



June 2006

AWA News

Association for Washington Archaeology

Volume 10, Number 2

President's Message

Greetings! It seems hard to believe that over a year has gone by already since my first President's Message. I believe the AWA had a very good year. Our membership numbers are at near-record levels and the percent of student members continues to climb and grab more of the market share! This is a healthy sign as the generation that started AWA looks to its last decade or two of doing archaeology.

The Annual General Meeting at the Seattle Northwest Anthropological Conference at the end of March was very successful. Based on attendance sheets, there were over 75 people in attendance. The AWA was very well represented at the meeting thanks to all the board members that spent time sitting at the AWA table in the exhibition room. AWA not only had its AGM there but also sponsored a workshop taught by Dr. Tim Canaday on the Archaeological Resource Protection Act Task Force for Operation Indian Rocks. This is the largest ARPA case ever in the US and put some really serious looters out of business and in jail. Workshop participants got a first-hand account of the damage done to the archaeological record and how the assessment of that damage was made.

At the AGM, we approved an annual membership to the Archaeology Channel (<http://www.archaeologychannel.org/>). This organization is a fantastic resource for all levels of interest in archaeology. Like AWA, they promote protection, preservation, etc. of the archaeological record. They have a number of pieces on Washington archaeology and thus are an appropriate venue for AWA to support.

Also at the AGM, a 'sign up sheet' was passed around for interest in an Animal and Human Bone Identification workshop. We held a trial run of that workshop at CWU on June 1st. More than 35 people attended and many noted to me that they learned a lot and felt that it was a very beneficial use of time. I would like to thank Lourdes Henebry-Deleon and Patrick Lubinski for putting the curriculum, format, and content together. They did it all gratis this time and their effort really showed through in the hands-on approach and great examples they used to show folks the differences between animal and human bone. A number of folks could not attend at that time and there appears to be a lot of interest in additional workshops, so watch for those in the future.

Archaeology ethics were another major theme at the AGM in Seattle.

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President's Message

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Currently, AWA has no formal ethics statement on its web page or in our bylaws. While AWA is a very diverse association, which I think is a major strength, when issues are brought to AWA's attention, we need to have some kind of ethical datum from which to evaluate the issue. One of these issues is the web site of Columbia River Man, where one can view and buy artifacts. When the AWA is asked for a position statement on such a organization, it is very difficult to fairly represent the association's view(s) in a timely manner if there is no ethical datum from which to 'measure.' So, please consider your views on archaeological ethics and contribute a piece to our newsletter.

I would like to thank the Journal editor, Jerry Galm, for Volume 10 of Archaeology in Washington. It contains two pieces, one of which is an adaptation of a 'grey-literature' report. The original 'pdf' report is available at: www.streamload.com/SteveKenady/Complete_45SJ414_Report.zip. Jerry is working very hard to get the Journal caught up (Vols. 11 and 12 are under production) and then he is going to step down as editor this coming Fall. Pat Lubinski has tentatively agreed to take over this position once vacated by Jerry in the Fall. That would leave AWA without its Newsletter editor and thus we are looking for a new one. If you are interested please contact Pat Lubinski and/or Pat McCutcheon.

I hope you all have productive and fun field season. Good luck in your summer work!

Sincerely, Pat McCutcheon, AWA President

Missing Members

We do not have current address information for Lisa Clayton, Cheryl Miller, Nicholas Moore, and Shane Sparks. If you know the whereabouts of these missing members, or if you need to update your contact information (mailing address, email address, etc.), please contact AWA Treasurer Pam Trautman at trautmanPJ@juno.com. Thanks!

Is Your Membership Current?

If you have not yet paid dues for 2006, please renew! Your mailing label indicates the last year for which your dues are paid.

You may pay for both 2006 and 2007 at the same time if you wish, just be sure to note that on your form. If you are renewing and check the "Address Unchanged" box, you need not write in your address. Thanks for your support!

The AWA website is at <http://www.cwu.edu/~mccutchp/archaeology/index.html>

AWA News

AWA News is published March, June,
September, and December
by the

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Newsletter Policies

AWA does not review or evaluate the literature in its newsletter, though manuscripts may be edited for length and format. The views expressed herein are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of AWA, its Board of Directors, staff, or the editor.

It is assumed that articles reporting on any aspect of a project under contract have been submitted in accordance with the provisions of the contract and with the knowledge and permission of the project's PI.

Submission deadlines are the 1st of March, June, September, and December.

We welcome any relevant submissions. Please send them to the Editor via email.

Update on the Graving Docks Site in Port Angeles

Two review studies have now been released regarding what happened at the ancient village site of Tse-whit-zen as a result of work at the Port Angeles graving dock for the Hood Canal Bridge project by the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT). The first is an accountability study by WSDOT to the governor and legislature. Released May 16, this document is available as a 236-page Acrobat (PDF) format document on the WSDOT Accountability web page (<http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/accountability/hcbgravingdock/>). The second, released June 2 by the Washington State Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee, is a study completed under contract by Foth and Van Dyke, a consulting firm headquartered in Green Bay, Wisconsin. This study reviews events and makes recommendations to avoid similar problems in the future. It is available as a 213-page PDF document at

http://www.l.leg.wa.gov/reports/Preliminary_ProposedFinals/HoodCanalGravingDo_PreliminaryReport.pdf

Legislative Alert from the Society for American Archaeology

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation archaeology task force in Washington DC has released a draft revision on burial policy and is seeking public comment. The deadline is coming up quickly, June 28, 2006. One of AWA's goals is to comment on such documents. Please visit the ACHP web site (www.achp.gov/atf.html) and make your professional opinions known!

Update on AWA Journal

Volume 10 of the AWA journal, *Archaeology in Washington*, has been completed and mailed to all 2004 members. Others may purchase a copy for \$10 using the form on the back of this newsletter. Volume 11 is now in production, and should be published and mailed to 2005 members later this year. For Volume 12, the Editor has received one submission. Please consider supporting your journal by making a submission for Volume 12! The journal cannot be a success without regular manuscript submissions.

The journal is an annual, peer-reviewed publication with a target length of about 60-70 pages per issue. Typically, it has consisted of summary-length articles on work in progress or recently-completed research relevant to Washington archaeology. We encourage smaller articles, but will happily consider monographs up to the length of a journal issue. Please direct questions to Jerry R. Galm (jgalm@mail.ewu.edu), and send manuscripts via email or by mail to: Jerry R. Galm, AWA, c/o Curator of Archaeology, Burke Museum, Box 353010, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-3010.

Are You Getting Newsletter Submission Reminders?

Prior to each newsletter submission deadline, the Editor has been mass emailing a call for submissions. This email is sent to all AWA members and selected non-member archaeologists. If you are not receiving these calls and wish to be, or if you are receiving the calls and wish to be deleted from the list, please contact newsletter editor Pat Lubinski at Lubinski@cwu.edu.

Summary of AWA Board Meeting, May 2006

The AWA Board of Directors met in North Bend on May 20. A number of topics were discussed and some information was provided, but no formal motions were made or acted on. The agenda and discussion are summarized as follows:

- ◆ *Treasurer Report*: The AWA has a total balance of about \$3900, and 84 members have paid for 2006. The cost of refreshments at the Annual General Meeting in Seattle was about \$300.
- ◆ *Council of Councils*: No AWA representative was present at the Council of Councils meeting this year.
- ◆ *Journal and Newsletter Editors*: Jerry Galm will step down after completion of the 2006 journal issue (Volume 12) later this year. (Thanks for all your hard work, Jerry!) The AWA is looking for a volunteer to take on this important task. Pat Lubinski, the current newsletter editor, is considering taking on this duty, but that would leave us with no newsletter editor. If you are interested in either post, please contact Pat McCutcheon at mccutchp@cwu.edu.
- ◆ *Energy Policy Act of 2005*: There was an interest in learning more about the implications of this act on archaeology. It is likely to be having an impact in the Rocky Mountain region due to Section 365, which mandates a pilot project of increased interagency cooperation in streamlining the processing of applications for permits to drill. Bureau of Land Management field offices in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming will be coordinating this effort.
- ◆ *Human and Animal Bone Workshop*: This workshop took place on June 1 on the Central Washington University campus. It is described in an article elsewhere in this newsletter.
- ◆ *Ethics and Restriction of Access*: There was further discussion on the issue of archaeological ethics and how to build an AWA position on ethics. The places to start seem to be the Society for American Archaeology statements and a call for AWA members to submit their ideas in the newsletter (see also the President's Message).

AWA Seeks Council of Councils Representative

The AWA is seeking a representative to attend the annual Council of Councils meeting. The Council of Councils provides a forum for communication between state-level archaeology "councils" (like the AWA) and the Society for American Archaeology (SAA). If you regularly attend the SAA meetings, or plan to do so for 2007, please consider representing the AWA. To offset travel costs, the AWA will provide a \$200 stipend to its Council of Councils representative.

Events Calendar

Editor's Note: If you would like your conference, meeting or other event announced in the newsletter, please email the Editor by the submission deadline. The next deadline is September 15.

International Council for Archaeozoology Conference, (August 23-28, 2006), México City, México, For more information, see <http://www.alexandriarchive.org/bonecommons/icz2006/>

Great Basin Anthropological Conference (October 19-22, 2006) Las Vegas, Nevada. For more information, see <http://www.gbac.whsites.net/index2/html>

Arctic Conference (October 20-21, 2006), Eugene, Oregon. Information will be posted as it becomes available at <http://natural-history.uoregon.edu/Pages/calendar.html>

Mount Rainier Hires Museum Curator

Mount Rainier National Park (MORA) has hired Brooke Childrey as the park's museum curator. Brooke comes from Acadia National Park and Saint Croix Island International Historic Site where she was the museum curator for the past ten years. She has also worked at Boston National Historical Park, Lincoln Home National Historical Park, and Crater Lake National Park. Brooke has been a museum curator with the National Park Service for twenty years and has curated both natural and cultural collections.

Brooke will be establishing a professional curatorial program for MORA including conducting a 100% inventory of the museum collections and overseeing the curatorial staff's summer projects. Projects this summer include a 100% inventory of the park library holdings; cataloging the archeological collection and associated field records and reports (approximately 5000 items) into the National Park Service's National Catalog (ANCS+); updating the park bibliography to include both scientific and cultural reports (these reports can be checked out by park staff, researchers, and college students); and developing a booklet of photographs that display historic photos alongside matching current photos of the same area with attention to climatic and vegetation changes due to global warming and human impact.

Assisting Brooke this first year with these projects are: Kathleen Jobson, a retired high school librarian and park volunteer since 1991; Heather Kennelly, a graduate student from Central Washington University working towards a degree in Resource Management; and Jennifer Welch, a junior at The Evergreen State College working toward a dual concentration in Environmental Studies and Japanese Studies. Kathleen will be concentrating on inventorying the library holdings and assisting Heather and Jennifer with their projects. Heather will be cataloging the archeological collections using funding from the National Park Services Back Log cataloging fund. Many of the archeological artifacts being cataloged were excavated during Central Washington University's field schools at Mount Rainier from 1997-2000. Jennifer will be working on the photograph booklet and updating the bibliography.

Reminder from the Archaeological Conservancy

Gene Hurych, Western Regional Director of The Archaeological Conservancy (TAC), wants to remind everyone that the Conservancy is looking for sites in the state of Washington worthy and in need of preservation. Thus far, TAC has acquired three sites in Washington (Fort Nisqually, Long Beach, and Manis Mastadon), and is currently attempting to acquire others, such as the Bedal, Cowlitz, Fernley, Meier, Muckleshoot, and Point Roberts sites. All acquisitions are made with the help of local archaeologists and tribal interests. TAC is the only national non-profit dedicated to the preservation of archaeology. Mr. Hurych notes "We only have a few sites in Washington and would really like to have more!" The Archaeological Conservancy mission statement and motto is, "Preserving the past...for the future." If you have ideas on additional high priority sites, please contact Gene Hurych at The Archaeological Conservancy, 1 Shoal Ct. #67, Sacramento, CA 95831, (916) 399-1193, or via email at genehurych@msn.com.

AWA Workshop on Human and Animal Bones

– Submitted by Lourdes Henebry-DeLeon and Pat Lubinski

On June 1, we led a workshop on distinguishing between human and non-human animal bones on the Central Washington University campus. Lourdes is a forensic anthropologist with detailed knowledge of human skeletal anatomy, while Pat is a zooarchaeologist with detailed knowledge of the skeletal anatomy of other animals. The workshop was attended by professional archaeologists and students, many from the History & Archaeology Program for the Colville Confederated Tribes, or from Western Washington University. We met from 10:00 AM to noon and from 1:00 to 3:00.

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AWA Workshop on Human and Animal Bones

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After first introducing some bone basics (e.g., parts of a mammalian skeleton, element names), we concentrated on recognizing human bones in four basic steps:

- 1) Is it bone? (We talked about distinguishing bone from non-bone)
- 2) Is it mammal bone? (We talked about some differences between the bones of mammals, birds, and fish)
- 3) Is the bone human size? (We talked about fused and unfused bone, and mammal size classes. For example, adult human bones are closest in size to mammals like deer, pig, bear, and cougar)
- 4) Is the bone human shape? (We talked about some key differences in human bones compared to bones of other mammals. For example, the human pelvis has a short ilium [wider than it is long] and a large socket [acetabulum] compared to other animals in its size)

At the workshop, we provided a handout with some information to help distinguish human and animal bone. That handout included an excerpt from the Forensic Anthropology Laboratory Manual, and lists of potentially useful publications. Here we list some key publications for further information on human and animal bone identification:

Human Bones:

Baker, Brenda (2005). *The Osteology of Infants and Children*. Texas A & M University Press, College Station

"Focusing on juvenile skeletons, their recovery and identification, and siding in field and lab settings, the book provides basic descriptions and illustrations of each skeletal element at varying stages of development, along with sections on differentiation from other bones and siding tips. A quick reference guide explains age estimation and identification templates."

Bass WH. (1995). *Human Osteology: A Laboratory and Field Manual*, 4th edition. Special Publication No. 2. The Missouri Archaeological Society, Columbia.

This field manual provides background information on human osteology and a basic overview of the entire human skeletal system including all landmarks. This manual also includes techniques for aging, sexing, ancestral affiliation, calculating stature and siding bones.

Buikstra, JE and Ubelaker, DH (eds) (1994). *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains* Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series No 44, Fayetteville

The comprehensive protocol outlines traditional methods of osteological data recovery, such as measurements and observations and the forms in the back of the book are the standard forms for skeletal inventory and analysis.

White, TD and Folkens, PA (2005). *Human Bone Manual*. Elsevier Academic Press, San Francisco

The *Human Bone Manual* is intended for use outside the laboratory and "includes all the key information needed for identification purposes, including hundreds of photographs designed to show a maximum amount of anatomical information."

Other Mammal Bones:

Brown, CL and Gustafson, CE (1979). *A Key to Postcranial Skeletal Remains of Cattle/Bison, Elk, and Horse*. Washington State University Laboratory of Anthropology Reports of Investigation No 57, Pullman.

Gilbert, B. Miles (1990) *Mammalian Osteology*. Special Publication No. 3. The Missouri Archaeological Society, Columbia.

Olsen, Stanley J. (1964) *Mammal Remains from Archaeological Sites: Part 1- Southeastern and Southwestern United States*. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 56(1). Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Schmid, Elisabeth (1972) *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists, and Quaternary Geologists*. Elsevier, New York.

Communications from DAHP – Submitted by Stephenie Kramer

Legislative Updates

This legislative session, an additional bill (SB6429) exempting archaeological site locations from public disclosure passed unanimously. This statutory change will exempt site locations that are documented during the Cultural Resources Module of the Watershed Analysis process required by the Forest and Fish Act. While this may seem like a small change, without this statutory authority the Department of Natural Resources would have lacked the authority to exempt site locations from public disclosure during watershed analyses. The legislation not only exempts archaeological site location data, but ceremonial and religious site location data as well.

Here is the text of the new statute (Public Disclosure - SB 6429 Sec. 1 RCW 42.56.300 and 2005 c 274 s 410): *Records, maps, and other information, acquired during watershed analysis pursuant to the forests and fish report under RCW 76.09.370, that identify the location of archaeological sites, historic sites, artifacts, or the sites of traditional religious, ceremonial, or social uses and activities of affected Indian tribes, are exempt from disclosure under this chapter in order to prevent the looting or depredation of such sites*

Many of you have asked for the citation of the public disclosure exemption to assist you in speaking to your clients and/or government agencies. Effective July 1, 2006, exemption language is moving to a new location in the Revised Code of Washington. The new citation will be RCW 42.56.300, rather than its current location in Chapter 42.17.310 (l) (k). The content of the exemption has not changed.

New Permit Rules and More

Many of you participated in DAHP's rule making process for our four WACs relating to Excavation Permits, SEPA, National Register, and Underwater Resources. We appreciate the comments we received about the rules and the time and attention to detail they reflected. The rule changes became effective in mid-March. DAHP responded to each of the comments in our Concise Explanatory Statement (CES), which was filed at DAHP and with the Code Reviser's Office. Those who commented also received a copy of the CES. If you would like a copy, please contact Stephenie Kramer (Stephanie.Kramer@dahp.wa.gov).

There are new items required in the excavation permit application, and some clarified items. The new items are intended to provide more comprehensive background information about the proposed project for the reviewing parties. Please be sure to visit our web page at <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=25-48-060> to ensure you have the latest attachments list when you apply for a permit.

One substantial change made to the rules was a provision allowing for a professional archaeologist to collect a radiocarbon sample under specific circumstances without first obtaining a permit. The idea behind this rule is to allow archaeologists to collect extremely useful data that will cause minimal to no damage to a site without requiring a lengthy permit application process. The objective is to ensure that the data is shared immediately with the archaeological community and is useful to all. All radiocarbon samples collected must be processed and the results shared with the archaeological community via DAHP. Failure to do this will constitute a violation of the statute. DAHP is populating a ¹⁴C database whenever Beta Analytic Sheets are received.

The type of scenarios motivating this change are as follows: a date will be collected during Phase I survey when a site is newly located, when a site is clearly eroding and the feature will most likely be lost to the next storm, or when so little of a site is left that a recommendation of No Further Work Needed is made, but a radiocarbon date could still be obtained and contribute to our understanding. The text of the rule is below:

A professional archaeologist, as defined in WAC 25-48-020(4), may collect radiocarbon samples without first obtaining a permit under this chapter if the following conditions are met:

- (1) The sample or samples must consist of charcoal or shell; no human or mammal bone may be sampled without a permit;*
- (2) Within ten working days following the sampling, the professional archaeologist must notify the department of the radiocarbon sampling; and*

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Communications from DAHP

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(3) *Within thirty days of receiving copies of the results worksheets or their equivalent from the radiocarbon laboratory, the professional archaeologist must submit to the department copies of the results worksheets or their equivalent together with a brief written report documenting sampling and results.*

We are excited about the data this new rule will generate, and we will be carefully analyzing its utility. It is intended to be very explicit about what can be collected and how it is to be reported. If an archaeologist fails to follow the rules correctly, they will face potential civil and/or criminal penalties. DAHP also intends to closely watch the effect of this rule on sites. If abuse becomes problematic, DAHP will have to revise or revoke this provision.

Calling All Interested Parties: Archaeology Month Submissions Needed

Each October, the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation celebrates Archaeology Month by highlighting a variety of events from around the state. We are currently compiling a list of activities for the 2006 celebration. Please do your part to educate Washington citizens about our wonderful profession by putting on a short talk in your community or near a project you worked on this year. For more information or to submit an event, contact Russell Holter (Russell.Holter@dahp.wa.gov). Please submit your event information before August 1.

This year, we have settled on an Archaeology Month poster theme focusing on something along the lines of "Power tools of the Past." The poster will have photos of prehistoric tools and possibly their modern day equivalents. We are still developing the concept but are looking for fabulous photos of archaeological tools, such as points, drills, scrapers, mortars and pestles and many more. We are asking you to contribute your photos to the poster. The photos should be at least 150 dpi and be sure to tell us the locale the tool came from and how the photo credit should read. Please email or send the photos to Megan Duvall at Megan.Duvall@dahp.wa.gov. For more details about this or if you have questions, please call either Rob, Stephenie, or Matthew at (360) 586-3065. Thank you in advance for your participation!

The Crisis of Cultural Resources on Bureau of Land Management Public Lands: Recent Findings by the National Trust for Historic Preservation

- Submitted by Doug Tingwall

"BLM has an exemplary cultural resources program staff trying valiantly to make the best of a situation that finds them understaffed and under-funded to effectively deal with the enormity of the task before them...By failing to address the critical and enormous cultural resource preservation and protection needs, we condemn our Nation's legacy to the mantelpiece of posterity."

Extract from National Trust for Historic Preservation's *Cultural Resources on the Bureau of Land Management Public Lands: An Assessment and Needs Analysis*

Dailey Lake is a blue jewel nestled on public land at an elevation of 5,238 feet between the snowclad peaks of the Bear-tooth Plateau and the Gallatin Range just north of Yellowstone National Park. The lake is a stone's throw away from one of Montana's premier blue ribbon trout streams, the Yellowstone River, and hosts itself populations of rainbow trout, walleye, and perch. Moreover, the surrounding Paradise Valley provides winter range for herds of elk. Over 600 archaeological sites have been documented in the county, most of the prehistoric varieties consisting of lithic scatters, tipi rings, bison jumps and stone alignments that attest to a human presence in the area for the last ten thousand years. Not surprisingly given the scenery and stiff, summer breezes, the lake also happens to be one of the west's premier windsurfing locales. Over ten years ago I participated in a surface collection/mapping project designed to

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The Crisis of Cultural Resources on BLM Lands

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“rescue” an existing Paleoindian, stone tool assemblage from a corner of the lake that was targeted for use as a put-in spot for recreationalists. Between the time when we first located and recorded the site and the subsequent data recovery phase, a substantial portion of the original volume of obsidian artifacts including an Agate Basin projectile point fragment, had vanished. Only later did we discover that some recreationalists had boasted about hurling these artifacts into the lake under the assumption that the existence of the site would prevent their access to the water in that prime location.

This episode is illustrative of one of the biggest dilemmas that now confronts the Bureau of Land Management, a federal agency which manages 261 million acres of public lands within the United States: a rapid increase in recreation. The BLM surpasses the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service in managing the country's most extensive federal land domain. Only 6% of this total acreage has been evaluated for cultural resources. Washington and Oregon hosts 16.5 million acres of BLM lands of which only 8% has currently been inventoried. Of those areas surveyed nationwide, 90% of the archaeological sites are prehistoric and 10% historic. A recent assessment by the National Trust for Historic Preservation released in May of 2005 (www.nationaltrust.org) identifies some of the following issues that threaten cultural resources on public lands (unless otherwise stated, direct quotes are derived from this NTHP report):

INCREASED RECREATION: “The greatest threat to cultural resources today is coming from the rapid increase in recreational access...” This explosion of recreational activities on public lands is occurring in the absence of a regulatory framework that would manage recreational use and minimize its impacts on archaeological sites. To be sure, not all recreationalists conduct themselves like a barbarian horde, and we all have enjoyed the beauty of public lands to some degree in our lives. But, one only needs to recall a push in recent years to minimize snowmobile access into Yellowstone National Park with all its attendant, strident acrimony to realize the kind of pressure the BLM field personnel are up against.

DECREASED FUNDING/PERSONNEL: Given the extent of its public lands purview, the BLM received only \$15 million in FY 2006 in comparison with \$74 million for the NPS and \$32.9 million for the USFS in FY 2004. Some of their funding is “...modestly supplemented by the aggressive and successful work of the dedicated BLM CR staff in finding *other funds* (my italics) to support their work...” such as volunteer efforts and funding from grants. Currently those funds that are available to maintain cultural resource structures “...can only be used for ‘historic’ structures, and cannot be allocated for ‘prehistoric’ structures...” The report emphasizes that adaptive reuse of these structures as administrative offices and interpretive centers would allow BLM access to backlog maintenance funds but this is a catch-22 of sorts since funding would be needed in the first place to take such steps. Volunteer efforts, oftentimes by archaeologists, has provided the basis for effective “site-steward” programs. Finally, although law enforcement personnel have done a commendable job in protecting archaeological sites, they are stretched too thin and the penalties for pothunting are minimal. As can be imagined, the lack of funding translates to a lack of staff to conduct inventories, monitoring, education, or protection of archaeological sites.

INCREASED ENERGY EXPLORATION AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY LAND USE PERMITS: “Currently BLM, at the insistence of the Bush Administration, has undertaken a major re-write of numerous RMP (Resource Management Plans)...to make it less restrictive to more rapidly expand leasing of public minerals and energy reserves to private companies...” particularly in Wyoming and Montana. An instruction memorandum (IM) released from BLM Director Kathleen Clark entitled “National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 and Oil and Gas Permitting” this last August essentially asked BLM State Directors to “...expedite Applications for Permits to Drill.” What this means is that an agency already under-funded and under staffed is charged to expeditiously conduct surveys and inventory archaeological resources with little or no time in the interests of decreasing the red tape. A recent Government Accountability Office (GAO) report regarding this permitting has already identified “...serious weaknesses and reduced... compliance...” The private oil and gas companies, for their part have generally and steadfastly refused to release the

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funds that would allow those cultural resource evaluations to be carried out, presumably because they have no money to spare. For example, only \$50,000 was made available from the Oil and Gas sub account in FY 2006 for compliance archaeology, a figure incongruous with the pace of permitting by these parties. Knowing this, it is worthwhile to pause and take a quick look at some of the BLM regulations and policies and their associated constraints. The Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 governs BLM policy and has charged the agency with designating "areas of critical environmental concern" (ACEC) without a set of codified policies to back such designations up or a means to adequately enforce protection of antiquities. Instead the BLM has had to devise a series of policy manuals. But rather than being guided by these manuals, cultural resource plans are more often than not guided by land use plans dictated by permitting. Moreover, special management areas are designated by Congress and the President into a National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) whose status can now be changed by a certain, former potato-magnate-television celebrity-cum Secretary of the Interior. The assessment stresses the necessity of BLM staff being allowed to conduct proactive, landscape scale cultural resource assessments in advance of proposed drilling and mineral extraction.

LACK OF TRIBAL CONSULTATION: Another of the BLM's biggest needs "...is to fix the tribal consultation requirements." Currently, no provisions are in place to formalize the relation between the BLM and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) because they were not covered under a programmatic agreement (PA) with the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). What this means is that the ability to protect Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) is severely impeded, not to mention that it further alienates those native groups who should have the most input on the fate of prehistoric sites and features. The assessment emphasizes that: "BLM should expand and strengthen tribal consultation so that (they)...are engaged at the earliest stages of land use planning." Even should this come to pass, tribes will need to decide how much of their traditional knowledge will be imparted to BLM officials in the cause of stewardship. Given what has transpired in the past, their reticence, if any, is understandable.

Despite what some academics may think, I believe that the most important archaeology being conducted today is that work associated with cultural resource management if for no other reason than the sheer volume of data recovery that is being dictated by the rapid pace of development. In various federal and state agencies, many of the seasoned, baby boomer veterans will be retiring shortly and handing the reins over to a new generation of specialists fresh out of grad school. For this reason it is imperative that undergraduate and graduate programs in archaeology emphasize extensive and proper training in both the practical, legislative and bureaucratic aspects of cultural resource management. Students should immediately be immersed in fieldwork whether through the university, contract companies, and/or volunteer efforts to complement their training in theory and methodology. In all fairness to those in academia this may be easier said than done. After all how is a professor able to push such a program when school review boards may be contemplating such things as changing Archaeology 101 to Art History Appreciation 101? Nevertheless, the effort is a worthy one and needs to be made.

Archaeologists today face the unenviable task of treading a fine line between their duty as stewards of our heritage and responsibility as public servants to the country's taxpayers while navigating a complex maze of bureaucratic and political red tape. During this age of rapid development in the hinterlands, the fate of cultural resources on public lands will require an unprecedented amount of collaboration on the part of agency personnel, CRM companies, native American tribes, historic preservation groups and the public. The value of an organization such as the AWA is that we possess the ability to continue to educate the public as to the significance of this nation's heritage and take steps to help beleaguered agencies wherever possible by volunteering our time and experience in local "site steward" programs. I urge you all to read the assessment in its entirety and provide your feedback to the board as to what steps we can take in this matter.

Upon the advent of the 100th anniversary of the Antiquities Act, it is sobering to consider the future of our

(Continued on page 11)

The Crisis of Cultural Resources on BLM Lands

(Continued from page 10)

heritage: in essence those prehistoric and historic cultural resources that await discovery and proper stewardship on our public lands are subjected to a veritable, bureaucratically hung Sword of Damocles. Whether the single strand of proverbial horsehair that would prevent its fall should break, may greatly depend upon what organizations such as ours, in collaboration with agencies, tribes and the American public do today to prevent it.

For further information, please review the National Trust for Historic Preservation's assessment in full at: www.nationaltrust.org A map of BLM lands and contact information for Oregon and Washington is available at: www.blm.gov/nhp/pubs/rewards/1999/images/t_oromap.jpg -Submitted by Doug Tingwall

Research Notes

Editor's Note: We welcome submissions on current research relevant to Northwest archaeology, including but not limited to: field-work updates, notations of report completion, article abstracts, thesis or dissertation summaries, requests for assistance.

Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Abundance of Columbian White-Tailed Deer, Portland Basin, Washington and Oregon, USA, by R. Lee Lyman (University of Missouri, Columbia). *Journal of Wildlife Management* 70:278-282 (2006).

This article describes the nonstatistically significant changes in abundance of Columbian white-tailed deer remains from pre-contact (1400-1792 AD) to post-contact (1792-1835 AD) time at the Cathlapotle (45CLI) site, excavated by Portland State University under the direction of Dr. Kenneth Ames. Stasis in the relative abundance of Columbian white-tailed deer seems to have resulted from reduced human predation (which in turn resulted from decimation of American Indian populations from introduced European diseases) concomitant with reduced anthropogenic fire (which in turn resulted in lowered carrying capacity of habitats). Historic decimation of the Columbian white-tailed deer population likely resulted from fire suppression and over-hunting by Euroamericans.

Kuril Biocomplexity Project to Begin this Summer, by Ben Fitzhugh (University of Washington)

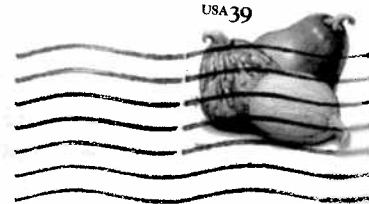
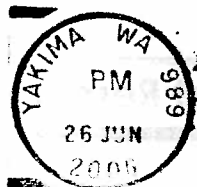
Starting this summer, an interdisciplinary team of American, Japanese and Russian scholars and students are examining a 5000-year history of human-environmental interactions along the Kuril Island chain in the northwest Pacific. This project will be under the direction of Principal Investigators Ben Fitzhugh, Pat Anderson, Cecelia Bitz, Joanne Bourgeois, Darryl Holman, and Mike Etnier, in collaboration with their Japanese and Russian colleagues. Evidence of human colonization, persistence and abandonment at various times in the past five millennia and under different social, economic, and technological regimes, is being used to study human vulnerability and resilience to both catastrophic and gradual environmental changes, including human-induced changes. Our objectives include: understanding the feedbacks among climate, sea ice, marine and terrestrial ecology, and humans; estimating the degree of human vulnerability to catastrophic events and their ecological consequences at different spatial and temporal scales; and assessing the role of cultural variables both in influencing community survival and affecting environmental changes. These objectives are being tackled through an ecologically integrated study of: archaeological and historic records of human settlement and abandonment; geologic evidence of volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and tsunamis; paleoecologic and oceanographic evidence of past vegetation and marine conditions; and climatological evidence of past temperature, sea ice, and storminess. The project includes education and outreach partnerships with indigenous Ainu communities in Hokkaido, Japan; the development of secondary school education kits and interactive computer simulations through the Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture; and the participation of undergraduate and graduate students.

More information can be found on the project web site (<http://depts.washington.edu/ikip/index.shtml>), including regular journal entries posted from the field by affiliated middle school teacher Misty Nikula-Ohlson (of Bellevue's Whatcom Day Academy).



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