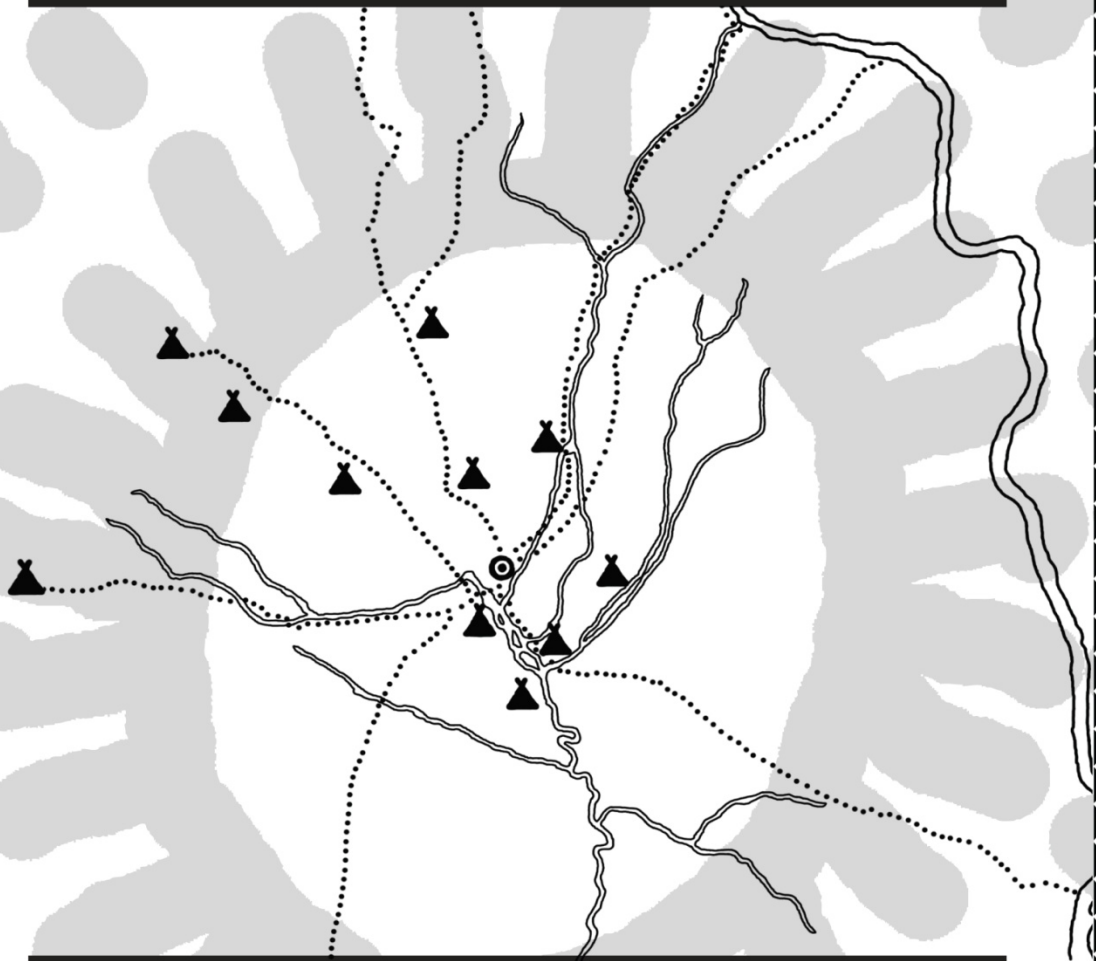


63RD NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGY CONFERENCE

# ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE CROSSROADS

March 25-27, 2010

ELLENSBURG, WA



Keynote Speaker Dr. Eugene Hunn will present,  
"Plateau Indian Place Names : Ethnographemes"

NWAC 2010 sponsored by Department of Anthropology and Museum, the  
CWU Foundation, Primate Behavior and Ecology Program, the CWU  
Anthropology Student Association, and the Kittitas County Lodging Tax Grant

Crossroads Exhibit sponsored by Humanities Washington  
and the Museum of Culture and Environment

for more information visit : <http://www.mycentral.cwu.edu/nwac2010>

  
CENTRAL WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY  
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WASHINGTON

**63<sup>rd</sup> Northwest Anthropology Conference**  
**March 25 – 27, 2010**  
**Ellensburg, Washington**

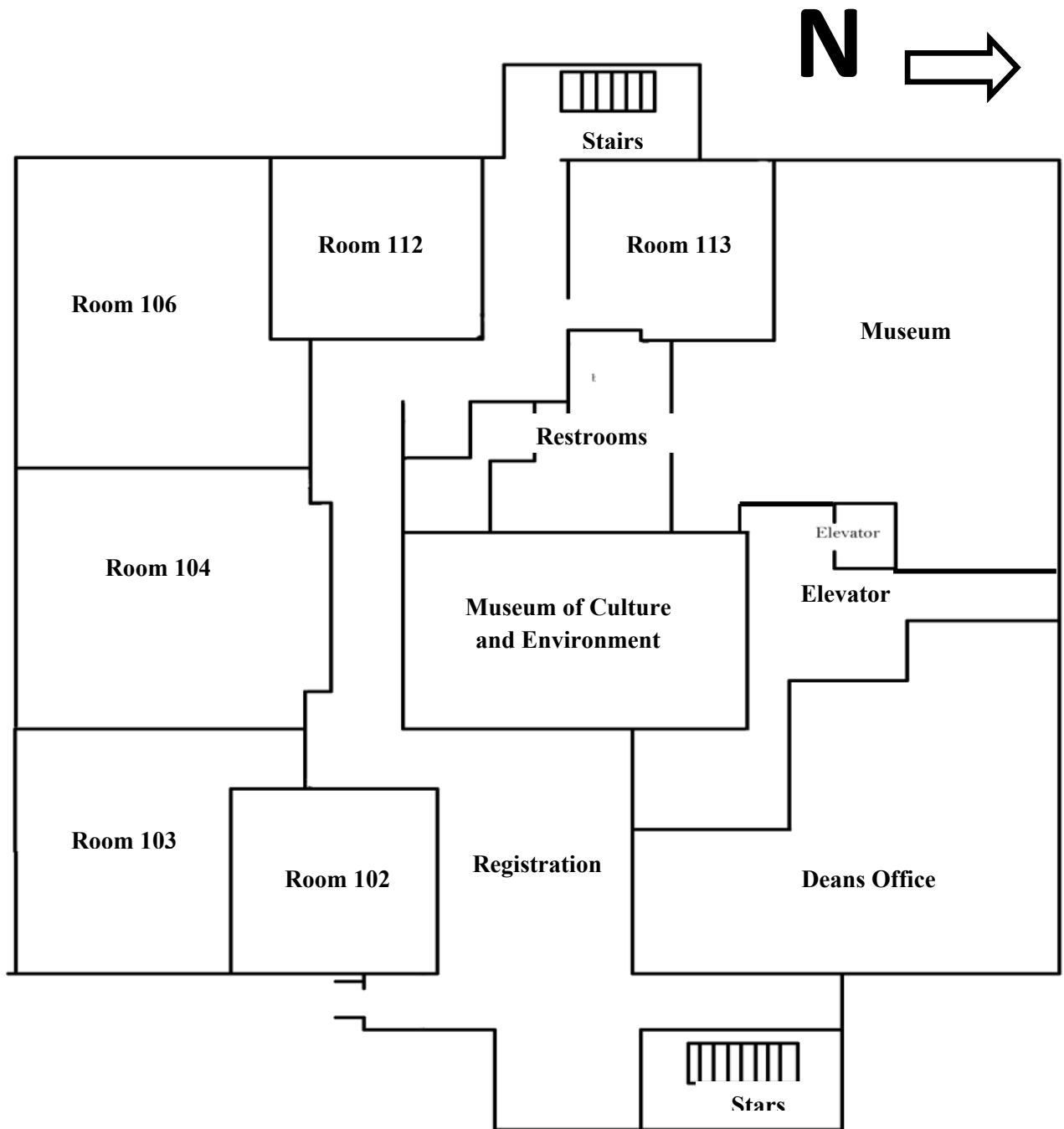
**Anthropology at the Crossroads**

“Anthropology at the Crossroads” is the theme for this year’s Northwest Anthropology Conference (NWAC), Ellensburg, Washington, March 25 - 27, 2010. While all submissions are considered, this conference offers opportunities for multiple perspectives on where we are as a discipline, society, and species, with a special emphasis on people and the environment. The “Anthropology at the Crossroads” conference includes symposia and presentations on subjects from archaeology, cultural and linguistic anthropology, paleoanthropology, primatology, medical anthropology, visual anthropology, and others. We invite submitters to use their own preposition in describing their presentation/symposia as “Anthropology at/of/on/etc the Crossroads.” Studying the past, understanding the present, and preparing for the future, makes Anthropology even more relevant today as the discipline continues to assert the importance of an appreciation for culturally diverse modes of interacting with our environment. Thus, this conference is a crossroads where the exchange of ideas better prepares us, our students, and our work to serve the communities we live in as we maintain our commitment to exchanging and transmitting our understandings of all people, in all places, and at all times. “Anthropology at the Crossroads” also implies interaction among sub-disciplines and communities in an integrated fashion and in this manner encourages self reflection on the relevance of Anthropology today at a moment when we appear to be at several global crossroads.

**NWAC 2010 Conference Sponsors:**

Central Washington University’s (CWU) Department of Anthropology and Museum  
CWU Anthropology Student Association (ASA)  
CWU Primate Behavior and Ecology Program  
CWU Museum of Culture and Environment  
CWU Resource Management Program  
Journal of Northwest Anthropology  
CWU Foundation

In particular, Patrick McCutcheon (NWAC 2010 Program Chair, Department of Anthropology and Museum) acknowledges the tireless efforts of Margaret Nover (CWU Foundation), Mike Smith (CWU Foundation), Kathleen Barlow (Chair, Anthropology and Museum Department), Penny Anderson (Anthropology Department, Administrative Lead), Brian Hall (Primate Behavior and Ecology Program), Sydney Self (Primate Behavior and Ecology Program), Sara Borer (President, ASA), Anne Hice (Officer, ASA), and Sara Hocking (Officer ASA), and the Department Anthropology and Museum and graduate Resource Management Program student and faculty members whose volunteer efforts make this conference possible. To all of you, Thank You!



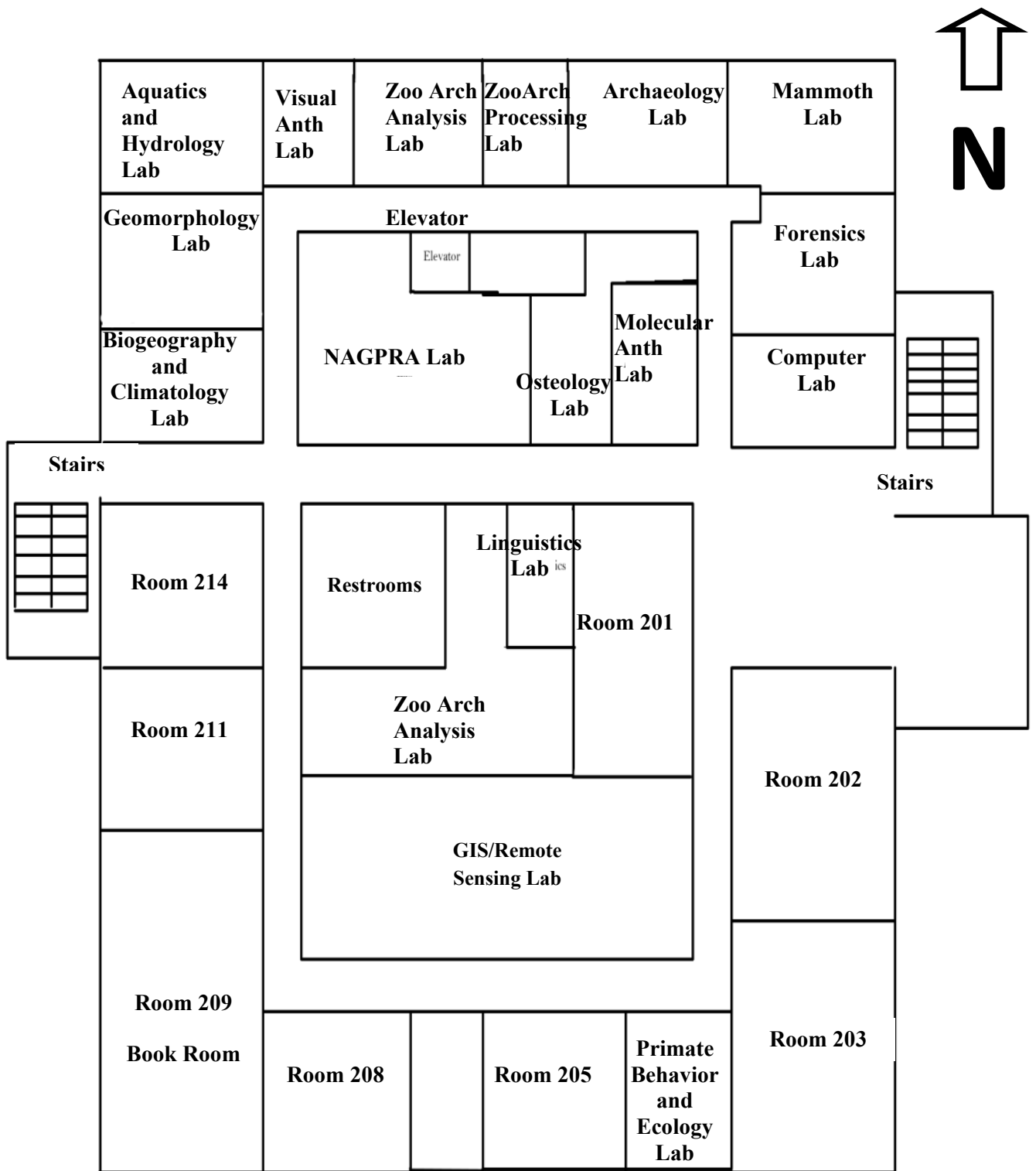
### **Dean Hall, First Floor**

**Registration Table**

**Meeting Rooms, 102 to 113**

**Museum of Culture and Environment**

**Restrooms**



## Dean Hall Second Floor

**Posters in the Hallways**

**Rooms 202 and 203**

**Book and Exhibitors Room 209**

**Restrooms**

# **63<sup>rd</sup> Northwest Anthropology Conference**

## **March 25 – 27, 2010**

### **Ellensburg, Washington**

#### **NWAC Registration, Dean Hall, First Floor**

Wednesday, 4:30 to 8:00 pm  
Thursday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm  
Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm  
Saturday, 8:00 am to 12:00 pm

#### **NWAC 2010 Opening Ceremony**

Thursday 8:30 to 9:00 am, Dean Hall First Floor Lobby

#### **Business Meetings**

**Thursday**, Northwest Anthropology Conference, Room 202, 4 to 5 pm  
**Friday**, Association of Washington Archaeology, Room 103, 4:40 to 5:40 pm

#### **Events**

Student Mixer, All ages, Live Band, Thursday, 9 to 12 pm, Raw Space, [info@raw-space.net](mailto:info@raw-space.net), 509.933.2111, 119 E Fourth Ave, Ellensburg, WA 98926  
NWAC Reception and CWU Anthropology Open House, Dean Hall, Thursday, 5 to 7 pm  
Banquet and Keynote Talk Friday 5:00-8:00 pm, Sue Lombard Dining Room, CWU campus.

#### **Workshops**

Curation at the Crossroads: Q&A on Curation Issues, Paula Johnson, Thursday- Room 112, 3:40-5:00,  
Advocating for Archaeology: Strategies for Individual Involvement and Why It Matters, Mary Rossi, Friday- Room 103, 9:00-10:40,  
NAGPRA Plateau Style, Jacqueline Cook, Lourdes Henebry-Deleon, Angela Neller, Friday- Room 112, 3:40-4:40,  
Field Records in the Digital Age or Hey, Why Can't I Read this Floppy Disk?, Laura Phillips and Steven Denton, Saturday Room 113 9:00-11:30,

#### **Additional Activities**

Chimpanzees at Chimpanzee and Human Communication Institute, Thursday to Saturday, Sign up at NWAC registration table or call Lynn Whitacre (509)963-2243.  
CWU Campus Archaeology Walking Tour, sign up at NWAC registration table.  
Puget Sound Energy Wind Farm Interpretive Center Tour, Saturday 12:15 pm to 2:30 pm, sign up at NWAC registration table.  
~~Walking Tours of Ellensburg's National Historic Register listed Downtown, Friday and Saturday, contact Fennelle Miller at (509)899-2448.~~  
Ellensburg WineWorks wine tasting, Saturday, 12 to 3 pm, 606 N Main Street, Ellensburg, WA (509)962-8463

## Conference Outline

Day	Session	Title	Room
Thursday AM	1	Symposium: Working within the Archaeology, Ethnography, History and Tribal Knowledge Network: A Cultural Cross Roads Matrix	102
	2	General Session: Bioarchaeology and Zooarchaeology	103
	3	Symposium: Back on the Road Again: The (Annual?) Joint ODOT-WSDOT Symposium on Transportation Archaeology, History, and Cultural Resources Management (Part 1)	104
	4	Symposium: 20th Century Archaeology: Investigations Into The Not So Distant Past and Historic Archaeology (Part 1)	106
	5	Symposium: Primatology	112
	6	General Session: Archaeology, No. 1	113
Thursday PM	7	Symposium: Economics, Technology and Landscapes in the Archaeology of southern British Columbia	102
	8	Symposium: Recent Research on the Southern Columbia Plateau	103
	3	Symposium: Back on the Road Again: The (Annual?) Joint ODOT-WSDOT Symposium on Transportation Archaeology, History, and Cultural Resources Management (Part 2)	104
	4	Symposium: 20th Century Archaeology: Investigations Into The Not So Distant Past (Part 2)	106
	9	Symposium: Tribal Cultural Resource Management Issues of the Pacific Northwest	112
	WS #1	Curation at the Crossroads: Q&A on Curation Issues.	112
		Business Meeting: Northwest Anthropology Conference	202
	10	Symposium: Student-Directed Research in Anthropology from the University of Idaho	113
Friday AM	11	Symposium: The Sandpoint Archaeology Project: Exploring a Northern Idaho Community through Archaeology (Part 1)	102
	WS #2	Advocating for Archaeology: Strategies for Individual Involvement and Why It Matters.	103
	12	General Session: Archaeology, No. 2	104
	13	Symposium: Crossing the Pleistocene Boundary Symposium (Part 1)	104
	14	Symposium: What's Up DAHP? Recent Crossroads at the Washington's Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Symposium	106
	15	General Session: Culture and Resources Symposium	112
	16	General Session: Archaeology, No. 3	113
Friday PM	11	The Sandpoint Archaeology Project: Exploring a Northern Idaho Community through Archaeology (Part 2)	102
	17	General Session: Cultural and Visual Anthropology	103
		Business Meeting: Association of Washington Archaeology	103
	13	Symposium: Crossing the Pleistocene Boundary Symposium (Part 2)	104
	18	Symposium: Maritime and Near-Shore Archaeology of the Pacific Northwest	106
	19	Symposium: Sign Language Studies of Chimpanzees	112
	WS #3	Symposium: NAGPRA Plateau Style Workshop	112
	21	General Session: British Columbia Plateau Archaeology	113
Saturday AM	22	General Session: Archaeology, No. 4	102
	23	General Session: Cultural Anthropology	103
	24	Symposium: Wenas Creek Mammoth Project: Current Work	104
	25	Symposium: Boundaries and Intersections: Environmental Anthropology, Service-Learning and the LEAF School	106
	WS #4	Field Records in the Digital Age or Hey, Why Can't I Read this Floppy Disk?	113

## Poster Sessions 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Dean Hall

### Thursday, Poster Session 1, all day, authors present at 10:20 and 3:20 Coffee Breaks.

Comparison of the Ceramic Assemblages from two Chacoan Great Houses in West-Central New Mexico. Carly Kendall, Katie Tipton,

Relocation of the Slocum and Oakland Cemeteries, A Collaborative Tribal and Archaeological Endeavor. Rhonda Foster, Larry Ross, Margaret Henry, Jennifer Chambers, and Glenn Hartmann

Cultural Resource Distributions in Kitsap County, Washington: The Suquamish Tribe Perspective. Dennis E. Lewarch

Rock Feature Illustration. Brenda Covington

The Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Programmatic Agreement: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly. Tim Canaday and Mary Anne Davis

Šiwei: An Ethnonym at the Juncture of Tungusic śiwun~сібun ‘sun’ and Germanic sibun ‘seven’. Penglin Wang  
Visitor Knowledge Gains in a New Educational Workshop: The Chimposium. Julie Reveles, Mary Lee Jensvold  
Enrichment use in captive orangutans. Sandy winters

Regression Formulae for Estimating Lengths of Saffron Cod (*Eleginus gracilis*) from Archaeological Bones. Megan A. Partlow & Eric Munk

The American Mink (*Mustela vision*). Shauna Linn

Morphologically Similar Carpals and Tarsals in Mule Deer, Black Bear and Human: Identifying Problematic Elements. Tamela S. Smart

Land Use Variation on Mid-Columbia Plateau Upland and Lowland Archaeology Sites. CJ Anderson

An Early Crossroads in Mesoamerican Culture, Parangaricutiro, Michoacan, Mexico. Steven Hackenberger, Tricia Gabany-Guerrero, and Narcizo Guerrero-Murillo

An Archaic Shaman, Parangaricutiro: Bioarchaeological Clues for Status and Role, Michoacan. Chatters, James, T. Gabany-Guerrero, Steven Hackenberger, Narcizo Guerrero-Murillo, Mark Steinkraus

The Sacred Geography of La Alberca: The Landscape of Early Power and Authority, Michoacan. Steven Hackenberger

Mapping Power and Aligning Authorities: The La Alberca Ceremonial Complex. Narcizo Guerrero-Murillo, Steven Hackenberger, Marc Fairbanks, Anthony Ellering, and T. Gabany-Guerrero

Implications of Climate Change and Tephra Accumulation on the Lacustrine Environment at an Archaeological Site in Michoacan, Mexico. Lisa Ely, Tabitha Trosper, Anthony Newton (University of Edinburg), Tricia Gabany-Guerrero, Narcizo Guerrero-Murillo, and Steven Hackenberger.

Archaeological Applications of GIS at La Loma: Interpreting a Late Postclassic Residence , Michoacán. Steven Hackenberger, Tricia Gabany-Guerrero, Narcizo Guerrero-Murillo , Mark Fairbanks, Jennifer Bertolani, Kristen Greg, and Tabitha Trosper

Artifact Assemblages at La Loma: Interpreting a Late Postclassic Settlement, Michoacán. Tricia Gabany-Guerrero, Narcizo Guerrero-Murillo, Mark Fairbanks, Mark Steinkraus, Sarah Huntington and Tabitha Trosper

## **Friday, Poster Session 2, all day, authors present at 10:20 and 3:20 Coffee Breaks.**

More Than Meets the Eye: Environmental Archaeological Applications of an IR+Visible+UV Light Spectra Sensitive Digital Camera. William Schroeder

DIY camera/stadia rods for recording hard to reach places. William Schroeder

“Ground truthing” the use of radiographic analysis of annular growth rings for age determination in Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus* sp.) Anthony Hofkamp

Stereophotography: A virtual 3D method for recording archaeological sites. William Schroeder

Geoarchaeological Analysis of Soils and Features from the Redbird Beach Site, Idaho. Kristin Safi

Climactic Variability and Terrestrial Resource Variability Through the Neoglacial at Cherry Point. Angus Tierney

Bank Stabilization and Beach Nourishment at Weaverling Spit. Diana Barg

Revisiting Prehistoric Settlement Patterns around Lake Vancouver Washington. Paul S. Solimano

Late Holocene Climate Change: An Examination of Proxy Data Sets from the Pacific Northwest and Aral Sea Basin. Jerry R. Galm, Tiffany Fulkerson, Yevgeniy Zhupikov, Michelle M. Glantz, and Rustam Suliemanov

Site 45KT301: A Review of Investigations, Analysis of Projectile Points and Exploration of the Site’s Research Potential. Holly Shea

Entering Sandpoint: Traction Required. Carmen Bradbury

Behind Closed Doors: Opium Use in Sandpoint, Idaho. Allison Neterer and Breanne Kisling

Boar's Heads Galore: A Typology of Gordon's Gin Containers Distributed in the U.S. (1882-1920). Mary Petrich-Guy, Molly Swords, Amanda Haught, and Mary Kienholz

Whiskey in the West. Molly Swords, Mary Petrich-Guy, Amanda Haught, Mary Kienholz

Geoarchaeology of the Early Holocene Kittitas Valley: The Sanders Site. Margaret Ainsley

Hells Canyon Settlement Patterns: GIS models of Archaeological Landscapes. Sara Hocking

Settlement and Fishing Patterns: GIS Model of an Archaeological Landscape. Carrie Barrett

Railroad Logging in the Beckler River Valley, 1920 - 1940, Skykomish Washington. Julia M. Rowland

12,000 Years of Mesa Top Utilization within the Columbia Basin? Aaron Kuntz, Brett Lenz, Herman Gentry and Andrew Murphy

Talking to the Dead: Using Correspondence Analysis to Understand Gender, Age, and Time at the Greenville Burial Ground, BC. Erin R McIlraith



# Paper Presentation Sessions, First Floor Dean Hall

## Thursday Morning

### Room 102, Session 1

#### **Symposium: Working within the Archaeology, Ethnography, History and Tribal Knowledge Network: A Cultural Cross Roads Matrix**

9:00 *Informing Archaeology: The Cross Roads of Archaeological, Ethnographic, Historic, and Tribal Information.* Guy Moura

9:20 *Columbia River 1891 and 2009: Replicating the William Cuthbert Expedition Photographs and Applicability to Cultural Resource Management.* John Pouley

9:40 *An Archaeological and Tribal Perspective on the Cultural Resources found at the Proposed Omak Casino Location.* Camille Pleasants and Cheryl Pouley

10:00 *Documenting Cultural Continuity of the Colville Confederated Tribes through Compliance Based Ethnographic Research*". Donald Shannon

10:20 Coffee Break

10:40 ~~*Text's Union Curation and the CCT History/Archaeology Program Repository.* Jackie Cook~~ WITHDRAWN

11:00 *The Impacts of Change to Cultural Sovereignty.* Amelia Marchand and Jon Meyer

11:20 *Duties of the Traditional Cultural Property Technician-Perspectives from a tribal member.* Lawrence Harry-Kulpschinikin

12:00 Lunch Break

### Room 103, Session 2

#### **General Session: Bioarchaeology and Zooarchaeology**

9:00 *Arthritis?: Diagnostic Alternatives for Abnormal Bone Growth and Wear.* Kendra Philmon

9:20 *Extraction of Mitochondrial DNA from Prehistoric Dental Calculus.* Jill Black

9:40 *Ancient DNA analysis of dogs and elk from the Cathlapotle Site, Lower Columbia.* Kenneth M. Ames

10:00 *Artifact Plant Material Identification by Cellular Analysis On The Northwest Coast.* Kathleen L. Hawes

10:20 Coffee Break

10:40 *Bone Grease Rendering and Bone Freshness: An Experiment.* Sarah Vickers and Carrie Barrett

11:00 *Archaeological Fish Remains in the Service of Conservation Efforts in the Upper Klamath Basin.* Alexander Stevenson and Virginia Butler

11:20 *Exploring Prehistoric Salmon Subsistence in the Willamette Valley using Zooarchaeological Records.* J. Tait Elder

11:40 *All fish at the table: A review of ethnohistorical and archaeological fish bone records from the Lower Columbia River.* Virginia L. Butler and Michael A. Martin

12:00 Lunch Break

## Room 104, Session 3

### Symposium: Back on the Road Again: The (Annual?) Joint ODOT-WSDOT Symposium on Transportation Archaeology, History, and Cultural Resources Management (Part 1)

- 9:00 *Looking Back on the Past Year, Looking Forward to What's Coming: Transportation-Related Cultural Resources Management in Washington and Oregon.* Scott Williams and Carolyn McAleer
- 9:20 *Ante- and Post-Diluvium Landscape of the Portland Basin: Geoarchaeology Boundary (12,000 yr BP) for the Columbia River Crossing Project, Washington and Oregon, USA.* Curt Peterson, Rick Minor, Kendra Carlisle, Steve Wright and Gary Peteson
- 9:40 *A Good Place to Camp is a Good Place to Camp: Nine Thousand Years at the Williams Creek Site on the North Umpqua River.* Brian O'Neill, Debra Barner
- 10:00 *Tephra Stratigraphic Correlation of the Holocene Fill (0-10,000 yr BP) in the Portland Basin, Columbia River Crossing Project, Washington and Oregon, USA.* Curt Peterson, Rick Minor, Kendra Carlisle, Shana Kendal, Jen Shempert
- 10:20 Coffee Break
- 10:40 *This Place Has A Name, Iwa Waniči Ičin Tiičam: Reflections on Land use and Tenure of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.* ~~Catherine Dickson~~ Shawn Steinmetz
- 11:00 *Part Two: This Place Has A Name, Iwa Waniči Ičin Tiičam: Reflections on Land use and Tenure of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.* ~~Catherine Dickson~~ Shawn Steinmetz
- 11:20 *Archaeology in the Malheur River Canyon of East-Central Oregon.* Dennis L. Jenkins and Thomas J. Connolly
- 11:40 *Investigations in the Upper Hangman Creek Valley, Spokane County, Washington.* Stan Gough
- 12:00 Lunch Break

## Room 106, Session 4

### Symposium: 20th Century Archaeology: Investigations Into The Not So Distant Past and Historic Archaeology (Part 1)

- 9:40 *Archaeological Investigations at Shevlin-Hixon's Harper Camp (35DS1650), a Railroad Logging Site South of Sunriver, Oregon.* Pamela Endzweig and Ward Tonsfeldt
- 10:00 *Conquering the Rogue: The Gold Ray Dam Hydroelectric Project and the Dawning of the Modern Age, Sam's Valley, Oregon.* Chelsea Rose and Katie Johnson
- 10:20 Coffee Break
- 10:40 *Splash Dam Surprise: Archaeology of a 100 Year Old Splash Dam on Trout Creek, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.* Cassandra Manning and Stephanie Simmons
- 11:00 *Dead Men Do Tell Tales: Archaeology of the Historic Cemetery at Washington State Penitentiary.* Julie Lind and Fennelle Miller
- 11:20 *Surveillance and Scrutiny: The Historic Landscape of Fort Spokane, Washington.* Tiffany Brunson
- 11:40 *History Forgotten: The Story of an Historic Dump.* Linda Jerofke and Eric Harvey
- 12:00 Lunch Break

## Room 112, Session 5

### Symposium: Primatology

9:00 Sociability and age in free living Tibetan macaques (*Macaca thibetana*). Sheeran, LK; Matheson, MD; Li JH, Wagner, RS

9:20 *Tourist Density and Infant-Directed Aggression in Macaca thibetana at Mt. Huangshan, China*. Sydney Self; Sheeran, LK; Matheson, MD; Li JH, Wagner, RS; Harding, S; Pelton, O

9:40 *Maternal stress and infant attachment in free-living Tibetan macaques (Macaca thibetana) at Mt. Huangshan, China*. Brian Hall; Sheeran, LK; Matheson, MD; Li JH, Wagner, RS

10:00 *The Influence of Affiliative Relations on Copulation Strategies of Tibetan Macaques (Macaca thibetana)*. Laura Ginn; Sheeran, LK; Matheson, MD; Li JH, Wagner, RS

10:20 Coffee Break

10:40 *Effects of Tree Characteristics on Sleeping Tree Choice in Bornean Agile Gibbons (Hylobates albibarbis)*. John Rinear; Sheeran, LK., Cheyne. S.

11:00 *Of Chimpanzees, Bonobos, Neandertals and Humans: Using mitochondrial DNA variation to identify species boundaries*. Candance L. Ream and Joseph G. Lorenz

11:20 *Visitor Effect & Environmental Enrichment Use in Former Pet Monkeys*. Cassandra Crnich, Megan Matheson, Kara Gabriel, Lori Sheeran

11:40 *Crossing Paths: Visitor Studies at the Woodland Park Zoo Gorilla exhibit*. M. Beth Kelley

12:00 Lunch Break

## Room 113, Session 6

### General Session: Archaeology, No. 1

9:00 *Don't Spare the Rod! The Merits and Demerits of a Decidedly Low-Tech Remote Sensing Tool*. Nicholas Smits

9:20 *A Natural History of Mountain Huckleberry Habitat in the Central Cascade Mountains of Washington State*. Joyce LeCompte-Mastenbrook

9:40 *Intensification of Secondary Resources Along the Lower Spokane River*. Jason M. Jones

10:00 *A Geochemical Analysis of San Juan Islands Fine-Grained Volcanic Toolstone*. Amanda K. Taylor and Craig Skinner

10:20 Coffee Break

11:00 *Preliminary results from Physical and Geophysical Measurement of Replicated Military Training Impacts to Archaeological Sites*. Doug McFarland

11:20 *Luminescence dating of Archaic sites in western Washington*. Roger Kiers and James Feathers

11:40 Lunch Break

# Thursday Afternoon

## Room 102, Session 7

### Symposium: Economics, Technology and Landscapes in the Archaeology of southern British Columbia

- 1:40 *Exploring Variation in Sociocultural Transmission Between Blade and Hafting Elements of Chipped Stone and Ground Slate Points in the Gulf Islands, Northwest North America.* Adam N. Rorabaugh
- 2:00 *Marpole Harpoons: Seeking Context within Ethnography.* Justin Williams
- 2:20 ~~*Geochemical Analysis of Lithic Sources and Artifacts from Multiple Archaeological Sites from Squamish Nation Territory.* Rudy Reimer/Yumks~~ Rudy Reimer
- 2:40 *From Sticks, Stones and Bones: Assessing Shifts in Coast Salish Socioeconomic Organization from Hunting Technologies and Practices.* Bill Angelbeck and Ian Cameron
- 3:00 *Chronology and Context in a Village Landscape: A Broader Look at the Dionisio Point Locality.* Colin Grier
- 3:20 Coffee Break
- 3:40 *Understanding Marpole Period Village Economies in the Gulf of Georgia, southwestern British Columbia.* Patrick Dolan
- 4:00 *Does Size Matter?: Pithouse Settlement Patterns In Relation to Resource Proximity in The Mid-Fraser Region, British Columbia.* Jon E. Sheppard and Robert J. Muir

## Room 103, Session 8

### Symposium: Recent Research on the Southern Columbia Plateau

- 1:20 *The Hatwai Middle Holocene Mammalian Fauna.* Kenneth M. Ames
- 1:40 *Back to the Blue Mountains: A Cultural Resource Overview of Northeastern Oregon, 1979-2010.* Kathryn M. Boula
- 2:00 *Ethnic Replacement is a Process: the Windust/Cascade Interface on the Southern Plateau.* James. C Chatters
- 2:20 *Obsidian Source Use in North-Central Oregon: A View from the Wildcat Canyon Site.* Pamela Endzweig and Chelsea Buell
- 2:40 *East Meets West (Or Does It?) A Comparison of Big Houses from Wenatchee to Sequim.* Dana Komen
- 3:00 *Some Contributions from Idaho to the Debate Concerning "Who's on First – Clovis or Western Stemmed?"* Kenneth C. Reid
- 3:20 Coffee Break
- 3:40 *At the Mouth of the Snake: Archaeological Excavations at 45FRI.* Randall Schalk
- 4:00 *House Settlements and Economic Strategies on the Middle Columbia River, Vantage Area.* Elizabeth Witkowski, Steven Hackenberger, Megan McGuire, and Patrick McCutcheon
- 4:20 Discussant, Greg Burtchard (Mount Rainier National Park)

## Room 104, Session 3 continued

### Symposium: Back on the Road Again: The (Annual?) Joint ODOT-WSDOT Symposium on Transportation Archaeology, History, and Cultural Resources Management (Part 2)

- 1:20 *The Village People: New Discoveries in the Hudson's Bay Company Employee ("Kanaka") Village, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site.* Leslie M. O'Rourke
- 1:40 *Tracking the Kerry Line: A Logging Railroad Camp in the Nehalem Valley.* Thomas J. Connolly, Richard L. Bland, Ward Tonsfeldt
- 2:00 *The Archaeology of the Chinese Quarter in Jacksonville, Oregon.* Chris Ruiz and Patrick O'Grady
- 2:20 *The Location and Characteristics of Lewis & Clark's Station Camp.* Daniel Meatte
- 2:40 *Have You Lost Your Marbles? Clays Balls at Station Camp, a Conundrum.* Pam Trautman
- 3:00 *What Do you Do when Your Site isn't? Data Recovery at 45KI757.* James C. Chatters, Emily Gantz and Lara Rooke
- 3:20 Coffee Break
- 3:40 *Olcott Lithic Reduction Sequence Exposed: 45SN28 and 45SN303, Snohomish County, Washington.* Jason B. Cooper, Tim Gerrish, and James Chatters
- 4:00 *Urban Archaeology, Good Faith Efforts, and the \$12,000 Shovel Test Pit: A Cost-Benefit Analysis of Deep Testing Methods for WSDOT Mega Projects.* Kevin M. Bartoy
- 4:20 *Collaboration, Consultation, and Construction of the Tacoma HOV Projects- WSDOT and Puyallup Tribe Working Together to Manage Cultural Resources.* Sarah J. Shufelt and Brandon Reynon
- 4:40 *Waiting for the End of the World: A Prototype Fallout Shelter under I-5 in Seattle.* Craig Holstine

## Room 106, Session 4 continued

### Symposium: 20th Century Archaeology: Investigations Into The Not So Distant Past (Part 2)

- 1:20 *"The Backbone of the Army": Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters from the Nineteenth Century U.S. Army Occupation at Fort Vancouver, Washington.* Beth Horton
- 1:40 *Taking Another Look at the Battle at White Bird Canyon, the First Campaign of the 1877 Nez Perce War.* Renea Martinson
- 2:00 *Features of War: The Archaeology of Defense, Skirmish and Occupation at Captain Jack's Stronghold, Lava Beds National Monument.* Jacqueline Cheung
- 2:20 *Capturing the Stronghold on Glass: Using 19th Century Stereographic Photographs for Enhanced Battlefield Survey at Lava Beds National Monument.* Eric B. Gleason
- 2:40 *The Role of Archaeology in Heritage Tourism: A global perspective on a local issue.* Dennis Griffin
- 3:00 *Education through Recreation: Celebrating Oregon's Cultural Heritage through Theme-Based Playing Cards.* Dennis Griffin
- 3:20 Coffee Break
- 3:40 *Six Years at Fort Yamhill: An Update on the Archaeology and Public Education at the 1856 to 1867 Fort Yamhill Site, Polk County, Oregon.* David Brauner

## **Room 106, Session 4 continued**

4:00 *Foodways at Fort Yamhill, 1856-1866*. Justin E. Eichelberger

4:20 *Camp Carson Mining District: A Cooperative Project between the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest and Eastern Oregon University*. Linda Jerofke and Erik Harvey

## **Room 112, Session 9**

### **Symposium: Tribal Cultural Resource Management Issues of the Pacific Northwest**

1:20 *Dirt Bikers & House Pits: A Working Model for Traditional Cultural Properties within High-Traffic Tribal Areas*. Jon “Ts’iks’mi Paxumtla” Jon Shellenberger and Shane Scott

1:40 *ARPA: Beyond the Archaeological Damage Assessment*. Gideon Cauffman

2:00 *Jacob Hunt Longhouse, A Failure to Protect a Significant Cultural Property*. David W. Powell

2:20 *Renewable Energy at the Expense of Non-Renewable Resources: A Failure to Protect Cultural Resources within Alternative Energy Developments*. Jessica Lally

## **Room 112 – Workshop #1**

3:40 – 5:00 Curation at the Crossroads: Q&A on Curation Issues. Paula Johnson

## **Room 113, Session 10**

### **Symposium: Student-Directed Research in Anthropology from the University of Idaho**

1:20 *The ARPA prosecution of Jerry Lee Young*. Adam Leroy

1:40 *Bountiful Seasons: Site Specific Resource Utilization along the Salmon River*. Laura Lehmons

2:00 *Speaking Stones: Geochemical Analysis of Data on Lithic Debitage From 10-IH-579*. J. Corey Dennis

2:20 *Seen and Unheard: an Examination of Work Yard Surfaces of a Slave Site at James Madison's Montpelier*". Brian Schneider

2:40 *Exploring Medieval Sweden: Preliminary Results at Little Hultungs Farmstead*. Tim Mace

3:00 *Gothic Subculture: Symbolic Analysis of American Subcultures*. Heidi Rasumussen

3:20 Coffee Break

3:40 *In the Midst of the Stones of Fire: Analysis of Metaphor use in the early Atomic Age by Fundamental Protestant Millennialists*. Ariana Burns

## **Room 202, NWAC Business Meeting**

**4:00 to 5:00 pm**

# Friday Morning

## Room 102, Session 11

### Symposium: The Sandpoint Archaeology Project: Exploring a Northern Idaho Community through Archaeology (Part 1)

9:00 *The Sandpoint Archaeology Project: Archaeology of a North Idaho Community*. Robert M. Weaver and James C. Bard

9:20 *"But How Do You Keep Track of It All?" A Synopsis of the Sandpoint Archaeology Project's Artifact Cataloging System*. Mark Warner, Amanda Haught, and Joe Mitchell

9:40 *Artifacts from an early Idaho settlement: the chemical story*. Adeline Lustig and Ray von Wandruszka

10:00 *Chemical identification of bottle contents recovered from Sandpoint, Idaho*. Mike Spinner and Ray von Wandruszka

10:20 Coffee Break

10:40 *Snorting Through the Dirt: An Examination of Gordon's London Dry Gin in Sandpoint, Idaho*. Mary Petrich-Guy

11:00 *Beauty in the Rough: Personal Adornment in the West*. Lisa J. Morris

11:20 *Left Behind: An Archaeobiological Investigation of Forgotten Graves at Sandpoint's First Cemetery*. Jamelon Emmick and Daniel Martin

11:40 *Illuminating the "Electrical Age": Archaeology of Electrical Artifacts at a Turn of the Century Machine Shop*. Molly Swords, David Sheldon, Mary Petrich-Guy

12:00 Lunch Break

## Room 103 – Workshop #2

9:00-10:40 Advocating for Archaeology: Strategies for Individual Involvement and Why It Matters. Mary Rossi

## Room 104, Session 12

### General Session: Archaeology, No. 2

9:00 *Technological and Functional Variation across Environmental Zones in the southern Washington Cascades*. Kevin Vaughn

9:20 *Recent Survey and Subsurface Testing in the Yukon-Charley National Preserve, AK*. Ian Buvit and Jeff Rasic

9:40 *Results of Recent Test Investigations at Two Sites near Spalding, North Central Idaho*. Laura Longstaff, Robert Lee Sappington, and Jared Norman

10:00 *"An Indispensable Point," Results of the National Park Service Archaeological Survey of the Vancouver Ordnance Depot and Arsenal, ca. 1849-1882*. Robert Cromwell

10:20 Coffee Break

## Room 104, Session 13

### Symposium: Crossing the Pleistocene Boundary Symposium (Part 1)

- 10:40 *The 2009 University of Oregon Investigations at Sheep Mountain and Associated Projects: A Synopsis of Operations and Procedures.* Kylie Bermensolo and Anna Kidney
- 11:00 *The Sheep Mountain Site: A Progress Report on the 2009 Field Excavations.* Arianna Vielbig and Oliver Firestone
- 11:20 *Geomorphic Features of the Sheep Mountain Site and Surrounding Landscapes.* Molly Kirkpatrick and J.D. L. Lancaster
- 11:40 *Stratigraphy and Geology of the Sheep Mountain Clovis Site (35HA3667), Harney County, Oregon.* William Lyons
- 12:00 Lunch Break

## Room 106, Session 14

### Symposium: What's Up DAHP? Recent Crossroads at the Washington's Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Symposium

- 9:00 *Washington's New Non-Forensic Human Skeletal Remains Law.* Guy L. Tasa
- 9:20 *2009 Biennial Report to the Legislature Concerning Activities Performed Under Washington's Non-Forensic Human Skeletal Remains Legislation.* Guy L. Tasa
- 9:40 *Sometimes they Come Back: the DAHP Cemetery Database, Development and Uses.* Gretchen Kaehler
- 10:00 *WISAARD: The Web Portal, the Fuzzy Slipper Initiative.* Stephenie Kramer
- 10:20 Coffee Break
- 10:40 *Overview of DAHP's Statewide Predictive Model: The Method Behind the Madness.* Joanne L. Markert
- 11:00 *Does It Work? Testing DAHP's Predictive Model in the Field.* Steve Dampf

## Room 112, Session 15

### General Session: Culture and Resources Symposium

- 9:00 *Cultural Resources Challenges of Water Management in the 21st Century: Bureau of Reclamation's Columbia-Cascades Area Program.* Warren F.X. Hurley
- 9:20 *Toward Sustainable Water Resource Management in Ghana, a Case Study from the Brim River Basin.* Godfried Adjepong
- 9:40 *Have Development Efforts Helped the Shipibo of San Francisco in the Peruvian Amazon?* Laura Putsche
- 10:00 ~~*Manioc Mothers: Subsistence Stability and the Influence of Tourism among the Napo Kichwas in the Ecuadorian Amazon.* Kerensa Allison~~ WITHDRAWN
- 10:20 Coffee Break
- 10:40 *Culture Clash at a Different Kind of Cultural Crossroads: Environmentalist Idealizations of Native American Culture versus the Makah Whale Hunt in 1999.* Aja Senestraro and Leda Martins



## **Room 112, Session 15, continued**

11:00 *Preliminary Investigations of Foodways In a Large Overseas Chinese Community*. Daniel Carlini, Jennifer M. Hamilton, and Leah K. Evans-Janke.

11:20 *Citizenship, Locality, and the Politics of Incorporation: The Meanings Implicit in Forming a Gambian Village Development Committee*. Steven Thomson

11:40 *Death by Benign Neglect: Causes of Death among the Olympic Peninsula Natives in the early 20th Century*. Cryse (Christina) Heiner

12:00 Lunch Break

## **Room 113, Session 16**

### **General Session: Archaeology, No. 3**

9:00 *Archaeological Research in the Willapa Region, Southwest Washington State*. Lyle Nakonechny

9:20 *Overview of Archaeological Site 45LE611: An Exceptionally Preserved Resource Procurement, Processing, and Possible Village Site on the Chehalis River, Centralia, Washington*. Michele Punke and Amy Foutch

9:40 *Synthesizing the Data: An Interpretation of the Uses and Regional Role of Pacific Period Site 45LE611*. Amy E. Foutch and Michele L. Punke

10:00 *Better Late Than Never: A Belated Report on Salvage Excavation at 45FE75 in 1983*. Madilane A. Perry

10:20 Coffee Break

10:40 *Below the Plow Zone: 2009 Excavations at 35MA41*. Mollie Manion

11:00 *The Buried Beach Site: A 13,000 Year Old Windust Phase Site in South-central Idaho*. E.S. Lohse, P. Santarone, D. Sammons, G. Thackray, and C. Moser

11:20 *Archaeology in the "Big House": Logistical Considerations at the Washington State Penitentiary*. Fennelle Miller and Matthew Breidenthal

11:40 *Preliminary Geoarchaeological Investigations at the Redbird Beach Site (10NP55), Idaho*. Adam N. Rorabaugh, Kristin N. Safi, and Sophia Asbury

12:00 Lunch Break

## Friday Afternoon

### Room 102, Session 11 continued

#### The Sandpoint Archaeology Project: Exploring a Northern Idaho Community through Archaeology (Part 2)

- 1:20 *Clean Your Plate: The Archaeological Analysis of Consumption at an Early Twentieth-Century Blacksmith Shop and Club House*. Amanda Haught
- 1:40 *The Material Culture of Sexual Hygiene in the Restricted District of Sandpoint, Idaho*. Dan Martin
- 2:00 *Pressed Clothes or Pressed Glass? A Preliminary Examination of Press-Molded Glass at a Chinese Laundry*. Sonia Sifuentes
- 2:20 *Preliminary Explorations of the Foodways of Sandpoint's Overseas Chinese Community*. Oliver Biemann and Mark Warner
- 2:40 *Hope and Change – a Look at Sandpoint's Chinese Laundrymen through Their Cash Coins*. James C. Bard

### Room 103, Session 17

#### General Session: Cultural and Visual Anthropology

- 1:20 ~~*A look at the Smithsonian's Human Studies Film Archives: The Past, Present and Future of Anthropological Film*. Faith Haney~~ WITHDRAWN
- 1:40 *Navigating Mediated Crossroads: Youtube, Heavy Metal, and Collective Memory*. Kevin Fitzgerald
- 2:00 *"Female:." The Interaction between Cinematic and Social Discourse*. Francesca Leaf
- 2:20 ~~*The Rise of Corporate Anthropology at the Advent of the Twenty-first Century*. Anjali Chauhan~~ WITHDRAWN
- 2:40 ~~*Strategies of Single Motherhood*. Amara Rieken and Julia Smith~~ WITHDRAWN
- 3:00 ~~*American Belly Dance: The Quest for the New Exotic*. Jennifer Haynes Clark~~ WITHDRAWN
- 3:20 Coffee break
- 3:40 *Food and the Role of Symbols in the Traditional Uzbek Residential Community (Mahalla)*. Gulchekhra Zununova
- 4:00 *The F-Word, the N-Word, and Verbal Taboos Among College Students*. Jocelyn DeHaas and Julia Smith
- 4:20 ~~*Anthropological Indoctrination Processes: An Ethnographic Analysis of Anthropology Graduate Programs*. Kirk Packwood~~ WITHDRAWN
- 4:40 *An Analysis of the Social and Political Structure of the Nuu-Chah-Nulth as Presented in Ahousat et al. v. the Crown*. Jackie Cannon

### Room 103, Association of Washington Archaeology Business Meeting

4:40 to 5:40 pm

## Room 104, Session 13 continued

### Symposium: Crossing the Pleistocene Boundary Symposium (Part 2)

- 1:20 *Two Tephra and Tephra Chronostratigraphy of the Sheep Mountain Clovis Site* (Harney County, Oregon). J.D. L. Lancaster and Molly Kirkpatrick
- 1:40 *The Shell Rock Butte Fluted Point, Malheur County, Oregon*. Carolyn Temple and Michael F. Rondeau
- 2:00 *Archaeological Survey of the Guano Slough Area, Catlow Valley Oregon: the 2009 University of Oregon Archaeological Field S*. Dustin Kennedy
- 2:20 *Preliminary Results of Paleoethnobotanical Studies at the Erin's Cave Site, Southeastern Oregon*. Jaime Dexter
- 2:40 *Three New Fluted Points from Sage Hen Gap: The 2009 OAS Survey*. Scott P. Thomas
- 3:00 *Ancient Streamside Camp in the Alvord Desert, Southeast Oregon*. Scott P. Thomas
- 3:20 Coffee Break
- 3:40 *Oregon Fluted Points: An Ongoing Study of the CalFLUTED Project*. Michael F. Rondeau
- 4:00 *Current Results of Obsidian Sourcing and Hydration Studies at the Paisley Caves, Oregon*. Dennis L. Jenkins, Grant J. Snitker, Craig E. Skinner, Jennifer J. Thatcher, Thomas M. Origer, and Janine M. Loyd

## Room 106, Session 18

### Symposium: Maritime and Near-Shore Archaeology of the Pacific Northwest

- 1:20 *The Rich (but often unnoted) Resources of Maritime and Near-Shore Archaeology: An Introduction to the Symposium*. Scott S. Williams
- 1:40 *Francis Drake in California, 1579*. Ed Von der Porten
- 2:00 *Sweat Lodges, Smokehouses and Dwellings: Exploring several Architectural Archetypes of the People of the Oregon Coast to Determine the Fit Between the Record and What Francis Drake Described in 1579*. Melissa Darby
- 2:20 *The Annual Beeswax Wreck Project Update, or Year Three of Our Five-Year Mission of Boldly Going Where (Almost) No Man Has Gone Before*. Scott Williams and Curt Peterson
- 2:40 *Tidal Fish Traps along the Washington Coast: A Regional Summary with Implications for Socioeconomic and Sociopolitical Contexts*. Kenneth E. Juell and Thomas P. Barrett
- 3:00 *Fish Traps and Mud Flats: Archaeological Identification of a Pre-contact Weir Feature in Grays Harbor, Washington*. Thomas Barrett, Stacy Schneyder, Tait Elder and Kurt Perkins
- 3:20 Coffee Break
- 3:40 *Mud, Muck, and Mills: A Stratigraphic Analysis of over 100 Years of Tidal Mudflat Reclamation in Grays Harbor, Washington*. Stacy Schneyder, Thomas P. Barrett, J. Tait Elder, and Daniel M. Gilmour
- 4:00 *It Does Not Stop at the Water's Edge: Cultural Resources in Washington's Aquatic Lands*. Maurice Major
- 4:20 *Ancient Diamond Plaited Flat Bag from Sunken Village Wet Site, Portland, OR (35MU4)—“Lucy of Basketry?”*. Dale Croes, Eirik Thorsgard, and Kathleen Hawes

## **Room 112, Session 19**

### **Symposium: Sign Language Studies of Chimpanzees**

- 1:20 *Use of Holiday Related Signs by a Cross-fostered Chimpanzee*. Janie Gibbons, Madeleine Leake, Robin Potosky, Mary Lee Jensvold
- 1:40 *Vocabulary Growth in Adult Cross-Fostered Chimpanzees*. Deborah K. Metzler, Mary Lee Jensvold, Deborah H. Fouts, and Roger S. Fouts
- 2:00 *Daily Arousal Levels' Effect on a Chimpanzee's Categorical Sign Usage*. Melissa Cole, Tracy Herigstad, and Mary Lee Jensvold
- 2:20 *Recent Patterns of Conversation in an Adult Chimpanzee Using American Sign Language*. Daniella Bismanovsky, Lindsay Zager, & Mary Lee A. Jensvold

## **Room 112, Session 20**

### **Symposium: NAGPRA Plateau Style Workshop #3**

- 3:40 *NAGPRA Plateau Style*. Lourdes Henebry-Deleon
- 4:00 *NAGPRA Plateau Style*. Angela Neller
- 4:20 *NAGPRA Plateau Style*. Jacqueline M. Cook

## **Room 113, Session 21**

### **General Session: British Columbia Plateau Archaeology**

- 1:20 *At the Crossroads with Academic and Community Based and Sponsored Research. The Myra Canyon Project, Kelowna, BC*. Richard Garvin
- 1:40 *Rock Art of the Columbia Plateau*. Julia Altman
- 2:00 *The Problem of Deus Ex Machina, Elites, and Antler Digging Sticks on the Canadian Plateau*. Michael Wanzenried and Celia Nord

# Saturday Morning

## Room 102, Session 22

### General Session: Archaeology, No. 4

9:00 *Ancient Toolstone Mining in the Columbia Hills of South-Central Washington*. Ron L. Adams and Terry L. Ozburn

9:20 *Enigmatic Lithics: Aptly Named*. Stuart Chilvers and Steve Kramer

9:40 *Using multivariate statistical analyses to refine the Western Stemmed Point Tradition in the Columbia River Basin*. Coral Moser

10:00 *Testing the Pointing Cairn Hypothesis: Analysis of Stacked Rock Features at 35LK1483, Lake County, South Central Oregon*. Stephen Jankowski

10:20 Coffee Break

10:40 ~~*Fish Traps On Ancient Shores*. Eric White~~ WITHDRAWN

11:00 *Historic Earth Ovens at Pre-Contact Sites in the San Juan Islands, Washington*. Stephanie A. E. Jolivet, Amanda K. Taylor, and Julie K. Stein

11:20 *Technological Analysis of the Ceramic Assemblage from a Chacoan Great House Community in West-Central New Mexico*. Ashton Satterlee and Andrew Duff

11:40 *Confronting unprovenienced collections: a case study of Lake River ceramics from the Columbia River region*. Claire Wilbert, Sheryl Miller and Jennifer Perry

## Room 103, Session 23

### General Session: Cultural Anthropology

9:00 ~~*Ethnicity and Economic Games: Results from a Trinidad/Tobago Village*. Brandon M. Chapman~~ WITHDRAWN

9:20 *Displacement in Colombia: Identity Formations*. Juan Esteban Zea

9:40 ~~*Men, Women, and the New Man: Examining and Understanding Arab American Masculinity*. Whittaker Harpel McGaw~~ WITHDRAWN

10:00 *Tribal Identity at Grand Ronde: Towards Crossroads of Understanding*. Nora Pederson

10:20 Coffee Break

10:40 ~~*The Anthropology of Genocide: A Future History*. Rubinder Jhand~~ WITHDRAWN

11:00 *Cultural Identity: Expatriatism, Immigration, and Xenocentrism*. Jason Rector

11:20 *Prisons of the Cruel Inner God: Neo-Panopticism in Contemporary Culture*. Emily Taber

## **Room 104, Session 24**

### **Symposium: Wenas Creek Mammoth Project: Current Work**

9:00 *Video and Introduction to the Wenas Creek Mammoth Symposium.* Patrick Lubinski

9:20 *Does the Flake Belong? Thesis Research on the Depositional History of An Artifact and Bonebed Using Particle Size Analysis.* Genevieve Brown

9:40 *IRSL Dating of Sediments at the Wenas Creek Mammoth Site.* James Feathers

10:00 *Are They Real? A Discussion of the Wenas Creek Mammoth Lithics.* Patrick Lubinski, Patrick McCutcheon, and Karisa Terry

10:20 Coffee Break

10:40 *Mitochondrial DNA Analysis of Paleo-faunal Remains: The Application of DNA-Barcoding to Species Identification at the Wenas Creek Mammoth Site.* Joseph G. Lorenz and Kaitlin Gallagher

11:00 *Mammoth Bone Casting Project.* Alfred Keller

11:40 *Archeology in Reel Time: Documenting the Wenas Creek Mammoth Project.* Michael Ogden

## **Room 106, Session 25**

### **Symposium: Boundaries and Intersections: Environmental Anthropology, Service-Learning and the LEAF School**

9:00 *"Participant Observation, Traditional Ecological Knowledge & Social Marketing,"* Thomas W. Murphy

9:20 *Unfurling the LEAF School.* Joyce LeCompte-Mastenbrook

9:40 *Reflections on the LEAF School Experience.* Brian Hall

10:00 *A Rapid Ethnographic Assessment of the Septic Industry in Snohomish County, Washington.* Lisa Quirk

10:20 Coffee Break

10:40 ~~*Developing Culturally Relevant Jobs in Tulalip Tourism.* Niki Cleary~~ WITHDRAWN

11:00 *Washington Watershed Education Teacher Training Program.* Chris Burt

11:20 Discussant Eugene Hunn

## **Room 113 – Workshop #4**

9:00-11:30 *Field Records in the Digital Age or Hey, Why Can't I Read this Floppy Disk?* Laura Phillips and Steven Denton

# Symposium Abstracts

## **Economics, Technology and Landscapes in the Archaeology of southern British Columbia, Colin Grier**

This symposium focuses on the relationship between technology, economics and indigenous social practices across the coastal and interior landscapes of southern British Columbia. Papers in this session present a variety of perspectives on how precontact social practices articulated with changes in technology and economic organization, and how these changes and practices play out at various scales of analysis. The objective of the session is to bring together and better integrate a variety of realms of study to develop an appropriately contextualized and regional perspective on culture change in the greater Salish world.

## **Sign Language Studies of Chimpanzees, Mary Lee Jensvold**

Sign language studies of chimpanzees are a tool for studying the continuity between human behavior and the behavior of other animals and between verbal behavior and other intelligent behavior. The Chimpanzee & Human Communication Institute at CWU is home to three chimpanzees, Tatu, Dar, and Loulis, who have acquired the signs of American Sign Language. This symposium will present four papers that describe recent sign language studies with these chimpanzees. One paper will describe patterns of Tatu's vocabulary growth. Another paper will explore the types of signs that Dar uses in relation to his daily arousal level. Another paper will examine Tatu's vocabulary use around holidays. The final paper will examine how Loulis, the first chimpanzee to acquire human signs from other chimpanzees, uses his signs in conversations with caregivers and other chimpanzees. The chimpanzees use signs in all aspects of their daily life in strikingly human patterns.

## **Wenas Creek Mammoth Project: Current Work, Patrick Lubinski**

The Wenas Creek Mammoth site is a late Pleistocene bone accumulation from central Washington State that has been the subject of annual summer field school investigations since 2005. The site has yielded mammoth and bison remains dating about 13,400-14,000 RCYBP, and a small amount of chipped stone debitage of uncertain age. This symposium presents summaries of current work and research findings for several components of the interdisciplinary project, including bone replica production, documentary production, geoarchaeology, lithic analysis, paleogenetics, and sediment dating.

## **Boundaries and Intersections: Environmental Anthropology, Service-Learning and the LEAF School, Thomas W. Murphy**

The Learn and Serve Environmental Anthropology Field (LEAF) School launched in 2006 at Edmonds Community College with the goal of partnering with local tribes, governments, non-profits, business and industry to employ an intensive service-learning experience as a form of participant observation through which students could enhance familiarity with the people, plants and animals. Now in its fifth year, the LEAF School has contributed to a wide variety of projects that have helped improve and protect salmon and shellfish habitat, grow local and sustainable food, construct nature trails and guides, create and maintain ethnobotanical gardens, monitor human impacts on wildlife, advance environmental education, produce cultural events and develop tribal tourism. While the impacts are significant the variety of projects have challenged disciplinary boundaries and have opened new ways to think about environmental anthropology. Symposium presenters will discuss specific LEAF School projects and the boundaries and intersections each has crossed.

## **Crossing the Pleistocene Boundary, Patrick O'Grady**

Recent archaeological investigations by the University of Oregon Summer Field School offer important new insights into early human occupations within Oregon's Northern Great Basin. Work at Paisley Five Mile Point Caves is illuminating Pre-Clovis use of the region, while studies at Sheep Mountain and other fluted point localities sharpens the resolution of Clovis-era activities, particularly at upland settings. The collaborative effort between the University of Oregon and Burns, Lakeview, and Vale Bureau of Land Management districts is highlighted through this collection of special studies, geoarchaeology themes, and progress reports on the continuing research. Updates from the Alvord, Catlow, Harney, Owyhee, and Summer Lake basins, as well as a statewide evaluation of fluted points provide a broad regional perspective.

## **20th Century Archaeology: Investigations into the Not So Distant Past, Chelsea E. Rose**

This session will present a variety of recent investigations on archaeological sites dating to the twentieth century. Papers presented will explore a variety of topics and themes on sites throughout the Northwest, and explore issues regarding navigating the archaeology of events that occurred within living memory.

## **Tribal Cultural Resource Management Issues of the Pacific Northwest, Shane Scott**

The exercising of Tribal Rights and perspective through the legalistic and bureaucratic mechanism of current cultural resource management (CRM) systems creates a unique foundation for the practice of CRM today. Most Tribal Nations in the Pacific Northwest are actively engaged in the CRM process that encompasses Private, State, Federal and Tribal undertakings. Given the various Tribal Nations unique historic, ancestral and ecological ties with the landscapes of the Pacific Northwest, it is not uncommon that exceptional and unforeseen CRM issues may be identified during both the planning and execution phase of projects. The goal of this symposium is to provide an avenue to where these Tribal issues may be brought forth and discussed.

## **Primateology, Lori K. Sheeran**

In addition to studying theoretical issues in the field of primatology, today's primatologists are concerned with the survival, health, and well-being of captive and free-living populations of nonhuman primates. Data collected in sanctuaries and zoological gardens elucidate aspects of diet, enrichment (including human visitors as potential enrichment—or stressor), and sociability that must be addressed in maintaining viable captive populations of these animals. Information gathered from free-living populations at tourist sites demonstrates the efficacy of ecotourism as a conservation strategy. Basic aspects of ecology crucial for species survival remain little known, even for ape taxa such as gibbons. DNA data have been used to support primate phylogenies, but it has proved challenging to interpret such data with respect to species' boundaries. The presentations in this session span several of these current “hot” topics in primatology.

## **What's Up DAHP? Recent Crossroads at the Washington's Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Guy L. Tasa**

The introduction of innovations in information technology and predictive modeling, along with the passage of new human remains and cultural resources legislation, has placed the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) at a crossroads that will dramatically affect how archaeology is performed in the state of Washington.

## **Student-Directed Research in Anthropology from the University of Idaho, Mark Warner and Stacey Camp**

The University of Idaho has a long tradition of leadership in anthropology in the west and this session represents a continuation of that tradition. The common theme that unites the papers in this session is that the work presented is entirely the product of student-driven research. It is a session that incorporates, archaeology, ethnography, and linguistic analysis to explore several aspects of the human condition. This session also represents a concerted effort on the part of the anthropology faculty at the University of Idaho to move student work beyond the classroom and into the professional realm of anthropology as part of their undergraduate and graduate training

## **Back on the Road Again: The (Annual?) Joint ODOT-WSDOT Symposium on Transportation Archaeology, History, and Cultural Resources Management, Scott S. Williams and Carolyn McAleer**

This symposium will highlight cultural resources management projects that the Oregon and Washington DOTs have sponsored over the last year. Participants include DOT staff and consultants, and cover a range of topics including the archaeology of the past 9,000 years, geological investigations, historical archaeology, and historic research into the Cold War.

## **Maritime and Near-Shore Archaeology of the Pacific Northwest, Scott S. Williams**

This symposium will focus on the archaeology and history of maritime and near-shore sites of the Pacific Northwest, including shipwrecks, inter-tidal sites such as fish weirs and subsided sites, and the early European exploration of the Pacific Coast.



# Workshop Abstracts

## **Curation at the Crossroads: Q&A on Curation Issues, Paula Johnson (Paragon)**

Come with questions on curation issues and regional experts will provide you with ideas, thoughts, considerations, and perhaps some answers. Representatives from regional museums, tribal repositories, and archaeological consultants will participate in this discussion session. Issues may range from big picture topics (such as the cost of curation) to specific (such as what is the best way to label a certain artifact). Participants are encouraged to guide our path at the crossroads.

## **Field Records in the Digital Age or Hey, Why Can't I Read this Floppy Disk?, Laura Phillips and Steven Denton (Burke Museum, University of Washington)**

Record keeping in the field helps everyone down the line make sense of field collections or understand why there is no collection. The increasing field use of digital cameras, spreadsheets and reporting formats results in fewer hard copies of project documentation, making proper management of electronic resources paramount. Join Burke Museum staff at a workshop co-sponsored by Association of Washington Archaeologists on keeping archaeological project data relevant and viable by recognizing the benefits and pitfalls of electronic records. This workshop addresses best practices to ensure that digital and analog data are properly prepared and retained to ensure usefulness in future decades. We will cover life of documentation after excavation and analysis, photography standards and how to ensure good images through proper methods and metadata and more on this important area of curation that is too often marginalized. This workshop will also help attendees save money and time when complying with DAHP requirements that project records be curated even though collections may be retained by private owners or collections may not result from the project.

## **NAGPRA Plateau Style, Jacqueline M. Cook (Colville Confederated Tribes, Lourdes Henebry-Deleon (Central Washington University, and Angela Neller (Grant Co. PUD)**

The Native American tribes of the Columbia Plateau have worked together with universities, museums, and agencies to implement the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). This symposia highlights case studies to illustrate how diverse communities come together to build relationships and understanding through the process of consultation and repatriation. A basic understanding of the NAGPRA process as it pertains to museum collections will be gained. The future applicability of NAGPRA will also be discussed.

## **Advocating for Archaeology: Strategies for Individual Involvement and Why It Matters, Mary Rossi**

Between bidding for contracts, conducting surveys and excavations, analyzing collections, and writing reports, who has time for advocacy? Many archaeologists and cultural resource managers may hope that someone else will take care of this seemingly arduous task. However, in order for our profession to remain relevant, it is imperative that we all do our part to advocate effectively for an improved system of cultural resource protection.

# Individual Abstracts

**Adams, Ron L., and Terry L. Ozbun (Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc)**

**Ancient Toolstone Mining in the Columbia Hills of South-Central Washington**

Recent archaeological investigations in the Columbia Hills of south-central Washington have revealed the presence of ubiquitous sources of cryptocrystalline silicate toolstone material. The Miocene-era basalt flows on the north side of the Columbia River in southern Klickitat County contain an abundance of exposed, naturally occurring cryptocrystalline silicate material ideal for stone tool making. The evidence for prehistoric procurement of this resource ranges from small lithic assay sites to expansive quarries with mining pits and extensive scatters of cryptocrystalline silicate cores and flakes.

Cryptocrystalline silicate materials as large as Volkswagens occur in the quarry areas. Many of the stone tools found in village sites along the Columbia River are made from this same material, illustrating the importance of the Columbia Hills as a toolstone source. The archaeological evidence for extensive lithic procurement in the Columbia Hills has implications for understanding local and regional lithic landscapes and associated lithic technologies. **Session 22**

**Adjepong, Godfried (Central Washington University)**

**Toward Sustainable Water Resource Management In Ghana, A Case Study from The Brim River Basin**

As water resources become increasingly scarce around the world, there is growing concern about the need for sustainable management of water resources. In the developing world, water issues are even more acute. The United Nation's Millennium Development Goals echo the need for good water management because it is critical to a healthy environment and sustainable development. Focusing on the Birim River Basin, Ghana, this research seeks to: i) identify and examine water problems, ii) critically examine Ghana's Water Policy and identify its challenges in meeting set goals, iii) identify and examine traditional institutions that have relevance to Integrated Water Resource Management, and iv) make suggestions for policy revisions that include use of Traditional Ecological Knowledge to address local water resource problems. The study employs focus group discussions and in-depth semi structured interviews to gather data. Successful local and international models provide a theoretical framework and basis for analysis. **Session 15**

**Ainsley, Margaret (Central Washington University)**

**Geoarchaeology of the Early Holocene Kittitas Valley: The Sanders Site**

The Sanders Site (45KT315) is located on Johnson Creek within the US Army Yakima Training Center. Central Washington University excavated trenches 1501, 1502 and 1504 of the site during the summers of 1978 and 1979. All three trenches yielded significant bone and lithic material, and the stratigraphy in each trench was well diagramed. Radiocarbon dates on bone samples from the lowest levels of trench 1502 confirm a date for the earliest site occupations of the site (10,000 BP). The major of site occupation, including a shell midden date to between 4000 and 3000 BP. I am attempting to identify if one portion of Strata 4, illustrated in the profile of trench 1504, may be a house feature. This strata and/or feature may date to as early as 4000 BP. **Poster Session 2**

**Allison, Kerensa**

**~~Manioc Mothers: Subsistence Stability and the Influence of Tourism among the Napo Kichwas in the Ecuadorean Amazon~~**

~~The Ecuadorean Amazon is a region of the world that has historically and currently felt the pressures of resource exploitation and rapid environmental and economic change. Napo Kichwa are not naive about the influences of national development, but often these changes are accepted with a mixture of great expectations and uncertainty. In *Sachayacu*, unpredictability associated with tourism was offset by the stability provided by women's gardens. Unfortunately, *Sachayacu* women are at a crossroad. Those women who participated in tourism no longer had time to keep "good" gardens, which increased community wide dissatisfaction with the quality and quantity of women's traditional activities. Also those women who consistently did not participate in tourism were labeled *killa* (lazy). Women whether they participated in tourism or not, lost social status with this form of market integration. **Session 15** WITHDRAWN~~

**Altman, Julia (University of Idaho)**

**Rock Art of the Columbia Plateau**

A general overview of the rock art of the Columbia Plateau based on previous archaeological investigations and the author's visits to several sites, including Buffalo Eddy, Pittsburgh Landing, Red Elk Rockshelter, Kamiah, and Clarkston. Discusses geography, history and cultural background of the region. Offers explanation of the technology used in producing the rock art – application, pigment manufacture; categorization – traditions and styles; dating techniques; and function/meaning. The use of digital photo editing as a tool in viewing rock art is discussed and original before and after photographs are included. Site descriptions based upon the author's observations are also given. Ethnographic description is included to provide a better understanding of the rock art at The Dalles. **Session 21**

**Ames, Kenneth M. (Portland State University)**

**The Hatwai Middle Holocene Mammalian Fauna**

The Middle Holocene component of Hatwai (10NP143), on the lower Clearwater River, contained ten semisubterranean houses dating 4400 BP - 2800 BP. Five were sampled as were extensive exterior activity areas. The component's large mammalian zooarchaeological assemblage is almost entirely deer (*Odocoileus*). The assemblage is dominated by hind limbs, mandibles and upper fore limbs. Axial skeletal elements are rare. The pattern holds for house floors and exterior activity areas. While this is density mediated to some extent, density does not explain the pattern. Metapodials were curated for tool bone, but most bones were intensively processed, probably for marrow. This all suggests extensive field butchering, with mandibles (tongues), articulated hind quarters (meat, marrow, tool bone) and articulated upper fore quarters (meat, marrow) transported to the site. Other evidence for intensive processing includes large amounts of thermally altered rock and processing features comprised of sets of anvils, hopper mortar bases and pestles. **Session 8**

**Ames, Kenneth M. (Portland State University), R. Lee Lyman (University of Missouri, Columbia), Camilla F. Speller and Dongya Y. Yang (Simon Fraser University).**

**Ancient DNA analysis of dogs and elk from the Cathlapotle Site, Lower Columbia River.**

Skeletal elements of domestic dog (n = 8) and elk, or wapiti, (n = 10) from the Cathlapotle archaeological site were submitted to the Simon Fraser University Ancient DNA Laboratory. aDNA analysis of the dog elements was conducted preparatory to isotopic analysis of the dogs as dietary proxies for humans. Two haplotypes were identified, both of which match canid sequences from sites in central and southern British Columbia and Teotihuacan, suggesting they were widespread. The elk elements were analyzed to test whether extremely large elk remains from the Cathlapotle and Meier sites represent a now extinct *Cervus elaphus* subspecies. Two haplotypes were identified, one of which matched elk recovered at the Par-Tee site, in Seaside Oregon dating between 2300 and 800 cal B.P. and Manitoban and Rocky Mountain subspecies. The other haplotype is unique. Caution is warranted, however, before concluding the Meier-Cathlapotle elk represent an extinct subspecies. **Session 2**

**Anderson, CJ (Central Washington University)**

**Land Use Variation on Mid-Columbia Plateau Upland and Lowland Archaeology Sites**

Upland and lowland archaeological records show extensive land use variability when the east Saddle Mountains are compared to the Wenas Creek-Yakima River confluence. Physiographic divergence may account for land use differentials observed between the two research areas. The extensive upland spatial scale (i.e., greater area [m<sup>2</sup>]), which the lowland setting lacks, may distort differential patterns of artifact type frequencies and account for some of the dissimilarity in size and density of artifact clusters. Another explanation of land uses in the research areas is that pre-contact Plateau peoples conducted similar resource acquisition activities regardless of the macro- or microenvironmental setting in which preferred resources occurred. Land use models for the pre-A.D. 1855 prehistoric and post-A.D. 1855 historic periods offer a means of comparing the two environments based on surface survey data and physiographic and geoarchaeological information recorded during the 2008 field season in the east Saddle Mountains and the Wenas Creek-Yakima River confluence. **Poster Session 1**

**Angelbeck, Bill (Independent Archaeological Consultant), and Ian Cameron (Ursus Heritage)**

**From Sticks, Stones and Bones: Assessing Shifts in Coast Salish Socioeconomic Organization from Hunting Technologies and Practices**

Changes in technology are crucial to understanding changes in ancient economy. According to Neil Postman, "technological change is not additive; it is ecological. A new technology does not merely add something; it changes everything". In this paper, we take Postman's perspective to evaluate the transition from spear and atlatl technologies to the bow and arrow within the precontact Coast Salish economy, focusing on the accompanying socioeconomic changes in hunting practices. We consider the organizational changes in Coast Salish hunting strategies from late precontact times to the historic era. We argue that technology is at the root of these changes—not simply acting as temporal markers to delineate archaeological phases—but as indicators of changes in the social organization of economic practices themselves. We present a broad-scale analysis of the shifting patterns in faunal assemblages and tool technologies to evaluate the changes in socioeconomic organization in the late Coast Salish past. **Session 7**

**Bard, James C.**

**Hope and Change – a Look at Sandpoint’s Chinese Laundrymen through Their Cash Coins.**

Thousands of men left China during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century decline of China’s last dynasty and ventured overseas seeking employment and to support their families. A couple of these men ended up in Sandpoint, living in shacks and operating a small laundry (ca. 1886 – 1900) near the Restricted District. Artifacts indicate traditional laundering as an occupation, opium use, and gambling. Among the collection are several “cash” coins which were not ‘legal tender’ in the Americas. Although lacking monetary value, these coins still played a role in the lives of the Overseas Chinese. Coins no later than the reigns of Chinese and Vietnamese Emperors Dàoguāng [1821-1850] and Tự Đức (1848-1883) were recovered – a range somewhat atypical of other excavated Chinese sites suggesting these laundrymen arrived during the early migrations from China and were in the West for decades before ending up in Sandpoint. **Session 11**

**Barg, Diana (Cultural Resources Program Manager: Samish Indian Nation)**

**Bank Stabilization and Beach Nourishment at Weaverling Spit**

The Samish Indian Nation restored 550 feet of eroding shoreline along Fidalgo Bay with a stabilization project; protected archeological site 45SK43; provided habitat for spawning fish; added vegetation for shade; and restored the shoreline on Weaverling Spit in Anacortes, Washington. Thirty concrete cylinders plus angular rip rap were removed from the beach. Concrete storm drains were removed and scour aprons constructed. Four drift sills were installed at designated locations to interrupt along-shore transport of gravel. Native vegetation will be planted in early spring. This project has protected 45SK43, a Locarno Beach Phase midden and lithic scatter from erosion and subsidence. A monitoring plan is in place to record how this new beach will change and stabilize over the next five years. This data will help consultants develop other projects of this nature. **Poster Session 2**

**Barrett, Carrie (Central Washington University)**

**Settlement and Fishing Patterns: GIS Model of an Archaeological Landscape**

Winter settlement patterns in Hells Canyon are evaluated using GIS models. Cost surface analysis predicts the accessibility of fishing rapids locations which can be reached within specified travel distances over different terrain types and land cover. Cost surface maps are created for four fishing rapids in relation to concentrated house settlements. The locations of classified rapids are mapped for whitewater rafters, and can be predicted from terrain maps. The number and size of rapids within winter settlement catchments can be predicted using terrain algorithms set for four hours of travel. Comparisons between the four areas suggest that houses and settlements are clustered in areas with the best fishing rapids. This research approach can be further developed in order to help explain settlement dynamics, fishing and fish storage practices. **Poster Session 2**

**Barrett, Thomas, Stacy Schneyder, Tait Elder and Kurt Perkins (ICF International)**

**Fish Traps and Mud Flats: Archaeological Identification of a Pre-contact Weir Feature in Grays Harbor, Washington**

Recent archaeological excavations in Grays Harbor, WA identified multiple split cedar stake fragments at the historic fill/naturally deposited sediment interface, roughly 20 feet below the present surface. These fragments were interpreted as elements of an extensive fish weir or trap, as they were often recorded in horizontal and vertical context relative to other stakes, and due to visual similarity to the Newskah site across the harbor. Four-hundred and eighty six stake fragments were collected from seven trenches, 102 of which exhibited signs of cultural modification. Twenty-four wood samples were collected and submitted for radiocarbon analysis, resulting in dates that ranged between 220 to 1220 years before present. Although analysis of the complete fish weir feature was not possible in our project, the data that was collected provides important temporal and spatial information, as well as methodological lessons, for a resource that has been rarely identified and analyzed in Washington State. **Session 18**

**Bartoy, Kevin M. (WSDOT)**

**Urban Archaeology, Good Faith Efforts, and the \$12,000 Shovel Test Pit: A Cost-Benefit Analysis of Deep Testing Methods for WSDOT Mega Projects**

The issue of deep testing protocols has been a major concern for WSDOT since the discovery of Tse-whit-zen during construction of the Port Angeles Graving Dock. The complex geologic history of Washington State necessitates that archaeologists always keep in mind landform histories and site formation processes in their efforts to identify archaeological sites. In urban settings, complex natural histories become even more complicated due to the effects of humans upon the landscape. This talk attempts a preliminary assessment of the cost-benefit of deep testing methods carried out by WSDOT on its Mega Projects in the urban setting of Seattle. **Session 3**

**Bermensolo, Kylie (University of Idaho) and Anna Kidney (University of Oregon)**

**The 2009 University of Oregon Investigations at Sheep Mountain (35HA3667) and Associated Projects: A Synopsis of Operations and Procedures.**

This paper provides an overview of the 2009 University of Oregon Summer Field School activities and excavation procedures. Expanding the University of Oregon search for fluted point sites led researchers to Sheep Mountain (35HA3667) in 2008. The 2009 field season marked the second year of a multi-year plan to evaluate the site, refining the focus on areas of interest identified in 2008. During the six week program, geotechnical drilling, backhoe trenching, geoarchaeological investigations, lithic workshops, large scale excavations, and explorations of nearby obsidian sources helped increase our understanding of this remarkable site's potential. Additional activities occurred in support of graduate student research in other portions of southeastern Oregon. Associated graduate projects include Kennedy's survey of Catlow Valley and Dexter's excavations at Erin's Cave, a previously undisturbed rockshelter, both of which provided field school students with the opportunity to participate. **Session 13**

**Bielmann, Oliver and Mark Warner (University of Idaho)**

**Preliminary Explorations of the Foodways of Sandpoint's Overseas Chinese Community**

Sandpoint, Idaho, at the rise of the 20th century was a town occupied by many groups. Recent excavations in that community resulted in the recovery of an extraordinarily large assemblage of faunal remains associated with the Overseas Chinese community of Sandpoint. Approximately 5,000 bones have been analyzed (out of an estimated assemblage of 8,000 -10,000 bones) and while the work is far from complete, initial findings suggest a rich account of Chinese foodways. This work presents a synopsis of the remains analyzed thus far and offers some initial observations on the food habits of the Chinese of Sandpoint. **Session 11**

**Bismanovsky, Daniella, Lindsay Zager, and Mary Lee A. Jensvold (Central Washington University)**

**Recent Patterns of Conversation in an Adult Chimpanzee Using American Sign Language**

Loulis, a 31-year-old male chimpanzee, lives at the Chimpanzee and Human Communication Institute in Ellensburg, Washington and uses the signs of American Sign Language to communicate with his human caregivers and chimpanzee family. Loulis was the first nonhuman to acquire a human language from another chimpanzee; his adoptive mother, Washoe. This study examined Loulis' signing patterns with his human caregivers and the members of his chimpanzee family. Researchers examined data recorded onto 89 behavioral logs over the past ten years. Loulis signed to the other chimpanzees and to himself, yet more often to human caregivers. He often signed in the affiliative social behavioral context. He initiated about half of the interactions and in the others he either incorporated his partner's signs or used new signs. Many of the records included multi-turned conversations. Loulis acquired his signs in a conversational context and this study showed he continues to use them conversationally. **Session 19**

**Black, Jill (Central Washington University)**

**Extraction of Mitochondrial DNA from Prehistoric Dental Calculus**

Are there human genes in dental calculus? This is the question driving my current research. Anthroposcopy and anthropometric methods utilize osteological variations evident in skeletal morphology when identifying the ethnic affiliation of human remains. These methods of identification are not effective for all skeletal remains. When osteological methods fail in identifying ethnic affiliation, genetic research may give a more definitive answer. However, DNA analysis often requires the destruction of the sample (e.g. bone, tooth, etc.) supplied for examination. In essence, it may require destruction of human remains and is not an acceptable practice in some world views. Therefore, dental calculus as an alternative source for mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) may offer a less invasive means of answering the question of geographic ethnicity. Preliminary results of an ongoing experiment demonstrate that dental calculus is an alternate source for noninvasive mtDNA analyses. **Session 2**

**Boula, Kathryn M. (University of Oregon)**

**Back to the Blue Mountains: A Cultural Resource Overview of Northeastern Oregon, 1979-2010.**

In 1979, the Umatilla, Wallowa-Whitman and Malheur National Forests produced an overview of known cultural resources for the combined Forests. From the 4.6 million acres included in the overview, 236 "Native American" sites were tallied, for an average of approximately 5 sites per 100,000 acres. Knowing what we do about the importance of the Blue Mountains to native peoples of the southern Columbia Plateau, an inventory of 236 sites begs to be re-visited. Additional summaries of pre-contact sites have been compiled over the three decades since the 1979 overview, and site records are maintained by each Forest, but recent synthesis is lacking. As a result, the archaeology of northeastern Oregon remains little known to practitioners outside the region. In this paper the most recent available data on archaeological sites in northeastern Oregon are presented, with emphasis on sites recorded between 1990 and present. **Session 8**

**Bradbury, Carmen (SWCA Environmental Consultants)**

**Entering Sandpoint: Traction Required**

Although the horseshoe is of a simple design, there is much that can be learned from a discarded shoe. Horseshoes can tell us something of the type and size of the animal shod--whether draft horse or mule, for instance. A worn shoe may reveal something of the animal's health, conformation, and gait. Horseshoes also speak to the nature of work being done by the animal and the ground that he has covered. Traction devices added to a shoe often signify the presence of adverse ground conditions or of heavy work being done. This poster analyzes the assemblage of more than 125 shoes from early Sandpoint, Idaho. The Humbird blacksmith shop collection provides hints to the surrounding landscape, the conditions of the terrain, and perhaps even the level of care that the animals were provided by their owners. **Poster Session 2**

**Brauner, David (Oregon State University)**

**Six Years at Fort Yamhill: An Update on the Archaeology and Public Education at the 1856 to 1867 Fort Yamhill Site, Polk County, Oregon.**

Situated deep within the Coast Range Mountains of western Oregon the US Army established a large military base to monitor the northern one third of the Coastal Indian Reservation established in 1855. Fort Yamhill was the largest of three forts built to protect the Coastal Reservation from incursion by whites and keep the Indians on Agency land. The fort continued to serve a vital role during the American Civil War keeping close watch on a large population of Southern sympathizers living in the Willamette Valley. The fort was decommissioned in 1867 and this vital chapter of military history in the Pacific Northwest drifted into obscurity. Oregon State Parks recently acquired the fort and is developing the site as a State Heritage Park in partnership with the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde. Archaeology has played a central role in this process. The status of archaeological work at Fort Yamhill and the evolving public education program informed by archaeology will be the focal point of this presentation. **Session 4**

**Brown, Genevieve (Central Washington University)**

**Does the Flake Belong? Thesis Research on the Depositional History of An Artifact and Bonebed Using Particle Size Analysis**

One of the principal research questions regarding the Wenas Creek Mammoth Project is whether the purported artifacts are associated with the bonebed which dates ~16Ka. Though there are several ways to approach this question, for my thesis, I will employ particle size analysis and dip/strike bone orientation data. The particle size analysis will involve use of close interval samples and laser diffraction to determine the presence or absence of substratification within the colluvial layer containing the bonebed and the artifact of interest. If substratification is present (indicating multiple events of deposition), and the strata boundaries are found to separate the flake fragment from the bonebed, it can be understood that the flake fragment and bonebed were brought to their current location during different depositional events. If no substratification is found, it remains possible that the flake fragment and the bonebed were deposited during the same event. **Session 24**

**Brunson, Tiffany (University of Idaho)**

**Surveillance and Scrutiny: The Historic Landscape of Fort Spokane, Washington**

Fort Spokane was established in 1880 by the US military. The military occupied Fort Spokane until 1898. Between 1899 and 1929, the fort served as an Indian boarding school, the headquarters for the Colville Indian Agency, a tuberculosis sanatorium and a hospital. The National Park Service took over the administration of the property in 1960. Though the Fort was built for military purposes, all the buildings face the central Parade Grounds. The buildings are turned inwards with their backs to the surrounding landscape, to the settlers and Native people the Fort was built to oversee and protect. This building arrangement had serious implications for the structure of the Indian boarding school that occupied the Fort buildings after 1900. My paper examines the ideology reflected in the landscape at Fort Spokane and the way that the structure of the Fort shaped and enhanced the ideology of the later Indian boarding school. **Session 4**

**Burns, Ariana (University of Idaho)**

**In the Midst of the Stones of Fire: Analysis of Metaphor use in the early Atomic Age by Fundamental Protestant Millennialists**

The atomic bomb detonation heralded the end of a bloody conflict and the beginning of an era of peace and bounty, the Atomic Age. It also brought the realization that it was now possible for humankind to destroy itself, generating some anxiety and feelings of existential angst. Some found solace and meaning to the times through conservative Protestant apocalyptic belief. In Lakoff's theory of metaphor, it is through metaphor that we conceptualize the world, and our behavior is a reflection of this conceptualization. Meaning is not dispensed, but rather actively created. This paper will review metaphor usage in a sampling of several apocalyptic texts from the period; looking particularly at questions of what metaphors did pre-millennialists use to communicate their shared world view and to prepare themselves for the second coming of Christ?

**Session 10**

**Burt, Chris (Co-Director, Service, Education and Adventure)**

**Washington Watershed Education Teacher Training Program**

The LEAF School partners with Service, Education and Adventure (SEA) to offer a series of twelve two-day, marine-based workshops for K-12 teachers to help them develop meaningful watershed education experiences based upon curriculum and resources drawn from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). LEAF School students help run these workshops and assist teachers in the implementation of meaningful watershed education experiences in their classrooms. This partnership enables the LEAF School faculty, staff and students to bring traditional ecological knowledge and ethnobotany to teachers from a variety of different disciplines but also expects these anthropologists to share key concepts and practices in marine and watershed science. **Session 25**

**Butler, Virginia L. (Portland State University) and Michael A. Martin (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)**

**All fish at the table: A review of ethnohistorical and archaeological fish bone records from the Lower Columbia River**

The Columbia River system is known for its once spectacular salmon runs. Scholars and the general public have assumed that salmon was the *sine qua non* of indigenous people's life way in this river system as elsewhere in the Pacific Northwest. Nineteenth century ethnohistoric accounts and fish bone records from lower Columbia River archaeological sites challenge the salmon-centric view of aboriginal fisheries. Sturgeon and eulachon as well as salmon are prominently featured in 19<sup>th</sup> century records. Archaeological records show these three fish were heavily used, yet suggests fisheries also relied on minnow, sucker, and perhaps even stickleback, all of which are almost ignored in 19<sup>th</sup> century records. Hypotheses that explain discrepancies between historic and archaeological accounts are reviewed. Records of lower Columbia aboriginal fisheries highlight the need to push beyond simple models such as "salmon intensification" to explain the evolution in cultural complexity in the Pacific Northwest. **Session 2**

**Buvit, Ian (Central Washington University) and Jeff Rasic (University of Alaska Museum and National Park Service)**

**Recent Survey and Subsurface Testing in the Yukon-Charley National Preserve, AK**

Here we present results of survey and excavations at Slaven's Roadhouse in the Yukon-Charley National Preserve, Alaska. Given the poor surface visibility and difficult terrain, normal pedestrian survey in the area is nearly impossible. In 2008 we conducted limited subsurface "shotgun" testing at the confluence of Coal Creek and the Yukon River about 100 km upstream from Circle, AK. We opened three 1 m X 2 m units, and two days before our scheduled departure, discovered an isolated chipped-stone projectile point ca. 51 cm below the surface associated with a layer of wood timbers, which subsequently dated to ca. 4020 <sup>14</sup>C BP (ca. 4450 cal BP). Aside from the projectile point, several pieces of modern "trash" including nails, glass, and plastic were recovered from the root mat. It is possible that the timbers overlying the projectile point are a cultural feature. Without further excavations, however, it is impossible to confirm. **Session 12**

**Canaday, Tim (Salmon-Challis National Forest) and Mary Anne Davis (Idaho State Historic Preservation Office)**

**The Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Programmatic Agreement: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly**

The Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness is the largest contiguous wilderness in the lower 48 states encompassing over two million acres in central Idaho. The wilderness is managed by four National Forests (Bitterroot, Nez Perce, Payette and Salmon-Challis) and contains over 1,000 known archaeological sites. A Programmatic Agreement (PA) between the Idaho SHPO, the Advisory Council, and the four forests was signed in 2003. This aggressive eight year agreement was meant to provide a framework for reducing or eliminating documented adverse effects in the wilderness. This poster provides an overview of the PA and explores the accomplishments and setbacks encountered along the way. **Poster Session 1**

**Cannon, Jackie (Western Washington University)**

**An Analysis of the Social and Political Structure of the Nuu-Chah-Nulth as Presented in *Ahousat et al. v. the Crown***

The Nuu-Chah-Nulth of western Vancouver Island in British Columbia were among the first Native people of Canada to establish ties with Europeans. Thus, many initial studies of Nuu-Chah-Nulth social organization were based on observations written by explorers. The explorers had an agenda and their reports were biased. Anthropologists have also written about the political and social structure of the Nuu-Chah-Nulth. These depictions argue that Nuu-Chah-Nulth society was composed of three tiers: chiefs, commoners, and slaves; with the chiefly class controlling access to productive resources. This paper will address those three tiers, and analyze the works that have depicted Nuu-Chah-Nulth social and political structure of the eighteenth century to the early twentieth century. I will also look at the court case "*Ahousat et al. v. the Crown*" and analyze how social and political structures were depicted in the case. I expect to find that the depictions of Nuu-Chah-Nulth political and social structure were oversimplified, and that not every aspect of their society was taken into account upon analysis.

**Session 17**

**Carlini, Daniel, Leah Evans-Janke, and Jennifer Hamilton (University of Idaho)**

**Preliminary Investigations of Foodways In a Large Overseas Chinese Community**

The foodways of overseas Chinese are often homogenized; when in reality, there is a broad range of variability with regard to access, economic and class distinctions. As a means of exploring foodways, we will look at meat consumption within Chinese mining communities through faunal assemblages. This work examines faunal remains from Pierce, Idaho in relation to other mining communities in the region to isolate the unique trends associated with a large Chinese population. This unusually large Chinese population poses a unique situation for cultural expression in the American West. **Session 15**

**Cauffman, Gideon (Yakama Nation Archaeologist)**

**ARPA: Beyond the Archaeological Damage Assessment**

The Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) has been the driving force to prosecute looters on federal land. Although this is law that is meant to deter looting, it still occurs even today. Archaeological damage assessments have often focused on the scientific destruction with little or no Tribal perspective. This has led to non-ARPA plea agreements in some cases. This brief synopsis will review the looting at 45KL285 otherwise known as the Little Spearfish Lake Site and the role of the archaeologist beyond merely reporting site damage and examine the cultural constituent of ARPA. **Session 9**

**Chapman, Brandon M. (Washington State University)**

**Ethnicity and Economic Games: Results from a Trinidad/Tobago Village**

Economic games performed with two ethnic groups in a Trinidad/Tobago village show a significant affect of ethnic affiliation on playing strategies. Recent studies within small-scale societies suggest differences in culture account for divergences in game outcomes and that cultural distinctions are sometimes due to individual players residing in separate communities. Controlling for village residency, the present study suggests salience in cultural background within a community can explain such differences. Although previous studies show institutions not to be significant, cultural models offer an alternative explanation of intra-village differences in the present study and inter-village and individual differences in previous studies. **Session 23 WITHDRAWN**

**Chatters, James. C (AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc)**

**Ethnic Replacement is a Process: the Windust/Cascade Interface on the Southern Plateau**

Evidence is mounting that the Northwest underwent an episode of ethnic replacement between 9,000 and 10,000 Cal BP. In the southern Plateau, Western Stemmed Tradition assemblages from before 9000 cal BP differed in land use, mobility strategy, subsistence emphasis, and lithic and bone technologies from the Old Cordilleran Tradition assemblages that followed. The fact that they also differed in elements of both active and passive style, as well as human physical characteristics confirms the event as the replacement of one population by another. For the past 40 years, archaeology conducted under the Processual banner has sought to explain changes in archaeological cultures through in situ models of transformation. Typically overlooked, partially in repudiation of the foregoing Culture Historical School, were the processes of competition and replacement. A consideration of these processes at more points in North American prehistory may greatly facilitate our understanding of the human past. **Session 8**

**Chatters James C., Emily Gantz and Lara Rooke (AMEC Earth & Environmental)**

**What Do you Do when Your Site isn't? Data Recovery at 45KI757.**

In fall 2009, AMEC conducted archaeological data recovery excavations at 45KI757, a reported Olcott site located along Interstate 405 in Bothell, Washington. Cores, lithic debitage and lithic tools had been reported from the site in 2007 and led to an assessment of significance. A data recovery plan was developed and became part of an MOA between WSDOT, FHWA, DAHP and the Muckleshoot and Snoqualmie tribes. Although WSDOT and AMEC had doubts about the artifacts' validity, excavations proceeded. The only artifact found, near the end of the project, was the tip of a serrated Cascade projectile point. Rather than an embarrassment, the discovery of this single item provided a research opportunity. The topographic distribution of isolated Cascade Point finds in King and Snohomish Counties was analyzed to obtain a look into hunting practices and ecological conditions during the enigmatic Olcott Phase. **Session 3**

**Chatters, James (AMEC), T. Gabany-Guerrero (California State University Fullerton), Steven Hackenberger (Central Washington University), Narcizo Guerrero-Murillo (MEXECRI\*), Mark Steinkraus (Central Washington University)**

**An Archaic Shaman, Parangaricutiro: Bioarchaeological Clues for Status and Role, Michoacan**

The Late Archaic burial in the La Alberca Rockshelter (ca 2500 BC) provides the earliest evidence of dental and cranial modification in highland Mexico. This evidence combined with other lines of bioarchaeological investigation, support inferences regarding the elevated status and role of this individual in early Central Mexico. This poster argues that early differentiation of status tied to religious roles in the Late Archaic represent ancestral traditions for both Formative and Classic period societies. **Poster Session 1**



**Chauhan, Anjali (University of Lucknow)**

**The Rise of Corporate Anthropology at the Advent of the Twenty-first Century**

Anthropologists have toiled with the idea of tribes and rural areas for a long time. It is time to think of expansion of the purview of Anthropologists in India. The enrichment of the subject is possible only through relevant studies of Contemporary issues in human society. This paper attempts to introduce a branch of Anthropology which is a recent one and it also attempts to discuss through real cases how Anthropologists are making significant contributions to the corporate world. Towards the end the author has highlighted areas of research where Anthropologists can work and prove their worth. It is also an alternative professional option and a lucrative one too. **Session 17 WITHDRAWN**

**Cheung, Jacqueline (National Park Service, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)**

**Features of War: The Archaeology of Defense, Skirmish and Occupation at Captain Jack's Stronghold, Lava Beds National Monument**

Approximately 60 Modoc warriors occupied and held off about 1000 U.S. Army soldiers and volunteers at Captain Jack's Stronghold during the 1872-1873 Modoc War. The Stronghold, a popular interpretive site within Lava Beds National Monument, had never been comprehensively surveyed and documented until a 2008 wildfire triggered an archaeological survey of the site in 2008-2009. The preliminary results of the archaeological survey provide insights into Modoc defensive features and residential camps within the Stronghold, U.S. Army troop movements and skirmish lines, weapons and munitions, artillery emplacements, and the material culture of the war. **Session 4**

**Chilvers, Stuart and Steve Kramer, (USDA FS, Colville National Forest)**

**Enigmatic Lithics: Aptly Named**

In 2007, archaeologists from the Colville National Forest, along with volunteers from the Forest Service Passport in Time program, performed data recovery excavations at site 45FE542 (Enigmatic Lithics) in Republic, Washington. More than 48 cubic meters of material was removed from the site, with 3492 (63%) historic era artifacts and 2036 (37%) prehistoric artifacts recovered. While 96% of the prehistoric artifacts were debitage, the remaining 4% provided information for dating the site. Using Chance's point typology from work on the Columbia River near Kettle Falls in the 1970s, it was initially theorized that the site was related to the Sinaikst Period (300-1200 A. D.). However, a heat-treated pre-form was sent to the University of Washington for thermoluminescence testing, with a resultant date of 9.2 +/- 0.9 ka. This paper discusses the excavation and implications of the thermoluminescence testing. **Session 22**

**Cleary, Niki (Tulalip Tribal member)**

**Developing Culturally Relevant Jobs in Tulalip Tourism**

Dr. Thomas Murphy partnered with Beth O'Donnell, Hospitality and Tourism Instructor, to offer a series of service learning courses in Tulalip Tourism to tribal members, employees and other Natives on the Tulalip Reservation. In the first quarter students engaged in a variety of participant observations with agricultural, eco and cultural tourism and then designed business proposals for Tulalip tourism enterprises. Students sought public comment from tribal members on these proposals via surveys at a powwow and a presentation and focus groups at a community meeting. Based upon this response the students have developed one proposal into a business plan during their second quarter. **Session 25 WITHDRAWN**

**Cole, Melissa, Tracy Herigstad, and Mary Lee Jensvold (Central Washington University)**

**Daily Arousal Levels' Effect on a Chimpanzee's Categorical Sign Usage**

The chimpanzees at the Chimpanzee and Human Communication Institute (CHCI) modify the form of their signing to one another during high-arousal interactions. During post-conflict interactions arousal levels impact signing rates and variety. As young chimpanzees, anticipation of a high-arousal event elicited increased levels of signing, whereas the event itself elicited increased vocalizations. This study examined the relationship of Dar's arousal levels and his categorical sign usage. Higher arousal levels correlated negatively with the overall number of categories used, as well as the categories Locative, Modifier, and Verb. When Dar's arousal was low he had higher variation in his signs, as evidenced by higher numbers of different categories used. He was also more likely to use locatives, modifiers, and verbs when his arousal level was low. **Session 19**

**Connolly, Thomas J., Richard L. Bland (University of Oregon Museum of Natural & Cultural History), and Ward Tonsfeldt (East Slope Cultural Services)**

**Tracking the Kerry Line: A Logging Railroad Camp in the Nehalem Valley**

A proposed bridge replacement over the Nehalem River between the communities of Birkenfeld and Mist in northwest Oregon identified the remains of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century logging railroad camp. Historic research indicates that the line was operated by the Kerry Timber and Logging Company sometime between ca. 1917 and 1925. As the camp bordered an elevated trestle, the entire camp was built on stilts above the ground. Due to this fact, and later highway and bridge construction, archaeological traces of the camp were relatively diffuse. Recovered artifacts were dominated by nails, and by robust white industrial ceramics ("hotel ware") that likely relate to a crew mess. Examination of artifacts associated with railroad grades east and west of the project area suggests that the rail line west of the camp was built as a branch-level grade, and the lines east as spur-level grades. **Session 3**

**Cook, Jackie (Colville Confederated Tribes)**

**~~txat'otúnón~~ Curation and the CCT History/Archaeology Program Repository**

~~Over the past two decades, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation's (CCT) History/Archaeology Program has worked with federal agencies, private individuals, CRM firms, state and local and agencies to develop a federally approved archaeology curation facility. Through consultation, The CCT and its partners developed curatorial agreements which ensure curation of federal collections from the traditional territories of the CCT remain and return home to the Reservation. Currently the Repository holds approximately 4,000 cubic feet of cultural material covering some 300 + Columbia River miles. Continued CRM work in our traditional territories annually produces collections which are processed, analyzed, and curated at the CCT Repository. This presentation will provide an overview of the CCT's unique relationships with partner agencies and collections curated at the CCT.~~ **Session 4 WITHDRAWN**

**Cooper, Jason B., Tim Gerrish, and James Chatters (AMEC Earth & Environmental)**

**Olcott Lithic Reduction Sequence Exposed: 45SN28 and 45SN303, Snohomish County, Washington**

During winter 2008-2009, AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. (AMEC) conducted data recovery excavations at two Pre-Contact archaeological sites (45SN28 and 45SN303) near Granite Falls, Washington. Results from the excavation demonstrated a unique and early Olcott lithic assemblage situated across a recessional outwash plain between the South Fork Stillaguamish and Pilchuck rivers. This presentation will offer the preliminary results of AMEC's lithic analysis and depict the chipped stone reduction strategy deployed by these early Holocene hunter-gatherers. From the incipient split cobble to rejuvenated core; and from an early stage biface to an exhausted projectile point, our analysis will attempt to show a highly adaptive lithic reduction strategy focused on the use of dacite, a cryptovolcanic rock often categorized as basalt. Information on the lithic material selected for reduction (i.e., sourcing) will also be discussed within the context of on-going mineralogical work being conducted on lithic samples. **Session 3**

**Covington, Brenda (Colville Confederated Tribes)**

**Rock Feature Illustration**

Traditional methods of documentation (detailed descriptions, photographs) often fall short of providing the audience with enough information to accurately visualize rock features. In response, scaled, pencil illustrations of individual rock features at archaeological site 45GR664 were created. Illustrations alongside detailed descriptions and photographs proved to be an especially effective combination of mediums for those who had not been on-site to more accurately conceptualize rock features. **Poster Session 1**

**Crnich, Cassandra, Megan Matheson, Kara Gabriel, and Lori Sheeran (Central Washington University)**

**Visitor Effect & Environmental Enrichment Use in Former Pet Monkeys**

Visitor effect and use of environmental enrichment were observed in monkeys housed at a sanctuary in southeast Washington. Subjects included five male and four female long-tailed macaques, one male rhesus macaque, one male black-handed spider monkey, one female long-haired spider monkey, and one male white-faced capuchin. Twelve of the 13 monkeys were former pets, surrendered due to abusive situations. One was a former research animal. Behavior was observed during October and November 2009 during times when visitors were present and absent. Results support the hypothesis that these animals behave differently in the presence of visitors. Animals used enrichment, rested, and spent time on the floor of their enclosures only when visitors were absent. Animals presented aggressive behaviors only in the presence of visitors. These results demonstrate that visitors have a profound impact on these animals, and underscore the need for restricted or managed visitor contact in sanctuary settings. **Session 5**

**Croes, Dale ( South Puget Sound Community College), Eirik Thorsgard, (Confederated Tribe of Grand Ronde) and Kathleen Hawes, (The Evergreen State College)**

**Ancient Diamond Plaited Flat Bag from Sunken Village Wet Site, Portland, OR (35MU4)—“Lucy of Basketry?”**

An ancient diamond-plaited flatbag found in 2007 excavations appears to be of a distinct construction technique as seen for 9000 years in the U.S. Great Basin (Spirit Cave examples) through museum examples in Western Oregon and Washington. Curiously this distinct form of flat bag is seen in ancient Jomon wet sites of Japan for up to 4,000 years through today's Ainu and Japanese Mountain Peoples basketry. Therefore we propose this may be the first example of cultural sharing of deep-rooted artifact traditions throughout the North Pacific. Examples will be shown from Western North America and Japan. The Sunken Village example, like those across the Pacific, is made of a tule/bulrush like fiber, requiring special care in conservation that will be discussed. **Session 18**

**Cromwell, Robert (National Park Service, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)**

**An Indispensable Point,” Results of the National Park Service Archaeological Survey of the Vancouver Ordnance Depot and Arsenal, ca. 1849-1882**

The U.S. Army’s Vancouver Barracks, located on the lower Columbia River in Washington State, was the major base of U.S. Army operations in the Pacific Northwest during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. As such, it supported the presence of the little-known Vancouver Arsenal, which was all but ignored in historical treatises on U.S. Army arsenals. The proposed rehabilitation of the National Park Service Visitor Center at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site allowed for a review of the grounds around the Visitor Center, “rediscovering” the Vancouver Arsenal, with both a Historic Resource Study, and an extensive, three year archaeological survey, two years of which were completed by a partnership-based public archaeology field school. The interesting history of the arsenal with its critical mission of supplying ordnance to most of the Indian Wars in the Pacific Northwest, and the results of the archaeological survey will be presented. **Session 12**

**Dampf, Steve (Historical Research Associates)**

**Does It Work? Testing DAHP’s Predictive Model in the Field**

During 2009, DAHP undertook the development of a statewide predictive model for archaeological resources. The predictive model is intended to be a tool in the planning process. In order to test the validity of this model, HRA agreed to field test several geographical locations. This paper presents the preliminary results of that testing. **Session 14**

**Darby, Melissa (Lower Columbia Research & Archaeology)**

**Sweat Lodges, Smokehouses and Dwellings: Exploring several Architectural Archetypes of the People of the Oregon Coast to Determine the Fit Between the Record and What Francis Drake Described in 1579**

Ethnographic, archaeological and ethnohistorical accounts suggest that the architecture of the people of the Oregon Coast was similar to other Northwest Coast groups, but there were some distinct differences. This paper will explore several house styles from various settlements along the coast, and suggest how these may present archaeologically. There has been a long running controversy of where on the West Coast of America Captain Francis Drake landed during the summer of 1579. His logs and charts were suppressed, and the official account censored. We do have Drake’s descriptions of the people they encountered, and their houses. I will explore whether these descriptions ‘fit’ the record. **Session 18**

**DeHaas, Jocelyn and Julia Smith (Eastern Washington University)**

**The F-Word, the N-Word, and Verbal Taboos Among College Students**

With the assistance of members of our Sociolinguistics and Field Methods classes, we replicated a 1936 study of verbal taboos on a college campus. The study consisted of two parts: students' creation of the survey by generating lists of taboo words and the administration of the resulting survey to over 1000 students in general education classes in the fall of 2009. Both parts of the experience were useful in a better understanding of how students understand verbal taboos in the early twenty-first century. Unsurprisingly, the number of taboo words has dropped considerably. But strikingly, the content of verbal taboos has shifted. In the 1930s, sexual terms and terms referring to bodily secretions were considered among the most seriously taboo words, while today the most taboo terms are terms that refer to racial or sexual identity, followed by other personal slurs. The cultural implications of that shift are significant. **Session 17**

**Dennis, J. Corey (University of Idaho)**

**Speaking Stones: Geochemical Analysis of Data on Lithic Debitage From 10-IH-579**

The Heckman Ranch site (10-IH-579), originally excavated in the 1970s near White Bird, Idaho, is a pre-contact occupation site. Artifacts recovered include a “Tucannon” house pit, over 10,000 lithic fragments and bone tools. A reanalysis of the material is resulting in promising new information about the site. University of Idaho researchers are discovering that materials recovered do not conform to previously held assumptions about tool use. This paper presents the results of XRD and XRF testing of lithic debitage of basalt, greenstone, and one flake of obsidian as well as XRD analysis of site soil samples. The testing results can make three contributions to understanding the site: 1) Determine mobility patterns of the site’s occupants based on stone procurement. 2) Compare mineralogical assemblages of the lithics using Powder XRD, 3) Assess the usefulness of various geochemical source studies on Columbia River Basalt artifacts. **Session 10**

**Dexter, Jaime (University of Oregon)**

**Preliminary Results of Paleoethnobotanical Studies at the Erin’s Cave Site, Southeastern Oregon**

In July 2009, a crew from the University of Oregon field school conducted test excavations in the Catlow Valley at the Erin’s Cave site, a small rockshelter located in the arid uplands of southeastern Oregon. Compared to wetlands in the Northern Great Basin, the arid uplands have been perceived as deprived landscapes unsuitable for human habitation and thus marginalized in research. I suggest the xeric uplands should be properly acknowledged as a critical landscape of prehistoric human occupation and foraging activities in the Basin. The paper investigates resource availability and procurement strategies of the Late Holocene in the Catlow Valley, based on preliminary paleoethnobotanical data from the Erin’s Cave site. **Session 13**

**Dickson, Catherine Steinmetz, Shawn (Cultural Resources Protection Program, CTUIR)**

**This Place Has a Name, Iwa Waniči Ičin Tiičam: Reflections on Land use and Tenure of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (Parts 1 and 2)**

The Oregon Department of Transportation's North Ontario Interchange project affected historic properties. ODOT's section 106 compliance initially focused on the archaeological characteristics that made the site eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program, however, was concerned about the project's impacts to non-archaeological aspects of the area. ODOT agreed to fund, in addition to the archaeology conducted the development of a video to mitigate the undertaking's effects. In this film, members of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation discuss why consultation is an important part of any project. Tribal members believe the natural resources the land and waterways provide are essential to maintaining their culture and religion. Tribal members also consider the importance of the places their ancestors lived their lives, places that provide a physical connection between the past and present. **Session 3**

**Dolan, Patrick (Washington State University)**

**Understanding Marpole Period Village Economies in the Gulf of Georgia, southwestern British Columbia**

One of the goals of Northwest Coast archaeology is to explain how historical changes in the social organization of production relate to the nature and tempo of socioeconomic change, particularly with regard to the origins of institutionalized inequality. Archaeological research into Marpole period (2400-1000 B.P.) household economies in the Gulf of Georgia in southwestern British Columbia, suggests that elite manipulation of production and the elaboration of long-distance exchange were critical aspects of the emergence of social complexity. However, a lack of attention to economics at the scale of the village has meant that the political and economic relationships among households remains unclear. This presentation discusses the current position of research into Marpole villages in the Gulf of Georgia. Data from two sites, Dionisio Point and False Narrows, indicate that village economies are critical aspects of Marpole period political economics and the emergence of inequality. **Session 7**

**Eichelberger, Justin E. (Oregon State University)**

**Foodways at Fort Yamhill, 1856-1866**

Fort Yamhill, a U.S. military post in the eastern foothills of the Oregon Coast Range was positioned at the end of a three-thousand mile long supply train stretching from the shipping ports of the eastern seaboard to the small post on the Yamhill River. This distance created numerous supply problems including the shortage of food that often resulting in the issue of subsistence stores that were meager or spoiled. To address these difficulties, archaeological and archival evidence suggests that the soldiers serving at this post were supplementing the Commissary issued ration with subsistence hunting and gathering, produce from the post garden, purchases from the post sutler and goods contracted from local farmers. This evidence also demonstrates striking differences in the types of foods being consumed between the commissioned officers and the enlisted men, evidence of socio-economic status differentials. **Session 4**

**Elder, J. Tait (Portland State University)**

**Exploring Prehistoric Salmon Subsistence in the Willamette Valley using Zooarchaeological Records**

My research examines the prehistoric subsistence of native peoples of the Willamette Valley, Oregon through an analysis of the regional zooarchaeological records, and then modeling regional diet breadth. Through this analysis, I challenge commonly held stereotypes that the indigenous people of the Willamette Valley were strictly root eaters, and the basis for this claim, that salmon were not part of Native subsistence. The results of my research indicate that given the incomplete nature of the ethnohistoric record, very little can be said about expected cultural behaviors, such as salmon consumption, that appear to be absent in the Willamette Valley. In addition, since the faunal assemblage is so small in the Willamette Valley, zooarchaeological data are simply inadequate for studying the relationship between prehistoric peoples and their animal resources. **Session 2**

**Ely, Lisa, Tabitha Trosper (Central Washington University), Anthony Newton (University of Edinburgh), Tricia Gabany-Guerrero (California State University Fullerton), Narcizo Guerrero-Murillo (MEXECRI), and Steven Hackenberger (Central Washington University).**

**Implications of Climate Change and Tephra Accumulation on the Lacustrine Environment at an Archaeological Site in Michoacan, Mexico**

La Alberca, a volcanic caldera in the active Michoacan-Guanajuato volcanic field of central Mexico, is a site of ancient occupation. The oldest known burial in the state of Michoacan, approximately 5000 years old, was discovered within a rockshelter on the caldera wall. The site is surrounded by numerous monogenetic cinder cone volcanoes, some of which may be the source of the tephra found throughout the site. The two deepest trenches contain zones of coarse, dark tephra and cobbles at the base, overlain by a 2-m sequence dominated by laminated or bioturbated fine sand, silt and clay sediments

from 2360-530 years BP. The zone of fine-grained, laminated sediments in the middle section of the stratigraphy corresponds with drier climatic conditions in the surrounding region of central Mexico. **Poster Session 1**

**Emmick, Jamelon and Daniel Martin (SWCA Environmental Consultants)**

**Left Behind: An Archaeobiological Investigation of Forgotten Graves at Sandpoint's First Cemetery**

The Sandpoint Archaeology Project included exploration of Sandpoint's first cemetery, established in the early 1880s. Burials had been disinterred and relocated in 1903 to make way for expanding mill operations, but 2006 excavations revealed that three partial and four complete sets of human remains had been overlooked. Archaeologists recovered and analyzed the remains and associated artifacts before they were reinterred with the previously relocated burials. This paper offers a glimpse at the habits, hygiene, and health of a few of Sandpoint's earliest inhabitants as well as a discussion of the circumstances surrounding their burials and unintentional abandonment. **Session 11**

**Endzweig, Pamela and Chelsea Buell (University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History)**

**Obsidian Source Use in North-Central Oregon: A View from the Wildcat Canyon Site**

Historic Native Plateau groups in north-central Oregon show a focus on Columbia River tributaries, with territorial boundaries becoming more diffuse in the upland interior. Recent X-Ray fluorescence analysis of 123 projectile points from the Wildcat Canyon site (35GM9) near the mouth of the John Day River identified 23 distinct sources. This paper examines obsidian source use over time based on temporally-diagnostic point styles and site context, and suggests implications for the distribution of aboriginal populations in the region. **Session 4**

**Endzweig, Pamela (University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History) and Ward Tonsfeldt**

**Archaeological Investigations at Shevlin-Hixon's Harper Camp (35DS1650), a Railroad Logging Site South of Sunriver, Oregon**

Archaeological survey was conducted in 2003 south of Sunriver in Deschutes County, Oregon, by staff of the UO Museum of Natural and Cultural History under contract with the Oregon Department of Transportation. Undertaken in conjunction with proposed widening of US Highway 97 and a new "dogleg" cross-cutting US Forest Service land, the project recorded extensive scatters of Euroamerican debris. Based on their age, association with linear grades and other cultural features, as well as archival records of Shevlin-Hixon railroad logging in the area, the scatters were identified as the remains of Harper Camp, occupied between 1923 and 1927. Because of changes in plans, the "dogleg" was dropped from consideration, and no further was conducted by the Museum, though USFS land exchanges resulted in further investigations of the area. This paper presents an overview of the project with emphasis on the Museum's research and findings. **Session 4**

**Feathers, James (University of Washington Luminescence Dating Laboratory)**

**IRSL Dating of Sediments at the Wenas Creek Mammoth Site**

To provide age control for the deposition of the sediments at the Wenas Creek site, luminescence dating has been applied. Samples were collected from the basal alluvium, the colluvium which contains many of the mammoth bones and flakes, and overlying loess. Like many sediments whose origin lies within the Cascades, the luminescence sensitivity of the Wenas deposits is low. Quartz produces no signal in the ultraviolet, but a signal from a few grains of K-feldspars could be obtained. Single grains of K-feldspars are therefore being dated using infrared stimulation (IRSL). A correction for anomalous fading is also being applied. Initial results suggest the deposits have high stratigraphic integrity (no post-depositional mixing) and date in the 13-20 ka range. **Session 24**

**Fitzgerald, Kevin (Western Washington University)**

**Navigating Mediated Crossroads: Youtube, Heavy Metal, and Collective Memory**

Anthropology remains woefully underrepresented in the discourse on Internet-mediated social behavior. Anthropologists need not abandon traditional theories and methods in order to interpret this dynamic, sweeping realm of social interaction. Indeed, today's anthropologists have a theoretical flexibility ideal for such research. Also, combining Internet data with data acquired through participant observation shows rich potential. The current work provides a case study linking fieldwork observations made at a live music event with an analysis of youtube videos and discussions referring to that event. It focuses on how people use youtube to collectively remember a specific musical event: a heavy metal festival in Slovenia. Framing the study this way facilitates an analysis of the relationships between the "global" and the "local," and between "cyberspace" and "meat-space." The paper concludes with an open-ended discussion of possible approaches for future research. **Session 17**

**Foster, Rhonda (Squaxin Island Tribe), Larry Ross (Squaxin Island Tribe), Margaret Henry (Squaxin Island Tribe), Jennifer Chambers (Cultural Resource Consultants), and Glenn Hartmann (Cultural Resource Consultants)**

**Relocation of the Slocum and Oakland Cemeteries, A Collaborative Tribal and Archaeological Endeavor**

Between 2006 and 2008, Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc. (CRC) and the Squaxin Island Tribe (SIT) worked together to identify and relocate interments from two adjoining cemeteries, the Slocum Cemetery (45MS137) and the Oakland Cemetery, located near Shelton, Mason County, Washington. The project was a collaborative effort: CRC was responsible for any burials of Euro-American descent located within the Oakland Cemetery; the Cultural Resources Department (CRD) of the SIT was responsible for any burials of Native American descent located in the Slocum Cemetery. Methodologies included preliminary investigations, identification, exhumation, and relocation of the cemeteries. In total, 64 interments were identified and recovered; 31 were recovered from within the Slocum Cemetery and 33 were recovered from the Oakland Cemetery and the area outside of the Slocum Cemetery. All interments and associated burial materials were relocated to a new cemetery on the SIT Reservation. This paper discusses the development of research and excavation methodologies and presents “lessons learned” during a successful tribal-archaeological endeavor. **Poster Session 1**

**Foutch, Amy E. and Michele L. Punke (Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.)**

**Synthesizing the Data: An Interpretation of the Uses and Regional Role of Pacific Period Site 45LE611**

In depth analyses of the archaeological deposits from site 45LE611 in Centralia, Washington, has shown that the site contains deposits suggesting both specialized resource procurement activities as well as long-term habitation. The radiocarbon dates obtained from charcoal associated with several features place human use of the site within the Middle and Late Pacific Periods, although technological analysis of tools and debitage suggests that use may date to as early as 6,000 years ago. Analysis of lithic tools, faunal fragments, botanical remains, fire-modified rock, and blood residue found within the features and deposits at site 45LE611 are combined with ethnographic records to discern specific types of activities conducted at the site through time. These types of analyses also provide information that elucidates the role of site 45LE611 within larger settlement patterns of the Upper Chehalis Valley, and southwestern Washington as a whole. **Session 16**

**Gabany-Guerrero, Tricia (California State University Fullerton), Narcizo Guerrero-Murillo (MEXECRI), Mark Fairbanks, Mark Steinkraus, Sarah Huntington and Tabitha Trosper (Central Washington University)**

**Artifact Assemblages at La Loma: Interpreting a Late Postclassic Settlement, Michoacán**

The Late Postclassic elite residence and surrounding area at La Loma provide a rich artifact assemblage for analysis of a peripheral zone of the Tarascan Empire. Intensive concentrations of obsidian and ceramics are presented in the context of the La Loma site and compared with Late Postclassic assemblages and motifs from the Lake Pátzcuaro Basin and Tierra Caliente. La Loma artifacts tie the site to elites from Tzintzuntzan and the Lake Pátzcuaro Basin, a wider zone of pipe-smoking cultural connections with the Tierra Caliente and West Mexico, shared Mesomaerican iconographic motifs for authority and status, and local craft production of domestic ceramics. **Poster Session 1**

**Galm, Jerry R. (Eastern Washington University), Tiffany Fulkerson (Eastern Washington University), Yevgeniy Zhupikov (Eastern Washington University), Michelle M. Glantz (Colorado State University), and Rustam Suliemanov (Tashkent, Uzbekistan)**

**Late Holocene Climate Change: An Examination of Proxy Data Sets from the Pacific Northwest and Aral Sea Basin**

Current global climate models for the late Holocene are characterized by relatively high paleoenvironmental variability defined in part by major shifts in regional rainfall patterns. Multiple proxy data sets document shifts between drought and pluvial conditions in late Holocene paleoclimatic records compiled for the Pacific Northwest (U.S.A.) and Aral Sea Basin (Central Asia). Comparison of these proxy data records reveals broad correspondences in climatic shifts particularly in the late half of the late Holocene. The variability in climatic conditions within each region appears to accelerate in this period in concert with increases in the intensity of these shifts. The magnitude and periodicity of late Holocene climate change in the Pacific Northwest and Aral Sea Basin warrants a re-examination of reported changes in post-2500 B.P. archaeological records compiled for each region. **Poster Session 2**

**Garvin, Richard (UBC Okanagan)**

**At the Crossroads with Academic and Community Based and Sponsored Research. The Myra Canyon Project, Kelowna, BC.**

The Okanagan Mountain Park forest fire of 2003 destroyed 239 homes and 25,000 hectares of forest and parkland south and east of the city of Kelowna, B.C. The firestorm also destroyed much of Myra Bellevue Provincial Park and National Historic Site, the most scenic section of the historic Kettle Valley Railway constructed in 1913-1914. During mop-up operations, personnel reported finding what appeared to be campsites related to the construction of the original tunnel and trestle system required to navigate the rugged terrain of the canyon. With the cooperation and support of the Penticton and Kelowna Museums and the Myra Canyon Trestle Restoration Society, UBC Okanagan has undertaken the Myra Canyon Project, a multiyear archaeological field school and community education programme examining these campsites and the lives of the men who occupied them. This paper presents some of the preliminary results of this community based and sponsored research. **Session 21**

**Gibbons, Janie, Madeleine Leake, Robin Potosky, Mary Lee Jensvold (Central Washington University)**

**Use of Holiday Related Signs by a Cross-fostered Chimpanzee**

The Chimpanzee and Human Communication Institute in Ellensburg, WA is home to three chimpanzees, Dar, Tatu, and Loulis. The chimpanzees use American Sign Language in conversation with caregivers about daily routines, meals, activities, and celebrations. Holidays and birthdays are regularly celebrated with the chimpanzees. The present study examined Tatu's use of holiday-related signs by comparing the recorded signs in the week preceding a holiday with a randomly matched non-holiday week. The dataset for this study was a record of signs Tatu used each day from 1998 to 2008. Tatu used holiday-related signs significantly more during weeks before some holidays as compared with the non-holiday weeks. Throughout the chimpanzees' life researchers have provided interesting things for the chimpanzees to sign about both to enrich the chimpanzees' lives and to encourage signing. **Session 19**

**Ginn, Laura, Lori Sheeran, Megan Matheson (Central Washington University), Jinhua Li (Anhui university), and Steve Wagner (Central Washington University)**

**The Influence of Affiliative Relations on Copulation Strategies of Tibetan Macaques (*Macaca thibetana*)**

The genus *Macaca* is the largest and most widely distributed primate genus, but *M. thibetana* remains understudied. Field research on this species has focused on dominance style, post-conflict behaviors, and the effects of eco-tourism, with limited research on sexual selection. As a sexually dimorphic species with linear hierarchies, rank is expected to play a role in mate choice; however, recent data suggest that rank is not correlated with mating. During August 2009, we examined affiliative behaviors of male-female dyads in a free-living group of Tibetan macaques at Mt. Huangshan, China to assess whether affiliative interactions influenced copulation patterns. We found that the proportion of time two individuals spent in proximity and grooming each other was significantly associated with cooperative copulations, particularly if affiliative behaviors occurred in the 24 hours before copulations. Our findings suggest that affiliative social interactions may be more important to Tibetan macaques' mating outcomes than is rank. **Session 5**

**Gleason, Eric B. (National Park Service, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)**

**Capturing the Stronghold on Glass: Using 19<sup>th</sup> Century Stereographic Photographs for Enhanced Battlefield Survey at Lava Beds National Monument.**

The 1872-73 Modoc War, fought in the Tule Lake region of Southern Oregon and Northern California, is well documented in period newspapers, firsthand accounts, contemporary histories and period illustrations and photographs. The photographic record of the Modoc War compiled by two California photographers, Eadweard Muybridge and Louis Heller, proved an invaluable aid in the archaeological reconnaissance and documentation of Modoc War era features in Captain Jack's Stronghold. Their photographs detail the battlefield and its modifications shortly after the Army's capture of the Stronghold on April 17, 1873. They also photographed additional scenes of the War and its participants, giving detail of dress and uniform, weapons, U.S. Army camps and Modoc cave and camp locations. **Session 4**

**Gough, Stan (Eastern Washington University)**

**Investigations in the Upper Hangman Creek Valley, Spokane County, Washington.**

Test and data recovery investigations at three sites in the upper Hangman Creek Valley, southern Spokane County provide information regarding late prehistoric use of the area. These investigations comprise the only excavated sample from the area. Investigations indicate hunting focused activities were conducted from the small temporary camps similar to those described in the ethnographic literature. The thick sequence of late Pleistocene and Holocene sediments exposed in the valley hold the promise of containing a long archaeological record. Research was conducted on behalf of Spokane County with project funding in part provided through WSDOT Local Programs. **Session 3**

**Grier, Colin (Washington State University)**

**Chronology and Context in a Village Landscape: A Broader Look at the Dionisio Point Locality**

Following intensive household excavations at the Dionisio Point site (DgRv-003) in the late 1990s, subsequent projects within and outside the village site have produced chronological information that sheds light on the long-term settlement and broader context of this locality. Here, recent radiocarbon results and archaeological data pertaining to the chronology of this complex location are presented, offering a more comprehensive view of its ecology, social practices, village organization, and regional political context. Two critical yet unresolved questions are considered: why was the Marpole village located in this specific location, and why, unlike many focal habitation locations in the southern Gulf Islands, was this village occupied for a comparatively limited duration? **Session 7**

**Griffin, Dennis (Oregon State Historic Preservation Office)**

**Education through Recreation: Celebrating Oregon's Cultural Heritage through Theme-Based Playing Cards**

2009 marked Oregon's Sesquicentennial celebrating the state's 150 years of statehood. To help celebrate the state's anniversary a deck of playing cards has been created highlighting the state's rich cultural heritage. Inspired by the US Department of Defense's 2007 archaeology awareness playing cards for the troops fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan, Oregon SHPO has designed a deck of playing cards highlighting the state's history through recognition of its unique historic structures, archaeological sites, artifact classes, and key preservation issues. These cards are designed to introduce the public to Oregon's rich history. **Session 4**

**Griffin, Denis (Oregon State Historic Preservation Office)**

**The Role of Archaeology in Heritage Tourism: A global perspective to a local issue.**

Inspired by the White House's Preserve America program and the National Trust for Historic Preservation's efforts to promote cultural heritage tourism, there has been a strong effort to make cultural sites available to the public in order for them to experience the places and activities that represent our history. This effort includes publicizing the location of archaeological sites. This paper considers examples of archaeologically-based heritage tourism sites from across the globe in an effort to see when preservation efforts and public awareness increases site education and protection or leads to increases in vandalism and looting. Recommendations are offered for future efforts in the Pacific Northwest. **Session 4**

**Guerrero-Murillo, Narcizo (MEXECRI), Steven Hackenberger, Marc Fairbanks, Anthony Ellering (Central Washington University), and T. Gabany-Guerrero (California State University Fullerton)**

**Mapping Power and Aligning Authorities: The La Alberca Ceremonial Complex**

Preliminary fieldwork outside of the La Alberca caldera includes the mapping of mound-like structures and related features. These features may range in date from the Archaic through Post-Classic periods. One larger buried rock feature is associated with a sample assay close to 4000 BC. This feature is undergoing additional evaluation and dating. The alignments of surface features are being compared to both volcanic cones and seasonal astronomical events. This paper presents hypotheses about the development of regional power and authority as expressed in episodes of mound (Yacata) building.

**Poster Session 1**

**Hackenberger, Steven (Central Washington University)**

**The Sacred Geography of La Alberca: The Landscape of Early Power and Authority, Michoacan**

La Alberca is a "cenote-like" volcanic caldera situated below a volcanic cone named Perio. The cliff face of the La Alberca Rockshelter, which contains pictographs and a Late Archaic burial, is therefore juxtaposed with three major geographic symbols of sacred power in Mesoamerica. These symbols are: volcano (fire-earth-sky), cave and fissures (portals between the world and underworld), and spring or pools (transcendence). Outside of the caldera is an extensive complex of features including: rock tumuli, low mounds, and terraced yacata. This poster presents interpretations for the use of this unique landscape for establishing power and authority within the Late Archaic as well as the flow of tribute in later societies. **Poster Session 1**



**Hackenberger, Steven (Central Washington University), Tricia Gabany-Guerrero (California State University Fullerton), and Narcizo Guerrero-Murillo (MEXECRI)**

**An Early Crossroads in Mesoamerican Culture, Parangaricutiro, Michoacan, Mexico.**

Ongoing investigations, in partnership with a Purépecha community, are making discoveries related to the origins of their highland culture. The Late Archaic burial in the La Alberca Rockshelter (ca 4500 BP) provides the earliest evidence of dental and cranial modification in highland Mexico. Associated rock images provide a ritual context of power and authority. The burial and other local sites are set within geographic context of major symbols of sacred power. Geoarchaeology of the rockshelter, caldera floor and surround areas reveal a dramatic evidence of volcanic eruptions and episodes of climate change. Preliminary fieldwork outside of the La Alberca caldera includes the mapping of mound-like structures and large rock structures with charcoal dates ranging from 6000 to 4000 BP. Alignments of surface features are being compared to both volcanic cones and seasonal astronomical events. Significant discoveries at other nearby sites include evidence of Classic and Post-Classic Period households and urn burials. **Poster Session 1**

**Hackenberger, Steven (Central Washington University), Tricia Gabany-Guerrero (California State University Fullerton), Narcizo Guerrero-Murillo (MEXECRI), Mark Fairbanks, Jennifer Bertolani, Kristen Greg, and Tabitha Trosper (Central Washington University)**

**Archaeological Applications of GIS at La Loma: Interpreting a Late Postclassic Residence , Michoacán**

Excavation teams uncovered occupations of an “elite residence” within a Postclassic settlement (AD 700 to 1450) located outside of Parangaricutiro (San Juan Nuevo). We mapped and collected artifacts in plowed fields: ceramic vessels and pipes, obsidian blades and tools, and house rubble. In 2005 we located the outline of a possible structure and in 2006 we cleared and tested the residence area as outlined by stone rubble and pavement. Based on associated artifacts we ascribe elite status to the house occupants. We also offer inferences regarding the nature of the structure, compound, and activity areas based on historic comparisons. The results of our field work are represented with GIS maps, artifact assemblage concentrations and 3-D images. **Poster Session 1**

**Hall, Brian (Central Washington University)**

**Reflections on the LEAF School Experience**

The presentation will discuss my role in the development and execution of the LEAF program at Edmonds Community College. I will consider how the program has grown to encompass diverse areas of environmental anthropology and how it has influenced my career and graduate studies. I will discuss the LEAF school from the vantage of a student participating in the course and as an Americorps member assisting with the operations of the program. I will give an overview of the various skills and critical thinking abilities I developed from the program that are crucially important to conducting field and graduate research. **Session 25**

**Hall, Brian., L. K. Sheeran, M. D. Matheson, S. Wagner (Central Washington University), JH. Li (Anhui University)**  
**Maternal stress and infant attachment in free-living Tibetan macaques (*Macaca thibetana*) at Mt. Huangshan, China.**

This study investigated the effect of maternal stress levels on the attachment Q-scores between mothers and infants in habituated, free-living Tibetan macaques (*Macaca thibetana*). Thirteen mother infant dyads were observed at Mt. Huangshan, China , July-August 2009. All dyads were within the normal range of variation in maternal and infant behaviors. Subjects were assessed through continuous focal sampling and were measured for attachment using Q-sort methodology. Maternal stress levels were measured by self directed behaviors (SDBs) and correlated to dyads' Q-sort scores. No significant correlation was found between Q-sort scores and levels of SDBs, and maternal rank, age, or parity (Pearson alpha =.05, Spearman's rho alpha=.05). This study is unique in its attempt to measure attachment in a free-ranging population in their home environment. The results of the study may be due to the methodology employed, the small sample size, or they may reflect infants' resilience in adapting to normal variations in maternal caretaking style. **Session 5**

**Haney, Faith**

**A look at the Smithsonian's Human Studies Film Archives: The Past, Present and Future of Anthropological Film**

The Human Studies Film Archives (HSFA), part of the Smithsonian's Department of Anthropology within the National Museum of Natural History, collects and preserves anthropological film and video that document the world's cultures and sheds light on the history of anthropology as a discipline. This eclectic collection comprises approximately eight million feet of original ethnographic film and video—an underutilized resource that is, perhaps unknowingly, available to anthropologists and other scholars. This talk presents a brief description of the value and challenges of archiving film, offers some background on the Smithsonian's HSFA, and presents a sample of the HSFA archives highlighting topics relevant to the Pacific Northwest. **Session 17-WITHDRAWN**

**Harpel-McGaw, Whittaker (Washington State University)**

**Men, Women, and the New Man: Examining and Understanding Arab-American Masculinity**

While all ideals of manhood and masculinity are fluid categories that exist within a nexus of power and social influences. The ideals of masculinity amongst transnational groups, are more susceptible to fluid change and influences. Utilizing fieldwork conducted amongst Northwest Arab-Americans this paper examines the changes in how Arab-Americans conceive and practice masculinity in the backdrop of their experiences childhood, their school, their community, and the interactions of the broader US ideal of masculinity. I find that Arab-American masculinity is centered on marriage and family, as well as providing, protecting, and directing the family. Importantly, I find that Arab-American masculinity cannot be discussed with referencing the actions of Arab women, and Arab femininity. **Session 23 WITHDRAWN**

**Harry-Kulpschinikin, Lawrence (Colville Confederated Tribes)**

**Duties of the Traditional Cultural Property Technician-Perspectives from a tribal member**

This presentation will go in detail describing the duties of a Traditional Cultural Property Technician, such as; identifying potential informants, contact via letters and phone calls, organizing field visits with informants, the process of transferring of one media format to another, and the finalized products of the History/Archaeology Program. As an enrolled member working for my Tribe's H/A Program, the projects have a personal connection, linking my work to my family and my ancestral homelands. **Session 1**

**Haught, Amanda (Arlo Lab)**

**Clean Your Plate: The Archaeological Analysis of Consumption at an Early Twentieth-Century Blacksmith Shop and Club House**

From September 2006 through November 2008, extensive excavations were conducted on the original townsite of Sandpoint, Idaho. Work conducted during the fall of 2008 uncovered what remained of a local lumber mill's blacksmith shop and "club house." The shop was part of the Humbird Lumber Company, a prominent mill operating during the early 20th century. During its existence, the blacksmith shop and club house served the mill and employees. While the majority of artifacts recovered from the Humbird blacksmith shop and club house were associated with blacksmithing and machine tool work, a surprising number of objects associated with dining and food consumption were also found. This paper provides an overview of ceramic and glass consumption-related artifacts from the context of a turn of the 20th century industrial setting and explores some of the behavioral implications of having such objects in a blacksmith's shop. **Session 11**

**Hawes, Kathleen L. (Evergreen State College)**

**Artifact Plant Material Identification by Cellular Analysis on the Northwest Coast.**

The technique of microscopic identification by cellular analysis of artifacts made from wood and plant materials was pioneered in the 1970's by Janet Friedman. Dr Friedman identified many of the wooden artifacts found preserved in the anaerobic wet-site conditions of the Ozette Archaeological Site in Washington State, and her work has inspired this current research. Identification by cellular analysis is complementary to traditional Native knowledge, as well as ethnobotanical and ethnographic records. This paper describes the process of conservation and identification of a variety of artifacts from several wet-sites on the Northwest Coast, and has revealed new insights into the choices by earlier Native Peoples of particular plant materials for basketry and cordage, wooden wedges, and fish weir construction. **Session 2**

**Haynes-Clark, Jennifer (Portland State University)**

**American Belly Dance: The Quest for the New Exotic**

Many of the predominantly white, middle-class American women who belly dance proclaim it is a source of empowerment that brings deeper meaning to their lives, despite its stigmatization in the East. American belly dance draws from a larger discourse of Orientalism, historically connected to a process of othering that continues to inform global politics and perpetuates cultural imperialism. But the creative identity construction that American women explore through belly dance is a multi-layered process. Rather than pretending to be the exotic Other, many of these women are inventing an exotic Self. To explore these issues, I disrupt the binary suppositions of Orientalist thinking by highlighting the dynamic heterogeneity of this community. I argue this study represents a cultural anthropology at the crossroads: one that immerses the ethnographer in the tangled realities of the postmodern condition and unveils American understandings of the Self and Other—imagined, virtual, and real—in an increasingly complex social world. **Session 17 WITHDRAWN**

**Heiner, Cryse (University of Montana)**

**Death by Benign Neglect: Causes of Death among the Olympic Peninsula Natives in the early 20th Century**

The health status of Northwest coast Native peoples drastically changed following European contact. European diseases, such as smallpox and measles, took devastating tolls on Northwest coast populations. However, most studies have focused their investigations of epidemics during the 18th and 19th century. From records held by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, this paper examines the cause of death for Natives living on the Olympic Peninsula, Washington during the early 20th century. While treaty agreements promised access to medical care, this paper shows how Natives continually suffered from infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis and pneumonia at high rates. In addition, deaths from chronic diseases and accidents also became leading causes of mortality. **Session 15**

**Henebry-Deleon, Lourdes (Central Washington University), Tricia Gabany-Guerrero (California State University Fullerton), Narcizo Guerrero-Murillo (MEXECRI), Sarah Huntington, and Mark Steinkraus (Central Washington University)**

**Urn Burials at La Loma: Interpreting a Late Postclassic Settlement, Michoacán**

While urn burials are known throughout West Mexico, *in situ* urn burials are largely unknown in the archaeological record for western Michoacán, due to the preponderance of looting and the sparse nature of archaeological research west of Lake Pátzcuaro. In the zone surrounding the elite residence of La Loma, avocado growers discovered urn burials and preserved the urns *in situ* for researchers to study. The analysis of the urn burial remains provides what may be one of the first views of life at the end of Tarascan rule in western Michoacán. The burial remains of children who may have been rapidly interred due to illness. **Poster Session 1**

**Hocking, Sara (Central Washington University)**

**Hells Canyon Settlement Patterns: GIS models of archaeological landscapes**

This study addresses winter settlement habitation in Hells Canyon through cost surface analysis. Specifically, predicting the size and shape of areas which can be reached within specified travel distances over different terrain types. GIS analysis comprises of a cost surface analysis of four concentrated house settlements within Hells Canyon to determine size and shape of catchments within four hours of travel. This analysis uses GIS to determine the location of storage caches in relation to village sites. The predicted findings are: 1) areas with larger inter-canyon areas were more heavily settled; 2) house settlements are placed on the east or west side of the river so that the greatest area of open canyon will be on the same side of the river as the settlement, and 3), storage caches will be located on the margins and downstream from settlement locations. This research can be used to create a model that determines with high probability potential locations of a prehistoric villages or storage cachements on the landscape with extra consideration given to possible autocorrelations of locations with other factors, specifically, river gradient. **Poster Session 2**

**Hofkamp, Anthony, Theresa Dutchuk, and Kenneth Goforth (Portland State University)**

**“Ground truthing”: The use of radiographic analysis of annular growth rings for age determination in Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus* sp.)**

Since the 1980's, radiographic methods have been employed for age determination and species identification of Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus* sp.) vertebrae from Northwest Coast archaeological sites. This method involves counting incremental growth structures that become enhanced using radiographic images (~x-rays). This approach assumes each increment represents a year of growth. Our study explored the reliability of this approach by scanning modern vertebrae from three species (*O. kisutch*, *O. tshawytscha*, *O. keta*) with a known age-of-death (based on tag and scale ages). Age estimates based on increment counts from vertebrae were compared to known ages to assess the reliability of this method. **Poster Session 2**

**Holstine, Craig (WSDOT)**

**Waiting for the End of the World: A Prototype Fallout Shelter under I-5 in Seattle**

The so-called Weedin Place Fallout Shelter was built as a prototype, to be the model for countless similar shelters in what was to become a nation-wide effort to install shelters under Interstate highways. It was federally funded, announced as a more efficient use of public rights-of-way. Visitors to the fallout shelter on Weedin Place near Ravenna Blvd. today are struck less by the efficiency of design than by the utter dementia of fallout shelter mentality. Prominent scientists challenged theoretical physicist Edward Teller's presumptions that nuclear war was both winnable and survivable through widespread use of fallout shelters as “escape to an insane world.” While fallout shelters, like defense facilities and the Interstate System itself, are part of our Cold War history, in what context do we evaluate insanity? **Session 3**

**Horton, Beth (National Park Service, Washington State University)**

**“The Backbone of the Army”: Non-Commissioned Officers’ Quarters from the Nineteenth Century U.S. Army Occupation at Fort Vancouver, Washington**

Fort Vancouver in SE Washington was headquarters for Pacific Northwest military exploration and campaigns in the last half of the nineteenth century. Recent excavations of a midden associated with Non-Commissioned Officers’ quarters provide an opportunity to better understand how middle class male residents negotiated their social identities in relation to the larger military community’s expectations during the Victorian era. The long-term archaeological and historical research programs of the National Park Service provide contextual and comparative information on social use of material culture by other segments of the community. **Session 4**

**Hurley, Warren F.X. (Area Archaeologist, Columbia-Cascades Area U.S. Bureau of Reclamation)**

**Cultural Resources Challenges of Water Management in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Bureau of Reclamation’s Columbia-Cascades Area Program**

The Bureau of Reclamation Columbia-Cascades Area (CCA) encompasses a large geographic area which includes most of Washington and Oregon, northern Idaho, and northwestern Montana. The CCA administers projects related to wildlife and fish habitat preservation and restoration, water storage, water development, recreation, and water conservation. Some projects are extant and or in various stages of the planning process; others are spurred by initiatives of the current administration (i.e., “stimulus projects”). As such, they present unique challenges to the preservation of important historical and archaeological resources. Many sites of importance to the Native American community and of archaeological significance are facing increased pressure. Furthermore many of the project features that are being modified or removed are themselves historically important. This paper will examine the various projects in the Bureau of Reclamation Columbia-Cascades Area, and the cultural resources program being developed to respond to those challenges in 2010 and beyond. **Session 15**

**Jankowski, Stephen T. (Central Washington University)**

**Testing the Pointing Cairn Hypothesis: Analysis of Stacked Rock Features at 35LK1483, Lake County, South Central Oregon.**

At an archaeological rock feature complex in Oregon’s Fort Rock Basin, collected graduate research data will determine if rock alignments are present toward the surrounding topographical landscape. The site contains numerous stacked rock features (SRF) and is close to many archaeological sites yielding dates from terminal Pleistocene times. The research site is part of an extensive archaeological landscape in a pluvial lake basin bordered by a number of uplands such as buttes or mountains. A developed research protocol is utilized to measure potential alignments of SRF within a sample. GIS is being used to test the ‘pointing cairn hypothesis’ at this site. Description of the pointing cairn hypothesis and current results of SRF alignments at Far View Butte archaeological site (35LK1483) in south central Oregon are presented. **Session 22**

**Jenkins, Dennis L. and Thomas J. Connolly (University of Oregon Museum of Natural & Cultural History)**

**Archaeology in the Malheur River Canyon of East-Central Oregon**

Bridge replacement projects on US Highway 20, which follows the Malheur River corridor, and at an I-84 freeway interchange project near the Malheur/Snake River confluence at Ontario, has prompted archaeological work at five sites in the Malheur River basin of east-central Oregon. Chronologically diagnostic projectile points and obsidian hydration values suggest occupation histories spanning the Holocene, but geoarchaeological investigations, and radiocarbon and obsidian hydration dating, indicate that the major archaeological components are middle and late Holocene in age (ca. 3700 to late pre-Contact). Faunal remains, fishing equipment, and positive test results for fish proteins on projectile points, flake tools, bifaces, and ground stone indicate fishing for trout or salmon was an important activity at the sites. Obsidian sourcing provides insights on changing land use ranges through time. **Session 3**

**Jenkins, Dennis L., Grant J. Snitker (University of Oregon), Craig E. Skinner, Jennifer J. Thatcher (Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Lab, Corvallis, Oregon), Thomas M. Origer, Janine M. Loyd (Origer and Associates, Inc., Rohnert Park, California)**

**Current Results of Obsidian Sourcing and Hydration Studies at the Paisley Caves, Oregon**

Recent UO excavations have provided well documented radiocarbon dates for megafauna and artifacts extending back more than 14,000 years at the Paisley 5 Mile Point Caves. A sample of 313 obsidian artifacts was geochemically characterized by the XRF method. Tucker Hill and McComb Butte obsidian nodules are available in pluvial lake gravels near the Paisley Caves and the largest proportion of the analyzed specimens comes from those sources. Nonlocal sources suggest a procurement range extending northeast toward Glass Buttes. Hydration studies recorded over 250 rim measurements ranging from 1.3 to 11.7 microns suggesting occupations ranging from <500 to >14,000 years. Soil temperature monitoring studies between 2005 and 2008 provided baseline data through which to interpret these obsidian hydration rim measurements. **Session 13**

**Jerofke, Linda and Erik Harvey (Blue Mountain Consulting)**

**History Forgotten: The Story of an Historic Dump**

In summer 2009, Blue Mountain Consulting: Archaeology and Public History conducted archaeological research for the Oregon Department of Transportation in Baker City, Oregon. The research focused on monitoring of work that was impacting a long forgotten city dump. During the course of the research, important information about the history of Baker City, Oregon from 1860-1920 was discovered. Baker City was known as one of the more progressive towns in Oregon and contained a wide variety of businesses that were associated with gold mining, the railroad, cattle, timber, farming, tourism, medical supplies, as well as general goods. Many of the wealthiest people in the state were living in the area at the time. This is reflected in the historic artifacts that were collected during the course of monitoring construction work. This presentation will focus on providing an in-depth picture of life in Baker City, Oregon during the period associated with the historic dump. **Session 4**

**Jerofke, Linda (Eastern Oregon University) and Erik Harvey (Wallowa-Whitman National Forest)**

**Camp Carson Mining District: A Cooperative Project between the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest and Eastern Oregon University**

This presentation documents the first year of the cooperative project between the Wallowa Whitman National Forest (Forest) and Eastern Oregon University (EOU) on the Camp Carson Mining District. The initial activities have concentrated on the formation of a working relationship between the two entities through the development of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). It is a means of developing a relationship between the Forest Service and the local community as well as a way to conduct a greater range of research. The highlight of this initial year involved the relationship between the EOU Anthropology and Sociology and the Forest's Archaeology Programs. The focus has been on providing field experiences to university students while gaining important historical information concerning this mining camp. In fall 2009, EOU and Forest personnel were able to conduct an initial survey of the Camp Carson site as well as outlying associated features. **Session 4**

**Jhand, Rubinder (University of British Columbia—Okanagan)**

**The Anthropology of Genocide: A Future History**

~~Genocide is a complex, multidimensional process, involving far more than the mass killing of a group. The actions of the perpetrators in the destruction of the victim group are saturated with symbolism and socio-cultural intrigues, yet genocide studies as a sub-field of anthropology is still an emerging area of study. Only a small number of edited volumes on the subject have been published. In this paper I will review the role that anthropologists have played during past genocides and provide a critique of the current theoretical approach and suggest a new theoretical framework for future research on the anthropology of genocide.~~ **Session 23 WITHDRAWN**

**Jolivet, Stephanie A. E., Amanda K. Taylor, and Julie K. Stein (University of Washington)**

**Historic Earth Ovens at Pre-Contact Sites in the San Juan Islands, Washington**

During the summer of 2008 the San Juan Islands Archaeological Project (SJIAP) investigated two archaeological sites containing circular depressions whose dimensions and content suggest their use as earth ovens by past native populations. Charcoal removed from these depressions and shells from adjacent shell middens were submitted for radiocarbon dating with surprising results. The circular depressions at both sites dated to the historic period while their adjacent shell middens dated to pre-contact periods, even when marine correction factors were appropriately applied. These results suggest that dates from pre-contact shell midden sites tell only part of the story of the history of use of a given site, a fact which is of concern as such depressions. **Session 22**

**Jones, Jason M.**

**Intensification of Secondary Resources Along the Lower Spokane River**

Of particular interest to this paper is the role of *Margaritifera falcata*, the western pearly mussel, to traditional groups of the Lower Spokane River. The hypothesis presented here supports that harvest intensification of this particular resource was favored in times of subsistence distress. Furthermore, this data supports that the level of intensification of the freshwater mussel at a particular location is represented by the morphology of the associated processing features. This dataset will reference types of cooking features and the types of tools found in association as well as evidence of landform and site characteristics at which such mussel shell features are found. **Session 6**

**Juell, Kenneth E. (WSDOT) and Thomas P. Barrett (ICF International)**

**Tidal Fish Traps along the Washington Coast: A Regional Summary with Implications for Socioeconomic and Sociopolitical Contexts**

Recent discoveries of the Newskah Fish Trap Complex and fish trap features at a City of Hoquiam industrial (formerly intertidal) site in Grays Harbor, Washington, promote a summary of known tidal fish traps along the Washington Coast, and a comparison with similar facilities elsewhere in North America, Europe and Africa to address questions related to late prehistoric and ethnohistoric socioeconomic and sociopolitical contexts. A brief summary of sites is presented, that includes geographic setting, construction design, and chronological age. These trap types then are compared with traps elsewhere in North America, Europe and Africa where targeted resources and socioeconomic uses are known or inferred based on archaeological faunal assemblages. The findings are used to infer the socioeconomic and sociopolitical contexts within which tidal fish traps were used by southern Northwest Coast Indians. **Session 18**

**Kaehler, Gretchen (Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation)**

**Sometimes They Come Back: the DAHP Cemetery Database, Development and Uses**

In 2008, the Washington State Legislature passed new human remains laws and mandated DAHP to create and maintain a database of cemeteries and burials in the state. This paper presents that methods used and the difficulties encountered in the creation of this database, as well as its uses and implications for project planning and cultural resource management. **Session 14**

**Keller, Alfred (Central Washington University)**

**Mammoth Bone Casting Project**

I have been working on the manufacture of reproductions of the mammoth bones recovered from the Wenas Creek Mammoth Site, near Selah, Washington. Based on my own prior experience with sculpture and cast making, and working in conjunction with the project director, I have developed processes for making silicone rubber molds and urethane foam casts of the bones. These reproductions, painted to resemble the original bones, provide durable, accurate reproductions of the fragile and irreplaceable original bones for use in CWU classrooms and for a wide variety of community presentations. This presentation will include display and discussion of mammoth atlas, humerus, femur, and comparison bone casts and molds. **Session 24**

**Kelley, M. Beth (Western Washington University)**

**Crossing Paths: Visitor Studies at the Woodland Park Zoo Gorilla exhibit**

The Woodland Park Zoo (WPZ) in Seattle, WA, is not only a popular crossroads for visitors from around the world, it's also a prime location for the intersection and interaction between humans and animals. What we learn about animals and how we interact with them is crucial in promoting education and conservation of animals and the environment. A research project involving zoo attendees was conducted in summer 2009 on visitors to the WPZ gorilla exhibit. Visitors' length of stay, comments, and interactions with the gorillas was recorded and analyzed. There was significant evidence of visitors making an emotional connection with the animals, and over 50% of visitors demonstrated learning. There was a significant difference in length of stay depending on how the gorillas interacted with each other or their food, but not how the gorillas interacted with their environments. **Session 5**

**Kendall, Carly, Katie Tipton, and Andrew Duff (Washington State University)**

**Comparison of the Ceramic Assemblages from two Chacoan Great Houses in West-Central New Mexico.**

Cerro Pomo and Cox Ranch Pueblo are neighboring, Pueblo II (ca. A.D. 1050-1130) great houses located in west-central New Mexico. Each great house possesses architectural attributes linking it to the Chacoan regional system, a century-long period when great houses are thought to have been the centers of dispersed residential communities. Each great house has been mapped in detail, and several rooms and midden areas associated with each great house have been tested with excavations. This study presents the results of visual analyses of ceramic temper and refired paste color of decorated and utilitarian vessels from both great houses. Analyses of the great house assemblages are used to determine what portions of the assemblages were manufactured locally and to assess if consumption vessels indicate the regular aggregation of people at the great house for rituals or feasts. **Poster Session 1**

**Kennedy, Dustin (University of Oregon)**

**Archaeological Survey of the Guano Slough Area, Catlow Valley Oregon: the 2009 University of Oregon Archaeological Field School**

During the summer of 2009 students of the University of Oregon Archaeological Field School surveyed areas near the Guano Slough in Catlow Valley, SE Oregon in an attempt to identify prehistoric land use and site location patterns, potentially indicating temporal shifts in resource utilization. The survey area is located approximately 16 km north of Beaty's Butte, a major obsidian source in Eastern Oregon. Stemmed points, Northern Side Notched points, a single Gatecliff and a single Crescent were analyzed for source locations. As expected, Beaty's Butte obsidian dominates the assemblage, however, seven other sources also are represented. Previous archaeological research suggests human presence in the Catlow Valley extending to the Early Holocene. The recovery of a single crescent and multiple stemmed projectile points during this survey builds on that evidence. **Session 13**

**Kiers, Roger and James Feathers (University of Washington)**

**Luminescence dating of Archaic sites in western Washington**

The general absence of datable organic material in Archaic sites of the early and middle Holocene in western Washington continues to hinder the construction and testing of culture-historical and behavioral models of the past. Although more than 100 "Olcott" sites have been recorded and ascribed to this time period, few have been dated by any means other than relative methods. Recent attempts for tighter chronological control at several of these sites have focused on luminescence dating of heated rocks, including fire-modified rocks and burned lithics. The results of these analyses on samples from three sites, and their implications for our understanding of the Olcott Complex, are discussed. **Session 6**

**Kirkpatrick, Molly C. (Lane Community College) and JD L. Lancaster (University of Oregon)**

**Geomorphic Features of the Sheep Mountain Site and Surrounding Landscapes**

The Sheep Mountain Clovis Site (35HA3667), Harney County, Oregon and its surrounding landscape present a unique combination of geomorphologic features that are contributing to the site's surface deposits. They suggest the sedimentary processes of past millennia. Small aeolian dunes of silty sand migrate northeastward from a low-gradient valley 500 m to the south. These become stabilized as they intersect the sometimes wet and grassy swale that drains the site to the north. Low colluvial/alluvial slopes and fans send grains and stones onto the site from a basalt flow on the east. At the same time, steeper slopes send grains and stones from a faulted and tilted block of banded rhyolite on the west. Cobbles of the Big Stick obsidian lying one km to the southeast are the predominant source of artifacts. **Session 13**

**Komen, Dana (Eastern Washington University)**

**East Meets West (Or Does It?) A Comparison of Big Houses from Wenatchee to Sequim**

Big houses with their aura of wealth and status demonstrate the presence of increasingly complex, large social groups. The erection of big houses is seen as one indication of a corporate economy in which household labor is organized at a level previously unknown to Inland Northwest hunter/gatherer bands. Analysis of house characteristics present in the Stemilt Creek Site (45CH302) near Wenatchee to Sequim (45CA426) on the Olympic Peninsula is the basis for comparing differences between Columbia Plateau and Northwest Coast corporate groups. This paper presents a regional comparison between big houses present in the two sites. **Session 8**

**Kramer, Stephenie (Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation)**

**WISAARD: The Web Portal, the Fuzzy Slipper Initiative**

DAHP is pleased to announce the release of an online WISAARD Search Engine which allows qualified researchers to conduct record searches from the comfort of their homes or offices. The WISAARD is a web portal that literally allows for online searches for archaeological site data and forms, survey reports, cemetery locations, historic properties, historic barns, the DAHP predictive model, and the associated maps, scanned forms and photographs associated with all of the above. Because the WISAARD contains archaeological site location data, much of it is exempt from public disclosure. The data is secured behind a firewall known as Secure Access Washington (SAW), and access rights must be granted. There are four categories of users for the portal. The author will review these categories, explain the reasoning behind them, and describe how to sign up for the portal. As time and technology permits, the author will answer questions and demonstrate searches using the portal. **Session 14**

**Kuntz, Aaron, Brett Lenz, Herman Gentry, and Andrew Murphy (Grant Country PUD)**

**12,000 Years of Mesa Top Utilization within the Columbia Basin?**

Bedrock mesas are unique geomorphic features of arid environments. They have relatively thin mantles of eolian sediment, and as a result, correspondingly low probability for preservation of deeply-buried (in-situ) archaeology. Archaeology of Columbia Plateau mesas is primarily characterized by four attributes typical of the late Prehistoric period: mesa-tops with surface artifacts, rock alignment features, occasionally occurring depressions or pit features, and basal zones with talus pits. Given these facts it is not surprising that research at mesa sites has focused on the late-Prehistoric period. New excavations at the Lee Site (45GR756) during the summer of 2008 explored this relatively typical mesa top, identified intact cultural features and confirmed a large quantity of late-prehistoric artifacts. Geoarchaeological investigations identified shallowly-buried Mazama tephra and confirmed the presence of three regional (welded) paleosols. Archaeological recovery undertaken during geoarchaeological investigations included five pressure flakes sealed within peds of the oldest (upper-Pleistocene) paleosol. This discovery is the first association of early period artifacts with mesa-top archaeology. **Poster Session 2**

**Lally, Jessica (Yakama Nation Archaeologist)**

**Renewable Energy at the Expense of Non-Renewable Resources: A Failure to Protect Cultural Resources within Alternative Energy Developments**

Washington State has been identified by the energy industry as an ideal location for the development of alternative energy sources such as wind and solar. In order to both accommodate and attract the growing alternative energy industry, Washington State and various counties within the state have streamlined “green” energy site-permitting, allowing developers to construct facilities at a rapid pace with fewer bureaucratic steps. This, however, has created an enormous problem for the archaeological community. The fast-paced alternative energy industry is not in step with the lengthily, detailed, and often complicated issues of cultural resource management. This, coupled with the misapplication and ambiguity of cultural resource laws, has resulted in an absolute failure to adequately protect archaeological and cultural resources. **Session 9**

**Leaf, Francesca (Western Washington University)**

**“Female:” The Interaction between Cinematic and Social Discourse**

Feminist scholars have long examined the relationship between social and cinematic discourse – the way that culture shapes films and films influence culture. Many of the stories that are told in popular American films are those that reflect the viewpoints of mainstream culture. These viewpoints include those regarding gender and the “appropriate” ways for men and women to interact with their social environment and each other. This presentation focuses on the 1930s United States and how the mainstream cultural ideologies regarding the continuum of femininity and the social participation of women are materialized visually in the 1933 Warner Brothers film “Female.” This film was selected because it was a popular film produced by one of the most powerful and prolific production studios of the time; thus, “Female” is representative of the cultural values regarding gender in the 1930s. The presentation concludes with a discussion of current mainstream gender ideologies and their portrayal in modern American cinema. **Session 17**

**Lancaster, JD L. (University of Oregon) and Molly C. Kirkpatrick (Lane Community College)**

**Two Tephra Deposits and Tephra Chronostratigraphy of the Sheep Mountain Clovis Site (Harney County, Oregon)**

Two reworked tephra deposits bracket early archaeological deposits at the Sheep Mountain Clovis site (35HA3667), Harney County, Oregon. A grayish layer of reworked climatic Mazama ash (c. 6850 bp) lies above a deep sequence of clays and yellowish silty sands everywhere in the site. Below this sequence in the topographically lowest, northwestern part of the site, we found a second, narrow whitish band containing reworked Pleistocene tephra. The one good match among them is to Newberry tephra 9881C, dated to 220 ka. A more abundant tephra in the sample is a weak match to Trego Hot Springs, 23,200 ka. The deepest archaeological deposits found thus far lie between these tephra deposits. **Session 13**

**LeCompte-Mastenbrook, Joyce (University of Washington)**

**A Natural History of Mountain Huckleberry Habitat in the Central Cascade Mountains of Washington State**

This presentation summarizes an interdisciplinary approach to understanding the long-term history of human interactions with mountain huckleberry and the landscapes where it grows in the southern reaches of Coast Salish territory. Mountain huckleberries (*Vaccinium membranaceum*) are prized by Indigenous peoples throughout the plant’s range as a subsistence, ceremonial and cultural resource. In the pre- and early settlement period, Native peoples commonly set fire to huckleberry meadows in order to create or maintain the open conditions that favor huckleberry production. A common perception among Native people today is that due to land management practices – particularly fire suppression – many of these formerly productive areas are now degraded or have disappeared entirely. I will discuss my approach to developing a better understanding of the relationship between changing ecological conditions, structural conditions (climate, colonialism and capital), and Coast Salish uses and management of montane habitats over time, which I will argue is crucial to greater effectiveness in contemporary land management practice. **Session 6**



**LeCompte-Mastenbrook, Joyce (University of Washington)**

**Unfurling the LEAF School**

I participated in development and implementation of the LEAF school program after graduating from the University of Washington with a BA focusing on Environmental Anthropology. This experience was an opportunity to integrate some of the key focal areas of the field, including ethnobiology, human ecology, environmental justice, and political ecology, with community engagement and place-based learning. A substantive benefit of this approach is to ground the abstract and at times remote concepts of academia in the everyday worlds of students; challenges included balancing community partners' needs with desired learning outcomes. Students were expected to develop the skills to assist with projects that were often science driven and conservation-oriented, while at the same time developing insights in keeping with the social sciences-humanistic orientation of anthropology. I will discuss some of these early projects and how we worked to balance community partners' needs with LEAF school learning objectives. **Session 25**

**Lehmans, Laura (University of Idaho):**

**Bountiful Seasons: Site Specific Resource Utilization along the Salmon River**

In 1975 a salvage excavation was conducted on the Heckman Ranch property (10IH579) located in north Idaho near the town of White Bird. The site was occupied from 5590 to 3100 BP and was destroyed by the construction of a highway. In 2008, curation and analysis of the collection began as part of a laboratory techniques class at the University of Idaho. It also presented an opportunity to conduct additional research on the excavated materials. Supplemental funding enabled samples to be sent for radiocarbon dating and protein analysis. Protein analysis of fifteen lithic tools returned an unanticipated number of positive results for both plants and animals (n=95). The results provide evidence of the seasonal movements of the site inhabitants. This paper will use the protein analysis results to construct a theoretical resource utilization model based on plant growth zones, growing seasons, and faunal distributions. **Session 10**

**Leroy, Adam (University of Idaho)**

**The ARPA prosecution of Jerry Lee Young**

In 1997 Jerry Lee Young was observed excavating near Milner Dam in Southern Idaho by two students out on a hunting trip. The students approached Mr. Young and inquired about nature of his excavation, having taken an introduction to archaeology they were immediately suspicious of Young. One of the students alerted the Bureau of Land Management and Young, who ran a private museum in Hollister, Idaho, was subsequently arrested, his museum searched, several of his artifacts seized, and was prosecuted with violating 16 U.S.C. § 95470 ee (a) of the Archaeological Resource Protection Act. This presentation will explore how the forensic work of Dr. James Adovasio was able to place Young at two specific archaeological sites in Southern Idaho resulting in the first forfeitures of property under ARPA. The paper will also discuss the rule of continued possession which allowed prosecutors to also seize artifacts looted from other well-known sites. **Session 10**

**Lewarch, Dennis E., Stephanie E. Trudel, Leonard A. Forsman, and Gretchen Peterson. (Archaeology and Historic Preservation Program, Suquamish Tribe and Peterson GIS)**

**Cultural Resource Distributions in Kitsap County, Washington: The Suquamish Tribe Perspective**

The Suquamish Tribe developed a GIS-based cultural resources sensitivity model of Kitsap County, in the Central Puget Sound region of Western Washington. The model emphasizes culturally-relevant variables more than most archaeological probability models, which tend to focus on attributes of the physical environment, such as distance to water or landform type. We combined environmental data, estimated terrestrial and marine (canoe travel time) transportation cost surfaces, recorded traditional cultural places, oral history information, ethnographic place names, historic records and maps, and distributions of previously recorded archaeological sites in the Puget Sound region using polygon-based algorithms. Products were tailored for a range of end-users, including regional and local planners making land use and permitting decisions, and federal and state agency staff conducting Tribal consultation. **Poster Session 1**

**Lind, Julie and Fennelle Miller (FDMC)**

**Dead Men Do Tell Tales: Archaeology of the Historic Cemetery at Washington State Penitentiary**

Washington State Penitentiary (WSP) at Walla Walla was Washington's first public Territorial Prison (1886-1889), and then the state's first Penitentiary (1889-present). There have been a number of archaeological investigations of WSP's historic cemetery (1888-1950), including FDMC's re-investigation in 2009-2010. Each of the investigations has resulted in slightly different data. After returning 3 times to verify the GPS data to within 20cm, we have identified 347 offender graves; among them we conclusively identified 345 men and 2 women. Of those, 7 of the dead were Native American. We identified 4 duplicate inmate numbers and 3 headstones that have no offender number. Once inventoried, some headstones required removal, and some stayed in situ for cemetery surface grading. After hydro-seeding in the spring, new headstones will be placed with an offender crew and our professional archaeologists, using real-time GPS to locate the original headstone locations. **Session 4**

**Linn, Shauna (Central Washington University)**

**The American Mink (*Mustela vison*)**

This project involves the processing of a skinned American mink (*Mustela vison*), accession number 2007-08E, into a clean skeleton for the Central Washington University comparative collection. This was accomplished by boiling the carcass in a crock pot overnight and then stripping the meat from the bones using various knives and picks. Each bone was then allowed to soak in warm water and then scrubbed and picked clean of excess tissue before being placed in a tray to dry. The American mink's historical role and biology was also researched in order to place the animal in the context of humankind's development. This information predominately comes from fur trade history and asides in a handful of archaeological research papers, where it has become apparent that it only made up a very small part of the human diet within its range, though its fur was highly prized in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. **Poster Session 1**

**Lohse, E.S., P. Santarone, D. Sammons, G. Thackray, and C. Moser**

**The Buried Beach Site: A 13,000 Year Old Windust Phase Site in South-central Idaho**

The Buried Beach Site is a Windust Phase upland resource site in south-central Idaho. The lower stratigraphic levels yielded OSL dates of c.9,000-14,000 years ago and diagnostic reworked Windust projectile points. Testing exposed in situ evidence of the reduction of large quartzite boulders in the lowest depositional level. The boulders had been taken from the stream bed, and then embedded in the sandy overbank, where large granitic hammerstones removed large lamellar flakes. These large flake cores were then seated on anvils for removal of smaller, blade-like flakes using smaller hammerstones. These expedient flake tools show evidence of scraping in resilient malleable materials such as soft woods. There are strong indications that the Castle Rocks area with its Late Pleistocene marshlands and open grasslands was an important upland resource area for Windust Phase societies. **Session 16**

**Longstaff, Laura, Robert Lee Sappington, and Jared Norman (University of Idaho, Moscow)**

**Results of Recent Test Investigations at Two Sites near Spalding, North Central Idaho**

In 2009 University of Idaho archaeologists tested two sites located near the historic community of Spalding for the Nez Perce Tribe. These sites provided evidence of recurring occupations during the late prehistoric Ahsahka phase and the protohistoric Kooskia phase. Two radiocarbon dates were obtained from one site while the other was dated on the basis of cultural material. The presence of abundant concentrations of lithic tools, debitage, fire modified rock, and faunal remains, as well as a mortar and a net weight, indicate consistent occupations at camps or possibly village sites. Prehistoric activities associated with these sites include lithic tool manufacture and modification, fishing, hunting, and processing of game animals including deer, elk, rabbit, coyote, and bear. X-ray fluorescence analysis identified obsidian from Timber Butte in southwestern Idaho, as well as from multiple locations throughout Oregon, representing the first identification of four of these sources in the Clearwater River region. **Session 12**

**Lorenz, Joseph G., and Kaitlin Gallagher (Central Washington University)**

**Mitochondrial DNA Analysis of Paleo-faunal Remains: The Application of DNA-Barcoding to Species Identification at the Wenas Creek Mammoth Site.**

The use of modern molecular genetics techniques has enabled researchers to identify the species of origin from relatively small amounts of biomaterials. This ability to generate, analyze and compare genetic sequences from a variety of diverse taxa has been facilitated by the concerted effort of the Consortium to Barcode Life. In vertebrates, DNA "barcodes" are based on the mitochondrial DNA gene *cox1*. We obtained a blind bone powder sample from a mammal bone at the Wenas Creek Mammoth site, divided the powder into several portions and attempted DNA extractions on those portions. Preliminary analysis of the extractions indicates the presence of DNA in the extracts and attempts to amplify the *cox1* locus are underway. Any *cox1* sequences obtained from the mammoth site DNA extracts will be aligned and compared with *cox1* sequences of known mammals, including species of mammoth, mastodon, bison, and muskoxen. **Session 24**

**Lubinski, Patrick (Central Washington University)**

**Video and Introduction to the Wenas Creek Mammoth Symposium**

The Wenas Creek Mammoth site is a late Pleistocene bone accumulation from central Washington State that has been subject to annual summer field school investigations since 2005. The site has yielded mammoth and bison remains dating about 13,400-14,000 RCYBP, and a small amount of chipped stone debitage of uncertain age. This session introduces the 2010 symposium and presents two short video summaries of the project. **Session 24**

**Lubinski, Patrick, Patrick McCutcheon, and Karisa Terry (Central Washington University)**

**Are They Real? A Discussion of the Wenas Creek Mammoth Lithics**

While the bones from the Wenas Creek Mammoth site in central Washington State date about 13,400-14,000 RCYBP, it is uncertain if the lithic material from the site is of the same age. Additionally, one could argue whether the lithic material represents genuine artifacts or simply geofacts. We will focus on the latter question, discussing the material and providing the opportunity for audience feedback on the status of these lithics. **Session 24**

**Lustig, Adeline and Ray von Wandruszka (SWCA Environmental Consultants)**

**Artifacts from an early Idaho settlement: the chemical story**

Glass fragments and bottle contents recovered in the Sandpoint project were chemically analyzed to establish their origins and illustrate usage of various products in an Idaho settlement in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The glass fragments were studied by electron spin resonance (ESR) spectroscopy, which produced ‘fingerprint’ spectra with potential use in characterization. Bottle contents, identified by a range of analytical techniques, revealed the use of grooming products and nostrums typical of the period. Chemical analysis of these materials was complicated by the fact that they were generally complex mixtures that had undergone extensive oxidative changes while buried at the site. **Session 11**

**Lyons, William (Washington State University Earth Materials Laboratory)**

**Stratigraphy and Geology of the Sheep Mountain Clovis Site (35HA3667), Harney County, Oregon**

Periodically intersecting Aeolian, colluvial and fluvial systems in a slowly draining broad swale laid down a 1.5- to 2.5m-deep section of seven recognizable strata across the Sheep Mountain Clovis site during the later Pleistocene and the Holocene. Lines of colluvial stones mark periods of deflation or stability following aeolian deposition. In spite of contrasting slope and wetness, virtually all exposures in the site contain facies of: 1) a granule/sand mixture, 2) a massive yellowish sand/silt body, 3) a yellowish silty sand which we informally call the Yellow Sand B, 4) a blocky light clayey body, 5) a blocky dark clayey body, 6) reworked Mazama ash, and 7) a grayish desert surface. To date, the deepest archaeological deposits appear to be in an upper part of the Yellow Sand B. **Session 13**

**Mace, Tim (University of Idaho)**

**Exploring Medieval Sweden: Preliminary Results at Little Hultungs Farmstead**

A left over name on an old map led to the investigations at Little Hultungs in Gotland, Sweden. Preliminary results indicate a small split away farmstead at this location occupied from about 1200 AD to 1400 AD. This paper will cover site location methods, but will also focus on questions about why the site was abandoned. Additionally the paper will examine some questions pertaining to the positioning of the farmhouse within the excavation area. The positioning questions will be examined using evidence of artifact distributions while the abandonment questions will be more closely tied to some basic history of Gotland. **Session 10**

**Major, Maurice (Washington Department of Natural Resources)**

**It Does Not Stop at the Water's Edge: Cultural Resources in Washington's Aquatic Lands**

The Department of Natural Resources manages 2.6 million acres of state aquatic lands, including tidelands, navigable rivers, lakes, and marine bedlands of the Salish Sea and the Pacific. In the Northwest as elsewhere, archaeology has traditionally stopped at the water's edge, occasionally addressing nearshore sites or interesting shipwrecks, but a wider variety of aquatic and submerged upland sites may occur in Washington's waters. In addition to DNR activities, outside projects from bridges to toxic waste clean-up can affect aquatic sites, and with assets limited to part of one staff member's time and no budget for expensive underwater work, finding and protecting cultural resources is a challenge. I will survey the activities of DNR aquatic archaeology: the ebbing and flowing thrill of piling removal and mudflat surveys, unique documentation of derelict vessels, opportunistic assembly of the Lake Union underwater survey, and the joys of navigating shifting jurisdictional shoals and protecting aquatic cultural resources from a variety of people who would rather not think about them. This paper also comprises a net cast to the NWAC in hopes of bringing in perspectives and experience that can help this hatchling program grow. **Session 18**

**Manion, Mollie (Oregon State University)**

**Below the Plow Zone: 2009 Excavations at 35MA41**

In 2009 the OSU archaeological field school continued work at Champoege State Park on the Newell homestead site. Domestic occupation, by several owners, dates from the 1830s until the 1861 flood, making the oldest domestic home site from the Euro-American settlement period in Oregon, with intact architectural features. Work in the 2010 field season produced further evidence in support of proposed settlement patterns, as well as significant features indicating remodeling and expansion of the dwelling. Further excavations have also revealed cribbing boards that indicate the top of a well, which has yet to be excavated. This potential well feature could contain significant data that could give great insights into domestic lives of people living on French Prairie in the early and mid 19th century. **Session 16**

**Manning, Cassandra and Stephanie Simmons (Portland State University)**

**Splash Dam Surprise: Archaeology of a 100 Year Old Splash Dam on Trout Creek, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.**

What happens when an agency makes a good faith effort to identify, test, and mitigate all potential archaeological properties within an affected area, but later discovers an archaeological resource whose size and scale were unanticipated? Such situations can end in disaster, resulting in significant cost increases and project delays. Although data recovery had been completed and mitigation measures were in place, in the summer of 2009 the surprisingly intact remains of a one hundred year- old- splash dam were found during removal of a historic concrete dam on Trout Creek in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Washington State. Despite limited time, tons of mud, and the challenges of documenting such a large structure, this project didn't become another cautionary tale. This paper discusses how we successfully documented the splash dam, along with our interpretations of the structure's construction, and recommendations for how to document similar structures. **Session 4**

**Marchand, Amelia and Jon Meyer (Colville Confederated Tribes)**

**The Impacts of Change to Cultural Sovereignty.**

In recent years, many tribes have mourned the passing of their last native language speakers and have had to deal with the cultural implications of the loss of their traditional language. With this in mind, tribal leaders have expressed an uneasiness that the federal government may one day ask federally recognized tribes to "prove" that they continue to be unique cultural entities, rather than just another ingredient in the American societal melting pot. This presentation will briefly discuss a number of historical impacts that have specifically affected the membership and descendants of the Colville Indian Reservation. It then explores how Colville Tribal members, and the Colville Tribal History/Archaeology Program in particular, have taken steps to preserve our traditions and demonstrate that culture change does not necessitate loss of tribal identity. **Session 1**

**Markert, Joanne L. (GeoEngineers)**

**Overview of DAHP's Statewide Predictive Model: The Method Behind the Madness**

Discovering an archaeological site during construction of a project is not only time consuming, but damages the resources and can lead to expensive mitigation efforts. GeoEngineers, Inc. and the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) have developed map based tools to manage the risk of possible archaeological site discovery. The tools are intended to assist during the planning phases of a project. We developed the model using standardized, repeatable statistical methods, standard software, and statewide environmental and archaeological data. Locations of known archaeological sites are correlated, using a Bayesian formula, with environmental data to determine the probability that another location would contain an archaeological site. However, our data show that not all sites occur at locations with high environmental correlation. Therefore, we added a co-kriging component that incorporates spatial proximity into the predicted values. The process will be explained by this paper. **Session 14**

**Martin, Dan (SWCA Environmental Consultants)**

**The Material Culture of Sexual Hygiene in the Restricted District of Sandpoint, Idaho**

The historic-era artifacts recovered from the Sandpoint Restricted District provide an excellent opportunity to look closely at materials directly associated with prostitution within a fairly narrow time range. These artifacts include objects for general hygiene as well as those used to treat venereal diseases. Some appear designed to treat men and raise the question of who was being treated and why? Containers recovered from the Restricted District can be identified by their embossing and advertising as potentially useful in the treatment of such diseases, although this was not their primary purpose. The political response to growing concerns about the spread of venereal diseases, and the threat to the "innocent," provoked attempts to control their spread. These attempts at control created the context in which the Sandpoint Restricted District could function. The failure to stop the spread of venereal disease explains why restriction turned to suppression. **Session 11**

**Martinson, Renea (University Idaho)**

**Taking Another Look at the Battle at White Bird Canyon, the First Campaign of the 1877 Nez Perce War**

In 2009, a partnership between the National Park Service and the University of Idaho was established to conduct research at the White Bird Canyon Battlefield, located in North Central Idaho. The site is the setting of the first skirmish of the 1877 Nez Perce War. Early on June 17, Nez Perce warriors fought against U.S. Army soldiers and citizen volunteers from the region. Although numerous researchers have focused on this event, specific details are still largely misunderstood. Historical and archaeological interpretations relating to the battle do not agree with each other. Previous research disagrees on the locations of the varied parties during the short and chaotic battle. Recent intensive archaeological survey, covering a large portion of the site, and metal detecting, that focused on specific areas relating to the battle, unraveled new, pertinent information in understanding this traumatic and important day in Pacific Northwest history. **Session 4**

**McFarland, Doug (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory)**

**Preliminary results from Physical and Geophysical Measurement of Replicated Military Training Impacts to Archaeological Sites**

Archaeological site integrity can be compromised by military vehicle training. Impacts are due to rutting and soil compaction of underlying sediments and archaeological deposits. Assessing impact through excavation is expensive and destructive and often done without considering what types of data were lost. A magnetometer is a non-invasive tool used to identify archaeological features. Vehicle tracks can be seen in magnetometer data. This signal is normally ignored or eliminated in data processing. Geophysical modeling can use these track signals to define a 3-dimensional “impact zone” from vehicle soil compaction. Phase one investigations (2009-2010) use magnetic forward modeling and data from soil compaction experiments. These data will help build a 3-dimensional geophysical magnetic inversion model of subsurface vehicle disturbance. Phase two (2011) is a magnetic change detection analysis of vehicle impacts over fabricated “archaeology”. Phase Three (2012) is analysis of impact zone materials within recorded archaeological sites. **Session 6**

**McIlraith, Erin R (Washington State University)**

**Talking to the Dead: Using Correspondence Analysis to Understand Gender, Age, and Time at the Greenville Burial Ground, BC**

Mortuary data on the Northwest Coast has primarily been used to support claims of status differentiation throughout time. Mortuary data, however, can also be used to understand important differences in gender, age, and burial time. Burial goods and treatments have the potential to share information about the social structures and behaviors of the living, and using correspondence analysis, the meanings of certain burial treatments and goods can be seen to be associated with a specific gender or age group. This study exposes social dynamics and gender-object associations of the living by using correspondence analysis on mortuary data. **Session 20**

**Meatte, Daniel (Washington State Parks)**

**The Location and Characteristics of Lewis & Clark’s Station Camp**

In 2002, WSDOT proposed realigning portions of State Highway 101 to improve traffic flow and accommodate construction of an interpretive wayside commemorating the Lewis & Clark Corps of Discovery expedition. This project is located near an important landmark - Station Camp - the final campsite marking the end of the Corps of Discovery expedition’s westward journey. Archaeological testing by Diachronic Archaeology and, later, data recovery excavations by the National Park Service identified a proto-historic Chinook village at the project site. Evidence of Lewis & Clark’s Station Camp was more ambiguous. This paper presents data precisely locating Station Camp adjacent to the proto-historic Chinook Village. This provenience further brackets the age of occupation for the Chinook Village. It also illustrates some of the problems with interpreting places occupied by both Native American and Euro-Americans. This issue that will continue to reappear as we begin to mark the bicentennials of numerous fur trade settlements and occupations in the Pacific Northwest. **Session 3**

**Metzler, Deborah K., Mary Lee Jensvold, Deborah H. Fouts, and Roger S. Fouts (Central Washington University)**

**Vocabulary Growth in Adult Cross-Fostered Chimpanzees**

Cross-fostered infant chimpanzees, Washoe, Moja, Tatu, and Dar, acquired the signs of American Sign Language through their daily interactions with human caregivers. The peak of their vocabulary growth occurred during their time in the cross-fostering laboratory, particularly in the first 60 months. As adults, they continue to acquire new signs and use them in interactions with humans and each other. Before a sign is included in a chimpanzee’s vocabulary, three different human observers must see and record it on three separate occasions. Only signs observed in a well-formed and appropriate manner are considered. Although the rate of vocabulary growth has slowed during their adulthood, the chimpanzees are still acquiring new signs. This paper presents the development of the chimpanzees’ vocabularies since they left the cross-fostering laboratory, for a total of 268 new signs. The number of new signs acquired are graphed. **Session 19**

**Miller, Fennelle and Matthew Breidenthal (FDMC)**

**Archaeology in the “Big House”: Logistical Considerations at the Washington State Penitentiary**

Washington State Penitentiary (WSP) at Walla Walla was Washington’s first public, Territorial Prison (1886-1889), and then its first State Penitentiary (1889-present). FDMC has conducted archaeological investigations at the prison’s new gun range, a proposed offender housing facility, and a historic cemetery. The new gun range is outside all fences, but on WSP property; the proposed housing facility is located inside the first layer of fences, and the cemetery is inside two sets of cyclone fences with rows of contracting razor wire. In order to conduct work in any of these settings, security clearances must be obtained, and forms for each piece of equipment must also be completed for each day of work in the Penitentiary. For archaeologists, this means itemizing everything from shovels and screens to trowels, cameras, GPS units, cell phones, and laptops. This paper describes the various challenges we encountered when conducting archaeological investigations inside this correctional facility. **Session 16**

**Morris, Lisa J.**

**Beauty in the Rough: Personal Adornment in the West**

The Sandpoint Archaeology Project excavations of 2006-2008 recovered an extraordinarily large assemblage of artifacts associated with everyday life in a rural logging town during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This paper presents an overview of personal and hair adornments recovered, as well as a comparison of when these distinct artifacts were deposited archaeologically with the documentary evidence, the stylistic designs, their changes and their popularity. Overall, these objects paint a picture of life in rural Idaho that is at odds with the popular perception of the frontier west. **Session 11**

**Moser, Coral (Idaho State University)**

**Using multivariate statistical analyses to refine the Western Stemmed Point Tradition in the Columbia River Basin**

This analysis seeks to define which projectile point types should be assigned to the Western Stemmed Point Tradition on the Columbia River Plateau. Although chronologies have been developed based on historical type designations, a quantitative study of projectile point morphology of these early stemmed points has not been done. By using multivariate statistical analyses to separate out individual types based on recognized morphological attributes, I have created an explicit classification of stemmed point types on the Columbia Plateau. These defined types will then be used as a training set for the automated classification system SIGGI-AACS developed by Lohse and Schou (2007). **Session 22**

**Moura, Guy (Colville Confederated Tribes)**

**Informing Archaeology: The Cross Roads of Archaeological, Ethnographic, Historic, and Tribal Information**

This presentation informs archaeologists how to utilize existing ethnographies to predict archaeology sites and site types, and how to overlay ethnographic information and historic information to enhance archaeological findings and interpretations.

**Session 1**

**Murphy, Thomas W. (Edmonds Community College)**

**Participant Observation, Traditional Ecological Knowledge & Social Marketing.**

Participant observation, traditional ecological knowledge and social marketing are tools that anthropologists can use to help move our communities towards a more sustainable culture. The LEAF School employs service-learning as form of participant observation that connects students with people, plants and animals of Washington state. As students become participant observers in habitat restoration projects, wildlife surveys, cultural events and community gardens we find ourselves stretching the boundaries of anthropology and intersecting with other disciplines. Wildlife tracking, development of eco and cultural tourism and the creation of ethnobotanical gardens, nature trails and guides put traditional ecological knowledge to use in helping solve contemporary problems. A rapid ethnographic assessment is a valuable tool for social marketers in their efforts to change human behavior. **Session 25**

**Nakonechny, Lyle (Washington State University)**

**Archaeological Research in the Willapa Region, Southwest Washington State**

Recent archaeological survey in the Willapa River Valley has led to the identification of prehistoric archaeological sites located on terraces adjacent to extinct meander channels of the Willapa River. Analysis of archaeological collections from the Willapa River Valley has revealed a sophisticated and diverse lithic tradition similar to that described in the upper reaches of the Chehalis River and the Boistfort Valley. Continued research in the Willapa River Valley will lead to a greater understanding of the relationships between prehistoric coastal and interior cultures, and will help address hypotheses regarding cultural use of the landscape throughout the Holocene. **Session 16**

**Neterer, Allison and Breanne Kisling (SWCA Environmental Consultants)**

**Behind Closed Doors: Opium Use in Sandpoint, Idaho**

At the turn of the 20th century, Sandpoint, Idaho, was a town with a reputation that preceded itself. Known for brothels, bars, and bachelors, Sandpoint's archaeological record reflects a community which sought leisure activities after a hard day's work. During this time, one infamous pastime present in the material record was opium use. Opium related artifacts such as pipe bowls, pipe saddles, opium lamps, and opium cans have been recovered in large numbers from the Sandpoint site's "Chinatown" area. This poster presents these artifacts and discusses distribution, manufacture techniques, identification, and the social ramifications opium use entails. **Poster Session 2**

**Ogden, Michael (Central Washington University)**

**Archeology in Reel Time: Documenting the Wenas Creek Mammoth Project**

Every film begins as a story. How mammoth remains, unearthed by happenstance on ranch land in the Wenas Valley of central Washington State, transformed into a multi-year interdisciplinary field school is a compelling story. The documentary's primary goal is two-fold: to document the process of an archaeological excavation; and, to communicate the significance of the mammoth find to the general public. The process of making the documentary shot over several years is also a compelling story and will be the subject of this presentation accompanied by the screening of select clips from the finished program. **Session 24**

**O'Neill, Brian (University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History), and Debra Barner (Umpqua National Forest)**

**A Good Place to Camp is a Good Place to Camp: Nine Thousand Years at the Williams Creek Site on the North Umpqua River**

A pre-Mazama component was identified beneath approximately three meters of sterile ash and sand, and a post-Mazama component was confirmed at the top of a volcanic ash-covered terrace during investigations in 2008 for a proposed Oregon Department of Transportation box culvert replacement project at Williams Creek on the North Umpqua River. In 2009, a Forest Service-sponsored Passport In Time project examined eight square meters of this lower component of the Williams Creek site, recovering debitage, tools, and datable charcoal. Radiocarbon dates indicate that the site was occupied by at least 9000 years ago; obsidian hydration ages offer evidence it may have been occupied as early as 10,000 years ago. Ongoing analyses are addressing such issues as the site's focal economy and the source of the obsidian found in the site deposits. **Session 3**

**O'Rourke, Leslie M. (Northwest Cultural Resources Institute, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)**

**The Village People: New Discoveries in the Hudson's Bay Company Employee ("Kanaka") Village, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site**

In 2009, the National Park Service conducted archaeological testing on the Vancouver National Historic Reserve within the area of potential effect of the proposed Columbia River Crossing, a new Interstate 5 freeway bridge between Portland, Oregon and Vancouver, Washington. Historical archaeological resources located include archaeological remains of three houses in the Hudson's Bay Company ("Kanaka") Village west of the stockaded Fort Vancouver: "Kanaka" House (excavated in 1981); and the previously archaeologically unknown houses of Joseph Tayentas, an Iroquois guide for the HBC, and House 4B. From the 1830s through the 1850s, the Village was home to an ethnically diverse population of individuals and their families who worked in various capacities for the Company. Further investigations at these house sites ahead of the CRC project will provide valuable information about the ever-increasingly scarce HBC Village component of the VNHR District, and help illuminate the lives of the working-class people of the Village. **Session 3**

**Packwood, Kirk**

**~~Anthropological Indoctrination Processes: An Ethnographic Analysis of Anthropology Graduate Programs~~**

~~Anthropology graduate programs are the sole designated training grounds for future anthropologists. Therefore, the traits, characteristics, and moral inclinations of future anthropologists can be determined to some degree by carefully studying the graduate programs from which they are produced. The official academic and informal social pedagogical framework within which an anthropology graduate student learns the art of anthropology can significantly influence the kind of anthropologist that student will eventually become. This study represents an initial analysis of a range of formal and informal teachings "imparted" to anthropology graduate students within two distinct anthropology graduate programs with an eye toward determining whether the ideologies taught within those graduate programs correspond well to the tangible recordable actions that anthropologists took toward one another and toward society at large, with a particular focus on cultural anthropology.~~  
**Session 23 WITHDRAWN**

**Partlow, Megan A. (Central Washington University) and Eric Munk (NOAA Fisheries, Kodiak, AK)**

**Regression Formulae for Estimating Lengths of Saffron Cod (*Eleginus gracilis*) from Archaeological Bones**

Saffron cod (*Eleginus gracilis*) is a shallow water marine species often found in brackish water in the Bering Sea, although it can occur as far south as Sitka. Recently, saffron cod have been identified in archaeofaunas of the Kodiak Archipelago and Aleutian Islands, Alaska. We developed regression formulae to relate bone measurements to total length using 35 saffron cod specimens, following Orchard's methods for Pacific cod. These formulae predict length more closely than the Pacific cod formulae applied to the saffron cod specimens. The dentary regression estimates saffron cod lengths of 22-45 cm from two ca. 500 year-old Afognak Island assemblages. **Poster Session 1**

**Pederson, Nora (Western Washington University)**

**Tribal Identity at Grand Ronde: Towards Crossroads of Understanding**

During the years 1855-1887 the United States government and local Indian agents implemented a series of policies aimed at breaking down tribal distinctions at the Grand Ronde Reservation. Many scholars have assumed that this process was successful and continue to write about the history of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community as if tribal boundaries dissolved by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This assumption is supported by the well documented opinions of various federal officials involved in promoting the government's assimilation agenda. As anthropologists move toward recognizing and incorporating indigenous perspectives, the biases represented in these sources can no longer be ignored. This paper demonstrates how the assimilationist assumptions implicit in these documents have led many to misunderstand the history of tribal identity at Grand Ronde, and presents a more valid interpretation of tribal identity based on a wider variety of data than has previously been used. **Session 23**

**Perry, Madilane A.**

**Better Late Than Never: A Belated Report on Salvage Excavation at 45FE75 in 1983**

Prior to the introduction of the archaeological permitting process in 1989 all that was required for excavation on private lands in Washington State was the landowner's signed permission. There was no provision for publication of the results of excavations. This paper is an attempt to correct this deficiency for one small salvage excavation carried out in 1983 on an aboriginal archaeological site on Curlew Lake in the Okanogan Highlands.

Most of the cultural material recovered was lithic debitage of the black igneous material typical of sites on Curlew Lake. Identification of the tephra underlying the cultural material is pending. **Session 16**

**Peterson, Curt (Portland State University), Rick Minor, Kendra Carlisle (Heritage Research Associates), Steve Wright (Portland State University), and Gary Peteson (Shannon and Wilson Inc)**

**Ante- and Post-Diluvium Landscape of the Portland Basin: Geoarchaeology Boundary (12,000 yr BP) for the Columbia River Crossing Project, Washington and Oregon, USA**

Several gravel types define the geoarchaeology time-line boundary, >12,000 yr BP, for the Columbia River Crossing (CRC) discovery surveys in the Portland Basin. Holocene loess soils overly the Pleistocene terrace gravels, and Holocene river fill overlies the Pleistocene river valley gravels. The gravels provide lower bounding horizons for archaeology surveys by probing, trenching, and/or drilling. The gravel types include pre-Missoula flood alluvium gravels (> 45,000 yr BP) that form the inverted-topography terraces (60-80 m elevation) on either side of the Columbia River valley. A second gravel type includes Missoula flood gravels (5-15 m thick) that mantle the underlying alluvium-terrace gravels. The terrace-top Missoula gravels date to the last high-flood at 12,800 yr BP, as recorded in Lake Oswego. The third gravel type includes reworked Missoula Flood gravels, as found in the ancestral Columbia River valley, that date to 11,300 yr BP at -64.3 m elevation (190 ft depth). **Session 3**

**Peterson, Curt (Portland State University), Rick Minor, Kendra Carlisle (Heritage Research Associates), Shana Kendal, and Jen Shempert (Portland State University)**

**Tephra Stratigraphic Correlation of the Holocene Fill (0-10,000 yr BP) in the Portland Basin, Columbia River Crossing Project, Washington and Oregon, USA**

Holocene fill in the ancestral Columbia River contains at least 5 prehistoric tephra layers that can be correlated across the ancestral valley (to 64 m depth) in the Portland Basin. The tephra layers are recognized by ash and/or lapilli that are gray-white in color, are variably weathered, and are mixed with river sediments. The tephra layers in the Delta Park flood plain are as follows: Mt St Helens set w (+2-3 m elev. NAVD88 @ ~0.4 ka), Mt St Helens set y (-5 to -7 m elev. @ ~ 3.5 ka), Mazama pentultimate (-15 to -17 m elev. @ 7.0 ka), Mt St Helens 'set J tentative' (-23 to -25 elev. estimated ~ 9 ka) and Mt St Helens 'set J tentative' (-57 m elev. estimated ~ 10-11 ka). Equivalent tephra layers in the Columbia River channel (present depth - 7 m elev.) are offset downward by ~ 15 m relative to the flood plain settings. **Session 3**

**Petrich-Guy, Mary (SWCA Environmental Consultants)**

**Snorting Through the Dirt: An Examination of Gordon's London Dry Gin in Sandpoint, Idaho**

Gordon's London Dry Gin, with its signature boar's head trademark, has been in distribution in the United States for over 100 years. Archaeological investigations into the material culture of historic Sandpoint, Idaho, have revealed a concentration of Gordon's bottles, both whole and fragmentary. Identification issues emerged during the processing of these fragments; the embossed boar's head and product labeling has changed over time as the Gordon's company fought imitations of their product in court, particularly in the early half of the 20th century. A seemingly anomalous embossed boar's head trademark was found in the collection; were there fakes or imitators in Sandpoint? Research, comprised of web-accessed primary sources and archival files, instigated the creation of a typology for this brand in the American West. **Session 11**



**Petrich-Guy, Mary Molly Swords, Amanda Haught, and Mary Kienholz (SWCA Environmental Consultants)**

**Boar's Heads Galore: A Typology of Gordon's Gin Containers Distributed in the U.S. (1882-1920)**

Recent excavations of Sandpoint, Idaho's, historic town site yielded Gordon's London Dry Gin bottles with several basal embossed boar's head trademark variations. The earliest known organized distribution of Gordon's Gin in the U.S. began around 1892, and, since then, the liquor has had numerous packaging forms. The distinctive boar's head, ranging from detailed to basic in form, is often incorrectly identified; misinterpretations include wolf, fox, dog, and dragon. The volume of bottles found on the Sandpoint project has prompted staff to identify a typology of Gordon's Gin containers distributed in the United States during the first half of the 20th century. **Poster Session 2**

**Philmon, Kendra (Eastern Washington University)**

**Arthritis?: Diagnostic Alternatives for Abnormal Bone Growth and Wear.**

Spondyloarthropathies are a group of inflammatory joint diseases that can ultimately affect the vertebral column and adjacent parts of the skeleton. If only skeletal remains are available for diagnosis it becomes more difficult to differentiate between the various diseases. This study explores the complexity of differentiating between several spondyloarthropathies through a case study of an individual skeleton exhibiting advanced inflammatory joint disease characteristics. The skeletal remains were originally interpreted as having ankylosing spondylitis, but this reanalysis will offer an alternative identification of the pathology as psoriatic arthritis. Psoriatic arthritis is usually initially diagnosed in soft tissue, though it can present as ankylosis and other bone abnormalities. Although the two pathologies have similar features, there is enough evidence for psoriatic arthritis, such as soft tissue mineralization of the sterno-clavicular ligaments, which is not commonly associated with ankylosing spondylitis, to present it as a viable alternative explanation. **Session 2**

**Pleasants, Camille and Cheryl Pouley (Colville Confederated Tribes)**

**An Archaeological and Tribal Perspective on the Cultural Resources found at the Proposed Omak Casino Location.**

In 2007, the Colville Tribal Enterprises Corporation proposed construction of a new tribal casino near Omak, Washington. During the cultural resources survey, two archaeological sites were found on the property. This paper discusses the methods that were undertaken to minimize adverse impacts to the sites, describes the results of the archaeological excavations, and provides a perspective on the common conflict between economic development and tribal values regarding preservation of cultural sites. **Session 1**

**Pouley, John (Colville Confederated Tribes)**

**Columbia River 1891 and 2009: Replicating the William Cuthbert Expedition Photographs and Applicability to Cultural Resource Management**

In 1891, the US Army Corps of Engineers conducted a survey along the Columbia River from the International Boundary to the mouth of the Spokane River. Corps photographer, George Warren, took 62 photographs along the Columbia River during the expedition. In 2009, an attempt was made to locate the 1891 photo points. Locating photo points with azimuth made it possible to identify the 1891 photographs that depict archaeological sites prior to filling of the Grand Coulee Dam reservoir in 1939. **Session 1**

**Powell, David W. (Yakama Nation Archaeologist)**

**Jacob Hunt Longhouse, A Failure to Protect a Significant Cultural Property**

The Jacob Hunt Longhouse site is a significant archaeological site registered with the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). It is the birthplace of the Feather Dance religion and significant to practitioners across the Pacific Northwest and therefore, a traditional cultural property. A previously undisturbed pre-European contact component was destroyed by the construction of a house in spite of the more than yearlong effort by the Yakama Nation to inform the Governor's Office, state agencies, and County planners of the site's significance. It is a demonstration of the failure of state processes to protect sites as the legislature intended. **Session 9**

**Punke, Michele and Amy Foutch (Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.)**

**Overview of Archaeological Site 45LE611: An Exceptionally Preserved Resource Procurement, Processing, and Possible Village Site on the Chehalis River, Centralia, Washington**

Site 45LE611 represents a large, multi-component archaeological site positioned within a dynamic, ecologically rich natural setting in the upper Chehalis River basin, Centralia, Washington. Archaeological, ethnographic, and historical information pertaining to the site attest to a long history of human use of the location. Its position along an active river channel margin and floodplain has provided the site a unique opportunity for preservation, and archaeologists have been given a fortuitous opportunity to scientifically explore and analyze this extraordinarily preserved record of past human life. Archaeological deposits found at the site include stone tools that attest to a variety of activities being performed, earth oven features that represent large-scale resource procurement and processing, and possible house-floor features. Radiocarbon samples from the site date to the last 3,000 years, although technological analysis of tools and debitage suggests that use may date to as early as 6,000 years ago. **Session 16**

**Putsche, Laura (University of Idaho)**

**Have Development Efforts Helped the Shipibo of San Francisco in the Peruvian Amazon?**

Although contemporary development discourse among social scientists generally emphasizes empowerment, self-sufficiency, and sustainability, many of the development projects implemented by the Peruvian government as well as national and international organizations on a Shipibo reserve in the Peruvian Amazon are reinforcing dependency on the market economy, increasing social inequalities, and encouraging further resource depletion. Such projects, including attempts to enhance soil fertility, the provisioning of solar power, promotion of tourism, and construction of a road through the reserve, are often conceived of and implemented without input from the Shipibo and without consideration for the long-term impacts and unintended consequences. The Shipibo have mixed feelings about these projects. They view some as beneficial in spite of the acknowledged problems as they assist in meeting their immediate needs, while others they view as having no value. **Session 15**

**Quirk, Lisa (University of Washington)**

**A Rapid Ethnographic Assessment of the Septic Industry in Snohomish County, Washington**

As an anthropology student, the LEAF school has provided a strong foundation of experience that has been parlayed into numerous learning opportunities. Such experience has led to employment at Edmonds Community College as the Anthropology Lab Technician, assisting the department with research projects, student learning, and teaching preparation. In addition to regular employment, has come the opportunity to assist in a rapid ethnographic assessment of the septic industry for Snohomish County. The results will be used for future social marketing programs aimed to encourage and educate septic users for better practices. Lisa is currently completing her bachelor's degree in Anthropology at the University of Washington, while preparing for her graduate studies. **Session 25**

**Rasumussen, Heidi (University of Idaho)**

**Gothic Subculture: Symbolic Analysis of American Subcultures**

This paper analyzes the symbolic structure and function of contemporary American subcultures. By utilizing both anthropological and sociological theories this study attempts to understand the phenomenon of subcultures and what function they occupy within mainstream culture. A particular focus on Gothic subculture of American youths presents an opportunity to examine the social role of a Gothic community for young adults. It will also explore how Goths use symbols as part of their group identity and how those images result in public misinterpretations of them. **Session 10**

**Ream, Candance L. and Joseph G. Lorenz. (Central Washington University)**

**Of Chimpanzees, Bonobos, Neandertals and Humans: Using mitochondrial DNA variation to identify species boundaries.**

Although the species concept is central to modern biology the definition of what constitutes a species has been difficult to apply uniformly across taxa. Most definitions invoke one or more of the following criteria: reproductive isolation, morphological similarity, biogeographical contiguity and phylogenetic continuity. These criteria, especially reproductive isolation, difficult enough to ascertain when comparing fossil forms to extant forms, are not evenly applied when dealing with living forms. The use of an objective measure of similarity-dissimilarity among organisms would be one means of determining the appropriate taxonomic level to which they should be assigned. In this study we compare whole mitochondrial DNA sequences from 30 mammalian species which vary from each other by various degrees of reproductive isolation in order to determine whether there is a "threshold" of genetic similarity below which two groups should be considered the same species. **Session 5**

**Rector, Jason (Eastern Oregon University)**

**Cultural Identity: Expatriatism, Immigration, and Xenocentrism**

This paper analyzes how society has had an influence on the views people take when categorizing and labeling expatriates and immigrants of a new society. Though the titles may have a similar definition in the dictionary, they do not hold the same for society. Further discussion will be made about a reason behind the categorization of these labels. This paper will also discuss an elusive idea in cultural identity: xenocentrism, seeing another culture as superior to one's own, and how it differs from common ideas like cultural relativism that are presented in anthropology classes. Other concepts also branch out from xenocentrism. Explaining these concepts can bring more light to society's "rules". **Session 23**

**Reid, Kenneth C. (Idaho State Historical Society)**

**Some Contributions from Idaho to the Debate Concerning "Who's on First – Clovis or Western Stemmed?"**

Idaho's growing "gray literature" of contract reports and unpublished theses contains important and neglected data on Clovis and Western Stemmed chronologies, technologies, faunal associations, and depositional contexts. Clovis points now are across the Snake River plain from American Falls to Hells Canyon. Clovis knappers tapped several regional obsidians but avoided andesites and dacites. There is good reason to accept a badly documented age of  $10,880 \pm 260$  B.P. on a Clovis hearth from the Salmon Falls Creek headwaters. A reported association of short-faced bear with a blade industry underlain by Glacier Peak tephra on the lower Clearwater has prompted renewed examination. Securely dated Western Stemmed points recovered from vertically accreted sediments on the lower Weiser and Lewiston Basin are contemporaneous with similar points from Lind Coulee and Sentinel Gap, and with one (rejected) assay for stemmed points at Coopers Ferry. A thrifty interpretation of this evidence has Clovis slightly predating the Western Stemmed tradition in Idaho. **Session 8**

**Reimer/Yumks, Rudy (Simon Fraser University)**

**Geochemical Analysis of Lithic Sources and Artifacts from Multiple Archaeological Sites from Squamish Nation Territory**

~~The cultural and natural setting of Squamish Nation Territory provides the combination of complex cultural practices and a diverse volcanic record that resulted in the utilization of numerous lithic sources. The consequence of these activities is the large scale distribution of lithic materials from low to high elevation contexts spanning the past 10,000 years. First, I present the distribution of these lithic materials through the use of XRF analysis of over 250 samples. Second, I interpret their meaning through an Indigenous perspective that integrates these data with Squamish Nation place names and oral history.~~  
**Session 7 WITHDRAWN**

**Reveles, Julie and Mary Lee Jensvold (Central Washington University)**

**Visitor Knowledge Gains in a New Educational Workshop: The Chimposium**

The Chimpanzee & Human Communication Institute is home to three chimpanzees and offers 1-hour educational workshops called Chimposiums to the public. McCarthy et al (2008) found that Chimposium visitors gain knowledge about chimpanzees after attending the program. In Spring 2009 CHCI changed the format of the Chimposium. This study compared visitor knowledge gains from the 2008 Chimposium format to the new 2009 format. Visitors' knowledge was assessed before and after Chimposium attendance with a questionnaire. For each post-test answer the authors compared the percentage of respondents that answered correctly in 2008 versus in 2009. For all but 3 questions an equal percentage of visitors answered correctly in 2009 versus 2008. For two questions visitors performed worse in 2009 than in 2008 and on one question they performed better in 2009 than 2008. On all except one question the 2009 visitors scored significantly higher on the post-versus pre-test scores. **Session 5**

**Rieken, Amara, and Julia Smith (Eastern Washington University)**

**Strategies of Single Motherhood**

~~Politicians and the media have stigmatized single mothers, blaming them for using welfare, for producing troubled children and for enabling the collapse of the family unit. Does this image of single mothers depict their real experiences or is it just an image created for political purposes? To answer this question I conducted fifteen semi-structured interviews with single mothers living in the Spokane, Washington, metropolitan area. The image of single motherhood they depicted was very different than the stereotype. For these women, providing a stable and loving home for their children was their priority. These women put into practice a set of strategies for being good single mothers without expecting or receiving help from the fathers of their children or other men in their lives. This preliminary study suggests that some specific policy changes would help single mothers to better provide stable family environments for their children.~~ **Session 17 WITHDRAWN**

**Rondeau, Michael F. (Rondeau Archeological, Sacramento, CA)**

**Oregon Fluted Points: An Ongoing Study of the CalFLUTED Project**

During 2009 an additional nine studies were conducted on Oregon fluted bifaces. Thirty-seven fluted bifaces including points, preforms and earlier stage bifaces were analyzed. Three additional fluted points were confirmed by direct inspection. This brings the total of Oregon fluted bifaces confirmed by the CalFLUTED project to 156. Lessons learned from these studies are provided. **Session 13**

**Rorabaugh, Adam N. (Washington State University)**

**Exploring Variation in Sociocultural Transmission between Blade and Hafting Elements of Chipped Stone and Ground Slate Points in the Gulf Islands, Northwest North America**

Measures of central tendency and dispersion hold promise for measuring processes of sociocultural transmission and answering some long standing culture-historic questions on the Northwest Coast. Examining the coefficient of variation of point metric attributes is a means for examining copying accuracy in social learning. Formed chipped stone and ground slate points from Locarno Beach, Marpole, and Gulf of Georgia period site components were examined to determine whether copying follows a model of neutral evolution (which increases variation over time) or exhibit signs of directed change (which promotes consistency). In addition, blade and hafting elements are compared to determine whether point use-life renders blade attributes inappropriate for transmission studies. This exploratory study is designed to determine the applicability of methods of detecting modes and mechanisms of cultural transmission of Gulf Island projectile technologies. **Session 7**

**Rorabaugh, Adam N., Kristin N. Safi, and Sophia Asbury (Washington State University)**

**Preliminary Geoarchaeological Investigations at the Redbird Beach Site (10NP55), Idaho**

The Red Bird Beach site (10NP55) is a Columbia Plateau winter village located on the east bank of the Snake River in Idaho. Redbird Beach contains pithouse features, hearths, lithic material, and faunal remains consistent with a Late Archaic (2000 BP-1720 AD) winter village. Our preliminary geoarchaeological investigation of 10NP55 utilized bulk sediment analyses to assess the depositional context of a river cut stratigraphic profile. Strata and features were identified in the field from a 15 meter exposed profile. Features and strata were also sampled in the field. These samples were used to examine variation in human activity throughout the profile, and to assess the impact of modern erosional events. We suggest that erosional processes resulting from modern dams threaten 10NP55, resulting in the undercutting of stratigraphy and leaching. The northern extent of the cultural deposits at 10NP55 was also detected. **Session 16**

**Rose, Chelsea and Katie Johnson (Southern Oregon University)**

**Conquering the Rogue: The Gold Ray Dam Hydroelectric Project and the Dawning of the Modern Age, Sam's Valley, Oregon**

The Gold Ray Dam and Hydroelectric plant spanning the Rogue River was completed in 1904, providing inexpensive and plentiful electricity to Southern Oregon for the first time. Archaeological survey conducted in the fall of 2009 highlighted the complex landscape surrounding the dam and power plant, and the ways in which this landscape changed over time. The Gold Ray Dam was a favorite image for magazines and postcards of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, serving as both a literal and figurative representation of the power and potential of Southern Oregon. The Gold Ray Dam and Hydroelectric Project is significant in that it not only provided the electricity, and later the power infrastructure to support and encourage growth in and around the Rogue Valley, but also served as an important symbol of modernity and opportunity. **Session 4**

**Rowland, Julia M. (Equinox Research and Consulting International Inc.)**

**Railroad Logging in the Beckler River Valley, 1920 - 1940, Skykomish Washington**

The contributions of the logging industry to our collective history are often ignored, undervalued or worse, villainized. The logging industry has acted as catalyst for change to the cultural fibre of the Pacific Northwest and has driven economic patterns for well over 100 years. In this case study, we examine the Bloedel Donovan Lumber Company's Skykomish operations from the 1920 to the 1940's. This poster presents archaeological and archival evidence providing a snapshot of the glory days of the railroad logging industry and explores the unique contribution of Bloedel and Donavon and their business model to the region. **Poster Session 2**

**Ruiz, Chris and Patrick O'Grady (University of Oregon Museum of Natural & Cultural History)**

**The Archaeology of the Chinese Quarter in Jacksonville, Oregon**

Jacksonville, Oregon was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1966 and is one of the nation's oldest historic districts. Noted for its excellent group of unaltered Gold Rush-era commercial and residential buildings, Jacksonville's buildings tell only part of the story. Buried beneath modern infill and roadways are the remains of buildings, structures, and artifacts which hold clues to the everyday lives of Jacksonville's citizens, including one of Oregon's earliest Chinese community. In 2004, excavation of the road grade on Highway 238 corridor in downtown Jacksonville, encountered archaeological resources dating from the second half of the 19th century. Archaeologists from Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), and the UO/ Museum of Natural and Cultural History participated in a multi-week study of the historic core, focusing excavations on the corridor fronting the former Chinatown. In 2007, the City of Jacksonville received a grant to support additional investigations on a portion of the Chinatown site near the highway corridor. This paper summarizes findings from archeological investigations within the former Jacksonville Chinatown. **Session 3**

**Safi, Kristin N. Adam N. Rorabaugh, and Sophie Asbury (Washington State University)**

**Geoarchaeological Analysis of Soils and Features from the Redbird Beach Site, Idaho**

The Redbird Beach Site (10NP55), Idaho, sits on the Snake River in the Columbia Plateau. This site contains abundant archaeological remains consistent primarily with the Late Archaic (2000 BP-1720 AD) including pithouses, hearths, lithics, and faunal materials. The Redbird Beach Site exists on an exposed riverbank and as such, is subject to intense erosional activities by the Snake River. The preliminary research conducted here utilizes a series of geoarchaeological techniques to assess the depositional history and degree of archaeological impact on the local environment across the exposed stratigraphic profile. Strata and cultural features were identified and sampled in the field. From these samples, we test corresponding strata and features from both anthropogenic and natural contexts across this section of the exposed profile face in order to evaluate variation in human activity and anthropogenic impacts on the local environment through time at this site. **Poster Session 2**

**Satterlee, Ashton and Andrew Duff (Washington State University)**

**Technological Analysis of the Ceramic Assemblage from a Chacoan Great House Community in West-Central New Mexico.**

Cerro Pomo is a Pueblo II (ca. A.D. 1050-1130) great house located in west-central New Mexico linked to the Chacoan regional system. Cerro Pomo has several architectural attributes consistent with Chaco-period great houses and was occupied during the period of Chaco Canyon's rise to prominence. Systematic survey has documented a substantial residential community in the area surrounding the great house. The great house and a sample of residences have been tested with excavation. This study presents the results of visual analyses of ceramic temper and refired paste color from the great house of Cerro Pomo and the tested sites in the community. Building on previous research, this study compares the assemblages from the great house and community residences to assess if there are any indications of distinction associated with the great house. In particular, we ask if the assemblage from the great house includes vessels potentially manufactured outside the community. **Session 22**

**Schalk, Randall (Cascadia Archaeology)**

**At the Mouth of the Snake: Archaeological Excavations at 45FR1**

This paper describes the results of a data recovery excavation that was undertaken for the Sacajawea State Park Renovation Project in the summer of 2005. Located at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia rivers, archaeological site 45FR1 is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as one of the sites included in the Lower Snake River Archaeological District. Research goals for the site included understanding the site's role in a land use system. Radiocarbon dates document occupations between 1160 and 200 <sup>14</sup>C years B.P. and the recovered lithic assemblage consists of a narrow range of tools, dominated by spall knives, spall knife cores, and associated debitage. These and other findings support an interpretation of specialized site function primarily related to the large-scale processing and preservation of fish. **Session 8**

**Schneider, Brian (University of Idaho)**

**Seen and Unheard: an Examination of Work Yard Surfaces of a Slave Site at James Madison's Montpelier**

During the field season of 2004-2005 James Madison's Montpelier Archaeology Department carried out a series of investigations on James Madison's field slave quarters (OR333), as well as the location of a tobacco barn quarter. These quarters were located beside a known overseer's house on the plantation and formed the core of the work complex for the main part of the plantation. Following abandonment in 1844, this complex was left unplowed allowing for spectacular preservation of the late 18th and early 19th century deposits. This paper deals specifically with the analysis of the possible work surfaces using both artifact scatters and gravels recovered through waterscreen sampling. Analysis was carried out to differentiate culturally introduced gravels from those gravels occurring naturally at the site. Included in this analysis is a look at the artifact distribution within what is thought to be the work yard and what is outside the work yard. **Session 10**

**Schneyder, Stacy, Thomas P. Barrett, J. Tait Elder (ICF International), and Daniel M. Gilmour (Portland State University)**

**Mud, Muck, and Mills: A Stratigraphic Analysis of over 100 Years of Tidal Mudflat Reclamation in Grays Harbor, Washington**

Archaeological investigations for the SR 520 Pontoon Construction Project alternative sites in Grays Harbor, Washington, provided an opportunity to study the depositional environment at the mouth of the Chehalis River. The five hundred trenches that were excavated at the two proposed alternative sites revealed stratigraphic profiles of early 20<sup>th</sup> century reclamation activities that prepared the ground surface for the construction and operation of two large sawmill complexes. Excavation exposed the presence of both imported fill as well as industrial by-products that were used to reclaim the tidal flats for development. Analysis of depositional layers and structural remains reflect the growth and expansion of the industrial landscape over time. **Session 18**

**Schroeder, William (Central Washington University)**

**Stereophotography: A virtual 3D method for recording archaeological sites**

Since the dawn of photography, new methods of representing the world have captivated artists' and scientists' curiosity.

Stereophotography is one method of making images appear more realistic to the viewer. Using digital cameras, innovative software, and a 100+-year-old Stereopticon, I demonstrate an easy method of showing archaeological subjects in 3D, bringing the past into the present. By manipulating pitch, roll, and yaw of digital images and stitching the images together, a 2D panorama was created. By selecting two images photographed 20cm apart, positioning the images "in stereo" using Powerpoint, printing them on a 3.5" x 7" card, and viewing them through a Stereopticon, one can see the physical relief of the rock wall art panel in 3D! Data was collected in Hells Canyon National Recreation Area in March, 2009 using a Canon Rebel XSi 10 megapixel camera, a tripod, and a 3m transect baseline placed 1m from the rock wall. **Poster session 2**

**Schroeder, William (Central Washington University)**

**More Than Meets the Eye: Environmental Archaeological Applications of an IR+Visible+UV Light Spectra Sensitive Digital Camera.**

35mm film cameras and digital cameras are limited, in their unmodified state, to record and present images other than the visible spectrum even though they are technically capable of much more. Modified cameras are available which can record data (JPG images) from reflected light in the infrared, visible, and ultraviolet light spectra. Are there Environmental Archaeological applications for such a camera?

Systematic testing of digital cameras sensitive to IR+Visible+UV light spectra and their ability to record rock art images has not been done. The ready availability of digital technology and its capabilities lends itself to Environmental Archaeology/Cultural Resource Management applications. This technology can add one more method of evaluation or assessment to reports or files e.g., fluorescent signatures of minerals in pigments might assist in determining the materials/resources from which the pigment was made. Environmental archaeology might benefit from this new technology in ways that have not been applied yet. **Poster session 2**

**Schroeder, William (Central Washington University)**

**DIY camera/stadia rods for recording hard to reach places**

In order to record a significant petroglyph site on the Columbia River an innovative method had to be invented. Petroglyph images were ca. 5m above ground level. Students participating in an Earthwatch Project: Cultural Landscapes of the Yakama Nation Ceded Territory helped to construct a 5m stadia rod out of 1 inch PVC pipe and electrical tape. A second stadia rod was fitted with a camera tripod featuring a swiveling head. Using a mounted digital camera and the 5m stadia rod, petroglyphs were recorded at close range using a macro setting and a scale. Benefits of using this method include the ability to reach difficult places even from a distance, reaching beyond the limits of one's height, and for exploring confined spaces too small or hazardous to enter in person. The total cost for constructing the stadia rods was less than \$20, making this method very inexpensive, versatile, and effective. **Poster Session 2**

**Self, Sydney, Lori Sheeran, Megan Matheson (Central Washington University), Jin-Hua Li (Anhui University), Sarah Harding, Oland Pelton, and R. S. Wagner (Central Washington University)**

**Tourist Density and Infant-Directed Aggression in Tibetan Macaques (*Macaca thibetana*) at Mt. Huangshan, China**

Berman et. al (2007) demonstrated impacts ecotourism management had on annual infant mortality rates in a group of habituated Tibetan macaques (*Macaca thibetana*) at Mt. Huangshan, China. We further explored this question at the same site in an 8 week study of infant directed aggression (IDA). We hypothesized that tourist density and frequencies of IDA would be positively correlated. We also collected demographic information on the perpetrators of IDA and predicted that adult males would engage in IDA more frequently than did adult females or juveniles. Subjects consisted of 5 adult males, 7 adult females, 16 juveniles, and 5 infants, provisioned 5 times daily with corn. Tourist density was measured by scan sampling every 6 minutes. IDA frequencies were recorded through 2 minute infant focal samples. The distribution of aggressors differed significantly from chance [ $X^2(2, n=63) = 62.88, p < .01$ ], with adult males accounting for 54% of attacks. Within adult males, the distribution of IDA differed significantly from chance [ $X^2(4, n=34) = 36.88, p < .01$ ], with the alpha male accounting for 58% percent of adult-male-to-infant aggression and 20% of the total cases of IDA. Additionally, the use of particular IDA behaviors were associated with specific ages/sexes [ $X^2(12, n=81) = 30.45, p < .01$ ]. No significant correlation was found between total tourist density and IDA frequency. **Session 5**

**Senestraro, Aja and Leda Martins (University of Washington)**

**Culture Clash at a Different Kind of Cultural Crossroads: Environmentalist Idealizations of Native American Culture versus the Makah Whale Hunt in 1999**

In May 1999 the Makah tribe of Northwestern Washington caught a gray whale for the first time in over 60 years. The event was watched, and judged, by the world. Many supporters of certain Environmentalist movements protested the hunt vehemently as a tragic example of inauthentic Native Americans swayed by Western commercial influences. These protests can be explained as a culture clash at a different kind of cultural crossroads. Unlike typical culture clashes at the crossroads of two different cultures, this culture clash occurred at the crossroads of the idealized image of Native American culture that some Environmentalist groups have created (and reinforced) with the reality of the Makah whale hunt in 1999. **Session 15**

**Shannon, Donald (Colville Confederated Tribes)**

**Documenting Cultural Continuity of the Colville Confederated Tribes through Compliance Based Ethnographic Research**

Academic ethnographers repeatedly claim that traditional culture and authentic knowledge are on the brink of disappearance among Native Americans of the Columbia Basin. Compliance based ethnographic work conducted by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation shows that this is clearly not the case, and that there is much to be learned about the dynamic culture of Native Americans in Washington. **Session 1**

**Shea, Holly (Central Washington University)**

**Site 45KT301: A Review of Investigations, Analysis of Projectile Points and Exploration of the Site's Research Potential**

The Grissom Site near Ellensburg, Washington, represents part of a large gathering ground used for centuries by Native American groups on the Columbia Plateau. The study in progress includes a synthesis of research done on the site, an assessment of the site's NRHP eligibility as well as the examination of more than 300 projectile points recovered from the site. The projectile point analysis will include use of metrics and Carter's 2002 dichotomous key to assign point type as well as description of certain attributes of the points. I hypothesize that the collection will show a broad time range with heavy focus on the late Prehistoric period and extensive use of local raw materials. The study will determine the research potential inherent in the Grissom collection and will establish the site's significance to Plateau archaeology and history. **Poster Session 2**

**Sheeran, LK; Matheson, MD; Li JH, Wagner, RS (Central Washington University)**

**Sociability and age in free living Tibetan macaques (*Macaca thibetana*).**

Primates intrigue anthropologists because they live long lives in socially complex environments. In Western cultures, elderly people report increased social isolation with age. Tibetan macaques in Huangshan, China provide an opportunity to study aging in a habituated, free-living population. We used one group at this site to test the hypothesis that old female macaques (>20 years) are surrounded by fewer individuals as an indicator of each adult female's potential social partners. During August 2007-9, we conducted 5-min focal samples of all adult female monkeys, with a location scan collected after each focal. We divided the monkeys' visible range area into 6 quadrats and used these to note monkeys' proximity and identities by quadrat. Preliminary results from 2007 indicate a significant difference among females in sociability (Kruskal Wallis Test,  $H=9.772, p=0.044, df 4$ ), with the oldest female near the fewest monkeys. We analyzed comparable data from 2008-9 to test whether this pattern continued in subsequent years. **Session 5**

**Jon “Ts’iks’mi Paxumtla” Shellenberger (Yakama Nation) and Shane Scott (Central Washington University)**  
**Dirt Bikers & House Pits: A Working Model for Traditional Cultural Properties within High-Traffic Tribal Areas**

The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (Yakama Nation) territory encompasses a 1.3 million-acre reservation and 12 million ceded acres. Located in south central Washington, the diverse landscape within the reservation includes mountain, wetland, and desert. Traditional Cultural Properties are often unknown to other agencies and the public. Traditional Cultural Properties is a management strategy used by the Yakama Nation to preserve, protect, and perpetuate the resources of traditional value. Scenario based examples of this differing value system include house pits used as ramps for dirt bikers and archeological sites within federal parks and/or wind power projects. What other specialists are included in the process of demonstrating a Traditional Cultural Property? This presentation will show how cooperation with other tribes in consultation with federal agencies may lead to the perpetuation of Traditional Cultural Properties for future generations. **Session 9**

**Sheppard, Jon E., and Robert J. Muir (Simon Fraser University)**  
**Does Size Matter?: Pithouse Settlement Patterns In Relation to Resource Proximity in The Mid-Fraser Region, British Columbia**

Combining geographical and archaeological frameworks, this paper presents preliminary results of the settlement patterning of late prehistoric housepit villages along the Mid-Fraser region of British Columbia. This paper focused on three research goals: (1) characterizing the relative size distribution of housepits and villages in the study area; (2) investigating the spatial relationship between settlements and resource zones; and (3) exploring relationships between settlement size class and resource proximity. Past theories regarding emerging social complexity in the region suggest that the highly diverse socioeconomy and large size of settlements such as Keatley Creek are a product of the abundance of particular extractable resources. This paper examines this theory further by incorporating additional resources and factors that contributed to social complexity, along with a greater number of pithouse village settlements in the region than previously studied. **Session 7**

**Shufelt, Sarah J. (WSDOT), Brandon Reynon (Puyallup Tribe of Indians)**  
**Collaboration, Consultation, and Construction of the Tacoma HOV Projects- WSDOT and Puyallup Tribe Working Together to Manage Cultural Resources.**

The Washington State Department of Transportation conducted a large scale cultural resource survey as part of the Tacoma HOV Program in Pierce County, Washington. This Program is comprised of twenty-two projects, broken up into three mega project environmental assessments, adding 70 miles of HOV lanes on I-5, SR 16 and SR 167. These projects required deep-testing in a highly urban environment, property ownership/entry challenges on Reservation lands, and extensive Tribal consultation. Along with providing a project overview, the purpose of this discussion is to focus on how we overcame challenges as well as provide recommendations from WSDOT and the Puyallup Tribe of Indians on what worked, what didn't, and the “Tacoma Project” archaeology and Section 106 process. **Session 3**

**Sifuentes, Sonia (SWCA Environmental Consultants)**  
**Pressed Clothes or Pressed Glass? A Preliminary Examination of Press-Molded Glass at a Chinese Laundry**  
Clothes, clothes pins, washboards, and irons: these are the cultural images that are conjured when one thinks of a laundry facility. The Chinese laundry excavated in Sandpoint, Idaho, was no exception, as many of these expected artifacts have been identified during the cataloging of the excavated materials. However, preliminary examination of this assemblage has also identified a large number of press-molded glass fragments. Why would these fragments be in a location associated with a laundry? This paper looks at these glass fragments and their distributions throughout the laundry and explores the broader implications of such objects in a relatively unexpected location. **Session 11**

**Simpson, Anna (AmeriCorps, LEAF School, Edmonds Community College)**  
**Nature Trails and Ethnobotanical Gardens**

The LEAF School has developed a series of nature trails and guides and an ethnobotanical garden in partnership with Whidbey Institute, The Waterhouse Center and the City of Lynnwood. As a student and an AmeriCorps member supporting the LEAF School Anna has helped design a nature trail guide and played a leadership role in designing an ethnobotanical garden at Lynnwood's Gold Park, just a block from the Edmonds CC campus. These projects draw richly upon anthropological concepts and traditional ecological knowledge but also push students into applied horticulture and landscape design. **Session 24**



**Smart, Tamela S.**

**Morphologically Similar Carpals and Tarsals in Mule Deer, Black Bear and Human: Identifying Problematic Elements**

Existing osteological literature often lacks descriptions and illustrations of the smaller elements, such as hand and foot bones, of animals commonly found in the archaeological record. Black bear (*Ursus americanus*) and mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) are both cosmopolitan species and important resources for indigenous peoples, resulting in their widespread presence in faunal assemblages. Additionally, the carpal and tarsal elements of these two mammalian taxa can be difficult to distinguish from human elements because of their similarities in size and shape. Proper identification of faunal and human remains is paramount to responsible cultural resource management (CRM). This poster presents a textual and photographic comparison of certain morphologically similar carpal and tarsal elements found in black bear, mule deer and human, and provides the means for distinguishing between them. **Poster Session 1**

**Smits, Nicholas (Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.)**

**Don't Spare the Rod! The Merits and Demerits of a Decidedly Low-Tech Remote Sensing Tool**

The tile probe or sounding rod has long been used by archaeologists and forensic anthropologists as a tool for locating subsurface archaeological features and human burials. Its utility, particularly in historical archaeology, has been proven on sites where buried structural remains and other features have been detected through systematic use of the probe as part of a survey sampling strategy. Known in some circles as a "privy probe" or "bottle probe," the tile probe is also notorious for its widespread use by looters. This reputation and the rise of less intrusive methods of remote sensing have led to the instrument's falling out of favor as a part of the professional archaeologist's toolkit. A critique of tile probing as one of many complementary survey methods demonstrates that its effectiveness and propriety for use on a given archaeological site depends upon the nature of the site, local environmental conditions, and the research objectives of the project. **Session 6**

**Solimano, Paul S. (Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd.)**

**Revisiting Prehistoric Settlement Patterns around Lake Vancouver Washington**

In 1974, Dunnell, Chatters and Salo surveyed select areas around Lake Vancouver, Washington. They classified the 20 recorded prehistoric sites into four functional types. Based on a possible relationship between site types and environmental zones, they posited a settlement pattern of seasonal residential movement. The small number of classified sites, however, precluded fully testing the relationships between site types and environmental zones. More recent work in the area has expanded the number of classified sites fourfold and refined and expanded the site typology, but the relationship between site types and environmental zones has not been tested or further studied. This poster examines these relationships using a much larger dataset of classified sites. The patterns noted by previous researchers do not appear to hold. Explanations for the patterns found, implications for local hunter-gatherer land-use, and directions for future work are discussed. **Poster Session 2**

**Soltz, Andrew (Central Washington University)**

**Land Snail Food Use?: Tryon Creek, Hells Canyon**

The terrestrial gastropods, or snails (genus *Oreohelix*), are found in large quantities within House 2 of the Tryon Creek Site. Species of *Oreohelix*, family *Oreohelcidae*, are widely distributed throughout the western United States. The rare ethnographic and archaeological citations for the use of land snails are reviewed. Excavations of House 2 within the Tryon Creek Site (35-WA-288) uncovered distinct concentrations of land snails within different levels and activity areas (ca. 1600-500 BP). The snail counts are plotted and illustrated in two and three dimensions using ARCGIS and are correlated with other artifact and feature distributions. Live populations of snails are found along protected cliffs and sometimes in wet depressions on fans and terraces. Comparison of the average size of snails from House 2 with a modern cliff side collection suggests human selection of larger snails for food use. **Poster Session 1**

**Spinner, Mike and Ray von Wandruszka (SWCA Environmental Consultants)**

**Chemical identification of bottle contents recovered from Sandpoint, Idaho**

Artifacts recovered from the Sandpoint Archaeology Project site included both glass shards and glass containers with contents. The present investigation was focused on the chemical identification of the materials in these bottles, which were generally household products, cosmetics, and patent medicines. In some instances the containers showed trade names or other descriptions that obviated thorough chemical analysis and required only confirmation. In most other cases literature searches provided some evidence of the nature of the materials, but chemical test were required to establish their identity. The techniques employed for this included infrared spectroscopy, ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy, atomic absorption spectroscopy, thin layer chromatography, medium pressure liquid chromatography, and various spot tests. **Session 11**

**Stackhouse, Josh (University of Oregon)**

**Distribution Analysis and Stratigraphic Relations of Artifacts Excavated From Sheep Mountain Clovis Site, Harney County OR**

This poster aims to correlate excavation work—done in artificial levels—to a fence diagram produced by geoarchaeology students under the supervision of Dr. Bill Lyons for University of Oregon's Field School in 2009. Four inch diameter cores were bored by an Oregon Department of Transportation drilling crew in June before excavations started. Transecting the site, along both the North/South, and East/West axes, these cores were then profiled, serving as the basis for fence diagrams that reveal the multiple depositional and erosional periods which have shaped this ancient site. By drawing on our geomorphological understanding of the formation of this site, I will illustrate the natural distribution of artifacts along the North/South axis of this promising Clovis site. **Poster Session 2-WITHDRAWN**

**Stevenson, Alexander E. and Virginia L. Butler (Portland State University)**

**Archaeological Fish Remains in the Service of Conservation Efforts in the Upper Klamath Basin**

High-level policy decisions regarding the removal of four dams on the main stem of the Klamath River hinge on knowledge about past salmonid species distribution in the Upper Klamath Basin of southeastern Oregon. Early 20<sup>th</sup> century dam construction would have cut off anadromous salmon runs into the basin, thus our understanding must come from historical documents, Native American testimony and archaeology. Our project highlights how archaeological fish records can contribute to questions of past fish biogeography. Fish bone assemblages from six previously excavated archaeological sites on the Sprague and Williamson Rivers contain salmonid remains that can be used for native species identification. This study employs a morphometric method that uses classification and regression trees for species determination and reviews other analytic methods (ancient DNA, bone geochemistry) that will be used to reconstruct past salmonid distribution in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to major habitat destruction. **Session 2**

**Swords, Molly, David Sheldon, Mary Petrich-Guy (SWCA Environmental Consultants)**

**Illuminating the “Electrical Age”: Archaeology of Electrical Artifacts at a Turn of the Century Machine Shop**

The “Electrical Age” was an exciting time in American history. Different companies vied for the “next big thing” through inventions and ordinary people’s lives were affected by the transition from non-electrical to electrical living. Archaeological investigations at the Humbird Lumber Company’s machine shop site in Sandpoint, Idaho, have revealed a number of electricity-related artifacts that could be used for a plethora of different activities. This paper will look at the items that were left behind from the “Electrical Age”: glass, rubber, and battery fragments, along with hydrometers and oil bottles. An examination of these artifacts and documentary sources sheds light on the role of electricity at the Humbird machine shop and similar industries during this time period. **Session 11**

**Swords, Molly, Mary Petrich-Guy, Amanda Haught, Mary Kienholz (SWCA Environmental Consultants)**

**Whiskey in the West**

Archaeological investigations at Sandpoint, Idaho, have yielded a plethora of artifacts. Included in this assemblage are a large number of whiskey bottles and related items. Whiskey has had a long and fascinating history in the United States and played a significant role in shaping the American West. This poster examines the various forms whiskey took in the western town of Sandpoint, Idaho. **Poster Session 2**

**Taber, Emily (Western Washington University)**

**Prisons of the Cruel Inner God: Neo-Panopticism in Contemporary Culture**

Michel Foucault analyzed the structure of power and its role in social interactions in the 1970s, notably focusing on the model of Jeremy Bentham’s panopticon prison. The panoptic concept has changed significantly with the popularization of observational technology and dataveillance. Where Bentham’s model focused on the material, the Digital Age has created new structures of power in contemporary culture and altered how observers and observed interact. This has influenced both the contemporary cultures of observation and the broader social structure. I analyze what has caused these transitions and traced them to five areas of social and technological change: Material Structure to Digital Structure; Limited Effect to Mass Effect; Supportive Social Roles to Ridicule; Power Transition from Authority Figures to Peers; and Secular Omniscience to Individual Omniscience. This analysis aims to examine how cultural values have changed and may continue changing into the Twenty-first Century. **Session 23**

**Tasa, Guy L. (Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation)**

**Washington's New Non-Forensic Human Skeletal Remains Law**

Legislation passed into law in 2008 modified several existing human remains laws in the state of Washington. This new legislation hoped to resolve conflicting regulations, outlined a process for the reporting and handling of human skeletal remains, created the position of a State Physical Anthropologist, and gave jurisdiction over non-forensic human skeletal remains to the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. A review of this new law, its implications for the public in general and for archaeologists in particular, and a description of the duties of the State Physical Anthropologist is presented. **Session 14**

**Tasa, Guy L. (Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation)**

**2009 Biennial Report to the Legislature Concerning Activities Performed Under Washington's Non-Forensic Human Skeletal Remains Legislation**

Under Washington's new human remains law, the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation is required to report to the state legislature biennially its activities performed under this law. A description of these activities is presented, outlining the first year and a half of the new law's existence. Difficulties encountered in this endeavor are also outlined and discussed. **Session 14**

**Taylor, Amanda K. (University of Washington) and Craig Skinner (Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory)**

**Geochemical Analysis of San Juan Islands Fine-Grained Volcanic Toolstone**

Lithic analyses of San Juan Islands assemblages indicate that people acquired their main source of toolstone, fine-grained volcanic rock (FGV), in the form of small water-worn cobbles. In this paper, we present the results of a source provenance analysis of this material based on x-ray fluorescence analysis of geological samples from the Mt. Garibaldi region of southern British Columbia, the San Juan Islands, and Mt. Baker. Geochemical work was conducted by Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory. Geochemical signatures of FGV artifacts from the Deane Site and Watmough Bay on the San Juan Islands matched geological samples from the Watts Point volcanic center in the Garibaldi Volcanic Belt. Prehistoric people likely procured this material from local beaches where Watts Point FGV cobbles eroded out of glacial deposits. We discuss the implications of these results for prehistoric lithic procurement strategies. **Session 6**

**Temple, Carolyn (Bureau of Land Management, Vale District, OR) and Michael F. Rondeau (Rondeau Archeological, Sacramento, CA)**

**The Shell Rock Butte Fluted Point, Malheur County, Oregon**

In 1996 a chert fluted point base was found on the Vale BLM District in Malheur County, Oregon. This find is only the second fluted point reported for eastern most Oregon. It is the only reported non-obsidian fluted point to exhibit intentional flute scratching. The significance and implications of this find are discussed. **Session 13**

**Thomas, Scott P. (Bureau of Land Management, Burns District, Oregon)**

**Three New Fluted Points from Sage Hen Gap: The 2009 OAS Survey**

The Sage Hen Gap site in southeastern Oregon has yielded 10 Clovis spear points and Clovis period associated artifacts since research began there in 2007. Oregon Archaeological Society members volunteer at Burns District BLM every year in our annual Clovis Quest surveys. The BLM District Archaeologist took OAS members to Sage Hen Gap in June 2009 as a warm up exercise for the next five days of survey and to monitor the site. In the first hour of the first day the volunteers found three new Clovis point fragments at the site. This paper is intended to be a summary of previous finds at the site as well as an analysis of obsidian XRF and hydration studies on these most recent finds. **Session 13**

**Thomas, Scott P. (Bureau of Land Management, Burns District, Oregon)**

**Ancient Streamside Camp in the Alvord Desert, Southeast Oregon.**

First discovered in 1995, 35HA3220 is a 93 acre scatter of mostly lithic debris and many early Holocene artifacts amongst eroded coppice dunes along an abandoned channel of Trout Creek in the Alvord Desert. The site has yielded 46 crescents, 16 crescentic shaped unifaces, three Black Rock Concave Base point bases, two fluted point bases, at least eight Western Stemmed point bases, 11 Humboldt Concave Base points and numerous biface fragments. Obsidian sourcing and hydration data can aid in determining the validity of a number of potentially interesting artifact associations at the site, such as the association of fluted points with crescents, the presence of a large number of Humboldt series points in a chronologically earlier assemblage and the possibility that crescentic unifaces can aid in the determination of crescent function in early Holocene sites. **Session 13**

**Thomson, Steven (Pacific Lutheran University)**

**Citizenship, Locality, and the Politics of Incorporation: The Meanings Implicit in Forming a Gambian Village Development Committee**

The 2000 revision of the Gambian Local Government Act enshrined the Village Development Committee (VDC) as the level of government most citizens would interact with most directly. While VDCs gained their first legal status in this Act, they have been a feature on the Gambian social landscape since 1975 as various development organizations have experimented with this idea. Thus, they mark a bridging point in the projects of governmentality put forward by the Gambian state and the international development apparatus, each with its own internal contradictions and multiple interests. As such, the negotiation of local citizenship bore a distinct imprint of globalizing ideas of human rights, impartial justice, and protected classes of citizens. At the same time, local categories of autochthony and patronage, gender and generation, shaped the evolution of this novel institution. In this paper, I will discuss both the larger relevance of these institutions in our understanding of the changing nature of citizenship in Africa and the very local concerns of one community as they shaped a local constitution for their VDC in the context of this law. **Session 15**

**Tierney, Angus (Western Washington University)**

**Climactic Variability and Terrestrial Resource Variability Through the Neoglacial at Cherry Point.**

This study investigates how climate influences wapiti (*Cervus elaphus*) populations, and people's reliance on wapiti through the Neoglacial at Cherry Point (45WH1). Wapiti are an important terrestrial resource to local indigenous groups and variations in wapiti availability would affect the subsistence economy's focus. While the Neoglacial (4000 BP to present) is typified by a cool/wet forested climate, there were also warmer/drier periods. During such periods prairies expand causing increased patchiness in the landscape which condensed diverse resources into a smaller area. Wapiti will have smaller home ranges, while density and thus availability will increase when a landscape is patchier. This study compares the ratio of wapiti to other mammalian remains from layers coinciding with different climactic periods. **Poster Session 2**

**Trautman, Pam (WSDOT)**

**Have You Lost Your Marbles? Clays Balls at Station Camp, a Conundrum.**

Recent data recovery excavations were conducted at Station Camp, site 45PC106, by the National Park Service for the proposed WSDOT realignment of US 101 along the Columbia River at McGowan. Excavations identified a proto-historic Chinook village that appears to date to the contact period (ca. 1790 to 1820) and a historic component of later McGowan-period materials dating predominantly to the late-19<sup>th</sup> century and extending into the early- to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Of the many remarkable artifacts recovered, there were a total of 267 puzzling clay objects, which were dominated by undecorated, hand-formed, clay balls of unknown origin or function. This paper attempts to shed light upon this mystery by discussing them in the historical context and by comparing the collection here to artifacts recovered at other locations. **Session 3**

**Vaughn, Kevin (Central Washington University)**

**Technological and Functional Variation across Environmental Zones in the southern Washington Cascades**

Archaeological investigations of the southern Washington Cascades have focused on patterned variation in prehistoric human land use since the inception of research in the region. Early investigations combined ethnographic and historical data to suggest that prehistoric use of mountain environments would have been biased towards sub-alpine parklands and alpine tundra environs. Subsequent archaeological investigations in the region have relied upon these initial observations and incorporated them into their interpretations of the archaeological record. This paper identifies common analytic units between six archaeological assemblages in an attempt to understand the character of the technological and functional variation across the environmental gradient of the southern Washington Cascades. This research finds that variation in lithic technology and function does occur across environmental zones as well as within environmental zones. The impact of vast sample size differences and proximity to tool stone sources are explored as potential causes for the wide range of variation observed. **Session 12**

**Vickers, Sara & Carrie Barrett (Central Washington University)**

**Bone Grease Rendering and Bone Freshness: An Experiment**

Archaeological sites have included evidence of humans rendering grease from animal bones. From ethnographic accounts the process of grease extraction has been replicated through experimentation to determine efficient fragment size and effort needed to render maximum amounts of grease. Our experiment was conducted with the hypothesis that after storing bones, processing large quantities at one time would be more efficient as long as amounts of grease extracted did not decrease greatly. Three sets of bovine bones were obtained; one freshly butchered, one 8 weeks old, and the last 1 year old. All bones were processed in a similar fashion including breaking fragments into the recommended 5cm or less and boiling time of three hours. The entire process is time consuming and the quantity of rendered grease decreases with the age of bone. Our hypothesis was not confirmed; to maximize efficiency and quantity of grease rendered bones should be processed immediately after death of the animal. **Session 2**

**Vielbig, Arianna (Lane Community College) and Oliver Firestone (The Ohio State University)**

**The Sheep Mountain Site: A Progress Report on the 2009 Field Excavations**

Excavations for the University of Oregon's 2009 Field School at 35HA3667, the Sheep Mountain Clovis site, were a continuation of the previous year's test excavations. Deposits at the site have proven to be deep and stratified, and volcanic tephra help to bracket the archaeological sediments. Work at the site included geotechnical drilling, backhoe trenching, and data recovery at locations of interest identified by the drilling, trenching, and previous testing. Discoveries included a stemmed point found beneath Mazama O tephra with a charcoal concentration in association, another locus containing charred bone and fire altered earth, and multiple stemmed points found on the surface. Obsidian sourcing and hydration data and evaluations of the stemmed points and previously recovered fluted points are included. The finds show promise for the future of excavations of the Sheep Mountain Clovis site. **Session 13**

**Von der Porten, Edward (WSDOT)**

**Francis Drake in California, 1579**

Our sixty-one-year search for information about Francis Drake's Nova Albion identified Drake's Cove in the Point Reyes National Seashore as the site of his harbor and encampment. That was the place where Drake made the first English claim to land that would become part of the United States of America. Research into ship construction, seamanship, navigation, cartography, botany, zoology, hydrography, meteorology, anthropology, and archaeology by a wide range of scholars contributes to the story. Analysis of Ming porcelain sherds found in Coast Miwok Native-American village sites provides physical clues which complete the evidence for the site and for Drake's activities there. **Session 18**

**Wang, Penglin (Central Washington University)**

**Šiwei: An Ethnonym at the Juncture of Tungusic *šiwun-šibun* 'sun' and Germanic *sibun* 'seven'**

Ethnonyms may be a repository of cognitive guidelines with which name-initiators had conceived identifiable aspects of the addressees. This presentation will attempt an interpretation of the ethnonym *šiwei* (室韋) in ancient Manchuria in solar or septenary terms. Both 'sun' and 'seven' can stand as ethnonyms and direction indicators and can possibly suffer semantic petrification by being stuck in nomenclature. The Kitan people were called as 'Solar Kitan' due to their sun-worship praxis. The *Šiwei* tribal confederacy situated north of Kitan received the designations of *qixing šiwei* 'seven-surname-*šiwei*' or *šiwei qixing* '*šiwei*-seven-surname' or *qihuo šiwei* 'seven-fire-*šiwei*' in Chinese sources. I shall go further from this attested solar and septenary nomenclature in order to place the ethnonym *šiwei* at the juncture of Tungusic *šiwun-šibun* 'sun' and Germanic *sibun* 'seven'. This juncture can be explained by the early presence of a sizeable Caucasian population known as the Yellow-Headed *Šiwei* in ancient Manchuria. **Poster session 1**

**Wanzenried, Michael, Celia Nord (Simon Fraser University)**

**The Problem of Deus Ex Machina, Elites, and Antler Digging Sticks on the Canadian Plateau.**

In our paper, we plan to critically examine the Canadian Plateau's dominant paradigm of analysis, which has selectively used ethnographic and anthropological evidence to privilege the influence of 'elites' to explain cultural phenomenon. While it is not our intent to argue whether some kind of precontact 'elites' existed, we do propose that grounding explanations of material culture primarily to the actions of elites can produce untenable representations of culture. As such, the frequent recourse to 'elites' for explanation reminds us of a narrative device from Greek tragedy called *deus ex machine* where characters or events are suddenly inserted into a narrative to resolve irresolvable problems. In this paper, we use a close examination of the material and immaterial aspects of digging stick handles to highlight the limits of an elite-centric approach. **Session 21**

**Warner, Mark, Amanda Haught, and Joe Mitchell (SWCA Environmental Consultants)**

**“But How Do You Keep Track of It All?” A Synopsis of the Sandpoint Archaeology Project’s Artifact Cataloging System**

An ongoing challenge in historical archaeology is managing the vast amount of data generated by excavations on historical sites. This work presents an overview of the database system developed to catalog the materials recovered from the largest excavation of a historical site in Idaho’s history. Central to the development of this database was an attempt to develop a system that allowed for relatively expedient cataloging while at the same time incorporating a level of detail about particular artifacts that creates more analytical options and potentially greater flexibility on the collections management end of a project. **Session 11**

**Weaver, Robert M. and James C. Bard (SWCA Environmental Consultants)**

**The Sandpoint Archaeology Project: Archaeology of a North Idaho Community**

From 2006 to 2008 archaeologists conducted a series of salvage excavations in Sandpoint, Idaho. The work was driven by an Idaho Transportation Department project and resulted in the recovery of an estimated 600,000 artifacts, the vast majority being associated with the town’s early historic period. This paper presents an overview of the archaeology that was conducted in Sandpoint. It will serve as the historical backdrop for the other papers in the session as well as offer some commentary on the future direction of this project and its implications for the archaeology of North Idaho and the Inland Northwest. **Session 11**

**Wilbert Claire, Sheryl Miller and Jennifer Perry (Scripps College)**

**Confronting unprovenienced collections: a case study of Lake River ceramics from the Columbia River region**

Museum collections lacking contextual and provenience data prove a challenge to archaeologists and researchers. This paper offers a set of strategies and avenues of investigation that may help to more effectively utilize such collections. The Christensen Collection of Lake River ceramics (i.e. Shoto figures) from the Columbia River region offers an appropriate case study for these strategies. I will discuss specific techniques, including more concerted engagement with private collectors, experimentation through replication, and comparisons across media and throughout the region. It is through such strategies that it is possible to derive interpretations from collections without provenience data. **Session 22**

**Williams, Justin (Washington State University)**

**Marpole Harpoons: Seeking Context within Ethnography**

Although they are often cited as the most diagnostic artifacts of the period, Marpole period harpoons are poorly understood. To gain insight into the functional uses and potential sociopolitical meanings of Marpole period unilaterally barbed harpoons, a survey of nine cultural groups throughout the Arctic Circle and Pacific Rim was undertaken. To facilitate meaningful discussion of the various morphological forms of harpoons, a functional typology was established. Though the purpose of Marpole harpoons was not determined, this research provides avenues of comparison when conducting further research. **Session 7**

**Williams, Scott S. (WSDOT)**

**The Rich (but often unnoted) Resources of Maritime and Near-Shore Archaeology: An Introduction to the Symposium**

The Pacific Northwest is blessed with a variety of maritime and near-shore archaeological and historical resources, ranging from pre-Contact intertidal sites such as fish weirs and resource processing sites to shipwrecks, lumber mills, canneries, and other features. Recently, archaeologists have started to pay more attention to such features, especially the historic period ones. This symposium presents a variety of papers, ranging from acorn processing in the tidal zone at Sunken Village to a prehistoric European shipwreck and historic period features such as pilings and mill sites. **Session 18**

**Williams, Scott (OSDOT, Beeswax Wreck Research Project) and Curt Peterson (Portland State University)**

**The Annual Beeswax Wreck Project Update, or Year Three of Our Five-Year Mission of Boldly Going Where (Almost) No Man Has Gone Before**

Last year’s fieldwork on the Beeswax Wreck Research Project yielded the most definitive clues found to date regarding the identity of the Beeswax Wreck of Nehalem, Tillamook County, Oregon. In cooperation with Portland State University, geological investigations into the paleotsunami history of the Nehalem Spit were undertaken last spring, and the results of those investigations are reported and the likely identity of the Beeswax Wreck is discussed. **Session 18**

**Williams, Scott, and Carolyn McAleer (ODOT)**

**Looking Back on the Past Year, Looking Forward to What's Coming: Transportation-Related Cultural Resources Management in Washington and Oregon**

Despite the sluggish economy nationwide, transportation projects in Washington and Oregon have continued at a rapid pace and are on-track to continue to do so. This is due partly to recent federal stimulus funds and partly to previous planning for large-scale infrastructure replacement projects during the last economic bubble, especially in Washington. A brief introduction to the purpose and scope of the Transportation Symposium will be provided, along with discussion of the role of transportation agencies in regional cultural resources management. **Session 3**

**Witkowski, Elizabeth, Steven Hackenberger, Patrick McCutcheon, and Megan McGuire (Central Washington University)**

**House Settlements and Economic Strategies on the Middle Columbia River, Vantage Area.**

Investigation of house settlement along the Mid Columbia River began in the early 1900s and continued through the 1960s. Studies of collections and documents from the 1950s and 60s, combined with new radiocarbon dates on bone samples, are used to improve descriptions of settlement patterns. Ten new radiocarbon dates are combined with previously published radiocarbon dates, to help better estimate the age of occupations for house features. When placed in the context of models of resource trends, human population growth, and economic strategies, the expanded set of radiocarbon dates suggests that more intensive settlement developed during the transition between the Medieval Warm Period (AD 800-1300) and the Little Ice Age (AD 1350-1850). This hypothesis must be tested using larger numbers of radiocarbon dates and more refined modeling of the environmental variables responsible for late prehistoric climate changes. **Session 8**

**White, Eric**

**Fish Traps on Ancient Shores**

~~Fish Traps on Ancient Shores evaluates current views on the working mechanisms of Lake Cahuilla fish traps by cross checking the archaeological record with other disciplines. By combining fish behavior and fish trap design it was possible to recreate working models of ancient traps, dispel incomplete conclusions, as well as providing a better understanding of the archaeological record. This research relies heavily on biology for its conclusions, but also draws from hydrology and climatology. This research incorporates the first professional excavations and recreations of any Lake Cahuilla fish traps and incorporates 25 years of endangered fish species research on the lower Colorado River. **Session 22 WITHDRAWN**~~

**Zea, Juan Esteban (Portland State University)**

**Displacement in Colombia: Identity Formations**

The majority of the four million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Colombia who flee from their lands and homes migrate to urban centers. The study, performed in Bogotá, examines how IDPs cope with living in a new, urban environment after violent displacement. The paper illustrates how IDPs navigate new socioeconomic structures in Bogotá, demonstrating large scale inequality and disproportionate distribution of power. IDPs' interactions with the non-displaced public and government functionaries create new identities of the displaced. 'Othering' narratives and practices manifest themselves in the form of symbolic violence. Collective IDP agency, through actions of resistance, reaffirms IDP identity and challenges 'othering' narratives, leading to political action. I demonstrate how IDPs' practices challenge state bureaucracy and government workers, a new urban setting, and the non-displaced public. I analyzed interviews with IDPs, the non-displaced public, and government workers, performed participant observation in government offices and neighborhoods, and examined archival material. **Session 23**

**Zununova, Gulchekhra (Eastern Washington University)**

**Food and the Role of Symbols in the Traditional Uzbek Residential Community (*Mahalla*)**

This paper presents an examination of symbols used among members of the traditional Uzbek residential community, the *mahalla*. Ritual foods served at traditional ceremonies within the *mahalla* followed an ancient culinary code linking participants to the broader cosmology of ethnic Uzbeks. This code incorporates both Islamic and pre-Islamic beliefs and even selected syncretic changes resulting from societal changes in the Soviet era. Following independence (1991) this symbolic use of traditional foods was dismissed by many in modern Uzbekistan as part of a past and irrelevant lifeway. Despite these changes, this traditional classification of ceremonial foods and the core of an ancient culinary code persist today as important components of traditional life within the modern Uzbek *mahalla*. **Session 22**