

Appendix K Cultural Resource Types

Historic Sites—Sites 50 or more years old that have standing structures that are not in ruins, and are associated with any of Washington’s peoples after the arrival of Euro-Americans and the advent of written history. Examples of historic sites include (but are not limited to): houses, barns, camping shelters, and lighthouses (Chapter 27.53.030 RCW; 16 U.S.C. 470w Title III, Section 301).

Archaeological Sites—Sites 50 or more years in age that lack intact structures, and are associated with any of Washington’s peoples back to the first arrival of humans on the landscape. These can vary from individual artifacts (“isolates”) to large, permanent habitation areas, and reflect the full range of human activity. Examples of archaeological sites include (but are not limited to): shell and bone middens (refuse heaps), occupied caves, indigenous and historic house foundations, hearths, petroglyphs, burials, railroad grades, logging camps, and dumps (Chapter 27.53.030 RCW; 16 U.S.C. 470w Title III, Section 301; 16 U.S.C. 470BB Section 3).

Traditional Cultural Properties—Places known to Tribes (and in some cases other ethnic groups) that play a significant role in their history, beliefs, and customs, as well as contemporary practice and perpetuation of their cultures. Although these properties must have a long-standing cultural significance and a physical location that can be defined, their precise location and cultural meaning may remain secret, not to be shared with those outside the tribes and groups to whom they are most significant, so that characteristics of purity, isolation, privacy, and permanence can be retained. Examples of Traditional Cultural Properties include (but are not limited to): vision quest locales, places named in traditional songs and stories, ceremonial bathing areas, and places for storing certain gear (Chapter 27.53.030 RCW; 16 U.S.C. 470w Title III, Section 301; Parker, Patricia and Thomas King. *Guidelines for Evaluating Traditional Cultural Properties*, National Register Bulletin 38, National Park Service).

Traditional Materials—Products of the landscape that continue to have significance to Tribes. Places where such resources are found may lack archaeological sites or historic structures, and may be important for survival and day-to-day functions. Examples of traditional materials include (but are not limited to): food and medicinal plants, trees adequate for canoe hulls, hunting areas, and minerals (Timber/Fish/Wildlife Cultural Resources Committee “Cultural Resources Protection and Management Plan” 2003).