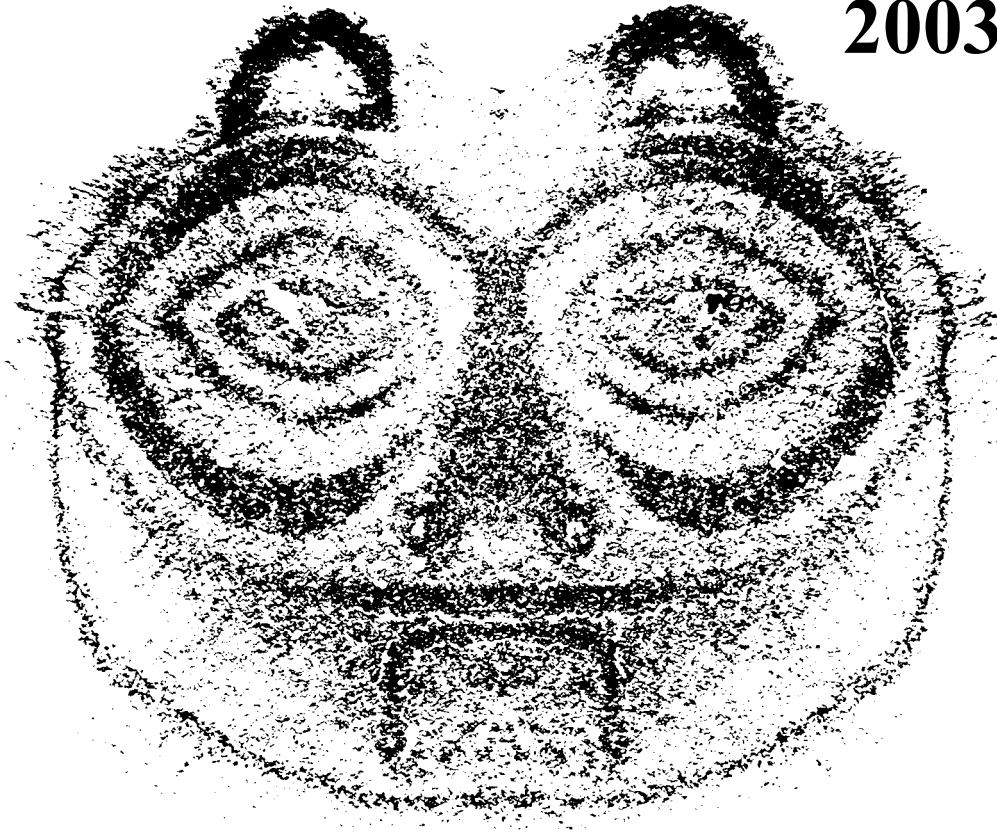


**A Field Guide to
Washington
State
Archaeology**

2003



A Field Guide to Washington Archaeology

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Preface

Archaeological sites are nonrenewable resources that contribute to our sense of history and define our collective heritage. The wise management of these resources is our responsibility.

This book provides an overview of the archaeological resources of our state. It describes the discipline of archaeology, the kinds of sites found in the state, and how to protect these important places of our past. It was written as a field guide for personnel of the Washington State Department of Transportation and State Parks and Recreation Commission to help them address management responsibilities for archaeological resources. It describes types of sites that have been archaeologically investigated, offers suggestions on site protection, and lists potential sources of help. The reference section provides a list of books for further reading.

We hope you find this book useful and invite you to become a steward of the past.

Acknowledgments

This book is the product of a cooperative effort among agency staff of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Department of Transportation and the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

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What is Archaeology and Why Are Archaeological Sites Important?

Archaeologists study artifacts, features, and sites to understand the human past. They borrow techniques from sciences such as geology, biology, chemistry, and physics to explain how human societies developed over time and how they used their environment. Archaeology is a relatively new field and is most commonly grouped with the social and earth sciences.

There are three main goals of modern archaeology. The first goal is to establish a chronological framework of the past. The basic question is: How old is it? Archaeologists use a number of techniques to establish the specific age of a site or the age of specific types of artifacts.

The second goal of archaeology is to reconstruct the cultural patterns and lifeways of a given culture in the past. The basic question is: What did people do at this time and place in the past? What were their lives and daily activities like?

The third goal of modern archaeology is to explain how cultures have changed over time. The basic question is: What is the character and cause of cultural change?

In working to achieve these goals, modern archaeology seeks to contribute to the better understanding of how we as a community, state, nation, and humanity as a whole came to be. Archaeology, with other social and natural sciences, presents us with a fuller understanding of who we are and where we came from.

Archaeology is not about the collection of artifacts for collecting's sake. Rather, archaeology is about the acquisition of information about the past and applying that information to help understand the human past. It provides long term insight to contemporary problems such as the sustainability of different agricultural techniques, the containment of toxic waste, and the impact of environmental changes upon society.

Archaeologists identify and study archaeological sites. These sites represent places on the landscape where people lived and carried out daily routines, leaving artifacts and other material remains that shed light on their activities.

Sites

Archaeological sites can range in size and complexity from large permanent village sites to smaller single use hunting camps. Archaeological sites are found in every county in the state and in every environment.

The ages of these sites date from 12,000 years ago to recent historic time. The way the sites were created and preserved varies widely. Some archaeological sites, such as alignments or cairns, were purposely built out of permanent materials such as stone. Other sites were preserved when they were rapidly buried by landslides or flooded by water.

Despite the circumstances of their preservation, archaeological sites and the artifacts they contain represent a fraction of past cultures' material and intellectual heritage. More importantly, social behavior, ideas, and beliefs are not directly preserved and can only be indirectly reconstructed by archaeologists.

By studying those artifacts that do remain, archaeologists can construct a narrative of what people did in the past in very specific terms at that locale. Like any proposed model, as more information and knowledge is gained, a fuller picture emerges.

Archaeological sites also contain information on past environments and the plant and animal life associated with those ancient times. Archaeological sites are a repository of a wide

range of natural resource information ranging from biogeography of specific animal and plant species to the climate and weather patterns of the past.

Recent research in coastal Washington has focused upon prehistoric earthquakes. Archaeologists are now working with geologists to precisely date earthquakes based on archaeological data.

Archaeological sites are like ancient books. Reading those books can educate us all. Old books are fragile, however, and can be destroyed if they are not treated with care and respect.

How Archaeological Sites are Found

There are more than 14,000 site forms on file with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, the earliest date from the early 1950's. Each month an average of 20 new sites are recorded with the Office.

Archaeological sites can be found anywhere -- in forests, orchards, or cities; on beaches or mountain tops, beneath buildings, and even underwater. They can be on public land, tribal reservations, or private property. They may be accidentally uncovered during construction projects or discovered during carefully planned systematic surveys by archaeologists.

An archaeological survey involves several steps. In the first step, before going into the field, we review existing information: site records from the area, historic documents, and the results of previous research. Other sources may include ethnographic



Using an auger to check for the presence of subsurface archaeological materials.
Credit: Office of Archaeological and Historic Preservation

accounts of local tribes, land records, and aerial photographs. Topographic maps can help us identify land forms or locales in the project area that should be inspected. We also get permission of the landowner and contact concerned tribes and other researchers interested in the project.

The second step is the field survey when archaeologist physically inspect the project area. The exact survey methods are based on the research design developed as a result of the literature and records review. Most commonly, the ground surface is carefully examined in evenly spaced transects over the entire area.

Depending upon plant cover and soils, we may examine subsurface soil cores or clear the forest litter from the surface to check for evidence. If a site is found, we collect location and descriptive information on a standardized form to register it with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

The third step is writing the survey report which summarizes our research and field efforts and offers recommendations. The report is sent to the landowner or land manager and the Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation. Even when no sites are found, we prepare a survey report to describe the inspected area and the survey methods.

Our goal is to find and document these special places of our past to protect them for future study and appreciation.

The First People

There are two main ideas on how people first came into the western hemisphere, including that area now known as Washington State. Both agree that the ancestors of the historically known tribes came from northeast Asia.

The most accepted idea is that prehistoric hunters, following large herd animals, crossed a massive coastal plain known as Beringia which was exposed when sea levels dropped during the last great Ice Age, 25,000 to 12,000 years ago. As the continental ice sheets receded and glaciers retreated to alpine settings, a pathway known as the Ice Free Corridor, opened to the more temperate regions of the south. By 12,000 years ago, the hunters were moving into what is now the United States and settling into a variety of landscapes.



East Wenatchee Clovis site excavation showing Clovis Points. Credit: Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

The competing idea is that people came down the shoreline. With world sea levels as much as 100 meters below present levels, an ice free corridor may have existed along the coast. People traveling along this route would probably have depended on sea and river resources rather than land animals.



Archaeologist in the laboratory cataloging artifacts. Credit: Julie Fields, University of Washington



The first definitely dated culture in the New World is known as Clovis. The large fluted projectile points of these people are found throughout the lower 48 states. Until recently, only a dozen or so isolated Clovis points had been found in the state. However, in 1987 in East Wenatchee, a cache of beautiful, translucent chalcedony and jasper Clovis points and other tools were discovered by workers excavating an irrigation line in an apple orchard.

Two seasons of archaeological work at the site revealed a feature containing a distinctive assortment of 57 finished artifacts. Nearby, a second, smaller feature was discovered which contained several more artifacts of similar manufacture.

One interpretation is that the artifacts are part of a tool kit, stored on a prominent hilltop overlooking a likely hunting spot, suggesting that the hunting tactics of Clovis people involved long-term planning. The positioning of necessary gear near potential kill sites implies repeated visits and a predictable seasonal round. Protein analysis of blood residues preserved on the stone tools revealed the blood of human, deer, rabbit, and possibly an extinct form of bison.

Elsewhere in Washington, archaeologists discovered evidence of everyday life of 10,000 years ago. At Lind Coulee, near Moses Lake, they uncovered the butchered remains of bison along with people's everyday tools and personal effects. Several small, delicate bone needles suggest that leather clothes were sewn for

warmth and protection. Small stone pallettes were stained with red and yellow ochre. This indicates that colored pigments may have been used for decorating clothing or skin.

Other information about the diet of the state's early inhabitants comes from discarded food remains preserved in large volcanic caves common to the arid scablands of east-central Washington. Excavations at one cave, Marmes Rockshelter, near Lyons Ferry, Franklin County, revealed that a wide variety of game animals were used for food or hunted for materials such as pelts, horn or teeth. Many plants were used for food or medicinal purposes. Such a diverse and varied diet implies that the early inhabitants maintained a highly flexible lifestyle capable of adapting to the changing conditions of climate and environment of prehistoric eastern Washington.



Excavations at Marmes Rockshelter. Credit: Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

The nature of the early occupation in western Washington is more difficult to determine. To the north, in British Columbia, maritime shell midden sites date to at least 10,000 years ago. In Oregon, similar sites are known to date to 8,000 years ago. In the early levels of the Marmes site,

Pacific seashells were found indicating that coastal and inland inhabitants had established trade routes at least 7,000 years ago. However, the oldest securely dated coastal shell midden site in Washington is only approximately 4,000 years old.

Shell middens usually occur just above the mean high tide line. Here they are vulnerable to sea levels that have been rising since the end of the last ice age. This is the best explanation for the lack of older shell midden sites.

The oldest known site in the state which demonstrates an adaptation to river resources is Avey's Orchard in Douglas County, which dates to at least 10,300 years ago. The 5 Mile Rapids site on the Oregon side of the Columbia River across from Klickitat County dates to 9,785 years ago. The lower levels of this site contained more than 200,000 salmon bones and some seal bones.

The antiquity of the marine/riverine adaptation of the prehistoric inhabitants of the state must date back to at least 12,000 years. Underwater work along the continental shelf and in Puget Sound will provide exciting information on the initial peopling of the New World.



Archaeology of the West -- Saltwater Coasts and Forests

Northwest Coast societies broke the anthropological rule that agriculture is necessary for large complex villages. On the Washington coast and along major rivers, people lived in large villages where monumental architecture and elaborate art flourished. The economic basis for these societies was the harvest and storage of salmon, coming in dense, predictable runs.

The families of the coast and forests moved with the seasons. Usually, they lived in a village during the winter. When resources became seasonally available, families would leave the village and camp near those resources to collect and process them for storage. This type of residence and economic system is known as a “seasonal round” and produces a large number and wide variety of sites -- spring root camps, summer fishing camps, fall hunting camps, and sheltered winter villages. Many activities took place at these sites. There were also spots where only a single activity occurred, such as logging or bark-stripping sites, rock quarries, burial islands, or areas that had religious and spiritual meaning such as pictographs and petroglyphs.

There are several implications of this seasonal round for archaeological interpretation:

1. No one site will contain all the tool types and materials used by a people. Sites in differing environments will contain different artifacts and animal and plant remains. By analogy, the tools and materials you have at home are different from those you have at your office.
2. To understand the archaeology of an area, archaeologists have to identify all types of sites of a group. Sites from the same time period, occupied by the same people, will vary in size, artifact content, duration of use, and preservation qualities. For example, to understand our present culture, we would need to examine sites as diverse as primitive area campsites and large metropolitan cities.

Typical archaeological sites of western Washington include the following:

Shell Middens

Shell Middens are villages, camp sites, or shellfish processing areas, composed of a dark, organically rich soil with shell or shell fragments, artifacts and fire-cracked rock. These sites are found along the saltwater shorelines of western Washington. The village or residential sites may have rectangular house depressions and will be near a source of fresh water. Most of the state's marine



Exposed shell midden deposits at Reid Harbor, Stuart Island State Park. Credit: Dan Meatty.

shell middens are less than 3,000 years old, the date when the current sea level stabilized.

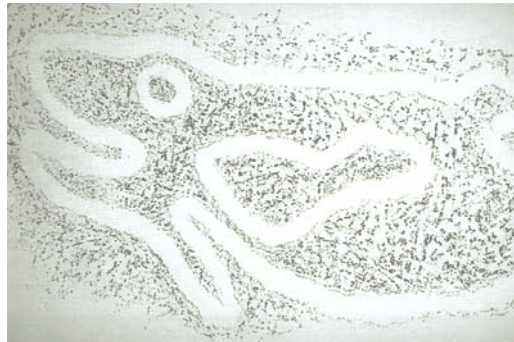
Old Man House State Park at Suquamish is an example of a village site. People processed shellfish at the Manette site near the Manette Bridge in Bremerton.

① Open Sites or Campsites

These sites are mainly found along rivers and streams and inland. They contain lithic artifacts and flakes of fire-altered rock. Some have small amounts of shell and bone. They are seasonal living sites or short-term camps where people fished, hunted or gathered plants. Fishing sites such as Tualdad Altu in Renton and Marymoor Park on the Sammamish River have high percentages of blades or microblades (thin narrow flakes of stone) used for filleting fish.

② Pictographs and Petroglyphs

A pictograph is an image drawn on a rock surface with a mixture of pigments that can include ochre, charcoal or other plant and animal materials. A petroglyph is an image pecked into a rock surface. Images are geometric, human or animal forms. Many petroglyphs are



Rubbing from Petroglyph on beach boulder at Wedding Rocks. Credit: M.L. Stilson

found on prominent boulders along the shoreline or on rock outcrops.

There is a southern Puget Sound petroglyph complex characterized by curvilinear faces and designs which occur on beach boulders near or below the high tide line often near village sites. Northern Puget Sound rock art sites are also found on beach boulders. Easily accessible sites include Lime Kiln Petroglyphs on San Juan Island and the Wedding Rock petroglyphs near Cape Alava.

Caves or Rockshelters

Caves or rockshelters used as living areas or camping spots, are rare in western Washington. They offer the potential for well-preserved deposits. Judd Peak and Laysen Cave have yielded information on the use of the foothills of the Cascades from 6,700 years ago to 400 years B.P.

Wet Sites

These are rare sites in which normally perishable materials like basketry, wooden artifacts, or wool and hair are preserved, usually because they are saturated by water. Wet sites offer a more complete picture of people's artifacts, tools and materials. On the Northwest Coast, an estimated 60 to 90 percent of artifacts were made of wood or fiber. Wet sites offer us a glimpse of these elements, which typically do not survive in other types of sites. Wet sites can be sections of whole villages such as Ozette, over

bank refuse deposits such as Biderboost on the Snoqualmie River or Hoko on the Hoko River, or fish weirs such as Wapato Creek Fish Weir in Tacoma.

Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs), Basket Trees or Peeled Cedars

These are living cedar trees from which bark has been stripped or planks split off their sides. The bark was used for making baskets or clothing. The planks were used in buildings or making boxes. CMTs are frequently found in old growth stands of cedar. The cultural modifications on some CMTs have been dated to 300 years ago. In a recent study on the Makah Indian Reservation, archaeologists identified eight different types of CMTs, including plank-stripped logs, cut logs, notched trees and chopped trees. Partially finished canoes have also been found.




Culturally Modified Tree. Deep notching is the first step in removing a plank. Credit: Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

Burial Sites, Islands, or Cemeteries

The locations of burial sites varied over time and among groups. In some parts of western Washington, small off-shore islands or wooded slopes adjacent to villages were cemetery areas. Isolated burials are found in a variety of locations. Shortly after Euroamerican contact, entire villages were decimated by disease and thus became cemeteries. Please respect all these areas and do not disturb them.

Artifacts, Flora and Fauna



Native Americans made tools from stone, bone, antler and wood. They made projectile points from the dark basalts found along rocky beaches. Points, fish hooks and harpoons were made from antler, bone and wood.

Harpoon lines were fashioned from twisted cedar. Clothing was made from woven cedar bark, spruce roots and fur.

Northwest Coast societies did not make pottery. People boiled water and cooked food in watertight wooden boxes or baskets by heating rocks and dropping them into the water. As a result, a major component of site are fire-cracked rocks, reddened or blackened by fire and then broken in the cooling process.

Besides artifacts and fire-altered rock, sites contain much biological data. Shellfish remains can help identify the species that were used for food, materials or decoration and can provide evidence on the local environmental setting. Archaeologists use bird remains, fish and land mammal bones to reconstruct the diet and time of year the site was occupied and carbonized plant remains, pollen and charcoal to reconstruct the local vegetation. They

also use the new DNA techniques to analyze the amino acids preserved on stone tools to identify the species of animals killed and butchered by those tools.



Archaeology of the Mountains

Most residents of Washington know that Native Americans lived among and used the coast, rivers and forests, but there is also evidence they used the mountains for more than 8,000 years for a variety of resources that included game, plants and raw materials such as stone, wood and wool. The mountains were also places of spiritual renewal.

Research in the mountains has documented a variety of site types.



Lithic Sites

Small scatters of stone artifacts on the surface of the ground are called lithic sites. They range from short encampments to locations where someone stopped momentarily to resharpen or make a stone tool. Lithic sites in the Chester Mores Reservoir were used for at least 8,000 years from 8,500-700 B.P.



Archaeologist holding rock hammer and flake at stone quarry site. Credit: Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

 **Quarries**

Sites where stone for making tools could be procured are called quarries. Quarries are usually stone outcrops that have evidence of stone flaking and tool manufacture. Common artifacts are cores and flakes. Some quarries were used for thousands of years. Desolation Chert Quarry in Whatcom County was used from 7,640-290 B.P.

 **Camp and Village Sites**

These are residential sites occupied for varying lengths of time -- temporary stopovers or longer seasonal encampments. Most are found along major rivers and streams. They are characterized by artifacts, fire-cracked rock, and associated hearth and storage features.

 **Rock Structures**

Purposefully stacked or aligned rocks are found in a number of areas. Called cairns, these structures covered burials or were used as a focus for the vision quest experience. Native Americans also used rock features in



Prehistoric linear rock alignment found on DNR land in the Columbia Gorge near Stevenson, Washington.
Credit: Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

hunting or driving game, in storing of gathered food and for marking trail or resource areas.

Huckleberry Trenches

The trenches are low swales and shallow rectangular depressions. Berries were placed on mats in these depressions. A smoldering fire in a log served as a source of radiant heat to dry out the berries. Archaeologists have identified eleven huckleberry processing sites in the Indian Heaven Wilderness of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. The elevations of these sites range from 3,000-5,000 feet.

Artifacts

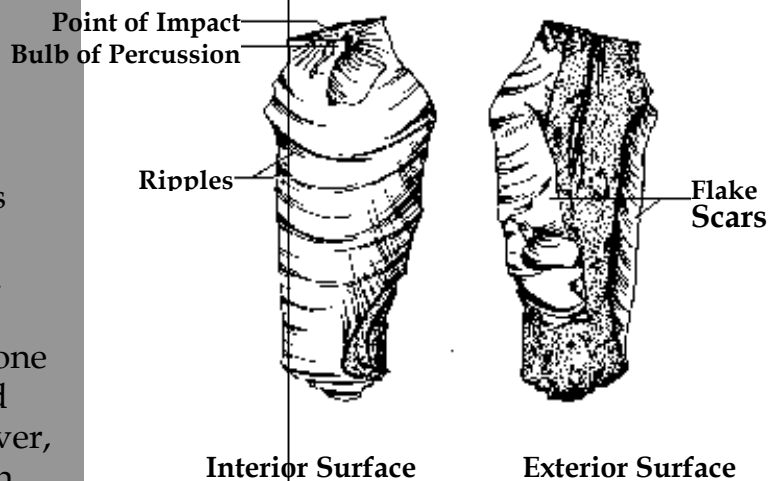
Artifacts found in the mountains reflect the activities carried out there. Projectile points were used in hunting. Lithic flakes and cores are found at quarry sites, where stone tools were made.

Only recently have archaeologists studied the mountains of our state. This information can help us understand the natural history of the mountains. For example, Carbon 14 dates from huckleberry trenches provide information on forest fire history and tree species succession in the forested mountains of Washington.

Artifact vs. Nature-fact

Archaeologists often rely on small clues to locate prehistoric archaeological sites. Easily recognized items like arrowheads, stone mortars, or carved bone tools are not always present. More often, only a few small flakes of stone mark the presence of a site.

Small flakes of stone are also produced naturally. However, archaeologists can distinguish flakes produced by humans from those produced naturally. When humans strike stone with a direct blow, a bulb of percussion is formed. This is one of the easiest ways to tell an artifact from a nature-fact.



Archaeology of the East -- Rivers, Scabland and Plateau

The Channeled Scabland and surrounding hills were home to many Native American groups whose ancestors had a flexible lifestyle suitable to this arid setting

The Scabland is part of a lava plateau covered with sagebrush and bunchgrass and broken into a mosaic of basalt outcrops, intermittent streams, and playa lakes. The area is encircled by

two major rivers, the Columbia and the Snake. Before the rivers were dammed, they teemed with salmon that supported the cultures of this region. Fishermen used spears, large dip nets, and extensive networks of wooden

platforms perched over the river's edge to harvest the fish. Fishermen hauled the catch to the river bank to be cut, dried or smoked, and then transported the preserved meat to the main villages to be eaten during the long winters.



Fishing at Celio Falls in 1953. Credit: Oregon Historical Society

The people hunted deer, antelope, mountain sheep, elk and bison either individually or in groups. They collected food plants from the prairies dotting the broad upland valleys of the surrounding plateau. Camas, a brightly flowered plant with a large onion-like bulb, was one of the most important foods. It was harvested in the late spring with a simple digging stick. Using mortars and pestles, the people crushed the starchy bulb and then cooked the roots in earthen ovens. Plants also served as a living pharmacy of medicinal compounds for curing a variety of ailments. Following their elders' teachings, many Native Americans continue to harvest and use these healing plants today.

Thousands of archaeological sites spanning over 13,000 years have been recorded in the Scablands and Plateau region. They range from simple flake scatters to large villages, and can be grouped into several categories.



Outline of housepit depression. Credit: Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

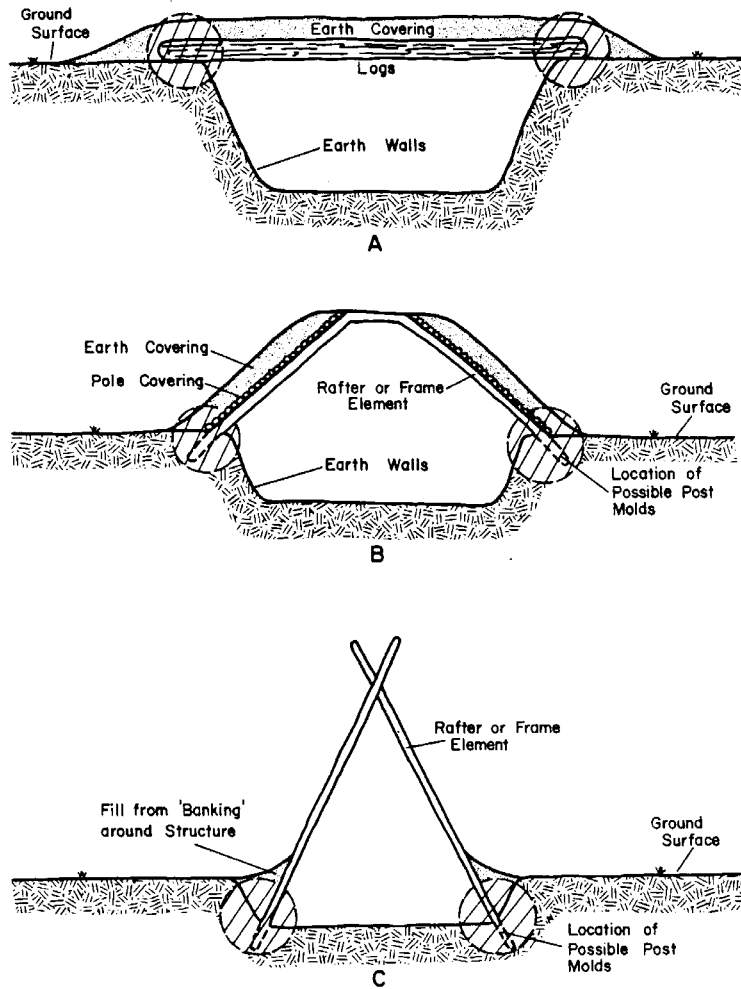


Residential Sites

The typical house of the region was the pithouse, which was semi subterranean. The builders dug a large oval or circular hole to a depth of up to 12 feet, and then constructed a roof of poles, brush, or mats and dirt. They left a hole in the center of the roof for an entryway and to allow smoke to escape. Oval pithouses were up to 156 feet long and 20 feet wide and were excavated to a depth of three feet. Circular housepits were up to 50 feet in diameter and 12 feet in depth. Not all residential structures in the area were housepits. Mat lodges and tipis were also used.

Complete pithouses are seldom preserved. Commonly, only the debris left on the floor after the house is abandoned remains. They are usually found on low river terraces where past flood episodes have filled them with sediments leaving only shallow depressions on the surface. Soil exposures or cuts into the terraces expose long thick bands of dark stained soil containing artifacts, bone, river mussel shell, and charcoal. A good example of a pithouse village is the Rattlesnake Creek Site located on Department of Natural Resources lands in Klickitat County northeast of Husum.

Pithouse cross-sections

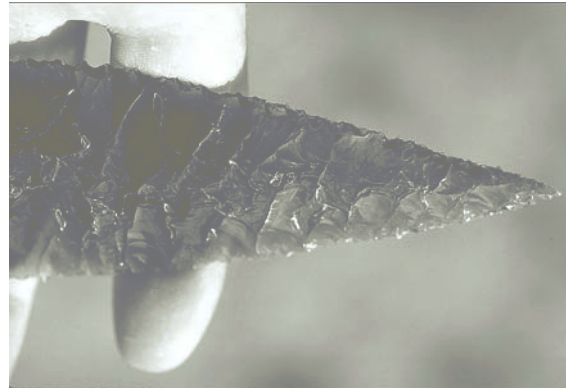


Possible locations of features that archaeologically may indicate the nature of the superstructure of pithouses. A. cross section of subterranean excavated dwelling; B. cross section of dwelling within an excavation. In B and C, post molds may or may not be present, depending on the method of construction. If post molds are present, they probably will be found only at rafter/frame element locations, not continuously along an entire "wall".



Hunting Sites

Ancient hunters sometimes stalked one animal at a time and sometimes chased entire herds. They developed hunting techniques for the kind and number of game sought. For example, hunters might startle deer into traps, using long fences built of stacked rock to direct them. They killed mountain sheep using systems of hunting blinds and pocket traps. Often the hunters took advantage of the landscape, incorporating isolated buttes, blind canyons and playa lakes into communal hunting strategies.



Typical projectile point. Credit: Dan Meatte



Lithic Scatters

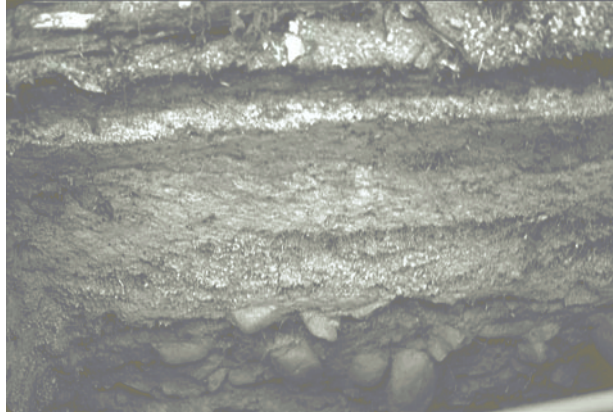
When hunters stopped to rework a dart point, arrowhead or other stone tool, they left small scatters of flaked stone. At these scatters, archaeologists have found flakes of obsidian, chert, chalcedony, petrified wood and jasper.



Fishing Sites

Archaeologists have recovered the remains of fish from many archaeological sites along the region's rivers. Because fishing

camps were located on riverbanks, many fishing sites were washed away during annual spring floods. However archaeologists have recovered preserved netting, fish hooks, bone spear points, hafted knives for cleaning fish, and other equipment from dry caves and rockshelters where they were stored.



Stratigraphy of a fishing site with Mount St. Helen's Y Ash dated between 3,300 and 3,500 years ago. Credit: Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

Remnants of stone fish weirs have been discovered in rivers and streams. A series of sites from Kettle Falls in Stevens and Ferry Counties were used for fishing, possibly as long as 9,000 years ago. These sites continued to be used up to historic times.



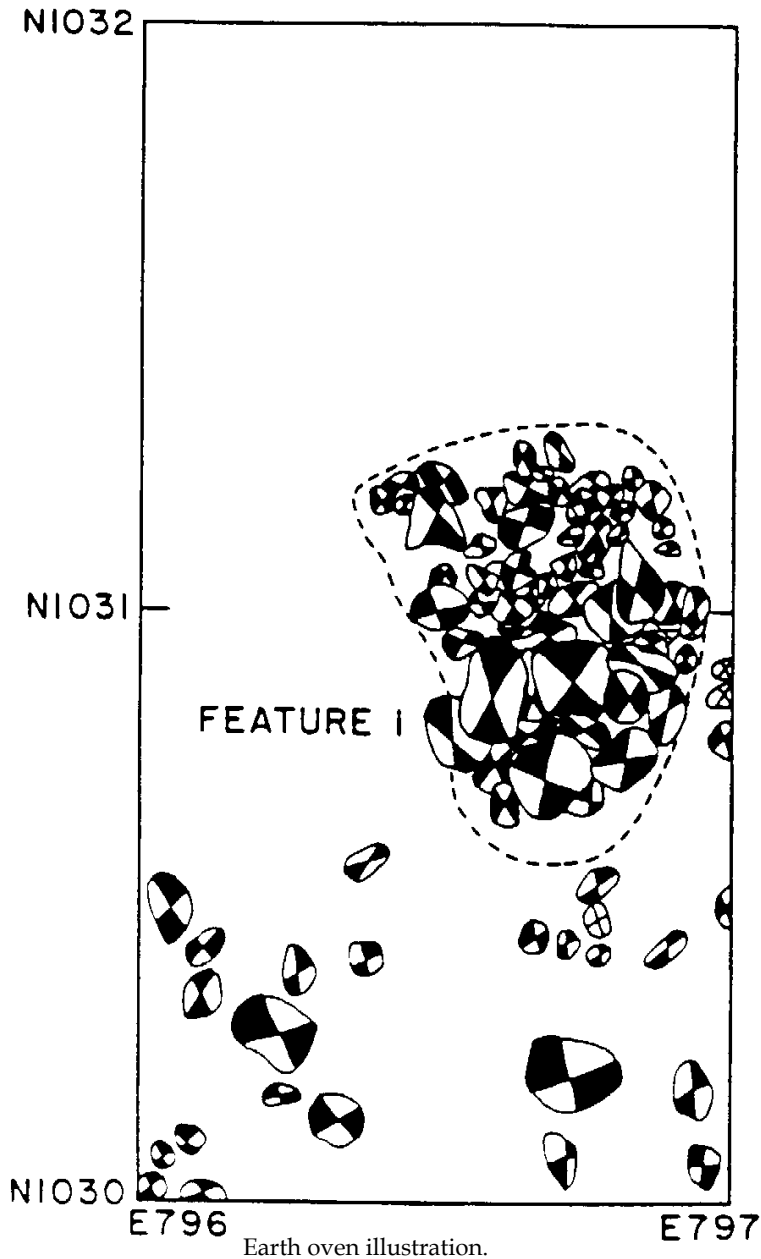
Gathering Sites

The harvest and processing of plants for food and materials required an assortment of tools: hafted knives, digging sticks, and large burden baskets capable of holding large quantities of roots, tubers and berries. Native Americans used several kinds of ground-stone tools to crush roots and tubers into food pastes that were cooked or mixed with other foods. Archaeologists find stone mortars, pestles, grinding slabs and milling stones near

popular harvesting grounds. Many earth ovens are also found near some of the richest harvesting grounds. Archaeologists have identified and excavated hundreds of camas ovens along the Pend Oreille River. The dates on these sites range from 7,200 - 300 B.P.



Hopper mortar showing circular wear area. Credit: Dan Meatte



Pictographs and Petroglyphs

Pictographs and petroglyphs are commonly found on rock outcroppings along major river systems and coastal areas in Washington State. This rock art encompasses a variety of representations: circles, lines, dots, jumping mountain sheep, running elk and ghostly human figures.

Tsagaglala; "She who Watches" a petroglyph at Horsethief Lake State Park. Credit: Dan Meatte, Washington State Parks



Excavated Camas oven. Credit: Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

How Sites are Identified

Sites are identified using a system developed by the Smithsonian

Institution. Every archaeological site in the United States is assigned a distinctive three-part identifier. The first element is the state identification. Washington is represented by the number 45. Next comes the abbreviation for the county the site is in: WH for Whatcom, PI for Pierce, SA for Skamania,

SP for Spokane, AS for Asotin and so on. Last comes an individual site number. This is assigned by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and is usually sequential. Therefore 45CA24, the Ozette site, is the 24th site recorded in Clallam County and Astor Fort Okanogan is 45OK65 for the 65th site recorded in Okanogan County.



Necklace of dentallium shells, abalone and glass beads. Glass beads were one of the first Euroamerican trade items in Washington State. Credit: State Capitol Museum, a division of the Washington State Historical Society.

Historic Archaeology

When people think of archaeology, they usually relate the term to ancient peoples and sites. However, more recent peoples also have left traces of their lives. Telling the story of the Euroamerican influence in Washington State is the focus of historic archaeology.

The historic period has two major divisions -- protohistoric and historic. The protohistoric period is that time between the prehistoric and historic when native cultures and sites are affected by Euroamerican influences but before they enter the stream of written history.

Many prehistoric sites have a protohistoric or historic overlay. This is because many sites continued to be occupied after Euroamerican contact. Ozette on the Pacific coast, Old Man House near Suquamish on Puget Sound, and 45SA11 on the Columbia River near Skamania just down-stream from the Bonneville Dam are examples of sites with prehistoric, protohistoric and historic components. Other sites such as Sba'badid in Renton were occupied only in the protohistoric period.

Historic archaeology utilizes most of the same tools as does prehistoric archaeology, but additional resources are available for interpreting sites. These include paintings, photographs,

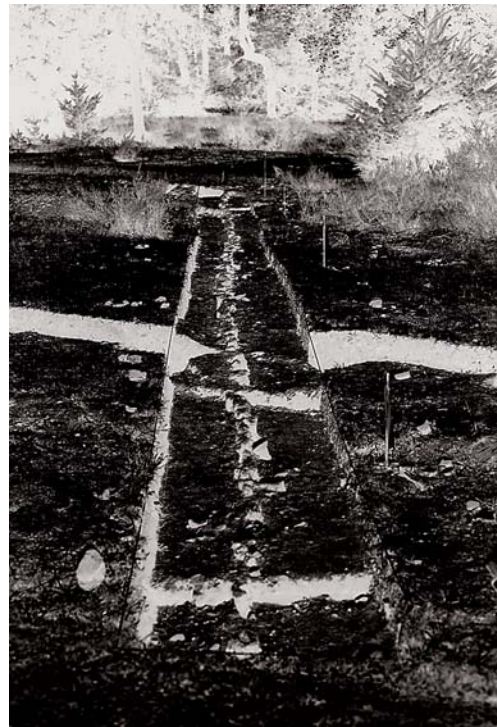
pictures, journals, maps, sketches, census data, newspaper accounts, company records and diary entries.

Sometimes these materials allow archaeologists to identify the names of inhabitants of a specific house.

In historic archaeology the identification of artifacts and their functions is less speculative. Categories of functions include architecture (nails, window glass, bricks), personal items (buttons, buckles, jewelry, beads, combs, pocket knives), personal indulgences (alcohol bottle glass, tobacco pipes), domestic (ceramics, tableware, culinary, furnishings), commerce and industry (coins, armaments, and tools).

Historic sites include fur trade camps, military forts, pioneer homesteads, small towns, logging and mining camps, railroad camps, bridges, trestles, fords, and religious centers such as missions.

These categories are not mutually exclusive. Small villages or towns grew up around military or fur trade forts.



Base of 1833 Fort Nisqually stockade all exposed during excavations. Credit: Office of Archaeological & Historic Preservation.



Fur Trade

The initial Euroamerican occupations in the state were fure trade establishments. Known as “forts”, these were not military but commercial establishments. Initially, some did not even have protective fortifications.



Hudson’s Bay Company period (1820-1860) ceramic ink bottle from underwater trash deposits at Fort Vancouver, Washington. Credit: Aquatic Resources Division. DNR.

The fur trade has been the main focus of historic archaeologists in the state. This is reflected in the list of Pacific Fur Company and Hidson’s Bay Company forts that have been excavated. These include Fort Spokane near Spokane, two different Fort Okanogans where the Okanogan River meets the Columbia, Fort Nez Perce at the junction of the Snake and Columbia Rivers, Fort Colville near Kettle Falls on the Columbia River, Fort Vancouver and Kanaka Village in present-day Vancouver, two Fort Nisquallys and Nisqually Village near the present-day town of DuPont, and Bellevue Farm on San Juan Island.

The fur trade in the Pacific Northwest was controlled by corporate giants, especially the Hudson’s Bay Company.

The archaeology of the fur trade is divisible into at least two categories, fort and village. The layout of Hudson's Bay Company forts is rigidly patterned and predictable. The building styles and techniques are standardized. The inhabitants within the forts were predominately Scottish or English, male and upper middle class. In contrast, the villages outside the forts were much less standardized and predictable. The socio-economic status of the inhabitants tended towards the middle to lower classes. Building styles and techniques were diverse, reflecting the widely diverse ethnicity of the village inhabitants -- French Canadian, Hawaiian, Iroquois, Scottish, and local Native American. Women and children abounded.

Many early pioneer settlements were located no farther than a day's journey from the major Hudson's Bay Company supply centers. Examples include Tumwater, Yelm, and Steilacoom.



Historic ceramics on surface of forest floor. Credit: Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation.

These, in a sense were also outposts of the Hudson's Bay Company where inhabitants often worked as day laborers at various Hudson's Bay Company forts. Pioneer families survived in part because of the help they received from

Native Americans and the Hudson's Bay Company. Pioneer families sometimes operated as independent traders. An example of freelance traders comes from the remains of a historic store or trading post at 45SA11 in Skamania County along the Columbia River, which was occupied during the 1850s and probably burned in 1856.

As the fur trade faded and the number of pioneer families increased, the emphasis of the Hudson's Bay Company and the smaller entrepreneurs changed. Instead of furs, they increasingly dealt in consumer goods. Fort Nisqually and Cowlitz Farm were pastoral and agricultural branches of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, a subsidiary of the Hudson's Bay Company that shipped wool, hides, tallow and salt beef to London, supplied agricultural goods to various Hudson's Bay Company establishments and even maintained a herd of dairy cows to supply butter to Russian America. Hudson's Bay Company trading establishments soon began supplying more household goods -- such as clothing, dishes, pots and pans, and building materials -- than the classic artifacts of the fur trade -- guns, beads, blankets, tobacco pipes and bottles of rum.



Missions

Religious organizations founded missions to minister to the spiritual needs of pioneer families, Hudson's Bay Company employees and Native Americans. They often arrived only a few years behind the fur trade forts. Archaeologists have investigated

the Richmond Mission near the original Fort Nisqually, Whitman Mission near the present town of Walla Walla, and St. James Mission, which was founded at Fort Vancouver.

Some missions drew their goods directly from fur forts, and these artifacts are nearly indistinguishable from those of a fur trade village family. Because many of these sites also functioned as schools, there are many slate-writing implements -- slate tablets and octagonal or round slate "pencils". There is usually a "great room" used for congregational meetings. These artifacts from the American Methodist missions are characterized by the almost complete absence of clay tobacco pipes and alcoholic beverage bottles.



Military

With the resolution of the boundary between British and American lands at the 49th parallel in 1846, U.S. military outposts became necessary to protect settlers and to establish an American presence. Early U.S. Army posts include Fort Lugenbeel on the Columbia River near the town of Stevenson, Fort Steilacoom near the town of Steilacoom, Fort Townsend south of Port Townsend, and Fort Walla Walla, near the city of Walla Walla, all established in the 1840s and 1850s. A U.S. Army post was also set up at Fort Vancouver. Additional boundary disputes over the San Juan Islands during the 1850s led to the establishment of American Camp and British Camp on San Juan Island. The latter was a military outpost of the British Marines. All of these sites have

been excavated to some extent.

Military forts were built according to standardized military protocol, even down to the number of nails used in a particular joint. Ceramics tend to be white earthenware. Military accouterments such as buttons and insignias are common.



Small Towns

As pioneer families and settlements proliferated, small towns were formed. The towns that have been archaeologically investigated range from those founded in the 1840s and 1850s, Tumwater and San Juan Town on San Juan Island, to those founded in eastern Washington in the 1880s, Riparia and Silcott. Some small towns were set up for specific purposes. Joso Trestle was a construction camp devoted to railroad construction. Franklin, near the present town of Black Diamond, was established to mine coal. A lumber mill complex including two mills, a power house, barns, houses, a cook house, store and a Japanese village is known from the Howard Hanson dam reservoir in King County. Of all these communities, only the first, Tumwater is still a living community.



Homesteads

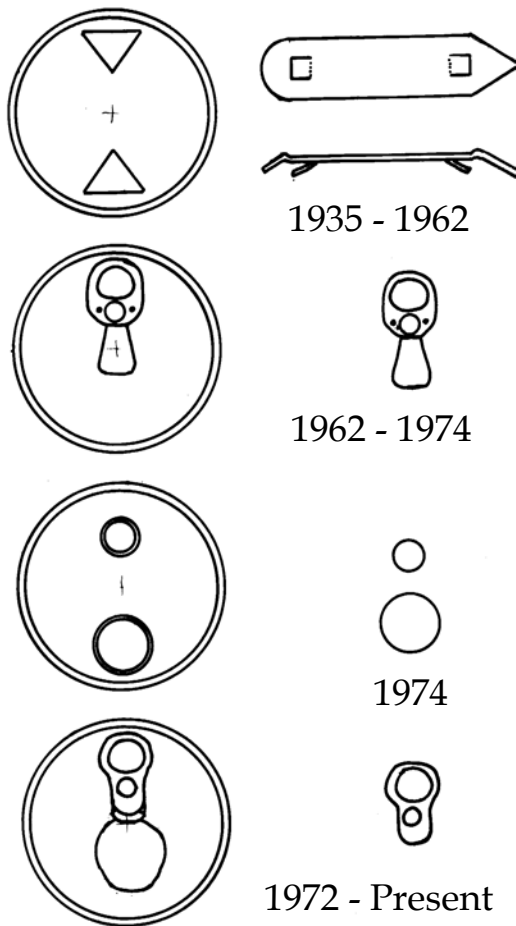
Homesteads range from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century. They include a mid-19th century homestead at Chamber's Farm near Olympia and a number of homesteads from

the early 20th century mapped during the Chief Joseph Dam project in Douglas and Okanogan Counties. Archaeologists have investigated numerous single family homesteads. Typically, homestead sites consist of single dwellings with barns, fences, and outbuildings. At some homesteads more recent houses are also present. because many different time periods are represented in this group, artifacts range from fur-trade types of artifacts to early 20th century Sears and Roebuck mail order items.



Logging, Mining, Railroad Features

Logging features can include road grades, landings, spring board-cut trees, old logging donkeys, cables and other logging equipment. Mining features include the mines themselves, spoils piles and extractive machinery. Railroad features can include the railroad grades and trestles.



How Archaeologists Tell Time

Radiocarbon dating is one of the most important tools available for establishing the age of buried sites and objects. Yet it can only work on objects derived from organic materials such as plants and animals. Many artifacts are inorganic (such as metal or stone) and cannot be radiocarbon dated.

Archaeologists developed a technique for dating items based on the changing styles of shape and manufacture. The technique is called seriation. Tools and techniques of manufacturing those tools change through time. By examining and comparing the artifacts found in lower levels with those from the upper levels of a site, we gain an idea of how the style of a particular item, say a projectile point, changed through time. When similar objects are found at another site, they can be compared to the other style sequence to determine a relative date. This is essentially the same technique used by car buffs who can identify a 1957 Chevy or a 1965 Ford.

You can use this technique yourself to

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

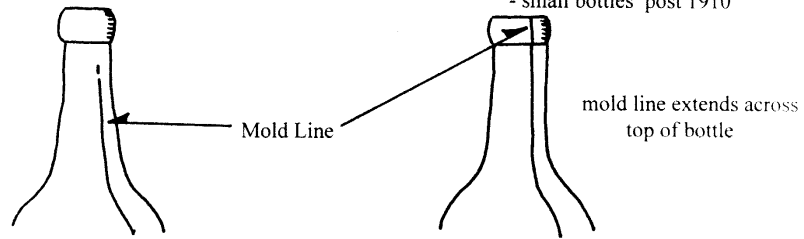
Glass

- Color: black/olive - most common 1840 - 1880
- purple - most common 1880 - 1916
- aqua - most common 1880 - 1910

Lips:

tooled finish pre- 1913

machine made - large bottles post 1903
- small bottles post 1910



Miscellaneous:

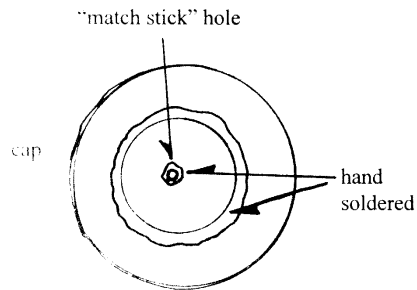
- crown top - post 1892
- Mason jar - post 1858
- Coca Cola - post 1894

- Pepsi - post 1901
- bubbles in glass - pre 1920

Cans

"Hole in cap" - 1840 - 1920

stamped - post 1845



Nails

- cross section circular (wire nails) - post 1890
- cross section square (machine cut) - 1840-1890

Underwater Archaeology

Prehistoric and early historic sites are usually found adjacent to navigable waters. The economic systems of Native Americans and early Euroamericans were oriented to river, intertidal and marine resources. Boats were the dominant mode of transportation in the state until World War II. Since many prehistoric and historic settlements were near the water, since economic activities occurred in water, and since most prehistoric and historic transportation was by water, many items of archaeological interest ended up under water.

Artifacts and features can be lost or intentionally placed in the water. Sites can be flooded by water behind dams or covered by naturally rising water.

Lost/Accidental



Shipwrecks

Boats and ships are among the most complex sites or features to end up under the water. Shipwrecks can be separated into five categories, ranging



Shipwreck "Austria" at Ozette village, circa 1880. Credit: State Capitol Museum, a division of the Washington State Historical Society.

from fully intact ships to scattered remnants of cargo on the sea floor. Scattered remains may be indistinguishable from trash dumps. Shipwrecks can occur in all aquatic settings, from deep water to upper tidal zones, and even in upland situations. No one knows how many shipwrecks exist. Archaeologists estimate more than 1,000 shipwrecks lie on state-owned aquatic lands. The earliest known shipwrecks that might be found, include the Russian brig, *St. Nicholai*, which beached near the present Quileute Reservation in 1808, and a Japanese junk, the *Hojun Maru*, which wrecked on the Washington coast near Ozette in 1834. The remains of the famous clipper ship, *Glory of the Seas*, was recently investigated. It rests in the Seattle Harbor area in West Seattle. In 1991, two Native American dugout canoes were recovered from the bottom of Angle Lake near SeaTac Airport.



Artifacts

Smaller objects found under water include prehistoric stone and historic metal anchors. Prehistoric fishing hooks and stone net anchors and weights used to sink fishing lines and nets are found in marine and freshwater environments. These are either grooved or perforated stones, or they may simply be unmodified round or oval rocks wrapped with cherry bark.



Credit: M. L. Stilson

 **Bridges**

The best example of bridge remains found underwater is the old Tacoma Narrows Bridge, "Galloping Gertie," which collapsed into the dark waters of the Tacoma Narrows in 1940 during a windstorm. The site has been placed on the national Register of Historic Places. Many other bridge remnants many exist.

 **Railroad Cars and Locomotives**

Locomotives and railroad cars slide into the water while being transported on barges or slip off trestles or bridges while working over water. Several railroad cars are known to be at the bottom of Lake Washington. A steam locomotive lost ca. 1910 sits at the bottom of Lake Stevens in Snohomish County.

 **Aircraft**

Many planes have been lost off the coast or in the state's lakes and rivers. The bottom of Lake Washington next to the Sand Point Naval Air Station is littered with aircraft.

Cultural Resources Intentionally Placed In or Under Water



Canoe Runs

Native Americans removed boulders and cobbles from sub- and intertidal pathways to allow canoes to reach shore without damage. Such canoe runs can be seen at the Ozette site and at DNR's Hat Island and Cypress Island Natural Resource Conservation Areas. They are usually located at major village sites where beaches are strewn with rocks and boulders.



Canoe run at Doe Island State Park. Credit: Dan Meatte, Washington State Parks



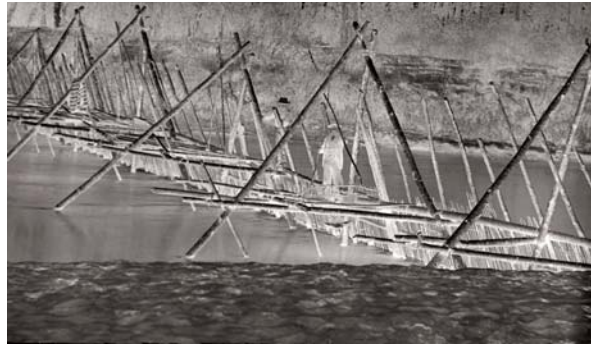
Petroglyphs and Pictographs

Almost all known petroglyphs and pictographs in Washington are found along the shore, many in the intertidal area. There is a southern Puget Sound petroglyph complex characterized by faces and designs on beach boulders. They seem to be related to village sites and may mark village territorial boundaries. Northern Puget Sound petroglyphs are also found on beach boulders.



Fish Weirs and Traps

Low stone walls or lines of wooden posts and/or stakes used to trap fish are known as fish traps or weirs. These are located at or near the mouths of large rivers and streams, across small shallow lagoons, across the heads of shallow coves, or along open shorelines. Wooden fish traps were commonly used with netting or mats. A preserved fish weir was discovered and excavated in 1970 at the mouth of Wapato Creek in the Blair Waterway in Tacoma.



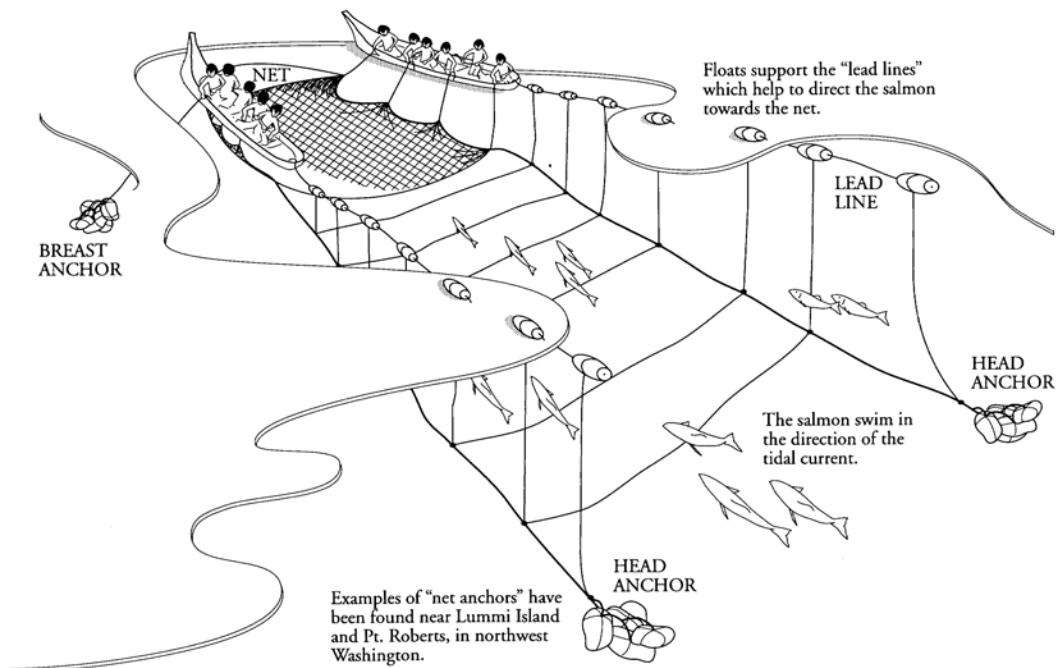
Fish weir on the Puyallup River, circa 1880. Credit: State Capitol Museum, a division of the Washington State Historical Society



Reef Net Anchors

Reef net fishing was the most important economic activity of the tribes in Whatcom and San Juan counties. Large rocks were used to anchor an elaborate net system designed to simulate an underwater reef to funnel salmon to waiting canoes. Concentrations of reef net anchor stones have been mapped at Legoe Bay on Lummi Island and at Point Roberts.

REEF NET IN DEEP WATER



Reef Net Illustration. Credit: Mark Macleod, Department of Natural Resources



Trash Dumps

People dump trash in low spots. Often the lowest spot is in the water. Consequently, trash ends up under water. This has exciting implications because normally perishable materials such as basketry and wood are preserved underwater. Examples of prehistoric trash dumps with preserved materials include the

3,000-year-old Hoko River wet site in Clallam County, the 2,000-year-old Biderbost site in Snohomish County, and the 1,000-year-old Munk Creek wet site in Skagit County.

Historic trash dumps often occur off the end of piers and in low areas along the coast near historic occupations. These may include bottle dumps, can dumps, discarded building materials, generalized trash dumps, ballast, etc. Examples are known from the Columbia River near the Fort Vancouver dock with artifacts dating from the 1840s to WWII. Archaeologists consider trash dumps as part of the associated upland sites.



Piers, Wharves, Docks, Bridges

The remnants of piers, wharves, or docks may be found under water. Associated features may include wooden cribbings filled with rocks which were used in dock construction.

The remnants of bridge abutments or supports may be found under water typically near current or historic transportation routes.



Dams

Splash dams were built to store water in order to float logs to the booming grounds. Evidence of splash, hydroelectric, water diversion and other dams may be found under water.



Placer Mines

A placer is a glacial or alluvial deposit that contains eroded particles of valuable minerals. Placer mines are places where miners wash these deposits to recover valuable minerals, usually aggrading sections of river beds. Some placer mines worked by Chinese immigrants are on the middle Columbia River.



Marine Railways

Marine railways are track systems used to haul boats in and out of the water and are associated with shipyards. A marine railway on Bainbridge Island extends 500 feet into Eagle Harbor. Gig Harbor has an active historic marine railway.

Inundated Sites

Inundated sites include prehistoric villages, campsites, and locations of historic forts, homesteads, towns and waterfronts. Many sites in Washington are under water behind dams. For example, Fort Colville, Fort Okanogan and the Kettle Falls prehistoric fishing sites are now inundated by reservoirs. In addition, many western Washington sites have been covered or destroyed by a worldwide rise in sea levels.

Between 13,000 and 15,000 years ago, the Puget Sound basin was

crushed beneath glacial ice. The ice was a mile thick at Bellingham, 3,200 feet thick at Seattle, and 1,000+ feet thick at Olympia. The glacier began melting and rapidly retreating about 14,000 years ago.

Water from the melting ice caused a rise in sea level. At the same time, the earth's crust, released from the weight of the ice, began to rebound. The rebound was completed 12,000 years ago in southern Puget Sound and 6,500 years ago in the northern part of the state. However, the glaciers continued to melt and sea level to rise. Sea level is still rising at a rate of more than a foot per century in Tacoma and more than two inches a century in the San Juan Islands. The rise in sea level also affects lakes and the lower portions of rivers.

The rising levels of sea, rivers, and lakes have covered older villages but not locations where resources were collected and processed at some distance from the shore. These include exploitation locations -- animal kill sites, quarries, plant-gathering places, stone working workshops -- which were located away from coastlines. Historically known Northwest Coast villages were usually 5 to 20 feet above the high water mark, near the mouths of rivers, at the meeting of waterways, or on sheltered bays or inlets. Older sites in these locations have been destroyed by wave action or are now under water.

Along Washington coastlines, there are no definitely dated village or habitation sites older than 4,300 years. In British Columbia, there are numerous coastal habitation sites with dates as old as

10,200 years ago The Canadian sites are still above water because rebound continued later due to the greater weight and later retreat of glaciers in the area. There are progressively older radiocarbon dates from marine coastal sites from southern Puget Sound to the central coast of British Columbia. These dates indicate when sea level rise overcame post glacial rebound and not when initial human occupation began.

Many areas in the state have conditions that could preserve sites under water. These conditions include gently topography, reduced wave action due to limited reaches, and rapid inundation.

Currently, only a few sites are known to be inundated as a result of sea level rise. The West Point site in Seattle and the shell midden at British Camp on San Juan Island extend below current sea level. There is a possible submerged village at Felida Morrage and in Lake Vancouver in Clark County. As more work is done under water, more sites will be discovered



What You Can Do

Archaeological sites are protected by state law on both public and private lands. The Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (ASRA) (RCW 27.53) proclaims that archaeological resources in, on, or under state-owned land are the property of the state. These resources are also protected by the Public Lands Act (RCW 79.01) which states that a trespasser who disturbs any “valuable materials” is guilty of larceny. A person leasing public land may be guilty of a misdemeanor if the disturbance is not expressly authorized.

On private lands, ASRA states that a permit is required before knowingly disturbing any historic or prehistoric archaeological resource or site on private or public land. The property owner or manager must agree to the issuance of the permit. ASRA protects archaeological sites, historic shipwrecks and submerged aircraft from disturbance and loss. The Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) protects Native American burials, petroglyphs and pictographs from intentional disturbance. These laws are included in the Appendix.

Provisions in other statutes direct agencies to protect cultural resources. Apart from the statutory requirements, many agencies have developed policies addressing how archaeological site information should be used for planning and development.

To carry out the above laws, field personnel should become familiar with the following topics.

Theft and Vandalism

Theft and vandalism of cultural resources on state lands are constant problems. Archaeological sites are fragile and nonrenewable and, unlike many natural resources, archaeological sites can not be restored or repaired. The damage caused by theft or vandalism includes the costs of filling in the holes as well as scientific, historic, and spiritual losses.



Vandalism at Horsethief Lake state Park. Credit: Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation.

Artifacts have a market value and are seen by some as collectable art. Theft is not limited to artifacts. Entire panels of pictographs and petroglyphs have been blasted from cliff faces and removed from public lands. Historic submerged aircraft and preserved dugout canoes have been removed from lakes in Washington.

Professional archaeologists do not approve of the personal acquisition of artifacts or their sale. They stress the protection of sites and the curation of artifacts from public land for the public good.

An archaeological site that has been looted or vandalized is a crime scene.

Promoting an Ethic of Stewardship

We encourage you, as public employees, to promote an ethic of stewardship for archaeological resources. Think of archaeological sites as a collection of rare books

Scene of a Crime?

Archaeological sites are fragile and subject to vandalism. Sites on all lands in this state are protected by law from looting, vandalism, and theft. However, vandalism is a common problem and in your land management duties you may happen upon a site that has been vandalized.

When you come upon a site that has been vandalized, you will observe freshly dug holes, disturbed vegetation, and flakes, bones and fire-cracked rock discarded by the vandals. You may also observe shovels, screens or modern trash left by the looters.

Do these three things:

- 1. Be observant.** Note any individuals or vehicles in the area. Note all the details of your surrounding environment, time, and conditions. Take photographs.
- 2. Do not disturb anything.** Remember this is a crime scene. Footprints, fingerprints, and the physical evidence of the looter's excavation can yield clues and the evidence in a criminal case. Secure the site area before you leave.
- 3. Get help immediately.** Contact your cultural resource coordinator and law enforcement personnel. Plan carefully your next steps in assessing damage, working with law enforcement, archaeologists and

that are held in public trust for all to learn from and appreciate, but not to damage. In your daily contact with the public please help to instill a sense of respect and appreciation of these ancestral places.

Educating the Public

The archaeological resources of Washington can provide a fuller understanding of our history and our environment. In your daily contact with the public, you can encourage respect for these reminders of our common past, which will lead to their protection.

We encourage you to learn about the archaeological resources on the lands you manage. The attached reading list offers a variety of archaeological topics. You may also want to participate in any of the annual archaeological events such as Washington Archaeology Week or discuss developing a project with the person in your agency overseeing cultural resources.

Archaeological sites play a vital role in interpreting the past. Seeing the physical products of past human labor or visiting the location of important historic events brings us in direct contact with the past.

Folks Who Can Help You

Protecting archaeological sites with their wealth of knowledge and artifacts is an important job. Cultural resources found on State lands are protected by several state laws and, in some cases, federal law. These laws are reproduced in the back of this book in the Appendix.

Your Agency Contacts

For general information about cultural resources in Washington State, you can contact the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation in Olympia, Washington. This office is responsible for comprehensive historic preservation planning and maintains records on more than 100,000 historic and prehistoric properties recorded in Washington State.

Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

Rob Whitlam

State Archaeologist

Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

111 21st Ave SW

Olympia, WA 998504

(360) 753-4405

robw@cted.wa.gov

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

For general information about cultural resources or to report an unanticipated discovery on Washington State Parks lands contact:

Daniel Meatte
State Parks Archaeologist
7150 Cleanwater Lane
P.O. Box 42668
Olympia, Washington-98504-2668
(360) 902-8637
danm@parks.wa.gov

Washington State Department of Transportation

For general information about cultural resources relating to transportation subjects contact:

Sandie Turner
Cultural Resources Program Manager
P.O. Box 47332
Olympia, Washington 98504-7332
(360) 570-6637
turners@wsdot.wa.gov

Reading Lists and More

The magazine *Archaeology* is available at most libraries and newsstands. Current topics and recent discoveries in archaeology can be found in the *National Geographic*, *Natural History*, *Smithsonian*, or *Scientific American*. The *New York Times*, Science section each Tuesday frequently has articles of archaeological interest and the latest discoveries.

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1980/1981. Eastern Washington University, Cheney.



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Regional and County Archaeology

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Mid-Columbia Study Unit. Washington State
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Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Minor, Rick

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Miss, Christian and Sarah Campbell

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Onat, Astrida R. Blukis

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Archaeology on Line

Washington Archaeology Homepage URL:
<http://www.oahp.wa.gov>

Reading Lists and More



Glossary of Terms

Artifact: Any object manufactured, modified or used by humans.

B.P.: (Before Present) Used as a designation following radiocarbon dates to express the point from which radiocarbon years are measured. This measuring point is arbitrarily taken to be 1950.

A date of 5,200±200 B.P. means that it dates to 5,200 (plus or minus 200) years before 1950.

Biface: A stone tool or implement shaped on both surfaces. Depending on their size and shape, bifaces may represent an artifact in a stage of manufacture or they may represent finished tools such as knives, picks or scrapers.

Cache: A collection of tools, equipment or food stuffs which has been deliberately stored for future use.

Cairn: A heap of stones placed to serve as a marker. Cairns ordinarily mark the location of graves, stored valuables, important landmarks or orientation point.

C-14: Carbon 14 radiocarbon dating, main absolute dating tool used by archaeologists.

Cobble Choppers: cobbles with flakes removed, usually along one edge.

Ethnoarchaeology: The study of contemporary or modern cultures.

Ethnographic: native cultures documented during and after Euroamerican contact.

Euroamerican: European cultures or those primarily derived from European cultures.

Experimental Archaeology: The study of past processes through experimental replication. By recreating former conditions or reproducing past methodologies archaeologists can better understand the processes that operated in once functioning societies.

Features: Non portable objects or relationships produced by human activity.

Flakes: Stone fragments (waste material) left over from the process (flintknapping) of manufacturing stone tools. Flakes can serve as tools themselves or are easily modified into artifacts.

Flintknapping: The technique of manufacturing stone tools.

Fluting: The technique of removing one or more flakes from the base of lanceolate projectile points to thin the point base.

Hematite: A reddish mineral derived from iron ore. It was commonly ground to a powder and used as pigment for coloring rock art and decorating clothing and tools.

Historic Archaeology: Archaeology of sites of the historic period.

Holocene: The most recent life period ca. 10,000 years ago to the present.

In-situ: A term describing the physical position of an object or objects when they are first discovered.

Kill site: The initial location where an animal(s) has been killed and initially processed. These sites are often characterized by butchered bone, broken projectile points, stone tools used for skinning hides.

Lithics: Stone artifacts.

Mano: A small oblong stone used to crush seeds and grains. The seeds were placed on a large flat stone, called a metate, and then crushed with the mano using a rocking motion.

Manuport: An unmodified rock that has been brought to a prehistoric living area for use.

Metate: A large flat stone upon which seeds were placed and then crushed with a mano.

Midden: Archaeological deposits consisting of refuse from human activities. Middens are usually composed of a mixture of soil, charcoal and various food remains such as bone, shell and carbonized plant remains.

Mortar: A stone bowl used for crushing seeds, roots, tubers or pigments with a pestle.

Paleoindian: Prehistoric cultures characterized by fluted projectile points.

Pestle: A long cylindrically shaped rock used with a mortar to crush minerals and plants.

Petroglyph: Glyphs and images pecked into rock surfaces. Petroglyphs are formed by using a hard rock to trace shallow grooves in a rock's surface.

Pictograph: Glyphs and images painted onto rock surfaces using various pigments carefully mixed with water and/or organic binders.

Prehistoric: The time period before written records.

Potlatch: A ceremony among many peoples on the Northwest Coast and parts of the Interior that marks important occasions, such as the naming of children, marriage, transferring rights and privileges and mourning the dead. Guests witnessing the event are given gifts. The more gifts distributed, the higher the status achieved by the potlatch giver.

Pothunting: The illegal collecting of artifacts or looting of archaeological sites.

Projectile points: Chipped stone artifacts used to tip arrows, dart points or spears.

Protohistoric: Native cultures and sites affected by Euroamerican influences

Shell Midden: Midden deposits that contain high frequencies of shell-fish remains.

Stratigraphy: The interpretation and ordering of geological or cultural sediments.

Smithsonian Numbering System: A national identification system used to assign permanent catalogue numbers to newly recorded archaeological sites. The system is composed of an arbitrary state number, a county abbreviation, and an

individual site number. For example, the Ozette Village site number is 45-CA-24.

Wet Site: Archaeological deposits that are presently inundated.

Appendix - Applicable State Laws

- **Libraries, Museums and Historical Activities**
- **Indian Graves and Records**
- **Archaeological Sites and Resources**
- **Public Lands Act**

Chapter 27.34 RCW
Libraries, Museums, and Historical Activities

Sections

27.34.200 Archaeology and historic preservation -- Legislative declaration.

27.34.220 Director - Powers.

27.34.200 Archaeology and historic preservation -- Legislative declaration.

The legislature hereby finds that the promotion, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of structures, sites, districts, buildings, and objects of historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural significance is desirable in the interest of the public pride and general welfare of the people of the state; and the legislature further finds that the economic, cultural, and aesthetic standing of the state can be maintained and enhanced by protecting the heritage of the state and by preventing the destruction or defacement of these assets; therefore, it is hereby declared by the legislature to be the public policy and in the public interest of the state to designate, preserve, protect, enhance, and perpetuate those structures, sites, districts, buildings, and objects which reflect outstanding elements of the state's historic, archaeological, architectural, or cultural heritage, for the inspiration and enrichment of the citizens of the state. [1983 c 91 § 10.]

27.34.220 Director -- Powers. The director or the director's designee is authorized:

- (1) To promulgate and maintain the Washington heritage register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American or Washington state history, architecture, archaeology, and culture, and to prepare comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans and research and evaluation of surveyed resources for the preparation of nominations to the Washington heritage register and the national register of historic places, in accordance with criteria approved by the advisory council established under RCW 27.34.250. Nominations to the national register of historic places shall comply with any standards and regulations

promulgated by the United States secretary of the interior for the preservation, acquisition, and development of such properties. Nominations to the Washington heritage register shall comply with rules adopted under this chapter.

- (2) *
- (3) To promote historic preservation efforts throughout the state, including private efforts and those of city, county, and state agencies.

* Sections marked with an asterisk are not reproduced here since they are not relevant to stewardship or cultural resource protection issues.

Chapter 27.44 RCW INDIAN GRAVES AND RECORDS

SECTIONS

- 27.44.020 Examination permitted -- Removal to archaeological repository.
- 27.44.030 Intent.
- 27.44.040 Protection of Indian graves -- Penalty.
- 27.44.050 Civil action by Indian tribe or member -- Time for commencing action -- Venue -- Damages -- Attorneys' fees.
- 27.44.900 Captions not law -- 1989 c 44.
- 27.44.901 Liberal construction -- 1989 c 44.

RCW 27.44.020 Examination permitted -- Removal to archaeological repository. Any archaeologist or interested person may copy and examine such glyptic or painted records or examine the surface of any such cairn or grave, but no such record or archaeological material from any such cairn or grave may be removed unless the same shall be destined for reburial or perpetual preservation in a duly recognized archaeological repository and permission for scientific research and removal of specimens of such records and material has been granted by the state

historic preservation officer. Whenever a request for permission to remove records or material is received, the state historic preservation officer shall notify the affected Indian tribe or tribes. [1985 c 64 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 169 § 6; 1941 c 216 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 3207-11.]

NOTES: Severability -- Nomenclature -- Savings -- 1977 ex.s. c 169: See notes following RCW 28B.10.016.

RCW 27.44.030 Intent. The legislature hereby declares that:

1. Native Indian burial grounds and historic graves are acknowledged to be a finite, irreplaceable, and nonrenewable cultural resource, and are an intrinsic part of the cultural heritage of the people of Washington. The legislature recognizes the value and importance of respecting all graves, and the spiritual significance of such sites to the people of this state;

2. There have been reports and incidents of deliberate interference with native Indian and historic graves for profit-making motives;
3. There has been careless indifference in cases of accidental disturbance of sites, graves, and burial grounds;
4. Indian burial sites, cairns, glyptic markings, and historic graves located on public and private land are to be protected and it is therefore the legislature's intent to encourage voluntary reporting and respectful handling in cases of accidental disturbance and provide enhanced penalties for deliberate desecration. [1989 c 44 § 1.]

RCW 27.44.040**Protection of Indian graves -- Penalty.**

- (1) Any person who knowingly removes, mutilates, defaces, injures, or destroys any cairn or grave of any native Indian, or any glyptic or painted record of any tribe or peoples is guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW. Persons disturbing native Indian graves through inadvertence, including disturbance through construction, mining, logging, agricultural activity, or any other activity, shall reinter the human remains under the supervision of the appropriate Indian tribe. The expenses of reinterment are to be paid by the office of archaeology and historic preservation pursuant to RCW 27.34.220.
- (2) Any person who sells any native Indian artifacts or any human remains that are known to have been taken from an Indian cairn or grave, is guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW.
- (3) This section does not apply to:
 - (a) The possession or sale of native Indian artifacts discovered in or taken from locations other than native Indian cairns or graves, or artifacts

that were removed from cairns or graves as may be authorized by RCW 27.53.060 or by other than human action; or

- (b) Actions taken in the performance of official law enforcement duties.
- (4) It shall be a complete defense in the prosecution under this section if the defendant can prove by a preponderance of evidence that the alleged acts were accidental or inadvertent and that reasonable efforts were made to preserve the remains, glyptic, or painted records, or artifacts accidentally disturbed or discovered, and that the accidental discovery or disturbance was properly reported. [1989 c 44 § 2.]

RCW 27.44.050

Civil action by Indian tribe or member -- Time for commencing action -- Venue -- Damages -- Attorneys' fees.

- (1) Apart from any criminal prosecution, an Indian tribe or enrolled member thereof, shall have a civil action to secure an injunction, damages, or other appropriate relief against any person who is alleged to have violated RCW 27.44.040. The action must be brought within two years of the discovery of the violation by the plaintiff. The action may be filed in the superior or tribal court of the county in which the grave, cairn, remains, or artifacts are located, or in the superior court of the county within which the defendant resides.
- (2) Any conviction pursuant to RCW 27.44.040 shall be prima facia evidence in an action brought under this section.
- (3) If the plaintiff prevails:
 - (a) The court may award reasonable attorneys' fees to the plaintiff;
 - (b) The court may grant injunctive or such other equitable relief as is appropriate, including forfeiture of any artifacts or remains acquired or

equipment used in the violation. The court shall order the disposition of any items forfeited as the court sees fit, including the reinterment of human remains;

- (c) The plaintiff shall recover imputed damages of five hundred dollars or actual damages, whichever is greater. Actual damages include special and general damages, which include damages for emotional distress;
 - (d) The plaintiff may recover punitive damages upon proof that the violation was willful. Punitive damages may be recovered without proof of actual damages. All punitive damages shall be paid by the defendant to the office of archaeology and historic preservation for the purposes of Indianhistoric preservation and to cover the cost of reinterment expenses by the office; and
 - (e) An award of imputed or punitive damages may be made only once for a particular violation by a particular person, but shall not preclude the award of such damages based on violations by other persons or on other violations.
- (4) If the defendant prevails, the court may award reasonable attorneys' fees to the defendant. [1989 c 44 § 3.]

RCW 27.44.900 Captions not law -- 1989 c 44. Section captions used in this act do not constitute any part of the law. [1989 c 44 § 10.]

RCW 27.44.901 Liberal construction -- 1989 c 44. This act is to be liberally construed to achieve the legislature's intent. [1989 c 44 § 11.]

Chapter 27.53 RCW
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND RESOURCES

SECTIONS

- 27.53.010 Declaration.
- 27.53.020 Archaeological resource preservation -- Designation of office of archaeology and historic preservation -- Cooperation among agencies.
- 27.53.030 Definitions.
- 27.53.040 Archaeological resources -- Declaration.
- 27.53.045 Abandoned archaeological resources -- Declaration.
- 27.53.060 Disturbing archaeological resource or site -- Permit required -- Conditions -- Exceptions -- Penalty.
- 27.53.070 Field investigations -- Communication of site or resource location to research center.
- 27.53.080 Archaeological activities upon public lands -- Entry -- Agreement -- Approval of activities -- Information regarding results of studies and activities.
- 27.53.090 Violations -- Penalty.
- 27.53.095 Knowing and willful failure to obtain or comply with permit -- Penalties.
- 27.53.100 Historic archaeological resources on state-owned aquatic lands -- Discovery and report -- Right of first refusal.
- 27.53.110 Contracts for discovery and salvage of state-owned historic archaeological resources.
- 27.53.120 Recovery of property from historic archaeological sites -- Mitigation of damage -- Refusal to issue salvage permit to prevent destruction of resource.
- 27.53.130 List of areas requiring permits.
- 27.53.140 Rule-making authority.
- 27.53.150 Proceeds from state's property -- Deposit and use.
- 27.53.900 Severability -- 1975 1st ex.s. c 134.
- 27.53.901 Severability -- 1988 c 124.

RCW 27.53.010 Declaration. The legislature hereby declares that the public has an interest in the conservation, preservation, and protection of the state's archaeological resources, and the knowledge to be derived and gained from the scientific study of these resources. [1975 1st ex.s. c 134 § 1.]

RCW 27.53.020 Archaeological resource preservation -- Designation of office of archaeology and historic preservation -- Cooperation among agencies. The discovery, identification, excavation, and study of the state's archaeological resources, the providing of information on archaeological sites for their nomination to the state and national registers of historic places, the maintaining of a complete inventory of archaeological sites and collections, and the providing of information to state, federal, and private construction agencies regarding the possible impact of construction activities on the state's archaeological resources, are proper public functions; and the office of archaeology and historic preservation, created under the authority of chapter 39.34 RCW, is hereby designated as an appropriate agency to carry out these functions. The director, in consultation with the office of archaeology and historic preservation, shall provide guidelines for the selection of depositories designated by the state for archaeological resources. The legislature directs that there shall be full cooperation amongst the department, the office of archaeology and historic preservation, and other agencies of the state. [2002 c 211 § 2; 1986 c 266 § 16; 1977 ex.s. c 195 § 12; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 82 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 134 § 2.]

NOTES: Severability -- 1986 c 266: See note following RCW 38.52.005.

Severability -- 1977 ex.s. c 195: "If any provision of this 1977 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1977 ex.s. c 195 § 20.]

RCW 27.53.030 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions contained in this section shall apply throughout this chapter.

- (1) "Archaeology" means systematic, scientific study of man's past through material remains.
- (2) "Archaeological object" means an object that comprises the physical evidence of an indigenous and subsequent culture including material remains of past human life including monuments, symbols, tools, facilities, and technological by-products.

- (3) "Archaeological site" means a geographic locality in Washington, including but not limited to, submerged and submersible lands and the bed of the sea within the state's jurisdiction, that contains archaeological objects.
- (4) "Department" means the department of community, trade, and economic development.
- (5) "Director" means the director of community, trade, and economic development or the director's designee.
- (6) "Historic" means peoples and cultures who are known through written documents in their own or other languages. As applied to underwater archaeological resources, the term historic shall include only those properties which are listed in or eligible for listing in the Washington State Register of Historic Places (RCW 27.34.220) or the National Register of Historic Places as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Title 1, Sec. 101, Public Law 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. Sec. 470) as now or hereafter amended.
- (7) "Prehistoric" means peoples and cultures who are unknown through contemporaneous written documents in any language.
- (8) "Professional archaeologist" means a person who has met the educational, training, and experience requirements of the society of professional archaeologists.
- (9) "Qualified archaeologist" means a person who has had formal training and/or experience in archaeology over a period of at least three years, and has been certified in writing to be a qualified archaeologist by two professional archaeologists.

- (10) "Amateur society" means any organization composed primarily of persons who are not professional archaeologists, whose primary interest is in the

archaeological resources of the state, and which has been certified in writing by two professional archaeologists.

- (11) "Historic archaeological resources" means those properties which are listed in or eligible for listing in the Washington State Register of Historic Places (RCW 27.34.220) or the National Register of Historic Places as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Title 1, Sec. 101, Public Law 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. Sec. 470) as now or hereafter amended. [1995 c 399 § 16; 1989 c 44 § 6; 1988 c 124 § 2; 1986 c 266 § 17; 1983 c 91 § 20; 1977 ex.s. c 195 § 13; 1975 1st ex.s. c 134 § 3.]

NOTES: Intent -- 1989 c 44: See RCW 27.44.030.

Captions not law -- Liberal construction -- 1989 c 44: See RCW 27.44.900 and 27.44.901.

Intent -- 1988 c 124: "It is the intent of the legislature that those historic archaeological resources located on state-owned aquatic lands that are of importance to the history of our state, or its communities, be protected for the people of the state. At the same time, the legislature also recognizes that divers have long enjoyed the recreation of diving near shipwrecks and picking up artifacts from the state-owned aquatic lands, and it is not the intent of the legislature to regulate these occasional, recreational activities except in areas where necessary to protect underwater historic archaeological sites. The legislature also recognizes that salvors who invest in a project to salvage underwater archaeological resources on state-owned aquatic lands should be required to obtain a state permit for their operation in order to protect the interest of the people of the state, as well as to protect the interest of the salvors who have invested considerable time and money in the salvage expedition." [1988 c 124 § 1.]

Application -- 1988 c 124: "This act shall not affect any ongoing salvage effort in which the state has entered into separate contracts or agreements prior to March 18, 1988." [1988 c 124 § 13.]

Severability -- 1986 c 266: See note following RCW 38.52.005.

Effective date -- 1983 c 91: See RCW 27.34.910.

Severability -- 1977 ex.s. c 195: See note following RCW 27.53.020.

RCW 27.53.040 Archaeological resources -- Declaration. All sites, objects, structures, artifacts, implements, and locations of prehistorical or archaeological interest, whether previously recorded or still unrecognized, including, but not limited to, those pertaining to prehistoric and historic American Indian or aboriginal burials, campsites, dwellings, and habitation sites, including rock shelters and caves, their artifacts and implements of culture such as projectile points, arrowheads, skeletal remains, grave goods, basketry, pestles, mauls and grinding stones, knives, scrapers, rock carvings and paintings, and other implements and artifacts of any material that are located in, on, or under the surface of any lands or waters owned by or under the possession, custody, or control of the state of Washington or any county, city, or political subdivision of the state are hereby declared to be archaeological resources. [1975 1st ex.s. c 134 § 4.]

RCW 27.53.045 Abandoned archaeological resources -- Declaration.

All historic archaeological resources abandoned for thirty years or more in, on, or under the surface of any public lands or waters owned by or under the possession, custody, or control of the state of Washington, including, but not limited to all ships, or aircraft, and any part or the contents thereof, and all treasure trove is hereby declared to be the property of the state of Washington. [1988 c 124 § 3.]

NOTES: Intent -- Application -- 1988 c 124: See notes following RCW 27.53.030.

RCW 27.53.060 Disturbing archaeological resource or site -- Permit required -- Conditions -- Exceptions -- Penalty.

- (1) On the private and public lands of this state it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or any agency or institution of the state or a political subdivision thereof to knowingly remove, alter, dig into, or excavate by use of any mechanical, hydraulic, or other means, or to

damage, deface, or destroy any historic or prehistoric archaeological resource or site, or remove any archaeological object from such site, except for Indian graves or cairns, or any glyptic or painted record of any tribe or peoples, or historic graves as defined in chapter 68.05 RCW, disturbances of which shall be a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW, without having obtained a written permit from the director for such activities.

- (2) The director must obtain the consent of the private or public property owner or agency responsible for the management thereof, prior to issuance of the permit. The property owner or agency responsible for the management of such land may condition its consent on the execution of a separate agreement, lease, or other real property conveyance with the applicant as may be necessary to carry out the legal rights or duties of the public property landowner or agency.
- (3) The director, in consultation with the affected tribes, shall develop guidelines for the issuance and processing of permits.
- (4) Such written permit and any agreement or lease or other conveyance required by any public property owner or agency responsible for management of such land shall be physically present while any such activity is being conducted.
- (5) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the removal of artifacts found exposed on the surface of the ground which are not historic archaeological resources or sites.
- (6) When determining whether to grant or condition a permit, the director may give great weight to the final record of previous civil or criminal penalties against either the applicant, the parties responsible for conducting the work, or the parties responsible for carrying out the terms and conditions of the permit, either under this chapter or under

comparable federal laws. If the director denies a permit, the applicant may

request a hearing as provided for in chapter 34.05 RCW. [2002 c 211 § 3; 1989 c 44 § 7; 1988 c 124 § 4; 1986 c 266 § 18; 1977 ex.s. c 195 § 14; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 82 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s. c 134 § 6.]

NOTES: Purpose -- 2002 c 211: See note following RCW 27.53.020.

Intent -- 1989 c 44: See RCW 27.44.030.

Captions not law -- Liberal construction -- 1989 c 44: See RCW 27.44.900 and 27.44.901.

Intent -- Application -- 1988 c 124: See notes following RCW 27.53.030.

Severability -- 1986 c 266: See note following RCW 38.52.005.

Severability -- 1977 ex.s. c 195: See note following RCW 27.53.020.

RCW 27.53.070 Field investigations -- Communication of site or resource location to research center.

It is the declared intention of the legislature that field investigations on privately owned lands should be discouraged except in accordance with both the provisions and spirit of this chapter and persons having knowledge of the location of archaeological sites or resources are encouraged to communicate such information to the Washington archaeological research center. Such information shall not constitute a public record which requires disclosure pursuant to the exception authorized in RCW 42.17.310, as now or hereafter amended, to avoid site depredation. [1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 82 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 134 § 7.]

RCW 27.53.080 Archaeological activities upon public lands -- Entry -- Agreement -- Approval of activities -- Information regarding results of studies and activities.

- (1) Qualified or professional archaeologists, in performance of their duties, may enter upon public lands of the state of Washington and its political subdivisions after first notifying the entity responsible for managing those public lands, at such times and in such manner as not to interfere with the

40normal management thereof, for the purposes of doing archaeological resource location and evaluation studies, including site sampling activities. The results of such studies shall be provided to the state agency or political subdivision responsible for such lands and the office of archaeology and historic preservation and are confidential unless the director, in writing, declares otherwise. Scientific excavations are to be carried out only after appropriate agreement has been made between a professional archaeologist or an institution of higher education and the agency or political subdivision responsible for such lands. A copy of such agreement shall be filed with the office of archaeology and historic preservation and by them to the department.

- (2) Amateur societies may engage in such activities by submitting and having approved by the responsible agency or political subdivision a written proposal detailing the scope and duration of the activity. Before approval, a proposal from an amateur society shall be submitted to the office of archaeology and historic preservation for review and recommendation. The approving agency or political subdivision shall impose conditions on the scope and duration of the proposed activity necessary to protect the archaeological resources and ensure compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws. The findings and results of activities authorized under this section shall be made known to the approving agency or political subdivision approving the activities and to the office of archaeology and historic preservation. [2002 c 211 § 5; 1986 c 266 § 19; 1977 ex.s. c 195 § 15; 1975 1st ex.s. c 134 § 8.]

NOTES: Purpose -- 2002 c 211: See note following RCW 27.53.020.

Severability -- 1986 c 266: See note following RCW 38.52.005.

Severability -- 1977 ex.s. c 195: See note following RCW 27.53.020.

RCW 27.53.090 Violations -- Penalty. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Each day of continued violation of any provision of this chapter shall constitute a distinct and

separate offense. Offenses shall be reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency or to the director. [1986 c 266 § 20; 1977 ex.s. c 195 § 16; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 82 § 4; 1975 1st ex.s. c 134 § 9.]

NOTES: Severability -- 1986 c 266: See note following RCW 38.52.005.

Severability -- 1977 ex.s. c 195: See note following RCW 27.53.020.

RCW 27.53.095 Knowing and willful failure to obtain or comply with permit -- Penalties.

- (1) Persons found to have violated this chapter, either by a knowing and willful failure to obtain a permit where required under RCW 27.53.060 or by a knowing and willful failure to comply with the provisions of a permit issued by the director where required under RCW 27.53.060, in addition to other remedies as provided for by law, may be subject to one or more of the following:
 - (a) Reasonable investigative costs incurred by a mutually agreed upon independent professional archaeologist investigating the alleged violation;
 - (b) Reasonable site restoration costs; and
 - (c) Civil penalties, as determined by the director, in an amount of not more than five thousand dollars per violation.
- (2) Any person incurring the penalty may file an application for an adjudicative proceeding and may pursue subsequent review as provided in chapter 34.05 RCW and applicable rules of the department of community, trade, and economic development.
- (3) Any penalty imposed by final order following an adjudicative proceeding becomes due and payable upon service of the final order.
- (4) The attorney general may bring an action in the name of the department in the superior court of Thurston county or of any county in which the

violator may do business to collect any penalty imposed under this chapter and to enforce subsection (5) of this section.

- (5) Any and all artifacts in possession of a violator shall become the property of the state until proper identification of artifact ownership may be determined by the director.
- (6) Penalties overturned on appeal entitle the appealing party to fees and other expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, as provided in RCW 4.84.350. [2002 c 211 § 4.]

NOTES: Purpose -- 2002 c 211: See note following RCW 27.53.020.

RCW 27.53.100 Historic archaeological resources on state-owned aquatic lands -- Discovery and report -- Right of first refusal. Persons, firms, corporations, institutions, or agencies which discover a previously unreported historic archaeological resource on state-owned aquatic lands and report the site or location of such resource to the department shall have a right of first refusal to future salvage permits granted for the recovery of that resource, subject to the provisions of RCW 27.53.110. Such right of first refusal shall exist for five years from the date of the report. Should another person, firm, corporation, institution, or agency apply for a permit to salvage that resource, the reporting entity shall have sixty days to submit its own permit application and exercise its first refusal right, or the right shall be extinguished. [1988 c 124 § 5.]

NOTES: Intent -- Application -- 1988 c 124: See notes following RCW 27.53.030.

RCW 27.53.110 Contracts for discovery and salvage of state-owned historic archaeological resources. The director is hereby authorized to enter into contracts with other state agencies or institutions and with qualified private institutions, persons, firms, or corporations for the discovery and salvage of state-owned historic archaeological resources. Such contracts shall include but are not limited to the following terms and conditions:

- (1) Historic shipwrecks:
 - (a) The contract shall provide for fair compensation to a salvor. "Fair compensation" means an amount not less than ninety percent of the appraised value of the objects recovered following successful completion of the contract.
 - (b) The salvor may retain objects with a value of up to ninety percent of the appraised value of the total objects recovered, or cash, or a combination of objects and cash. In no event may the total of objects and cash exceed ninety percent of the total appraised value of the objects recovered. A salvor shall not be entitled to further compensation from any state sources.
 - (c) The contract shall provide that the state will be given first choice of which objects it may wish to retain for display purposes for the people of the state from among all the objects recovered. The state may retain objects with a value of up to ten percent of the appraised value of the total objects recovered. If the state chooses not to retain recovered objects with a value of up to ten percent of the appraised value, the state shall be entitled to receive its share in cash or a combination of recovered objects and cash so long as the state's total share does not exceed ten percent of the appraised value of the objects recovered.
 - (d) The contract shall provide that both the state and the salvor shall have the right to select a single appraiser or joint appraisers.
 - (e) The contract shall also provide that title to the objects shall pass to the salvor when the permit is issued. However, should the salvor fail to fully perform under the terms of the contract, title to all objects recovered shall revert to the state.

- (2) Historic aircraft:
 - (a) The contract shall provide that historic aircraft belonging to the state of Washington may only be recovered if the purpose of that salvage operation is to recover the aircraft for a museum, historical society, nonprofit organization, or governmental entity.
 - (b) Title to the aircraft may only be passed by the state to one of the entities listed in (a) of this subsection.
 - (c) Compensation to the salvor shall only be derived from the sale or exchange of the aircraft to one of the entities listed in (a) of this subsection or such other compensation as one of the entities listed in (a) of this subsection and the salvor may arrange. The salvor shall not have a claim to compensation from state funds.
- (3) Other historic archaeological resources: The director, in his or her discretion, may negotiate the terms of such contracts. [1988 c 124 § 6.]

NOTES: Intent -- Application -- 1988 c 124: See notes following RCW 27.53.030.

RCW 27.53.120 Recovery of property from historic archaeological sites -- Mitigation of damage -- Refusal to issue salvage permit to prevent destruction of resource. The salvor shall agree to mitigate any archaeological damage which occurs during the salvage operation. The department shall have access to all property recovered from historic archaeological sites for purposes of scholarly research and photographic documentation for a period to be agreed upon by the parties following completion of the salvage operation. The department shall also have the right to publish scientific papers concerning the results of all research conducted as project mitigation.

The director has the right to refuse to issue a permit for salvaging an historic archaeological resource if that resource would be destroyed beyond mitigation by the proposed salvage operation. Any agency, institution, person, firm, or corporation which has been denied a permit because the resource would be destroyed beyond

mitigation by their method of salvage shall have a right of first refusal for that permit at a future date should technology be found which would make salvage possible without destroying the resource. Such right of first refusal shall be in effect for sixty days after the director has determined that salvage can be accomplished by a subsequent applicant without destroying the resource.

No person, firm, or corporation may conduct such salvage or recovery operation herein described without first obtaining such contract. [1988 c 124 § 7.]

NOTES: Intent -- Application -- 1988 c 124: See notes following RCW 27.53.030.

RCW 27.53.130 List of areas requiring permits. The department shall publish annually and update as necessary a list of those areas where permits are required to protect historic archaeological sites on aquatic lands. [1995 c 399 § 17; 1988 c 124 § 10.]

NOTES: Intent -- Application -- 1988 c 124: See notes following RCW 27.53.030.

RCW 27.53.140 Rule-making authority.

The department shall have such rule-making authority as is necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. [1995 c 399 § 18; 1988 c 124 § 11.]

NOTES: Intent -- Application -- 1988 c 124: See notes following RCW 27.53.030.

RCW 27.53.150 Proceeds from state's property -- Deposit and use.

Any proceeds from the state's share of property under this chapter shall be transmitted to the state treasurer for deposit in the general fund to be used only for the purposes of historic preservation and underwater archaeology. [1988 c 124 § 12.]

NOTES: Intent -- Application -- 1988 c 124: See notes following RCW 27.53.030.

RCW 27.53.900 Severability -- 1975 1st ex.s. c 134. If any provision of this chapter, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the chapter, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1975 1st ex.s. c 134 § 10.]

RCW 27.53.901 Severability -- 1988 c 124. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or

the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.
[1988 c 124 § 14.]

Chapter 79.01 RCW
PUBLIC LANDS ACT

NOTE: The following sections are excerpts from the entire Act.

RCW 79.01.748 Trespasser guilty of larceny, when. Every person who wilfully commits any trespass upon any public lands of the state and cuts down, destroys or injures any timber, or any tree standing or growing thereon, or takes, or removes, or causes to be taken, or removed, therefrom any wood or timber lying thereon, or maliciously injures or severs anything attached thereto, or the produce thereof, or digs, quarries, mines, takes or removes therefrom any earth, soil, stone, mineral, clay, sand, gravel, or any valuable materials, shall be guilty of larceny. [1927 c 255 § 197; RRS § 7797-197. Prior: 1889-90 pp 124-125 §§ 1, 4. Formerly RCW 79.40.010.]

RCW 79.01.752 Lessee or contract holder guilty of misdemeanor, when. Every person being in lawful possession of any public lands of the state, under and by virtue of any lease or contract of purchase from the state, cuts down, destroys or injures, or causes to be cut down, destroyed or injured, any timber standing or growing thereon, or takes or removes, or causes to be taken or removed, therefrom, any wood or timber lying thereon, or maliciously injures or severs anything attached thereto, or the produce thereof, or digs, quarries, mines, takes or removes therefrom, any earth, soil, clay, sand, gravel, stone, mineral or other valuable material, or causes the same to be done, or otherwise injures, defaces or damages, or causes to be injured, defaced or damaged, any such lands unless expressly authorized so to do by the lease or contract under which he holds possession of such lands, or by the provisions of law under and by virtue of which such lease or contract was issued, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [1927 c 255 § 198; RRS § 7797-198. Prior: 1899 c 34 §§ 1 through 3. Formerly RCW 79.40.020.]
