

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE 41ST
ANNUAL NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
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*Instability in Prehistoric Residential Patterns
on the Intermontane Plateau*

KENNETH M. AMES
Portland State University

Archaeologists working in the Intermontane Plateau of Northwest North America usually assume that once pithouses appear, they continue in use until, in some areas, the historic period. Available data, however, clearly show that there have been three discrete, separate episodes of housepit construction in the region. Further the evidence suggests that these episodes differ among themselves in the residential patterns characteristic of each episode.

*The Stylistic Development of the S.F. Skins:
From Britain to San Francisco*

ERIC ANDERSON
Lower Columbia College

Traces the stylistic development of the youth subculture of the skinhead from Britain to San Francisco. Through stylization, the appropriation of fashion, music, ritualized activities, etc., youths actively construct a coherent group identity centered around evolving subcultural concerns. As discovered during my field research, San Francisco's skinheads, who are not of working-class origin, have looked to British skinheads for a stylistic model. This provides an interesting example of subcultural syncretism and illustrates a middle-class youth interpretation of a foreign working-class subculture.

Archaeological Analysis of the Wind Creek Sites: East-Central Oregon

CHARLES L. ARMITAGE
University of Oregon
THOMAS L. BURGE
Ochoco National Forest

The Wind Creek archaeological sites are located in east-central Oregon, the foothills of the Blue Mountains. Excavations by the Ochoco National Forest in 1986 at four of these sites identified three cultural components containing radiocarbon ages ranging from 880 ± 80 BP to 4080 ± 190 BP. Analysis of the archaeological material in 1987 involved the classification of projectile points and other cultural material including flakes, bifaces, groundstone, and beads. Ancillary studies included obsidian hydration, obsidian sources and floatation of constant volume samples. These analyses yielded valuable information and a data base for future archaeological research in the John Day River region of east-central Oregon.

Limpy Rock Shelter: An Upland Hunting Camp in the North Umpqua Valley

PAUL W. BAXTER
Heritage Research Associates, Inc.

Limpy Rock Shelter in the North Umpqua River drainage was tested in 1986 to determine the extent of damage by vandals and evaluate the significance of the remaining cultural deposits. A total of 210 chipped stone and 11 ground stone artifacts were recovered, as well as 4638 pieces of debitage and 3294 pieces of animal bone. A radiocarbon age of AD 1520 was obtained from the base of the cultural deposit. The artifact assemblage, limited in variety and dominated by projectile points, is similar to those recovered from several other rock shelters in the area. The sites seem to represent a specific settlement type consisting of short-term task-specific hunting camps. The results of excavations at this site are evaluated in light of recent work in the North and South Umpqua River valleys and the Middle Fork Willamette River basin.

The Geomorphology of the Elk Creek Valley

JANE E. BENJAMIN
PATRICIA F. McDOWELL
University of Oregon

The Elk Creek Valley contains a series of alluvial deposits including high terraces about 40 m above the valley floor and several levels of lower terraces and alluvial fans 10 m above the valley floor. Ash flows from the Mt. Mazama eruption probably resulted in a major fluvial readjustment in the Elk Creek and Upper Rogue River Valleys. At site 35-JA-10 the main terrace was developing by 7400 years B.P. (about 500 years before the Mt. Mazama eruption) but was stabilized well before the main occupation (Rogue 2 Ceramic Period). The lower terrace at this site apparently was still developing at the time of occupation. Site 35-JA-59 (occupied at 2200 years B.P. to contact) occurs on the surface of an alluvial fan of a small tributary of Elk Creek. The fan received deposition through the Late Holocene. Sites 35-JA-27A and 35-JA-27B occur on the higher older terrace surfaces. The range of ages of the alluvial deposits in the Elk Creek Valley suggest a complex history of intermittent terrace development and downcutting during the time span of human occupation.

*An Assessment of Prehistoric Site Selection on the Middle Snake River,
Southcentral Idaho*

ELTON B. BENTLEY
RUSSELL T. GOULD
Boise State University

In the development of a predictive site location model for the Snake River in southcentral Idaho, certain geomorphological characteristics, such as soil, vegetation, water, slope, and aspect, were determined to have been important for site selection. This is

an expansion of an earlier work; geomorphological characteristics are used to infer specific vegetative and faunal communities, and these reconstructed site environments are discussed with regard to prehistoric selection in land use.

Heat Treatment and Lithic Technology at Two Southwestern Washington Sites

ERIC O. BERGLAND
Sidda Research and Development

Thermal alteration of cryptocrystalline and microcrystalline silicates (CCS, MCS) at two southwestern Washington sites are discussed. The author observed thermal alteration (both beneficial and damaging) on CCS and MCS lithics collected from the North Bonneville site (45-SA-11, a Columbia River Late Prehistoric/Historic village) and the Berkeley Rockshelter Site (45-PI-303, a Late Prehistoric/Historic Period rockshelter basecamp at 5640 ft. elevation on the northeastern slopes of Mt. Rainier). A proposed model is presented relating lithic resource procurement, lithic reduction, and intentional thermal alteration. The observations suggest that intentional thermal alteration of lithics was a routine, "hearthside" behavior.

Rock Art of the Lower Willamette River Area

GREG BETTIS
Rock Art Research

Over the last few years a major effort has been made to locate and record the obscure Indian rock carvings of the lower Willamette River area. In the search for Indian petroglyphs, some interesting historic "graffiti" sites have been uncovered. This is a brief introduction to marks and carvings that were left on the rocks at the Willamette Falls and its surrounding tributaries. The falls at Oregon City served as a large trading and gathering place for the Indians of the Pacific Northwest. There are many petroglyphs found in isolated locations on, or near, the major rivers of the lower Willamette River. Included is a pictorial essay of some of the most interesting historic and prehistoric rock writings in the lower Willamette Valley area.

To Shape My Life in the Images of God

SAL BIONDELLO
University of Oregon

People already know how to talk about the experience of their lives, we need but to stop asking questions long enough to listen.

*Comparison of Projectile Points from the Beaver Dam Creek Site,
Crook County Oregon*

JOHN BOUGHTON
University of Oregon

The Beaver Dam Creek site (35-CR-29) is located in the Ochoco Mountains which has been considered to be a northern fringe of the Great Basin. In ethnographic times this region was inhabited by the Northern Piute, a Great Basin people, but with the discovery of a small collection of non-Great Basin points and of a point commonly found only within the western or central Great Basin, the role of the site and region must be discussed.

*Farmers or Fishers?: A Comparison of the Impact of Allotment on Reservation
and Non-reservation Indians in Western Washington.*

DANIEL L. BOXBERGER
Western Washington University

An important piece of legislation that came out of the "assimilationist" era of Indian policy in the United States was the General Allotment (or Dawes) Act of 1887 (24 Stat. 388). This and related acts allotted reservation land in severalty and made it possible for non-reservation Indians to homestead unclaimed lands in the public domain. Will compare the impact of this policy on two tribes: one a reservation tribe, the Lummi; one a non-reservation tribe, the Sauk-Suiattle.

*Lost Between the Lines: French-Canadian Occupation in the
Willamette Valley, Oregon 1829-1843*

DAVID BRAUNER
Oregon State University

A majority of standard regional history books attribute the agricultural opening of the Pacific Northwest to visionary American settlers. Little attention is paid to a group of people who spoke French, had Indian wives, followed the Catholic faith, and were loyal British subjects; the Metis, the first agriculturalists in the Pacific Northwest. They have been swept under the carpet of history by American scholars. The French-Canadian archaeological project at Oregon State University is striving to understand the early Metis settlement in the Willamette Valley through archival and archaeological means. A status report on the projects accomplishments is the focus of this presentation.

*Patterns in the Intensive Utilization of Camas: Regional Implications
from the Calispell and Willamette Valleys*

GREG C. BURTHARD
Washington State University

Models relevant to the intensive use of camas as a subsistence resource are evaluated in light of radiocarbon aged camas processing features in the Northwest.

Particular emphasis is given to comparison of data from the Calispell Valley of northeastern Washington with camas related dates from Oregon's Willamette Valley. It is suggested that increased resource requirements from increasing regional population density resulted in heightened reliance on resources capable of sustaining intensive long-term exploitation. It is argued that such processes resulted in the development of intensive camas utilization in areas where camas habitat is productive and where salmon is a non-viable subsistence alternative.

Cultural Plurality and Human Potential

RICHARD CHANEY
University of Oregon

The analogues mere experience and an experience tropologically transform as we shift between epistemological and ontological aspects of lived experience in the domains of understanding others and expanding one's own life. A critical, hermeneutical anthropology embraces the tension between the transmission of tradition and a profound interest in emancipation from contemporary ideologies. The possibility of a playful transposition of the self is at the heart of human potential.

*Archaeological Investigations at Williamson River Bridge, (35-KL-677),
Klamath County, Oregon*

RICHARD D. CHEATHAM
University of Oregon

Projected highway construction to widen the bridge across the Williamson River near Chiloquin, Oregon, necessitated archaeological testing at the Williamson River Bridge site (35-KL-677) on the north bank of the river. A C-14 age from a sample of fresh water mussel shell suggests initial occupation of the site over 2000 years ago. Debitage analysis suggests a two component site. A small stone tool inventory, coincident with large quantities of fish bone and mussel shell, suggests that the site was used as a temporary warm-season camp to exploit riverine resources. The Klamath Basin settlement-subsistence pattern is discussed.

Salty Dogs? No Pepper-n-Katz: Two Rockshelters in Oregon's Western Cascades

THOMAS E. CHURCHILL
Coastal Magnetic Search and Survey

Recently test excavations were conducted at two rockshelter sites located in the Western Cascades of west-central Oregon. Pepper Rockshelter contained culturally rich deposits above and below a pumice layer. Lithic material below the pumice featured large lanceolate projectile points. Cultural material above the pumice suggests several occupations occurring after the pumice deposition. Projectile point cross-dating indicates

human occupation of the shelter for over 6000 years. Katz Rockshelter contained a single component occupation. Projectile point cross-dating and the presence of a rolled copper bead indicates use of the shelter during the last 200 years. Projectile point styles suggest cultural affinities with the Willamette Valley.

Private Enterprise, Forest Policy, and Early Twentieth Century Water Resource Development in Oregon's West-Central Cascades

PAUL CLAEYSSSENS
University of Oregon

Private water resource speculators attempted to develop a large reservoir/reclamation system on Service Forest lands at the turn of the century (1905-1933). Promoters filed on a large pristine alpine lake to be used as a natural reservoir. Initial capitalization and development took place, including the construction of a concrete headgate and 500 foot tunnel (The Klovdahl Headgate and Tunnel, now eligible for the National Register) from which to tap the lake's water. Numerous factors and bad timing led eventually to the demise of this project. The lake remains today one of the purest natural bodies of water in the world. This history is analyzed in the framework of the conservation and reclamation movements of the western United States.

An Analysis of Temporal Attributes on Scrapers Recovered from Marial (35-CU-84), a Site Located in Southwest Oregon.

LINDA CLARK
RICHARD E. ROSS
Oregon State University

The Marial site (35-CU-84) is located on the lower Rogue River in southwestern Oregon. Excavations at the site were conducted over the course of five field seasons, starting in 1978 and 1982 by the Bureau of Land Management and continuing from 1983 through 1985 by Oregon State University. Seven distinct cultural components were identified at the site based on soil stratigraphy, artifact densities, and radiocarbon ages. The potential of a multicomponent site such as Marial for providing information on the cultural chronology of southwestern Oregon has already been demonstrated through the development of a projectile point typology for the site. Since the physical properties of this site offer ideal conditions for studying temporal variation in artifact classes, an analysis of 421 artifacts identified as "scrapers" during the 1983-1985 excavation was undertaken. The results of the analysis and an evaluation of the temporal significance of each attribute is presented.

*Archaeological Investigations Along the Upper Rogue River,
Jackson County, Oregon*

THOMAS J. CONNOLLY
University of Oregon

Most archaeological investigations in the upper Rogue River region have been conducted within tributary basins, most notably the Elk Creek drainage. During the spring of 1987 testing was conducted at three sites located on alluvial terraces of the upper Rogue River on either side of the mouth of Elk Creek. Results of the testing are reported, and comparisons made with recently excavated sites in the nearby Elk Creek Basin.

Archaeology at Jackson Lake, Wyoming

MELISSA CONNOR
National Park Service

Jackson Lake is in Grand Teton National Park, on the western edge of Wyoming. Since 1984, the Bureau of Reclamation has been repairing the dam at the lake and the resultant low water levels led to the opportunity to examine sites inundated since 1906. Despite the lengthy inundation, the project has recorded over 180 sites in the pool area. Material from the sites range from Paleoindian to historic European artifacts. Many of the sites have been badly damaged by the reservoir. However, relatively intact areas occur and over 500 hearth features have been recorded around the lakeshore and 50 of these excavated. These areas have provided information on culture history and diachronic changes in subsistence and settlement for the Jackson Lake area.

Interpretation and Display of Artifacts in the Small Museum

KATHLEEN A. DAHL
Washington State University

In the process of designing exhibits and determining the best way of displaying and interpreting artifacts, the small museum faces many constraints. These may include limited display space, a lack of materials and workshop facilities, difficulty finding enough people to actually work on exhibits, and of course the eternal shortage of funds. How can the small museum work around these constraints to create attractive, interesting, and educational exhibits? The introductory presentation of this session features slides of exhibits and displays in the Museum of anthropology at Washington State University in Pullman, which at times suffers from all of the above problems. Session participants discuss their own experiences in displaying artifacts or other items in museum exhibits, or other types of displays. (Not presented.)

Relationship of Kinship and Politics in the Minangkabau State

DOUGLAS A. DANIEL
Western Washington University

The relationship between state mechanisms and kinship structures in the pre- and early Colonial Minangkabau state is examined. Historical and ethnographic texts are utilized to describe the integration and inter-functional nature of political and kinship subsystems. The interaction of gender role expectations with state mechanisms is given particular attention. A brief consideration of certain theoretical issues revolving around the definition of the state is also included. The conclusion of the discussion raises questions concerning the usual assumptions about kinship within state societies.

Recent Excavations at Givens Hot Springs and Mud Springs

MARY ANNE DAVIS
THOMAS J. GREEN
Idaho State Historical Society

Givens Hot Springs and Mud Springs are two large hot springs located on the south side of the Snake River in Owyhee County, Idaho. Excavations at Mud Springs took place in 1984 and 1985, and at Givens Hot Springs in 1987. The excavations at Mud Springs concentrated on a pit house dating ca. 3600 B.P., while the excavations at Givens tested a recently discovered portion of the site. The excavations provide information to further refine the occupational sequence in this portion of Idaho.

Ethno-archaeobotany of an Upland Site in Northeastern Oregon

CYNTHIA DEFRIES
Eastern Oregon State College

TamSnag, an upland forest meadow site, is situated between the Powder and Burnt river systems in the mountains of northeastern Oregon at the 5100 ft. level. The site was utilized by prehistoric peoples from pre-Mazama times to about 1200 B.P. A roasting oven and the artifacts excavated at this multipurpose site give strong indications of frequent plant processing. Floatation samples, present day floral evidence, and the floral evidence and the ethnographic record of the Northern Paiute and Shoshoni are presented to interpret the archaeological evidence gathered during the 1985 testing and the 1986 and 1987 field seasons.

Patellae Past and Present: Keeping up with the Little Things in Life

JANICE L. DILLARD
Central Washington University

Discusses the unique experiences encountered during a project in skeletal reconstruction, which began literally at "square one," with no actual experience in defleshing, skeletal preparation/preservation, and reconstruction. Discussion touches on our efforts to create a manual for skeletal reconstruction to help future students avoid problems we encountered and to successfully complete similar projects.

Strategies Used by a Small Rural Town to Enhance Its Historic Self-Identity

JIM DODS

The discussion explores the events ultimately leading to community-wide participation in a weekend of living history, a "Celebration of the Pioneer Spirit," staged at the local historic museum site. The primary goals were to renew community awareness of its unique cultural, historic, and architectural heritage, and to effectively utilize the Historical Society Museum as a focal point for this renewal. The sequence includes the recognition of needs, germination of ideas, research, public discussion and debate, leadership, and strategies for financing. Successes, wrong approaches, and additional possibilities are considered.

Recent Research in the Portland Basin and Related Areas

DAVID V. ELLIS
Charles Hibbs and Associates

From June through November 1987, cultural resources surveys were conducted of two alternative routes for a proposed natural gas pipeline. One route extended from north of St. Helens, Oregon, south to the upper end of Sauvie Island. The second route was from Mist, Oregon, to just west of Portland. These surveys examined diverse areas: the well-known and archaeologically rich floodplain of the Columbia; and the previously unsurveyed upland Nehalem and northern Tualatin valleys. The results of these investigations are described and some of the implications for our knowledge of the prehistory of these areas outlined.

Computer Analysis of Eighteen Qulla Made by a Modern Egyptian Potter

SUSAN ELLIS-LOPEZ
Washington State University

The use of the computer and powerful statistical software as tools for analysis in anthropology is becoming a common event. This explores the use of several software packages available in analyzing shape relationships between 18 qulla (water drinking vessels) made by the potter in the Fustat (Cairo) area of Egypt. Advantages of using the computer and related software in this analysis are discussed, as well as disadvantages which

an investigator may encounter. The value of such applications to anthropology includes the application of many non-parametric tests which were formerly difficult and time consuming.

*Favorite Bay Fish Weir: A 3000-Year-Old Wood Stake Fish Trap
from Admiralty Island, Southeast Alaska*

JON ERLANDSON
MADONNA MOSS
University of California Santa Barbara

The remnants of two wood stake fish weirs on the west coast of Admiralty Island in southeast Alaska have recently been identified. The oldest and most extensive of these, the Favorite Bay Fish Weir (49-SIT-33), contains at least 675 individual stakes. Radiocarbon ages from three stakes from this site suggests use of the weir between 2200 and 3200 years BP. The data available regarding the context, construction, and chronology of the Favorite Bay Fish Weir are presented and the evidence briefly reviewed for the antiquity and distribution of similar structures in southeast Alaska.

Mennonite Fertility: Changes in Completed Family Size and Reproductive Span

P. M. EVERSON
University of Washington
J. C. STEVENSON
Western Washington University

The Anabaptist Amish, Hutterite, and Mennonite peoples share common origins and certain beliefs, yet each is culturally unique. Hutterite and Amish populations are highly fertile and exhibit stable rates of growth. Mennonites are more receptive to outside socioeconomic influences and provide a demographic contrast. Analysis of demographic data indicates that childbearing begins later and extends later than among the surrounding census population, a pattern shared by other Anabaptists. It also reveals that the mean age of mothers at first birth is rising and at last birth is dropping, both shortening the reproductive span and reducing Mennonite fertility.

Ethnographic Limitations to Archaeological Determinations of Seasonality

PAMELA J. FORD
University of Washington

Questions archaeologists tend to ask about faunal remains from Northwest Coast sites center on seasonality and assume that season of resource procurement and season of site occupation are one and the same. Questions about seasonality stem from a limited view of the ethnographic record for the region and ignore ethnographic information that illustrates the potentially complex nature of the archaeological record for subsistence.

Faunal remains from the English Camp shell midden, excavated as part of the San Juan Island Archaeological Project (research sponsored by the University of Washington and hosted by the National Parks Service), provide one set of data to explore the limitations of seasonality information.

Use of the Historic General Land Office Surveys in the Cartographic Reconstruction of Fort Cascades and Fort Lugenbeel

KEITH GARNETT
Keith Garnett Mapping Services

Demonstrates the use of the General Land Office field notes in determining the present day positions of various historic dwellings in and around the Fort Cascades and the Fort Lugenbeel archaeological sites. Also examine the field procedures used by the mid-nineteenth century General Land Office deputy surveyors of Oregon and Washington, and the effect these field procedures have upon the reconstruction process.

Microwear Analysis of Lithic Artifacts from Archaeological Sites in the Elk Creek Lake Project Area

PETER A. GENDEL
Isidore Newman School

The methods and results of a microwear investigation of a sample of chipped stone artifacts from the Elk Creek Lake project are discussed; these results are used to test hypotheses regarding tool function. Diagnostic microwear polishes present include those associated with hide, bone or antler, and wood working activities. Among those implements having distinctive wear traces, only a partial correlation exists between artifact classes and previously suggested functions. These conclusions are tentative due to the limited number of artifacts having well-developed or easily distinguished micropolishes, in part of consequence of the high percentage of thermally altered specimens. The problem of thermal alteration is addressed, along with some suggestions for future sampling strategies.

Archaeological Excavations at Three Island Crossing

RUSSELL T. GOULD
MARK G. PLEW
Boise State University

Excavations at Three Island Crossing during 1986 and 1987 have provided substantial evidence of a fall-winter fishing locality on the middle Snake River. Radiocarbon ages establish use of the site at several intervals during the past 1000 years. The locality which is described in the ethnographic literature contained the remains of a wickiup type house structure, two additional living surfaces, storage pits, and a relatively uniform material assemblage. In addition 16,000 fish remains, primarily salmon but including catostomids and sturgeon, were recovered.

Aboriginal Structure in Southern Idaho

THOMAS J. GREEN
Idaho State Historical Society

A number of prehistoric houses have been excavated along the Snake River in southern Idaho in the last ten years. Some of these are large Plateau-type pit houses and some are smaller Basin-type wickiups. The various houses, their age, their feature, and associated artifacts, are described and compared with houses excavated on the Plains, the Plateau, and the Basin. The implications of this information for our understanding of the Basin and Plateau is discussed.

Middle and Late Prehistoric Period Residential Strategies: House Size and Frequency on the Middle Snake, Salmon, and Middle Fork Salmon Rivers

STEVEN HACKENBERGER
Washington Archaeological Research Center
DAVID SISSON
Bureau of Land Management Idaho
BRUCE WOMACK
Hells Canyon National Recreation Area

Site area, number of houses per site, and house size are used to compare prehistoric settlement population sizes for the Snake, Salmon, and Middle Fork rivers. Large houses, in small clusters, on the middle Snake may reflect extended family and multi-season/year residence. Small houses, in small and large clusters, on the Salmon and the Middle Fork suggest nuclear families and single-season/year residence. High house density and large clusters of houses on the Middle Fork probably resulted from frequent house construction and abandonment associated with periodic settlements during warm-dry climatic episodes.

Smokeless Tobacco use and Attitudes Toward Smokeless Tobacco Among Indian and Non-Indian Adolescents in the Northwest

R. L. HALL
Oregon State University

Use patterns and attitudes toward smokeless tobacco were investigated in Indian and non-Indian adolescents in three communities in Washington in order to find avenues for interventions. For all regions and ethnic groups the strongest predictor of use was the practices of friends. Health and distaste were given by non-users as reasons to avoid smokeless tobacco, while enjoyment was listed as the chief reason for use in all groups. Psychological or physiological addictions may be involved, as over half of all users said they would stop using if they could. Prevention programs will need to take peer attitudes into account while cessation programs should work with the adolescents' desire to quit.

Representation in a Collaborative Video Project

JOYCE D. HAMMOND
Western Washington University

Issues of representation are explored in an analysis of a special collaborative video project undertaken during the summer of 1986. At the initiative of a Tongan videographer of Salt Lake City, Utah, I offered suggestions for a video he proposed to make for my use in the classroom. I discuss the creative processes of making the video and the resultant video itself in terms of the multivision expression of people visually representing themselves and being represented. Segments of the collaborative video are shown.

Standard Practices and Ethics of the Registration Process

LYNN HARRISON
Cheney Cowles Memorial Museum

Thorough registration practices are an integral part of successful museum management. Without complete and concise record-keeping interpretation, not to mention retrieval of a given object, is limited, if not impossible. Detailed policies must be established to set standards and state solutions to ethical concerns of the accessioning and deaccessioning of objects in the museums care. This session deals with the standard practices and ethics of the registration process.

Franklin: Phase III

GERALD C. HEDLUND
Green River Community College

During the summer of 1987, Green River Community College archaeology students, led by Gerald Hedlund, excavated in three new locations, and further excavated a location first tested in 1986 at the old coal mining town of Franklin (approximately 1885-1919). A railroad station for the pre-1893 narrow-gage railroad was excavated, exposing where ties had been placed and yielding numerous iron artifacts. A house site thought to be the "doctor's house" was excavated along with a probable hotel or boarding house. The fourth location, a building across from the company store first tested in 1986, appears to have been a shop or storage building.

1986 Excavations in Elk Creek Valley, Southwest Oregon

CLAUDIA B. HEMPHILL
INFOTEC Research, Inc.

Four sites were excavated by INFOTEC Research, Inc. along Elk Creek, a tributary of the upper Rogue River. This summarizes the environmental setting, describes field and laboratory methods, reviews the cultural stratigraphy, and details the major types of cultural features, tools, and debris recovered at each site. Comparison of sites and

components in terms of cultural materials reveals chronological and functional differences. These range from limited--seasonal or day--use as early as the Marial Phase (6500-2500 B.C.) to homesteads, or hamlets, that saw at least wintertime, and possibly year-round residence during the Rogue Phase (250 B.C.) to contact.

*The Social Organization of West Coast (Nootkan) Households:
Testing an Ethnohistorical Model at Ozette*

DAVID R. HUELSBECK
Santa Clara University

The ethnohistorical literature presents a fairly clear picture of the organization of individual families within the multi-family West Coast household. Descriptions of the relationships between households in a multihousehold local group are less clear. Archaeological and ethnohistorical information from Ozette suggest that the pre-contact household was organized in much the same way as the post-contact households described in the literature. However, these data support a picture of subordinate households within local group that differs from the picture suggested in the literature.

*Paleoindian Tradition and Technology in the I.O.N. Region
of the Snake River Basin*

JAMES L. HUNTLEY
Idaho Archaeological Society

There is growing evidence for a strong paleoindian presence in the three-state (Idaho, Oregon, Nevada) region stretching from southwest Idaho to Jordan Valley, Oregon to McDermitt/Winnemucca, Nevada. Over 10 fluted points have been discovered in this region, mostly isolated finds known through private collections, the I.O.N. specimens display a great deal of variability in size, raw material, and degree of resemblance to classic Clovis technology as defined by the southwestern United States type sites. Despite these differences, there is still much support for the long-standing hypothesis that fluting relates directly to better hafting and more efficient penetration of the thick hides of large mammals which were hunted.

*A Re-Examination of the Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)- Kwak'waka'waka (Kwakiutl) Boundary
on the West Coast of Vancouver Island*

RICHARD INGLIS
Royal British Columbia Museum

Cape Cook on the Brooks Peninsula, west coast of Vancouver Island, is generally accepted as the boundary between the Kwak'waka'waka people to the north and the Nuu-chah-nulth people to the south. Recent analysis of ethnohistoric documents and archival ethnographic records for both ethnohistoric groups in the region suggests that this is a

relatively recent reality. Evidence is presented that suggests that the boundary originally was located to the north near the entrance to Quatsino Sound. The southern expansion of the Kwak'waka'waka is viewed in the context of a number of shifting boundaries around the time of contact.

Quasi-, Pseudo- and Non-groups: Those Elusive Fragments of Complex Societies

LINDA JENCON
University of Oregon

Anthropologists have increasingly turned to the study of complex, demographically large, urbanized societies. It has been recognized that such societies incorporate a great number of only partially articulated, overlapping social groupings. These groupings tend to cluster on the noncorporate, voluntary, temporary, situational, and ego-centered end of a continuum. Methodologies for the study of these groupings has been largely idiosyncratic. As yet we lack a commonly accepted language with which to discuss them. The literature is surveyed and directions toward a useful synthesis of terminologies is proposed.

*Reflexivity and Consensual Experience in Rituals
of Contemporary Modern Witchcraft*

LINDA JENCON
University of Oregon

Modern Americans who practice neopagan witchcraft are creating their religion and world view by creating experiences through the medium of ritual. When group rituals are performed, performance roles are widely distributed to enhance the intensity of the experience for all participants. Rituals are temporally constructed so as to provide cognitive spaces for reflexive responses to the ritual within the context of the ritual itself. Other customary practices within the ritual frame provide situations in which personal experience of the ritual is verbalized, thereby channeling individual experience within established and negotiated group parameters.

*Testing and Evaluation of Mitchell Cave (35-WH-122)
Wheeler County, Oregon*

DENNIS L. JENKINS
University of Oregon

Mitchell Cave, a small cavity near Highway 26 in the Ochoco Mountains of Oregon, was tested by excavation of two 1 x 1 m. test pits. Interior deposits were found to be disturbed by vandalism, but exterior deposits contain intact cultural and natural strata, possibly spanning several thousand years. Artifacts recovered were primarily hunting and meat processing tools. The presence of mussel shell and projectile point types typical of the Columbia River basin suggest occupants of Mitchell Cave had primarily Columbia Plateau affiliations.

Burial Practices at DeRt-2

D. P. JOHNSTONE
Simon Fraser University

Three seasons of excavations at the Pender Canal site (DeRt-2) on Pender Island British Columbia, resulted in the recovery of the skeletal remains of 138 relatively complete individuals. Method of disposal of the deceased, the position and posture of the remains, and the associated features and burial goods are examined with reference to the age and sex of the individuals. A summary of burial practices reveals differential burial, including status differentiation, over most of the time period represented at the site.

The Bitterroot Valley Cultural Milieu and the Nez Perce Retreat

EDDIE SUE JUDY
Washington State University

Most historical accounts of the 1877 Nez Perce retreat through Montana Territory focus dualistically on Nez Perce and white antagonists, with the communities through which they moved relegated to mere background. However, understanding Nez Perce decision-making and choices of leadership during this movement seems to require questions about the interactions among numerous cultural and interest groups populating areas through which the Nez Percés traveled. Although retreating Nez Percés spent only about a week in the valley, the Indians' passage must be viewed not only within the short-term context of Nez Perce-white conflict, but within the context of long-term, complex cultural interactions among various native groups, mix-bloods, whites long established in the Bitterroot, and new settlers.

Habermas and the Foundations of Holistic Anthropology

E. DAVID JURJI
Bellevue Community College

Maintaining the holistic character of cultural anthropology is a perennial problem which has recently become acute. When it comes to introducing the field to students the choice too often forced upon the teacher is between following a broadly cultural materialistic, ecological-evolutionary approach or taking a symbolic, interpretive strategy. The question of the appropriateness of logico-empirical versus hermeneutic philosophical foundations follows the same lines. It is difficult to find an adequate theoretical synthesis from within anthropology which avoids superficial eclecticism. The work of Habermas may provide leads for just such a synthesis which can both deepen symbolic (communicative) analysis and pursue the "reconstruction of historical materialism."

Irish Nationalists in Vancouver

PATRICIA KACHUK
University of British Columbia

This represents work-in-progress and reports preliminary findings based on data gathered between October 1987 and February 1988, as part of a participant-observation study of the Irish Nationalist Movement in Vancouver. It focuses on the efforts of a local Irish Republican support group to educate and raise the consciousness of Canadians in general and the members of Vancouver's Irish community in particular about the "Troubles" in Northern Ireland. It examines the group's goals, the problems it encounters while attempting to achieve these goals, the role the group plays in preserving Irish ethnic consciousness among members of Vancouver's Irish community, and the reaction of that community to its activities.

Nagual

KRISTINA E. KENNANN
University of Oregon

The *Nagual* is an enigma which defies scientific analysis. Yet it is an essential element in Mesoamerican tradition. The narrative to be presented relates one woman's experience of "the changing." Personal life story, cultural expression, and social history intertwine in this ethnologic tale. A sense of "being there" is imparted to listeners, as the transformative qualities of the *Nagual* are conveyed through action and emotion. In this way, anthropological concepts are enriched by folk images to render a multi-faceted perspective of this elusive entity.

Basalt Use-Wear at Indian Grade Spring: An Experimental Approach

PETER KIIGEMAGI
University of Oregon

Indian Grade Spring is an open-air Great Basin site in eastern Oregon. Preliminary analysis suggests that basalt flakes with used edges is the dominant tool type. What function did these flakes have? Ethnographic evidence suggests that this was a root processing site. Use-wear studies often help determine site function. In this study, basalt flakes were made from cobbles collected from the site. The flakes were then used as tools on wood and root material. The resulting use-wear was documented, and then compared to the use-wear on artifacts from Indian Grade Spring.

Sex, Speech Usage, and College Students in the Northwest

LINDA M. KLUG
Central Washington University

During the academic year 1985-86 a team of researchers gathered data on discourse variables within seminar classes at Central Washington University. Analysis shows that differences between the sexes in variable usage is quite different in this population from those previously described in the literature. The data are presented and alternate explanatory hypotheses are discussed.

Suspect Consensus: Communication Aboard Ship

PETER KNUTSON
University of Washington

Jurgen Habermas argues that a communicative act presupposes some consensus between speaker and hearer. Is this true in an authoritarian setting? Is a command a communicative act and, if so, how is it based on mutual understanding? More generally, in what ways can interpersonal relations in a modern hierarchy be understood as consensual? In societies with complex divisions of labor, such questions are, as Hannah Arendt has shown, of utmost relevance. By specifically examining the language of command and work on a ship, I discuss the ways in which normative questions and issues of morality are exiled from technical discourse. This discussion centers upon dialogue drawn from the marine literature of Richard Dana, Joseph Conrad, and on my own commercial fishing journals.

Shell Midden Lithic Analysis: Technology and Assemblage Variability at Garrison Bay

KIM KORNBACHER
University of British Columbia

Analyses of lithics from the Garrison Bay site on San Juan Island are adding to our knowledge of the prehistoric occupation of English Camp. Measurement of technological variables indicates the range of manufacturing stages represented and provides information about resource procurement strategies. Clues about the general nature of tool use and related site activities are gained by examining implement diversity and wear patterns. These technological and variability data are called upon to address questions about the relative permanency of the prehistoric occupation of Garrison Bay and how it may have changed over time.

Fire-Cracked Rocks--Real or Imagined?

TIMOTHY W. LATAS

Fire-cracked rocks are probably the most common artifacts in Pacific Northwest sites. Yet, the physical and chemical properties used to identify firecracked rocks are poorly defined by archaeologist. If this artifact is defined in sedimentological terms, then

the attributes of fire-cracked rock would indicate that the rocks were derived from local sources, transported by humans, deposited in fire-cracking environments, and fractured and oxidized by fire-cracking activities. Reconstructing and depositional history of possible fire-cracked rock from the English Camp midden on San Juan Island found that commonly used fire-cracked rock attributes are not reliable and that attributes based in sedimentological terms offers a viable definition.

Cowboy as American Myth

BARBARA LEAR

Cowboy: a character bigger than life, a man who is tougher and simpler, more independent, arrogant, and patriotic, than "regular" men. The John Wayne model. Or, a brawling, drunken, lawless, loser constantly on the run from commitment and responsibility. America has a love/hate relationship with the cowboy and the cowboy sport of rodeo. What about the U.S. society at the turn of the century made it possible and desirable to develop the myth of the American cowboy as men better or worse than others? In what ways has the media and the cowboy perpetuated this myth? How is the cowboy myth with us today? What social functions does it serve.

Square Pegs and Round Holes: Semi-Subterranean Prehistoric House Features in Southwestern Oregon

CLAYTON G. LEBOW
INFOTEC Research, Inc.

During the 1986 field season, INFOTEC Research, Inc., conducted data recovery excavations within the Elk Creek Dam Project Area. Two of the sites excavated, 35-JA-59 and 35-JA-100, contained semi-subterranean house features dating to the Rogue 2 subphase (A.D. 350) to historic contact of the Rogue phase. This work examines the configuration, construction, interior features, superstructure, and ethnographic compatibility of these houses, and compares prehistoric houses in Elk Creek Valley with other archaeologically excavated prehistoric houses in the interior of southwestern Oregon.

Rock Art Recording in Hells Canyon--Recent Fieldwork

DANIEL LEEN

During the summer of 1987 the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area of the U.S.F.S. was resurveyed for rock art sites. Goals of the project were to locate "new" sites and record all known sites along this 70 mile stretch of the Snake River canyon. 135 known sites and 40 "new" sites were recorded during the four month field season. Pictographs (red, black, green, white, yellow, and bichromes) and petroglyphs (pecked and scratched) were observed, including a previously unrecognized petroglyph style (scratched angular abstract) which appears to be the most recent component in the project area.

*Archaeological Excavations at Two Upland Sites near Horseshoe Bend,
Boise County, Idaho*

DENNIS E. LEWARCH
JAMES R. BENSON
Evans-Hamilton, Inc.
CHRISTIAN J. MISS
Northwest Archaeological Associates

Evans-Hamilton, Inc., Seattle, carried out mitigation excavations for the Idaho Transportation Department at two upland sites in the Payette River drainage near Horseshoe Bend, approximately 40 kilometers (25 miles) north of Boise. Excavations at 10-BO-419 included systematic units to define site boundaries and horizontal blocks to investigate activity pattern. Four occupation components were identified: Historic, Late Prehistoric Rosegate materials with ceramics, Elko material, and Large Side-Notched and Humboldt-like materials. Excavation at 10-BO-418 confirms the presence of an early Large Side-Notched component and Late Prehistoric occupation with ceramics. Special analyses include geoarchaeology, obsidian sourcing and hydration, botanical analysis, and ceramic technology. Preliminary results are compared to recent studies in the region.

The Haida Canoe--A Symbolic Culture Carrier

LESLIE LINCOLN
University of British Columbia

LooTaas, the fifty foot Haida canoe, dramatically exemplifies the dynamics of contemporary Haida culture. Bill Reid, visionary for this canoe, promoted a pilgrimage last summer, "The Voyage Home" to renew ancient pride and raise public awareness of current Haida conflicts and challenges for land control. LooTaas has become a metaphor for social action, carrying Haida paddlers and their cause forward across waves of indifference through televised coverage into the collective imagination. The symbol serves as an elegant form for the Haida's unresolved future.

*Harpoon Stone Tips and Sea Mammal Hunting on the Oregon
and Northern California Coast*

R. LEE LYMAN
University of Missouri, Columbia
LINDA CLARK
Oregon State University

When Gould published his report on the archaeology of Point St. George (4-DNO-11), he used the direct historic approach to help assign functional meaning to some of the materials he recovered. Gould's informants suggested large, concave-base and smaller flat-base triangular projectile points represent tips for unilaterally barbed bone/antler harpoons, whereas small, finely finished concave-base triangular projectile points with long barbs represent arrowheads. Those size-shape criteria have subsequently been utilized by other researchers on the northern California coast to assign triangular points to functional class, and to help argue for the exploitation of distant offshore habitats and the prehistoric existence of seaworthy canoes.

Prehistoric Upland Occupations in the Southern Washington Cascades

CHERYL A. MACK
USDA Forest Service

Preliminary testing at three prehistoric sites in the foothills of the western Cascade Range has yielded evidence of occupation ranging from perhaps 8000 B.P. to the protohistoric period. Artifact inventories suggest stylistic ties with the Columbia Plateau, in spite of the proximity of the area to the Columbia Gorge and the Portland Basin. The sites appear to represent a series of occupations which shift through time in a highly localized area. Preliminary evidence suggests that environmental change may have played a role in shifting site locations. The potential for research on the effects of climatic change are discussed. The sites represent a poorly documented segment of the settlement and subsistence cycle for prehistoric peoples in the Washington Cascades.

Pottery and Figurines from Elk Creek, Oregon

JOANNE M. MACK
Pomona College

Three prehistoric archaeological sites within the Elk Creek drainage, a tributary of the Rogue River, contained the remains of a ceramic industry. An almost complete pottery vessel was recovered from a housefloor of 35-JA-100 in 1986, allowing accurate determination of vessel shape. Analysis of the ceramics from these sites show them to be identical to pot sherds and figurines recovered from other upper Rogue River drainage sites. The pottery from the upper Rogue has been classified as a subtype of Siskiyou Utility Ware which was identified and named on the upper Klamath River in Oregon and California; all are dated to A.D. 1300 to 1500.

Lithic Manufacturing in a Northwest Coast Shell Midden: The Grain-Size Evidence

MARK MADSON

The remains of lithic manufacturing are found in most deposits at the English Camp site, and yet not all assemblages of lithic debris are clearly the intact remains of manufacturing stone tools. Recent work has shown that examining the size distribution of lithics from archaeological contexts can provide a means of inferring both manufacturing technique and stages of manufacture present in an assemblage, and this work has also suggested that one can recognize manufacture as one kind of lithic assemblage based upon the grain-size distribution alone. Data from the English Camp site (45-SJ-24) support this view, and examination of the grain-size distributions of lithics from selected deposits in the site indicates that stratigraphic patterns exist in the distribution of manufacturing activity at the site.

Basic Museum Administration

GLEN MASON
Cheney Cowles Memorial Museum

Many museums start up and operate many years without really understanding why they are doing what they are. In the excitement of collecting and exhibiting, the importance of establishing basic politics is often ignored until trouble occurs. Proper attention to the not-so-glamorous administration side of the profession provides a museum with a basic foundation for the future. This session addresses those basic museum administration concerns.

Interpretation and Display of Artifacts

GLEN MASON
Cheney Cowles Memorial Museum

Primary source materials provide exciting opportunities for interpreting artifact collections. The Cheney Cowles Museum, Spokane, effectively incorporated first person commentary in their new historical displays. Staff will discuss the process of developing educational interpretive displays which incorporate interesting text with appropriate artifacts.

Results of the 1987 Test Excavations at Salishan Mesa (45-GR-445)

RUTH A MASTEN
Eastern Washington University

In the fall of 1987, test excavations were conducted at Salishan Mesa (45-GR-445) in Grant County, Washington. The main objective of this project was to assess the research potential of this prehistoric site including the possible contributions of additional large-scale excavations. Previous investigations determined that 45-GR-445 or Salishan Mesa was a large multipurpose and/or multi-component site. One of its most distinguishing characteristics is a series of rock features located along the circumference of the top and in the talus along the bottom of the large basalt mesa standing adjacent to the Grand Coulee. The results of the excavations and the analysis are presented.

Prehistory of the Western Snake River Basin

DANIEL S. MEATTE
Idaho State University and
Center for Northwest Anthropology

Archaeological data recovered from the Western Snake River Plain have largely escaped integration into broader regional schemes of prehistory. The difficulty of integrating this regional data base stems from a variety of problems including: 1) the use of a false dichotomy, whereby the archaeological data base is characterized as either Great Basin- or Plateau-like; 2) numerous state and federal compliance work projects, poorly

articulated into regional research designs and often bearing little or no data analyses; 3) the frequent failure to adequately publish collected data which exacerbates the aforementioned problems by creating an unpublished "grey literature" that is extremely limited in distribution. To address these problems, a practical research area, the Western Snake River Basin is defined; the archaeological data base within this defined study area is described and assessed; and its regional prehistory is assessed.

Regional Structure in Puget Sound

BRUCE G. MILLER
Arizona State University

Ethnohistoric data are used to determine features of the regional social organization of the Indian populations inhabiting the Puget Sound region of western Washington in the period from the first contact by Europeans in 1792 to the treaties in 1855. These data are grist for social network analysis through which several unexpected features of the regional structure are identified that earlier analyses had not uncovered. This approach relies on a traditionally successful approach to intergroup relations, exchange theory, and builds on the leads of Elmendorf, Suttles, and others.

The Video Project

BONNIE MILLS
RON CUMMINGS
Oregon Archaeological Society

Since March 1987, the Oregon Archaeological Society has been producing a monthly hour-long television show for the Portland area cable access network. Entitled "Digging Up The Past," the show is written by members of the OAS and has a host-guest interview format with location video inserts. Crew members are all volunteers, many from outside the OAS membership. Various topics have included: "Conversations with Luther Cressman," "Flintknapping," "They Called Him Ishi," "A Trip Through the Nineteenth Century," "Ceramics From a Northwest Village Site," and "People of the Northwest Coast." Guests are drawn from both the professional and the avocational communities. Footage from several shows is shown.

The Ede Site and Its Importance in Lower Columbia Valley Prehistory

RICK MINOR
Heritage Research Associates, Inc.

Archaeological investigations along the river bank of Multnomah Channel in the Portland Basin exposed the outline of a semisubterranean pithouse with two floors. The lower house floor was characterized by small stemmed points and dates to the interval between 120 BC and AD 490. The upper floor was characterized by small teardrop-shaped points and dates to the interval between AD 490 and 850. The upper house floor profile

suggests a saucershaped, circular pithouse which contrasts with the most steep-sided, rectangular plank houses made by the historic Chinook Indians. Although circular pithouses have been previously reported in the Portland Basin, the feature at the Ede site is the first to be excavated and dated.

*Toward a Hominid Taphonomy: Spotted Hyena Consumption
of Human Carcasses*

JOYCE L. MORDEN
Rutgers University

Presented here is the first analysis of the consumption of humans by spotted hyenas. Despite interest in human paleoecology most scientists have addressed the question: How did early hominids live? This study addressed the complementary question: How did early hominids die, and what happened to their remains once they did? Based on data collected in London in 1987 on a population of adult and sub-adult humans from a hospital cemetery in Kenya, it is apparent that spotted hyenas begin consuming a human carcass at the viscera and work in a predictable order, leaving the skull and mandible until last in the consumption process. Application of the consumption sequence data to skeletal assemblages provides a model for site analysis. Comparison of surviving skeletal elements to known carnivore consumption patterns allows identification of agents of collection.

*"Beings of My Own Sex": Female Relationships
on the American Frontier*

COLLEEN MURRAY
Western Washington University

One aspect of the American frontier experience that has been neglected is the nature of the relationships that developed between native women and white women at the time of Western expansion. The overland journey usually saw the emergence of trade activity between these two groups. After settlement, more established relationships often evolved. While the interactions between these two groups is documented in the nineteenth century writings of whites, a major impediment in this study is the difficulty in obtaining primary sources pertaining to the native women's perspective.

*Archaeological Investigations in Quart Valley, Lake County, Oregon:
A Preliminary Report*

ROBERT R. MUSIL
University of Oregon

The proposed widening of the Klamath Falls-Lakeview highway (140) necessitated the testing and mitigation of three sites situated along a 3 mi. stretch of the highway in Quartz Valley. Quartz Valley is in an upland setting between the Northern Great Basin and the Klamath Basin. Initial indications suggest that the sites were lithic reduction areas

and small hunting camps utilized within the last 4000 years. The Drews Creek-Butcher Flat obsidian source is within 2 mi. of the valley and naturally occurring nodules of obsidian are found in the immediate area. Results and preliminary analysis of the excavations are presented.

Sinitgwai Lnaga'-i: Xo'ya's Village?

KEVIN NEARY
JIM HAGGARTY
Royal British Columbia Museum

Until recently it had been assumed that SgA'ngwa-i lnaga'-i (Red-Cod-Island-Town) was the village of Xo'ya, a Kunghit Haida chief involved in a series of violent conflicts with maritime fur trading vessels during the late eighteenth century. SgA'ngwa-i lnaga'-i is popularly known as "Ninstints," after another Kunghit chief, and is located on Anthony Island near the southern end of the Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia. The village is best known today as the location of a beautiful group of totem poles, standing in their original locations. "Ninstints" was declared a UNESCO world heritage site in 1981. Sinitgwai lnaga'-i, and not Ta'dasL!in lnaga'-i, is more likely the site of the village known as "Xo'ya's" in the maritime fur trade journals.

Musical Steps on the Path to Drunkenness: What More Can There Be?

HAL NELSON
Talking Machine Echoes

The nexus of folk/popular music and the cultural paths it illuminates has had inadequate study. I am using a series of songs to describe paths from friendly drinking to drunkenness, sequenced so that the songs recreate paths traversing couple drinking, solitary drinking, mood changes, inebriation, delusion, and stupor. Material is drawn from 78 RPM records, dating from 1908 to 1955. Audio recording of these records are presented.

Plant Remains in a Northwest Coast Shell Midden: A Preliminary Assessment

MARGARET A. NELSON

Early historic records for the Northwest Coast depict a material culture dominated by wood products and a subsistence base that included as an integral component a variety of berries, bulbs, and nuts. Archaeological evidence for prehistoric uses of wood and other plant products has not often been sought, however. Bulk samples have been collected from all deposits as defined in excavation at the English Camp site with the purpose of recovering a representative sample of the preserved plant record. Samples from several kinds of deposits are examined in order to assess the variability and taxonomic richness both between and within them.

Recent Investigations at the Sunken Village Site

MAUREEN NEWMAN
Portland State University

Recent testing of the wet-site deposits at the Sunken Village Archaeological Site, 35-MU-4, at Sauvie Island, Oregon, located substantial intact deposits of water-saturated materials. Research conducted by Infotec Research Inc., Portland State University, and Washington State University for the Oregon Division of State Lands, resulted in a recommendation of a National Landmark designation for the site. This lower Columbia River wet-site has the potential to contribute substantially to the prehistory of the region and expand wet-site research on the Northwest Coast.

*Shirts and Axes for Bear; Ammunition and Tobacco for Cockles:
The Commodity Trade at Fort Nisqually*

HELEN H. NORTON

Prior to the Americanization of the Pacific Northwest thousands of individual Native Americans from over 60 regional groups participated in the British fur trade operating out of Fort Nisqually. Hudson's Bay Company records allow comparison of the trade's stipulated rating system with other trade centers and document the types and amounts of local resources, products, and foods which were exchanged for accordant Western commodities. Analysis of these records shows the rapid modification and democratization of the trade as both Native people and the Fort responded to alterations in the social, political, and environmental resources of the region.

*Archaeological Testing in the Stinkingwater Mountains,
Harney County, Oregon*

ALBERT C. OETTING
Oregon State Museum of Anthropology

Five sites on the western slopes of the Stinkingwater Mountains west of Stinkingwater Pass in central Oregon were recently tested. Analysis of tools, debitage, and a possible housepit indicate that these sites served different functions. Three were activity loci focused on basalt procurement, one was a temporary hunting camp, and one served as a longer term base camp, probably occupied intermittently over the last 5000 years. These results are examined in light of current archaeological and ethnographic models of land use in the Stinkingwater Pass region.

Pokhod--No Ordinary Walkabout

NINA M. OLSON
Simon Fraser University

Two important Biblical themes are the millennium and the exodus, exile and wandering under divine guidance and protection. Among the Canadian Doukhobors, the American Molokans, and the historic Mennonites, these themes have found expression in the concept of *pokhod*; which literally means wandering in exile, but is taken by the sects to mean exodus, a fleeing to refuge. At its core, *pokhod* embodies the concept of the wandering pilgrim with the implication of an ever closer approaching millennium. *Pokhod* has been both motivation and rationale; it unites and divides, and is in effect a circulating migration myth.

*Archaeological Investigations in the Long Tom River Sub-Basin,
Upper Willamette Valley, Oregon*

BRIAN L. O'NEILL
Oregon State Museum of Anthropology

Presents a summary of archaeological investigations conducted by the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology in the Long Tom River sub-basin between 1980 and 1987. Investigated were nine multicomponent sites spanning a period of approximately 9000 years. These sites appear to represent seasonal occupations, perhaps late spring through fall. Features interpreted to be camas ovens are common at these sites, along with fire pits. One of the sites, the Chalker Site, has the potential for helping to evaluate a recently proposed Long Tom Basin projectile point typology.

Recent Investigations in the Umpqua Basin, Southwest Oregon

BRIAN L. O'NEILL
Roseburg District, BLM

Presents a summary of recent archaeological evaluations of three sites located on land administered by the Roseburg District Bureau of Land Management. The Shivigny East Site (35-DO-397) is a ridge crest hunting camp with an extremely high density of cultural material. The Martin Creek Site (35-DO-147) is a set of rockshelters on the main stem of the Umpqua River, one of which contains Late Archaic material radiocarbon aged to the past 400 years. The Narrows Site (35-DO-153), located on the North Umpqua River is a multicomponent site with a suite of radiocarbon ages spanning the past 6300 years. Interpreted to be a base camp associated with an aboriginal fishery, the Narrows Site is presently the oldest radiocarbon aged site in the Umpqua Basin.

*Ideology in a Political Drama: False Consciousness and Affirmation
in a Turkish Small Town*

JAMES M. ORR

In the course of everyday life, amid the normal flux of personal and social experiences, an event may evoke particularly strong emotions and be constituted as "an experience." These remembered experiences can be construed as mileposts marking significant events in personal, social, and cultural history. I show how a political drama presented during a "freedom day" celebration reproduced a familiar model of acceptable national history, ignored recorded events, presented a distorted image of local history, affirmed important cultural values, and suggested a possibility-of-being yet to be achieved.

*Tlingit Resistance to Russian Expansion:
The Sitka Campaign of 1799-1805*

MICHAEL OSTROGORSKY
University of Idaho

The Russian-American Company determined to expand and consolidate its colonial holdings by moving Russian America's capitol to Sitka, in southeast Alaska, in Tlingit territory. The company had little reason to fear resistance from the Tlingit, because of its experience in the Aleutians, and southwest Alaska, where the Eskimo inhabitants acquiesced to enslavement. Tlingit resistance, however, resulted in the destruction of Sitka and massacre of its garrison. English-American interference in Russian-America complicated the company's campaign to assert its sovereignty over the Tlingit. The Tlingit attempted to maintain their independence by utilizing this intervention to their advantage. On the basis of surviving contemporary documentation, the active Tlingit role in attempting to maintain sovereignty over their territory and destiny is discussed.

*Experience and its Performances: A Dialogue Between the Existential World
of Living and the Academic World of Learning*

INGHAI PAN
University of Oregon

Dilthey's concepts of "experience" and "an experience" has been revived in anthropological discussion recently. Much of the effort, however, has been struggling for its epistemological status and its interpretive potential. There exists, apparently, a tension between the experience of the existential world of living and the understanding of the academic world of learning. The present study compares 1) the author's observation of a shamanistic performance in a healing ritual in a village in Southern Taiwan with 2) the author's participation in learning the Japanese language at the University of Oregon. This is an attempt to discuss how "experience" can be transcended into "an experience" by means of its performance.

*Osteological Analysis of a Paleo-Indian Cremation
from the Elk Creek Valley*

ROBERT F. PASTOR
University of Oregon

The individual interred within a house feature at site 35-JA-100 appears to have been partially cremated shortly after death, based on preservation and appearance of the bone and the large quantity of charred wood beneath the remains. The orientation of the fragmentary remains within the burial suggest that the individual was lying on the right side and oriented in a northwest-southwest direction. The individual was determined to be female based on metric assessment of fragments of the cranium, humerus, and radii. Epiphyseal closure and dental eruption, augmenting the limited morphological assessment, suggest that the woman was a young adult of short stature. Native American ancestry is assumed for this woman based on the lack of associated Euroamerican artifacts and on radiocarbon age determinations which place the cremation at or shortly before the contact period (A.D. 1700-1850).

Pueblo Petroglyphs

CAROL PATTERSON

Oral histories of the Pueblo Indians have been passed down through generations with only a few recorded in print by early scholars. Several petroglyph panels, found adjacent to La Cienega Pueblo ruin near Cochiti Pueblo, New Mexico, contain strong evidence that their symbols depict oral histories in Pueblo and Keresan culture. Indian people today, recognize the importance of these petroglyphs that are associated with their oral histories. Work is now in progress with Indian educators to document this information for the continuance of oral histories through a Native American perspective.

*Dancing Across the Divide: Tenskawatawa and the Origins
of Early Nineteenth Century Plateau Millennialism*

JACQUELINE PETERSON
Washington State University

The recent publication of Christopher Miller's *Prophetic Worlds: Indians and Whites on the Columbia Plateau* has once again reinvigorated the debate over the origins, meaning, and historical diffusion of the Plateau Prophet Dance, named and described by Leslie Spier in 1935. While documentary and archaeological evidence are yet insufficient to prove whether the dancing and supplications noted by David Thompson on his 1811 journey down the Columbia River were part of a revitalization movement--a response to real or perceived cultural and/or biological deprivation--there is considerable room for discussion about whether Plateau prophetic millennialism predated the arrival of Euroamericans or borrowed from and indigenized elements of Christian belief and practice introduced by the Christian Iroquois, white traders, and missionaries. This is an attempt to enlarge the analytic frame by examining the ethnographic and documentary support for these opposing views in light of a third source of prophetic millennial inspiration: the pantribal diffusion along the trade routes of the greater Northwest of the religious complex of *Tenskawatawa*, the Shawnee Prophet.

Major Research Results of the 1986 Elk Creek Lake Project

RICHARD M. PETTIGREW
INFOTEC Research, Inc.

The large body of data yielded by the 1986 Elk Creek Lake Project has made possible its application to much of the broad range of research issues considered in its design. Progress has been made particularly with regard to chronology, geomorphology, the ceramic tradition, technology, the putative coast/interior dichotomy, and the Connolly hypotheses. New models have been proposed to account for and to anticipate patterns in the areas of settlement systems, the cultural effects of environmental change, lithic reduction, the obsidian trade, and the Athabascan migration. These and other results are briefly summarized.

Research Issues in Southwestern Oregon

RICHARD M. PETTIGREW
INFOTEC Research, Inc.

The 1986 Elk Creek Lake data recovery project was designed to address a series of research issues that had been raised largely by previous investigators. This is a summary of these topics, which include such items as cultural chronology, the origins of the ethnographic lifeway, environmental change, the influence of geomorphology on site locations and preservation, ethnic affiliation of prehistoric populations, the development and disappearance of ceramics, microblade technology, the Athabascan migration, and the Connolly hypotheses. These and other issues combine to generate a rich body of research questions that now are beginning to yield answers.

Administration of College and University Museums

R. KAVAN DI PIGNATELLI
Eastern Washington University

Today one should have no doubt as to the museum's place in the college and university campus. Experience on many campuses has shown the arrangements that work well and those that do not, and this experience is easily usable if museums are regarded realistically--as museums, and not as political, social, or some other type of agency, nor as things to be ignored no matter what happens. This session explores the difficulties derived from college and university administrative policies in addressing campus museums.

A Review of the Archaeology of the Southcentral Owyhee Uplands, Idaho

MARK G. PLEW
Boise State University

Reviews the archaeology of the Southcentral Owyhee Uplands, an area within central Owyhee County, Idaho which has witnessed extensive work during the past decade. Emphasis is upon a 6000 year chronology and the description of a dual based archaeological settlement pattern characterized by winter encampments on the Owyhee River and its tributaries and spring-summer fall camps above 5500 ft. elevation. The logistical radius of the pattern is probably no more than 60 mi.

A Report on the Southwest Idaho Ceramic Project

MARK G. PLEW
MOLLY BENNICK
SUSAN FORBES
Boise State University

Over the past several years there has been an emerging interest in the nature of Idaho ceramics which has led to considerable discussion and debate regarding the form, function, and cultural affiliations of the grey/brown wares characteristic of the area. In an attempt to define the range of variation in southwest Idaho ceramics, an analysis of all pottery collections from southwest Idaho was undertaken at Boise State University in 1986. Preliminary analysis suggests a greater range of variability in rim form and surface treatment in Shoshonean ware than previously noted. Additionally, there appears to be rather specific pattern of upland/riverine distribution of pottery.

Literature on Menstruation and Menopause: What's the Message?

LINDA J. REED
University of Oregon

An exploration of medical, anthropological, sociological, and historical discussions of menstruation and menopause cross-culturally. Attention is given to the negative and positive cultural representations of women's reproductive stages, and how women translate this knowledge at the individual level. Considers the question--should women be accepting all of the messages that they are receiving about menstruation and menopause?

Current Perspectives on the Prehistory of the Eastern Snake River Plain

WILLIAM G. REED
Boise National Forest, U.S.F.S.
BRENDA L. RINGE
Idaho State University

Physiographically and culturally, the Eastern Snake River Plain falls squarely between the Great Basin and the Northern Plains. We examine the cultural sequences developed for these adjoining areas and compare them with locally derived chronological data to construct a revised and updated culture history for southeastern Idaho. The chronology consists of four cultural periods which mark major shifts in technology during the past 15,000 years. Several subperiods which correspond to stylistic changes in projectile point form are also outlined.

*An Ecological Perspective on the Intergroup Relations
of the Nooksack Peoples*

ALFRED REID
Western Washington University

Examines the Nooksack as a distinctive component social unit within the gulf of Georgia regional cultural system between 1830 and 1870. As part of this region the Nooksack participated in the shared intergroup culture of a larger, more inclusive social network. This region had internal cultural cohesion and shared ranges of ecological adaptations. Application of Anastasio's model of intergroup relations views the Nooksack's role in the regional culture as a reflection of their ecological adaptations. The Nooksack's intergroup relations were analyzed in terms of available resource distribution and the sharing of access to these use-areas.

*Rethinking and Reevaluating "The People of the Cape" (Swan 1870):
A Makah Cultural and Research Center Perspective*

ANN M. RENKER
Makah Cultural and Research Center
STEVEN J. GILL
Washington State University
JOHN THOMAS
HILDRED IDES
HELMMA WARD
Makah Elders

The first ethnography of Makah people, Swan's 1870 publication, is often viewed as the definitive study of pre-contact Makah people. Indeed, researchers refer to Swan's work as a primary source when discussing precontact/pre-treaty economy and social structure, as well as other anthropological subjects of interest. Research conducted at the Makah Cultural and Research Center since 1982 has shown there to be a number of problems with the Swan ethnography when it is used as a pre-contact/pre-treaty source of information. This is a discussion of the archaeological, linguistic, and ethnographic evidence which places the work of James Swan at Neah Bay in a new perspective. (Not presented.)

*Nooksack Indian Villages: Historical Sources and Determination
of Exact Location*

ALLAN RICHARDSON
Whatcom Community College

Through ethnographic, historical, and linguistic research the approximate locations of 25 villages of the Nooksack Coast Salish have been determined. Among the numerous historical sources consulted are records of the International Boundary Survey, 1857-1861, and records of the General Land Office. Each village site has its own unique history in terms of dates of occupation, prominent residents, reasons for abandonment, and later changes of the abandoned site. It is surprisingly difficult to determine exact modern locations, even with extensive background research and assistance from a group of Nooksack elders.

*Archaeology and the Aquatic Weed Control Program: Findings at Osoyoos Lake
and Box Canyon Reservoir (Pend Oreille River)*

LAWR V. SALO
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Underwater rototilling (rotovation) to control aquatic weeds has been proposed for reservoirs where submerged landforms have no preinundation cultural resource inventory. We used historical maps and aerial photography to map landforms, and then inspected flooded terraces or contiguous dry land to eliminate rotovation sites that could damage significant archaeological sites. Shoreline spot checks found 35 previously unrecorded archaeological sites in Box Canyon Reservoir; all sites appear to date within the past 4000 years. Osoyoos Lake spot checks recorded three new prehistoric sites that may be of Karter or Hadnut phase affiliation. None of the rotovation sites for 1988 will effect archaeological sites.

Nonmetric Estimations in Racial Identification

CATHERINE J. SANDS
Central Washington University

A number of diagnostic nonmetric features have recently been identified which enable the forensic anthropologist to more easily place cranio-facial bones into racial categories. The older osteometric techniques are still valued and when accompanied by these mostly visual methods the percentage of certainty rises the forensic anthropologist may give the major crime scene investigators an "on the spot" judgment as to racial classification and secondly, these are fairly easy to illustrate in the courtroom whereas just the use of metrics often mystifies those present on juries.

*The Mental and The Material in Ancient China: Anthropological Inquiries
into State Formation*

DENNIS C. SHAW
Lower Columbia College

Fundamental to Marxist analysis is a conceptual apparatus which postulates the primacy of the infrastructure over the superstructure. This fundamental principle has often been compromised by the ethnographic reality that in many societies principles of organization which would typically be characterized as elements of the superstructure have dominated the social order. Maurice Godelier has postulated that this contradiction of theory and fact is the product of a failure to recognize that the separation of the institutions of the infrastructure and the superstructure is atypically a characteristic of capitalism and not a universal characteristic of all social orders. Analysis of the dynastic orders of Ancient China reveals that the paramount principles of organization were based upon the institutions of kinship, religion, and politics which defined the fundamental relations of production. Such analysis reconfirms Godelier's hypothesis.

The Obsidian Cliff Quarries of the Three Sisters

JON MASSOGLIA SILVERMOON
McKenzie Ranger District
Willamette National Forest

Over sixty archaeological sites, including twenty eight quarries, were recorded during the 1985 and 1987 field seasons in the Obsidian Cliffs area of the Three Sisters Wilderness by personnel from McKenzie Ranger District, Willamette National Forest, Oregon. Macroscopic variation in Obsidian Cliffs material is significant with colors of the obsidian ranging from red to brown to gray to black with both translucent and opaque varieties. Retooling with obsidian artifacts is evidenced by the presence of discarded cryptocrystalline silica and basalt projectile points. Biface preparation was a major activity at the quarries. Biface manufacture was constrained somewhat by the variable quality of the obsidian available.

*Times Square Rockshelter--Stratigraphy and Artifacts of a Dry Site
in the Western Cascades*

LEE SPENCER
Lee Spencer Archaeology

During the fall of 1987, Lee Spencer Archaeology performed a data recovery excavation of Times Square Rockshelter, Umpqua National Forest. Times Square Rockshelter is the first site excavated in the western Cascades physiographic province containing an extensive assortment of dry perishable artifacts in its artifact assemblage. Preliminary examination of site data indicates a complexly stratified site with both horizontal and vertical stratigraphy. The site was excavated stratigraphically and the collection of over 34 carbon samples allows LSA to anticipate good temporal control of the areas excavated during the mitigation. Stratigraphy, age, and the artifacts, perishable and otherwise, is reviewed.

The Story of Ewing Young; or Life without the Hudson's Bay Company

LOU ANN SPEULDA

Archaeological investigations of the ca. 1838-1851 Ewing Young/Sidney Smith Cabin Site were conducted by INFOTEC Research, Inc., under contract with Yamhill County. The historical background of Ewing Young is explored along with Sidney Smith's period of residence at the cabin site, offering an explanation of the cultural material recovered. The Young/Smith Cabin artifact assemblage is compared with other nineteenth century Willamette Valley sites. The differences and similarities in material culture from all of the sites are reviewed and discussed.

*Formation Processes and Architecture at Hudson's Bay Company
Archaeological Sites*

HARVEY STEELE
Oregon Archaeological Society

The factors that create historic and archaeological traces are known as formation processes. At Hudson's Bay Company archaeological sites, the interpretation of formation processes has been hindered by traditional architectural presuppositions. Evidence derived from recent excavations suggests the use of variety of architectural strategies, based on local resources, projected site function, and other factors. Evidence from site work at Fort Vancouver and several Canadian sites; Fort George in Alberta, Fort Edmonton, Rocky Mountain House, Nottingham House, and Fort Langley; indicates the use of several building methods, including post-in-ground, post-onsill, and mortise-and-tenon, and variations of each, with consequences for site formation processes and the ultimate archaeological record.

Deciphering a Northwest Coast Shell Midden

JULIE K. STEIN
University of Washington

Prehistoric marine adaptations resulted in the accumulation of archaeological debris different from the debris produced by terrestrial adaptations. Interpretations of marine-oriented archaeological records require unique methodology. The San Juan Island Archaeological Project has experimented with some methods. Finding of this project may be useful for other excavations in the Northwest coast.

Developing Strategies for a Children's Museum

MARY STENDAR
Western Washington University

A children's museum provides an example of categorizing by visitor type as opposed to subject matter. Physical equipment, installations, exhibits, and activities are scaled to the size and intellectual development of primary and secondary school children. Utilizing special techniques to reach and stimulate the maturing minds of young visitors, exhibits allow the young to relate to their own world of experience and interpretation. This session discusses the logistics and concepts of development of The Children's Museum Northwest.

Non-British Ceramics at 1840s Sites

ALISON STENGER
Portland State University

It has generally been assumed that the Hudson's Bay Company, through Fort Vancouver, provided early Northwest settlers with all of the materials necessary for establishing themselves in the region. Despite the archaeological verification of local brick manufacturing, plus the occurrence of American glass and nails at many sites, the attitude of exclusive British supply has prevailed. The purpose of this report is to evaluate from a new perspective the impact of the HBC upon early settlers, by examining the domestic ceramic wares observed at four sites dating from 1830 to 1860. The ceramic wares observed at these sites were compared with the ceramic assemblage from Fort Vancouver, in an effort to identify the HBC supplied wares. By an examination of the ceramics, an initial perspective of the interaction of the settlers with the Fort could be assessed.

Jocasta was Not a Chimpanzee

M. E. STEPHENS
University of Calgary

In most primate groups emigration of the maturing young of one or the other sex tends to serve as an incest avoidance mechanism. Among most primate species it is the males who change groups. This supports the theory that, in terms of reproductive success, males should compete for mates and females should compete for resources. Male emigration allows related females to control resources. In hominoids the combination of increased longevity and greater female discrimination in mate selection seems responsible for female emigration. This may relate to the male monopoly of resources among chimpanzees and humans.

Uprooted or Revitalized? The Crisis in Rural Mexico

FREDERICK STRANGE
Eastern State University

Increasing pauperization, landlessness, and migration of peasants has again brought the "agrarian question" near the center of scholarly--and political--concern in Mexico. One signal debate touches on the fundamental condition of the peasantry. *Campesinistas* ("peasantizers") view the besieged peasantry as a still viable cultural and economic sector; *decampesinistas* ("depeasantizers") see them as an already uprooted and emerging wage-work force who are casting their lot with comrades in the cities. Together they raise troubling questions about the future of peasants and the ethnographic research that presumes to study them. They also yield insight through the points of agreement, mutual criticism, and wider implications they suggest.

Who Invented This Thing Anyway? A Study of Arm Motion and Atlatl Accuracy

KURTIS P. STRAWN
Pacific Lutheran University

Spear throwers or atlatls appear in the New World around 9000 B.P., and while their use is widely accepted, little is known about the physics of this tool. Atlatls allow the hunter to make corrections in aim even if game is suddenly startled. They provide significantly greater amounts of force than can be generated with a hand propelled spear throw. When using an atlatl, contrary to previous notions, snapping the wrist causes the dart to deviate from the desired flight path. Weighting the atlatl and/or using a finger hold prevents wrist-related aim problems.

The Peninsula I Site, 35-JE-53

SCOTT E. STUEMKE

The Peninsula I site, is a rockshelter located on the east bank of the Deschutes River, in central Oregon. Excavations of the cultural bearing deposits were conducted in 1961 by amateur archaeologist, Barbara and Ken Robinson of Bend, Oregon. Stratigraphic control and care in the excavations led to an excellent data recovery project. The purpose here is to bring to light information concerning the cultural materials recovered and their importance in prehistoric interpretation for Deschutes Basin and the central Oregon area.

Ethnographic Writing as Evocation and Critique

ROBERT A. SUNDSTROM
University of Washington

Evocation and critique can be as much a part of the potential efficacy of ethnographic writing as are its familiar goals of interpretation and explanation. The pairing of the intersubjective movement of dialogue with the essay form is offered as an ethnographic means to advance both an evocation of person and an ongoing cultural

critique. The author's ethnographic work amid discourses of gender, death, and mourning argues against the position that attention to rhetorical form and the success of critique are somehow contradictory.

*The Structure of Camas as a Staple Food Resource: A Perspective from
the Calispell Valley, Northeastern Washington*

ALSTON V. THOMS
Washington State University

The Calispell Valley Archaeological Project has yielded information needed to evaluate the long-term role of camas in a regional land use system. Advice from Kalispel consultants, together with the well-documented ethnographic record, guided an ethnoarchaeological study which entailed digging camas bulbs, cooking them in an earth oven, and excavating the oven. We are also beginning to understand the ecological factors that both facilitated and limited the intensive exploitation of camas. Archaeological investigations in the valley documented dozens of prehistoric camas processing sites spanning the last 5500 years, and encompassing hundreds of earth ovens, related features, and probably storage pits.

Historic Treatment of a Prehistoric Northwest Landscape

JAMES W. THOMSON
CATHY A. GILBERT
BRYN THOMAS

Upon their 1860 arrival at Garrison Bay, San Juan Islands, the British Royal Marines chose for their encampment area, the site of a former prehistoric fishing village. Fourteen years of occupation by the marines caused considerable changes to the prehistoric midden and the surrounding landscape. An illustrated talk will show combined research efforts by an historic landscape architect and archaeologists to produce a design characterizing the British manipulation of the prehistoric landscape. This information will provide park managers guidance as the protection of both the historic scene and the remaining prehistoric landscape and also assist University of Washington researchers in directing their excavations of the midden area.

The Evidence of Paleoindian Occupation in Southern Idaho

GENE L. TITMUS
JAMES C. WOODS
College of Southern Idaho

Southern Idaho is not generally recognized as an important region for Early Man occupation, however, the region has provided an impressive collection of Clovis and Folsom materials primarily from surface collections. This is a review of the history of Early Man studies in this area, an updated catalog of stone tools, and an analysis of the diverse production technology evident on Folsom and Clovis materials from southern Idaho.

*A Cultural Model of Chronic Pain Adaptation: Recommendations for
Multidisciplinary Treatment*

CANDICE CORRIGAN TURNER
Lewis and Clark State College

Cognitive ethnographic study of the chronic pain experience yields a cultural model of adaptation to life with pain. Insights from this cultural model suggest that maladaptive coping strategies, hitherto unresponsive to medical behavioral and humanistic psychosocial treatment, may be avoided with timely multidisciplinary advocacy and interventions to the pain sufferers' experiential level. Strategic changes in the pain sufferer's daily coping and relief-seeking experience will influence sufferer beliefs, knowledge, and standards for decision-making toward more adaptive behavioral responses to incurable intractable pain. (Not presented.)

The Franklin Artifacts III

MARK A. VERNON,
Green River Community College

Three more locations were excavated at the ghost town of Franklin, Washington. A large concentration of burned and broken ceramic was found buried among building foundations. The brand of John Maddock and Sons from England is prevalent, and is probably hotel ware lost in the fire that destroyed much of the town. Examples of other artifacts found include: a Greek coin replica, an ashtray advertising Tan San Mineral Water, and numerous railroad objects. The artifacts are used as evidence for the kind of buildings that are speculated to have stood on the locations.

Anthropologist As Outsider: Experiencing a Feminist Research Seminar

CHERI VITEZ
University of Oregon

Feminist researchers continue to debate the merits of doing women-centered versus gender-centered research. This theoretical debate was internalized through the "experience" of being a female anthropologist and "an experience" of attending an interdisciplinary feminist research seminar, which generated the question: Can women's experiences be fully expressed through women-centered research?

*Prehistoric Adaptations to the B.C. Plateau: A Perspective
from the Similkameen Valley*

BRIAN VIVIAN
University of Calgary

Details the results of a four month survey conducted in 1987 in the Upper Similkameen Valley. The Similkameen River forms part of the Columbia drainage basin, originating high in the coast mountains east of Hope, British Columbia. The Upper Similkameen Valley forms a natural corridor between the Fraser/Thompson region and the Columbia plateau. Ethnographically the valley falls within the boundaries of three groups; the Okanagan Salish, the Thompson Salish, and the Nicola Athapaskans. The presence of a known ochre source, the numerous rock art sites hold promise that the archaeological resources in the valley are very rich. Despite these factors, this is the first systematic survey ever to be conducted in the Upper Similkameen Valley.

*The Political Economy of International and Interethnic Relations:
The Case of Nicaragua*

ZAHER WAHAB
Lewis and Clark College

Since the Sandinista Revolution, relationship between the FSLN (Sandinista National Liberation Front) and the indigenous people of the Atlantic Coast has ranged from isolation, suspicion, and warfare, to attempts at reconciliation and autonomy. Ethnic cleavages are explained through a historical analysis of Spanish, British, and U.S. involvement in the Central American country. Britain, Spain, and the U.S. have used Nicaragua's Mestizos and Miskito minorities against each other, as the (neo)colonial empires exploited the country. North American low-intensity and proxy war against Nicaragua impedes Managua's efforts at creating a nation-state out of a colony. But great and unprecedented progress has been made since 1985.

*Blue Jay Ceremony: A Study of Change in an Intensification
Ritual and Its Analysis as a Metaphor*

RANDAL WALCOTT
Eastern Washington University

The Winter Spirit Dance occupied a prominent locus within the cosmology of the Spokane, a Salishan-speaking group of the Columbia Plateau. Analysis of the aboriginal and revitalized contemporary performances of this intensification rite and other relative cultural elements demonstrates the Spokans' historical ideal of conformance with, rather than dominance over, nature. A salient feature of the Winter Spirit Dance, the Blue Jay Ceremony, functions both as metaphor and "animated" metonym. As such, analysis of the Blue Jay Ceremony affords a partial perspective of the traditional Spokane Weltanschauung. Further examination of the contemporary ritual illustrates functional changes in participant roles, sex roles, and understanding of the aboriginal ceremony.

Mesa to Cliff Dwellers of Central Washington

NAT W. WASHINGTON
Pacific Northwest Archaeological Society

A long continuing survey of the coulees and channeled scablands of central Washington has located 33 fortified aboriginal village sites situated on the tops of highly defensible vertical walled basalt mesas. Seven mesa tops have housepits. In most cases the natural defensibility of the mesa was improved by strategically placed rock breastworks and parapets. Only eight of the mesas have been professionally excavated and each has produced unmistakable evidence of substantial aboriginal habitation. The paper is illustrated by slides and suggests the need for a serious reevaluation of the "peaceful Plateau" theory often mentioned in anthropological literature.

Ground Mussel Shell Tools from Ozette

GARY C. WESSON
Wesson and Associates

While ground mussel (*Mytilus californianus*) shell artifacts occur widely on the southern Northwest Coast, they usually occur in very small samples and little is known about them. Hence, a very large sample of ground mussel shell (513 pieces representing at least 180 tools) from late prehistoric deposits at the Ozette Village archaeological site provides many new insights into the manufacturing techniques, tool types, and tool breakage patterns represented by these artifacts. All ground mussel shell tools at Ozette are cutting tools; most are knives or harpoon or lance blades, but a few possible arrow points and adze blades also occur. Consideration of the structure of these shells indicates that most tools have predictable breakage patterns and it is suggested that awareness of these common ground mussel shell tool fragment types will improve the recovery of such artifacts during shell midden excavations. (Not presented.)

*Shell Midden Rectangles on the Southern Northwest Coast:
Plankhouses or Not?*

FRAN H. WHITTAKER
JULIE K. STEIN
University of Washington

Topographic ridges, arranged in a rectangular shape around a central depression, have been found in one area of the San Juan Island National Historic Park at English Camp. Previous excavations (1950 and 1985) have revealed that these rectangularly shaped ridges are composed of shell midden. In 1986 the surface expression of these features was mapped, followed in 1987 by the reconstruction of the subsurface contours (paleotopography) through coring and auguring. These deposits have been disturbed by mass wasting, limestone dissolution, and logging activity. Our original interpretation was that the features might represent the accumulation of refuse around an ancient dwelling. Further work with these data indicate, that the depositional history of this portion of the site is more complex than anticipated.

A Marxist-Game Theoretic Analysis of Rwala Ritual

PATRICK WICKLINE
Western Washington University

Game Theory and Historical Materialism are combined to analyze raiding, warfare, and ritual among the Rwala Bedouin of Northern Arabia. Among the Rwala a Prisoner's Dilemma exists between groups which compete for camels. Thus tribes exhibit considerable restraint in raiding to avoid a mutual escalation in violence harmful to both. Rwala rituals allow all players to use a strategy of "Tit for Tat." Restraint is evaluated as "good" and "natural," while retaliation is "bad," but "natural" and necessary when others fail to show restraint. Rwala rituals thus represent the evolutionarily stable strategies of the material context of camel herding in northern Arabia.

*Early to Late Archaic Terrace Occupation in the Snake River
Birds of Prey Area, Southwestern Idaho*

JUDITH A. WILLIG
University of Oregon

Excavations at five prehistoric sites within the Snake River Birds of Prey Area have provided seed for a testable model of site location/age in relation to recent terrace formation. Results indicate a long occupation sequence, possibly as early as 6000 to 8000 B.P., extending through the late Archaic and overprinted by historic mining activities. One particularly rich kitchen midden produced multiple hearths, paleosols, shell concentrations, and a varied faunal assemblage including waterfowl, squawfish, deer, and *Bovid*. These data offer much toward a new and more comprehensive definition of the Snake River Plain as a separate area with its own unique cultural/environmental history.

*A Late-Period Occupation Sequence and Possible House Structure
at Hammett, Idaho*

JOHN M. YOUNG
Boise District BLM

A portion of site 10-OE-2296 near Hammett, Idaho was excavated by BLM archaeologists in October 1985 to mitigate for damage caused by gold mining operations. The site, located on a terrace of the Snake River near the confluence of Saylor Creek, produced a prehistoric living surface, possibly a pit house floor with the remnants of a hearth near its center. Soil taken from this hearth was radiocarbon aged to 4170 ± 80 B.P. The temporal and stratigraphic context of two distinct components identified at 10-OE-2296 are comparable to components reported from other known Snake River sites within the vicinity, including Givens Hot Springs.

Virgin Martyrs: Saints in a Cultural Context

KATHLEEN Z. YOUNG
Western Washington University

The term "saint," was first referring to the collective Christian community, was later used in the singular as an honorific term. Formal canonization by Rome of individuals as Saints has been fully operative since the 1600s. A person becomes a saint because of the way they lived, or if a martyr, the way they died. Many female saints have become virgin martyrs or mothers whose lives exemplify a feminine Christian ideal. An emphasis on the valorization of suffering and sexual shame is indicated. The "virginity complex" is associated with a stratified agrarian economic system.

