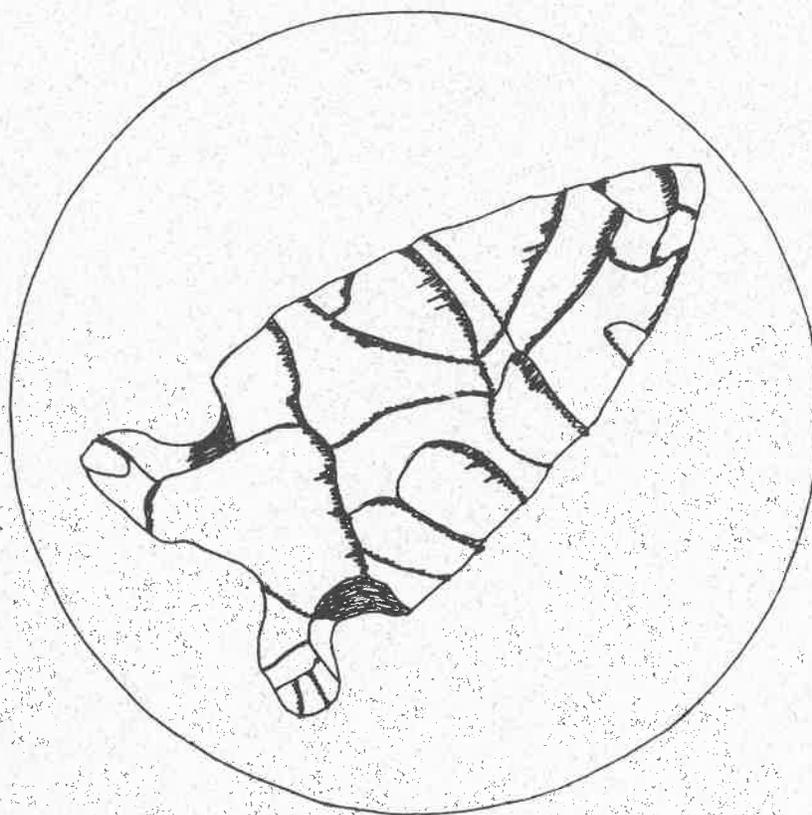


# **51st Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference**

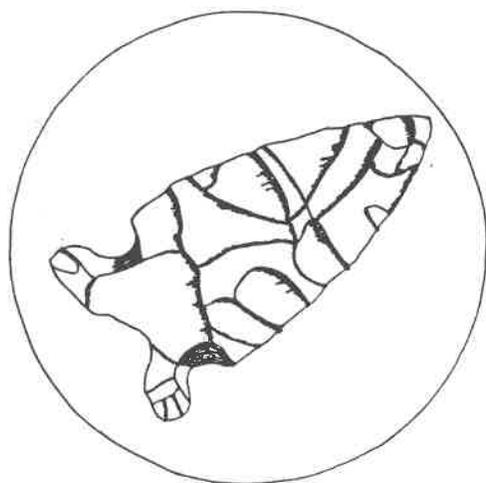


**April 16-18, 1998  
Missoula, Montana**

**Hosted by the Department of Anthropology,  
University of Montana, Missoula**

**WELCOME TO THE  
51ST ANNUAL NORTHWEST  
ANTHROPOLOGICAL  
CONFERENCE**

**APRIL 16 - 18, 1998**



**Conference organized by the  
Department of Anthropology,  
The University of Montana  
Missoula, Montana**

**Conference Chair  
Thomas A. Foor**

**Conference Coordinators  
Linda McLean  
Gregory Campbell  
Marc Munch**

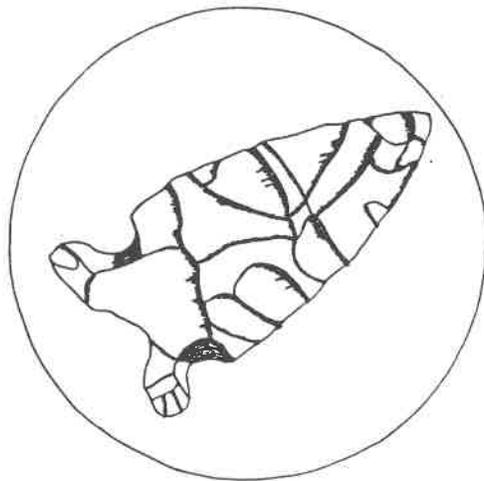
**The Faculty, Staff, and Students of the  
Department of Anthropology  
The University of Montana,  
dedicate the 51st Annual Northwest Anthropological  
Conference to the memory of**

**Professor Bonnie HeavyRunner Craig,  
Director, Native American Studies  
April 10, 1951 - November 24, 1997**

**Cherished Colleague, Friend,  
and Scholar**

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## SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15

5:00 - 9:00 P.M.

Early Conference Registration  
Holiday Inn Lobby  
Reception in the Hospitality Room 225

### THURSDAY, APRIL 16

7:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  
9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon  
12:00 noon  
1:20 - 4:40 p.m.  
10:30 p.m.

Conference Registration  
Conference Commences  
Lunch Break  
Conference Continues  
Conference activities conclude for the day

### FRIDAY, APRIL 17

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon  
12:00 noon

1:20 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.  
6:00 p.m.  
7:00 p.m.

8:00 p.m.  
8:15 p.m.

10:00 p.m.

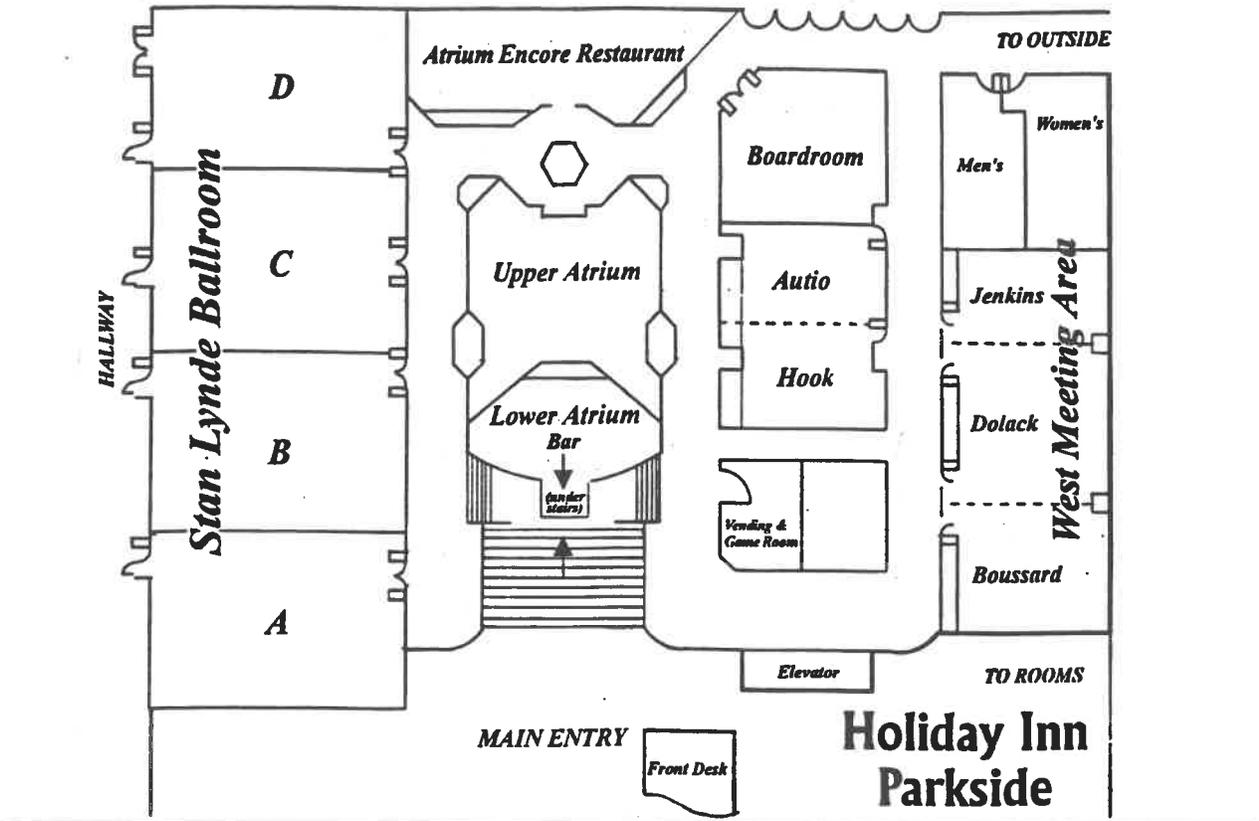
Conference Continues  
Lunch Break  
Business Meeting (Please sign up at the registration desk if you plan to attend. (Encore Restaurant)  
Conference Continues  
No-Host Social Hour: Holiday Inn  
Banquet: (Reservations are required by Wednesday evening if you plan to attend).  
Student Paper Competition Award  
Keynote Speaker: Dr. Michael Schiffer, University of Arizona (Open to the public).  
Conference activities conclude for the day.

### SATURDAY, APRIL 18

9:20 a.m.  
12:00 noon

Conference Continues  
Conference Adjourns

## HOLIDAY INN FACILITIES



## GENERAL INFORMATION

The Registration/Information Desk is located in the Holiday Inn Lobby. The desk will be staffed throughout the duration of the conference from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Early registration will be Wednesday evening (5 p.m. - 9 p.m.) Information regarding the conference, local restaurants, and activities in Missoula will be available.

The Exhibit Area is located in Hook-Autio. Several presses and Forest Service related displays are presented. The exhibit area will be open to the public as well as conference participants during the regular conference hours. Volunteers and press representatives are available to answer any questions you may have about the exhibits.

**Notice:** Please assist us in recycling the plastic name tags. If you do not want to keep your name tag after the conference, we would appreciate you returning it at the conclusion of the conference. A deposit box will be located at the Registration/Information desk. On behalf of the NWAC staff, we would like to thank you for your cooperation.

## **PUBLISHERS AND EXHIBIT LIST**

Utah State University  
Anna Furniss  
1330 East 700 North  
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Moscow, ID 83843

# SCHEDULE OF SESSIONS

## THURSDAY MORNING

APRIL 16, 1998

**SESSION 1**                    **General Session: Ethnology and Linguistics**

**CHAIR:**                    **Katherine Weist** (The University of Montana).

**TIME:**                    9:00 - 11:40 A.M.    **LOCATION: Stan Lynde Ballroom A**

- 9:00                    **Hatt, D.G.** (University of Calgary) *Aspects of the Berber linguistic renaissance.*
- 9:20                    **Putsche, Laura** (University of Idaho) *Some Factors Influencing the Maintenance of Pride in Indigenous Culture and Language: A Comparison of Two Western Amazonian Communities.*
- 9:40                    **Thomas, Lewis K.** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) *Desire and Old Things: Nostalgia, Colonialism, and the Opening of Burma (Myanmar).*
- 10:00                    **Francisconi, Michael J.** (Western Montana College) *The Nature of the Informal and Formal Economy on the Navajo Nation.*
- 10:20                    **Bessac, Suzanne** (The University of Montana) *The Story of Mu Hu - Meanings in a Hmong Myth.*
- 10:40                    **Han, Hua** (University of Idaho) *A Retrospect of the Development of Anthropology in China.*
- 11:00                    **Goodfellow, Anne** (University of British Columbia) *Language use as a marker of social identity.*
- 11:20                    **Greymorning, Stephen** (The University of Montana) *Calder v. Attorney General of British Columbia, A case of Cultural Relativity v. an Imperial Court.*

**SESSION 2**                    **Columbia Plateau Archaeology**

**CHAIR:**                    **Robert Lee Sappington** (University of Idaho).

**TIME:**                    9:00 - 11:40 A.M.    **LOCATION: Stan Lynde Ballroom B**

- 9:00                    **Sappington, Robert Lee** (University of Idaho) *Prehistoric Fishing in*

- the Clearwater River Region, North Central Idaho.*
- 9:20 **Goodrick, Stacy R.** (University of Idaho) *An Analysis of Clearwater River Gravels: Technological Organization of Riverine People in North Central Idaho.*
- 9:40 **Davis, Loren G.** (University of Alberta, Edmonton) *Life Along the River: Progress on the Archaeology of Late Pleistocene - Early Holocene Human Adaptation from the Cooper's Ferry Site (10IH73).*
- 10:00 **Pavasic, Max G.** (Boise State University) *Ancient Imagery at Big Springs: A Sacred Locality in the Mountains of Idaho.*
- 10:20 **BREAK.**
- 10:40 **Murphy, Andrew** (Central Washington University) and **Hackenberger, Steven** (Central Washington University) *Tree-ring growth patterns in charcoal from Hells Canyon house features: climatic fluctuations between 2000 and 500 BP.*
- 11:00 **Ralston, Jennifer A.** (University of Idaho) *Application of GIS to the Pierce Chinese Mining Site.*
- 11:20 **Eccleston, Kendall D.** (University of Idaho) *The Applicability of Phytolith Analysis to the Columbia Plateau.*

### **SESSION 3**

### **Race, Racism and the Politics of Identity**

**CHAIR:** **Gregory Campbell** (The University of Montana)

**TIME:** 9:20 - 11:40 A.M. **LOCATION:** Stan Lynde Ballroom C

- 9:20 **Campbell, Gregory** (The University of Montana) *Race, Racism, and in the Post-Civil Rights Era.*
- 9:40 **Richards, Staci** (The University of Montana) *Revisiting History: African American Women and Feminism.*
- 10:00 **Orth, Beverly T.** (The University of Montana) *The State(s) of White Identity in Contemporary America.*
- 10:20 **BREAK.**
- 10:40 **Lee, Justin B.** (The University of Montana) *The Dialectics of the Melting Pot Mentality and the Principles of Ethnicity: Toward Rethinking What it Means to be an "American."*
- 11:00 **Huddleston, Chad M.** (The University of Montana) *We are Aztlan: Chicano Ethnogenesis and the Role of Homeland.*

## THURSDAY AFTERNOON

### SESSION 4

### General Session: Archaeology

CHAIR: **Scott Fitzpatrick** (University of Oregon)

TIME: 1:20 - 4:40 P.M.      LOCATION: **Stan Lynde Ballroom A**

- 1:20      **Morgenstein, Maury E.** (Geosciences Management Institute, Inc.)  
**Wickert, Carolyn L.** (The Catholic University of America) and  
**Barkatt, Aaron** (The Catholic University of America) *Considerations  
of Hydration-Rind Dating of Glass Artifacts: Alteration  
Morphologies and Experimental Evidence of Hydrogeochemical Soil-  
Zone Pore Water Control.*
- 1:40      **Mayer, James H.** (Center for the Study of the First Americans and  
Oregon State University) *The Dinwoody Rock Art of Wyoming:  
More Evidence for the Origins of Rock Art Through Shamanism.*
- 2:00      **Lohse, E. S.** (Idaho State University) *Making a CD-ROM for lithic  
use-wear analysis.*
- 2:20      **Fitzpatrick, Scott M.** (University of Oregon) *An Archaeological  
Study of Pottery Using Acid-Extraction: Methodological and  
Interpretive Issues.*
- 2:40      **Herbel, Brian** (University of Idaho) *"A Marxist-Dialectical Approach  
to Archaeology."*
- 3:00      **BREAK.**
- 3:20      **McLean, Rani F.** (The University of Montana) and **Morrison, Beth**  
(University of California-Riverside) *Possible Field Houses of the El  
Eden Wetland.*
- 3:40      **Beery, Derek S.** (The University of Montana) *Late Prehistoric Trade  
Connections Between the Plains and Mississippian Culture Areas.*
- 4:00      **Matovich, Jeanette** (The University of Montana) *A Season at Tell  
Moza.*
- 4:20      **Joho, Brian** (The University of Montana) *Chert Extraction of the  
Wallkill River Valley.*

**SESSION 5**

**Mountain Archaeology**

**CHAIR:** **Greg C. Burtchard** (International Archaeological Research Institute)

**TIME:** 2:00 - 4:40 P.M.                      **LOCATION: Stan Lynde Ballroom B**

2:00                      **Cooper, Nicole J.** (The University of Montana) *Procurement, Use and Exchange: The Distribution of Obsidian Artifacts in Western Montana.*

2:20                      **Merrell, Carolynne L.** (Archaeographics) *Culturally peeled tree inventory along the historic Lolo Trail.*

2:40                      **Burtchard, Greg C.** (International Archaeological Research Institute) *Surface versus Subsurface Site Distribution Patterns in Forested Environments: A case for Constant Volume Sampling.*

3:00                      **Orvald, Tucker O.** (Central Washington University) **Gauthier, Tara** (Central Washington University) **McFarland, Doug** (Central Washington University ) **Williams, Brett** (Central Washington University) **McCutcheon, Patrick T.** (Central Washington University) *Subsurface Reconnaissance at 45PI408, Mount Rainier National Park.*

3:20                      **BREAK.**

3:40                      **Scott, Shane J.** (Central Washington University) **Gallagher, Michelle** (Central Washington University) **Gauthier, Tara** (Central Washington University) and **McCutcheon, Patrick T.** (Central Washington University) *Systematic survey in Mount Rainier National Park.*

4:00                      **Burtchard, Greg C.** (International Archaeological Research Institute) *Foragers and Collectors: An Update on Processual Intensification Models in the Montane Pacific Northwest.*

**SESSION 6**

**History, Tradition and Identity**

**CHAIR:** **Janet Finn** (The University of Montana)

**TIME:** 2:00 - 4:20 P.M.                      **LOCATION: Stan Lynde Ballroom C**

2:00                      **Moyer, David** (The University of Montana) *A Case of Mistaken Identity: Shield Bearing Warriors on the Northern Plains.*

2:20                      **Richardson, Heidi** (University of Idaho) *Mariachi Music in Mexico: A Symbol of Mexican Identity and Nationalism.*

2:40                      **Bouwhuis, Shannan** (The University of Montana) *"Can Youth Gangs*

- 3:00 *Be Considered an Ethnic Group?"*  
**BREAK.**
- 3:20 **Edwards, Angela D.** (The University of Montana) *Migrancy as a Limiting Factor for Economic and Political Mobility Among Chicano Agricultural Workers.*
- 3:40 **Milestone, Juris M.** (Eastern Washington University) *Landlubbers and Shellbacks: A Nautical Heritage Kept Alive.*
- 4:00 **Panas, Timothy** (The University of Montana) *The Métis: Ethnogenesis and Ethnic Identity Formation in North America.*

## FRIDAY MORNING

APRIL 17, 1998

### SESSION 7

### Symposium - Sequim Archaeology

**CHAIR:** **Morgan, Vera E.** (Eastern Washington University)

**TIME:** 9:00 - 11:00 A.M. **LOCATION:** Stan Lynde Ballroom A

- 9:00 **Hartmann, Glenn** (Eastern Washington University) *The Olcott Component at Site 45CA426, Sequim, Washington.*
- 9:20 **Larsen, Sharon A.** (Eastern Washington University) *Replication Studies of Chipped Stone at Site 45CA426, Sequim, Washington.*
- 9:40 **Morgan, Vera E.** (Eastern Washington University) *The Locarno Beach Occupation at Site 45CA426, Sequim, Washington.*
- 10:00 **BREAK.**
- 10:20 **Walker, Sara L.** (Eastern Washington University) *Quartz-Crystal Microblade Use at Site 45CA426, Sequim, Washington.*
- 10:40 **Ives, Ryan S.** (Eastern Washington University) *Examinations of Burned-Rock Features at Site 45CA426, Sequim, Washington.*

**SESSION 8****Anthropology of Urban Settings:**

**CHAIR:** GG Weix (The University of Montana)

**TIME:** 9:40 - 11:40 A.M. **LOCATION:** Stan Lynde Ballroom B

- 9:40 Tyree, Daniel J. (Eastern Washington University) *Attitudes About Cremation Among Peoples Living in Spokane, Washington.*
- 10:00 Fletcher, Ryan D. (Pacific Lutheran University) *Formulating "Home": Coherence and Mobility among Tacoma's Urban Poor.*
- 10:20 Barber, Kathryn (Eastern Washington University) *"First Avenue Community."*
- 10:40 **BREAK.**
- 11:00 Valentine, Danielle (The University of Montana) *Cremation as a Method of Bodily Disposition: A Montanan Trend and its Meaning.*
- 11:20 Segawa, Hitomi (University of Idaho) *Social Organization Among Japanese at the University of Idaho.*

**SESSION 9****Native Americans, Ethnonationalism and Identity**

**CHAIR:** Stephen Greymorning (The University of Montana)

**TIME:** 9:00 - 11:40 A.M. **LOCATION:** Stan Lynde Ballroom C

- 9:00 Eiselein, E. B. (A & A Research) *Native American Radio and Applied Media Anthropology.*
- 9:20 Whittles, M. J. (University of Lethbridge) *Eskimos and Inuit: history and identity in the Canadian Arctic.*
- 9:40 Campbell, Gregory R. (The University of Montana) *"What is an Indian?" The Politics of Identity.*
- 10:00 Wright, Kyle D. (The University of Montana) *Red Power and the Creation of a Pan-Indian Ethnic Identity.*
- 10:20 **BREAK.**
- 10:40 Badzioch, Deborah L. (University of Alberta) *Ethnonationalism and cultural education, a First Nation approach.*
- 11:00 Moses, Sharon (The University of Montana) *Ethnogenesis and American Indian Identity.*
- 11:20 Greymorning, Stephen (The University of Montana) *A Reexamination of the Rise of Imperial Rule over Indigenous North America.*

**SESSION 10**      **Physical Anthropology**

**CHAIR:**                **Randall Skelton** (The University of Montana)

**TIME:**                9:00 - 11:40 A.M.      **LOCATION: Stan Lynde Ballroom D**

- 9:00                    **St. Jacques, Kevin W.** (The University of Montana) *Vocalization Studies of New World Primates: A Review.*
- 9:20                    **Ringleb, Charlotte** (Missoula, Montana) A Preliminary Description of the Paleo-Landscapes Occupied by *Purgatorius* spp., the Earliest-known Primatomorphs.
- 9:40                    **Roddy, Shannon** (Central Washington University) and **Sugden, Jennifer** (Central Washington University) *Cranial Deformation in Osteological Collections from the Middle Columbia River: A Study in Cultural Affiliation and Anthropometric Measurement.*
- 10:00                   **Sperazza, Michael** (The University of Montana) *The Geographic Distribution of Molar Cusp Patterns of Australopithecines and Paranthropus.*
- 10:20                   **BREAK.**
- 10:40                   **Loudon, James** (Central Washington University) **Turner, Scott** (Central Washington University) **Fuentes, Agustin** (Central Washington University) *A case study of vervet monkeys (*Cercopithecus aethiops*) on the island of Barbados.*
- 11:00                   **Langdon, Jennifer** (Central Washington University) and **Shumate, Erin** (Central Washington University) *Environmental Stress as Measured from Dental and Osteological Collections from Coastal and Interior Populations of the Pacific Northwest.*
- 11:20                   **Skelton, Randall** (The University of Montana) *A comparison of two cladistic models of early hominid phylogeny.*

**FRIDAY AFTERNOON**

**SESSION 11**                **Workshop: Learning Outcomes for Undergraduate Anthropology Curriculum**

**CHAIR:**                **Loran Cutsinger** (Central Washington University)

**TIME:**                1:30 - 4:30 P.M.      **LOCATION: Dolack Room**

**SESSION 12**                    **Heritage Conservation and Museology: Issues and Techniques**

**CHAIR**                                **David Garry Kerr** (The University of Montana)

**TIME:**                                2:00 - 4:20 P.M.            **LOCATION: Stan Lynde Ballroom A**

2:00                                **Hickerson, Leslie M.** (Deschutes National Forest) *Walker Mountain Lookout Repairs, A Passport in Time Project.*

2:20                                **Johnson, Paula** (Paragon Research Associates) *Archaeological Curation Standards: A Dual Responsibility.*

2:40                                **Klug, L. M.** (Central Washington University) *Yakima Painted Rocks: A Cleaning and Preservation Project 25 years later.*

3:00                                **BREAK.**

3:20                                **Cloke, Heather** (Central Washington University) **Gallagher, Michelle** (Central Washington University) and **Osmundson, Mari** (Central Washington University) *Museum Kits as Public Education Tools.*

3:40                                **Nickels, Adam M.** (Central Washington University) *Image based Computer Data Management for Archaeological Collections.*

4:00                                **Kerr, Garry D.** (The University of Montana) *Casting Techniques: Advances in mold making materials.*

**SESSION 13**                    **Geoarchaeology**

**CHAIR**                                **Jerry R. Galm** (Eastern Washington University)

**TIME:**                                1:20 - 3:40 P.M.            **LOCATION: Stan Lynde Ballroom B**

1:20                                **Bryan, Alan L.** (University of Alberta) and **Gruhn, Ruth** (University of Alberta) *Late Pleistocene Sites in Calgary: Implications for Montana Archaeology*

1:40                                **Gough, Stan** (Eastern Washington University) *The timing of late Quaternary fluvial adjustments and landform development, upper Columbia River, Northeastern Washington.*

2:00                                **Losey, Robert** (University of Oregon) *Earthquakes, Tsunamis, and Land Subsidence on the Southern Northwest Coast.*

2:20                                **BREAK.**

2:40                                **Davis, Loren G.** (University of Alberta, Edmonton) *Stable Isotope Geochemistry of Soil Carbonates as a Geoarchaeological Tool: A Primer*

3:00                                **Davis, Leslie B.** (Museum of Rockies, Montana State University-

Bozeman) and **Hill, Christopher L.** (Museum of the Rockies, Montana State University-Bozeman) *Blacktail Cave stratigraphy, paleontology, and archaeology: First Montanans research in the South Dearborn drainage, Montana.*

3:20

**Galm, Jerry R.** (Eastern Washington University) **Gough, Stan** (Eastern Washington University) and **Nials, Fred** (Dayton, Nevada) *Late Quaternary Alluvial Chronologies and Environmental Change in the Columbia Plateau.*

#### **SESSION 14**

#### **Cultural Studies**

CHAIR:

**Sarah A. C. Keller** (Eastern Washington University)

TIME:

1:20 - 3:40 P.M.     **LOCATION: Stan Lynde Ballroom C**

1:20

**Strange, Frederick** (Eastern Washington University) *Teaching Postmodernism.*

1:40

**Scott, Patrick M.** (University of Idaho) *The Relationship of Habitus and Field to Material Culture.*

2:00

**Keller, Sarah A. C.** (Eastern Washington University) and **Galm, Ruth A.** (Eastern Washington University) *Ethical ethnology: protection of informants in research.*

2:20

**BREAK.**

2:40

**Scott, Linda M.** (University of Idaho) *What "The Great Houndini" can tell us about our neighbors: an examination of enculturation through the entertainment industry.*

3:00

**Clemans, Megan** (Eastern Washington University) *Female Circumcision: The Significance of a Misrepresented Practice.*

3:20

**Kruchkow, James L.** (University of Idaho) *Anthropological Modeling of Computer Security Principles and Practices.*

#### **SESSION 15**

#### **Pacific Northwest ethnology and ethnohistory**

CHAIR

**Sharon Moses** (The University of Montana)

TIME:

2:00 - 4:20 P.M.     **LOCATION: Stan Lynde Ballroom D**

- 2:00 **Slickpoo, Allen P.** (Director, Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program) *Interpretations of History from the Native Perspectives.*
- 2:20 **Butler, Caroline** (University of British Columbia) *Indian Candy/Indian Culture: The value of wind drying salmon in Stó:lō culture.*
- 2:40 **Upton, Sian R.** (University of British Columbia) *We all have our own special way of helping people": contemporary healing in the Stó:lō community of the Frazer Valley in British Columbia.*
- 3:00 **BREAK.**
- 3:20 **Tubutis, Todd J.** (University of British Columbia) *It's just something that's taken for granted": Using photographs in interviewing about Stó:lō culture.*
- 3:40 **Moses, Sharon** (The University of Montana) *Dual Inheritance Theory and Culture Change as Applied to the Kwakiutl and Potlatch Practices.*
- 4:00 **Trautman, Pam** (Central Washington University) *The Potlatch Then and Now: An Internship at U'Mista Cultural Centre, Alert Bay, B.C.*

## SATURDAY MORNING

APRIL 18, 1998

### SESSION 16

### Pacific Northwest Archaeology

CHAIR: **William Prentiss** (The University of Montana)

TIME: 9:20 - 12:00 P.M. LOCATION: **Stan Lynde Ballroom A**

- 9:20 **Bicchieri, Barbara** (Central Washington University) *Archaeological Investigations in the Yakima River Canyon.*
- 9:40 **Luttrell, Charles T.** (Eastern Washington University) *Results from the Washington Centennial excavations at Salishan Mesa (45GR445), an upland Middle-Late Period archaeological site.*
- 10:00 **McFarland, Douglas** (Central Washington University) *Soil Resistivity Survey of Archaeological House Features in the Yakima River Basin.*
- 10:20 **Hann, Don** (USFS) *The Slaughter Ridge Site: A Middle Archaic Hunting Base Camp in the Southern Blue Mountains of Oregon.*
- 10:40 **Myers, Danielle D.** (Western Oregon University) *Chinese vernacular architecture and architectural forms at Two Dragon Camp: a cross-*

*cultural analysis.*

- 11:00 **Endacott, Neal** (Madison, Wisconsin) and **Cassel, Mark** (Madison, Wisconsin) *A Comparison of Seal Elements from Two Middens at a Late Nineteenth-Century Whaling Station in Northwest Alaska.*
- 11:20 **Bush, Kelly R.** (Western Washington University) *Excavations at DgRg 4, a Mid-elevation site above the Skagit River, Southwestern British Columbia.*
- 11:40 **Prentiss, William** (The University of Montana) **Chatters, James C.** (Applied Paleoscience) *Integrating Function and History: Macroevolutionary Theory and Archaeology.*

**SESSION 17**

**Symposium: Working and Studying abroad**

**CHAIR:** **Katherine Weist** (The University of Montana)

**TIME:** 9:20-11:20 A.M. **LOCATION: Stan Lynde Ballroom B**

- 9:20 **McLean, Rani F.** (The University of Montana) *An American Chicana in the Mexican Homeland.*
- 9:40 **Brabeck, Katy** (The University of Montana) *Amigos, Amoebas, and Taxi Cab Drivers.*
- 10:00 **Collins, Beth** (The University of Montana) *Ugali no Uhuru: the essentials of a year in Tanzania.*
- 10:20 **BREAK.**
- 10:40 **Hagen, Floyd** (The University of Montana) *Indonesian in Indonesia with Indonesians.*
- 11:00 **Smedley, Bryce** (The University of Montana) *Tro-Tro and the American Passenger.*

## SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS AND ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

**Study and Work Abroad: Living and Learning about Self, Other and Cultural Differences.** Organizer: Katherine Weist (The University of Montana).

Due to student interest in non-Western cultures and the premise that travel is broadening and educational, many college students throughout the United States go overseas to participate in study abroad, volunteer work and archaeological projects. By the very nature of the discipline, anthropology students are attracted to these programs as avenues by which to advance their knowledge of anthropology and other cultures. This symposium is comprised of a panel of undergraduate anthropology majors at the University of Montana who have returned within the past year from Africa, Mexico, and Java where they engaged in archaeological projects, studied at universities and language institutes or worked on development projects. These papers reflect upon the influences their overseas experiences had upon themselves as students, anthropologists, citizens of the United States and individuals.

**Workshop: Learning Outcomes for Undergraduate Anthropology Curriculum.** Organizer: *Cutsinger Loran, Steven Hackenberger, and William Smith* (Central Washington University)

This workshop includes overview presentations, panel reports, and round table discussions about university assessment programs and anthropology. A summary overview is given on assessment as a national movement. This summary reports observations made at the most recent AACU meeting in Tampa Florida and our AAA meeting in Washington D.C.

Presentations include a model of learning outcomes for courses developed by faculty from the Department of Anthropology at Central Washington University, example course objectives and syllabi, and demonstration of a FILEMAKER PRO computer data system used to matrix course outcomes, degree outcomes and measure individual student learning outcomes. Other reports and discussion will share assessment work at two-year and four year institutions in the Pacific Northwest. **The workshop is intended for students, university and college faculty, other interested public educators, and the public interested in higher education issues.**

## STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION PARTICIPANTS

**Alexander, Rick J.** (Western Washington University) **The Archaeological Field School: That Uncovered Hope.**

**Himel, Josh** (Western Washington University) **Culturally Driven Antibiotic Misuse and the Evolution of Antibiotic Resistance.**

**Lookabill, Anna B.** (Western Washington University) **A Predictive Model for Locating Vaccinium-Huckleberry Processing Sites in the Northern Cascades of Washington.**

**McKnight, Reuben** (Western Washington University) **Distinguishing between In Situ and Transported Shell Middens: Sites 45-WH-101, 104 and 107.**

**Moses, Sharon K.** (The University of Montana) **Dual Inheritance Theory and Culture Change: As Applied to the Kwakiutl and Potlatch Practice.** (SESSION 15)

**Moses, Sharon K.** (The University of Montana) **The Ethnogenesis of American Indian Identity within the Framework of a Dominant Society.** (SESSION 9)

## AUTHOR AND ABSTRACT INDEX

**Badzioch, Deborah L.** (University of Alberta) **Ethnonationalism and cultural education, a First Nation approach.**

Since the Canadian government has formally acknowledged First Nations' "limited right to self-determination", it has granted First Nation communities certain powers over health care, band governance and education. Using these powers and operating within contemporary nationalist discourse, Aboriginal communities have implemented certain programs in pursuit of desired community mandates. This paper examines how the Saddle Lake Cree First Nation in northeastern Alberta uses self-styled, self-conscious cultural education programs to evoke and in some cases, create nationalist consciousness. Specifically, this paper illustrates how First Nation praxis in governance, formal education, and health care reflect Aboriginal cultural consciousness given contemporary circumstance, a shared sense of history, and the transformations of Indian collective life since colonization. This paper further demonstrates how cultural education empowers individual members and the community as a whole through the use of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural capital.

**Barber, Kathryn.** (Eastern Washington University) **"First Avenue Community"**

The research will consist of a comparative study of previously done urban ethnographies of marginal and low-income neighborhoods in the United States as well as primary field research in Spokane, Washington. The field research will target the marginal and low-income neighborhood named, "First Avenue Community," and the sister neighborhood of Sprague Avenue. The intent of this study will be to identify and classify social roles and social groups within the subculture. The research will also investigate social groups and displacement patterns in respect to the demands of the dominant culture. In addition, the research will attempt to identify interactions between the subculture and social service agencies.

**Barkatt, Aaron** (The Catholic University of America) See **Morgenstein, Maury E.**

**Beery, Derek S.** (The University of Montana) **Late Prehistoric Trade Connections Between the Plains and Mississippian Cultures Areas**

Archaeologists use the Devil's Lake-Sourisford burial complex and the occurrence of southern cult materials on the Northern Plains as the basis for discussing late prehistoric and protohistoric period trade networks. The appearance of exotic materials like gulf coast shell and specific art motifs demonstrate connections between the Northern Plains and Southeast. However, while the Plains archaeological record points to the occurrences of exotic goods like whelk shell gorgets, few archaeologists have tackled why or how the artifacts were transported there.

The recent discovery of two whelk shell gorgets in north central Montana, radiocarbon dated at 520 B.P., expands the known area for occurrence of southern style materials and provides an opportunity to reexamine the social networks of the late

prehistoric in an effort to explain the occurrence of exotic, durable goods from the Southeast. I believe that events on the Northern Plains associated with the beginning of the Late Prehistoric provided new opportunities for increasing trade relations between that area, the Midwest, and the Southeast. Specifically, the western movement of eastern Woodland people onto the Plains, the appearance of horticultural villages in the Upper and Middle Missouri areas, and expanding patterns of bison procurement in the north are connected to developing trade relations between people living in the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys. Further, I will show that historical patterns of east-west networks on the Plains were extant during the Late Prehistoric and can be connected to the eastern periphery trade routes involving Mississippian centers.

**Bessac, Susanne L.** (The University of Montana) ***The Story of Mu Hu - Meanings in a Hmong Myth.***

Who exactly are the Hmong who have come to the United States in the aftermath of the Vietnam War and what were some of their motivations to fight alongside the CIA in the "Secret War in Laos"? In examining the possible antecedents to this folk ballad recorded for me by Xia Long Mua in 1980 I hope to show how some ancient documents from the Chinese sphere seem to have inspired the ballad and how these in turn support ideas of Hmong kingship and millenarian movements.

**Bicchieri, Barbara** (Central Washington University) **Archaeological Investigations in the Yakima River Canyon.**

Surveys and specialized studies were conducted by Central Washington University in the Yakima River Canyon, between the towns of Ellensburg and Yakima, over five field seasons (1992-1996). Investigations included close-interval survey of over 5,000 acres, non-site survey (with collection) in selected units, controlled collection at six sites, collection of isolated bifaces, and geological studies to assess the relationship between archaeological sites and geological units. The results of this work are summarized and methodological issues are address.

**Bouwhuis, Shannan M.** (The University of Montana) **"Can Youth Gangs Be Considered an Ethnic Group?"**

Gangs, like ethnic identity, emerges out of a conflict between two or more groups in terms of political and socio-economic differences. Youth gangs are strong and thriving institutions in a part of the world where every other institution -- family, school, church -- has crumbled virtually to dust. The gang situation is deeply entwined with America's most intractable social failure: the entrenchment of its underclass. Gangs and ethnic groups pallel in this realm in terms of socio-economic parameters. An issue in the development of a viable theory of ethnicity, in conjunction with gangs, is the interrelationship of the variables of class and group. Using a theoretical framework in regards to instrumentalism and symbolic constructs, youth gangs, as an ethnic group, are culturally distinct in regards to socio-economic and political separation from mainstream 'middle-class' society.

**Brabeck, Katy** (The University of Montana) **Amigos, Amoebas, and Taxi Cab Drivers**

Since I was about thirteen years old, I had always dreamed of studying in another country. Last year, I finally made it as I studied in Queretaro, Mexico, for two semesters. Outwardly, it looked like I was there for language acquisition, but I really went because I wanted a change in my life, an adventure. I wanted to interact with another culture and especially the people in it. In order to do so, the majority of my classes were with Mexican students, rather than international students. I played on the school's soccer team, and we even made it to a national championship tournament for an eight-day adventure.

The positive experiences drastically outweigh the negative; however, there were some challenging times: I had amoebas for four months, was punched, pinched, kissed by strangers, and was almost kidnapped by a taxi driver. Despite all of those mishaps, and possibly because of them, I gained more confidence and grew to cherish my time there. I learned and felt the true meanings of culture shock, prejudice, and friendship, and I can't wait to return.

**Bryan, Alan L. and Ruth Gruhn** (University of Alberta) **Late Pleistocene Sites in Calgary: Implications for Montana Archaeology**

Three sites were located in Calgary by Jiri Chlachula in 1990 beneath Glacial Lake Calgary beds. Excavations have been completed at the Varsity Estates site while Silver Springs and Bowmont Park have been tested, and further works is planned for the summer of 1998. At Varsity Estates, pebble tools and flakes were found on the surface of and within a basal meltout till deposited in a low energy environment from beneath a stagnant Cordilleran glacier. The till was later covered by 23 m of sterile lacustrine beds deposited when the Bow River was dammed by Laurentide ice. No organic materials suitable for radiocarbon dating has been recovered. Attempts are being made to date the deposits by TL or OSL. Originally, Chlachula hypothesized that the lake was dammed by the initial advance of the Laurentide glacier which first covered Edmonton about 21,000 B.P., but the presence of Shield stones in the till suggests that the Cordilleran glacier was retreating after it had touched the Laurentide glacier in east Calgary. Our current hypothesis is that people flaked some quartzite, carbonate, and chert pebbles on the exposed surface of the till about 13,000 years ago. Although the ice-free corridor was opening from the south by that time, it remained closed in the Great Slave Lake basin until after 11,000 B.P. Therefore, the people who occupied the Varsity Estates site were most likely exploring northward from Montana. Montana archaeologists should look for sites beneath glacial deposits and around glacial lakes.

**Burtchard, Greg C.** (International Archaeological Research Institute) **Surface versus Subsurface Site Distribution Patterns in Forested Environments; A case for Constant Volume Sampling**

Recently, subsurface test procedures were completed at 57 prehistoric sites on the eastern slope of the southern Washington Cascades. Objectives focused on characterizing the nature and distribution of subsurface artifacts at places previously documented on the basis of surface reconnaissance only. Test procedures relied on

excavation of a series of low volume, controlled sample units systematically arrayed across site landforms, supplemented by larger 1 x 1 m test units. In most cases, subsurface distribution patterns deviated sharply from surface visible remains. Results suggest that, in forested environments, surface survey data alone are not sufficient to predict accurately subsurface artifact distribution patterns. Systematic constant volume sampling procedures are recommended as a more efficient means of gathering these data in low to moderate depositional contexts with obstructed surface visibility.

**Burtchard, Greg C.** (International Archaeological Research Institute) **Foragers and Collectors; An Update on Processual Intensification Models in the Montane Pacific Northwest**

Since the early 1980s, a number of archaeologists have modeled Northwest land-use patterns in terms of organizational processes linked to increasing population density and declining resource abundance. These models generally predict increasing logistic and social complexity stemming from the need to exploit resources more intensively in limited or unstable environments. Most employ concepts originating in Binford's forager-to-collector dichotomy initially developed to characterize hunter-gatherer subsistence and settlement patterns world-wide. Origins of forager and collector concepts are reviewed and discussed in terms of applicability to patterned change in Northwest hunter-gather systems through time. It is suggested that these concepts retain substantial power to explain patterned subsistence and settlement change during the Holocene, and provide a useful foundation for interpreting the region's growing archaeological record. An intensification model for Mount Rainier and the southern Washington Cascades is offered in support of the approach.

**Bush, Kelly R.** (Western Washington University) **Excavations at DgRg 4, a Mid-elevation site above the Skagit River, Southwestern British Columbia**

DgRg 4 is a mid-elevation site on the eastern slopes above the Skagit River, 10 km north of the Canada-US international boundary in Southwestern British Columbia. Recent investigations including excavations by the 1997 Western Washington University field school may help change our understanding of prehistoric land use in this travel corridor. Excavations revealed artifacts from over a dozen material types and a fire pit feature that is over 80 cm into glacial till with very little faunal material recovered to date. Lithic material and soil samples are still being analyzed, but all this information will start filling in the data base on the Canadian side of the border where only two prehistoric sites had previously been recorded in this valley.

**Butler, Caroline** (University of British Columbia) **Indian Candy/ Indian Culture: The value of wind drying salmon in Stó:lō culture.**

In the past "flotillas of canoes" from as far away as Vancouver Island would bring thousands of Salish people to the Fraser river canyon each summer to wind-dry salmon. During the last century wind drying participation has dropped due to inhibiting regulations and other forces; now less than 20 families from Stó:lō territory make the trip upriver each

July. Dried salmon has shifted from being a staple in the Stó:lō winter diet, to being considered a luxury or "Indian candy". The decrease in access to dried salmon has resulted in dried fish and the process of drying being invested with a great deal of value as "traditional food" and "cultural practice". What is considered "food" by Stó:lō elders who have dried fish all their lives, is considered "tradition" by younger people whose families no longer wind-dry or who are starting to dry again as part of a cultural revival. In this paper I will discuss the shifting meaning of wind-drying in Stó:lō culture and the implications of the changing value of subsistence for fishery management.

**Campbell, Gregory** (The University of Montana) **"What is an Indian?" the Politics of Identity.**

Throughout the history of the United States, Native American people have been subjected to a number of social categories constructed by Euro-Americans. These social typologies, whether theological, scientific, or racial are constructs that reflect the hegemony of the United States over Native American people. One such construct is blood quantum. As a policy device blood quantum has shaped internal and external perceptions of Native American ethnicity.

**Campbell, Gregory** (The University of Montana) **Race, Racism, and in the Post-Civil Rights Era**

The decade of the 1960's forever re-situated the racial hierarchy American society. The growing public resistance of racial minorities, along with the implementation of a series of Civil Rights laws, would have altered the America's racial fabric. These open challenges to America's racial order, especially for the "White" ruling class, held the real possibility that they would be forced to relinquish their powers and privileges. At that moment in history, the United States stood at the threshold of major political economic events that held the promise of positively shaping racial relations into the next century. That promise of creating a multicultural democracy--a society in which race would no longer act as a mechanism for societal inequality and separatism was derailed by those who were threatened by the potential re-ordering of American society. From its inception, those in power developed strategies and tactics that severely compromised and corrupted the quest for a truly democratic society. Race, like class, must stand as a pillar in America, holding up the political economic interests of those in power. It is within this context that this presentation explores the transformation of race and racism during the post-Civil Rights era.

**Cassel, Mark** (Madison, Wisconsin) See **Endacott, Neal**

**Chatters, James C.** (Applied Paleoscience) See **Prentiss, William**

**Clemans, Megan** (Eastern Washington University) **Female Circumcision: The Significance of a Misrepresented Practice.**

Female circumcision has undergone etical scrutiny, especially from western

cultures. Westerns view this surgical procedure as a violation of human and women's rights and as a form of child abuse. Because this practice has been removed and analyzed outside of its environment, distortions and misunderstandings have occurred. This misrepresentation may be due to ignoring the reasons why this procedure is performed and how it encourages group cohesion. Drawing upon primary and secondary resources, this research attempts to present the cultural, social, and religious explanations which promote the continued performance of female circumcision. Finally, the research will apply these reasons to demonstrate the possibility that they promote group cohesion.

***Cloke, Heather, Michelle Gallagher, and Mari Osmundson.*** (Central Washington University) **Museum Kits as Public Education Tools**

In order to teach elementary school students about Plateau and South West cultures we created traveling museum exhibits and educational kits. Our purpose is to communicate about the different lifeways so that children gain an appreciation and respect for these examples of Native American cultures. We bring the exhibit to a more personal level for the children, helping them to visualize family life by using representative artifacts. We put together educational kits explaining an archaeologist's role through simulated digs and grid system exercises and introduce archaeological terms through wordfinds and anagrams. The kits expand on the exhibits through scenarios students reconstruct from artifacts. Children will be able to touch some of the objects. We plan to work with public school teachers using the exhibits and access the learning outcomes for their students.

***Collins, Beth*** (The University of Montana) **Ugali n Uhuru: the essentials of a year in Tanzania**

In July of 1996 I boarded a plane destined for Tanzania, eager to begin my year of study at the University of Dar es Salaam in the nation's capitol. The first five months in Tanzania were spent in class at the University, after which I traveled for a month, and then settled down for six weeks in the western boarder city of Kigoma. As one of the main refugee registration points in Tanzania, Kigoma was a good site to learn about the activities and impact of international aid agencies. Furthermore, I greatly appreciated the reprieve from the urban scene in Dar es Salaam. My eleven months in Tanzania exposed me to many types of community patterns, and many levels of racial and economic stratification, and taught me a great deal about myself and a great deal about the implications of participant observation.

***Cooper, Nicole J.*** (The University of Montana) **Procurement, Use and Exchange: The Distribution of Obsidian Artifacts in Western Montana.**

The purpose of this research is to examine prehistoric patterns of obsidian exploitation, use and exchange in western Montana. I will make use of the accumulating base of information on the geochemical characterization, or "fingerprinting," of obsidian. Identifying the geological source of distinct raw materials allows us to investigate its

distribution across a particular region, giving insight to specific patterns of procurement, use and exchange.

**Davis, Leslie B., and Christopher L. Hill** (Museum of the Rockies, Montana State University-Bozeman) **Blacktail Cave stratigraphy, paleontology, and archaeology: First Montanans research in the South Dearborn drainage, Montana**

Located along the South Fork of the Dearborn River in west-central Montana, at the southern extremity of the hypothesized Ice-Free Corridor in an unglaciated area between the Dearborn Glacier and west of Glacial Lake Great Falls, Blacktail Cave was discovered in 1946. The cave had yielded woodland musk-ox (*Bootherium bombifrons*), giant short-faced bear (*Arctodus simus*), and grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*). The Museum of the Rockies' stratigraphic investigations of Blacktail Cave (site 24LC151) (1995 and 1996) tested the possible coassociation of fossil and Holocene vertebrate fauna with Paleoindian projectile points recovered from the cave in the early 1970s and subsequently. Museum excavations conducted in the same locality yielded remains of additional fossil and modern species, but no artifacts. Musk-ox, giant short-faced bear, Ice-Age horse (*Equus sp.*), and marmot (*Marmota caligata*) bones yielded uncorrected CAMS radiocarbon dates ranging from 37,000 to 10,000 B.P.

**Davis, Loren G.** (University of Alberta, Edmonton) **Stable Isotope Geochemistry of Soil Carbonates as a Geoarchaeological Tool: A Primer**

The application of stable isotope geochemistry has enjoyed increased popularity in the Quaternary sciences in recent years, particularly due to the efforts of several key practitioners. The method has great potential for the solution of problems relating to issues of paleoclimatic reconstruction, paleoecological conditions, diagenetic chemical alteration of soil contexts, and others. The presence of soil carbonate in archaeological sites is widespread in many parts of the world, and offers a source of contextual inquiry at temporal and spatial scales amenable to archaeological investigation. Apart from a few examples, however, stable isotope geochemistry of soil carbonates has been used very little in archaeology. In specific depositional and pedogenic contexts, the oxygen- and carbon-isotopes of soil carbonate can be employed to reveal information about past temperatures, humidity, and vegetative communities at the site level. A brief introduction to the principles of isotopic fractionation of oxygen and carbon in pedogenic systems, and contextual considerations important to the interpretation of isotopic records will be provided. Examples of this method will be provided through the presentation of recent results of geochemical investigations in the Lower Salmon River Canyon of west-central Idaho.

**Davis, Loren G.** (University of Alberta, Edmonton) **Life Along the River: Progress on the Archaeology of Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene Human Adaptation from the Cooper's Ferry Site (10IH73)**

The archaeological record of the Lower Salmon River Canyon has been expanded with recent excavations, which show a long record of human occupation in a dynamic

riverine environment. Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene-age cultural components recovered from the Cooper's Ferry site (10IH73) have provided an interesting view of what Ames (1988) has termed "streamside occupation" among Paleoindian hunter-gatherers. The early components show rather intensive use of the Cooper's Ferry site. This use is illustrated by the discovery of multiple hearths, thousands of artifacts, and circular pit features, all ordered in a stratified sequence. Since these data are found in what appears to be primary context, they offer what may be an unprecedented view of early human adaptation in the Columbia Plateau. The presence of pit features and intensively-occupied surfaces suggests that early cultures were not operating under the more opportunistic "catch-as-catch-can" strategies touted by some explanatory models. Evidence of forward thinking is clearly shown by the discovery of a cache of tools in a pit feature at the lowest stratigraphic levels at 10IH73. Recent geoarchaeological investigations have offered a means of addressing the early record of paleoenvironmental context and change at scales amenable to archaeological inquiry. The alluvial history of the Lower Salmon River appears to show several periods of floodplain aggradation during the early period. Perhaps, by considering the specific nature of the paleohydrological context, better insights into the attractiveness and function of these "streamside occupations" may be offered.

***Eccleston, Kendall D.* (University of Idaho). *The Applicability of Phytolith Analysis to the Columbia Plateau.***

Phytolith analysis, the identification of plant taxa by silica bodies, has been successfully applied to archaeological sites in the Old World, South America, and parts of North America. In these areas it has been applied to questions of agricultural origins, wild plant use, environmental change, and human landscape modification. Prior to this study, the economic plants of the Columbia Plateau had not yet been examined for phytolith production. Eighty-eight species of plants were collected and tested. While many were non-phytolith producers, it was found that root crops such as camas (*Camassia quamash*) and members of the genus *Lomatium* produce a distinctive signature. The technique is being applied to soil samples from an upland site located on the Joseph Plains of Idaho. Although this part of the analysis is still in progress, initial results indicate that a distinctive root crop signature does appear in some of the samples

***Edwards, Angela D.* (The University of Montana) *Migrancy as a Limiting Factor for Economic and Political Mobility Among Chicano Agricultural Workers***

Even though many Chicanos are United States citizens, the American government has denied them educational opportunities, labor laws, worker's rights, and employment opportunities in their own communities. These conditions force some Chicanos to resort to the migratory agricultural sector for their livelihood. This situation reinforces a lower social status. The formation of political and grassroots organizations such as Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers Union is prohibited due to the inherent instability of this lifestyle. This relocation also disrupts family life, jeopardizes the education of the workers' children, and interrupts medical care. These conditions maintain the disenfranchisement

of the Chicano farm worker. The impact of the itinerant lifestyle on the migrant worker's ability to become involved in his or her community through politics and education will be examined.

***Eiselein, E. B.* (A & A Research) *Native American Radio and Applied Media Anthropology***

This paper will discuss two basic areas: (1) American Indian radio and (2) applied media anthropology. With regard to American Indian radio, the paper will present information from recent projects carried out on the Hopi reservation and on the Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute reservation. Both projects involved the development of tribal radio stations. In this framework, the paper will discuss the nature of applied anthropology and will offer some alternative suggestions about what applied anthropology has to offer.

***Endacott, Neal* (Madison, Wisconsin) and *Mark Cassel* (Madison, Wisconsin) *A Comparison of Seal Elements from Two Middens at a Late Nineteenth-Century Whaling Station in Northwest Alaska***

Comparison is made of seal remains from two contemporaneous middens with the working hypothesis that the spatial distribution of skeletal elements from these middens reflects differential status of the individuals responsible for the midden accumulations. The data is from John Kelly's commercial shore whaling station which was occupied from 1891-1892 on the northwest coast of Alaska. One midden was created by the food consumption of John Kelly, a person of presumed high status because he employed the other inhabitants of the camp and thus had a great deal of economic authority over the camp's activities. The other midden was deposited by some of Kelly's Eskimo employees. Two alternative explanations for differences in these middens are discussed: 1) They result from status as it is reflected in economic control over the distribution of foodstuffs, and 2) contrasts result from cultural food preferences.

***Fitzpatrick, Scott M.* (University of Oregon) *An Archaeological Study of Pottery Using Acid-Extraction: Methodological and Interpretive Issues***

The majority of artifacts found in archaeological investigations on Barbados consist of pottery sherds. Most studies concerned with ceramics on Barbados, however, have focused on defining stylistic attributes; none have attempted to analyze the composition of pottery at a chemical level. To address questions related to pottery composition, Saladoid (250 B.C.-A.D. 600) and Suazoid (A.D. 1100-1400) samples were taken from five archaeological sites and analyzed with inductively coupled plasma emission spectroscopy (ICP-ES) using acid-extraction. This was done in order to 1) determine the elemental composition of the pottery; 2) examine the extent of intrasite variation on a temporal scale; and 3) use existing knowledge of archaeological assemblages in the region to interpret any temporal distinctions found within the pottery data set.

Acid-extraction, however, is a relatively new technique and has been treated with skepticism by some researchers. This paper examines the process involved when using acid-extraction, focusing on preparatory and analytical procedures, and statistical

manipulation. Although the results of this study may help to shed light on ceramic manufacture in Barbados, this study suggests that numerous methodological issues about acid-extraction need to be considered thoroughly in any interpretation.

***Fletcher, Ryan D.* (Pacific Lutheran University) **Formulating "Home": Coherence and Mobility among Tacoma's Urban Poor****

This paper is based on field research conducted at Tacoma's Food Connection, a large urban food bank, which also operates a soup kitchen and a nutritional education program entitled the "Good Times Cafe". In recognizing the inadequacy of a sedentary residential model in approaching highly mobile and complex lives, innovative concepts such as Karen Fog Olwig's "cultural sites" are revealing more fruitful theoretical entrypoints for contemporary ethnographic studies. This paper concentrates on the formulation of individual and collective identities among highly mobile people through symbolic identification with a particular shared locality. The analysis applies Olwig's concept of "cultural sites" at a local, rather than global level to highly mobile people in their engagement as food recipients with the Food Connection. Thus, this paper explores the construction of cultural identity among these individuals and seeks to understand what networks they establish in constructing meaning in their everyday lives.

***Francisconi, Michael Joseph* (Western Montana College - Dillon) **Articulation and Resistance: The Nature of the Informal and Formal Economy on the Navajo Nation****

This study will define the term Informal Economy as it is used in this article; it will discuss the mixture of advanced capitalism and traditional kinship economies observed in the author's six-year stay on the Navajo Nation. Interviews gathered over this six-year period are used as a basis for the definition of the Informal and Formal Economies of the Navajo Nation.

***Fuentes, Agustin* (Central Washington University) See ***Loudon, James*****

***Gallagher, Michelle* (Central Washington University) See ***Cloke, Heather*****

***Gallagher, Michelle* (Central Washington University) See ***Scott, Shane J.*****

***Galm, Jerry R. and Gough, Stan* (Eastern Washington University), and *Nials, Fred* (Dayton, Nevada). **Late Quaternary Alluvial Chronologies and Environmental Change in the Columbia Plateau.****

A review of dated alluvial chronologies developed for the Columbia Plateau is presented. Included are new dates obtained on paleosols, major cycles of alluviation and erosion, and volcanic ashes from localities in central Washington. A record of environmental change inferred from these sequences is described along with major implications for human adaptations. Considerations of the nature and extent of environmental changes occurring over the last ca. 12,000 years B.P. focus on cycles of aggradation and degradation and underlying causes for such region-wide events.

**Galm, Ruth A.** (Eastern Washington University) See **Keller, Sarah A. C.**

**Gauthier, Tara** (Central Washington University) See **Orvald, Tucker O.**

**Gauthier, Tara** (Central Washington University) See **Scott, Shane J.**

**Goodfellow, Anne.** (University of British Columbia) **Language use as a marker of social identity.**

The focus of this paper is the current health and status of K<sup>w</sup>ak<sup>w</sup>ala, and the importance of language as a marker of social identity. K<sup>w</sup>ak<sup>w</sup>ala is a North American indigenous language spoken by the K<sup>w</sup>ak<sup>w</sup>aka<sup>w</sup>ak<sup>w</sup> (Kwakiutl) of coastal British Columbia. Through a discussion of current research on language death and language shift, it will be shown that K<sup>w</sup>ak<sup>w</sup>ala will probably succumb to this fate within a couple of generations. However, although K<sup>w</sup>ak<sup>w</sup>ala is no longer being learned as a mother tongue, there are many instances where the language continues to be used, fluently or in fragments, as a symbol of cultural identity; in this case, of what it means to be K<sup>w</sup>ak<sup>w</sup>aka<sup>w</sup>ak<sup>w</sup>.

**Goodrick, Stacy R.** (University of Idaho). **An analysis of Clearwater River Gravels: Technological Organization of Riverine People in North Central Idaho.**

Recently, a number of general factors have been proposed linking behavior with technological organization. Morphology, settlement, mobility, time management, energy efficiency, risk avoidance, raw material availability, curation, and even gender have all been suggested as factors related to the organization of lithic technology. Little work pertaining to specific archaeological contexts has been completed and those that have tend to focus on one or two factors. This study asserts that numerous elements influence technological organization. Three stratified archaeological sites along the Clearwater River in north central Idaho are examined with the lithic technology analyzed over time. Cobble tools and cores are emphasized and the surrounding local material is surveyed and tested. The three sites range from ca. 6,000 B.P. to historic times and all three are associated with ethnographic Nez Perce village sites. Since the project area is traditional Nez Perce territory and the sites are clearly stratified, certain assumptions about past behavior can be made and comparisons over time are easily produced.

**Gough, Stan** (Eastern Washington University) **The timing of Late Quaternary fluvial adjustments and landform development, upper Columbia River, northeastern Washington.**

Investigations at Lake Roosevelt indicate that ca. 11,200 BP the Columbia and Sanpoil rivers were flowing about 116 m above their modern pre-reservoir altitudes. A volcanic ash couplet, composed of Mount St. Helens layer J and overlying Glacier Peak tephra in both Columbia and Sanpoil river alluvium, provides temporal control for post-glacial stream base levels. The river channels are on the lowest of five last glaciation Lake Columbia terraces. Near the close of the early Holocene, prior to the deposition of Mazama ash (ca. 6845 BP) the Columbia River near Gifford, Washington was flowing no

more than 27 m above its modern channel. These fluvial adjustments, including the incision of 89 m of last glaciation drift similar to that in the Kootenai Valley northwestern, Montana, suggest relatively synchronous Cordilleran ice sheet deglaciation and establishment of late Pleistocene-early Holocene fluvial regimes.

**Gough, Stan** (Eastern Washington University) See **Galm, Jerry R.**

**Greymorning, Stephen** (The University of Montana) **A Reexamination of the Rise of Imperial Rule Over Indigenous North America.**

The primary focus of this talk will be to examine how culture, as an ethnocentric force, has worked to shape how North American society tends to interpret history and law in such a manner as to maintain an imperial control over Indigenous North Americans. Before moving into such a discussion the talk will first examine the legal and political subjugation that Indigenous North Americans have historically been subjected to, by framing this initial discussion within the genre of the "traditional trickster tale."

**Greymorning, Stephen** (The University of Montana) **Calder V. Attorney General of British Columbia<sup>1</sup>, Aboriginal Case law in an Ethnobiased Court**

During the period from 1810 to 1832, the United States Supreme Court endeavored to establish a legal precedent on the issue of aboriginal rights through its decisions in what frequently is referred to as the Marshall Cases. Since the period of these cases, the Marshall rulings have consistently been cited as representing a definitive statement that has empowered governments with the legal justification and ability to alienate land and sovereign rights from Indigenous peoples.

One of the focuses of this paper has been to use the example of the Calder Case to show how the ethnocentrism of Anglo-European culture, coupled with a less than thorough knowledge of the Marshall cases, culminated in the Canadian Supreme Court making an ethnobiased decision. In this example the term ethnobias has been used to represent a decision that was based upon the ethnopolitical values and standards of the ruling power with little to no regard for the cultural values and standards of the Indigenous people has sat in judgement of.

**Gruhn, Ruth** (University of Alberta) See **Bryan, Alan L.**

**Hackenberger, Steven** (Central Washington University) See **Murphy, Andrew**

**Hagen, Floyd** (The University of Montana) **Indonesian in Indonesia with Indonesians**

This past summer I had the opportunity to study in Indonesia. I went there to study Indonesian in Indonesia with Indonesians. So far, this has been the most enjoyable experience I've had as a student, an anthropologist and a person. Instead of reading about Indonesia in a book or listening to a lecture about the country and the people, I was able to live there for a short period of time, actually experiencing it. There is a dramatic difference between experiencing another people's lives and country first hand and having

someone relate their experiences to you, and it permeates much more than the anthropologist part of the being.

***Han, Hua*** (University of Idaho) **A Retrospect of the Development of Anthropology in China.**

Anthropology has been dominated by Europeans for many years. This being the case, anthropology in China is relatively unknown in the west despite its long history of ethnology. This paper will address specific historical, political, and theoretical factors that have shaped and in some cases retarded the development of anthropology in China. By reviewing its history, I will attempt to draw a general picture of some of these factors, such as the fate of Chinese intellectuals and the rise and fall of the Chinese social sciences. Furthermore, I hope that a better understanding of the political and historical processes that Chinese society as a whole had gone through during the century will be reached.

***Hann, Don*** (USFS) ***The Slaughter Ridge Site: A Middle Archaic Hunting Base Camp in the Southern Blue Mountains of Oregon***

Slaughter Ridge is an open air lithic scatter located in a conifer forest at 5100 feet elevation. Testing was conducted by agency archaeologists with the assistance of volunteers from the Forest Service's Passport in Time program. Testing revealed depths up to 140cm but showed heavy mixing of deposits through bioturbation. Over 13,000 obsidian flakes, 200 animal bone fragments, and 20 tools were recovered. Analysis of this material indicates that the site was a seasonally occupied hunting base camp used around 2,300 years ago. This date is based on C-14 and obsidian hydration studies. Blood residue analysis suggests the procurement of pronghorn antelope. Lithic analysis demonstrates that obsidian blanks were carried on site and reduced to finished tools. XRF studies show that obsidian from nearby Bear Valley sources was used. The site is discussed in relationship to other recently tested sites as part of the ongoing Bear Valley Cultural History project.

***Hartmann, Glenn*** (Eastern Washington University) **The Olcott Component at Site 45CA426, Sequim, Washington.**

The Olcott component at site 45CA426 is represented by an extensive deposit of lithic materials extending for over 400 meters along a Late Pleistocene-age terrace of the Dungeness River. Excavations also have shown this to be one of the densest Olcott-age deposits investigated to date, including over 30,000 cataloged items. This assemblage is comprised almost entirely of lithic artifacts and debitage. Cores and core tools are a primary artifact and suggest a blade-core technology as well as intensive wood-working activities at this quarry/workshop. Notably absent are features, fire-modified rock, and organics. Results of two avenues of analysis are presented: 1) definition of discrete activity areas and 2) description and analysis of represented lithic technologies. Comparisons of this assemblage with other Olcott investigations within the region are provided as well.

**Hatt, D. G.** (University of Calgary) **Aspects of the Berber linguistic renaissance**

Several North African Berber languages are compared in terms of their recession or numeric advance in an attempt to sort out the factors which might be why some languages appear to be on the wane and others to be used by more speakers than ever before, and, indeed, in a few cases, to be making a transition to the status of written literary languages.

**Herbel, Brian** (University of Idaho) **“A Marxist Dialectical Approach to Archaeology”**

The political and evolutionary aspects of the works of Karl Marx provide an alternative avenue of expression in the interpretation of the archaeological record. By using these basic principles a foundation can be laid to submit a dialectical methodology, when supplemented by an interpretation of Marx, can lead to a more fluid and holistic understanding of not only the dynamic of culture change, but to the theories that guide the field of archaeology. The employment of the dialectic in archaeology or anthropology provides a basis for a loose Marxian scheme of cultural development to be realized within an archaeological assemblage.

**Hickerson, Leslie M.** (Deschutes National Forest) **Walker Mountain Lookout Repairs, A Passport in Time Project**

Walker Mountain Lookout was established sometime between 1914 and 1917 as one of the first four detection stations on the forest. Consisting of a stone cabin, lookout tower, garage, privy, and a few other features, the lookout was last used for fire detection in 1993. The ravages of time and limited maintenance have endangered the stability of the buildings. Beginning in 1996, the Deschutes National Forest's Heritage Program has been conducting long needed maintenance, restoration, and rehabilitation on this group of administrative buildings, including the oldest fire detection related structure still standing on the Forest.

**Hill, Christopher L.** (Museum of the Rockies, Montana State-Bozeman) See **Davis, Leslie B.**

**Huddleston, Chad M.** (The University of Montana) **We are Aztlan: Chicano Ethnogenesis and the Role of Homeland.**

The Chicanos have experienced the processes of ethnogenesis throughout their history. Primary ethnogenesis resulted from the conquest of Mexico, due to the destruction of the ancestral Indian cultures. Secondary ethnogenesis occurred in the activism of the 1960s and 1970s. Symbols such as Aztlan, the land, and the Virgin of Guadalupe, energized through poetry and art, provided a base for this activist movement. These symbols tied the Chicanos to their common past and allowed them to collectively organize against the problems of racism, political under representation, discrimination in jobs, and overall economic strife.

**Ives, Ryan S.** (Eastern Washington University) **Examinations of Burned-Rock Features at Site 45CA426, Sequim, Washington.**

Excavations at site 45CA426 revealed several pit features comprised primarily of burned rock and mammal bone. Although recent research models for analyzing burned rock exist, conclusions drawn from burned rock morphology are not universally accepted. While burned rock data is collected from most sites, little systematic analysis of this data is conducted. Distributions by size class, generalized material type, and other morphological characteristics of burned rock from 45CA426 have provided insight into functional interpretations of these features.

**Johnson, Paula** (Paragon Research Associates) **Looking Toward the Future: Archaeological Curation Standards**

Archaeologists and museum professionals share the common goal of preserving excavated archaeological materials. Poor care and storage of archaeological collections hampers future research potential. Archaeological collections housed in repositories will be increasingly relied upon for research as new techniques are developed and as the number of intact sites declines. Curation standards will effectively aid museums and archaeological firms by detailing the minimum requirements for incoming collections. Curation standards will allow museums to use their resources to promote and expand research with their collections and will succinctly outline the curation process for archaeologists. I revised curation standards proposed by Trimble and Meyers (1991) after interviewing representatives from five repositories in Washington State which currently house archaeological collections. After my survey of the repositories, I believe these revised standards are appropriate for use in Washington and could be further revised for use in other states in the Pacific Northwest.

**Joho, Brian** (The University of Montana) **Chert Extraction of the Wallkill River Valley**

For the past three years the Center for Archeological Studies at Montclair State University in New Jersey has been conducting field school research. This research is aimed at understanding the timing, purpose, value, and efficiency of prehistoric chert mining in the Wallkill River Valley. Located in northwestern New Jersey, the Wallkill River Valley has a complex geological makeup consisting of Cambro-Ordovician dolomites laterally striated by several varieties of chert. When extracting the chert, prehistoric miners needed to consider both physical and social circumstances. These physical and social conditions range from the orientation and quality of the raw materials, to the intended use and quantity of materials desired. By gaining an understanding of the value of the different varieties of chert and after tracing lithic artifacts back to where the material was provenienced, the exchange practices and political alliances of Contact Period indigenous peoples can be more thoroughly understood.

**Keller, Sarah A.C. and Ruth A. Galm** (Eastern Washington University) **Ethical ethnology: protection of informants in research.**

In 1991 Federal legislation (45CFR46) was passed to protect human subjects in

research. This law was ultimately derived from principles developed out of the Nuremberg Trials and its passage was speeded by revelations of such infamous breaches of trust between researcher and subject as the Tuskegee Airmen and various nuclear test "downwinders." As a result all agencies and institutions that receive Federal monies for human subject research must have access to an official review process that meets the guidelines of the legislation. Ethnologic research does come under the jurisdiction of the law and failure to comply can lead to loss of federal research funds to a university or other organization. The NIH-based Office of Protection from Research Risks has an extensive manual to guide the anthropologist through the details of the review process. Although this sounds like another useless red tape annoyance, in fact the OPRR is quite reasonable in understanding the serendipitous nature of ethnographic field work and the protection provided to informants is something all anthropologists should be glad to support.

***Kerr, Garry D.* (The University of Montana) **Casting Techniques: Advances in mold making materials.****

Making molds and casts are important skills for anyone wishing to duplicate a wide range of materials to be used for sale, museum display, study, and teaching. Following a quick review of basic casting terms and techniques three different systems (mold/cast) will be discussed. One system is both rapid and inexpensive. It uses Alginate molds and Dental stone for casts, but it only yields one cast. Latex molds, used for plaster and Dental stone casts, take more time to make, but are highly detailed and many casts can be poured. New advances in silicone and rubber, while more expensive, allow molds to be quickly made and are designed for multiple casts poured in plaster, foam, Dental stone, plastics, and resins.

***Klug, L.M.* (Central Washington University) **Yakima Painted Rocks: a Cleaning and Preservation Project 25 years later.****

In 1973 a massive graffiti cleaning project was undertaken at YK86 Yakima Painted Rocks, a rock art site which had been grossly vandalized over a period of at least 75 years. At that time a report was submitted detailing the variety of cleaning and preservation techniques which were attempted at the site. This report will present an update and evaluation of the results of those techniques on the rock art itself, from the perspective of a quarter of a century later.

***Kruchkow, James L.* (University of Idaho) **Anthropological Modeling of Computer Security Principles and Practices****

The intent of this paper is to show that traditional anthropological kinship structures can be used to solve a great many of the problems that technology has brought upon itself. Specifically, this paper will look at the problems of security where it deals with computers and computer technologies; and it will show how specific anthropological structures and formats can be used to provide solutions to the problems of intra and inter networking and recognition of individual computers. As individuals in a tribal society

understand their responsibilities and obligations through kinship recognition, so too can computers be defined in relation to kindreds (networks) that could hold the properties of access control and authentication. Since there are a great many varying components to both social organizations and computer security, this paper will limit its scope to anthropological modeling of computer security with respect to exchange and exchange theory.

***Langdon, Jennifer and Erin Shumate* (Central Washington University) **Environmental Stress as Measured from Dental and Osteological Collections from Coastal and Interior Populations of the Pacific Northwest.****

Osteological collections at Central Washington University are examined for tooth wear and post-cranial indicators of environmental stress. Coastal populations are compared with interior populations to contrast the effects of daily activities and subsistence strategies on teeth and long bone. We have documented substantial evidence of disease, trauma, and malnutrition. Cumulative stress is more apparent in the interior collection, when compared to the coastal collection. The coastal population in the collection exhibits greater dental attrition. Documenting differences between interior and coastal populations has also been helpful in our NAGPRA efforts to assign general cultural affiliation to portions of our osteological collection that lack provenience information. Thus our work will help to ensure the most appropriate possible repatriation of these remains.

***Larsen, Sharon A.* (Eastern Washington University) **Replication Studies of Chipped Stone at Site 45CA426, Sequim, Washington.****

Recent excavations at Sequim, Washington, recovered over 32,000 pieces of chipped stone from an Olcott-type component. Debitage constitutes 97 percent of this assemblage. Cores and bifacial tools dominate the remaining three percent of the collection. Replicative flintknapping experiments were performed to identify the stages of reduction represented in the archaeological collection. Samples of dacite tools and debitage were analyzed for various attributes and compared to those produced during replicative experiments. Results of these analyses revealed three lithic reduction strategies were employed. Furthermore, while most stages of tool manufacture are present in the archaeological sample, decortication flakes and linear or blade-like flakes are under-represented. These results suggest that decortication and blade-like flakes may have been removed from this workshop location for later use as tools.

***Lee, Justin B.* (The University of Montana) **The Dialectics of the Melting Pot Mentality and the Principles of Ethnicity: Toward Rethinking What it Means to be an "American."****

This paper uses the theoretical concepts of ethnicity to describe why the Melting Pot ideology in American society is not and will not be successful. This paper addresses the questions: what is ethnic behavior, what is an ethnic group, and what creates ethnic behavior? Additionally, the use of ethnic histories and the creation of ethnic power

relationships are discussed. Secondly, this paper uses a Marxist paradigm to demonstrate that based on current economic situations in the United States, ethnic behavior disallows the creation of a perfectly homogenized social system.

**Lohse, E. S.** (Idaho State University) **Making a CD-ROM for lithic use-wear analysis**

We have recently built an interactive CD-ROM outlining an explicit framework for analysis of stone tools. Our intent is to provide a virtual laboratory for instruction. Lack of redundant sets of microscopes and computers precluded standard laboratory instruction, and use of the CD-ROM will accelerate student training. We also intend to provide a consistent overview of stone tool analysis, which makes use of digital imaging and standard relational database designs. Our CD-ROM contains an introduction to the subject, a technological analysis system, a functional analysis system, an overview of digital processing, a section on modeling and expert system design, a glossary of four hundred terms, and an indexed bibliography of over three hundred references.

**Losey, Robert** (University of Oregon) **Earthquakes, Tsunamis, and Land Subsidence on the Southern Northwest Coast**

Native American oral tradition and extensive geological evidence suggests that large-scale earthquakes have periodically struck the southern Northwest Coast of North America. These earthquakes generated large tsunamis (tidal waves) that flooded low-lying coastal areas and, in some locations, caused the coastline to suddenly sink 1-2 meters in relation to sea level.

Archaeologists have postulated that the earthquake, tsunami, and land subsidence events caused villages to be abandoned, sites to be buried, and coastal landscapes to be (5000-4000 BP) to the late Holocene (1000 BP) on the coasts of northern California, Oregon, and Washington has also been attributed to these events. However, these postulated tectonic effects upon the people and archaeological record of the southern Northwest Coast remain little understood. A critique of these postulations is offered and a high precision, site-specific approach is argued for.

**Loudon, James, Scott Turner and Agustin Fuentes.** (Central Washington University) **A case study of vervet monkeys (*Cercopithecus aethiops*) on the island of Barbados.**

Vervet monkeys (*Cercopithecus aethiops*) have existed on the island of Barbados for approximately 350 years. However, most research on this species has covered only general social behavior. Information of individual behavior (i.e. adult male or adult female patterns) is limited.

In an attempt to add to our knowledge of the Barbados vervets, a four week study was conducted in the summer of 1997 at the Barbados Primate Research Center and the adjoining reserve. Data were collected on a habituated troop of free-ranging vervet monkeys that were provisioned at the reserve. The group consisted of approximately 30 individuals including four adult males. This study focused on adult male-adult male interactions, adult male relationships with other age/sex classes, and group spatial

distribution.

The adult males were primarily solitary members of the group for most of the day (excluding the provisioned feeding times). They did not interact frequently with the other members of the group. Agonistic and affiliative behavior were low in frequency among adult males.

In addition to observing general male behavior, ad libitum notes were collected. These notes indicate that one adult male frequently engaged in infant caretaking behavior (paternalism) and had a special bond with a juvenile male.

***Luttrell, Charles*** (Eastern Washington University) **Results from the Washington Centennial excavations at Salishan Mesa (45GR445), an upland Middle-Late Period archaeological site.**

Salishan Mesa is a habitation site located within the Upper Grand Coulee. Data recovery excavations were undertaken in 1989 by personnel from Archaeological and Historical Services and over 100 volunteers. The site consists of two locales. Area A includes rock features, an open camp site, and a rockshelter around a mesa while Area B contains a solitary housepit and other features in association with a spring. Twenty-seven features (pits, hearths, rock, and other features) were recorded at Salishan Mesa and more than 131,500 artifacts (tools, ornaments, flakes, and bone fragments) comprised the cultural assemblage. Occupation of Area A occurred ca. 1200 B.P. and possibly extends as far back as 5,000 years, based on projectile point styles. The housepit in Area B was initially occupied ca. 2400-2300 years B.P., and subsequently reoccupied between 2,000 and 800 years ago. Site 45GR445 contains information important to understanding regional prehistoric land-use as few upland habitation sites have been excavated to date in Washington's Columbia Basin.

***Mattovich, Jeanette*** (The University of Montana) **A Season at Tell Mozan**

Last summer I had the opportunity to travel to the site of Tell Mozan in northern Syria. The excavation is directed by Drs. Giorgio and Marilyn Buccellati. Not much is known about Tell Mozan besides what the Buccellatis themselves have published. They believe that Tell Mozan is the remains of an ancient Hurrian city, possibly the city of Urkish. Eight seasons of excavation have yielded temples, graves, roads, seals, tablets, and other indications that Mozan was a significant, populated area during the third millennium. I joined the team last season as an artist. Mostly I drew pottery and also sketched sections of the dig.

***Mayer, James H.*** (Center for the Study of the First Americans and Oregon State University) **The Dinwoody rock Art of Wyoming: More Evidence for the Origins of Rock Art through Shamanism**

Largely due to the inability to directly date rock art, North American archaeologists have been reluctant to make the study of rock art a part of their disciplinary paradigm. However, within the last 15 years, researchers have developed Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Radiocarbon dating and Cation-Ratio dating, which have allowed the

establishment of petroglyph chronologies in such areas as the Great Basin, southeastern Colorado, and Northwestern Wyoming. Also attractive to North American archaeologists has been the development of interpretive models in Old World archaeology that allow insights into the behavioral origins behind the rock art of hunting and gathering societies. This paper examines the Dinwoody rock art of Wyoming through a neuropsychological framework, and it is postulated that in the absence of a direct-historical explanation, it is still possible to gain some insight into the behavior that may have been involved in creating the rock art.

**McCutcheon, Patrick T.** (Central Washington University) See *Orvald, Tucker O.*

**McCutcheon, Patrick T.** (Central Washington University) See *Scott, Shane J.*

**McFarland, Doug** (Central Washington University) **Soil Resistivity Survey of Archaeological House Features in the Yakima River Basin**

Four probe arrays are compared to evaluate the ability of direct current resistivity methods to detect large buried house features. The first array takes resistivity readings vertically below a given data point, locating the depth of the anomaly. The second array plots a detailed horizontal plan map at given depth of apparent resistivity values. The third array produces a pseudosection of resistivity values. The fourth provides horizontal transects of resistivity values at a given depth. One software routine is employed to process the appeared resistivity values from the arrays. A second software routine creates a two dimensional model of the resistivity values in pseudosection or contour plan map format. Raw data signatures and resistivity models for areas with known house features are compared to results from a site area in which we hope to newly discover additional buried house features.

**McFarland, Doug** (Central Washington University) See *Orvald, Tucker O.*

**McLean, Rani F.** (The University of Montana) **An American Chicana in the Mexican Homeland.**

Mexico has shared many thing with the United States: part of its history, one of its border and some of its people. This is one person's account of a three month trip into southern Mexico, specifically the Yucatan Peninsula, doing archaeological fieldwork and interacting with the people both socially and economically.

**McLean, Rani F.** (The University of Montana) and Beth Morrison (University of California-Riverside) **Possible Field Houses of the El Eden Wetland**

The Yalahau Regional Human Ecology Project is investigating wetland management by the ancient Maya in northern Quintana Roo, Mexico. Survey of the El Eden wetland and surrounding areas has revealed settlement three kilometers from the wetland, apparently outside of its annual flood zone. In addition to this, two possible foundations were identified at the edge of the wetland's dry season boundary, well within

the flood area. Excavations of these features support their interpretation as prehistoric structures. Size, location and construction of these structures suggest that they may have been field houses, facilitating seasonal activities within the wetland.

***Merrell, Carolynne* (Archaeographics) **Culturally peeled tree inventory along the historic Lolo Trail****

It is well documented that the Nez Perce, Coeur d'Alene, Flathead Salish and Kootenai Indians utilized the bark of certain trees for nutritional, medicinal and construction purposes. Specimens of these trees remain in scattered clusters and as isolates along the Lolo Trail system of the Clearwater National Forest in north central Idaho. Over a thousand peeled lodgepole pine trees have been located at nine sites. Isolated examples of peeled western red cedar, ponderosa pine, and whitebark pine were also identified. Recording methods including GPS and tree core sampling for scar dating. With the majority of the trees dead or in advanced maturity, it is essential to gather information now before man and nature erase their evidence from the landscape. Culturally peeled tree documentation can provide important information on subsistence and migration patterns for the people traveling this historic route from the 1700's through the 1900's.

***Milestone, Juris M.* (Eastern Washington University) **Landlubbers and Shellbacks: A Nautical Heritage Kept Alive****

Within the milieu of today's American lifestyles there has been a small but steady effort to maintain some semblance of meaning and integrity through the revitalization of long obsolete occupations or trades. Wooden boats and activities reminiscent of what has been called the Golden Age of Sail (19th - early 20th Century) are the example of concern here. This paper is an effort to investigate the popularity of existing programs of instruction, and the volunteering of time from a myriad of social groups, in the tradition of wooden boat-building, restoration, and operation on the shores of Lake Washington and the Puget Sound. The effort has been to ascertain the motivations of, and perceived values to, the individuals who perform this work, and to discern why it is that many of those involved insist upon adopting certain historically characteristic words, clothing, work methods, tools, and materials, used in these nautical trades.

***Morgan, Vera E.* (Eastern Washington University) **The Locarno Beach Occupation at Site 45CA426, Sequim, Washington.****

Features excavated from the younger component at site 45CA426 include the first-well-documented semi-subterranean pit house in western Washington. This structure includes a tiered, rock-lined hearth and concentrations along the structure floor indicating task specific activity areas within the house. Artifact and feature distributions outside this structure indicate distinct activity areas marked by food processing and trash locales. Radiocarbon dates ranging from 2,500 B.P. support late-Locarno Beach phase and younger occupations suggesting continuous use of the site area until the historic era.

**Morgenstein, Maury E.** (Geosciences Management Institute) **Carolyn L. Wickert** (The Catholic University of America) **and Aaron Barkatt** (The Catholic University of America) **Considerations of Hydration-Rind Dating of Glass Artifacts: Alteration Morphologies and Experimental Evidence of Hydrogeochemical Soil-Zone Pore Water Control**

SEM-EDAX textural-chemical alteration morphologies of man-made glass from Egypt and modern soda lime glass are compared to literature data for obsidian and sideromelane (rhyolitic and basaltic glass).

A series of laboratory experiments using soda lime glass slides held at 90°C for 3 to 21 days in baths using different salt solutions (MgCl<sub>2</sub>, LiCl, NaCl, CaCl<sub>2</sub>, and KCl) in various concentrations provides compelling evidence that for any particular glass composition the style of glass corrosion (hydration-dissolution) is dependent on solution geochemistry. Two fundamental styles of glass corrosion occur: pitting dissolution, and hair-channel-gel hydration. Glasses of different compositions may behave differently in similar anthrosols. Reaction kinetics, reaction-path selectivity (corrosion style) and hydration-dissolution rates are controlled by soil temperature, glass and soil water geochemistry, and ultimately alkali exchange between the glass artifact and the soil-zone pore water.

**Morrison, Beth** (University of California-Riverside) See **McLean, Rani F.**

**Moses, Sharon** (The University of Montana) **Ethnogenesis and American Indian Identity**

American Indian identity is shaped and explained through ethnogenesis and the hybridization of traditional and incorporated perspectives from the dominant culture of the United States.

This paper attempts to show how American Indian culture did not "die" in an ethnocide as some have speculated, but has lain dormant and fragmented in times of political stress until current resurrection. Pre-contact customs and incorporated views about Indianness (i.e. concepts of race, blood quantum, etc.) instilled from the non-Indian culture, has produced a mixed bag of ethnic pride and counterproductive division among Indians themselves.

**Moses, Sharon** (The University of Montana) **Dual Inheritance Theory and Culture Change As Applied to the Kwakiutl and Potlatch Practices**

This paper will explain cultural change in potlatch practices of the Kwakiutl through dual inheritance theory of Robert Boyd and Peter J. Richerson.

Set in the context of history from pre-contact to the 20th century, dual inheritance concepts of trait fitness, guided variation, and indirect bias (limitation) offer insights into the metamorphosis of the potlatch. Viewed by some as an aberrant element of Northwest Coastal Indian practices, this paper attempts to illustrate some of the misconceptions about the potlatch as well as results of adaptation brought on by post-contact shifts in economy and lifestyle.

**Moyer, David** (The University of Montana) **A Case of Mistaken Identity: Shield Bearing Warriors on the Northern Plains.**

Archaeologists have debated the ethnic affiliation of the shield bearing warrior rock art motif since the 1950's. Much of this discussion has occurred independently of the development of anthropological ethnicity theory. This paper reviews the approaches employed by various scholars in assigning affiliations to these figures and examines the content of rock art through generally held anthropological views regarding ethnic identity.

**Murphy, Andrew and Steven Hackenberger** (Central Washington University) **Tree-ring growth patterns in charcoal from Hells Canyon house features: climatic fluctuations between 2000 and 500 BP.**

Samples of charcoal from the deeper levels (Strata 9 and 7) of a Tryon Creek house feature (pre-1600 BP) exhibit thin and thick rings in roughly equal frequencies. In samples from middle levels (Strata 6 and 5; approx. 1600 BP) thin rings are two times more frequent than thick rings. In samples from upper levels (Strata 3-4) thin rings are often separated by one, two, or sometimes three or four thick rings. Charcoal from larger limbs and trunks found in a house feature at Dry Creek (1000-500 BP) display series of thick rings punctuated by a few thin rings. These ring width data, as well as data from aquatic indicator species, support the hypothesis that: (1) a cool/moist period ended between 1600-1500 BP, (2) a warm/dry episode developed between 1600-1200 BP, (3) precipitation fluctuated between 1200 and 900 BP, and (4) generally moist conditions returned between 700-300 BP.

**Myers, Danielle** (Western Oregon University) **Chinese vernacular architecture and architectural forms at Two Dragon Camp: a cross-cultural analysis.**

The historical site Two Dragon Camp has been identified as a base camp for Chinese migrant laborers working in the Carson Historic Mining District in Northeast Oregon, circa 1860-1870. Comparisons of Chinese vernacular architecture with features at Two Dragon Camp indicate that the builders were working in a vernacular tradition. Built forms at Two Dragon indicate a particular pattern reminiscent of the rural Chinese use of *lin* (purlins) and *chuanzi* (beams) in a *chengzhong* or load-bearing wall framework. Comparisons of period Anglo mining structures with those at Two Dragon indicate that the Chinese were probably using their own traditional forms and adopting less from Western architecture than previously suggested.

**Nials, Fred** (Dayton, Nevada) See **Galm, Jerry R.**

**Nickels, Adam M.** (Central Washington University) **Image based Computer Data Management for Archaeological Collections.**

Since the introduction of NAGPRA, there has been a move to study and understand current collections and materials that fall under its umbrella. With the help of new multimedia software, it is possible to better organize information needed for future research of these materials.

Using data-base tools such as File Maker Pro and Excel, along with supportive paper records and digital photography, a detailed record of collections can be managed. Visual data-bases make searching for artifacts in collections fast and simple.

In the spring of 1997 such a data base was started for the museum collections in care of Central Washington University. This data base is used to track and maintain NAGPRA collections that are held by the University.

***Orth, Beverly T.* (University of Montana) *The State(s) of White Identity in Contemporary America.***

Popularly, at least since the 1950's, there has been a social movement through which Americans are reclaiming their roots and celebrating ethnic identities. The white majority is not immune to this trend. They seek a sense of community and purpose forged by ethnic and racial ties. For some, this is simple, as they clearly identify with a specific European point of origin. However, many Americans find it increasingly difficult to identify with their heritage. As a result, white Americans are finding social and personal identity in a number of forms. Some people are apart of a group recognized as 'European Americans'. Others identify themselves as simply 'Americans', and still others are confused as to what to call themselves at all.

***Orvald, Tucker O., and Tara Gauthier, Doug McFarland, Brett Williams, Patrick T. McCutcheon* (Central Washington University) *Subsurface Reconnaissance at 45PI408, Mount Rainier National Park.***

Due to its assemblage composition, stratigraphy, location, and apparent age the Sunrise Ridge Borrow Pit Site (45PI408) is important to the understanding of Cascade Mountains' prehistory. The stratigraphic position of artifacts between two distinct tephra layers suggests a date between 4,500 and 2,300 B.P. The 1997 Central Washington University archaeological field school has produced work that bears on the chronological assessment of this site. A systematic subsurface reconnaissance of the landform was conducted. In-field observations revealed extensive post-depositional alterations of the deposit, calling into question any temporal assignment based on associations between artifacts and stratigraphic layers. The goal of this research was to determine the degree to which post-depositional alterations may have affected the distribution of artifacts through the stratigraphic profile. Weight percentages of non-artifact and artifact materials were plotted with respect to their location in the stratigraphic sequence. In this paper, we present the preliminary results of these comparisons.

***Osmundson, Mari* (Central Washington University) See *Cloke, Heather***

***Panas, Tim* (The University of Montana) *The Métis: Ethnogenesis and Ethnic Identity Formation in North America***

In anthropology, the issue of ethnicity has always been a difficult one to isolate. From current ethnologies to archaeological investigations, cultural group formation and distinction have remained complex in definition, if not explanation. To place ethnicity in

it's proper context, it is necessary to consult the historical record for indicators of behavioral separation or formation within and between groups which were previously thought to be discrete. By viewing the development of an ethnic group within its context, the causes for its development and the resulting effects which it had upon the cultural landscape, can one see the intrinsic factors present within the formation of group identity. This paper shall examine this issue through the example of the Métis, perhaps the most striking example of ethnogenesis within North America.

***Pavesic, Max G.* (Boise State University) *Ancient Imagery at Big Springs: A Sacred Locality in the Mountains of Idaho***

Archaeological investigations at Big Springs, a rock art site located in the big Lost River Range, Idaho, have revealed several notable pictograph panels. Current field studies have concentrated on meaning and locality which extend beyond the mere descriptive documentation of the imagery. Today's presentation reports on recent efforts to understand the art, particularly within the confines of sacred geography. In it will be argued that pictograph placement at Big Springs was selective. The chosen approach falls under the general rubric of "cognitive archaeology" and will utilize ethnogeographic observations published by D. Walker and J. Miller on the Intermontane region.

***Prentiss, William* (The University of Montana) and *James C. Chatters* (Applied Paleoscience) *Integrating Function and History: Macroevolutionary Theory and Archaeology***

Nomothetics and particularism as research goals in American anthropology have been debated since the end of the last century, yet the dichotomy is inherently false. A macroevolutionary theory affords a view of culture as a hierarchy of evolutionary individuals from trait to system. Cultural systems as individuals are historically unique packages of information, but also energy management systems. Success in energy management confers greater opportunities for maintenance and spread of cultural information. Thus, natural selection has the opportunity to operate on cultural systems in a manner analogous to that of organisms. The creation of human history via the evolution of cultural systems is a historically contingent process, yet appears to reflect distinct functional principles. This paper introduces macroevolutionary concepts and explores the dual roles of function and history in several archaeological sequences.

***Putsche, Laura* (University of Idaho) *Some Factors Influencing the Maintenance of Pride in Indigenous Culture and Language: A Comparison of Two Western Amazonian Communities***

A comparison of two Shuar and Shipibo frontier communities in the Ecuadorian and Peruvian Amazon regions respectively reveals differences in the degree of westernization and pride in traditional culture. Each is similar in their locations near Mestizo settlements and dependence on the market economy. However, while these Shuar have abandoned traditional appearance and housing, and struggle with their identity as Shuar and a decline in the use of the indigenous language, the Shipibo have maintained traditional

culture and language to a higher degree and have pride in their identity as shipibo. One reason for the difference is that the Shipibo experience much less racism. A second factor is that tourism is more important in this part of Peru (though it comes at a cost). The recognition that the Shipibo draw tourists to the area has elevated the status of traditional Shipibo culture.

**Ralston, Jennifer A.** (University of Idaho) **Application of GIS to the Pierce Chinese Mining Site**

In 1983 archaeological testing was conducted at the Pierce Chinese mining site (10-CW-159). Located approximately one mile outside of Pierce, Idaho the mining site dates to the 1870s and early 1880s. Four weeks of testing revealed seventeen archaeological features, including culturally stratified Feature 12. This entity consists of five subfeatures including a dump, a blacksmith shop, a presumed habitation structure, a drainage ditch, and a mound. Of the more than 5000 artifacts recovered, the most common categories consisted of building construction materials, workshop-related materials, clothing, faunal remains, Euroamerican bottles, Chinese ceramics, and opium related items.

Upon the recommendations of Darby Stapp in his 1983 test report, a full-scale excavation will be conducted of Feature 12 in the summer of 1998. There will be two foci during the field season. One will be to provide greater understanding of the blacksmithing activities that occurred at the site. The second focus will be to construct a GIS (geographic information system) database that will allow for extended analysis of the features of the site and for other sites in the surrounding region. The GIS database will aid in descriptive archaeological analysis by detecting and mapping distributions of the artifacts and features. Also to be included in the database is information regarding sites of different temporal assignments and surface manifestations. Analysis of this data will help provide broader knowledge of the Chinese presence in the Pierce locality.

**Richards, Staci** (The University of Montana) **Revisiting History: African American Women and Feminism**

One of the many ways to affirm ethnicity is to revisit history and draw inspiration and knowledge from the past. African American feminists, as well as other activists continue to revisit history in order to redefine Black ethnicity. Recounting the slave past and process people of color have gone through, or refused to go through, to assimilate into "Americans" is painful yet vital to understanding racism and oppression in the United States. In my paper, I discuss how and why African American feminists are involved in the woman's movement, sharing the interesting and rarely talked about history of African American activists. By engaging in discourse, a primary focus of black feminist theory, African American women build on similarities regarding classism, racism, and sexism. As a marginalized group, a united ideology advances the opportunity for acquisition of power. These shared experiences also construct a past of African American ethnicity reaffirmed through history.

***Richardson, Heidi* (Pacific Lutheran University) **Mariachi Music in Mexico: A Symbol of Mexican Identity and Nationalism****

Music plays an important role in societies across the globe. As cultures have changed over time, developments in music have also occurred. Despite adverse pressures of the twentieth century on music to conform to imported popular styles, Mariachi in Mexico remains a favorite form of music. Significant in this analysis, Mariachi has also been mainstreamed by a variety of contemporary pop artists both in Mexico and abroad. The fact that Mexico's Mariachi music has withstood assimilationist challenges is due to its link to national identity and nationalism. The appeal of Mariachi breaks through class and age barriers. This paper will also explore ways in which Mariachi's appeal can be limited by ethnicity. Thus, this paper will analyze the survival of Mariachi in Mexico through generations and its significance in contemporary popular culture.

***Ringlab, Charlotte* (Missoula, Montana) **A Preliminary Description of the Paleolandscapes Occupied by *Purgatorius* spp., the Earliest-Known Primatomorphs****

Several species of the genus *Purgatorius* have been described from samples collected from the Late Cretaceous Hell Creek Formation, and the Paleocene Tullock and Bear Formations. Fossilized soils (paleosols) were examined and classified to Soil Orders to infer climate and vegetation types associated with the fossils. Initial examinations near the locations of the fossils, finds an Oxysol soil type in the Hell Creek Formation and Ultisols in the Tullock and Bear Formations. These paleosols indicate a tropical climate and vegetation existed in the Late Cretaceous and a sub-tropical climate in the Paleocene. Examination of ancient landforms and the fossilized remains of particular vertebrates, invertebrates and vegetation for these sites suggest similar environments existed for these primatomorphs.

***Roddy, Shannon and Jennifer Sugden* (Central Washington University) **Cranial Deformation in Osteological Collections from the Middle Columbia River: A Study in Cultural Affiliation and Anthropometric Measurement****

Artificial deformation is examined in eighteen crania from the Middle Columbia region. The documentation of these crania is a part of an effort to determine their probable cultural affiliation and proceeds their repatriation through the CWU NAGPRA Project. The practice of cranial deformation through cradle boarding and head binding was widespread on the Pacific Northwest Coast. Little attention has been paid to the practice of deformation in the interior, and it is important to document the relative extent of this practice among Interior Salish and Sahaptian peoples. Only a limited literature exists on consequences of cranial deformation. In this study we document how deformation stimulates greater asymmetry in the occipital and/or left or right parietals. Other possible side effects of deformation include early suture closure, lengthening of the mastoids and occipital condyles, and altered shapes of the foramen magnum.

***Sappington, Robert* (University of Idaho) **Prehistoric Fishing in the Clearwater River Region, North Central Idaho****

According to numerous historic and ethnographic accounts, all native groups in the southern Columbia Plateau received a substantial portion of their protein from anadromous and other fish. Due to various factors, ranging from the poor preservation of fish elements to cultural practices such as returning salmon bones to the water, evidence of aboriginal fishing has been difficult to demonstrate in prehistoric contexts. A review of the archaeological record for the Clearwater River region indicates that the ancestors of the Nez Perce Indians began fishing in this area prior to 6000 BP. Since then and throughout the late prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic periods numerous methods were successfully employed to obtain various types of fish.

**Scott, Linda M.** (University of Idaho) **What “The great Houndini” can tell us about our neighbors: an examination of enculturation through the entertainment industry**

Because we are living in a time of increasing globalization, perpetuated primarily through the mass media and entertainment industry, it is increasingly vital to take a reflexive approach to any field of social study. The same entertainment industry that reaches global markets is responsible for a huge portion of American ideological and perceptual formation; it is largely conservative in nature. Some of the values conserved are detrimental to the objective observation, classification, and theoretical analysis of culture, both through formal and content-related influences. Cartoons, as a primary entertainment resource for children, are particularly vulnerable to the conservatism of classicism, and serve as a vehicle for the transmission of ideology.

**Scott, Patrick M.** (University of Idaho) **The Relationship of Habitus and Field to Material Culture**

Pierre Bourdieu's concepts of “habitus” and “field” offer archaeologists a way to examine society without losing the complexity of relationships between individuals or groups of individuals. Habitus and field can be inferred through analysis of the dynamics of morphology, function, distribution, or presence of artifacts over time. The adoption of a Bourdieuvian approach in a full-length archaeological study would permit a cross-field comparison of results with sociology, anthropology, and other social sciences, allowing archaeology to contribute to the debate over the usefulness of Bourdieu's paradigm.

**Scott, Shane J., and Michelle Gallagher, Tara Gauthier, Patrick T. McCutcheon** (Central Washington University) **Systematic survey in Mount Rainier National Park.**

Archaeological survey within the boundaries of Mount Rainier National Park has focused principally on subalpine parkland and alpine tundra environmental zones. Archaeological properties do occur at lower elevations and in different environmental zones; however, they may be underrepresented in the overall prehistoric picture because survey coverage has been uneven and each environmental zone has different surface conditions. A systematic survey strategy that takes into account the different conditions encountered in the park's environments was implemented by the 1997 Central Washington University archaeological field school. Survey units (500 by 500 meters) were randomly selected and surveyed using two techniques: traditional pedestrian survey

and a shovel-scraper survey. A large scale subsurface survey was undertaken at the Sunrise Ridge Borrow Pit site (45PI408) using shovel test pits. In addition to these surveys, previously recorded archaeological sites were revisited and 100 percent surveys of the landforms were undertaken.

**Segawa, Hitomi** (University of Idaho) **Social Organization Among Japanese at the University of Idaho**

There are about fifty Japanese people who live in Moscow, Idaho. Most of them are students at the University of Idaho. There is a Japanese Student Association at the University. Within this organization, Japanese students, who have been away from their own country and trying to get western education, still behave like Japanese. I wonder why I can tell that they behave like Japanese? In this research, I would like to pursue what factors make me perceive their behaviors as Japanese by focusing on group dynamics within this organization. In order to emphasize on group dynamics of a Japanese social organization, I used theories which are developed though Japanese social structure by a Japanese anthropologist. I believe it is important for me to use these theories to maintain uniqueness of Japanese society.

**Shumate, Erin** (Central Washington University) See **Langdon, Jennifer**

**Skelton, Randall** (The University of Montana) **A Comparison of two cladistic models of early hominid phylogeny**

The phylogenies of Skelton and McHenry (1992) and Strait, Grine, and Moniz (1997) for species of *Australopithecus* and early *Homo* differ in their placement of *A. Aethiopicus*. Skelton and McHenry place *Aa. Aethiopicus* as an extinct sidebranch of hominid evolution not closely related to *A. Robustus* and *A. Boisei*. Strait *et al.* Place *A. Aethiopicus* as the ancestor of *Aa. Robustus* and *A. Boisei*, thereby forming a monophyletic group of robust australopithecines. Part of the reason for this difference appears to be whether the analysis attempts to compensate for trait list bias. Using unprocessed traits produces the phylogeny of Strait *et al.*, whereas using a method that attempts to compensate for trait list bias yields the phylogeny of Skelton and McHenry. The question of whether accounting for trait list bias is preferable to using unprocessed traits can only be answered by further research and debate.

**Slickpoo, Allen P.** (Director, Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program) **Interpretations of History from the Native Perspectives.**

From the perspectives of the indigenous people of the Northwest, history does not begin with the arrival of Euroamerican people. The Native understanding of history and the modern day historian's interpretations of Native American history and prehistory differ. Does history in the Northwest really begin in 1805?

**Smedley, Bryce** (The University of Montana) **Tro-Tro and the American Passenger**  
My paper is on what it means to go to college in Ghana as an American student

and the stereotypes you are put into. I explore the personal expectations I have before I arrived in Ghana and how those expectations never happened. I learned about what it was like to feel trapped in a new society and of tearing down stereotypes and prejudices that I had about developing countries and people. I learned to grow culturally and to live simply in Africa and was deeply saddened to leave friends and their families.

**Sperazza, Michael** (The University of Montana) **The Geographic Distribution of Molar Cusp Patterns of Australopithecines and Paranthropus.**

This paper looks at the cusp and fissure patterns of the molar teeth of two genera of early hominids, the Australopithecus and Paranthropus. The patterns created by the arrangement of cusps on the molar teeth can provide insight into the population affinity of these fossil hominids. By using statistical analyses to examine the distribution of the cusp patterns, relationships between various species of fossil hominids may be inferred. This paper reports the results of geographic distributions found during the collection and study of this data.

**St Jacques, Kevin W.** (The University of Montana) **Vocalization Studies of New World Primates: A Review**

Over the last 20 years much research has been conducted on the vocalizations of New World primates. A varied amount of species have been studied and an enormous amount of knowledge has been gained. Most of the research has taken place with captive primate species, therefore, the equipment reviewed applies to that realm. Reel-to-reel tape recorders have a long history in vocalization research, but advances in DAT technology are providing some promising tools for the discipline. In addition, recent advances in microphone technology have aided in understanding the full spectrum of sounds produced by New World primates.

**Strange, Frederick** (Eastern Washington University) **Teaching Postmodernism**

Postmodernism has emerged as a major challenge to classical anthropology. Whatever its merits and follies, its tenets have become clear enough to assist in the teaching of old and new topics, including ethnicity, worldview, theory, and method. Important preoccupations (relativism, subjectivity, social critique) from previous eras can be re-read as precursors of the postmodern. It provides a stimulus for applying classical theoretical stances to anthropology's own history of paradigm abandonment. It presents an example of our own popular and scholarly culture. Its emphasis on the voices of "others" can be modeled by listening to natives of the postmodern era: students themselves. Finally, the postmodern posture can be turned back on itself: how well does it stand up to its own critique? When neither dismissed nor treated as revelation, postmodernism can be instructive in grounding the principles of anthropology both in the present and in historical context.

**Sugden, Jennifer** (Central Washington University) See **Roddy, Shannon**

**Thomas, Lewis K.** (University at Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) **Desire and Old Things: Nostalgia, Colonialism, and the Opening of Burma (Myanmar)**

Having recently ended three decades of self-imposed isolation from the international community, the nation-state of Burma (Myanmar) is experiencing an influx of foreigners coming for business and tourism. This paper, based on three recent field trips to Burma, analyzes a particularly salient form of foreigner-Burmese interaction; the exchange of (usually Western) currencies for objects that foreigners consider 'antiques' or 'collectibles' and that most Burmese, until recently, placed little monetary value on. Such exchanges are reflective of larger issues involving Western social evolutionist-based imaginings of countries such as Burma, (post-) colonialist longings and nostalgia, and what Appadurai calls the 'regimes of value' in space and time in which economic objects circulate.

**Trautman, Pam** (Central Washington University) **The Potlatch Then and Now: An Internship at U'mista Cultural Centre, Alert Bay, B.C.**

I will discuss current and past anthropological theories about the roles and meanings of the potlatch and assess how they compare with Kwakwaka'wakw perspectives. This discussion will be grounded in the historical context of the Canadian government's outlawing of the Potlatch and the subsequent confiscation of Potlatch materials. I will build on descriptions of these crucial events and my own cooperative work experience at the U'mista Cultural Center, Alert Bay, which was established through Native community efforts to house returned potlatch materials.

**Tubutis, Todd J.** (University of British Columbia) **"It's just something that's taken for granted": Using photographs in interviewing about Stó:lō culture.**

This paper will discuss the process of using photographs to interview about the uses of cedar bark in Stó:lō territory in the lower mainland of British Columbia. As part of the 1997 University of British Columbia Ethnographic Field School, I conducted ethnographic interviews using a series of 47 photographs depicting the various aspects of gathering and working cedar bark. The photographs were made by a professional, non-Stó:lō photographer contracted by Stó:lō Nation to document Stó:lō cultural activities over the period of a year. From the interviews, I prepared a report for Stó:lō Nation that outlines both the usefulness of photographic interviewing and the possibility of combining photographs with ethnographic writing. Through this summary of my work with Stó:lō Nation, I will detail how I synthesized visual, oral, and written material into one ethnographic document.

**Turner, Scott** (Central Washington University) See **Loudon, James**

**Tyree, Daniel J.** (Eastern Washington University) **Attitudes About Cremation Among Peoples Living in Spokane, Washington.**

Results of a survey suggest that public attitudes regarding the increasing practice

of cremation are the result of various factors, mainly cost, personal control of the decision as to a person's ultimate disposal, and the prevention of later physical displacement if not cremated. Consequently, the purpose of this research is to: (1) examine attitudes concerning cremation, specifically of why one would or would not want to be cremated, (2) discern associated attitudes by gender, age, socioeconomic background, religion, and other individual concerns, and (3) examine the various means of disposal or internment of the remains. The research will also examine issues concerning the history of cremation and associated legal dispositions.

**Upton, Sian R.** (University of British Columbia) **We all have our own special way of helping people”: contemporary healing in the Stó:lō community of the Fraser Valley in British Columbia.**“

“Healing” is an oft-mentioned and *loaded* term in the Stó:lō community of the Fraser Valley. Whereas previous anthropological studies have tended to frame healing in the Stó:lō community in terms of a limited typology - traditional “shamans”, longhouse spirit dancing, and herbalism - in this paper I will argue that contemporary notions of healing amongst Stó:lō people are far more eclectic, overlapping and complex. Drawing on the findings of an ethnographic project on which I worked with people in the Stó:lō community last spring, I will discuss healing as a *continuum* that encompasses an extremely diverse network of individual healers, and which involves a simultaneous concern for communal and individual mental, physical, emotional, and spiritual well being.

**Valentine, Danielle** (The University of Montana) **Cremation as a Method of Bodily Disposition: A Montanan Trend and its Meaning**

This research uses Missoula as a representative area to expose factors influencing Montanans' decisions to cremate. The goals of this study are to establish a profile of those who prefer cremation and the reasons for this preference. Another aim of this paper is to compare cremation rates among different American geographic regions. Themes addressed include: economics, religion, population mobility, ecology, memorialization, body image, and simplicity of ritual. This paper also contains a brief history and description of cremation. Montanans cremate at a rate of over twice the national average; therefore, this study may provide useful insight into American funerary decisions.

**Walker, Sara L.** (Eastern Washington University) **Quartz-Crystal Microblade Use at Site 45CA426, Sequim, Washington.**

Site 46CA426, an inland site on the Olympic Peninsula dating to 2,500 years B.P., contains a large quartz-crystal artifact assemblage, including polyhedral cores in various stages of reduction, microblade tools, and debitage. These artifacts were primarily associated with a Locarno Beach phase subterranean house feature, but many were found associated with external pits. While many other Locarno Beach phase sites appear to be centered on marine resource exploitation, the faunal remains from site 45CA426 are primarily land-based mammals. Technological and functional aspects of these tools are

discussed within a regional framework of quartz microblade assemblages.

**Whittles, M.J.** (University of Lethbridge) **Eskimos and Inuit: history and identity in the Canadian Arctic.**

The creation, configuration, and identity of native communities in the Canadian North has historically largely mirrored Euro-Canadian ideals and expectations. Not only was the jurisdiction for the allocation and delivery of community services, economic development programmes, and the creation and maintenance of community political structures held by various external governments and private sector agencies, but these various instruments were often guided by their own interests or by ethnocentric models of Inuit expectations and aspirations for their communities.

The High Arctic community of Ikaahuk on Banks Island is a notable exception to commonly accepted models of colonial hegemony: initially created as a settlement by Inuit – without government introgression to serve the interests of local native residents -- the community has historically and aggressively asserted local control. Many aspects of local consensus government that have only recently appeared throughout the Arctic have existed for over a generation in Ikaahuk; and, the Inuit who live there have systematically rejected stigmatising and disempowering roles and images historically placed upon them, instead creating and maintaining strong images of rugged independence and rigorous self-sufficiency. This paper will address local conceptions of Inuit personal and community identity.

**Wickert, Carolyn L.** (The Catholic University of America) See *Morgenstein, Maury E.*

**Williams, Brett** (Central Washington University) See *Orvald, Tucker O.*

**Wright, Kyle D.** (The University of Montana) **Red Power and the Creation of a Pan-Indian Ethnic Identity.**

Within the last three decades a major resurgence of Native American ethnic pride and cultural rebirth has ranged from linguistic revitalization, political reorganization and tribal membership growth. Since the 1960s, there has been a constant and burgeoning effort by many Native American communities to recover and preserve their ethnicity. The Native American “cultural renaissance” has been driven by an explosion in the number of Indian Organizations and associations. The proliferation of native organizations and political protests has been a catalyst for the revival of American Indian ethnicity. This paper is about the factors that compelled American Indians to build and embrace an all encompassing Pan-Indian ethnic identity. In this paper I will discuss some of the possible factors behind the construction and maintenance of ethnic groups, as well as consider the components and tactics used in ethnic revivals. I will look at influences behind the formation of the pluralistic category of “Indianness” and the historical components that fostered the creation of a supratribal Indian ethnic identity, which was finally consolidated and conceived through the Red Power movement and activism during the Civil Rights era of the 1960s and 1970s.

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Thomas A. Foor  
Conference Chair

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