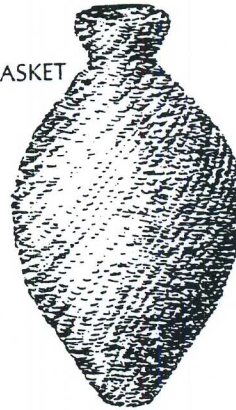
HOPPER & METATE
(coiled basketry)



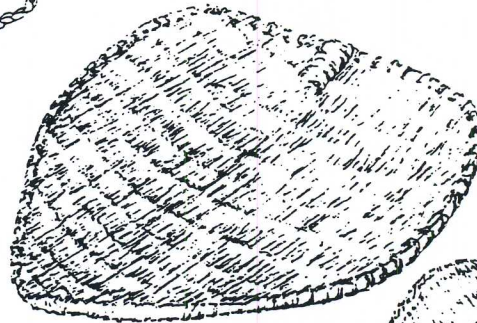
BURDEN BASKET
(open-twined)



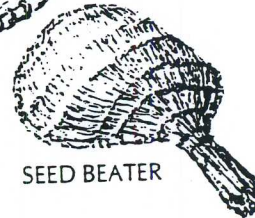
WATER BASKET
(twined)



DIGGING STICKS
used for roots
(fire-hardened)



WINNOWING TRAY



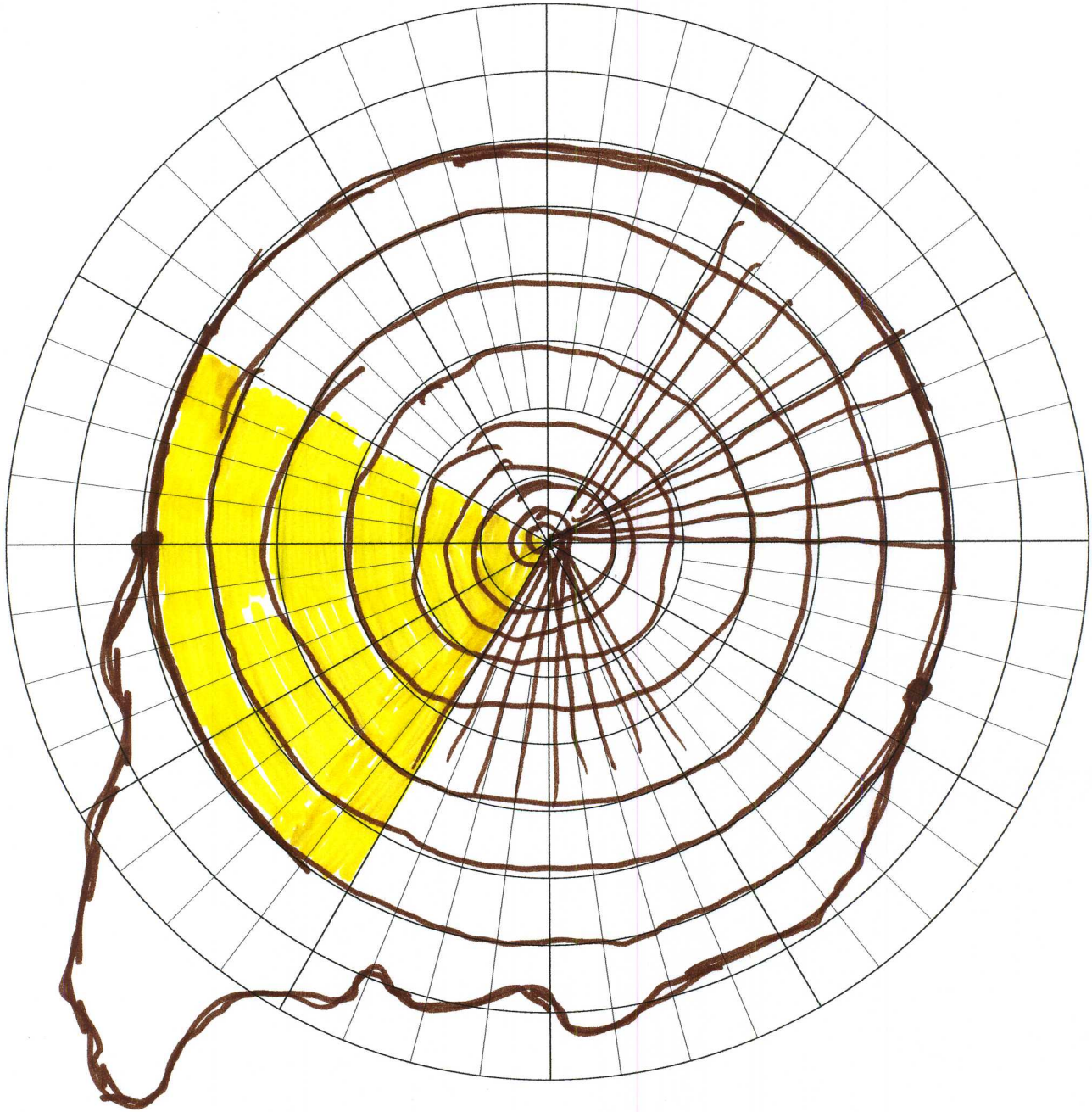
SEED BEATER



METATE & MANO



* TWO-HORNED MANO



BURDEN BASKET
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