Association for Washington Archaeology

AWA News

Volume 3 Number 3 September 1998

President's Notes

Our special annual meeting was held June 20, 1998 at the Ellensburg Fairgrounds. Unfortunately, we did not have a quorum so the meeting took on a more informal air. Beer, soft drinks and munchies were available in abundance (you should have been there!). People brought picnic lunches to enjoy the Ellensburg sun and we had a great talk about NRHP listing of the Fairgrounds by Flo Lentz. The minutes of the meeting are included in the newsletter, but a few points should be touched on in more detail.

As was noted in the last newsletter, AWA now has 501(c)3 status. This is an important change of status for AWA and is due to the hard work of Gregg Sullivan and the rest of the Board. We will now be able to do some important work on archaeology issues. In particular, we would like to become more involved with monitoring the legislative process and informing legislators and AWA members about archaeology and heritage issues.

Another topic of discussion at the meeting was the Preservation Committee. We would like to work on developing professional methodologies and documentation standards. This would establish opportunities for peer review and provide for consensus-building among the profession. This is a tough issue but one that deserves some attention. Fennelle Miller has written a call to action which is included in this newsletter. I would like to reiterate what Fennelle writes: AWA members must become deeply involved in the process to make this a workable set of guidelines. Professional firms, "dig bums," consultants, tribal liaisons, students and professors, all have a stake in the development of these guidelines. Please consider what your personal stake in the guidelines is and let us know your opinion.

As an aside, another issue which the board discusses on occasion is the fact that in practically every newsletter someone writes "Let us know what you think. Please contact a board member...." and most of us have not been contacted. We really mean it. We are **the** professional organization for the State of Washington. We want to know how to help our members.

Paula Johnson

INSIDE

AWA TAX WRITE-OFF? NOT!

Our last newsletter contained an inaccurate statement regarding our new tax-exempt status. Members of charitable non-profit organizations **cannot** deduct membership fees where there is an exchange of goods or services. Most of our membership fee goes towards the journal, the newsletters, and annual meeting refreshments. The portion remaining after such expenses would be deductible, but is so tiny it's easier to consider our membership to be not tax-deductible. **Any contrabutions that you donate to AWA *over* the membership fee, however, would be deductible.**

(Thanks to Gregg Sullivan for clarifying this matter.)

AWA News

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by the
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C/O Curator of Archaeology,
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OFFICERS & EDITORS

AWA News provides for the publication of materials that may represent divergent ideas, judgments, and opinions.

AWA does not review or evaluate the literature in its newsletter, though manuscripts may be edited for length and format. It is assumed that articles which report 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.

The views expressed herein are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of AWA, its Board of Directors, staff, or the editor.

Submission deadlines are the 15th of February, May, August, and November. E-mail items, attached as Word-readable documents, to lleeds@halcyon.com, or mail a PC formatted floppy to AWA News, POB 742, Mercer Island, WA 98040.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN WASHINGTON: A CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

by
Doug Wilson, AWA Journal Editor

Archaeology in Washington is an annual publication of the Association for Washington Archaeology. The goals of the Association for Washington Archaeology are:

1. To foster scientific archaeological research in the State of Washington
2. Coordinate and cooperate with professional and amateur archaeologists, Native Americans, and the lay public on matters relating to research, policy, and findings
3. Disseminate information relating to Washington archaeology through meetings, publications, audio-visual presentations, and the media
4. Advise policy makers in government, academia, and the private sector on matters affecting the conduct of archaeological research, the protection of archaeological resources, and the maintenance and dissemination of archaeological data
5. Actively review proposed state and national legislation concerning or affecting archaeological interests, and provide responses to proposals according to majority vote of the membership
6. Promulgate state and national legislation and regulations to support the enhancement and protection of and funding for archaeology and archeological studies

Submission guidelines. **Manuscripts** should be double-spaced, on one side of 8½ x 11-inch white paper, with 1½-inch margins on the left and bottom sides and 1-inch margins on the right and top sides, in the following order: title page, abstract, text, appendix (if any), acknowledgments, references, tables, and figures. Acknowledgments should be a single paragraph on a separate page directly preceding the References section. The title page should include the title of the article, the author's name (no degrees), and the author's affiliation. The affiliation should include the department, institution, city, state, zip code, and country (if not U.S.A.). Please include an abstract of between 50 and 100 words.

Illustrations should be referred to by number in the text and should be numbered consecutively using Arabic numerals. Captions for the illustrations should be typed on a separate sheet of paper. Illustrations should be camera- ready and should not exceed an image area of 8-1/2 x 11 inches with a 1.5-inch bottom and left margin and a 1-inch top and right margin.

Tables should be referred to by number in the text and should be numbered consecutively using Arabic numerals. Each table should be typed on a separate sheet of paper. Center the title above the table, and type any explanatory footnotes, which should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals, below the table.

References and all other details on policy, style, and technical matters of manuscript preparation should follow the style guide for American Antiquity and Latin American Antiquity (see October 1992 *American Antiquity* 57:749-770).

After acceptance of a manuscript and after all revisions have been incorporated, manuscripts should be submitted on IBM personal computer 3 ½ inch disks in Microsoft Word or Corel Word Perfect format. Please package the disk in a mailer designed for the purpose or in protective cardboard.

Submit manuscritpts and editorial inquiries to:

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ARTICLES

STANDARDIZING REMOTE SENSING REPORTING

by
Darby C. Stapp, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

As reviewed in the last issue of this newsletter, the Department of Energy is constructing a geophysical test bed for cultural resources at its HAMMER facility in Richland, Washington. In addition to constructing a test-bed with cultural props where researchers can test instrumentation (e.g., ground penetrating radar, magnetometry, resistivity), an important goal is to standardize reporting of geophysical investigations at cultural resource sites. The purpose of this article is to present the reporting format that we are currently using in the hope that others will find the format useful for reporting their results.

A standardized format is useful for several reasons. The use of near-surface, high intensity geophysical methods to explore archaeological sites is in its infancy, especially in the Pacific Northwest. As technologies improve and become more affordable, we can expect their use to increase dramatically. The problem we have in the Northwest is that because few studies have been done, we really don't know when and where to use a particular method. Most studies conducted to date have not been successful and because of that, have not been reported. But why weren't the studies successful? Was the technology inappropriate? Was it because of the geology, weather conditions, or sampling strategy? We don't know because the information is not available. Even when studies were successful and a report does exist, critical information may or may not be included. If we are to incorporate geophysical investigations into CRM in the Northwest, we need to ensure that all investigations are reported and that all repors contain a basic level of information so that other investigators can incorporate the results into their research.

The following geophysical report format was developed by Tom Mitchell and Kevin Bergstrom of CH2M HILL, Hanford, Inc. The example provided is a real report, with site locational information deleted for security reasons. Only one of the figures has been included. If anyone has suggestions regarding improvements to the form, he or she should contact Tom or Kevin directly at the addresses provided below. Our hope is to establish the HAMMER as a geophysical resource center that will link geophysical researchers and serve as a clearinghouse for geophysical investigation reports and literature.

Cultural Resource Geophysical Investigation At Mid-Columbia Site #17

SITE: Mid-Columbia Site #17, Hanford Site, WA

DATE: April 1-15, 1998

SPONSOR (CONTACT, PHONE):
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Environmental Characterization and Risk Assessment, Darby Stapp, (509) 373-2894

INVESTIGATORS (NAME, COMPANY, PHONE, E-MAIL):
Tom Mitchell / CH2MHill / (509) 372-9690 / thomas_h_mitchell@rl.gov
Kevin Bergstrom / CH2MHill / (509) 372-9591 / kevin_a_bergstrom@rl.gov

LOCATION: Mid-Columbia River Region, Washington State

OBJECTIVES:
To test the applicability of using ground-penetrating radar (GPR), radar holography (GPH), and electromagnetic induction (EMI), for the detection of buried cultural resource features.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Cultural Setting: This site was an active Native American hunting and fishing camp for thousands of years. Numerous depressions at the surface indicate the location of house pits and other structures associated with encampments. The cut banks that bound the site have exposed numerous artifacts/cultural features. The site is relatively culturally rich.

Terrain: The site is bounded by cut banks on three sides varying in height from 1-3 meters. Above the cut banks is a terrace where the testing was performed. The terrace is relatively flat terrace with small (0-1meter) undulations throughout the majority of the site.

Vegetation: The site is covered with grass, predominantly cheat, and random large clumps of wild rye. A single sagebrush is located on the northern edge of the test area.

Hydro Properties (water table, moisture etc.): The river level (and water table) was about 3 meters below the survey area.

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Cultural Resource Geophysical Investigation (Continued)

The upper few decimeters of the soil and the vegetation were moist due to heavy rains prior to the survey.

Soil/sediments/rock type: Predominantly silts and sand associated with fluvial and/or eolian deposition. Few cobbles or rocks were observed on the terrace. The shoreline below the terrace, was covered with cobbles. Most of the rocks/cobbles observed in the cut banks above the shoreline were most likely emplaced as a result of the habitation of the site rather than natural deposition. Anticipated Bedrock (depth and type): There is no bedrock (basalt) within the range of detection for the geophysical techniques. Obstacles (rocks, trees, buildings etc): A sign at the southeastern corner of the grid and a few metal survey stakes are within the test area. The wild rye grass clumps caused some profile deviations and antenna uncoupling with the ground surface. Bushes, principally sage, created significant obstruction over limited areas.

Overall assessment of site for geophysical investigations: The site was very conducive for the collection of high quality GPR data as evidenced by abundance of anomalies that were detected down to depths of two meters. Depth of investigation ranged from 0-4 meters with the 200 and 300 MHz antennae and 0-2 meters with the GPH and 500 MHz antenna. Ground conductivity values were around 8 to 10 millisiemens/meter as measured by an EM-31 Ground Conductivity meter. The shallow conductivity data recorded with the EM-38 appeared to be heavily influenced by shallow moisture variations and vegetation, and therefore did not appear to be a very effective tool for detecting subtle cultural features. The EM-31 conductivity meter detected some large variations that might be related to house pits, but in general, did not add much understanding to the cultural setting. Resistivity surveys might work well due to the relatively high ground conductivity. But again, as with any geophysical method, there must be a detectable physical contrast between the cultural features and the urrounding soils. Additionally, high-resolution magnetic gradiometer surveys might also be tested since many of the cultural features are associated with rocks within a silt and clay matrix.

EQUIPMENT:

Type/model: Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR): GSSI Sir-10A Plus, 500 MHz antenna, mod. 5103; 300 MHz antenna, mod. 3105AP; and 200 MHz antenna, mod. 5106.

Records printed on a GSSI 608P printer. Radar Holography (GPH)- Data was collected with a GSSI SIR10A system using the 200 MHz antenna. The GPH data was reduced and processed using the EDL's holographic processing software that is currently under development. Electromagnetic Induction (EMI): Geonics EM-38 and Geonics EM-31. Elevation Survey Nikon AE-5C automatic level. Data format (tape/disk/hardcopy): Electronic copies of GPR in GSSI format on a JAZZ drive. Hardcopies of each GPR profile printed with a GSSI 608P printer.

EMI data downloaded to a PC and subsequently processed with Geonics software and contoured with SURFER. The GPH data was delivered directly to the EDL for holographic processing.

DATA COLLECTION PARAMETERS:

Survey Parameters/grid: A 1 x 1-meter grid was emplaced over the entire test area (1368 square meters). Continuous scan GPR data were collected across the entire grid in two perpendicular directions using the 300 MHz antenna. GPR data was also collected over a smaller portion of the test site with both a 200 MHz and 500 MHz antenna. The GPH data was also collected at this secondary site. Profiles were spaced one meter apart for the 200 and 300 MHz antennas and 0.5 meter spacing with the 500 MHz antenna.

GPH data were collected using a 15-cm profile spacing with sample points at 10-cm intervals. Data readings were taken at one-meter grid intervals with both the EM-38 and EM-31.

Surface elevation data were also collected at the one-meter grid points. The data were used to make a contoured surface map of the test site. Equipment Settings: EMI: Both in-phase and quadrature (apparent ground conductivity) components were collected with both instruments. The EM-31 data was collected in the vertical dipole mode at hip height and the EM-38 data were collected in both the vertical and horizontal dipole. GPR: Recording windows were 108ns for the 200 and 300 MHz antennae. A 54ns window was used for the 500 MHz antenna. Data were collected in continuous scan mode.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS:

The data collected in entire southern test site was of very good quality with an exception of a few areas where thick bunches of rye grass interfered with data collection. The results indicate that GPR provides the most useful information of the technologies tested. Dozens of GPR anomalies were detected that are believed to be a response from a buried cultural feature or artifact. GPR provided good information on the depths and relative size of the anomalies. The anomalies varied in size with the majority of the anomalies being from 0.5 to 1 meter below the surface. Determining the shape of the anomalies required significant interpolation thus the shapes of the features shown on the interpretation maps may be misleading. The western side of the site is more heavily populated with anomalies than the eastern side.

Anomalies identified in the EMI data show up primarily as areas of high or low conductivity. It is not clear whether the

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Cultural Resource Geophysical Investigation (Continued)

highs and lows are associated with cultural features, terrain, vegetation, or local variations in the moisture of soils. Most likely it is a combination of all of the above thus making it very difficult to recognize cultural features

Several GPH anomalies were identified within an 8.5 x 9.6-meter test area that was used for testing GPH. However, GPH is still in the development stage and it is not yet understood what the significance of the anomalies that were identified represent.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations GPR appears to be a very effective tool for detecting cultural features and artifacts under the given geologic conditions. The results of the EMI testing indicate that the technique were not as useful primarily because there was too much variation in the ground conductivity to differentiate between anthropogenic and natural anomalous conditions. The heavy rains that occurred in the few days prior to the data collection may have reduced the effectiveness of the tools as well.

Collecting resistivity and magnetic data over the same test site would significantly enhance the study. These tests would provide valuable information that would lead to the further understanding and development of geophysics tools and their usefulness in cultural resource investigations.

The next step in testing the applicability of geophysics for cultural investigations is to match the characteristics of the different anomalies to the various types of cultural features. This would be best accomplished through discussion and the sharing of the results with the practicing cultural investigators of the region.

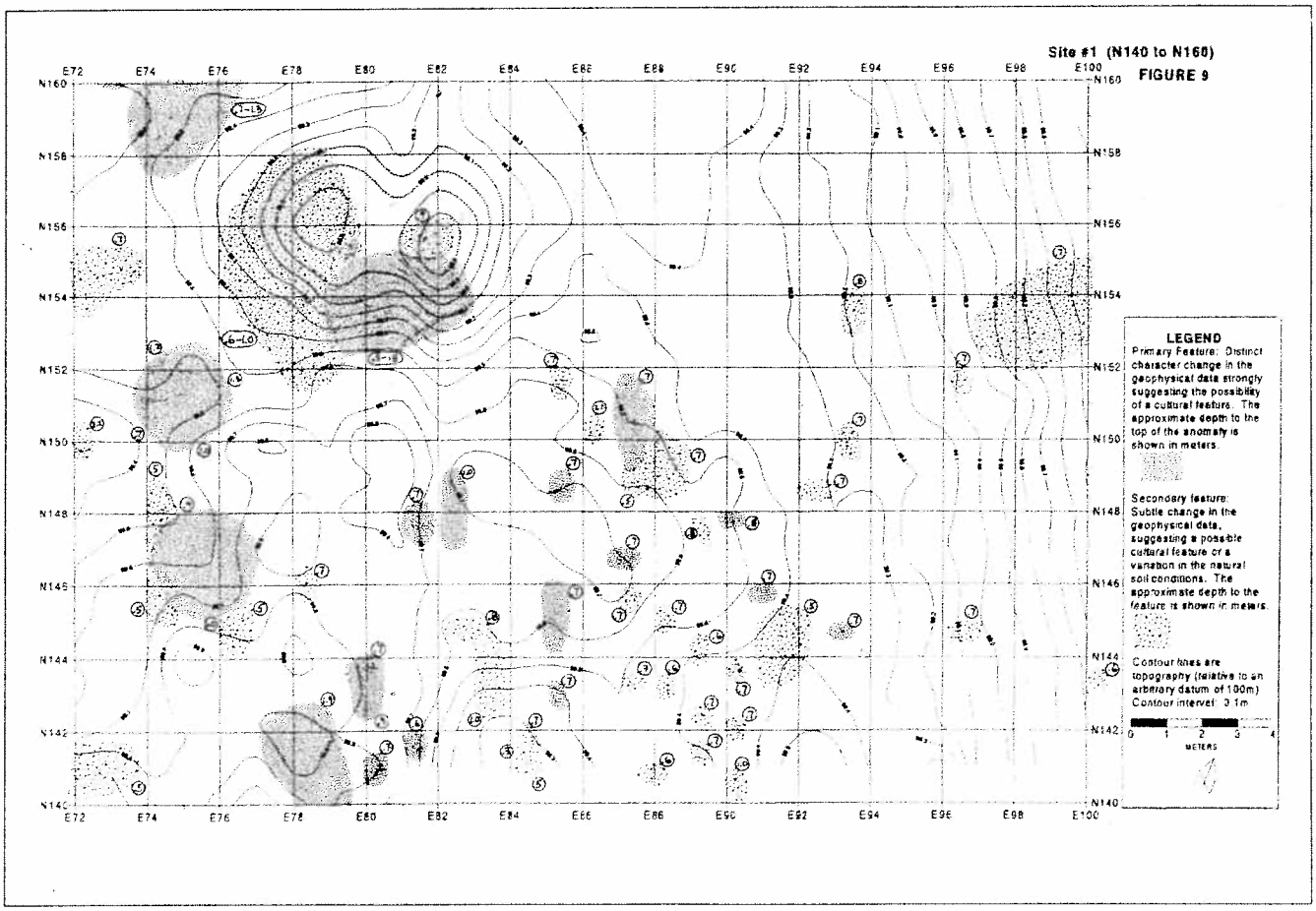


Figure 1. Example of results obtained from a ground penetrating radar survey of a pithouse village site on the Mid-Columbia river.

Videotaping And Cultural Resource Management

by
Darby C. Stapp, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

Why doesn't the CRM field make better use of video technology? This is a question I think about whenever I use my personal Handycam to record archaeological sites and CRM activities. To my mind, the videotaping offers great potential to our field. The technology is advancing rapidly, the costs are coming down, and it's relatively easy to use. Yet rarely do we see any application in CRM settings.

When I started at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) in Richland, Washington, several months ago, I wanted to bring video technology to the Hanford Cultural Resources Project primarily as a tool for our erosion monitoring program. Before committing Department of Energy funds, however, I wanted to make sure that it was a good idea, that there was not some reason for our field's reluctance to add this tool to its toolkit.

To assuage my uncertainty, I sent out a notice to the CRM bulletin board operated by the American Cultural Resources Association (http://www.acra-crm.org/). I asked for guidance from people who had experience in CRM videotaping, including: What kind of camera should we purchase? What procedures were people using? Were there any reasons not to incorporate this technology at Hanford?

My original posting can be found in the ACRA archives for April 15, 1998, along with several of the responses (although many people responded to me individually and therefore are not in the archive). From the twenty or so responses, it was clear that those who had used the technology were sold on it. As Rick Pettigrew of Oregon put it, "In my opinion, videos of sites may be the best image format for site documentation in any context. It provides a good 3-dimensional view and an audio channel that links your vocal notes directly with the images. Still images can be captured from video. Macro lenses that are standard on videocameras allow ultra-closeups of artifacts, and zoom lenses (also standard) allow you to bring distant objects close up."

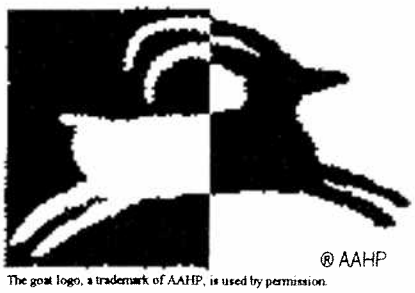
Some responders expressed concern over archival issues; preserving videotapes whether on film, CD, or electronic media is a serious concern for our field that goes far beyond videotaping. Others commented on the value of our videotaping to supplement our current toolkit. For example Joe Trnka, who has used videotaping on several Air Force base projects, responded, "I do not, however, recommend [this technology] in lieu of the more traditional, standard techniques. Rather, I recommend them as new tools which are now surprisingly cost effective and powerful, especially when conducting management projects in the real world."

Based upon this input, we purchased a Sony Hi-8 CCD-TRV75, with nightshot capability, 72x zoom, a 12-hour battery, 3" LCD monitor, and a laser VCR connection. Total cost was approximately $1400. We went with the non-digital format because of cost, archival benefits of film, and the fact that we can digitize our footage at any time.

After about three months of using it, my impression can be summed up in one word: "unbelievable." We've used it to document the inside of a nuclear reactor, record archaeological site conditions using cyberballs to mark photopoints, document a tribal tour, and film an unidentified bone eroding out of a cutbank for later identification by a faunal specialist. We are still working out our procedures for using the camera, archiving footage, copying and keying to site files, etc. Suffice it to say that taking video is easy compared to managing the footage upon return from the field. But integrating the information that we collect through various media these days (GPS, aerial photos, site forms, remote sensing data, videotapes, oral history, etc.) into a manageable database is a pervasive CRM problem and one we are attempting to solve at PNNL.

Also important to consider are tribal sensitivities to videotaping cultural resources. We are working with tribal representatives to understand these sensitivities and establish guidelines. For example, our videotapes of sites are for monitoring purposes only; no tapes will be released for other purposes without tribal agreement. And if we should videotape a bone for identification purposes that turns out to be human, we will destroy the footage upon request. When the motive for videotaping is protection, the technology seems to be acceptable. However, I strongly recommend that anybody considering videotaping as part of their CRM program work up front with their tribal representatives to prevent future misunderstandings.

In summary, I recommend videotaping to everyone involved in cultural resource management. The more people experiment with videotaping and find out which techniques and procedures are most effective, the better off our field and the resources will be.



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CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

AWA Discusses New State Guidelines (Speak Now or Forever Hold Your Peace!!)

By
Fennelle Miller, DNR Archaeologist

Some of the discussions which have surfaced from time to time over the last few years (at least) have involved the role, if any, that AWA should have in designing guidelines for archaeological work in Washington State. At our very poorly attended annual meeting, this was again one of the informal topics of conversation. Guidelines currently under discussion include survey, testing and excavation methodologies, and reporting formats. As the DNR currently neither tests nor excavates, my specific interests lie in the discussions involving report format and survey methodologies. I am sure that many of you care equally or more about guidelines for testing and excavation!

The problem now is that, outside the federal (Section 106) arena, there are no regulatory guidelines for any of these topics. That means that survey may include walking transects spaced anywhere from five to 100 meters, shovel testing may or may not take place, reports can vary from two paragraphs to over twenty pages, many "projects" may not even generate reports, etc. As archaeologists, we must all recognize that we need some uniformity and consistency. However, this does not necessarily mean that a five-acre survey project for John Q. Public should be held to the same standards as a 200-acre timber sale survey for the DNR, does it?

There has recently been a series of letters written decrying the lack of leadership at the state level in issuing and enforcing guidelines. Most call for more input from the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), which has traditionally declined to pass any sort of judgment on non-federal undertakings. When asked for comment, Rob Whitlam, State Archaeologist with OAHP, points out that the political climate right now is not favorable for adding new regulations -- especially those not passed by elected officials. He further notes that we are in a period of state cutbacks (Governor Locke has asked each state agency to cut 7% from their already bare-bones budgets), and there is no money to fund new regulatory positions.

So where does that leave us? As we are a professional body, I call on every AWA member to act now. Let's come up with guidelines as a body, or we will be forced to accept guidelines developed for us by someone else. One way or another, THIS WILL AFFECT YOU! Think about what's best for the resource first. Then think about how your various clients will accept or fight such a set of guidelines. We want what's best for the resource, but not something so unpalatable that the private landowners fight it rather than pay for it.

Would you be willing to write guidelines? To review them? Do you even think this is a topic we should tackle? Let us hear from you. E-mail, call, or FAX any (or all) of the AWA Board Members, and give us your suggestions.

Recent Convictions Under Washington State Law

by
Julia Longenecker, Richland, Washington

Two Oregon artifact hunters were convicted under Washington State law and sentenced to jail and restitution last month for digging and collecting 30,000 Native American artifacts along the Columbia River in Eastern Washington.

Leona Joan Lightle and John Joseph Horner both of Irrigon, Oregon,were accused by Benton County prosecutors of illegally digging for artifacts on Plymouth Island in the Columbia River three years ago. The 30,000 artifacts were recovered by police from Lightle and Horner's home April 28, 1995, after the two were seen digging on the Island.

In January 1996, Benton County Superior Court Judge Duane Taber dismissed charges against the couple, stating the state law was "unconstitutionally vague." Benton County appealed the ruling in June 1996, and two years later, the State Court of Appeals agreed with Benton County.

In July 1998, Lightle and Horner pleaded guilty in the Superior Court of the State of Washington, Benton County, to violation of State Law for disturbing archaeological resources (RCW 27.53060). They were each sentenced to one month in the County Jail and $5,000 in restitution to the Tribes.

When the defendants' attorney asked the judge to show leniency in letting the accused spend jail time at home, the judge said actual jail time would serve as a better deterrent.

MINUTES OF THE ASSOCIATION MEETING

MINUTES OF THE ASSOCIATION MEETING (JUNE 20, 1998)

[Notes taken by B. Hicks for P. Trautman]

Meeting began with a presentation by Flo Lenz on the efforts to preserve the Ellensburg Rodeo Grounds, and the Grandstand in particular, from destruction and replacement by the City. Efforts have involved the Historic Ellensburg preservation group, the Washington Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Yakama Indian Nation and involved a grant from the Capital Heritage Program Fund. Efforts have resulted in general success, although the final decisions about the extent of alteration of the Rodeo Grounds are yet to be made.

The Meeting

A quorum was not reached by the attending members so no votes could be taken. The meeting continued as an Association board meeting but the most was made of the chance to fill the attending members in on the issues before the Board and the Association in 1997-98.

Treasurer's Report.

The Association has 98 members now and as of June 6th had $824.15 in savings and $2,669.18 in checking.

President's Report.

- The Association has officially attained non-profit status.
- The members that attended the recent east- and west-side meetings supported AWA's increased involvement in Archaeology Week/Month through a slow transition with the Association of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. There is a July 31 deadline for events to be included in the booklet. AWA will add an AAHP member (Janet Hobey) to the AWA board as the Archaeology Month coordinator. With our new tax status, there is a need to add to the size of the board anyhow, according to Bob Gruhn, the attorney that has been donating his services to the association throughout the non-profit status efforts.
- Gregg Sullivan has suggested that AWA dump the quorum requirement (for obvious reasons). Members in attendance agreed. This will require a change of the by-laws.
- Volume 8 of the Journal needs submissions. It could be available by September if submissions are received. It was discussed whether the Journal should become an occasional series. We are likely to need an editor soon; Doug Wilson may not be interested in the job much longer.
- OAHP/SHPO issues: AWA favors a full-time SHPO position; 'Community Development has announced that they will fund the position, but it is a very expensive position. It is a governor-appointed position but they are accepting applications. AWA also would like to see a newly formed Cultural Resources Department. This served as a segue into general discussion, highlights of which included:
  - OAHP needs more visibility than it receives within 'Community Development'; OAHP needs to be able to raise $ and cannot by mandate in the current structure; it is also a conflict of mission/purpose for OAHP to be a part of a development-oriented agency but since they are a regulatory office it is difficult to move since no other agency wants that role.
  - AWA can lobby under their new status and these would be appropriate issues for lobbying. AWA could lobby for a certain person as the new SHPO.

Other Business

- Membership drive—there will be greater efforts to reach Tribal members and staff.
- Future Issues (some of which were briefly discussed):
  - Increased Legislature watch, through web page?
  - Shift funding focus away from journal production to scholarships?
  - Develop a membership directory?
  - Create a Preservation Committee?
  - Need for a King County predictive model – discussion of development issues
- Guy Moura asked if AWA has, or should have, a presence in the Heritage Caucus? Nope.
- Sara Steel then presented her efforts to improve the State's site reporting system (see handouts) to be responsive to GIS, which allows no fudging. There was considerable discussion about a new site form, and Sara asked that everyone fill out and return the comments/suggestions sheet.

NEWS & NOTICES

ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH KICK-OFF

Well, it looks like we did it! There are almost 75 Archaeology Month events planned for October. Thanks to everyone who put together an event as well as those who asked someone to get involved. The booklets and banners will be sent out soon, so keep a lookout.

It's never too soon to start planning for Archaeology Month 1999! We will be taking over the reins from AAHP next year and need your support. Please keep next year's events in mind as this year's programs are in progress. Take notes on people's responses to events and give us lots of feedback. We can use every suggestion, piece of advice, or sage wisdom we can get.

SITE FORM REDUX

Comments on the proposed changes to the site form are due to OAHP by September 30, 1998. Contact Sara Steel for details.

Remember, the site form is changing whether you get your two cents in or not, so you might as well be involved in the process.

EDUCATION SEMINAR

"Current Issues in Intellectual Property," San Francisco, CA Dec. 3-5, 1998 Learn more about fair use, determining ownership, and other intellectual property management issues affecting museums as both users and producers. For information, contact: American Association of Museums, Professional Education Programs at (202) 289-9114 or seminars@aam-us.org

CREATIVE MITIGATION WORKSHOP

Jane Crisler (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation) will give a workshop on Creative Mitigation and the National Historic Preservation Act regulations on October 27, 1998, in Richland, Washington. For further information, contact Dee Lloyd, U.S. Department of Energy, at (509) 372-2299.

ARPA TRAINING

A one-day Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) training class is being sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy in Richland, WA. The class, oriented primarily for law enforcement personnel, will be held October 29, 1998. Contact Julia Longenecker at (509) 946-1859 or jlongene@aol.com for further information.

(Continued on page 10)

AWA Membership Application Form

Name _____

Organization _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ **State** ____ **Zip** _____ - ____

Home☎ _____ **Work ☎** _____ **Fax ☎** _____

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I want ✓ to work on:

❑ **The Journal** ❑ **The Newsletter** ❑ **Archaeology Month**

Send form with payment to: AWA MEMBERSHIP, c/o Curator of Archaeology, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 35-3010, Seattle, WA 98195-3010

Dues		
Regular	**$**	**25.00**
Student	**$**	**18.00**
Associate	**$**	**10.00**
Institutional	**$**	**20.00**
Donation	**$**	
Total Enclosed	**$**	

AWA News

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98 membership due

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NEWS AND NOTICES, CONTINUED

(Continued from page 9)

PORTLAND AREA ARCHAEOLOGISTS: 1998-1999 LECTURE SERIES

We are pleased to announce the first four speakers in our 1998-1999 forum-lecture series.

As with last spring, the upcoming presentations will be held at Portland State University -- 1721 SW Broadway, Cramer Hall, Rm 41-- at 4 o'clock, on the first Thursday of the month.

October 1, 4:00 p.m.
Kenneth Ames (Dept. Anthropology, Portland State University): *A Review of the Radiocarbon Chronology in the Portland Basin.*

November 5, 4:00 p.m.
Dennis Lewarch (Larson Anthropological Archaeological Services): *Current Issues in Southern Puget Sound Archaeology.*

December 3, 4:00 p.m.
Madonna Moss (Dept. Anthropology, University of Oregon): *Recent Archaeological Research in Southeast Alaska.*

January 7, 4:00 p.m.
David Ellis (Archaeological Investigations Northwest): *The Social Dimension of Obsidian Distribution in the Portland Basin.*

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