

<sup>6</sup>  
37th Annual

# NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE



Programs and Abstracts

Program and Abstracts

36TH ANNUAL NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

March 24th - 26th, 1983

Owhyee Plaza Hotel  
Boise, Idaho

Host:  
Boise State University

General Information

Registration starts 9:00 a.m., Thursday, March 24th, second floor lobby, Owhyee Plaza Hotel. Registration ends 12 noon, Friday, March 25th.

Fees:	Students	\$ 5.00
	Others	10.00
	Banquet	10.00

Conference Events:

NO-HOST COCKTAIL: Thursday, March 24th, Owhyee Plaza Hotel, 5:30 - 7:00 p.m.

BANQUET: Friday, March 25th.

NO-HOST COCKTAIL: 6:30 - 7:30 p.m.

BANQUET: 7:30 p.m.

BANQUET SPEAKER: Dr. James Deetz, University of California, will speak on the social and cultural uses of archaeology.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24

AFTERNOON

SYMPOSIUM 1: NATIVE FISHING ON THE WESTERN SNAKE RIVER  
PLAIN: RESEARCH AND PERSPECTIVE

Whitman Room, Daniel Meatte, Chair

- 1:30 DANIEL MEATTE  
Introduction and Statement of Purpose
- 1:40 DAVID ORTMANN  
"Distribution and Biology of Salmonids on the  
Western Snake River Plain"
- 2:00 DANIEL MEATTE  
"Variation and Extent of Fishing on the Western  
Snake River Plain"
- 2:20 B. ROBERT BUTLER  
"Southern Idaho Fisheries: The Fremont Connection"
- 2:40 WILLIAM STATHAM  
"Salmon, Group Interactions, and Outsiders on the  
Prehistoric Snake River Plain"
- 3:00 MARK G. PLEW  
"Implications of Nutritional Potentials of  
Anadromous Fish Resources on the Western Snake  
River Plain"
- 3:20 BREAK
- 3:40 DAVID G. RICE  
"Basin and Plateau Fisheries: Similarities  
and Differences"
- 4:00 RANDALL F. SCHALK  
Discussant
- 4:20 MAX G. PAVESIC  
Discussant

SYMPOSIUM 2: ANTHROPOLOGY AND EDUCATION

Gold Room, T. Virginia Cox, Chair

- 1:30 ELIZABETH J. BRYANT MERRILL  
"Adaptive Change in Shoshone-Bannock Teaching and  
Learning Styles: An Ethnographic Investigation  
of a Traditional Indian Arts and Crafts Class"
- 1:50 T. VIRGINIA COX  
"Bicultural and Bilingual Education: The  
Pacific Example"

THURSDAY, MARCH 24

AFTERNOON

- 2:10 DAN EARLY  
"Classroom in the Field: Teaching Anthropology  
in Mexico"
- 2:30 MARTIN ROSENSON  
"Evaluation of Introductory Texts and Ethnographic  
Film"
- 2:50 DAWN S. STATHAM  
"An Evolutionary Perspective on the Causes of  
Domestic Violence in American Society"

SYMPOSIUM 3: THE FOUR FIELDS OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND  
EDUCATION

Gold Room, Ben Abe, Chair

- 3:30 MIKE AVERY
- 3:50 DALE MCGINNIS
- 4:10 MARTIN ROSENSON
- 4:30 BEN ABE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODS

Ranier Room, R. L. Lyman, Chair

- 1:30 ANAN RAYMOND  
"Evaluating the Temporal Integrity of Lithic  
Scatters: Analysis of Obsidian Hydration  
Measurements"
- 1:50 RICHARD GARVIN  
"The Destruction of Bovid Skeletal Elements  
by Dogs: Implications for Taphonomy"
- 2:10 R. LEE LYMAN  
"Late Quaternary Mammalian Faunas of Eastern  
Washington: Temporal Remoteness, Sample Size,  
and Unsolved Problems"
- 2:30 GUY A. MARDEN  
"Chemical Analysis of Sweathouse Floor Soils"
- 2:50 ROBERT R. MIERENDORF  
"Landscape Evolution as a Determinant of Prehistoric  
Settlement and Subsistence Activity"

THURSDAY, MARCH 24

AFTERNOON

3:10 BREAK

3:30 JAMES C. CHATTERS

"Riverine Environments and Human Occupancy on the  
Upper Columbia, 4500 - 2500 BP"

3:50 PETER T. BOBROWSKY

"Estimation of Adequate Sample Size for Biological  
Remains"

4:10 J. C. SHEPPARD, P. E. WIGAND, and Y. WELTER

"Radiocarbon Dating Errors"

FRIDAY, MARCH 25

MORNING

SYMPOSIUM 4: THE CHIEF JOSEPH DAM CULTURAL RESOURCES  
PROJECT: RESULTS OF FIVE YEARS OF INTERDISCIPLINARY  
INVESTIGATION

Whitman Room, M.E.W. Jaehnig, Chair

8:40 M.E.W. JAEHNIG

"An Introduction to the CJDCR Project"

9:00 D. A. MUNSELL and L. V. SALO

"You Bet the Rent on a 0.2 Percent Sample!?"

9:20 R. D. MITCHELL and M.E.W. JAEHNIG

"Statistical Site Sampling: A View From the Field"

9:40 S. N. CROZIER

"The Man-Land Relationship: Geo-archaeology and  
Geochronology."

10:00 S. D. LIVINGSTON

"Multisite Faunal Analysis"

10:20 BREAK

10:40 N. A. STENHOLM

"Botanical Recovery and Analysis"

11:00 S. A. CAMPBELL

"Contract Archaeology: An Historical Perspective"

11:20 L. V. SALO

"Post Hypsithermal Archaeological Population  
Cycles in the Northern Columbia Plateau"

FRIDAY, MARCH 25

MORNING

11:40 E. S. LOHSE  
"Projectile Point Typology and Cultural Chronology:  
A Methodological Imperative"

12:00 LUNCH

SYMPOSIUM 5: CURRENT RESEARCH AND NEW DIRECTIONS IN  
STUDIES OF PENTECOSTALS

Ranier Room, G. James Patterson, Chair

9:00 CAROLYN HENNING BROWN  
"What's Interesting About the Pentecostals? A  
Retrospective"

9:15 ELAINE J. LAWLESS  
"Women's Speech in the Pentecostal Church"

9:30 DANIEL N. MALTZ  
"The Non-Holiness Variant of Classical Pente-  
costalism: A View From Scotland"

9:45 CAROL A. MORTLAND  
"Concealing Variation in a Texan Pentecostal Group"

10:00 G. JAMES PATTERSON  
"How Romanian are Romanian Pentecostals?"

10:15 DISCUSSION

10:45 BREAK

11:00 - 12:00 FILM: "Joy Unspeakable"

SYMPOSIUM 6: ASSOCIATION OF OREGON ARCHAEOLOGISTS  
SYMPOSIUM ON OREGON ARCHAEOLOGY

Crystal Room, Paul Christy Jenkins, Chair

8:40 TERRY L. WEST and TISH M. STEINFELD  
"Native American Vision Quest Sites on the Siskiyou  
and Adjacent National Forests"

9:00 LYMAN DEICH and NANCY OTTIS  
"Preliminary Report of Test Excavations at 35 CU 84"

9:20 FRANCES M. PHILIPEK  
"Post-Mazama Aboriginal Settlement/Subsistence  
Patterns: Upper Klamath Basin, Oregon"

FRIDAY, MARCH 25

MORNING

9:40 RICHARD M. PETTIGREW  
"Prehistoric Lacustrine Adaptation at Lake Abert,  
Southeastern Oregon: An Update"

10:00 ALEXY SIMMONS  
"Youngs Cave, 35 DS 115: An Early Site on the High  
Lava Plains Near Bend, Oregon"

10:20 BREAK

10:40 MARK SWIFT  
"Comparative Debitage Analysis from Willamette  
Valley Sites"

11:00 BECKY SALEEBY  
"Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Portland  
Basin of the Lower Columbia River: An Integrated  
Approach"

11:20 JUDITH A. WILLIG  
"Environmental and Depositional History of the  
Umatilla Bridge Site: A Preliminary Report"

11:40 DAVID BRAUNER  
"Pilcher Creek: A Pre-Mazama Archaeological Site  
in the Elkhorn Mountains of Northeastern Oregon"

12:00 LUNCH

#### NORTHWEST COAST ARCHAEOLOGY

Gold Room, Terry Zontek, Chair

8:40 RICHARD H. MCCLURE  
"Foothills Hunters in Southwest Washington:  
Observations from Two Upper Cowlitz Sites"

9:00 TERRY ZONTEK  
"Ocean Fishing on the Central Oregon Coast During  
the Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric Period"

9:20 STAN COPP  
"The Marpole-Eburne Dump Site (DhRs 25): ca.  
1913 - 1930"

9:40 E. O. BERGLAND  
"Lithic Remains from the Blue Mountain Area,  
Olympic National Park, Washington"

FRIDAY, MARCH 25

MORNING

10:00 EILEEN T. PANOWSKI

"The Correlation Between Stored Foods and Social Stratification among Hunter-Gatherers"

FRIDAY, MARCH 25

AFTERNOON

SYMPOSIUM 4 CONTINUED: THE CHIEF JOSEPH DAM CULTURAL RESOURCES PROJECT: RESULTS OF FIVE YEARS OF INTER-DISCIPLINARY INVESTIGATION

Whitman Room, M.E.W. Jaehnig, Chair

1:30 D. SAMMONS-LOHSE

"Functional Changes and Formal Differences in Cultural Features"

1:50 E. S. LOHSE

"45-OK-11: A 5000 Year Old Housepit Site"

2:10 M.E.W. JAEHNIG

"45-OK-258: A 3000 Year Old Housepit Site"

2:30 S. K. CAMPBELL

"45-OK-2: A 1500 - 50 Year Old Housepit Site"

2:50 BREAK

3:30 DISCUSSANTS

3:30 R. F. SCHALK

"Contract Archaeology: Theory and Method"

3:40 J. C. CHATTERS

"The Biophysical Model"

3:50 W. S. DANCEY

"Typology and Chronology"

4:00 D. G. RICE

"The CJDCRP and Plateau Archaeology"

4:10 F. C. LEONHARDY

"Wrapup"

WARC ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

Gold Room

1:30 AGENDA ITEMS

1. WARC Program Review

2. NEH Youth Scabland Project



FRIDAY, MARCH 25

AFTERNOON

3. WARC/DAHP Student Interns
4. Newly elected executive committee members present topics of most current interest to their community

OPEN TO PUBLIC

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY and CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Ranier Room, James Deetz, Chair

- 1:30 GEORGE R. MEAD  
"Unscrewing the Unscrutable: The Chinese in the Gold Mine Fields, ca. 1860 - 1880; a Preliminary Report"
- 1:50 JEFF FEE  
"Chinese Horticulture and Architecture on the Slopes of the South Fork of the Salmon River"
- 2:10 CORT SIMS  
"The Log Chutes of North Idaho"
- 2:30 LORELEA HUDSON  
"Seneacquoteen: A Multi-Disciplinary Approach"
- 2:50 HARVEY STEELE  
"19th Century Ceramics in the Pacific Northwest"
- 3:10 BREAK
- 3:30 EDGAR BRYAN  
"Cable, or Wine Rope?"
- 3:50 JEANETTE GASTON  
"The Advisory Council Goes to Wallace: Or, Our Minds are Made Up, Don't Confuse Us With the Facts"
- 4:10 NORM STEGGELL  
"Nine Historic Cultural Resource Properties in the Susanville and Greenhorn Mining Districts of East Central Oregon have been Recorded"
- 4:30 HARVEY STEELE, LAURA JUNE, and GAIL BARNHARDT  
"Buena Vista: 1982 Surface Survey"

SYMPOSIUM 6 CONTINUED: ASSOCIATION OF OREGON ARCHAEOLOGISTS  
SYMPOSIUM ON OREGON ARCHAEOLOGY

Crystal Room, Paul Christy Jenkins, Chair

FRIDAY, MARCH 25

AFTERNOON

- 1:30 BEN FRANCY  
"The Historical Development of the Camp Carson Mine"
- 1:50 NORM STEGGELL  
"A Southern Columbia Plateau Seasonal Lithic Manufacture and Food Processing Site was Continuously Occupied Between c. 5000 BP and Historic Times"
- 2:10 C. LAWRENCE ARMITAGE  
"An Archaeological Model of Settlement and Subsistence for the Central Oregon Northern Paiute"
- 2:30 BREAK

NORTHWEST ETHNOGRAPHY

Crystal Room, Allan Marshall, Chair

- 2:50 CYNTHIA MANNING  
"Kootenai River Valley Ethnohistory"
- 3:10 LUCILE HOUSLEY  
"Lithosols: Grocery Stores in the Plateau and Great Basin"
- 3:30 ALLEN C. TURNER  
"The Politics of Persistence Among the Southern Paiutes of Utah"
- 3:50 PHILLIP M. EVERSON  
"The Structure of Intergroup Connectivity: Southern Plateau Subsistence Flow"
- 4:10 MARJORIE J. PRINGLE  
"One Pitch or Two Pitch - Did Variance in Roof Style Depict Class Standing among the Southern Puget Sound Salish Peoples?"
- 4:30 LYNN W. STAGG  
"Wolf-Man, Cannibal Woman: A Functional Approach"

BIO-MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Green Room, Candice C. Turner (Idaho State University), Chair

- 1:30 BARBARA C. ANDERSON  
"Cultural Factors Affecting the Perception of Pain in Childbirth"

FRIDAY, MARCH 25

AFTERNOON

- 1:50 CANDICE C. TURNER  
"Crying the Blues: Postpartum Blues Within the  
Bio-Cultural and Bio-Medical Management Models"
- 2:10 JACK D. LARGE  
"Changing Perspectives on Alcohol Addiction: A  
Cultural Approach"
- 2:30 THOMAS LEE RAMSEY  
"Radon Mine Therapy as an Alternative to Patent  
Medical Systems"
- 2:50 GLENIS HODGSON  
"Psychic Surgery in the Philippines: Including  
Experiences of Idaho Patients" (Followed by a  
9 minute film showing actual psychic surgeries)

SATURDAY, MARCH 26

MORNING

ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE INTERIOR NORTHWEST

Whitman Room, James C. Chatters, Chair

- 8:40 JONATHAN C. DRIVER  
"Prehistoric Subsistence Strategies on the Plains/  
Plateau Boundary"
- 9:00 TOM E. ROLL  
"A Provisional Culture - Historical Outline of  
Kootenai Region Prehistory"
- 9:20 ALSTON V. THOMS  
"A Preliminary Assessment of Land Use Patterns  
at Libby Reservoir, Northwestern Montana"
- 9:40 STEPHAN R. SAMUELS and ALSTON V. THOMS  
"A Nonsite Approach to Aboriginal Activities Along  
the Columbia River in South-Central Washington"
- 10:00 JAMES C. CHATTERS  
"Climatic Change and Human Adaptation in the Upper  
Pahsimeroi Valley, Idaho"
- 10:20 BREAK
- 10:40 MAX G. PAVESIC  
"The Western Idaho Archaic Burial Pattern"

SATURDAY, MARCH 26

MORNING

- 11:00 QUENTIN MARK ARNOLD  
"Summation of Research into the Prehistory of  
Long Valley, Idaho"
- 11:20 GORDON MOHS  
"Recent Archaeological Excavations at the Vallican  
Site (DjQj 1), Slocan Valley, Southeastern British  
Columbia"
- 11:40 WAYNE CHOQUETTE  
"An Early Culture Complex in the Kootenay Region"

SYMPOSIUM 7: PHOTOGRAPHIC, PHOTOGRAMMETRIC, AND REMOTE  
SENSING APPLICATIONS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Gold Room, Frederic R. Mattfield, Chair

- 8:40 HARVEY S. RICE  
"Archaeological Inference from Historic Photographs"
- 9:00 FREDERIC R. MATTFIELD  
"Dimensional Information from Old Site Photographs:  
Possibilities and Limitations"
- 9:20 ELIZABETH D. VANCE  
Aerial Photographic Archives and Ground Photography  
as Supplementary Remote Sensing Tools"
- 9:40 LOUIS N. WILLIAMS  
Practical Aspects of Aerial Photography Procurement"
- 10:00 FREDERIC R. MATTFIELD  
"Metric Data at Low Cost: Instruments and Approaches"
- 10:20 BREAK
- 10:40 STEVEN J. GILL and JUDY HART  
"Remote Sensing for Plant Habitat Identification:  
The Ozette Example"
- 11:00 J. MICHAEL SHORT  
"Photography as a Tool in Creating the Archaeological  
Data Base"

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Ranier Room, Anthony Stocks, Chair

- 8:40 JOHN A. ROSS  
"Transformation and Flight: The Persistence of  
Traditions and Beliefs in the Western Isles of  
Scotland"

SATURDAY, MARCH 26

MORNING

- 9:00 WILLIAM WILLARD  
"Refugee Resettlement in the Northwest"
- 9:20 TERRY L. WEST  
"The Transformation of Competitive Rituals in the  
Bolivian Altiplano"
- 9:40 PETE BROWN  
"To Stay or Leave: Factors Affecting Migration  
Decisions among the Unemployed in Idaho's Silver  
Valley"
- 10:00 ANTHONY STOCKS  
"The Role of Kinship Networks in Mitigating  
Economic Crisis: Case Study in Kellogg"
- 10:20 BREAK
- 10:40 NANCY P. MCKEE  
"Insecurity and Survival: Styles of Accommodation  
to Poverty"
- 11:00 RICHARD T. DUNN  
"Synaptic Characteristics of Idea Transmission in  
Anthropological Journals"
- 11:20 COLEEN R. BITTINGER  
"Status Changes as Seen Through Socio-Linguistics:  
The Wapato Study"

## ABSTRACTS

### SYMPOSIA

Symposium 1: Native Fishing on the Western Snake River Plain: Research and Perspective

Organizor: Daniel Meatte (University of Oregon)

Aboriginal fishing in southwestern Idaho is surprisingly unstudied, despite its dominant feature as a dietary mainstay. Aspects of fishing technology, social organization, resource potential, and adaptive strategies are poorly understood. This symposium presents current research and theoretical perspectives which enhance our understanding of this important resource base, and its role in the aboriginal economy.

Symposium 2: Anthropology and Education

Organizor: T. Virginia Cox (Boise State University)

This symposium reflects the diversity of research interest current in the area of educational anthropology. These interests take the form of research in the areas of ways to teach anthropology, cross-cultural education in schools, ethnographic research in the classroom; and general research in cultural transmission.

Symposium 3: The Four Fields of Anthropology and Education

Organizor: Benjamin Omara Abe (North Seattle Community College)

no abstract received

Symposium 4: The Chief Joseph Dam Cultural Resources Project: Results of Five Years of Interdisciplinary Archaeological Investigation

Organizors: M.E.W. Jaehnig and E. S. Lohse (University of Washington)

During the last decade, archaeologists have been concerned with contributions of contract archaeology to the field. As a large-scale, multidisciplinary project in contract archaeology, the Chief Joseph Dam Cultural Resources

Project has proven an admirable if, at times, a daunting assay of the constraints and possibilities afforded contract archaeology. This symposium will examine the project's contributions to Columbia Plateau prehistory, and the application of current archaeological method and theory to a vast body of data. Directions of future research in several areas will be suggested.

Symposium 5: Current Research and New Directions in Studies of Pentecostals

Organizer: G. James Patterson (Eastern Oregon College)

This symposium presents papers of five scholars from the disciplines of anthropology and folklore who are working on research on Pentecostals. Under consideration are Romanians, Scots, and three American groups. Topics include charismatics, the new holiness strain, women's speech, ethnic factors, and non-conformity among Pentecostals. Future directions in Pentecostal research will be discussed. The session will conclude with a film screening of "Joy Unspeakable," a 58 minute documentary on a Pentecostal group shown on PBS in 1982 and co-produced by one of the symposium participants.

Symposium 6: Fourth Annual Association of Oregon Archaeologists Symposium on Oregon Archaeology

Organizer: Paul Christy Jenkins (Stage of Oregon)

Current research and methodology pertaining to Oregon historic and prehistoric archaeology is presented by the Association of Oregon Archaeologists. Papers cover work in S.W. Oregon, the Northern Great Basin, the Willamette Valley and the Southern Plateau.

Symposium 7: Photographic, Photogrammetric, and Remote Sensing Applications in Archaeology

Organizer: Frederic R. Mattfield (University of Washington)

no abstract received

## CONFERENCE PAPERS

ABE, BENJAMIN OMARA  
North Seattle Community College

no title or abstract received

ANDERSEN, BARBARA C.  
Simon Fraser University

### Cultural Factors Affecting the Perception of Pain in Childbirth

In all cultures, there are a variety of reactions to the perception of pain associated with normal childbirth. However, studies of childbirth pain are few. This study assessed the impact of cultural factors such as ethnicity, religion, social class, maternal history, and labor length on the obstetrical pain perceived by mothers in two counties of Western Washington, U.S.A. Almost 20% of the variance in the pain perceived in childbirth was explained by cultural and background variables. Social class variables, such as parental education and occupation, proved to be most significantly correlated and associated with the perception of pain in childbirth.

ARMITAGE, C. LAWRENCE  
Western Prehistoric Research

### An Archaeological Model of Settlement and Subsistence for the Central Oregon Northern Paiute

In the past the Central Oregon region has received limited archaeological research in comparison to other select areas of Oregon such as the Coastal zone and the area situated along the Columbia River. This has left a glaring inconsistency and geographical bias in Oregon archaeology.

In response to this need a general model of settlement and subsistence for the Central Oregon Northern Paiute has been formulated using ethnographic and resource distribution data. The model is then applied to the archaeological data from the region to arrive at a better understanding of Central Oregon's place and contribution to the archaeological record.



ARNOLD, QUENTIN MARK  
University of Idaho

Summation of Research into the  
Prehistory of Long Valley Idaho

Within Long Valley along the western shoreline of Cascade Reservoir are twenty sites which have yielded up a large and diverse sample of lithic artifacts. The time range suggested by the artifact styles is around 5000 years with some specimens pointing to even earlier dates. This collection shows evidence of a shifting material culture influence from the Columbia River Plateau and the Great Basin throughout the valleys prehistory. A strong similarity also exists between the Cascade Reservoir and the Midvale artifact styles from the Weiser River Area associated with the Cascade Phase of the Lower Snake River Region.

AVERY, MIKE  
Fort Steilacoom Community College

no title or abstract received

BERGLAND, E. O.  
National Park Service

Lithic Remains from the Blue Mountain  
Area, Olympic National Park, Washington

Prehistoric lithic remains were documented at Deer Park, in the northeastern portion of Olympic National Park, Washington, during the 1982 Historic Resource Study of that Park. Several loci of artifact deposition were found at Deer Park, at an elevation of 5400 feet. These loci are evidenced primarily by chipped basalt and sedimentary lithics. The tools and environmental context strongly suggest seasonal hunting activities, with a postulated age-range of 4000-2000 B.P. "Wet site" conditions may exist at Deer Park. Several different problem orientations could serve as the basis for a suitable research design for study of the remains there.

BITTINGER, COLEEN R.  
Central Washington University

Status Changes as Seen Through  
Socio-linguistics: The Wapato Study

A general investigation was undertaken with the purpose of observing interaction between Anglo-Americans

and Mexican-Americans. The study which eventually evolved was one of the subtle shifts in status of each individual. The factors on which status were judged are age, education, ethnic origin and individual achievement. Throughout the study the relative importance of each of these factors changed, thereby changing the status of individuals. Data was gathered through participant observation. The observer noted verbal and non-verbal communication between individuals and observed some proxemics.

BOBROWSKY, PETER T.  
University of Alberta

#### Estimation of Adequate Sample Size for Biological Remains

In the last several decades the examination of biological remains from archaeological contexts has assumed a conspicuous status in various research endeavors. Paramount among the many concerns of bioarchaeology is the significance of the data base and thus the utility of the samples under examination. The purpose of this study is to: (1) outline a neontological method for treating modern distributions of biological populations; (2) apply this statistical distribution to subfossil gastropod samples from archaeological sites in Kentucky; (3) discuss the significance of these results in terms of assessing sample adequacy using a step-wise procedure, and; (4) comment on the applicability of this statistical theory to general archaeological sampling of vertebrate, botanical and artifact remains. Throughout this study, the assumption is made that the element under consideration is the species or taxon; hence, one is estimating adequacy in regard to number of species or taxa and not proportions of those taxa. Additionally, this analytic procedure centers on individual samples and not subsequent inter-sample statistical comparisons; that is, problems of specimen density, dispersion or aggregation. Finally, it is taken for granted that the initial intra-site sampling strategy employed conforms to any one of the several acceptable random procedures currently in use; critical, since the analytical theory presented here attempts to signal when to stop sampling and not how to start.

BRAUNER, DAVID  
Oregon State University

Pilcher Creek: A Pre-Mazama Archaeological  
Site in the Elkhorn Mountains  
of Northeastern Oregon

Archaeological sampling of the Pilcher Creek Site (35 UN 147) in the Elkhorn Mountains of Northeast Oregon has documented a small seasonally occupied upland campsite in a buried soil underlying Mazama ash. Site usage dramatically declined after the ash fall. Diagnostic artifacts associated with the pre-ash deposits are similar to tools associated with the Windust Phase of the southern Plateau. Site 35 UN 147 offers a nonriverine perspective of what may be the pioneering population in the southern Plateau.

BROWN, CAROLYN HENNING  
Whitman College

#### What's Interesting About the Pentecostals? A Retrospective

Earlier studies of Pentecostals focused on sociological origins and on psychological and psycholinguistic aspects of the movement. I would suggest a re-orientation in two directions. The first is to re-assess the "secularization hypothesis" which holds that modern bureaucratic society is incompatible with traditional forms of religious belief, which will gradually fade away. The renewed fundamentalism in both Christianity and Islam among segments of the population most enmeshed in the bureaucratic structures of their respective societies discredits the Weberian thesis. Second, the apparent contradiction between bureaucratic society and effervescent religion will only be resolved by turning to studies of the religious symbolic systems themselves to discover how reality is re-structured and collective identities are redefined through Pentecostal symbol and rite.

BROWN, PETE  
Idaho State University

#### To Stay or Leave: Factors Affecting Migration Decisions Among the Unemployed in Idaho's Silver Valley

Closure of the long-standing Bunker Hill mining, smelting, and refining operations left over 2000 Silver Valley residents unemployed. The valley was able to absorb only a small percentage of those out-of-work. Contrary to what might have been expected from a labor market analysis, most of the ex-Bunker employees have remained in the valley. This paper argues, using decision-making analysis, that the workers' decision to stay or leave reflects a minimization of risk and not necessarily a maximization of economic gain. Discrimination of the criteria affecting their decisions show why most have remained in the valley and why those who have left have done so.

BRYAN, EDGAR  
University of Idaho

### Cable, or Wire Rope?

Wire rope was first used in China fifteen hundred years ago and was known in Europe by 1400 A.D. Historical archaeologists, however, have been generally unaware how wire rope construction, design, and its description can be used as factors to determine its use; what it was originally designed for, its primary use, or if it has undergone a secondary use, or used as a discard. Its date of first manufacture can also be traced for a temporal factor.

BUTLER, B. ROBERT  
Idaho State University

### Southern Idaho Fisheries: The Fremont Connection

There is growing evidence of a widespread Great Salt Lake Fremont occupation in southern Idaho, especially along the Snake River below Twin Falls, where anadromous fish runs are known to have occurred. That the Great Salt Lake Fremonters may have been fishermen as well as hunters and horticulturalists is evident at sites along the Wasatch Front in northern Utah, but can a similar connection be made between these Fremonters and any of the fisheries along the Snake River in southwestern Idaho? A possible case in point in the vicinity of King Hill, south-central Idaho, is examined.

CAMPBELL, S. K.  
University of Washington

### 45-OK-2: A 1500-50 Year Old Housepit Site

Site 45-OK-2, a multicomponent site on the Columbia River in north-central Washington, was excavated by the Chief Joseph Dam Cultural Resources Project. This talk focuses on the description of the latest occupations at the site: a late Cayuse phase component (1500-500BP) and a protohistoric and historic component (500-50BP). Both are characterized by multiple house structures and year-round use. Comparison of the components suggests that material culture was generally stable through this period, although the historic component has a greater variety of house types, raw materials, projectile point styles, and ornament types. This may indicate an aggregation of previously separate village groups.

CAMPBELL, S. A.  
University of Washington

Contract Archaeology: A Historical Perspective

All archaeological projects in the Rufus Woods reservoir area have been government-funded programs initiated in response to impacts of Chief Joseph Dam. The history of cultural resources management priorities and practices in the reservoir, commencing with the River Basin Survey in 1947, is considered in the context of contemporary archaeological goals and methods. The only site excavated by three independent projects, 45-OK-2 provides a case history of changing management policies. Further, independent research based on the large site assemblage affords a means of evaluating the limitations of the CRM-controlled data in research contexts.

CHATTERS, JAMES C.  
Central Washington University

Climatic Change and Human Adaptation in  
the Upper Pahsimeroi Valley, Idaho

Designed to demonstrate the utility of a method for systematically assessing the relationship between climatic and cultural changes, the Pahsimeroi Valley Study has also provided new empirical data on paleo-environments and human adaptation in central Idaho. Concentrating on the steppe zone between 6400 and 8500 ft. elevation, the study obtained a record of settlement and land use patterns for the period 8000 BP to AD 1975 and acquired information on the human niche and paleoenvironments for much of the last 3000 years. I summarize these data, concentrating on two episodes of change: a shift in hunting technology and settlement size around 400 BP and a shift from sedentary-based pastoralism to seasonal big game hunting in the mid-twentieth century.

CHATTERS, JAMES C.  
Central Washington University

Riverine Environments and Human Occupancy  
on the Upper Columbia, 4500-2500 BP

Archaeological investigations along the Columbia River from Priest Rapids to Grand Coulee have shown a remarkably high density of sites attributable to the period 4500-2500 BP. In the Rufus Woods Lake area, this interval is marked by the highest site density of the entire prehistoric period. Are we looking at a

population explosion, an artifact of geomorphic process, or were there changes in the local riverine environment that led to the creation of large numbers of sites by a more or less stable population? These hypotheses are presented in detail and are tested using palynological, geomorphic and archaeofaunal data. Results suggest that demographic, environmental and erosional processes may all have contributed to the archaeological record we observe today.

CHOQUETTE, WAYNE  
East Kootenay Community College

#### An Early Culture Complex in the Kootenay Region

This paper summarizes the regional terminal Pleistocene geological, palaeoenvironmental, and archaeological records in defining the Goatfell Complex, a PalaeoIndian manifestation related to both the Alberta and Windust cultural units of the Northwestern Plains and Columbia Plateau respectively. Aspects of the Goatfell Complex discussed include chronological placement, lithic technology, settlement pattern, and subsistence base.

COPP, STAN  
Vancouver Community College

#### The Marpole-Eburne Dump Site (DhRs 25): ca. 1913-1930

Preliminary analysis of materials recovered from the excavation of an historic solid waste refuse dump revealed some interesting facts concerning patterns of use and waste disposal in an early Vancouver community. The site is located on the north arm of the Fraser river and originally served as a simple landfill to consolidate river bottomland. Selected classes of glass, ceramic and metal artifacts are discussed in the light of reconstructed behaviour patterns deduced from the archaeological assemblage versus the historically documented records of the community.

COX, T. VIRGINIA  
Boise State University

#### Bicultural and Bilingual Education: The Pacific Example

Cultural pluralism is now recognized as a fact in American life. Bicultural programs in education are attempts to recognize the validity and significance of cultural and linguistic differences in U.S. Society. This

educational attitude is reflected not only in schools across the U.S. but, also, in schools administered by the U.S. government. Such a case is the schools located on the Pacific Islands which until recently were administered by the U.S. under the Pacific Trust Territories. This paper is a preliminary report on the status of bicultural and bilingual programs found in the schools of Majuro, Ponape, Saipan, Palau and Yap.

CROZIER, S. N.  
University of Washington

The Man-Land Relationship: A  
Geoarchaeological and  
Geochronological Interpretation

Floodplain, river terrace, and alluvial fan landforms along the Columbia River in the project area that contain archaeological evidence have been altered during the Holocene. Archaeological, geological, and sedimentological studies of the natural and cultural depositional sequence indicate that human occupation at the 17 sites along the present river channel was not possible prior to about 6000 BP. The studies also suggest that between about 6000-4500 BP an environmental change took place that modified the sediment source, transport mechanism, and environment of deposition along the river. Three distinct land forms, including point bars, alluvial fans, and glacio-fluvial terraces are examined in terms of Holocene habitability potential.

DEICH, LYMAN and NANCY OTTIS  
Medford District B.L.M. ✓

Preliminary Report of Test Excavations  
at 35 CU 84

During the summer of 1982 the Bureau of Land Management, employing volunteer crews, conducted a series of test excavations at 35 CU 84 on the lower Rogue River near Marial, Oregon. The site appears to be quite extensive with cultural deposits 3.5 meters deep. A radiocarbon date of  $6485 \pm 80$  B.P. was obtained from a hearth at a depth of 250 cm. The variety of artifacts recovered indicates a multiple activity site with occupation extending into historic times.

DRIVER, JONATHAN C.  
Simon Fraser University

Prehistoric Subsistence Strategies on  
the Plains/Plateau Boundary

Analysis of faunal remains from the Canadian Rockies demonstrates at least 8000 years of stability in resource procurement. Seasonal movement of the major prey species in the Rockies resulted in changing resource utilization from one season to another. For the greater part of the year bison was the favoured prey, and faunal remains from sites occupied during late fall, winter, and early spring resemble Plains faunal assemblages. During late spring, summer and early fall a more diverse set of prey was exploited. Faunal assemblages resemble those from the Plateau. The results of the study suggest that mobile hunter/gatherers readily switch from "collecting" to "foraging" (sensu Binford 1980) in response to changing resource distribution and availability.

DUNN, RICHARD T.  
University of Montana

#### Synaptic Characteristics of Idea Transmission in Anthropological Journals

The synaptic characteristics of idea transmission in anthropological journals are examined. It is maintained that the journal article, representing elements of past and present, is crucial in furthering anthropological research in both the cyclical and the progressive sense. The epistemological importance of prior cumulative knowledge is studied in regard to its inclusive relationship to and assimilation with presently published journal articles.

Through Bradford's Law of Scattering specific anthropology journals are analyzed in the context of their supposed significance in relation to greater or lesser citational ranking. Also discussed are concepts such as the tyranny of authority concerning leading journals and the leavening egalitarianism gained through the inherent worth of a good piece of research regardless of where it is published.

EVERSON, PHILLIP M.  
Western Washington University

#### The Structure of Intergroup Connectivity: Southern Plateau Subsistence Flow

The structure of connectivity in large scale social systems has been largely neglected by anthropologists. While it is unlikely that any single model can summarize the range of potential interactions in these systems, the few studies that do exist argue favorably for more. It is suggested that the geographer's concept of 'region' offers one means for approaching these problems. The



Southern Plateau provides material for the analysis of flow patterns for several subsistence activities. The dyadic factor analysis approach is used to integrate these flow patterns between groups of the Southern Plateau during the period 1800-1850.

FEE, JEFF

no abstract received

FRANCY, BEN  
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

The Historical Development of the  
Camp Carson Mine

The Camp Carson Mine is located on the north end of the gold belt in the Blue Mountains of N.E. Oregon. Recent Cultural Resource Inventory work on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest has enabled archaeologists to retrace the "boom and bust" history of the mine from 1862 to 1983. As the mine is relatively isolated, intact remains of placer mining equipment, aquifers, and habitations were recorded in place, providing a better understanding of placer mining systems and their interface with the economic development of N.E. Oregon.

GARVIN, RICHARD  
Simon Fraser University

The Destruction of Bovid Skeletal Elements  
by Dogs: Implications in Taphonomy

The presence or absence of certain skeletal elements found at archaeological sites has, within the last twenty years, become a topic of interest. In view of the copious amount of recent literature regarding the modification of bone by both human and non-human agents, surprisingly little experimental research has been directed toward discovering the actual destructive capabilities of animals such as dogs. Dogs, as attritional agents, influence the relative proportions of bones found at sites. The morphology of bone and the structure of the dog jaw will be shown to affect the survival probability of selected bone elements.

GASTON, JEANETTE  
Idaho Transportation Department

The Advisory Council Goes to Wallace: Or  
Our Minds are Made Up, Don't Confuse Us with Facts

A once in a lifetime opportunity arose in February, 1982, when the entire Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) met in the historic mining town of Wallace. That opportunity was to witness the evolution of an Advisory Council into a dictatorship. When advisors disillusion even preservationists, can we expect agencies to have confidence in Council recommendations?

For 15 years the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) has attempted to complete the 1.7 mile segment of I-90 in Wallace; the only stoplight remaining on I-90 between Seattle and Boston. When concurrence could not be reached between the ITD, SHPO and ACHP concerning the impact of the project on the historic district, the full council meeting ensued.

GILL, STEVEN J.

no abstract received

HART, JUDY

no abstract received

HODGSON, BLENIS  
Boise State University

Psychic Surgery in the Philippines: Including  
Experiences of Idaho Patients

Psychic surgery in the Philippines involves about thirty faith healers who apparently remove human tissues from their patient's bodies. The healer serves as a channel for spiritual healing power and uses his bare hands to reach into the patient's body, remove bad tissue, and close the opening in the body without leaving a scar and without causing pain.

Psychic surgeons treat many foreigners as well as Filipino patients. Many Idahoans have been among those foreigners seeking help from the Filipino healers. The differences in the ways the two classes of patients are treated include religious emphasis, degree of religious commitment expected from patients, diagnosis of illness, locations of treatments, explanations of cures, and donations for payment.

HOUSLEY, LUCILE  
Linfield College

Lithosols: Grocery Stores in the  
Plateau and Great Basin

The need to accurately describe natural environments associated with archaeological areas has recently been propounded. Plants do not grow randomly but in easily identified communities that are related to soil and climatic conditions. One plant community, that found growing on lithosols, has been used pre-historically and is still exploited today by different linguistic groups of peoples in several locations. This paper attempts to show where some of those areas are, who uses them, and what ethnographic evidence there is of past use. Clues will also be presented to help identify plant communities found growing in the Great Basin and Plateau.

HUDSON, LORELEA  
North Idaho Cultural Resource Information Center (NICRIC)

#### Seneacquoteen: A Multi-Disciplinary Approach

Along the southern bank of the Pend Oreille River in northern Idaho there sits a hewn log and frame structure that has been traditionally referred to as a Hudson's Bay Company trading post. This structure and the area around it is called Seneacquoteen. In the spring of 1982 the North Idaho Cultural Resource Information Center combined the disciplines of archaeology, history, and oral history to study the accuracy of the oral tradition that surrounds Seneacquoteen.

JAEHNIG, M.E.W.  
University of Washington

#### An Introduction to the CJDRC Project

The project area includes 279 sites along a 45 mile stretch of the Columbia River between Chief Joseph Dam and Grand Coulee Dam in Douglas and Okanogan Counties, north-central Washington State. During 1977-1978, 79 sites were tested, and from 1978 to 1980, 17 sites were excavated, in order to mitigate the loss of cultural deposits resulting from a ten foot pool rise of the reservoir behind Chief Joseph Dam. Overall goals of this large-scale project are to elucidate the paleo-environmental and archaeological record within the parameters established by a mitigation project, and to suggest areas for further inquiry.

JAEHNIG, M.E.W.  
University of Washington

#### 45-OK-258: A 3000 Year Old Housepit Site

Multicomponent site 45-OK-258, excavated as part of the Chief Joseph Dam Cultural Resources Project, dates from 4000 BP to protohistoric times. This paper will focus on a housepit village dated 3000-2500 BP. This Frenchman Springs phase component includes housepit types that differ from those of the preceding Cascade phase and the succeeding Cayuse phase. Large quantities of faunal remains are concentrated in food processing areas near housepits. Botanical remains include a cache of charred and popped *Chenopodium* seeds from a food processing area and lomatium remains from a housepit floor. This early site reflects a part of the subsistence settlement pattern presented in Ray's (1932) ethnography of the Sanpoil/Nespelem people.

LARGE, JACK D.  
Boise State University

Changing Perspectives on Alcohol and Addiction:  
A Culture Approach

A dichotomy of perspective exists in the field of alcoholism studies, with some of the more advanced medical specialists suggesting that little old ladies with bibles are rescuing more people from the rigors of dipsomania, than are the doctors. Research is cited which uses existing data to suggest "An Emergent Comprehensive Concept of Alcoholism." A Race model for alcohol susceptibility and tolerance as exemplified by current African research into rates of cardiomyopathy as linked to cultural practices. Dr. Stokes research among the Cocomilla is cited and other cultural sources from the Human Relations Area Files illustrating the epidemiology of alcoholism.

LAWLESS, ELAINE J.  
Boise State University

Women's Speech in the Pentecostal Church

Research on women's speech in the Pentecostal church seeks to remedy the dearth of analyses of the most vocal and artistic verbal performers in this religion with the exception of the preachers. Analysis has been predicated on the supposition that an understanding of the importance of the religion in the lives of its adherents could be ascertained by close attention to the expressive behaviors, both verbal and non-verbal, which occur during a service. Based on a performance-centered approach to folkloristics and utilizing anthropological methodologies for an ethnography of speaking (Hymes, 1962), analysis of communicative competence in the religious context revealed male/female role expectations and performance rules based on sexual differentiation.

While Pentecostals claim theirs is an egalitarian religion, they, nevertheless, strictly enforce rules which establish and maintain the male dominance and female submissiveness of the Pentecostal community.

LIVINGSTON, S. D.  
University of Washington

#### Multisite Faunal Analysis

Analysis of faunal remains from Chief Joseph Dam Cultural Resources Project sites has yielded a significant faunal data base. Although the project area is limited to those sites adjacent to the Columbia River, a variety of site types and depositional environments are presented, offering an opportunity to examine some of the theoretical and methodological issues in faunal analysis from a large and varied data base obtained under uniform collection procedures. Environmental and biogeographical problems are suggested by these data that indicate a need for future investigations of a broader regional nature.

LOHSE, E. S.  
University of Washington

#### 45-OK-11: A 5000 Year Old Housepit Site

Excavated as part of the Chief Joseph Dam Cultural Resources Project, site 45-OK-11 revealed cultural deposits extending from about 5400 to 2800 years ago. Two Cascade phase components have large housepits and document a semisedentary, village-based economy exploiting riverine and terrestrial resources. A housepit site at this time period documents an earlier occurrence of the so-called winter village pattern along the upper Columbia River than was previously recognized. It offers an opportunity for unraveling the nature of apparent shifts in cultural adaptation that may have occurred 5500 to 4000 years ago.

LOHSE, E. S.  
University of Washington

#### Projectile Point Typology and Cultural Chronology: A Methodological Imperative

Construction of a cultural sequence based on a large collection of projectile points recovered at 17 archaeological sites on the upper Columbia River presents problems in formal classification and correlation with previously defined types. Traditional attributes of form are used to create 18 morphological types. By

plotting the temporal and spatial distribution of these morphological types and applying multivariate statistical analyses relating formal attributes to sample specimens from established types, historical types are defined. This differentiation of descriptive types from historical types facilitates both the recognition of formal variability and the determination of formal similarity.

LYMAN, R. LEE  
Oregon State University

Late Quaternary Mammalian Faunas of  
Eastern Washington: Temporal  
Remoteness, Sample Size, and Unsolved Problems

As of late 1981, a total of 103 Holocene archaeofaunas and four late Pleistocene faunas had been reported from sites in eastern Washington and adjacent Oregon. While sample size tends to decrease as temporal remoteness increases, sample size is a serious problem even during the middle and late Holocene. The potential for paleoecological analyses like zoogeography, paleoenvironmental reconstruction, and prehistoric human subsistence practices is illustrated by reference to zoological and anatomical phenomena published in the biological and archaeological literature.

MALTZ, DANIEL N.  
Lewis & Clark College

The Non-holiness Variant of Classical  
Pentecostalism: A View from Scotland

Anthropological studies of pentecostalism have paid insufficient attention to cultural variation. Although anthropologists have examined the adaptation of pentecostalism to Third World cultures and the contrast between Charismatics and classical pentecostals, they have paid little attention to variations within the classic pentecostalism of Europe and North America. The pentecostal churches of Edinburgh, Scotland are less influenced by holiness theology than most of those studies in North America. A comparison of the meaning of tongues in these non-holiness churches with three major American variants of pentecostalism (Afro-American, Holiness, and Oneness) provides a useful starting point for understanding cultural variation within pentecostalism.

MANNING, CYNTHIA  
U.S. Forest Service/University of Montana

Kootenai River Valley Ethnohistory

no abstract received

MATTFIELD, FREDERIC R.  
University of Washington

no abstract received

MARDEN, GUY A.  
Washington State University

Chemical Analysis of Sweat House Floor Soils

Mineral content of soil samples from the floors of four known sweat houses in the Plateau area were compared with control samples from outside the sweat houses for elements found in sweat. Only one element showed positive correlation in all four cases. The results are used to develop a possible sweat house identifier.

MCCLURE, RICHARD H., JR.  
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Foothills Hunters in Southwest Washington:  
Observations from Two Upper Cowlitz Sites

Timber sale layout on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in 1982 resulted in the discovery of two prehistoric upland hunting camps of temporal significance. The Judd Peak (45 LE 222) rockshelter and Layser Cave (45 LE 223) lava tube are located in the Cascade foothills of the upper Cowlitz River drainage. Deposits at Judd Peak include three cultural components and a distinct tephrachronology. Occupation at this site spans 4000 years. Layser Cave is characterized by an interior surface butchering area and also dates to 4000 B.P. Information from the two sites is interpreted to support the recent proposal of another investigator that the ethnographic settlement-subsistence pattern has been stable in this area for about 4000 years.

MCGINNIS, DALE  
Fort Steilacoom Community College

no title or abstract received

MCKEE, NANCY P.  
Washington State University

Insecurity and Survival: Styles  
of Accommodation to Poverty

The configuration of ideology, deployment of subsistence energies, and family composition among impoverished groups varies widely, even within the United States. Ongoing research among the low income population of the border city of Laredo, Texas points out many differences between this group and what has generally been reported for low income Black and Caribbean Hispanic residents of cities in the northern United States. Indeed, the attitudes and survival strategies of poor Laredoans correspond very closely to those of similar groups in Latin America. Only a small part of this correspondence can be explained by general "cultural heritage." Most of it is the result of the chronic economic insecurity that prevails in the region of the Mexican border (as in Latin America), and that is to a great degree absent from the lives of very poor Americans in cities elsewhere in the country.

MEAD, GEORGE R.  
USDA Forest Service, La Grande District

Unscrewing the Inscrutable: The Chinese  
in the Gold Mine Fields, ca. 1860-1880;  
A Preliminary Report

The Chinese who came to the United States played a major role in the development of the gold mines and gold mine related activities during the period ca. 1860-1880 in the Pacific Northwest. During this period of time the percentage of Chinese gold miners as measured against non-Chinese gold miners rose as high as 70% of the total population. Yet while there were an obvious majority in many of the mining camps and towns a glance through the contemporaneous literature would hardly indicate that there was a Chinese anywhere in the territory. This paper, a preliminary report of a study begun just this last September (1982), discusses the realities behind this vast, invisible population and some of the facts and figures that kept this group set aside and culturally distinct.

MEATTE, DANIEL  
University of Oregon

Variation and Extent of Native Fishing  
on the Western Snake River Plain



The distribution and extent of native fishing on the Western Snake River Plain as documented in historical narratives and ethnographic surveys is summarized. These data show a unique integration of adaptive fishing strategies with an intimate knowledge of the fisheries behavior and local riverine features. Fishing methods include: line and hook, compound spears, dip nets, seine nets, basket traps, platforms, weirs and fish guides.

MERRILL, ELIZABETH J. BRYANT  
State University of New York

Adaptive Change in Shoshone-Bannock Teaching  
and Learning Styles: An Ethnographic  
Investigation of a Traditional Indian  
Arts and Crafts Class

This investigation describes a process of adaptive change in enculturational styles by describing a high school Traditional Indian Arts and Crafts class in Blackfoot, Idaho. Research indicates that social structural elements, reflecting Mead's concepts of postfigurative and cofigurative modeling (Mead 1978), have been adapted to the classroom via generational kinship categories. Older native artists teach "lost" arts to experienced student aides who then peer model in an environment emphasizing communality, cooperation, and mutual respect as students move through a hierarchy of persons from novice/apprentice to experienced artist. The study follows a method of "well-grounded ethnography" (Gearing ms), resulting in a (behavioral) emic structural analysis.

MIERENDORF, ROBERT R.  
Washington State University

Landscape Evolution as a Determinant of  
Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence Activity

In a recent summary of geoarchaeology, Gladfelter (1981) suggested a systemic approach to investigating human-environmental interrelationships. However, he fails to focus attention on broad scale patterning in landform development as a determinant of human land use patterns. In this paper, an explicit concept of regional landscape evolution is developed and applied to published and unpublished data from northern Washington, Idaho, and Montana, beginning with the late Pleistocene. A dynamic, evolving landscape is deterministically related to archaeological site function, seasonality of use,

resource distribution, and site preservation through development of a model of Northwest fluvial depositional processes.

MITCHELL, R. D. and M.E.W. JAEHNIG  
University of Washington

#### Statistical Site Sampling: A View From the Field

Two major research goals of the Chief Joseph Dam Cultural Resources Project were to characterize the content of the archaeological record and the spatial arrangement of activity loci. A two stage sampling design was utilized to satisfy these goals. First, units were selected using a random technique. These units provide information for an unbiased estimate of population parameters and about sub-surface activity areas. Second, a judgemental (purposive) sample was taken. This sample allowed investigation of obvious housepit depressions and of activity areas discovered in the random units. Problems in connecting scattered excavation units and in exposing activity areas suggest alternative sampling strategies may be preferred.

MOHS, GORDON  
Simon Fraser University

#### Recent Archaeological Excavations at the Vallican Site (DjQj 1), Slocan Valley Southeastern British Columbia

This paper will present a summary of results obtained from the excavation of the Vallican site, situated on the Slocan River, 40 km. northeast of Nelson. The site is a large prehistoric settlement spread over a 6.2 hectare area consisting of a burial ground, shell midden deposits, numerous housepit depressions of varying sizes and shapes (i.e. side entranceway depressions, rectilinear housepits etc.) and a variety of other surface features (i.e. hillside platforms). The depositional record and C14 analysis (22 samples) indicate a relatively continuous span of human occupation over a 2300 year period represented by 3 prehistoric archaeological components and Protohistoric period deposits.

MORTLAND, CAROL A.  
United States Catholic Conference

#### Concealing Variation in a Texan Pentecostal Group

Participant observation of the formal and informal gatherings of the Church of the Saints revealed an emphasis on maintaining boundaries of separation between them and others through conformity to their key symbols and ritual acts of achieving and maintaining salvation. For the Saints, this involves an enormous expenditure in time, energy and money in Church activities and proselytizing. The Church's appeal to a wide group, from traditional pentecostal to charismatic, results in a wide range of variation in belief and action among members. This variation, and the conflict it leads to, is countered by focusing on conformity in public action.

MUNSELL, D. A. and L. V. SALO  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

You Bet the Rent on a 0.2 Percent Sample!?

In 1977 the 1978, the Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, sponsored a National Register eligibility testing program for prehistoric sites at the Chief Joseph Dam project in north-central Washington. The program estimated the cost of data recovery at 17 prehistoric habitation sites. However, the data recovery field work proved that the analysis and reporting costs had been underestimated by about half. Quantities of recovered artifacts greatly exceeded projections from survey counts. This variance may be the result of low sampling intensity and small cell size in the face of clustered artifact dispersion. Implications of these findings for testing programs designed to develop data recovery estimates are explored.

ORTMANN, DAVID W.  
Idaho Department of Fish and Game

#### Distribution and Biology of Salmon in Southwestern Idaho

Several recent-time varieties (runs) of salmon (Oncorhynchus sp.) and steelhead trout (Salmo gairdneri) are probably representative of runs that were available to native peoples in the Snake River downstream from Shoshone Falls and in many tributaries.

The life history, distribution, and behavior of the salmon runs (spring chinook, summer chinook, fall chinook, sockeye), and of steelhead, are described in relation to seasonal availability for harvest by native peoples.

Observations of early travelers and settlers, and early Columbia River fishery data, indicate the likely abundance of important runs in Southwest Idaho.

PANOWSKI, EILEEN T.  
University of New Mexico

The Correlation between Stored Foods and  
Social Stratification among Hunter-Gatherers

An empirical test was devised to measure the correlation between territorial-subsistence factors and the degree of social complexity in twenty-five hunter-fatherer groups. Surprisingly high correlation coefficients were found, especially between the number of stored foods and social stratification.

Reasons are proposed for the correlations and far-reaching theoretical implications are suggested. One finding - Northwest Coast groups were not anomolous, since they fit neatly into an ascending scale of social complexity. This paper challenges many accepted views about Northwest Coast societies, particularly regarding the storage of fish, the chiefly role, and the division between 'nobles' and 'commoners.'

PATTERSON, G. JAMES  
Eastern Oregon College

How Romanian Are Romanian Pentecostals?  
The Effect of Religion on Ethnicity

This paper is based on ethnographic research conducted in Nampa, Idaho in 1982. It outlines the homeland background and immigration history of these recently-arrived third generation Romanian Pentecostals, now members of the Church of God-Cleveland, Tennessee, whose ancestors converted from Romanian Orthodoxy in 1922. It discusses their severe adjustment problems in Idaho, and hypothesizes that they have lost much of their Romanianess due to the American evangelical values of their church, and the fact that their sect is a world-denying group. It concludes by making predictions about their future.

PAVESIC, MAX G.  
Boise State University

The Western Idaho Archaic Burial Complex

Western Idaho is the setting of a dramatic Archaic burial complex. This presentation discusses the geographic distribution of the burial localities, the age of the burial deposits, including a recently acquired series of obsidian hydration dates, and illustrates the recovered artifactual materials. Distinctive artifacts include

"turkey-tail" and cache blades, obsidian preforms, heavy use of red ochre and a variety of additional items. Final arguments focus on the reconstruction of a suggested egalitarian based society and a proposed regional network exchange recognized through the recovery of Olivella shell beads and Timber Butte obsidian.

PETTIGREW, RICHARD M.  
Oregon State Museum of Anthropology

Prehistoric Lacustrine Adaptation at Lake  
Abert, Southeastern Oregon: An Update

Data collected in 1982 at Lake Abert substantially supports the interpretation of a Neopluvial lacustrine adaptation in the approximate period 2000 B.C. - 1200 A.D. This new evidence includes cultural deposits in the context of lacustrine beachline stratigraphy, volcanic ash, and new radiocarbon dates. A summary of current knowledge on the subject is presented.

PHILIPEK, FRANCES M.  
Winema National Forest

Post-Mazama Aboriginal Settlement/Subsistence  
Patterns: Upper Kalmath Basin, Oregon

Data collected from cultural resource compliance activities on the Winema National Forest during the 1979 through 1981 field seasons were used to test Cressman's hypothesis that Upper Klamath Basin aboriginal culture was characterized by long-term stability and continuity of adaptation and that the observed ethnographic culture had generally emerged by 3500 B.P. The new data came from sites in a variety of upland and lowland locations, with lithic scatter sites predominating. These new data support Cressman's conclusions. A model for predicting and interpreting the occurrence of subsistence oriented aboriginal sites has been designed for the Upper Klamath Basin.

PLEW, MARK G.  
Boise State University

Implications of Nutritional Potentials of  
Anadromous Fish Resources on the  
Western Snake River Plain

The caloric value of the historic Millet's Fishery near Salmon Falls is examined in relation to its implication for the archaeological record. The ethnohistoric

record is viewed critically in the context of variables such as salmonid energy expenditures which may have effected the year to year consistency of the resource base.

PRINGLE, MARJORIE J.  
Fort Steilacoom Community College

Did Variance in Roof Style Depict Class  
Standing among the Southern Puget  
Sound Salish Peoples?

A review of the early ethnographic literature concerning house types among the Southern Puget Sound Salish Peoples reveals some interesting statements pertaining to roof style and economic status.

Frederick Douglas wrote in 1931, "...gable roofed houses were built by the Salish people but less common than those of the shed roofed type and were said to be used by rich men only." (Douglas, F. Leaflet #34, 1931). The statement, "...gable roofed houses depicted high class people, whereas, shed roofed houses were built by the lower class people," was found within the field notes of William Elmendorf, written during the years of 1939 through 1956 (Elmendorf, W. 1974, p. 165).

The purpose of this paper is not necessarily to refute the above statements pertaining to roof types as depicting class standing among the Southern Puget Sound Salish but to gain insight as to a possible basis upon which these conclusions were made.

RAMSEY, THOMAS LEE  
Eastern Washington University

Radon Mine Therapy as an Alternative  
to Patent Medical Systems

Research concerning the use of radon gas as a therapeutic agent for the treatment of specific and non-specific illness and disease is unfortunately limited and misinterpreted. Ethnographic studies point to an increasing number of individuals who have indicated they have sought treatment and relief through inexpensive, broad-spectrum therapy offered by radon gas mines. The purpose of this paper is to present a classification of illnesses and disease as perceived by the participants of radon therapy. Examination of the manner in which the participants view the therapy medically and socially will be discussed. Additionally, the psychosomatic aspects of treatment and therapy in this alternate approach to patent health care systems will be presented.

RAYMOND, ANAN  
Washington State University

Evaluating the Temporal Integrity of  
Lithic Scatters: Analysis of Obsidian  
Hydration Measurements

Surface lithic scatters often pose problems in archaeological interpretation because temporally different occupations at the same site are rarely distinguishable. However, when composed primarily of obsidian, a lithic scatter's "stratigraphic integrity" can be assessed upon analysis of its hydration measurements. The procedure submits samples of hydration measurements to a visual display technique, i.e., box and whisker plots, and a statistical test, i.e., the "W" test for normality. Application of the procedure relies on assumptions about the hydration phenomenon and sample size. The analysis of hydration measurements in this manner reveals whether a population of obsidian artifacts was created at the same time, or at multiple times.

REILLY, TOM  
Idaho State University

Snafus in the Sears Army: Informal  
Organization in a Sears Roebuck Retail Store

This paper reports on ethnographic fieldwork over a period of five years in a Sears Roebuck retail store. The Sears organization is seen as highly stratified formally with rigid "class" distinctions in behavioral and communicative norms. Yet there is a conscious and formal emphasis on personalized customer sales that is belied by the formal structure. It is argued that the Sears organization is in an evolutionary transition from the older personalized retail tradition to the impersonal organization characteristic of more recently evolved retail empires. The concept of culture lag can help explain the present situation.

RICE, DAVID G.  
U. S. Corps of Engineers

no abstract received

RICE, HARVEY S.  
Eastern Washington University

no abstract received

ROLL, TOM E.  
Montana State University

A Provisional Culture-Historical Outline  
of Kootenai Region Prehistory

The 1979 Libby Additional Units and Reregulating Dam (LAURD) cultural resources project resulted in excavation of six prehistoric sites in or near the floodplain of the Kootenai River. Geological correlations from the floodplain and palynological investigations from nearby bogs were performed in conjunction with archaeological work. The materials from these sites provide the basis for a provisional culture-historical outline of Kootenai regional prehistory.

Correlation of the geological and palynological records with available radiocarbon dates and typological cross-dating with established projectile point chronologies from adjacent areas suggest the presence of six sequent cultural phases in the floodplain setting of the LAURD project area. Both the putative Bristow (5500 - 4500 BP) and the somewhat more firmly identified Calx (4500 - 3300 BP) Phases are infrequently represented. Either the people of these phases did not occupy the area frequently, they focused on other zones, or their remains are not well represented in the infrequently preserved surfaces of those ages. The Kavalla Phase (3300 - 1800 BP) appears to represent a fully developed regional subsistence system. The Stonehill Phase (1800 - 1300 BP) is indicative of the previous Kavalla Phase subsistence system with minimal changes in the projectile system. The Warex Phase (1300 - 800 BP) introduces the bow and arrow to the region and with slight alteration in projectile point morphology the Yarnell Phase (800 - 100 BP) documents the final expression of the prehistoric era in the Kootenai Region.

Despite climatic and vegetative changes, the subsistence systems of the last 6000 years appear essentially similar. The versatility of the preferred prey species was sufficient to dampen the effects of the indicated climatic-vegetative changes. The diverse topography of the mid-Kootenai River Region would provide habitat similar to that available today but at different elevations or in different exposures.

ROSENSON, MARTIN  
Linn-Benton Community College

no title or abstract received



ROSS, JOHN A.  
Eastern Washington University

Transformation and Flight: The Persistence  
of Traditions and Beliefs in the  
Western Isles of Scotland

no abstract received

SALEEBY, BECKY  
University of Oregon

Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the  
Portland Basin of the Lower Columbia  
River: An Integrated Approach

The Lower Columbia River region is comprised of three environmentally diverse zones - the Cascades, Coast, and Portland Basin. Ethnographic literature pertains largely to the Cascades and Coast zones, and demonstrates that the Chinook in these areas moved from a permanent winter village to a seasonal village or camp at least once a year. An integrated approach to the study of prehistoric settlement, incorporating ethnohistoric, archaeological, and biogeographic data, has revealed that unlike in the other two zones, a fully sedentary pattern may have existed in a circumscribed Portland Basin locale near the confluence of the Columbia and Willamette rivers.

SALO, L. V.  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Post-Hypsithermal Archaeological Population  
Cycles in the Northern Columbia Plateau

A six year archaeological program sponsored by the Corps of Engineers at the Chief Joseph Dam project in north-central Washington has recovered evidence of 6000 years of occupation by centrally based hunters and gatherers. Data from this and other projects show that population frequencies along the middle and upper Columbia River vary since the end of the Hypsithermal (5000 BP). The changes appear to correlate with climatic and sedimentation cycles, but the technological change and/or population replacement may also be involved. This paper explores the role of the depositional environment in the archaeological record, with implications for future work on the relative importance of resource increases, technological change, and/or population replacements.

SAMMONS-LOHSE, D.  
University of Washington

Functional Changes and Formal  
Differences in Cultural Features

The excavation of 17 habitation sites by the Chief Joseph Dam Cultural Resources Project uncovered a rich variety of cultural features, including housepits, firepits, cooking pits, and activity surfaces. Detailed analysis of the artifact faunal, and botanical assemblages associated with each feature allows inferences of function and functional shifts through time. By analyzing formal and structural attributes of the features, we can also determine temporally sensitive formal changes. Therefore, our feature analysis has two goals: (1) to develop an accurate chronological sequence of feature types, and (2) to trace changes in the settlement-subsistence system along the river in the prehistoric period.

SAMUELS, STEPHAN R. and ALSTON V. THOMS  
Washington State University

A Nonsite Approach to Aboriginal Activities  
Along the Columbia River, In  
South-Central Washington

Artifacts and features are the analytical units used to demonstrate an almost continuous distribution of cultural materials along ten miles of the Columbia River. Nonsite survey information was computer coded, correlation coefficients were isolated, and a K-Means cluster program was employed to analyze data from 1300 survey blocks. Nine cultural material type-areas were distinguished and interpreted as representing combinations of tool manufacturing, food procurement/processing/preparation, and residential/storage activities. Type-area locations suggest coherent relationships to each other and to landforms. Cultural materials are largely late prehistoric and probably were deposited during the fall seasons by large groups engaged primarily in harvesting fish.

SHEPPARD, J. C., P. E. WIGAND, and Y. WELTER  
Washington State University

Radiocarbon Dating Errors

Errors associated with radiocarbon age measurements are many and varied. By convention, only statistical errors related to the actual counting process and the

radioactive decay of  $^{14}\text{C}$  are used to calculate an error. But other errors, some important, others negligible, can make the actual standard deviation of a  $^{14}\text{C}$  age larger.

Potential sources of error include: electronic noise and drift, chemical composition of the counting gas, isotopic fractionation, sample contamination of various types, the sample size, laboratory bias, etc. Another class of errors, environmental in nature, includes: contamination by humic acid, chemical exchange of dead or modern carbonates, variations of  $^{14}\text{C}$  production rate, geological disturbances, and transport of materials.

SHORT, MICHAEL J.

no abstract received

SIMMONS, ALEXY  
CH2M Hill

Youngs Cave, 35 DS 115: An Early  
Site on the High Lava Plains  
Near Bend, Oregon

Youngs Cave is located in the High Lava Plains physiographic province of Central Oregon. A test assessment of the lava tube entrance elicited data that relates to occupation of the area prior to 7000 BP and as late as 200 BP. Little ethnographic or pre-historic information exists on the use of the High Lava Plains. Data obtained from 35 DS 115 provides a significant addition to the understanding of human settlement patterns in Central Oregon.

The abundant remains of Leporidae specimens: Lepus californicus, Sylvilagus nuttallii, and Sylvilagus idahoensis, in association with cultural material at 35 DS 115 may have major implications in the interpretation of the paleoenvironment of the Northern Great Basin.

SIMS, CORT  
Idaho Panhandle National Forests

The Log Chutes of North Idaho

In north Idaho, there are hundreds of miles of rotten logs spiked to wooden cross ties. These structures, called log chutes, were once the most important element of north Idaho's transportation system for the logging industry. This paper examines the characteristics and use of log chutes. It is concluded that the study of log chutes could provide some understanding of logging history and technological change in general.

STAGG, LYNN W.  
Fort Steilacoom Community College

Wolf-Man, Cannibal Woman: A Functional Approach

This paper is an attempt to demonstrate a functional similarity between the Navajo's Were-Animal myths and the Puget Sound Salish' Cannibal Woman myths.

James F. Downs wrote in 1972, "...Navajo make skillful use of terror to instill in children and reinforce in adults...dependence upon immediate relatives of the homestead group." (Downs, J. pg. 111, 1972). Marian W. Smith wrote in 1969, "Impersonation of the Cannibal Woman...to frighten children into obedience was resorted to be members of the village or house group outside of the immediate family circle." (Smith, M. pg. 188, 1969).

The purpose of this paper is to show that there are similarities between the way the Navajo and Salish Tribes bind their families together using mythological beings.

STATHAM, DAWN S.  
Boise State University

An Evolutionary Perspective on the Causes  
of Domestic Violence in American Society:  
A Problem of Economics, Values, and Enculturation

Approximately fifty percent of all adult American women will be battered at some time in their lives; and in any given year, nearly two million American women are beaten by their husbands. The pervasiveness of wife abuse indicates that it is not the personal trouble of a few maladjusted individuals but is a significant social and cultural problem. Most research, however, has focused on individual and situationally-specific factors or on the influence of accepted cultural norms and values, finding the causes of wife abuse within the structure of American society and its family system.

A deeper understanding of the ultimate rather than the proximate causes of domestic violence in American society is offered through an examination of evolutionary changes in the role of the family and the status of women beginning with the Neolithic Revolution. Within the framework of the dominant Puritan/Protestant framework, consideration is given to the effects on women and the family of the elaboration of social classes and the transmission of changing cultural values through the development of national educational systems following the rise of capitalism and the Industrial Revolution, to develop a model of the origin and perpetuation of the "domestication" of women.

STATHAM, WILLIAM P.  
Idaho State Historical Society

Salmon, Group Interactions, and Outsiders  
on the Prehistoric Western Snake River Plain

The Western Snake River Plain is a distinct cultural/ecological area, inhabited by a well-adapted indigenous population for at least 7,000 years. Groups from outside occasionally visited the area in recent times, chiefly for trade. The group interactions revolved around the use of Salmon for both subsistence and socialization. This view sheds new light upon hypothesized "intrusions" into the area.

STEELE, HARVEY  
Portland State University

19th Century Ceramics in the Pacific Northwest

The quantity and variety of 19th century ceramics found at archaeological sites in the Pacific Northwest exhibits patterns unlike those noted for other durable goods. Fashions in decoration, immigration patterns, governmental restrictions, and long-term supply contracts, are factors of greater significance than utility or durability, in identifying archaeological ceramics and determining temporal sequences.

Ceramics from key archaeological sites in the Pacific Northwest, North Bonneville (45-SA-11), Fort Vancouver, the San Juan Islands (English Camp, San Juan Town, Bellevue Farm, and American Camp), Silcott, and Kanaka Village, were tabulated for comparison with manuscript material, newspaper advertisements, U.S. Customs records, and other sources, to distinguish temporal ranges for each type of archaeological sherd encountered.

STEELE, HARVEY, LAURA JUNE, and GAIL BARNHARDT  
Portland State University

Buena Vista: 1982 Surface Survey

Buena Vista, Oregon, located 21 miles south of Salem, was the site of one of the largest stoneware factories on the Pacific Coast, in the 19th century. In June, 1982, members of the Portland State University Ceramic Analysis Laboratory conducted archaeological excavations and a systematic surface survey at the factory site.

The survey yielded data on artifact concentrations which may be a clue to site formation and disturbance

processes. Concentrations of materials relating to the ceramic factory processes were plotted to determine their relevance to the ultimate objective of the project, the conceptual reconstruction of the systemic context (1866-1890). In addition, evidence of the material culture of the Smith household, adjacent to the factory site, was obtained from the analysis.

STEGGELL, NORM  
Malheur National Forest

A Southern Columbia Plateau Seasonal  
Lithic Manufacture and Food Processing  
Site (A 645-0073) was Continuously Occupied  
Between c. 5,000 BP and Historic Times

An open-air, featureless, lithic dominated prehistoric site has been identified and recorded on the Southern Columbia Plateau about 11 kilometers north of the John Day River Valley in East Central Oregon. The site, located on the Long Creek Ranger District of the Malheur National Forest in Grant County, is a 3/4 acre lithic manufacture and food processing station. Subsurface testing revealed cultural deposition to 46 cm. Horizontal and verticle densities indicate intermittent use over a long time span. Diagnostic artifacts indicate dates of c. 5,000 BP to historic times with strong Northern Great Basin affiliations.

STEGGELL, NORM  
Malheur National Forest

Nine Historic Cultural Resource Properties  
in the Susanville and Greenhorn Mining  
Districts of East Central Oregon have been Recorded

During the 1979 and 1980 field seasons cultural resource inventory surveys on the Long Creek Ranger District, Malheur National Forest, verified and located nine historic mining properties in the Susanville and Greenhorn Mining Districts of northern Grant County in East Central Oregon. Eight log cabins, a log and plank lean-to, a pole and plank structure, a pole building, a frame structure, a foot bridge, ore cart tracks, a corrugated metal building, and a barn were recorded. Remnants of a water-wheel and an old touring sedan were identified. Associated mine adits, placer tailings, and artifacts were also recorded. This inventory documents with pictures and sketches, adding to the colorful histories representing both lode and placer mining of the area from the later 1800's and onward.

STENHOLM, N. A.  
University of Washington

#### Botanical Recovery and Analysis

Analysis of botanical remains from the Chief Joseph Dam project area is the first detailed study of floral remains in the Upper Columbia River region. The botanical materials from several sites cover a span of 4000 years. The assemblage is examined in order to discuss methodological and theoretical issues pertinent to botanical analysis in general. Particular emphasis is given to preservation factors, adequacy of collection procedures, and comparability of data in site assemblages.

STOCKS, ANTHONY  
Idaho State University

#### The Role of Kinship Networks in Mitigating Economic Crisis: Case Study in Kellogg

This study reports on fieldwork carried out in Kellogg, Idaho, during the summer of 1982, six months after the closure of the Bunker Hill smelting, mining and refining complex. It is argued that there is a disjunction between native views on the significance of kin and the actual uses to which kin are put. The study documents the covert strategies of using kin and uses a cultural materialist analysis to argue that the underlying ideology of kinship is itself economically determined and that the enduring material aspects of kinship networks will be viewed as more significant as more parts of America suffer similar economic decline

SWIFT, MARK  
University of Oregon

#### Comparative Debitage Analysis from Willamette Valley Sites

Striking variations have been noted in the analysis ofdebitage from several sites in the Long Tom River drainage of Oregon's Willamette Valley. In order to explain this variation, a broader comparative study was undertaken of sites located in different areas and environments of the Willamette Valley. The study consisted of an examination of intersite variation in task specific activities, radiocarbon dates, and availability of resources, noting their possible effect on the observed variations in the collection of lithicdebitage.

THOMS, ALSTON V.  
Washington State University

A Preliminary Assessment of Land Use Patterns  
at Libby Reservoir, Northwestern Montana

Archaeological investigations in the reservoir drawdown zone revealed over 250 aboriginal sites and isolated finds on denuded surfaces in this portion of the Kootenai River Valley. Land use patterns for these highly mobile, montane hunting groups changed considerably during the Holocene. Site locations shifted from higher to lower terraces and from forested to open settings. Site sizes and frequencies fluctuated through time, but most areas continued to be utilized. Changing land use patterns are explained primarily as responses to the interrelated and dynamic processes of human and game population variations, of vegetation and climatic fluctuations, and of technological developments.

TURNER, ALLEN C.  
Idaho State University

The Politics of Persistence among  
the Southern Paiutes of Utah

This study documents the thirty-year sequelae of the Utah Paiute Termination Act of 1954 (PL 83-762). Ironically, termination increased Paiute political activity as the BIA assisted the subject bands in organizing to enact the law. Leaders emerged and councils formed to enable divestment and disbursement of reservation resources. Three of the four reservations were alienated through voluntary and forced sale. Anticipated prosperity did not materialize. The population neither assimilated nor dispersed but remained in place supported by a bilateral kinship network. Under the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Restoration Act of 1980 (PL 96-227) a five band confederacy was formed. Invidious differentials between terminated and recognized Paiutes are dissolving as the new tribe is acquiring productive lands and redressing accumulated educational, economic, and health care deficits.



TURNER, CANDICE C.  
Idaho State University

Crying the Blues: Postpartum Blues  
within the Bio-Cultural and  
Bio-Medical Management Models

The cultural patterning of the childbearing year directly effects the psychological well-being of the female. More than eighty percent of the women giving birth within the bio-medical management model experience postpartum blues. This paper explores current "blues" epidemiology and etiology. An additional etiology is offered; one that suggests an iatrogenic high-tech medical management and "unfriendly" cultural milieu. Recommendations for promoting postpartum adjustments through a more appropriate bio-cultural management of childbearing are offered.

VANCE, ELIZABETH D.

no abstract received

WEST, TERRY L.  
Siskiyou National Forest

The Transformation of Competitive  
Rituals in the Bolivian Altiplano

One of the least documented subjects in the Andean ethnographic record is the rite of intra-communal combat called tinku. This paper is an analysis of the re-creation of this banned ritual in an Aymara community in the Bolivian altiplano. Included in this topic is a discussion of the civil-religious system and the process of new town formation in the community. It is demonstrated that the study of ritual provides us with insights into the dynamics of change in Andean society.

WEST, TERRY L. and TISH M. STEINFELD  
Siskiyou National Forest

Native American Vision Quest Sites on  
the Siskiyou and Adjacent National Forests

The authors present a comparative description of Native American vision quest sites on the Siskiyou and adjacent National Forests. The behavioral information these sites provide is discussed within the context of the Northwest Coast culture area. The importance of these ideological artifacts to the archaeological

community is stressed. It concludes with a plea for further field investigations of these ritual remains.

WILLARD, DR. WILLIAM  
Washington State University

Refugee Resettlement in the Northwest

no abstract received

WILLIAMS, LOUIS N.

no abstract received

WILLIG, JUDITH A.  
University of Oregon

✓ Environmental and Depositional History of  
the Umatilla Bridge Site: A Preliminary Report

Excavations at the Umatilla Bridge Site (35UM58) on the Middle Columbia River in northcentral Oregon have yielded archaeological remains representing two major cultural components. The earliest of which is believed to be of pre-Mazama origin. In order to reconstruct the nature and distribution of volcanic ash, fluvial, and aeolian deposits within the site, a variety of analytical methods were employed, including analysis of soils and sediments, and culturally significant microarchaeological remains, within the broader context of a detailed study of local geomorphology. Results have aided in the interpretation of the site's cultural deposits by providing careful reconstruction of the environmental and depositional history.

ZONTEK, TERRY  
Bureau of Reclamation

Ocean Fishing on the Central Oregon Coast  
During the Late - Prehistoric/Protohistoric Period

Fish remains were used to partially evaluate two models of aboriginal subsistence-settlement on the central coast of Oregon. Data from Seal Rock (35-LC-14) and Neptune (35-LA-3) indicate that the late - prehistoric/protohistoric inhabitants fished along the rocky shorelines and possibly over nearshore rocky reefs. These results support the archaeological-ethnographic model of Ross and Snyder (1979) that posits regular, seasonal use of the open coast. This contradicts ethnographic

information for the Yakonen - speaking contact groups that implies minimal use of marine resources. Ethnographic, historic, and archaeological data are used to evaluate implications of these conclusions.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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