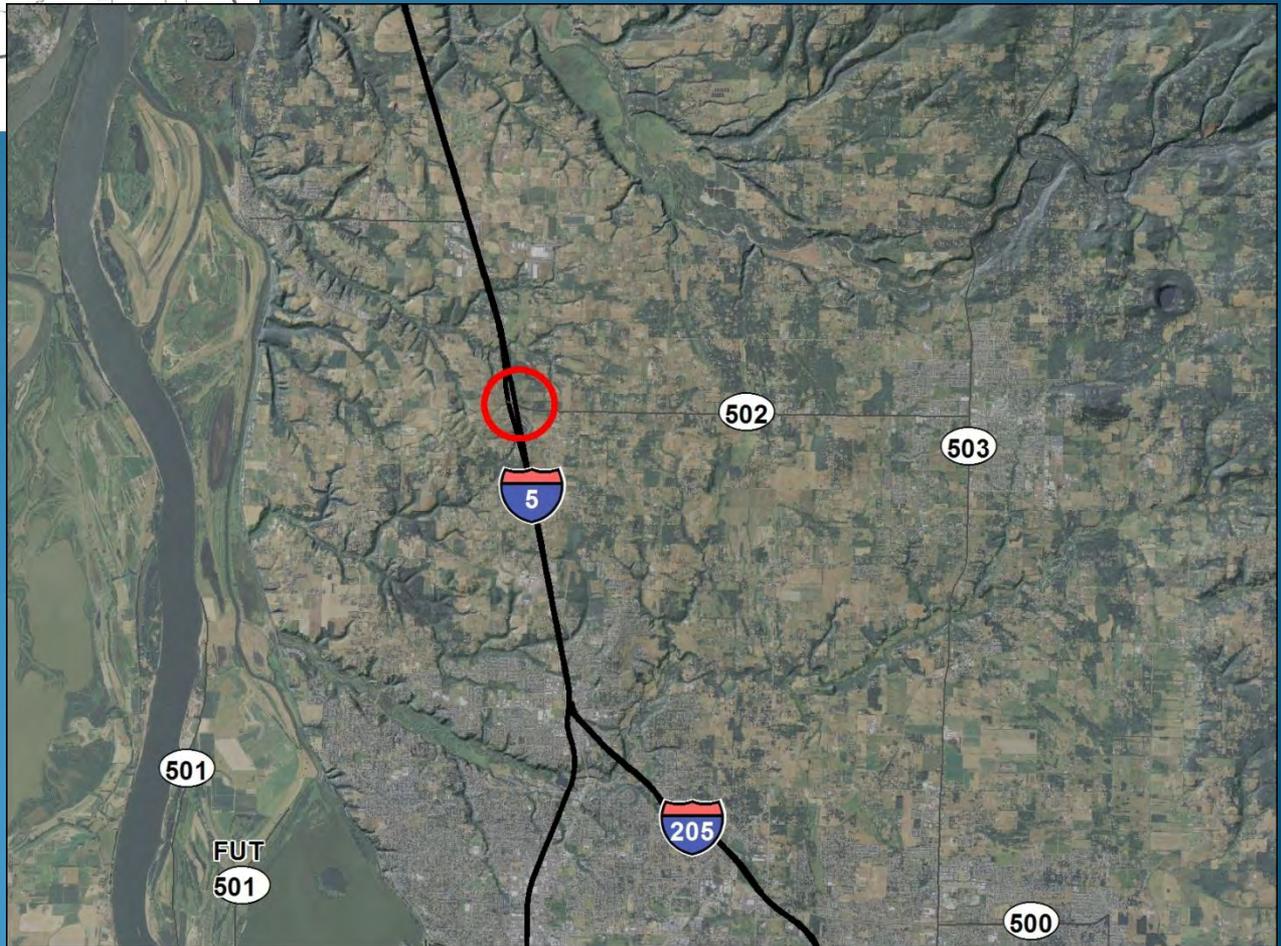


# Lessons from Gee Creek



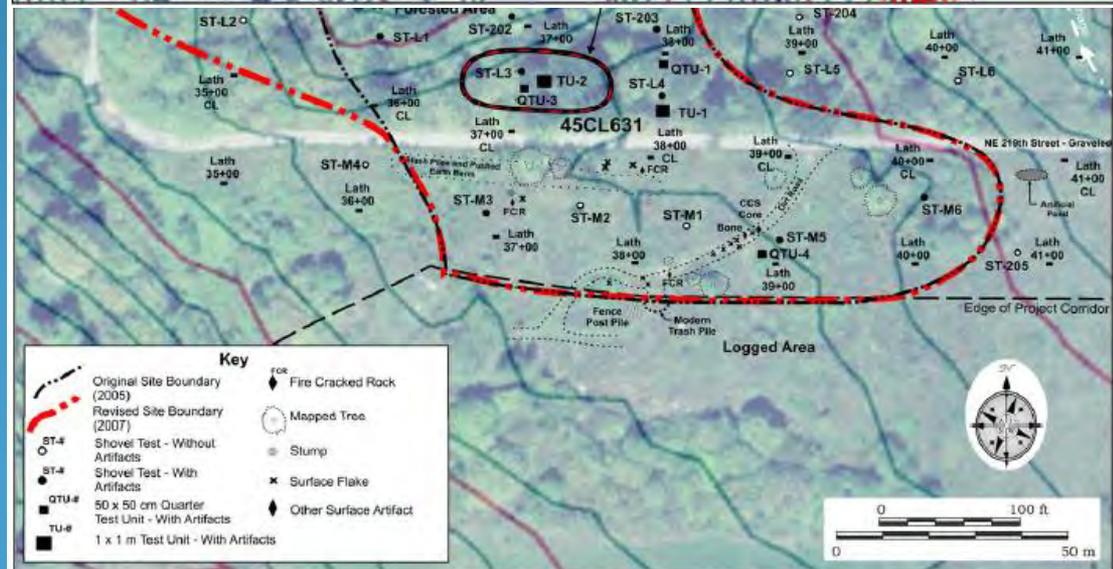
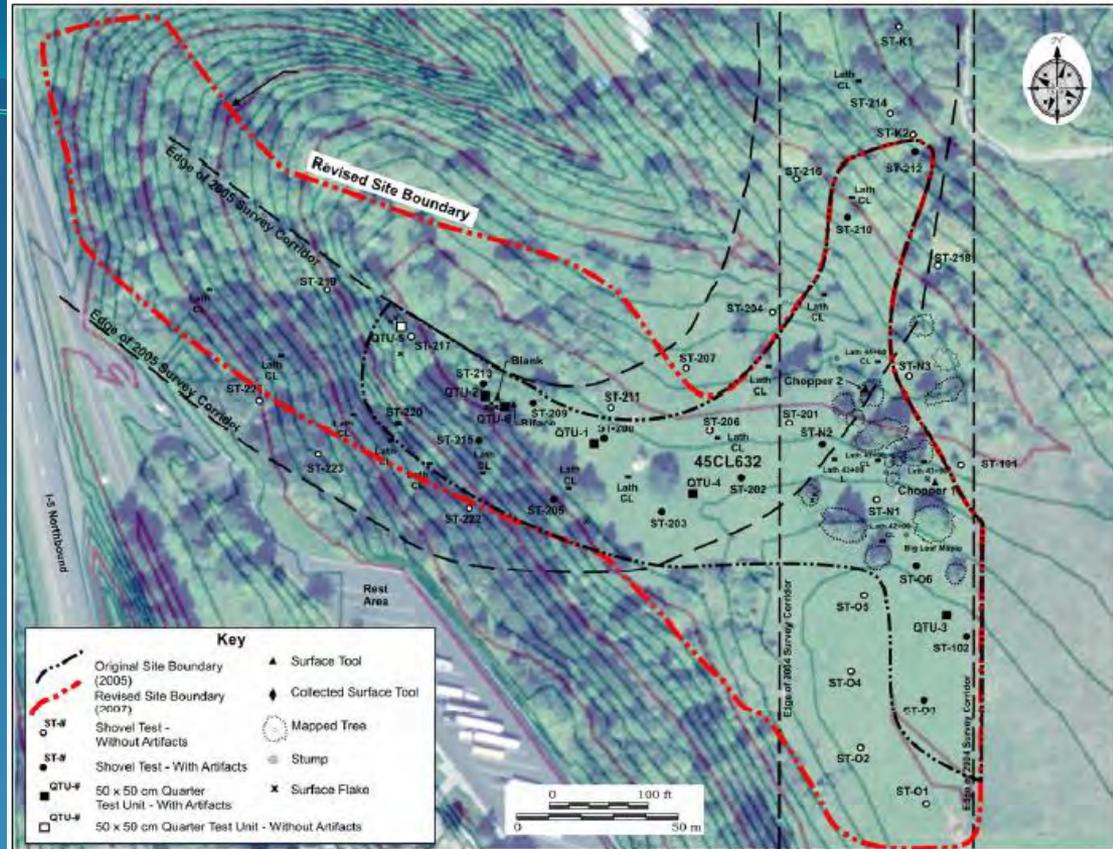
**Washington State  
Department of Transportation**

Roger Kiers, Archaeologist  
WSDOT



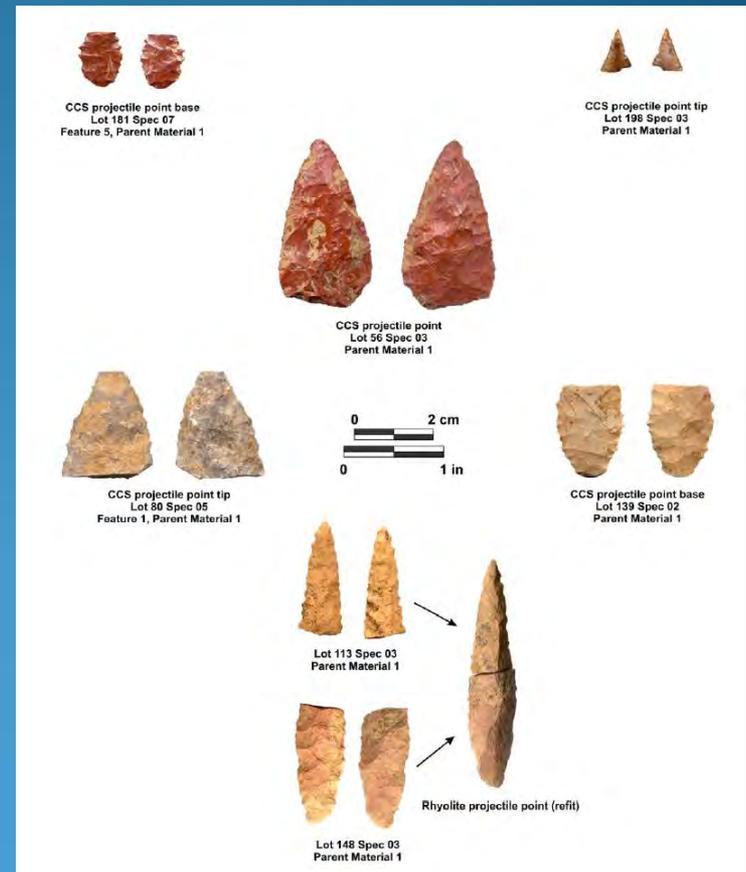
# Survey and Testing

- Identification and evaluation of 3 prehistoric archaeological sites
  - 45CL631 was determined eligible, and data recovery recommended
  - 45CL632 was determined not eligible, but monitoring recommended
  - 45CL635 was determined not eligible



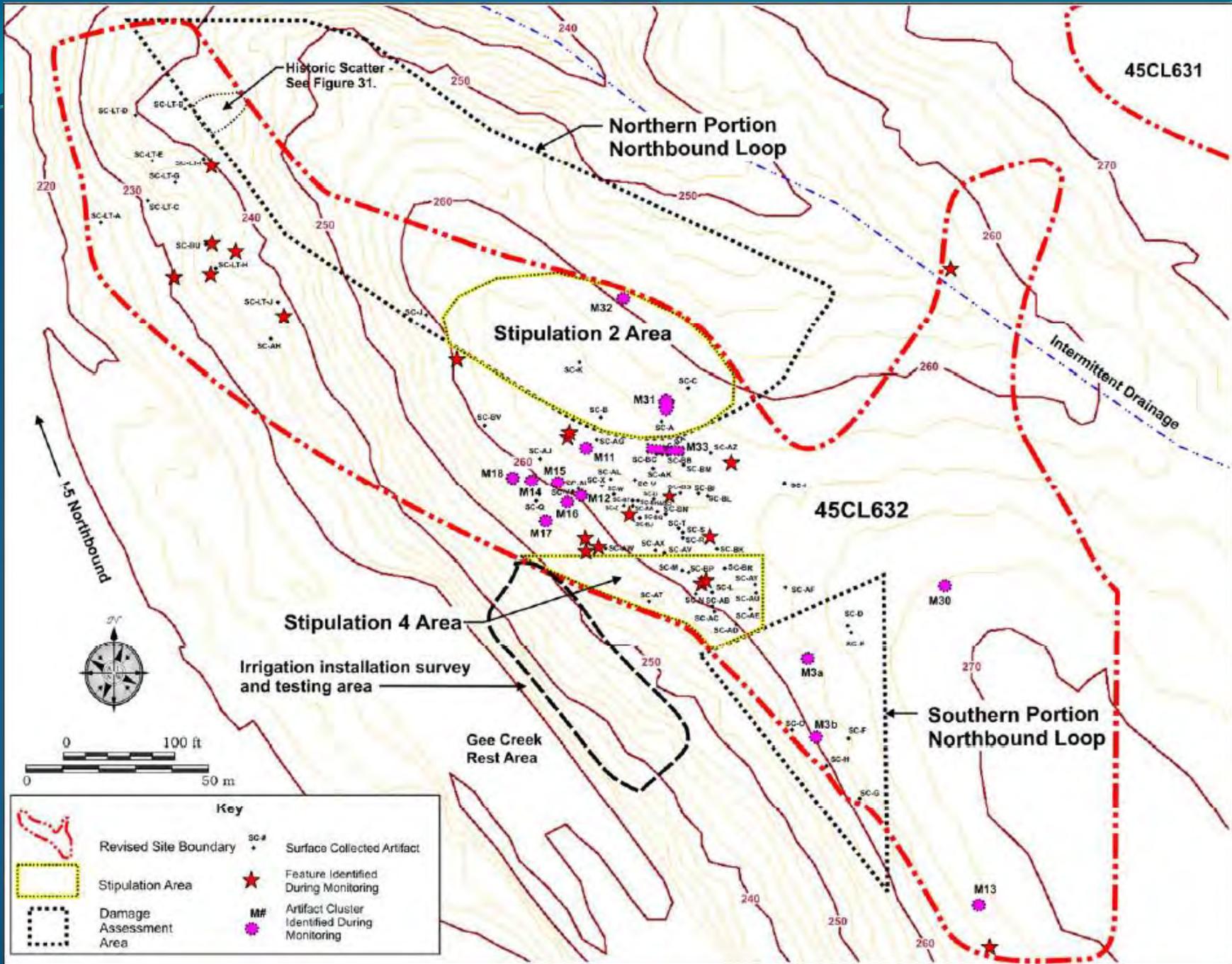
# Memorandum of Agreement

- For adverse effects to 45CL631
- Site Treatment Plan



# Monitoring

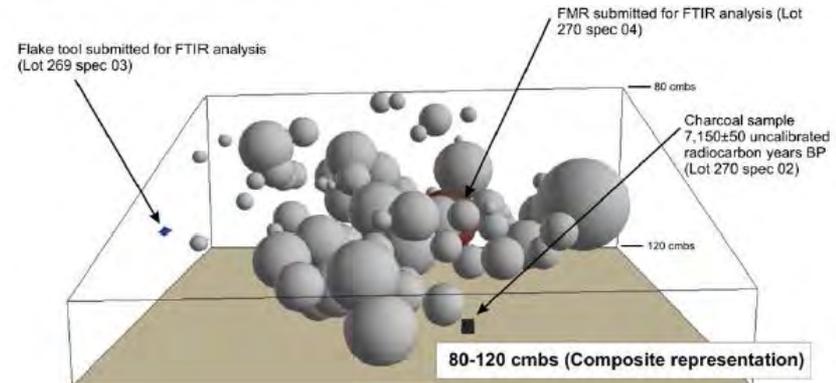
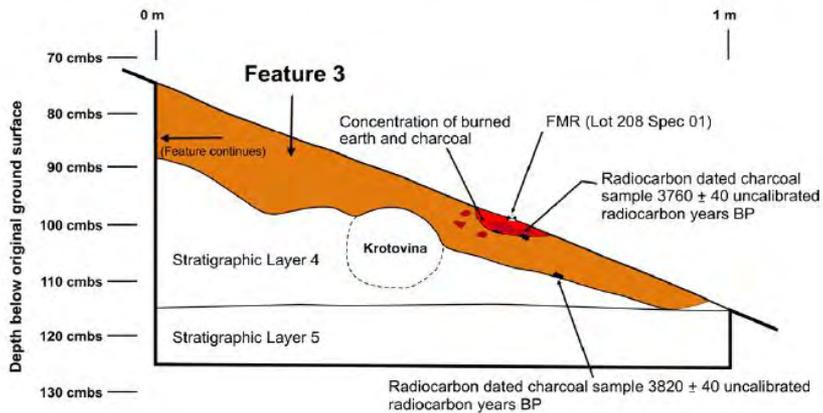


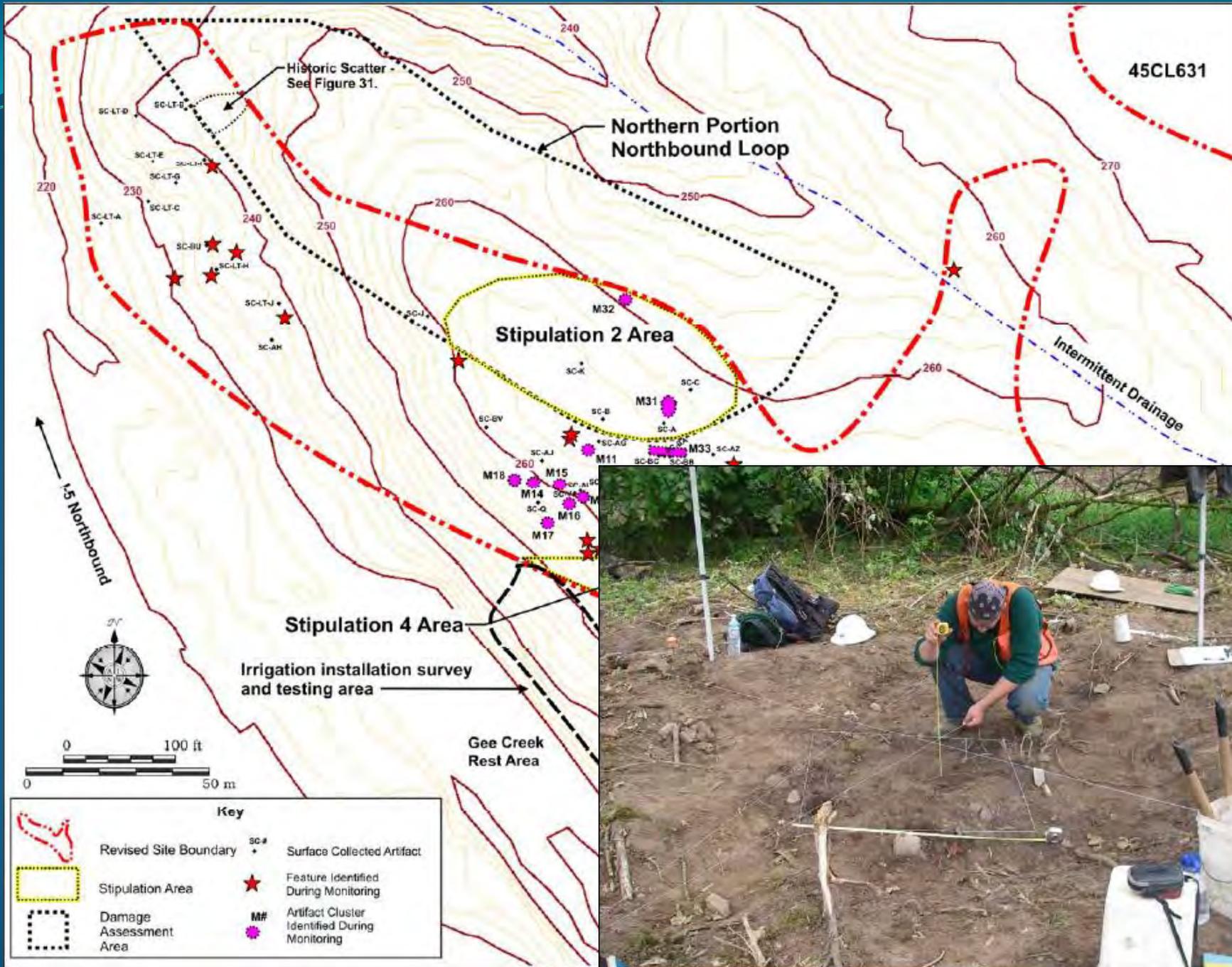


# Monitoring of 45CL632

## Stratigraphic Profile Feature 3 (TU-5)

### North Wall





# Preservation in Place

- Amended MOA



Stipulation #2



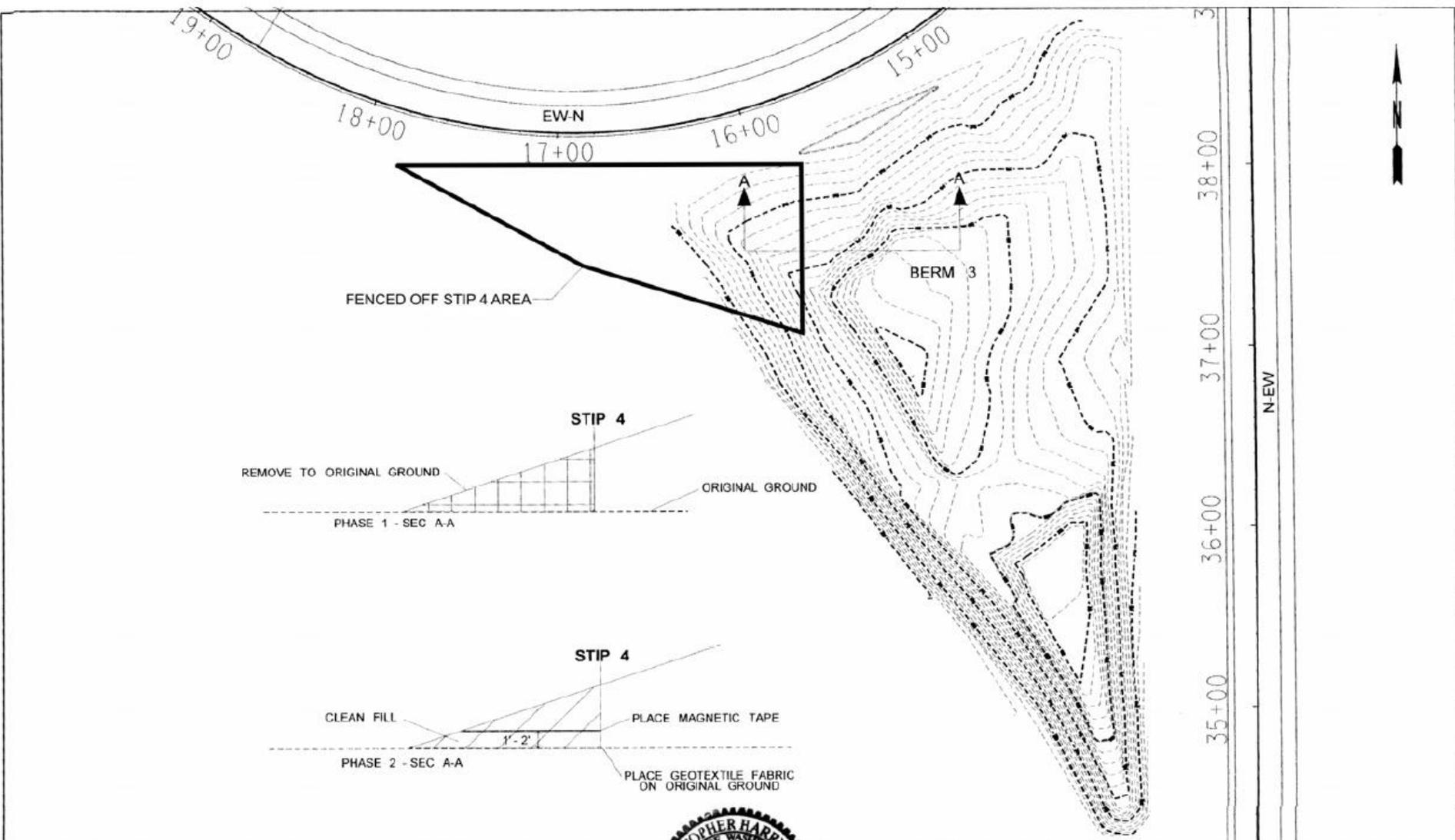
Stipulation #4

## Stipulation #4 Area



## Stipulation #4 Area





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 DATE 7/25/2008  
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 DESIGNED BY  
 ENTERED BY  
 CHECKED BY  
 PROJ. ENGR. C. TAMS  
 REGIONAL ADM. D. WAGNER

REVISION	DATE	BY

REGION NO. 19 STATE WASH  
 JOB NUMBER  
 CONTRACT NO.  
 LOCATION NO.



FED. AID PROJ.  
 DATE 7/25/08  
 P.P. STAMP NO.



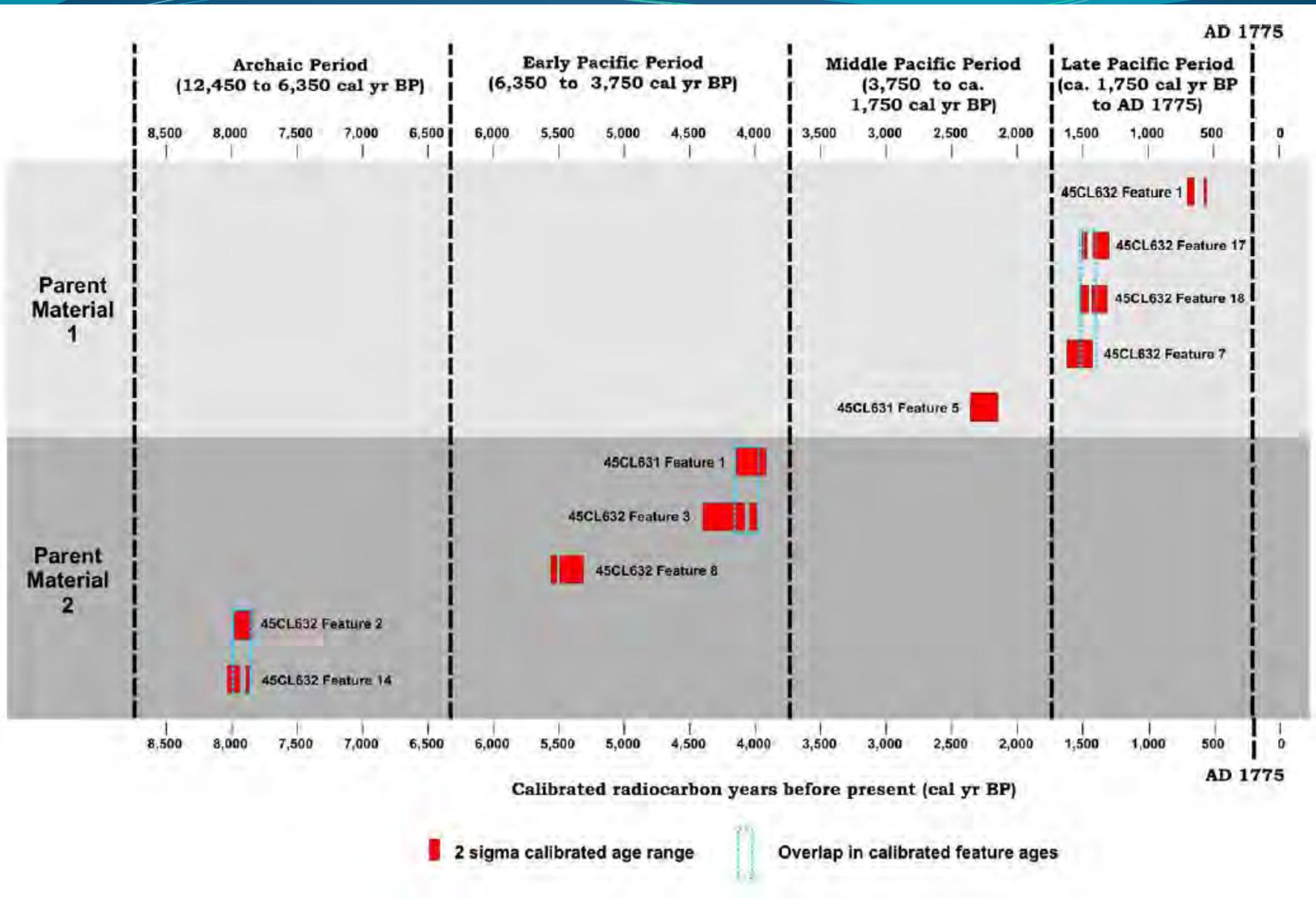
I-5  
 I-5/SR 502 INTERCHANGE  
 SHEET OF 10

Plot 1

# Data

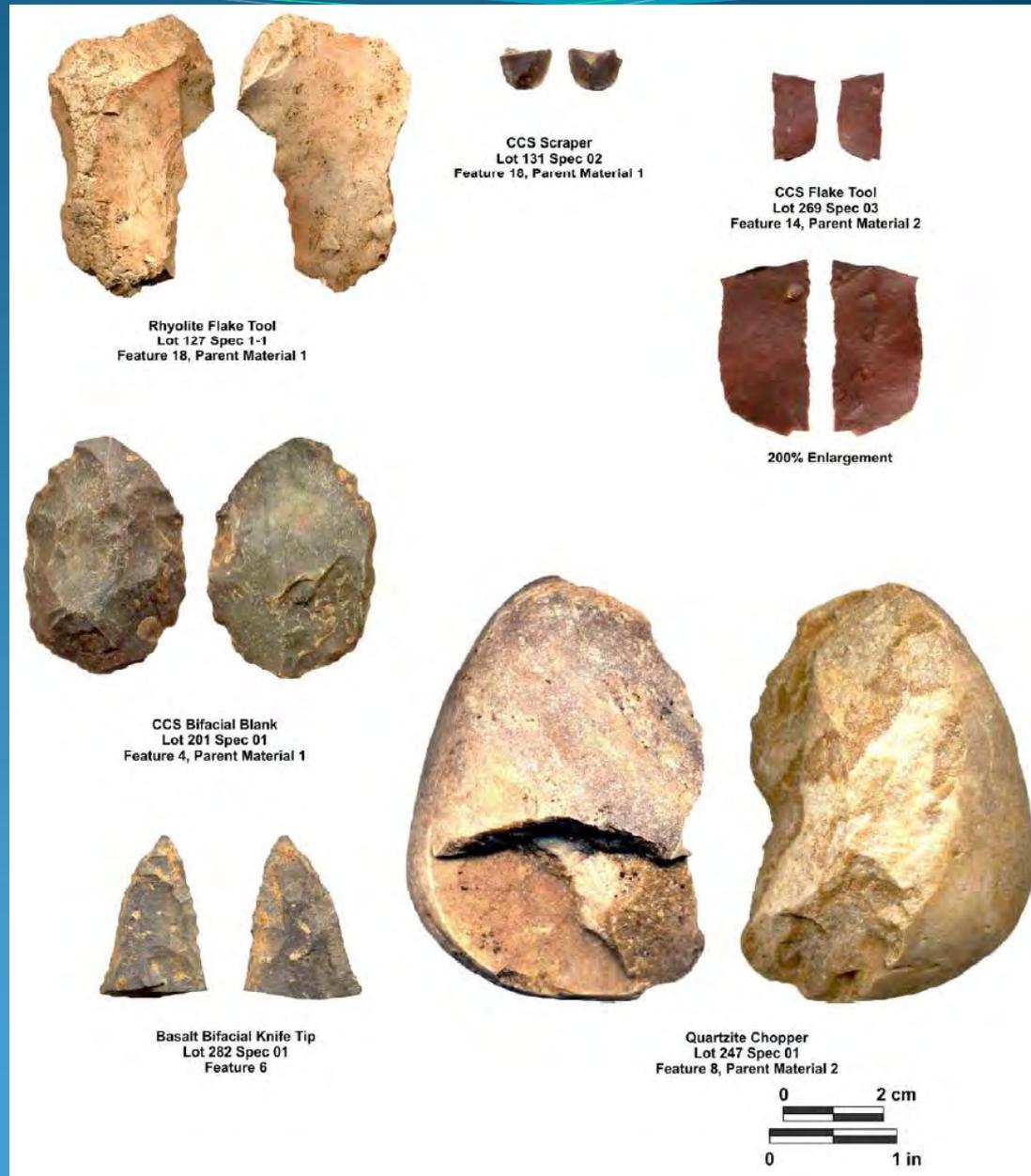
- Paleoenvironment
- Chronology





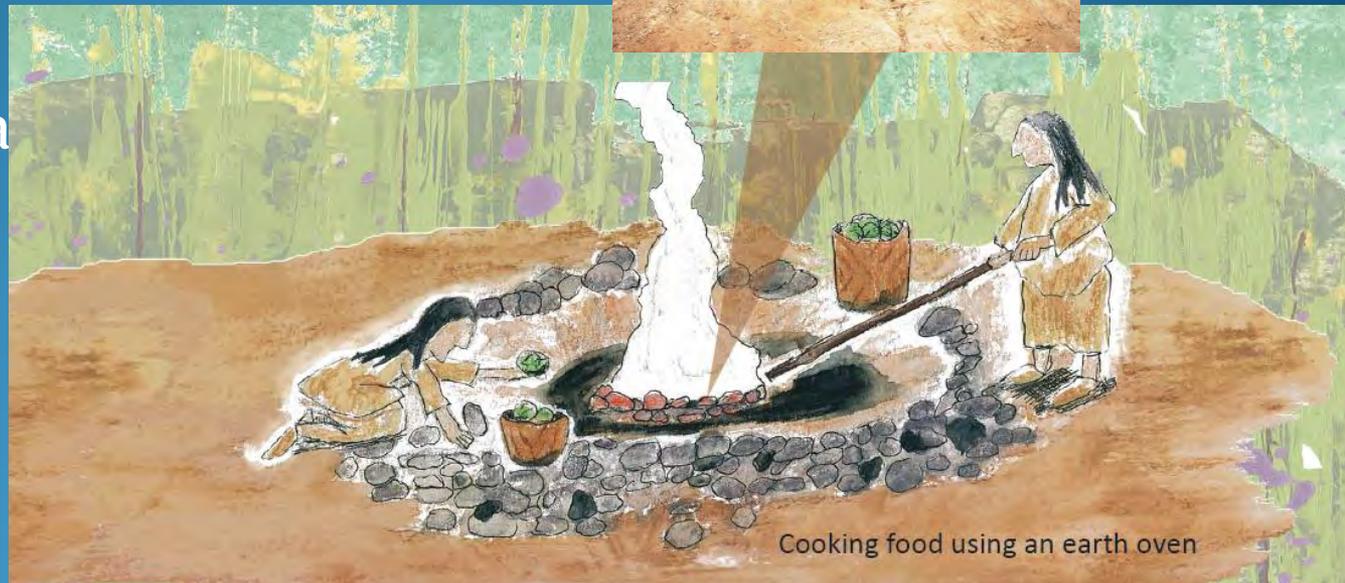
# Data

- Paleoenvironment
- Chronology
- Technology



# Data

- Paleoenvironment
- Chronology
- Technology
- Subsistence
- Settlement Pa



Cooking food using an earth oven

Artwork by dAVE burlingame, Cowlitz Indian Tribe

# Public Education

WSDOT - Gee Creek Archaeological Sites - Technology - Windows Internet Explorer provided by WSDOT

http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Projects/SR502/Interchange/technology.htm

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help Convert Select

WSDOT - Gee Creek Archaeological Sites - Technology

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## Archaeological Sites

### Gee Creek Archaeological Sites - Technology

- [Introduction](#)
- [Chronology](#)
- [Paleoenvironment](#)
- [Technology](#)
- [Subsistence](#)
- [Settlement](#)
- [Summary](#)
- [WSDOT Cultural Resources](#)
- [Project Home](#)

A variety of stone tools was found during the archaeological investigations of the Gee Creek sites. Many of the artifacts were produced by a controlled-fracture process known as flintknapping to remove flakes from pieces of stone to fashion tools. These stone tools were used for hunting, processing animal hides, plant gathering and processing, wood-working, and other tasks. Sometimes the tools broke or wore out and were left behind after use. Additionally, as the tools were made, the flakes removed from the stone were often left behind, becoming part of the archaeological record.



0 2 cm  
0 1 in

Projectile points found at the Gee Creek archaeological sites

### Flaked Stone Artifacts

The debitage (stone flakes produced during stone tool manufacture) and flaked stone tools found at the Gee Creek sites reflect a manufacturing pattern that emphasizes use of durable, local raw material cobbles. Large and long stone flakes from these cobbles were shaped into lanceolate-shaped projectile points. Other stone flakes of various shapes and sizes were used to make other tools. Most of the debitage found at the sites represents the byproducts of manufacturing larger implements, such as [dart-sized](#)

Local intranet 100%

# GEE CREEK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

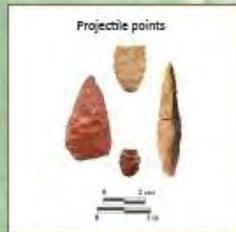
The archaeological sites discovered in the vicinity of the Gee Creek Rest Area have one of the longest and most complete records of Native American use yet found in western Washington.

Archaeological data show that Native Americans inhabited this particular location repeatedly for at least 8,000 years. Archaeological excavations at the Gee Creek sites reveal a long tradition of collecting and processing plant and animal resources in the area.

More information is available online at [www.wsdot.wa.gov](http://www.wsdot.wa.gov).

## Stone tools found during excavations

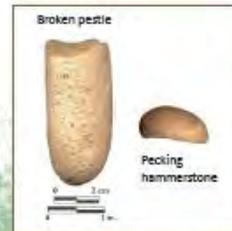
Stone tools were made from locally available cobbles and pebbles by removing flakes to shape the rocks. The flaked stone tools were used for a variety of purposes.



Projectile points were used to tip spears for hunting. Some were broken during use.



Flaked cobbles made excellent tools for wood working. Unflaked cobble hammerstones were also used to break open animal bones and to grind foods such as acorns or mixtures of meats and berries.



Pestles and mortars were sometimes used for food grinding. Pestles were manufactured by pecking with hard hammerstones.

## Features found during excavations

Archeological features representing earth ovens, fire pits and hearths were used to bake, smoke or dry plants and meat. These features were scattered across a broad area where the Gee Creek sites were found.



Organic residues from mammals, fish, birds, nuts, seeds, berries and camas were detected in archaeological features.



Making stone tools

Cooking food using an earth oven

# Lessons Learned

- Know your APE
- Pre-Construction Survey vs. Construction Monitoring
- Close tribal involvement
- Plan ahead
- Track your commitments
- Maintain communication with the contractor