



# AWA News

Association for Washington Archaeology

Volume 8, Number 4

## President's Message

The 58th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference will be held from March 16th through the 19th in Spokane, Washington. The conference theme this year is "The Future of Anthropology in the 21st Century." The conference will be held at the Ridpath Hotel and is hosted by the Department of Geography and Anthropology, Eastern Washington University. For more information and to download a conference registration form, see the University's Anthropology webpage: <http://www.ewu.edu/x14648.xml>. For questions regarding abstracts, symposia information, student competition papers, and meeting requests contact Sarah A.C. Keller, Program Chair, at 509-359-7039 (509-359-2433, secretary) or [skeller@mail.ewu.edu](mailto:skeller@mail.ewu.edu). For all other inquiries contact Jerry Galm, General Chair, at 509-359-2477 (509-359-2433, secretary) or [jgalm@mail.ewu.edu](mailto:jgalm@mail.ewu.edu). I hope to see many of you there!

While in Spokane, two museums in the area are worth a visit. The Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture (509-456-3931, <http://www.northwestmuseum.org/northwestmuseum/>) is located a little over 1 mile west of the Ridpath Hotel and features exhibits on regional artwork, history, and tribal cultures. Although the Museum of North Idaho/Fort Sherman Museum (208-664-3448, <http://www.museumni.org>) opens later in the spring, the fort is located only 30 miles east of Spokane on the North Idaho College campus and several structures are visible on a walking tour, including the gunpowder house and chapel, built in the 1880s by the US Army.

In addition, the Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge (509-235-4723, <http://turnbull.fws.gov>) is located on the outskirts of Cheney, about 20 miles southwest of Spokane. Although the main focus of habitat management since its dedication in 1937 has been waterfowl migrating along the Pacific flyway, the Turnbull NWR 's mission now includes restoring and maintaining native ecosystem processes and sustaining the diversity of flora and fauna native to the channeled scablands. Because of its unique resources, this area was important to the Northern Plateau peoples, who frequented the area in the spring to dig the roots of camas, bitterroot, wild onion, and numerous species of lomatium, and to gather waterfowl eggs. The 18,000-acre refuge is open beginning March 1, M-F 7:30am-4:00pm.

AWA's Annual General Meeting (AGM) will be held at NWAC -- please check the program guide when you register for the location and time. Most importantly, this is an election year and we will have a few openings on the Board of Directors. Although the slate of candidates is still being finalized as of this writing,

(Continued on page 2)

### Inside this issue:

<i>Getting Email Call for Submissions?</i>	2
<i>Email News Contact List</i>	2
<i>Board Elections in Spokane?</i>	3
<i>New Journal on World Archaeology</i>	3
<i>In Memoriam: Robson Bonnichsen</i>	4
<i>Events Calendar</i>	4
<i>Communications from OAHp</i>	4
<i>Call for Journal Submissions</i>	6
<i>Field School at Qwu?gwe's Summer 2005</i>	6
<i>Perspectives on Lewis and Clark</i>	7
<i>Puget Sound Traditional Food and Diabetes Project</i>	10
<i>Putting the "Art" in Artifacts</i>	10
<i>Research Notes</i>	11

## President's Message (continued)

(Continued from page 1)

please contact me if you are interested in running for a position or if you would like to know more about any of the offices. Also see Pat McCutcheon's article on page 3 of this newsletter for more information. Please consider joining the Board and help steer the course of your organization into the 21st century.

—Linda Naoi Goetz

### AWA News

AWA News is published March, June, September, and December by the Association for Washington Archaeology, c/o Curator of Archaeology Burke Museum Box 35-3010, UW Seattle, WA 98195-3010

## Getting Email Call for Newsletter Submissions?

For the past three issues of the newsletter, the Editor has sent out a call for submissions via email. The call for submissions for the present newsletter was sent out to all AWA members and a number of non-members in early January. If you did not get a call for submissions and would like to get these prior to future newsletter submission deadlines, please let me know. Alternatively, if you would like your name removed from the list, let me know that. Contact Pat Lubinski at [lubinski@cwu.edu](mailto:lubinski@cwu.edu).

## OFFICERS & EDITORS

### President

Linda Naoi Goetz [lgoetz@shap.com](mailto:lgoetz@shap.com)

### Vice President

Pat McCutcheon [mccutchp@cwu.edu](mailto:mccutchp@cwu.edu)

### Treasurer

vacant

### Secretary

Andrea Weiser [awzip@earthnet.net](mailto:awzip@earthnet.net)

### Directors-at-Large

1) Douglas Tingwall [palaios@earthlink.net](mailto:palaios@earthlink.net)

2) Gary Wessen [gwessen@aol.com](mailto:gwessen@aol.com)

3) Greg Burtchard [greg\\_burtchard@nps.gov](mailto:greg_burtchard@nps.gov)

### Journal Editor

Jerry Galm [jgalm@ewu.edu](mailto:jgalm@ewu.edu)

### Newsletter Editor

Patrick Lubinski [lubinski@cwu.edu](mailto:lubinski@cwu.edu)

## AWA Email News Contact List

AWA President Linda Naoi Goetz has been sending AWA Email Newsletters out to members since September. These newsletters are packed full of interesting and useful information relevant to those interested in Washington archaeology, and expand our ability to provide our membership with timely information. However, we still lack correct email address information for the following members:

Dan Alden	Shelby Anderson	Alan Bryan
Andy de los Angeles	Elizabeth Ellis	Fran Hamilton
Victoria Hansel-Kuehn	David Hyde	Laura Murphy
Larry Nelson	Leslie Norman	Richard Reay

Are you one of these people?? If so, and/or if you did not receive any email communication from AWA, please update your record and be a part of the AWA member contact list. Send your current email address to Linda Goetz ([lgoetz@shap.com](mailto:lgoetz@shap.com)).

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*This newsletter issue is dated December 2004, but was published in January 2005 due to conflicts in scheduling. The regular publication schedule should resume with the next issue.*

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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, preferably via email.**

## Submit for Next Newsletter Before NWAC

As you know, the Northwest Anthropological Conference will be March 16-19 in Spokane, and our association's Annual General Meeting will be at the conference. We would like to get another newsletter out before the conference, or at latest for the conference. We will either mail it to you or have it available for pickup at the conference. If you have information you would like the membership to get before or at the conference, please submit it to the Newsletter Editor ([lubinski@cwu.edu](mailto:lubinski@cwu.edu)) on or before March 1, 2005. Thanks.

## AWA Board Elections in Spokane? – Submitted by Patrick McCutcheon

All AWA Board of Directors positions are open and up for election. According to AWA Bylaws the Board of Directors shall consist of seven members, including four Officers (President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer) and three Directors-at-Large. All seven positions are referred to as 'directors.' Elections can take place by ballot or at the Annual General Meeting (AGM). The term of service for any of the director positions is two years. No individual may serve more than two consecutive two-year terms. AWA members will nominate and vote on each of the seven director positions this year.

This year's AGM will be held in Spokane, Washington at the 58th Annual Meeting of the Northwest Anthropological Conference. According to our Bylaws we cannot conduct an election (or any real business) unless there is a quorum present at the AGM, which is defined as "one-third of the total number of members of the Association, plus the President, or a Director acting in his/her place, and the Secretary, or a Director acting in his/her place." Membership for determination of quorum will be all renewed 2005 members at the time of the AGM, so be sure to renew your membership no later than the start of the meeting. If we do not achieve quorum, we will have to take nominations at the AGM and then send out ballots to the membership. This would be an unfortunate amount of effort and cost, as well as resulting in elapsed time without a sitting Board.

Serving on the board is great opportunity to make a positive influence in Washington archaeology, meet with colleagues from around the state four times a year, and propose new and exciting ideas for AWA to accomplish. As a former Director-at-Large and current Vice President I have thoroughly enjoyed my time working with AWA. We are a very healthy organization right now, as our membership represents a diverse cross-section of archaeological interests in the region and our numbers are growing! Please consider stepping up and playing an active role on the Board of Directors!

## Announcement of New Journal on World Archaeology

Altamira Press is publishing a new journal *Archaeologies: Journal of the World Archaeological Congress*. The first issue of this semiannual scholarly journal will appear in Summer 2005. Edited by Nick Shepherd (University of Cape Town, South Africa) and K. Anne Pyburn (Indiana University), it will be the official journal of the World Archaeological Congress. More information on the journal is available at [www.altamirapress.com](http://www.altamirapress.com).

The editors note, "In keeping with the core values of the World Archaeological Congress and its commitment to diversity, multi-vocality and social justice, *Archaeologies* is particularly interested in contributions which seek to re-center (or de-center) world archaeology, and which contest local and global power geometries within the discipline." Papers should be submitted to [apyburn@indiana.edu](mailto:apyburn@indiana.edu).

## Time to Renew Your Membership

If you have not paid dues for 2005, please consider the opportunity to renew by mail using the form on the last page. Your mailing label indicates the last year for which your dues are paid. We are, of course, also happy to accept your renewal payment in person at the Northwest Anthropological Conference in March.

## In Memoriam: Robson Bonnichsen

Former Oregon State University professor Robson Bonnichsen died at 64 years of age on December 25 in Bend, Oregon. Dr. Bonnichsen had more than 44 years of experience doing archaeological work in the United States, Canada, South America, Russia and China. He authored or co-authored 35 refereed journal articles, 31 refereed book chapters, five books and edited five books. He was the founder, director, and guiding force of the Center for the Study of the First Americans (CSFA). CSFA was founded in 1981 at the University of Maine, then moved to Oregon State University from 1991-2001, and finally to its present location at Texas A&M University in 2002. According to their website, the "mission of CSFA is the promotion of interdisciplinary scholarly dialogue and the stimulation of public interest on the subject of the Peopling of the Americas through research, education and outreach." Dr. Bonnichsen's work resulted in significant methodological developments in molecular archaeology, including blood residue analysis and the use of hairs for radiocarbon dates and DNA sequencing. In the words of the Corvallis Gazette-Times (12/31/04), Dr. Bonnichsen "was considered controversial, not that he probably minded." He "was something of a scientist-celebrity, getting cited in the New York Times and other major publications. He garnered much more press and notoriety in some circles for successfully suing the U.S. government so scientists could study the ancient bones of Kennewick man." For additional information, see the CSFA website at <http://www.centerfirstamericans.com>

## 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 March 1.*

- Washington Heritage Conference** (February 7-8) Olympia, Washington. For meeting information, see AWA Email News #7 or <http://www.washingtonhistory.org/wshs/hrc/conferences.htm>
- Association for African American Historical Research and Preservation** (February 5) Seattle, Washington. For meeting information, see AWA Email News #7 or <http://www.aaahrp.org>
- Alaska Anthropological Association** (March 9-12) Anchorage, Alaska. Submission abstracts were due January 21. For meeting information, see <http://www.alaska.net/~oha/aaa/2005meeting.html>
- Northwest Anthropological Conference** (March 16-18) Spokane, Washington. Submission abstracts must be postmarked no later than February 11. For submission and meeting information, see <http://www.ewu.edu/x14648.xml> and the President's Message on the first page for more information.
- Society for American Archaeology** (March 30-April 3) Salt Lake City, Utah. Submission abstracts are no longer being accepted. For meeting information, see <http://www.saa.org/meetings/index.html>
- Canadian Archaeological Association** (May 11-14) Nanaimo, British Columbia. Submission abstracts were due January 14. For meeting information, see <http://web.mala.bc.ca/caa2005/>

## Communications from OAHP— Submitted by Stephenie Kramer

### Public Meetings and New Rules for Civil Penalty Provisions

Last spring OAHP sought and received comments from the archaeological community in the form of a focus sheet for the direction the new civil penalty regulations. We also sought and received comments from other stakeholders, including Tribes, industries, museums and law enforcement agencies. The rules are drafted and will be made available for public comment shortly. OAHP is expecting to hold public meetings in Spokane and Seattle to hear comments, as well as to accept comments in writing. Though the meeting dates are not set, they are expected to be sometime in March. If you received a focus sheet last spring, you will be notified in writing about the meetings and opportunities to comment. You may also keep an eye on our web page [www.oahp.wa.gov](http://www.oahp.wa.gov) for the announcement.

*(Continued on page 5)*

*(Continued from page 4)*

### **New Survey and Inventory Guidelines**

OAHP's *new Survey and Inventory Guidelines* document is nearly finished. Over the past few months OAHP has been working on a document outlining our expectations for the content of both historic properties surveys and archaeological surveys. The document also contains examples of maps, site types and forms required by OAHP. Upon its completion, the *Guidelines* will be mailed to all consultants as well as be available on our web page.

### **Nominations Sought for Outstanding Achievements in Historic Preservation**

The state Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) is seeking nominations for the 15th Annual Awards for Outstanding Achievements in Historic Preservation. This awards program recognizes persons, organizations, and projects that have achieved distinction in the field of historic preservation. Award recipients will be recognized at a ceremony held during National Historic Preservation Month, May 2005. The ceremony is sponsored by the Washington Trust for Historic Preservation and will take place on Tuesday, May 10th, 5:30 to 8:00 pm in the newly refurbished State Reception Room, located inside the Legislative Building on the Capitol Campus in Olympia. Nominations can be made in one of the following categories: historic preservation planning, historic property rehabilitation projects, career achievement, public education, stewardship, special achievement and media. The deadline for submitting nominations to OAHP is Friday, March 11, 2005. Nomination forms, instructions and other information about the awards may be obtained by visiting [www.oahp.wa.gov](http://www.oahp.wa.gov), or by contacting Russell Holter at 360.586.3533 or [russellh@cted.wa.gov](mailto:russellh@cted.wa.gov).

### **Changes in the Governor's Advisory Council for Historic Preservation**

OAHP would like to wish a fond farewell to Nancy Compau, Jerry Galm and David Harvey, who served on the council for a great eight years. They will all be greatly missed. Their service to the State of Washington has been exceptional. Congratulations go to David DiCesare for being reappointed to another four years as a Heritage Organization Member, and a big Congratulations and warm welcome to our newest members Dr. Patrick McCutcheon, Helen Kay and Joanne Moyer. Patrick is an Associate Professor at Central Washington University. He brings a wealth of archaeological experience to the commission, including work in evolutionary theoretical perspectives, fieldwork and laboratory methods, archaeometry, and lithic analysis in North American Prehistory. Patrick is also currently the Vice-President of the AWA. Helen Kay is active within the Asian American community in Seattle, and brings local government experience to the council by having served on the King County Landmarks Commission. Joanne Moyer from Spokane is currently is on the board of Spokane Preservation Advocates and is an advisor to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. She was also our 2003 SHPO award winner for lifetime achievement in preservation. The next Advisory Council meeting is January 28<sup>th</sup> at 9:00 am at The Merc, 1339 Commerce Avenue, Longview.

### **Historic Property Inventory Database Update**

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation unveiled the Historic Property Inventory Database in the fall of 2001. We have reached the time to make the use of this database mandatory for all projects involving the submittal of inventory forms to OAHP. As of January 1, 2005 all inventory forms submitted to OAHP must be on our electronic database. We have been advising all consultants and agencies who have turned in inventory forms for the last several months of our intention to make the use of the database mandatory. We do provide the database free of charge – simply contact Megan Duvall, Survey Program Manager, at [megand@cted.wa.gov](mailto:megand@cted.wa.gov) for more information. At this time, we have over 120 registered users of the database with more being added almost daily. Since the inception of the database, we have listened to user's feedback and have gone through four "versions" in which we have attempted to address any concerns or glitches that have come up. We will continue to take your comments to heart and do our best to make sure that the database is as user-friendly as possible. If you would like training on the database, contact Megan and she will arrange a time and place for that training.

*(Continued on page 6)*

## Communications from OAHP– Submitted by Stephenie Kramer

(Continued from page 5)

### New Website Unveiled at OAHP

This past October OAHP launched a redesigned website and long anticipated on-line searchable database for State and National Register properties. The website features easy navigation, sections on financial and technical assistance and an electronic clearinghouse for a variety of guidelines, forms and studies. WISAARD (Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data), Washington's new on-line searchable database for State and National Register properties, allows users to search for listed properties via a map or a text query. The information available for over 1800 registered historical sites includes images of the property, a short summary description about the significance of each resource and a link to the nomination document as a PDF file. National Register listed archeological sites include only limited location and detail information to prevent looting and vandalism. Two text queries are available, a simple and advanced, which allows a user to search for properties by historic name, address, city, county, architectural style, built date, historical use, architect and listing status. The searchable database and website were funded by a grant from the U.S. Federal Highway Administration. To search WISAARD go to: <http://www.oahp.wa.gov/pages/wisaardIntro.htm>.

## Call for Submissions to Journal

The AWA journal, *Archaeology in Washington*, is looking for contributions. 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](mailto: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. We need your submissions to make our journal a success!

## Field School at Qwu?gwes, Summer 2005 – Submitted by Dale Croes

This summer will be the 7<sup>th</sup> season of investigations at the Qwu?gwes site, an ancient Squaxin Island Tribe village site in Southern Eld Inlet, Olympia, Washington. Investigations are led by South Puget Sound Community College (SPSCC) in collaboration with the Squaxin Island Tribe. Up to 20 students will be accepted for a field school June 27 to August 19, 2005. Students will earn 12 credits in Anthropology 280 at SPSCC. The field school will focus on excavation techniques for shell midden, waterlogged site, and a preserved fish trap. Experience will also be gained from work in the laboratory in conservation, analysis, replication, interpretation, photography, and illustration of artifacts. In addition to the excavations at laboratory work, students will be involved in the new Squaxin Island Tribe Museum and Library Center (visit <http://www.squaxinland.org>), be trained in heritage site survey, and have the opportunity for visits to other field projects and museums, including the Makah Museum in Neah Bay. Working as a team with the Squaxin Island Tribe, students will gain invaluable cultural training, as the tribe brings its values and traditions to the project. Housing will be available at the nearby Evergreen State College. For more information and an application form, go to <http://www.library.spscc.ctc.edu/crm/crm.htm> and click on Field School, and/or contact one of the co-directors:

Dr. Dale Croes  
Department of Anthropology  
South Puget Sound Community College  
[dcroes@spscc.ctc.edu](mailto:dcroes@spscc.ctc.edu)  
(360) 596-5336

Rhonda Foster, Director  
Cultural Resources Department  
Squaxin Island Tribe  
[rfoster@squaxin.nsn.us](mailto:rfoster@squaxin.nsn.us)  
(360) 432-3850

## Perspectives on Lewis and Clark

With the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition upon us, we invite your comments and perspectives on it and related topics. The following article by Doug Tingwall is the first submission on this theme. This is Part 2, continued from our last newsletter.

### **Betwixt the North and the Sun-Setting: the Journey of Moncacht-Ape, Part 2** by Douglas F. Tingwall

Was the first person to cross the North American continent in the mid-18th century a Native American elder? This is the second of a two part series describing Moncacht-Ape's significance to the Lewis and Clark expedition and how it elucidates one theory of Native American origins in the western hemisphere which may not be so unfamiliar to us today.

Rene Robert, Cavalier de La Salle, took possession of the Mississippi watershed on behalf of Louis XIV on April 9, 1682. Fortunately for France, his dreams of empire did not perish with his death at the hands of a mutinous crew on a subsequent descent of the same river four years later. Rather, his trusted lieutenant, Henri de Tonty, in spite of a failed rescue attempt, pressed for the establishment of a French colony at the mouth of the Mississippi to become a hub for trade in peltries and precious metals, the latter reputed to lie in rich mines just over the western horizon in Spanish territory. If in the process, this colony was to prove a thorn in the side of Spanish and British imperialists so much the better, but in typical French fashion, it suffered from poor planning. Most of the colonists were lackadaisical when it came to manual labor and a core of Canadian voyageurs, instead of settling down with French women that were provided from home, preferred the company of their native hosts. Moreover, figureheads such as Sieur d'Iberville and his kin, who were instrumental in establishing the first French settlements along the Mississippi River in 1699, were accused of corruption and treachery. To make matters worse, the colony was plagued with famine and disease.

The prospects of riches could not have been too promising for a 23-year-old Dutchman by the name of Antoine Simon Le Page Du Pratz, arriving in Louisiana in the summer of 1718. In fact, one of his first experiences upon ascending the Mississippi River to Natchez, was unwittingly sharing a campfire with the company of an alligator who was dispatched by a stick-wielding native girl while Du Pratz ran for his gun. His companion chided him with a smirk which prompted Du Pratz to acknowledge her sang-froid with the laconic comment: "...the stick she shewed me was sufficient for the purpose."

Once settled in, Du Pratz acknowledged his interest in acquiring as much information as possible about Louisiana and so decided to "...journey into the interior parts of the province, in order to learn the nature of the soil, its productions, and to make discoveries not mentioned by others." What followed subsequently was a rambling narrative describing history, flora, fauna, soils and, not least, the native inhabitants whose origins piqued his interests. It is not surprising then that his *Histoire de la Louisiane* has a peripatetic, anecdotal style that proved annoying to the editors of the English edition: "The want of method and order throughout the whole work is still more apparent; and that, joined to these digressions, renders his accounts...so tedious and irksome to read, and at the same time so indistinct...For these reasons it was necessary to abridge some parts of it; and to leave out many things that appear to be trifling."

Simon Le Page Du Pratz was the New World's answer to Herodotus. He writes of unusual phenomena such as a deep booming sound originating in the west (bearing a curious resemblance to a phenomenon described by Lewis and Clark near the Great Falls) which reverberated through the atmosphere over the course of several days prior to a particularly violent hurricane. Another example of his classical penchant for unworldly, natural phenomena was his description of a "glimmering light" exhibiting a noise and luminosity "like that of the largest sky-rocket" that appeared in the western horizon one autumn and moved across the heavens. It attained a maximum diameter of 20 inches before disappearing and most likely represents one of the earliest Euro-American descriptions of a bolide from the Western Hemisphere.

We know that Du Pratz was familiar with the Classics as he believed that the Natchez, descendants of the great moundbuilding cultures, were derived from shipwrecked Phoenicians mentioned by the Hellenistic historian Diodorus Siculus. The author cites the Natchez' reverence of the sun and fire along with scalping as proof of his beliefs. Those cultures which Du Pratz refers to as the Mexicans (the Mesoamerican cultures) he believed were descended from either Japanese or Chinese peoples by virtue of their similar writing and taciturn nature. He even notes on good authority "...that in the king's library there is a Chinese manuscript, which positively affirms that America was peopled

*(Continued on page 8)*

## Perspectives on Lewis and Clark

*(Continued from page 7)*

by the inhabitants of Corea." It seems though, that the Natchez were not the earliest peoples to inhabit the Mississippi River valley, but rather settled amongst several nations whose origins were "much the more obscure". All he could learn was that they originally "...came from between the north and the sun-setting."

Forty leagues above his plantation at Natchez, Du Pratz found one Moncacht-Ape, an old man of the Yazou Nation who the author likened to "...those first Greeks, who traveled chiefly into the east to examine the manners and customs of different nations..."; a reference to Herodotus. Over the course of a few days, his informant would relate a remarkable journey. Upon inquiring about the derivation of the Yazou elder's name, Du Pratz found that it translated to "the killer of pain and fatigue," a sobriquet whose mythic connotations undoubtedly has imbued modern historians with skepticism. More likely it was a name borne from the unfortunate circumstances that befell Moncacht-Ape. The elder began a personal quest for discovering his ancestry after he lost his wife and children. Although the account never specifies how this happened, it is safe to assume that the old Yazou's family fell victim to the bloodshed surrounding the Natchez Revolt in 1729, an unfortunate event precipitated by the local French governor's desire to displace a Natchez village in favor of his grandiose designs for a scenic estate. The Yazou who retaliated by attacking Fort Rosalie were in turn attacked by a punitive force of French and native allies. Those who survived found refuge with surrounding, sympathetic tribes and it is most likely that Moncacht Ape began his journey in this context.

He ascended the Mississippi River to the Ohio River and thence to the Saint Lawrence from where he spied the Atlantic Ocean. Such a journey may not have been as unlikely as it sounds. A map by a Miami Indian named Chegree for a British officer which dates to 1755 is held in the Library of Congress and demonstrates the degree of native knowledge of the region traversed by Moncacht Ape. This journey only served to excite the Yazou's curiosity of the origins of his tribe who, he confided to Du Pratz, came from the north "originally much higher and much farther than the source of the river Missouri." He backtracked to the Mississippi River and after crossing it, the elder followed the northern bank through "meadows a whole day's journey in length, which were quite covered with buffaloes", spending the winter amongst the "nation of the Missouris". At this point, one may ask how this wayfarer possessed the knowledge of the country to proceed as far as he did. He admits relying upon the assistance of guides he met amongst the different nations. Moreover, Du Pratz states that his Yazou informant was called the "Interpreter" by the French for his proficiency with several native languages and so it is reasonable to assume he previously accompanied Bourgmont's expeditions up the Missouri River between 1712-1724.

Once the snows melted, Moncacht Ape resumed his journey until he came to the Canzas or nation of the West. From there he proceeded west for an additional thirty days before falling in with a tribe known as the Otters. He then ventured another nine days west with his guides before heading north for five days where they came upon the sources of the Fine River, which flowed west. His hosts ferried him downstream for eighteen days to a nation "...who were at peace with the Otters" where he spent the winter.

Here the modern historian is left with the vagueness of Moncacht Ape's itinerary which in and of itself should not preclude serious consideration especially when considering that many Euro-American exploratory accounts are equally vague such as the explorations of the Norsemen in the Icelandic Sagas, the Verendryes west from the Mandan villages, Henry Kelsey's peregrinations onto the Canadian plains, and Francis Drake's northernmost travels along the Northwest Coast.

But what of the confusing geography described by Moncacht-Ape in reaching the river of the West? First, we have to wonder how much of the original account, if genuine, was modified by Du Pratz to suit his narrative or perceptions of North American geography and how much was changed or deleted by editors of the French and English editions of his book. Moreover, the names of some of the tribes are not immediately recognizable but then this is commonplace in many of the earliest Euro-American narratives of exploration.

Of interest is the absence of the horse amongst these tribes mentioned by the Yazou elder, which is in accordance with recent ideas as to the diffusion of the horse into the Plains. A recent article by Byram and Lewis outlines the etymology for the name Oregon which may have some bearing on the historicity of Du Pratz' narrative. They speculate that "ourigan" may have derived from Western Cree pronunciations of eulachon, the grease from which was highly sought after by many of the interior tribes who followed a system of elaborate "grease trails" to the coast for

*(Continued on page 9)*

## Perspectives on Lewis and Clark

(Continued from page 8)

trading. Moncacht Ape reached the Great Water the following spring where he fell in with a coastal tribe who were in the midst of fighting off "...bearded men who come upon their coasts in floating villages, and carry off their children to make slaves of them. Their arms made great fire and a great noise...who came from the sun setting in search of a yellow...wood." This account is almost identical to one noted by Byram and Lewis, given by Cree informants to the Frenchman Nicolas Jeremie who was at Hudson's Bay at the turn of the 18th century. It is likely that these accounts document some of the earliest incursions of Russian explorers into the North Pacific. What is interesting particularly is that had Du Pratz fabricated the story, a more fitting scenario based on the cartographic knowledge of the time would have been for his protagonist to have reached villages of stone (the Spanish settlements) and the south sea. Instead, Moncacht Ape describes following the coast "which bends directly betwixt the north and the sun setting" to a point where he found "the days very long and the night very short"; an interesting description of summer days in the northern latitudes.

Moncacht Ape admitted to his informant that he ceased his journey at this point learning that the coast continued on in such a direction before bending directly west where it was bisected by another body of water. He also reported an interesting tradition related by one of the elders of the coastal tribe who described a time when the Great Water was low and that many rocks appeared in those parts. Recent ethnological work amongst Alaskan coastal tribes has yielded similar fascinating accounts of oceanic transgression and regression which may represent ancient cultural recollections of the early Holocene.

In summing up his travels, Moncacht-Ape estimated had he not tarried, it would have taken him 36 moons for the round trip effort, a figure which tallies more closely with Lewis and Clark's voyage than with cartographic notions prevalent during Du Pratz' time; i.e., a quick journey to the west coast from the sources of the Missouri. Finally, Du Pratz foreshadows the ideas of Eric Hulten and Beringia by stating that Moncacht Ape's report of the proximity of North America to Asia in the boreal regions is supported by the " skeletons of two large elephants and two small ones...discovered in a marsh near the river Ohio" and that they came from Asia. If such was the case, Du Pratz speculated, then it seemed reasonable to conclude that in "...the form of government, and the manner of living among the northern nations of America, there will appear a great resemblance betwixt them and the Tartars in the north-east parts of Asia." Here are intimations of a place called Beringia before it even found conceptualization.

Ultimately, we will never know the truth behind Moncacht Ape's story but it is a telling sign that Lewis and Clark thought enough about it to include Du Pratz' book amongst their gear. Du Pratz admits he was familiar with Deslile's map of the north Pacific and so we may suspect with some of the Russian explorations prior to the publications of his manuscript. He may well have read De Acosta's theories of Asian to North American biotic exchanges too.

But what of Moncacht Ape and his biographer Simon Le Page Du Pratz? Du Pratz eventually returned to France in 1734 and died in 1775 while serving in the French army in Germany. The old Yazou took his leave from the chronicler with some regret but not without the gift of a mirror which, Du Pratz tells us, amused the elder greatly with its capacity to magnify his face "four or five times its natural size." Is Du Pratz hinting at something here? Was the Yazou elder a figment of dramatic license, a New World Gilgamesh larger than life? Or a man who had walked the plains and mountains and coastlines of an unknown country, a solitary sentinel driven by pain and sorrow to find meaning in his life by seeking out his ancestry. It remains a mystery both as evanescent as footsteps across the windswept prairies and as enduring as the bonds which tie a people to tradition and place.

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Here is a list of suggested readings for those of you who want to look into this further:

*History of Louisiana.* M. Le Page Du Pratz. Pelican Press, Inc. Undated limited edition reprint of 1774 English edition.

*The Atlas of North American Exploration.* William Goetzmann and Glyndwr Williams. University of Oklahoma Press, 1992.

*Another America: Native American Maps and the History of Our Land.* Mark Warhus. St. Martins Griffin, 1998.

"Ourigan: Wealth of the Northwest Coast," by Scott Byram and David G. Lewis in *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, Summer 2001, Vol. 102, No. 2.

"Where Did the Plains Indians Get Their Horses?" by Francis Haines, in *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 40, No. 1, 1938, pp. 112-117.

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## Perspectives on Lewis and Clark

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## **Puget Sound Traditional Food and Diabetes Project**

– Submitted by Peter Lape, Kris Bovy, and Robert Kopperl

This collaborative project is using archaeological and historical data to develop a long-term picture of Puget Sound Native American diet, and provide information about the potentially therapeutic value of traditional foods. Native communities currently suffer from disproportionately high prevalence of type 2 diabetes, a generally late diagnosis of the disease, and the high incidence of related complications. Since 2003, the Tulalip Tribes, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, the Suquamish Indian Tribe, King County, and the Burke Museum have been working with archaeologists, historians, health scientists, and educators to research the content and nutritional value of past Puget Sound diets, and develop engaging educational/outreach materials about diet and diabetes relevant to Puget Sound Native communities.

Archaeological data is a rich source of information about past diet. However, much of this information is located in highly technical archaeological reports, which are difficult to find, understand and interpret without archaeological training. Kristine Bovy (UW) and Robert Kopperl (NWAA, Inc.) have recently compiled zooarchaeological data from archaeological sites in King, Kitsap, and Snohomish counties using site and survey records at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. This data was typically generated as part of cultural resource management projects, and most included presence of particular species in observed faunal remains. Several archaeological sites have been more intensively investigated and show changing hunting, fishing, and gathering choices over several millennia. In some cases, faunal and botanical remains were collected from sites without subsequent analysis. Examination of these remains could generate additional useful data.

These results may be of interest both to diabetes researchers seeking a greater understanding of native people's dietary history, and to tribal members wishing to incorporate more traditional foods into their diet. Along with highlighting potential assemblages for analysis, the study will attempt to bridge the gap between technical presentation of subsistence data usually found in the archaeological literature and presentation of the data to the Native American community. Components will include translation of the names of resource types into Lushootseed, and summarizing the traditional methods used to collect the various resources. Highlighting the physical activity involved in collecting traditionally used plants and animals may contribute to the diabetes prevention effort. This information will be used by the tribes for educational outreach within their communities.

Initial support for this project was provided by a grant from the Institute for Ethnic Studies in the United States (IESUS), with additional support from participating project partners and Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc. More information about the project can be found at <http://faculty.washington.edu/plape/tradfoods/tradfood.htm>.

## **Putting the "Art" in Artifacts – Submitted by Faith Haney**

As an artifact illustrator for nearly a decade I have had the opportunity to produce illustrations for numerous sites in the western United States, and several in the Pacific Northwest, including Tolt, the Yakima Training Center, and currently the Port Angeles Graving Dock. Through trial and error in the field and the lab I have developed some tips and techniques that others may benefit from.

The field is usually where the first renderings of an artifact take place, and often the only time anyone actually gets to view the relic. It is therefore important to make the illustration as concise as possible, without too much interpretation. Start with left-hand light – sit somewhere comfy with the sun at your 10 o'clock. This will give a consistency to all of the drawings when they are inked and placed together in a report. Draw the outline first (trace if you want, but close one eye and run the lead UNDER the edge of the artifact, not against it). Now draw flake scars. Avoid smearing lead on the paper for shading; indicate flake direction and depth by curved lines (look at the shadow the sun casts – this is where your lines will be). Dirt, lichen, or rust (in the case of historic) are not important; trying to illustrate this will only muddy up your pencil drawing and confuse whoever will do the inking. Unless you'll be doing the inking later, it's best not to attempt pointillism with a pencil, except for maybe a quick indication of cortex. The inker could probably do this later if you indicate something like "coarse basalt" under the drawing.

Once you're in the lab an artifact can be illustrated several different ways. The approach depends on the purpose of the illustration, the audience it needs to appeal to, and the budget available. Sometimes a simple technical line-drawing is appropriate, whereas other times a rendering accentuating the physical beauty of the piece is more desirable. Line-drawings, pointillism, pencil sketches, brush-pen drawings and ink-washes are commonly used in illustration. Line-drawing is generally the most expedient of the techniques, demonstrates more of the technical aspects

*(Continued on page 11)*

## Putting the "Art" in Artifacts – Submitted by Faith Haney

*(Continued from page 10)*

of an artifact, and more often lends itself to artistic and stylistic interpretation. Flake scar direction and depth are characterized by lines and hatches, rather than dots and shading. Compositionally, line-drawings and pointillistic drawings can be used together in a publication. Pointillism is most effective for textured materials, such as bone or weathered basalt, and produces a picture-perfect quality to the artifact, with little artistic extrapolation. Pencils and brush-pens produce alternative effects: pencils create a soft, shaded look while brush-pens render artifacts in exaggerated contrast. Ink-wash is used to create an added artistic element. It can be applied for shading, or used to simply color the drawing. This is a great way to get your publication to stand out.

Artifact illustration can be a joy, and I view the opportunity to draw these works of art as an honor. I wonder about the lives of the people who created the pieces, and ponder over the last time they were used. I don't see my illustrations so much as my own works of art as I do a documentation of others'. As an illustrator I strive to give artifacts justice. Someone took pride in creating them; they should be represented fairly.

Faith Haney  
Lithic Illustration & Design  
faith@lithicillustration.com  
www.lithicillustration.com

*Editor's Note: There was insufficient space to include the example illustrations intended to accompany this article, but examples are available on the website listed to the left and by contacting the author.*

## Research Notes

*Editor's Note: We welcome submissions on current research relevant to Northwest archaeology, including but not limited to: fieldwork summaries, notations of report completion, article abstracts, thesis or dissertation summaries.*

### **Central Washington University Field School 2004**, by Patrick McCutcheon (Central Washington University)

Central Washington Archaeological Survey conducted intensive pedestrian surface survey on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands in the Saddle Mountains, Washington from June 21 to August 6, 2004. The work was performed as a CRM archaeology field school taught by Dr. Patrick McCutcheon, Department of Anthropology, Central Washington University (CWU). Approximately 540 acres were surveyed with parallel transects spaced 10-meters apart. The crew of 15 (12 students, 2 teaching assistants, and field director) recorded a total of 84 isolated finds and 21 sites. Sites were almost exclusively prehistoric, ranging from single rock cairn to large and small lithic scatters. Of the 84 isolates, 79 were prehistoric and the 5 were historic in age. This work is part of field school efforts that began in this area in 1998 as a cooperative agreement between the BLM and CWU. Over this period of time the field school has had participants from Central Washington University, Yakama Nation, Wanapum Band, Colville Confederated Tribes, and universities across the United States and Canada.

### **2004 Investigations at Buck Lake in Mount Rainier National Park**, by Greg Burtchard (Mount Rainier N.P.)

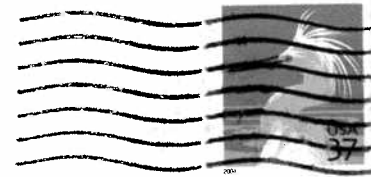
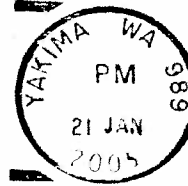
Mount Rainier, in partnership with the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe and International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc. (IARII), have completed the first phase of fieldwork for a combined paleoenvironmental reconstruction and archaeological site testing project at Buck Lake in the park's northeastern quadrant. The spatial association of this small subalpine lake, with no natural outfall, with a stratified precontact site provide an unusual opportunity to study Holocene environmental and human use patterns for this portion of the mountain. Preliminary results from both the lake sediment core and terrestrial samples suggest that the landform was created by seismic activity associated with Mount Rainier's Osceola lahar event about 5,600 years ago. IARII is proceeding with analyses of pollen samples recovered from lakebed sediment core samples. Results, expected in 2005, should improve our understanding of mid to late Holocene environmental patterns on the leeward flank of the mountain.

Archaeological test results indicate substantial human presence postdating a Mt. Saint Helen's eruptive event about 3,500 years ago (i.e., above the Mt. St. Helen's Yn tephra set). Available data also suggest more limited earlier presence postdating a Mount Rainier eruption circa 5,500 years ago (Mount Rainier F tephra). Additional testing is scheduled for 2005 to more firmly establish, or reject, the earlier date. More complete environmental and archaeological information from the Buck Lake project should be available by December 2005.



# Association for Washington Archaeology

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