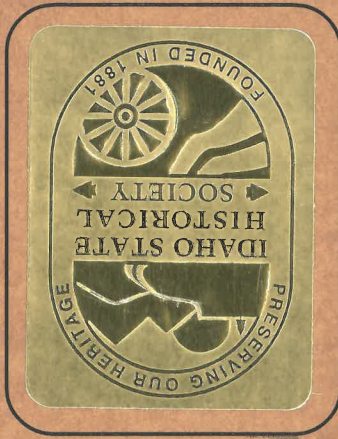


Preserving the Spirit of Place

Fifty-Fifth Annual

Northwest Anthropological Conference
April 10-13, 2002



Owyhee Plaza Hotel Conference Center • 1109 Main Street • Boise, Idaho 83702

“Preserving the Spirit of Place”

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

April 10 – 13, 2002

Hosted by the
Idaho State Historical Society
Archaeological Survey of Idaho
Boise National Forest
Idaho Bureau of Land Management
Department of Anthropology/Boise State University



Owyhee Plaza Hotel Conference Center, 1109 W. Main Street, Boise, Idaho 83702

A special Thank You to all the ISHS Staff and Volunteers who helped with this conference.

Mark Munch
Audio/Video Coordinator
Boise National Forest Service

Mary Arthur
Administrative Assistant
Idaho State Historical Society

Mary Anne Davis
Idaho Associate State Archaeologist
Idaho State Historical Society

Program Organizer & Chair:

The Idaho State Historical Society
would like to thank the following co-sponsors:
Archaeological Survey of Idaho
Boise National Forest
Bureau of Land Management, Idaho Division
Department of Anthropology/Boise State University

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Wednesday April 10

6:00 pm – 8:00 pm

REGISTRATION/SETUP: Owyhee Plaza Hotel, Mezzanine Level Second (M) Floor

Thursday, April 11 and Friday, April 12

7:30 Cameo Room – REGISTRATION

POSTER SESSION: Ivory Room

An Elevated Shell Midden at Deception Pass: A Search for Explanations Nicole M. Chatfield, Western Washington University

8,000 years of Prehistory in the Upper Skagit River Drainage Ian C. Franck and Kelly R. Bush, Equinox Research and Consulting International, Inc.

Logic and Efficiency in Shell Midden Analysis Revisited Sarah K. Campbell, Western Washington University

Archaeology And Paleoecology of The Sentinel Gap Site Jerry R. Galm and Stan Gough, Eastern Washington University, Fred L. Nials, Geoarch

Depositional Environments of Landforms Associated with Archaeological Site 45-WH-34 near Ferndale, Washington Richard M. Hutchings and A. Keith Carlson, Western Washington University

Site Boundaries Using Shell Samples from Shovel Tests: Comparison of Three Sites on the South Shore of Deception Determining Pass Leslie Johnson and Kim Lancaster, Western Washington University

The Hammer Geophysical Test-Bed: Scientists And Tribes Working Together Julia G. Longenecker, Aaron Ashley, Ryan Ashley, Arthur Van Pelt, Confederated Tribes of The Umatilla Indian Reservation, Darby C. Stapp, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

Documentation of Shoshoni Place Names as an Effort to Preserve a Sense of Place Throughout the Fort Hall Reservation Christopher J. Noller, Idaho State University

Petroglyph Lake, Southeastern Oregon Anan Raymond and Jon Daehnke, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Differences in Shell Processing at 45-SK-46, Deception Pass Washington Michelle Robinson and Emily Williamson, Western Washington University

Using the Spirit of a People to Protect the Spirit of Place Shawn Steinmetz, Carey Miller, Catherine Dickson, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Thursday, April 11

Room A: Rainier

SESSION 1:		CURRENT RESEARCH IN NORTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY - PART 1:	Ken Reid, Chair, Idaho State Historical Society
8:35	X	<i>The Newman Collection: Classifying Projectile Points from Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Harney County, Oregon</i>	Mark M. O'Brien, University of Oregon
9:00		<i>What, When, And Why: A Proposed Analytical Key For Projectile Points From Central Washington</i>	James A. Carter, Historical Research Associates, Inc.
9:25		<i>Prehistoric Subsistence Systems and Spatial Patterning at Yakima Training Center</i>	Trent DeBoer, Historical Research Associates, Inc.
9:50	X	<i>I Think We're on the Plateau; Or Just When Did the Shoshone-Bannock Arrive?</i>	E. H. Lohse, Idaho Museum of Natural History
10:15	Break		
10:35		<i>Sources and Proportions of Obsidian, Chert, Sandstone and Pottery Temper at Lost Dune Show Home Ranges of Interacting Great Basin People</i>	William H. Lyons, Washington State University
11:00		<i>Subsistence Pursuit, Living Structures, and the Evolution of Hunter-Gatherer Socioeconomic Systems at the Keatley Creek Site</i>	Nathan B. Goodale, University of Montana
11:25		<i>Clovis: Founding Fathers or New Kids on the Block</i>	Dana Komen, Eastern Washington University
12:00 noon Lunch			
1:30	X	<i>To Live and Die with Medicine Wheels</i>	Jesse Adams, University of Montana
1:55		<i>Results of Recent Archaeological Investigations at Kam'-nak-ka (Looking Glass Village), Kooskia National Fish Hatchery, North Central Idaho</i>	Robert Lee Sappington, University of Idaho
2:20		<i>Sources of Sandstone Artifacts and Pottery from Lost Dune, a Late Prehistoric Site in Harney County, Southeastern Oregon</i>	William H. Lyons, Washington State University and Michael L. Cummings, Portland State University
2:45	Break		
SESSION 2: THE SPIRIT AND MEANING OF PLACE;			
			Marlyah Barton, Chair, Idaho State Historical Society
3:00		<i>Engaging the Spirit of Place at Crater Lake</i>	Douglas Deur, University of Nevada and Frederick York, National Park Service-Seattle
3:25		<i>Studying the Meaning of Place</i>	Judy Banks, Simon Frazer University

3:50	<i>Restoring the Cultural Landscape at Jim's Creek: Challenges to Preserving a Spirit of Place</i> Carol Winkler and Tim Bailey, Willamette National Forest
4:15	<i>But This Is Not Haiti: You Are In America Now!</i> Deborah Dyer Teed, South Puget Sound Community College
Room B: Regency	
SESSION 3: UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO STUDENT RESEARCH IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: Mark Warner, Chair, University of Idaho	
8:25	<i>Introductory Remarks</i> Mark Warner, University of Idaho
8:35	<i>Preliminary Results from the Excavation of the Idaho Power Building and Lincoln Stamp Mill in Silver City, Idaho</i> Leah K. Evans-Janke and Kyle White, University of Idaho
9:00	<i>Preliminary Investigations of Chinese Foodways Within a Historic Mining Community</i> Jennifer Najera, University of Idaho
9:25	<i>Examining Consumer Behavior Through Functional Glass Excavated From a Miami Farmstead</i> Steve Yoder, University of Idaho
9:50	<i>Preliminary Interpretations of the Ceramic Assemblage Recovered From a Historic Miami Farmstead Site</i> Kathryn Ruedrich, University of Idaho
10:15	Break
10:45	<i>Post-Excavation Analysis of Artifacts Recovered From Feature 12 of 10-Cw-159: The Pierce Mining Site</i> Katherine Kirchmeier and Ty Swenson, University of Idaho
11:10	<i>A Comparative Examination of Opium Pipe Bowls and The Ceramic Assemblage Extracted From the Pierce Mining Site</i> Kim Searcy, University of Idaho
11:35	<i>Remarks and Discussion</i> David Brauner, Oregon State University
12:00 noon Lunch	
SESSION 4: IDAHO SHPO WORKSHOP:	
1:30	<i>SHPO Workshop – Site Forms: Historic Sites and Archaeology</i>
2:45	Break
3:00	<i>SHPO Workshop – cont.</i>
4:00	NWAC Business Meeting
Room C: Senate	
SESSION 5: ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE LAW: Stephenie Kramer, Chair, Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation	
8:35	<i>Permitting Archaeology in Washington State: A 25 Year Review</i> Stephenie Kramer, Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

6:00-7:30 PM RECEPTION
COCKTAIL/HORS D'OEUVRES - RAINIER BALL ROOM
 (Cash Bar)

9:00	<i>Working Within The Process: Practical and Legal Issues in Cultural Resource Management in the Pacific Northwest</i> Dennis Griffin and Thomas E. Churchhill, Archaeological Frontiers
9:25	<i>Archaeological Resource Protection In The Ceded Area of The Yakama Nation</i> David W. Powell, Yakama Nation
9:50	<i>SAA Repatriation Policy: Time for a Change!</i> Audie Huber, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
10:15	Break
SESSION 6: CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY: Mary Arne Davis, Chair, Idaho State Historical Society, and Bob McCarl, Chair, Boise State University	
10:45	<i>The British Landscape in New Zealand</i> Chellean Mahar, Pacific University
11:10	<i>Desert Patriarchy in The Chihuahu Valley: A Cross-Cultural Analysis of 19th-Century Lifestyles in a 21st Century World</i> Janet Bemion, Utah Valley State College
11:35	<i>Oral History of Diane Sands and the Montana Feminist History Project</i> Erin Cumiff, University of Montana
12:00 noon Lunch	
1:30	<i>The Jajmani System in an East Indian Village: Continuity and Change</i> Shila Baksi, Washington State University
1:55	<i>Elite Skepticism, Judicial Restraint, and the Decline of Witchcraft Prosecutions in late Seventeenth- and early Eighteenth-Century England</i> Elwyn C. Lapoint, Eastern Washington University
2:20	<i>The Way of the Gods in Modern Japan</i> Sara Stoker, Eastern Washington University
2:45	Break
3:00	<i>Toward an Anthropology of Mormonism</i> Lewis Thomas, Idaho State University
3:25	<i>Self-Representation and Nationality in Mexico and its Southern Neighbors</i> Fred Strange, Eastern Washington University
3:50	<i>Yellow River Flood Control, China's Fifty-Year Plan</i> Sarah A.C. Keller, Eastern Washington University

Friday, April 12

Room C: Senate

SESSION 7: QW?GWES: AN EXAMPLE OF SHARING THE RESEARCH: THE SQUAXIN

TRIBE AND SOUTH PUGET SOUND COMMUNITY COLLEGE:
Rhonda Foster, Co-Chair, Squaxin Island Tribe; Dale Croes, Co-Chair, South Puget Sound Community College/Washington State University

8:35 **Introductory Remarks** Rhonda Foster, Squaxin Island Tribe; Dale Croes, South Puget Sound Community College/Washington State University

9:00 **Preliminary Geoarchaeological Research: Setting and Geomorphology of Qw?gwe's Site and Surrounding Environment** Jerred L. Erickson, Central Washington University

9:25 **One Shell, Two Shell, Big Shell, Small Shell (1999-2001)** Jennifer Hurst, The Evergreen State College; Miranda Jolley and Robert Lee, South Puget Sound Community College

9:50 **Preliminary Vertebrate Faunal Distribution Analysis of Qw?gwe's Site (1999-2001)** Sarah Amell, The Evergreen State College; Jennifer Godsell, South Puget Sound Community College; Rebecca Wigen, University Of Victoria

10:15 Break
10:35 **Raw Material Variation in the Qw?gwe's Stone Tool Assemblage** Barbara A. Vargo, University Of South Florida; Jeffrey W. Shanahan, South Puget Sound Community College

11:00 **Woodchip and Woodworking Studies at Qw?gwe's (1999-2001)** Sumiko Yasuda, South Puget Sound Community College

11:25 **Project To Identify Floral Remains At Qw?gwe's (1999-2001)** Donna M. Dole, South Puget Sound Community College

12:00 noon Lunch

1:30 **Preliminary Research and Analysis of the Homestead on the Qw?gwe's Site Complex** Carrie Rasmussen, South Puget Sound Community College

1:55 **Qw?gwe's Data Archiving Project: Dealing with 250+ Digital Images a Week..** Audin Malmin, University of Washington

2:20 **Summary, Conclusions and Future** Rhonda Foster, Squaxin Island Tribe; Dale Croes, South Puget Sound Community College/Washington State University

2:45 Break
SESSION 8: TECHNOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: Suzi Neitzel, Chair, Idaho State Historical Society

3:00 **Information Rich Digital Data: High Potential For Research In Archaeology** E. H. Lohse, Idaho Museum of Natural History

3:25	<i>Museum Connectivity: The Impact of the Internet on the Idaho Museum of Natural History's Anthropology Collections Database</i> Robert Schlader, Idaho State University	
3:50	<i>Advancing Stewardship: A GIS Application for Documentation and Management of Cultural Resources</i> Sera White, Idaho State University; Brenda R. Pace, INEEL; Randy Lee, INEEL	Room B: Regency
SESSION 9: ROCK ART STUDIES: Dick Hill, Chair, Idaho Bureau of Land Management		
8:35	<i>Little Lost River Cave, Establishing A Case For Preservation</i> Carolyne L. Metrell, University Of Idaho; Karen Steelman, Marvin Rowe, Texas A & M University; Richard Hill, Idaho Bureau Of Land Management	
9:00	<i>A Formal Analysis of the Bear Paw Ridge Petroglyph Panel (10br933), Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho</i> Kevin J. Lyons, Kalispel Tribe Of Indians	
9:25	<i>The Beaver Bowl: A Shaman's Petroglyph in Northwest Coast Art Tradition</i> George Poetschat, Betty Tandberg, Helen Hiczum, Pat McCoy, Oregon Archaeological Society; James D. Keyser, USDA Forest Service	
9:50	<i>The River Has Many Stories</i> Robyn Johnson, Idaho Power Company; Sue Arbutnot, Hare In The Gate Productions	
10:15	Break	
SESSION 10: OBSIDIAN STUDIES IN OREGON: Robert R. Musil, Chair, Heritage Research Associates, Inc.		
10:35	<i>Swiss Army Knives and Ancient Obsidian Technology in the Oregon Cascades</i> Eric O. Bergland, Willamette National Forest	
11:00	<i>Multiple Hydration Rates On Pre-Mazama Obsidian Artifacts In The Umpqua Drainage, Southwest Oregon</i> Brian L. O'Neill, University Of Oregon	
11:35	<i>Obsidian Use In The Upper Deschues River Basin: A 7,000+ Year Record Of Shifting Procurement Ranges In Central Oregon</i> Mike Taggart, Oregon State University	
12:00 noon Lunch		
1:30	<i>Obsidian Source Characterization And Hydration Analysis At The Conley Caves (35lk50) In South-Central Oregon</i> Dennis L. Jenkins, University Of Oregon	
1:55	<i>Obsidian Use on Buffalo Flat, Christmas Lake Valley, Oregon</i> Albert C. Oetting, Heritage Research Associates, Inc.	
2:20	<i>Return To A Jack Rabbit Roasting Site (35HA3055) In Southwestern Oregon: The Obsidian Sourcing And Hydration Evidence</i> Scott Thomas, Burns District, BLM; Craig Skinner, Jennifer Thatcher, Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory; Patrick O'Grady, University of Oregon	
2:45	Break	

3:00	<i>Obsidian Sourcing At The Headquarters Site, Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Harney County, Oregon</i> Robert R. Musil, Heritage Research Associates, Inc.
3:25	<i>Obsidian Procurement Patterns In The Northern Great Basin Of Oregon: Deconstructing The Numic Expansion Hypothesis Part I</i> Diane L. Teeman, University Of Oregon
4:00	ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGISTS BUSINESS MEETING
Room C:	Rainier
SESSION 11:	RESEARCH IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: Lorelea Hudson, Chair, Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc.
8:35	<i>The Camas Prairie Railroad, Second Subdivision: Examining Larger Historic Preservation Issues</i> Lorelea Hudson, Christian J. Miss, Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc.
9:00	<i>Images From The 1857-1862 International Boundary Commission Survey Of The 49th Parallel</i> Robert C. Betts, Kalispel Tribe Of Indians
9:25	<i>Ensign Jacobs' Hellcat</i> Steve Lucas, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
9:50	<i>Bleach Bottles As An Aid To Dating Historical Sites</i> Ann Sharley, Eastern Washington University
10:15	<i>The Preacher-Potter Of Lookingglass: Abbott Todd And His Redware</i> Richard Pugh, Don Myott, James Robinson, Blaine Schmeer and Harvey Steele, Northwest Pottery Research Center
10:45	Break
SESSION 12:	PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY: Sara A.C. Keller, Chair, Eastern Washington University
11:10	<i>Law Enforcement Agencies' Use Of Forensic Anthropologists</i> Sarah A. C. Keller, Eastern Washington University
11:35	<i>The Frequency and Severity Of Rickets/Osteomalacia Among Varying Levels Of Skin Melanin</i> Jamie L. Elser, University Of Montana
12:00 noon	Lunch
SESSION 13:	NORTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY: PAPERS IN HONOR OF MAX G. PAVESIC:
1:30	<i>Pleistocene/Holocene Transition Soil Formation in Central Washington and Adjacent Region</i> Stan Gough, Jerry R. Galm, Eastern Washington University; Fred L. Nials, Geograph
1:55	<i>A Curve Low And Inside: Simulating Large Samples Of Radiocarbon Dates.</i> Kenneth M. Ames, Portland State University
2:20	<i>Radiocarbon Chronology In Hells Canyon: The First Twenty-Five Years</i> Kenneth C. Reid, Idaho State Historical Society

10:25 *A Jackrabbit Dinner Mystery: Zooarchaeological Analysis Of A Middle Holocene Site In South Central Oregon* Emily Mueller Desmith, University Of Oregon

10:10 Break

9:45 *An Occupation History For The Housepit 7 Locus At The Kealey Creek Site, British Columbia* Trinity Schlegel, University Of Montana

9:20 *A Landform Approach To Compliance Archaeology* Brent Hicks, Colville Confederated Tribes

8:55 *Did Late Holocene Fault Reactivation Improve Anadromous Fish Habitat In The Salmon River Basin?* Loren G. Davis, Oregon State University

8:30 *Human Response To Eruption-Induced Floodplain Aggradation In The Portland Basin* Alex Bourdeau, US Fish And Wildlife Service

SESSION: 15 CURRENT RESEARCH IN NORTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY - PART 2: Jake Fruhlinger, Chair, Idaho State Historical Society

Room A: Rainier

Saturday, April 13

BALLROOM
GUEST SPEAKER; DAVID WHITLEY
PRESENTATION BANQUET
6:30 - 9:30

NO HOST COCKTAIL RECEPTION
5:30 - 6:30

FRIDAY APRIL 11, 2002

4:00 *A Tether To Romance: Byron De Prorok And The Tomb Of Tin Hinan* Michael A. Tarabulski, University of Idaho

SESSION 14: FILM Introduction, Mark Warner, University of Idaho

3:25 *The Simon Clovis Collection Revisited* Daniel Meatte, Washington State Parks

3:00 *Changing Hells Canyon Archaeofaunas: Adaptive Shift, Ecological Transformation, Or Both?* James C. Chatters, Foster Wheeler Environmental Corp.

2:45 Break

The Idaho State Historical Society would like to thank **Brocket Display**, Design and Sales, of Boise, for providing display setup's during the poster session.

University of Oregon, Eugene ♦ Oregon Archaeological Society ♦ Electronic Data Solutions
 David Evans & Assoc, Bellevue ♦ Archaeological Field Support Systems ♦ Society of Primitive Technology
 Association for Washington Archaeology

8:00 - 4:00 Thursday and Friday 8:30 - 11:30 Saturday

Crystal Room

BOOK ROOM/EXHIBITS

- 10:15 Break**
- 10:55 *Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and Tlingit Oral Histories at the end of the Pleistocene*
Daniel Monteith, University of Alaska Southeast-Juneau Campus
 - 10:30 *The Nez Perce Music Archive-One Hundred and Five Years Of Recorded Oral History*
Loran Olsen, Washington State University
 - 9:50 *Cultural Manifestations of Place Naming Practices And Documentation of Fort Hall Shoshoni Place Names*
Christopher J. Noller, Idaho State University
 - 9:25 *Nimipuu-Lewis And Clark Rediscovery Internet Project*
Rodney Frey, University of Idaho
 - 9:00 *"Hu-Shi-Ki-Un," The Circle of Song: Constructing Identity within a Coeur d'Alene Indian Family*
Aaron R. Denham, University of Idaho
- Room B: Senate**
- SESSION: 16 SONGS, STORIES, NAMES, AND PLACES:** Ken Reid, Idaho State Historic Society
- 11:40 *How Many Times is Enough? Carey Miller, Shawn Steinmetz and Catherine Dickson, Confederated Tribes of The Umatilla Indian Reservation*
 - 11:15 *Beyond Site Types: Contextual Implications of Mid-Holocene Hide-Processing At An Upland Site In The Blue Mountains Of North Central Oregon*
Pamela E. Endzweig, Oregon State Museum Of Anthropology
 - 10:50 *Differential Patch Utilization: Risk Reduction or Diet Breadth Change In The Catspell Valley, Washington*
Christopher M. Nicholson, Washington State University

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13, P	JERRY R. GALM	P	AARON ASHLEY
5	NATHAN B. GOODALE	P	RYAN ASHLEY
13, P	STAN GOUGH	2	TIM BAILEY
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7	JENNIFER GODSILL	2	JUDY BANKS
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Presenter

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7	AUDIN MALMIN
9	PAT MCCOY
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9	CAROLYNNE L. MERRILL
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11	CHRISTIAN J. MISS
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15	TRINITY SCHLEGEL

Session #

Presenter

SESSION ABSTRACTS

JERRY GALM
Session Organizer

A Symposium honoring Max G. Pavacic

Papers in this symposium honor the career of Max G. Pavacic. Session papers incorporate a range of topics caches to chronologies. Highlighting recent investigations and theoretical approaches to research on the Columbia Plateau, the presentations provide a fitting tribute to Max's life-long interests the pre history of western Northern America.

ROBERT R. MUSIL

Session Organizer

Heritage Research Associates, Inc.

Obsidian Studies in Oregon

This year the Association of Oregon Archaeologists symposium is thematic in content. The papers are related under the general topic of obsidian studies. The papers range from reports on obsidian sourcing and hydration to the technological aspects of obsidian bifacial blanks. These presentations represent research conducted at sites from the Cascade Range to the Harney Basin and many points in between.

MARK WARNER

Session Organizer

University of Idaho

University of Idaho Student Research in Historical Archaeology

The University of Idaho has a long tradition of involvement in historical archaeology and this session continues that tradition with new student research. The papers incorporate an array of material, methodological, and geographical interests. Further, this session represents a concerted effort on the part of the anthropology faculty at UI to move student work beyond the classroom and into the professional realm of archaeology as part of their undergraduate and graduate training.

RHONDA FOSTER
DALE CROES

Session Organizers

Squaxin Island Tribe/College Wet Site Investigations

Qw?gwes: An Example of Sharing the Research

The eight papers reflect the results of a Cooperative Agreement between the Squaxin Island Tribe, South Puget Sound Community College and the Washington State Historic Preservation Office. After two years we are reporting some of the results of this partnership. Four areas will be considered: (1) the establishment of the Cultural Resource Management Office (CRMO) and joint monitoring and surveying of traditional territories, (2) outreach training developed at Qw?gwes and conducted on-line with Tribes (Cultural Resource Technician training online), (3) ongoing field training and research with the Qw?gwes cultural site complex, and (4) coordination with the new Squaxin Island Museum Library and Research Center in developing public outreach and exhibits through these projects.

ABSTRACT INDEX

JESSE ADAMS

University of Montana

To Live and Die with Medicine Wheels

Although there are numerous theories behind the use and or meaning of stone circles, they seem to be an attempt to explain the huge variability in Medicine Wheel style there is a corresponding variability in use. By using statistical analysis we can come to better understand what use the people of the Northern Plains had for Medicine Wheels. In particular the use of Medicine Wheels as burials and those that have tipi rings associated with them are explored. Through statistics we are able to see that there is in fact a reliable relationship between stylistic construction and use.

SARAH AMELL

The Evergreen State College

JENNIFER GODSILL

South Puget Sound Community College

REBECCA WIGEN

University of Victoria

Preliminary Vertebrate Faunal Distribution Analysis of Qwu?gwas Site (1999-2001)

The faunal distribution of vertebrate and invertebrate fauna was analyzed by level and species. This was compared among wet, dry, and living-area sites. The fauna analyzed were from the 1999-through-2000 field excavation season at Mud Bay. Total of 3,379 bones have been recovered and analyzed. To date eight species of fish, seven species of bird, twenty species of small and large land mammal, and one reptile have been recovered. The units from the wet site area N15E16 and N18E14, processing area/dry site N29/E26 and N30E26, and living area N52E26 and N51E25 were studied to show the patterns of distribution and where the largest concentrations of faunal remains were most evident by level. This intensive study offers much potential for further insight into the environment, lifestyle, and dietary preferences of the inhabitants of this ancient village's past.

KENNETH M. AMES

Portland State University

A Curve Low and Inside: Simulating Large Samples of Radiocarbon Dates

Archaeologists often use large regional samples of radiocarbon dates to infer changes in human population sizes through time. They also use clusters of dates in smaller samples to indicate fluctuations in intensity of site occupation, even periods of occupation and abandonment. Differences in the numbers of radiocarbon dates in regional or site samples may result from these processes, but they are as likely to be the result of fluctuations in the amount of atmospheric carbon 14. These effects can be seen in simulated radiocarbon samples.

JUDY BANKS

Simon Fraser University

Studying the Meaning of Place

This paper intends to provoke some innovative thought around the study of the meaning of place, as it is expressed through the use of indigenous place names and the stories and other significant information that place names convey. Specifically, I am exploring study-perspectives and research methodologies that may illuminate more about the meaning of place and places, as known and understood by contemporary indigenous communities who are concerned about the preservation of this knowledge. I also include a review of existing land use and occupation, archaeological overview assessment, and traditional-use studies that purport to study place names from an anthropological

One of the most useful items in the toolkits carried by ancient people in the Cascades was the bifacial obsidian blank. Some blanks were no doubt made with specific "end products" in mind, and these would be the very largest and the smallest blanks produced at the quarries. **Small blanks** (in the 6-8 cm range) were best suited to eventual manufacture into projectile points and small knives. **Large blanks** (those in excess of about 18 cm) are more difficult to consistently produce, are more fragile because of their length/width/thickness ratios, and may have had the most cultural value as prestige items. **Mid-sized blanks** (in the 8-18 cm range), examples of which have been found in archaeological caches on both sides of the Cascades crest, are posited as the virtual "Swiss Army Knife" of the Cascades. CRM reports sometimes identify blank fragments as "scrapers" or "knife fragments" or simply "biface fragments," implying a specific function or none at all. It is likely that such fragments are the result of simple misjudged blows by the ancient flintknapper in the production of tool stock (small cutting tools, arrowhead blanks, scraper blanks, etc.) from bifacial blanks carried as portable, strong, lightweight lithic sources. The mid-sized blank was consistently quick to produce at the quarry and had a multitude of potential uses, not the least of which was as an exchange or trade unit. They were an ideal unit of production for hunter-gatherers living or working in steep country like the Cascades.

Swiss Army Knives and Ancient Obsidian Technology in the Oregon Cascades.

ERIC O. BERGLAND
 Willamette National Forest

This study examines how four diverse cultures in the Chihuahuana Valley have taken refuge from the high-tech, secular world of the 21st century in the vast expanse of Mexico's high plateau desert. For these cultures—the Mormon polygamists, the Mormon monogamists, and the German Mennonites—the concept of time is reversed to an arena of horse-and-cart technology, rigid gender roles, plural marriage, and adherence to strict rules of religious patriarchy and fundamentalism. The unique desert harshness, isolation, and unpredictability have had a profound effect on the lives of these Anglo fundamentalists. The paper is a result of a collaborative student/professor exploration of ways in which marriage, gender, technology, and religiosity are manipulated to create a 19th-century time warp for fundamentalists escaping persecution and worldliness in larger U.S. mainstream society.

Desert Patriarchy in the Chihuahuana Valley: A Cross-Cultural Analysis of 19th-Century Lifestyles in a 21st-Century World

JANET BENNION
 Utah Valley State College

The Jajmani system, commonly practiced in rural India, is defined by the varying networks of economic relationships between members of different castes, as based on heredity and reciprocity. Research on this system has been based primarily in villages in northern India. The Jajmani system traditionally serves to facilitate employment arrangements between kamins (clients or service castes) and jajmans (patrons) by supplying the jajmans with inexpensive reliable labor while ensuring income and occasional gifts to the kamins. However, Indian society has been undergoing a remarkable level of social change over the last several decades. This presentation, based on my recent fieldwork (1998, 2001), examines the effects of such changes on the Jajmani relationships in the multi-caste village of Shivnagar (a pseudonym), located in the eastern part of India. Data, as collected through interviews and observations, suggest that many households continue utilizing the services of the kamins. This paper also explores how the Jajmani system in this village varies from those of north Indian villages.

The Jajmani System in an East Indian Village: Continuity and Change

SHILA BAKSI
 Washington State University

I limit my research to those studies that are being conducted or have been conducted within the Interior Plateau of British Columbia and the Yukon. Finally, I discover that there exist extensive literature and data of diverse origins that can ultimately inform territorial and environmental knowledge and understanding that is missed and continues to be missed by relying upon approaches used in earlier ethnographies and government-funded studies. This has implications for anthropological fieldwork practice and ultimately for the future of the people whose meaning of place we are exploring.

There have been numerous efforts to classify projectile points in the central Columbia Basin. Huge regional sample sizes from the 1950s to the 1980s—the heyday of pre-reservoir archaeological projects—allowed for definition of point styles. Experienced researchers are challenged, not by recognizing diagnostic projectile points, but why they came to a specific conclusion. New researchers could use a handy starting point. Differentiating between the historical classifications by using an objective, dichotomous key would definitely help and is the purpose of this paper. A

Washington

What, When, and Why: A Proposed Analytical Key for Projectile Points from Central

JAMES A. CARTER
Historical Research Associates, Inc.

The prehistoric Chinook Indians living in the Portland Basin faced a high risk-decision when selecting locations for large towns from which to access riparian resources, readily load and unload cargoes of valuable trade goods, and monitor and intercept traffic on the Columbia River. Prior to historic-period construction of flood-control dams and levees, most of the Columbia's floodplain was inundated at least once a year. We propose that the prehistoric Chinook reduced the risks of flooding by choosing sites based on their understanding of a fluvial system characterized by millennial-scale stability punctuated by decadal-scale aggradation induced by eruptions of Mount St. Helens. Our model suggests that during eruptions, volcanoclastic (lithic) sands discharging down tributaries draining Mount St. Helens cause shoaling in the Columbia. The Columbia responds by switching from its usually stable, deep-channel, meandering fluvial style to a shallow, aggradational, braided style. Seasonal floods during aggradational periods entrain the Columbia's bedload tapped behind the lithic sand shoals and deposit the sediment on the floodplain as thin, silty sand drapes or in mid-channel or margin-attached scroll bars. Field work conducted along a twelve-mile (19km) stretch of the Columbia downstream of its confluence with the Willamette River has identified a stratigraphic sequence deposited during the most recent aggradational period, induced by cataclysmic eruptions of Mount St. Helens in AD1480 and 1482. We propose that the Chinook selected a ridge deposited during this period for the construction of Cathlapote, where they built at least six large plankhouses. Their selection of this newly deposited landform indicates the Chinook were aware it would provide a stable and elevated setting for their town—bar-ting another major eruption.

Human Response to Eruption-Induced Floodplain Aggradation in the Portland Basin

ALEX BOURDEAU
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Following a long dispute, the 49th parallel was established as the boundary between the United States and Canada by the signing of the British-American Treaty of Washington in June 1846. The 1846 Treaty established the North American Boundary Commission, which was given the task of surveying the actual boundary line. This first survey of the western portion of the international boundary between Point Roberts, on the Strait of Georgia, and the Continental Divide of the Rocky Mountains was accomplished between 1857 and 1862 by American and British survey parties working independently. The British party included a photographer. Eighty-one Boundary Commission glass-plate negatives from 1860 and 1861 are housed at the Royal Engineer's Corps Library in London and remain largely unpublished. In addition to photographs of Boundary Commission survey crews and camps, the British photographs are the earliest images available for several Inland Northwest Plateau tribes including the Kalispel, Pend Oreille (Flathead), Kootenai, Colville, and Spokane Indians. The Boston-born artist James Madison Alden accompanied the American surveyors and produced 66 scenes along the 49th parallel in 1860. Alden's sketches, later turned into watercolor prints, are among the earliest paintings of the Inland Pacific Northwest. These Alden watercolors, together with the British photographs, visually document the initial survey of the 49th parallel and provide a very early look at the Indian tribes that inhabited northeastern Washington, northern Idaho, and northwestern Montana. This paper will discuss the interaction between the Boundary Commission survey parties and eastern Plateau tribes and will present a selection of rarely seen images from the British and American survey of the 49th parallel.

Images from the 1857-1862 International Boundary Commission Survey of the 49th Parallel

ROBERT C. BETTS
Kalispel Tribe of Indians

Prehistoric site patterning at the Yakima Training Center (YTC) in central Washington State appears to support a shifting mobile forager/affluent forager model. Spatial data from recent Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA) inventories totaling 86,808 acres are used to test the model. Important variables include survey tract distance to major drainage (Columbia or Yakima river), site and isolated find densities per 100 acres, and survey tract location in relation to natural travel corridors. The highest site densities are anticipated to occur within the intensively utilized foraging zone—an approximate 6-mile radius area that extends west from residential base camps located along the Columbia River. Examining diachronic land-use patterns based on diagnostic projectile points illustrates a shift

Prehistoric Subsistence Systems and Spatial Patterning at Yakima Training Center

Historical Research Associates, Inc.

TRENT DEBOR

Geoarchaeological investigations in the Lower Salmon River Canyon of western Idaho identified evidence of fault displacement of an earlier alluvial floodplain. Stratigraphic and geomorphic evidence suggests that neotectonic activity drove large-scale readjustment and reorganization of the lower Salmon River fluvial system at ca. 2,000 yr BP. Data gathered from archaeological excavations conducted over the past 50 years suggest pit-houses and an associated winter-village settlement pattern arrived in the Lower Salmon River Canyon after 2,000 yr BP. If late Holocene faulting resulted in improved ecology for anadromous fish in the Salmon River basin, the late appearance of pit-houses may suggest that salmon and not roots were most critical to the establishment of the winter-village pattern in the Lower Salmon River Canyon and in other areas of the Plateau.

River Basin?

Did Late Holocene Fault Reactivation Improve Anadromous Fish Habitat in the Salmon

Oregon State University

LOREN G. DAVIS

This paper is an oral history on a Montana activist. It is one of the first of many oral histories for the Montana Feminist History Project. Diane Sands is a native Montanan who has been a major activist in the war movement, feminist activism and the women's movement, and Indian rights. Her story tells us of the struggles of gaining equal education, health care, and job opportunities all over Montana. Her activism took her all over the country and across all social boundaries. However, it takes us far beyond that. Diane spent a large part of her life fighting social norms and barriers, and her story educates us on more than just activist movements. She provides us with history and education that deconstruct the educational systems, the activist movements, economic influences, and religious institutions of the 1960s and 1970s. Diane's oral history has not only provided an interesting and enlightening story, it has also provided a foundation of archival data from which future students can build and learn.

Oral History of Diane Sands and the Montana Feminist History Project

University of Montana

ERIN CUNIFF

Archaeofaunas from Hells Canyon record marked changes in taxonomic distributions and/or prey choice during the Holocene. Late prehistoric pit-house occupations typically contain a limited suite of faunal remains, dominated by deer, bighorn, cottontail rabbit, salmon, mussels, and often dogs. The Middle Holocene occupations, in contrast, exhibit a much more diverse array of species. Deer, bighorn, and salmon do occur, and the large mammals may be seasonally emphasized but small mammals and nonsalmonid fishes predominate. Among the small mammals found in Middle Holocene assemblages—and almost, if not entirely, absent from later ones—are marmots and hares. This paper explores the ecological and cultural conditions that may account for these differences.

Changing Hells Canyon Archaeofaunas: Adaptive Shift, Ecological Transformation, or Both?

Foster Wheeler Environmental Corp

JAMES C. CHATTERS

A data set of over 300 projectile points recorded during three field seasons of archaeological research at Yakima Training Center is used to illustrate and test the proposed key.

For the American Indians of southwestern Oregon and northern California, few places are of such enduring significance as Crater Lake. Oral traditions indicate that the ancestors of today's tribes, including the Klamath Tribes and the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians, were witnesses to the eruption of Mount Mazama approximately 7,700 years ago, and that the caldera has maintained a prominent position within their oral repertoire ever since. As part of a three-year, National Park Service-sponsored study to assess enduring tribal uses and views of Crater Lake, over 100 formal and informal ethnographic interviews were conducted with members of tribes having traditional associations with Crater Lake. In this paper, we discuss the findings of this study. Our evidence suggests that the caldera of Crater Lake has been a rarified place, held to be a particularly potent place for shamanistic training but forbidding and forbidden to most other individuals. The lower slopes of the mountain contained a constellation of resource sites, visited regularly within the seasonal round of tribes both east and west of the Cascade crest. The westward expansion of the United States initiated fundamental changes in the relationship between American Indians and Crater Lake. Despite these changes, contemporary tribal members continue to express a strong sense of attachment to this place.

Engaging the Spirit of Place at Crater Lake

DOUGLAS DEUR
University of Nevada
FREDERICK YORK
National Park Service-Seattle

Locality III (35LJK3035) is an early Middle Holocene archaeological site located in south central Oregon at the edge of an ephemeral playa. Zooarchaeological analysis of a sample of faunal material recovered from the site in 1996 identified lagomorphs and avian remains culturally modified by heat exposure and butchery. Ethnographic information supplemented the analysis and identified possible procurement and processing methods utilized by the inhabitants of Locality III. The results are consistent with and support previous research identifying a settlement and subsistence pattern characterized by mobile hunting and gathering.

Central Oregon

A Jackrabbit Dinner Mystery: Zooarchaeological Analysis of a Middle Holocene Site in South

EMILY MUELLER DESMITH
University of Oregon

While traversing the dynamic landscape of identity, the presenter discusses a perspective on the transmission of identity within a multigenerational Coeur d'Alene Indian family. By delivering the material from Indian and academic perspectives, the presentation involves listening and learning with one's head as well as with one's heart. The journey illustrates the basic themes of Si'ohn family identity, including the significance of the circle and song, and how the circle and song fuse to constitute the basis of their family identity—their "Rock Culture." Ultimately, the goal of this discussion is a better understanding of one American Indian family and the sacred physical, psychological, and spiritual landscape that surrounds them.

Family

"Hn-Shil-Ki-Un," The Circle of Song: Constructing Identity within a Coeur d'Alene Indian

AARON R. DENHAM
University of Idaho

during the Frenchman Springs Phase (4,500 to 2,000 B.P.) from a highly mobile foraging subsistence system towards semi-sedentary, affluent foraging. Discontinuities within the synchronic and diachronic patterning point out future research potential at YTC.

The Qw?gwe's archaeological site in southern Puget Sound, Washington, is currently being investigated. The site lies in an area formed by glacial deposits and scouring. Evidence discovered during the 2001 field season suggests that the site may have been the location of a post-glacial lake, most likely Lake Russell. Additional evidence has been found to support possible seismic activity during periods of occupation. The waterlogged portion of the site is formed in unique geomorphological conditions. A spring to the south of the wet site provides a protective sedimentary cap over the cultural and macro-faunal material. Future geoarchaeological research into the morphology and composition of the wet site is discussed.

Preliminary Geoarchaeological Research: Setting and Geomorphology of Qw?gwe's Site and Surrounding Environment

JERRED L. ERICKSON
Central Washington University

Archaeological testing and data recovery at the Cottonwood Creek Site (35GR1507) in the Blue Mountains west of Dayville, Oregon, identified two spatially discrete cultural components, dated to Middle and Late Holocene times. Component I, the earlier of the two, was associated with a wide range of activities, including stone-tool manufacture, large-game hunting, ochre-pigment processing, and hide processing. The present paper focuses on the archaeological evidence for hide preparation. Artifacts are related to ethnographic accounts from the southern Plateau and northern Great Basin. Implications for the context of site use are considered in connection with other information recovered.

Beyond Site Types: Contextual Implications of Mid-Holocene Hide Processing at an Upland Site in the Blue Mountains of North Central Oregon

PAMELA E. ENDZWEIG
Oregon State Museum of Anthropology

Rickets and osteomalacia are caused mainly by insufficient vitamin D, either because of a dietary inadequacy or because of a lack of exposure to short, ultraviolet rays of sunlight. Studies have shown that the most important source of vitamin D is exposure to sunlight, not dietary intake. Skin melanin content in the human body determines the amount of ultraviolet radiation that one receives. The more skin melanin that a body produces, the less the amount of ultraviolet radiation one is susceptible to. Thus a study of rickets and osteomalacia among varying levels of skin melanin can be beneficial. The goal of this project is to study the frequency and severity of skeletal evidence for rickets and osteomalacia among a sample of human remains with varying degrees and/or levels of skin melanin content during life. The working hypothesis is that samples with higher levels of melanin should have higher frequency of rickets and osteomalacia and increased severity, compared to those with lower levels of skin melanin. Looking at the postcranial skeleton, a score will be assigned to each specimen according to severity. The frequency and severity of rickets and osteomalacia will be determined using the scores.

The Frequency and Severity of Rickets/Osteomalacia among Varying Levels of Skin Melanin

JAMIE L. ELSER
University of Montana

The 2001 field season continued a survey of indigenous plants around Qw?gwe's, a wet site. A herbarium assembled from these modern plants includes seed samples and leaves as a key to identification of fragments recovered from the site for quick identification of species. Identification is ongoing of the many seeds and fragments recovered from the site in 1999 and 2000. This includes studying column samples and fragments recovered from on-site screening. Macro-flora, seeds 3mm and larger, are recovered at the site. Micro-flora, 2mm and smaller, are recovered at the lab by micro screening and flotation. From the locations of samples, we hope to be able to test whether seeds were deposited naturally or as a result of cultural use. We should also be able to determine which species were used as food and in which season they were collected.

Project to Identify Floral Remains at Qw?gwe's (1999-2001)

DONNA M. DOLE
South Puget Sound Community College

Recent stratigraphic investigations in a portion of the central Washington Yakima folds reveal a pattern of landscape stability and soil formation at the Pleistocene/Holocene transition. One or more buried soil A horizons are present at a number of localities indicating the interplay of pedogenic and geologic processes. Radiocarbon and tephra chronologies demonstrate that a number of these soils date to the Younger Dryas climate episode suggesting climatic forcing. Study-locality sediments, soils and artifacts indicate that the potential for Paleolithic site preservation and

Pleistocene/Holocene Transition Soil Formation in Central Washington and Adjacent Region

Geoarch

FRED L. NIALS

Eastern Washington University

JERRY R. GALM

STAN GOUGH

The Keatley Creek site has provided researchers with many clues to the emergence of complex hunter-gatherer communities in the Pacific Northwest. This paper seeks to test a hypothesis dealing with the identification of social inequality at the inter-house level. Hayden (1997, 2000) and Lepofsky, et al. (1996) have argued that contemporaneous small, medium, and large structures are indicative of social hierarchies where the disentranced reside in small structures while the rich live in large dwellings. This study suggests that the early inhabitants of the Keatley Creek site relied on easy-access Pink salmon, while later occupants harvested more demanding Chinook and Sockeye salmon. This analysis will seek to consider implications for understanding the process of salmon intensification at Keatley Creek.

Systems at the Keatley Creek Site

Subsistence Pursuit, Living Structures, and the Evolution of Hunter-Gatherer Socioeconomic

University of Montana

NATHAN B. GOODALE

What does it mean to tell the Nimiipuu (Nez Perce) side of the Lewis and Clark story? What are some of the unique considerations in doing such a project online over the Internet? Given the nature of the media, how should such a site be organized and constructed to best convey a Nimiipuu perspective, and how could cultural-property rights be safeguarded? With funding from National Space and Aeronautics Administration (NASA) and assisted by staff at the University of Idaho, how would such a collaborative project be undertaken while still insuring retention of a Nimiipuu perspective? This presentation will consider the recent project through which the Nimiipuu have told their story of Lewis and Clark utilizing the web-based media, attempting to address these questions.

Nimiipuu-Lewis and Clark Rediscovery Internet Project

University of Idaho

RODNEY FREY

In the 1860s, the town of Silver City flourished in Owyhee County, Idaho. Typical of mining towns in the west, Silver City witnessed booms and busts but somehow managed to endure. In this preliminary analysis, we will view how the turbulent fortunes affected four families living at the Idaho Power Building from 1900 to 1940. In particular, we will examine how each family perceived itself in terms of the larger American culture. While this time in American history was a period of great change, it was also a time of innovation and cultural expansion. We seek to understand how each family viewed its relationship with a nation in transition.

Mill in Silver City, Idaho

Preliminary Results from the Excavation of the Idaho Power Building and Lincoln Stamp

University of Idaho

KYLE WHITE

LEAH K. EVANS-JANKKE

discovery is relatively high in selected stream reaches. Soils and archaeological sites of similar antiquity will be important to understanding the regional significance of Pleistocene/Holocene pedogenesis.

DENNIS GRIFFIN
THOMAS E. CHURCHILL
Archaeological Frontiers

Working within the Process: Practical and Legal Issues in Cultural Resource Management in the Pacific Northwest

In the Pacific Northwest, archaeologists need to be aware of current federal and state CRM laws and regulations and work closely with State Historic Preservation Offices to protect identified cultural resources. The management of cultural resources differs markedly from state to state, with the degree of interaction between archaeologists and the SHPO dependent largely on current laws, the archaeologist's position in the CRM process, and SHPO organization and staffing. In this paper, the authors examine the current federal and state CRM laws affecting Oregon, Washington, and Idaho lands, each state's Historic Preservation Office, and the responsibilities that we as archaeologists must fulfill to achieve adequate documentation and the protection of our cultural resource base. Differences between states and legal issues affecting archaeologists are highlighted, with some suggestions for improvement offered.

BRENT HICKS
Colville Confederated Tribes

A Landform Approach to Compliance Archaeology

The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation are in the fifth year of a large-scale "catch-up" compliance program at Lake Roosevelt (the Grand Coulee Dam Cultural Resources Project). Given the lessons learned from previous years of the project, and with the integration of new technological tools, evaluation has shifted to a landform focus (rather than individual sites) in assessing the potential significance of cultural materials. This allows the integration of more kinds of information into the development of historic contexts for the purposes of National Register eligibility assessments, a benefit to future years of the program.

LORELEA HUDSON
CHRISTIAN J. MISS

Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc.

The Camas Prairie Railroad, Second Subdivision: Examining Larger Historic Preservation Issues

The Second (or Idaho) Subdivision of the Camas Prairie Railroad was completed in 1908 and runs from Spalding, on the Clearwater River, to Grangeville, Idaho, in the heart of the Camas Prairie. In 1998 the railroad was sold to Camas Prairie RailNet, Inc., and in 2000 official abandonment of the Second Subdivision was sanctioned by the Surface Transportation Board. Involvement of this federal agency made the abandonment an undertaking subject to the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470f). Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc., examined the length of the Second Subdivision in July 2001. The railroad and 17 historical archaeological sites were recorded. This effort provides valuable new information about construction, operation, and maintenance of a small northwest railroad, but it also raises questions for the historic preservation community about the nature and documentation of regional economic transformation.

AUDIE HUBER

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

SAA Repatriation Policy: Time for a Change!

The Society for American Archaeology adopted a repatriation policy in May of 1986, prior to the passage of the National Museum of the American Indian Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The existing policy essentially conflicts with NAGPRA by opposing "any Federal legislation that seeks to impose a uniform standard for determining the disposition of all human remains." This policy encourages respect for tribal beliefs and close communication with tribes, yet it states that "all human remains should receive appropriate scientific study," which directly conflicts with some

tribal beliefs and practices. After eleven years of NACFRA, it is time for the SAA to adopt a Repatriation Policy that is both genuinely respectful of tribal beliefs and encourages professional scientists to work collaboratively with tribes. It is this collaboration between tribes and scientists that will avoid the polarization of issues and create respectful relationships between tribes and scientists, benefiting both. Additionally, it is incumbent upon the SAA to adopt rules of professional responsibility that encourage compliance with cultural resource laws, rather than directing members to "seek to ensure that laws governing that record are consistent with the objectives, principles, and formal statements of the Society for American Archaeology."

JENNIFER HURST
The Evergreen State College
MIRANDA JOLLEY
ROBERT LEE
Puget Sound Community College

One Shell, Two Shell, Big Shell, Small Shell (1999-2001)

Over 150 years ago, the ancestors of the Squaxin Island Tribe left behind hundreds of thousands of native shellfish remains common to the Mud Bay area. With only 1-2% of the Squaxin site excavated, over 40,000 specimens representing four major shellfish species have already been collected and analyzed. The potential to offer further insight into the environment, lifestyle, and dietary preferences of the ancient occupants of this village's past, lies within each discovered shell. I will focus on the characteristics of the species discovered at the site and their relevance/importance to the community who once lived at Squaxin, including harvesting, cooking and storage methods, availability, and taste preferences. The analysis of MNI and collective shell counts will be presented. Preliminary seasonality studies, exploring the relative date of harvest for selected species, are also discussed.

DENNIS L. JENKINS
University of Oregon

Obsidian Source Characterization and Hydration Analysis at the Conley Caves (35LK50) in South-Central Oregon

Stephen Bedwell's crew excavated 12 caves and rockshelters in the Fort Rock Basin in 1967. Bedwell recognized three basic cultural units in the Fort Rock Basin from this work: Unit 3, the Early Pre-Mazama was divided into two phases, the first attributed to an age of 14,000 to 11,000 RCYBP and the second, the WPLT, dating from 11,000 to 8,000 RCYBP; Unit 2, the Late Pre-Mazama phase, dated from 8,000 to 7,000 RCYBP; and finally, Unit 1 was the post-Althlthermal period from 4,750 to 3,000 RCYBP. The radiocarbon dates from the Conley Caves suggested that the site was occupied from roughly 11,000 to 3,000 RCYBP. Recent University of Oregon excavations at the Conley Caves have produced five new radiocarbon dates, 185 obsidian source characterizations, and 160 hydration measurements from which a chronological reassessment of Bedwell's work may be considered.

ROBYN JOHNSON
Idaho Power Company
SUE ARBUTHNOT
Hare in the Gate Productions

The River Has Many Stories

Idaho Power Company, in cooperation with Hare in the Gate Productions and several Tribal groups including the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Shoshone-Paiute Tribes, Burns Paiute Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs, and Nez Perce Tribe, presents an educational video illustrating the cultural significance of the Hells Canyon area. This 15-minute program conveys the value of cultural resources from the Native American perspective, details laws pertaining to the protection of cultural resources, and imparts a need for stewardship to the visitor. Interviews with tribal elders, scenic footage of the area below Hells Canyon dam, photographs showing numerous pictographs and petroglyphs, and a Native musical score combine to present this message. We anticipate that the video will be available at the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area and Enterprise Visitor Center, tribal offices, and public schools and universities. *The River Has Many Stories* provides a historical and cultural context to a region loved for its natural beauty, and it helps us know how we can all be a part of protecting it for future generations.

With the widespread acceptance of Monte Verde as pre-dating Clovis comes the realization that the Clovis-first migration model is no longer viable. One area of current research focuses on the use of ethnographic analogy to explain the rapid spread of the Clovis culture across continents. However, mathematical formulas based on modern, desert-dwelling hunter/gatherers of Africa may not be particularly useful to expanding our knowledge of the world of the terminal Pleistocene. This paper provides a framework incorporating both the environment and the culture of cold-adapted peoples to broaden our understanding of challenges faced by the first people to enter the Americas.

Clovis: Founding Fathers or New Kids on the Block

Eastern Washington University

DANA KOMEN

Feature 12, a refuse dump, at site 10-CW-159 (a Chinese mining camp) was excavated in 1983 by Darby Stapp and Julia Longenecker (among others). An assemblage of stoneware, porcelain, whiteware, and glasswares was recovered, and we began the cataloging and analysis of the artifacts in the spring of 2001. From our research, we were able to interpret certain aspects of daily life at the site. This paper illustrates how our data have helped achieve a greater understanding of a Chinese mining camp in the late 19th century, with emphasis on recreational drug use and eating habits.

Mining Site

Post-excavation Analysis of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 12 of 10-CW-159: The Pierce

University of Idaho

TY SWENSON

KATHERINE KIRCHMEIER

For the last several years I have taught a short course in identification of skeletal material for homicide detectives and non-medical coroners, as well as university students. Detectives in the course have asked how often forensic anthropologists turn out to be right, or at least helpful, in making positive identifications of skeletal remains. In order to obtain a better view of the validity of opinions rendered by forensic anthropologists, I have distributed a survey nationally to more than two hundred law enforcement agencies that asks homicide detectives to provide statistical data and to discuss what experience they may have had using the services of a forensic anthropologist. The survey also asked for suggestions as to how those services might be improved or expanded, and it was additionally used as a vehicle to inform/educate detectives as to what kinds of information anthropologists might be able to provide them in the future.

Law Enforcement Agencies' Use of Forensic Anthropologists

Eastern Washington University

SARAH A. C. KELLER

The Yellow River of north China has been the source of calamitous floods since it was first artificially confined to its bed in the first millennium BC. The silt burden derived from extensive loess lands in the upper two-thirds of the drainage raises the bed above the surrounding plain so that inevitable breaches of levees and embankments cause devastating flooding over the flat North China Plain with massive loss of life from drowning and starvation. From Han times to Mao Tse Tung, containment of the river has been a political as well as humanitarian priority. Over time two basic strategies have variously prevailed, strengthening the embankments vs. providing overflow containment lakes, with neither being significantly more successful. Various schemes to reduce the silt load in the lower reaches have also been pursued. This paper examines the effectiveness of the current fifty-year program to the control Yellow River flooding.

Yellow River Flood Control, China's Fifty-Year Plan

Eastern Washington University

SARAH A.C. KELLER

Excavation of the Indian Rocks site in southeastern Idaho in 1992-93 exposed several clear cultural features: an earth oven above a subcircular depression. The basin-shaped floor of the depression extended over a diameter of about seven meters. The dark floor stain marked a significant peak in artifact distribution. Projectile points and blades are commensurate with a Late Cascade Phase assemblage on the Plateau and would yield an estimated date of about 5,500 years ago. A "housepit" along Marsh Creek draining into the Portneuf River would be a singular indicator of Plateau affinity for southeastern Idaho. This singular site deserves publication and renewed emphasis in guiding research along the upper Snake River drainage.

I Think We're on the Plateau; or, Just When Did the Shoshone-Bannock Arrive?

Idaho Museum of Natural History

SKIP LOHSE

Digital images provide information-rich arrays that effectively store and deliver archaeological data. Advantages include access through standard relational databases, preservation of original information, application of minute measurement scales, and absolute authentication and expanded potential for innovation. This paper summarizes the strong potential for increased emphasis in digital imaging in archaeology and draws upon examples from the author's research, including design of user-friendly museum databases, online courses, and interactive multimedia products.

Information-Rich Digital Data: High Potential for Research in Archaeology

Idaho Museum of Natural History

SKIP LOHSE

The paper examines the rise of judicial skepticism and its effects on the decline of witchcraft prosecutions in the decades prior to the repeal of the Jacobean witchcraft statute in 1736. By the turn of the eighteenth century, many in England's educated elite had come to believe that events in the temporal world proceeded according to divinely ordained natural laws. In this elite world view there was little room for witchcraft and the machinations of demonic spirits. One sector of the elite in which this philosophical outlook took a firm hold was the judiciary. As a result, trial judges came to view allegations of witchcraft with an increasingly critical eye. Judicial expectations regarding standards of evidence became increasingly stringent and, consequently, trial convictions became increasingly difficult to obtain in those criminal cases where the charge was witchcraft.

Elite Skepticism, Judicial Restraint, and the Decline of Witchcraft Prosecutions in Late Seventeenth- and Early Eighteenth-Century England

Eastern Washington University

ELWYN C. LAPoint

The Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) is required by law to issue permits for archaeological excavation and for collection of artifacts on state and private lands. The OAHP has issued 94 permits to professional archaeologists since the program's inception in 1976. A recent internal OAHP audit revealed a 70% default rate in permit compliance, with many permit obligations remaining unfulfilled (e.g., report writing). The author wishes to share some of the possible explanations/hypotheses for this and to outline some solutions to these problems.

Permitting Archaeology in Washington State: A 25-Year Review

Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

STEPHENIE KRAMER

The proportions of geologic tool stone sources identified in an artifact assemblage usually decrease sharply with distance from each source. Archaeologists have attributed such distance decay to the effort and time tool makers expend obtaining their stone. However, multiple variables may confound distance decay effects. Examples are: uncertainty as to the number and kind of events represented in an assemblage, uneven desirability and distribution of sources, and unknown social arrangements. In view of these, I apply a suite of approaches (bridging assumptions) to the sources of obsidian, chert, sandstone, and ceramic artifacts from the Lost Dune site in southeastern Oregon. Chronology, stratigraphy, and within-site distribution suggest the site's surface to near-surface assemblage results from a single bison-processing event in the AD 1500s. Source proportions for each material type and among all

***Sources and Proportions of Obsidian, Chert, Sandstone, and Pottery Temper at Lost Dune
Show Home Ranges of Interacting Great Basin Peoples***

Washington State University
WILLIAM H. LYONS

As a result of recently completed historic-properties conservation efforts implemented by the US Army Corps of Engineers within the Albion Falls Dam Hydroelectric Project Area, two distinct sub-types of the Bear Paw glyph type can be defined under rigorous formal analysis. This paper shall discuss the essential attributes of the definable glyph sub-types, methodological applications for post-field analysis, and the Kalispel oral literature pertaining to the Bear Paw motif.

***A Formal Analysis of the Bear Paw Ridge Petroglyph Panel (10BR933), Lake Pend Oreille,
Idaho***

Kalispel Tribe of Indians
KEVIN J. LYONS

The untimely death and subsequent discovery of Ensign Norman Jacobs and his Hellcat fighter-plane in June of 1945 inspired local interest in southeastern Washington State, much of which continues today. Beyond the local historical curiosity associated with the crash site, the tragic death of Norman Jacobs serves as more than a local flying mishap. Although only fragments remain of Jacobs' Hellcat, the crash site embodies a number of historical and personal factors that together paint a vivid picture of World War II America. It is through these individual components that a greater story can be told. Lacking a proper historical context, the crash site today would simply exist as a small scattering of rusting metal fragments. If product implies process, then indeed Ensign Jacobs' Hellcat crash site has many stories to tell us. It speaks of a country's fears, hopes, and aspirations; of an individual thrust into a world war, and of the application of technology meant to preserve this country's heritage that the small crash site has now become a part of. It's about 1944 America. The story speaks of a 23-year-old naval aviator from the east bank of the Hudson River on upper Manhattan Island. It's about the Navy coming to Pasco, Washington, and building the country's most affordable Naval Reserve air base of the war on its desert sands. The story tells of Leroy Grumman and his remarkable aircraft corporation in Bethpage, New York. The story is about a group of young men piloting their FM-2s and Hellcats as members of the VF-24 squadron, living and learning together, and enduring each other's triumphs and mistakes. Seven ultimately gave their lives and never saw the war's end. It's about a Jewish family headed by Robert A. Jacobs that waited 7 months to learn that their son had flown his Hellcat fighter plane into a fit-covered hillside in the Blue Mountains of southeastern Washington. It's about a young woman whose sweetheart, Norman Jacobs, was killed two weeks prior to his squadron ultimately leaving NAS Pasco for combat in the seas and skies off of Okinawa on Easter Sunday 1945. The story is not about a fighter ace or a celebrated American hero. The story is about wartime America and why mute fragments of a navy fighter plane are still scattered across a mountainside in Washington State. It's about interpreting these remains and what these remains can tell us about people and events associated with the greatest global struggle ever experienced. It's about a story never told within a history book, but is more common than those that are. It's about average people and their cultural institutions adjusting to events occurring half a world away. It's about the heritage of this country. Ensign Jacobs' Hellcat is simply a vehicle to our past.

Ensign Jacobs' Hellcat

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
STEVE LUCAS

types do not decay with distance; rather, the sources cluster by Great Basin foraging ranges. Considered in sequence, these ranges suggest the butchers came from a 120km distant home range, and they previously had traded with an even more distant group.

WILLIAM H. LYONS
Washington State University
MICHAEL I. CUMMINGS
Portland State University

Sources of Sandstone Artifacts and Pottery from Lost Dune, a Late Prehistoric Site in Harney County, Southeastern Oregon.

Granitic constituents suggest distant plutonic sources for sherds representing four of six low-fired brown-ware pots and for eight of ten sandstone artifacts from Lost Dune (35HA792), a Late Prehistoric bison-processing camp in Harney Basin of southeastern Oregon—a Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary region. Eight sandstone artifacts match granite-derived sandstone deposits near Oregon's Owyhee River, and three former pots match altered granite and rhyolite in mining districts of Idaho's Owyhee Mountains near Delamar and Silver City. A fourth corresponds to mixed hydrovolcanic basalts near the sandstone abrader source. The sources delineate a 30x70km area less than 100km from Lost Dune. Two other pots and two milling stones match deposits near this area and elsewhere. The determined sources suggest the previously undocumented Shoshoni group who came to Lost Dune resided in southeastern Oregon. Pots with temper from elevations above 1500 m or recovered as sherds above 1500 m might be made in summer root-digging camps.

CHELEEN MAHAR
Pacific University

The British Landscape in New Zealand

Following Bourdieu, practice may be seen as a logical outcome of the interaction of field, habitus, and capital. One may therefore seek an explanation of social and economic practices by resorting to an exposition of this triad that characterizes the specificity of the setting, in this case the colonizing experience of British immigrants to New Zealand. The structure of economic and social practice of 19th-century New Zealand can be analyzed as a product of the historical moment that combines the mutual processes of individual dispositions and the objective structures of Colonial society. This paper looks at the Colonial experience of European settlers in the creation of New Zealand as a European state. Specifically examined is the role of land in the domination of a Pacific country and its native inhabitants by Euro-ideologies. Writers, painters, politicians, and newly arrived immigrants described New Zealand within a 19th-century Arcadian tradition. This vision, combined with the material interests of farmers, land speculators, and government, created a landscape as a field of forces that expressed 19th-century bourgeois British culture. Thus the landscape was constructed by the new arrivals insofar as it was defined as having a particular relationship to people within a system of production and reproduction. Contemporary rural communities in New Zealand were created as a social space to produce agricultural wealth, to sustain growth in newly developed towns and to provide the basis (materially and symbolically) for the transformation of social classes from their British antecedents. Land was the basis of wealth, power, prestige, and profits.

AUDIN MALMIN
University of Washington

Qw'gwes Data Archiving Project: Dealing with 250+ Digital Images a Week

The Qw'gwes field season generates 250-400 images per week. These images range from detailed artifact documentation groups, to 5cm. flat shots, to general overview shots of the archaeologists and visitors. The purpose of the data archiving project is to organize and store these images in a logical format that is searchable and easily distributed. This talk will demonstrate the work-in-progress data archive and hit on some of the design choices and problems we ran into (and are running into) in creating it.

DANIEL MEATTE
Washington State Parks

The Simon Clovis Collection Revisited

In 1961, a rancher in south central Idaho discovered what would be the first cache of Clovis-age artifacts found in the Pacific Northwest. While reggrading a road on his farm, W. D. Simon uncovered a large collection of Clovis-age artifacts. In all, some 30 stone tools, including projectile points, preforms, and an assortment of bifacial cores were unearthed. Later test excavations by Idaho State University resulted in the recovery of additional artifacts from the site. This paper presents results of a recent effort to reexamine the collection by means of photographing the artifacts under cross-polarized light. Results of this study affirmed the liberal use of ochre on the artifacts and provided more insight to the use of the site as an equipment cache.

CAROLYNNE L. MERRILL

University of Idaho

KAREN STEELMAN

MARVIN ROWE

RICHARD HILL

Idaho Bureau of Land Management

Little Lost River Cave: Establishing A Case for Preservation

The Little Lost River Cave received its first formal excavation, by archaeologists from Idaho State College, in 1954. At that time there was mention of pictographs in the cave, covered by a shiny black coating. In 1999 the pictographs were rediscovered during a survey identifying and recording pictographs in the Black Canyon Wilderness Area. Since that time the pictographs have been photographed and recorded. A recent carbon 14 date of the coating that covers many of the images indicates that the pictographs are much older than previously thought. This dating, combined with the identification of Shoshone pictograph styles in the cave, helps provide evidence placing the ancestral Shoshone on the Snake River Plain at an earlier time than suggested by some archaeological researchers. This information provides one more piece of evidence supporting the Shoshone beliefs about their ancestral presence on the southern Idaho landscape.

CAREY MILLER

SHAWN STEINMETZ

CATHERINE DICKSON

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

How Many Times is Enough?

Results of a recent survey in the Lower Monumental Reservoir are summarized. In the Plateau, emphasis has been placed on sites along the rivers. This survey included both riverine and upland environments along the Snake and Palouse rivers. Previous work in the project area had located and recorded 112 sites. Ninety-three of these sites were re-recorded or updated and 68 new sites, predominately rock features or petroglyphs, were identified. This project demonstrates the need to revisit areas previously surveyed and includes the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation's unique perspective regarding these sites.

DANIEL MONTEITH

University of Alaska Southeast-Juneau Campus

Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and Tlingit Oral Histories at the end of the Pleistocene

In light of recent major archaeological and paleontological discoveries in Southeast Alaska, there is much that can be learned from interdisciplinary research. This paper will explore some of the recent findings and discuss how Tlingit oral narratives may help shed new light on the early habitation of Southeast Alaska.

This paper is based on a current master's thesis project concerning the documentation and preservation of Shoshoni place names throughout the Fort Hall Native American reservation. By recording and translating Shoshoni place names that have disappeared from the everyday lexicon of tribal members, I am ultimately providing pedagogical and referential resources for use in the local schools, the tribal museum, and participants in the Idaho State University Shoshoni Language Project, whose goals are the maintenance and revival of the language. Included in the paper are results and conclusions from ethnographic fieldwork performed by myself with a Shoshoni informant to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the cultural relationships between the Shoshoni people and their motivations for choosing particular place names. Models of previous ethnolinguistic and cultural geographic work on this topic are also referenced to provide relevancy and data for cross-cultural analyses.

Cultural Manifestations of Place Naming-Practices and Documentation of Fort Hall Shoshoni Place Names

CHRISTOPHER J. NOLLER
Idaho State University

Examination of archaeological evidence from hunter-gatherer groups in the Calispell Valley, Washington, from 5500 B.P. to 250 B.P. demonstrates several shifts in food-acquisition strategies. An increase in number and size of camas ovens is compared to a decline in fauna use through time and assessed in terms of different variables in risk-reduction and diet-breadth models. These models, developed by human evolutionary ecologists to explain the underlying drives behind food-based decisions, allow for the incorporation of data on climatic change, shifts in sedentary patterns, and flora and fauna assemblages to demonstrate periodic shifts in dietary habits.

Differential Patch Utilization: Risk Reduction or Diet Breadth Change in the Calispell Valley, Washington

CHRISTOPHER M. NICHOLSON
Washington State University

This paper presents a preliminary report of investigations into the foodways of a historic mining community located in southwestern Idaho. Between 1865 and 1910, through boom and bust, Silver City, Idaho was home to a diverse population that aligned itself both culturally and spatially into two broad groups. There was the majority composed largely of people from European descent and there was the Chinese minority who set themselves apart in a close-knit community in the southeast section of town. Analysis of animal bones provides an opportunity to examine how aspects of ethnicity and socioeconomic status are represented in the foodways of these two groups.

Preliminary Investigations of Chinese Foodways within a Historic Mining Community

JENNIFER NAJERA
University of Idaho

Test excavations were conducted by Heritage Research Associates in the southeast area of the Headquarters Site (35HA403) in the summer of 2001. The Headquarters site is located on the south shore of Malheur Lake on the grounds of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge Headquarters. The testing revealed two cultural components: (1) a Lower Component associated with a buried pluvial beach deposit and (2) an Upper Component associated with overlying eolian deposits. Obsidian was submitted for x-ray fluorescence analysis from both components. This paper will discuss the patterns observed in these data.

Obsidian Sourcing at the Headquarters Site, Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Harney County, Oregon

ROBERT R. MUSIL
Heritage Research Associates, Inc.

Exactly 105 years ago, in April of 1897, ethnologist and musician Alice Fletcher collected seven songs by Nez Perce Chief Joseph and his companions at her residence in Washington D.C. Thomas Edison's marvelous new invention, the wax cylinder recording machine, enabled Ms. Curtis and several later recordists—Herbert Spinden in 1907, Edward S. Curtis in 1909, Nez Perce Sam Morris from 1910 to 1912, Thurlow Lieurance in the 1920s, and M. R. Harrington in 1929—to preserve Nez Perce songs and stories in early sound recordings. Recent computer technology has enabled the enhancement and reissuance of these materials for the Nez Perce people and the public. At Manuscripts, Archives, and Special Collections in Washington State University's Holland Library, the number of collections of Nez Perce music continues to grow, providing a valuable resource for research.

The Nez Perce Music Archive: One Hundred Five Years of Recorded Oral History

Washington State University

LORAN OLSEN

Humans have long used Buffalo Flat in eastern Christmas Lake Valley for short-term activities, and this mobility is reflected in the variety of obsidian found there. A 1990s obsidian study identified 31 sources and 16 unlocated sources among 357 specimens. Recent re-examination has increased the number of sourced specimens from 305 to 338 and identified sources to 34. People were aware of and used many different Oregon obsidian sources and maintained this diversity through time. Directionality and distance to source studies indicate particular ties with sources to the southwest, which also persisted through time. These and other analyses demonstrate that Buffalo Flat was but one stop in a larger system of broad-spectrum resource use that endured throughout the Holocene.

Obsidian Use on Buffalo Flat, Christmas Lake Valley, Oregon

Heritage Research Associates, Inc.

ALBERT C. OETTING

Obsidian hydration has been used in the southwest Oregon Umpqua River drainage to provide temporal information regarding the antiquity of archaeological occupations. A radiocarbon-calibrated rate developed for south central Oregon and northeastern California obsidian sources has been widely used. This rate alone, however, does not appear to adequately account for the measured hydration finds on obsidian artifacts discovered beneath volcanic ash deposited by the climatic eruption of Mount Mazama some 7500 years ago. It is argued that multiple hydration rates will best account for these materials, which were rapidly buried beneath deep deposits of volcanic ash.

Multiple Hydration Rates on Pre-Mazama Obsidian Artifacts in the Umpqua Drainage, Southwest Oregon

Multiple Hydration Rates on Pre-Mazama Obsidian Artifacts in the Umpqua Drainage,

University of Oregon

BRIAN L. O'NEILL

Between 1971 and 1978, the Portland State University Archaeological Field School, directed by Thomas Newman, recovered a large collection of artifacts from over 160 sites on the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge and adjacent lands of southeast Oregon. In 1992, the collection was transferred to the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology. The collection has never been formally reported, until now. In this ongoing study, roughly 1,200 projectile points from this collection are being classified using Oetting's Great Basin typology (derived from Thomas) for the Lake Abert-Cheaucan Marsh Basin of south-central Oregon. Relative proportions of time-sensitive point types to one another within site assemblages will allow approximate age assignments to associated sites. Projectile point cross-dating studies conducted previously have demonstrated that this region has been occupied throughout the Holocene, with widespread use beginning around 5000 BP, and intensifying after 2000 BP. Preliminary results of this study appear to support this model.

The Newman Collection: Classifying Projectile Points from Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Harney County, Oregon

University of Oregon
MARK M. O'BRIEN

After the Qwu?gwe's village site was abandoned, following the Medicine Creek Treaty, a wave of immigrants came into the area. Eli Montgomery and William Hicks claimed a homestead on the same peninsula as the original village

Preliminary Research and Analysis of the Homestead on the Qwu?gwe's Site Complex

South Puget Sound Community College

CARRIE RASMUSSEN

Abbott Levi James Todd produced redware pottery in an unlikely corner of Oregon: the Lookingglass valley of Douglas County, about 15 miles southwest of Roseburg. He was in the tradition of early farmer-potters of the state, making pottery only for his own use and barter to neighbors while he worked at his true vocation, preaching the gospel. Since Todd began as early as 1854 in southern Oregon, he was probably the earliest potter in that part of the state, operating many miles from the nearest potter to the north (Barnet Ramsay) and the south (Josiah Hannah on the Rogue River near Shady Cove). His life as a potter, circuit rider, and quicksilver miner is chronicled.

The Preacher-Potter of Lookingglass: Abbott Todd and his Redware

Northwest Pottery Research Center

HARVEY STEELE

BLAINE SCHMEER

JAMES ROBINSON

DON MYOTT

RICHARD PUGH

The Yakama Nation has engaged a number of strategies to achieve archaeological-resource protection off reservation on state and private lands. The Yakama Nation under the treaty of 1855 has reserved rights on its ceded lands and a legal right to be involved in the preservation of archaeological resources. The "Timber, Fish, and Wildlife (TFW) Agreement" has been in effect in Washington state since 1987. It is a unique agreement by which the participants agreed to work to protect and enhance Washington's fish, wildlife, water, and archaeological/cultural resources while maintaining a viable timber industry. The Yakama Nation TFW Program advocates resource protection through the review of state timber harvest permits. There has been progress in archaeological issues with land-managing and regulatory agencies. However, compliance with existing laws and rules is still a problem. More effort and funding is needed to establish and maintain a consistent and comprehensive statewide policy for archaeological-resource protection.

Archaeological Resource Protection in the Ceded Area of the Yakama Nation

Yakama Nation

DAVID W. POWELL

Zoomorphic stone sculpture is a significant tradition on the Lower Columbia River and part of a much broader Northwest Coast art tradition. These sculptures form a continuum from small mobiliary pieces, to images on large boulders, and finally to petroglyphs. A bas-relief Beaver Bowl, with square front teeth, broad tail, and ribs, is sculpted atop a partially exposed rock formation. Zoomorphic bowls tend to depict Shamans' spirit helpers that cross boundaries: owls, beavers, turtles, and frogs. These Shamans' Bowls suggest the ability of the Shaman to live in the real and spirit worlds at the same time

The Beaver Bowl: A Shaman's Petroglyph in Northwest Coast Art Tradition

USDA Forest Service

JAMES D. KEYSER

Oregon Archaeological Society

PAT MCCOY

HELEN HICZUN

BETTY TANDBERG

GEORGE POETSCHAT

on Mud Bay in 1854 (the year of the treaty signing). The property has been traced to its present owners; however, only the owners up to 1909 have been heavily researched, because this is the time that most of the artifacts (glass, bottles, nails, ceramics, brick) found in the initial testing are dated from. The preliminary research on the glass, ceramics, and nails will be discussed.

KENNETH C. REID

Idaho State Historical Society

Radiocarbon Chronology in Hells Canyon: The First Twenty-five Years

Professional archaeological survey got underway in Hells Canyon in 1950 and the first excavations began five years later. Between 1968 and 1970 enough data were available to frame three alternative cultural chronologies for Hells Canyon and the lower Snake River. However, none of these sequences were anchored in radiocarbon ages from Hells Canyon, and the first published radiometric results did not appear until 1977. This situation changed rapidly after 1985 and by 1998 there were 44 published radiometric ages available from cultural contexts for the 80 river miles between McGraw and Cottonwood creeks. This paper lays out the sequence, and identifies data gaps or possible cultural discontinuities before 7500 BP and between about 5000 and 2500 BP.

KATHRYN RUEDRICH

University of Idaho

Preliminary Interpretations of the Ceramic Assemblage Recovered from a Historic Miami Farnstead Site

During the 19th century, the Miami Nation was continuously pressed by the United States government to assimilate into mainstream Euro-American society through various federal actions, including several forced relocations and the allotment of land for farming purposes. A turn-of-the-century smokehouse foundation on land associated with the Tribe was partially excavated as part of an ongoing Miami cultural reclamation program done in conjunction with Miami University and the University of Idaho. This paper begins an examination of Miami identity and life-ways as they can be seen through the ceramic assemblage recovered from these excavations. The central argument of this work lies in the idea that the material culture associated with the Miami will reflect subtle differences from White America.

ROBERT LEE SAPPINGTON

University of Idaho

Results of Recent Archaeological Investigations at Kam'-nak-ka (Looking Glass's Village), Kooskia National Fish Hatchery, North Central Idaho

Looking Glass was an important leader among the traditional Nez Perce Indians in the mid-nineteenth century. Hoping to avoid impending hostilities, he established a village for his band on Clear Creek, where it was attacked by the U.S. Army and volunteers in July 1877. A historical marker was placed at the site of the village in 1928 and, after Kooskia National Fish Hatchery was constructed in this vicinity in the 1960s, another historic marker was erected. Based on historic and ethnographic accounts, Kam'-nak-ka was recorded as an archaeological site (10-IH-820) in the 1970s. Despite the known history of the area, pipeline construction disturbed a considerable portion of 10-IH-820 in 1992. In response, archaeologists from the University of Idaho and Nez Perce Tribe were contacted to assess the damage. Test excavations in 1993 demonstrated that the site had been a village since 4500 years ago. Results from our investigations led to the development of a cultural-resource management plan for this multi-component site.

ROBERT SCHLADDER

Idaho State University

Museum Connectivity: The Impact of the Internet on the Idaho Museum of Natural History's Anthropology Collections Database

The Internet has radically changed the way the world conducts business. From rapid message exchange to major purchases, the accessibility of data online is revolutionizing everything. This online revolution has also reached the Anthropology Division of the Idaho Museum of Natural History. Responding to an increased volume of requests for

A couple of weeks before this conference, I'll be back from a combination of single-site and more mobile ethnographic work in Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras. As a result, I hope to have some fresh insights into people's

Self-Representation and Nationality in Mexico and Its Southern Neighbors

Eastern Washington University

FRED STRANGE

Shinto—the Way of the Gods—is an example of the rare instance in which a local native religion has survived in a modern industrial nation. By tracing the history of this belief system and its focus on the modern incarnation, I will attempt to explain the survival of Shinto. The focal point of this discussion will be a case-specific emphasis on its rituals; concentration on the individual; and providing a sense of national and cultural identity and strengthening of communities.

The Way of the Gods in Modern Japan

Eastern Washington University

SARA STOKER

Through the years, Purex and Clorox bottles have undergone regular stylistic and technological changes, resulting in a variety of datable bottles. Temporally diagnostic attributes—described in this presentation—allow the archaeologist to assign Purex and Clorox bottles to certain time periods and, by inference, estimate age and length of occupation for cultural sites in which the bottles are found.

Bleach Bottles as an Aid to Dating Historical Sites

Eastern Washington University

ANN SHARLEY

The Pierce site, located approximately one mile from the town of Pierce in northern Idaho, was first excavated in 1983 and again in 1986. The second excavation revealed the remains of an Overseas Chinese mining camp inhabited during the late 1880s. This paper will focus on the ceramic remains uncovered from this 19th-century site. The data utilized in this paper was gathered from the 1986 excavation conducted by the University of Idaho under the supervision of Darby Stapp. The intent of this work is to provide a commentary on the lives of the Overseas Chinese living at the Pierce mining site during the period of the later excavation.

From the Pierce Mining Site

A Comparative Examination of Opium Pipe Bowls and the Ceramic Assemblage Extracted

University of Idaho

KIM SEARCY

The 2001 field season concluded a two-year excavation project focused on Housepit 7, a very large housepit at the Keatley Creek Site in British Columbia. One project goal was to gain a better understanding of the chronology of occupations within Housepit 7 locus. This paper presents stratigraphic evidence for non-housepit-using occupation followed by frequent housepit occupations that culminate in the establishment, use, and abandonment of Housepit 7. Implications stemming from these data are considered in light of the evolution of winter villages in the Middle Fraser Canyon.

An Occupation History for the Housepit 7 Locus at the Keatley Creek Site, British Columbia

University of Montana

TRINITY SCHLEGEL

records access, the Idaho Museum of Natural History has created a suite of online resources to dramatically increase the speed and reduce the cost of searching for the desired information. This paper discusses these online resources by providing real-world examples of use and an introduction to the process behind its creation and development.

Linguist Sydney Lamb's 1958 Numic expansion hypothesis has fueled a great amount of debate among Great Basin anthropologists. Lamb's Numic expansion hypothesis argues for the migration of "Proto-Numic" peoples from southeastern California occurring as recently as 1,000 years ago. Approaching this question from numerous academic perspectives has yielded varied results. Lamb's hypothesis also represents the antithesis of Northern Paiute epistemological and ontological assertions of temporal and spatial origin. Through analysis utilizing Global Inflation Systems technology (GIS), X-ray fluorescence analysis (XRF), and global positioning systems (GPS) for spatial controls, and chronological projectile-point typologies, obsidian hydration analysis, and carbon 14 samples for temporal controls, mapping of sequential obsidian procurement patterns is possible. If population displacement occurred, it should be evidenced in obsidian procurement patterns; but it is yet to be identified in this analysis when evaluated against the ethnographic and ethnohistoric interaction spheres of the Northern Paiute of Oregon.

Obsidian Procurement Patterns in the Northern Great Basin of Oregon: Deconstructing the Numic Expansion Hypothesis Part I

DIANE L. TEEMAN
University of Oregon

Haitian children learn early in life to identify with their home as the site of the only successful slave revolt to result in the creation of a nation comprised of freed black slaves. From Boukman's stirring of the spirits of revolt at Bois Caïman, to Toussaint's mounting of the fight of warrior-slaves across Haiti, and eventually to Kristoff's building of the monumental Citadel in Kap Ayisyen to defend against Napoleon's forces, Haitians identify with the territoriality and temporality of Ayiti, the mountainous land. This sense of place translates to a powerful model for identity among Haitian children who believe that their history helped ignite the fight for emancipation and human dignity beyond their own borders. But as Haitian adolescents immigrate to the South Florida area the models of perseverance, of resolution, and of striving derived from their most important collective memories may not be known—much less shared—within the new "American" setting. Rather, Haitians may be understood within the schools and the larger mainstream community in terms of their minority racial status, creole linguistic identity, and "Third World" origins. Despite the new situated and sometimes stigmatized identity that being "Haitian" may present, Haitian families attempt to preserve the sense of place and to overcome obstacles in the social environment by relying on identification with a remembered Ayiti.

But This Is Not Haiti: You Are in America Now!

DEBORAH DYER TEED
South Puget Sound Community College

Preliminary results of an obsidian source characterization study from the Upper Deschutes River Basin in Central Oregon are presented. Thirty-two formed obsidian artifacts from eight assemblages were sourced and placed within a time-sensitive typology to detect changes in source exploitation over time. Diagnostic projectile points recovered from the study sites indicate the area was seasonally utilized prior to the eruption of ancient Mt. Mazama (6,845 RCYBP) and continuing until the Historic period. During this time, users of the area imported obsidian from at least eight distinct sources. An apparent shift in procurement ranges during the post-Mazama period is discussed in light of other recent obsidian studies in the area.

Obsidian Use in the Upper Deschutes River Basin: A 7,000+ Year Record of Shifting Procurement Ranges in Central Oregon.

MIKE TAGGART
Oregon State University

sense of identity and nationality, as these are revealed in places of articulation between local areas and the nation. I will be looking at self-representations at tourist venues, at media outlets, and at marketplace centers, comparing these among localities and time periods.

Excavations during the 2001 field season at 45TN240 have yielded additional data pertaining to the nature and scope of stone tools utilized by the Qw?gwe? community. A comparison of artifacts recovered from the wet and dry areas of the site indicates diverse tool-making activities and the exploitation of a variety of local materials. Artifacts made from stones not commonly found in the region provide important information about the extent of interaction between neighboring groups. The methodology and results of this study provide a means of identifying the variability in the use of secondary lithic deposits at Qw?gwe? where a combination of wet and dry activity areas existed. The multi-disciplinary approach incorporating geological and archaeological information has provided significant information about the nature of tool technology and the cultural preferences exhibited in the choice of materials and colors.

Raw Material Variation in the Qw?gwe? Stone Tool Assemblage

South Puget Sound Community College
JEFFREY W. SHANAHAN
 University of South Florida
BARBARA A. VARGO

Two of the authors presented a paper at the 2001 Northwest Anthropological Conference about a small prehistoric jackrabbit roasting site in southwestern Oregon. Obsidian sourcing data, not available in spring 2001, shows the dominant source of obsidian used at the site from the Burns Butte source, 110 kilometers north. This finding is not particularly startling for sourcing data but takes on a greater degree of interest when it is noted that the site is located on the edge of a vast obsidian procurement area known as Beattys Butte Source. Obsidian hydration data yield insight into procurement patterns and multiple-use events. Additionally, an obsidian hydration date is generated using a tentative rate for the Burns Butte source.

Return to a Jackrabbit Roasting Site (35HA3055) in Southwestern Oregon: The Obsidian Sourcing and Hydration Evidence

Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory
JENNIFER THATCHER
CRAIG SKINNER
 Burns District, BLM
SCOTT THOMAS

Interest in Mormonism as a social and religious phenomenon has dramatically increased recently, both within and outside of academia. The Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City has focused popular, international attention on Mormonism, while in academia "Mormon Studies" is emerging as a serious, broad-based specialty. For the Spring Semester, 2002, the author developed a new course, the Anthropology of Mormonism, to add to the curriculum of Idaho State University's Department of Anthropology. This paper examines the nascent field of Mormon Studies and addresses some of the challenges and issues raised in attempting to engage Mormonism as a topic of serious anthropological study in a community and university that is largely polarized into Mormon and anti-Mormon sentiments.

Toward an Anthropology of Mormonism

Idaho State University
LEWIS THOMAS

SERA WHITE
Idaho State University
BRENDA R. PACE
RANDY LEE
INEEL

Advancing Stewardship: A GIS Application for Documentation and Management of Cultural Resources

At the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory's (INEEL) Cultural Resource Management Office, a newly developed Data Management Tool (DMT) is improving overall management and long term stewardship of cultural resources. The fully integrated automatic system links information in specialized Microsoft Access databases with spatial data stored as map features in ESRI ArcView through a customized user interface developed using ArcView's programming language. Components of the new DMT are tailored specifically to the INEEL and include automated data-entry forms for historic and prehistoric archaeological sites as well as historic architecture, specialized queries and reports that address both yearly and project-specific documentation requirements, and unique INEEL field-recording forms. In practical use for over a year, the DMT has clearly enhanced the thoroughness and efficiency of archive searches, enhancing customer service and improving oversight and management of the large INEEL cultural resource inventory. In the near future, the DMT will also facilitate data sharing with regulatory agencies, tribal organizations, and the general public. Plans to incorporate a predictive modeling component will also further enhance the DMT's value for land-use planning and long-term stewardship.

CAROL WINKLER
TIM BAILEY
Willamette National Forest

Restoring the Cultural Landscape at Jim's Creek: Challenges to Preserving a Spirit of Place

The Oregon white oak and Ponderosa pine savanna of the upper Middle Fork Willamette River basin is the northern extent of an increasingly rare vegetation type in the central Oregon Cascades. Once maintained by regular under-burning by indigenous peoples, these stands are now in danger of disappearing due to a century of fire suppression, thus losing an important element in landscape biodiversity. Previous archaeological and ethnobotanical studies at the Colt, Rigdon Meadows, and Oak Grove sites have shown that these habitats provided abundant root crops, forage, and old growth Ponderosa pines that were frequently peeled for their inner cambium. The belief systems of citizen groups, tribes, and federal agencies present opportunities and challenges to restoring traditional cultural landscapes and preserving a unique place.

SUMIKO YASUDA
South Puget Sound Community College

Woodchip and Woodworking Studies at Qwu'gwe's (1999-2001)

Wet-site excavations during 1999-2001 at Qwu'gwe's have recovered thousands of woodchips. Variation of wood materials is found at the site, although a major wood used by the ancestors of Squaxin Island Tribe is western red cedar. Samples were selected randomly from each unit and level to measure in length, thickness, angle-in and -out, width of angle-in, profile, and feathering, in terms of observing how an adze tended to slice through the wood in shaping poles and planks. Comparisons will mainly focus on woodchip profiles, average length and thickness of woodchips, and distribution in units by level. In addition, differentiation of woodchips produced by a variety of replicated adze bits (identical in dimension to those at the site) will be explored.

STEVE YODER
University of Idaho

Examining Consumer Behavior through Functional Glass Excavated from a Miami Farmstead

The Western Miami are located in northeast Oklahoma as a result of forced governmental relocation. They arrived

During the 1999 and 2001 Western Washington University field seasons in the Deception Pass area an elevated shell midden was documented on the southern end of Fidalgo Island, on a rock bench overlooking Bowman Bay and Lottie Bay. Shovel tests indicated that the shell midden (WVU-99-01), located 10m above sea level, was only 14m x 6m. My research considered possible explanations for a small site on an elevated location. The preliminary interpretation offered was that it was the remnant of an older, larger site, formerly at sea level, but I found no support for the hypothesis that the site area had been elevated by tectonic activity, isostatic rebound, or eustatic sea-level change post-occupation. Analysis of a shell sample revealed a very different species composition than at 45-SK-144, located nearby at sea level and probably occupied 3500-1500 B.P. The abundance of Macoma, common in Bowman Bay today but barely represented in the 45-SK-144 assemblage, suggests a relative chronology in which WVU-99-01 is an intermediate site between 45-SK-144 and the present. Late prehistoric use of the site raises the

An Elevated Shell Midden at Deception Pass: A Search for Explanations.

NICOLE M. CHATFIELD
Western Washington University

Despite 50 years of quantitative approaches to shell midden contents, methods for sampling and quantifying marine invertebrate remains are far from standardized. Choices frequently are driven by expediency rather than by research questions. Based on research at several prehistoric middens in the Northern Puget Sound area of Washington State, this case study discusses the relative information value of different screen sizes, and of quantification by MNI, NISP, and weight measures.

Logic and Efficiency in Shell Midden Analysis Revisited

SARAH K. CAMPBELL
Western Washington University

POSTER ABSTRACTS

In the early 1920s, Alonzo W. Pond was buying Paleolithic artifacts in Europe for the Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin. Through a meeting with Maurice Reygasse, a government functionary and amateur archaeologist from Algeria, there arose a chance for Pond to do original exploratory work, on camera-back, in the Algerian Sahara. With the support of Beloit College, Pond coordinated the necessary arrangements, and the Logan-Saharan Expedition was scheduled for the fall of 1925. As Pond prepared for his trip, Count Byron Khun de Prokok (1896-1954), an American archaeological entrepreneur, applied to the French and Algerian authorities for permission to lead a motorized "Franco-American" expedition over much of the same territory Reygasse and Pond planned to cover... and on to Tammenrasset in central Algeria. Because of the earlier agreement with Pond and the Logan Museum, these authorities denied de Prokok's request. De Prokok appealed to Maurice Reygasse, offering the comfort of his cars and camping equipment for a share of the travel permit. Reygasse, bypassing Pond, who was already on the Atlantic, brokered a deal with Logan director George L. Collie. Thus was born the Franco-American Logan-Saharan Expedition. The highly mobile expedition promised Pond, personally, and the college and museum, institutionally, the chance to make a significant contribution to archaeology and anthropology. Pond, Beloit, and the Logan would, however, repent in leisure this marriage made in haste. Byron de Prokok involved them all in a wilder ride than they had bargained for. His poor preparations, evident in the very fact that he had made elaborate travel plans before seeking a travel permit, vexed the expedition from start to finish. Worse, after the desert trip he re-turned to America with certain souvenirs in his baggage: artifacts and skeletal remains that were not his to take. This present film, a work in progress, tells part of this story.

"A Tether to Romance: Byron de Prokok and the Tomb of Tin Hinan"

MICHAEL TARABULSKI
University of Idaho

FILM ABSTRACT

in Oklahoma from Kansas in 1870, becoming part of the Quapaw Agency, but did not officially receive their land allotment until 1890. The archaeological excavations focused on an old smokehouse that was destroyed and became a refuse deposit area. Through examining the glass component of the material remains, this paper seeks to better understand consumer behavior and how it relates to food preservation and availability of mass-marketed products. Such information illustrates both assimilation and possible resistance to mainstream society.

Archaeologists conducting survey and recording sites frequently encounter problems determining site boundaries. The question of where to draw a boundary is especially problematic when new cultural material is found within close proximity of a previously recorded site. The issue of whether the new material should be treated as a continuation of the nearby site, or a separate site in itself, is raised.

Determining Site Boundaries Using Shell Samples from Shovel Tests: Comparison of Three Sites on the South Shore of Deception Pass

Western Washington University
LESLIE JOHNSON
KIM LANCASTER

One of the oldest C¹⁴ dated occupations (4,600 to 4,900 BP) in northwest Washington is archaeological site 45-WH-34, near Ferndale, Washington. Located on the active floodplain of the Nooksack River 10.4 km from the river mouth, 45-WH-34 contains a shell midden layers that excavator Grabert interpreted as reflecting a coastal adaptation. The presence of marine deposits at this inland location implies 45-WH-34 may be a relic of a mid Holocene deltaic environment. This hypothesis has to date been untested. Investigation of depositional environments of three landforms adjacent to 45-WH-34 have illuminated the late Pleistocene to mid Holocene geomorphic forces acting on the landscape. A sand deposit 20 m from the river levee was determined to be the result of a modern alluvial overbank flood and is distinctly different from the sediments associated with 45-WH-34. Grain-size, texture, and stratigraphic analyses for two other landforms indicates that 45-WH-34 is more similar to late Pleistocene Sumas glacial outwash sediments that form the higher terrace. This suggests that the landform containing 45-WH-34 may be the result of mid Holocene reworking of the earlier Sumas glacial outwash sediments.

near Ferndale, Washington

Depositional Environments of Landforms Associated with Archaeological Site 45-WH-34,

Western Washington University
RICHARD M. HUTCHINGS
A. KEITH CARLSON

Two seasons of excavations at the Sentinel Gap site in central Washington produced evidence of a large and diverse late Paleoindian occupation dated to c. 10,200 B.P. The artifact assemblage includes products and byproducts of lithic workshop activity focusing on the production of thick complex bifaces morphologically similar to Haskett styles from the Northern Great Basin. Soil development during the Younger Dryas interval and proxy evidence of post-occupation climate change highlight discussions of paleoecology at the late Pleistocene-Holocene boundary.

Archaeology And Paleocology Of The Sentinel Gap Site

Georch
JERRY R. GALM
STAN GOUGH
FRED L. NIALS
 Eastern Washington University

Previously understudied, the Upper Skagit River Drainage has in recent years become a notable archaeological re-search area. Several research projects have been carried out in the protected areas of Skagit River Provincial Park and North Cascades National Park, with several more compliance projects taking place around their peripheries. From alpine to river bottom, this drainage provides evidence of extensive use by people as far back as 8,000 years. This poster highlights two specific projects, an alpine survey in the stunning Galene Lakes area and an investigation of a mid-elevation transportation corridor site.

Equinox Research and Consulting International Inc.

IAN C. FRANCK
KELLY R. BUSH

possibility of the location being defensive. Indeed its elevation affords unobstructed views of Bowman and Lottie Bays and through into Deception Pass. I suggest the site may have been a lookout, useful for either defense or resource tracking.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 Petroglyph Lake, Southeastern Oregon
 This poster describes and illustrates both the rock art and the archaeological setting surrounding Petroglyph Lake in the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge. Petroglyph Lake, an upland lake surrounded by low sagebrush steppe, is bordered by a basalt rim that contains over 360 petroglyph images spread between 59 panels. Most of the petroglyph elements are Great Basin Curvilinear Abstract or Rectilinear Abstract styles (following Ricks 1995), although a small number of the petroglyphs exemplify the Great Basin Representational style. Petroglyphs were recorded in the field by both photography and outline tracing on mylar. The traced images were then scanned and digitized in the office and cross-checked against the photographs. This poster will consider the compositional elements of the petroglyphs and will also explore spatial relationships, both between individual petroglyph elements and between the lake and its place within a larger environmental setting.

Petroglyph Lake, Southeastern Oregon

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

JON DAEHNKE
ANAN RAYMOND

Maps of the Fort Hall Native American reservation containing traditional place names will be presented, including photographs of the named areas. Applications of this project in relation to the continued development of recording and teaching the Shoshoni language and culture will also be presented in poster format. Work performed for this undertaking is part of a larger master's thesis project involving the documentation and ethnographic study of Shoshoni place names. The fundamental approach to this study is based on theories and methods developed from the academic fields of linguistic anthropology and cultural geography.

Documentation of Shoshoni Place Names as an Effort to Preserve a Sense of Place throughout the Fort Hall Reservation

Documentation of Shoshoni Place Names as an Effort to Preserve a Sense of Place

Idaho State University

CHRISTOPHER J. NOLLER

The U.S. Department of Energy is building a geophysical test-bed at its HAMMER Training and Education Center, located at the Hanford Site in Richland, Washington. The goals of the test-bed are:

- Stimulate the use of near-surface, high-intensity geophysical methods in Pacific Northwest cultural-resource management;
- Provide training opportunities to tribal and non-tribal cultural resource professionals; and
- Link future geophysical efforts so that results are disseminated across the region.

Northwest tribes are taking a lead role in designing and constructing the test-bed, and will also work to get these non-invasive subsurface mapping technologies used regularly in Pacific Northwest cultural resource management.

The HAMMER Geophysical Test-Bed: Scientists and Tribes Working Together

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
DARBY C. STAPP
ARTHUR VAN PELT
RYAN ASHLEY
AARON ASHLEY
JULIA G. LONGENECKER

This question was raised when WLU field school students discovered shell midden in a tip-up some 75 meters west of 45-IS-93, a prehistoric shell midden site on the north shore of Whidbey Island, WA. The material was on the same landform but separated by a developed picnic area. Systematic pedestrian transects and excavation of 9 shovel tests revealed a minor buried shell midden component. To aid in making the decision whether to treat the newly discovered deposits as an extension of 45-IS-93 or as a new site, shell samples collected from the shovel tests were analyzed and compared to samples from 45-IS-93 and 45-IS-90. A total of 2292 of shell fragments from 24 1/8" screen and 28 1/4" screen samples were identified to taxa. Mann Whitney U tests using both MNI and NISP values indicate that the shell samples from WLU-01-02 and IS-93 are likely from the same underlying population. This supports a decision to re-record 45-IS-93 and expand the boundary to include WLU-02-01.

MICHELLE ROBONSON
EMILY WILLIAMS

Western Washington University

Differences in shell processing at 45-SK-46, Deception Pass Washington

What can analysis of shell midden reveal about processing methods? This analysis of shell from 45-SK-46, a Locarno Beach phase site on Deception Pass, Fidalgo Island, Washington, compares shell taxa in different depositional layers to examine correlation between taxa and processing methods. We analyzed shell from unit N13W14, excavated by Western Washington University in the summer of 2001. This unit had a pavement feature associated with a dark stain which is hypothesized to represent a primary processing feature, while other layers are hypothesized to be secondary refuse. A total of 14,717 shell fragments representing 14 taxa from 4 1/4" and 4 1/8" samples were identified and quantified using both MNI and NISP. The differences in the shell representation in the two types of layers were found to be statistically significant.

SHAWN STEINMETZ

CAREY MILLER

CATHERINE DICKSON

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Using the Spirit of a People to Protect the Spirit of Place

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program has a unique perspective regarding cultural resource management. Protecting historic properties is not simply an interesting activity or legal requirement, it is a matter of survival. The Cultural Resources Protection Program approaches preservation of cultural resources from every possible angle. This poster will outline our efforts to enforce ARPA, share our approach with other tribes so that they can protect places important to them, educate various communities about the section 106 process, work cooperatively with agencies and cultural resource managers, and develop long-term agreements to protect cultural resources. We hope this poster spurs a discussion on forming coalitions and begins a dialog on how to expand these relationships.

NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

MEETING	YEAR	CITY	SPONSOR	NARN
1 st	1948	Portland	REED	2 (1)
2 nd	1949	Portland	REED	2 (1)
3 rd	1950	Seattle	UW	2 (1)
4 th	1951	Portland	REED	2 (1)
5 th	1952	Seattle	UW	2 (1)
6 th	1953	Pullman	WSU	2 (1)
7 th	1954	Vancouver	UBC	2 (1)
8 th	1955	Seattle	UW	3 (2)
9 th	1956	Eugene	UO	2 (1)
10 th	1957	Portland	REED	2 (1)
11 th	1958	Pullman	WSU	2 (1)
12 th	1959	Portland	PSU	2 (1)
13 th	1960	Seattle	UW	2 (1)
14 th	1961	Vancouver	UBC	2 (1)
15 th	1962	Eugene	UO	2 (1)
16 th	1963	Portland	REED	2 (1)
17 th	1964	Pullman	WSU	2 (1)
18 th	1965	Bellingham	WVU	2 (1)
19 th	1966	Banff	UA	2 (1)
20 th	1967	Seattle	UW	2 (1)
21 st	1968	Portland	PSU	2 (1)
22 nd	1969	Victoria	PM/UV	2 (2)
23 rd	1970	Corvallis	OSU	4 (1)
24 th	1971	Moscow	UI	7 (1)
25 th	1972	Portland	PSU	7 (2)
26 th	1973	La Grande	EOC	7 (2)
27 th	1974	Corvallis	OSU	10 (1)
28 th	1975	Seattle	SCCC	10 (1)
29 th	1976	Ellensburg	CWU	11 (1)
30 th	1977	Victoria	PM/UV	12 (1)
31 st	1978	Pullman	WSU/UI	12 (2)
32 nd	1979	Eugene	UO	14 (2)
33 rd	1980	Bellingham	WVU	15 (1)
34 th	1981	Portland	PSU	15 (2)
35 th	1982	Burnaby	SFU	16 (1)
36 th	1983	Boise	BSU	16 (1)
37 th	1984	Spokane	EWU	18 (2)
38 th	1985	Ellensburg	CWU	19 (1)
39 th	1986	Moscow	UI	20 (1)
40 th	1987	Glenden Beach	OSU	22 (2)
41 st	1988	Tacoma	PLU	23 (1)
42 nd	1989	Spokane	EWU	23 (2)
43 rd	1990	Eugene	USFS	24 (1)
44 th	1991	Missoula	UM	25 (1)
45 th	1992	Burnaby	SFU	26 (1)
46 th	1993	Bellingham	WVU	27 (2)
47 th	1994	Spokane	EWU	28 (1)
48 th	1995	Portland	PSU	29 (1)
49 th	1996	Moscow	UI	31 (1)
50 th	1997	Ellensburg	CWU	31 (2)
51 st	1998	Missoula	UM	34 (1)
52 nd	1999	Newport	OSU	34 (1)
53 rd	2000	Spokane	EWU	34 (2)
54 th	2001	Moscow	UI	36 (1)
55 th	2002	Boise	ISHS	37

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Main Street

GALLERY ANNEX

Entrance

Main Street Level
Across From
Front Desk

Porte Cochere

Front Desk

Guest Rooms
Main Wing

Hospitality Suite

Board Room

Plaza Suite

Foyer to Suites

Storage

Food & Beverage Office

Tenant Offices

Stairway
From Lobby
to Mezzanine

Storage

Embassy Room

Ambassador Room

Restroom

Restroom

Hallway

Regency

Ballroom

Rainier

Elevator

Ivory Room

Cameo Room

Elevator Stairs

Hallway

Senate Room

Capital Room

Crystal Room

Hallway

Pillar

MEZZANINE LEVEL

Kitchen



Photograph courtesy Robert Limbert Collections, Albertsons Library, Boise State University

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