



AWA News

Volume 4 Number 3

September 1999

(Vice) President's Notes

It's been an interesting several months for archaeology in the state of Washington. The board has been working on a variety of projects, including crafting a response to the events in Blaine, planning Archaeology Month 1999 and making changes to the Board.

For those members who have not been following the Blaine "thing" via e-mail, a brief review is in order. In late July or early August, between 30 and 40 sets of human remains were recovered from site 45WH17, on Semiahmoo Spit in Blaine, by an archaeologist monitoring construction of the sewage treatment plant upgrade. According to the *Seattle Post Intelligencer*, Associated Press, and other sources (search on "Lummi" at <http://www.seattle-pi.com> for an archive of news articles), these remains were subsequently transported from Washington State to an office of Golder and Associates, Incorporated in Denver, Colorado. Allegedly, although a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was in place, neither the signatories nor the Lummi Tribe were officially contacted about the discovery of human remains. Reportedly, a tribal member visiting the site heard about the remains from construction workers on the project. Two tribal officials flew to the Denver offices of Golder Associates and discovered some of the remains in boxes and paper bags in the back of a pickup truck, according to Timothy Ballew, chairman of the Lummi Indian Business Council, the tribe's elected ruling body, as reported in the PI.

I spoke with our SHPO, Allyson Brooks, who told me that the events are being investigated by the Washington State Attorney General, a BIA ARPA investigative team, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Office in Seattle. While these agencies were busy commenting on provisions of the MOA and possible violations of state and federal law, tribal leaders were grappling with how to appropriately rebury their ancestors, heal their community and deal with the aftermath of the situation. At a community meeting held on the Lummi Reservation on August 25, tribal members expressed grief and outrage over the disturbance and offered their prayers for the community's healing. (See Andy de los Angeles' account of his visit to the site.)

If the allegations of professional misconduct are true, the AWA considers such acts to constitute a flagrant disregard for the law, a lapse of professional ethics, and a violation of the spirit of mutual respect and understanding that many archaeologists have worked to create with the region's native peoples. AWA is researching procedures for issuing an ethics and professional misconduct complaint through ROPA (Register of Professional Archaeologists) and has notified the lead federal agency, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Office, that we are now a concerned party to the Section 106 process. This will allow us to begin collecting information on what has taken place, as well as alert us on future decisions. We will continue to keep you informed through the newsletter and via e-mail as possible.

In other news, the 1999 Archaeology Month is around the corner. We have 70 diverse events planned. Look inside this issue for more information on Archaeology Month 1999, and how you can participate. Many thanks to Janet Hobey, the Archaeology Month coordinator, and the presenters and event hosts.

Finally, we would like to welcome our newest board member, Amy Dugas, who will replace Pam Trautman as the AWA secretary.

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AWA News

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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 15th of February, May, August, and November. Email 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.

ARTICLES

**Personal Observations at the Lummi Burials Site
(Sikes Village, 45WH17, on Semiahmoo Spit, in Blaine)**

By
Andy de los Angeles, President AAHP and past Chair, Snoqualmie Tribe

I had a sick feeling upon arriving at the Lummi Indian Reservation with archaeologist/photographer Jerre Kosta. Earlier in the summer we had journeyed to the reservation to take pictures of Lummi Elder Lutie Hillaire for this year's Archaeology Month poster. The poster turned out great, and everyone who has seen bits and pieces of it has been profoundly affected by her image.

What a twist of events. Showing the poster was a kind of celebration; several weeks later, the Lummi community was frozen in fear, anxiety and distrust over the desecration of the Sike burials. Some of us involved with producing the poster thought about pulling it because of the controversy. However Lutie believed that backing down was not an option. She saw it as another opportunity to teach what she calls the *wahneetums* or "non-Indians."

When we got there, Lummis who were involved with Sike Village had already taken a van full of members out to the site to deal with the spoils pile left by the archaeologists. So we loaded up and headed out too. Part of the village sits on a natural spit, and the burials were right at the head. As we walked up to the construction company trailers and portable offices, we were greeted by the company manager and a staffer from the City of Blaine. My knees were very shaky as we walked towards the construction excavated hole. I tried to concentrate on some line of questions while Jerre walked around taking digital pictures.

The construction manager acted like any other construction person. He said that he did not understand what the commotion was about and wondered when they would get back to their schedule. He also said several times that he always followed the directions of the archaeologists.

In my 15 years of being Chairman and council member of the Snoqualmie Tribe, I remembered the many times when I was told by construction crew those similar words, "We followed the Memorandum of Agreement. I don't understand why we can't go back to our construction schedule. They can come back and get their burials and artifacts as long as we can finish the project." Our visit was cut short because another city person arrived to greet a group from Olympia and the federal government.

The situation is shown in Figure 1. In the far left part of the picture is a concrete vault. On the right side is a small building. Some of the ground behind the vault is intact but the area between the vault and the building has been excavated by the construction company. It is speculated that the burials and artifacts came from that area. According to Al Scott Johnnie, the archaeologists kept few or no records to show exactly where remains and artifacts were disturbed from. The back wall is shored by metal piling. According to the engineers, the shoring goes down 32 feet. The project construction depth is 20-25 feet deep. The shell midden, which is mostly intact in the east wall, is 18 feet deep, and midden in the west wall is 13 feet deep.

The top of the east wall was removed to accommodate plastic pipes. Behind the pipes is intact shell midden, disturbed only by posts of a cyclone fence. I was told that the archaeologists piled animal bones in an area behind the concrete

(Continued on page 3)

Observations at the Burials Site, Continued

(Continued from page 2)

vault because they would not store them, and during the night and on weekends friends and acquaintances of the city and construction company would loot the artifacts.

Plans are to stabilize the site, restore the ground, and repatriate the burials and surviving artifacts into the ground. Lummi is asking the city to donate the land to the Tribe and to have the site recognized by the state as a cemetery. The Tribe has also



PHOTO BY JERRE KOSTA

Figure 1. Photo of the area from which burials were allegedly removed. The block construction at left is a concrete vault, being removed. A brick utility building is to the right of the photo. Intact midden can be seen at the base of the chain link fence in the background.

When we returned to the reservation, Jerre and I argued back and forth as to what possessed the two archaeologists to do little or no archaeology on the remains and artifacts that construction had unearthed and left on the spoils pile. We had more questions than answers, and as time would go on we would find out that the Lummis had the same questions.

asked the federal government to place the site and the surrounding burial ground on Semiahmoo spit in trust for the Tribe. On September 17, the PI reported that the Lummi Nation notified the City of Blaine that it intends to seek \$30 million in damages over the removal of the remains.



Archaeology Month Overview

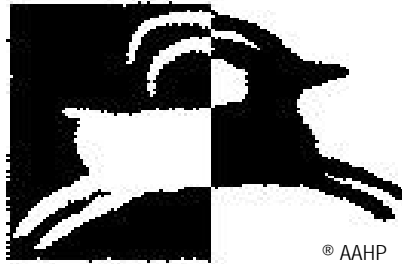
by
Linda Naoi Goetz, AWA Board Member

Archaeology Month, October, is just around the corner.

We have 70 events and exhibits scheduled! We'd like to take this opportunity to let you know what's coming up and to thank those folks who have been involved in the planning and preparation.

The exhibits cover a wide range of topics, including early 20th-century photographs of Northwest Coast Indians, beadwork, pioneer history, shell midden archaeology, and the controversy surrounding Kennewick Man, to name a few. Presentations and events cover an even wider gamut. Here's a sample of what's in store: Indian dance and story telling; outdoor hikes; tours of working archaeology labs and prehistoric and historic sites; lectures on underwater archaeology, regional prehistory and history, canoe culture, petroglyphs, and the impact of development on archaeological resources. Several events are geared towards budding archaeologists, both young and old, including identification of artifacts brought in by the public and defining what archaeology is and what archaeologists do. Thank you to the dozens of people who volunteered to do a presentation or sponsor an event!

As last year, Archaeology Month events will be promoted with the Activity Guide booklet, which details the time, place, and content of each presentation and exhibit. AWA Board members started the ball rolling by contacting potential presenters and sponsors, Paula Johnson made numerous follow-up phone calls and edited the event list, Janet Hobey compiled the final list of events and spent many hours typesetting the inside of the booklet, and Linda Goetz created the booklet cover. This year's poster is related to those of the last few years: Joe Guarisco once again provided the artwork, which depicts resources from the seasonal round along the poster's border. Jerre Kosta prepared the overall design and snapped the beautiful photographs that make up the central image of the poster.



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We have several elements that are new to Archaeology Month this year. We will also distribute a calendar of events in addition to the booklet and poster. The single-page calendar shows the place, time, and phone number of each event scheduled for each day of Archaeology Month (we even have a few events listed for late September!). The lower cost of printing the calendars will allow us to produce more of them (approximately 10,000), which will hopefully satisfy the public's demand for large quantities of event materials. Linda Goetz designed the calendar layout; Janet Hobey provided the event text; and Amanda Haney, Jerre Kosta, Damon Parrish, and Doug Tingwall provided photos and illustrations.

The most exciting addition this year is the (drum roll) Washington Archaeology Month Web page! The site is located at: www.nwarchaeology.org. As of this writing, the page is still under construction, but it will contain the calendar of events and a downloadable version of the Activity Guide. We hope this site will give more people access to Archaeology Month event/exhibit information, particularly public school students. In conjunction with the web page, Archaeology Month will also provide e-mail access to people with questions. Janet Hobey set up the Info-team online services and Anders Sandell is the electronic artisan creating the site.

We'd also like to thank Andrea Kamhele for assisting with the mailing list and Glen Grigas of Artcraft Printing Company for helping us produce all of the printed materials. Finally, kudos to Janet Hobey, Archaeology Month 1999 Coordinator, for her super-human efforts to pull everything together. She has worked incredibly hard on this project for months and is an inspiration. Thank you, Janet!

For more information about Archaeology Month events, or for those of you willing to volunteer to pick up materials in Seattle to distribute in your area of the state, visit the website or call 206-324-PAST (206-324-7278).



Fires and Corduroy Roads: A DNR Success Story

by
Fennelle Miller, DNR Archaeologist

On July 2, 1999 I was dispatched to the Major Creek Fire outside the town of Lyle as a resource advisor for archaeology. I had been aware of the fire earlier in the afternoon and knew that we were in an area that had numerous recorded archaeological sites and likely an even larger number of as-yet-unidentified sites.

I arrived at base camp shortly after midnight and listened to a briefing for an hour. I then met with the Incident Command Staff. I was offered a small scale map with sites plotted and was told that this map was provided by the "Forest Service Archaeologist." I attempted to transfer the sites onto the 7.5' maps I had brought and found that this was quite difficult. I agreed to meet with the other archaeologist (who turned out to be Mike Boynton with the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area) first thing in the morning. I was informed that the fire line was complete around most of the fire (except Major Creek) -- three of the four divisions were fully trailed and the focus of efforts in those areas was to begin mop-up the next day.

I met with Mike Boynton shortly after 6:00 am on July 3, and we discussed a strategy. Using red-and-white polka dot ribbon, I was to flag out the boundaries of the two known sites within the exterior perimeter of the fire in one Division, focusing on the site most likely to be immediately impacted by mop-up. We informed the crews at the morning briefing that we would be doing this and asked them not to do any ground disturbance in these areas until they had contacted us.

I completed this task, accompanied by the Task Force Leader, who needed to know what, where and how his crews could perform mop-up in the vicinity of the site. We discussed which measures were acceptable and which were not, and he walked the eastern edge of the site with me. We discussed the fact that cul-

tural resources were potentially those which looked out-of-place. He looked across the creek and said, "like that?" He had identified a dry-laid masonry wall which had escaped both my notice and Mike's. It was clearly associated with an old road running along the east side of Major Creek. This was a remarkably good observation for someone who has not received any formal cultural resource training.

Back at the main road later in the day, a Resource Boss had just advised an engine crew NOT to drive onto the terrace on the east side of Major Creek, not because he saw my ribbon line but because it was flat ground next to a site adjacent to the creek and he thought it was likely that there could be cultural resources in this area too. He asked them to run hose in or use bladder bags to extinguish "smokes." This was a good instance of being pro-active, and Mike Boynton expressed pleasant surprise at how "sensitive" the DNR personnel in general were regarding cultural resource issues.

I discussed a few concerns I had regarding mop-up with the Incident Command Staff early the next morning, and he agreed we should look at each portion of the dozer trail that was proposed for heavy-equipment rehab. Mike and I split up the work, and together we had everything covered by about 11:00 on July 4. We found no archaeological sites that had been inadvertently impacted by the dozers. I informed the IC Staff that my work was done, offered parting words of thanks and congratulations, and requested I be demobilized. I left shortly thereafter.

What stands out to me in this incident is the new attitude of fire suppression personnel. They are willing not only to protect cultural resources when asked, but are now beginning to do so proactively, without having to be asked. The individuals who should get the most credit for this are not the archaeologists but the Incident Commander, who incor-

porated resource protection into each briefing and all planning, and the DNR Southeast Region Assistant Manager, who realized that cultural resources were important in this area and requested I be dispatched.

We found no evidence of any damage to recorded or unrecorded sites. Furthermore, and importantly, cultural resource protection did not interfere in any way with fire suppression, so it was an all-around success story.

The end of the story gets more interesting. Two weeks later, back in the office, I was still looking for the origin of the wall. It became increasingly clear that it was really old, and I was determined to learn more. I pulled out the GLO notes we have for that area and was shocked to find that in the early 1860s, the GLO surveyors had noted a "wood road" in this location! This is a very early type of road also known as a "plank" or "corduroy road." These roads were made by laying logs or planks horizontally on a bad ground surface, most frequently in wet areas to allow wagons to cross without miring down. Later they were a favorite for ox and horse-logging. It seemed very strange to see reference to one of these roads across the bare, rocky, scablands near Major Creek, until it occurred to me that it would have been a miserable time trying to get a wagon across the rocks in this area.

So now we have a tremendous contribution made by DNR task Force Leader Rich Owbridge to our knowledge of this area: in the 1860s, when the town of Lyle was still known as "Klickitat Crossing," the early pioneers had used a west-side solution to an east-side problem, and one of the only known plank/corduroy roads was built in eastern Washington. Had it not been for the Major Creek fire, we might never have known this.

I hope other agencies are having equal success at promoting cultural resource awareness!



A Suggestion For Curating Privately Owned Collections

by

Paula Johnson, RPA, Paragon Research Associates

As the law stipulates, collections from private land are the property of the landowners. In the course of a large development project, this can mean convincing a developer to donate the collection the developer owns (and has just paid archaeologists to collect) to an appropriate repository. On occasion the landowner exercises his or her right to keep the collection. When this occurs it is important to do as much as possible to preserve the knowledge gained during the course of the field-work and analysis.

While it may seem disheartening to proceed with detailed analysis when all indications are that the developer only cares about the formed tools, there are some things that can help lessen the sting. Without beating a dead horse, use the opportunity to educate the landowner about the value of keeping the collection in the area for future researchers. Even if the collection is in private hands, there still may be opportunities to study it.

The landowner may consider the possibility of donating the collection to a repository in the future and might relish the thought of the "ABC Development Co. Archaeological Research Collection" being housed at the local museum in perpetuity. Your local museum should have information about the tax incentives to donating a research collection. Museum staff may even know other developers who have donated collections and

might be able to speak with the landowner in a manner that will convince him or her of the value of their collection and the value of retaining the vital provenience information and analytical data with it. (Beware the costs of "rehabilitating" a collection in the future...it might be cheaper in the long run to donate it first...check with the museum in question.)

The main opportunity for contract archaeologists to preserve the knowledge is to make a duplicate set of all documents, databases, and photographs and curate them at a cooperating local museum. The curation of a set of associated documents in a museum will ensure that future researchers can access the information. Ideally, this condition should be stipulated in the ARPA permit to provide the back-up needed for this additional (albeit relatively minor) cost. In the past, OAHF has concurred with this request and made it a stipulation of the ARPA permit. I encourage them to continue this practice.

Under the SAAs *Principles of Archaeological Ethics*, "the use of the archaeological record should be for the benefit of all people.... It is the responsibility of all archaeologists to work for the long-term preservation and protection of the archaeological record" (1995: Principle 1). By taking this additional step when working with private landowners, we promote stewardship of the archaeological record in the best manner available.

Introductory Words From The New Secretary

by

Amy Dugas, Compliance Archaeology, L.L.C.

Being appointed the new AWA Secretary is, for me, an honor and an exciting opportunity to become more involved with the archaeological community in the northwest. I have always had a desire to become more active in the organization but until recently was not sure exactly how or where to begin doing that. Accepting this position is a positive step in that direction.

Since I will be taking a more active role in AWA, I wanted to take this chance to introduce myself. I received my M.A. in Anthropology/Archaeology from Western Washington University under the guidance of Dr. Sarah Campbell and my undergraduate degree from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst in the same subject(s). My thesis topic was on bone tool manufacturing techniques at the Cherry Point shell midden, 45WH1, and my interest in faunal material and bone artifacts has carried through to today. There is something about shell middens and bone tools that really excites me.

After completing my Master's degree, I worked with various contracting companies and the U.S.F.S. doing fieldwork all over the northwest. In 1996, I began working full time at Larson Anthropological Archaeological Services Limited, then located in Ballard, Washington. It was there that I had the good fortune to meet Jeff Robbins, another Ballard archaeologist, who became my permanent companion and present day business partner. After leaving LAAS in June of this year, I decided to embark on yet another archaeological journey. In August, Jeff and I formed Compliance Archaeology L.L.C., a small, home-based cultural resource management company--situated in (you guessed it) Ballard. (What is it with Ballard and archaeologists???) I am excited to see what this next chapter in my life will bring and look forward to getting to know everyone in AWA better.

Thanks to all the AWA board members for making me already feel like part of the team.

NEWS & NOTICES

SECOND ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT (ARPA) TRAINING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Second Annual Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Training for Law Enforcement will be held at Hanford's HAMMER facility October 28, and 29, 1999. This course complements an existing ARPA training class taught by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). But, unlike the FLETC course, this course is taught from a Native American perspective. The course was developed by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) in cooperation with other area Tribes and agencies. There are one and a half days of in-class lectures, discussion, and active participation; a half day is spent in the field.

This class is taught by a team of professionals, including Tribal Cultural Resource program staff, tribal elders, accomplished archaeologists, federal and local prosecuting attorneys, and law enforcement officials. It is held at the U.S. Department of Energy's HAMMER facility in Richland, WA, to take advantage of the HAMMER Cultural Resources Test-Bed. A portion of this outdoor facility is the permanent ARPA crime scene which consists of a series of simulated archaeological sites constructed specifically for the ARPA training. All features and artifacts were replicated in 1998 and 1999. The sites are buried and then looted by the designers of the class. The class conducts hands-on site investigations which are reviewed later by a detective and prosecutor. Law enforcement officers completing the class will earn credit hours from Washington and Oregon.

Cost is \$100 for both days. Contact Julia Longenecker, CTUIR, Richland Office, (509)946-1859.

SURVEYOR SEEKS VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITY

Steve Windover of Delta Surveying in Puyallup is interested in volunteering to

do survey work on excavation projects. Steve is a history and archaeology buff with an interest in a broad range of subjects, from the survey techniques employed by the Egyptian pyramid builders to the culture of the fur traders and other mountain men. He can be contacted at 253/845-5246.

AHAPN WORKSHOP, RICHLAND, WA - 13-14 AUGUST 1999

Association Of Historical Archaeologists Of The Pacific Northwest (AHAPN) associates met this year for their annual workshop at the Hanford Site in Richland, WA. Dr. Darby Stapp (anthropologist and cultural resource manager, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory [PNNL]) escorted associates on a tour of early-mid 20th-century resources on the Hanford Site, stopping at the townsites of Hanford and White Bluffs, various orchards and farmstead sites, the Bruggemann fruit warehouse, and a WWII anti-aircraft artillery site associated with Cold War nuclear facilities. Early 20th-century agricultural sites were abandoned when the military occupation of Hanford occurred during WWII, thus creating a unique archaeological resource for early 20th-century agriculture in eastern Washington. To help preserve and protect this resource, a treatment plan for historical resources is being drafted by Hanford CRM staff.

One day of the workshop was devoted to a discussion of the proposed Hanford Euro-American agricultural treatment plan. Cultural resources staff from the PNNL and Department of Energy, identified and discussed components of the plan. To expand participation in the creation of the plan, means for formal interactions between interested historical archaeologists and CRM staff at the Site were suggested.

Further information regarding the workshop will be posted on the AHAPN web site at: <http://www.mindspring.com/~larinc/ahapn/index/index.htm>

If you are interested in participating in

future AHAPN activities, please review the Association's web site and contact its coordinator.

AWA AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING RESEARCH IN WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGY

The first annual AWA Award for Outstanding Research in Washington Archaeology has been announced by the AWA Board of Directors. A prize of \$500 will be awarded to the best student paper, and the winning paper will be published in *Archaeology in Washington*.

Submissions must be received by December 1, 1999. Paper topics must contribute to the greater knowledge of archaeology in Washington State. Formatting must follow the American Antiquity guidelines. Interested parties should e-mail editor Doug Wilson at dcwilson@aol.com for more detailed formatting requirements. Formatting information is also printed on the back inside cover of Volume VII of *Archaeology in Washington*. The Board of Directors will read all submitted papers and make the final decision. If no papers are submitted, the award will be unclaimed for that year.

Professors are encouraged to make announcements to their classes. Students are encouraged to start thinking about which of their many worthy papers should be submitted.

FREE STUFF

King County Landmarks and Heritage Program offers many technical papers and historical papers (including bibliographies on specific subjects such as agriculture, transportation and education). Write to request a list of materials available: King County Landmarks and Heritage Program, King County Office of Cultural Resources, 506 Second Ave, Suite. 200, Seattle, WA 98104-2307. Please include a SASE.

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NEWS AND NOTICES, Continued

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MORE FREE STUFF

CRM, a monthly magazine published by the National Park Service, is available for free. CRM generally follows one topic per issue and contains 10-20 articles by historians, arch(a)eologists, conservators and museum staff, archivists, architects and so on. You can check it out on the Internet at <www.cr.nps.gov/crm> or write to CRM, US Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, 1849 C Street NW, Suite 350NC, Washington, DC 20240.

PORTLAND AREA ARCHAEOLOGISTS FIRST THURSDAY PRESENTATIONS: October-January

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 7 Graeme Brown (Perth, Scotland).
Excavating the new Scottish Parliament Building.

November 4 Jim Keyser (U.S. Forest Service).
The canvas as the art: new information on Columbia Plateau rock art.

December 2 Cameron Smith (Simon Fraser University).
Investigating patterns of production at the Meier plankhouse.

January 6 Tom Connolly (State Museum of Anthropology, University of Oregon). *Pre-and Post-Mazama human use of Newberry Crater.*

For those new to our distribution list, the purpose of the forum/lecture series is to create a setting where Portland area archaeologists (student, professional, avocational) can learn more about each others' work; foster greater communication; discuss archaeological issues and topics of interest; generate some intellectual ferment; and last, but certainly not least, to actually get to know one another.

For additional information, please contact Virginia Butler (virginia@ch2.ch.pdx.edu; 503/725-3303) or Ken Ames (amesk@pdx.edu; 503/725-3318).