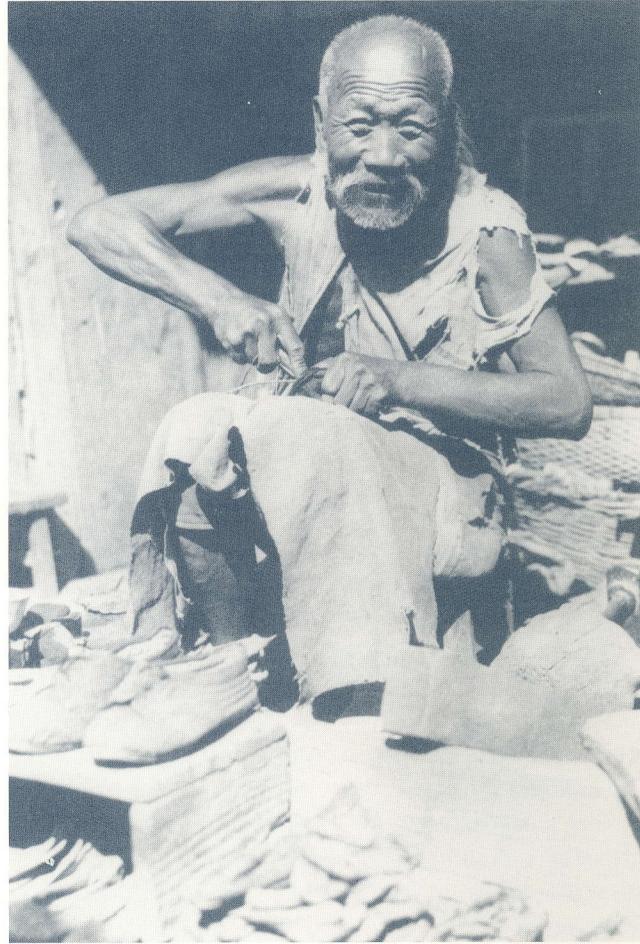


Anthro News

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

SPRING 1992

China Between Revolutions



Left: Two Men at Table, Li Fan to Mao Chow, 1917. Right: Tung Hsien Shoemaker, Peking, 1918. Courtesy Sidney D. Gamble Foundation for China Studies.

The greatest event in the Museum of Anthropology this year was the exhibition, "China Between Revolutions: Photographs by Sidney D. Gamble 1917-1927." The exhibition is an important visual record of one of the most turbulent periods in Chinese history and is a lavish photographic exploration of a culture few Westerners have ever personally experienced.

Sidney Gamble (1890-1968), the grandson of the founder of Procter and Gamble, made his first visit to China in 1908 with his parents. The family's host was a photography enthusiast, and he showed his young guest what promise China held for the collector of images. After graduating from Princeton University, Gamble returned to China in 1917. He joined the staff of the



Washington State University

Peking YMCA and began a social survey of the city. In the next 15 years, he established himself as a pioneer in cross-cultural social surveys.

Eighty photographs from Gamble's archive were included in the exhibition. Selected from approximately 4,000 negatives that lay in shoe boxes in a closet in Gamble's home for more than 50 years, the photographs capture China on the brink of the modern era as its last dynasty gave way to a fledgling republic in the early 20th century.

Accompanying the exhibit was a lively, standing-room-only symposium sponsored by the Department of History entitled, "China Between Revolutions, 1912-1949." The symposium was presented by **Marilyn Levine**, assistant professor of history at Lewis Clark State College, Lewiston, Idaho; **H.T. Wong**, professor of history and director of international education at Eastern Washington University; and **Xinyang Wang**, WSU assistant professor of history and comparative American cultures.

In addition to the exhibition and symposium, visitors were able to view the 20-minute video, *Pilgrimage to*

Miao Feng Shan (Marvelous Peak Mountain). This silent black and white video was edited from an original 16mm documentary made by Gamble about a popular Daoist pilgrimage site. The exhibition included a slide show reproduced from Sidney Gamble's glass lantern slides, hand painted in China. The slides of urban and rural landscapes, people, work, and life were accompanied by a taped narration written and read by **Wayne Xing**. Concurrently, Chinese decorative arts from the Drucker Collection of Oriental Art were shown in White Hall.

The Gamble exhibition was brought to WSU through the efforts of **Thomas Kennedy**, professor of history. It was organized by the China Institute in America and the Sidney D. Gamble Foundation for China Studies in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service. Funding was provided by the Henry Luce Foundation, the Washington Commission for the Humanities, International Program Development, the Vice-Provost for Instruction, and the Department of History and Anthropology.

Center for Northwest Anthropology Projects

Several significant projects were completed by the Center for Northwest Anthropology (CNA) in the last year. Final reports were produced for the Centennial Trails Project by editors **John A. Draper** (Ph.D. '88) and **William Adrefsky, Jr.**; the Pioneer Park Archaeological Project by editor **Paul H. Sanders**; the Investigations on Orcas Island by **Stephen M. Kenady**; the Riparia Project by editor **Kenneth C. Reid**; and the Latah Creek Survey Project by John A. Draper.

The past year also saw the initiation of many new projects, including three survey projects. The first, a survey and testing on Salmon Creek at the new WSU Vancouver location, was directed by Andrefsky and Sanders. During this survey five prehistoric and four historic period sites were discovered on the 350 acre tract. Archaeological survey at the site of the Qualchan Golf Course near Spokane was directed by Andrefsky and Draper. Several small lithic scatters and associated fire-cracked rock were discovered. The third, an archaeological survey directed by Sanders in Portland, Oregon, identified numerous historic buildings.

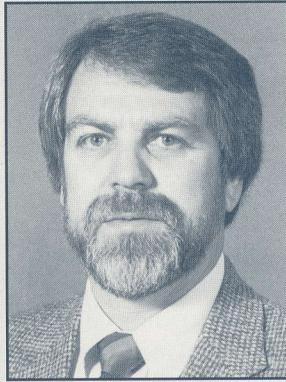
Other new ventures include two collections management projects. One project was for archaeological materials recovered from the Snake River on Army Corps of

Engineers property holdings. Directed by Draper and **Deborah L. Olson**, this project inventoried and cataloged materials from seven sites previously excavated. Another collections inventory was conducted for the U.S. Navy on artifacts and records associated with excavations on Indian Island. This project, directed by Andrefsky, was one of the first to be sponsored by a federal agency initiated in response to the Native American Reburial and Repatriation Act of 1990.

Another significant project initiated during the past year was the development of a cultural resource management plan for properties on the lower Snake and lower Columbia rivers. This project, directed by Draper, resulted from listing of the Snake River sockeye salmon as an endangered species. The purpose of the study was to identify all significant and potentially significant archaeological sites in each reservoir on the lower Snake and lower Columbia rivers that might be adversely affected by drawdowns of the reservoirs.

All of the new projects described above were used as training vehicles for undergraduate and graduate students. During the past academic year and summer, CNA provided archaeological experience and funding for seven graduate students and four undergraduates.

From the Chairman's Desk



The 1991-1992 year brought many developments for the department. **Bob Littlewood** decided to retire this May. **Mark Fleisher** left for a new job, and several students merit mention for their recent achievements.

Let me start with Bob Littlewood's retirement. After 30 years at WSU, Bob and Pat have decided to leave Pullman and

retire to the west side of the state and their hide-away house on Xxx Island. Although we will hire someone to fill his position, it is clear to all of us that there is no way to replace Bob. His intellect, great wit, and deep sense of humanity have affected each of us. His effectiveness and influence in every phase of his efforts here have brought about changes throughout the University.

He has not only been the constant "pinch" chair of the department, a job that he always carried out with good grace and style, serving at various times here throughout the 1970s and 80s, but he was also acting director of the School of Music and Theatre Arts. That he was able to be effective in such a range of duties gives evidence of Bob's great range of knowledge and talent. His efforts in helping WSU understand the place and importance of teaching and the centrality of academic issues during a time when universities have been moving more and more to a research focus and a business orientation has been and will continue to be appreciated by those of us who continue here. He has played a major role in faculty business, and his leadership in the Faculty Senate helped WSU move towards its current model of shared governance.

Some of you may remember that wonderful newspaper photo of Bob taken during a meeting, pondering impor-

tant issues with his head resting on his hand and his eyes closed. I am convinced that Bob does some of his best thinking in those brief interludes that look like sleep.

For me, Bob's and Pat's departure this summer brings strong and very mixed emotions. Since my arrival in Pullman in 1976, they have been my friends, companions, colleagues, and teachers. I will miss spending time in the dance studio with Pat and on the racquetball court with Bob. But I share with them the excitement of new activities and the freedom of having time to explore that retirement brings them. The department wishes both of them the very best.

This year also brought Mark Fleisher's resignation from the department. Mark has left the University to continue in a federal position as the research coordinator for the federal prison system. Mark's great research talent and long standing interest in the anthropology of prisons had kept him busy for the past several years on various contracts and leaves. I have no doubt that his talents and great energy, traits that made him one of the most effective teachers at WSU, will allow him to be equally successful in his new career. We miss Mark and Ann and wish them success.

I want to thank all of you who were able to help in this year's phonathon. Your financial support is extremely important to us. The funds you have given will go to students in the form of scholarships and fellowships. Those of you who designated the Museum of Anthropology will be pleased to know that your contributions directly assist the museum in its daily operations and help it mount new and interesting exhibits. I am currently trying to personally write each of you; in case I miss someone—thanks!!

Don't forget to write and tell us what you are up to. Some of you who wrote during the past year should find your comments elsewhere in this issue, but I would like to hear from even more of you.

Geoffrey L. Gamble

Oil and Archaeology in Southern Alaska

Many WSU anthropology alumni, faculty, and students have contributed to efforts to protect Alaskan archaeological sites from the effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and cleanup efforts in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Among them are two current graduate students, **Jim Gallison** and **Alan DePew**.

In the summer of 1989 and for six months in 1990, Gallison worked as a member of the cultural resource team during the cleanup operation. He was one of 26 archaeologists involved in the program, which also included WSU graduates and associates **Peter Bowers** (M.A. '80), **Stefanie Ludwig** (M.A. '88), **Chris Wooley** (M.A. '84), and **William Andrefsky**.

A doctoral candidate in the Department of Anthropology, Jim has been involved since 1976 in archaeological projects throughout Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. He is currently employed by Rain Shadow Research, a private consulting firm, and is writing his dissertation on the early prehistory of the Pacific Northwest, based upon field work conducted in western Washington.

Following the grounding of the *Exxon Valdez* on Bligh Reef March 24, 1989, the Exxon Corporation began a massive cleanup effort to restore the contaminated beaches of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska. In order to comply with state and federal laws concerning the protection of cultural resources, Exxon created and funded the *Exxon Valdez* Cultural Resource Program, which was directed by **Charles Mobley** until **James Haggarty** (Ph.D. '82) took the reins in 1990. The Cultural Resource Program helped to minimize disturbances to significant cultural properties that were vulnerable to detrimental impacts from the treatment operation.

At the onset of cleanup efforts in 1989, archaeologists and biologists worked together on shoreline cleanup assessment teams and systematically surveyed the oiled beaches prior to treatment. In 1990, individual archaeology teams were employed to complete the reconnaissance surveys and site documentation. Surveys were completed on foot with the aid of boats and helicopters. The surveys entailed surface examination of the intertidal beach zones and foreshore for historic and prehistoric sites. The area surveyed included most of the western half of Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula, and west to include Kodiak Island and part of the Alaska Peninsula. Over half (326) of the present known sites (609) along these shorelines were discovered and documented as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* Cultural Resource Program.

Survey information, along with data from various state and federal agencies and other parties, was used to develop constraints on the level of cleanup treatment to minimize disturbance to cultural sites. The archaeologists also administered a monitoring program, where certain shorelines containing particularly sensitive sites were observed and inspected during treatment. An education program for cleanup personnel was developed to inform them of the potential for discovering cultural remains during the treatment process, and the procedures to follow if remains were encountered.

The *Exxon Cultural Resource Program* was successful in minimizing disturbance to cultural resources during the oil spill treatment. The emergency nature of the project required a contiguous coastal reconnaissance of over 3,000 miles to be completed within just the first season of work. (Five hundred thirty four sites were visited and documented in the program's three years of operation.) No cultural resource compliance effort of this magnitude had ever been implemented prior to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The program has generated important new findings that bear on the history and prehistory of the region and may serve as an important guide in future emergency responses which require a program designed to protect cultural resources.

While archaeological efforts in 1989 and 1990 focused on monitoring the Exxon oil spill cleanup activities to avoid further damage to archaeological sites, by the fall of 1991 efforts had turned to assessing the damage caused by the spill. **Alan DePew** served as a graduate intern for the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, in the Office of History and Archaeology.

DePew began work toward his master's degree at WSU in 1988, after receiving his bachelor's degree at the University of Alaska in Anchorage. His research interest is west coast Alaskan anthropology, and his dissertation covers his work at Clan Gulch on the Kenai Peninsula. He has served the U.S. Forest Service as archaeologist in the Chugach National Forest. The goals of the 1991 work in Alaska were to test intertidal sites within the fouled areas to assess the extent of damage caused by the crude oil. Other WSU alumni associated with the project were **Doug Reger** (Ph.D. '81), **Robert Shaw** (Ph.D. '83), and **Chuck Holmes** (Ph.D. '84).

The vulnerability of many of the archaeological sites near the coast to water-borne oil varies according to how they were affected by the 1964 earthquake. The present elevation of many sites is the result of tectonic uplift or

subsidence in the Gulf of Alaska caused by the quake, which measured 8.3 to 8.75 on the Richter scale. The general pattern of tectonic change is of uplift in Prince William Sound and the northeastern Kenai Peninsula and of subsidence on the southern and western Kenai Peninsula and the Kodiak Island group southwest of the Kenai Peninsula. In areas where subsidence occurred, some sites were lowered within the intertidal range, where they have been inundated by marine waters.

DePew assisted with investigations of known intertidal archaeological sites on Nuka Island, off the southern coast of the Kenai Peninsula, on Shuyak Island, the

northernmost island in the Kodiak Island grouping, and numerous localities in Prince William Sound. Localities with peat or midden deposits in the intertidal range were located and investigated on Nuka Island and Shuyak Island.

The damage assessment work provided the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology an opportunity to document and more thoroughly investigate many sites that previously received only elementary study. DePew noted, "It was certainly to my advantage as well, as I was able to gain field experience in additional areas of Alaska."

Published Reports Available

Reports of Investigations, our in-house series, has just published its largest and most elaborate volume yet. *Ozette Archaeological Project Research Reports, Volume I: House Structure and Floor Midden*, edited by **Stephan R. Samuels** (Ph.D. '83), is available for \$19.50. This copiously illustrated production was partially underwritten by the Pacific Northwest Regional Office of the National Park Service, Seattle. It contains materials written by **Richard D. Daugherty**, **Jeffrey E. Mauger** (Ph.D. '70), and Samuels. We hope to publish two or three more volumes in the Ozette series in the coming years.

Also coming soon—perhaps it will be out by the time you read this—is the third report on the Bandelier archaeological excavation project, summarizing results of the excavations at an Early Coalition site (LA3852) and the Late Coalition (LA60372) at Burnt Mesa Pueblo. This volume is jointly edited by **Timothy A. Kohler**, the project director, and Ph.D. candidate **Matthew J. Root**, who designed the lithic analysis system for the project and helped direct the summer 1990 excavations.

Finally, we would like to advise our friends and alumni that three volumes of reports are about to go out of print. If you ever want to get a copy of any of the following, we suggest you act now: #46, *Los Otomies: Papers from the Ixmiquilpan Field School*, edited by **H. Russell Bernard** (1969, \$3.00); #49, *Wexpusnime (45 Ga61) Preliminary Report*, by **Frank Leonhardy** et al (1971, \$2.00); and #59, *Replicative Systems Analysis*, by **J. Jeffrey Flenniken** (1981, \$8.00). Orders for any reports should be mailed to the Department of Anthropology, accompanied by \$1.00 per volume for shipping and handling, plus 7.5 percent sales tax (Washington residents only).

Alumni News

Carla R. Van West's (Ph.D. '90) dissertation entitled, *Modeling Prehistoric Climatic Variability and Agricultural Production in Southwestern Colorado: A GIS Approach*, has been selected by the Society of American Archaeology as one of the outstanding dissertations in archaeology for the last two years. Congratulations! Carla has accepted an offer to publish her revised paper in *Reports of Investigations*. Look for it early next fall.

Michael Abbott '90 was awarded the prestigious College of Sciences and Arts Distinguished Achievement Award at commencement last spring.

Student Awards

Douglas Harro has won a Don Crabtree Scholarship in Lithic Technology to support his thesis work on changing patterns of raw material acquisition on the Pajarito Plateau of New Mexico. Doug has been working with the Bandelier Archaeological Excavation Project for the last three years, first as a student in the field school, and more recently, as a lithic analyst. Congratulations!

Sean Hess has completed his year as our first Richard D. Daugherty fellow. The fellowship provides about \$16,000 in various forms of support and is awarded to the top incoming archaeology graduate student. Sean has clearly demonstrated that his selection from a very competitive field of applicants was not accidental. His outstanding work this past year brought him another award. He will be the first recipient of the Nicholas Scoales Fellowship in Lithics and Archaeology. Congratulations, Sean!

Faculty Field Notes

Geoffrey Gamble

Well, how long does it take to publish a book manuscript once it is written? I'm still trying to figure it out. *Yokuts Texts*, which I said in the last newsletter would be out shortly—will be out shortly. I am still hoping to make contact with four elderly Washingtonians who are reported to know some of the Palus language. If I do and they do, I will spend some time trying to record and analyze this language that was thought to be extinct 80 years ago. Except for some brief visits to the golf course over the past year, I have kept busy with administration, teaching, and writing—Oh! and becoming a grandfather, which only required some wonderful time with my grandson. (*Editor's note: During production of this newsletter, Geoffrey Gamble was named WSU's new vice-provost for academic affairs. His replacement as chair of anthropology is John H. Bodley.*)

Carl Gustafson

Carl Gustafson excavated a site near Pomeroy, where 14 animals, including the head of a mammoth, were discovered. The animals are around 18,000 years old.

Timothy A. Kohler

Timothy Kohler has spent a busy year giving papers at the 12th International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, and (with **Carla Van West**) at conferences entitled, "The Anthropology of Human Behavior through Geographic Information and Analysis" at Santa Barbara and "Re-

source Stress, Economic Uncertainty and Human Responses in the Prehistoric Southwest" at the Santa Fe Institute. He is planning to spend next year on professional leave, affiliated with the Santa Fe Institute and the National Park Service, working on a final report on the Bandelier archaeological excavation project.

Linda S. Stone

Linda Stone is preparing an invited paper entitled, "Cultural Factors in Community Health Programs in Developing Countries" for the 12th International Conference on the Social Sciences and Medicine, which will be held in Scotland in September 1992. She also completed a paper analyzing the Good Friday procession rituals in southern Italy, based upon research completed during her sabbatical leave. Last spring, she and a group of graduate students organized a panel on gender issues for the Northwest Anthropology meetings in Montana.

Grover Krantz

Grover Krantz has two graduate students learning casting in his laboratory. He and **Don Tyler** (Ph.D. '87) are planning a trip to Java this summer to study and make casts of erectus material that remains unpublished. Krantz's book on his Sasquatch studies is being published by Johnson Books of Boulder, Colorado. In December, he gave a paper at the Senkenburg Paleoanthropology Conference, where he also made a significant cast trade.

Your gifts make the difference!

Significant financial assistance for student scholarships, fellowships, and special programs depend on your generous gifts.

Each year our student Call-A-Coug callers are delighted to help us keep in touch with you. In case we didn't reach you, please use the enclosed envelope to make a donation. And tell us about current and noteworthy events to share with fellow alumni. Anything exciting or special?

Your support is highly valued and appreciated!



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Remembering Frank Leonhardy

Frank C. Leonhardy (Ph.D. '70), associate professor of anthropology at the University of Idaho, died in his sleep of a heart attack in an archaeological field camp on the Salmon River. He was born 8 June 1935 at Carbondale, Colorado and died August 19, 1991.

After he received his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Oregon, he came to WSU and received his Ph.D. in 1970. He served as curator of anthropology at the Museum of the Great Plains in Lawton, Oklahoma from 1963 to 1966. It was while in Lawton that he excavated the Domebo mammoth kill site and later produced a popular but scientifically accurate book on the excavation. He joined the anthropology faculty at WSU in 1969 and later resigned for health reasons related to his heart in 1976. In 1978 he started teaching at the University of Idaho on a visiting basis and later became a full-time faculty member.

His extensive work on the lower Snake River earned him recognition as the premier authority on Snake River archaeological stratigraphy. He was senior author of the Snake River chronology, the only such scheme in the

Columbia Plateau to stand the test of time. In recent years he served as consultant on stratigraphy for numerous archaeological projects both on the lower Snake and elsewhere.

Frank was well liked as a teacher known for his high standards of scholarship. He was an adviser for the campus amateur radio stations at both WSU and the University of Idaho and announced his own radio program. He was also a skilled photographer and enjoyed the restoration of antique survey equipment.

One of Frank's favorite expressions was "science is science, but dinner's at seven." He was doing what he liked best at the time of his death, sleeping under the stars waiting for another day of cooking for the crew and doing stratigraphy.

In lieu of funeral services, the Nez Perce Indian drummers performed ceremonies, and Frank's ashes were left in the Frank Church wilderness.

Frank Leonhardy will be missed by the profession, by his students, and by his many friends.