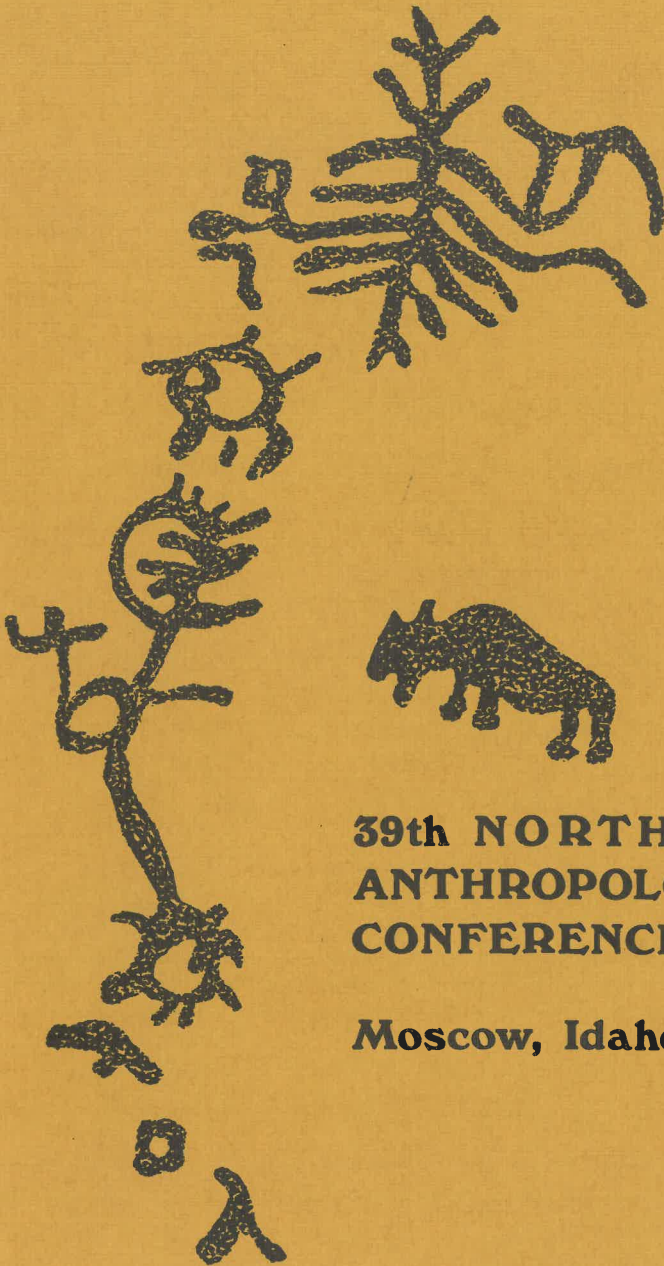


NWCON 13



**39th NORTHWEST
ANTHROPOLOGICAL
CONFERENCE · 1986**

Moscow, Idaho

39th ANNUAL NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

27-29 March 1986

University Inn

Moscow, Idaho

Hosted by

Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology

and

Department of Sociology/Anthropology

University of Idaho

Roderick Sprague, General Chair

Frank C. Leonhardy, Program Chair

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many individuals and organizations were instrumental in preparing for this 39th Annual Northwest Anthropology Conference. We deeply appreciate the help of all who have contributed even though it will be impossible to mention everyone by name.

The staff of the Laboratory of Anthropology all devoted considerable time to the conference, especially Cathy Lubben, Office Coordinator, who essentially organized the meeting. Priscilla Wegars was responsible for extensive proof reading at all stages of production. Claire Worth, Secretary, Sociology/Anthropology, was also instrumental in the planning and mailing stages. Vonnice Taylor and the staff of the University Inn were very helpful in planning the local arrangements. Janet Yoder and her staff from Continuing Education provided the packets and registration functions. Catherine J. Sands and Penelope D. Anderson of Central Washington University kindly provided last year's files. *The Midden*, *MCAS Bulletin*, *The Thunderbird*, and *AAA Newsletter* all gave the conference advance publicity. Powell Books and Social Systems, Inc. generously provided the beer for the Wednesday evening social. Banquet music is through the courtesy of Dr. William C. Whorton, School of Music, and the Cello-Bass Choir. Dean Galen O. Rowe, College of Letters and Science provided financial assistance. The cover design is by June Lipe of Triticum Press, Pullman.

General Information

Registration: Registration is required for attendance at all sessions except the plenary session. The registration desk will be open Wednesday evening as long as required, all day Thursday, and Friday morning. Late registration will be in the Book Room.

Banquet: The Salmon buffet dinner will be held in the Palouse/Idaho/Washington Room Friday evening starting at 6:30. Tickets must be purchased no later than Thursday noon. The banquet hall will be opened to the public for the business portion of the evening's festivities. Wine will be available for purchase.

Book Exhibit: The Empire Room will be open 8-5 Thursday and Friday and 8-1 Saturday for the display of books, journals, computers, and poster presentations.

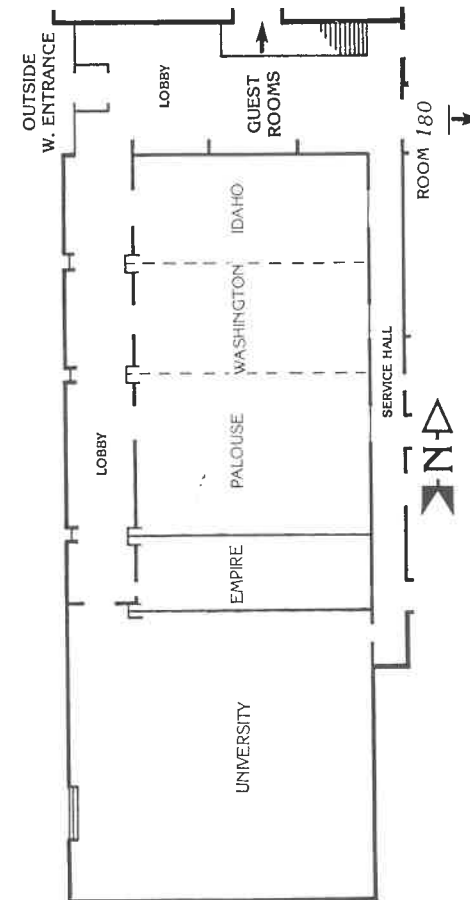
Emergencies: Please contact Cathy Lubben in the Book Room (Empire Room) for emergencies, problems, late registration, and slide preview facilities.

Message Board: A message board will be set up in the main hall near the registration desk.

Smoking: Smoking in meeting rooms will be limited to the last four rows (in the back).

NB: Each paper will start as scheduled. Chairmen are expected to stop speakers who exceed their scheduled time. Papers will not be advanced if a speaker has failed to appear. Only in this way can registrants move from session to session and hear the scheduled papers.

Map



Condensed Schedule

Thursday Morning, 27 March

Room	9:20	9:40	10:00	10:20	10:40	11:00	11:20	11:40
University	(1)	Oregon Archaeology						
Palouse	(2)	Topics in Northwest Archaeology						
Washington	(3)	Topics in Physical Anthropology						
Idaho	(4)	State Efforts in Archaeological Preservation and Planning						

Thursday Afternoon, 27 March

Room	1:20	1:40	2:00	2:20	2:40	3:00	3:20	3:40	4:00	4:20
University	(5)	Oregon Archaeology								
Palouse	(6)	The Calispell Valley Archaeological Project: Camas Exploitation. . .								
Washington	(7)	Topics in Cultural Anthropology								
Idaho	(8)	Symposium: Resistance and Retribalization								

Friday Morning, 28 March

Room	9:30
University	(9) Plenary Session: Anthropology and the Law

Friday Afternoon, 28 March

Room	1:20	1:40	2:00	2:20	2:40	3:00	3:20	3:40	4:00
University	(10)	Anthropology and the Law: Workshop and Discussion							
Palouse	(11)	Topics in Archaeology: Methods and Techniques							
Washington	(12)	Topics in Northwest Archaeology							
Idaho	(13)	Idaho Archaeology							

Saturday, 29 March

Room	10:00	10:20	10:40	11:00	11:20	11:40	1:00	1:20	1:40	2:00
University	(14)	Symposium: Current Archaeological Research in the Northern Rocky M.								
Palouse	(15)	Symposium: Religion and Modernization								
Washington	(16)	Symposium: Ethics in Anthropology								
Idaho	(17)	Washington Archaeological Research Center								

NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Meeting	Year	City	Sponsor	NARN
1st	1948	Portland	Reed	2 (1)*
2nd	1949	Portland	Reed	2 (1)
3rd	1950	Seattle	UW	2 (1)
4th	1951	Portland	Reed	2 (1)
5th	1952	Seattle	UW	2 (1)
6th	1953	Pullman	WSU	2 (1)
7th	1954	Vancouver	UBC	3 (2)
8th	1955	Seattle	UW	2 (1)
9th	1956	Eugene	UO	2 (1)
10th	1957	Portland	Reed	2 (1)
11th	1958	Pullman	WSU	2 (1)
12th	1959	Portland	PSU	2 (1)
13th	1960	Seattle	UW	2 (1)
14th	1961	Vancouver	UBC	2 (1)
15th	1962	Eugene	UO	2 (1)
16th	1963	Portland	Reed	2 (1)
17th	1964	Pullman	WSU	2 (1)
18th	1965	Bellingham	WWU	2 (1)
19th	1966	Banff	UA	2 (1)
20th	1967	Seattle	UW	2 (1)
21st	1968	Portland	PSU	2 (1)†
22nd	1969	Victoria	PM/UV	2 (2)
23rd	1970	Corvallis	OSU	4 (1)
24th	1971	Moscow	UI	7 (1)
25th	1972	Portland	PSU	7 (2)
26th	1973	La Grande	EOC	7 (2)
27th	1974	Corvallis	OSU	10 (1)
28th	1975	Seattle	SCCC	10 (1)
29th	1976	Ellensburg	CWU	11 (1)
30th	1977	Victoria	BCPM	12 (1)
31st	1978	Pullman	WSU/UI	12 (2)
32nd	1979	Eugene	UO	14 (2)
33rd	1980	Bellingham	WWU	15 (1)
34th	1981	Portland	PSU	15 (2)
35th	1982	Burnaby	SF	16 (1)
36th	1983	Boise	BSU	18 (1)
37th	1984	Spokane	EWU	18 (2)
38th	1985	Ellensburg	CWU	19 (1)
39th	1986	Moscow	UI	20 (1)

* Paper titles printed in the listed issue of *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes*

† Abstracts printed in the listed issue of *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes*

PROGRAM

Wednesday, 26 March

7-9 pm Idaho Advisory Council of Professional Archaeologist
SUITE 180, University Inn

Evening Registration and kegger
POOLSIDE, University Inn

Thursday Morning, 27 March

08:00 Registration, CONVENTION CENTER LOBBY

8-5 Book Room Open

Session 1: OREGON ARCHAEOLOGY, James D. Keyser, Chair, UNIVERSITY ROOM

09:20 Archaeological Investigations in the Wind Creek Drainage, East-Central Oregon. C. L. Armitage and T. L. Burge (USDA Forest Service).

09:40 Digging in for the Winter: Prehistoric Occupation in the Muddy Creek Drainage, North Central Oregon. Suzanne Crowley Thomas (BLM).

10:00 To Tally or to Dally: An Analysis of Incised Stones from Two Upland Hunting Camps in Wallowa County, Oregon. Kenneth C. Reid and Grady Caulk (Washington State University).

10:20 BREAK

10:40 The Odell Lake Site: An Analysis of a Surface Lithic Scatter. Scott E. Stuemke (University of Oregon).

11:00 Aspects of Upper Deschutes River Basin Prehistory, Central Oregon. Carl M. Davis (USDA Forest Service) and Sara A. Scott (Scott Archaeological Consultants).

11:20 Archaeological Test Excavations at the Lower Pittsburg Landing Site (10-IH-1639) in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. John A. Draper and Kenneth C. Reid (Washington State University).

Session 2: TOPICS IN NORTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY, James C. Chatters, Chair, PALOUSE ROOM

09:20 Digging Black Gold at Franklin. Gerald C. Hedlund (Green River Community College).

09:40 The Franklin Artifacts. Mark Vernon (Green River Community College).

10:00 Internecine Hostilities on the Fifth Century Plateau: The Ellisforde Cremations. James C. Chatters (Central Washington University).

10:20 Documentation of the Alberton Pictograph Site (24-MO-505) in Western Montana. Keo Boreson (Eastern Washington University).

10:40 BREAK

11:00 Obsidian Hydration Dates for Late Prehistoric Sites of the Middle Fork Salmon River, Idaho. Steven Hackenberger (Washington State University).

11:20 Recent Archaeological Investigations Along the Clearwater and Lochsa Rivers, North Central Idaho. Robert Lee Sappington and Caroline D. Carley (University of Idaho).

11:40 Chipped Stone Technology from House Pit Lithic Assemblages. Terry Lee Ozbun (Washington State University).

Session 3: TOPICS IN PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, Brian E. Hemphill, Chair, WASHINGTON ROOM

- 09:20 Clinical Evidence of Bony Lesions Due to Smallpox (Osteomyelitis Variolosa) with Suggestions for its Diagnosis in Skeletal Remains from Ancient Cemeteries. Robert F. Pastor (University of Oregon).
- 09:40 Aboriginal Lifeways and the Osteological Evidence for Precolumbian Tuberculosis in the New World. Brian E. Hemphill (University of Oregon).
- 10:00 Factors Limiting and Expanding the Usefulness of Dietary Analysis from Trace Elements in Bone. Stefan Radosevich (University of Oregon).
- 10:20 Human Skeletal Remains from Granite Creek-Long Creek, Grant County, Oregon. Shuichiro Narasaki (University of Oregon).
- 10:40 BREAK
- 11:00 A Preliminary Report on SEM Analysis of Microwear and Microstructural Defects of Teeth from Prehistoric Skeletal Populations. Robert F. Pastor (University of Oregon).
- 11:20 Molecular Systematics and Hominid Phylogeny: A Holistic Synthesis. Brian E. Hemphill (University of Oregon).
- 11:40 Pleistocene Man in Japan. Shuichiro Narasaki (University of Oregon).

Session 4: STATE EFFORTS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION AND PLANNING, William D. Lipe, Chair, IDAHO ROOM

- 09:20 An informal panel discussion with participants William D. Lipe (Washington State University), Thomas Green (Idaho State Historical Society), Leo Flynn (University of Idaho), David Schwab (Montana State Historic Preservation Office), Dale Croes (Washington State University), Rob Whitlam (Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation), and Joe Waterhouse (Evergreen State College)

Thursday Afternoon, 27 March

Session 5: OREGON ARCHAEOLOGY, James D. Keyser, Chair, UNIVERSITY ROOM

- 01:20 Excavation at the South Umpqua Falls Rockshelters, Umpqua National Forest. James D. Keyser (USDA Forest Service), Rick Minor and Kathryn Toepel (Heritage Research Associates).
- 01:40 The Obsidian Cliff Quarries of the Three Sisters. Jon M. Silvermoon and Tony Farque (USDA Forest Service).
- 02:00 An Interpretation of Southwest Oregon and Northern California Prehistory. Thomas J. Connolly (University of Oregon).
- 02:20 Oregon Coast Prehistory: Evaluations/Models. Richard E. Ross and R. Lee Lyman (Oregon State University).
- 02:40 BREAK
- 03:00 Whale Cove: Midden or Muddle. Ann Bennett (Portland State University).
- 03:20 Tahknenitch Landing: Early Estuarine Adaptation on the Central Oregon Coast. Rick Minor and Kathryn Anne Toepel (Heritage Research Associates).
- 03:40 Diamond Pond, Harney County, Oregon: Long- and Short-Term Climatic Change and Man in the Eastern Oregon Desert. Peter E. Wigand (Washington State University).

04:00 Nonutilization of the Upper Grande Ronde River, Oregon, by Precontact Indigenous Populations. George R. Mead (USDA Forest Service).

Session 6: THE CALISPELL VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT: CAMAS EXPLOITATION IN THE NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAINS, Greg C. Burtchard, Chair, PALOUSE ROOM

- 01:20 Geoarchaeological Overview of the Calispell Valley. Robert R. Mierendorf (Washington State University).
- 01:40 Resource Distribution and Settlement Patterns in the Calispell Valley. Alston V. Thoms (Washington State University).
- 02:00 General Research Goals and Field Research Strategies: Archaeological Work on the Calispell Valley Project. Greg C. Burtchard (Washington State University).
- 02:20 Excavation Techniques and Results at 45-PO-139 and Other Camas Oven Sites in the Calispell Valley. John A. Draper (Washington State University).
- 02:40 Botanical Analysis. Nancy A. Stenholm (Washington State University).
- 03:00 Discussants: Kenneth M. Ames, Randall Schalk, and David Munsell.
- NOTE: No break is scheduled because of the brevity of the session.

Session 7: TOPICS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY, Alan G. Marshall, Chair, WASHINGTON ROOM

- 01:20 Belief and Symbol as Social Tools in a Contemporary Religious Cult. Linda Jencson (University of Oregon).
- 01:40 Half a Wife is Better Than None: A Practical Approach to Polyandry. M. E. Stephens (University of Calgary).
- 02:00 The Women Left Behind: Pohnpei in the Pacific Theater of WWII. Suzanna Falgout (Idaho State University).
- 02:20 Prehistoric Fishing Practices of Women in the Southern Plateau. Robbin Johnston (University of Idaho).
- 02:40 BREAK
- 03:00 Reconstructing an Ethnography: Michel Foucault and Anti Modernism. Alan G. Marshall (Lewis Clark State College).
- 03:40 God, Dice, and the Electron: Equating Physics Paradigms to Anthropology. Richard T. Dunn (University of Montana).
- 04:00 Adaptive Strategies in Amuesha Cattle Production. Ronald S. Waschmann (Idaho State University).
- 04:20 The Code of Jewish Law and Ranking in Jewish Society. Doria Fingerhut Raetz (Portland State University).
- 04:40 Beyond Counter Culture: The Community of Mateel, Humboldt County, California. Barbara Arnold (Washington State University).

Session 8: SYMPOSIUM: RESISTANCE AND RETRIBALIZATION, Ken Tollefson and F. Douglas Pennoyer, Co-Chair, IDAHO ROOM

- 01:20 Chief Pat Kanim and Snoqualmie Tribal Survival Strategies 1848-1859. F. Douglas Pennoyer (Seattle Pacific University).
- 01:40 Village Level Ethnic Survival Strategy. Ken Tollefson (Seattle Pacific University).

- 02:00 You Can't Get There From Here: The Survival of the Steilacoom Tribe. Nile Robert Thompson (University of Washington).
- 02:20 Education on a Northwest Coast Reservation. Marilyn Bentz (University of Washington).
- 02:40 BREAK
- 03:00 A Problem of Heritage. Sally Snyder (Anthropological Research & Consultation).
- 03:20 Indian Claims as a Tool for Survival: Federal Acknowledgement Case Studies. Linda Dombrowski (Seattle Pacific University).
- 03:40 Commentary and Discussion

Thursday Evening, 27 March

- 5-7 Open House, Center for Northwest Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.
- 7-9 Open House, Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho. Shuttle Bus will run between University Inn and the Laboratory all evening. Refreshments will be served and tours are available.

Friday Morning, 28 March

Session 9: PLENARY SESSION: ANTHROPOLOGY AND THE LAW, UNIVERSITY ROOM

- 09:30 The plenary session will explore the ways in which anthropology and anthropologists interact with the judicial systems of the United States and Canada. Anthropologists frequently serve as expert witnesses, but they also provide data for legislation, administration of treaties, and court trials. The tentative list of participants includes Dr. Deward E. Walker, Jr., University of Colorado; Dr. Barbara Lane, University of Washington; Chuck Rafkind, National Park Service; Dr. Art Charlton, Heritage Conservation Bureau; Dr. Walter H. Birkby, University of Arizona; and the Hon. Larry Echohawk, Shoshoni Bannock Tribe.

Friday Afternoon, 28 March

Session 10: ANTHROPOLOGY AND THE LAW: WORKSHOP AND DISCUSSION, Sherri Deaver, Chair, UNIVERSITY ROOM

- 01:20 Exercise in Subterfuge. James Lawyer (Nez Perce Tribe).
- 01:40 The Living Component of Archaeological Sites. Sherri Deaver (Ethnoscience).
- 02:00 The Application of Archaeological Method in Conjunction with Forensic Anthropology. James M. Alexander, III (Central Washington University).
- 02:20 ARPA: Observations Concerning Recent Forest Service Cases in Oregon and Idaho. Carl M. Davis, Michael J. Reagan, Tish M. Steinfeld (USDA Forest Service).
- 02:40 BREAK
- 03:00 Open discussion with all interested persons.

Session 11: TOPICS IN ARCHAEOLOGY: METHODS AND TECHNIQUES. B. Robert Butler, Chair, PALOUSE ROOM

- 01:20 A Sweet Alternative to Carbowax: Sucrose for Waterlogged Wood Conservation. Gerald H. Grosso (Pacific Northwest Conservation Laboratory).

- 01:40 Archaeological Test Excavations and Site Stabilization of the Lone Pine Bar Site, Idaho County, Idaho. David A. Sisson (BLM).
- 02:00 An Analysis of Prehistoric Stone Structures. Phillip C. Green (Oregon State University).
- 02:20 BREAK
- 02:40 A Primer on Replicating Primitive Pottery. B. Robert Butler (Idaho Museum of Natural History).
- 03:00 The Asian Comparative Collection. Priscilla Wegars (University of Idaho).
- 03:20 Metal Conservation at Fort Vancouver: The 1984-85 Jail Project. Bonnie Mills (Oregon Archaeological Society).
- 03:40 Significance of Fine Screen Samples for Interpreting Archaeological Sites in the Calispell Valley. Deborah Olson (Washington State University).
- 04:00 Non Destructive Identification of Subsurface Features: Proton Magnetometer Use in the Calispell Valley, Washington. Greg C. Burtchard (Washington State University) and Holly Hathaway (Colorado State University).

Session 12: TOPICS IN NORTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY, Kenneth M. Ames, Chair, WASHINGTON ROOM

- 01:20 Early to Mid Holocene Coastal Adaptations, Prince of Wales Island Region, Southeastern Alaska. R. E. Ackerman, K. C. Reid, J. D. Gallison, M. E. Roe (Washington State University) and C. Rabich Campbell (USDA Forest Service).
- 01:40 Prehistoric Subsistence in Prince Rupert Harbour. Kenneth M. Ames (Portland State University).
- 02:00 Locarno Beach at Hoko River, Olympic Peninsula, Washington: Why? Dale R. Croes (Washington State University).
- 02:20 Shell Middens: Seasonality and Exploitation. Gwen Hurst (Washington State University).
- 02:40 BREAK
- 03:00 Prehistory of the North Cascades National Park. Robert R. Mierendorf (Washington State University).
- 03:20 Plateau Patterns in the Cascades: A Frenchman Springs Phase Example. R. H. McClure, Jr. (USDA Forest Service).
- 03:40 Lithic Raw Material Procurement and Utilization at a Southern Cascades Rockshelter, Lewis County, Washington. Jeffrey A. Markos (Washington State University).
- 04:00 45-LE-263: Faunal Analysis and Cultural Implications. Leslie J. Tevebaugh (Washington State University).

Session 13: IDAHO ARCHAEOLOGY, Max G. Pavesic, Chair, IDAHO ROOM

- 01:20 The DeMoss Burial Site: The Discovery. Thomas J. Green (Idaho State Historical Society).
- 01:40 Geologic Context and Relative Age of the DeMoss Burial Site (10-AM-193). Bruce Cochran and Frank Leonhardy (University of Idaho).
- 02:00 The DeMoss Site in Southern Plateau Prehistory. Max G. Pavesic (Boise State University).

- 02:20 Analysis of the DeMoss Biface Cache. James C. Woods and Gene L. Titmus (College of Southern Idaho).
- 02:40 BREAK
- 03:00 Late Prehistoric Occupation at Fort Hall, Idaho. Joseph Jimenez, Richard N. Holmer, and Brenda Ringe (Idaho State University).
- 03:20 Faunal Remains of Wahmuza: Aboriginal Hunting Behavior in the Fort Hall Dune Fields, Idaho. Christopher Force and Martin Boudreau (Idaho State University).
- 03:40 Things are Looking Up: Native American Adaptation in Upland Forested Environments in North Central Idaho. James M. McKie (USDA Forest Service).

Special Sessions

- 04:00 IDAHO ROOM. Frank E. Church-River of No Return Wilderness Area CRM Work Group.
- 04:00 SUITE 180. Association for Washington Archaeology.
- 05:30 POOLSIDE. Social Hour.
- 06:30 PALOUSE/IDAHO/WASHINGTON ROOMS. Banquet.

Saturday, 29 March

Saturday sessions will begin at 10:00 am and continue after lunch

Session 14: SYMPOSIUM: CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAINS, Jerry Galm and Thomas J. Green, Co-Chair, UNIVERSITY ROOM

- 10:00 Equestrian Transhumance in the Northern Rockies. Deward E. Walker, Jr. (University of Colorado).
- 10:20 Current Status of Northern Rockies Research in Alberta. Brian Ronaghan (Archaeological Survey of Alberta).
- 10:40 The Current Status of Archaeological Research in the Kootenay Region. Wayne Choquette (Kootenay Cultural Heritage Centre).
- 11:00 The Status of Archaeological Research in Northern Idaho and Northwestern Montana. Jerry R. Galm, Keo Boreson, Stan Gough (Eastern Washington University).
- 11:20 Eastern Slopes Research in Montana. Leslie B. Davis (Montana State University).
- 11:40 Southwestern Montana: A Preliminary Assessment of Prehistoric Occupation. Ken Deaver (Ethnoscience) and Tom E. Roll (Montana State University).

LUNCH BREAK

- 01:00 Current Perspectives on Salmon River Mountain Prehistory. Jeffrey W. Ross and Richard N. Holmer (Idaho State University).
- 01:20 You Can Get There From Here: Prehistory in Eastern Idaho and Northwest Wyoming. James A. McDonald (USDA Forest Service).
- 01:40 Contribution by Richard Harrison.
- 02:00 Discussion and Planning Sessions.

Session 15: SYMPOSIUM: RELIGION AND MODERNIZATION, Nancy P. McKee and Miranda Warburton, Co-Chair, PALOUSE ROOM.

- 10:00 Comfort and Conflict: The Place of Religion in the Lives of Residents of the Mexican Border Area. Nancy P. McKee (Washington State University).
- 10:20 The Muse as Ethnographer: Literary Reflections of Religion and Culture Change. Diana Ames-Marshall (Washington State University).
- 10:40 The Gods Must be "Gila." Carolyn D. Cook (Washington State University).
- 11:00 BREAK
- 11:20 The Female Deity: Worship Past and Present. Susan Ellis-Lopez (Washington State University).
- 11:40 From Rituals to Commodities: The Effects of Modernization on Dowry and Bridewealth. Kathleen A. Dahl (Washington State University).
- 12:00 LUNCH BREAK
- 01:00 The Navajo Hogan and Modernization. Miranda Warburton (Whitman College).
- 01:20 The Devil in Disguise: Fat and Feminine in Modern Western Women. Heidi Hill (Washington State University).
- 01:40 Discussion and Commentary.

Session 16: SYMPOSIUM: ETHICS IN ANTHROPOLOGY. Steven J. Gill, Chair, WASHINGTON ROOM

- 10:00 A Review of the Issues in Anthropological Ethics. Helen H. Norton (Silverdale, Washington).
- 10:20 Ethnography on Contemporary American Indian Reservations. Ann Renker (Makah Language Program) and Steven J. Gill (S. J. Gill and Associates).
- 10:40 Talk to the People. Joseph A. Waterhouse (Cultural Consultant).
- 11:00 Bilateral Processes of Consultation and Research with Indian People. Rita Jack (Secuiepeme Cultural Education Society).
- 11:20 Tribal Cultural Facilities: The Way of the Future. Greig W. Arnold (Makah Cultural and Research Center).
- 11:40 Ethics and Orientation of the Participant Observer. Kurt Russo and Jewell James (Lummi Indian Business Council).
- 12:00 LUNCH BREAK
- 1:00 Indian "Copyright" of Intangible Property. Jack Warren Fiander (Attorney at Law).
- 01:20 Conundrums of Confidentiality. Pamela Amoss (Bellevue, Washington).
- 01:40 Legal Considerations for Anthropological Research. Linda Pall (Attorney at Law).
- 02:00 Commentary and Discussion

Session 17: WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER, Dale Croes, Chair, IDAHO ROOM

- 10:00 WARC Meeting.

ABSTRACTS (Symposiums)

CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAINS REGION

Jerry R. Galm and Thomas J. Green, Organizers

Current archaeological research is presented for the Northern Rocky Mountains Region. The invited papers of the symposium update research in parts of Alberta and British Columbia, and Idaho and western Montana. This symposium focuses on new information and research directions for this diverse geographic region. Paper presentations will be followed by an afternoon discussion session.

ETHICS IN ANTHROPOLOGY

Steven J. Gill and Helen H. Norton, Chairs

The relationship between anthropological researchers and studied peoples is often uneasy at best. A complicated debate is currently in progress regarding professional ethics in anthropology, stimulated in part by the increasing number of anthropologists who have responsibilities to employers other than academic institutions, and by the increased awareness among Native peoples of the consequences of these studies and resulting publications. For the researchers, there are many ethical dilemmas and issues of responsibility that must be resolved, especially concerning respondents' rights of privacy, dignity, and ownership of cultural property. As the relationship between researchers and respondents continues to evolve, Native peoples are rightfully seeking a more prominent role in shaping the focus, scope, and direction of research, and in determining how data collected from tribal members will be used. This symposium addresses many of these problems and offers solutions that should benefit both studied peoples and anthropological researchers.

RESISTANCE AND RETRIBALIZATION ON THE NORTH PACIFIC COAST

F. Douglas Pennoyer and Kenneth D. Tollefson, Organizers

Many ethnographic studies have been conducted on the acculturation of the Northwest Coast Indians. These studies describe those general social and cultural factors which have contributed to the disruption of traditional Indian communities. In almost every instance, the Indians have vigorously resisted these influences through group efforts. Few studies have been conducted concerning these resistance and reorganization movements within the various Indian communities. One such study would be Drucker's 1950 study of *Native Brotherhoods*. What other ethnic strategies have been used to survive in the midst of overwhelming forces to become assimilated? This symposium seeks to explore a few selected ways in which Native Americans along the North Pacific Coast have mobilized their symbols of identity, material resources, and tribal personnel, in an attempt to survive with ethnic significance.

STATE EFFORTS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION AND PLANNING

William D. Lipe, Organizer

An informal panel discussion designed to promote information-sharing and discussion about state-based efforts in archaeological preservation and planning in the Northwest. Topics to be discussed include: RP-3, development of statewide plans, opportunities in centennial programs, new legislation, development of computerized access to site records, curation and repository functions, responses to Gramm-Rudman and other budgetary problems, and other relevant topics. Participants will discuss these topics in roundtable fashion, reporting on developments in their respective states. Questions and contributions from the audience will be encouraged.

ABSTRACTS (Papers)

*Early to Mid Holocene Coastal Adaptation,
Prince of Wales Island Region, Southeastern Alaska*

R. E. ACKERMAN

K. C. REID

J. D. GALLISON

M. E. ROE

Washington State University

C. RABICH-CAMPBELL

Tongass National Forest

An archaeological survey conducted on Heceta Island in 1985 resulted in the discovery of three prehistoric site complexes. The oldest site complex was found in beach gravels of a raised beach that rested upon a till sheet dating 9410±130 BP. A second site is a raised beach 12 m above sea level with a shell midden dated 8220±125 and 8180±130 BP which contained microblade cores, microblades, cobble flake cores, flakes, scrapers, and a unilaterally barbed, fixed bone point fragment. The microblade core types are included in a Northern Northwest Coast microblade tradition which includes early sites on Baranof and the Queen Charlotte Islands and on the mainland near Icy Straits in southeastern Alaska. Analysis of the midden faunal assemblages revealed that the economy was almost exclusively based upon a marine adaptation with minor use of terrestrial resources. Midden remains from a 4000 year old rockshelter indicate that the earlier cultural pattern of resource used was continued to form the class Northwest Coast Culture complex.

The Application of Archaeological Method in Conjunction with Forensic Anthropology

JAMES M. ALEXANDER, III

Central Washington University

Traditionally, forensic anthropologists have analyzed human remains within the sanctities of their offices or laboratories. For traditional identification procedures this analysis-in-isolation may be sufficient. There are other legitimate forensic questions and problems for which a broader application of anthropology can contribute valuable additional information leading to improved analyses. Specifically, the use of selected archaeological methods in the field recovery phase of a possible homicide investigation is encouraged. Documenting remains *in situ* may materially contribute to understanding time, place, and cause of death, aiding the resolution of jurisdictional problems. A more complete recovery of evidence can add significantly to identification and crime solving potential. Producing a scaled site map, with references, has been useful. Collecting associative evidence may suggest seasonality. It is recommended that forensic anthropologists consider applying the field methods described themselves, or in cooperation with colleagues in archaeology. It is also recommended that a state mobile laboratory be established.

Prehistoric Subsistence in Prince Rupert Harbour

KENNETH M. AMES

Portland State University

Northwest Coast societies are generally viewed as specializing in salmon fishing. The specialization is usually given an important role in the development of partial to full sedentism and social complexity on the coast. Interim results of the analysis of artifact and faunal assemblages from the northern coast of British Columbia spanning the last 5000 years present a somewhat different picture. While exploitation of salmon and eulachon may be as much as 3000 to 2500 years old, there is a significant level of variation in subsistence practices among residential sites in Prince Rupert Harbour. This variation probably reflects intensive exploitation of local microenvironments. Faunal remains and subsistence tackle indicate a very broad diet.

DIANA AMES-MARSHALL
Washington State University

Recently anthropologists have begun to rely more heavily on a variety of literary and historic sources to complement traditional ethnographic data. While such works have previously been used only for studying cultures at a distance, recent studies suggest that novels, poetry, plays, and literary essays are useful and valid in revealing changes in belief systems and other changes resulting from development and modernization. This paper will examine the various types of "literary ethnography," focusing especially on works by authors from other cultures, and will examine how such works can help anthropologists understand this change.

Conundrums of Confidentiality

PAMELA AMOSS
Bellevue, Washington

Professional ethics require anthropologists to protect the privacy of research subjects. Researchers must preserve subjects from exploitation, embarrassment, and legal consequences of their revelations. Preserving community anonymity in scholarly publications is impossible though it is possible to avoid attracting undue attention. Ethnographic research design makes anonymity impossible and confidentiality difficult. Subjects can be protected from identification by outsiders but almost never from insiders. Researchers must warn subjects that information they provide will be available in print and negotiate what information subjects are willing to see published. Researchers can avoid gratuitous injury by omitting unnecessary kinds of information. Unpublished notes and manuscripts can be opened by court order. Researchers should code individual names in their field notes and balance the need for full recording against possible exposure. Researchers must inform subjects fully, use sensitivity and common sense in recording and publishing, and lobby for privileged communication status for anthropologists' records.

Archaeological Investigations in the Wind Creek Drainage, East-Central Oregon

C. L. ARMITAGE
T. L. BURGE
Ochoco National Forest

In the summer of 1985, four prehistoric lithic scatters in the forested uplands of the Ochoco National Forest were investigated by the USDA Forest Service. Potential adverse impacts associated with a planned timber sale were mitigated through an in-house data recovery project. Excavation resulted in the recovery of a considerable volume of chipped stone and groundstone material. Several "trade beads" were also recovered, hinting at the presence of protohistoric/historic groups. Preliminary interpretations of site function, resource procurement, chronology, and site deposition are offered. Future research concerns are outlined.

BARBARA ARNOLD
Washington State University

The community of Mateel in northern California was born from the counter-cultural movement of the 1960s. In the 15 years of its existence, it has become increasingly understandable as a cultural system, with institutions, customs and a world view which tend towards internal logic. The counter-cultural residents of Mateel actively engage in social experimentation with a view toward incorporating maximal personal freedom into the system along with social and environmental priorities. Environmental priorities are expressed in the owner-built home, organic gardens, alternative energy technology, and deep respect for The Land. Social priorities are expressed in mating and childrearing practices, healing methods, alternative schools, and the form of personal relationships. Personal freedom is expressed in community support for the exploration of consciousness and the encouragement given to creativity. The existence of the community contradicts the view that cultural change cannot come from the actions of individuals.

Tribal Cultural Facilities: The Way of the Future

GREIG W. ARNOLD
Makah Cultural and Research Center

Like Tribal diversity in the United States, Tribal cultural facilities manifest a variety of forms with a variety of functions. But, underlying this diversity is a function assigned to all Tribal cultural facilities: safeguard the cultural resources of the Tribe. This discussion presents information about the need for and duties of Tribal cultural facilities, especially as regards cultural resource management. Additional discussion centers on the changing relationship between researchers and Tribal people, now that Tribal facilities have become liaisons between host communities and visiting academics.

Whale Cove: Midden or Muddle

ANN BENNETT
Portland State University

Excavations at Whale Cove, 35-LNC-60, were carried out during the summer of 1985. The field excavation strategy was designed to identify the site boundaries, provide control for chronology building and obtain as much stratigraphically controlled information as possible. Field observations and existing information on the prehistory of the Oregon coast were employed to develop a research design. Questions concerning changes in subsistence patterns and the functional, stylistic nature and variability of the recovery artifacts and ecofacts will be answered by analysis of the recovered remains.

Education on a Northwest Coast Reservation

MARILYN BENTZ
University of Washington

This is an examination of the effort one Northwest Coast reservation made to resolve its education problems, and the reasons why it was only partially successful. Over a 15 year period, the community controlled school integrated native learning strategies into classroom instructions using ungraded classes, field trips, and practical learning experiences; but a low standardized test performance and a high dropout rate persisted. An explanation for this is discussed in a contrast of the native holistic, observational approach to learning with that of a sequential, oral approach. Recommendations are made for further modifications of curriculum and for encouraging the development of oral learning skills in early childhood.

Documentation of the Alberton Pictograph Site (24-MO-505) in Western Montana

KEO BORESON
Eastern Washington University

The Alberton Pictograph site (24-MO-505) consists of four areas of pictographs located on a large rock outcrop west of Missoula, Montana. The site was documented as part of the Garrison to Taft leg of the Coalstrip project. This powerline corridor survey was conducted for the Bonneville Power Administration by Archaeological and Historical Services. The site was recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and, because it is located within the viewshed of the corridor, warranted documentation in excess of the normal site recordation. The documentation included compiling a visual record of the motifs along with such other features as color, intensity, and condition. The availability of a number of pigment samples from the deteriorating rock faces made possible various analyses oriented toward identifying the pigment minerals, the organic components of the paint, and the nature and extent of the extensive seepage deposits at the site.

*General Research Goals and Field Research Strategies:
Archaeological Work on the Calispell Valley Project*

GREG C. BURTHARD
Washington State University

Ecological characteristics of the Calispell Valley have conditioned the nature of settlement and exploitative patterns through time. The project has examined archaeological localities in settings that crosscut most of the major landforms in the valley. Cultural remains on two river terraces, post-Pleistocene shoreline remnants adjacent to the camas grounds, and on Pleistocene terraces were tested during 1985. This afforded an unusual opportunity to examine human land use models for the valley. In this paper, the project's research goals are summarized and their relationship to field procedures are discussed. The paper considers site and feature variability and the manner in which the valley's environmental zones condition the locations and post-depositional contexts. The author emphasizes the importance of a processual, regional research orientation in structuring field strategies, as well as for interpreting and assessing the significance of cultural remains.

*Non-Destructive Identification of Subsurface Features:
Proton Magnetometer Use in the Calispell Valley, Washington*

GREG C. BURTHARD
Washington State University
HOLLY HATHAWAY
Colorado State University

The proton magnetometer provides a useful means to examine the nature and distribution of subsurface features over a broad area, with minimal disturbance to the terrain. In 1985, magnetic techniques were used to locate hearths, fire-cracked rock, and camas oven features on the Calispell Valley Archaeological Project in northeastern Washington. The results compare favorably with unit excavation and trenching search procedures, and may be superior to them for establishing intrasite relationships between identified features. Basic principles of magnetometer techniques are presented and illustrated by their application to the Calispell Valley Project. Different feature types, their characteristic magnetic signatures, and field validation are discussed. The authors consider the potential of the technique for application elsewhere in the Northwest.

A Primer on Replicating Primitive Pottery

B. ROBERT BUTLER
Idaho Museum of Natural History

Analyses of pottery found in the northern Intermontane Region are usually made in ignorance of common pottery-making procedures and practices. This paper provides a minimal introduction to what is involved in the replication of locally-made prehistoric pottery, illustrated by the replication and use of so-called "Shoshonean" or Intermountain ware.

Internequine Hostilities on the Fifth Century Plateau: The Ellisforde Cremations

JAMES C. CHATTERS
Central Washington University

In recent years, ethnohistoric research and archaeological discoveries have provided increasing evidence that Plateau peoples were at least as violent as their neighbors of the Plains and Northwest Coast. Fortified mesas in the Columbia Basin may be taken as an indication that strife has existed at least since the second century BC, but alternative explanations exist. Direct evidence for feuding and raiding early in the Christian era has recently been uncovered on the Okanogan River, where five people were found in a secondary burial dating 1620 BP. The burial is described, and the circumstances of death and interment are inferred from the physical evidence.

The Current Status of Archaeological Research in the Kootenay Region

WAYNE CHOQUETTE
Kootenay Cultural Heritage Centre

Some significant developments in regional prehistory are discussed with reference to climatic change and the distributions of natural resources. Changing occupational foci are reflected in shifts in preference for specific lithic types. Continuity in other characteristics argues against cultural replacement having occurred at any time. Directions in future research in this region are discussed.

Geological Context and Relative Age of the DeMoss Burial (10-AM-193) Site

BRUCE D. COCHRAN
FRANK C. LEONHARDY
University of Idaho

The DeMoss Burial (10-AM-193) site near New Meadows, Idaho occupies a small paleo-ravine or stream channel in a dissected Pleistocene terrace. Sediments in this ravine consist of alternating beds of medium to fine sand and silt. A deposit containing human bone fragments occurs at or near the base of the stratigraphic section. The exact stratigraphic position of the archaeological material could not be determined from core samples because the sediments have been mixed by spring activity. However, study of sediments from two cores extracted from the paleochannel and of fluvial and aeolian deposits exposed in trenches excavated on the dissected terrace suggests that the cultural materials rest on a major erosional unconformity of mid-to-early Holocene age. The cultural deposits and overlying units contain volcanic glasses attributable to Mount Mazama Layer 0 tephra. Presence of these volcanic glasses suggests that the burial materials were emplaced after the Mazama ashfall ca. 6700 years BP but the exact association has been confused by spring action.

An Interpretation of Southwest Oregon and Northern California Prehistory

THOMAS J. CONNOLLY
University of Oregon

Thirty-two components from 25 archaeological sites from southwest Oregon and northern California were compared by two independent measures of similarity. Both measures similarly sorted components into three distinct groups. These groupings were interpreted in light of associated radiocarbon dates and other evidence. One group is identified as representing an indigenous cultural tradition of great antiquity in the region; the other two are seen as later intrusions, probably representing immigrant populations into the area.

The Gods Must be "Gila"

CAROLYN D. COOK
Washington State University

With outside contact, belief systems have changed in Irian Jaya, Indonesia. The Amung-me and Mimikan people have found their traditional economic systems and their whole life style changed as a result of contact and the introduction of new religions. Originally these were groups of people who valued generosity, social solidarity and the good of the kin above all else. "Gila" is the Indonesian word for crazy. Whose Gods must be crazy? Both sides need to be considered. Is the answer in tribal life of terror mixed with generosity in social solidarity or is it in individual rights and protection of private property in a gesellschaft society? With population increase is there any choice? Indonesia plans to move 2.2 million Javanese people to Irian Jaya by 1990. With this relocation comes a strong influence of Javanese economics, religion, and technology.

Locarno Beach at Hoko River, Olympic Peninsula, Washington: Why?

DALE R. CROES
Washington State University

The lithic component from the Hoko River wet site (45-CA-213) properly "fits" the Locarno Beach Cultural Type. This 2400-3000 BP halibut fishing camp represents a westerly extension of this lithic artifact assemblage, typically found at this time period in the Gulf of Georgia. The abundant Hoko River perishable artifact assemblage, especially the basketry and cordage, demonstrates a distinct style when compared to that from the classic and contemporary Locarno component from the Musqueam Northeast wet site (DhRt4) on the Fraser Delta. Therefore what do the Locarno-ness characteristics observed at Hoko represent? From computer assisted economic models of cultural evolution for the Hoko region, we propose that many groups of the southern Northwest Coast evolved through similar *economic* stages (commonly called Old Cordilleran, St. Mungo, Locarno Beach, Marpole, and Gulf of Georgia), yet developed distinct cultural ethnicity. Developing southern Northwest Coast ethnic groups may have passed through similar "Economic Plateaus" that have become considered cultural "Phases" or "Types."

From Ritual to Commodities: The Effects of Modernization on Dowry and Bridewealth

KATHLEEN A. DAHL
Washington State University

"Modernization," that is, the steady process of urbanization, monetization, and incursions of Western lifestyles and values in traditional Third World societies, has brought about many changes in marriage traditions and their corresponding economic exchanges. They have been stripped of much or most of their religious, ritual, and social significance, and Western interpretations of bridewealth as the literal purchase of a wife, or dowry as a "bribe" to the prospective husband, have become ominous self-fulfilling prophecies in some places. In addition to the loss of religious and ritual content, these customs now are frequently the basis for domestic violence--the "dowry murder" phenomenon--and for the increasing subjugation of women in "modernizing" African societies.

ARPA: Observations Concerning Recent Forest Service Cases in Oregon and Idaho

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Deschutes National Forest
MICHAEL J. REAGAN
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
TISH M. STEINFELD
Siskiyou National Forest

The USDA Forest Service recently completed three archaeological site vandalism cases on forests in the Pacific Northwest. The cases resulted in felony and misdemeanor criminal convictions under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979. Although the investigations were handled independently by each National Forest, a number of problems and observations are mutual to all three cases concerning the role of archaeologists as forensic anthropologists in legal investigations. This paper briefly describes each case and offers observations and recommendations concerning how future investigations on federal lands could be handled by case archaeologists.

Aspects of Upper Deschutes River Basin Prehistory, Central Oregon

CARL M. DAVIS
Deschutes National Forest
SARA SCOTT
Scott Archaeological Consultants

Archaeological research conducted within the upper Deschutes River basin of central Oregon since the late 1930s has generated a large body of archaeological data. As research continues, the need to organize, synthesize, and interpret these data has become of paramount concern to archaeologists and agency land managers. This effort will require basic research in three major areas: 1) archaeological site formation processes; 2) analytical techniques appropriate to the study of the archaeological record; and 3) research frameworks and explanatory models which explain the record. This paper presents a preliminary description of the archaeological record of the upper Deschutes River basin, discusses its relationship to the research areas cited above, and proposes analytical techniques which would benefit archaeological research in this region.

Southwestern Montana: A Preliminary Assessment of Prehistoric Occupation

KEN DEAVER
Ethnoscience
TOM E. ROLL
Montana State University

Southwestern Montana exhibits a highly variable environment. It is within the rain shadow on the eastern front of the Rockies. Broad and arid north-south trending valleys between rugged, forested, mountainous terrain characterize the area. Fauna and flora represent a mix of both mountain and plains adapted species. Geologically the area has a wide variety of lithic sources ranging from Precambrian quartzites to Quaternary obsidians. Faunal assemblages from the limited number of excavated sites suggest that prehistoric inhabitants practiced a diversified subsistence strategy that reflects the diverse nature of their environment. Artifact assemblages appear to compare most favorable with those recognized on the plains but are imperfect analogues. The generalized nature of the artifact assemblage reflects the diverse nature of the subsistence adaptation throughout the Early and Middle Prehistoric periods. During the Late Prehistoric Period (AD 200-1800) more specialized adaptation, focusing on apparent changes in specific resource availability, spread into the area from adjacent archaeological culture areas.

The Living Component of Archaeological Sites

SHERRI DEAVER
Ethnoscience

AIRFA guarantees Indians' rights to engage in traditional religious practices. Part of this guarantee includes the right to use and have access to sacred sites. ARPA stipulates that federal land managers notify Indians when a proposed project may impact a religious or cultural site. The Montana Major Facilities Siting Act requires that sites with religious or heritage value be considered as variables in siting decisions. In order to comply with these laws in field situations several problems must be solved. First, it must be decided who the relevant Indians are. Next, at the most basic level two types of sacred sites must be dealt with, those which can be recognized by physical manifestations and those that are not marked by material culture remains. This paper will deal primarily with the first type. Field methods must be modified to deal sensitively with these sites. In the case of sites with physical remains, several specific issues be noted.

Indian Claims as a Tool for Survival: Federal Acknowledgement Case Studies

LINDA DOMBROWSKI
Seattle Pacific University

This paper concerns the role of Washington's unrecognized tribes pursuing the Federal Acknowledgement process, and their continued activities to gain recognition through this process. Of the U.S.'s 600 tribes, only about 300 are on the Bureau of Indian Affairs' list of recognized tribes. Only the recognized tribes are eligible for B.I.A. services and protection, one of the purposes of which is to compensate for, and to help tribes and tribal members cope with, change caused by displacement of their traditional economy. Lack of recognition negatively impacts a tribe's social and economic development.

Excavation Techniques and Results at 45-PO-139 and Other Camas Oven Sites in the Calispell Valley

JOHN A. DRAPER
Washington State University

Test excavations were conducted at 45-PO-139 and other root-crop processing sites located on the edge of wet meadows that functioned as camas grounds. Search strategies employed during the course of testing included: (1) proton magnetometer surveys, (2) shovel probes, (3) surface identification and shovel skim, (4) cross-trenching with contiguous 1 x 1 m and 0.5 x 5 m units, and (5) backhoe trenching. These search strategies yielded evidence of over 60 camas oven features. The most productive strategy was the proton magnetometer. Data recovery efforts focused on isolating and sampling individual camas ovens and associated cultural materials through horizontal exposure of specific features.

Archaeological Test Excavations at the Lower Pittsburg Landing Site (10-IH-1639) in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area

JOHN A. DRAPER
KENNETH C. REID
Washington State University

Test excavations were conducted at the Lower Pittsburg Landing site at the juncture of the wild and scenic river segments of the Hells Canyon NRA by the CNA in 1985. The cultural deposits encompass nearly 185,000 m² of horizontal area and vary from 0.1 to 1.3 m or more in depth, making this one of the larger open sites in the canyon. Four distinct site sub areas have been defined. Area A yielded evidence of two distinct components, discrete living surfaces, and associated features; Component I is thought to predate 4000 BP, while Component II clearly post-dates 2000 BP. Area B yielded high frequencies of material also tentatively assigned to Component II; a large, shouldered lanceolate projectile point found on the surface in Area B suggests that mid-Holocene materials may be present as well. Area C yielded low densities assigned to Component II. Surface examination of the active floodplain (Area D) which borders the western edge of the site located flaked cobbles, cores, and unmodified flakes. The sites has the potential for addressing several regional research themes, including the movement of exotic obsidians into the lower Snake basin.

God, Dice, and the Electron: Equating Physics Paradigms to Anthropology

RICHARD T. DUNN
University of Montana

It is suggested that ontological anomalies in quantum mechanics might be used to reconcile differences in anthropological theory. However, one must be aware of "mouthtalk" (Service's term describing the uncritical and facile application of concepts from other disciplines to anthropology). But, it does appear that the classical/quantum physics conundrum raises questions of great magnitude. Discussion of these questions might provide ameliorating factors that can temper longstanding anthropological debates like the formal/substantive polemic in economic anthropology.

The Female Deity: Worship Past and Present

SUSAN ELLIS-LOPEZ
Washington State University

Anciently the female deity played an important role in religion and religious worship. Through the eons of time her character and function have changed, until today the conception of a female deity is all but defunct. The women's movement has, to some extent, rekindled an interest in the prospect of a female deity. This paper looks at the role of the female deity from the inception of civilization through the histories of various cultures, and in our own society today. Changing aspects of the goddess's purpose and character will be addressed, along with the role of the female deity in contemporary society.

The Women Left Behind: Pohnpei in the Pacific Theater of WWII

SUZANNA FALGOUT
Idaho State University

The island of Pohnpei was already under Japanese control at the outbreak of WWII. This fertile island was used by the Japanese to produce food and supplies for intense military efforts elsewhere in the Pacific. As wartime conditions worsened, all able-bodied men from Kitti district were relocated on Kosrae. Kitti women were left to cope with wartime demands at home. Not traditionally expected to act in the public arena or to engage in hard work, they were now placed in charge of their own farmsteads and communities and conscripted to work on Japanese agricultural plantations and in factories. This paper will describe the experiences of these Pohnpei women in WWII and the changes in their roles and identity carried forward into modern times.

Indian "Copyright" of Intangible Property

JACK WARREN FIANDER
Attorney at Law

Concepts of individual ownership of incorporeal property are highly developed among Pacific Northwest Indians. Property interests in intangible property may include, for example, the right to sing certain songs, tell certain stories, to bear a name, perform a dance, or to utilize a design or crest. Consequently, in publishing information they have obtained, researchers should be careful that they are not appropriating to their own use private property which belongs to another. The use of confidentiality and consent forms is also discussed.

Faunal Remains of Wahmuza: Aboriginal Hunting Behavior in the Fort Hall Dune Fields, Idaho

CHRISTOPHER FORCE
MARTIN BOUDREAU
Idaho State University

During the summer of 1985, the Idaho State University Archaeological Field School excavated Wahmuza (10-BK-26) located in a large dune field adjacent to the Fort Hall Bottoms in southeastern Idaho. Extensive faunal remains were uncovered; the majority were concentrated in a large midden stratigraphically associated with a dwelling floor (wickiup) radiocarbon dated to 12801±120 BP. Deer and antelope were the primary food sources followed by bison, waterfowl, rabbit, dog, fish, and moose. Meat yield estimates suggest that the midden resulted from an extended stay by the occupants of the dwelling. The near-complete skeletal remains of individual animals indicates that they were all locally available. The unique location of the site, adjacent to a variety of ecological zones, probably accounts for its occupation and for the refuse patterns of skeletal remains.

The Status of Archaeological Research in Northern Idaho and Northwestern Montana

JERRY R. GALM
KEO BORESON
STAN GOUGH
Eastern Washington University

With the rapid expansion in the number of archaeological projects conducted in northern Idaho and northwestern Montana, important new information has been accumulated on human adaptive strategies spanning at least the last 8000 years. This paper summarizes the existing data base and current research directions in this area. One emphasis of this discussion is the distribution of sites in this landscape and attendant interpretations of settlement patterns. Field methods as well as prehistoric adaptive strategies are reviewed in conjunction with the apparent paucity of high altitude sites in this area. Phytogeographic information is examined as one possible explanation of differences indicated in the record of prehistoric settlement between this and other sections of the Northern Rocky Mountains Region.

An Analysis of Prehistoric Stone Structures

PHILLIP C. GREEN
Oregon State University

The analysis of prehistoric stone features has suffered for two separate but related reasons. The first is a lack of stringency in defining the classes of these structures and the second is the lack of formal attributes exhibited by them. This paper unambiguously defines the different stone feature classes to be found in the Northwest and proposes a method for ascertaining the associated functions of these structures.

The DeMoss Burial Site: The Discovery

THOMAS J. GREEN
Idaho State Historical Society

The paper will state the circumstances under which the remains of at least twenty-one individuals were recovered from the DeMoss site near New Meadows, Idaho on 21, 22 September 1985. The human remains were associated with over 238 burial blades made from obsidian, basalt, and CCS. Associated with the remains were classic Cascade points and side-notched points.

A Sweet Alternative to Carbowax: Sucrose for Waterlogged Wood Conservation

GERALD H. GROSSO
Pacific Northwest Conservation Laboratory

Experiments with a variety of waterlogged woods show that soaking in an aqueous sucrose solution is suitable for their stabilization. Advantages and disadvantages are discussed, as well as comparison with several other processes.

*Obsidian Hydration Dates for Late Prehistoric Sites
of the Middle Fork Salmon River, Idaho*

STEVEN HACKENBERGER
Washington State University

Nine MOHLAB obsidian hydration dates (calculated from induced hydration rates) for Timber Buttes obsidian samples from nine levels of Big Creek Cave (10-VY-67) are compared with associated radiocarbon dates spanning the last 3500 years. Correlations between the two dating methods are found except in the case of the two lowest levels. Fifty obsidian hydration dates are reported for samples collected from surface lithic scatters and soil cores from house depressions. These dates permit an expanded discussion regarding: 1) the chronology of house occupations and projectile point types (style vs. function) for late prehistoric sites distributed along the Middle Fork Salmon River, and 2) the cultural ecology of the late prehistoric period of this region of the Northern Rocky Mountains.

Digging Black Gold at Franklin

GERALD C. HEDLUND
Green River Community College

Franklin was a company coal mining town in the Cascade foothills of southeast King County, Washington. It was developed in the 1880s and abandoned around 1919 as a town, although mining has continued on an intermittent basis. The mines of Franklin produced their share of coal that fueled the railroads, steamships, and industries around Puget Sound. Many ethnic groups worked the mines of Franklin, and the town had an estimated population of 1100 at its peak. Green River Community College began an archaeological and historical project at Franklin in the summer of 1985. Four locations were test excavated along what had been the main street of Franklin. Two locations produced household artifacts while the others were industrial. The attempt was to make the initial explorations of the site based on surface observations without using historical sources. The second phase will combine historical information with the initial archaeological tests.

*Aboriginal Lifeways and the Osteological Evidence
for Precolumbian Tuberculosis in the New World*

BRIAN E. HEMPHILL
University of Oregon

This paper critically assesses the evidence and arguments which suggest that tuberculosis was present in the Precolumbian New World. In so doing, a three-fold approach is used. First, clinical patients afflicted with tuberculosis are examined in order to understand the aetiology and differential diagnosis of tubercular infection. Second, Precolumbian osteological evidence is examined for the occurrence of tuberculosis. Finally, the frequency of tubercular lesions within populations is examined against ethnological and archaeological assessments of the lifeways practiced by these groups. It is concluded that tuberculosis did occur in the Precolumbian New World and is closely related to the development of intensive agricultural systems and increased population density.

Molecular Systematics and Hominoid Phylogeny: A Holistic Synthesis

BRIAN E. HEMPHILL
University of Oregon

The purpose is to examine recent advances in molecular genetics for phylogenetic reconstruction and the apparent discrepancy of such approaches with more traditional analyses concerning the genealogical affinities of the hominoids. Molecular approaches depend upon the assumption of a "molecular clock." This assumption asserts that various macromolecules evolve at a uniform rate and that the degree of divergence between taxa is directly related to the amount of time since these forms shared a common ancestor. Current research questions whether all macromolecules are of equal importance for phylogenetic reconstruction. Predominant in this controversy is the distinction between structural genes and regulatory genes. It is asserted that the changes in regulatory genes have had a profound effect upon ontogenetic development and have led to large scale morphological differences with little changes in the structural genes. With the relegation of the Sivapithecinae to the orangutan clade, recent advances in molecular genetics support the conclusions of more traditional analyses.

The Devil in Disguise: Fat and the Feminine in Modern Western Women

HEIDI HILL
Washington State University

In today's modern Western society, we are seeing an increasing number of obese and anorexic women. The roles of women are changing due to the breakdown of a rigidness that the Christian myth once offered and this produces a paradox between feminine and feminist ideals. Bodies are often a manifestation of this conflict. In these cases, fat is not a result of a lack of a willpower or laziness on the women's part; food is consumed to feed an emptiness, not a hunger. Food has been shown to take on ritualistic qualities; in fact, some women talk of a demon inside of them over which they have no control. Food consumption is the attempt to bring control into a chaotic world, a need that all humans have. This problem is introduced through a historical, cultural, and religious perspective.

Shell Middens: Seasonality and Exploitation

GWEN HURST
Washington State University

In viewing and excavating shell middens, questions arise as to what these fragments of shell mean in terms of past economics, resource scheduling, and diet. The excellent preservation and condition of shellfish remains recovered during the 1985 excavation of the Hoko River Rockshelter deep interior presented a unique opportunity to test methods of determining seasonality and cycles of shellfish exploitation. Supporting evidence from faunal remains, and evidence from other molluscs that are generally overlooked, indicates that various new methods may be employed with some relative assurance that these techniques can be effectively utilized to test hypotheses of shellfish over-exploitation and season of harvest. Economic decision-making models developed by Croes and Hackenberger for the Hoko River region indicate that shellfish may be a particularly sensitive resource to over-exploitation and play a significant role in the economic evolution on the Northwest Coast. These shellfish data from the Rockshelter deep interior help test their hypotheses.

Belief and Symbol as Social Tools in a Contemporary Religious Cult

LINDA JENCSON
University of Oregon

Victor Turner states that people's religious symbol systems affect their social actions, and that symbols can be used by individuals as tools in their daily social interactions with others as they vie for respect, prestige and social position. This paper takes and tests Turner's model on data collected during a participant-observation study of groups of practitioners of "Neopagan" Goddess-oriented magic in a small Northwestern city. It is found that practitioners do indeed manipulate "Neopagan" symbols as they compete for power, prestige, and resources within the loose-knit "Neopagan" cult community.

Late Prehistoric Occupation at Fort Hall, Idaho

JOSEPH JIMENEZ
RICHARD N. HOLMER
BRENDA RINGE
Idaho State University

The 1985 Idaho State University Archaeological Field School excavated Wahmuza (10-BK-26) located on a river terrace overlooking the Fort Hall Bottoms on the Snake River in southeastern Idaho. The excavation is the first step of a multiyear program examining the Late Prehistoric period of the upper Snake River Basin. The excavation revealed several periods of occupation spanning the last 6000 years. Of greatest interest to the project was the exposure of two dwelling floors (wickiups) and associated work and refuse areas radiocarbon dated to the eighth and fifteenth centuries AD. Ceramics were recovered from the stratigraphic context of both dwellings and from a large ceramic scatter radiocarbon dated to the early nineteenth century AD. The excavation recovered approximately 1400 sherds, 150 projectile points, and numerous cutting and scraping tools. Preliminary interpretations of the data suggest a continuity of Shoshonean ceramic and lithic technology that spans the last 500 years and possibly the last 1100 years.

Prehistoric Fishing Practices of Women in the Southern Plateau

ROBBIN JOHNSTON
University of Idaho

Four fishing tool categories, representing different resource acquisition/utilization strategies are represented in the Southern Plateau. They are: 1) hunting, 2) harvesting, 3) catching, and 4) processing. Evidence extracted from burials of subjects identified as male or female shows that harpoons, fish spears, hooks, and gorges were not sex specific, while netting and net weights were found exclusively in the burials of women. Net weights present in camps, villages, and shelters were the most numerous of all fish-catching tools in Southern Plateau sites dating from 6000 BC to AD 1800. The utilization of net weights may have been better suited to the food-gathering practices traditional to native women of the region. Seasonal resource availability lended itself to the harvesting of fish in addition to the gathering of root crops. Both activities would have been functions of social interaction and cooperative effort. Presumably, sex-role distinctions came into play with regard to fishing practices.

Excavation at the South Umpqua Falls Rockshelters: Umpqua National Forest

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USDA Forest Service
RICK MINOR
KATHRYN TOEPEL
Heritage Research Associates

In 1982 and 1983 excavations were conducted at two small rockshelters at South Umpqua Falls in the Cascade Mountains of southern Oregon. Excavation done to protect the site from recurrent vandalism produced a rich cultural record from hunting/gathering groups who used the site as a temporary camp over the past 3000 years. Excavation yielded a large assemblage of chipped stone and bone tools indicative of fishing and hunting activities. A burial located in one rockshelter was removed, analyzed, and reburied in coordination with the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians.

Exercise in Subterfuge

JAMES LAWYER
Nez Perce Tribe

Stephen Cornell's 1984 description of the present status of Indian-non-Indian relationship based on business is adverse to Indian litigation history. Even within the Nez Perce anguished cries by tribal subsistence usefication participants are absolutely ignored by tribal planning. This statement is also true for treaty right expression. A spread-sheet view would have rows indicating tribal programs' stated goals and objectives. Column A would contain activities to be accomplished based on the discipline of the profession. Column B (the subterfuge column) would contain activities to promote an exploitive business environment. Column B is not physically stated in writing. Column A and Column B may have the same words but when a discipline is subordinate to a business proponent the results are obvious.

Lithic Raw Material Procurement and Utilization at a Southern Cascades Rockshelter, Lewis County, Washington

JEFFREY A. MARKOS
Washington State University

Site 45-LE-263 is a rockshelter that is located in the Cispus River valley of southeastern Lewis County, Washington. Investigation of this site was undertaken in the spring of 1985. The site has yielded a relative abundance of lithic and faunal materials. Preliminary analysis of the lithic materials from this site has shown that a near majority of the lithic assemblage was manufactured from locally available raw materials. It is argued here that due to the availability of raw materials in the form of river cobbles, these sources were actively pursued and taken back to the shelter for utilization in various tool manufacture, and for processing of the faunal material.

Reconstructing an Ethnography: Michel Foucault and Anti-Modernism

ALAN G. MARSHALL
Lewis-Clark State College

This paper explores some ways to better interpret ethnographic experience and more clearly represent others. In order to do this, I will use Michel Foucault's anti-modern stance to re-evaluate my own experience with Nez Perce people of northern Idaho. Initially I will draw parallels between Foucault's stance and some of anthropology's basic tenets: the latter show some inherent contradictions which make current anthropological goals unattainable. Secondly, I will discuss some ways in which these problems can be partly evaded, drawing upon my own field experience. Finally, I will examine the problem of over-interpretation, the concept of culture, and power.

*An Ethnographic Model of Settlement and Subsistence Patterns
for the Modoc Plateau*

RUTH A. MASTEN
PAM RUTAN
Eastern Washington University

This study exemplifies the cultural-ecological relationships of the Achomawi, Atsugewi, Modoc, and Surprise Valley Paiute Indians who inhabited the Modoc Plateau of south-central Oregon and northeastern California. Environmental data and ethnographic information on these groups were used to develop a model of settlement and subsistence for the study area. The major elements of the model include projections of settlement types based on activity and occupational modes, location according to environmental variables, and ethnic affiliation. An objective of this model is to provide a systematic framework from represented subsistence and settlement patterns that is applicable and testable within an archaeological context. The limited amount of archaeological investigations in the Modoc Plateau has provided an opportunity for study utilizing ethnographic analogy and modeling as a basis for interpretation. (Poster Presentation.)

Plateau Patterns in the Cascades: A Frenchman Springs Phase Example

R. H. McCLURE JR.
USDA Forest Service

Archaeological resources in the southwestern Cascade foothills of Washington indicate a long standing cultural sequence of settlement and subsistence patterns similar to those which traditionally characterize the Plateau. Laysen Cave (45-LE-223) is located on slopes above the Cispus River valley 20 mi. west of the Cascade crest. The site has yielded an assemblage reflecting short-term, task-specific use during the early portion of the Frenchman Springs phase. The cave was initially tested in 1982 and was severely vandalized by relic hunters in 1985. Material recovered from the disturbed area of the site and results of the earlier investigation suggest the possibility of strong sociocultural ties to the southern Plateau. The distribution and composition of Frenchman Springs-like assemblages in the Cascades is discussed and the usefulness of a Plateau chronology in the upper river drainages west of the range is considered.

*You "Can" Get There From Here: Prehistory in
Eastern Idaho and Northwest Wyoming*

JAMES A. McDONALD
Targhee National Forest

A strategic position on the Continental Divide results in a complex cultural picture in the uplands of eastern Idaho and northwestern Wyoming. A range of material from Paleo-Indian to Late Prehistoric is present and includes manifestations from the lowlands on either side of the Divide. In addition local populations participated in a trading system extending to the Hopewell of the Mississippi River Valley. This complexity has become evident as a result of the surge of cultural resource management activity within the last ten years. However, research resources remain insufficient and work on time/space systematics has been impeded. Processually-oriented studies are also suffering, in this case from a general lack of research on lithics compared to that performed on basketry or ceramics.

*Comfort and Conflict: The Place of Religion in the Lives of
Residents of the Mexican Border Area*

NANCY P. MCKEE
Washington State University

Interviews with impoverished Chicano residents of the Mexico-U.S. border, supplemented by census data, provide the picture of a complex set of religious attitudes. While virtually all Chicano border dwellers identify themselves as Catholic, many cast a cold eye on the Catholic church, particularly as compared to some Protestant sects. In addition, the teachings of the Church, especially with respect to birth control, are generally considered unworkable by most women of childbearing age, though not without some physic cost. Despite these reservations, and a widespread tolerance for religious variation, many border residents report that their religion provides them with a source of great solace and insight.

*Things are Looking Up: Native American Adaptation in
Upland Forested Environments in North Central Idaho*

JAMES M. MCKIE
Nez Perce National Forest

Apart from ethnographic studies, there has been very little information available about Native American use of forested environments in north central Idaho. However, over the past several years, compliance surveys on the Nez Perce National Forest have yielded a significant amount of archaeological and environmental data on upland adaptation. This paper outlines what has been found to date on the Forest, offers preliminary observations on apparent functional differences among sites, and suggests that exploitation of forested environments in north central Idaho is not a recent development.

*Nonutilization of the Upper Grande Ronde River, Oregon,
By Precontact Indigenous Populations*

GEORGE R. MEAD
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

Based upon the data accumulated by the past eight field seasons of inventory within the Forest lands and additional materials it is suggested that precontact, indigenous populations rarely utilized what few resources were available in the upper reaches of the Grande Ronde River, Oregon. Supporting the site types with ethnobotanical analysis it appears that the major focus would have been the more easily exploited valley floors than the rugged and hard to reach upper Grande Ronde River drainage.

Geoarchaeological Overview of the Calispell Valley

ROBERT R. MIERENDORF
Washington State University

The Calispell Valley is a flood basin of the Pend Oreille River. Cordilleran ice covered portions of the valley until 15,000-14,000 years ago. It was subsequently filled with thick deposits of outwash from retreating ice to the north and Glacial Lake Missoula to the east. By the time of the Mazama ashfall 6800 years ago, the Pend Oreille River had cut through these sediments. Periodic flooding deposited thick clays in the Calispell basin, formed shoreline landforms along its edges, and built finely laminated terraces adjacent to the river channel. A seasonally high watertable bordered by well-drained shoreline remnants forms a zone of camas collecting and processing. Distinctive anthropogenic deposits on remnant shorelines were created by chemical reduction within earth ovens.

Prehistory of the North Cascades National Park

ROBERT R. MIERENDORF
Washington State University

Little archaeological work has been done within the North Cascades, an area of extreme relief that supports the largest number of active glaciers in the continental U. S. Diagnostic artifacts suggest use of some Park valleys for 8000-6000 years. Natural resources from the mountains, including from near timberline zones, were used by lowland populations to the east and west. Approximately 30 archaeological sites have been recorded in less than one percent of the Park area. Sites vary from large habitations (100-300 m asl) to hunting and resource use areas (to 1650 m asl). It is estimated that more than 800 sites are likely to exist within the Park boundaries.

Metal Conservation at Fort Vancouver: The 1984-85 Jail Project

BONNIE MILLS
Oregon Archaeological Society

In 1984 and 1985, volunteers from the Oregon Archaeological Society excavated the 1844-1860 jail at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. Numerous metal artifacts or fragments were recovered in the operations. Working with the National Park Service, electrolytic cleaning processes for the metal artifacts were commenced in 1985. This report details the progress of the conservation measures of those metals.

Tahknenitch Landing: Early Estuarine Adaptation on the Central Oregon Coast

RICK MINOR
KATHRYN ANNE TOEPEL
Heritage Research Associates

Excavations sponsored by the U.S. Forest Service at a shell midden on fresh water Tahknenitch Lake have revealed evidence of early estuarine adaptation along the central Oregon coast. Occupation of the site was associated with a bay environment as reflected in the abundance of bay clams and mussels which comprise the midden as well as in the immense quantity of animal bones recovered. The overwhelming majority of the bones are from fish, but sea lions and whales are also strongly represented. An artifact assemblage including stone points, knives, hammers, bone wedges, and shell beads was also recovered. Radiocarbon dates of 7960 and 6680 BP indicate the age of the earliest use of the site, while the main shell midden deposits are bracketed with radiocarbon dates of 5100 and 3120 BP. Shifting sand dunes and changing sea levels transformed the ocean bay into a freshwater lake and led to the abandonment of the site by 3000 BP.

Human Skeletal Remains from Granite Creek-Long Creek, Grant County, Oregon

SHUICHIRO NARASAKI
University of Oregon

On 28 June 1985 during construction of a bridge detour on the Granite Creek-Long Creek section of the Pendleton-John Day highway in Grant County, Oregon, a human burial was found. Almost all of the bones are present in good condition. However, no archaeological information was obtained. The skeleton was morphologically, metrically, and pathologically examined. It appears to be that of an American Indian male, ranging in age from 45 to 50 years. He stood between 168 to 169 cm (66.1 to 66.4 in.). Thalassemia and cancer (prostatic carcinoma) may have contributed to his death.

Pleistocene Man in Japan

SHUICHIRO NARASAKI
University of Oregon

In 1949 an amateur archaeologist, T. Aizawa, found stone implements from a Pleistocene loam stratum in Iwajuku in the northern part of the Kanto district which turned out to be the first evidence of a paleolithic culture in Japan. Since then, similar paleolithic discoveries have been made throughout the country and the number of fossil human skeletons in Japan has steadily increased. These include, Akashi man, Hamakita man, Hijiridake Cave man, Katabaru Cave man, Kuzu man, Mikkabi man, Oyama Cave man, Pinza-Abu man, Shimojibaru Cave man, Tobaru Cave man, Ushikawa man, Yamashita-cho man, and Yomigahama man.

A Review of the Issues in Anthropological Ethics

HELEN H. NORTON
Silverdale, Washington

Professional codes of ethics in anthropology are attempts to identify and adequately resolve the multiple dilemmas and responsibilities inherent in anthropological research. Increasing recognition of both the diversity of the work environment possible for anthropologists and differing standards of value outside the academic world have prompted an earnest examination of the profession's ethics and standards for research. Salient issues of the current debate on ethical codes and issues in anthropology are briefly summarized, codes and standards are reviewed, and points of similarity and difficulty are noted.

Significance of Fine Screen Samples for Interpreting Archaeological Sites in the Calispell Valley

DEBORAH L. OLSON
Washington State University

The systematic collection and analysis of fine screen samples provided valuable data on how archaeological sites and features were used in the Calispell Valley. These samples were of crucial importance in interpretations of several sites, and they provide a means for intersite comparisons. Fine screen samples from several sites contained abundant fish remains, none of which were recovered using standard excavation techniques. Normal sampling techniques (i.e., screening through a 1/4 and/or 1/8 in. mesh) on a possible house floor at 45-PO-147 yielded minimal data of use in making functional interpretations. On the other hand, fine screen samples from the floor contained a wealth of data on culturally modified flora and fauna, lithic reduction, and variation in floor use. Recovered items are small in size and are routinely overlooked during cleaning activities.

Chipped Stone Technology from House Pit Lithic Assemblages

TERRY LEE OZBUN
Washington State University

Harder phase (ca. 2300-300 BP) house pit lithic assemblages have been recovered by the University of Idaho from two village sites along the Clearwater River in north central Idaho. Excavation at the Kooskia Bridge site (10-IH-1395), on the upper Clearwater River, yielded prehistoric artifacts from house fill associated with a late Harder phase occupation. Lithic assemblages from the floors of two house pits excavated at the Spalding site (10-NP-108), on the lower Clearwater River, have radiocarbon dates indicating an early Harder phase occupation. A technological analysis of lithic debitage samples from within the three house pits and a sample from outside one house pit will characterize the prehistoric lithic reduction system represented at each of the two sites. Comparison of these lithic reduction systems addresses the issue of lithic technological change during the Harder phase.

Clinical Evidence of Bony Lesions Due to Smallpox (Osteomyelitis Variolosa) with Suggestions for its Diagnosis in Skeletal Remains from Ancient Cemeteries

ROBERT F. PASTOR
University of Oregon

Prior to worldwide eradication, smallpox has caused growth stunting and disfigurement, as well as mortality, in some populations for several millennia. A small percentage of children infected with smallpox develop osteomyelitis variolosa, a condition resulting in bony lesions to periarticular joints such as the elbow, hip, and knee. The elbows are affected in the majority of cases, with bilateral periosteal proliferation occurring in the metaphyseal regions of the distal humerus, proximal radius, and proximal ulna. Wrists, knees, and ankles are the next most predilected skeletal area. With careful examination, differential diagnosis is possible between smallpox osteomyelitis and other skeletal pathologies. Permanent changes resulting from arrested growth may occasionally be seen, such as stubby digits, shortened arms or legs, and sometimes ankylosing of the joint. Although a paucity of evidence exists, it is suggested that a reexamination of skeletal collections from regions where smallpox was endemic may reveal evidence of osteomyelitis variolosa.

A Preliminary Report on SEM Analysis of Microwear and Microstructural Defects of Teeth from Prehistoric Skeletal Populations

ROBERT F. PASTOR
University of Oregon

A small sample of teeth from a Neolithic skeletal series from Mehrgarh in Baluchistan and from a paleo-Indian skeletal population from Oregon was analyzed for dental microwear and microstructural defects using scanning electron microscopy. The former analysis revealed the specific patterns of wear facets on dental crowns, which have been shown to be correlated with feeding behaviors and food preparation techniques in prehistoric populations. Both macroscopic and microscopic dental defects are associated with nutritional, disease, and other stresses. The present research attempts to explain the association between macroscopic dental defects, such as dental hypoplasias, and microstructural defects, such as abnormal prism structure. An attempt is also made to reconstruct prehistoric dietary patterns based on microwear analysis and on trace element determination in dental samples using electron microprobe analysis.

The DeMoss Site in Southern Plateau Prehistory

MAX G. PAVESIC
Boise State University

The DeMoss burial locality is interpreted to be an early horizon of the recently defined western Idaho Archaic burial complex. The presentation will include the chronological placement of the site within regional time frameworks and discuss the location of comparable burial findings in western Idaho. Specific trait comparisons between the DeMoss finds and other western Idaho localities suggest a continuity of artifact types, a shared flaking/retouch strategy, a similar selection of lithic materials and the exploitation of local lithic resources. Additionally, the opulence of the artifactual assemblage challenges several reconstructions of cultural stress during Hypsithermal times in the Intermountain West.

Chief Pat Kanim and Snoqualmie Tribal Survival Strategies 1848-1859

F. DOUGLAS PENNOYER
Seattle Pacific University

Chief Pat Kanim, one of the most powerful Indian leaders of the nineteenth century in the Pacific Northwest, played a major role in the significant events of Indian-white relations from 1848 to his death in 1859. Historians and other writers have often portrayed him as a treacherous, greedy, self-serving despot who bartered his own brother for blankets, leaving him to die on the hangman's noose. A review of the records, however, suggests that Chief Pat Kanim was concerned about the future of his tribe. His various strategies for survival are explored in three main events of this time period: the multi-tribal meetings on Whidbey (1848); the Fort Nisqually incident (1849); and the Indian War skirmish with Leschi (1856).

Factors Limiting and Expanding the Usefulness of Dietary Analysis from Trace Elements in Bone

STEFAN RADOSEVICH
University of Oregon

Results from instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) on human, animal, and soil samples are shown and analyzed. These data indicate a predominance of terrestrial mammals in the Alaskan diet from 1000 AD onwards. The use of sea-mammals, however, cannot be quantified using INAA or other total strontium methods. Previous studies that have attempted to do so have not analyzed the body-part actually consumed but only the bones of that animal. Sea-mammal bones are not part of the diet of prehistoric Alaskans. When compared to INAA results from Pakistan, the Alaskan material reveals that the diet consisted of: 1) little vegetable matter, 2) little invertebrate sea-food, and 3) no variation between coastal and inland sites, or through time. A new method for analyzing diet based on Sr isotope dilution may be announced, which will solve the problem of differentiating between terrestrial and sea-mammals.

The "Code of Jewish Law" and Ranking in Jewish Society

DORIA FINGERHUT RAETZ
Portland State University

Laws regarding foodways in the *Code of Jewish Law* were analyzed for evidence of social ranking among people and for ranking of social values. I used implied purity levels as an indicator of people's rank. The results indicate that charity is the most highly ranked value, non-Jews are the most lowly ranked people, and that women and men have equal rank.

*To Tally or to Dally? An Analysis of Incised Stones
from Two Upland Hunting Camps in Wallowa County, Oregon*

KENNETH C. REID
GRADY CAULK
Washington State University

Incised stones were recovered during 1985 testing at 35-WA-615 and 35-WA-616 in Downey Gulch in the lower Imnaha basin of northeastern Oregon. The sites are pronghorn/bighorn hunting camps located above 4500 ft. in small ponderosa parks within what was probably a bunchgrass-sagebrush steppe at the times of occupation. 35-WA-615 is typologically dated to ca. 2000 BP and 35-WA-616 to ca. 1000 BP. Analysis of the superimposed lines or "scratch stratigraphy" on incised stones from each site suggests sequential tallying by addition through repetition on both specimens, followed by perpendicular overscratching of "tally" columns on the 35-WA-615 specimen. Similar artifacts are common throughout the Basin and Plateau between the Archaic and Historic periods, and have been interpreted as charms, amulets, gambling pieces, trail maps, and harvest scheduling mnemonics. A hypothesis is sketched for the Downey Gulch specimens that identifies them as portable, easily overlooked, and possibly ubiquitous notational slates used for recording economically significant events in the context of "delayed return" rather than "immediate return" economies.

Ethnography on Contemporary American Indian Reservations

ANN M. RENKER
Makah Language Program
STEVEN J. GILL
S. J. Gill and Associates

It is no secret that American Indian people often distrust anthropologists. Many academics do not understand the Native perspective which prompts these uneasy feelings, nor do they understand that traditional models of "proper fieldwork methodology" in the literature are often the root of this problem. Situations where anthropologists have mislead, exploited, and/or embarrassed Native peoples further aggravate this mistrust, as do cases where anthropological data have been used against the interests of native people, often without the consent of the original researcher. This paper discusses several of the problems posed by traditional ethnographic research strategies, especially when this research is conducted on reservations. We also address the problem that ethnographic research can cause for Native peoples. Suggestions to help remedy some of these problems are proposed, emphasizing a more bilateral and participatory approach.

Current Perspectives on Salmon River Mountain Prehistory

JEFFREY W. ROSS
RICHARD N. HOLMER
Idaho State University

The prehistory of the Salmon River Mountains of east central Idaho is examined in light of recent excavations at Corn Creek (10-LH-124), Taylor Ranch (10-VY-31), and Big Creek Cave (10-VY-67). The local chronology consisting of six phases spanning the last 8000 years is outlined, and a subsistence/settlement model proposed. This model, adapted from Binford's collector model for the Numamiut Eskimo, depicts winter residential base-camps along major streams near bighorn sheep wintering grounds, and shorter-term spring, summer, and fall base-camps scattered throughout the mountain and canyon areas. The discussion highlights current deficiencies in the data base and suggests directions for future research.

Oregon Coast Prehistory: Evaluations/Models

RICHARD E. ROSS
R. LEE LYMAN
Oregon State University

A critical look at the history of archaeology along the Oregon Coast. Examination of the research designs (or lack thereof), and the kind of syntheses that have been attempted including the weak and strong points. From that material, ranging from good to bad, from the quantitative to the intuitive, Ross has fashioned time depth and land use models.

*Recent Archaeological Investigations Along the Clearwater and
Lochsa Rivers, North Central Idaho*

ROBERT LEE SAPPINGTON
CAROLINE D. CARLEY
University of Idaho

Archaeological investigations have been conducted for the past four years at a number of sites along the Clearwater and Lochsa rivers in north central Idaho. Most previously recorded sites along the lower Clearwater have now disappeared but several sites on the upper Clearwater and Lochsa rivers are fairly intact. Mitigation excavation at an ethnographic Nez Perce village site at Kooskia bridge on the upper Clearwater resulted in the recovery of numerous features including a house pit. Radiocarbon assays are pending but the material culture indicates that this site was occupied at the contact period. Occupation on the Lochsa River is represented by hearths and other features and the first radiocarbon assays from an archaeological site in this area date the occupation from 2300-300 BP. Analysis will provide considerable insights into the transition from the late prehistoric to the early historic periods in the upper Clearwater region.

The Obsidian Cliff Quarries of the Three Sisters

JON MASSOGLIA SILVERMOON
TONY FARQUE
Willamette National Forest

Two major archaeological site evaluations and a survey of Obsidian Cliffs near the Three Sisters were conducted by U.S. Forest Service personnel during 1985 on the McKenzie Ranger District, Willamette National Forest. The evaluations confirmed prehistoric use of this high Cascades area by the middle Archaic and possibly by early postglacial times. Over 30 sites were recorded in the Obsidian Cliffs area. During this survey several methodological difficulties were faced concerning site definition. Obsidian resource procurement may have been the major factor in early exploitation of this area by peoples from the Columbia Plateau, Northern Great Basin, Klamath Basin area, and the Willamette Valley. Incorporating research questions and management needs into the CRM program will aid in determining the prehistory of the McKenzie Ranger District and providing for both continued timber harvest and the protection of a site sample representative of the area's prehistory.

Archaeological Test Excavations and Site Stabilization of
the Lone Pine Bar Site, Idaho County, Idaho

DAVID A. SISSON
Bureau of Land Management

The Lone Pine Bar site (10-IH-1163) in the BLM Cottonwood Resource Area is located along the Salmon River about 11 mi. south of Cottonwood, Idaho. The site was being impacted from fluvial erosion, livestock and recreation use. Test excavations revealed that the site probably dates from the Harder Phase of the Lower Snake River typology. Stabilization of the site was required to prevent further loss of significant cultural values. A site stabilization plan was developed and initiated which included log revetment, fencing, and revegetation. This project was completed to protect the site for future scientific use.

A Problem of Heritage

SALLY SNYDER
Anthropological Research & Consultation

With the original treaties, American Indians had nearly irrevocable tribal identities impressed upon them by the U.S. Government. Subsequently, faulty tagging has been made by U.S. deliberation, haste, and oversight. The reaction of Native Americans has been passive, especially if wrong titles involved substantial numbers of persons. More recently identities of Reservation Indians have been tampered with from within - the tribal communities themselves - in part, as a political expediency in dealings with other governments. How general northwestern Washington tribes and communities have been affected by misidentities are considered.

Botanical Analysis

NANCY A. STENHOLM
Washington State University

During the summer of 1985, 47 flotation samples and 112 special (or spot) samples were analyzed from the Calispell Valley Archaeological Project. The spot samples contained over 100 steamed and charred camas (*Camassia quamash*) bulbs. The botanical assemblage from flotation samples is varied, and well-preserved. It consists of 90% conifer wood, 3% hardwood, 3% edible tissue, and 4% other botanical material. Over 28 genera and 11 species of plants have been identified, ranging in age from 5000 years BP to the historic present. Some of the useful species present include serviceberry (*Amelanchier*), hawthorn (*Crataegus*), kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos*), thimbleberry (*Rubus*), mule's ears (*Wyethia*), and bulrush (*Scirpus*). The recovery rate for the flotation samples is high and represents an average of one plant genus for every 6 kg of site matrix subjected to botanical flotation. Botanical remains from the first phase of work in the Calispell Valley are described and compared to remains from other sites in eastern Washington with comparable flotation data.

Half a Wife is Better Than None: A Practical Approach to Polyandry

M. E. (STEVI) STEPHENS
University of Calgary

Although some researchers seem able to accept rape as a viable reproductive strategy for males, few seem able to see polyandry in the same perspective. This paper argues that in some very common situations polyandry may be a successful reproductive strategy in terms of number of progeny produced, raised to maturity, and provided with the economic means to aid in their own reproductive lives.

The Odell Lake Site: An Analysis of a Surface Lithic Scatter

SCOTT E. STUEMKE
University of Oregon

Problems relating to the interpretation and significance of surface archaeological sites are usually based on the presence of temporally diagnostic artifacts and "formal" tools. The paucity of these diagnostic materials reflects the importance of other means by which a functional significance must be viewed. This paper represents model for the analysis of debitage and the reduction technologies present at a site. This model in conjunction with local environmental features offers a significant aid for the regional data base and the interpretation of aboriginal settlement/subsistence patterns.

45-LE-263: Faunal Analysis and Cultural Implications

LESLIE J. TEVEBAUGH
Washington State University

45-LE-263 is a rockshelter in the Cascade foothills, and is located within the Cispus River valley. Though the rockshelter is small it contains extensive archaeological deposits, especially faunal debris. Analysis of the faunal material will be used to present a preliminary report on resource utilization by prehistoric peoples within the Cispus River valley. Furthermore, the analysis is given in hopes of contributing knowledge toward site function, and the technology and movements of its occupants.

*Digging in for the Winter: Prehistoric Occupation in the
Muddy Creek Drainage, North Central Oregon*

SUZANNE CROWLEY THOMAS
Bureau of Land Management

Due to the project-specific nature of most archaeological research in north central Oregon, the uplands are not well-known. The ethnographers have painted the areas away from the major rivers as holding some importance for food sources but of little significance for extended occupation. The results of a cultural resource survey conducted in 1985 by the Bureau of Land Management in the Muddy Creek drainage, a tributary of the John Day River, offer a different picture. Several sites with house pit depressions suggest intensive use by small groups of people during the winter. Subsurface testing plus various analyses help flesh out the picture. Information from additional sources indicates this is not an isolated occurrence.

You Can't Get There From Here: The Survival of the Steilacoom Tribe

NILE ROBERT THOMPSON
University of Washington

The Steilacoom Tribe of southern Puget Sound has effectively used traditional Salishan strategies (leadership selection, residence choice, training procedures and membership determination) to overcome a multitude of obstacles since their territory was heavily impacted in the 1830s. Their efforts have produced an unbroken line of leadership and a continuous existence of community pockets within their territory, although they received no reservation and are now termed "unrecognized." The Steilacoom have taken actions that display more self-rule than found among reservation tribes but have been criticized for their use of traditional strategies because they differ from reservation practices. Ironically, the courts have found that the Steilacoom Tribe, because it does not have a reservation, has made no political actions effecting its members and is, therefore, not a tribe.

Resource Distribution and Settlement Patterns in the Calispell Valley

ALSTON V. THOMS
Washington State University

Because of its absence of salmon and presence of extraordinarily productive camas grounds, the Calispell Valley is well-suited for an assessment of root-crop intensification in the development of the Plateau village pattern. The pattern is represented by a land-use system with low residential mobility that developed from one with higher residential mobility. Most of the valley's recorded archaeological sites exhibit either diverse artifact/feature assemblages, or abundant fire-cracked rock and carbon-stained sediments. There is a positive correlation between these kinds of sites and the modeled distribution of residential and camas processing localities occupied by pedestrian collectors during the last several thousand years.

Village Level Ethnic Survival Strategy

KEN TOLLEFSON
Seattle Pacific University

Following the signing of the Puget Sound Indian treaties, white settlers moved into the area, built homes, burned Indian villages, and drove the native people off their land. Insufficient lands and funds were appropriated by the federal government, as stipulated in the Point Elliott Treaty, to provide for Indian needs or to compensate them for their losses. Consequently, a majority of the Indians in the Sound were forced to fend for themselves. For a time the displaced Indians "just tramped around" living on subsistence goods and working part-time for local whites. Eventually, they clustered together in composite settlements and began to restructure their society and culture. One example of this regrouping and restructuring process is the Snoqualmie settlement that evolved along the eastern shores of Lake Sammamish in the latter part of the last century.

The Franklin Artifacts

MARK VERNON
Green River Community College

Franklin, a company coal mining town located in the Cascade foothills of southeastern King County, Washington, was first excavated during the summer of 1985. Four locations were test excavated and some surface collection was done. The artifacts ranged from a Dick Tracy two-way wrist radio to parts of mining machinery. Glass bottles or fragments of them were some of the most common artifacts. Many of the bottles were for alcoholic beverages indicating the importance of alcohol to miners.

Equestrian Transhumance in the Northern Rockies

DEWARD E. WALKER, JR.
University of Colorado

During the equestrian period northwest Plains, eastern Plateau, and central northeast Great Basin groups followed a common pattern of transhumance in North America. This pattern involved a migratory cycle taking such groups back and forth across the Continental Divide in seasonal exploitation of fisheries, big game, and vegetal resources of this diverse area. High mobility was at a premium as were extensive intergroup connections including intermarriage, trade links, political alliances, and multilingualism. These adaptive patterns were followed by at least the following groups: Assiniboine, Blackfoot, Coeur d'Alene, Flathead, Kalispel, Kutenai, Nez Perce, Shoshone-Bannock, and North East Shoshone. Anthropologists have customarily depicted language and culture areas in a manner that obscures the fundamental unity of subsistence and migratory patterns within this large and diverse region.

The Navajo Hogan and Modernization

MIRANDA WARBURTON
Whitman College

The Navajo habitation structure (hogan) is both a secular and a sacred building. The form of the hogan is prescribed in the Navajo origin myth, and all traditional Navajo ceremonies must take place in a ritually "blessed" hogan. Any hogan that was built in the traditional manner may be used for a ceremony. However, due to Euroamerican modernizing pressures, fewer Navajo are building traditional hogans; they are trading this former living space for a log cabin or trailer home. Thus, there appears to be a shift from the combined use of the hogan for secular and sacred functions to the primary use of the hogan as a ceremonial structure in a functional pattern similar to that of the Euroamerican church.

Adaptive Strategies in Amuesha Cattle Production

RONALD S. WASCHMANN
Idaho State University

The Amuesha Indians live in the Palcazú River valley of eastcentral Peru. In the community of Siete de Junio slash and burn agriculture was, up to 25 years ago, the most important form of subsistence. With the introduction of cattle at that point, cattle have become increasingly more important. Four years ago the Pichus-Palcazú Development Project was initiated and has opened additional avenues of cattle procurement and cattle maintenance which appears to have intensified Amuesha interest in cattle. Since their appearance, cattle have presented unique problems to the Amuesha. Past and present cattle use patterns are examined in order to illuminate the strategies employed by the Amuesha in dealing with these problems.

Talk to the People

JOSEPH A. WATERHOUSE
Cultural Consultant

A discussion of the need to perceive members of a group being studied by field researchers as people, with rights, feelings, and needs common to all human beings. Since the inception of anthropology by western society, humans have been consciously approached as a new data base resulting in an unconscious cultural imperialism. Cross-cultural communications are hindered by such attitudes, thereby affecting the outcome of anthropological research and many times the future relations between cultures. New approaches, based on mutual respect for the significant differences that contribute to the identity of cultural groups and the intrinsic similarities of being human, are regained in order to enhance the ethnic individuality and cultural autonomy of all peoples. Such change may be the most valuable contribution possible from the anthropologists towards achieving peace and harmony in our complex world.

The Asian Comparative Collection

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The Asian Comparative Collection was established in 1982 in the University of Idaho's Laboratory of Anthropology. It is a repository of artifacts, slides, and bibliographical materials particularly useful for the study of the Chinese and Japanese who immigrated to the West in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Ongoing research is designed to identify and document most classes of Asian artifacts found on archaeological sites, and in museums and private collections. Researchers are encouraged to visit and work with the Collection; materials may also be borrowed for use elsewhere.

*Diamond Pond, Harney County, Oregon: Long- and Short-Term Climatic Change
and Man in the Eastern Oregon Desert*

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As part of the Steens Mountain Prehistory Project, pollen, macrofossils, sediments and charcoal from radiocarbon dated cores obtained in 1978 from Diamond Pond at Diamond Craters provide a paleoenvironmental record to assess effects of changing environment on man in the northern Great Basin. Varying abundance of juniper, grass, sagebrush and greasewood pollen, and of aquatic to littoral plant macrofossils indicates changing regional effective moisture and local water table since 6000 BP. Following 5400 BP sagebrush invaded shadecale desert and shallow perennial pond was established. From 4000 to 2000 BP extensive juniper grasslands characterize Diamond Craters and deepest late Holocene pond ca. 3700 BP corresponds to postulated intensive human occupation of northern Great Basin marsh- and lake-locals. After 2000 BP sagebrush steppe and shallow pond predominate.

Analysis of the DeMoss Biface Cache

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The DeMoss collection consists of 238 chipped-stone bifaces, Cascade-type points, and medium-sized, side notched projectile points, along with a small number of modified flakes and production debris. The collection primarily consists of basalt and cryptocrystalline silicates but also includes a substantial percentage of obsidian tools. The distinctive production technology used on the large bifacial tools and the pressure-flaking, notching, and serrating techniques used on the projectile points will be analyzed. In addition, the evidence for thermal and post-depositional alteration will be discussed.