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SOCIETY ANNOUNCEMENTS

The next meeting of the Washington Archaeological Society will be held on OCTOBER 25th at 7 o'clock in the evening. We will meet in room 4118 at Seattle Central Community College, 1701 Broadway, Seattle. Featured at this meeting will be a review of Society activities at 45SN100 this past summer. Several of our members took advantage of the archaeology field course offered by the college at 45SN100 and they will be on hand to talk about their experiences. Also available at the meeting will be the artifacts which were excavated during the summer. A slide show is also planned. Please plan to attend this meeting and learn what's in store for 45SN100 and us.

The annual dinner meeting will be held on DECEMBER 5th this year. Although the place has not been determined yet, we have settled on a program. President John Putnam traveled to Africa during the summer and visited an internationally-known archaeological site called Koobi Fora. It is from this location that a great many discoveries have been recovered which shed new light on the evolution of human beings. John will present us with a slide show and discussion of what he saw. This promises to be a fascinating program so please plan to attend. We will send our announcements when a place and time have been established.

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REPORT ON SUMMER ACTIVITIES AT 45SN100

by Patty Wells

This summer's work at 45SN100 was quite different from past summers at the dig. A weekend field school was offered by Seattle Central Community College, under the leadership of Astrida Onat, from June 19 through August 18, 1978. The fourteen-person class included eight WAS members: Bob Beattie, Millie Thorsen, Lola Settle, Vernon and Mary Piske, Ann Trynasty, Angie Fly and myself.

Excavation was directed at enlarging last year's three-foot trench. With the help of Don Miles, surveying was completed to expand the trench into eight 5 x 5 foot squares. In order to share experience one WAS member worked where possible along side a student from Seattle Central Community College.

Class emphasis was on maintaining personal notebooks and log books. Personal notebooks included the following information:
1. site and pit number
2. names of excavators
3. date
4. method of excavation
5. condition of pit prior to excavation
6. any sign of disturbance/vandalism
7. a plat drawing for each 6 inch level, noting all
   artifacts found in situ; tree stumps; large rocks;
   roots; features, and so forth
8. a listing and drawing of all artifacts found; if
   found in situ, quadrant and coordinate measurements
   were noted as well as kind of material
9. number of buckets of firecracked rock per 6 inch level
10. number of small round rocks per 6 inch level
11. a summary of what was found at the end of each 6 inch
   level

This information was repeated in separate level, artifact, and
feature log books. Such duplication provides a means of double
checking information, and allows each person to get a more
overall picture of their pit or square.

A variety of worked tools were unearthed including scrapers,
microblades, bone tools, cobble choppers, adraders, adzes, drills
and projectile points. The major find, however, was a basalt
pallet rock. This rock had been flaked off on both sides and
each side had the remains of mixed paint—red ochre on one side
and a turquoise-colored paint (possibly copper) on the other side.

A large number of features were recorded including post
holes, fire hearths and concentrations of artifacts. These
features suggest a longhouse may have existed in the general
vicinity of the trench. A post hole found in pit number F19R15
when measured by the transit was found to be in direct alignment
with a post hole found in pit number F24R8 outside the trench.
Further study and analysis will have to be made before a final
determination, however.

We had several visitors this summer including a group of
elementary teachers who spent a weekend working in the trench.
They also conducted various Indian-related experiments such as
boiling rocks, smoking salmon, weaving and making tools. Their
purpose was to use archaeology as a means of getting students
interested in science. In addition, Sarah Campbell, director at
the Duwamish site in Seattle, toured the site. WAS members had
previously toured the Duwamish site and gained considerable
information regarding techniques used, material being found, and
so forth. We were able to compare the Duwamish site with the
Duval site. Our diggings also received newspaper attention from
the Daily Journal American in Bellevue in an August issue.

We know this is a rich and unique site. It is hoped that
several WAS members, with Astrida's aid, will study the notes
made on each pit in the trench and the material found, and write
papers on their findings. We would publish these together as one
of our Occasional Papers. In the meantime, work will continue
at the site. We hope to study the plant and fauna environment
and to continue digging in all pits until sterile soil has been
reached at coinciding levels in all pits.
TWO NEW PETROGLYPH SITES IN WESTERN WASHINGTON

by Richard McClure

(Editor's Note: In June the Society received the following article from Rick. We have printed it exactly as submitted. Rick is a student at The Evergreen State College, studying archaeology and anthropology. He will graduate next year. He and Dr. Robert Greengo are planning a publication on rock art of the Priest Rapids and Wanapum Reservoirs.)

In February of 1978 I began work under a grant contract issued by the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation through The Evergreen State College to carry out an archaeological survey of petroglyph and pictograph sites within the state. At present over eighty such rock art sites previously unrecorded have been initially documented as a result of the survey. These sites have been issued numbers by the Washington Archaeological Research Center, the agency designated to house the material collected under this survey.

Two petroglyph sites found in the Puget Sound drainage of Western Washington had not received any earlier investigation or bibliographic treatment. To date the most extensive treatment of Puget Sound and Northwest Coast area petroglyphs appears in the work of Beth and Ray Hill (Hill & Hill: 1974). All of the sites discussed in their work for the Puget Sound area were found at saltwater beach locations. The two petroglyph sites discussed herein occur at some distance inland from Puget Sound, the first, 45 KI 40, on the Green River in King County, and the second, 45 WH 88, on Lake Whatcom in Whatcom County.

The Green River Petroglyph Site, 45 KI 40, is located within Flaming Geyser State Park and is on the south bank of the Green River at the extreme east end of the park. It is at the vicinity of the petroglyph site that the river exits from the steep-walled gorge of sandstone cliffs. A trail leaving the east parking area in the park can be followed a little over one mile to the site of the petroglyphs. The trail is in places under water during most of the winter months.
Three individual petroglyphs are found on the south side of a large sandstone boulder that juts conspicuously into the river. Most of this boulder is presently covered with mosses and the small area where the petroglyphs are found is one of few spots devoid of the growth. The figures present (Fig. 1) were pecked into the rock with a hand tool. The peck marks are clearly visible within the grooves of each petroglyph. There has been no attempt to smooth out the grooves through abrasion as has been apparently done at other sites within western Washington.

The figures appear to represent a fish, a horned or antlered quadruped and an anthropomorph. These motifs are not common to sites known from coastal areas of the Northwest but more greatly resemble petroglyphs found in the Columbia River area of interior Washington. In an examination of figures from Columbia River rock art sites, the fish is rare, and where it does occur bears no similarity in style to the fish at 45 Ki 40. The quadruped is perhaps the single most common motif represented along the entire Columbia River but again, there is almost no similarity between the figure at 45 Ki 40 and those at other sites. The horns or antlers are not clearly executed and the legs are not entirely separate into pairs. These attributes are uncommon to quadruped glyphs found elsewhere in the state. The most outstanding feature of the anthropomorph figure at the Green River site are the projections from the top of the head. These "rabbit-ears" or perhaps horn or feather features occur as an element of anthropomorph figures from rock art sites occurring in the vicinity of The Dalles on the lower Columbia, the Vantage area of the middle Columbia, and in Asotin County on the Snake River. There is some individual variation in the projections from the head at other sites. This element is perhaps the only one useful in drawing any sort of association with this site and others. It may be only safe to say that these petroglyphs show possible influence from plateau styles and cultures.

The Native American cultural group known to occupy and utilize this area of the Green River in historic times were the Muckleshoot (Spier: 1936). There has been no ethnographic information recorded from the Muckleshoot pertaining rock art. In an examination of ethnographic material from Coast Salish groups other than the Muckleshoot, varied reports regarding the function and the significance of petroglyphs are found. Religious and supernatural power has been assigned to
Fig. 1. The Green River Petroglyph Site, 45 KI 40.
a few of the Puget Sound petroglyphs and several attributed only to idle marking (Hill & Hill: 1974). It would be wise not to speculate as to the function and purpose of the Green River petroglyphs. It is interesting to note that Muckle-shoot were bordered on the east by Sahaptin-speaking Klickitat. Other "rabbit-eared" anthropomorph petroglyphs are found in the areas known to be occupied by Sahaptin speakers in historic times.

The Lake Whatcom Petroglyph Site, 45 WH 88, was located through the great cooperation of the owner of the property, Mr. Henry Reasoner, of Bellingham. The Hills (Hill & Hill: 1974) have reported a site on Lake Whatcom. The site that they discuss is, according to two long-time residents of the area, non-aboriginal in origin and was reportedly carved in the early part of this century by the night watchman of a coal mine located on the lake. This petroglyph should not be confused with that at 45 WH 88.

The petroglyph site is found on the west shore of the lake's southern end. The sandstone boulder bearing the two petroglyph figures is located in a forest situation on a point just north of South Bay. A trail from the Reasoner cabin passes the site of the petroglyphs. Mr. Reasoner stated that the petroglyphs were rediscovered in the 1940's when children playing on the rock removed moss which had been hiding the figures. The family has taken great interest in the petroglyphs and plans to construct a shelter over the boulder. In close proximity to the petroglyphs were found a projectile point and an engraved and perforated stone amulet. Both were surface finds by the family.

A method of incision has apparently been employed in the manufacture of the figures here. There is no evidence of any pecking here. The figures include a simple circle and a human face (Fig. 2). The circle, of course, is a motif common to petroglyphs throughout the world. The face, however, is quite complex in style and suggested on initial viewing Northwest Coast native art. The mouth of this face shows the teeth in a manner similar to a variety of wood carvings from Tlingit, Kwakiutl, Tsimshian, and Haida territory. The almond-shaped eyes seem to be a simple variation of the ovoids utilized in Northwest Coast wood carvings and the eyebrows a similar variation. The nose with joining cheek lines is quite different from the stirrup-shaped noses characteristic of Northwest Coast art. The nose, in fact, appears as a reversal of the stirrup-shaped nose.
Fig. 2. The Lake Whatcom Petroglyph Site, 45 WH 88.
This area of Lake Whatcom was in historic times utilized and occupied by the Nooksack (Spier: 1936) and the Noo-wha-ah tribal groups. A Noo-wha-ah informant, Frank Bob, stated that the area of the Lake Whatcom Petroglyph site was the exclusive territory of the Noo-wha-ah and also stated his belief that the site was of Noo-wha-ah origin. The only other known example of petroglyphic art attributed to the Noo-wha-ah is a rounded semi-portable boulder bearing the figure of a face. The boulder is presently in the possession of Mr. Bob at his home in Alger, and was said to be a guardian stone, protecting the Noo-wha-ah village on Warner Prairie, south of Lake Whatcom. The face on this guardian stone bears no resemblance to the face at 45 WH 88. The eyes of the guardian stone face are circles, the mouth a simple oval, and the face is encircled by an oval.

Once again we have examples of the problems common to rock art research in the Northwest as well as other areas of the country. Very little if any information can be found from ethnographic sources and either material culture in the form of other art is scanty or it bears no similarity to the rock art in question. In any event, it seems appropriate to document and report on aboriginal rock art in the manner that any artifact should be documented and recorded. It has become apparent in the course of the archaeological survey of petroglyph and pictograph sites that much neglect or disinterest has been shown toward this type of site by archaeologists involved in salvage operations or areal surveys. A much more serious attitude is needed in the professional community regarding rock art. The recent establishment of the American Rock Art Research Association in the United States and the Canadian Rock Art Research Associates in Canada is perhaps a step in the right direction.

As a result of petroglyph and pictograph survey currently in progress, it is hoped that a collection of materials regarding each of the rock art sites in this state will be available for serious researchers into style variants, interpretation and other phenomena regarding the glyphs and the sites. At 45 KI 40, and at 45 WH 88, color slides, rubbings, and field sketches were made on location. This is generally the extent of the documentation at all sites in Washington. In the event of destruction or vandalism of a site in the future a record will exist to be used for further study. As visual expression of mental images, rock art may give us
an opportunity to view one of the few examples of psychological artifacts. This field, beyond the descriptive level, is quite young. The data is by no means exhausted.

Bibliography

Hill, Beth and Ray

Spier, Leslie