

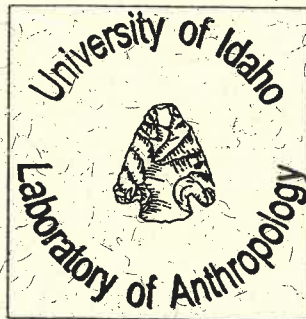
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**54TH ANNUAL
NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL
CONFERENCE**

March 29-31, 2001

**NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGISTS:
MAKING AN IMPACT**

**Hosted by the
Department of Sociology/Anthropology/Justice Studies
and
Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology**



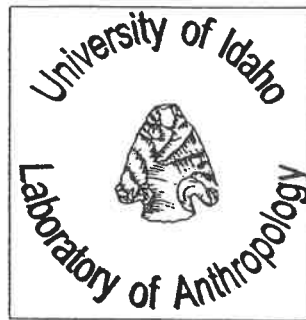
University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho

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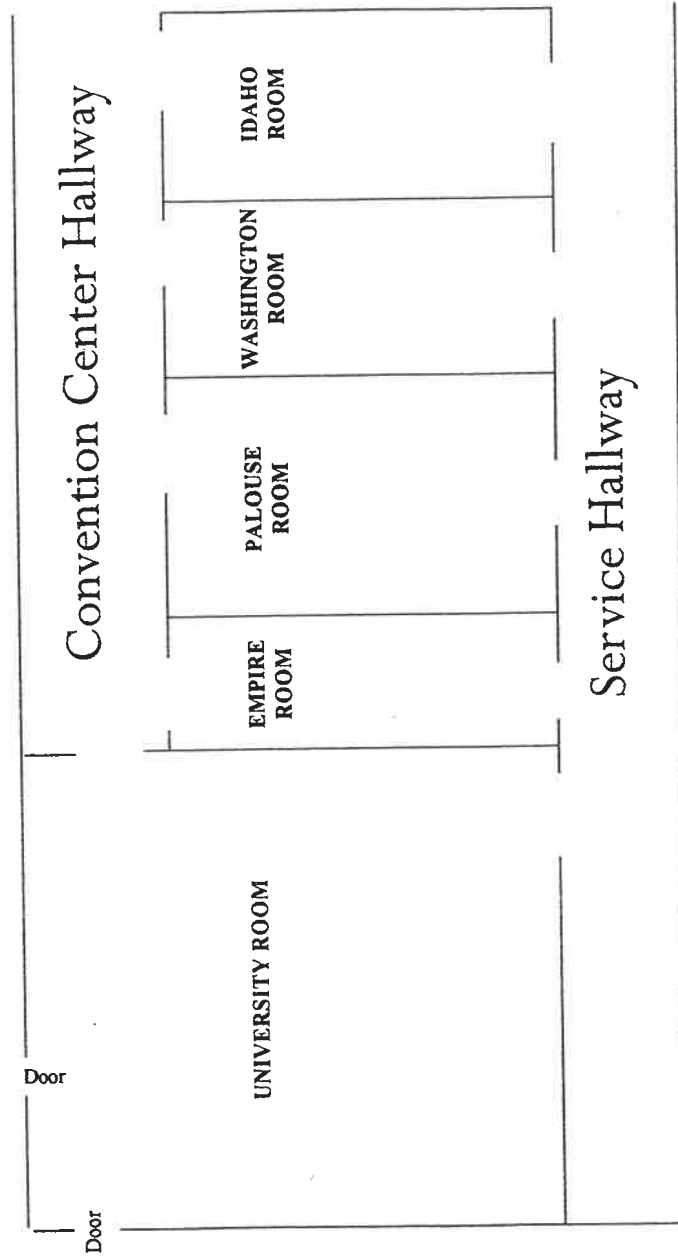
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University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho

Co-Chairs: Laura Putsche and Donald Tyler

CONVENTION CENTER MAP



NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28

- Registration 6:00-9:00pm; Convention Center Lobby

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 29

- Registration 8:00am-4:30pm; Convention Center Lobby
- Book Display 8:00am-5:00pm; Room: Idaho

[1] Poster Session

Room: Washington

9:00-11:30; **Break** 10:20-10:40

Judson Byrd Finley (Washington State University) -- Statistical Modeling of Post-Depositional Processes: An Example from a Rockshelter Site in the Bighorn Mountains, Wyoming.

Jeff Meldrum (Idaho State University) and **Jimmy Chilcutt** (Conroe Police Department, Texas) -- Dermatoglyphics in Casts of Alleged North American Ape Footprints.

Lynnae Sowers (Eastern Washington University) -- A Brief History of Contact Era Tobacco Use Among Native Peoples of the Pacific Northwest.

Karisa Terry (Washington State University) -- Recent Fieldwork at Ushki Lake, a Late Upper Paleolithic Site in Western Beringia.

Matthew Whitacre (University of Idaho) -- An Ethnobotanical Study of the Minahasa People of Indonesia.

Susie Bodman (Oregon State University) -- Faunal Analysis Using Scanning Electron Microscopy to Understand Cervid Exploitation Among the Coquille.

Gordon Strassenburgh (North Bend Oregon) -- Is an Emic View of Wildman (Bigfoot, Sasquatch, Skookum, etc.), as Represented in Cascadian Art, Valid?

[2] Symposium: Rapid Assessment Process (RAP): Learning and Doing Intensive, Team-based Qualitative Inquiry

Room: Empire

Organizer and Chair: **James Beebe** (Gonzaga University)

Discussant: **Nancy Cartwright** (Gonzaga University)

- 9:20 **James Beebe** (Gonzaga University) -- Rapid Assessment Process (RAP), Mini-RAP, and Learning to do Qualitative Research.
- 9:40 **Susan Hales** and **Nancy Lively White** (Gonzaga University) -- RAP²: A Mini-RAP on Mini-Raps.
- 10:00 **Laura Holyoke** and **Mike Poutiatine** (Gonzaga University) -- Taking the Team Approach; Using Rapid Assessment Process (RAP) to Uncover Emic Understanding.
- 10:20 **Break**
- 10:40 **Grace Leaf** (Gonzaga University) -- Insiders, Outsiders, and In-between: The Role of the Insider in the Rapid Assessment Process (RAP).
- 11:00 **Matthew Mitchell** (Gonzaga University) -- An Approach for Studying the Future: Blending Rapid Assessment Process (RAP) and Ethnographic Futures Research (EFR).
- 11:20 **Discussion**

[3] General Session: New Perspectives on Oregon Archaeology

Room: University

Chair: **Dennis L. Jenkins** (University Of Oregon)

- 9:20 **Dennis L. Jenkins** (University of Oregon) and **Tony Largaespada** (University of Oregon) -- Archaeology of the Connley Caves: Update and Revision (1967-2000)
- 9:40 **Scott Thomas**, **Dan Braden**, **Laurie Thompson** (Burns District Bureau of Land Management), **Patrick O'Grady**, **Marge Helzer**, and **Emily Mueller** (University of Oregon) -- A Prehistoric Jackrabbit Roasting Site in the Catlow Valley, Southeastern Oregon.
- 10:00 **Leah L. Largaespada** (University of Oregon) -- Snail Tails: A Chronology and Typology of Marine Shell from Archaeological Sites in the Fort Rock Basin, Central Oregon.
- 10:20 **Break**
- 10:40 **Michele Punke** (Oregon State University) -- Predictive Locational Modeling of Late Pleistocene Archaeological Sites on the Southern Oregon Coast Using a Geographic Information System (GIS).

11:00 **Victoria Hansel** (Washington State University) -- The Dalles Roadcut Avifauna: Evidence for a Cultural Origin.

11:20 **Discussion**

[4] General Session: **Culture and Identity**

Room: Palouse

Chair: **Rodney Frey** (University of Idaho)

9:20 **Frederick Strange** (Eastern Washington University) -- Nostalgia, Identity, and Nationality.

9:40 **Rani F. McLean** (University of Montana) -- Identity Formation of Mexican-Americans in the West Side Community of St. Paul.

10:00 **Aaron R. Denham** (University of Idaho) -- The Reflexive Model for Bicultural Identity Status.

10:20 **Break**

10:40 **Gregory R. Campbell** (University of Montana) -- What's in a Label?: Native American Identity and the Rise of "Traditional Racism".

11:00 **Rodney Frey** (University of Idaho) -- Digitizing Coyote's Landscape: Transversing American Indian and Internet Epistemologies.

11:20 **Discussion**

• **Northwest Anthropological Conference Business Meeting** 11:30-12:30, Room: Palouse; continuing 4:00-5:00pm, Empire room if necessary. Everyone is encouraged to attend, as we will be discussing issues important to the future of this conference.

LUNCH (12:00-1:30)

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 29

[5] Organized Poster Session (and one other): **Recent Research in Northwestern Washington: The Whidbey Island Prehistory Project and the Drayton Harbor Survey Project**

Room: Washington

1:30-4:30, **Break** 2:20-2:40

Jade Sommer and **Keturah Huber** (Western Washington University) -- Speciation, Plate Identification and MNI of *Balanus* Samples from a Northwest Shell Midden.

Jason Reid, Josh Watrous, Garth Baldwin, Sarah Campbell, and Todd Koetje (Western Washington University) -- Definition of Analytic Stratigraphic Units at 45-SK-46, Deception Pass, Washington.

Sarah K. Campbell (Western Washington University) -- Relative Abundance of Marine Invertebrate Species, Methodological Considerations.

James Kinsman (Western Washington University) -- *Strongylocentrotus* Representation at Three Shell Middens on the Northwest Coast of Western Washington.

Julie Sisson (Western Washington University) -- Comparison of *Protothaca* Size between Two Components at 45-SK-46, Deception Pass, Washington.

Garth L. Baldwin (Western Washington University) -- Drayton Harbor Archaeological Site Survey and Recordation Project.

Mariah Lievense and Kim Kwarsick (Western Washington University) -- Analysis of *Chiton* Representation in a Northwest Coast Shell Midden.

Ross Smith (Western Washington University) -- Cornet Bay Revisited: Placing the Excavations Conducted at 45-IS-31 within a Regional Context.

Shelby Anderson (Western Washington University) -- Sediment Analysis of Archaeological Site SK-46, Fidalgo Island, Washington.

Loren G. Davis (University of Alberta) and **David A. Sisson** (BLM, Cottonwood Field Office) -- Late Pleistocene to early Holocene Occupation of the Cooper's Ferry Site.

[6] General Session: Physical Anthropology: Papers in Honor of Grover Krantz

Room: Palouse

Chair: **Donald E. Tyler** (University of Idaho)

1:50 **Donald E. Tyler** (University of Idaho) -- Professor Grover S. Krantz: A Life of Anthropology.

2:10 **Jamelon Emmick** (University of Montana) -- Effects of Koniag Cranial Deformation on Biological Distance Analyses.

2:30 **Christine N. Rea** (University of Montana) and **H.O. Back** (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University) -- Determining Postmortem Interval: A Preliminary Examination of Postmortem Thorium, Actinium, and Radium Isotope Concentrations in Bone.

2:50 **Break**

- 3:10 **Susan J. Crockford** (Pacific Identifications, Inc.) -- Thyroid Hormones in Human Evolution: A Natural or Pathological Role?
- 3:30 **Jeff Meldrum** (Idaho State University) and **Richard Greenwell** (International Society of Cryptozoology) -- Evaluation of a Videotaped Sighting of an Alleged Sasquatch in the California Redwoods.
- 3:50 **Discussion**

[7] Symposium: Qwu?gwes Archaeological Project: Squaxin Island Tribe/College Wet Site Investigations

Room: University

Chairs: **Rhonda Foster** (Director Heritage and Culture, Squaxin Island Tribe) and **Dale R. Croes** (South Puget Sound Community College/Washington State University)

- 1:30 **Rhonda Foster** (Director Heritage and Culture, Squaxin Island Tribe) and **Dale R. Croes** (South Puget Sound Community College/Washington State University) -- Introduction -- Joint Tribal/College Wet Site Investigations: A Critical Need for Native American Expertise.
- 1:50 **Jerred L. Erickson** (Central Washington University) - Preliminary Geoarchaeological Research: Setting and Geomorphology of Qwu?gwes Site and Surrounding Environment.
- 2:10 **Jennifer Hurst** (The Evergreen State College) - Preliminary Shellfish Analysis of the Qwu?gwes Site (45TN240).
- 2:30 **Rebecca J. Wigen** (Pacific Identification/University of Victoria) - Preliminary Vertebrate Fauna Analysis at Qwu?gwes (45TN240).
- 2:50 **Break**
- 3:10 **Barbara A. Vargo** (University of Southern Florida) - Preliminary Lithics Study from South Puget Sound Site of Qwu?gwes.
- 3:30 **Jim Strong** (South Puget Sound Community College) - Fire Cracked Rock--Thermal Capacity Studies.
- 3:50 **Michael Martin** (South Puget Sound Community College) - Mapping, Testing and Dating the Fish Trap at Qwu?wes.
- 4:10 **Audin Malmin** (University of Washington) - Qwu?gwes Data Archiving Project: Dealing with 250+ digital images a week....
- 4:30 **Rhonda Foster** (Director Heritage and Culture, Squaxin Island Tribe) and **Dale R. Croes** (South Puget Sound Community College/Washington State University) - Summary, Conclusions and Future.

[8] General Session: Topics in Cultural Anthropology: Culture Change and Applied Anthropology

Room: Empire

Chair: **Laura Putsche** (University of Idaho)

- 1:30 **Laura Putsche** (University of Idaho) -- Culture Change, Tourism, and Identity among the Shipibo of the Peruvian Amazon.
- 1:50 **Shila Baksi** (Washington State University) -- Shivnagar: A Changing Village in East India.
- 2:10 **L. Lavern Matthews** (Central Washington University), **Vickie Ybarra** (Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic), and **Tracy J. Andrews** (Central Washington University) -- The Impact of High School Preparation on Hispanic Student College Admissibility.
- 2:30 **Cindy Hemry** (Rexford Ranger District of the Kootenai National Forest) -- Reaching Out, a Community Success.
- 2:50 **Discussion**

NO-HOST RECEPTION
Everyone Invited

Thursday, March 29 (5:30-7:30)
University-Best Western Conference Center

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30

- Registration 8:00am-4:00pm; Convention Center Lobby
- Book Display 8:00am-5:00pm; Room: Idaho
- The Saqánma Working Group - Business Meeting, 8:00-10:00am, Room: Washington

[9] Symposium: Multi-Cultural Perspectives on Rock Art: Scientific, Management and Tribal Collaboration

Room: Palouse

Organizer and Chair: **Carolynne L. Merrell** (Archaeographics)

- 9:00 **George Poetschat** (Oregon Archaeological Society), **James D. Keyser** (USFS Regional Archaeologist), and **Terry Fifield** (Prince of Wales Island Zone Archaeologist, Tongass National Forest) -- Pictograph Cave in Southeast Alaska: Expanding Our Cultural Understanding of the Rock Art.
- 9:20 **Carolynne L. Merrell** (Archaeographics) -- Pictograph Perspectives, Photography, and Photo Electronic Imaging: More Than Just a Pretty Picture.
- 9:40 **Terry Fifield** (Prince of Wales Island Zone Archaeologist, Tongass National Forest) -- Cross-cultural Cooperation in Investigations at Pictograph Cave.
- 10:00 **Stephan E. Matz** (Salmon-Challis National Forest; USDA Forest Service) -- Big Springs Pictograph Site: Resolving Competing Interests in a Multiple Use Age.
- 10:20 **Break**
- 10:40 **Diana Yupe** (Tribal Archaeologists, Cultural Resource Co-ordinator for the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe) -- Big Springs: The Silent Mysterious Sentinel of the Newe'.
- 11:00 **Richard D. Hill** (Archaeologist, BLM, Idaho Falls Field Office) -- Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area Cultural Management Plan: A Work in Progress.
- 11:20 **Maria D. Leo** (Pullman, WA) -- The Pictographs of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River: An Interpretation of Style and Function.
- 11:40 **Linda M. Klug** (Central Washington University) -- Location and Glyph type: An Investigation of Minor Rock Art Sites in the Yakima Basin and Priest Rapids Reach.

[10] General Session: Topics in Cultural Anthropology: Medical Anthropology and Ethnographic Studies

Room: Empire

Chair: **Holly Wissler** (University of Idaho)

- 9:00 **Holly Wissler** (University of Idaho) -- Qoyllur Rit'i: A Woman's Journey (57 minute film)
- 10:20 **Break**
- 10:40 **Peter Wogan** (Willamette University) -- The Guinea Pig as "Hot" Food and Medicine in Ecuador.

11:00 **Juliana Reeves** (Eastern Washington University) -- Kuru: Epidemic in the Highlands of New Guinea.

11:20 **Michael L. Fletcher** (Washington State University, Vancouver) -- The Games Truckers Play.

11:40 **Discussion**

[11] General Session: **Recent investigations into Northwest Coast and Interior Archaeology**

Room: University

Chair: **Kenneth M. Ames** (Portland State University)

9:40 **Michael Lenert** (University of Montana) -- Calibrated Radiocarbon Dates and Cultural Evolution: Implications for the Rise of Socio-complexity in the Mid-Fraser Region, British Columbia.

10:00 **Amy J. Lawrence** (Washington State University) -- Avifauna Analysis from Walan Point, A Shell Midden Site in Puget Sound.

10:20 **Break**

10:40 **Kenneth M. Ames** (Portland State University) and **Cameron MCP. Smith** (Simon Frazer University) -- Production in a Southern Northwest Coast Household.

11:00 **Stephan R. Samuels** (Coos Bay, Oregon BLM District) -- Ozette House Floor Midden Artifact Distributions.

11:20 **Margaret Nelson** (Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc.) -- Emergency Excavations at a Late Prehistoric Site on the Snoqualmie River, King County, Washington.

→ 11:40 **Nathan B. Goodale** (University of Montana) -- The 2000 Excavations at the Slocan Narrows Housepit Village, Southeastern British Columbia.

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[12] Panel Discussion: **King County Cultural Resource Protection Project**

Room: Washington

Organizers: **Holly Taylor** (King County Office of Cultural Resources) and **Fennelle Miller** (King County Road Services Division)

Chair: **Fennelle Miller** (King County Road Services Division)

Discussant: **Steven Hackenberger** (Central Washington University)

10:00-12:00

Participants:

Jay Osborne (King County Road Services Division)

Julie Koler (King County Office of Cultural Resources)
Leon Leeds (King County Landmarks and Heritage Commission)
Charlie Sundberg (King County Office of Cultural Resources)
GI James (King County ESA Policy Group)
Tina Morehead (King County Road Services Division)
Harry Clark (King County Road Services Division)
Holly Taylor (King County Office of Cultural Resources)
Fennelle Miller (King County Road Services Division)
Dennis Lewarch (Larson Anthropological Archaeological Services)

LUNCH (12:00-1:30)

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 30

[13] General Session: **Historical Archaeology: Papers in Honor of Roderick Sprague**

Room: University

Chair: **Mark Warner** (University of Idaho)

- 1:30 **Mark Warner** (University of Idaho) -- "I will not Stand Behind the White Man's Chair": Historical Archaeology and Minority Group Identities.
- 1:50 **Richard Pugh, James Robinson, Blaine Schmeer, and Harvey Steele** (Northwest Pottery Research Center, Oregon) -- Josiah Hannah and Son: Pioneer Potters on the Rogue River.
- 2:10 **Tutti (Marilyn) Sandmeyer** (University of Idaho) -- Material Culture in Idaho Mining History: Chinese Ceramics from Silver City, Idaho 1863 to 1920.
- 2:30 **David Brauner** (Oregon State University) -- Where Fools Rush In: Archaeological Investigations in Dyea, Alaska.
- 2:50 **Break**
- 3:10 **Amber Creighton** (University of Idaho) -- Chinese Restaurant Ware and Its Importance to Asian American Archaeology: A Paper in Honor of Professor Roderick Sprague.

- 3:30 **Terry Abraham** and **Priscilla Wegars** (University of Idaho) -- Empty Graves, Silent Monuments: Chinese Cemeteries and Burial Customs in the Interior Pacific Northwest, a Paper Honoring the Eventual Memory of Rick Sprague.
- 3:50 **Lorelea Hudson, Christian J. Miss, and Sharon Boswell** (Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc.) -- Data Recovery Excavations and Documentation of Manley-Moore Lumber Company Logging Sites, Pierce County, Washington.
- 4:10 **Discussion**

[14] Symposium: The Civilian Conservation Corp in Southeast Alaska: A Time of Cultural Revival

Room: Palouse

Organizer: **Priscilla Schulte** (University of Alaska Southeast - Ketchikan Campus)

Chair: **Daniel Monteith** (University of Alaska Southeast - Juneau Campus)

Discussants: **Terry Fifield** (Forest Service, Thorne Bay District) and **Steve Brown** (Independent Researcher)

- 1:30 **Daniel Monteith** (University of Alaska Southeast - Juneau Campus) -- Tlingit Reinterpretation and Reinvention of Cultural History and Identity through the CCC Carving Projects in Southeast Alaska.
- 1:50 **Priscilla Schulte** (University of Alaska Southeast - Ketchikan Campus) -- Complementary and Competing Views of the CCC Carving Project in Southeast Alaska
- 2:10 **John Autrey** (Forest Service, Ketchikan Area) -- The CCC Project in Southeast Alaska: A Window Into the Process.
- 2:30 **Discussion**

[15] General Session: Gender, Family, and Enculturation

Room: Washington

Chair: **Shila Baksi** (Washington State University)

- 1:50 **Tina Minor** (Washington State University) -- The Political Participation of Inuit Women in the Government of Nunavut.
- 2:10 **Keiko Kato** (Washington State University) -- Gender Relationship in Japan.
- 2:30 **Hua Han** (Washington State University) -- Impact of Economic Reforms and the One-Child-One-Family Policy on Gender in a Rural Village in China.
- 2:50 **Break**
- 3:10 **Sakiko Kurosaka** (University of Idaho) -- Bicultural Socialization of a Nepalese Child in America: A Qualitative Study of Mealtime Customs at Home and Preschool.

3:30 **Bonnie Bentz** (Washington State University, Vancouver) -- Voices from the Forest: Aka Adolescents of the Central African Republic.

3:50 **Discussion**

- Association for Washington Archaeology - Business Meeting, 2:30-4:30, Room: Empire
-

BANQUET

University-Best Western Conference Center
Friday, March 30 6:00pm No-host Social; 7:00 Dinner

Program: Announcements, Student Paper Competition Winner, Presentations in Honor of Roderick Sprague and Grover Krantz, Music by Spirit of the Renegade (Nez Perce Drum)

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 31

- Registration 8:00-10:00am; Convention Center Lobby

- Book Display 8:00am-12:00pm; Room: Idaho

[16] Symposium: **Continuity in Sacred Space: Perspectives on Plateau Spirituality**

Room: Empire

Organizers: **Adam Fish** and **Aaron Denham** (University of Idaho)

Moderator: **Rodney Frey** (University of Idaho)

9:20 **Aaron Denham** (University of Idaho) -- An Ethnohistory of Plateau Sacred Landscapes.

9:40 **Adam Fish** (University of Idaho) -- To Safeguard Sacred Geography.

10:00 **Robbin Johnston** (US Forest Service) -- Sacred Plateau Landscapes and the Anomaly of Continuity.

10:20 **Break**

10:40 **Josiah Pinkham** (Nez Perce Tribe) -- Indigenous Spiritual Challenges.

10:50 **Discussion**

[8] L. LAVERN MATTHEWS (Central Washington University), VICKIE YBARRA (Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic), and TRACY J. ANDREWS (Central Washington University) *The Impact of High School Preparation on Hispanic Student College Admissibility* Our research, conducted in cooperation with a community-based organization concerned with Hispanic education, focused on the question of why Hispanic students in an Eastern Washington school district were not entering college at comparable rates to White students. This study was designed to: a) identify patterns in courses taken by graduates from two district high schools, and b) find out if the disparity was due to Hispanic students failing to meet college admissions core course requirements. We evaluated high school transcripts and analyzed a number of potentially significant variables including, a) how ethnic groups differed in meeting requirements, b) yearly course-taking patterns, and c) GPA. We expect project findings to help identify intervention strategies at both the primary and high school levels that will assist students in meeting college entrance requirements and, once admitted, will enhance their university performance.

[18] RUTH A. MATHEWS (University of Texas at San Antonio) *Geomorphology, Environment, and Lime Production in the Maya Lowlands* The purpose of this presentation is to express the importance of lime production in Mesoamerica. Although the presence of lime is widespread in Pre-Hispanic and contemporary Mayan society, very little archaeological research towards an understanding of the dynamics of lime production has been undertaken. In an effort to determine how the ancient Maya populations developed the knowledge allowing them to exploit and manage their specific limestone environments, a discussion of geomorphological investigations and the pyrochemical properties of lime production need to be addressed. Since lime was fundamental to Mayan society and served numerous functions, differing lime production strategies were developed based on the variability of limestone and fuel availability. It is the historical and ecological nature of this variation that I will address in detail.

[9] STEPHAN E. MATZ (Salmon-Challis National Forest; USDA Forest Service) *Big Springs Pictograph Site: Resolving Competing Interests in a Multiple Use Age* The Big Springs Pictograph site is of great cultural, political and scientific interest to a number of parties owing to its 14 large, complex, and unusual panels located within a magnificent natural setting. Photographic work and description provided by Carolynne Merrell of the panels will provide the back drop for a discussion of the efforts by the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes to meet the demands of multiple publics in the use of this site. The diverse interests of the Tribes, environmentalists, new agers, archaeologists, ranchers, off-road vehicle users, tourists, and the local community come together in challenging ways for today's land managers.

[4] RANI F. MCLEAN (University of Montana) *Identity Formation of Mexican-Americans in the West Side Community of St. Paul, Minnesota* The need to understand and determine ethnic identity has become a very highly studied subject, especially with the highly used term "ethnicity" now taking the place of the term "race" in the field of anthropology. The reasons behind ethnic formation are not constant for all populations, but independent by group membership and individuality. I use the West Side community of St. Paul, Minnesota as my study area. I have conducted interviews and analysis, both qualitatively and quantitatively, to demonstrate the driving forces behind their ethnic formation. I hypothesize that because of their location in the Northwest and immigration history that they will fit the theoretical model demonstrated by James Diego Vigil. After testing this hypothesis I conclude that it does fit the model and that even though people labeled as Mexican-Americans are perceived as one cultural conglomeration that they indeed are not and that the differences can be accounted for by their geographic location and immigration history .

[17] General Session: **Archaeology and Environment of the Columbia Plateau**

Room: University

Chair: **Robert Lee Sappington** (University of Idaho)

- 9:00 **Robert Lee Sappington** (University of Idaho) -- Results of Archaeological Investigations at Canoe Camp.
- 9:20 **Dana Komen** (Eastern Washington University) -- Downsizing in a Pleistocene Economy: Adaptive Cultural Strategies in the Plateau.
- 9:40 **Charles T. Luttrell** (Archaeological and Historical Services) -- The Centennial Mammoth and its Kin: Revisiting the History of Several Fossil Finds in Washington Territory.
- 10:00 **Brian Herbel** and **Robert Lee Sappington** (University of Idaho) -- The Prehistory of Lawyer Canyon as Evidenced by Recent Investigations at Kittle Rockshelter, Near Kamiah, Idaho.
- 10:20 **Break**
- 10:40 **Sloan Craven, Gary Huckleberry, Lisa Miller, and Randi Wolf** (Washington State University) -- Stratigraphic Investigations of the Jane's Bed Mammoth Site, Whitman County Washington.
- 11:00 **Gary Huckleberry** (Washington State University) -- Revisiting the Geoarchaeology of the Marmes Site (45FR50).
- 11:20 **Jerry R. Galm** and **Stan Gough** (Eastern Washington University) -- Climate Change at the Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene Boundary: New Evidence from the Environmental Record at the Sentinel Gap Site (45KT1362).
- 11:40 **Loren G. Davis** (University of Alberta) -- Lower Salmon River Cultural Chronology: A Revised and Expanded Model.

[18] General Session: **Method and Theory in Archaeology**

Room: Washington

Chair: **Steven Hackenberger** (Central Washington University)

- 9:00 **Jennifer Langdon** and **Steven Hackenberger** (Central Washington University) -- The Application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in Archaeology: A Case Study for Hells Canyon.
- 9:20 **Bob Chenoweth** (Nez Perce National Historical Park) -- The Nez Perce Dugout Canoe Collection.
- 9:40 **Jason Anderson** (Idaho State University) -- Archaeology Online: The Wasden Site.

- 10:00 **Fumiyasu Arakawa** (Washington State University) -- Understanding and Visualizing Women's Roles in Procuring, Utilizing, and Making Stone Tools.
- 10:20 **Break**
- 10:40 **Ruth A. Mathews** (University of Texas at San Antonio) -- Geomorphology, Environment, and Lime Production in the Maya Lowlands.
- 11:00 **Kenneth E. Juell** (Northwest Archaeological Associates) -- Making Inferences of Feature Function from Lagged Fire-Modified Rock Deposits Found on the Shores of Albeni Falls Dam Reservoir, Pend Oreille River, Northern Idaho.
- 11:20 **Discussion**

[19] General Session: Archaeology, Politics, and Contemporary Society

Room: Palouse

Chair: **Donald E. Tyler** (University of Idaho)

- 9:00 **Michael Tarabulski** (University of Idaho) -- "...Room for Only One Anthropologist": Pocketbook Politics and Succession at the Logan Museum, 1929-1931.
- 9:20 **David Powell** (Department of Natural Resources, Yakama Nation) -- Recent Developments for Archaeological Resource Protection in the Ceded Area of the Yakama Nation.
- 9:40 **Brent Hicks** (History/Archaeology Department, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation) -- NAGPRA and Kennewick Man - Interpretations, Wordsmithing, and Cold Fusion
- 10:00 **Daniel L. Boxberger** (Western Washington University) -- My Science Can Beat Up Your Science: The Ancient One Goes to Court.
- 10:20 **Discussion**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to express our gratitude to the University of Idaho Research Foundation for the use of their Power Point Projector. We would also like to thank Leah Evans-Jenke, Jean McIntire, Roxanne Nixon, and the many University of Idaho student volunteers for their assistance.

SYMPOSIUM AND PANEL ABSTRACTS

[2] *Rapid Assessment Process (RAP): Learning and doing Intensive Team-based Qualitative Inquiry*
Organizer: James Beebe (Gonzaga University) RAP is defined as intensive, team-based qualitative inquiry using triangulation, iterative data analysis, and additional data collection to quickly develop a preliminary understanding of a situation from the insider's perspective. Papers (a) examine the use of RAP (Mini-RAP) to teach qualitative research, (b) report on the results of a Mini-RAP on Mini-RAPs, (c) explore efforts at using a Mini-RAP to get at emic definitions, (d) recount the experience of an "insider" on a RAP, and (e) suggest a relationship between RAP and Ethnographic Futures Research (EFR).

[5] *Recent Research in Northwestern Washington: The Whidbey Island Prehistory Project and the Drayton Harbor Survey Project* [Organized Poster Session]

[7] *Qwu?gwes Archaeological Project Squaxin Island Tribe/College Wet Site Investigations Southern Puget Sound, Washington* Organizers: Rhonda Foster (Director Heritage and Culture, Squaxin Island Tribe) and Dale Croes (South Puget Sound Community College) The calculated addition of 90-95% of the material culture provided by wood/fiber artifacts in Northwest Coast wet sites has hugely expanded the view of items of daily manufacture and use for at least 6,000 years. To understand the manufacture and use of these "foreign" (to archaeologists!) artifacts, Native Americans now provide the critical analytic and interpretive knowledge. Our recent tribe/college team effort at the Qwu?gwes wet site in Washington is one example of how this partnership is not only analytically needed, but also, because of wet site importance to Native Americans, why archaeologists need to become trained and involved in wet site investigations.

[9] *Multi-cultural Perspectives on Rock Art: Scientific, Management and Tribal Collaboration* Organizer: Carolynne L. Merrell (Archaeographics) Rock art recording, preservation, and management is most successful when Native Americans participate in the process. Joint efforts enrich the recording experience and honor the spirits of those who placed images on the sacred landscape. One example of the impact of a combined effort is the detailed recording of Pictograph Cave on the Tongass National Forest with Tlingit traditionals working along side archaeologists, technical film crews and volunteers. Under Tlingit guidance, pictographs were seen in context to the culture that created them. In a second example, the Salmon Challis National Forest is working closely with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes to protect and preserve the Big Springs pictographs. This site is one of many that concern the Shoshone-Bannock who seek effective management strategies to protect the rich legacy of their people. Cross cultural and cooperative ventures bring a new optimistic energy to archaeological research that benefits all concerned.

[12] *King County Cultural Resource Protection Project* [Panel Discussion] Organizers: Holly Taylor (King County Office of Cultural Resources) and Fennelle Miller (King County Road Services Division) The King County Office of Cultural Resources and Road Services Division are working on a pilot project to improve the County's approach to documenting, assessing and managing cultural resources. Elements of the project include: developing a "digital library" of cultural resource information, developing a set of GIS data layers and a sensitivity model to assist in the identification of preservation options and planning alternatives, and working with tribal representatives to establish policies and procedures to guide the use and access to this sensitive information. The project is intended to provide more efficient compliance with federal, state, and local cultural resource laws and regulations; to expedite transportation projects; and to develop educational resources appropriate for multiple audiences. Presenters will describe the background of the project

and proposed methodologies; following that will be a discussion in which comments and suggestions from the audience will be encouraged.

[14] *The Civilian Conservation Corp in Southeast Alaska: A Time of Cultural Revival* Organizer: Priscilla Schulte (U of Alaska Southeast – Ketchikan Campus) This session will examine the dynamic processes of culture change for the Tlingit and Haida through their involvement in the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) projects beginning in the late 1930s. Public policy towards the Tlingit and Haida changed from an assimilationists perspective of the missionaries to a more secular federal orientation. The CCC projects employed many Tlingit artists to carve reproductions of poles that were located at several historic village sites. Therefore, the CCC projects played a key role in the perpetuation, reinterpretation, and reinvention of the art and history of the Tlingit and Haida of Southern Southeast Alaska.

[16] *Continuity in Sacred Space: Perspectives on Plateau Spirituality* Organizers: Adam Fish and Aaron Denham (University of Idaho) This symposium will explore the facets of Plateau spirituality. Each presentation will focus on a separate period in the genealogy of Plateau spirituality and will explore the varied expressions of religiosity and the responsibilities of sacrality. Archaeologists have uncovered many iconographic artifacts that allude to the presence and representations of Plateau spirituality. In collaboration with First Nations, ethnohistorians have documented unique similarities and differences within the various rites-of-passages as practiced on the Plateau. Traditional tribal members have practiced a form of religiosity continuous with prehistory and the ethnographic present. Tribal members are also facing various issues that challenge their spiritual survival. Applied anthropologists and cultural resource specialists have attempted to protect the landforms essential to Native American spiritual health. This symposium will present uniquely invaluable perspectives essential to our understanding of Plateau cultural change and continuity.

PARTICIPANT AND ABSTRACT INDEX

[13] TERRY ABRAHAM (University of Idaho) and PRISCILLA WEGARS (University of Idaho) *Empty Graves, Silent Monuments: Chinese Cemeteries and Burial Customs in the Interior Pacific Northwest, a Paper Honoring the Eventual Memory of Rick Sprague* During the late nineteenth century the Chinese in the interior Pacific Northwest usually buried their dead in exclusively Chinese cemeteries, such as those still surviving in Pierce, Idaho; Warren, Idaho; and Baker City, Oregon. In these cemeteries, pits are clearly visible where remains were later exhumed for shipment to China, but all such cemeteries probably still contain burials that were never disinterred. By the 1890s, and into the early twentieth century, Chinese people began to be buried in Christian cemeteries. While some remains from these cemeteries were eventually returned to China, most burials were interred there permanently, such as in Hope, Idaho; Lewiston, Idaho; and elsewhere. Archival documentation exists for some of these cemeteries and burials. Further archival research, together with physical examination of cemetery sites, has provided a detailed picture of Chinese burial practices in these often-remote communities during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

[11] KENNETH M. AMES (Portland State University) and CAMERON MCP. SMITH (Simon Fraser University) *Production in a Southern Northwest Coast Household* The nature and organization of household production have become increasingly central issues in Northwest Coast archaeology. Important questions include what were the roles of elite individuals and of specialists in the household economy. Excavations of a large plank house at the Meier site along the Lower Columbia River have produced data germane to these questions. The plank house, dating between c. AD 1400 and 1800, was about 30m x 15m, with extensive sub-floor storage facilities. Deposits associated with the house produced some 14,500 tools. Usewear and other analyses suggest that while all household members engaged in the same general production tasks, there were strong differences in task emphasis, and perhaps some degree of specialization among household members. For example, while everyone hunted and fished, spatial distributions of artifacts suggest that high status individuals were relatively more involved in fishing, particularly with nets, while low status individuals hunted.

[18] JASON ANDERSON (Idaho State University) *Archaeology Online: The Wasden Site* Archaeologists have increasingly computerized their data acquisition and analysis. Lagging behind has been the presentation of archaeology and archaeological interpretation in a technology driven format. The Wasden Site will be one of the first sites in the state of Idaho placed online in GIS format as part of the Digital Atlas of Idaho. The Digital Atlas of Idaho is a comprehensive GIS project found on the server of the Idaho Museum of Natural History, with sections on biology, ecology, hydrology, geology, and archaeology. This becomes a repository of accessible information. The site will allow remote access of archaeological information to those interested in Idaho archaeology and Idaho prehistory .

[5] SHELBY ANDERSON (Western Washington University) [Poster] *Sediment Analysis of Archaeological Site SK-46, Fidalgo Island, WA.* During excavation of archaeological site SK-46 on Fidalgo Island, WA, poorly sorted yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sediments of an unknown nature were encountered beneath the shell midden and other cultural deposits. Investigation into the nature and source of these sediments was conducted by carrying out grain size analysis on the bulk samples from the excavation unit N4W8. The sediments in question are coarser than the overlying beds and are thought to be of a colluvial nature because of their poor sorting, coarse grain size, and lack of internal structures indicative of uplifted beach sediments. However, when compared to samples taken from a nearby hill slope and possible source area for colluvial sediments, it was found that sediment from the hill slope is much finer than sediment from SK-46, although both are poorly

sorted. This may be due to soil forming processes taking place on the hill slope, or poor sampling design. It is also possible that cultural deposition has affected the particle size distribution of the coarse sediments from SK-46.

[8] TRACY J. ANDREWS (Central Washington University) See L. La Vern Mathews

[18] FUMIYASU ARAKAWA (Washington State University) *Understanding and Visualizing Women's Roles in Procuring, Utilizing, and Making Stone Tools* My study area, Yellow Jacket Pueblo, is the largest ancestral pueblo site in the Mesa Verde region from the late Pueblo II (A.D. 1050-1150) and Pueblo III (A.D. 1150- 1280) periods. In this paper, I consider feminist criticisms of male-dominated lithic studies and androcentric interpretation of the archaeological record, and then apply Gero's (1991) three main points to address these problems - focusing on dwelling or habitation areas, local materials for making stone tools, and expedient tools - the case study of the Yellow Jacket Pueblo lithic assemblage. I believe that my study can help archaeologists to understand and reconstruct more human behavior, particularly women's roles in procuring, making, and using stone tools in domestic contexts in the past.

[14] JOHN AUTREY (Forest Service, Ketchikan Area) *The CCC Project in Southeast Alaska: A Window Into the Process* The CCC project involved many steps including consultation with elders, removal of poles to be copied, logging trees for replication, transporting logs to the carving sheds, carving projects, site preparation, erection of poles and clan houses, and the final transfer of ownership of the parks to the villages. This project built on the skills and knowledge of the Tlingit, and Haida in Southeast Alaska. The daily life and routine of the carvers participating in these projects will be explored.

[6] H.O. BACK (Virginia Tech. Blacksburg, VA) See Christine N. Rea

[8] SHILA BAKSI (Washington State U) *Shivnagar: A Changing Village in East India* Over the past several decades, India has undergone tremendous culture change due to modernization, development programs and spread of education. While some of the culture changes that have been found by Anthropologists in India are equally applicable to most villages, certain regional differences can be discovered in the village Shivnagar (pseudonym) in the state of West Bengal. These changes have affected all aspects of Indian culture such as kinship, marriage patterns, family structure, gender roles, education, language, and religious practices as well as the caste system. This paper, based on my fieldwork, will examine these changes, focusing on how the villagers, both old and young, are adapting themselves to the new order.

[5] GARTH L. BALDWIN (Western Washington University) [Poster] *Drayton Harbor Archaeological Site Survey and Recordation Project* A survey of the Drayton Harbor shoreline in Whatcom County, Washington was undertaken to resurvey recorded sites and to locate new sites in the area. Recent controversy over burial destruction at Semiahmoo (45-WH-17) and concern for the possible impact of expanding local development in this culturally sensitive area prompted this project. Resurvey of boundaries of recorded sites has revealed substantially greater extent in some cases and considerable destruction in others. Two new sites were discovered in an area of the harbor previously uninvestigated. One of these is of particular interest because it may relate to a fortified site mentioned in historic and ethnographic reports.

[5] GARTH BALDWIN (Western Washington University) See Jason Reid

[2] JAMES BEEBE (Gonzaga University) *Rapid Assessment Process (RAP), Mini-RAP, and Learning to do Qualitative Research* A Mini-RAP is an educational activity designed to help participants experiment with the skills needed to do a RAP. Even though a Mini-RAP is no more like a regular RAP than a 15-minute practice interview is like a regular interview, it provides students an opportunity to collect and analyze qualitative data using traditional qualitative research techniques. A Mini-RAP requires a team of two or three people and a minimum of two cycles of data collection through short semi-structured interviews and analysis but there is usually no "insider" on the Mini-RAP team. Students share with the other teams their interview transcripts, logs, experience with coding, data analysis and their "conclusions." This paper presents the experience over four courses using Mini-RAPs to teach traditional qualitative research skills.

[15] BONNIE BENTZ (Washington State University, Vancouver) *Voices From the Forest: Aka Adolescents of the Central African Republic* This paper is based upon a preliminary study of the Aka adolescents of the Central African Republic and the topical areas which emerged from the exploratory research: parental attachment and conflict, sibling and peer relations, and development of autonomy and identity. Cross cultural studies and ethnographies emphasize event specific and anecdotal accounts of children's ideas and beliefs as they occur within a specific cultural context, as learned and adaptive behavior. Contemporary research involving adolescents has become a priority topic in response to what is seen as an increase in adjustment problems occurring amongst Euro-Western middle class adolescents. Cross cultural research provides an understanding of human potential and diverse experience in this phase of the life cycle. The aim of this paper is to provide a complementary narrative to event based ethnographies and restrictive theoretical frameworks based upon Euro-western youths.

[1] SUSIE BODMAN (Oregon State University) [Poster] *Faunal Analysis Using Scanning Electron Microscopy to Understand Cervid Exploitation Among the Coquille* Visual examination of animal bone for evidence of human bone modifications has long been the backbone supporting investigation into human subsistence behavior and other cultural practices. From visual examination, anthropologists infer hunting, butchering, cooking, tool and art making and ceremonial treatment of materials. With the development of scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and its application to bone modification studies on animal bone from African hominid sites, physical anthropologists gained a more powerful and diagnostic tool to aid in the identification of types of modification and their subsequent assignments to human causes. SEM is not a cheap tool, and some researchers would argue, therefore, unnecessary to gain basic insights into bone modification for most sites. However, SEM does have the potential of providing another line of evidence that can be used to verify the results obtained through traditional visual examinations of modified bone from any given site, particularly in distinguishing burning from soil staining of bone. To test this hypothesis, I am using traditional methods to look at bone modification on cervid remains from site 35CS43, areas B and D, in Bandon, Ore., which have been associated with the Coquille. I am attempting to identify distinctly human modification and categorize its purpose, such as butchering for food, tool manufacture, and burning for cooking or disposal. SEM imaging and X-ray spectrometry of selected bones is being used to test identifications made through visual means. The importance of this study is threefold: 1) To assess the value of integrating SEM analysis with traditional methods of studying bone modification, particularly its usefulness to studies on bone assemblages outside of Africa, involving modern human populations and within the Pacific Northwest. 2) To demonstrate whether SEM analysis can significantly improve the accuracy of bone modification identifications, especially burning vs. staining, and, thereby, the validity of interpretations about human behavior based on them. 3) To provide information about the Coquille's use of cervid species that either adds to, confirms or refutes current knowledge about such resource exploitation. Additionally, results regarding this particular culture's exploitation of cervids can impact research done by physical

anthropologists and archaeologists studying Northwest and coastal tribes, physical anthropologists in more general ways, and members of the public who are interested in Oregon history and prehistory.

[13] SHARON BOSWELL (Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc.) See Lorelea Hudson

[19] DANIEL L. BOXBERGER (Western Washington University) *My Science Can Beat Up Your Science: The Ancient One Goes to Court* On June 19th 2001 the US District Court in Portland will hear arguments concerning the Secretary of Interior's determination to repatriate the skeletal remains known as Kennewick Man or The Ancient One. As one of the contributors to the reports to the Department of Interior concerning the cultural affiliation of The Ancient One, I have been concerned that this controversy has developed into legal contest between "scientists" and the others. This seems to have become part of the ongoing dialogue in the so-called "Science Wars." This attitude perpetuates the common belief that there is only one science, only one valid way of knowing. Positivist science arguing on its own behalf in a judicial system based on positivist law dismisses oral history and "soft science" as incapable of rendering accurate depictions of the past. Positivist science has assumed a position of power that operates within a hegemonic process of domination and struggle, a struggle that includes intellectual as well as natural resources. This intellectual hegemony is empowered by the nature of the legal system. I argue that in the spirit of NAGPRA alternative interpretations need to be given equal weight when determinations concerning repatriation are made.

[3] DAN BRADEN (Burns District Bureau of Land Management) See Scott Thomas

[13] DAVID BRAUNER (Oregon State University) *Where Fools Rush In: Archaeological Investigations in Dyea, Alaska* Over the past three decades the National Park Service has transformed the Klondike Gold Rush (1897-98) town of Skagway, Alaska into a major tourist destination within the larger confines of the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. A robust historical archaeology program has been a major element of Skagway's transformation. Increasing public interest in hiking the historic Chilkoot Trail has led to an annual presence of archaeologists documenting and stabilizing cultural resources along the trail. The long vanished city of Dyea, which was the staging area for Klondikers heading over the Chilkoot Trail to the Yukon, has not been a priority for archaeological inquiry in the National Historical Park until recently. Archaeologists under the direction of the author have spent the last two summers conducting a variety of remote sensor studies and subsurface testing operations in the Dyea town site in order to assist the National Park Service in completing a long term management plan for the town. The Dyea Archaeological Project is also a unique opportunity to explore a rare human phenomena; international mass hysteria. Truly, the archaeology of fools.

[14] STEVE BROWN (Independent Researcher) Symposium Discussant - *The Civilian Conservation Corp in Southeast Alaska: A Time of Cultural Revival*

[4] GREGORY R. CAMPBELL (University of Montana) *What's in a Label?: Native American Identity and the Rise of "Traditional Racism"* Among the most divisive issues afflicting Native North America of the twenty-first century are the questions of who it is who has a legitimate right to say he or she is American Indian, and by what criteria. Such queries, and the answers to them, hold an obvious and deeply important bearing. It impacts individuals in terms of the degree to which some form of genuine self-determination can be exercised by the more than four hundred indigenous nations. By the same token, intervention in or preemption of this plainly internal function by any external entity signifies a blatant abridgment of a nation's right to self-determination and a

corresponding diminishment of its sovereignty. This paper explores one emerging arena of conflict, that of identity versus legitimacy.

[5] SARAH K. CAMPBELL (Western Washington University) [Poster] *Relative Abundance of Marine Invertebrate Species, Methodological Considerations* A recent series of articles and responses in *American Antiquity* has revived interest in methodological issues concerning measuring relative abundance of various marine invertebrate species. Data collected by the Whidbey Island Prehistory Project at 45-SK-46, 45-SK-44, and 45-IS-I06 located near Deception Pass is used to examine these issues. Fifteen taxa were identified and quantified by element in both 1/4 and 1/8" screen samples. Differential representation of taxa between the two screen sizes indicates the value of collecting two different size fractions in order to pinpoint biases and more adequately represent human utilization. The utility of both MNI and NISP values is also supported.

[5] SARAH CAMPBELL (Western Washington University) See Jason Reid

[2] NANCY CARTWRIGHT (Gonzaga University) Symposium Discussant - *Rapid Assessment Process (RAP): Learning and doing Intensive Team-based Qualitative Inquiry*

[18] BOB CHENOWETH (Nez Perce National Historical Park, National Park Service) *The Nez Perce Dugout Canoe Collection* In 1999 the NPS's Cultural Resources Program funded my efforts to conduct a conservation assessment on four dugout canoes in the collection of Nez Perce National Historical Park. My paper will review this work and discuss the collection in the context of canoe use in the Columbia Plateau. I will review documentary sources and show photographs of canoes documented to date, discuss the storage technique we adopted at NPNHP and future interpretation of this collection. This mode of transport has been overshadowed by discussions and museum collections that reflect "horse culture" on the Plateau. While not as well-known or documented as the Pacific coast canoe tradition, the "water culture of the Plateau" centered around canoes, canoe making, travel, trade, fishing, and village site location was a defining aspect of Plateau life for hundreds of years.

[1] JIMMY CHILCUTT (Conroe, TX Police Dept.) See Jeff Meldrum

[12] HARRY CLARK (King County Road Services Division) [Panel] *King County Cultural Resource Protection Project*

[17] SLOAN CRAVEN, GARY HUCKLEBERRY, LISA MILLER, and RANDI WOLF (Washington State University) *Stratigraphic Investigations of the Jane's Bed Mammoth Site, Whitman County Washington* In September 2000, mammoth remains were discovered eroding out of a roadcut near the town of Hay in Whitman County, Washington. Dr. Gary Huckleberry and several graduate students from Washington State University Department of Anthropology removed the protruding bones from the roadcut and conducted an analysis of the depositional history of the site. The sedimentary deposits of the site indicate this mammoth's death is associated with the last of the Missoula floods. Although a preliminary investigation does not find these remains associated with cultural material, this find is significant as it adds to our knowledge of late Pleistocene fauna in Eastern Washington.

[13] AMBER CREIGHTON (University of Idaho) *Chinese Restaurant Ware and Its Importance to Asian American Archaeology: A Paper in Honor of Professor Roderick Sprague* This paper concerns Chinese restaurant ware in the Asian American Comparative Collection (AACC). One of the suppliers of Chinese restaurant ware is the F. S. Louie Company, located in Berkeley, California.

The F. S. Louie Company imports Chinese restaurant wares, fine porcelain, and gift sets for resale. The F. S. Louie Company wares as well as similar merchandise from other companies, use traditional Chinese motifs with symbolic meaning. Therefore, these motifs are strong cultural indicators of Chinese beliefs and values. The forms and patterns on this merchandise can also indicate the period and values of the company at the time of manufacturing. The patterns, forms, and types can provide a date for the antiques, artifacts, and various F. S. Louie logos found in the AACC. It is very useful to study these contemporary ceramics in order to compare them eventually with ceramics found in archaeological excavations of overseas Chinese sites.

[6] SUSAN J. CROCKFORD (Pacific Identifications Inc.) *Thyroid Hormones in Human Evolution: A Natural or Pathological Role?* Recently (*Geographical Review*, 1998), Jerry Dobson proposed that iodine deficiency in classic European Neandertals may have interfered with thyroid hormone metabolism so severely that "normal" skeletal development was compromised - that Neandertals may represent anatomically modern humans suffering from massive endemic or sporadic cretinism. Although I don't believe this hypothesis is tenable, I agree that thyroid hormone (*thyroxine*) probably *is* involved in generating the morphological similarities Dobson has documented. However, I suggest such similarities are an entirely natural consequence of Neandertals being a distinct hominid species. I have recently proposed a testable hypothesis to explain the role of thyroxine in vertebrate speciation that hinges on two essential criteria: 1) the way the hormone is produced; 2) the critical role thyroxine plays in early development and in the response of animals to stress. This novel concept explains precisely *how* Neandertal morphology evolved as a consequence of adaptation to cold and dietary limitations.

[7] DALE R. CROES (South Puget Sound Community College) See Rhonda Foster

[5] LOREN G. DAVIS (University of Alberta) and DAVID A. SISSON (Bureau of Land Management, Cottonwood Field Office) [Poster] *Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene Occupation of the Cooper's Ferry Site (10IH73)* Stratified alluvial and aeolian deposits at the Cooper's Ferry site (10IH73), located in the Lower Salmon River Canyon of west-central Idaho, contain and segregate cultural occupations dating to the late Pleistocene and early Holocene. The earliest evidence of human occupation dates between 11,410 and 11,370 BP, recovered from the surface of a deeply buried paleosol and in a circular pit feature that penetrates its surface. Lind Coulee type projectile points and other lithic artifacts were found in the pit feature, interpreted as part of an equipment cache. Windust type points found within upper alluvial deposits date earlier than 8,430 BP. Paleoenvironmental records show extreme and unstable conditions associated with different periods of site use. The stratigraphy of the Cooper's Ferry site helps clarify the early cultural sequence in the southern Columbia River Plateau as it contains a continuous technological sequence among non-fluted forms. As well, this record supports arguments that the western stemmed point tradition was contemporaneous, at least, with Clovis in the Far West.

[17] LOREN G. DAVIS (University of Alberta) *Lower Salmon River Cultural Chronology: A Revised and Expanded Model* Results of recent excavations at six sites along the Lower Salmon River Canyon of west-central Idaho shed new light on its culture history. Butler's original Lower Salmon River Canyon cultural chronology is expanded and modified to account for new discoveries. A revised culture history model is presented here and includes six phases that span nearly 11,500 14C years, including the Cooper's Ferry I (11,500 - 11,000 (?) yr BP), Cooper's Ferry II (11,000 (?) - 8,400 yr BP), Craig Mountain (8,400 - 3,500 yr BP), Grave Creek (3,500 - 2,100 yr BP), Rocky Canyon (2,100 - 600 yr BP), and Camas Prairie (600 - 150 yr BP) Phases. The implications of this revised model are wide ranging and address issues of technoevolutionary development, adaptive diversity, and cultural chronology in the Southern Plateau region.

[16] AARON DENHAM (University of Idaho) *An Ethnohistory of Plateau Sacred Landscapes* Native American religiosity is land-based, geocentric, and bio-rhythmical. The Plateau people's sense of place and their intimate connection to the land is illustrated through the various rites of passage they have engaged in. Rites of passage have been at the foundation of virtually every social and spiritual dynamic expressed throughout all societies. This presentation provides a general overview of the current ethnographic knowledge regarding Plateau Indian rites of passage in relation to the land, their life cycle, and the seasonal round. The presentation focuses on examining the structure, value, and meaning of these ceremonies of initiation and renewal, as recognized by the Plateau cultures. In conclusion, the presenter shows their diverse life transitions are intimately connected to, and are guided by the sacred landscapes. The individuals in transition derive meaning, knowledge, and a sense of identity from this intimate relationship with the land.

[4] AARON R. DENHAM (University of Idaho) *The Reflexive Model for Bicultural Identity Status* There are numerous models discussing bicultural identity development, enculturation, cultural identification, and adaptation. Several theories describe bicultural identity development as a linear one-way battle. These theories do not take into account the capacity for individuals to live within two opposing cultural systems simultaneously. An alternate method of examining the identity of bicultural individuals who live within different and sometimes conflicting cultural systems is presented. The reflexive model for bicultural identity status demonstrates how individuals know and understand two differing cultures. By simultaneously possessing two cultural frames of reference, bicultural individuals' maintain a sense of belonging to both cultures without compromising their identity within either culture. It focuses on how multiple elements interact within the construct of an individual's identity. The model assumes that the individual's self-identity, the area of overlap between two cultures, is continuously dynamic. It theorizes that the individual is continuously adapting to, removing, and integrating various aspects of the two cultures.

[6] JAMELON EMMICK (University of Montana) *Effects of Koniag Cranial Deformation on Biological Distance Analyses* The interpretation of biological relationships between groups based upon skeletal remains is an important aspect of physical anthropology. Studies designed to decipher the relationships between Alaska's Eskimo and Aleut populations have relied heavily upon cranial measurements. In the case of the late prehistoric Koniag people of Kodiak Island, results of analyses based on craniometric data have contradicted results based upon alternative types of data. This has led to disagreement over how the Koniag were related to neighboring groups and even whether they were descended from the previous inhabitants of Kodiak Island. The Koniag are unique among Alaska's Eskimo populations for the presence of artificial cranial deformation, likely the unintentional result of cradle boarding infants. This study looks at the relationship between the degree of deformation observed in a specimen and its deviation from average group morphology based upon cranial measurements to understand the effects deformation may have upon population comparisons.

[7] JERRED ERICKSON (Central Washington University) *Preliminary Geoarchaeological Research: Setting and Geomorphology of Qwu?gwes Site and Surrounding Environment* The Qwu?gwes archaeological site is currently being investigated in southern Puget Sound, Washington. The site lies in an area formed by glacial deposits and scouring. Evidence discovered during the 2000 field season suggests that the site may have been the location of a post-glacial lake, most likely Lake Russell. Additional evidence has been found to support possible seismic activity during period of occupation. The waterlogged portion of the site is formed in unique geomorphological conditions. A spring to the south of the wet site provides a protective sedimentary cap over the cultural and macro

faunal material. Future geoarchaeological research into the morphology and composition of the wet site is discussed.

[9] TERRY FIFIELD (Prince of Wales Island Zone Archaeologist, Tongass National Forest) *Cross-cultural Cooperation in Investigations at Pictograph* Pictograph Cave, on the outer coast of a remote island in Southeast Alaska's Alexander Archipelago, recently attracted the attention of a mixed group of investigators. Encouraged by past successes at working together, local tribal members, Native arts and culture specialists, scientists, and federal resource managers spent a week documenting this spectacular rock art site. Each brought their unique perspectives and goals to the project. And each left enriched by a broader understanding of the value and significance of the site in a diverse modern context. The products of this cross-cultural endeavor promise to provide benefits not only for academia, but also for the tribe in its efforts to effect the management of ancestral sites. Local school districts will draw on this information as they seek to convey knowledge and understanding of the indigenous cultures of the islands to a new generation of Native and non-Native students.

[14] TERRY FIFIELD (Prince of Wales Island Zone Archaeologist, Tongass National Forest) Symposium Discussant - *The Civilian Conservation Corp in Southeast Alaska: A Time of Cultural Revival*

[9] TERRY FIFIELD (Prince of Wales Island Zone Archaeologist, Tongass National Forest) See George Poetschat

[1] JUDSON BYRD FINLEY (Washington State University) [Poster] *Statistical Modeling of Post-Depositional Processes: An Example from a Rockshelter Site in the Bighorn Mountains, Wyoming* Post-depositional processes have long been recognized as a significant factor to consider in the examination of archaeological deposits. Statistical models provide a useful means for assessing the integrity of complex cultural stratigraphy, aiding in subsequent interpretations of the material record. This presentation incorporates high resolution data recovery techniques with statistical modeling to assess the vertical distribution of artifacts within a stratigraphic profile. Data from five cultural levels of BA Cave, a rockshelter site located in the Bighorn Mountains of Wyoming, are evaluated using analysis of variance (ANOVA) and clustering techniques. These procedures identify zones within the profile exhibiting high integrity as well as those with potential for mixing due to post-depositional processes.

[16] ADAM FISH (University of Idaho) *To Safeguard Sacred Geography* This presentation will discuss the legal precedent essential to the understanding and protection of Native American's sacral geography. To illustrate, the presenter will review two Plateau sites eligible for legal protection. The first, situated in the Yakima Hills, is rooted in the Yakima oral tradition. The second site, Kootenai Falls, is and has been used traditionally by Kootenai peoples for vision quests. Anthropologists, in collaboration with traditional elders and archaeologists, have documented sacred traditions and have made them eligible for guardianship based on federal legislation. Ultimately, this presentation aims to educate those who work to protect the sacred sites on the Plateau, encourage archeologists to respect oral traditions, and increase applied anthropologists' concern for indigenous civil liberties.

[10] MICHAEL L. FLETCHER (Washington State University, Vancouver) *The Games Truckers Play* This paper points out some of the contradictions in the work lives of long haul truck drivers. Specifically this study examines the issues of importance to the employed driver as reported in the field. Long-haul drivers are a unique group because of their sheer numbers and their conspicuous absence from their places of residence for extended periods of time. This paper is a descriptive work

that sheds light on the balance of work and entertainment necessary to keep truckers from suffering from intense boredom while operating the heavy trucks.

[7] RHONDA FOSTER (Director Heritage and Culture, Squaxin Island Tribe) and DALE R. CROES (South Puget Sound Community College) *Introduction--Joint Tribal/College Wet Site Investigations: A Critical Need for Native American Expertise and Summary, conclusions and Future* Qwu?gwes Archaeological Project Symposium

[4] RODNEY FREY (University of Idaho) *Digitizing Coyote's Landscape: Transversing American Indian and Internet Epistemologies* Can the Internet appropriately and effectively convey American Indian cultural meaning? In the context of a recently initiated American Indian oral tradition and landscape project, this paper will seek to identify many of the issues entailed in a possible answer to this timely question. Among the issues is an clear understanding of the medium through which we seek to convey an Indian world view, acknowledging that what is conveyed (the message - Indian oral traditions) will be inexorably interwoven with how it is conveyed (the means - Internet). An examination of the epistemological premises and possible constraints between Indian storytelling (as the conventional means of conveying the oral traditions) and the Internet is thus considered. Can the "plug-ins" replicate an elder's storytelling techniques? Other issues discussed include the nature of a collaborative project between an anthropologist and an Indian

[16] RODNEY FREY (University of Idaho) Symposium Moderator - *Continuity in Sacred Space: Perspectives on Plateau Spirituality*

[17] JERRY R. GALM and STAN GOUGH (Eastern Washington University) *Climate Change at the Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene Boundary: New Evidence from the Environmental Record at the Sentinel Gap Site (45KT1362)* Preliminary results of the second season of excavations at the Sentinel Gap site are described. In addition to providing significant new details on the ca. 10,200 B.P. record of human occupation, site investigations also revealed important new information on landform evolution and climate change at the late Pleistocene-early Holocene boundary. Proxy evidence for the Younger Dryas cooling event at Sentinel Gap includes a period of soil development. Three distinct buried soils are bracketed by an underlying late Pleistocene tephra couplet and the overlying site occupation surface dated to ca. 10,200 B.P. Soil development here and at other nearby localities in this age-range is consistent with "Younger Dryas soil" formation elsewhere in the western U.S. This interval of landscape stability at Sentinel Gap and other localities on the Yakima Training Center is followed by a rapid shift to a warmer-drier climate in the early Holocene.

[11] NATHAN GOODALE (University of Montana) *The 2000 Excavations at the Slocan Narrows Housepit Village, Southeastern British Columbia* During the summer of 2000, the University of Montana (UM), the University of Notre Dame (ND), and the University of Lethbridge (UL) undertook excavations at the Slocan Narrows Housepit Village in the Slocan Valley of southeastern British Columbia. The Slocan Narrows Site represents one of the last major villages in an area with a very threatened archaeological record. This village extends 2km along the Slocan River and is comprised of 101 recorded pithouses ranging in size from 5 meters to 22 meters in diameter. Five pithouses were tested during the project, revealing variation in occupational time periods as reflected in housepit architecture and cultural materials present at the site. Dated housepits reveal contemporaneity among small (<10m in diameter) and large (>15m in diameter) structures at circa 700-800 BP. Moreover, early occupations of large houses are present at circa 2600 BP. This paper will review the archaeological investigations from the 2000 field season in the Slocan Valley.

[17] STAN GOUGH (Eastern Washington University) See Jerry R. Galm

[6] RICHARD GREENWELL (International Society of Cryptozoology) See Jeff Meldrum

[12] STEVEN HACKENBERGER (Central Washington University) [Panel] *King County Cultural Resource Protection Project*

[18] STEVEN HACKENBERGER (Central Washington University) See Jennifer Langdon

[2] SUSAN HALES and NANCY LIVELY WHITE (Gonzaga University) *RAP²: A Mini-RAP on Mini-RAPs* Beebe's (2001) team-based qualitative research method known as the Rapid Assessment Process (RAP) may be used to gather information that enables researchers to quickly develop a preliminary understanding of a situation from an insider's perspective. Two doctoral students use a Mini-RAP qualitative research process to explore the group dynamics of conducting Mini-RAPs. We learn from these Mini-RAP users about the teamwork required for Mini-RAPs and its educational benefits. In their stories, the participants offer guidance for teachers and students who adopt this tool to learn and do qualitative research. In addition to sharing the perspectives they have gained from the participants in their study, the researchers reflect on their own teamwork.

[15] HUA HAN (Washington State University) *Impacts of Economic Reforms and the One-Child-One-Family Policy on Gender in a Rural Village in China* China is well known for her long history of patriliney. Lineage and descent have been considered the essence of Chinese kinship. Pioneers in Sinological anthropology had shown how patrilineal lineages form the most important kinship and social structures and therefore influence many aspects of Chinese culture. In a similar vein many anthropologists have attributed Chinese women's low status to patrilineal kinship, especially its derivative Confucian ideology and cultural practices such as village exogamy and patrilocal residence. These former studies fell under the criticism of the Schneiderian school, which demolished kinship as a distinct domain in anthropology. However, focusing on everyday life, process, agency, and political economy, a new direction in kinship and gender studies is underway. Based on a recent ethnography, this paper adopts this new direction in applying a political economy approach to the analysis of the impacts of economic reforms and the One-Child-One-Family on gender in a rural Chinese village.

[3] VICTORIA HANSEL (Washington State University) *The Dalles Roadcut Avifauna: Evidence for a Cultural Origin* The Dalles Roadcut represents ten thousand years of continuous occupation. It is renowned for its early Holocene salmonid deposit, which previous investigations have shown to be cultural. However, the Roadcut also contained thousands of scavenger bird remains. The origin of this avifauna is largely unknown. For this natural versus cultural inquiry, the specimens were identified and examined for signs of cultural modification. Cutmarks and evidence of craftsmanship (girding, incisions, polishing) were found throughout the collection, as well as a great number of limb bone tubes and preserved medullary bone. These results indicate a cultural origin for the avifauna. Furthermore, the results suggest that the presence of scavenger birds does not necessarily indicate a natural accumulation. The collection is remarkable in its preservation and can provide valuable insight into seasonality and subsistence along the Columbia River.

[3] MARGE HELZER (University of Oregon) See Scott Thomas

[8] CINDY HEMRY (Rexford Ranger District of the Kootenai National Forest) *Reaching Out, a Community Success* A friend called me in September of 1999. She is a member of the Sunburst Community Service Foundation and is addicted to writing grants. This time she found the Montana Tolerance Grant and wondered about the possibility that the Forest Service would join as a partner

in the grant. As a member of the Human Resource Council I have seen the Forest Service hire diverse candidates and have wondered how prepared the community was in accepting changes in their population. The community of Eureka currently has a small population of Blacks, Asian, and Hispanic as well as Kootenai Indian teenagers who are bused down from Canada to attend the local high school. A community of Amish lives 35 miles away. Many of the local populous are unaware of the multicultural background of Eureka and local area. It was important, not only to raise the historical cultural awareness but also to understand the current blending of cultures today. We approached this grant from a historical point of view to show the community how the area has been influenced by a variety of cultures. As much as possible, school and community members were included in the lecture series. The thought was that if a student's awareness could be raised then knowledge would be taken home and shared with their families. The Home Economics class was asked to cook authentic dishes for the lecture series, history students were given credit to attend evening programs, and students presented oral histories on elders in the community. Members of the community were also asked to share their experiences. A retired member of legislature was asked to share her experiences from office, a local theater club reenacted scenes from the past, and a member of the Board of History read passages from an 1880 journal of a woman who lived in the area. A trip was taken to Missoula specifically to locate potential speakers for our lecture series. Stops were made at the Native American Studies Department of the Kootenai Salish College in Pablo, Fort Missoula Museum, and the University of Montana to acquire names and contacts who would be willing to come to our community and share their knowledge. Along the way I picked up a National Geographic magazine that was highlighting different cultures. The name of the issue was "Multicultural Millennium" and that became the name of our lecture series. By the end of the year, the community had been exposed to several distinct performances: Pat Murdo, Manager of the Montana State Programs at the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs, University of Montana, spoke on the history of Asian Americans in Montana. The community viewed her Emmy-nominated video "From the Far East to the Old West"; Dan Burke, Disabilities Coordinator at the University of Montana talked to students and parents about overcoming physical defects; Gus Chambers presented an unreleased video on the Black Soldiers Bicycle Corp of the 1880s stationed at Fort Missoula; and Jack Gladstone and the Drum Brothers gave musical performances. The Multicultural Millennium Series is now into its second year and still going strong. The community has been very responsive in their strong attendance to the events and the quality of comments given and questions asked. Members of the Forest Service, local teachers, and community members have been very supportive in continuing this endeavor, which in turn, leads to its success.

[17] BRIAN HERBEL and ROBERT LEE SAPPINGTON (University of Idaho) *The Prehistory of Lawyer Canyon as Evidenced by Recent Investigations at Kittie Rockshelter, Near Kamiah, Idaho* Kittle Rockshelter represents one of the most recent archaeological investigations in the Clearwater River region. A significant cultural deposit was recovered from the 1999 University of Idaho field school, and is characterized by specialized artifacts, an array of large discernible features, decorative items, evidence of large scale game processing, multiple., and distinct occupations supported by diagnostic tools and subsistence strategies, and most importantly, a well preserved, intact record of the human occupation of Lawyer Canyon over spanning least the last 10,000 years. Recent analyses include an established radiocarbon date chronology, residue analysis, flotation analysis of feature fill, obsidian sourcing, and debitage analysis. A summary of these analyses, delineated natural strata, and cultural occupations will be presented here.

[19] BRENT HICKS (History/Archaeology Dept, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation) *NAGPRA and Kennewick Man - Interpretations, Wordsmithing, and Cold Fusion* One person's review and interpretation of the process that unraveled following the inadvertent discovery of Kennewick Man. The NAGPRA process is reviewed and critiqued in the context of what happened to this set of

human remains. The entirely separate process of role definition of the prominent players is reviewed and the potential effects on Anthropology and 'scientists' is discussed.

[9] RICHARD D. HILL (Archaeologist, BLM, Idaho Falls Field Office) *Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area Cultural Management Plan: A Work In Progress* The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area (BCWSA), along the southern Lemhi Range, is managed by the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Idaho Falls Field Office. Thirty-five archaeological sites, including 22 rock art sites, have been identified. Responsible for protection and preservation of Native American heritage sites, including the fragile and irreplaceable rock art, BLM archaeologists monitor and document damage to or loss of wilderness resources. A complete inventory of sites and associated rock art is the first step to understanding and managing the BCWSA's Native American heritage sites. This first phase of the management program was completed in the summers of 1999 and 2000. Photographic, sketching, GPS mapping and other non-invasive techniques were used to create archival records. In collaboration with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe, this information will provide the basis for strategies to preserve, protect, and manage these irreplaceable resources.

[2] LAURA HOLYOKE and MIKE POUTIATINE (Gonzaga University) *Taking the Team Approach; Using Rapid Assessment Process (RAP) to Uncover Emic Understanding* One of the unique characteristics of the Rapid Assessment Process (RAP) is that it truly requires an integrated team approach to sociologic investigation. This paper explores the experiences of two researchers involved in a RAP study team, which focused on the organizational structure and needs of a University Student Activities Office. This paper delves into the advantages and disadvantages of the interactive team approach, particularly in reference to the development of an emic understanding of the organization in question. The iterative nature of the RAP as utilized by the study team and the researchers' learning processes within the RAP framework are also discussed. The study described by the researchers was undertaken as part of the course requirements for a Doctoral course in Qualitative Inquiry at Gonzaga University in Spokane Washington.

[5] KETTLRAH HUBER (Western Washington University) See Jade Sommer

[17] GARY HUCKLEBERRY (Washington State University) *Revisiting the Geoarchaeology of the Marmes Site (45FR50)* A final report on the stratigraphy of the Marmes site (45FR50) was never published due to the untimely death of Dr. Roald Fryxell in 1974. Thirty years after the site was flooded by Lower Monumental Dam, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Walla Walla District) and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation funded a geoarchaeological study of the site based on Fryxell's notes and a new series of laboratory tests on archived sediments. In this study, I follow up and test some of Fryxell's ideas regarding environmental change based on the approximately 12,000-year record of sedimentation and soil formation in the rockshelter, colluvial slope, and adjacent alluvial terrace. Site formation and paleoenvironmental data provide an improved biophysical context for interpreting the cultural record at this important site.

[17] GARY HUCKLEBERRY (Washington State University) See Sloan Craven

[13] LORELEA HUDSON, CHRISTIAN J. MISS, and SHARON BOSWELL (Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc.) *Data Recovery Excavations and Documentation of Manley-Moore Lumber Company Logging Sites, Pierce County, Washington* Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc., under contract to the US Forest Service, conducted data recovery excavations and additional documentation as mitigation of effects of the 1-90 Land Exchange on two sites representative of the early operations of the Manley-Moore Lumber Company in the Carbon River Valley, Pierce County, Washington. The sites include a logging camp and several railroad grades, including two

forming a wye on a steep slope above the river, another on the plateau above, and an incline. The excavations recovered material culture representing a logging camp occupied from 1912 to 1914 and possibly a few years beyond. GPS was used to map the sites, but was not entirely successful for technical reasons. Historical research added to the history of the lumber company, however, research and interviews failed to find any direct reference to the camp.

[17] JENNIFER HURST (The Evergreen State College) *Preliminary Shellfish Analysis of the Qwu?gwes Site (45TN240)* Over 150 years ago, the ancestors of the Squaxin Island Tribe left behind hundreds of thousands of native shellfish remains common to the Mud Bay area. With only 1-2% of the Qwu?gwes site excavated, over 33,000 specimens representing four major shellfish species have already been collected and analyzed. The potential to offer further insight to the environment, lifestyle and dietary preferences of the ancient occupants of this village's past, lies within each discovered shell. I will focus on the characteristics of the species discovered at the site and their relevance/importance to the community who once lived at Qwu?gwes, including harvesting, cooking and storage methods, availability and taste preferences. Along with the analysis of MNI and collective shell counts, seasonality studies exploring the relative date of harvest for selected species from the collection using the most productive and cost-effective methods, will be presented.

[12] GI JAMES (King County ESA Policy Group) [Panel] *King County Cultural Resource Protection Project*

[3] DENNIS L. JENKINS (Museum of Natural History, University of Oregon) and TONY D. LARGAESPADA (University of Oregon) *Archaeology of the Connley Caves: Update and Revision (1967-2000)* Luther Cressman found the world famous 9000 year old sagebrush sandals in Fort Rock Cave in 1938. Stephen Bedwell sought the oldest and deepest archaeological deposits in the Connley Caves, located 16 kilometers south of Fort Rock Cave, in an effort to secure his own place in history. His search for fame, employing a small crew of UO field school students in the summer and fall of 1967 and 1968, demanded extreme excavation measures and adherence to a "no mixing" policy inconsistent with the nature of these previously vandalized caves. Recent UO field school excavations at the Connley Caves indicate that while unmixed stratified deposits still exist at the site their adequate investigation requires extreme caution and careful excavation strategy. Correlation of radiocarbon dated strata and artifact distributions throughout >3 vertical meters of deposits support Bedwell's basic assessment of the caves, but also indicates significant errors resulting from inadequate field techniques.

[16] ROBBIN JOHNSTON (US Forest Service) *Sacred Plateau Landscapes and the Anomaly of Continuity* Many different cultures have inhabited the Plateau region. Each culture has endowed the landscape with meaningful symbols and has enriched their life by the blessings of those sacred entities. The Plateau landscape is a constant, yet the perceptions of the landscape change as migrations occur and religions evolve. Changing the perspectives on where sacred sites are, and what their function is, contributes to the manifold possibilities of perceiving the sacred domain of the land. Religion is a commutative event; it collaborates with antecedents to formulate the present. Through intermarriage, recollection, and trade, the religious motifs "superorganically" travel through time. Continuity exists because of the deterministic nature of the magnanimous character of certain earthworks. Using analogies from the Western tradition, the presenter will illustrate the continuities and novelties of the Plateau people's perception of the sacred landscape, and demonstrate that the phenomena of symbolic continuity occur due to landscape magnificents.

[18] KENNETH E. JUELL (Northwest Archaeological Associates) *Making Inferences of Feature Function from Lagged Fire-Modified Rock Deposits Found on the Shores of Albeni Falls Dam Reservoir, Pend*

Oreille River, Northern Idaho Since 1995, NWAA has tested fifteen prehistoric sites above Albeni Falls Dam during seasonal reservoir drawdowns. Camas processing is suspected at several sites where dense FMR concentrations may represent former ovens; other feature types are likely present. Inferring feature type is problematic because sites are affected by shoreline erosion; FMR distributions vary from relatively intact clusters to severely lagged strandlines. To infer feature function, collection grids were placed over FMR concentrations to collect 2-dimensional density values. A comparative sample of 119 excavated FMR features by seven feature types was derived from downriver Calispell Valley Archaeological Project data, where FMR features provide 3-dimensional density values. Statistical comparison is achieved by converting CVAP 3-dimensional values from known features to equivalent Albeni 2-dimensional values from FMR concentration grid squares. Results indicate feature function often can be inferred from lagged FMR concentrations with reasonable confidence.

[15] KEIKO KATO (Washington State University) *Gender Relationship in Japan* The gender relationship in Japan where women are structurally secondary, is far more complex than Western people might think. Incorporating Doi's (1973) theory of *amae*, the paper discusses the benefits women gain from being in the subordinate position. The theory of *amae* posits that the Japanese vertical relationship involves a power of those on the bottom to influence people on the top to respond to their *amae* (the need of an individual to have his/her wishes respond by others). This paper suggests that Japanese women are able to satisfy their *amae* by depending on men. Societal norms impose "responsibility" on men who are not permitted to express their *amae*. Men must exhibit stronger self-control than women do. To improve gender equality in Japan, society must aim for a situation where both genders have equal societal/structural treatment as well as a mutually supportive attitude towards the other gender's *amae*.

[9] JAMES D. KEYSER (USFS Regional Archaeologist) See George Poetschat

[5] JAMES KINSMAN (Western Washington University) [Poster] *Strongylocentrotus Representation at Three Shell Middens on the Northwest Coast of Western Washington* Researchers working in shell middens in the Puget Sound and Straits of Georgia regions have often noted lenses in shell middens that have visibly high densities of sea urchin parts, but sea urchins have received very little analytic attention in faunal analyses. Sea urchin remains are common constituents in midden deposits excavated at 45-SK-144 and 45-SK-46 in 1999 and 2000 as part of the Whidbey Island Prehistory Research Project, and a dominant element in ashy tan lenses at both sites. I quantified sea urchin specimens in the 1/4 and 1/8" samples from these two sites and from 45-IS-106, located on the east coast of the island adjacent to a different marine environment. Results indicate that the ossicle and the rotula, parts of the lantern, are the most useful elements for calculating MNI. Their greater abundance appears to be due to differences in density and survivability.

[9] LINDA M. KLUG (Central Washington University) *Location and Glyph Type: an Investigation of Minor Rock Art Sites in the Yakima Basin and Priest Rapids Reach* Minor sites, those sites with very few glyphs, are examined for correlations between glyph types and site locations. Of particular interest are sites with glyphs over 2 feet across which are located in places which are easily seen from trails and stream banks.

[5] TODD KOETJE (Western Washington University) See Jason Reid

[12] JULIE KOLER (King County Office of Cultural Resources) [Panel] *King County Cultural Resource Protection Project*

[17] DANA KOMEN (Eastern Washington University) *Downsizing in A Pleistocene Economy; Adaptive Cultural Strategies in the Plateau* New data obtained from Greenland ice cores provides a fresh view of cultural coping mechanisms initiated by early inhabitants of the Plateau. Dramatic climatic fluctuations characterizing the Pleistocene/Holocene transition influenced not only the plant and animal life of the Plateau, but directly impacted the lifeways of the people depending on these resources. Traditionally, early people have been almost exclusively associated with big game hunting; however new information provides support for a broad based resource collecting base. Paleoenvironmental variations could be extreme in the Plateau; an area in which people had to transform their resource strategies to cope with stress produced by volcanic eruptions, periods of extended drought and violent erosional episodes. Our expanding knowledge of environmental variations provides the base from which to look at how quickly and to what extent the first people shifted their cultural adaptive strategies in response to rapidly changing conditions.

[15] SAKIKO KUROSACA (University of Idaho) *Bicultural Socialization of a Nepalese Child in America: A Qualitative Study of Mealtime Customs at Home and Preschool* Anthropologists have paid little attention to children, labeling them as passive learners in their socialization process. With the increasing situations in which children are raised in bicultural settings in America, this study explores a Nepalese child's bicultural socialization of mealtime at home and preschool in America. Five-month participant observation by co-residence with the subject's family and four-month preschool visiting are conducted, in addition to structured interviews with the subject's parents and preschool teachers. The ethnographic descriptions depict that the child takes his initiative to apply home culture at preschool in the beginning, and then preschool customs at home later in this study as an active learner. Also, the subject's mother shows the application of home culture for the preschool. As a whole, the subject child enduringly constructs his bicultural world by learning from and teaching to social agents in his active interactions.

[5] KIM KWARSICK (Western Washington University) See Mariah Lievense

[18] JENNIFER LANGDON and STEVEN HACKENBERGER (Central Washington University) *The Application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in Archaeology: A Case Study for Hells Canyon* Managing databases with archaeological site information is one of the most challenging tasks facing public agencies. A Geographical Information System (GIS) is a valuable tool for archaeological data management and mapping, which allows resource managers to organize and display information. GIS studies coupled with an explicit theoretical framework will serve as an aid to formal models of locational choices in human decision-making. Two possible theoretical frameworks are explored: positivistic and normative. Two major methodological problems are illustrated utilizing our Hells Canyon case study. The first problem concerns the availability and choice of environmental data layers that might be used to predict site location. The second problem involves the choice of methods used to statistically demonstrate relationships between site locations and environmental variables.

[3] LEAH LARGAESPADA (University of Oregon) *Snail Tales: A Chronology and Typology of Marine Shell from Archaeological Sites in the Fort Rock Basin, Central Oregon* A surprising variety of marine mollusks have been found in archaeological contexts in the Fort Rock Basin by early researchers in this region, and during eleven years of careful excavation by the University of Oregon field school. The wide variety of shell species, and range of shell artifact types, provides a great deal of insight into the importance of this resource to the Native American peoples of this region. This paper offers an analysis and re-analysis of marine shell from the Fort Rock Basin, in order to establish a typology and chronology, and to obtain a greater understanding of trade and exchange systems and social organization.

[3] TONY D. LARGAESPADA (University of Oregon) See Dennis L. Jenkins

[11] AMY J. LAWRENCE (Washington State University) *Avifauna Analysis from Walan Point, A Shell Midden Site in Puget Sound* A key problem for zooarchaeologists is distinguishing between naturally and culturally deposited bone assemblages. This is an important question because faunal remains are used as evidence for reconstructing many aspects of prehistoric life, especially subsistence. Recent research suggests that culturally deposited bird remains should display a higher frequency of posterior to anterior elements. A naturally deposited bird assemblage should display the opposite pattern. In this paper, I examine the avifauna from Walan Point (45JE16), a Marpole-age shell midden in northern Puget Sound. Analyses of these data suggest that avian skeletal part representation at Walan Point most closely resemble a natural deposit. However, several other lines of evidence suggest that these bones were culturally deposited. In this case, human butchering and processing activities created a bone assemblage that mimics the natural pattern. The implications of this research suggest that bird element representation may be a poor indicator of assemblage origin.

[2] GRACE LEAF (Gonzaga University) *Insiders, Outsiders, and In-between: The Role of the Insider in the Rapid Assessment Process (RAP)* This paper provides a description of the role of the insider in the Rapid Assessment Process (RAP). The insider's role as a key informant is critical to the success of a RAP project. A RAP team remains a team for the duration of a project and subsequently disbands, each member returning to their non-RAP roles. However, the insider stays an insider after the project's end and faces cultural and political issues within the organization. An analysis of the pre- and post-RAP life of an insider will be framed in terms of organizational theory.

[12] LEON LEEDS (King County Landmarks and Heritage Commission) [Panel] *King County Cultural Resource Protection Project*

[11] MICHAEL LENERT (University of Montana) *Calibrated Radiocarbon Dates and Cultural Evolution: Implications for the Rise of Socio-complexity in the Mid-Fraser Region, British Columbia* Recent investigations at the Keatley Creek site serve as the catalyst for continued studies of complex hunter-gatherers in the Mid-Fraser Canyon, British Columbia. New evidence supports the notion that co-residential corporate groups occupying large housepits may have emerged nearly 1500 BP. This argues against the more popular hypothesis that large dwellings housing socially complex groups were initially established at least 2500 years ago. This paper examines the relationship between housepit size and calibrated age using radiocarbon dates retrieved from intact contexts associated with winter housepit village sites in the Mid-Fraser region of British Columbia. Using this relationship I intend to address the transition from logistically-organized, "egalitarian" to transegalitarian societies that evolved potentially 2000 - 1000 years ago in this region.

[9] MARIA D. LEO (Pullman, WA) *The Pictographs of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River: An Interpretation of Style and Function* Rock art studies can be used in conjunction with archaeological and ethnographic evidence to address cultural history. This paper reviews 35 pictograph sites located on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River in central Idaho. The study area is between two distinctive geographic and cultural regions, i.e., the Columbia Plateau and the Great Basin, and between the historic Sahaptin Nez Perces and Utaztecan Northern Shoshone ethnic-linguistic groups. Given the cultural implications, stylistic variation of rock art could be expected denoting a mix of cultural traits that might be associated with either diachronic or synchronic cultural changes. However, the overall occurrence of a repetitive repertoire of modes of expression and subjects, suggests stylistic uniformity and links with the Great Basin and the Northwest Plains. Based on this homogeneity, a persistent ideological system can be interpreted as the product of a culturally integrated ethnic group most

likely affiliated with ethnographic Northern Shoshone populations. The chronological framework is hypothesized to cover a brief span of time most likely post-dating 1700 B.P. The cultural significance and function of the rock art was most probably produced in connection with hunting large game and shamanism.

[12] DENNIS LEWARCH (Larson Anthropological Services) [Panel] *King County Cultural Resource Protection Project*

[5] MARIAH LIEVENSE and KIM KWARSICK (Western Washington University) [Poster] *Analysis of Chiton Representation in a Northwest Coast Shell Midden* The diverse marine invertebrate assemblage from the excavation of 45-SK-46, a shell midden facing Deception Pass in the Puget Sound, Washington, includes a surprisingly large number of chitons (*Mollusca Polyplacophora*). Analysis of over 400 specimens of chiton focused on identification of species, determining the relative utility of different measures of abundance, and comparative representation in 1/4 and 1/8" screen samples. Two species, *Katharina tunicata* and *Cryptochiton stelleri* were identified. Of the plate types, anterior, posterior, and medial, the medial plates yielded the highest MNI values for the 1/4" screen sample, with the posterior plates only slightly under-represented. A size analysis of comparative specimens was undertaken to confirm that the under-representation of the anterior plates in the 1/4" sample and their more proportional representation in the 1/8" sample is due to their relatively small size.

[17] CHARLES T. LUTTRELL (Archaeological and Historical Services) *The Centennial Mammoth and its Kin: Revisiting the History of Several Fossil Finds in Washington Territory* In 1876, public and professional interest converged on a series of geographically related discoveries of late Pleistocene faunal remains from present-day eastern Washington. The most celebrated of these is locally identified as the Spokane or Latah Mammoth. Since its discovery, the facts of its history have reached myth-like proportions. The details of this and other nearby fossil finds will be presented as a more holistic overview that also addresses paleoenvironments and the potential for archaeological deposits.

[7] AUDIN MALMIN (University of Washington) *Creating a Digital Site Record* The Qwu?gwe's field season generates 250-400 images per week. These images range from detailed artifact documentation groups, to 5cm. plat shots, to general overview shots of the archaeologists and visitors. The purpose of the data archiving project is to organize and store these images in a logical format which is searchable and easily distributable. This talk will demonstrate the work-in-progress data archive and hit on some of the design choices and problems we ran into (and are running into) in creating it.

[7] MICHAEL MARTIN (South Puget Sound Community College) *Mapping, Testing and Dating the Fish Trap at Qwu?gwe's* Testing of the Qwu?gwe's wet site (45TN240), in Mud Bay, the southern most extent of Puget Sound in Western Washington State, began in the spring of 1999 through a cooperative agreement between The Squaxin Island Tribe and South Puget Sound Community College. We are currently extensively mapping three main components: (1) a shell midden living area of the prehistoric town/village, (2) a buried waterlogged midden, covered by the force of an aquifer spring in the intertidal area, and (3) a fish trap 1/4 mile up from the town site. The focus of this progress report is the fish trap mapping, modeling, dating and investigations.

[8] L. LAVERN MATTHEWS (Central Washington University), VICKIE YBARRA (Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic), and TRACY J. ANDREWS (Central Washington University) *The Impact of High School Preparation on Hispanic Student College Admissibility* Our research, conducted in cooperation with a community-based organization concerned with Hispanic education, focused on the question of why Hispanic students in an Eastern Washington school district were not entering college at comparable rates to White students. This study was designed to: a) identify patterns in courses taken by graduates from two district high schools, and b) find out if the disparity was due to Hispanic students failing to meet college admissions core course requirements. We evaluated high school transcripts and analyzed a number of potentially significant variables including, a) how ethnic groups differed in meeting requirements, b) yearly course-taking patterns, and c) GPA. We expect project findings to help identify intervention strategies at both the primary and high school levels that will assist students in meeting college entrance requirements and, once admitted, will enhance their university performance.

[18] RUTH A. MATHEWS (University of Texas at San Antonio) *Geomorphology, Environment, and Lime Production in the Maya Lowlands* The purpose of this presentation is to express the importance of lime production in Mesoamerica. Although the presence of lime is widespread in Pre-Hispanic and contemporary Mayan society, very little archaeological research towards an understanding of the dynamics of lime production has been undertaken. In an effort to determine how the ancient Maya populations developed the knowledge allowing them to exploit and manage their specific limestone environments, a discussion of geomorphological investigations and the pyrochemical properties of lime production need to be addressed. Since lime was fundamental to Mayan society and served numerous functions, differing lime production strategies were developed based on the variability of limestone and fuel availability. It is the historical and ecological nature of this variation that I will address in detail.

[9] STEPHAN E. MATZ (Salmon-Challis National Forest; USDA Forest Service) *Big Springs Pictograph Site: Resolving Competing Interests in a Multiple Use Age* The Big Springs Pictograph site is of great cultural, political and scientific interest to a number of parties owing to its 14 large, complex, and unusual panels located within a magnificent natural setting. Photographic work and description provided by Carolynne Merrell of the panels will provide the back drop for a discussion of the efforts by the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes to meet the demands of multiple publics in the use of this site. The diverse interests of the Tribes, environmentalists, new agers, archaeologists, ranchers, off-road vehicle users, tourists, and the local community come together in challenging ways for today's land managers.

[4] RANI F. MCLEAN (University of Montana) *Identity Formation of Mexican-Americans in the West Side Community of St. Paul, Minnesota* The need to understand and determine ethnic identity has become a very highly studied subject, especially with the highly used term "ethnicity" now taking the place of the term "race" in the field of anthropology. The reasons behind ethnic formation are not constant for all populations, but independent by group membership and individuality. I use the West Side community of St. Paul, Minnesota as my study area. I have conducted interviews and analysis, both qualitatively and quantitatively, to demonstrate the driving forces behind their ethnic formation. I hypothesize that because of their location in the Northwest and immigration history that they will fit the theoretical model demonstrated by James Diego Vigil. After testing this hypothesis I conclude that it does fit the model and that even though people labeled as Mexican-Americans are perceived as one cultural conglomeration that they indeed are not and that the differences can be accounted for by their geographic location and immigration history .

[6] JEFF MELDRUM (Idaho State University) and RICHARD GREENWELL (International Society of Cryptozoology) *Evaluation of a Videotaped Sighting of an Alleged Sasquatch in the California Redwoods* In August 1995, a sighting of Sasquatch (or Bigfoot) in the Jeddediah Smith Redwoods was documented on videotape. It presents a brief view of the subject crossing a narrow forest road. Establishment of the scale based on dimensions of the vehicle and landmarks in the background indicate a height of nearly 2.5 m (8 ft). Poor light conditions limit the tape's informativeness and our ability to assess its credibility. Body form, posture and gait of the film subject exhibit similarities to the Patterson-Gimlin film shot in 1967. However, distinctions include greater body size, greater hair length, especially on the extremities, a lack of apparent breasts, and the presence of what may be male genitalia. Other anatomical details, including muscle action and bony landmarks, suggest a living anatomy rather than a prosthetic costume. Throughout the analysis we detected nothing to falsify the eyewitness testimony or to indicate a hoax.

[1] JEFF MELDRUM (Idaho State University) and JIMMY CHILCUTT (Conroe, Texas Police Department) *Dermatoglyphics in Casts of Alleged North American Ape Footprints* Reports of Sasquatch (or Bigfoot) have been corroborated with documented footprints. In some instances, soil conditions were such that dermatoglyphics were preserved in the footprints and transferred to the casts. Six such instances are the focus of this report. These have been evaluated in collaboration with a professional latent fingerprint examiner. The ridge detail displays typical distinguishing characteristics including bifurcations, ending ridges, short ridges, sweat pores, and scars. However, features are consistently distinct from human. The ridges are wider on average; the orientation, or pattern of flow of the ridges is distinct, e.g., the flow tends to be longitudinal along the sole margins; there is an absence of stress creases in the stem region of the digits. Furthermore, the casts display consistent, but distinct gross anatomical features. The implication of these latent features of ridge detail and anatomy for the existence of an unrecognized North American ape is examined.

[9] CAROLYNNE L. MERRELL (Archaeographics) *Pictograph Perspectives, Photography, and Photo Electronic Imaging: More Than Just a Pretty Picture* Photographing Rock Art for documentation is usually based on the photographer's personal appraisal of how he perceives the subject matter. This frequently results in an incomplete, occasionally erroneous view that can continue in future research (or publications). This conflict can be overcome as demonstrated in the recording of Pictograph Cave in southern Alaska where an opportunity was provided for professionals and volunteers to interface with traditional members of the Tlingit community. Working with Tlingit artists and Clan Elders allowed the recorders to see the pictographs through the eyes of the culture whose ancestors produced the art. This contact helped determine the best orientation for shooting the photographs and indirectly guided the course for enhancing aspects of the images. Increased sensitivity for Tlingit culture and design resulted in greater accuracy for the photographic archival portfolio.

[12] FENELLE MILLER (King County Road Services Division) [Panel] *King County Cultural Resource Protection Project*

[17] LISA MILLER (Washington State University) See Sloan Craven

[15] TINA MINOR (Washington State University) *The Political Participation of Inuit Women in the Government of Nunavut* I examine Inuit society to determine if gender equality has persisted over time. The data collected from a literature review plus my interviews with Inuit men and women tell a story about their changing roles in various social spheres. Traditionally, Inuit men and women functioned as a unit for survival. Their roles were complementary but equal. When Inuit moved into Arctic settlements, their society was modified to incorporate a wage economy and the Euro-Canadian political system. The new formal economic and political spheres produced different

opportunities for Inuit men and women to certain public roles but gender equality persisted. If gender equality persists over time in Inuit society in the form of complementary or identical access to the political sphere, then why are Inuit women under-represented in elite politics? I propose that Inuit women's lack of participation at the elite level reflects the influence of the Euro-Canadian gender role pattern.

[13] CHRISTIAN J. MISS (Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc.) See Lorelea Hudson

[2] MATTHEW MITCHELL (Gonzaga University) *An Approach for Studying the Future: Blending Rapid Assessment Process (RAP) and Ethnographic Futures Research (EFR)* By definition, the future is impossible to study; it does not exist. However, what does exist and can be studied are present perceptions of possible, probably, and preferred futures. Such perceptions typically take the form of forecasts, projections, and scenarios. These perceptions play an important role in the research and development of policies, initiatives, and other programmatic responses. Within the qualitative tradition of inquiry, two methodologies stand out as well-suited approaches for retrieving and analyzing an emic perception of the future: the Rapid Assessment Process (RAP), and the Ethnographic Futures Research approach (EFR). This paper discusses how these two methods can be used for building a spectrum of futuristic scenarios usable for making decisions in the present.

[14] DANIEL MONTEITH (U of Alaska Southeast – Juneau Campus) *Tlingit Reinterpretation and Reinvention of Cultural History and Identity through the CCC Carving Projects in Southeast Alaska* The philosophy of the CCC pole restoration was a departure from the assimilationists policies of the missionaries. The CCC projects helped promote the training of a whole new generation of artists and carvers in the technical and aesthetic aspects of Tlingit three-dimensional art. The project also reintroduced the histories and oral narratives about the poles to a new generation of Tlingits. In many cases, the replication of the poles helped perpetuate and rededicate the histories and rights behind the poles. The CCC projects also popularized and developed a new level of appreciation of Tlingit art by non-natives, which began a new age of heritage tourism in Alaska.

[12] TINA MOREHEAD (King County Road Services Division) [Panel] *King County Cultural Resource Protection Project*

[3] EMILY MUELLER (University of Oregon) See Scott Thomas

[11] MARGARET NELSON (Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc.) *Emergency Excavations at a Late Prehistoric Site on the Snoqualmie River, King County, Washington* Northwest Archaeological Associates and the Snoqualmie Tribe conducted test and limited data recovery excavations at site 45KI263 on the Snoqualmie River near Fall City, Washington, in August and September, 2000. The site is adjacent to the ethnohistoric trail over Snoqualmie Pass and at the approximate location of a nineteenth century plank house associated with a Snoqualmie village. Testing identified at least three cultural strata, while data recovery focused on the uppermost cultural levels. Several discrete areas with *in situ* burning were explored and features including hearths, pits with bone and/or shell, postmolds, and artifact concentrations were identified. A radiocarbon date of A.D. 1670 +/- 20 years and preliminary analysis of artifacts and faunal remains suggest that late prehistoric use of the site as a village or residential camp is consistent with the ethnohistoric use. The site also provides an opportunity to examine changes between late pre-contact and contact-era occupations.

[3] PATRICK O'GRADY (University of Oregon) See Scott Thomas

[12] JAY OSBORNE (King County road Services Division) [Panel] *King County Cultural Resource Protection Project*

[16] JOSIAH PINKHAM (Nez Perce Tribe) *Indigenous Spiritual Challenges* Though many laws exist to enhance protection and foster perpetuation of indigenous spirituality, there are still many challenges to overcome. I plan to discuss a few of the diverse issues that challenge the survival of indigenous thought or spirituality. I will examine the challenge of transitioning from an oral based culture to that of a written based one. I will also address the challenge of living the indigenous life with the advent of federal agencies and land management plans.

[9] GEORGE POETSCHAT (Oregon Archaeological Society), JAMES D. KEYSER (USFS Regional Archaeologist), and TERRY FIFIELD (Prince of Wales Island Zone Archaeologist, Tongass National Forest) *Pictograph Cave in Southeast Alaska: Expanding Our Cultural Understanding of the Rock Art* Pictograph Cave contains perhaps the most spectacular collection of painted motifs known in Southeast Alaska. Local Northwest Coast (Tlingit) tribal representatives, US Forest Service personnel, professional anthropologists, and volunteers undertook a study of the rock art motifs by locating the rock art panels, recording selected panels, collecting oral histories relating to the art, and filming these motifs, oral histories and the processes of information collection. The pictographs are clearly part of the classic conventionalized style of the Northwest Coast Rock Art Tradition. This study identified that some motifs depict mythological beings and their actions. Others may be property markers of local Tlingit clans. It is through this type of cooperative, cross-cultural study that tribal, professional, and interested publics all learn about the art and archaeological values, and gain respect for understanding and preserving these perishable resources.

[2] MIKE POUTIATINE (Gonzaga University) See Laura Holyoke

[19] DAVID W. POWELL (Department of Natural Resources, Yakama Nation) *Recent Developments for Archaeological Resource Protection in the Ceded Area of the Yakama Nation* The Yakama Nation has engaged a number of strategies to achieve archaeological resource protection off reservation on state and private lands. The Yakama Nation under the treaty of 1855 has reserved rights on their ceded lands and a legal right to be involved in the preservation of archaeological resources. The "Timber, Fish, and Wildlife (TFW) Agreement" has been in effect in Washington state since 1987. It is a unique agreement where the participants agreed to work to protect and enhance Washington's fish, wildlife, water, and archaeological/cultural resources while maintaining a viable timber industry. The Yakama Nation TFW Program advocates resource protection through the review of state timber harvest permits. There has been progress with archaeological issues with land managing and regulatory agencies. State laws for protecting archaeological resources will be strengthened and clarified by proposed amendments (SB 5353, HB 1189). However, more effort and funding is needed to establish and maintain a consistent and comprehensive statewide policy for archaeological resource protection.

[13] RICHARD PUGH, JAMES ROBINSON, BLAINE SCHMEER, and HARVEY STEELE (Northwest Pottery Research Center, Oregon) *Josiah Hannah and Son: Pioneer Potters on the Rogue River* After twenty years at the Caldwell Pottery, Calloway County, Missouri, Josiah Hannah moved his family to Oregon, arriving in the Rogue River valley in 1862. He bought a homestead on the banks of the Rogue River about three miles south of Shady Cove. He located one of the very few deposits of high-firing refractory clay in the southern Oregon, for his stoneware. He also procured the use of a salt spring in the mountains of northern Jackson County, plus another source of earthenware slip clay, and started a pottery business that continued after his death, in 1884, until about 1900. For the past five years,

Richard Pugh and James Robinson of the NWPRC have conducted archaeological surveys at the two Hannah sites (Josiah's son, Joseph, had moved the pottery to higher ground after the floods of 1890), including collection and analysis of surviving examples, technical investigations, and even a program of replication by the Southern Oregon Historical Society.

[3] MICHELE PUNKE (Oregon State University) *Predictive Locational Modeling of Late Pleistocene Archaeological Sites on the Southern Oregon Coast Using a Geographic Information System (GIS)* The search for archaeological sites dating to the late Pleistocene along the southern Oregon coast is a formidable task. Using theoretical, archaeological, ethnographic, and environmental data, a predictive locational model was created to facilitate the search process. Integration of the data and mathematical model structure into a Geographic Information System (GIS) allowed for spatial analysis of the landscape and the prediction of locations most likely to contain evidence of human activity during the late Pleistocene.

[8] LAURA PUTSCHE (University of Idaho) *Culture Change, Tourism, and Identity among the Shipibo Of The Peruvian Amazon* The impact of tourism on indigenous communities is a controversial issue, and has led to mixed results for the Shipibo of San Francisco in the Peruvian Amazon. Reduction of their traditional territory to a small reserve has led to a decrease in their natural resource base and greater participation in the market economy. As a result, they have become dependent on the sale of artwork to tourists for income. This has become even more important over the past several years due to an increase in tourism in this region and a decline in the value of their cash crops. Since many tourists come to see "authentic Indians," recognition throughout the region that the Shipibo draw tourists and are therefore important for the local tourist economy has enhanced appreciation of traditional Shipibo culture. Consequently, many Shipibo have been preserving certain aspects of their culture that appeal to tourists, such as traditional housing and clothing. These circumstances may also contribute to the maintenance of pride in their identity as Shipibo. At the same time, many Shipibo resent the nearly continuous intrusions into their villages and homes and the commercialization of their culture. They are extremely proud of their artwork, but object to the behavior they must engage in to sell it. The Shipibo want to be known as artists; not hawkers of tourist trinkets.

[6] CHRISTINE N. REA (University of Montana) and H.O. BACK (Virginia Tech) *Determining Postmortem Interval: A Preliminary Examination of Postmortem Thorium, Actinium, and Radium Isotope Concentrations in Bone* The goal of this research is to determine a method to derive postmortem interval. This project focuses on determining a dating method similar to current radiometric methods, but looks at isotopes with a shorter decay rate: Ra-228, Ac-228, and Th-228. The half-lives of these nuclei range from 6.13 hours to 6.7 years, which allows for a method that dates from the present to approximately 20 years ago. Research shows that during the lifecycle of a human the concentration of Ra-228 and its daughters are in equilibrium. Once a person dies, bone no longer accumulates these isotopes. The only activity seen is from the decay of the isotopes present in the bone at death. Looking at the ratio of decay rates of the remaining isotopes, a method to determine PMI can potentially be created.

[10] JULIANA REEVES (Eastern Washington University) *Kuru: Epidemic in the Highlands of New Guinea* During the 1950's a previously unknown disease reached epidemic proportions in the highlands of Papua New Guinea. The Fore called this disease Kuru, a term which means "trembling" or "fear." This paper will present a brief overview of Kuru, its social impact, and how it was investigated. In many ways Kuru is like other spongiform encephalopathies that have been much in the news lately: Mad Cow Disease and Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease. However, the social impact of Kuru seems to have been much greater than either of these. This may be due in part to its

smaller geographic distribution and the personalistic view of illness held by the Fore. Much of the early investigative work was conducted by western natural scientists. This of course played a role in how Kuru was investigated. This case exposes some of the inherent difficulties in conducting medical anthropology in foreign cultures.

[5] JASON REID, JOSH WATROUS, GARTH BALDWIN, SARAH CAMPBELL, and TODD KOETJE (Western Washington University) [Poster] *Definition of Analytic Stratigraphic Units at 45-SK-46, Deception Pass Washington* In summer 2000, Western Washington University excavated 6 1 x 1 m units at 45-SK-46, located on Deception Pass, Fidalgo Island, Washington. Analysis of stratigraphy and cultural materials suggests at least two distinct episodes of cultural deposits. The earliest cultural deposits, overlying bedrock or Pleistocene glaciomarine deposits, are associated with relatively massive strata that are sandy/gravelly in texture and light in color. Shell is present, but not abundant, and is very weathered. Artifacts are not abundant but include a surprisingly high percentage of modified artifacts--the temporally diagnostic ones are indicative of Locarno Beach culture type. The upper component is distinguished by more complex, anthropogenic stratification, typical in appearance of Northwest coast shell middens. The diverse facies in this component include tan lenses, dark layers, layers of nearly whole shell, pit features, and rock pavements.

[13] JAMES ROBINSON (Northwest Pottery Research Center, Oregon) See Richard Pugh

[11] STEPHAN R. SAMUELS (Coos Bay, Oregon BLM District) *Ozette House Floor Midden Artifact Distributions* Three completely excavated house floor middens with preserved perishable materials provide the opportunity for a detailed examination of house floor artifact distributions at this protohistoric Northwest Coast village. This computer-based analysis groups artifact classes and examines their distribution in relation to house features. As in previous Ozette house floor spatial analyses, results presented here indicate understandable patterns in artifact distribution which are reflective of status-related distinctions.

[13] TUTTI (MARILYN) SANDMEYER (University of Idaho) *Material Culture in Idaho Mining History: Chinese Ceramics from Silver City, Idaho 1863 to 1920* During the summer months of 1987 and 1988, Roderick Sprague from the University of Idaho, Department of Anthropology, conducted field schools in Silver City, Idaho. Designated as 10-OE-1196, the site excavations revealed a vast assemblage of artifacts depicting the material culture of this 19th century gold and silver producing area. The paper and slide presentation will focus on one important facet of the artifacts namely, the Chinese ceramics excavated from eleven lots in Block 9 of Silver City. Silver City's Chinatown emerged during the early 1860s as Chinese miners, launderers, merchants, laborers, and restaurateurs rushed to join the flood of fortune seekers to the southwest corner of the state. The presentation will include research on the early mining history of Idaho and Silver City followed by the migration of Chinese into Owyhee County. The ceramic collection will be examined noting the unique feature of Japanese tablewares from the site.

[17] ROBERT LEE SAPPINGTON (University of Idaho) *Results of Archaeological Investigations at Canoe Camp* Canoe Camp is a National Register site located opposite the confluence of the North Fork with the main Clearwater River in north central Idaho. It is one of the few documented sites for the Lewis and Clark expedition and the setting where they constructed five canoes in September-October 1805 for the final portion of their journey to the Pacific Ocean. The members of the expedition engaged in numerous activities here and their journals also provide invaluable data about their Nez Perce hosts. The site was recorded in 1964 and since the 1970s it has been administered and partially developed by the National Park Service. University of Idaho archaeologists have

conducted a series of investigations in this vicinity since 1988 and the results of these investigations will be discussed in this paper.

[17] ROBERT LEE SAPPINGTON (University of Idaho) See Brian Herbel

[13] BLAINE SCHMEER (Northwest Pottery Research Center, Oregon) See Richard Pugh

[14] PRISCILLA SCHULTE (University of Alaska Southeast – Ketchikan Campus) *Complementary and Competing Views of the CCC Carving Project in Southeast Alaska* The Forest Service management on the Tongass National Forest had several goals in the development and implementation of the CCC project in Southeast Alaska. These goals were not necessarily shared by the Alaska Native community but nevertheless served some of the interests of the Native community. The differing perspectives resulted in tensions and misunderstandings but ultimately served to revitalize the Native arts and culture in some important ways.

[1] DAVID A. SISSON (Bureau of Land Management, Cottonwood Field Office) See Loren G. Davis

[5] JULIE SISSON (Western Washington University) [Poster] *Comparison of *Prolothaca* Size between Two Components at 45-SK-46, Deception Pass, Washington* Two measures of hinge size and two of valve size were defined and applied to an assemblage of over 50 whole *Protothaca* spp. right valves and over 200 right hinges from 45-SK-46, a shell midden at Deception Pass, Fidalgo Island, Washington. The size distributions within the assemblages of the two cultural components defined for the sites are compared.

[11] CAMERON MCP. SMITH (Simon Fraser University) See Kenneth M. Ames

[5] ROSS SMITH (Western Washington University) [Poster] *Cornet Bay Revisited: Placing the Excavations Conducted at 45-IS-31 within a Regional Context* This research re-examines a Marpole occupation at Comet Bay, Whidbey Island, Washington. Bryan's excavation at 45-18-31 b in the 1950s produced an assemblage that he felt showed a transition from a terrestrial to a maritime economy, and which was later interpreted by Burley as Marpole. Important aspects of the site, such as the existence of a house structure, and the additional sample of artifacts collected by Nelson, also in the 1950s, have not been adequately described in the literature. This research integrates Bryan and Nelson's excavations, correlates their different stratigraphic sequences, describes diagnostic artifact types in detail, and evaluates the house structure and combined artifact assemblage in light of more recent excavations at other Marpole age sites.

[5] JADE SOMMER and KETTLRAH HUBER (Western Washington University) [Poster] *Speciation, Plate Identification and MNI of *Balanus* Samples from a Northwest Shell Midden* Barnacles (*Balanus* spp.) are a major constituent in Pacific Northwest shell middens yet few studies have distinguished *Balanus* by species or attempted MNI-based analyses. Over 2000 elements of *Balanus* from 1/4" and 1/8" screen samples were analyzed from 45-SK-46, a shell midden at Deception Pass, Fidalgo Island, Washington. *B. cariosus*, the largest Puget Sound barnacle, *B. crenatus* and possibly *B. glandula* were identified. Quantification of the different plate types (six body plates, four opercular plates and in some species a calcareous base) in the 1/4" samples revealed the rostrum to be the most abundant and useful plate for MNI. Comparison of the two screen size samples revealed a differential representation of tergum and scutum opercular plates, specifically an under-representation of tergum opercular plates in the 1/4" screen sample. Examination of *B. cariosus* plates

for postmortem erosion and organism growth indicated that very few of the specimens remained in a marine environment after death, supporting an interpretation of cultural deposition.

[1] LYNNAE SOWERS (Eastern Washington University) [Poster] *A Brief History of Contact Era Tobacco Use Among Native Peoples of the Pacific Northwest* Introduced through trade in the contact era, tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) was widely used by native peoples in the Pacific Northwest and even cultivated by selected groups on the North Pacific coast. An active trade in this commodity does not initially replace native varieties of "smoking tobacco", most notably, kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), but more commonly is mixed with traditional plants to soften the strong taste of early varieties of tobacco. Descriptions of non-native tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) and native kinnikinnick plants are presented along with a brief history of regional aboriginal uses of smoking tobaccos.

[13] HARVEY STEELE (Northwest Pottery Research Center) See Richard Pugh

[4] FREDERICK STRANGE (Eastern Washington University) *Nostalgia, Identity, and Nationality* In Mexico, efforts towards national self-image building have taken a form whose uniqueness nevertheless reflects ingredients and tactics used to naturalize invented identities elsewhere. In focusing on indigenous people and the historical creation of the mestizo, writers and tale-spinners have woven a rich tapestry which has in turn been reworked and reduced by the tourist industry and by those foreigners and natives who have tailored it to their own needs. To whom does the image of the "subverted and infernal paradise" with the Indian and mestizo "types" that inhabit it appeal, and who benefits from it? How do nationally specific discourses portray differences within? Are any new models—transcending both the yearning for lost and never changing worlds, and a homogeneously mixed nation—emerging? These questions are explored in the context of Mexico and its national-ethnic dialogues.

[1] GORDON STRASENBURGH (North Bend, Oregon) [Poster] *Is an Emic view of Wildman (Bigfoot, Sasquatch, Skookum, etc.) as Represented in Cascadian Art, Valid?* Cascadian art is characterized by representations of local fauna and of anthropoid masks, sometimes as the face of an explicit hominid figure, or half figure with hands. These anthropoid masks are characterized by truncated forehead, massive eyebrows, large round or oval eyes, large jaw and open mouth -- round or with pursed lips, sneering or with protruding tongue. In the context of prehistoric Chinese (*taotie*), Mesopotamian (Enki?), Egyptian (Bes), Greek (*qorqon*), Maya (God C) and Aztec (Tonatiuh) representations of similar masks, the presumption that the Cascadian masks are unique to their cultures appears to be questionable. We might also include the "sorcerer" figures found among the world's oldest known cave paintings, said by archaeologist Randall White (Balter, 2000) to "represent something that is a figment of the collective imagination." Given the multicultural occurrence of this "mysterious" figure over more than thirty millennia, a robust hominid extant suggests itself as an alternative hypothesis.

[7] JIM STRONG (South Puget Sound Community College) *Fire Cracked Rock--Thermal Capacity Studies* Thermally altered rocks (TAR) are common at a recently tested shell midden and wet site of Qwu?gwes on Mud Bay near Olympia, Washington. To test the use of these rocks in prehistoric cooking, the heat capacity of a number of analogous cooking stones was determined at different temperatures and firing times by standard calorimetric processes. A maximum heat capacity of 203 cal/gram was observed. The post immersion fragmentation patterns of the same stones was cataloged and compared to the prehistoric fragmentation patterns.

[12] CHARLIE SUNDBERG (King County Office of Cultural Resources) [Panel] *King County Cultural Resource Protection Project*

[19] MICHAEL TARABULSKI (University of Idaho) "...Room for Only One Anthropologist": *Pocketbook Politics and Succession at the Logan Museum, 1929-1931* At its very inception, in 1925, an ambitious research and excavation program by Beloit College's Logan Museum of Anthropology had been scheduled to end in 1930. The museum's founder, and chief benefactor, Frank G. Logan, was retiring from the college in 1930. The museum's director, George Collie, was retiring in 1931. Three young anthropologists, Alfred Bowers, Alonzo Pond, and Paul Nesbitt were on the staff of the Logan Museum in the late 1920s. Pond was poised to succeed Collie as director, with Nesbitt a second choice and Bowers a distant third. The advent of the Great Depression changed matters. The position went to Nesbitt. This paper, based on information gathered, in the mid-1980s, from Bowers, Pond, Nesbitt, and other witnesses to the succession, looks at how the wives and daughters of the principal players helped to determine the transfer of power.

[12] HOLLY TAYLOR (King County Office of Cultural Resources) [Panel] *King County Cultural Resource Protection Project*

[1] KARISA TERRY (Washington State University) [Poster] *Recent Fieldwork at Ushki Lake, a Late Upper Paleolithic Site in Western Beringia* In September 2000 American archaeologists in cooperation with Russian scientists conducted research at the Ushki Lake Site in western Beringia. Previous work revealed that the lowest cultural layer (¹⁴C dated to ca. 14,000 B.P.) is characterized by dwelling and hearth features and numerous stemmed projectile points. The overlying layer (¹⁴C dated to ca. 10,350 B.P.) contains dwelling and hearth features, projectile points, and microblades and microblade cores. The current research aims to (1) establish the separation and stratigraphic integrity of the two lowest cultural layers, (2) characterize the Paleolithic artifacts and features, (3) reconstruct the geomorphic setting during occupation, (4) document the stratigraphic framework of the site, and (5) establish an absolute chronology of the site. Results are still pending, but they promise to add greatly to our understanding of the late Pleistocene colonization of Beringia.

[3] SCOTT THOMAS (Burns District Bureau of Land Management), DAN BRADEN (Burns District Bureau of Land Management), LAURIE THOMPSON (Burns District Bureau of Land Management), PATRICK O'GRADY (University of Oregon), MARGE HELZER (University of Oregon), and EMILY MUELLER (University of Oregon) *A Prehistoric Jackrabbit Roasting Site in the Catlow Valley, Southeastern Oregon* Site 35HA3055 was a finely demarcated short term camp site which yielded considerable information regarding lithic, faunal and floral resource use in a small site setting. The site was discovered during the Beatys Butte fire rehabilitation surveys conducted by the Burns District Bureau of Land Management that occurred in September of 2000. The site is noteworthy due to the presence of burned bone fragments and concentrated chert flakes in the midst of a major obsidian source area. Faunal evidence suggests that at least seven jackrabbits were roasted and consumed near a small hearth. The lack of some skeletal elements and abundance of others may indicate that certain portions of the carcasses; particularly forelimbs, hindlimbs, and crania were selected for use.

[3] LAURIE THOMPSON (Burns District Bureau of Land Management) See Scott Thomas

[6] DONALD E. TYLER (University of Idaho) *Professor Grover S. Krantz A Life Of Anthropology* Dr. Krantz is one of the world's leading authorities concerning the evolution of hominoids. He received his B.A. and M.A. in anthropology from the University of California, Berkeley and Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Minnesota. He has written 10 books on such diverse topics such as Human Races, Human Evolution, Sasquatch, the Geographical Development of European Languages, and has even written a novel called "Only a Dog," which is the story of his life with an

Irish Wolfhound. In addition, he was written over 60 refereed articles. Many of these, such as persistence hunting, the role of speech, the function of the mastoid process, and the origins of modern humans have become major contributions to the field and are found in introductory and advanced anthropological textbooks. Dr. Krantz is best known in the popular press for his 30 year personal (unfunded) study of Sasquatch (Bigfoot). Although his approach to the study of Sasquatch has always followed the methods of science he has been unfairly ridiculed by some members of the field, which delayed his career advancement. Recently he and I have gained world attention with our pioneering work describing previously unknown hominids from Indonesia. These fossils have changed how anthropology views the earliest *Homo erectus*. After retiring from Washington State University after more than 30 years of service, Dr. Krantz plans to continue his research of Indonesian *Homo erectus* and the existence of Sasquatch.

[7] BARBARA VARGO (University of Southern Florida) *Preliminary Lithics Study from South Puget Sound Site of Qwu?gwes* Lithic materials utilized at the Qwu?gwes site incorporated stones from local deposits near habitation and fishing areas, as well as exotic materials obtained through trade networks. A comparison of stones used in tool production at the Qwu?gwes site with materials from other sites in South Puget Sound region provides valuable information concerning the possible modalities of procurement, the exploitation and circulation of lithic raw materials and the bearing these actions had on the development of local communities. The results of this preliminary study are discussed from a spatial distribution perspective with a focus on the presence of 'exotic' lithic materials and the clues these elements may provide about the sources and types of commodities used in regional trade networks and their impact on cultural exchange and interaction.

[13] MARK WARNER (University of Idaho) *"I will not Stand Behind the White Man's Chair": Historical Archaeology and Minority Group Identities* One of the areas where historical archaeology has the potential to contribute to past human lifeways is through explorations of the disenfranchised, namely groups that are under-represented and reported in historic texts. This paper presents a synopsis of earlier work conducted on a nineteenth century African American household on the east coast as well as current work with the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma. A brief comparison of materials associated with these two geographically and culturally disparate groups suggests some interesting behavior parallels which stand in contrast to typical behaviors of White America. The implication being that material culture is being used in sophisticated and complex ways by minorities which serves as a subtle, but not complete, vehicle for separation from White America

[5] JOSH WATROUS (Western Washington University) See Jason Reid

[13] PRISCILLA WEGARS (University of Idaho) See Terry Abraham

[1] MATTHEW WHITACRE (University of Idaho) [Poster] *An Ethnobotanical Study of the Minahasa People of Indonesia* A one-month ethnobotanical study was recently conducted on Sulawesi in the northern districts of Minahasa and Sangihe Talaud, Indonesia. The primary focus of the research was the people living in the villages of the Minahasa area regarding their traditional medicinal practices. Key informants shared knowledge concerning traditional use of medicinal plants, where these plants could be gathered and demonstrated how the plants were prepared. Further information was collected as to the specific ingredients and general amounts required to treat illness. In addition, informants estimated periods of time in which results were likely to be seen. Information regarding the known history of remedies was recorded when available. In conjunction, information concerning the location, habitat, and abundance of the medicinal plants was documented. A total of 35 samples were identified, collected, preserved and are on display at the University of Idaho Herbarium. The

research was conducted in cooperation with the faculty of Sam Ratulagi University, College of Agriculture, Indonesia.

[2] NANCY LIVELY WHITE (Gonzaga University) See Susan Hales

[7] REBECCA WIGEN (University of Victoria) *Preliminary Vertebrate Fauna Analysis at Qwu?gwes (45TN240)* Excavations in the waterlogged and dry components of the Qwu?gwes site recovered about three thousand bones. Interpretation is still ongoing, but some basic conclusions can be drawn. Salmon is the most common fish identified, showing a clear focus on salmon fishing at this site. Over 95% of the identified fish bones are salmon. A wide variety of cranial bones are present indicating salmon are being caught and processed in this immediate locale. In contrast to the fish, a very wide variety of mammals are present. The most commonly identified species are mule deer (50%) and elk (10%). In addition, at least a dozen other species are present in small quantities, including squirrel, rabbit, muskrat, marmot, beaver, mountain beaver, bobcat, black bear, river otter and harbor seal. Examination of this list suggests many may be hunted as much for their fur as their food value. Very few bird bones were recovered.

[10] HOLLY WISSLER (University of Idaho) [Video] *Qoyllur Rit'i: A Woman's Journey* This 57-minute video documentary is about the sacred Andean festival of Peru known as *Qoyllur Rit'i*. In this annual pilgrimage, thousands of people trek to the 15,000 foot base of three sacred glaciers for ritual worship. Approximately one hundred colorfully-costumed groups representative of Andean mythology express their devotion through song and dance in three-day non-stop ceremony. Since the eighteenth century, Catholicism has been a strong aspect of the festival, making today's *Qoyllur Rit'i* a fascinating synthesis of Andean and Catholic traditions. In the 1998 *Qoyllur Rit'i* celebration American woman Holly Wissler performed the roles of *mayordoma* (sponsor) and accompanying musician with the *Qapaq Qolla* dance group from Ttio, in Cuzco, Peru. This was the first time in the living history of this festival that an outsider to Peruvian culture performed these roles, making possible a unique documentary about *Qoyllur Rit'i* from an inside perspective. This video has a three-fold narrative: An overview of *Qoyllur Rit'i* and the complexity of its meaning; the unique perspective of following one dance group, their year-long preparations, rehearsal process and rituals, and thirdly Holly Wissler's personal journey of being chosen to be *mayordoma* for this group, the challenges of fulfilling that role and a powerful transformation experienced as a direct result of performing repetitive rituals with her group. This video was independently produced by Holly Wissler and directed by Peruvian director Gabriela Martinez Excoibar, San Francisco State University, with collaboration from cinematographers Flynn Donovan and Númerito Hidalgo.

[10] PETER WOGAN (Willamette University) *The Guinea Pig As "Hot" Food And Medicine In Ecuador* This paper will address the following question: Why is the guinea pig classified as extremely "hot," both as a food dish and diagnostic tool, in the Andes? With an ethnographic focus on Salasaca, an indigenous village in the Sierra region of Ecuador, I offer multiple reasons why the guinea pig is classified as hot, ranging from points about herbs and the raising of guinea pigs to homologies between blood circulation in the individual body and wealth circulation in the "social body" of the community. This analysis builds on the work of George Foster and, most specifically, Eduardo Archetti.

[17] RANDI WOLF (Washington State University) See Sloan Craven

[8] VICKIE YBARRA (Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic) See L. La Vern Mathews

[9] DIANA YUPE (Tribal Archaeologist, Cultural Resource Co-ordinator for the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe) *Big Springs: The Silent Mysterious Sentinel of the Newe'* Thousands of years passed; each morning the sun embraces the silent cliffs and the cool moon watches over the spirits residing with the Big Springs Rock Art panels. The rain, wind, and snow visit Big Springs while the rocks speak to the animals, as they quietly listen. The rocks tell the legends of the Shoshone and Bannock people (the Newe') and their life in days of old. As the rocks get old, like the old man or woman, the story lives on. Preservation and protection methods are the only alternatives to consider for the Big Springs site. Tribal values and beliefs are intricate details that are being coordinated between the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes and the Salmon-Challis National Forest/Lost River Range District. This paper will describe the coordinating efforts and the tribal roles toward cooperative management of a significant and spiritual place.

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	PM/UV	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	SFU	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)
40th	1987	Gleneden Beach	OSU	22(2)
41st	1988	Tacoma	PLU	23(1)
42nd	1989	Spokane	EWU	23(2)
43rd	1990	Eugene	USFS	24(1)
44th	1991	Missoula	UM	25(1)
45th	1992	Burnaby	SFU	26(1)
46th	1993	Bellingham	WWU	27(2)
47th	1994	Spokane	EWU	28(1)
48th	1995	Portland	PSU	29(1)
49th	1996	Moscow	UI	31(1)
50th	1997	Ellensburg	CWU	31(2)
51st	1998	Missoula	UM	32(2)
52nd	1999	Newport	OSU	34(1)
53rd	2000	Spokane	EWU	34(2)
54th	2001	Moscow	UI	35()

Meetings 1 to 20, paper **titles** printed in the listed issue of *NARN*.

Meetings 21 to date, **abstracts** printed in the listed issue of *NARN*.