

March 2004



AWA News

Association for Washington Archaeology

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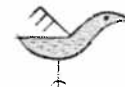
President's Message

The 57th meeting of the Northwest Anthropological Conference will be held March 27-27 in Eugene, Oregon. The conference will be held at the Valley River Inn and is hosted by the University of Oregon Museum of Natural History and the Bureau of Land Management. For more information about the conference, see the University of Oregon's webpage: <http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~osma/nwac04.htm> or contact Richard Hanes at 541-683-6669.

AWA's Annual General Meeting (AGM) will be held at NWAC. We will be updating everyone on the RPA decision on Blaine (see page 2, for a timeline and summary), journal submissions, a summer outdoor conference, and providing an AWA representative to the Council of Councils and Government Affairs Network State Representative at SAA. Our meeting will be held 5:30-6:00 p.m. on Friday in the McKenzie South room.

AWA will be hosting its second annual student workshop at NWAC, "Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About Filling Out Site Forms, But Were Afraid To Ask Your Boss!" The focus of the class will be instructing students on the basics of quality site form information, but it will also cover research and management issues, as well as provide some small group discussions and hands-on training.

Finally, you'll notice that the newsletter has a slightly new look. Please join me in welcoming our new Newsletter Editor, Patrick Lubinski. Pat is an Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Central Washington University and joined the Board in January to revitalize our publications. He replaces Jason Cooper whose near-continuous staffing of the AWA table last year in Bellingham will sorely be missed!



—Linda Naoi Goetz

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Blaine Update

AWA News

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In October 2003 there was action by the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) in response to complaints registered by the AWA and the Lummi Nation over incidents at Semiamah, Washington in 1999. To put the RPA action into context, we will briefly summarize the incident and response here.

Semiahmoo Spit is located in Drayton Harbor near Blaine, on the Canadian border, and is in the traditional territory of the Lummi Indian Nation (U.S.) and Semiahmoo First Nation (Canada). A village and cemetery are located on the spit, upon which the city of Blaine built a wastewater treatment plant in the 1970s. In 1996, planning began for an upgrade of the treatment plant with USDA Rural Development Agency funding. After an initial assessment of the site, Golder Associates of Colorado was hired to propose and implement mitigation of the new construction and appropriate consultation. Archaeological test excavations and construction monitoring were completed in 1999 under the direction of Dr. Gordon Tucker, Jr. for Golder Associates. A large number of graves were encountered and excavated during monitoring, and the remains were taken to Colorado. The remains were retrieved by Lummi representatives after they learned of the incident. In late 1999 and early 2000, the AWA and Lummi Nation registered complaints with the RPA about Dr. Tucker's actions at Semiamah, based upon obvious violations of the RPA's own Code of Conduct and Standards of Research Performance. Several additional requests for disciplinary action were made by AWA over the years, and in October 2003 the RPA Standards Board found Dr. Tucker in violation of nine sections of the Code of Conduct and four sections of the Standards of Research Performance. The RPA expelled Dr. Tucker, although he had resigned before action was taken. The document is entitled "Register of Professional Archaeologists Standards Board Decision Regarding the Complaint Against Dr. Gordon C. Tucker, Jr., RPA", authored by C. McGimsey, L. E. Eisenberg, and J. F. Doershuk. The full text of the RPA decision is available to the public, and the AWA can send interested members the 17-page document as a PDF file upon request. Send your inquiries to lubinski@cwu.edu.

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, preferably via email.

Proposed AWA Summer Outdoor Activity

The board is very interested in getting AWA members together more than one time a year at the NWAC meeting. We have been working on an idea to gather members together in different places each summer in Washington state. This summer we are currently organizing a weekend get-together on the Olympic Peninsula. There we will do something archaeological, but final plans are not set. Possible activities include assisting a local community and visiting an archaeological curation facility. Please stay tuned as our plans mature for a first annual outdoor get-together!

AWA Student Research Grant Awarded — Submitted by Pat McCutcheon

Shortly after the Annual General Meeting in Bellingham the board received its first student research grant proposal from Ms. Andrea Weiser. Ms. Weiser is a graduate student at Simon Fraser University and engaged in her Master's degree research on Whidbey Island, Washington. The board was eager to award a grant for this high-quality proposal, but had some initial concerns about whether it was technically eligible for the research grant. The concerns were (a) that Ms. Weiser had recently been nominated and voted onto the AWA board, and (b) that the grant originally required an eligible student to be enrolled in a college in Washington state. These concerns were brought to the October 18, 2003 board meeting in North Bend. Two motions were put forward to make it possible for a board member to apply for the grant and to change the wording in the eligibility requirements so that restrictions were placed on research being relevant to the "archaeology of Washington" and not whether a student was enrolled at a Washington university. Ms. Weiser was excused from the board meeting during the motions, discussions, and voting. All motions passed unanimously and were followed by a motion to award Ms. Weiser our student research grant of \$500. A reprint of Ms. Weiser's winning abstract for the student research grant is included below. We encourage applications for the next student research grant. Please direct your questions and requests for application to Pat McCutcheon at mccutchp@cwu.edu.

Exploring Human Use of Ebey's Prairie: This project is an exploration of human history on Ebey's prairie on central Whidbey Island in Washington. I will be reviewing the ethnographic record to make predictions about the signatures of prairie use, and then examining the archaeological and archaeobotanical assemblage for evidence relevant to those predictions. Ebey's Prairie is particularly suited to the study due to a rich historic and ethnographic record and a high potential for intact archaeological deposits. Initial investigation at the site revealed that cooked plant remains and intact cooking features are present, and it is likely that there are many more to study.

Legislative Activity Watch

Two bills were being discussed in the state legislature early in 2004 that had potentially significant effects on Washington archaeology. Both are dead for now, but there is a decent chance that both could be back next year, so we report them to keep you informed on relevant legislative activity. The bills were SSB 6243, which would have required OAHF reorganization, and SSB 6333, which would have allowed the use of metal detectors in state parks. You can read the text and see the history of each at: <http://www.l.leg.wa.gov/legislature>.

SSB 6243 would have taken the OAHF out of CTED and made it its own cabinet-level department (Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation). The bill appeared to be a good idea, and might have allowed DAHP to realize significant savings because they would no longer pay CTED overhead, but there may be other implications of the move that should be considered if it comes up again.

SSB 6333 was backed by the recreational metal detector community and keeps coming back almost every year. The most recent version had language about protecting archaeological resources in state parks while allowing metal detector use in areas which are not archaeologically sensitive, but didn't say how this would be achieved. In past versions the writers have implied that the State Parks already know the locations of all the archaeologically sensitive areas in the parks, and argued that metal detector users would simply avoid them. Naturally, this would somehow require State Parks to inform them of site locations. This clearly was a bad bill and we need to watch for future versions and be certain we communicate our opposition to our representatives.

Update on Kennewick Man Trial — Submitted by Pat McCutcheon

On February 4, 2004, Judge Ronal Gould filed an opinion for the United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit. In this opinion, the case centered around whether the human remains known as "Kennewick Man" could be determined to be "Native American" as the term is used in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). In short, the judge found that that Kennewick Man remains "are not Native American human remains within the meaning of NAGPRA and that NAGPRA does not apply to them." The opinion also details the role of archaeologists, in this case the reliance on archaeological data for evaluating evidence for cultural affinity. For the full text of the opinion please direct your web browser to www.saa.org and click on the link to a pdf file.

Whatcom County Adopts Archaeological Resource Protection Ordinance for Point Roberts — Submitted by Ross Smith

In October 2003, the Whatcom County Council approved amendments to the Whatcom County Zoning Ordinance, Title 20, Chapter 20.72 – Point Roberts Special District, which included provisions designed to protect archaeological resources on Point Roberts. The amendments contained in this ordinance were developed by the Whatcom County Planning Department in coordination with the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) and in response to comments submitted by the Lummi Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office (LNTHPO). Development activities permitted by Whatcom County Building and Land Use Services that are within 500 feet of any known archaeological sites, including sites listed with the OAHP, and any archaeological resources that are inadvertently discovered in the course of regulated development on Point Roberts are subject to the provisions of the amended ordinance. The Whatcom County Planning Department also established an agreement with OAHP to obtain access to GIS archaeological site databases in order to facilitate the permitting review and planning processes.

Section 20.72.652 – Archaeological Resources, requires that property owners on Point Roberts applying for Whatcom County land use permits within 500 feet of known archaeological sites shall obtain an archaeological resource assessment by a professional archaeologist at the expense of the property owner. If archaeological resources are identified on the property, the ordinance requires that an Archaeological Resource Management Plan (ARMP) be developed which shall include comments from OAHP, the LNTHPO, and the Nooksack Tribe, and it establishes minimum reporting requirements for the ARMP. The ordinance establishes a timeline and process for notification, review, submission of recommendations by concerned parties and appeal, and authorizes the Whatcom County permit reviewer to attach conditions to permits that facilitate protection and preservation of archaeological resources.

Since the passage of the amended Point Roberts Zoning Ordinance, Whatcom County has required a number of archaeological assessments on Point Roberts. In just these few months required assessments have identified new archaeological resources and expanded previously recorded archaeological site areas.

Whatcom County will be conducting public meetings in March to obtain public comments regarding the changes in the Point Roberts Zoning Ordinance. Additional information regarding the implementation of this ordinance can be obtained by contacting the Whatcom County Planning or Land Use Development offices. The full text of the Whatcom County Zoning Ordinance Title 20 is available at www.mrsc.org by following links to City and County Codes.

AAAS Meeting in Coast Salish Territory — Submitted by Andrea Weiser

In contrast to topics on quantum turbulence and stem cell science, a number of anthropological papers were presented at the annual AAAS meeting this year, including those in a symposium on February 16, 2004 entitled “Reflections on the Coast Salish Sea: Coast Salish Research and the Future of Pacific Northwest Ecosystems.” The annual meeting sponsored by the AAAS (American Association for the Advancement of Science) was held at the Washington State Convention and Trade Center in Seattle this year, February 12-16, 2004. Topics in cutting edge research were presented in the form of lectures, poster sessions, workshops, and symposia. Scientists and practitioners from around the world shared research in six key topic areas, including informatics, nanotechnology, public health, genomics, environmental science, and science education. The Reflections on the Coast Salish Sea symposium included eight papers, presented on topics relevant to Washington archaeology, which focused on environmental issues and anthropogenic signals. In the interest of bringing this symposium to the attention of AWA members, I provide brief summaries of these papers below, in the order they were presented:

- 1) Dave Shaepe (Sto:lo Nation) “Sto:lo: People of the River.” As “heritage policy” develops in BC, groups like the Sto:lo have responded by using a combination of traditional knowledge, archaeological evidence, and GIS mapping to assert their identity and isolate topics of concern for preservation and future research.
- 2) Kris Bovy (University of Washington) “Anthropogenic Impacts on Waterbirds? A 3,000 Year Record from Northwestern Washington.” Bovy has used existing archaeological collections from Lopez Island to target questions about waterbird populations over a broad time scale. Her research suggests that human predation was significant on a regional scale.
- 3) Russel Barsh (Center for the Study of Coast Salish Environments, Samish Indian Nation) “Northern Straits Salish Reef Netting as Habitat Enhancement: Human Coupling of Upland and Aquatic Ecosystems in the Salish Sea.” Barsh proposed that the discarded anchor stones from reef netting activity and accelerated nutrient cycling from anthropogenic burning can be linked to habitat enhancement in localized areas. He cited his recent submarine research using ROV videography near Lopez Island, where he found that piles of discarded anchor stones have created artificial reefs and deep sea habitat for the now rare Copper rockfish (*Sebastes caurinus*).
- 4) Dana Lepofsky & Ken Lertzman (Simon Fraser University) “Culture Change and Climate Change in the Gulf of Georgia.” The authors propose that environmental change in the “Fraser Valley Fire Period (FVFP)” can be linked to cultural and social change during the Marpole Phase ca. 1200-2000 years ago. They propose that Gulf of Georgia residents would have strengthened their social ties in the FVFP with groups further up the Fraser Valley, where resources would have remained more stable, even during a droughty wildfire period.
- 5) Andrea Weiser & Dana Lepofsky (Simon Fraser University) “Meadow Use in Prehistory on Ebey’s Prairie, Washington.” The authors advocate using ethnographic and ethnohistoric records for developing a model of meadow use, and Weiser presented preliminary data from archaeological and archaeobotanical research on Whidbey Island. Her focus on artifacts, features, and archaeobotanical remains demonstrated a variety of meadow uses across a time scale of at least ca. 300 to 8000 BP.
- 6) Linda Storm (University of Washington) “Prairie Fires and Earth Mounds: Ethnoecology of the Upper Chehalis Mima Mound Prairies.” Storm proposed that the naturally occurring mounds, located in the upper Chehalis prairie, were targeted by indigenous people for plant collection because of the unique microenvironments created from these raised topographic features. She cited a wide array of ethnographic data to demonstrating the importance anthropogenic burning and plant use, using Mima Mounds as a case study.
- 7) Ann Shaffer (Coastal Watershed Institute) & Jacilee Wray (Olympic National Park) “Cultural and Biological Context of Nearshore Marine Habitats” The authors successfully compiled tribal traditional knowledge and current biological knowledge of nearshore habitat, in order to isolate current concerns and recommend priorities for future management. They conclude that tribal cultural information is a worthy management tool for assessing environmental concerns.
- 8) Mimi Lam & Roberto Gonzalez-Plaza (Northwest Indian College) “The Salish Sea: A Story of Life and Color.” The authors propose that “ecological rationality” encodes survival information and is linked to planning for optimum species fitness. The authors also suggest that today a more appropriate planning method would include biosphere fitness which would automatically ensure human survival.

Membership Approval for Travel to Council of Councils?

The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) established the "Council of Councils" in 1998 as a forum for communication among state-level archaeology "councils" (like AWA) and the SAA. The AWA was invited to the annual meeting of the Council of Councils at the 2001 SAA meeting in New Orleans, and two AWA board members attended. The similarity of stories across state councils and the issues they deal with really impressed the two AWA board members and led them to realize the importance of AWA's participation at the national level. In fact, we have had an AWA board member at nearly every meeting of the Council of Councils since 2001 and we will again this year in Montreal! At our last board meeting a motion was made to ask our general membership to vote on supporting some of the meeting travel expense for AWA board members that would attend the Council of Council's meeting. Look for this item at our Annual General Meeting in Eugene.

Call for Submissions to Journal

The AWA journal, *Archaeology in Washington*, is looking for contributions for volumes 10 and 11. The journal is an annual, peer-reviewed publication with a target length of about 70 pages per issue. Typically, the journal 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 to: Jerry R. Galm, AWA, c/o Curator of Archaeology, Burke Museum, Box 353010, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-3010.

Book Reviews

Puget Sound Geography. 2001. Edited by Vi Hilbert, Jay Miller, and Zalmay Zahir (original manuscript from T.T. Waterman). Lushootseed Press, Federal Way. 376 pp. \$75.00. Reviewed by Gary Wessen.

Some archaeologists and cultural anthropologists who work in the Puget Sound Basin have long been aware of Thomas Waterman's extensive efforts to collect information about traditional places in this region during the early years of the 20th century. Working with dozens of Native American informants, Waterman collected the traditional names and some basic descriptive information for hundreds of settlements, collecting areas, and natural features in the Puget Sound Basin. While this represents an enormous wealth of information, Waterman never organized these materials and they were only available as an obscure mass of notes and rough maps.

This situation changed dramatically in 2001 with the appearance of an edited and expanded version of Waterman's work. Hilbert, Miller, and Zahir have prepared a well organized volume which presents all of Waterman's data and maps in a clean, consistent, style. To this, they have added brief introductory discussions about Thomas Waterman, the informants he worked with, and Lushootseed and Waterman sound equivalents. The result is a joy to work with (especially for those of us who have experienced working with this data in its previously available form). Hilbert, Miller, and Zahir have performed a great service to researchers in this region and we should applaud and support their effort. For those who work in the Puget Sound Basin, this can best be accomplished by purchasing a copy of their work! *Puget Sound Geography* costs \$75 (expensive, but worth it). It can be ordered from Zalmay Zahir at: Zahir Consulting Services, 2022 South 308th Street, Federal Way, Washington 98003. Zalmay's telephone number is: 253-941-9303.

Book Reviews (continued)

The Mountain West: Interpreting the Folk Landscape. 1997. Terry G Jordan, Jon T. Kilpinen, Charles F. Gritzner. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore. 192 pp. \$48.00. ISBN 0-8018-5431-8. Reviewed by Douglas Tingwall.

For those of us who are acquainted with recording the bewildering array of architectural features of historic buildings in urban settings, the sight of a lonely log cabin homestead in the wild hinterlands of the Pacific Northwest can oftentimes come as a welcome sight embracing the wayfarer in a mantle of bucolic nostalgia and self-effacing simplicity. But in spite of its seemingly spartan adornment and rugged utilitarian design a log homestead is not always as clearcut (no pun intended) in its description and cultural implications as we may initially have thought, at least that is what the authors of *The Mountain West: Interpreting the Folk Landscape* would contend.

Terry Jordan, Jon Kilpinen and Charles Gritzner have spent the last 30 summers wandering the North American west from New Mexico to Alaska recording over 2,000 log structures throughout 25 selected sample areas for the purpose of determining "...the degree of western cultural distinctiveness...and the mainspring cause of sectionalism" from the East. More specifically in answering the question of the West as being an imitator or innovator, the book attempts to define cultural landscapes by placing log structures within a "...local settlement complex and regional adaptive strategy of land use...". The authors in spite of their credentials ("Yes, we are antiquarians monkishly hiding in the happy grove of academe") freely admit to eschewing the traditional academic approach for one of direct field research, a fact which lends itself to an interesting mix of scholarly jargon and quirky observations. I do not believe that the theory of xeric landscapes molding a unique Western paradigm (unless it be that of the spaghetti western film genre) can be applicable in areas such as western Washington and British Columbia. Moreover certain structures such as some of the early, small scale forts and caches constructed by fur traders were I suspect dictated less by an archetypal style and more out of expediency (see for example David Thompson's descriptions of the string of posts he constructed). Although I question the efficacy of a methodology which minimizes library and archival research (What? Historic properties without Chains of Title?), these guys should be commended on the wealth of detail their research provides to those of us doing cultural inventories of historic log structures and its this reason why I have chosen to bring this older book to the attention of our readers who may not be acquainted with it already.

The book is divided into seven chapters with the first and last being reserved for an introductory context and concluding remarks respectively. Chapters 2 through 6 define: log dwellings, log outbuildings, log carpentry traditions, wooden fences, and material culture of haymaking. The text is complemented by extensive photographs illustrating architectural styles and details as well as maps charting the density distribution of relative types across the twenty-five study areas within the overall project area. An appendix provides a more detailed list of the areas studied and the bibliography is a good source of further information.

So for those of you who don't possess a copy already and whether out of interest or circumstance will find yourselves in the company of these solitary log denizens of a frontier past, I humbly recommend this book for your library. Although it may be difficult and costly to obtain a new copy, a quick search of some of the online booksellers will yield copies in the price range of \$7.00 - \$20.00. If nothing else this book demonstrates that a log cabin by any other name is not always just a log cabin.

Research Notes

We welcome submissions on current research relevant to Washington archaeology, including but not limited to: fieldwork summaries, notations of report completion, article abstracts, thesis or dissertation summaries.

Social Complexity and Corporate Group Dynamics: A Case Study of Corporate Household Prestige, Production, and Exchange in the Lower Columbia River Valley in the Late Pre-Contact and Early Post-Contact Periods, by Elizabeth Sobel (University of Michigan)

This dissertation addresses anthropological debate about the role of corporate groups in the development and reproduction of social complexity. This is accomplished through a case study of corporate household dynamics in the Lower Columbia River Valley during the late pre-contact and early post-contact periods (ca. A.D. 1400-1855). Historically, the Lower Columbia was inhabited by Chinookan speaking peoples. Like other Northwest Coast societies, Chinookan society was divided into three ranks – elites, commoners, and slaves. This study examines relationships between household prestige, production, and exchange through analyses of archaeological materials from two Lower Columbia Native town sites – Cathlapotle (45CLI) and Clahclellah (45SA11). Each site dates to the late pre-contact and early post-contact periods, and each contains remains of multiple plankhouses. The results reveal marked variation between the two communities in relationships between household prestige, production, and exchange; household manipulation of long-distance trade through control over travel routes was fundamental to the prestige hierarchy in one community, while household production of surplus was more significant to the prestige hierarchy in the other community. These findings suggest that contrary to some theoretical perspectives, the importance of corporate group production versus corporate group exchange in the structure of inequality varied widely in Northwest Coast societies, and in middle-range societies generally.

CWU Field School Update 2003, by Patrick Lubinski (Central Washington University)

In summer of 2003, Central Washington University conducted its sixth archaeological field school in the Saddle Mountains near Mattawa. This project was undertaken as a cooperative venture between CWU and the BLM to provide students with CRM archaeology training while providing the BLM information to assist in management planning. Work has focused on intensive surface survey (10m intervals) in an upland setting with archaeological evidence of considerable use for toolstone procurement and hunting. Survey finds have been recorded and mapped with a GPS unit, and the resulting maps produced in ArcViewGIS. The 2003 field school was directed by Dr. Patrick Lubinski with Teaching Assistants Mary McCombs and Erin Woodard, and attended by 15 undergraduate students. The survey covered 279 acres and recorded 84 isolated finds and 16 sites. Nearly all of these were chipped stone or stone feature find locales presumed prehistoric in age. Limited test excavations also were completed at three sites recorded during the 1998 field school. The excavation findings indicate some potential for buried sites here and elsewhere in the Saddle Mountains. The Saddle Mountains survey work will continue with the 2004 field school under the direction of Dr. Pat McCutcheon from June 21 – August 6. Interested students should visit the web site (<http://www.cwu.edu/~anthro/fieldwork/>) or contact Dr. McCutcheon at mccutchp@cwu.edu.

A Study of a Sample of Mammalian Remains from Cathlapotle (45CLI), Southwestern Washington, by Jamey Zehr. Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri-Columbia (2002).

A sample of 1544 mammal bones was identified from the archaeological site of Cathlapotle (45CLI), located along the Columbia River in southwestern Washington state. These remains were compared to the much larger assemblage of bones (NISP=6421) recovered from the similarly aged, nearby archaeological site of Meier, also located along the Columbia River but in northwestern Oregon. Each of the identified Cathlapotle mammal taxa was evaluated in terms of its role in human subsistence. The Cathlapotle sample has a much higher frequency of elk (41.3%) remains than the Meier assemblage (14.6%); deer was the most abundant mammal at both sites. Following the foraging theory-based notion that animal size provides a good estimate of the quality of a resource, mammal remains were sorted into three mammal size classes (small, medium, and large); large mammals are deemed of higher quality than small mammals.

The Cathlapotle assemblage shows a tendency for native people to select more large mammals after contact with Europeans. This shift has been noted in several other archaeological sites in this area. The higher quality resources

(Continued on page 9)

Research Notes (continued)

(Continued from page 8)

available to native people after European contact are thought to be a result of a decrease in native populations resulting from European-introduced diseases. The impact of human depopulation put less strain on prey resources, consequently those human survivors have a selection of better quality (that is, larger prey) resources, and chose higher quality.

Sampling to Redundancy in Zooarchaeology: Lessons from the Portland Basin, Northwestern Oregon and Southwestern Washington, by R. Lee Lyman (University of Missouri, Columbia), and Kenneth M. Ames (Portland State University). *Journal of Ethnobiology* (in press).

Assessment of sample adequacy in archaeology can be accomplished by monitoring the values displayed by the variable of interest across cumulative incremental samples. Plotting the values against the cumulative samples illustrates when the variable stabilizes and provides empirical evidence that one has sampled to redundancy and that the collection is adequate for its intended analytical purpose. Two zooarchaeological collections of mammalian remains recovered from the Portland Basin of northwestern Oregon and southwestern Washington over many years illustrate these and other points. Despite the spatial and temporal propinquity of the two collections, one is adequate for estimating taxonomic richness and diversity at the site whereas the other, larger collection, is adequate for estimating diversity but not richness. Combined, the two collections accurately estimate taxonomic diversity but do not provide an accurate measure of taxonomic richness for the area. Graphing procedures for monitoring sample adequacy, if implemented in the field, could preserve finite archaeological resources.

Biogeographic and Conservation Implications of Late Quaternary Pygmy Rabbits (*Brachylagus idahoensis*) in Eastern Washington, by R. Lee Lyman (University of Missouri, Columbia). *Western North American Naturalist* vol. 64, pages 1-6 (2004)

Five implications of a biogeographic model of pygmy rabbits (*Brachylagus idahoensis*) in eastern Washington proposed in 1991 are confirmed by 11 new late-Quaternary records. Pygmy rabbits from eastern Oregon colonized eastern Washington during the late Pleistocene and occupied their largest range during the middle and late Holocene. Disjunction of the eastern Washington population from that in eastern Oregon occurred during at least the late Holocene. Nineteenth-century cattle grazing and twentieth century agricultural practices reduced habitat preferred by pygmy rabbits. Conservation of the small remaining population of pygmy rabbits must comprise altered land-use practices.

2004 Field Season at Mount Rainier National Park, by Greg Burtchard (Mount Rainier National Park)

Mount Rainier, North Cascades and Olympic National Parks are entering the third of their joint three-year survey project of high elevation landscapes. Under direction of Bob Mierendorf, Dave Conca and Greg Burtchard, the parks have developed a common database and site documentation protocol integrated with the parks' GIS systems. During the first two seasons, the project resulted in documentation of 26 prehistoric or multi-component sites, seven historic period sites, and 11 isolated finds in subalpine and alpine context at the three parks.

Mount Rainier National Park, in partnership with the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe and International Archaeological Institute, is also planning a combined lake sediment coring and site testing project for late summer 2004. It is hoped that the effort will provide information on changes in Holocene climate and forest structure in what is presently subalpine context, as well as occupational sequence data from an immediately adjacent stratified site.

Time to Send in Your Member Renewal

If you have not yet paid your dues for 2004, please take this opportunity to send them in using the form on the back page. Your mailing label indicates the last year for which your AWA dues are paid.

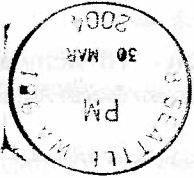


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