
76th Northwest Anthropological Conference

RENEWAL



April 12-15, 2023
Centennial Hotel, Spokane, WA

Hosted by



Theme: Renewal

Renewal has several definitions that are meaningful for the Northwest Anthropological Conference (NWAC). Perhaps the most obvious connection to the concept is the timing of the meeting in the spring of each year, during the season of new life. In 2023, we also are returning to an in-person format after a long period of distance due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Our venue is the recently remodeled Centennial Hotel. We will gather together in Spokane, which has also emerged from the pandemic with a downtown core of restaurants and businesses that have a greater number of local owners than we have known in decades. The Northwest Anthropological Association (NWAA) has used the past few years to turn a corner as well with a new focus on equity and representation. We look forward to bringing people together in 2023 with a focus on the future of anthropology, and recognition of the importance of change and growth. We are pleased to welcome the members of our society to Spokane for the first in-person NWAC since 2019.

Thank you for supporting the Northwest Anthropological Conference.



PROGRAM

76th Northwest Anthropological Conference

April 12 – 15, 2023

Centennial Hotel
Spokane, Washington

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE AND VOLUNTEERS

Co-Chairs

Brian Buchanan
Christopher Casserino
Christopher Noll
Julia Smith

Planners

Brian Buchanan
Rene Campbell
Christopher Casserino
Anna Coon
Tiffany Fulkerson
Michelle Hannum
Lindsay Kiel

Jamie Litzkow
Beth Mathews
Kristina McDonough
Keith Mendez
Christopher Noll
Mary Petrich-Guy
Julia Smith

Student Volunteers

Corey Barry
Elizabeth Dyess
Josh Kearney
Aiden Kieffer
Charles Lott
Kylie Pepperman
James Quevedo
Arrianna Smith
Sarah Sprague
Lynsey Wilson

NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

President

Christopher Noll

Vice President

Mary Petrich-Guy

Treasurer

Molly Swords

Secretary

Vacant

Last Conference Chair/Member-At-Large

Sydney Hanson

FUTURE CONFERENCE

Portland, Oregon

Building Bridges: Consultation and Community Engagement

March 6 – 9, 2024

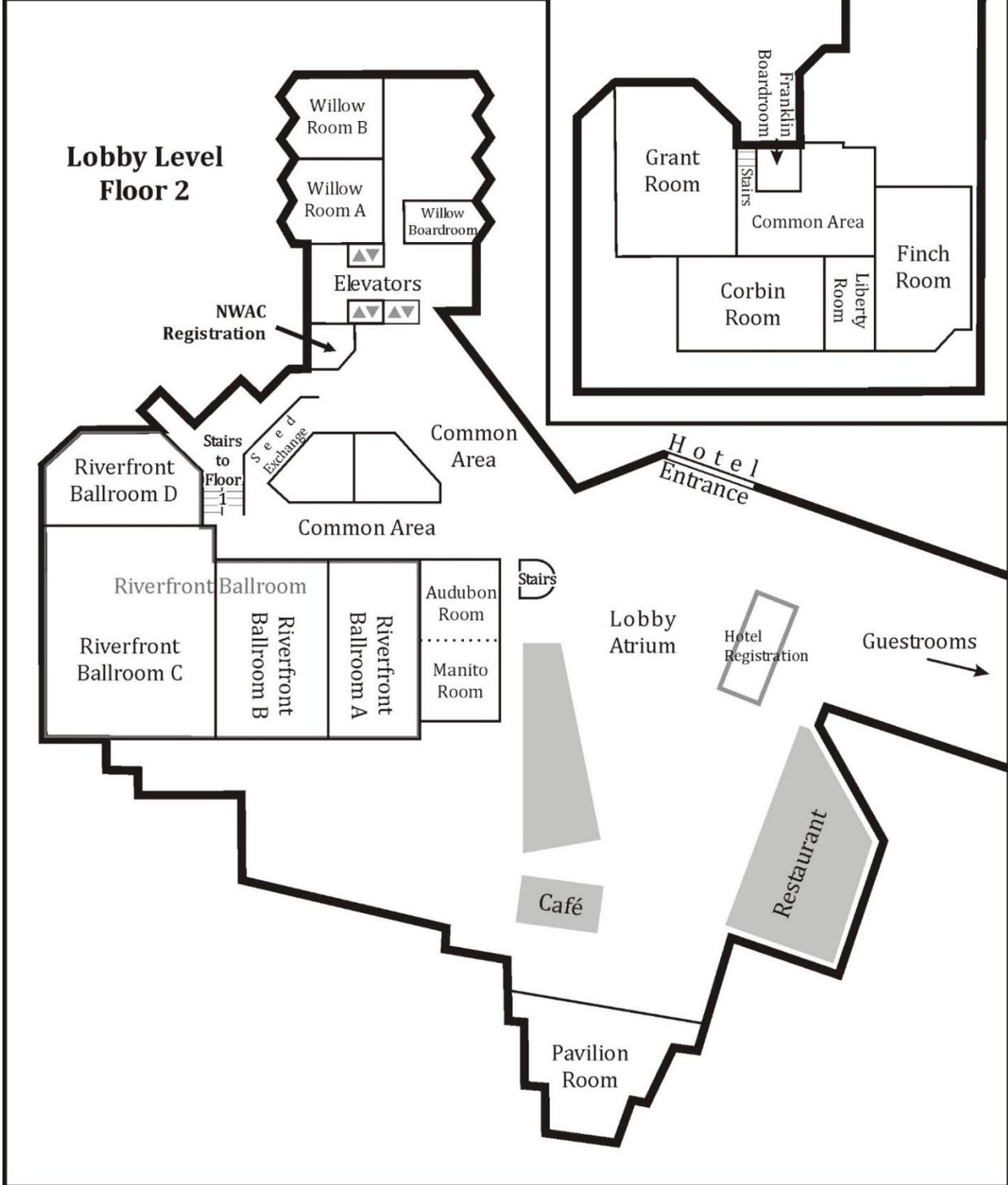
University Place Hotel & Conference Center

Hosted by

Warm Springs GeoVisions and
Portland State University

THE CENTENNIAL

by Davenport Hotels



ETHICS AND INCLUSION POLICY STATEMENT

The Northwest Anthropological Association (NWAA) is committed to ensuring the safety, well-being, and inclusion of all our members and guests at the Northwest Anthropological Conference and associated events. We request that all participants at our annual meeting, including guests and other attendees, follow our [policy on harassment](#) as well as verify that they have not been cited or censured under Title IX, by the Register of Professional Archaeologists, or by any other adjudicating body, such as a college or university, nor are they subject to a current restraining or no-contact order issued by a judicial authority that will be violated by attending this conference. Questions about this policy can be directed to the NWAA President.

COVID-19 PREPAREDNESS

We are committed to doing everything we can to making sure that this year's conference is enlightening, enjoyable, and safe. With that in mind, we encourage all attendees to be fully vaccinated against COVID-19 prior to attending the conference.

Host

Eastern Washington University and Archaeological and Historical Services



Proceedings Publication
Journal of Northwest Anthropology



Supporters

Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants
Archaeological Investigations Northwest
Association for Washington Archaeology
Association of Oregon Archaeologists
Central Washington University
Cultural Resource Consultants



Archaeological
Investigations
Northwest, Inc.



Dudek
Eppard Vision
Equinox
GRAM Northwest
Idaho SHPO
Kevin Lyons



Lower Columbia Research and Archaeology
Oregon Archaeological Society



Paleowest
Plateau CRM
Portland State University
RLR Cultural Resources
WA DAHP
Willamette Cultural Resource Assoc.
WSDOT





Thanking Our Teachers

The 2023 Cultural Resource Protection Summit marks our 16th gathering, and as we continue to consider carefully the health and safety of our Summit family and our Suquamish hosts, it will be our 2nd “hybrid” Summit, as well, with both in-person and virtual participation options. The Summit family is still hard at work fulfilling the mission we have had since the Summit’s inception: *The primary goal in organizing the annual Summit has been to facilitate amongst all affected parties an open, frank discussion about the intersection between cultural resources and land use. The Summit is designed to promote collaborative cultural resource planning as an effective means of finding resolution to issues before they escalate into emotionally-charged, divisive, and expensive stalemates or law suits.*

This year, the Summit agenda includes an engaging array of cutting-edge topics that will encourage attendees to remember and thank all the Teachers who have helped us on our path to seeking innovative solutions for today’s most pressing challenges to effective cultural resource protection, thereby raising the bar on our practice. Panel discussions, *lightning* talks, and experiential activities will highlight useful examples of the links between CRM and responsible land use. We will also reserve time for great food and general socializing! We are working hard to ensure the 16th Annual Summit will be another valuable boost for our community and a chance to say Thank You to the Teachers who have shaped us and our work.

Please join us in-person at Suquamish, virtually on Zoom, or “hybridly” (a little of both) for two days of engaging conversation and reflection that will help you improve your technical skills while deepening your connection to why we do this work. Then, with renewed commitment, move forward with helpful tools for collaboratively protecting and caring for our irreplaceable cultural resources.

-Registration is now Open! Visit www.theleadershipseries.info for adjusted rates and to register online

-Student Rates available! Email Mary Rossi (mary@eppardvision.org) for information- Be sure to submit a contest form, too (see next item)

-Free Registration opportunity! Go to the Summit website and enter to win a free registration! One award will be made in each of these categories: Tribes, agencies, consultants, and students

THANK YOU TO OUR 2023 SPONSORS TO DATE!



MEETINGS

Thursday

Association of Oregon Archaeologists

Thursday April 13, 2023

Time: 4:30 to 6:00 PM

Location: Riverfront Ballroom C

Friday

Northwest Anthropological Association

Friday April 14, 2023

Time 12:00 to 1:30 PM

Location: Pavilion Ballroom

Association for Washington Archaeology

Friday April 14, 2023

Time: 4:30 to 6:00 PM

Location: Riverfront Ballroom C

RECEPTIONS AND SPONSORED EVENTS

Welcome Reception

Wednesday April 12, 2023

Time: 5:00 to 7:00 PM

Location: Skyline Ballroom

Ice Cream Social

Thursday April 13, 2023

Time: 4:00 to 5:30 PM

Location: Floor 2 Common Area

Pub Crawl

Association for Washington Archaeology

Thursday April 13, 2023

Time: 6:00 to 10:00 PM

See the AWA Book Room Table for details

Central Washington

University Alumni

Thursday April 13, 2023

Time: 5:00 to 6:30 PM

Location: Skyline Ballroom

NWAC Banquet

Friday April 14, 2023

Time: 6:00 to 10:00 PM

Location: Skyline Ballroom

TOURS

Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture

Group tour of the museum and Campbell House

Capacity: 20

Cost: Free

Date and Time: Wednesday, April 12, 2023; 2:00 PM

Duration 2 hours

Location: 2316 West First Avenue, Spokane, Washington 99201

Website: <https://www.northwestmuseum.org/>

Downtown Spokane Walking Tour

Group East Downtown Spokane walking tour

Capacity: 40

Cost: Free

Date and Time: Wednesday, April 12, 2023; 4:00 PM

Duration: 1.25 hour

Location: Loeff Carousel, Riverfront Park, 525 W Spokane Falls Blvd, Spokane, WA 99201

Website:

<https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?mid=11d4BGmeZt9Z2kjtRPX-uhKmnbg-tkIve&ll=47.659617634725585%2C-117.41598359999999&z=15>

OTHER EVENTS

NWAC Environmental Sustainability Seed Exchange

Join your garden enthusiast colleagues at the first annual NWAC Seed Exchange to score some great plants and new garden friends. On Thursday, at 9 AM we will do a live seed swap in the conference registration check-in area. Attendees can drop seeds off for a passive trade all day Thursday. On Friday we will open the exchange up to all attendees for donation. Donations benefit the NWAA Environmental Sustainability Committee initiatives, one of which is aimed at reducing the carbon footprint of NWAC. Native and heirloom seeds encouraged. Don't forget to pack your seeds!

EMPLOYMENT EXPO FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Northwest Anthropological Association is excited to be hosting an Employment Expo. The event is geared towards helping students and early career professionals find entry-level job opportunities within the region's cultural resource management industry. The Employment Expo will be held from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM on Thursday, April 13 and Friday, April 14, 2023 with focused meet-and-greet events from noon to 1:00 PM on Thursday and 9:30 to 10:30 AM on Friday. Be sure to visit everyone in the Grant Room!

- ❖ Antiquity Consulting
- ❖ Archaeological and Historical Services, EWU
- ❖ Archeological Investigations Northwest (AINW)
- ❖ Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)
- ❖ Bureau of Land Management, Oregon-Washington (BLM OR-WA)
- ❖ Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Program
- ❖ Chronicle Heritage (Formerly PaleoWest)
- ❖ Environmental Science Associates (ESA)
- ❖ Equinox Research and Consulting International (ERCI)
- ❖ GeoVisions
- ❖ GRAM Northwest
- ❖ Plateau Archaeological Investigations
- ❖ RLR Cultural Resources
- ❖ Stell Environmental Enterprises
- ❖ Tierra Right of Way Services
- ❖ USFS Colville National Forest
- ❖ USFS Umatilla National Forest
- ❖ Washington Archaeology Mentorship Program
- ❖ Westland Engineering and Environmental
- ❖ Willamette Cultural Research Associates

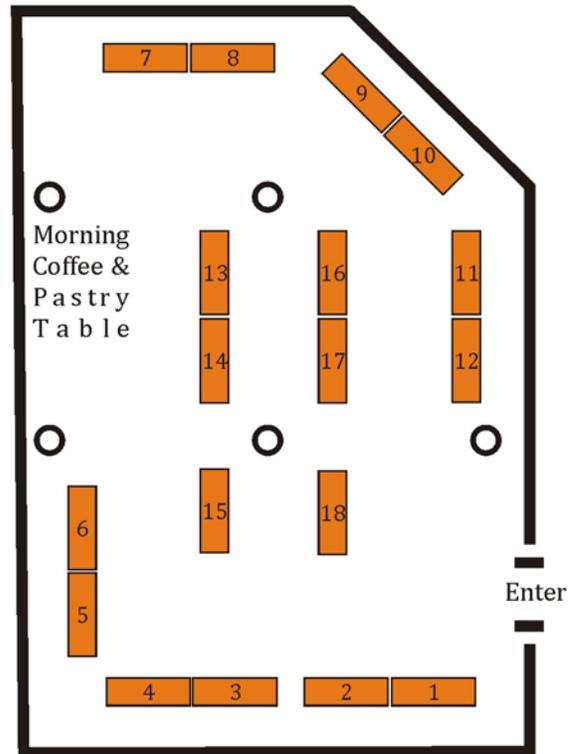
BOOK ROOM

The Northwest Anthropological Conference Book Room is a space for companies, organizations, and conference attendees to learn and network. The Book room will be open from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Thursday, April 13 and Friday, April 14, 2023. Be sure to visit everyone in Riverfront Ballroom D!

- ❖ American Cultural Resources Association
- ❖ Archaeological Investigations Northwest
- ❖ Association for Washington Archaeology
- ❖ Association of Oregon Archaeologists
- ❖ Journal of Northwest Anthropology
- ❖ Northwest Anthropological Association
- ❖ AEO Archaeology Screens
- ❖ Bureau of Land Management, Oregon-Washington
- ❖ University of Idaho Anthropology and History
- ❖ University of Idaho Asian American Comparative Collection
- ❖ University of Idaho Lithic Technology Laboratory
- ❖ Washington Recreation and Conservation Office

EMPLOYMENT EXPO GRANT

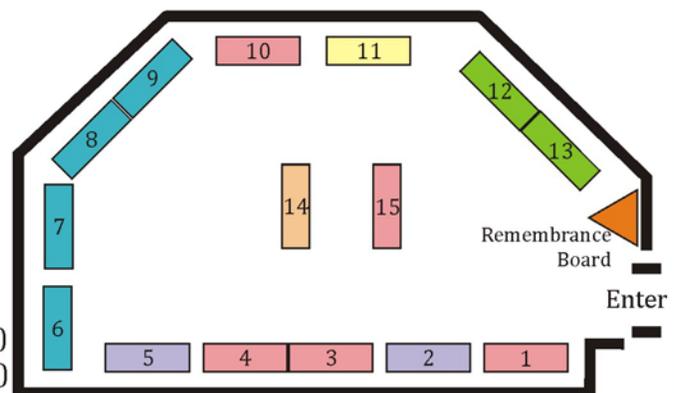
1. Antiquity Consulting
2. GRAM Northwest
3. Archaeological and Historical Services, EWU (AHS)
4. Chronicle Heritage (formerly Paleowest)
5. Plateau Archaeological Investigations
6. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
7. Tierra ROW Services Ltd.
8. USFS - Colville and Wenatchee National Forests
9. USFS - Umatilla National Forest
10. Environmental Science Associates (ESA)
11. Archaeological Investigations Northwest (AINW)
12. RLR Cultural Resources LLC
13. Equinox Research and Consulting International (ERCI)[Thursday]; BLM OR-WA [Friday]
14. Willamette Cultural Resources Associates
15. Stell Environmental Enterprises
16. GeoVisions
17. Westland Engineering and Environmental Services Inc.
18. Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)



BOOK ROOM RIVERFRONT BALLROOM D

1. Northwest Anthropological Association (NWAA)
2. Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)
3. Association for Washington Archaeology (AWA)
4. Association for Washington Archaeology (AWA)
5. Oregon-Washington Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
6. University of Idaho Anthropology and History
7. University of Idaho Asian American Comparative Collection (AACC)
8. University of Idaho Lithic Technology Laboratory
9. University of Idaho Lithic Technology Laboratory
10. Association of Oregon Archaeologists (AOA)
11. AEO Archaeology Screens
12. Journal of Northwest Anthropology
13. Journal of Northwest Anthropology
14. Archaeological Investigations Northwest (AINW)
15. American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA)

- | | |
|--|--|
| Organization | University Program |
| Publisher | Service Provider |
| Agency | Merchandise |



PRESENTER GUIDE

Timekeeping

The time for orally presented papers is 20 minutes (including questions and transition to the next speaker). Please be mindful of the schedule and present your material in the time provided. A chairperson will oversee each session and will assist with timekeeping. If a cancellation occurs, **DO NOT** move or change the order of presentations. Take a 20 minute break and resume with the next paper as scheduled.

Meeting rooms will be open at 8:00 AM Thursday, Friday and Saturday prior to the start of sessions and during scheduled breaks to provide an opportunity for presenters to connect presentation computers and test view presentations. Please upload presentations in advance of your session and take time to become familiar with the technology and room layout.

Poster Sessions

Poster sessions have been scheduled for full days on Thursday, April 13, 2023 and Friday, April 14, 2023. Posters will be on display from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM and this represents the session time. The posters must be attended by their authors at a minimum during the periods of 10:30 – 11:30 AM **AND** 2:00 – 3:00 PM during the session. Poster presentations have been assigned to a specific board within the poster room. Note the alphanumeric designation next to your presentation title and locate that board in the poster room. Plan to arrive 10 to 20 minutes prior to your session for setup. Poster stands are fabric covered. All mounting velcro will be provided. Be sure to retrieve your poster and other materials by the end of your session all remaining items will be stored at the registration desk and discarded at the end of the conference.

2023 NWAC Proceedings

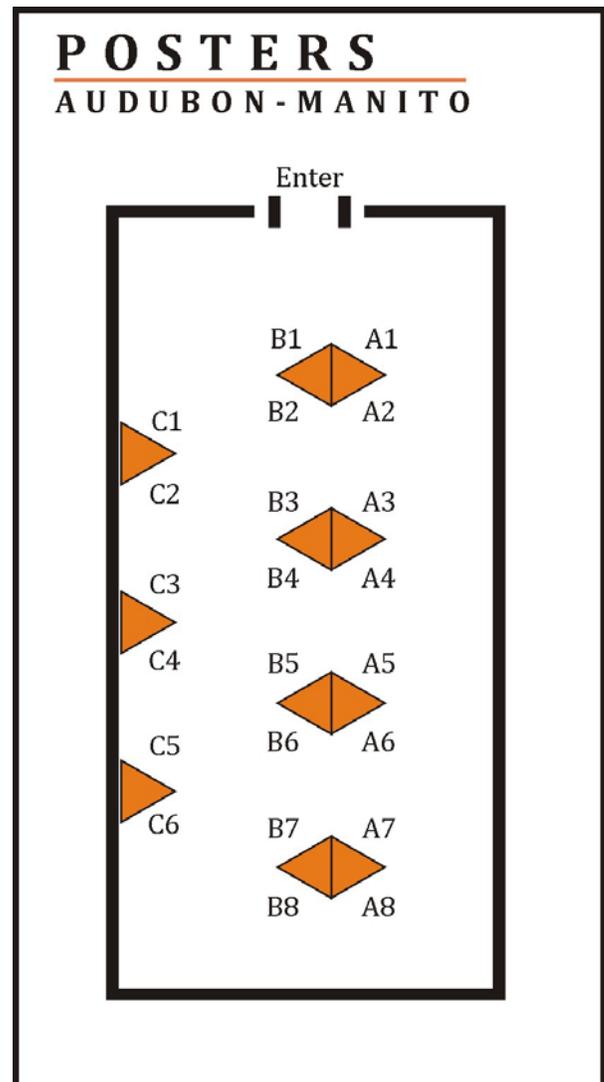
published by the

Journal of Northwest Anthropology (JONA)

The 2023 NWAC Proceedings will be available open access on the JONA website. Anyone who presents a paper or poster at the 2023 NWAC is eligible to participate. The deadline for submitting your paper or poster for publication in the 2023 NWAC Proceedings is 11:59 pm on Wednesday, May 31, 2023. The Proceedings will be published by JONA on September 1, 2023.

For additional information and instructions for submitting your paper or poster, please visit:

<https://www.northwestanthropology.com/nwac-proceedings>.



**76TH NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
BANQUET KEYNOTE SPEAKER**

Jeffrey H. Altschul

President, SRI Foundation; co-President,
Coalition for Archaeological Synthesis



Meeting the Moment: Thoughts on the Economics of CRM, the Training of Heritage Professionals, and Leveraging CRM Data to Address the Issues of our Times

Jeff Altschul (PhD, RPA) is the co-founder of two cultural heritage management (CHM) consulting firms—Statistical Research, Inc. (1983, U.S.A.) and Nexus Heritage (2008, U.K.). He also co-founded the SRI Foundation (2001, president) and the Coalition for Archaeological Synthesis (2018, co-president). Since 1975, he has served as principal investigator on more than 1,000 CHM projects in North America, Latin America, Europe, Africa, and Asia. He is a past-treasurer and past-president of the Society for American Archaeology and a past president of the Register of Professional Archaeologists. He has published widely, including articles in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, American Antiquity, Advances in Archaeological Practice, Ex Novo, Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites, Public Archaeology, Heritage Management, and Ancient Mesoamerica. Jeff has a long standing interest in the economics of CRM and its relation to training, employment, and archaeopolitics. In 2010, he published, with Tom Patterson, “Trends in Employment and Training in American Archaeology” for the 75th SAA anniversary volume and in 2022, with Terry Klein, ‘Forecast for the US CRM Industry and Job Market, 2022-2031’. The latter forms the backdrop to the 76th Northwest Anthropological Conference keynote lecture.

WELCOME

Spokane Tribe Chairwoman Carol Evans

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 2023

Riverfront Ballroom B

Time: 8:30 AM – 9:00 AM

PRESENTATIONS

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 2023

Posters

Audubon-Manito Room

Posters on display from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Posters attended by their authors: 10:30 – 11:30 AM **and** 2:00 – 3:00 PM

POSTER SYMPOSIUM

Northwest History and Historical Archaeology

Chair: Beth Mathews

Abstract

In this general session, participants present posters on the results of historical and archaeological research into the recent history of the Northwest. In honor of the 2023 NWAC theme “Renewal” this session establishes a space for in-person dialogue on the complex history of colonization in the Northwest.

- A1 ***The Status of Northwest Historical Archaeology: An Analysis of Representation***
Bethany K. Mathews and Michelle R. Lynch
- A2 ***Women Homesteaders of Northeastern Washington: Orcharding in the Okanogan Highlands***
Beth Mathews
- A3 ***An Expression of Polish-American Settler Colonialism on the Colville Reservation***
Robert A. Sloma
- A4 ***Creative Mitigation and Future Investigation of a Mining Town on the Upper Twisp River***
Aidan Gallagher
- A5 ***The Bridal Veil Lumbering Company: Indications of Advancing Technologies and Improved Residential Conditions at Camp A***
Luciano Legnini, Brittney Cardarella, Bobby Saunters, and Chris Donnermeyer
- A6 ***This Old (and New) Hatchery House: 3d Visualizations of the Historic Soos Creek Hatchery***
Adam Rorabaugh
- A7 ***Bridging the Gap: A Survey and Assessment of Bridges on the Kittitas Division Main Canal, Kittitas County, Washington***
Kate Hovanes
- A8 ***Eastern Washington and our role in the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis***
Anne Boyd

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 2023, CONTINUED

- B1 ***Exclusion and Belonging in the Willapa: Preliminary Fieldwork Seasons at the Nikkei Community of Walville, WA***
Benjamin Akey
- B2 ***The Relationship between Hiroshima University and the University of Idaho***
Emma Warner
- B3 ***Sachiko 'Janet' Bennett, Her Life and Times***
Isabella Taylor

GENERAL POSTER SESSION

Historical Documents

- B4 ***Xiongnu Official Titles Shanyu (單于) and Qieju~Qiequ (且居~且渠)***
Penglin Wang

GENERAL POSTER SESSION

Lithic Technology

- B5 ***Projectile Points of the Grand Coulee Dam Project Area – Mainstem***
Brenda Covington
- B6 ***Analyzing Biface Use Wear and Chronology at the Manastash Pines Site (45KT346)***
M. Raelynne Crow and Patrick T. McCutcheon
- B7 ***Identifying and Mapping Indigenous-Use in Stone Tools Across Space and Through Time at 45KI263***
Maria Kovach and Patrick McCutcheon
- B8 ***An Evaluation of Olcott Biface Production***
Christopher Noll
- C1 ***Building a Model for Inclusive Study of Obsidian Trade and Exchange***
Cody C. Roush and Patrick T. McCutcheon
- C2 ***Technology and Subsistence Patterns in the Dietz Basin, Lake County, Oregon***
Megan McGuinness
- C3 ***Connections and Chaos: Exploring the Grissom (45KT301) Site Collection***
Nik Simurdak and Patrick McCutcheon
- C4 ***To and Through: The Grissom Site (45KT301) as a Nexus for Chipped Stone Lithic Diversity***
Nik Simurdak and Patrick McCutcheon
- C5 ***The Average Point***
Thomas Brown and Paul Solimano

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 2023, CONTINUED

WORKSHOP

Association for Washington Archaeology's Continued Conversations on Belonging in Washington Archaeology

Corbin Room

Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizer: Brandy Rinck

Abstract

As a follow-on to the Association for Washington Archaeology's Frameworks for Social Justice Workshop that occurred during NWACs in 2022, the AWA Board is hosting this session to keep our conversations around race, diversity, justice, equity, and inclusivity going. Please consider joining AWA at this session, even if you did not attend the 2022 workshop.

During the workshop, we will consider our identities and how they impact decision making. Then, in groups, we will discuss answers to questions centered around belonging and inclusivity. Examples of the questions include: How can AWA get a deeper knowledge of those that we want to be a bigger part of our community and organization? How can AWA reach out further/better/more to diverse communities? How does AWA prioritize efforts to increase diversity in a capacity that is reasonable for the volunteers we have available? And how can AWA encourage additional volunteerism? Can AWA identify partner organizations that might help AWA gather voices from marginalized and/or underrepresented community members from both within AWA and beyond?

Let's find out what connects us and revel in our differences to bring us closer, give us a world of shared values, and hopefully build our community in a meaningful way.

GENERAL SESSION

Socio-Cultural Studies

Riverfront Ballroom A

Time: 9:00 AM – 3:10 PM

Chair: Joseph P. Feldman

- 9:00 AM ***Elitism and White Supremacy in U.S. Animal Shelters: How the Impoundment and Re-homing of Dogs is policed using the White Savior Complex***
Tina Hope
- 9:20 AM ***"There's No One 'Right' Way to Be Black": Exploring Ethnic Self-Identities of Second-Generation Ethiopian Adults in the US***
Kassahun Kebede
- 9:40 AM ***Process of Authority Formation in Dispute Settlement: The Case of Shalish in Rural Bangladesh***
Krishna Kumar Saha
- 10:00 AM ***Emerging Disability & Reproductive Rights Discourse within Genetic Counseling, Post-Dobbs***
Shannon Meyer

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 2023, CONTINUED

- 10:20 AM **Break**
- 10:40 AM ***Indigenous Health as Heritage***
Donna Roland
- 11:00 AM ***Strategies of dealing with healthcare barriers in the resettled phase of Rohingya refugees: Analyzing ethnographic data in the context of U.S. healthcare system in the Atlanta Metropolitan area***
Md Asaduzzaman
- 11:20 AM ***A Life of Labor: the Socio-politics of Pandemic Living with Chronic Illness***
Chyanne Yoder
- 11:40 AM ***Amenity Migration and Rural Livelihoods: A Case Study of Farmer/Rancher Subjective Well-being in Teton Valley***
Melissa Taysom
- 12:00 PM **Lunch**
- 1:30 PM ***Coffee and Chocolate in High-End Food Markets***
Julia Smith
- 1:50 PM ***Floods, Fires and Faith: Community-Led Responses to Poverty and Disaster in an Appalachian Resource Heritage***
Jack McNassar
- 2:10 PM ***'We Have Three Seasons in Myanmar': Burma's Political Spring Turns to Winter***
Lewis Thomas
- 2:30 PM ***The Role of Familismo in Mental Health Symptomology***
Taylor Simmons
- 2:50 PM ***Scientific Evidence of the Birthplace of a God: Politics of Archaeological Practice in Ayodhya Controversy***
Sayema Khatun

SYMPOSIUM

Making History on the Malheur: Papers in Honor of the Long and Storied Career of Don Hann

Riverfront Ballroom B

Time: 10:00 AM – 4:30 PM

Chairs: Chelsea Rose and Katee Withee

Abstract

Over his three-decades long career on the Malheur National Forest, Don Hann has been on the frontlines of public archaeology on public lands. With dozens of PIT projects, and countless collaborations with tribal partners, colleagues, and public stakeholders, Don ran a Heritage Program that had an inspiring amount of public involvement and access. He mentored generations of archaeologists, co-founded the Oregon Chinese

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 2023, CONTINUED

Diaspora Project, and leaves a robust legacy on the heritage of the region. The papers presented in this session reflect some of these collaborations, events, experiences, hijinks, and adventures on the forest under Don's memorable tenure.

- 10:00 AM ***Don Hann: the Man, the Myth, the Legend***
Katee Withee and Chelsea Rose
- 10:20 AM ***Balloons on Backpacks and other Adventures with Don Hann at the Klamath Falls BLM***
Elizabeth Sobel
- 10:40 AM ***Malheur Headwaters Project (2001-2009)***
Guadalupe (Pete) Cadena
- 11:00 AM ***A Willing Partner: Consultation and Collaboration between the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and the Malheur National Forest***
Catherine Dickson
- 11:20 AM ***Don Hann: An Academic in a Green Uniform***
Jim Keyser
- 11:40 AM ***Don Hann and the Malheur National Forest Heritage Program circa 1992 to 2002: String boxes, Compasses, and Pin Flags***
Donald Rotell and Katee Withee
- 12:00 PM ***Lunch***
- 1:30 PM ***Holistic Heritage: the Malheur Model and Forest Service CRM, by the numbers***
Rick McClure
- 1:50 PM ***The Search for Japanese Railroad and Mill Workers in the Malheur National Forest: Building on Don Hann's Foundation***
Eric Gleason
- 2:10 PM ***It's the PITs!: Citizen Scientists and the Benefits of Public Participation through the Passport in Time Program***
Jane Collier and George Collier
- 2:30 PM ***The Taste of Archaeology***
Katie Johnson (Noggle)
- 2:50 PM ***Discussion***

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 2023, CONTINUED

SPECIAL SESSION

So Have You Heard About the Summit? Calling All CRM Practitioners, Current or Aspiring!

Corbin Room

Time: 10:40 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizer: Mary Rossi

Abstract

Are you interested in learning how Cultural Resource Management (CRM) in our region really works (and how we might even improve it)? Do you enjoy gathering with diverse practitioners willing to share their experience in a variety of session formats and experiential activities? Do you like beautiful scenery and good food? If so, we want you to know about the annual Cultural Resource Protection Summit!

The 16th Annual (and 2nd “hybrid”) Summit will be held May 24-25 at the Suquamish Tribe's House of Awakened Culture and online. The Summit planning team is hard at work fulfilling the mission we have had since the Summit's inception: The primary goal in organizing the annual Summit has been to facilitate amongst all affected parties an open, frank discussion about the intersection between cultural resources and land use. The Summit is designed to promote collaborative cultural resource planning as an effective means of finding resolution to issues before they escalate into emotionally-charged, divisive, and expensive stalemates or law suits.

Join us for a drop-in informational session to learn more about a gathering that is carefully designed to help you improve your technical CRM skills while deepening your connection to why we do this work. SNACKS PROVIDED!

SYMPOSIUM

Modern Methods in CRM Archaeology

Finch Room

Time: 11:00 AM – 4:30 PM

Chairs: Sydney Hanson, Stephanie Jolivette

Abstract

Modern problems require modern solutions. This session will cover a wide variety of methods that CRM archaeologists may use to discover, map, and analyze sites amid today's field technician shortage and the breakneck speed of development across the Pacific Northwest.

- 11:00 AM ***The view from above: improving archaeological field methodology in Eastern Washington using aerial and LiDAR imagery***
Sydney Hanson, Stephanie Jolivette, and Karen Capuder
- 11:20 AM ***Seeing Through the Trees: Using LIDAR and Aerial Imagery for Project Scoping and Survey Design in the San Juan Islands, Washington***
Stephanie Jolivette, Amanda Hsu, and Sydney Hanson
- 11:40 AM ***Going Deep in Tacoma: Identification and Avoidance of a spuyaləpabš Village Site***
Chris Lockwood and Justin Colón
- 12:00 PM ***Lunch***
- 1:30 PM ***Archaeological Survey Design in Washington Floodplains***
Tyler McWilliams and Carol Schultze

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 2023, CONTINUED

- 1:50 PM ***More Than Just Archaeology: Creating More Holistic Cultural Resource Inventories***
William Marquardt, Meghan Caves, and Autumn Myerscough
- 2:10 PM ***Innovative Solutions to Unique Project Parameters: Plateau's take on modern technology and methods in the CRM industry***
Samantha Fulgham and David Harder
- 2:30 PM ***The Multiple Ontologies of High Visibility Clothing in the Cultural Resource Management Industry***
Stephen Austin
- 2:50 PM ***Break***
- 3:10 PM ***Forestry Archaeology and Timber Harvesting Practices: Best Methods?***
William Schroeder
- 3:30 PM ***In the Light of Full Spectrum Archaeology: A Field Report of Previously Undocumented Archaeological Features in the Saddle Mountains***
James Macrae

FORUM

NWAC and Environmental Sustainability: Continuing the Conversation

Corbin Room

Time: 2:00 – 4:00 PM

Organizers: Mary Petrich-Guy, Renae Campbell, Kristina McDonough, Keith Mendez, Molly Swords, Mars Galloway and Misha Miller-Sisson

Abstract

Following the 2022 Northwest Anthropological Conference (NWAC), the Northwest Anthropological Association (NWAA) formed the Environmental Sustainability Committee and tasked it with identifying key issues relating to environmental sustainability and with providing informed recommendations for NWAA and NWAC operations. This group is committed to working towards a sustainable future for members and communities that are affected most by environmental degradation by guiding the NWAA and NWAC to implement sound practices that reduce our overall environmental footprint and by fostering an inclusive exploration of environmental, social justice, and economic intersectionality within the context of Northwest Anthropology. This forum discusses the main findings of the Committee's preliminary report, and invites forum attendees to continue a collaborative conversation on environmental sustainability for NWAA and NWAC. What does environmental sustainability mean to you? What is true sustainability? What do you want to see from future NWAC meetings?

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 2023

Posters

Audubon-Manito Room

Posters on display from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Posters attended by their authors: 10:30 – 11:30 AM and 2:00 – 3:00 PM

GENERAL POSTER SESSION

Environment and Human Land Use Patterns

- A1 ***Analysis of Population Stress in Relation to Economic Organization within Village Sites: 4 Case Studies on the Northern Oregon Coast***
Elizabeth Seger and Alexis Crow
- A2 ***Enhancing the Relationship of Culture and Place: Plants Sustain the Atomic Age***
Josephine Buck and Trina Sherwood
- A3 ***Evaluating the Predictive Utility of Environmental Variables: A Case Study from Malheur National Forest***
Galen Miller-Atkins, Andrew Frierson, and Megan McGuinness
- A4 ***A Preliminary Precontact Land Use Context for the Chehalis Basin***
Michelle North, Thomas J. Brown, Lucille Harris, and Paul Solimano
- A5 ***Camas Prairie: restoration of a wet meadow for traditional use in the Cascade Range foothills***
Annmarie Kmetz, Claire Bennett, and Cayla Kennedy
- A6 ***Overview of Excavations at Three Olcott Sites in Western Washington***
Sean Stcherbinine
- A7 ***Climatic and human influences on the late Holocene fire history of Beaver Lake in the northwest lowlands of the Olympic Peninsula, Washington***
Grace McKenney
- A8 ***A Consideration of the Systematic Evaluation of Water-Wear on Lithic Artifacts***
Christopher Noll
- B1 ***Regional Chronological Comparisons: Cross-Comparison of Coastal, Montane, and Interior Chronologies***
James Brown, Patrick T. McCutcheon, Steve Hackenberger, and Gary Wessen

GENERAL POSTER SESSION

Faunal Analysis

- B2 ***Bighorn Sheep, It's What's for Dinner***
Tara McLaughlin
- B3 ***Faunal Analysis of the Grissom Site (45KT301) in Northeast Kittitas Valley, Washington***
Steve Spencer

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 2023, CONTINUED

- B4 ***Preliminary Faunal Analysis of Woodward Mammoth Recovered near Prineville, Oregon***
Faith-Ann Harnden and Chance McNeal
- B5 ***Preliminary Faunal Identifications from 3000-9500 BP at the Sanders Site, Central Washington***
Jeremy Cobb, Harley Biggs, and Mason Burks
- B6 ***Strategies for Zooarchaeological Element Selection***
Reno Nims
- B7 ***Suquamish herring fisheries and herring population dynamics from deep time to the recent past***
Robert Kopperl and Dennis Lewarch
- B8 ***Is the Wenas Creek Mammoth Site Anthropogenic?***
Patrick Lubinski, Karisa Terry, James Feathers, Karl Lillquist, and Patrick McCutcheon

GENERAL POSTER SESSION

Radiocarbon and Isotope Analysis

- C3 ***Determining the Freshwater Reservoir Offset on the Spokane Arm of Lake Roosevelt Using Mussel Shell (*M. falcata*)***
Christopher Casserino and Thomas Williams
- C4 ***Activity Area Analysis of the Sanders Site (45KT315), Yakima Uplands, Washington***
Steven Hackenberger, Emily LaPlante, and Rylee Chadwick
- C5 ***Isotope Analysis of Cattle Foddering in Historic Sandpoint Idaho***
Preslie Murray and Alyssa Mills

GENERAL POSTER SESSION

Primate Studies

- C1 ***Infant-Maternal Behaviors during Non-Maternal Infant Handling Interactions in Captive Long-tailed Macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*)***
Kristy Abney, Kara Gabriel, Mary Radeke, and Kathy Strickland
- C2 ***Chimpanzee Caregivers Daily Shift Reports: A Preliminary Thematic Analysis***
Naylea Lopez, Amanda Pauli, Katelyn Seymour, and Mary Lee Jensvold

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 2023, CONTINUED

GENERAL SESSION

Historic Archaeology

Riverfront Ballroom B

Time: 9:20 AM – 3:50 PM

Chair: Thomas E. Churchill

- 9:20 AM ***Heritage, Identity, and Artifact Display: Public Archaeology and Community Collaboration at Iosepa***
Ally Gerlach
- 9:40 AM ***Public Archaeology at Moscow High School: Summary and Results***
JayCee Hollingshead
- 10:00 AM ***Indian Boarding School Journals, Truth and Healing, and Anthropology***
Robert E. Walls
- 10:20 AM ***Break***
- 10:40 AM ***Spaniards on their way to Alaska during the eighteenth century and how this is reflected in Washington's coast***
Lorena Medina Martínez (Dirksen)
- 11:00 AM ***Object Biography as a Tool for Contextualizing Colonial Ideologies in the American West and Beyond***
Meghan Caves
- 11:20 AM ***Pon Yam House: a refuse in time.***
Juniper Harvey-Marose
- 11:40 AM ***Historic Archaeology of McDonough Blacksmith Shop in Southwestern Idaho***
Kristina McDonough
- 12:00 PM ***Lunch***
- 1:30 PM ***Working the Waters of Garrison Creek: The First Post Laundresses of Fort Walla Walla, WA***
Ericha Sappington
- 1:50 PM ***Analysis of Ceramics in Relation to the Socio-Economic Status In Historical Maxville, OR***
Amanda Welch and Addison Bonzani
- 2:10 PM ***The Empire Strikes Back: Japanese Balloon Bomb Attacks on the Pacific Northwest in World War II***
Lee Sappington
- 2:30 PM ***A Brief History of the Washington Archaeological Society***
Matt Johnson

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 2023, CONTINUED

- 2:50 PM **Break**
- 3:10 PM ***Negotiating the Norm: Sex Work and Victorian Ideals in Sandpoint, Idaho***
Trinity Hunter
- 3:30 PM ***A Historical Archaeology of Othermothering: Black Army Laundresses as Community Caretakers***
Katrina Eichner
- 3:50 PM ***Plainview School: The Life of a One-Room Rural Schoolhouse***
Thomas E. Churchill

FORUM

Cultural Resources at WDFW Past, Present, and Future

Corbin Room

Time: 9:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Chair: Maurice Major

Discussants: Maurice Major, Katherine Kelly, John Davis, Sierra Harding, Ross Smith, Hannah Bates, Heather Dykstra, Hannah Fitchett, and Carol Schultze

Abstract

Last time NWAC happened in person, the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) had a single archaeologist covering over 1,000,000 acres—today, we have 12 including permanent and project staff, paid yearlong interns, and embedded consultants. Because WDFW manages for healthy ecosystems, WDFW's cultural resource crew occupy a unique professional setting with the ability to work with the full range of cultural resources on a landscape scale. WDFW's mission also allows staff to revisit and learn the land and build long term relationships with tribal partners. This informal discussion will present the range of work we do and describe our past and future growth. Come to learn about habitat and watershed-based CRM, cultural landscape and ecosystem stewardship, and the range of employment, internship, and contracting opportunities with WDFW. There will be time for questions and audience discussion.

SYMPOSIUM

Outreach and Education: Examples of Approaches and Strategies in Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management

Riverfront Ballroom A

Time: 9:40 AM – 3:30 PM

Chair: Kendra Maroney

Abstract

Public outreach and education are carried out across our profession to meet different needs and goals. How do different organizations approach this important work? What can we learn from each other to better deliver our missions, build connections, support local communities, and the public? This session will host representatives from a variety of backgrounds to share recent examples of public outreach and education projects, including in-person informational booths and hands-on activities, interpretive displays, informational packets and handouts, workshops or presentations, social media and digital opportunities, and creative adaptations due to the recent pandemic. This symposium supports the larger efforts within

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 2023, CONTINUED

public outreach to develop “best practices” and provide a tangible and durable public benefit for their investments in heritage conservation. Finally, the session provides an opportunity for presenters and the audience to build community as we celebrate and reflect on past and ongoing projects.

- 9:40 AM ***Engaging Youth in Archaeology and Cultural Resources – Examples from the Kalispel Natural Resources Department***
Kendra Maroney
- 10:00 AM ***Word Path: Connecting People to the Landscape and Traditional Indigenous Land Use through Language Preservation A Collaborative Journey between the Kalispel Tribe of Indians and the Colville National Forest***
Alicia Beat
- 10:20 AM ***Break***
- 10:40 AM ***Beyond Clickbait: Contextualizing Our Shared Heritage in Divisive Times***
Jamie Litzkow
- 11:00 AM ***Protecting Tribal Heritage: Educating on the Importance of Rock Imagery in the Columbia Plateau***
Ashley Morton
- 11:20 AM ***Unlocking the Potential for Public Involvement in Preservation: Creative Mitigation in Cultural Preservation Through Public Outreach and Education***
Bobbi Rose and Rachel Vang
- 11:40 AM ***From Backyards to YouTube: Grassroots Historic Preservation in Millwood, WA***
Annie Oakes
- 12:00 PM ***Lunch***
- 1:30 PM ***Pilot Cultural Mapping Study in Seattle***
Nicholas Vann
- 1:50 PM ***Let's Put On a Show: A rationalist's perspective on mission fulfillment in public engagement***
Kevin Lyons
- 2:10 PM ***Old Methods for Modern CRM: Using community ethnography to explore the archaeological past***
Hannah MacIntyre, Samantha Fulgham, and Emily Whistler
- 2:30 PM ***The Archaeological Workforce Shortage: Don't Forget About Community Colleges!***
Melissa Artstein-McNassar
- 2:50 PM ***Discussion***

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 2023, CONTINUED

PANEL

Current Issues and Developments in the Association for Washington Archaeology

Corbin Room

Time: 2:00 – 4:00 PM

Chair: Julia Furlong

Panelists: Josh Allen, David Carlson, Anna Coon, Jason Cooper, Leah Koch-Michael, Pat McCutcheon, Brandy Rinck, and Adam Rorabaugh.

Abstract

To keep the Annual General Meeting fun and painless, the AWA will host this informative session to present details of our many current projects, as well as provide the membership with opportunities to ask specific questions and work through topics of concern. AWA will live stream the sessions for members that cannot attend the NWACs in person. Then, the annual general meeting will be shorter with just the highlights. Please attend any and all of these presentations. Topics include: presentation of election candidates, budget review, committee updates, technician training efforts, and journal and newsletter.

SYMPOSIUM

The Chemistry of Archaeological Artifacts

Finch Room

Time: 2:10 – 4:30 PM

Chair: Ray von Wandruszka

Abstract

Materials associated with historical artifacts recovered in archaeological excavations are often difficult or impossible to identify. This may be due to a loss of labels and markers, or simply because time and exposure have changed the substances to such an extent that they have become unrecognizable. Analytical chemistry can be a great help in answering the ever-present question “What is this...?”. Artifacts may have undergone changes during the decades or centuries of their existence, but chemical markers often remain and point the analyst in the right direction. Answers can be surprising to both the chemist and the archaeologist, especially in cases where bottles, or other containers, have been reused, and the remaining contents bear no relationship to the vessel. Evidence uncovered through chemistry can be very revealing with regard to the nature, and even the use, of artifacts.

2:10 PM ***Witch Bottles, Snake Oil, Etc.***
Phoenix Crossley

2:30 PM ***What Is Canthrox?***
Isabella MacLean-Cariello

2:50 PM ***An Arsenical Beauty Aid***
Claire Qualls

3:10 PM ***Chemical Detective Work***
Jordyn Tuning

3:30 PM ***Probably A Laxative...***
Cameron Young

3:50 PM ***Discussion***

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 2023

GENERAL SESSION

An Archaeological Miscellany

Riverfront Ballroom A

Time: 8:40 AM – 12:00 PM

Chair: Stephen Todd Jankowski

- 8:40 AM ***The Status of Radiocarbon Dating in Washington State: Data Gaps, Data Hygiene, and the Future of Radiocarbon Dating in the Pacific Northwest***
James W. Brown, Patrick T. McCutcheon, Steve Hackenberger, and Gary Wessen
- 9:00 AM ***When is a house a House?***
David Ellis
- 9:20 AM ***Beyond Culture Areas: Re-Visioning Archaeological Basketry***
Kathryn Bernick
- 9:40 AM ***GENERATIONALLY-LINKED ARCHAEOLOGY The Use of Ancient Basketry (and Cordage) from Wet/Waterlogged Sites On the Northwest Coast to Show Cultural Ancestry/Identity***
Dale Croes
- 10:00 AM ***Break***
- 10:20 AM ***Bark to the Future: Initial Findings From A Longitudinal Study of Bark-Stripped Western Red Cedars***
Sara E. Palmer
- 10:40 AM ***Cultural Histories & Rock Features of the Youngs Rock Rigdon Project, Middle Fork Ranger District, Willamette National Forest***
Stephen Todd Jankowski
- 11:00 AM ***Evidence from the Rock Island Overlook Site for Pleistocene Horse Hunting on the Columbia Plateau***
Terry Ozbun
- 11:20 AM ***An Analysis of Tachylyte and Other Volcanic Glasses in Washington Archaeology***
Mallory Triplett
- 11:40 AM ***Lithic Technological and Functional Study of Mesa Sites in the Columbia Basin***
Josh Allen

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 2023, CONTINUED

GENERAL SESSION

Primate Studies

Riverfront Ballroom B

Time: 9:20 – 9:40 AM

Chair: Jocelyn Callahan

- 9:20 AM **Review of the population size and demographic changes of the Critically Endangered Hainan gibbon (*Nomascus hainanus*): 1950-present**
Jocelyn Callahan

GENERAL SESSION

Decolonialization of Anthropology/Archaeology

Riverfront Ballroom B

Time: 10:00 – 11:00 AM

Chair: Nicholas Kager

- 10:00 AM **Re-Presenting People: Critically Reviewing Existing Imagery of Traditional Coast Salish Lifeways and Creating New Images**
Beatrice Franke
- 10:20 AM **Ethics in Archaeology**
Richard Gilliland
- 10:40 AM **The Differing Voices of Ethnohistory**
Nicholas Kager

AUTHORS AND ABSTRACTS

Abney, Kristy, Central Washington University

Poster Infant-Maternal Behaviors during Non-Maternal Infant Handling Interactions in Captive Long-tailed Macaques (Macaca fascicularis)

By: Kristy Abney, Kara Gabriel, Mary Radeke, and Kathy Strickland

Abstract: The main caregiver of an infant long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*) is their mother. However, mothers often allow infant-handling interactions with other individuals in their group. While there are many hypotheses to explain the infant-handling phenomenon, there are few systematic investigations of how mothers respond to non-mother infant-handling interactions. At Alpha Genesis Inc., I conducted 33 focal follows for each mother-infant dyad (N = 10) over an eight-week period on captive Long-tailed macaques to determine if infant behaviors during infant-handling interactions resulted in mothers interrupting the interaction; if mothers were more likely to interrupt infant-handling interactions when infants showed signs of distress; and if such interruptions varied in their frequency between primiparous and multiparous mothers. Analyses revealed that mothers were less likely to interrupt an interaction if their infant did not show stressful behaviors and primiparous mothers are more likely than multiparous mothers to interrupt interactions by displaying maternal restraint of the infant or maternal aggression to the non-mother. These findings indicate that a mother's parenting experience may affect the social interactions of their offspring; while also suggesting that infant-handling interactions may have little to do with mother-infant bonding and more to do with factors like hierarchy, relationships, and their environment.

Akey, Benjamin, Michigan State University

Poster Exclusion and Belonging in the Willapa: Preliminary Fieldwork Seasons at the Nikkei Community of Walville, WA

By: Benjamin Akey

Abstract: Nestled in the slopes of the Willapa Hills of southwestern Washington, Walville operated as a company-owned sawmill town between 1902 and 1930. Among the town's residents was a substantial community of Japanese immigrants and their descendants--collectively termed Nikkei. Encountering the racialized labor regimes of sawmill labor in the early-twentieth century Pacific Northwest, ineligibility for U.S. citizenship, and several attempts by white workers to compel management to expel them, Walville's Nikkei community persisted until the sawmill folded and retains a prominent place within local memory of the town. The Walville Archaeological Project seeks to utilize material culture and historical documents in order to understand how Nikkei residents navigated these myriad forms of exclusion, informed by interdisciplinary literatures on racial capitalism, transnationalism, citizenship, and the politics of belonging. Working across private/public land boundaries, preliminary phases of pre-dissertation fieldwork for the project have focused on accessing archives, mapping extant features, and performing catch-and-release recording of surficial material culture.

Allen, Josh, RLR Cultural Resources, LLC

Paper Lithic Technological and Functional Study of Mesa Sites in the Columbia Basin

By: Josh Allen

Abstract: Mesa sites of the Central Columbia River Basin have been subject to extensive archaeological study during the latter half of the twentieth century. These geographically unique cultural resources have occupation evidence ranging from stacked rock features, hearths, and house pit features with faunal bone and lithic assemblages. Dr. Bill Smith's work in Mesa archaeology at sites 45GR162, GR144, and GR145 from 1973-1977 stands as the only widely circulated work on Mesa sites in Washington. Several studies have since occurred which have focused on faunal remains, National Register and Multiple Property Evaluation, Plateau violence models, and single site excavation reports. Despite a general lack of material specific studies, research has generally agreed with Dr. Smith's work in labeling the Mesa sites as

late period pre-contact multifunctional camps. This presentation will present a data driven study of Mesa lithic assemblages and how that data can be directed towards the treatment and narrative of these resources in Washington State.

Allen, Josh, RLR Cultural Resources, LLC

see Furlong, Julia

Artstein-McNassar, Melissa, Lane Community College

Paper ***The Archaeological Workforce Shortage: Don't Forget About Community Colleges!***

By: Melissa Artstein-McNassar

Abstract: The current archaeological workforce shortage is in near crisis in the United States. We need to rethink the pathway to an archaeological career. Early, intense and frequent exposure to archaeology may assist in recruiting capable individuals to the field. A multi-pronged approach is proposed in order to recruit, train and retain individuals who start at community colleges. Community colleges provide a viable pathway into archaeology by offering direct hands-on methods courses to introduce students to the field. These methods courses may support parallel on the job archaeological opportunities for students as they progress academically. Community colleges, however, cannot reverse the current archaeological workforce trajectory alone. Partnerships with local firms must also be willing to provide the necessary training in order to on-board the next generation of archaeologists. This presentation will provide an introduction to the average community college student, discuss academic possibilities that are available at community colleges, and make suggestions for the future.

Asaduzzaman, Md, School of Human Evolution and Social Change, Arizona State University

Paper ***Strategies of dealing with healthcare barriers in the resettled phase of Rohingya refugees: Analyzing ethnographic data in the context of U.S. healthcare system in the Atlanta Metropolitan area.***

By: Md Asaduzzaman

Abstract: Rohingya refugees are forcibly fleeing from Myanmar. They are considered one of the biggest stateless ethnicities in the world. The U.S. began accepting Rohingya refugees in 2015. During the resettlement phase, they seek the best healthcare options in their existing circumstances. This study aims to explore the healthcare barriers for Rohingya refugees during the resettlement phase and what strategies they are applying to deal with these barriers. Through the theoretical lens of medical pluralism and therapy management network, this study analyzes what factors influence them to decide regarding seeking healthcare in the different settings from their rooted culture. Several factors, including mistrust, and religious and cultural norms, influence Rohingya refugees' willingness to access facilitated healthcare in the USA. This study used 23 interviews with providers and Rohingya refugees to examine how these strategies imply in terms of cultural and religious factors and to deal with challenges that have arisen during the resettlement phase. In this study, data gain through ethnographic fieldwork. Unstructured, semi-structured interviews, Key informant interviews, case studies, and observation are key methods to collect data.

Austin, Stephen, University of Idaho

Paper ***The Multiple Ontologies of High Visibility Clothing in the Cultural Resource Management Industry.***

By: Stephen Austin

Abstract: Safety takes many forms when conducting fieldwork, whether digging shovel probes or surveying a historic neighborhood. Some employers require protective headgear and hard-toe footwear to shield the physical body. Others embroider company logos or require staff identifiers to protect employees from suspicious onlookers. However, no article of clothing designed for safety is more universally used and identifiable than High Visibility workwear. Be it a Class-2 neon orange shirt or a highlighter yellow rain jacket with extra reflective striping, these items communicate a myriad of messages. This paper will explore Hi-Vis workwear through multiple ontological approaches to uncover the material and philosophical utility of these garments.

Bates, Hannah, Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) see Major, Maurice

Beat, Alicia, USDA - Colville National Forest

Paper **Word Path: Connecting People to the Landscape and Traditional Indigenous Land Use through Language Preservation A Collaborative Journey between the Kalispel Tribe of Indians and the Colville National Forest**

By: Alicia Beat

Abstract: This presentation will discuss the Colville National Forest Heritage Program's collaboration with the Kalispel Tribe of Indians Language School on the reimagining of the Pioneer Park Heritage Interpretive Trail. The Trail was constructed in the mid-90s as mitigation for construction of a forest service dispersed campground on top of a Kalispel Winter Village. The trail incorporated the Salish language as it was understood at the time. The Kalispel Language School wanted to use the trail as an outdoor learning opportunity for its students. The forest and the school worked together on redesigning the trail to ensure a more meaningful experience for the students and visitors. This project has led to the CNF incorporating language preservation and indigenous land use in several other locations in Pend Oreille County and proposing additional bilingual trails in Ferry County in collaboration with the Colville Confederated Tribe.

Bennett, Claire, Willamette National Forest see Kmetz, Annmarie

Bernick, Kathryn, Research Associate, Royal British Columbia Museum

Paper **Beyond Culture Areas: Re-Visioning Archaeological Basketry**

By: Kathryn Bernick

Abstract: The culture-area scheme has framed basketry research in the Pacific Northwest for more than 50 years. An ever-increasing number of finds continues to show that basketry in the Coast Salish region has been distinct from that in other parts of the Northwest Coast for at least 3000 years, and that technological and stylistic variation correspond chronologically to established regional phases/culture types. These conclusions are based on my research and that of other archaeologists. They reflect generalizations weighted in favor of basket types and characteristics that occur with greater frequency. Anomalous specimens, often attributed speculatively to trade, foreign visitors, or intermarriage, are deemed irrelevant to definition of the local style. Recent coastal finds that appear to represent the Plateau directed my attention to seek inclusive interpretations. Reconsidering "disappeared" exotic specimens in previously recovered assemblages suggests that coast-interior travel was normal in antiquity. Moreover, one should expect hybrids to be developed and successful (efficient) foreign types to be adopted – not via drift or elite hoarding, but intentionally by the people who made baskets. This perspective leads me to explore interactions between basketry and people rather than continue to situate my research in a culture-area framework.

Biggs, Harley, Central Washington University see Cobb, Jeremy

Bonzani, Addison, Eastern Oregon University see Welch, Amanda

Boyd, Anne, Bureau of Land Management

Poster **Eastern Washington and our role in the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis**

By: Anne Boyd

Abstract: Did you ever notice strange concrete triangular concrete slabs while flying over eastern Washington and wondered what they are? If so, here's your answer. During the 1960s Cuban Missile Crisis, Fairchild Airforce Base deployed hundreds of workers to build nine defensive weapon sites as a strategic defense against a pending war, which was a top-secret initiative. The concrete slabs housed underground ramps, fuel tanks, and nuclear missiles/weapons which could be launched quickly if needed.

The missiles were removed in 1965. The sites are still used today for private storage and farming enterprises - and one (Atlas E IBM Site 6) was used as a private residence - which later became the scene of a grisly murder that occurred in 2002.

Brown, James W., Stell Environmental Enterprises; Washington State University

Paper ***The Status of Radiocarbon Dating in Washington State: Data Gaps, Data Hygiene, and the Future of Radiocarbon Dating in the Pacific Northwest***

By: James W. Brown, Patrick T. McCutcheon, Steve Hackenberger, and Gary Wessen

Abstract: Washington State archaeological radiocarbon records started growing in the 1950s and 60s. Developments in radiocarbon dating techniques and methods improved PNW cultural chronologies through the 1980s and 90s. Advances in the statistical modelling and assessment of radiocarbon dates helped refine cultural chronologies from 2000 to present. Chronological analyses have identified significant data gaps in the radiocarbon record. More frequent radiocarbon dating is required to further understand potential significance of chronologies, requiring thoughtful contextual sampling and insightful analysis and interpretations of results. To evaluate data gaps and radiocarbon results the precision and accuracy of dates and their association with cultural activity requires critical evaluation. We outline these and other issues related to radiocarbon dating in the Pacific Northwest using radiocarbon records from the Interior Plateau, Cascade Mountains, and Coast of Washington. We offer several recommendations for comparing radiocarbon data across different spatial and temporal scales. Our hope is that the next 20 plus years will see refinement of radiocarbon dating in the PNW that will result in more significant and higher resolution regional cultural chronologies that will increase our understanding of scaled changes in proxy measures of environments and populations.

Brown, James, Stell Environmental Enterprises; Washington State University

Poster ***Regional Chronological Comparisons: Cross-Comparison of Coastal, Montane, and Interior Chronologies***

By: James Brown, Patrick T. McCutcheon, Steve Hackenberger, and Gary Wessen

Abstract: Chronological analyses using radiocarbon dates throughout the Pacific Northwest have identified multiple breaks in the radiocarbon record. Many archaeologists have interpreted these breaks in the record as periods of population decline or absence. These data gaps have most often been viewed within the regional context of the chronologies. We have compiled multiple datasets of radiocarbon dates from across Washington State that spans the Interior Columbia Plateau, Coast and Puget Sound, and the Cascade Mountains. These datasets comprise four sets of dates, 1) that is a state wide set of radiocarbon dates, 2) a record of semi-subterranean houses from the Middle to Upper Columbia River, 3) dates originating from shell midden deposits throughout the coast of Washington, and 4) a record of dates from sites throughout the Southern Cascade Mountains. This analysis compares chronological patterning and identifies possible similar trends in radiocarbon distributions.

Brown, Thomas, Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd

Poster ***The Average Point***

By: Thomas Brown and Paul Solimano

Abstract: Dating is fundamental to much archaeological research. Projectile points are the easiest, most common, and cost-effective way to date archaeological deposits and in fact, are the only way to date most archaeological sites. However, projectile points have been largely abandoned as time markers in the region. There are many reasons for this, but a fundamental issue is the implicit treatment of projectile point age ranges as uniformly distributed through time (i.e., point ages are equally likely to represent the earliest, middle, and latest portions of their time ranges). Our research provides a preliminary demonstration of how treating projectile point time-ranges as normally distributed, allows us to make more precise, and interpretively meaningful estimates of the age of archaeological sites and components. Moreover, we

provide additional demonstrations of how doing so allows for us to illustrate and statistically model projectile point derived time-ranges in much more nuanced and productive ways.

Brown, Thomas, Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd

see North, Michelle

Buck, Josephine, The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation/Wanapum
*Poster **Enhancing the Relationship of Culture and Place: Plants Sustain the Atomic Age***

By: Josephine Buck and Trina Sherwood

Abstract: The Columbia Plateau is an ecoregion to nearly 2,000 vascular plants. In the largest, hottest, and driest portion of Washington State lives a rich flora and productive soil. This region is also home to an untouched and undeveloped stretch of land in which culture meets place-the Hanford Reach National Monument. Within this 51 mile stretch of the Columbia River and the 196,000 acres of land are many rare and endangered Native plants. Two native plants listed and protected under the Endangered Species Act are the White Bluffs Bladderpod (*Physaria douglasii* ssp. *Tuplachensis*) and the Umtanum Desert Buckwheat (*Erigonum codium*). While there are methods and plans enacted to protect and restore these plants, there are few reports of the habitats as “culturally significant” and “culturally sensitive.” The White Bluffs Bladderpod occurs in the region known as the White Bluffs. This region ties deep into the sacred beliefs of Yakama people regarding life and a practice that follows death. While 344 acres of land are protected for Umtanum desert buckwheat and 2,861 acres of land are protected for White Bluffs bladderpod, the region is also cultural; so the protection of the land as a sacred place, will pre-date present mitigation.

Burks, Mason, Central Washington University

see Cobb, Jeremy

Cadena, Guadalupe (Pete), USDA, USFS, Malheur National Forest
*Paper **Malheur Headwaters Project (2001-2009)***

By: Guadalupe (Pete) Cadena

Abstract: The Malheur Headwaters Project (2001-2003, 2008, 2009) lead by Don Hann applied a systematic and intentional approach to the survey and recording of a large archaeological landscape. The data collected and analysis completed, provided the U.S. Forest Service with valuable information that expanded our understanding of the cultural material present and their relationship with the natural and geological environment. Don’s vision and leadership integrated agency resources, students, and volunteers to aid in data collection and analysis. An approach that linked resource compliance, public archaeology, and academic research. The Malheur Headwaters Project provided the agency with comprehensive information that continues to guide the management of the archaeological sites located within this unique landscape.

Callahan, Jocelyn, Central Washington University

*Paper **Review of the population size and demographic changes of the Critically Endangered Hainan gibbon (Nomascus hainanus): 1950-present***

By: Jocelyn Callahan

Abstract: The Hainan gibbon (*Nomascus hainanus*) is the world’s rarest ape, with only ~36 individuals left in the wild. In the mid-20th century, the Hainan gibbon population saw a dramatic decline. Since then, they have persisted at an extremely low population size. In this review, we provide a comprehensive overview of the Hainan gibbon population since the 1950s, specifically compiling information on population size, geographic distribution, and group composition. We intend for this review to assist in the conservation of this rare species by compiling information on the Hainan gibbon population into one report, making it easier to track population trends and dynamics.

Campbell, Renae. University of Idaho (UI)

see Petrich-Guy, Mary

Through historical research the life of the Plainview School arises from its ashes and its importance to the rural unincorporated community undeniable. A series of cultural resource surface survey investigations have been conducted on the Plainview School property resulting in the identification of one prehistoric isolate, a fine-grain basalt percussion core flake fragment; and a number of historic features (two building foundations with associated debris, the remains of a juniper pole swing set and one standing structure). The presentation highlights what's been found on the ground during this preliminary study and how it relates to the historical story of the Plainview School.

Cobb, Jeremy, Central Washington University

Poster Preliminary Faunal Identifications from 3000-9500 BP at the Sanders Site, Central Washington

By: Jeremy Cobb, Harley Biggs, and Mason Burks

Abstract: The Sanders Site (45KT315) was excavated by William Smith in the 1970s in Johnson Canyon on what is now the Yakima Training Center, Central Washington. The site has deposits radiocarbon dated to up to 9500 BP, features, chipped stone tools, bones and shellfish in multiple strata. We examined samples of faunal remains from Strata 4 and 5 (~3000-4000 BP) and Strata 6 and 7 (~8000-9500 BP). These samples were composed primarily of deer-size longbone shaft splinters, many of which were burned, and relatively few identifiable specimens. Identified taxa from these and other site samples include mule deer, bighorn sheep, and a variety of rodents and lagomorphs. Further investigation of the fauna is planned, along with additional radiocarbon dating, chipped stone tool investigation, and sediment analysis from these lower strata.

Collier, George, Stanford University, retired

see Collier, Jane

Collier, Jane, Stanford University, retired

Paper It's the PITs!: Citizen Scientists and the Benefits of Public Participation through the Passport in Time Program

By: Jane Collier and George Collier

Abstract: Retired cultural anthropology professors Jane and George Collier spent nearly two decades working with Don Hann on the Malheur National Forest (MNF) through the Passport in Time Project and other public volunteer opportunities. This arrangement not only provided the MNF labor and expertise of retired professionals, it allowed aspiring citizen scientists to immerse themselves in the world of archaeology. Over their many years on the Malheur, the Colliers became a beloved addition to the team, made meaningful contributions to research on the forest, and helped mentor students and interns. None of this would have been possible without Don's energy and enthusiasm for the PIT program and its many benefits.

Colón, Justin, Environmental Science Associates

see Lockwood, Chris

Coon, Anna, Association for Washington Archaeology

see Furlong, Julia

Cooper, Jason, Association for Washington Archaeology

see Furlong, Julia

Covington, Brenda, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation - History/Archaeology Program

Poster Projectile Points of the Grand Coulee Dam Project Area - Mainstem

By: Brenda Covington

Abstract: Using the updated, four-period Kettle Falls Chronology (Pouley 2010) and Columbia Plateau projectile point typologies (e.g., Lohse 1985; Lohse and Schou 2008; Lohse and Moser 2014), we developed a poster including 24 point types collected from 29 archaeological sites along the Columbia River from Grand Coulee Dam, Washington to 132.5 river miles upstream near the Little Dalles, Washington. Individually, six archaeologists analyzed thousands of existing photographs of points collected from

archaeological sites since 2006 and, when possible, assigned them to types. Group collaboration and discussion resulted in selection of 82 points for inclusion on the poster. Of the 29 archaeological sites, 11 contain 1 type of point; 10 contain 2 types of points; 3 contain 3 types of points; 1 contains 4 types of points; 2 contain 5 types of points; 1 contains 8 types of points; and, 1 contains 10 types of points. Of the 8 sites containing 3 or more point types, 7 are located at Hayes Island and upstream.

Croes, Dale, Washington State University

Paper **GENERATIONALLY-LINKED ARCHAEOLOGY The Use of Ancient Basketry (and Cordage) from Wet/Waterlogged Sites On the Northwest Coast to Show Cultural Ancestry/Identity**

By: Dale Croes

Abstract: Through four decades of basketry and cordage research, I have tested style similarities in specific regions of the Northwest Coast. In recent work with Salishan Master Basketmaker Ed Carriere, Suquamish Elder, we have coined our approach as Generationally-Linked Archaeology. Working from as far back as possible (deep time) I have tested degrees of similarity of basketry and cordage attributes (modes) and types from all available wet sites. The tests demonstrate stable cultural styles through time, especially with Ed's work (Salishan region) in contrast to those from the outside (Wakashan/Makah) West Coast sites for at least 3,000 years. Together we have replicated ancient wet site museum basketry as old as 4,500 years, where Ed has learned from over 200 generations of his grandparents, compiling layers of weaves from 4,500-, 3,000-, 2,000-, and 1,000-year-old styles in one basket he calls an Archaeology Basket— analogous to a Salishan 4+ millennia history book. In July 2022, Carriere was awarded the Community Spirit Award by the First Peoples Fund, and in February 2023, Carriere received the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) National Heritage Fellowship, both in large part from his work with Northwest archaeological basketry, demonstrating the synergy of culture and science produces more conjointly.

Crossley, Phoenix, University of Idaho

Paper **Witch Bottles, Snake Oil, Etc.**

By: Phoenix Crossley

Abstract: Early colonial America was beset by ghosts, spirits, and witches, forcing the intrepid pilgrims to protect themselves with fetishes, amulets, and witch bottles. This worked so well that the practice persisted into the 19th century. In retrospect, it had the added benefit of providing today's archaeologists with some intriguing materials. Later, during the "winning" of the West, sly entrepreneurs found a ready market for useless patent medicines, which they managed to sell to gullible pioneers who lacked access to real drugs. Again, this now provides archaeologists (and their chemical sidekicks) with a wealth of fabulous artifacts.

Crow, Alexis, Willamette Cultural Resources Associates

see Seger, Elizabeth

Crow, M. Raelynne, Department of Anthropology, Central Washington University

Poster **Analyzing Biface Use Wear and Chronology at the Manastash Pines Site (45KT346)**

By: M. Raelynne Crow and Patrick T. McCutcheon

Abstract: The Manastash Pines site (45KT346) is a spring site located in the hills above Ellensburg, Washington. It was excavated by CWU faculty and students from 1979 to 1980. The excavation resulted in the recovery of over 18,000 artifacts in total that consist chipped and ground stone, bone, and shell. Beginning in 2012, the assemblage was catalogued, and the faunal collection and projectile points were analyzed to place this site in historical context and complete the excavation permit requirements. No analysis of the large chipped and ground stone collection has yet to be made, nor were there any radiometric dates acquired. Projectile point typology dates suggest the site occupation may span from 8,000 years ago about 150 years ago. It is not known whether the faunal accumulation there is coincident with the projectile point chronology. Also unknown, is whether chipped stone tools like bifaces, show evidence of use consistent with processing animals. This objective of this poster is to describe the research

our approach to characterize use wear patterns on chipped-stone biface artifacts (n=45) and acquire 8 bone radiocarbon AMS dates from associated contexts. The results thus far show a mix of bifacial forms and use wear patterns.

Davis, John, Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) see Major, Maurice

Dickson, Catherine, Hoyo

Paper A Willing Partner: Consultation and Collaboration between the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and the Malheur National Forest

By: Catherine Dickson

Abstract: When Don Hann worked on the Malheur and I worked for the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, we came together to improve communication and develop effective consultation processes between the entities. We worked through the technical aspects of agreements between the Forest Service and the CTUIR, from the Washington Office level down to the individual forest. At the end, after many years of discussion, we came up with ideas to use the Forest Service's established processes to take into account Forest undertakings' effects to historic properties of religious and cultural significance to the CTUIR, particularly those with place names. This work highlighted Don's patience, planning, and dedication to historic properties beyond archaeological sites.

Donnermeyer, Chris, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area see Legnini, Luciano

Dykstra, Heather, Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) see Major, Maurice

Eichner, Katrina, University of Idaho

Paper A Historical Archaeology of Othermothering: Black Army Laundresses as Community Caretakers

By: Katrina Eichner

Abstract: Using materials and archives associated with Black U.S. Army Laundresses stationed at Fort Davis, Texas in the 1860s – 1890s, this paper will investigate how the practice of parenting intersected with a broader focus on racial uplift in the African American community. Adoption, communal parenting, and seasonal fostering were utilized by Black families living in the American West as a means of forming kinship and community ties across military rank, blood lines, and geographic divides. When considered in the context of Reconstruction era racial uplift movements, early black suffragist politics, and the trauma of Jim Crow legislation, collective parenting might best be understood as a performance of new kinds of citizenship, revolutionary love, economic independence, and bodily autonomy denied members of an artificially displaced Black military population.

Ellis, David, Willamette Cultural Resources Associates

Paper When is a house a House?

By: David Ellis

Abstract: French anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss introduced the concept of "House societies" in the 1970s based on his review of Boas' research with the Kwakwaka'wakw (Kwakiutl) and Kroeber's work with the Yurok. The "House society" concept has subsequently become a focus of research by both cultural anthropologists and archaeologists. The existence of "Houses societies" has been best demonstrated in ethnographic studies in Southeast Asia and to a more limited extent in Meso- and South America. Identifying "Houses societies" in the archaeological record has been undertaken primarily with Neolithic sites in Europe and western Asia. In this presentation, I will briefly examine the concept as defined by Lévi-Strauss and how it has been interpreted in later research. My focus, however, will be an exploration of the

ethnohistoric and archaeological data to see if there is evidence for the existence of “House societies” among Chinookan peoples of the Lower Columbia.

Feathers, James, University of Washington see Lubinski, Patrick

Fitchett, Hannah, Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) see Major, Maurice

Franke, Beatrice, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians

Paper ***Re-Presenting People: Critically Reviewing Existing Imagery of Traditional Coast Salish Lifeways and Creating New Images***

By: Beatrice Franke

Abstract: Images are powerful communicators of ideas because they shape how people perceive and understand the past (Moser 1996, Arnold 2005). It is important to critically look at them with a decolonizing lens to ensure that the artists who make these images and the authors that use them do not imply harmful or disrespectful ideas about the people depicted. For my thesis, I critically examine how archaeologists and other authors present ideas about indigenous Northwest Coast and Coast Salish people’s traditional lifeways through images. By looking at existing images from my perspective as an archaeologist and artist and including perspectives from the Lummi Cultural Resource Preservation Commission, I consider how dominant colonial ideologies have influenced representations of past Northwest Coast and Coast Salish peoples. I have kept these ideas in mind when creating new images of past Coast Salish lifeways inspired by archaeological evidence.

Frierson, Andrew, Inland Northwest Cultural Resource Consulting see Miller-Atkins, Galen

Fulgham, Samantha, Plateau Archaeological Investigations

Paper ***Innovative Solutions to Unique Project Parameters: Plateau's take on modern technology and methods in the CRM industry***

By: Samantha Fulgham and David Harder

Abstract: After 20 + years in the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) business, Plateau CRM has adopted modern technology and methods in order to provide creative solutions for our clients’ projects. This talk will include discussion of three methods utilized in our projects that can help other Cultural Resource Management professionals develop creative strategies and methodologies for their unique project parameters. Drone mapping and imagery, ponar dredge sampling, and mechanical auguring are three modern and innovative methods that Plateau has utilized over our last five years to complete projects and elevate our final product. We will discuss how we came to adopt these methods, the solutions that they offer, and our perspective on the future of these methods and others as CRM continues to modernize.

Fulgham, Samantha, Plateau Archaeological Investigations see MacIntyre, Hannah

Furlong, Julia, Arizona State University; Association for Washington Archaeology

Panel ***Current Issues and Developments in the Association for Washington Archaeology***

By: Julia Furlong, Josh Allen, David Carlson, Anna Coon, Jason Cooper, Leah Koch-Michael, Pat McCutcheon, Brandy Rinck, and Adam Rorabaugh

Abstract: To keep the Annual General Meeting fun and painless, the AWA will host this informative session to present details of our many current projects, as well as provide the membership with opportunities to ask specific questions and work through topics of concern. AWA will live stream the sessions for members that cannot attend the NWACs in person. Then, the annual general meeting will be shorter with just the highlights. Please attend any and all of these presentations. Topics include: presentation of election candidates, budget review, committee updates, technician training efforts, and journal and newsletter updates.

Gabriel, Kara, Central Washington University

see Abney, Kristy

Gallagher, Aidan

Poster Creative Mitigation and Future Investigation of a Mining Town on the Upper Twisp River

By: Aidan Gallagher

Abstract: The town of Gilbert was founded in the late nineteenth century as part of a gold rush along the Upper Twisp River and its tributaries. Although the Methow people had been living in the area since time immemorial, Euro-American activity in the Upper Twisp traces back to the mid nineteenth century when trappers entered the region. Gilbert boasted ten to twelve structures and hundreds of occupants between 1890 and 1914. Despite the short-lived nature of boom-and-bust mining towns, Gilbert remained occupied into the 1970s. The area has been used extensively for hunting and other recreation into the modern day. The archaeological investigation of Gilbert presents a unique opportunity to understand the layout and material culture of a late 1890s mining town. This presentation will explore future work at Gilbert while discussing creative mitigation strategies for a mixed-use area on publicly managed land.

Galloway, Mars, GeoVisions

see Petrich-Guy, Mary

Gerlach, Ally, University of Idaho

Paper Heritage, Identity, and Artifact Display: Public Archaeology and Community Collaboration at Iosepa

By: Ally Gerlach

Abstract: Public archaeology emphasizes methods and interpretations which benefit indigenous, stakeholder, and descendent communities. This paper discusses the creation of a mobile artifact display created for the descendent community of Iosepa, a late 19th to early 20th century Hawaiian and Polynesian settlement site established by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Skull Valley, Utah. Combining community interviews, archival research, and excavated material culture, the exhibit offers a glimpse into the personal stories of Iosepa's first residents while also offering education about the science of archaeology. By tracing the process of the exhibit's creation, I will show how collaboration with the descendent community has not only increased public interest in the archaeological process but also resulted in an interpretive display that best meets community needs.

Gilliland, Richard, Portland State University

Paper Ethics in Archaeology

By: Richard Gilliland

Abstract: Ethics in Archaeology challenges the ethical evaluation of American archaeology and calls for professional institutions to promote Indigenous and First Nations autonomy in archaeological investigation. The paper questions the authority of western colonizers as gatekeepers of the American archaeological material record. It analyzes the motives of the Society for American Archaeology and its effectiveness in creating ethical guidelines. The paper also criticizes the platform the SAA has provided for those who blatantly make racist remarks that continue to strengthen the colonization of Indigenous Peoples. The paper questions why America has such difficulty in providing Indigenous descendant communities autonomy over their material past and even their ancestral remains.

Ethics in Archaeology draws the conclusions that the reasons for America's shortcoming in archaeology stems from its inability to recognize Indigenous Knowledge as an equal to western science instead of inferior to it. This leads to an overvaluation of archaeological materials and an undervaluation of the wants and rights of the descendant communities that those materials belong to. The paper implores archaeologists and the American government to work as diligently to restore Indigenous sovereignty as they have both worked to take it away in the first place.

Gleason, Eric, SOULA

Paper ***The Search for Japanese Railroad and Mill Workers in the Malheur National Forest: Building on Don Hann's Foundation***

By: Eric Gleason

Abstract: During the 2021 and 2022 field seasons crews from Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology (SOULA), US Forest Service archaeologists, and Passport in Time volunteers collaboratively investigated two sites on Malheur National Forests. Both sites have a documentary and oral history linking them to Japanese railroad and lumber mill workers. The field crews conducted site surface surveys, metal detector surveys, test excavations and GIS mapping in an effort to pinpoint the location of Japanese occupied camps and dwellings.

Hackenberger, Steven, Central Washington University

Poster ***Activity Area Analysis of the Sanders Site (45KT315), Yakima Uplands, Washington.***

By: Steven Hackenberger, Emily LaPlante, and Rylee Chadwick

Abstract: LaPlante (CWU Farrell Scholar) recently led a new study of the Sanders Site (45KT315) collection. Excavated in the 1970's, the site is located in the Yakima Uplands of the Middle Columbia River. The site was occupied from as early as 10,000 years ago; however, the heaviest occupation dates between 4000 and 2800 years ago (Frenchman Springs Phase). Six new AMS radiocarbon dates are reported. Small leaf-shaped dart points and contracting stem arrow points are associated with bone cooking features (including Bighorn). The relative frequencies of four rodent species indicate relatively cool/moist conditions. LaPlante and Chadwick improved collection curation and introduced collections research to another team of undergraduates now involved in Farrell Scholarship research (Biggs, Burks and Cobb).

Hackenberger, Steven, Central Washington University

see Brown, James W.

Hackenberger, Steven, Central Washington University

see Brown, James

Hanson, Sydney, Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Organized Symposium ***Modern Methods in CRM Archaeology***

By: Sydney Hanson and Stephanie Jolivette

Abstract: Modern problems require modern solutions. This session will cover a wide variety of methods that CRM archaeologists may use to discover, map, and analyze sites amid today's field technician shortage and the breakneck speed of development across the Pacific Northwest.

Hanson, Sydney, Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Paper ***The view from above: improving archaeological field methodology in Eastern Washington using aerial and LiDAR imagery***

By: Sydney Hanson, Stephanie Jolivette, and Karen Capuder

Abstract: In recent years, Eastern Washington has seen an influx of development; the siting of solar and wind farms, as well as the rapid growth of once rural towns, have necessitated archaeological surveys of large swaths of Yakima, Benton, Klickitat, and other Counties. Common archaeological survey strategies often fall short in the face of these projects, leading to multiple rounds of report revisions or additional fieldwork. In keeping with NWAC's 2023 theme of "Renewal," the authors of this presentation discuss how archaeologists can modernize their field methodologies using two simple tools: Google Earth and the DNR LiDAR Portal. Further, the authors will showcase examples of archaeological and historical features in Eastern Washington that can be identified (and better protected) using these tools.

Hanson, Sydney, Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation see Jolivette, Stephanie

Harder, David, Plateau Archaeological Investigations see Fulgham, Samantha

Harding, Sierra, Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) see Major, Maurice

Harnden, Faith-Ann, Eastern Oregon University

Poster ***Preliminary Faunal Analysis of Woodward Mammoth Recovered near Prineville, Oregon***

By: Faith-Ann Harnden and Chance McNeal

Abstract: Excavation and recovery of the Woodworth Mammoth took place in fall of 2019 near Prineville Oregon. This poster details the recovery of what appears to be a single individual Columbian Mammoth and presents initial results of the ongoing faunal analysis. Results of sediment analysis and a basic faunal inventory, including NSIP and MNI, support the interpretation of this individual as a Columbian Mammoth from the late Pleistocene whose remains were deposited during overbank events along Lytle Creek or the Crooked River.

Harris, Lucille, WillametteCRA see North, Michelle

Harvey-Marose, Juniper, University of Idaho

Paper ***Pon Yam House: a refuse in time.***

By: Juniper Harvey-Marose

Abstract: During the later 19th and early 20th centuries, Chinese immigrants moved to the Boise Basin to secure jobs in mining, only to be subject to discriminatory labor laws. The U.S. Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 led many immigrant laborers to find alternative employment in industries such as laundering, mercantile, and gardening. By 1867, local laws prohibiting Chinese miners were repealed, opening new opportunities, including the purchase of mining and water rights. By the 1890s, the Chinese comprised over half the Boise Basin population. The 1860s Pon Yam store is the only remaining preserved building formerly occupied by the Chinese residents of Idaho City. In 1998, the US Forest Service excavated the Pon Yam house's backyard space during a preservation project. Preliminary analysis of the recovered material collection provides insight into the daily life of Chinese immigrants in Idaho and offers new insight into the events surrounding an 1865 fire that destroyed all but a few buildings in the region.

Hollingshead, JayCee, University of Idaho

Paper ***Public Archaeology at Moscow High School: Summary and Results***

By: JayCee Hollingshead

Abstract: In September 2019, a group of archaeologists from the University of Idaho partnered with local educators to excavate the grounds of Moscow High School. Before the current building was constructed, at least eight houses stood on what are today the school grounds. Archaeologists tested in the vicinity of five of those structures revealing the original high school's foundation and recovering a considerable domestic assemblage associated with the late 19th to early 20th century residents. This paper will present a history of the site's occupation and a brief descriptive analysis of the material culture recovered during excavations. Moreover, I will discuss how public outreach was an essential aspect of this project, allowing multiple stakeholder populations to learn about both archaeological methods and local history.

Hope, Tina, Washington State University

Paper ***Elitism and White Supremacy in U.S. Animal Shelters: How the Impoundment and Re-homing of Dogs is policed using the White Savior Complex.***

By: Tina Hope

Abstract: Animal shelters in the United States have become a tool of institutionalized racism and aid in the perpetuation of stigmatization of marginalized communities. Despite having evolved alongside

humans and living in all areas, climates, and ways in which humans do, dogs are used as a tool to police the lives of people of color. Dogs enter animal shelters in a variety of ways; they may have been found 'stray', be seized when their owner is hospitalized or incarcerated, surrendered by their owners, or the least likely avenue of confiscation, under assumptions of cruelty or neglect. Owning a dog is treated as a privilege instead of a right, and through this dog ownership becomes a symbol of status and a demonstration of dominance and control over 'others'. Rather than operating from an elitist perspective that is informed by hegemonic ideology, those responsible for capital reallocation, here the re-homing of dogs, should apply a postmodern approach informed by cultural relativism in order to deconstruct their ethnocentric viewpoint. In order to better serve the needs of humans and nonhuman animals through animal sheltering the concept of the heteronormative nuclear family as the 'best' way to live with a dog needs to be re-evaluated.

Hovanes, Kate, Bureau of Reclamation, Columbia-Cascades Area Office

*Poster **Bridging the Gap: A Survey and Assessment of Bridges on the Kittitas Division Main Canal, Kittitas County, Washington***

By: Kate Hovanes

Abstract: In 2021 Reclamation's Columbia-Cascades Area Office conducted a survey of bridges crossing the Yakima Project's Kittitas Division Main Canal in Kittitas County, Washington, in partial fulfillment of a Memorandum of Agreement. Twenty-six bridges were identified during intensive-level survey, constructed during and after the period of significance of the Kittitas Division Main Canal, of which ten were replacements of historic bridges. Based on the results of this survey it was concluded that two of the four types of bridges historically associated with the Kittitas Division Main Canal are no longer extant within the 26.2-mile stretch. Structural deterioration and increasing development are both identified as contributing factors in the loss of historic bridges within the survey area. This poster presents the methodology and results of that survey, discusses the significance of the bridges as potential contributing features of a historic linear irrigation resource, and provides insight on the potential for and value of preservation for similar resources in the future.

Hsu, Amanda, Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation see Jolivette, Stephanie

Hunter, Trinity, University of Idaho

*Paper **Negotiating the Norm: Sex Work and Victorian Ideals in Sandpoint, Idaho***

By: Trinity Hunter

Abstract: In 2006, the state of Idaho began its largest archaeological project to date: the Sandpoint Archaeology Project. Emerging from 500 units, over 550,000 artifacts tell the story of the town's "Restricted District," home to two houses of sex work, two saloons, and a dance hall. The adjacent proximity of a brothel and a bordello allows researchers the opportunity to comparatively analyze the complex realities of sex work in the American West. Moreover, these locations are also relevant to a larger disciplinary conversation surrounding the roles gender and sexuality play in creating and challenging social norms. This paper presents preliminary archival and material culture-based research on Sandpoint's "Restricted District" to interrogate how residents negotiated Victorian norms and ideals in conjunction to their participation in the sex work industry.

Jankowski, Stephen Todd, Bureau of Land Management - Roseburg District

*Paper **Cultural Histories & Rock Features of the Youngs Rock Rigdon Project, Middle Fork Ranger District, Willamette National Forest***

By: Stephen Todd Jankowski

Abstract: A cultural resource inventory was conducted on 6700 proposed treatment acres for the Youngs Rock Rigdon Project EIS, Middle Fork Ranger District, Willamette National Forest. In total, 4,903 acres were pedestrian surveyed resulting in 51 new sites and eight existing sites updated. Archaeological

features comprised more than the majority of new sites and updated site addenda. More specifically, 80 new culturally modified trees (CMTs) and 136 new rock features identified. These rock features types appear to be related to indigenous occupation, activities, or traditions between the Pre-contact era to perhaps more recent times. This presentation reviews the proposed project, general cultural histories of the project area, and newly identified rock features located in the Southern / Western Cascades, Upper Middle Fork Drainage of the Willamette River.

Jensvold, Mary Lee, Central Washington University

see Lopez, Naylea

Johnson, Matt, Grant County PUD

Paper A Brief History of the Washington Archaeological Society

By: Matt Johnson

Abstract: Operating from ~1957-1982, the Washington Archaeological Society (WAS) was instrumental in the formative years of Washington State archaeology. Despite their contribution, no summary of their work is extant. Although an avocational group, WAS membership included numerous professional archaeologists spread across multiple chapters. Members utilized contemporary excavation and survey methods, had a constitution and code of ethics, and were early supporters for legislation protecting cultural resources. Their publication, *The Washington Archaeologist*, was for a time the only regular publication dedicated to archaeology in Washington State and included descriptions of work at over 100 sites. A summarized history of the WAS contributes to the understanding of site histories that archaeologists today are tasked with managing, as well as the significant legacy of project collections.

Johnson (Noggle), Katie, SOULA

Paper The Taste of Archaeology

By: Katie Johnson (Noggle)

Abstract: Don Hann has a talent for experimental archaeology, allowing his collaborators to get a real taste of his love of history. Throughout our time on the Malheur National Forest, Don used archaeological data recovered from our projects to conduct experiments with foods and cooking methods potentially used at our sites. His creativity and ingenuity took our knowledge from the theoretical to the perceptible, and it tasted delicious. Don has been instrumental in the development and momentum of the Oregon Chinese Diaspora Project and led multiple PIT projects in conjunction with SOULA's work on the Forest. Don's enthusiastic experimentations created unique opportunities for all involved to experience archaeology in a unique way that moves beyond traditional research methods.

Jolivette, Stephanie, Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Paper Seeing Through the Trees: Using LIDAR and Aerial Imagery for Project Scoping and Survey Design in the San Juan Islands, Washington

By: Stephanie Jolivette, Amanda Hsu, and Sydney Hanson

Abstract: In recent years the quality of free LIDAR and aerial imagery available online has changed the game for archaeological scoping and survey design. In this presentation we will discuss currently available free online resources, and how they can be best used to both scope projects and design surveys. We will also show examples of site types that are now visible in remote searches and discuss the ethical and legal responsibilities associated with these research methods. This talk will focus on the San Juan Islands of Washington and discuss which techniques work best in open versus forested environments.

Jolivette, Stephanie, Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Hanson, Sydney

see

Jolivette, Stephanie, Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Hanson, Sydney

see

Kager, Nicholas, THPO Coeur d'Alene Tribe

Paper ***The Differing Voices of Ethnohistory***

By: Nicholas Kager

Abstract: I love America it is where my ancestors dwelt since immemorial. The fact is, you cannot proclaim America as being the freest most progressive nation in the world, because it is not. Germany has atoned and continues to atone for it's attempted genocide with reparations for holocausts survivors. Here in the great USA under the 45th president another genocide was attempted last year when the Mashpee Wampanoag tribes federally recognized status was challenged by the Trump administration. We teach our kids about these holidays, but what do they mean to each of us that make up these great states? Is the national narrative really still the same as the one put forth by the Puritans so long ago? I no longer wonder about our current dissent as a nation. It is at the root. In order to teach history, we must recognize the evils that built this country and begin the healing process through reparations, treaty reaffirmations, and national reform on what it means to be an American. Using Ethnohistory as a tool we can represent the many viewpoints, personal experiences, and interpretations of US history in an all encompassing manner that acknowledges each culture that makes America Great.

Kebede, Kassahun, EWU

Paper ***"There's No One 'Right' Way to Be Black": Exploring Ethnic Self-Identities of Second-Generation Ethiopian Adults in the US.***

By: Kassahun Kebede

Abstract: This research aimed to delve into the ethnic self-identities of second-generation Ethiopian adults in the United States. Using a mixed-methods approach, the study involved 37 participants aged 30 and above, with some participants having interacted with me since 2009. Most participants identified as Ethiopian Americans, while others identified as Ethiopian, American, or pan-ethnic, such as Ethiopian-African American and American African. Notably, all participants reported experiencing shifts in their identity in the past but had now reached a point of stability. The findings suggest that ethnic self-identifications among second-generation Ethiopian adults are complex and multifaceted, highlighting the need for a nuanced approach to understanding Blackness in America.

Katherine Kelly, Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW)

see Major, Maurice

Kennedy, Cayla, Willamette National Forest

see Kmetz, Annmarie

Keyser, Jim, Oregon Archaeological Society (USFS, retired)

Paper ***Don Hann: An Academic in a Green Uniform***

By: Jim Keyser

Abstract: I was the US Forest Service Regional Archaeologist when Don got his first position on the Malheur National Forest and have worked with Don on various rock art projects since that time. Don was one of those rare "scholar archaeologists" working for the Forest Service. His research and transcription of the Curtin Field Notes for the Klamath Modoc gives us a unique glimpse into the past. Likewise, his rock art research on Picture Gorge and the Malheur Lake Basin (with Dan Leen) is state of the art and provides information on some of the most important (and least well known) rock art in Oregon.

Khatun, Sayema, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

Paper ***Scientific Evidence of the Birthplace of a God: Politics of Archaeological Practice in Ayodhya Controversy***

By: Sayema Khatun

Abstract: The practice of Archaeology in post-colonial India has been largely bearing the legacy of British colonial scholarship that contributed to the debates in the formation of modern identities in India.

Past has become a contested space and center of explosive controversy expanding beyond the discipline into the national and regional political environment in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Archaeological evidence and arguments have been deployed in religious and communal conflicts. Investigating the Babri mosque case in Ayodhya, I have made an effort to understand the contestation within archeological scholarship in South Asia and how the archaeological excavation, evidence, and knowledge have been practiced and produced in the use of modern identity formation and providing the basis of self and other as dominant and marginal national identities. Engaging with Bruce Trigger's discussion of alternative archaeologies, I have explored the practice and politics of colonial archaeology and its legacy in the present post-modern states in South Asia. Engaging with logical inferences and explanatory strategies from the relevant archaeological texts from Kohl, Meskell, Coleman, Bernbeck and Pollock, and Ratnagar I have laid out my discussion facing epistemological and ethical challenges it posed and framed my argument in a synthetic interpretive approach.

Kmetz, Annmarie, Willamette National Forest

Poster ***Camas Prairie: restoration of a wet meadow for traditional use in the Cascade Range foothills***

By: Annmarie Kmetz, Claire Bennett, and Cayla Kennedy

Abstract: Ethnographic evidence from the Willamette Valley and central Cascade Range indicates wet meadows that have a high diversity of native plants were likely connected to annual burning by indigenous communities to improve hunting and harvesting conditions. In 1997, the Sweet Home Ranger District on the Willamette National Forest began conducting biennial burning of a 10-acre, low elevation wet meadow in the western foothills of the Cascade Range for the maintenance and propagation of camas and other native plants. The project has both cultural and botanical goals including restoring the wet meadow habitat through the reduction of ash trees and other non-native species, improving the hydrologic function of the meadow, and working with local Tribal partners to restore a location of first foods gathering. The project has succeeded in increasing camas species (*Camassia quamash*, *C. leichtlinii*) and has given other native plants an opportunity to flourish but has not fully eradicated non-native plants or ash species. To handle the on-going threat of invasive species, federal employees and Tribal partners are exploring new ways to eradicate weeds while preserving habitat for native, high-value plants such as camas, red cedar and osoberry.

Koch-Michael, Leah, Association for Washington Archaeology

see Furlong, Julia

Kopperl, Robert, WillametteCRA

Poster ***Suquamish herring fisheries and herring population dynamics from deep time to the recent past***

By: Robert Kopperl and Dennis Lewarch

Abstract: Pacific herring have been important to traditional Suquamish fisheries both before and after European American contact. This fish (*Clupea pallasii*) is an ecological keystone species composed of genetically distinct populations that spawn at various times in the winter and spring in geographically discrete marine bays and inlets of the southern Salish Sea. Our knowledge of Suquamish herring use – both traditional and contemporary, and for food, roe, and bait – comes from archaeological, ethnographic, and historic archival data sets. The archaeological record of Suquamish herring use is rich, extending centuries back before contact in shell midden faunal assemblages. Documentary and archival data sets generated by ethnographers and Tribal historians give context for herring use from the 19th century to the present. Recent collaboration by the Tribe with population geneticists and archaeologists has shed new light on herring population dynamics over the past millennium. We have detected a diversity of genetically distinct herring populations that provided the Suquamish and their neighbors with an ecological resource wave created each year by groups of herring with predictable and slightly different seasonal availabilities.

Kovach, Maria, Central Washington University -- Cultural and Environmental Resource Management Program

Poster ***Identifying and Mapping Indigenous-Use in Stone Tools Across Space and Through Time at 45KI263***

By: Maria Kovach and Patrick McCutcheon, , ,

Abstract: A functional use wear classification was applied to the lithic assemblage of the late Holocene archaeological site 45KI263 to measure diversity of Indigenous-use and infer the range of activities that may have occurred at the site. The occurrence of use wear and the diversity of filled functional classes were evaluated against expectations derived from existing land-use models and previous conclusions made about the site function. Variability in functional diversity in relation to location within the site and proximity to site thermal features was also analyzed. Preliminary results indicate a low abundance of wear with a relatively high diversity of filled functional classes. Application of this high-resolution classification has also identified higher diversity within the category of ground stone. Overall, this research supports that use wear as a line of evidence can be consistent with results of other forms of lithic analysis while providing additional nuance when considering site function.

LaPlante, Emily, Central Washington University

see Hackenberger, Steven

Legnini, Luciano, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

Poster ***The Bridal Veil Lumbering Company: Indications of Advancing Technologies and Improved Residential Conditions at Camp A***

By: Luciano Legnini, Brittney Cardarella, Bobby Saunters, and Chris Donnermeyer

Abstract: Logging was an economic and cultural pillar of the Pacific Northwest. The Bridal Veil Lumbering Company, a logging company operating in the Columbia River Gorge in Oregon State, was the longest continuously operating early lumber mill west of the Mississippi River. The company spanned a timeframe that encompassed a wide range of technologies, immigration trends, labor uprisings and resulting changes in working and living conditions, and safety regulations. Archaeological investigations over the last several decades have revealed the remains of six camps, each an archetype of the technological and cultural milieu of the decade in which it operated.

Recent investigations at "Camp A" have indicated shifts in operational and residential conditions during the circa 1917-1922 occupational timeframe of the camp. This poster documents the on-going investigations at Bridal Veil Camp A with a focus on indications of changing camp operational technologies and improved labor and residential conditions. However, many questions remain, as indicated by both the archaeological record but also by a lack of refuse materials. Research questions that will drive future investigations will also be discussed.

Lewarch, Dennis, Suquamish Tribe

see Kopperl, Robert

Lillquist, Karl, Central Washington University

see Lubinski, Patrick

Litzkow, Jamie, Bureau of Land Management

Paper ***Beyond Clickbait: Contextualizing Our Shared Heritage in Divisive Times***

By: Jamie Litzkow

Abstract: Federal archaeologists are in a unique position to inform the public perception of historic issues, archaeological research, and community-specific concerns. Respecting the viewpoints of diverse, often conflicting, stakeholders forces multiple use agencies to think and act in creative ways as responsible stewards of the "resource." Recent flashpoints of cultural conflict at the national level illustrate an urgent need for a more informed public regarding the dynamic values of historic places, traditional ecological knowledge, and shared landscapes. With an increase in the interest, use, and investment in public lands, finding common ground is now more essential than ever. Efforts undertaken by the Bureau of Land

Management (BLM) to foster a more contextual understanding of our shared national heritage will be highlighted. Specific examples of events organized by the BLM in cooperation with local scholars, tribal representatives, associations, historians, agency specialists, and cultural resource management professionals will be detailed, illustrating the myriad of ways we can work together to reach the public in more intimate and meaningful ways.

Lockwood, Chris, Environmental Science Associates

Paper ***Going Deep in Tacoma: Identification and Avoidance of a spuyaləpabš Village Site***

By: Chris Lockwood and Justin Colón

Abstract: During design and construction of a new stormwater pipeline and outfall in Tacoma's downtown and waterfront, the project team was challenged to find, document, and avoid deeply buried archaeological resources near the traditional location of Puyaləp village. Given an urbanized setting that precluded traditional survey, archaeological data was gathered by observing different deep sampling and construction methods, including augering, sonic boring, vactoring, trenching, and microtunneling. This paper explores how the project team collected and used data from deeply buried contexts to identify the village site, to work collaboratively with the Puyallup Tribe of Indians to redesign the project to avoid the site, and to assess the efficacy of avoidance measures.

Lopez, Naylea, Central Washington University

Poster ***Chimpanzee Caregivers Daily Shift Reports: A Preliminary Thematic Analysis***

By: Naylea Lopez, Amanda Pauli, Katelyn Seymour, and Mary Lee Jensvold

Abstract: Five chimpanzees who had acquired signs of American Sign Language (ASL) lived on the campus of Central Washington University from 1980-2013. The chimpanzees were unique in their use of in interactions with each other and humans. Caregivers wrote shift reports to describe their activities and observations during the shift. This is a detailed record of the chimpanzees' daily lives. This preliminary thematic analysis used an inductive method to develop codes. Shift reports contained themes such as descriptions of chimpanzee-to-chimpanzee interactions (e.g. play, grooming, reassurance); chimpanzee human interactions (e.g. meal service, play); ASL signed conversations; chimpanzee reactions to meals, humans, and situations; human interpretation of chimpanzee moods, attitudes, and behaviors; chimpanzee participation in daily activities and use of objects; chimpanzee health reports; detailed description of interesting interactions and behaviors; description of cleaning enclosures and tasks in housekeeping, and data analysis and collection. In this stage of the thematic analysis, we report the analysis of several months of reports from 1986-1987. This poster will contain examples of themes. This study was exempt from IRB review (study number 2022- 107) as the identity of the shift report authors and other humans in the reports was protected and the data are reported in aggregate.

Lubinski, Patrick, Central Washington University

Poster ***Is the Wenas Creek Mammoth Site Anthropogenic?***

By: Patrick Lubinski, Karisa Terry, James Feathers, Karl Lillquist, and Patrick McCutcheon

Abstract: The Wenas Creek Mammoth Site was excavated 2005-2010 near Selah, Washington, yielding bones of mammoth and bison dating ~17 ka, and two lithics resembling chipped stone debitage. Prior publications have reported on some aspects of the project and this poster summarizes those as well as subsequent analyses. The bones were disarticulated and scattered within a stratum of gravelly silt loam colluvium on a hillside. The mammoth remains compose 68 elements, primarily vertebrae, limb elements and ribs, while the bison remains compose 21 elements, including lumbar vertebrae, sacrum, and left hindlimb elements. Neither mammoth nor bison remains show any evidence of human modification although some mammoth bones exhibit green fracture. The possible debitage includes one resembling a blade fragment made of lithic material visually distinctive from the site matrix and dating either ~17 ka (75 associated single grain IRSL dates) or ~5 ka (19 associated single grain IRSL dates). As with earlier reports,

the site continues to provide an uncertain association of 17 ka paleontological materials and human activity.

Lynch, Michelle R., Applied Archaeological Research, Inc.

see Mathews, Bethany K.

Lyons, Kevin, Kalispel Tribe of Indians

Paper Let's Put On a Show: A rationalist's perspective on mission fulfillment in public engagement

By: Kevin Lyons

Abstract: After the two plus years of pandemic uncertainty and variable social isolation, the anthropological communities (academic/commercial/governance) in this region are clamoring to re-engage with an audience. It's not that the masque of the red death has slipped away from our little hamlets to harm no more. No, we yield to emotional fatigue. This is not new, even the bruised and battered citizens of Belfast and Beirut yielded to hope and love. These emotions are understandable, even tolerable. But to be a benefit, there needs to be accountability and purpose in anthropology's outreach to the public. Anything less, is a self-serving sham designed to dupe the actor and audience with the false coin that action is accomplishment. We need to guard against performance becoming about self-appreciation rather than enrichment of the audience.

MacIntyre, Hannah, Plateau Archaeological Investigations

Paper Old Methods for Modern CRM: Using community ethnography to explore the archaeological past

By: Hannah MacIntyre, Samantha Fulgham, and Emily Whistler

Abstract: In November of 2021, Plateau identified a large precontact site during archaeological monitoring for the Waste Water System Improvements Project in Ephrata, Washington. Plateau worked with the Department of Ecology, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Wanapum Tribe, and the Spokane Tribe of Indians to develop a path forward. Part of this work included ethnographic studies among Ephrata's oldest residents who have been living in the town since the early 1950's. Plateau's Cultural Anthropologist, Hannah MacIntyre, collected surveys and conducted interviews with Ephrata's residents to understand what changes have happened in the area that was affected by construction. Residents also provided information about historic land use in the town. In this presentation, we will discuss methods and sampling strategies, what kinds of data were collected, and how Cultural Anthropology can help push the CRM industry forward.

MacLean-Cariello, Isabella, University of Idaho

Paper What Is Canthrox?

By: Isabella MacLean-Cariello

Abstract: The main role of analytical chemists in historical archaeology is to identify unknown artifacts – or at least facilitate identification by narrowing down the possibilities. It may come down to the characterization of an unknown liquid in an unmarked bottle, or it may involve the tracking down of the long forgotten brand based on the properties of remnants in a container. The results of these investigations are often interesting, and sometimes surprising – like, for instance, when we found what people used to wash their hair 120 years ago...

Macrae, James, Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Paper In the Light of Full Spectrum Archaeology: A Field Report of Previously Undocumented Archaeological Features in the Saddle Mountains

By: James Macrae

Abstract: On a recent archaeological inventory project in Central Washington, several previously undocumented, remote sites were identified. These sites contain feature assemblages that are not well

documented or understood in the archaeological record, including bedrock mortar features with use wear and a blue-colored patina. These findings are presented for discussion within the anthropological community and as a case study to highlight the developing epistemology of “Full Spectrum Archaeology.” This paradigm is presented as a virtuous circle, useful in the identification, documentation, understanding, and management of precontact archaeological materials, sites, and landscapes throughout the Pacific Northwest.

Major, Maurice, Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW)

Forum **Cultural Resources at WDFW Past, Present, and Future**

Discussants: Maurice Major, Katherine Kelly, John Davis, Sierra Harding, Ross Smith, Hannah Bates, Heather Dykstra, Hannah Fitchett, Carol Schultze

Abstract: Last time NWAC happened in person, the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) had a single archaeologist covering over 1,000,000 acres—today, we have 12 including permanent and project staff, paid yearlong interns, and embedded consultants. Because WDFW manages for healthy ecosystems, WDFW’s cultural resource crew occupy a unique professional setting with the ability to work with the full range of cultural resources on a landscape scale. WDFW’s mission also allows staff to revisit and learn the land and build long term relationships with tribal partners. This informal discussion will present the range of work we do and describe our past and future growth. Come to learn about habitat and watershed-based CRM, cultural landscape and ecosystem stewardship, and the range of employment, internship, and contracting opportunities with WDFW. There will be time for questions and audience discussion.

Maroney, Kendra, Kalispel Tribe of Indians

Organized Symposium **Outreach and Education: Examples of Approaches and Strategies in Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management**

By: Kendra Maroney

Abstract: Public outreach and education are carried out across our profession to meet different needs and goals. How do different organizations approach this important work? What can we learn from each other to better deliver our missions, build connections, support local communities, and the public? This session will host representatives from a variety of backgrounds to share recent examples of public outreach and education projects, including in-person informational booths and hands-on activities, interpretive displays, informational packets and handouts, workshops or presentations, social media and digital opportunities, and creative adaptations due to the recent pandemic. This symposium supports the larger efforts within public outreach to develop “best practices” and provide a tangible and durable public benefit for their investments in heritage conservation. Finally, the session provides an opportunity for presenters and the audience to build community as we celebrate and reflect on past and ongoing projects.

Maroney, Kendra, Kalispel Tribe of Indians

Paper **Engaging Youth in Archaeology and Cultural Resources – Examples from the Kalispel Natural Resources Department**

By: Kendra Maroney

Abstract: Over the last five years, the Kalispel Natural Resources Department and Cultural Resources Program have worked with the Early Childhood Education Department at the University of Montana and the Visual Communications and Design Program at Eastern Washington University to create and deliver stand-alone educational content to share with local youth. The goal was to produce materials that integrated the Tribe’s Salish language with natural and cultural resources to reflect Kalispel values. Bilingual information cards, activity books, and posters were created. These items were distributed to the Kalispel’s Salish Immersion School, the Camas Early Learning Center, as well as to the local schools and made digitally available to promote use at home or in the classroom. These materials are designed to springboard conversation, provide at-home and in-class support, to promote questions and conversations

about natural and cultural resources, and why these resources are important to the Tribe. These efforts are examples of how archaeology, natural resources, language, and culture are connected and shared within a community.

Marquardt, William, Umatilla National Forest, University of New Mexico

Paper ***More Than Just Archaeology: Creating More Holistic Cultural Resource Inventories***

By: William Marquardt, Meghan Caves, and Autumn Myerscough

Abstract: Most heritage surveys conducted by Federal agencies in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) focus exclusively on archaeological resources. This approach results in the effective documentation and preservation of archaeological sites but leads to gaps in our understanding of a wide variety of cultural resources. For the last several years, National Forests have been encouraged to develop more holistic approaches to cultural resource management. In 2022, the Umatilla National Forest proposed to conduct a roadside and area salvage sale within the Lick Creek Fire footprint in southeastern Washington. A cultural resource inventory design incorporating ethnographic and ethnobotanical survey was developed and implemented on a 700-acre sample of the salvage project area. The results of this survey highlighted the interrelatedness between archaeological sites in the northern Blue Mountains, the natural world they are sited in, and the contemporary cultures who rely upon this land for physical and spiritual sustenance. A better understanding of the Blue Mountains as a cultural as well as natural resource also provides a much-needed human element to the development of Forest projects situated in Traditional knowledge and lifeways. The field methods presented in this paper are designed to be easily incorporated into existing survey frameworks.

Mathews, Beth, Antiquity Consulting

Organized Symposium ***Northwest History and Historical Archaeology***

By: Beth Mathews

Abstract: In this general session, participants present posters on the results of historical and archaeological research into the recent history of the Northwest. In honor of the 2023 NWAC theme “Renewal” this session establishes a space for in-person dialogue on the complex history of colonization in the Northwest.

Mathews, Beth, Antiquity Consulting

Poster ***Women Homesteaders of Northeastern Washington: Orchard in the Okanogan Highlands***

By: Beth Mathews

Abstract: Homesteading in Washington’s Okanogan Highlands occurred later than in other parts of the State, with very few Americans claiming Homestead Act lands here until the 1890s. American settlement and land claims began to peak in the Okanogan Highlands in the early 1900s, shortly after surveyors mapped out available government lands. Railroads expanded in the area at this time, and small Okanogan communities were promoted as emerging boom towns. New irrigation districts encouraged orcharding and farming in a region that had previously supported transient mining. Does the history of homesteading in the Okanogan Highlands reflect this change in the economy? This poster presents summary data of women’s homesteading history in Washington’s Okanogan, Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille counties, and explores connections between homesteading and orcharding histories in this region.

Mathews, Bethany K., Antiquity Consulting

Poster ***The Status of Northwest Historical Archaeology: An Analysis of Representation***

By: Bethany K. Mathews and Michelle R. Lynch

Abstract: Historic-period archaeological research comprises a substantial portion of the cultural resource management archaeology completed in the Northwest every year. How do we define historical archaeology in the Northwest? How much of our research is focused on historic-period archaeological sites? Does the archaeological community publish the results of historic-period archaeological research

proportionally? Do cultural resource assessment background reviews and their resulting research designs identify diverse histories in the Northwest? This poster presents data on Northwest historical archaeology in presentations, publications, and cultural resource management literature to begin to evaluate the status of Northwest historical archaeology in cultural resource management.

McClure, Rick, Retired USFS

Paper ***Holistic Heritage: the Malheur Model and Forest Service CRM, by the numbers***

By: Rick McClure

Abstract: Over his career Don Hann created a model program on the Malheur NF, well-rounded (holistic), successful in so many areas, and frankly far and above most other programs, in part because of his dedication, passion, intellect, drive, and personality. Having done projects on every national forest in the region during my career, Don's program stood out in many ways. The "by the numbers" part of the title is in reference to Forest Service Manual 2360, for the Heritage Program. Seen by some managers as an unrealistic "pie in the sky" framework for how a Heritage Program COULD be run, Don basically "nailed" everything, setting an example for every National Forest in the Region.

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| McCutcheon, Patrick T. , Central Washington University | see Brown, James W. |
| McCutcheon, Patrick T. , Central Washington University | see Brown, James |
| McCutcheon, Patrick T. , Central Washington University | see Crow, M. Raelynne |
| McCutcheon, Patrick T. , Central Washington University | see Furlong, Julia |
| McCutcheon, Patrick T. , Central Washington University | see Kovach, Maria |
| McCutcheon, Patrick T. , Central Washington University | see Lubinski, Patrick |
| McCutcheon, Patrick T. , Central Washington University | see Roush, Cody C. |
| McCutcheon, Patrick T. , Central Washington University | see Simurdak, Nik |
| McCutcheon, Patrick T. , Central Washington University | see Simurdak, Nik |

McDonough, Kristina, University of Idaho

Paper ***Historic Archaeology of McDonough Blacksmith Shop in Southwestern Idaho***

By: Kristina McDonough

Abstract: In March 2022, the collapse of a dilapidated, early 20th-century blacksmith shop on my family's sheep ranch in Montour Valley, Idaho prompted a short archaeological salvage project. The project recovered approximately 1500 items, most of which were metal and associated with various aspects of farm life. Through the investigation of the recovered historical artifacts, this research explores the role of individually operated blacksmith shops in rural Idaho – a lesser-known aspect, yet vital component of Idaho's agricultural history. By the turn of the century, Montour Valley was a bustling industrial hub as a result of the mining boom, the nearby Boise-Payette Lumber Company, and the establishment of the Idaho Northern Railroad. These industries supported a rural community engaged in intensive agriculture and ranching. Blacksmith shops operating on private properties were necessary to maintain agricultural livelihoods, and speaking personally, served as an integral part of my family's history. More broadly, this research aims to deepen our understanding of the role of smaller, local blacksmiths in the rural American West and enrich the agricultural history of Southwestern Idaho.

McDonough, Kristina, University of Idaho

see Petrich-Guy, Mary

McGuinness, Megan, Anderson Perry and Associates, Inc.

Poster *Technology and Subsistence Patterns in the Dietz Basin, Lake County, Oregon*

By: Megan McGuinness

Abstract: The Dietz Site (35LK1529) is a precontact site located in the Dietz Basin in south-central Oregon and is well-known for the Clovis points recorded and collected there in the early 1980s. In addition to Clovis points, archaeologists collected many Western Stemmed Tradition (WST) points in the Dietz basin. Geoarchaeological data from the Dietz Basin suggests that it once held shallow water during the Younger Dryas (~12,900-11,700 cal BP) and dried up during the onset of the early Holocene (11,700-8300 cal BP). Recent WST chronology provides a time frame for points found in open-air sites, and geologic data from this basin provides a glance at environmental change. Based on the WST assemblage from Dietz, more people were using the Dietz Basin during the Younger Dryas when there would have been water in the basin. Understanding past environments people inhabited during the Younger Dryas and early Holocene can give insight into what habitats and food resources the earliest people in the northern Great Basin may have targeted.

McGuinness, Megan, Anderson Perry and Associates, Inc.

see Miller-Atkins, Galen

McKenney, Grace, Central Washington University

Poster *Climatic and human influences on the late Holocene fire history of Beaver Lake in the northwest lowlands of the Olympic Peninsula, Washington*

By: Grace McKenney

Abstract: Fire is an essential component of the landscapes and forests of the PNW, including the temperate rainforest of the Olympic Peninsula. Previous fire history reconstructions from mid-and high-elevation forests of the peninsula show fire appearing on the landscape during the late glacial. Fire return intervals varied throughout the postglacial period, from approximately 500-1000 years, primarily in response to climatic changes and corresponding shifts in vegetation. However, less is known about the fire history of low-elevation forests of the peninsula. In summer 2021, a sediment core was retrieved from Beaver Lake, a low-elevation lake near Sappho, WA, that dates to ca. 3400 calendar years before present (cal yr BP). Preliminary results show infrequent fire activity in the watershed from ca. 3400-2000 cal yr BP with higher fire magnitude variability during the past ca. 1000 years. This analysis will be combined with pollen analysis to determine the site's vegetation history, and will also be evaluated within the context of known local-to-regional scale changes in climate and historic human-land use impacts. Study results will provide information to local land managers about potential shifts in future fire activity as climate change continues to influence the Olympic Peninsula.

McLaughlin, Tara, Kalispel Tribe of Indians

Poster *Bighorn Sheep, It's What's for Dinner*

By: Tara McLaughlin

Abstract: From the continued archaeological site evaluative effort on the part of the Kalispel Tribe of Indians (KTI) an unexpected and potential pattern in prehistory has been detected. During the last decade, along the lower Pend Oreille River, 75% of sites sampled, have yielded positive antiserum evidence for bighorn sheep, *Ovis canadensis*. These signatures were discovered on a cobble chopper and samples of fire-cracked rock (FCR) associated with both hearths and earth ovens at 6 out of 8 sites tested in the valley. The antiquity of this pattern (2000 to 200 years before present [BP]) indicates that this was not a fluke of recovery, but rather a pattern of subsistence and a normal component of family provisioning. These results are unexpected and incongruent with the local ethnographic record. Moreover, this watershed does not meet the resource management system requirements for an optimal population of bighorn sheep. Clearly,

there is more to the history of subsistence and family provisioning than is currently acknowledged. Discussed are the constraints and potential meanings of this newfound evidence.

McNassar, Jack, Washington State University

Paper ***Floods, Fires and Faith: Community-Led Responses to Poverty and Disaster in an Appalachian Resource Heritage***

By: Jack McNassar

Abstract: In 1964, President Lyndon Johnson declared the “War on Poverty” from a porch in Inez, Kentucky. At the time, Letcher County, Kentucky, only 300 miles west of the nation’s capital, had the unfortunate distinction of being the poorest county in the United States.

Ravaging effects of Civil War; floods of 1872 and 1927; arrivals of the railroad and chestnut blight; bloody Union wars; calls to serve in WWII, Korea, and Vietnam; the collapse of a human-powered coal industry; and stereotypes fashioned in American popular culture forged and tested Letcher County’s people as “nightfall came to the Cumberlands.”

Despite images of Appalachian poverty in Life and Time magazines and grassroot movements that followed, Letcher County, rooted in mountain traditions, folklore, homesteads, rich life histories, and social capital reflects a diverse contemporary cultural heritage that is as rich in resources and resilience as its striking landscape. While America has moved on, this community works to survive in what may be its most daunting era.

The catastrophic Eastern Kentucky Floods of July 2022 have brought a renewal of trauma and jeopardy in a most vulnerable moment. At the same time, a demonstration of the single greatest resource in this stereotyped Appalachian landscape: Community.

McNeal, Chance, Eastern Oregon University

see Harnden, Faith-Ann

McWilliams, Tyler, WestLand Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc.

Paper ***Archaeological Survey Design in Washington Floodplains***

By: Tyler McWilliams and Carol Schultze

Abstract: Recent and ongoing work under the auspices of Washington State’s Chehalis Basin Strategy has brought renewed attention to the archaeology of rivers and floodplains. This talk will show that floodplains are complex depositional environments that defy the easy targeting of ‘high probability’ locations for archaeological survey. We review geomorphological concepts applicable to floodplain archaeology and apply them to Washington State case studies using GIS, lidar, and historical map data. Despite the complexities, some generalizations and truisms regarding probable site locations do emerge from this study. These can be used as a guide to survey sampling strategies for habitat restoration and flood control projects throughout the region.

Medina Martínez (Dirksen), Lorena, WSP

Paper ***Spaniards on their way to Alaska during the eighteenth century and how this is reflected in Washington’s coast***

By: Lorena Medina Martínez (Dirksen)

Abstract: From 1774 to 1792, the Spanish crown was worried about the Alaska lands as their territory, as well as everything along the border coastlines from New Spain to Alaska. Therefore, they organized a series of explorations to these territories. Among their objectives: to establish Spanish settlements to ensure that neither Russia or any other country, such as England, occupied the Pacific Northwest; and, to gather detailed descriptions of the territory and its inhabitants. In this presentation, a general analysis of the Spanish presence will be considered; places along the routes that they explored,

descriptions of points of interest to the Spaniards, and the conflicts that developed with the Russians and the British.

Mendez, Keith, Hanford Mission Integration Solutions (HMIS)

see Petrich-Guy, Mary

Meyer, Shannon, University of Washington

Paper ***Emerging Disability & Reproductive Rights Discourse within Genetic Counseling, Post-Dobbs***

By: Shannon Meyer

Abstract: My research focuses on the trajectory of emerging discourses in relation to disability and reproduction within the genetic counseling profession in the wake of the Supreme Court decision in Dobbs, overturning Roe v. Wade. The disability community and the genetic counseling profession have often been at odds in regards to the ethics of selective abortion. With data collected from the national conference of genetic counselors, interviews and analysis of discourse, this research project's aim is to find discursive threads by which to connect historically divergent groups for a shared goal of increased equity and justice for patients, as well as the disability community's desire for more nuanced conversations about medical ableism, reproductive and disability justice. This moment offers an opportunity to demystify the overlapping and conflicting needs of emergent disability and reproductive activism, acknowledging how genetic counseling, as a profession, acts as gatekeeper to critical information for pregnant people looking for guidance, and also the possibility of critical engagement with shared ideas and ethics. This research also offers me an opportunity to engage with affected communities, centering participatory methods in discussing the future of genetic counseling, reproductive justice, and disability justice.

Miller-Atkins, Galen, SRI, Inc.

Poster ***Evaluating the Predictive Utility of Environmental Variables: A Case Study from Malheur National Forest***

By: Galen Miller-Atkins, Andrew Frierson, and Megan McGuinness

Abstract: Archaeologists often consult predictive models before conducting research and cultural resource management (CRM) projects. However, while predictive models are valuable tools, archaeologists often use "black box" models that rely on a limited number of sites and environmental variables. Additionally, these models are rarely developed at a small scale to be useful for region-specific projects.

This study uses recent data from a survey of 1,120 acres within the Emigrant Creek Ranger District, Malheur National Forest, to develop a small-scale site predictive model. First, the study uses variable selection algorithms to evaluate the predictive utility of several environmental variables (e.g., vegetation, landform types, distance to water, distance to toolstone, elevation, and slope). Cross-validation techniques, such as k-fold cross-validation, are then used to evaluate the predictive accuracy of the selected variables. This poster presents these results and explores further applications of this method to generate further region-specific predictive models in archaeological research and CRM.

Miller-Sisson, Misha, GeoVisions

see Petrich-Guy, Mary

Mills, Alyssa, University of Idaho

see Murray, Preslie

Morton, Ashley, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Paper ***Protecting Tribal Heritage: Educating on the Importance of Rock Imagery in the Columbia Plateau***

By: Ashley Morton

Abstract: Rock imagery sites are particularly prone to vandalism as many are located in areas popular for recreation. Located on the banks of the Columbia River, 45BN1753 is one such site where graffiti continues to persist. In an effort to reduce tagging and encourage site stewardship, the Confederated Tribes

of the Umatilla Indian Reservation's Cultural Resources Protection Program developed educational materials for teachers and student body at nearby middle and high schools with the intent to educate communities on the cultural sensitivity of tribal cultural resources, promote the protection of archaeological sites, and learn how to report vandalism. This paper presents the education materials developed.

Murray, Preslie, University of Idaho

Poster *Isotope Analysis of Cattle Foddering in Historic Sandpoint Idaho*

By: Preslie Murray and Alyssa Mills

Abstract: We think of cattle foddering in Idaho as an operation which has always relied on the supplemental foddering of cattle with corn; it is how we raise commercial beef today, and we assume it was true in the past. By looking at the cattle historically ranged in the area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, we will add to the body of knowledge of when the shift from grass fed to corn fed beef occurred in the Inland Northwest and explore the foddering technologies used by colonialists in Northern Idaho, which in turn will give insight into the lives of cattle ranchers who lived in the area. To explore this, the samples will be prepared from cattle ribs archived in the Sandpoint Collection and compared to modern cattle populations from the site. The samples will then be analyzed for their $\delta^{13}\text{C}/\delta^{15}\text{N}$. As plants following C3 and C4 photosynthetic pathways can be seen in $\delta^{13}\text{C}/\delta^{15}\text{N}$ stable isotope analysis, we will compare the chemistry of cattle from the historic Sandpoint Collection with the modern samples in order to determine whether or not corn-foddering can be seen in these samples and, if so, whether they are present

Myerscough, Autumn, University of New Mexico

see Marquardt, William

Nims, Reno, Portland State University; Te Pūnaha Matatini

Poster *Strategies for Zooarchaeological Element Selection*

By: Reno Nims

Abstract: Zooarchaeologists adopt different strategies when deciding which skeletal elements to identify, but these decisions and the trade-offs that different strategies involve are scarcely discussed. Many researchers in western North America analyze most or all identifiable specimens, where 'identifiability' is an elastic concept that is affected by a variety of intrinsic and extrinsic factors. In contrast, many ichthyoarchaeologists working in Oceania limit their analysis to five paired jaw elements to control for problems associated with NISP counts, to reduce redundancies in data collection, and to save time/resources. Both extremes of this analytic spectrum have drawbacks, however, and there is no one-size-fits-all approach to zooarchaeological identification that works equally well in every situation. In this poster presentation I review different element selection strategies and their analytic trade-offs, and invite discussion about which strategies zooarchaeologists actually use in different circumstances.

Noll, Christopher, Cordilleran Archaeological Research

Poster *A Consideration of the Systematic Evaluation of Water-Wear on Lithic Artifacts*

By: Christopher Noll

Abstract: Despite the durability lithic artifacts they are susceptible to degradation under certain conditions. One such degrading agent is water (and waterborne sediments). When lithic artifacts are exposed to water-transported sediments along shorelines or streambanks the result is often the rounding of edges and flake scar arrises recognized as water wear. While water-wear is notable when present, it is rarely measured or characterized as part of in-field or laboratory artifact analysis. The degree of wear is correlated with the duration of exposure of an artifact to water-transported sediments. An assemblage of water worn artifacts may provide an indication of the impacts to a site through fluvial or wave erosion. A four-part ranking system based on the width of arris rounding has been developed to assist in the evaluation of past and ongoing impacts to archaeological resources that include lithic artifacts. The system, potential application, and directions for future research are presented.

Noll, Christopher, Archaeological and Historical Services, EWU

*Poster **An Evaluation of Olcott Biface Production***

By: Christopher Noll

Abstract: Beginning with the introduction of the concept of an Old Cordilleran Culture, research related to early Holocene tool production in northwestern North America appears to assume commonalities of tool production throughout a huge geographic area. This assumption persists despite the recognition of unique cultural traditions, namely Olcott and Cascade. Consequently, the knowledge gained through Cascade collections analysis has been applied to Olcott technology without critically testing these assumptions. A large Olcott assemblage from Washington State at the north end of the Olympic Peninsula has provided a unique opportunity to test the relationship between Olcott technology and its regional temporal peers. This presentation focuses on Olcott biface production. The attributes of Olcott biface morphology and landmarks that relate to the production systems of projectile points and other bifacial tools are explored and compared to published data about similar tools from outside the Puget Sound and Olympic Peninsula region. The study considers the implications for the scale and relationships of early Holocene cultures of northwest North America.

North, Michelle, WillametteCRA

*Poster **A Preliminary Precontact Land Use Context for the Chehalis Basin***

By: Michelle North, Thomas J. Brown, Lucille Harris, and Paul Solimano

Abstract: During a recent data recovery project in Pe Ell, WA it became clear that a local precontact land use context is not available for the Chehalis Basin. These types of regionally focused contexts, built by synthesizing existing data, are vital to evaluating site significance and understanding excavated sites in a regional framework. Our analysis attempted to begin the process of creating a more local regional context. To this end we selected assemblages from 10 sites in the Chehalis Basin and compared assemblage content and tool richness through time. Richness was used to define site types, and by proxy, land use strategy. This poster examines the process of creating this kind of preliminary context and how future data can be placed within it to continue to clarify questions about shifts in land use strategies through time and how that is identified archaeologically on a local scale.

Oakes, Annie, Millwood History Enthusiasts

*Paper **From Backyards to YouTube: Grassroots Historic Preservation in Millwood, WA***

By: Annie Oakes

Abstract: When diligent history buffs began to interview long-time residents in the Spokane suburb of Millwood in the 1980s, their initial goal was to capture the stories and family histories emerging from the presence of the Inland Empire Paper Mill. Begun in 1911, the mill was energized by veterans of World War I, who envisioned a growing neighborhood of homes, a church, and numerous small businesses. Unofficial preservationists collected photos, recordings, and artifacts from original residents, including eye-witness reports of the catastrophic Paper Mill Fire in 1957 and "Subway" - a train stop under modern-day State Highway 27. Their efforts resulted in nominating the Rosebush House to State and National Historic Registers, closely followed by creation of the Millwood Historic District in 2001. The Millwood History Enthusiasts obtained signatures so Millwood could become a CLG (Certified Local Government) and gain access to resources such as grants. In 2022, the founding Enthusiasts were featured in a series of videos detailing Millwood's historic resources. These grassroots efforts show how individuals who care about their neighborhoods can move mountains and preserve local history.

Ozbun, Terry, Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc. (AINW)

*Paper **Evidence from the Rock Island Overlook Site for Pleistocene Horse Hunting on the Columbia Plateau***

By: Terry Ozbun

Abstract: Recent re-analysis of selected artifacts from a 1974 archaeological salvage excavation at the pre-contact Rock Island Overlook site, 45CH204, in central Washington state indicates that cultural deposits are much older than previously reported. Projectile point chronology and obsidian hydration dating suggest the Rock Island Overlook site was first occupied 13 to 16 thousand years ago. The assemblage also contains evidence of hunting Pleistocene horses. Horse blood residue was identified on a Windust type projectile point. This result also supports the age estimate for the site as Pleistocene horse extinction occurred about 12,700 years ago. Other data from the site are consistent with a Pleistocene age, although more information is needed to confirm and refine the dating.

Palmer, Sara E.

Paper ***Bark to the Future: Initial Findings From A Longitudinal Study of Bark-Stripped Western Red Cedars***

By: Sara E. Palmer

Abstract: What can we learn about site and stand formation processes from making regular observations of an assemblage of recently bark-stripped western red cedar trees? Do they form scar lobes and other features at a consistent or predictable rate? How do strip scars change over time? What features appear, and when, and how can these be used to inform review of potential culturally modified trees in other timber stands? This talk will present initial results from a study of a sample plot of cedars in the Marckworth State Forest from which bark was stripped in June 2020.

Pauli, Amanda, Central Washington University

see Lopez, Naylea

Petrich-Guy, Mary, Hanford Mission Integration Solutions (HMIS)

Forum ***NWAC and Environmental Sustainability: Continuing the Conversation***

Discussants: Mary Petrich-Guy, Renae Campbell, Kristina McDonough, Keith Mendez, Molly Swords, Mars Galloway and Misha Miller-Sisson

Abstract: Following the 2022 Northwest Anthropological Conference (NWAC), the Northwest Anthropological Association (NWAA) formed the Environmental Sustainability Committee and tasked it with identifying key issues relating to environmental sustainability and with providing informed recommendations for NWAA and NWAC operations. This group is committed to working towards a sustainable future for members and communities that are affected most by environmental degradation by guiding the NWAA and NWAC to implement sound practices that reduce our overall environmental footprint and by fostering an inclusive exploration of environmental, social justice, and economic intersectionality within the context of Northwest Anthropology. This forum discusses the main findings of the Committee's preliminary report, and invites forum attendees to continue a collaborative conversation on environmental sustainability for NWAA and NWAC. What does environmental sustainability mean to you? What is true sustainability? What do you want to see from future NWAC meetings?

Qualls, Claire, University of Idaho

Paper ***An Arsenical Beauty Aid***

By: Claire Qualls

Abstract: While many medicines have undesirable side effects, and may even be outright toxic, some of the older nostrums and cosmetic formulations stand out for their reliance on poisonous ingredients. This may have been due to a general lack of awareness among potential users, or it may stem from the fact that the dangers were kept hidden, because truth in advertising was not yet a current concept. One way or the other, some of the vintage medicines, cosmetics, and other common products that we receive for analysis should be classified as hazardous materials.

Radeke, Mary, Central Washington University

see Abney, Kristy

Rinck, Brandy, Association for Washington Archaeology
Workshop Association for Washington Archaeology's Continued Conversations on Belonging in Washington Archaeology

By: Brandy Rinck

Abstract: As a follow-on to the Association for Washington Archaeology's Frameworks for Social Justice Workshop that occurred during NWACs in 2022, the AWA Board is hosting this session to keep our conversations around race, diversity, justice, equity, and inclusivity going. Please consider joining AWA at this session, even if you did not attend the 2022 workshop.

During the workshop, we will consider our identities and how they impact decision making. Then, in groups, we will discuss answers to questions centered around belonging and inclusivity. Examples of the questions include: How can AWA get a deeper knowledge of those that we want to be a bigger part of our community and organization? How can AWA reach out further/better/more to diverse communities? How does AWA prioritize efforts to increase diversity in a capacity that is reasonable for the volunteers we have available? And how can AWA encourage additional volunteerism? Can AWA identify partner organizations that might help AWA gather voices from marginalized and/or underrepresented community members from both within AWA and beyond?

Let's find out what connects us and revel in our differences to bring us closer, give us a world of shared values, and hopefully build our community in a meaningful way.

Rinck, Brandy, Association for Washington Archaeology

see Furlong, Julia

Roland, Donna, University of Montana
Paper Indigenous Health as Heritage

By: Donna Roland

Abstract: For many Indigenous populations, health is closely tied to their environment, cultural ways of knowing, and is intricately connected to multidimensional epistemological worldviews. The WHO, UNESCO, and multiple NGOs have defined the right to health as a human right. Increasing globalization, privatization of public spaces, and lack of/or reduction in access to traditional lands and natural resources have negatively impacted Indigenous People's ability to continue their traditional way of life- resulting in significant ramifications for Indigenous health and well-being. Intangible cultural heritage, as a branch of cultural heritage management, should recognize the negative effects of globalization for Indigenous populations and safeguard their traditional ways of knowing. Access to natural resources, local ecology, ethno/biomedicine, sacred knowledge, traditional cultural properties, materials, and places associated with their health and well-being should be included in proposed protection. Drawing from multiple international case studies and through review of various fields of study, both historical and contemporary, this paper seeks to highlight the connection between intangible heritage and health of Indigenous populations. The links between culture and health have been well-documented. Indigenous health should be recognized as intangible cultural heritage, thereby safeguarding access to traditional beliefs, spaces, and resources.

Rorabaugh, Adam, Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, Simon Fraser University
Poster This Old (and New) Hatchery House: 3d Visualizations of the Historic Soos Creek Hatchery

By: Adam Rorabaugh

Abstract: As part of a cultural resource mitigation effort for the construction of the new Soos Creek Hatchery, the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) in partnership with the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, United States Army Corps of Engineers: Seattle District, and Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation created 3d visualizations of the historic Soos Creek Hatchery locality. Landscapes were prepared based on historic GLO records and photographs and engineering

specifications on file with WDFW's Capital and Assets Management Program (CAMP). The landscape renders are from four time periods: 1) a reconstruction of the pre European contact landscape with cultivated First Foods on the landscape 2) The 1901 original hatchery 3) The 1953 hatchery configuration and 4) the 2016 pre-demolition hatchery layout. These images highlight the changes to the locality over the 20th century, and the utility of historic photographs and engineering drawings in reconstructing past built environment features for public outreach.

Rorabaugh, Adam, Association for Washington Archaeology

see Furlong, Julia

Rose, Bobbi, Spokane Tribe Preservation Program

Paper ***Unlocking the Potential for Public Involvement in Preservation: Creative Mitigation in Cultural Preservation Through Public Outreach and Education***

By: Bobbi Rose and Rachel Vang

Abstract: With a program mission to preserve and protect the cultural resources of the Spokane Tribe, public education and outreach offer a practical and effective addition to preservation efforts. Since its onset, a central goal of the Spokane Tribe Preservation Program's (STIPP) public outreach program has been to aid in the mitigation of adverse effects on cultural resources by increasing awareness of the laws that govern archaeological investigation, as well as the role cultural resources play in the continuity of a culture that has thrived in the Pacific Northwest for several thousand years. By engaging with students in the classroom, working with teachers to develop curriculum, training fellow collections staff caring for cultural resources, and interpretive exhibitions at public events, the STIPP aims to educate the public about the Spokane tribes' history, lessen the loss of or damage to cultural resources, and foster public support that affords an appreciable increase in the protection and preservation of those resources. By connecting cultural resources that encapsulate the rich history of the Spokane tribe to current tribal lifeways, we can ensure the perpetuation of the Spokane culture and lifeways for generations to come.

Rose, Chelsea, Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology (SOULA)

Organized Symposium ***Making History on the Malheur: Papers in Honor of the Long and Storied Career of Don Hann***

By: Chelsea Rose and Katee Withee

Abstract: Over his three-decades long career on the Malheur National Forest, Don Hann has been on the frontlines of public archaeology on public lands. With dozens of PIT projects, and countless collaborations with tribal partners, colleagues, and public stakeholders, Don ran a Heritage Program that had an inspiring amount of public involvement and access. He mentored generations of archaeologists, co-founded the Oregon Chinese Diaspora Project, and leaves a robust legacy on the heritage of the region. The papers presented in this session reflect some of these collaborations, events, experiences, hijinks, and adventures on the forest under Don's memorable tenure.

Rose, Chelsea, Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology (SOULA)

see Withee, Katee

Rossi, Mary, Eppard Vision

Special Session ***So Have You Heard About the Summit? Calling All CRM Practitioners, Current or Aspiring!***

By: Mary Rossi

Abstract: Are you interested in learning how Cultural Resource Management (CRM) in our region really works (and how we might even improve it)? Do you enjoy gathering with diverse practitioners willing to share their experience in a variety of session formats and experiential activities? Do you like beautiful scenery and good food? If so, we want you to know about the annual Cultural Resource Protection Summit!

The 16th Annual (and 2nd “hybrid”) Summit will be held May 24-25 at the Suquamish Tribe's House of Awakened Culture and online. The Summit planning team is hard at work fulfilling the mission we have had since the Summit's inception: The primary goal in organizing the annual Summit has been to facilitate amongst all affected parties an open, frank discussion about the intersection between cultural resources and land use. The Summit is designed to promote collaborative cultural resource planning as an effective means of finding resolution to issues before they escalate into emotionally-charged, divisive, and expensive stalemates or law suits.

Join us for a drop-in informational session to learn more about a gathering that is carefully designed to help you improve your technical CRM skills while deepening your connection to why we do this work. SNACKS PROVIDED!

Rotell, Donald, Burns District Bureau of Land Management

Paper ***Don Hann and the Malheur National Forest Heritage Program circa 1992 to 2002: String boxes, Compasses, and Pin Flags***

By: Donald Rotell and Katee Withee

Abstract: Throughout the 1990s Don Hann was responsible for several innovative approaches or ideas that established the Malheur National Forest Heritage program as a model for Federal cultural resource management programs throughout the Pacific Northwest region. He integrated archaeological research material into NHPA Section 106 compliance processes, dramatically increased the Forest delivery of public archaeology services, improved tribal relations with the Burns Paiute tribe, and upgraded the involvement of cultural resources on Forest interdisciplinary planning teams after he arrived in John Day in 1991. This presentation describes just a few of the memorable projects and events he championed as a District archaeologist for the former Bear Valley Ranger District and later as the Malheur National Forest Archaeologist.

Roush, Cody C., Central Washington University - Cultural and Environmental Resource Management Program

Poster ***Building a Model for Inclusive Study of Obsidian Trade and Exchange***

By: Cody C. Roush and Patrick T. McCutcheon

Abstract: Native American social relationships between the Columbia Plateau and Salish Sea have been extensively documented in the ethnographic record. Yet, how geographic barriers affected past Native American trade and exchange between the Salish Sea and Columbia Plateau geographic regions is not well known. Our goal is to build a collaboration between contemporary Native American communities and archaeologists to understand how these relationships are reflected in the archaeological record. One approach uses evolutionary archaeological theory in combination with social network analysis and GIS tools to trace obsidian occurrence across the Cascade Mountains using obsidian chemistry and the organization of technology. Social Network Analysis traces the relationships (similar ratios of obsidian sources in different technological forms identified at a given site) between actors (archaeological sites). Our research will establish a database of previously sourced obsidian artifacts to identify data gaps in any potential network. Then, additional samples of obsidian will be selected to fill gaps in the database. The purpose of this poster is to begin connecting with the Native American and archaeological communities in the hopes that we can begin to braid together indigenous knowledge and scientific methods to gain a more holistic understanding of past trade and exchange.

Saha, Krishna Kumar, Ghent University, Belgium

Paper ***Process of Authority Formation in Dispute Settlement: The Case of Shalish in Rural Bangladesh***

By: Krishna Kumar Saha

Abstract: Shalish, as an informal dispute settlement mechanism, is one of the main ways of resolving local rural problems and petty disputes. It has a long history behind it and has evolved from ancient times through the two consecutive colonial eras to present independent Bangladesh. Despite the various

problems in the mechanism, the general villagers prefer the Shalish because those people don't have huge money or time to solve the dispute by the formal courts; for this reason, they choose the Shalish in their village where the local elites will act as arbitrators. Apart from Shalish, there are a few other types of dispute resolution mechanisms in rural areas of Bangladesh. Some of them are state-supported, and some are not. Among all these types of dispute resolution mechanisms, Shalish is the most popular and identical. Sometimes the issue is non-cognizable by the law, formal security forces, or the courts, so they are sent to the village elites for disposal. The current paper will explain the process of Shalish in rural areas and how the mediators of the disputes form their authority to deliver the decision in a Shalish with their earned/achieved power and legitimacy.

Sappington, Ericha, University of Idaho (Student)

Paper Working the Waters of Garrison Creek: The First Post Laundresses of Fort Walla Walla, WA

By: Ericha Sappington

Abstract: The Eighth Census of the United States lists twelve married women employed as laundresses at Fort Walla Walla, Washington in the year 1860. Predominantly of Irish and German heritage, they are listed as the wives of musicians and soldiers and are the first women recorded as employees at that post. Recent archival work conducted in Washington, D.C. has provided new information about these women and their experiences as immigrants living and working in the 19th century American West. A series of maps and plans of the fort show at least two separate laundress quarters at the post between 1877 and 1893, with the longest-standing building located along the edge of the nearby Garrison Creek. Additional documents indicate that these quarters were torn down sometime between 1893 and 1898 and were either re-purposed or replaced by married enlisted men's quarters and non-commissioned staff quarters. Past archaeological projects conducted at the site, combined with this preliminary documentary research, suggests the remains of these quarters could possibly be located using archaeological survey assisted by modern mapping techniques.

Sappington, Lee, University of Idaho

Paper The Empire Strikes Back: Japanese Balloon Bomb Attacks on the Pacific Northwest in World War II

By: Lee Sappington

Abstract: In December 1941 the expanding Japanese Empire attacked British, Dutch, and American territories across eastern Asia and the Pacific Ocean. Imperial Japanese forces were invincible everywhere and the home islands had long been considered safely beyond the reach of their enemies. However, only four months later sixteen American Army planes flew off a Navy aircraft carrier and shocked Japan by bombing multiple cities. Japan retaliated by creating an ingenious program to attack North America by sending bomb-carrying balloons on the jet stream. By November 1944 they were launching as many as 150 balloons daily. The balloons carried both explosive and incendiary bombs that were intended to start massive forest fires and create panic across the Pacific Northwest. Approximately 9300 balloon bombs were launched and nearly 300 were documented between Alaska and Texas by July 1945. While few bombs actually exploded, there was one fatal occurrence in Oregon and fires were started in California, Oregon, and Idaho. Material components of balloons including bombs have been found intermittently since 1945 and as recently as 2019 in British Columbia. It is likely that more of these potentially explosive sites still wait to be discovered in remote parts of the Pacific Northwest.

Saunters, Bobby, Mt. Hood National Forest

see Legnini, Luciano

Schroeder, William, WA DNR

Paper Forestry Archaeology and Timber Harvesting Practices: Best Methods?

By: William Schroeder

Abstract: Archaeological and heritage resources subject to passive preservation are those that can be protected from land-altering or ground-disturbing activities such as timber harvesting through avoidance and the maintenance of existing conditions. What do we know about potential impacts to cultural resources due to forest management practices and the machinery used to accomplish various treatments? For example, guy lines, haulback cable systems, high-lead yarding, and spar-trees, by themselves, are unlikely to have an impact on archaeological and heritage resources but are associated with machinery and equipment that may have or may create an impact on heretofore undocumented cultural resources. Predictive models typically rely on four factors: slope, aspect, distance to water, and proximity to known cultural resources. Some baseline studies have been conducted and 'rules of thumb' are recommended, but is that all or the best available information with which to make informed cultural resource management recommendations? What are the risks and how vulnerable are various cultural resources? This PowerPoint presents what we know and sheds light on what we do not (yet) know about potential impacts to cultural resources by timber harvesting equipment and methods. An open call to discuss and propose methods of Forestry Archaeology data collection is advanced.

Schultze, Carol, WestLand Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc. see Major, Maurice

Schultze, Carol, WestLand Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc. see McWilliams, Tyler

Seger, Elizabeth, Willamette Cultural Resources Associates

Poster ***Analysis of Population Stress in Relation to Economic Organization within Village Sites: 4 Case Studies on the Northern Oregon Coast***

By: Elizabeth Seger and Alexis Crow

Abstract: The Oregon Coast is often portrayed as being peripheral to the overall Northwest Coast culture area, which is likely why it has not been the subject of as many synthetic and/or systematic research efforts as seen further north.

This preliminary study investigates the potential connection between changes in social/economic systems and population stress on the Oregon coast by comparing archaeological sites in Tillamook and Clatsop County. This study will compare evidence of social change centered in four sites: Palmrose (35CLT47), Par-Tee (35CLT20), Spruce Tree Site (35TI75), and Netarts Spit (35TI1). Evolution of social organization in relationship to resource allocation is a key community stressor that can aid in the interpretation of cultural succession within a group. By analyzing evidence of population size and household organization we aim to identify interpersonal relationships represented within these sites.

Seymour, Katelyn, Central Washington University see Lopez, Naylea

Sherwood, Trina, Yakama Nation see Buck, Josephine

Simmons, Taylor, EWU

Paper ***The Role of Familismo in Mental Health Symptomology***

By: Taylor Simmons

Abstract: In a recent study by Margarita Alegría, Pinka Chatterji, Kenneth Wells, M.P.H. Zhun Cao, Chih-nan Chen, David Takeuchi, James Jackson, and Xiao-Li Meng (2009), ethnic minorities often do not pursue mental health care due to issues such as an anticipation of low-quality care. One way to increase the quality of care for ethnic minorities, and in this case Mexican immigrants specifically, is to consider what specific cultural factors affect their mental health. For example, social science research in psychology and anthropology has described how changing roles of familismo affects the mental health of Mexican immigrants living in the United States. This article reviews the research on familismo and mental health. It

aims to support mental health practitioners in their understanding of how familismo has the potential to both amplify and reduce mental health symptomology.

Simurdak, Nik, Central Washington University

Poster Connections and Chaos: Exploring the Grissom (45KT301) Site Collection

By: Nik Simurdak and Patrick McCutcheon

Abstract: Efforts to inventory a selection of the tens of thousands of artifacts in the Grissom (45KT301) collection have yielded exciting insights about the spatial and temporal connections of the site. Inventory and maintenance work on the Grissom collection provides an opportunity to explore a sample of its material diversity, while also serving as an effective test for collection management techniques. For this phase of research with the Grissom collection, six students spent over 350 hours counting chipped lithics, documenting the state of the collection, and restoring collection records. Counting procedures involved group training and custom tools designed to reduce analyst error. Documentation and restoration involved close work with the collection database, careful examination of historical excavation records, and surface-level research on a selection of artifacts to better assess the scale of the site's connections across time and space. This work identified over 91,000 chipped lithic artifacts, highlighted the importance of assessing gaps in researcher experience during collection management and showed material connections in the Grissom site across the Pacific Northwest and to places as far as China. Similar work with long-standing collections like Grissom may yield similar insights while advancing best techniques for working with extant collections.

Simurdak, Nik, Central Washington University

Poster To and Through: The Grissom Site (45KT301) as a Nexus for Chipped Stone Lithic Diversity

By: Nik Simurdak and Patrick McCutcheon

Abstract: The source diversity of volcanic glass debitage in the Grissom site (45KT301) effectively demonstrates Grissom's place in the Columbia Plateau as a nexus for trade and exchange. When compared to similar assemblages from sites in the Dalles where prestige tools seemingly come to rest, Grissom's volcanic glass assemblage suggests instead a locus through which materials move. By examining volcanic glass source diversity, object type, and reduction sequence, it is possible not only to investigate cultural transmission within and through the site, but how a site like Grissom may serve a distinct purpose in a network of trade. With 180 sourced pieces from a collection of 316 volcanic glass artifacts, Grissom currently boasts 14 distinct geochemical sources. When compared to similar volcanic glass assemblages found in the Dalles, where artifacts tend to be finely-worked tools often found in mortuary contexts with lower source diversity, Grissom appears to inhabit a different cultural niche. The nature of the assemblage suggests a place of movement and trade, through which horizontal cultural transmission was a common occurrence. The nature of obsidian and tachylyte at Grissom strongly suggests the site holds significance within the network of pre-, proto-, and post-contact trade throughout the Pacific Northwest.

Sloma, Robert A., Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation

Poster An Expression of Polish-American Settler Colonialism on the Colville Reservation

By: Robert A. Sloma

Abstract: The ca. 1927-1931 Pietrzykowski family homestead in Keller, Ferry County, Washington is presented as an expression of Polish-American settler colonialism on the Colville Indian Reservation. The effects of the Slavic and specifically Polish diaspora upon North America have largely escaped academic attention within the context of settler colonialism. The external boundary of the Colville Indian Reservation contains places named "Pollock Creek" and "Pollock Creek Road." Archival research confirms lost or eschewed knowledge of a Polish-American homestead established in the early twentieth-century by the Pietrzykowski family on the Colville Reservation. Toponyms persist at this site as reminders of specific local expressions of settler colonialism that followed President Woodrow Wilson's May 3, 1916 opening of lands to homesteading within the Diminished Colville Indian Reservation. Examination of the

Pietrzykowski family homestead may offer new insight into complex social and economic interactions between newly arrived homesteaders and long-time Native American residents. Furthermore, the toponyms associated with this site pose interesting questions in regard to collective memory, as well as the use and persistence of phrases that could be offensive or derogatory.

Smith, Julia, Eastern Washington University

Paper ***Coffee and Chocolate in High-End Food Markets***

By: Julia Smith

Abstract: This paper explores how farmers in producing countries experience the Fairtrade and specialty markets for coffee and chocolate differently. Both crops have a large relatively commodity market segment and a smaller high-value segment which has grown over the last few decades. Both have strong footprints both in Latin America and Africa. Large amounts of the world production of both is done by small farmers. But while coffee has created a large sector that achieves higher prices for producers, better quality for consumers, and more sustainable practices, chocolate has not. Instead, it continues to struggle with accusations of slave labor and deforestation, even within the specialty chocolate market. Why has the coffee system succeeded where the chocolate system has fallen short? What lessons do coffee-producing communities and farmers have for chocolate producers? And is there anything that we as consumers and observers in the United States can do to encourage systems for producing chocolate that are more sustainable environmentally and socially?

Ross Smith, Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW)

see Major, Maurice

Sobel, Elizabeth, Missouri State University

Paper ***Balloons on Backpacks and other Adventures with Don Hann at the Klamath Falls BLM***

By: Elizabeth Sobel

Abstract: From 1990 through 1992, I had the good fortune of working with Don Hann at the Klamath Falls, Oregon Bureau of Land Management. Don and I were only technicians, but somehow were in the position of co-directing the Klamath Falls BLM Cultural Resources Program for two years. In this presentation, I reflect on Don's role in making this collaboration one of the most important archaeological experiences of my career. A set of examples illustrate not only Don's outstanding intellect, ingenuity, and skill as an archaeologist and cultural resource manager, but also his remarkable ability to teach and motivate others. While Don no doubt honed these qualities over the subsequent years, a consideration of the Klamath Falls years shows that Don has been significantly influencing colleagues, students, local communities, and the profession from the very start of his career.

Solimano, Paul, WillametteCRA

see Brown, Thomas

Solimano, Paul, WillametteCRA

see North, Michelle

Spencer, Steve, Central Washington University

Poster ***Faunal Analysis of the Grissom Site (45KT301) in Northeast Kittitas Valley, Washington***

By: Steve Spencer

Abstract: The Grissom site of central Washington was excavated 1967-71 by students and faculty from Central Washington State College. The site may represent a portion of a large, springtime intertribal gathering near Kittitas known as Che-lo-han, which involved camas root gathering, tribal councils, and social activities. Extensive radiocarbon dating places occupation ~1810-130 BP, based on 20 of 21 radiocarbon dates, with some stratigraphic mixing. Site materials have been subject to several previous studies, including a 2018 undergraduate pilot study by the author. Other fauna have not been reported outside of a 2012 fish analysis by Lubinski and Partlow. In consultation with Pat Lubinski, I completed a taxonomic and taphonomic analysis of 3,360 specimens, randomly selected from 1/4" screened samples

below the depth of historic artifacts. My analysis shows fauna dominated by large ungulates such as deer, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, and elk. Duck, grouse, salmon, rabbit, marmot, and shellfish are among the other fauna likely consumed at the Grissom Site. The faunal remains were marked by a high degree of fragmentation and burning, and the large number of sub-juvenile remains is consistent with a springtime occupation. Results of my analysis were compared to other analyzed faunal assemblages from upland and riverine sites.

Stcherbinine, Sean, Washington State Parks

Poster Overview of Excavations at Three Olcott Sites in Western Washington

By: Sean Stcherbinine

Abstract: Excavations at three precontact sites adjacent to the Elwha River in western Washington recovered about 800 bone specimens and 40,000 chipped stone artifacts. The combined artifact assemblage is characteristic of Olcott-type sites in western Washington, most notably the presence of lanceolate projectile points manufactured from fine-grained and locally available volcanic raw materials. The assemblage is dominated by debitage (95%), but also includes projectile points, bifaces, modified flakes, cores, and scrapers made from andesitic and dacitic raw material. The vast majority of bone specimens are calcined and unidentifiable to species. However, several bones were identified as deer remains. Radiocarbon dating of calcined bones indicate a middle Holocene occupation (4200 to 5500 BP) of Pleistocene river terraces used to acquire nearby raw material in order to manufacture tools for hunting and processing deer and deer-sized mammals. As one of the largest Olcott assemblages, this is an important dataset for discussing middle Holocene land use on the Olympic Peninsula and western Washington.

Strickland, Kathy, Alpha Genesis Inc.

see Abney, Kristy

Swords, Molly, GRAM Northwest

see Petrich-Guy, Mary

Taylor, Isabella, Asian American Comparative Collection, University of Idaho, Moscow

Poster Sachiko 'Janet' Bennett, Her Life and Times

By: Isabella Taylor

Abstract: The University of Idaho's Asian American Comparative Collection (AACC) received the personal collection of Sachiko 'Janet' Bennett in 2022. The collection was donated to the AACC by her close friend, who wanted to know more about the life Janet lead. Using the artifacts and documents in the Sachiko 'Janet' Bennett Collection and in the AACC's research library, my initial goal for this poster is to compile a timeline and a family tree that detail Janet's life and lineage. In the short term this poster will be able to offer information about Janet to the family that donated her items and will provide initial background research for the collection. In the long term this project will contribute to research on WWII incarceration of Americans of Japanese ancestry, as well as to literature on inter-racial marriage in the 1950s and women in STEM in the 20th century.

Taysom, Melissa, Idaho State University

Paper Amenity Migration and Rural Livelihoods: A Case Study of Farmer/Rancher Subjective Well-being in Teton Valley

By: Melissa Taysom

Abstract: In rural regions of the United States, the number of small family farms is decreasing despite population growth in these areas which have open, undeveloped landscapes and outdoor recreational spaces that are rich with natural amenities and varied topography. While this growth, known as amenity migration, is a trend in amenity-rich rural areas across the country, little is known about how farmer/rancher subjective well-being is impacted by amenity migration, which is the focus of my research. Amenity-based growth restructures local landscapes and economies, reducing open spaces and causing a

shift from traditional extractive industries, including agricultural-based livelihoods, to service and hospitality centered businesses as well as the development of an amenity-based 'gig' economy consisting of short-term, seasonal, and/or contractual work instead of long-term jobs. Amenity-based transitions and the resultant landscape and economic changes positively and negatively influence the quality of life experienced by farmers and ranchers, and thus have the potential to positively and/or negatively impact their subjective well-being. Amenity migration presents an important opportunity for renewal and revitalization within rural areas but it should not be deleterious. It is important for the voices of both old-timers and newcomers alike to be heard in renewal efforts.

Terry, Karisa, Central Washington University

see Lubinski, Patrick

Thomas, Lewis, Idaho State University

Paper 'We Have Three Seasons in Myanmar': Burma's Political Spring Turns to Winter

By: Lewis Thomas

Abstract: After a half-century of military rule and political struggle, the country of Burma (Myanmar), led by Nobel Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi, finally achieved a long-sought turn to civilian government and democratic institutions in 2012. Touted by Western nations as an important 'triumph of democracy,' many ordinary Burmese people, long-time friends and family of this ethnographer, expressed skepticism of the stunning political changes during the period 2012-2017, even as they appreciated the many freedoms they had never previously enjoyed. Their voices and concerns, and those of many other citizens, were largely ignored in the Western media narrative, which celebrated the seeming inevitability of an evolution to a neoliberal democracy. Since 2021, a violent military coup has seemingly returned Burma to the 'dark days' of military dictatorship.

Based on over 25 years of ethnographic research in Burma, this paper examines the marginalization of 'ordinary voices' - the grist of ethnographic research - in Western narratives of self-congratulatory political triumph.

Triplett, Mallory, RLR Cultural Resources, LLC

Paper An Analysis of Tachylyte and Other Volcanic Glasses in Washington Archaeology

By: Mallory Triplett

Abstract: Within archaeological literature, a discussion of volcanic toolstones from Washington State is uncommon. Washington's volcanic glass landscape is relatively sparse, with low-quality sources scattered within and on the east side of the Cascades, including tachylyte, obsidian, and vitrophyric obsidian. The low-quality and dispersed nature of these toolstones are reflected in Washington's archaeological record by the more common occurrence of out-of-state volcanic glasses from Oregon and Idaho. The quality and abundance of these out-of-state sources has intrigued many researchers and studies but has ultimately left a gap in the literature that neglects to build a context for local, Washington sources. This study develops an archaeological context for Washington glasses and provides a basis for understanding the quantity and dispersion of these unique toolstones.

Tuning, Jordyn, University of Idaho

Paper Chemical Detective Work

By: Jordyn Tuning

Abstract: Practicing forensic chemistry on artifacts that come to us via historical pathways is an enterprise with its own intrinsic rewards. To be sure, there is no doubt that the chemical identification of objects is useful and interesting to historical archaeologists. For the analytical chemist, however, probing materials that have undergone substantial changes through decades, or centuries, of exposure, is an enticing challenge that generates its own satisfaction. What is more, revealing the nature and/or use of

even the most banal household goods from the homes of our forebears tends to give rise to stories that even non-chemists like to hear.

Vang, Rachel, Spokane Tribe Preservation Program

see Rose, Bobbi

Vann, Nicholas, Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Paper ***Pilot Cultural Mapping Study in Seattle***

By: Nicholas Vann

Abstract: DAHP received state funding to conduct a pilot study in Seattle to map culturally significant sites without traditional historic landmark or designation criteria. The funding provides an opportunity to record information about places that are culturally important to traditionally marginalized communities, particularly those that are vastly underrepresented in cultural resources data. Our goal is to identify places of cultural significance that have gone unrecognized in traditional survey efforts. This effort will legitimize recognition through documentation and GIS mapping, and will be used to inform land use planners of culturally significant places when conducting regulatory reviews that affect underserved communities through an equity lens.

We challenge preconceived ideals about historic integrity and age of resources by soliciting feedback with a diverse array of community organizations and partners. Cultural significance is defined in incredibly diverse ways to different groups of people, and we recognize the need to more equitably serve Washingtonians by recognizing history and use of the built environment without regard to predefined integrity criteria.

von Wandruszka, Ray, University of Idaho

Organized Symposium ***The Chemistry of Archaeological Artifacts***

By: Ray von Wandruszka

Abstract: Materials associated with historical artifacts recovered in archaeological excavations are often difficult or impossible to identify. This may be due to a loss of labels and markers, or simply because time and exposure have changed the substances to such an extent that they have become unrecognizable. Analytical chemistry can be a great help in answering the ever-present question “What is this...?”. Artifacts may have undergone changes during the decades or centuries of their existence, but chemical markers often remain and point the analyst in the right direction. Answers can be surprising to both the chemist and the archaeologist, especially in cases where bottles, or other containers, have been reused, and the remaining contents bear no relationship to the vessel. Evidence uncovered through chemistry can be very revealing with regard to the nature, and even the use, of artifacts.

Walls, Robert E., Indiana University, American Indian Studies Research Institute

Paper ***Indian Boarding School Journals, Truth and Healing, and Anthropology***

By: Robert E. Walls

Abstract: Recent revelations in Canada have renewed focus on Indian boarding schools and their legacy of historical trauma. But how can anthropology contribute to the process of “truth and healing”? What obligations do anthropologists have, and what skills or resources can they share? This paper will address these questions from the perspective of a non-Native academic who acknowledges the discipline’s past complicity in ignoring boarding school trauma, but who also supports anthropology’s renewed commitment to promoting social justice and anticolonial practices. I will focus on the early publications produced at boarding schools in the Pacific Northwest, writings anthropologists usually ignored or dismissed as inauthentic or incomplete records of Indigenous culture. I will argue that we need to take seriously the historical voices, silences, and experiences of the Indigenous youth who wrote for, printed, and read these documents; this will contribute to a broader understanding of the truths of settler-colonial violence in the Northwest. Exploration of these documents can also reveal powerful testimony for cultural

resilience and tribal survivance useful for promoting healing. Finally, I will make recommendations as to enhanced access to these documents, which have often been forgotten, misplaced, or widely scattered in the colonial archive.

Wang, Penglin, Central Washington University

Poster *Xiongnu Official Titles Shanyu (单于) and Qieju~Qiequ (且居~且渠)*

By: Penglin Wang

Abstract: These titles recorded in Chinese books were used in the steppe empire Xiongnu two millennia ago, with shanyu having come into increasing exposure since it established its hegemony over Inner Asia under the leadership of the second supreme ruler Maodun who reigned 209–174 BCE. I argue that such alternative Chinese transcriptions had represented one and the same title and resulted partly from the source language from which the Xiongnu obtained the title and partly from different styles by different writers. Thanks to the dichotomy in Chinese between shanyu and qieju~qiequ, shanyu had been typically and even exclusively used for the Xiongnu supreme rulers, thus enjoying frequent and numerous occurrences in Chinese texts. By contrast yet, qieju~qiequ was relegated to lower official ranks and rarely visible with merely a few flashes, henceforth blinding researchers to its etymological connection with shanyu. It is important to note that we see these differentiated usages of shanyu and qieju~qiequ only in Chinese texts and that we do not know or have no way to know if the differentiations were reflected in the native Xiongnu language. What we can do now is to take advantage of Chinese records, compare them phonetically and explain their connectability.

Warner, Emma, Asian American Comparative Collective, University of Idaho, Moscow

Poster *The Relationship between Hiroshima University and the University of Idaho*

By: Emma Warner

Abstract: Following the conclusion of World War II, the newly reorganized Hiroshima University asked for assistance to rebuild their institution from the damage of the atomic bomb. They asked for tree seeds, a three-dollar donation, or a book about what the university specializes in. The University of Idaho was one of few universities to donate the wanted materials. This interaction launched these two universities into a sixty-year correspondence, and in 2011, the University of Idaho received tiles from Hiroshima that were damaged in the war. Using these tiles donated from Hiroshima, the donations the University of Idaho sent in the 1940's, and the documents sent between these two institutions, this poster will examine and investigate the relationship between these two cities, and how their connection impacts the politics in each respective city.

Welch, Amanda, Eastern Oregon University

Paper *Analysis of Ceramics in Relation to the Socio-Economic Status In Historical Maxville, OR*

By: Amanda Welch and Addison Bonzani

Abstract: The Maxville Heritage Site, located in Wallowa County, Oregon was a segregated logging community active during the mid-1900s. This presentation examines ceramic types found through pedestrian surveys of the site. Two major types of ceramics are indicators of the socio-economic status (SES) of the residents. The ceramic types identified in the site are white ware and industrial ware. White ware is a fine porcelain-like ceramic that is commonly found decorated and indicates a higher SES than industrial ware, which is a coarser ceramic. The data reveal a differential pattern in the Maxville community. From historical documents and oral histories the spatial arrangement of segregated parts of the Maxville site corresponds to the pattern of distribution of ceramics found at the site.

Wessen, Gary, Wessen & Associates

see Brown, James W.

Wessen, Gary, Wessen & Associates

see Brown, James

Whistler, Emily, Plateau Archaeological Investigations see MacIntyre, Hannah

Williams Thomas, Spokane Tribe of Indians Preservation Program see Casserino, Christopher

Withee, Katee, US Forest Service

Paper ***Don Hann: the Man, the Myth, the Legend***

By: Katee Withee and Chelsea Rose

Abstract: This paper will provide a brief overview of Don Hann's 30+ year career and show the ways in which his legacy helped shape program management and inspired the next generation of federal archaeologists. Don spent his career finding unique and innovative ways to incorporate public archaeology into the management of historic and cultural resources on the Malheur National Forest and advocated for cultural resources at all levels of management. Besides developing and maintaining one of the largest and most complex resource program areas in the Pacific Northwest region, he also mentored numerous archaeologists and Forest Service staff and was a strong supporter of training and professional development.

Withee, Katee, US Forest Service see Rose, Chelsea

Withee, Katee, US Forest Service see Rotell, Donald

Yoder, Chyanne, Idaho State University

Paper ***A Life of Labor: the Socio-politics of Pandemic Living with Chronic Illness***

By: Chyanne Yoder

Abstract: The threat the COVID-19 pandemic presents to chronically-ill individuals is multiplex: economic precarity, bodily risk, and biopolitical violence endanger livelihoods. Using multi-modal data gathered from a series of semi-structured interviews, this research explores the various modes of livelihood labor enacted by the chronically-ill in the intermountain US during the COVID-19 pandemic. Results demonstrate increased socio-economic pressures due to the fiscal expenses of chronic illness management and the pandemic's impact on the economy. However, chronic labor extended well beyond the market: increased vulnerability engendered social labor through "mental contact-tracing" and the hyper-regulation of social and clinical landscapes. More, chronically-ill participants were forced to politicize their own livelihoods in response to the institutional disregard for chronic illness within pandemic policy. Imagining chronic labor beyond the body allows for a richer understanding of the chronic experience, for which centralized research is needed. Moreover, the liminality that exists as we transition into the 'post-pandemic' provides an opportunity to reflect on disproportionate risk. While many have progressed past the pandemic into socioeconomic renewal, biological, socio-political, and economic inequity continue to threaten the livelihoods of vulnerable populations.

Young, Cameron, University of Idaho

Paper ***Probably A Laxative...***

By: Cameron Young

Abstract: Patent medicines, sometimes of exotic origin, are often submitted by historical archaeologists for chemical analysis. Our ancestors, it appears, were no strangers to stomach and intestinal complaints. As often as not, the nostrums used to combat these malaises are recovered in unmarked, generic bottles, leaving the analyst with the tricky task of finding out what exactly they are. In other cases, it is well known what they were sold for, but then the 'why-and-how' of their actions often turns out to be the mystery that needs solving.