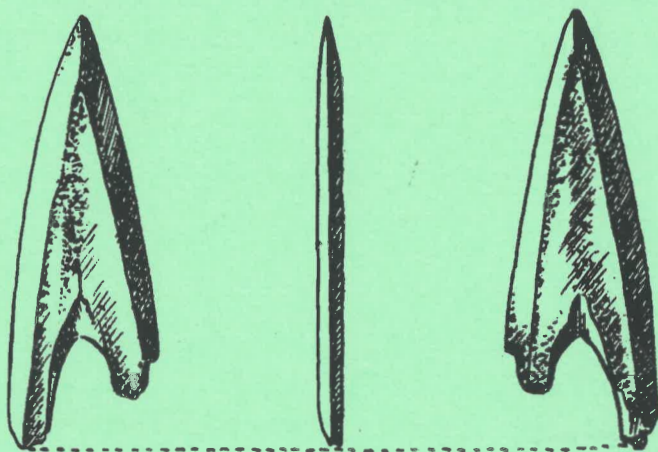


# PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

48TH NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGY CONFERENCE



Department of Anthropology  
Portland State University  
Portland, OR 97207

MARCH 23-25, 1995



**48TH NORTHWEST  
ANTHROPOLOGY CONFERENCE**

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY  
PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY  
PORTLAND, OR 97207  
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**SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS**

AAA COMMITTEE  
STUDENT ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE  
ANTHROPOLOGY STUDENT ASSOCIATION  
PSU FOUNDATION  
ASSOCIATION OF OREGON ARCHAEOLOGISTS  
QUINTANA GALLERY

Organizers: Kenneth M. Ames and Virginia L. Butler

**NWAC PROGRAM**  
MARCH 23-25, 1995  
PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22

**Registration**  
Smith Memorial Center, Second Floor  
5:00 - 8:00 pm

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 23

[1] **General Session: *Eastside Archaeology I***

**Room:** Smith Center 290/292

**Chairperson:** James C. Chatters

**Participants:**

- 9:00 Teresa Rudolph; Excavations at an Early Prehistoric Site in the Weiser River Valley
- 9:20 Kenneth C. Reid, James D. Gallison, & James C. Chatters; Deep Gully and Kirkwood Bar: Two Mid-Holocene Seasonal Campsites in Hells Canyon, West Central Idaho
- 9:40 James C. Chatters, Kenneth C. Reid, & James D. Gallison; Middle Holocene Faunal Exploitation in Hells Canyon and the Broad-Spectrum Conception of Cascade Phase Subsistence
- 10:00 Jason T. Rindfleisch, Robert L. Sappington, & David Sisson; Results of Recent Archaeological Investigations at the Island Bar Site, Lower Salmon River Region, Idaho
- 10:20 BREAK
- 10:40 Max G. Pavesic & Daniel S. Meatte; Upstream Fishing Technology
- 11:00 Alex Bordeau; Interpretive Testing: Results of a Forest Service Passport in Time Excavation on Newberry Volcano
- 11:20 Alex Bordeau; Considerations When Assessing the Data Potential of Sites Occurring in Mazama Ash
- 11:40 Kevin J. Lyons; Sub-Regional Housepit Size Variation within the Late Period of the Fraser-Columbia Plateau's Prehistory

[2] **General Session: *Papers in Honor of Wayne Suttles I***

**Room:** Smith Center 294/296

**Chairperson:** Dale Kinkade

**Participants:**

- 9:00 Henry Zenk; Expression of Abstract Concepts in Chinook Jargon
- 9:20 M. Dale Kinkade; Transmontane Contact Between the Lushootseed and the Moses-Columbia as Indicated by Vocabulary Borrowing
- 9:40 Donna B. Gerdts; On the Nature of Halkomelem Lexical Suffixes
- 10:00 Ralph Maud; Adam's Two Ribs
- 10:20 BREAK
- 10:40 Candia Schissler; Worldviews of European Americans and Iroquois as Revealed in Treaty Speeches
- 11:00 Roberta Hall; Explaining Nineteenth Century Anthropometric Variation in Northwest

- Native Peoples - Contributions of Franz Boas and Wayne Suttles  
 11:20 Caroline D. Carley; Alice Cunningham Fletcher: Anthropologist and Special Agent in Nez Perce Country 1889-1892  
 11:40 William R. Seaburg; Whatever Happened to Thelma Adamson? A Footnote in the History of Northwest Anthropology

**[3] General Session: *Historic Archaeology***

Room: Smith Center 298

Chairperson: Stanley A. Copp

**Participants:**

- 9:00 Stanley A. Copp; Historic and Prehistoric Archaeological Investigations at Fort Langley National Historic Park, British Columbia: 1990-1993  
 9:20 Jan M. Prior; Settlement and Resettlement: Preliminary Investigations of Homesteading in Oregon's Central Coast Range  
 9:40 Judith S. Chapman & Timothy J. Hills; The Economic and Social Character of Two Depression-Era Logging Camps, Sites OR-KL-46 and OR-KL-52

**[4] Symposium: *Medical & Legal Issues for the Field Archaeologist***

Room: Smith Center 234/236 Cascade Room

Chairperson and Organizer: Neal H. Heupel

**Participants:**

- 9:00 Neal H. Heupel; Prefield Preparations for the Archaeologist  
 9:20 Linda Schulzkump; Land of the Flea and Home of the Plague  
 9:40 Mark Hosko; Medical Kits for Wilderness Emergencies  
 10:00 Lorin McPherson; Emergency Stabilization and Evacuation  
 10:20 BREAK  
 10:40 Eric B. Gleason; Safety First!: Excavation Safety, Shoring, and OSHA Requirements  
 11:00 Jack Folliard; Legal Responsibilities of the Supervisory Archaeologist

**[5] Archaeology Open Forum**

Room: Smith Center 298

Time: 10:00 - 12:00

Moderator: Virginia Butler

Lunch 12:00-1:20 pm

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 23

**[6] General Session: *Eastside Archaeology II***

Room: Smith Center 290/292

Chairperson: Jerry R. Galm

**Participants:**

- 1:20 Greg C. Burtchard; Archaeological Site Distribution Patterns in the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument  
 1:40 Charles T. Luttrell; Archaeological Investigations at Owyhee Reservoir: Preliminary Survey Results  
 2:00 Fennelle Miller, Barbara Bicchieri, & David W. Powell; An Archaeological Predictive Model for the Upper Yakima River Basin

- 2:20 Loren G. Davis; Volcanism, Climate Change, and Prehistoric Cultures of Washington and Idaho  
 2:40 Brent A. Hicks; The Palouse Canyon Archaeological Project - A Summary of Site Types  
 3:00 BREAK  
 3:20 Brent A. Hicks; Storage Pit Morphology - Results from the Palouse Canyon Archaeological District  
 3:40 Jerry R. Galm & Sarah A.C. Keller; Lakeview Rockshelter (45LI206) Revisited: 1994 Investigations at an Upland Camp  
 4:00 Andrea L. Weiser; Metamooles Spring Site 45ST401: An Overview  
 4:20 Thomas E. Churchill & Paul C. Jenkins; Of Mussel and Rafters: Chaos Along the River

**[7] General Session: *Papers in Honor of Wayne Suttles II***

Room: Smith Center 294/296

Chairperson: Yvonne Hajda

**Participants:**

- 1:20 Joseph Lubischer; The Ocean-Going Cedar Canoe: Cultural Rekindling on the NWC  
 1:40 Douglas Hudson; Upper Fraser River Watershed Resource Structures and Dakelh (Carrier) Exchange Systems: Ethnohistorical and Ethnographic Views from North-Central British Columbia  
 2:00 Yvonne Hajda; Lower Columbia Slaves and In-Laws  
 2:20 Alan G. Marshall; Plato Among the Nez Percés  
 2:40 William S. Wihr; "You Toad-Sucking Fool!" An Inquiry into the Possible Use of *Bufotenine* by Northern Northwest Coast Shamans  
 3:00 BREAK  
 3:20 Michael Gualtieri; The Art of War on Pit River: Reassessing Achumawi Military Competence  
 3:40 Dale R. Croes; The North/South Cultural Dichotomy on the Northwest Coast: Its Evolution as Suggested Through Recent Wet Site Data  
 4:00 Patrick M. Haynal; The Klamath Culture and Heritage Program: Rebuilding Cultural Identity

**[8] General Session: *Socio-Cultural & Physical Anthropology***

Room: Smith Center 234/236 Cascade Room

Chairperson: William L. Cornett

**Participants:**

- 1:20 Eriko Maeda, Masami Nishishiba, Jay Peterson, & Nariyo Kono; Cross-Cultural Comparison of Friendship: the United States and Japan  
 1:40 E.B. Eiselein; American Indians and Applied Media Anthropology  
 2:00 Shila Baksi; Household Rituals and Cultural Change in an Indian Village  
 2:20 Marian Ackerman; "We're Not Taking It Anymore!"  
 2:40 Laura Putsche; Current Activities, Successes, and Needs of the Shuar-Achuar Federation in Ecuador  
 3:00 BREAK  
 3:20 William L. Cornett; Hunger as Structural Violence: Some Thoughts on the Political Economy of Physical Harm  
 3:40 Barbara Wedlake; The Hawaiian Example: Some Considerations of Land Tenure in Hawaii, Tonga and Samoa 1848-1927  
 4:00 Lindsay J. Oliver; A Skeleton in the Closet  
 4:20 Dawn Prince; Instances of Bipedalism in Captive Western Lowland Gorillas

**[9] Poster Session****Room:** Smith Center 238 Browsing Lounge**Time:** 1:20 - 4:30

**Participants:** James C. Chatters; An Early and Middle Holocene Pollen Record from Odell Lake, Klamath County, Oregon: A Preliminary Report  
 Reta A. Gilbert; The Chao Phya: Metaphor for a City  
 Lynn L. Larson; Subsistence Pattern Changes at West Point, Seattle, Washington  
 Dennis E. Lewarch; Development of Southern Puget Sound as a Functional and Stylistic Region  
 James W. Henderson; Improved Photographic Enhancement of Rock Paintings  
 Charles M. Hodges; Mud Drapes, Relict Surfaces, and Archaeological Features: Microstratigraphy at Site 35-JE-51B, North-Central Oregon  
 Paul S. Solimano & Leonard A. Forsman; Duwamish River Valley Cultural Systems During the Late Holocene  
 Carol J. Winkler; Baby Rock Shelter Re-Visited: New Obsidian Characterization Data and Site Stratigraphy

**Oregon Archaeology Week Planning Session****Room:** Smith Center 229**Time:** 4:00**Moderator:** Cathy Poetschat**NWAC Business Meeting (to discuss future meeting locations)****Room:** Smith Center 298**Time:** 4:00**THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 23****Reception, Oregon Historical Society**

Hosted by PSU Anthropology Student Association  
 1200 SW Park Ave. (5:30 - 8:00)

**FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 24****[10] General Session: Westside Archaeology****Room:** Smith Center 290/292**Chairperson:** David R. Huelsbeck**Participants:**

9:00 Madonna L. Moss & Jon M. Erlandson; 35-CU-67, An 8600 Year Old Site on the Southern Oregon Coast  
 9:20 Robert M. Burnett & John Fagan; Obsidian Hydrating Dating and Sourcing at 35CL96, A Cascade Phase Site on the Lower Willamette River  
 9:40 Bill Roulette & Terry Ozbun; Data Recovery at the Milltown Terrace Site - A Late Archaic Campsite in the Upper Umpqua Valley  
 10:00 Mark Tveskov; Estuarine Settlement Patterns Along the Central Oregon Coast: Site Distributions from the Coquille River and Coos Bay, Coos County, Oregon  
 10:20 BREAK  
 10:40 Carole A. Linderman; GIS and Predictive Modeling of Archaeological Sites in the Western Cascade Mountains

11:00 Gregg M. Sullivan &amp; Robert R. Mierendorf; Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Upper Skagit River Valley, Northwestern Washington State

11:20 David R. Huelsbeck &amp; Ian Ritchie; Why Wasn't This Rockshelter Occupied? Archaeological Inventory in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area

11:40 Darin R. Molnar; Complex Adaptive Systems and the Northwest Coast: The Physics of Social/Cultural Evolution *in silico***[11] Symposium: Cultural Resources & the Columbia River Operation Review (SOR)****Room:** Smith Center 294/296**Chairperson and Organizer:** Steven Hackenberger**Participants:**

9:00 Fred Ike Sr.; Invocation  
 9:10 William Willingham; Introduction  
 9:20 David S. Rice; Columbia River System Operation Review: An Overview of Cultural Resources  
 9:40 Douglas M. Davy; Simulating Reservoir Effects on Archaeological Sites for the Columbia River System Operation Review  
 10:00 Jay Sturgill, Lynda Walker, Lawson Smith, & Paul Nickens; Geomorphic Analysis Procedures for Cultural Resource Management in the Columbia River System  
 10:20 BREAK  
 10:40 Chris Webb & Robert Sappington; Heritage Resources of the Dworshak Reservoir and the Columbia River Systems Operation Review  
 11:00 Wayne Prokopetz; Lake Roosevelt Cultural Resources Project  
 11:20 Loran Cutsinger & Gary McLean; Finding Middle Ground - Making the Consultation Process Work in the Hungry Horse Reservoir Project

**[12] General Session: Ethnicity, Race & Migration****Room:** Smith Center 234/236 Cascade Room**Chairperson:** Thomas Biolsi**Participants:**

9:00 Benjamin O. Abe; Anthropology and Race  
 9:20 Thomas Biolsi; Reservation Boundaries and Racial Tensions  
 9:40 Fred Strange; Aztec or Mestizo? Continuities in Nahua-Mestizo Concepts of Self and Cosmos  
 10:00 Carol Wolf; Mexican Migration to Oregon  
 10:20 BREAK  
 10:40 Scott M. Fitzpatrick; Russian-American Immigration and Bicultural Socialization  
 11:00 Erich White; Irish Ethnicity: An Etic Component of the Emic American Identity  
 11:20 E. Kofi Agorsah; Maroons and Marronage in New World Heritage: Anthropological Perspectives  
 11:40 Kevin Wells; Juvenile Delinquency in a Lao Community

**[13] Round Table: Legislating for the Protection of the Cultural Landscape: Planning a Future for the Past****Room:** Smith Center 229**Time:** 10:20 - 12:00**Chairpersons and Organizers:** Lisa M. Burcham, David Ellis, & Scott Byram**Lunch 12:00-1:20 pm**

## FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 24

**[14] Symposium: *New Perspectives on Chert Quarries: Insights from Lithic Analysis and Geochemistry***

Room: Smith Center 290/292

Chairpersons and Organizers: Sean C. Hess and Barbara Bicchieri

**Participants:**

- 1:30 Barbara Bicchieri & Sean C. Hess; Introductory Remarks
- 1:40 Barbara Bicchieri, Jeff Berry, & Bruce Schneider; Chert Quarries in the Upper Yakima Basin
- 2:00 Jerry R. Galm; Lithic Source Analysis: A Central Washington Case Study
- 2:20 Robert R. Mierendorf; The Desolation Chert Quarry
- 2:40 Terry Ozbun, Douglas Wilson, & Richard McClure; The Paradise Lost Site: Quarry Technology and the Chemical Characterization of Chert
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 Sean C. Hess; A Chert Source Analysis Pilot Project at the Mack Canyon Site (35SH23), Sherman County, Oregon
- 3:40 Edward Bakewell; Petrography, Geochemistry, and the Discrimination of Chert
- 4:00 Ken Reid (Discussant)

**[15] Symposium: *Wet Site Archaeology in the Pacific Northwest***

Room: Smith Center 294/296

Chairperson and Organizer: Scott Byram

**Participants:**

- 1:20 Scott Byram; Wet Site Taphonomy and Depositional Environments: the Distribution of Perishable Assemblages in the Pacific Northwest
- 1:40 Jon M. Erlandson & Madonna L. Moss; Some Unusual Wooden Artifacts from Southeast Alaskan Sea Caves
- 2:00 Thomas J. Connolly & R. Scott Byram; Wet Site Basketry in Oregon
- 2:20 Leslie Hickerson; Davis Lake Canoes: Updated Information
- 2:40 Allison Stenger; Below the Waterline: Archaeological Methods and Unique Data Recovery Opportunities
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 Maureen Newman & Jo Reese; Strategies for Identifying Hidden Wet Sites Along the Lower Columbia River and in the Portland Basin
- 3:40 Kathryn Bernick; Wet Site Archaeology in Context: A Recent Example From British Columbia
- 4:00 Gary Wessen (Discussant)

**[16] General Session: *Gender and Family Studies: Anthropological & Archaeological Applications***

Room: Smith Center 234/236 Cascade Room

Chairperson: Shari Burke

**Participants:**

- 1:20 Priscilla I. Machia; The Female Representations Found on the Lintels of Yaxchilan: The Clothing Connection
- 1:40 Michael Trujillo; The Evolution of Marlboro Country: Insights Into America and Gender
- 2:00 Shari Burke; The Ideology of Motherhood and Its Effects on Mothers of Adolescent Girls
- 2:20 Karla J. Schilling; Sisterhoods of Kwantung and the Contemporary Status of Singlehood for Chinese Women

- 2:40 Marilyn Mor; Identity, Power, Spirit, and Healing: Shamanism in White Urban Women's Lives
- 3:00 Laura Casey; The Marginalization of Children with Attention Deficit Disorder in the Public School System

**[17] SOR Round Table: *Cultural Resources and the Columbia River System Operation Review (SOR)***

Room: Smith Center 229

Time: 1:20 - 3:00

Moderator: Cheryl Lohman

**[18] Round Table: *A Tribal Perspective on the Status of Cultural Resource Management in the Pacific Northwest: An Assessment of Tribal Cultural Resource Needs, Goals, Challenges, Problems, and Solutions***

Room: Smith Center 229

Time: 3:00 - 4:30

Moderator: Leonard Forsman

**Washington Archaeology Week Planning Session**

Room: Smith Center 234/236 Cascade Room

Time: 4:30

**Association for Washington Archaeology Meeting**

Room: Smith Center 234/236 Cascade Room

Time: 5:00

## FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 24

**Banquet, Downtown Red Lion Hotel**

310 SW Lincoln

Reception (5:30) and Banquet (6:30)

## SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 25

**[19] General Session: *Methodological & Experimental Approaches in Archaeology***

Room: Smith Center 290/292

Chairperson: Sarah A.C. Keller

**Participants:**

- 8:40 James W. Henderson; Implications of Maximum Visual Data Capture From Rock Painting Panels
- 9:00 Daniel S. Meatte; Ochre
- 9:20 Farid Rahemtulla; Yet Another Reconsideration of the Northwest Coast "Pebble Tool Tradition"
- 9:40 William L. Cornett; Modelling Plankhouse Features - Plank Molds, Drip Lines, and Presumptions
- 10:00 Joanne M. Mack; Prehistoric Basketry Impressions from Northern California and Southern Oregon
- 10:20 BREAK
- 10:40 Patricia Banach; Copper in the Pacific Northwest

- 11:00 Gretchen Kaehler; Cathlapotle Bead Assemblage  
 11:20 Sarah A.C. Keller; Cultural Effects of Catastrophic Flooding on the Huang-He (Yellow River) in 1887-89: Considerations for Archaeological Interpretation  
 11:40 Larry P. Nelson; Was Heat Treating a Viable Option to Improve the Workability of Hozomeen Chert?

[20] **Symposium: *Rock of Ages Hail to Thee: Rock Feature Complexes in the Pacific Northwest***

Room: Smith Center 294/296

Chairpersons and Organizers: H.A. Gard & T.J. Connolly

Participants:

- 8:40 Beth E. Walton; Cairns, Corners, Caches and Conundrums  
 9:00 Robert Winthrop, Kathryn Winthrop, & Dennis Gray; Mt. Hood National Forest Rock Feature Sites: An Inventory and Analysis  
 9:20 Mark Tveskov & David Cutting; The Archaeological Application of Computer Aided Design and Geographic Information Systems Software: Mapping the Mosier Mounds Stone Feature Complex  
 9:40 Thomas J. Connolly & Howard A. Gard; A Sixty Year Retrospective and Prospectus on the Mosier Rock Feature Complex  
 10:00 Michael Boynton; A Report on Talus Feature Sites Within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, Oregon and Washington  
 10:20 BREAK

[21] **General Session: *Tribes & Archaeologists: New Roles in Heritage Management***

Room: Smith Center 234/236 Cascade Room

Chairperson: Darby C. Stapp

Participants:

- 8:40 Linda J. Reed & Carla D. Burnside; Cultural Resource Issues in Southeastern Oregon  
 9:00 Darby C. Stapp & Thomas E. Marceau; Towards Tribal Management of Cultural Resources on Federal Lands: A Case Study from the Hanford Site in Washington State  
 9:20 Michael S. Burney, Jeffery Van Pelt, & Thomas Bailor; The Columbia River System Operation Review DEIS for Cultural Resources: Cultural Preservation or "Data" Management?  
 9:40 Tamara Little; Sto:lo Pithouse Reconstructions

[22] **SOR Poster Session: *Cultural Resources and the Columbia River System Operation Review (SOR)***

Room: Smith Center 238 Browsing Lounge

Time: 8:40 - 12:00 pm

Participants:

- Lawson Smith, Paul Nickens, Jay Sturgill, & Lynda Walker; Geomorphic Analysis for Cultural Resource Management on the John Day and Dworshak Reservoirs  
 Lawr Salo; Columbia River System Operation Review: An Overview of Cultural Resources  
 Scott King & Wayne Thompson; Preliminary Results of Archaeological Testing at the Lions Island Site (45ST23), Lake Roosevelt and Coulee Dam National Recreation Area  
 Douglas Davy; Simulating Reservoir Effects on Archaeological Sites for the Columbia River System Operation Review  
 Steven Hackenberger, Gary McLean, & Loran Cutsinger; Hungry Horse Archaeological Project Investigations

[23] **General Session: *Plant Use and Environmental Reconstruction***

Room: Smith Center 294/296

Chairperson: Chris Miss

Participants:

- 10:40 Peter K. Schoonmaker, Marc A. Worona, Christopher A. Pearl, & Cathy Whitlock; A Holocene Vegetation and Disturbance History of the Willamette Valley, Western Oregon, U.S.A.  
 11:00 Melissa Darby; An Ecological Approach to Understanding the Native America Use of *Sagittaria latifolia* on the Lower Columbia  
 11:20 Chris Miss; In Further Pursuit of the Wild Vaccinium: Upland Use North of Mt. Rainier

## SYMPOSIA & ROUND TABLE ABSTRACTS

### *Symposium* [4]:

#### **Medical and Legal Issues for the Field Archaeologist**

Over the years, near fatal medical emergencies have occurred while archaeological field crews were miles from medical facilities. Many serious and/or near fatal incidents could have been avoided by simple measures. In today's litigious society, it is imperative that supervisory personnel and contractors prepare themselves and their crews before leaving for the field. This symposium will address the responsibilities of principal investigators, field directors, instructors, and private archaeological contracting firms. Planning is the best protection against problems confronting supervisors and their field crews when an emergency arises. Projects need to include the following preparations before entering the field. All personnel, including volunteers, should complete a prefield health and fitness profile. A first aid kit should be assembled to include items relevant to the region, climate, and crew. Supervisors should possess a working knowledge of local zoonoses and their symptoms. Competent field crews always prepare an emergency evacuation plan and know the location of the nearest hospital if any such emergency would occur.

Organizer: **Neal H. Heupel** (Eagle Creek Archaeological Services, Inc.)

### *Symposium* [11], *Round Table* [17], *Poster Session* [22]:

#### **Cultural Resources and the Columbia River System Operation Review (SOR)**

The Columbia River SOR hopes to achieve a coordinated strategy for managing 14 federal dams. The review is the responsibility of the Bureau of Reclamation, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bonneville Power Administration. Cooperating agencies include the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service. Some 13 cultural resource issues are listed in the SOR Draft EIS. An overview stresses the promise the SOR studies hold for filling knowledge gaps, two papers illustrate methods for predicting and assessing impacts of reservoir fluctuations on archaeological sites, three papers review the progress of reservoir studies and emphasize the active involvement of Native American Tribes. Roundtable discussions by Native American tribal representatives complement the symposium. These discussions will include comments on symposium papers and reflect broader concerns with cultural resource studies generated by the SOR. A separate poster session supports the symposium by providing technical information from SOR studies.

Organizer: **Steven Hackenberger** (Flathead National Forest)

### *Round Table* [13]:

#### **Legislating for the Protection of the Cultural Landscape: Planning a Future for the Past**

In 1995, resource protection and land management statutes are under attack by state legislators and Congress. Meanwhile, the fate of the Pacific Northwest's cultural resources hangs in the balance. What will be the result of the land use debate? Can we maintain the current level of regulatory protection for archaeological sites? What types of incentives encourage property owners to protect our valuable pre-historic and historic cultural resources? How can we foster partnerships and maintain a network of individuals and organizations interested in preservation of historic and cultural resources? How do Native America peoples understand the threat? These issues will be addressed by facilitators and session participants in a round table dialogue examining the critical legislative and legal issues facing the Pacific Northwest. Facilitators for this event include representatives from Northwest tribes, State Historic Preservations Office, federal land agencies, private firms and statewide cultural resource organizations.

Moderators: **Lisa M. Burcham, David Ellis, and Scott Byram** (Historic Preservation League of Oregon and the Association of Oregon Archaeologists)

### *Symposium* [14]:

#### **New Perspectives on Chert Quarries: Insights from Lithic Analysis and Geochemistry**

Understanding factors that influence lithic technology is a central concern of prehistoric archaeologists. Noting the prominent role raw material quality and availability can play in lithic assemblage variability, and given the dominance of chert in lithic assemblages on the Columbia Plateau, this symposium shares the results of recent approaches to chert quarry studies and source analysis. The papers cover a continuum of topics ranging from chert classification and quarry identification to recent applications and discussions of petrographic and geochemical methods of chert source analysis.

Co-Organizers: **Sean C. Hess** (Washington State University) and **Barbara Bicchieri** (Central Washington Univ./ Univ. of Washington)

### *Symposium* [15]:

#### **Wet Site Archaeology in the Pacific Northwest**

Beginning in the 1970s investigations at sites such as Ozette Village drew attention to the vast record of material culture contained in some wet sites. Recently, the focus in wet site archaeology has shifted toward survey. This is due in part to the prohibitive cost of large scale wet site excavation, but it is also due to the breadth of archaeological data identified through survey. As a result of recent survey and continued excavation, a substantial number of perishable wet assemblages are now being incorporated into regional research. The papers assembled here present findings from wet site investigations in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Alaska, occurring in environments ranging from freshwater lakes to estuaries and sea caves. These demonstrate that although under-investigated in most areas, wet sites are both diverse and broadly distributed, forming a key aspect of the archaeological record in the Northwest.

Organizer: **Scott Byram** (University of Oregon)

### *Round Table* [18]:

#### **A Tribal Perspective on the Status of Cultural Resource Management in the Pacific Northwest: An assessment of Tribal Cultural Resource needs, goals, challenges, problems, and solutions.**

Since the mid-1980s efforts have been made to bring Tribal governments and communities together to address the problems that have existed between archaeologists, anthropologists, and Indian Tribes and communities. Since then significant progress has been made in Tribal consultation, passage of legislation protecting sites, and improvement of communication between the archaeological profession and Indian groups. However, there are still old issues that need resolution and new concerns that need to be addressed by the cultural resource preservation community. A panel of Native people working in cultural resource protection will discuss issues of importance to their respective Tribes in a first step towards defining the major issues confronting those involved in cultural preservation in the 1990s. Possible topics might include cultural resource protection on private lands, training of Indian people in cultural resource management, and strategies for protecting site preservation legislation in Olympia and Washington D.C.

Moderator: **Leonard Forsman** (Suquamish Tribe and Larson Anthropological/Archaeological Services Archaeologist)

### *Symposium* [20]:

#### **Rock of Ages Hail to Thee: Rock Feature Complexes in the Pacific Northwest**

In recent years, archaeological researchers have begun to pay increased attention to the occurrence of sites consisting of complex rock features. Comprising linear alignments, pits, cairns, or combinations of all, these



sometimes extensive sites have been described as burial grounds, hunting blinds, vision quest monuments, and storage pits. Often, these explanations, and the dating of such features, are based on conjecture. This symposium is intended to bring together researchers who have recorded sites of this type in hope of furthering our understanding of the forms and distributions of these cultural expressions in the Pacific Northwest, and to alert others to this unique site type.

Co-Organizers: **H.A. Gard** (Oregon Department of Transportation) and **T.J. Connolly** (Oregon State Museum of Anthropology)

## PAPER AND POSTER ABSTRACTS

*(Numbers following abstracts indicate session number in program)*

**Abe, Benjamin Omara** (North Seattle Community College) **ANTHROPOLOGY AND RACE**. Anthropologists have been apologists for academics, academicians, and other societies in which they live on the race concept. Today, however, with the infusions of the multiculturalism concept into the various disciplines, the sensitivities and sensibilities that anthropologists ordinarily applied to the concept of race have been highly diluted. The teachers in the other disciplines still affect the concept of race but with a less in-depth anthropological explanation than the true anthropologist would have presented. Alice Brues in recent literature gave a simpler explanation and approach in teaching about race. However, the new trend with a multiculturalism approach, seems to be more desensitizing and detracting from the fact that race is still a four letter-word that needs to be tackled vigorously from a scientific-biological perspective. As anthropologists, there is an urgent call to rededicate the efforts to make sure that the biological-scientific teachings of the race concept continues and is never forgotten. (12)

**Ackerman, Marian** (Eastern Washington University) **"WE'RE NOT TAKING IT ANYMORE!"**. West Central is typical of many low-income, inner-city neighborhoods across the nation. Burglaries, violent crimes, drug houses, and gang related activity are just a few of the problems residents in these neighborhoods face daily. These problems lead to feelings of distrust, fear, anger, and a sense of helplessness in changing one's situation. West Central, however, is making a change. After a tragic incident sent shockwaves throughout this neighborhood, residents came together, resolving to create what they perceive to be a safer, cleaner, and more decent place in which to raise their families. The lessons learned in West Central can aid other neighborhoods in overcoming the social and structural barriers which so often lock these neighborhoods into a cycle of adversity. (8)

**Agorsah, E. Kofi** (Portland State University) **MAROONS AND MARRONAGE IN NEW WORLD HERITAGE: ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES**. Maroons, descendants of groups of people who escaped from bondage during the slave trade period, formed independent communities and pioneered the struggle against slavery in the New World, are the subject of this paper. Ethnoarchaeological evidence is examined to demonstrate that the experience of the Maroons of the Caribbean and adjoining areas share common features with that of other New World survival experiences. Ultimately discussions generated should help identify cultural responses of small-scale societies, such as the Maroons, to transformations in ecological, political, social and economic conditions occurring during the period of their freedom fighting. Hopefully conclusions are expected to confirm speculations about common features resistance to slavery such as marronage, guerrilla warfare and respect for human dignity which Maroon societies of the Caribbean and adjoining areas including Mexico, Colombia, Southern U.S.A., Brazil, Cuba and the Dominican Republic among others, share with the rest of the New World. Various aspects of Maroon resistance are discussed as epitomizing the common approach by victims of slavery in the Americas against oppression. The paper also emphasizes Maroon heritage as the important single constant strand in New World heritage. (12)

**Bailor, Thomas** [See Burney (21)]

**Bakewell, Edward** (University of Washington) **PETROGRAPHY, GEOCHEMISTRY, AND THE DISCRIMINATION OF CHERT.** The nomenclature and definitions of chert and chert-like rocks are briefly reviewed. Archaeometric analyses of chert spanning the last two decades are criticized with regard to selection of geochemical variables and the formation of reference groups for discriminant analysis. The importance of petrographic analysis as an antecedent to geochemical and statistical sourcing exercises is explained. The selection of elements for the geochemical discrimination of chert is discussed with respect to obtaining uniform variation in type exposures and resistance to post-depositional changes in cultural sediments. Methods of improving classificatory accuracy in discriminant analysis by incorporating petrographic distinctions in reference group formation are demonstrated. (14)

**Baksi, Shila** (University of Idaho) **HOUSEHOLD RITUALS AND CULTURAL CHANGE IN AN INDIAN VILLAGE.** The people of India have been practicing various religious ceremonies and rituals for thousands of years. Some of these religious practices are public celebrations which are observed by both men and women, and require at least one Brahmin priest, while others are private and observed exclusively by women and girls and do not require a priest. Based on my fieldwork (1992) in a village in India, this paper focuses on household rituals that are observed by women and girls in order to please various deities to have their desires fulfilled. Many of these deities do not have a particular form — they are usually a piece of stone, or a jar filled with water, specific flowers and leaves. This paper presents descriptions and analyses of some of these household rites. It also examines many changes that are taking place in the performance of these rituals and other religious ceremonies due to modernization. (8)

**Banach, Patrica** (Portland State University) **COPPER IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.** Though the presence of copper artifacts in sites in the Pacific Northwest is often used as an indication of European trading, it should be noted that native copper artifacts have been found from much earlier periods. Native copper artifacts from the archaeological record suggest that copper has long been an indication of status on the Pacific Northwest Coast. With the increase of available copper due to European trading, copper became devalued. It is possible that "coppers" were developed as a new visible copper status symbol. (19)

**Bernick, Kathryn.** **WET SITE ARCHAEOLOGY IN CONTEXT: A RECENT EXAMPLE FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.** Investigations of the waterlogged component at Scowlitz (DhRI 16W) in the Fraser valley of southwestern British Columbia illustrate the socio-political complexities of the process of doing archaeology. Aboriginal administrators, individual band members, university educators, students, volunteers, wet-site archaeologists, conservators, and government managers saw the project from different, intersecting perspectives. The concerned parties do not have the same definitions of, nor the same goals for research, resource management, and public awareness. Thus, the methods as well as the results of the archaeological investigations reflect multiple, simultaneous consideration of disparate viewpoints. (15)

**Berry, Jeff** [See Bicchieri (14)]

**Bicchieri, Barbara** (Central Washington University/University of Washington), **Jeff Berry** and **Bruce Schneider** (Central Washington University) **CHERT QUARRIES IN THE UPPER YAKIMA BASIN.** The geology of the Yakima River Basin is such that chert is often encountered on the surface, eroding out of sedimentary units between basalt layers. The definition of "quarries" in this context is problematic because spatial associations of raw material and flakes, even when the two are visually similar, may be fortuitous. A spatial analysis of chert debris in four separate "chert fields" addresses this problem. GIS and statistical analyses are used to identify cultural material based on the assumption that such material should have patterns of distribution that can not be exclusively attributed to natural forces. The results of this study will be used to develop a quarry definition usable in the field. (14)

**Bicchieri, Barbara** [See Miller (6)]

**Biolsi, Thomas** (Portland State University) **RESERVATION BOUNDARIES AND RACIAL TENSIONS.** This paper examines the history of litigation over the boundaries of Indian reservations in South Dakota during the last twenty-five years. A series of state and federal court cases have called into question the precise legal lines on reservation maps, and thus have problematized very concrete and serious matters concerning tribal and state jurisdiction in South Dakota communities. In one case, for example, Indian inmates in the state penitentiary were released after a federal court determined that the alleged crimes had taken place on an Indian reservation where the state has no jurisdiction over Native American citizens; the state had assumed the acts had taken place off the reservation. It is argued that historical contradictions in federal Indian law—left uncorrected by Congress—directly generate these kinds of jurisdictional disputes and that the disputes help to create ongoing tensions between tribal governments and state government, and between Indian and non-Indian citizens. (12)

**Bourdeau, Alex** (USDA-Forest Service, Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District) **CONSIDERATIONS WHEN ASSESSING THE DATA POTENTIAL OF SITES OCCURRING IN MAZAMA ASH.** Work over the last twelve years on the Fort Rock Ranger District of the Deschutes National Forest in Central Oregon has revealed a consistent pattern of turbation in soils dominated by Mazama Ash. Mazama Ash in an undisturbed, primary context is easily recognized due to differential sorting at the time of deposition. Numerous agents, including roots, insects, and particularly burrowing animals and ice have seriously disrupted both the internal stratigraphy and any cultural materials. Vertical movement of lithic debitage at five different sites are shown to exhibit normal random distribution. Surface truncation of the distribution curves is interpreted as evidence for deflation. (1)

**Bourdeau, Alex** (USDA-Forest Service, Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District) **INTERPRETIVE TESTING: RESULTS OF A FOREST SERVICE PASSPORT IN TIME EXCAVATION ON NEWBERRY VOLCANO.** In July 1994, the Fort Rock Ranger District of the Deschutes National Forest conducted test excavations at the 21 Divide Site in Ogden Group Camp. The site is located on the western edge of Newberry Volcano, east of LaPine, Oregon. Earlier testing at the site was not designed to define the sites's data potential or stratigraphy. Reexamination of materials recovered during the earlier testing suggest that they are not of cultural origin. Sedimentary history of the site tends to confirm this conclusion. Sedimentary conditions found during the project indicates that intact, stratified cultural deposits occur only at an area designated the Eastgate. These deposits contain post-Mazama features and a Pre-Mazama lithic workshop. (1)

**Boynton, Michael** (Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area) **A REPORT ON TALUS FEATURE SITES WITHIN THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE NATIONAL SCENIC AREA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.** A U.S. Forest Service field survey crew inventoried several locales of talus feature sites within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area during the 1994 field season. One other site was inventoried under contract. The results of these efforts will be presented, including observations on feature type, location, and challenges to management in a cross-cultural context. (20)

**Burke, Shari** (Portland State University) **THE IDEOLOGY OF MOTHERHOOD AND ITS EFFECTS ON MOTHERS OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS.** Ideology has been described by Barbara Katz Rothman as the particular way a group of people organize its thinking about the world. Ideology makes us think that this way of looking at things is "natural". In the United States, motherhood is surrounded by a particular ideology that leads us to believe that all mothers naturally share certain qualities, such as the ability to be constantly nurturing and self-sacrificing. This has a profound effect on the lives of women who are mothers. In this paper I will explore the effect of the ideology of motherhood on one mother, using a case study of one family to illustrate. I will discuss the impact of the ideology on the mother herself, and how the ideology gets passed on from generation to generation. (16)

**Burnett, Robert M. and John Fagan** (Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.) **OBSIDIAN HYDRATION DATING AND SOURCING AT 35CL96, A CASCADE PHASE SITE ON THE LOWER WILLAMETTE RIVER.** Obsidian hydration analysis of specimens from 35CL96, a Cascade Phase camp on the Lower Willamette River, has revealed rind thicknesses of up to 4.5 microns. The hydration band range is similar to that of obsidian from Cascadia Cave, where the same rind thickness indicates a date of about 9,289 BP. Another rind dating system for the Willamette Valley gives the site a date of about 5,000 BP. Of the 14 obsidian samples tested, nine were sourced to Obsidian Cliffs, three to Inman B, one to Spodue Mountain, and one to Sycan Marsh/Silver Lake. The two latter specimens indicate direct or indirect contact with obsidian sources east of the Cascades. The dates suggested by the obsidian hydration dating would place the site among the oldest reported in the Lower Willamette River-Portland Basin area. (10)

**Burney, Michael S., Jeffery Van Pelt, and Thomas Bailor** (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation) **THE COLUMBIA RIVER SYSTEM OPERATION REVIEW DEIS FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES: CULTURAL PRESERVATION OR "DATA" MANAGEMENT?.** Differences exist between non-Indian cultural resource professionals and Indian cultural resource professionals and their respective views of American Indian culture. The non-Indian researcher often times views Indian archaeology as the study of "things" far removed from ancestral peoples: inanimate objects for curious researchers with little connection to contemporary Indian peoples and their communities. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), Cultural Resources Program, embraces a more holistic view of cultural and natural resources, including the native peoples themselves, in their environmental setting. These resources are significant to Indian peoples in a way virtually impossible for the non-Indian community to really relate to. "The Columbia River System Operation Review DEIS for Cultural Resources" model addresses resources as a raw "data" to be managed devoid of the present-day treaty tribes of the Pacific Northwest. Contemporary native peoples, and their inseparable connection with ancestral cultural resources, will be explored; and recommendations made as to how the DEIS might foster a greater sense of cultural awareness, sensitivity, and applicability to today's native cultures. (21)

**Burnside, Carla D.** [See Reed (21)]

**Burtchard, Greg C.** (International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc.) **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS IN THE JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT.** The John Day Fossil Beds National Monument consists of 14,101 acres administered in three separate units located near Clarno, Mitchell and Dayville in Oregon's central John Day River Valley. Field inventories in 1993 and 1994 were the first systematic attempt to characterize the archaeological record in a manner reflecting the environmental variability of all three Monument units. Results indicate moderately high site density, with a broad temporal and functional range keyed to local environmental circumstances. Sampling techniques, preliminary distribution patterns and implications for long-term settlement are discussed. It is suggested that constraints imposed by variable distribution of critical central Oregon resources conditioned human land-use practices and the resultant character of the archaeological record. (6)

**Byram, Scott** [See Connolly (15)]

**Byram, Scott** (University of Oregon) **WET SITE TAPHONOMY AND DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENTS: THE DISTRIBUTION OF PERISHABLE ASSEMBLAGES IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.** Though sites such as Ozette (45CA24) and Hoko River (45CA213) are rare in the archaeological record, perishable assemblages of smaller scale occur in numerous settings throughout the Pacific Northwest. This paper examines the distribution of wet site assemblages in saturated environments ranging from freshwater lakes east of the Cascades to estuarine intertidal zones on the Pacific coast. The factors which determine wet site

preservation are considered, including taphonomy, hydrology, sediment deposition, erosion, and tectonic subsidence. Recent survey results and radiocarbon dating demonstrate that when saturation is continuous, organic artifacts and features of wood and plant fiber may survive centuries of geological, fluvial, and sedimentation dynamics. The extent and distribution of perishable assemblages in the Northwest is such that intersite, regional analyses are now possible. Recognizing the extent of wet site deposits is the first step toward incorporating these into regional studies of technology, subsistence, settlement and social patterns. (15)

**Carley, Caroline D.** (University of Idaho) **ALICE CUNNINGHAM FLETCHER: ANTHROPOLOGIST AND SPECIAL AGENT IN NEZ PERCE COUNTRY 1889-1892.** In 1889 anthropologist Alice Cunningham Fletcher, Special Agent for the U.S. Government, arrived in the Northwest to begin her assignment of allotment among the Nez Perce Indians of Idaho. Fletcher, age 51, and her companion, Jane Gay, age 59, along with a surveyor and interpreter, spent the next four years traversing 800,000 acres of terrain to complete their formidable task of allotting nearly 2000 parcels of land. Fletcher wrote hundreds of personal and official letters, kept daily diaries, and compiled ethnographic notes on the Nez Perce. Gay, camp cook and amateur photographer, took over 400 photographs of the Nez Perce country and allotment work. Together, the available documentation presents a story of perseverance, adventure, and fortitude while giving valuable information about the allotment process, Nez Perce ethnography, and Northwest history. (2)

**Casey, Laura** (Portland State University) **THE MARGINALIZATION OF CHILDREN WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.** Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) is an inherited neurological syndrome characterized by distractibility, impulsivity, forgetfulness and sometimes hyperactivity. Millions of children in the United States have been diagnosed with this disorder, yet the condition remains largely misunderstood, particularly by many of the educators responsible for teaching these children. In this paper, I explain how these children are marginalized not only by individual educators in the public school system, but also how this oppression is embedded in the workings of the school as an institution. Using theory first articulated by Michel Foucault, I will demonstrate how the system itself marginalizes these children under the guise of helping them. (16)

**Chapman, Judith S. and Timothy J. Hills** (Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.) **THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTER OF TWO DEPRESSION-ERA LOGGING CAMPS, SITES OR-KL-46 AND OR-KL-52.** During the 1930s, when the United States was suffering through the Great Depression, the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, the nation's leading lumber manufacturer, operated a state-of-the-art railroad logging venture centered at Klamath Falls, Oregon. The archival and archaeological records for the sites of Weyerhaeuser's logging camps 2 and 3 (OR-KL-46 and OR-KL-52) reveal that life for that community of loggers had its hardships but was relatively stable and not without conveniences. Economic indicators for the company are evident in the logging camps' superior facilities, large crews, and food distribution and consumption. The economic condition of camp occupants is implied primarily through personal belongings. The camps' offering of distinct family and bachelor living arrangements affords a comparison between the economic and social situations of single men and families as well as a view of the role of women and children in Depression-era logging camps. (3)

**Chatters, James C.** [See Reid (1)]

**Chatters, James C.** (North American Paleoscience), **Kenneth C. Reid** and **James D. Gallison** (Rain Shadow Research) **MIDDLE HOLOCENE FAUNAL EXPLOITATION IN HELLS CANYON AND BROAD-SPECTRUM CONCEPTION OF CASCADE PHASE SUBSISTENCE.** The Middle Holocene inhabitants of the Southern Plateau have frequently been characterized as broad-spectrum foragers. The faunal record on which this conception was based was, however, small and often temporally imprecise. Recent excavations in

Hells Canyon at Deep Gully and Kirkwood Bar have provided three exquisitely preserved Cascade Phase faunal assemblages representing brief habitation events. These are analyzed in combination with the largest assemblages from briefly-occupied sites in Wells Reservoir to clarify the breadth and evenness of Cascade Phase subsistence. Results show relatively narrow-spectrum subsistence focused on seasonally abundant resources, much in keeping with the mapping-on strategy expected of residentially-mobile foragers. An emphasis on small-bodied prey is evident during some seasons. (1)

**Chatters, James C.** (North American Paleoscience) **AN EARLY AND MIDDLE HOLOCENE POLLEN RECORD FROM ODELL LAKE, KLAMATH COUNTY, OREGON: A PRELIMINARY REPORT.**

During recent test excavations for the Crescent District, Deschutes National Forest, Mt. Emily Archaeological Services extracted a sediment column adjacent to Odell Lake (1460 m), near the crest of the Cascade Range. The column consists of organic-rich lake sediment overlain by a massive layer of primary Mazama Tephra and a thinner stratum of reworked tephra. Analysis of pollen from these as-yet undated sediments shows profound changes during the Holocene. A forest of what was probably ponderosa pine initially invaded the site and was replaced by a subalpine fir or upper grand fir forest, as cool moist conditions developed during the early Holocene. The ponderosa pine forest then returned and remained until just before the eruptions of Mt. Mazama between 7000 and 6850 B.P. Conditions then became still drier, and juniper woodland invaded the forest, becoming fully established soon after the ashfall. The modern pollen rain, from the ecotone between subalpine fir and grand fir forests, resembles the early Holocene assemblage. (9) [POSTER]

**Churchill, Thomas E. and Paul C. Jenkins** (Coastal Magnetic Search & Survey) **OF MUSSEL AND RAFTERS: CHAOS ALONG THE RIVER.**

The Harpham Flat site (35WS68) is located along the Deschutes River in north-central Oregon. Plans to redevelop the river bar for recreational use threatened to adversely impact three previously recorded archaeological sites. Consequently, an archaeological testing investigation was conducted to identify site areas, delineate site boundaries, and make a formal assessment of significance. The preliminary investigation revealed a multi-component prehistoric site extending throughout the entire river bar. The upper component consisted of freshwater mussel shell, faunal remains, lithic debitage, modified tools, groundstone, and fire-cracked rock. An intact hearth and shell midden were identified in the upper component. Associated with these features were freshwater mussel shell, fire-cracked rock, charcoal, lithic debitage, and a few modified tools. The analysis of a charcoal sample taken within the hearth obtained a calibrated date of AD 1300 to 1435. The lower component consisted of a smaller amount of freshwater mussel shell, faunal remains, lithic debitage, a modified tool, and fire-cracked rock. (6)

**Connolly, Thomas J.** (State Museum of Anthropology, University of Oregon) and **Howard A. Gard,** (Oregon Department of Transportation) **A SIXTY YEAR RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTUS ON THE MOSIER ROCK FEATURE COMPLEX.** Near the town of Mosier, on the Columbia River's south bank between Hood River and The Dalles, is a 30-acre complex of rock walls, pits, and cairns patterned in a talus and debris field at the foot of the 100-ft Columbia Gorge escarpment. Commonly known as the "Mosier Mounds" or "Battlements," this site is an unusually large, complex, and well-preserved example of rock feature sites found throughout the Pacific Northwest. The site has commanded public interest, but relatively little professional attention, for at least 60 years, since it was first visited by Herbert Krieger during his 1934 archaeological fieldwork in connection with the building of Bonneville dam. This paper examines the recent history and controversies surrounding this site, and current preservation and management efforts. (20)

**Connolly, Thomas J. and R. Scott Byram** (University of Oregon) **WET SITE BASKETRY IN OREGON.** Several occurrences have been reported in Oregon of perishable basketry preserved in estuary environments, but there has been little attention given to the technical attributes of these artifacts. This paper discusses the context and construction technologies of basketry occurring in wet site contexts in the Portland Basin, and in both north

and south coast estuaries. We will discuss inferred functions of the woven items, and explore regional relationships in regards to both functional and technical attributes of the pieces. (15)

**Copp, Stanley A.** (Langara College) **HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT LANGLEY NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK, BRITISH COLUMBIA: 1990-1993.**

Excavations at Fort Langley National Historic Park during 1990-1993 revealed structural evidence of buildings which pre- and post-date the 1858 Fraser River Gold Rush. Excavations oriented towards the investigation of 1839-1888 Hudson's Bay Company activities are reported. Several prehistoric components have been found to underlie the 19th century fur trade post as well. These have been radiometrically dated within three general periods: a Late Prehistoric (200-3500 BP), Middle Prehistoric (3500-5500 BP) and an Early Prehistoric (7000-8500 BP) set of occupations. An overview of these findings is also presented. (3)

**Cornett, William L.** (Portland State University) **MODELLING PLANKHOUSE FEATURES--PLANK MOLDS, DRIP LINES, AND PRESUMPTIONS.**

Many of the assumptions made by field archaeologists about how plankhouse features should look are untested suppositions based upon cumulative experience. I have attempted to reproduce a few of these features in miniature, by setting cedar shakes into known stratigraphy, then excavating them. Erosional features left by precipitation run off are seldom mentioned in site reports, which is puzzling given the climate in the Northwest. I also attempted to replicate a gable-roof drip line by constructing a miniature lean-to with cedar shakes and leaving it exposed to the elements the past winter. The resulting feature looked remarkably like a phenomenon normally attributed to bioturbation. (19)

**Cornett, William L.** (Portland State University) **HUNGER AS STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE: SOME THOUGHTS ON THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PHYSICAL HARM.**

In the developed world, violence is invariably defined in terms of short term trauma inflicted by individuals upon other individuals. Hunger is seen as a problem of poverty or underdevelopment, and is seldom defined in terms of coercive resource expropriation. In the current world economy, chronic hunger and episodes of famine could be more accurately viewed as forms of siege perpetuated by those societies that are prevailing in an asymmetrical struggle for access to resources. (8)

**Croes, Dale R.** (South Puget Sound Community College/Washington State University) **THE NORTH/SOUTH CULTURAL DICHOTOMY ON THE NORTHWEST COAST: ITS EVOLUTION AS SUGGESTED THROUGH RECENT WET SITE DATA.**

The long noted dichotomy between Northwest Coast cultures to the north (the Tlingit-Haida-Tsimshian "co-traditions") and the southern Wakashan/Coast Salishan cultures has been characterized and explained in many ways by both ethnographers and archaeologists. Often, in an evolutionary perspective, the northern co-traditions are projected as somewhat more culturally complex in organization and material culture. From preliminary wet site research (mostly concentrated to the south), an alternative perspective can be suggested: the south may have passed through some stages of organizational and material cultural developments in earlier periods to be later adapted to the north. (7)

**Cutsinger, Loran and Gary McLean** (Flathead National Forest) **FINDING MIDDLE GROUND -- MAKING THE CONSULTATION PROCESS WORK IN THE HUNGRY HORSE RESERVOIR PROJECT.**

To make consultation with Native Americans a positive process, those involved need to know how the consultation will meet the goals of all parties. The Hungry Horse Reservoir Survey Project, part of the Columbia River System Operating Review, has involved collaboration with the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. A programmatic agreement with the tribes emphasizes Native American involvement in all stages of the project and includes provision for tribal trainees in archaeology who joined the field survey as staff members, site visits with consultants, and joint curation of artifacts. Heritage resource education for the public is now recognized as a primary means to address concerns and interests of Native Americans, as well as the agencies' concerns about public understanding of agency responsibilities. (11)

**Cutsinger, Loran** [See Hackenberger (22)]

**Cutting, David** [See Tveskov (20)]

**Darby, Melissa** (Portland State University) **AN ECOLOGICAL APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING THE NATIVE AMERICAN USE OF *SAGITTARIA LATIFOLIA* ON THE LOWER COLUMBIA.** Before the arrival of Euroamericans to the Northwest, the Lower Columbia River had an unusual extent of freshwater wetlands which provided the native inhabitants of the Lower Columbia with an unusual abundance of *Sagittaria latifolia* tubers, known in Chinook Jargon as wapato. This paper explores the importance of this resource to the indigenous people of the Lower Columbia. The discussion will include ethnohistoric and ethnographic accounts of the use of this plant in the Northwest and elsewhere. A subsistence model will be presented based on population estimates of the indigenous people at contact and annual harvest estimates. (23)

**Davis, Loren** (Oregon State University) **VOLCANISM, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND PREHISTORIC CULTURES OF WASHINGTON AND IDAHO.** Cultural historical successions and site occupation in areas between the southern Cascades of Washington and the Clearwater River drainage of north central Idaho appear to be contemporaneous with changing environmental conditions. Discussion will involve the correlation of several data sets, including records of cultural succession, pollen, glacial activity and volcanic eruptions on a regional and hemispheric scale. Consideration will be given to the influence of climatically-effective volcanic eruptions upon the behaviour of regional climates, as seen through proxy data. These data give implications for the presence of links between climate, environment and culture. (6)

**Davy, Douglas** (Foster Wheeler Environmental Corp.) **SIMULATING RESERVOIR EFFECTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES FOR THE COLUMBIA RIVER SYSTEM OPERATION REVIEW.** The Cultural Resource Workgroup for the Columbia River Systems Operation Review simulated the potential effects on known archaeological sites of the 21 alternatives for operating the 14 Federal dams on the Columbia and Snake Rivers using a computer model. This model counted, for each alternative, the number of simulated days in which each system reservoir shoreline would erode each known archaeological site or expose it within a reservoir drawdown zone. The two measures provide for a rough comparison of the relative potential effects of the 21 alternatives at the known sites. The simulation helps to identify where the effects on archaeological sites of operating the Columbia River System might be the greatest as the federal agencies adopt a new operating regime and design plans to manage the effects. (11); [POSTER (22) Same topic]

**Eiselein, E. B.** (A & A Research) **AMERICAN INDIANS AND APPLIED MEDIA ANTHROPOLOGY.** Media anthropology focused on the use of the mass media—radio, television, newspapers—within a society. Applied media anthropology involves the use of these media to bring about some form of social, cultural, economic, or intellectual change. Frequently, applied anthropology has been used in attempts to bring about changes in American Indians through newspapers, radio programs, TV programs, etc. In this paper, we will focus on the use of applied media anthropology by American Indians to bring about change in the dominant, non-Indian society. As a case study, the paper will look at Spirit Talk Press, an Indian-owned publishing company on the Blackfoot Nation. (8)

**Erlandson, Jon M.** [See Moss (10)]

**Erlandson, Jon M. and Madonna L. Moss** (University of Oregon) **SOME UNUSUAL WOODEN ARTIFACTS FROM SOUTHEAST ALASKAN SEA CAVES.** During recent interdisciplinary research in sea caves on the outer coast of southern Southeast Alaska, several unique wooden artifacts were recovered. Radiocarbon dates, and other evidence, suggest that these artifacts date to the Middle and Late Holocene, about 4440

RYBP and historic times. In this paper, we describe the structure, context, and dating of the wooden objects. We also discuss various functional interpretations for the artifacts, searching for analogs in ethnographic literature and museum collections from the Northwest Coast. (15)

**Fagan, John** [See Burnett (10)]

**Fitzpatrick, Scott M.** (University of Montana) **RUSSIAN-AMERICAN IMMIGRATION AND BICULTURAL SOCIALIZATION.** Russian-Americans are unique in that they have lacked the experience of continuous immigration to the United States. This is in contrast to many other ethnic groups who have been able to maintain a constant rate of immigration throughout the twentieth century. For Russian-Americans, this lack of immigration has played host to a number of problems which have arisen due to this hiatus. Lack of central communities, deficiency in English, and other disparate social problems have all contributed to the inability to adjust rapidly to American society. In return, conflicts are provoked by differential adjustment between the children and their parents which strain the resources used to facilitate resettlement. The Bicultural model attempts to examine the conflicts that arise within the family, and demonstrate the importance of the individual variables that can promote or discourage effective adaptation. (12)

**Folliard, Jack** (Hallmark, Keating and Abbott) **LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SUPERVISORY ARCHAEOLOGIST.** There have been several recent multi-million dollar personal injury verdicts in Oregon, as well as across the United States. The number of plaintiffs' attorneys seeking personal injury claims has nearly tripled in the last ten years. America is the most litigious country in the world, with liberal tort laws allowing new and creative ways to successfully sue. Supervising archaeologists are not exempt, and the very nature of the work includes exposures and risks to potentially serious injuries. While nothing can be guaranteed, a better understanding of the litigation process and tort laws can help develop preventative measures and provide a level of protection. (4)

**Forsman, Leonard A.** [See Solimano (9)]

**Gallison, James D.** [See Chatters (1)]

**Gallison, James D.** [See Reid (1)]

**Galm, Jerry R.** (Eastern Washington University) **LITHIC SOURCE ANALYSIS: A CENTRAL WASHINGTON CASE STUDY.** Although well-known for the occurrence of numerous outcrops of lithic tool-stone materials, the Saddle/Boylston mountains area of central Washington has proven to be a difficult area in which to study patterns of prehistoric lithic resource utilization. Two of the problems addressed here are the types and geologic origins of lithic materials represented and an examination of how to identify evidence of prehistoric use. As described in this paper, some geologic source materials common to this area are poorly suited for use in chipped stone industries and, as a result of recent surveys, are known to occur very infrequently in regional archaeological collections. By contrast, some of the large lithic "scatters" typically attributed to prehistoric activity in this same area are comprised of lithic detritus that exhibits no consistent indications of human alteration when subject to detailed analysis. (14)

**Galm, Jerry R. and Sarah A.C. Keller** (Eastern Washington University) **LAKEVIEW ROCKSHELTER (45LI206) REVISITED: 1994 INVESTIGATIONS AT AN UPLAND CAMP.** A second season of excavations of Lakeview Rockshelter, located in Lincoln County, Washington, produced new information on settlement/use of an upland channeled scabland environment. The diverse faunal and lithic assemblages recovered complement recoveries from the 1993 investigations and emphasize the importance of upland hunting

strategies, particularly of mountain sheep. Assemblage data are reviewed along with interpretations of activity sets during the various periods of occupation. Of particular interest is the discovery that sedimentary deposits in the shelter do not extend beyond the Later Period (ca. 2300 B.P.). Possible explanations for the absence of earlier deposits are explored in conjunction with supporting environmental information. (6)

**Gard, Howard A.** [See Connolly, T.J. (20)]

**Gerds, Donna B.** (Simon Fraser University) **ON THE NATURE OF HALKOMELEM LEXICAL SUFFIXES.** Sapir's (1911) paper on noun incorporation addresses the issue of lexical suffixes in Northwest languages. Sapir concludes that lexical suffixes should not be considered incorporated nouns, no matter how concrete their signification, since they do not resemble free-standing nouns of the same meaning. This paper contrasts Halkomelem lexical suffix data (from Suttles' unpublished grammar of the Musqueam dialect and my own fieldwork on the Island dialect) with noun incorporation data from several Native American languages. I show that lexical suffixes function exactly like incorporated nouns in several respects: they correspond to a theme or oblique, their semantic possessors can assume an argument position in the clause, and they can appear before such derivational suffixes as applicative and causative and after the causative suffix. I conclude that while lexical suffixes may lack the formal properties of nouns they nevertheless function like incorporated nouns. (2)

**Gilbert, Reta A.** (Eastern Washington University) **THE CHAO PHYA: METAPHOR FOR A CITY.** Of all the symbols of modern Thailand, the Chao Phya River which divides Dhonburi from Bangkok may yield the most information about Thai culture. This is a report from a visual ethnography completed in January 1995. The search was for symbols which together establish a sense of place and which signal a specific cultural value system. (9) [POSTER]

**Gleason, Eric B.** (Archaeological Field Workers of America) **SAFETY FIRST!: EXCAVATION SAFETY, SHORING, AND OSHA REQUIREMENTS.** Archaeological field work often involves the use of deep trenches and excavation units which can be very hazardous places to work. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has rules and regulations governing trenching and excavations at job sites, and archaeological excavations are not exempt from them. This paper will explain OSHA requirements and try to explore ways of conducting excavations in a safe and legal manner. Shoring and alternatives to shoring will be covered. (4)

**Gray, Dennis** [See Winthrop, R. (20)]

**Gualtieri, Michael** (University of Oregon) **THE ART OF WAR ON PIT RIVER; REASSESSING ACHUMAWI MILITARY COMPETENCE.** This paper examines the military capability of the Pit River or Achumawi Indians of northeastern California. It is suggested that the prevailing stereotype of Pit River passivity/defenselessness is a misrepresentation; that in reality the Pit River people were fully competent militarists, deploying a strategic scheme which allowed them to inflict optimal damage upon assailants, while incurring minimal losses themselves. The net effect was a guarantee of survival for the Achumawi population. The centerpiece of this winning strategy was a distinctive combat tactic, herein labeled the 'run-and-hit' maneuver. The central task of the present work is the delineation of a model of 'run-and-hit' maneuver; the parameters of this model are brought into sharper focus by referencing selected incidents of Achumawi combat history. Ultimately, the paper's results place the Achumawi in a more realistic and fully integrated sociological framework vis-a-vis their warlike neighbors, the Klamath/Modoc. (7)

**Hackenberger, Steven, Gary McLean and Loran Cutsinger** (Flathead National Forest) **HUNGRY HORSE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT INVESTIGATIONS.** An archaeological field survey was conducted in the

Hungry Horse Reservoir area by the Flathead National Forest for the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bonneville Power Administration as part of the Columbia River SOR. Environmental characteristics of the area, combined with reservoir impacts and pool levels, limit archaeological site discovery. However, initial findings suggest that several archaeological sites will provide significant data regarding Native American occupations of the area between 9000 and 3000 years ago. Preliminary assessments indicate that the area will yield valuable paleoecological information that will aid evaluation of cultural resources and support ecosystems management in the region. (22) [POSTER]

**Hajda, Yvonne.** **LOWER COLUMBIA SLAVES AND IN-LAWS.** In work referring to the aboriginal lower Columbia, it is not uncommon to find assertions that Chinookans bought slaves from Klamaths at the trading center at The Dalles. But no sources before about 1840 mention Klamaths trading slaves there. Lower Chinook rarely if ever went to The Dalles, yet according to Ross "war and trading in slaves often call them to a distance." Many questions clearly remain about early contact slave-trading on the lower Columbia. Information in scattered ethnohistorical and ethnographic sources point to affinal relations among Indian fur traders as a major channel for the slave trade. The paper explores some of the implications. (7)

**Hall, Roberta** (Oregon State University) **EXPLAINING NINETEENTH CENTURY ANTHROPOMETRIC VARIATION IN NORTHWEST NATIVE PEOPLES -- CONTRIBUTIONS OF FRANZ BOAS AND WAYNE SUTTLES.** In the late nineteenth century Franz Boas organized a massive anthropometric study of North American native populations. Statistical and computer innovations of the twentieth century have made this data base more valuable—and infinitely more usable—than it was at the time of its collection. This paper will describe the data base and its usefulness in study of the size variation (by age, region, and sex) of nineteenth century native peoples of western North America. It will discuss how Wayne Suttles' classic ethnohistoric study of the spread of native cultivation of the potato in the Northwest provided key insights into these patterns of variation. (2)

**Haynal, Patrick M.** **THE KLAMATH CULTURE AND HERITAGE PROGRAM: REBUILDING CULTURAL IDENTITY.** In recent decades anthropologists have noted that certain Native American cultures have experienced a cultural rejuvenation or reintegration which can be described as a "cultural renaissance." This discourse shows the importance of the Culture and Heritage Program of the Klamath tribes of Oregon (consisting of the Klamath and Modoc tribes and the Yahooskin band of the Northern Paiute) in their efforts to build a stronger cultural identity. The role the Klamath Culture and Heritage Program plays in reviving traditional ceremonies and the Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin languages will be stressed. The contributions of innovation and pan-Indianism in the development of a modern tribal reburial ceremony and the innovative role that Klamath culture camp plays in teaching tribal ways to children are also detailed. The aforementioned activities are interpreted in the context of culture change theory. (7)

**Henderson, James W.** (Applied Scientific Photography) **IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPHIC ENHANCEMENT OF ROCK PAINTINGS.** An improved photographic enhancement procedure has been developed. The process produces a supra-additive effect on badly faded, heavily patinated, and scratched rock paintings. The procedure is also capable of extracting multiple pigment layers and subtle details of composition that are impossible to see in the field. The procedure is effective not only for color but also for black-and-white photographic data capture. The procedure establishes a specific, visual approach to cultural resource management that produces a very reliable record of the contents of a site. Secondly, the film data contains information very useful for archaeological research into the composition and construction of rock painting panels. (9) [POSTER]

**Henderson, James W.** (Applied Scientific Photography) **IMPLICATIONS OF MAXIMUM VISUAL DATA CAPTURE FROM ROCK PAINTING PANELS.** A supra-additive, cross polarization photographic procedure

has been developed which significantly enhances faint rock painting pigments that have been patinated by opaque mineral deposits, damaged by scratching, or weathered by windblown sand and rain. The procedure is capable of extracting multiple pigment layers and subtle details of composition and construction that are impossible to see in the field. The procedure is effective not only for color but also for black-and-white photographic data capture. The ability to record maximum significant details makes the data capture especially useful as a preparation for digital enhancement. Significant detail enhancement is possible using digital manipulation software, which is capable of increasing color saturation and contrast. (19)

**Hess, Sean C.** (Washington State University) **A CHERT SOURCE ANALYSIS PILOT PROJECT AT THE MACK CANYON SITE (35SH23), SHERMAN COUNTY, OREGON.** Chert is the most frequent lithic raw material in the Columbia Plateau, but archaeologists have made few attempts to link chert artifacts to their quarries in this area. The Mack Canyon Site in north-central Oregon is near a chert outcrop, providing an opportunity to compare source analysis techniques and test Coles's hypothesis that most of the chert in the site came from the outcrop. Macroscopic and microscopic attributes and trace element concentrations were determined for 26 samples from six sources in the Columbia Plateau. Additional trace element data from two other sources were included for comparison. Microscopic characteristics and trace element concentrations were determined for 26 samples from six sources in the Columbia Plateau. Additional trace element data from two other sources were included for comparison. Microscopic characteristics and trace element concentrations were determined for 26 samples from six sources in the Columbia Plateau. Additional trace element data from two other sources were included for comparison. Microscopic characteristics and trace element concentrations were determined for 26 samples from six sources in the Columbia Plateau. Additional trace element data from two other sources were included for comparison. Linking chert artifacts and quarries through statistical analysis of trace elements concentrations holds great promise for the Columbia Plateau. (14)

**Heupel, Neal H.** (Eagle Creek Archaeological Services, Inc.) **PREFIELD PREPARATIONS FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGIST.** Instructors and principal investigators have many responsibilities when working on a field project. Many overlook their most important obligation: crew health and safety. Field crew members should complete a health profile, and if needed obtain a physical exam and doctor's release prior to leaving for the field. This is recommended if the activity is not routine, for individuals who are over 40 years of age, and for anyone with active medical disorders. Tragic medical emergencies can be prevented by simply having a summary of the crew's medical problems. This summary should list medical problems such as asthma, diabetes, and/or allergies, plus any medications individual crew members need to keep on hand. In addition, emergency evacuation plans should be completed before personnel leave for the field. (4)

**Hickerson, Leslie** (Deschutes National Forest) **DAVIS LAKE CANOES: UPDATED INFORMATION.** Since reporting two dugout canoes in Davis Lake, Klamath and Deschutes counties, Oregon, in March 1992, additional fieldwork has been accomplished. Underwater archaeological investigations, a radiocarbon date, and the results of monitoring for the past two years are reported. Seasonality of use is suggested, indicators of intensive exploitation of multiple resources are examined, and ethnographic origins are discussed. (15)

**Hicks, Brent A.** (BOAS, Inc.) **STORAGE PIT MORPHOLOGY - RESULTS FROM THE PALOUSE CANYON ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT.** Testing a number of rockshelters in the Palouse Canyon Archaeological District in southwest Washington has produced data on the construction and use of storage pit features in these sites. Observations of storage technology are presented including pit structure material selection, "product packaging", antiquity, and the effects of reuse over time. Problems of assessment and interpretation are reviewed. (6)

**Hicks, Brent A.** (BOAS Inc.) **THE PALOUSE CANYON ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT - A SUMMARY OF SITE TYPES.** A summary of the investigations and results of survey in Years 2 and 3 of the Palouse

Canyon Archaeological Project in southeast Washington is presented. Site types are suggested and a preliminary site type classification for the Columbia Plateau is discussed. (6)

**Hills, Timothy J.** [See Chapman (3)]

**Hodges, Charles M.** (University of Oregon) **MUD DRAPES, RELICT SURFACES, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES: MICROSTRATIGRAPHY AT SITE 35-JE-51B, NORTH-CENTRAL OREGON.** Site 35-JE-51B is a feature-rich, stratified multicomponent site with an archaeological record that extends from the pre-Mazama period to the late prehistoric. Examination of unit profiles and site-wide cross-sections revealed a succession of well-preserved silt and clay beds and laminae (mud drapes) associated with mostly shallow basin-shaped depressions. In almost every instance, these depressions were archaeological features associated with prehistoric human occupation. Following abandonment, these depressions trapped sediment-laden overland flow generated during rainstorms; as the entrapped water evaporated, suspension settling deposited mud drapes conforming to the contours of the depressions. The low flow competence of overland flow and the mud's high resistivity to erosion contributed to the preservation of the mud drapes during subsequent burial; since the mud drapes effectively capped and sealed the depressions, the archaeological features were also well-preserved. The stacked mud drapes represent discontinuous relict surfaces occurring predominantly in areas superficially disturbed by prehistoric human activity. (9) [POSTER]

**Hosko, Mark** (Gresham Immediate Care, Wilderness Medicine Society) **MEDICAL KITS FOR WILDERNESS EMERGENCIES.** The management of wilderness injuries and illnesses could be the greatest challenge an archaeologist will ever face. Initiation of professional medical attention may be greatly delayed for a crew member who is disabled many hours from civilization. By taking appropriate medical training and medical supplies, unnecessary suffering can be minimized. Detailed preparation is the basis of wilderness medical care; particularly important is the assembly of a backcountry emergency medical kit. The prudent archaeologist is prepared for many potential illnesses and injuries, and will adjust the medical kit for the location and activity. In addition, the size of the group and duration of the outing are important considerations. An array of supplies and specific medications can be appropriately selected for inclusion in the functional medical kit. (4)

**Hudson, Douglas** (University College of the Fraser Valley) **UPPER FRASER RIVER WATERSHED RESOURCE STRUCTURES AND DAKELH (CARRIER) EXCHANGE SYSTEMS: ETHNOHISTORICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC VIEWS FROM NORTH-CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA.** Extending Suttles' perspectives on the relationship between resource structures, social organization, and exchange systems in the Pacific Northwest, this paper describes the social framework within which resources were produced and exchanged by Dakelh (Carrier) communities located in the Stuart and Fraser Lake systems in the Upper Fraser River and Nechako River watersheds. Cognizant of a four year sockeye salmon cycle, Dakelh resource use strategies involved controlling the means of production at the local watershed level, while ensuring access through exchange to resources in adjacent watersheds of the Fraser, Nechako, and Skeena River systems. Participation in ceremonies, affinal ties, and a matrilineal clan system provided a social grid for production and exchange. Information in this paper is based on archival and ethnographic research. (7)

**Huelsbeck, David R.** and **Ian Ritchie** (Pacific Lutheran University and U.S. Forest Service) **WHY WASN'T THIS ROCKSHELTER OCCUPIED? ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY IN THE ALPINE LAKES WILDERNESS AREA.** The Alpine Lakes Wilderness is located between Highway 2 and Interstate 90 along the Cascade Crest in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests. Limited prehistoric archaeology has been conducted in the wilderness area but ethnographic information and recent archaeology in surrounding areas suggest regular use. The nature of the land use pattern (specific uses, frequency, intensity, etc.) is much less certain. The authors, students, and volunteers conducted three weeks of survey in 1994. Field methods adhered

to the backcountry "leave no trace" principle, limiting our examination to soils exposed by natural processes and recent human activity. Nevertheless, we found 11 locations with definite cultural material and several places with equivocal evidence. Survey results suggest regular prehistoric use of the area and a range of activities; frequency and intensity of use remain unresolved. The locations of past and contemporary activities often coincide, presenting challenges for resource managers. (10)

Jenkins, Paul C. [See Churchill (6)]

**Kaehler, Gretchen** (Portland State University) **CATHLAPOTLE BEAD ASSEMBLAGE**. Archaeological investigations at site 45CL1 have produced 396 glass, copper, stone and bone beads. While the use of glass trade beads as time markers is problematic at best, it is possible to make it less so by comparing bead types and frequencies found at one site with those found at others in the same region. To this end, the artifacts in the Cathlapotle bead assemblage have been examined, typed and coordinated with the beads contained in the Fort Vancouver collection. Cathlapotle bead types and frequencies were also compared with those found at six other sites in the region in an attempt to identify any correlations. While findings at this point are preliminary, it is hoped that in time, this information may help to establish patterns of trade at 45CL1 as well as assist in the constructions of a glass trade bead chronology for the region. (19)

Keller, Sarah A.C. [See Galm (6)]

**Keller, Sarah A.C.** (Eastern Washington University) **CULTURAL EFFECTS OF CATASTROPHIC FLOODING ON THE HUANG-HE (YELLOW RIVER) IN 1887-89: CONSIDERATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION**. In 1887 the Yellow River in North China breached its embankment and inundated a vast tract on the North China plain for almost two years. An estimated 7,000,000 people died, but the inundated areas were soon reoccupied, often within two to three years. In the alluvial record the flood deposits are marked, but in the ethnography of the flooded area there are no appreciable long-term cultural responses. The effects of massive flooding on similar rivers, and of vulcanism, earthquakes and other abrupt catastrophes, seem to be less significant than they superficially appear. However dramatic such events look stratigraphically, they may have few effects beyond immediate, localized destruction. In archaeological contexts, it is suggested that evidence of abrupt natural catastrophes should not be considered necessarily to have as dire ramifications for a culture as do more gradual disasters, e.g., climatic shifts, although the latter may be considerably less obvious in the ground. (19)

**King, Scott and Wayne Thompson** (Historical Research Assoc. Inc.) **Preliminary Results of Archaeological Testing at the Lions Island Site (45ST23), Lake Roosevelt and Coulee Dam National Recreation Area**. HRA directed test excavations at the Lions Island Site (45ST23) in October of 1994, in cooperation with the National Park Service. The purpose of the project is to evaluate the archaeological significance of the site and to develop measures to protect it. During fieldwork, HRA directed a magnetometry survey of the site and excavated 33 1x1 m units in eight blocks. The site's prehistoric component appears to be a late prehistoric temporary camp associated with resource gathering and processing. An historic-period component, represented by concrete building foundations and artifacts, appears to be associated with industrial development at the original Kettle Falls townsite. (22) [POSTER]

**Kinkade, M. Dale** (University of British Columbia) **TRANSMONTANE CONTACT BETWEEN THE LUSHOOTSEED AND THE MOSES-COLUMBIA AS INDICATED BY VOCABULARY BORROWING**. Contact between Indian peoples across the Cascade Mountains is known to have occurred long before Americans and Europeans entered the area, but such interaction is very poorly documented. Sahaptin-speaking groups from the Plateau had moved across to the west side of the mountains in Washington by the time white

trappers and explorers first entered the area, but little is known of transmontane trade and travel in the northern half of the state. The rare published comments on this contact are assembled here, along with other information on the subject. Evidence of extensive contact is demonstrated by loanwords in selected parts of native vocabulary of two adjacent Salishan languages, and areas for further investigation are indicated. (2)

Kono, Nariyo [See Maeda (8)]

**Larson, Lynn L.** (Larson Anthropological/Archaeological Services) **SUBSISTENCE PATTERN CHANGES AT WEST POINT, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON**. Subsistence data from the West Point site complex, Seattle, Washington, indicate changes in species selection and processing technology between 4200 and 2700 BP. Feature and seasonality data suggest development of shellfish processing technology for storage and fish processing for short-term use during this time period. After 2700 BP, the role of fish, terrestrial mammals, and marine mammals in the subsistence base declines, while shellfish processing activities continue in importance through 200 BP. West Point data are compared to other sites to assess regional differences in subsistence organization. (9) [POSTER]

**Lewarch, Dennis E.** (Larson Anthropological/Archaeological Services) **DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN PUGET SOUND AS A FUNCTIONAL AND STYLISTIC REGION**. Recently analyzed Southern Puget Sound assemblage data are compared to previously published type lists for Northern Puget Sound and the Gulf of Georgia using cluster analysis and multidimensional scaling techniques. Explicitly functional types indicate complex, multi-season settlements throughout the region by 4000 BP. Traditional culture history types demonstrate broad regional style and settlement function similarities prior to 3000 BP. Southern Puget Sound sites show stylistic and functional differences after 3000 BP that may signal regional changes in subsistence-settlement pattern organization. (9) [POSTER]

**Linderman, Carole A.** (University of Oregon) **GIS AND PREDICTIVE MODELING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE WESTERN CASCADE MOUNTAINS**. This research will examine the relationship of environmental factors related to known archaeological site locations with the intention of using this information in a statistical analysis in a probability model for predicting site locations in unsurveyed areas in the Western Cascade Mountains. The research seeks to 1) use GIS computer program IDRISI and a series of map layers reflecting different environmental elements in the analysis of known archaeological locations; 2) use statistical correlation of environmental factors in constructing a predictive model; 3) use GIS to locate areas of possible archaeological site locations according to the statistical predictive model; 4) field test of results from GIS and statistical models. Very few archaeologists have used GIS in model building for predicting possible locations of archaeological sites. That it can be used has been demonstrated in the few works that have appeared in the literature. The use of GIS in archaeology increases the possibilities of other uses of different types of computer programs that have been utilized in different disciplines (geography, architecture, etc.). (10)

**Little, Tamara** (University of British Columbia) **STO:LO PITHOUSE RECONSTRUCTIONS**. Last summer, as part of the UBC Ethnographic Fieldschool, I was invited to research pithouse use in the Fraser Valley for the Sto:lo Nation. This was in preparation for a reconstruction of pithouses, to be used in educational, health and tourism projects. Although pithouses have traditionally been studied within archaeology, I combined different types of documentary evidence such as oral history, place-name and ethnohistorical information, creating composite records of Sto:lo pithouse sites. As a cultural anthropology graduate student I was able to synthesize information into a form useful to the Sto:lo community for strengthening cultural identity and educational programs. The pithouse research and reconstruction project will impact the community in many ways: as a focus for ethnohistorical research, interpretive information for future use, and as a symbol of Sto:lo identity for both community members and non-First Nations people. (21)



**Lubischer, Joseph.** **THE OCEAN-GOING CEDAR CANOE: CULTURAL REKINDLING ON THE NWC.** After nearly two decades of efforts, the years 1993 and 1994 marked an efflorescence in the building and voyaging of ocean-going cedar canoes in Washington and British Columbia. In concert with the associated hosting, potlatching, and intertribal networking, these voyages have been numinous and liminal events for the participants. The archetypal nature of the canoe allows positive and powerful aspects of past culture to influence future cultural directions. This canoe resurgence has been hailed as a cultural rekindling for the Northwest Coast. (7)

**Luttrell, Charles T.** (Eastern Washington University) **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT OWYHEE RESERVOIR: PRELIMINARY SURVEY RESULTS.** In the fall of 1994, Archaeological and Historical Services (AHS) initiated a cultural resource survey at 14 locales around the margins of Owyhee Reservoir, located in Malheur County of eastern Oregon. At the season's end, 18 sites and 42 isolated finds were recorded on the 635 acre survey of open flats, seasonal drainages, and moderately steep hill slopes and ridges. A wide variety of site type appears to be represented from survey-identified artifacts and their relative densities. This paper presents preliminary results from sites utilized from immediate precontact to the Great Basin pre-Archaic. Although survey results are preliminary, the relationship between site activity, location, and distance above the original Owyhee River level permit initial interpretations of prehistoric settlement patterns in this portion of eastern Oregon. (6)

**Lyons, Kevin J.** (University of Montana) **SUB-REGIONAL HOUSEPIT SIZE VARIATION WITHIN THE LATE PERIOD OF THE FRASER-COLUMBIA PLATEAU'S PREHISTORY.** Differences within the physical and social environments provide for different opportunities for different people. The Fraser-Columbia Plateau has a diversity of micro-environments, from the arid central shrub steppe to gentle subalpine glens. This paper shall explore if there is a significant gross size difference in housepit area in the late period between generally wet versus dry climates. A sample of 60 excavated circular housepits are assigned to their specific watersheds and compared in an effort to test the hypothesis that housepits are larger in the north than in the south. A difference in housepit size, according to the ethnographic record, indicates a difference in total occupancy. If this hypothesis can be substantiated, then this could provided for significant recalculation of subregional population densities and further refine estimates of the carrying capacities of the watersheds sampled. (1)

**Machia, Priscilla I.** (Western Washington University) **THE FEMALE REPRESENTATIONS FOUND ON THE LINTELS OF YAXCHILAN: THE CLOTHING CONNECTION.** The Classic Period Maya site, Yaxchilan, has an unusually large number of carved lintels that portray women. A substantial amount of work has focused on these lintels. Previous research has shown a remarkable correlation between the textile design found on the female's clothing and the ritual portrayed. This paper points out that this correlation may not be the only criterion used for the selection of garments found on the remaining examples of female sculpture. Placement of the lintels appears to follow a specific convention. This paper will also demonstrate that if this convention can be applied in other contexts, including carvings of males, it could prove useful as a tool to correct faulty assumptions and provide clues for missing or obscured sections of sculptures and perhaps more appropriate replacement in restoration. (16)

**Mack, Joanne M.** (Pomona College) **PREHISTORIC BASKETRY IMPRESSIONS FROM NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AND SOUTHERN OREGON.** Knowledge of the basketry of the Pacific Northwest comes primarily from examination of ethnographic collections; very few examples of basketry from the prehistoric period exist. However, basketry impressed fired clay pieces do exist in prehistoric sites. Though fairly rare, the number of basketry impressions increases in archaeological sites which contain a ceramic industry, dating from roughly A.D. 900 to A.D. 1700 in the southern Cascades of northern California and southern Oregon. These

accidentally-fired basketry impressed lumps of clay and pot shards can add time depth to our understanding and appreciation of the basketry of the Indians of the southern Cascades. (19)

**Maeda, Eriko, and Masami Nishishiba, Jay Peterson, and Nariyo Kono** (Portland State University) **CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON OF FRIENDSHIP: THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.** This presentation will describe work in progress on the American and Japanese concepts of friendship. There has been a growing number of sojourners in the United States and Japan. Several researchers have identified the development of friendships in the host culture as one of the most significant factors contributing to intercultural competency (e.g., Taylor, 1994; Mezirow, 1991). However, friendship literature has mainly focused on middle-class Caucasians living in the United States (Adams and Bliezner, 1994). Very little cross-cultural research has been done on friendship. If there are cultural incompatibilities in expectation, language, and behavior related to friendship, they may sabotage intercultural friendships. We will compare the concept of friendship between the two cultures which has emerged from the qualitative data collected from 20 Americans and 20 Japanese. The implications of similarities and differences in the data will be discussed. Future stages of the project, which will include card-sorting and Multi-dimensional scaling procedures, will be introduced. (8)

**Marshall, Alan G.** (Lewis-Clark State College) **PLATO AMONG THE NEZ PERCES.** In "Primitive Man as Philosopher" (1957) Paul Radin discussed the possibility of a systematized philosophy developed by "primitive" peoples. He noted that such philosophies went beyond the common definition of 'philosophy' as an approach to life to critical investigations into the nature of reality. This paper begins to organize an approach to Nez Perce philosophy by comparing Plato's doctrine of Forms, of sameness and difference, as discussed in the *Phaedo*, and the Nez Perce myth-fragment *Two Coyotes*. The similarities in logical operations suggest that some Nez Perce 'myths' contained metaphysical discourse which was available to those who listened. (7)

**Maud, Ralph** (Simon Fraser University) **ADAM'S TWO RIBS.** Wayne Suttles was a presiding spirit over the tape transcription sessions of the Oliver Wells interviews that reached published form in *The Chilliwacks and Their Neighbors* (Vancouver: Talonbooks 1987), compiled by Ralph Maud, Brent Galloway and Marie Weeden. I will play a brief section of one of the tapes, the "knot-hole wife" incident (in that volume p. 90) as told by Dan Milo of the Scowkale Band, a natural born story-teller, and will consider the analogues of the myth theme found in the literature since 1888, and its special significance to Dan Milo telling it in 1964. (2)

**McClure, Richard** [See Ozburn (14)]

**McLean, Gary** [See Cutsinger (11)]

**McLean, Gary** [See Hackenberger (22)]

**McPherson, Lorin** (Legacy Emanuel Hospital) **EMERGENCY STABILIZATION AND EVACUATION.** All supervisors, including field crew chiefs, should prepare thoroughly before leaving for the field. Whether one mile or a hundred miles from medical facilities, the maximum delay in professional help should be anticipated. The longer the anticipated delay, the more likely the loss of life or limb. The estimate of anticipated delay depends on the type of rescue services available, the method of contacting them, the terrain and weather, and remaining available crew members who are able to help stabilize the victim. The principal investigator will most likely decide if uninjured party members will have to manually evacuate the victim, or be forced to leave the victim to summon help. The likelihood of mishap rises as trip duration increases, not solely from "freak" accidents and weather, but from fatigue and overuse syndromes, in addition to the chances of individuals becoming separated from the group. (4)

**Meatte, Daniel S.** (Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission) **OCHRE.** Archaeologists throughout the world have recognized the use of ochre as a pigment in rock art and as a colorant imbued with symbolic meaning. The highly stylized artworks of Lascaux Cave, in southwestern France, and the Triple Czech burial at Dolni Vestonice, in southern Moravia, are but two outstanding examples of ochre's use in artistic and symbolic contexts, respectively. Yet, all too often archaeologists encounter ochre in residential, manufacturing or occupational contexts that seem to preclude the common interpretations of artistic or ceremonial behavior. This paper will summarize available evidence for several utilitarian uses of ochre. Specifically, it will be shown that ochre has served as: (1) a preservative in protecting hides from decomposition, (2) a waterproofing agent for leather clothing and housing covers, (3) an abrasive for strengthening stone tool edges and (4) as an insecticide. (19)

**Meatte, Daniel S.** [See Pavese (1)]

**Mierendorf, Robert R.** (National Park Service) **THE DESOLATION CHERT QUARRY.** The Desolation Chert Quarry (45WH224) covers >15 acres of mountainous slope in North Cascades National Park. The site is a few hundred feet above the Skagit River, which bisects the interior of the northern Cascade Range. Bedrock outcrops and glacial and colluvial boulders provided a source of tool chert for prehistoric populations. "Hozomeen chert" is a characteristically gray, mottled, dull to semi-glossy, translucent to opaque, microgranular, metamorphosed radiolarian chert. Trail X-ray fluorescence analysis for minor trace elements suggests that chemical characterization may be derived using nondestructive techniques. Excavation at 45WH224 of 22 test units (totaling 15 m<sup>3</sup>) provided a suite of thirteen charcoal dates spanning 7600 to 290 radiocarbon years ago. Artifact categories are dominated by shatter, flake, biface I and II, hammerstone, biface-thinning flake, tested nodule, core, and bedrock corner. Understanding of prehistoric subsistence, lithic resource procurement, lithic technologies, and the chronology thereof, is advanced by this regionally significant archaeological site. (14)

**Mierendorf, Robert R.** [See Sullivan (10)]

**Miller, Fennelle, Barbara Bicchieri** (Central Washington University) and **David W. Powell** (TFW Archeologist, Yakama Indian Nation) **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR THE UPPER YAKIMA RIVER BASIN.** The Yakima Resource Management Cooperative (YRMC) is a voluntary consortium of representatives from the timber industry, state and federal agencies, small landowners, environmental groups, and the Yakama Indian Nation. The members of the YRMC are working together to find ways to achieve a sustainable timber harvest within a framework that protects our environment and preserves our cultural and archaeological resources. A model has been developed by the Archaeological and Cultural Task Group of the YRMC to predict areas of high, medium, and low probability for past human activity. The model uses the attributes of distance from water, aspect, slope, and soil type to determine where repetitive human activity over thousands of years is likely to have concentrated archaeological resources (sites). Analysis was performed and maps produced by Geographic Information System (GIS) at Central Washington University. Initial field tests have been conducted. The model provides a tool for land managers by highlighting areas likely to contain archaeological sites. (6)

**Miss, Chris** (Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc.) **IN FURTHER PURSUIT OF THE WILD VACCINIUM; UPLAND USE NORTH OF MT. RAINIER.** Recent excavations at Mule Springs, 4000 ft asl on Huckleberry Ridge above the Greenwater River, have yielded radiocarbon dates, identifiable tephra, stratified deposits, diagnostic projectile points, processing features, and discrete occupation surfaces. Preliminary analysis suggests use of the site from approximately 4500 B.P. Relatives of Muckleshoot informants camped at the site well into the 1920s while gathering and drying huckleberries. (23)

**Molnar, Darin, R.** (Portland State University) **COMPLEX ADAPTIVE SYSTEMS AND THE NORTH-WEST COAST: THE PHYSICS OF SOCIAL/CULTURAL EVOLUTION IN SILICO.** A complex adaptive systems approach to social/cultural evolutionary modeling is based on the concept of multiple, parallel random and non-random interactions between actors guided only by specific local rules which produce social and cultural structure as an emergent global property. Complexity analysis recognizes chaotic phase transition periods that lead to more stable attractor positions poised on the edge of chaos. The people of the Northwest Coast at the time of European contact exhibited interesting social statuses which include chiefs without the benefit of the chieftom social structure; this leads to the conclusion they were actively participating in a phase transition period heading toward an attractor position of differing complexity. By operationalizing the social/cultural dynamics of these people, we may use variable arrays as the initial conditions of a computer-simulated, modified genetic algorithm to analyze social/cultural evolution on the Northwest Coast at the time of European contact. (10)

**Mor, Marilyn** (Portland State University) **IDENTITY, POWER, SPIRIT, AND HEALING: SHAMANISM IN WHITE URBAN WOMEN'S LIVES.** In this study of white women's use of and relation to shamanism, I would like to focus on the aspects of cognition and the social construction of reality which attract educated, middle-class women to presumably anti-rational beliefs and behaviors which have been rejected by the dominant society, and which allow them to hold these beliefs in logical contradiction to the formations which permit them to function within the non-believing society. Even the limited field research which I have conducted reveals women working effectively in academia and medicine - which explicitly rejects any non-physical reality - and in other aspects of modern life, such as business, which call for fully logical and rational behavior in order to be effective. I wish to detail what constructions can allow this apparent conflict; to examine how they juggle the logical contradictions. (16)

**Moss, Madonna L. and Jon M. Erlandson** (University of Oregon) **35-CU-67, AN 8600 YEAR OLD SITE ON THE SOUTHERN OREGON COAST.** This paper will present the results of surface investigations at a recently identified shell-bearing portion of the previously undated lithic scatter or "bluff" site at 35-CU-67 on the southern Oregon Coast. The site was first reported in the archaeological literature 60 years ago, but not until 1993 were datable materials identified. Marine shell samples have produced three radiocarbon dates, and the results of obsidian sourcing analyses will also be discussed. This investigation is part of a larger three year project to evaluate and date over 100 archaeological sites located in State Parks on the coast of Oregon. Within this larger data set, 35-CU-67 stands out as the oldest archaeological site located along Oregon's contemporary shoreline, and it is also the oldest coastal site thus far documented between British Columbia and Cape Mendocino, California. (10)

**Moss, Madonna L.** [See Erlandson (15)]

**Nelson, Larry P.** (Lewis County Sheriff's Office) **WAS HEAT TREATING A VIABLE OPTION TO IMPROVE THE WORKABILITY OF HOZOMEEN CHERT?** Desolation Quarry is a Hozomeen Chert Quarry site located on the upper Skagit River in the Ross Lake National Recreation Area of Washington. The quarry site has been used as a lithic source for 8000 years. Hozomeen Chert appears in assemblages of stone tools throughout the area. A visual observation of these tools does not clearly answer the question of whether or not heat treatment of Hozomeen Chert was a viable option in the stone tool production process. Samples of Hozomeen Chert were collected and a series of heat tests were performed on these samples in an attempt to answer this question. (19)

**Newman, Maureen and Jo Reese** (Archaeological Investigations Northwest) **STRATEGIES FOR IDENTIFYING HIDDEN WET SITES ALONG THE LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER AND IN THE PORTLAND BASIN.** Because wet sites are frequently submerged in waterways or along shorelines, they are usually discovered only when they become exposed by erosion. The investigation of eroded wet sites along the Lower Columbia indicates the area holds substantial saturated deposits with considerable archaeological potential, yet these deposits are not often investigated. Strategies for identifying wet sites should be an essential component of research designs developed by archaeologists working along the Lower Columbia River. The Sunken Village Site (35MU4), located on Multnomah Channel near Portland, is a wet site containing well-preserved perishable artifacts along with a dry site component. Wet and dry site attributes of 35MU4 will be used to characterize conditions that may be associated with wet sites, and that could serve to identify potential locations for wet sites. (15)

**Nickens, Paul** [See Sturgill (11)]

**Nickens, Paul** [See Smith (22)]

**Nishishiba, Masami** [See Maeda (8)]

**Oliver, Lindsay J.** (Simon Fraser University) **A SKELETON IN THE CLOSET.** The membership of many secret societies such as the Independent Order of Oddfellows is now on the decline. As Chapters continue to close, skeletons literally and figuratively are falling out of the closet. A brief discussion will be presented on the history of the IOOF, the role played by human remains during the florescence of the IOOF and the ultimate fate of this material. (8)

**Ozbun, Terry, Douglas Wilson** (Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.) and **Richard McClure** (Gifford Pinchot National Forest) **THE PARADISE LOST SITE: QUARRY TECHNOLOGY AND THE CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF CHERT.** Toolstone quarrying in the southern Washington Cascade Range involved significant alteration of raw cherts to prepare them for export. At the Paradise Lost site (45SA331), prehistoric people quarried large but cracked and flawed chert nodules from a mountain slope in the Lewis river drainage. Flknappers tested the stone by extensive percussion reduction to extract pieces capable of withstanding a rigorous use-life. Technological analysis indicated that heat treatment also occurred at the site prior to transport of bifacial blanks away from the site. Analyses by x-ray fluorescence (XRF) and inductively coupled plasma (ICP) mass spectrometry characterize the chemical composition of artifacts and geological specimens from the site to determine their homogeneity and distinctiveness. The effects of heat treatment on chemical composition are also considered. (14)

**Ozbun, Terry** [See Roulette (10)]

**Pavesic, Max G.** (Boise State University) and **Daniel S. Meatte** (Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission) **UPSTREAM FISHING TECHNOLOGY.** Southwestern Idaho is well known to areal researchers for its ethnographic and historic accounts of the Shoshonean anadromous fishery. What has been lacking in regional studies is the recovery of perishable artifacts in archaeological or field context. The recent discovery of a 1930s collection of Richard Irwin's, housed at the Burke Museum, University of Washington, provides the opportunity to review artifacts specific to southwestern Idaho anadromous fish technology. Observation and analysis centers on two spear caches recovered near Marsing, Idaho, plus an additional independent cache and field finds along the Snake River. The presentation also notes relevant historic and ethnographic accounts which verify the archaeological record. (1)

**Pearl, Christopher A.** [See Schoonmaker (23)]

**Peterson, Jay** [See Maeda (8)]

**Powell, David W.** [See Miller (6)]

**Prince, Dawn,** (Woodland Park Zoo/ Institute for Cognitive Archaeological Research) **INSTANCES OF BIPEDALISM IN CAPTIVE WESTERN LOWLAND GORILLAS.** Observations were carried out between Nov.21,1994 and Jan.23,1995 for a total of 16.5 observation hours recording 100 instances of bipedalism. The focal troop of gorillas consisted of two males and two females of varied ages, comprising a stable family group of long standing at Woodland Park Zoo. Quantitative and qualitative accounts of instances of bipedalism may provide us with insights into the manifestation of bipedalism in our common ancestor and shed light on its origins. (8)

**Prior, Jan M.** (USDA Forest Service) **SETTLEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT: PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS OF HOMESTEADING IN OREGON'S CENTRAL COAST RANGE.** Within the Siuslaw National Forest, in Oregon's central Coast Range, lie hundreds of homestead sites that were once occupied from the late 1870's to the 1930's with varying degrees of success. The buildings are gone and the forest is reclaiming the orchards and pastures. Historical case files were recently discovered that contain site plans, vegetation maps and descriptions of the improvements, and crops and livestock raised. Using these case files as a starting point, research has expanded to other archival and genealogical sources to explore family backgrounds and interrelationships and their effect on settlement patterns in the area of study. In September, 1994, with the aid of these records, metal detectors, and a Passport in Time volunteer crew, the first systematic effort to locate and document eight of the homestead sites took place. Results of the combined research efforts will be used to assess the potential significance of the homestead sites for management purposes. (3)

**Prokopetz, Wayne** (National Park Service) **LAKE ROOSEVELT CULTURAL RESOURCES PROJECT.** The Lake Roosevelt Cultural Resource Project (LRCRP) was initiated with the Programmatic Agreement for Federal Columbia River Power System Hydroelectric Operations. At Lake Roosevelt, in northeast Washington, the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) share operation of Coulee Dam. Assignatories to the Programmatic Agreement, the BPA and BOR are funding studies to inventory and evaluate cultural resources. In addition, An Action Plan will be developed to provide for the management of all cultural resources in areas of Lake Roosevelt affected by the Reservoir operations. The National Park Service (NPS), working under an interagency agreement with BPA, is conducting the LRCRP. Working with the Lake Roosevelt Cultural Resource Committee, composed of the Colville Confederated Tribes, Spokane Tribe, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and the BPA, BOR and NPS, the National Park Service is designing and conducting cultural resource inventories for archeological, historical and traditional cultural properties. The Colville Confederated Tribes and the Spokane Tribes also have lands adjacent to Lake Roosevelt and are working with the NPS to inventory and evaluate cultural properties. This paper outlines the overall structure of the project and reports on work conducted to date to accomplish the goals of the project. (11)

**Putsche, Laura** (University of Idaho) **CURRENT ACTIVITIES, SUCCESSES, AND NEEDS OF THE SHUAR-ACHUAR FEDERATION IN ECUADOR.** In 1964, the Shuar of Ecuador formed the Shuar Federation to protect their land and culture. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, they received much scholarly attention, and were regarded as the most successful indigenous federation in Latin America. Despite some research conducted among them since then by various anthropologists, little has been written regarding the Federation's current activities. Preliminary research in 1994 revealed that the Federation continues to be a significant source of power for the Shuar. Projects that many Shuar consider most valuable include bilingual

education, land tenure, and health care. Current needs include funding for higher education and transportation of goods to markets. Though projects are designed to maintain Shuar language and culture, racism and oppression are causing some younger Shuar to adopt Spanish as their primary language along with the surrounding Ecuadorian culture. However, indications are that the Federation is tempering racist attitudes, which may reverse this trend. (8)

**Rahemtulla, Farid** (Simon Fraser University) **YET ANOTHER RECONSIDERATION OF THE NORTHWEST COAST "PEBBLE TOOL TRADITION"**. In its various manifestations, the Northwest Coast "Pebble Tool Tradition" still remains somewhat enigmatic. Previously pebble tools were seen by some as "fossil indexes" which denoted a narrowly defined (early) time period; this is no longer supported. Regardless, little is known about the role of this technology in ancient lifeways. Speculation has been forwarded, but this has largely concerned one aspect of the technology, namely the cores. This is problematic, in that little or no assessment has been made with regard to the possible functional value of the flakes or debitage resulting from unifacial reduction of river cobbles. In this paper such functional possibilities are suggested for further contemplation, based on intuitive and experimental forays. In particular, a notion is put forth which links pebble tool debitage with the processing of salmon. (19)

**Reed, Linda J.** (Burns Paiute Tribe) and **Carla D. Burnside** (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) **CULTURAL RESOURCE ISSUES IN SOUTHEASTERN OREGON**. A multitude of cultural resource issues affect tribal and federal entities in southeastern Oregon. This discussion focuses on prehistoric, historic and current resource issues, specifically relating to the protection of archaeological sites, preservation of burials and other sites, access to subsistence resources, use of and access to traditional lands, and Indian language preservation. The relationship between the Burns Paiute Tribe and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is used to illustrate how these issues are being resolved. (21)

**Reese, Jo** [See Newman (15)]

**Reid, Kenneth C.** [See Chatters (1)]

**Reid, Kenneth C.** [Discussant (14)]

**Reid, Kenneth C., James D. Gallison** (Rainshadow Research, Inc.) and **James C. Chatters** (North American Paleoscience) **DEEP GULLY AND KIRKWOOD BAR: TWO MID-HOLOCENE SEASONAL CAMP-SITES IN HELLS CANYON, WEST CENTRAL IDAHO**. Deep Gully includes a deeply buried pair of superimposed living floors (6000-5600 B.P.) in a Snake River side canyon above Pittsburg Landing. Kirkwood Bar is a shallowly buried open site in a sandy fan 10 km up the river. Mussel shells and several mammal elements at Deep Gully indicate winter occupation, and show the absence of fish to be a true negative. At Kirkwood Bar, where hearths date to 7100-6800 B.P., abundant well preserved fish and shellfish remains indicate a midsummer occupation. Toolkits at both sites vary considerably in raw materials and organizational measures such as heat treatment hafting, and residual utility. Together the sites help us better predict where to find intact open camps of mid-Holocene age. (1)

**Rice, David** (U.S. Army Corp of Engineers) **COLUMBIA RIVER SYSTEM OPERATION REVIEW: AN OVERVIEW OF CULTURAL RESOURCES**. The Columbia River SOR has provided an opportunity to assess the state of cultural resources along the Columbia River and its main tributaries. A summary of this assessment serves as an introductory overview for the Columbia River SOR symposium. Major disparities in our knowledge are discussed. Obvious needs for further cultural resource identification, evaluation and preservation are highlighted for 14 federal reservoir areas. (11)

**Rindfleisch, Jason T., Robert Lee Sappington** (University of Idaho) and **David Sisson** (Bureau of Land Management) **RESULTS OF RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE ISLAND BAR SITE, LOWER SALMON RIVER REGION, IDAHO**. In summer 1994 the University of Idaho and the Bureau of Land Management conducted a field school at the Island Bar site (10-IH-369) near Riggins, Idaho. Although numerous sites have been recorded in this region, archaeological excavations have been minimal. Our purpose was to test the depth and extent of this site with the primary focus on one of several surface depressions previously reported as housepits. Our investigations confirmed that this was a housepit and charcoal from one feature on the floor radiocarbon dated ca. 900 BP. Two sediment samples from the lower strata of the site dated ca. 2400-3700 BP. Preliminary analyses of lithic tools, debitage, and faunal remains suggest that the Island Bar site served as an intermittent village or base camp for hunting parties over the past 3500 years. (1)

**Ritchie, Ian** [See Huelsbeck (10)]

**Roulette, Bill and Terry Ozbun** (Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.) **DATA RECOVERY AT THE MILLTOWN TERRACE SITE —A LATE ARCHAIC CAMPSITE IN THE UPPER UMPQUA VALLEY**. The data recovery excavations at the Milltown Terrace site, 35DO478, represent the first intensive archaeological investigation in the section of the Umpqua Basin within the historical territory of the Yoncalla Kalapuya. The site represents a single component Late Archaic camp occupied about 500 years ago. This paper describes the results of the investigations and discusses the site in terms of current models of southwest Oregon prehistory. Located within about 30 km of the upper Willamette Valley, the site occupies a border region between the Umpqua and Willamette basins. In many respects the site is more typical of Hurd phase sites of the upper Willamette Valley than Late Archaic components in the Umpqua Valley. At the same time, certain aspects of the site reflect its geographical border setting. For example, obsidian sourcing data suggest a "Willamette Valley orientation" in terms of obsidian procurement, but also indicate reliance on obsidian from the Medicine Lake Highlands in northern California not typical of upper Willamette Valley sites. (10)

**Rudolph, Teresa** (Science Applications International Corporation) **EXCAVATIONS AT AN EARLY PREHISTORIC SITE IN THE WEISER RIVER VALLEY**. In 1994, SAIC and the Idaho Transportation Department conducted data recovery excavations at the Hetrick site (10WN469) in Weiser, Idaho. Previous work at the site had uncovered a dense cultural deposit extending more than a meter below the surface and recovered projectile points dating from 300 to 6,000 years ago. The purpose of the recent excavations was to provide information on intrasite patterning, site chronology, site function, and faunal use and the importance of fishing. During these excavations, a third stratified cultural layer was uncovered consisting of a large shell feature with associated faunal materials and tools. This material has been radiocarbon dated to 9800 B.P. and contains diagnostic projectile points, primarily Windust, that can be assigned to the Western Stemmed Tradition. This paper will examine species and artifact diversity and raw material use and acquisition for the Windust component and compare the use of the site through time in the later periods. (1)

**Salo, Lawr** (U.S. Army Corp of Engineers) **COLUMBIA RIVER SYSTEM OPERATION REVIEW: AN OVERVIEW OF CULTURAL RESOURCES**. The Columbia River SOR has provided an opportunity to assess the state of cultural resources along the Columbia River and its main tributaries. This effort is being undertaken in conjunction with five different agencies and numerous Indian Tribes. At present this effort is confined to federal hydropower reservoirs. Major disparities in the state of knowledge are highlighted graphically and show where further needs exist for resource identification, evaluation and preservation. (22) [POSTER]

**Sappington, Robert L.** [See Webb (11)]

**Sappington, Robert L.** [See Rindfleisch (1)]

**Schilling, Karla J.** (Portland State University) **SISTERHOODS OF KWANGTUNG, AND THE CONTEMPORARY STATUS OF SINGLEHOOD FOR CHINESE WOMEN.** In an attempt to explain the inability of contemporary Chinese women to create relationships and maintain autonomy outside of marriage, this paper looks at the cultural, social and economic factors involved in the status of Chinese women in society, outlines contemporary studies and discussions on singlehood and lesbianism in Chinese women, and follows a "marriage resistance" (Sisterhood) movement which occurred in the 19th and early 20th century in the Province of Kwangtung, China. (16)

**Schissler, Candia** (Portland State University) **WORLDVIEWS OF EUROPEAN AMERICANS AND IROQUOIS AS REVEALED IN TREATY SPEECHES.** This presentation will be a discussion of thesis work in progress. Research questions include the following: 1. Were Europeans (and Colonials) using similar or different rhetorical approaches to discuss the issue of land appropriation by Europeans? 2. Did a pattern of similar rhetorical strategies in the two groups persist over time? 3. If patterns do persist over time, how are they expressed in the two cultural groups today? 4. How are the worldviews of each group revealed in their rhetorical strategies, especially in their use of metaphors? 4. How validly can a research method developed to analyze the rhetoric of one cultural group be used to analyze the speech of another? The study will utilize the computer program DICTION, developed by Dr Rod Hart. The program assesses speech content in a number of categories, including speeches, one given by a European and one by an Iroquois speaker, will first be analyzed by the program, and then subjected to metaphor analysis by the author. (2)

**Schneider, Bruce** [See Bicchieri (14)]

**Schoonmaker, Peter K., Marc A. Worona, Christopher A. Pearl, and Cathy Whitlock** (Oregon State University and University of Oregon) **A HOLOCENE VEGETATION AND DISTURBANCE HISTORY OF THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY, WESTERN OREGON, U.S.A.** Fossil Pollen, charcoal fragments, and plant macrofossils document pre-settlement vegetation and disturbance in the central valley. Pollen stratigraphy from an 8 meter sediment core from Beaver Lake (elevation 65m.) suggests an early-Holocene characterized by Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), hazel (*Corylus californica*), red alder (*Alnus rubra*) and Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*). The late-Holocene record suggests high level of Douglas-fir, western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), and western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), with Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*) and grass (*Poaceae*) increasing in prominence. These vegetation types suggest a warmer, drier early-Holocene, and a cooler, moister late-Holocene. A significant decrease in the charcoal signal followed by a pronounced increase in grass pollen at Beaver Lake may reflect post-settlement (ca. 1850) fire suppression, and the subsequent agricultural conversion to grass seed production in the early-mid 20th century. The charcoal record also suggests the pre-settlement Willamette Valley was a region characterized by relatively frequent and significant burning. (23)

**Schulzkump, Linda** (Gresham Immediate Care) **LAND OF THE FLEA AND HOME OF THE PLAGUE.** Zoonotic diseases could be considered one of the major occupational diseases of field archaeologists. Both wild and domestic animals transmit zoonotic pathogens to humans by direct contact, environmental contamination, insect vectors, or by consumption of food and water. Awareness of zoonoses can sometimes be lifesaving. Diseases such as hantavirus and plague can be lethal in hours, while others such as Lyme disease can cause long and disabling illnesses. Much confusion and incorrect information exist concerning major zoonotic diseases. The animal host and insect vectors that transmit these diseases and others will be discussed in this presentation. Current western United States epidemiological data will be included to educate the responsible crew chief in preparing his prefield plans. The chief and crew could be en route to an area in which zoonotic diseases are endemic, putting themselves at risk for contracting what could be a lethal infection. (4)

**Seaburg, William R.** (University of Washington) **WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THELMA ADAMSON? A FOOTNOTE IN THE HISTORY OF NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGY.** Wayne Suttles has a long-standing interest in the history of anthropology in the Northwest, including the research of Franz Boas, Melville Jacobs, and Erna Gunther, of course, but also the work of such minor figures as Thelma R. Adamson, Paul Fetzer, and Bernhard J. Stern. This paper considers the life and work of one such minor player, Thelma Adamson (1901-1983). Adamson conducted ethnographic and folkloric field research with several Coast Salish groups in southwest Washington in 1926 and 1927. In 1928 and 1932 she worked with Nooksack speakers in northwest Washington. By 1934, after publication of her *Folk-Tales of the Coast Salish*, she had dropped out of anthropology. None of her Nooksack field notes has been found. Only typescript copies of some of her Upper Chehalis and Cowlitz ethnographic notes, which remain unpublished, are extant. Efforts over the years by Jacobs, Jane Richardson Hanks, and Seaburg to locate her original notes have been futile. However, considerable biographical information about Adamson has been uncovered in the search. (2)

**Sisson, David** [See Rindfleisch (1)]

**Smith, Lawson, Paul Nickens, Jay Sturgill, and Lynda Walker** (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) **GEOMORPHIC ANALYSIS FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ON THE JOHN DAY AND DWORSHAK RESERVOIRS.** Geomorphic analysis of the John Day and Dworshak reservoir areas yields specific details on the fate of cultural resources. Reservoir impacts on archaeological sites are deduced from geomorphic processes of erosion, transport, deposition and decomposition. Knowing how these processes interact with cultural resources logically leads to the development of management and protection strategies for reservoir areas. (22) [POSTER]

**Smith, Lawson** [See Sturgill (11)]

**Solimano, Paul S. and Leonard A. Forsman** (Larson Anthropological/Archaeological Services) **DUWAMISH RIVER VALLEY CULTURAL SYSTEMS DURING THE LATE HOLOCENE.** Archaeological investigations document small, special purpose fishing stations, base camps, and villages in the Duwamish River Valley of Seattle, Washington. Recent ethnographic investigations demonstrate continuity in land use through contemporary fishing practices and traditional cultural properties in the vicinity of many of the archaeological sites. The combined data sets demonstrate complex land use patterns spanning the past 1,500 years in what has become a heavily industrialized and urbanized setting. (9) [POSTER]

**Stapp, Darby C.** (CH2M Hill Hanford, Inc.) and **Thomas E. Marceau** (Bechtel Hanford Inc.) **TOWARDS TRIBAL MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES ON FEDERAL LANDS: A CASE STUDY FROM THE HANFORD SITE IN WASHINGTON STATE.** The Hanford Site provides a good case study of the need for Native American groups to take an active and meaningful role in the management of cultural resources important to them. Hanford is a large federal facility in southeastern Washington, located along the last free flowing stretch of the Columbia River. The cultural resources at Hanford are important to Native Americans across the Plateau, but most notably the Wanapum people who inhabit the area and those groups with Treaty Rights to the area: the Confederated Tribes of the Yakama Indian Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and the Nez Perce Tribe. Preserving and protecting the burial grounds, sacred areas, archaeological sites, and other cultural sites at Hanford will help in the cultural survival of these Tribal groups. Preserving these resources, however, probably will not be possible without strong Tribal involvement. A strategy for securing active management of these resources by the Tribes is presented. (21)

**Stenger, Allison** (Institute for Archaeological Studies) **BELOW THE WATERLINE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODS AND UNIQUE DATA RECOVERY OPPORTUNITIES.** Underwater components, when they occur in terrestrial sites, are often avoided due to perceived difficulties associated with data recovery of saturated materials, as well as budgetary concerns. When wet site components are ignored, interpretations of site use based solely on terrestrial components are seriously limited. When investigated, submerged or saturated site areas often provide unique profiles of cultural activity. And in reality, these archaeological components can be examined effectively at minimal cost. This paper discusses key inundated site types in the Pacific Northwest and the methods employed in investigating submerged assemblages. The economic viability of combining SCUBA divers and land-based crews in defining underwater components will also be considered. (15)

**Strange, Fred** (Eastern Washington University) **AZTEC OR MESTIZO? CONTINUITIES IN NAHUA-MESTIZO CONCEPTS OF SELF AND COSMOS.** When indigenous communities move away from their earlier traditions, their cosmological views are often described in metaphors of dilution, loss, and decay. Although the relevance of these characterizations cannot be entirely gainsaid, others emerged in conversations with informants in a community which in some respects might appear long distanced from its Nahuatl past. Correspondences between concepts such as "blood" and "fate", animal and dream omens, witchcraft tales, and curing rituals, on the one hand, and Nahuatl traditions of personal destiny, animal spirits, divination, and nagualism, on the other, suggest that earlier concepts have been partly translated into a new idiom. Speculation and invention are abundantly present, but not necessarily inconsistent with continuity. Insight can be gained by comparing peasants' musing and questioning with the key terms that form the basis of their philosophical thoughts, images of *mestizo* and "mestizoiation" may serve to conceal processes of transformation and continuity. (12)

**Sturgill, Jay, Lynda Walker, Lawson Smith, and Paul Nickens** (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) **Geomorphic Analysis Procedures for Cultural Resource Management in the Columbia River System.** The multi-agency effort to curb the decline of Pacific Northwest wild salmon stocks holds potential for drastic changes in system reservoir operation, including adjustment of reservoirs to operate at new levels and under new schedules. These new strategies require a systematic analysis of their effects on cultural resources. Geomorphic analysis yields specific details on the fate of affected cultural resources deduced from geomorphic processes of erosion, transport, deposition and decomposition. Knowing how these processes interact with cultural resources logically leads to the development of management and protection strategies. (11)

**Sturgill, Jay** [See Smith (22)]

**Sullivan, Gregg M. and Robert R. Mierendorf** (National Park Service) **PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE UPPER SKAGIT RIVER VALLEY, NORTHWESTERN WASHINGTON STATE.** Six years of survey and test excavation on the margins of Ross Lake in North Cascades National Park has resulted in the recording of nearly 150 prehistoric archaeological sites. This paper summarizes some of the results of the project, focusing on the geographic distribution of sites across the project area. Sites are categorized by assemblage size, presence of fire-modified rock concentrations and faunal remains, and richness of tool types and of lithic material types. These categories are used to examine spatial distributions of sites in terms of their location in the valley and of the landform type on which they are situated. Results indicate variation in settlement patterns which are an effect of different strategies used to exploit local lithic and animal resources. (10)

**Thompson, Wayne** [See King (22)]

**Trujillo, Michael** (Central Washington University) **THE EVOLUTION OF MARLBORO COUNTRY:**

**INSIGHTS INTO AMERICA AND GENDER.** The mytho-poetic narrative of the cowboy, which encompasses a unique understanding of America and embodies a masculine ideal, is responsible for the great success of Phillip Morris' Marlboro cigarettes. The 1955 genesis of the original Marlboro Men, included men engaged in various activities such as: the Marlboro car tinkerer, the Marlboro gun enthusiast, and the Marlboro boar hunter. 1962 was the advent of Marlboro-Country and the contemporary Marlboro Cowboy. Marlboro advertisers have altered their strategies in order to translate their campaign overseas. Marlboro Country is and continues to be successful because, through the "Marlboro Man" it reflects the ideals of America and masculinity for vast number of consumers. (16)

**Tveskov, Mark and David Cutting** (University of Oregon) **THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPLICATION OF COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS SOFTWARE: MAPPING THE MOSIER MOUNDS STONE FEATURE COMPLEX.** In the summer of 1994, the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology was contracted to map the Mosier Mounds site, a thirty acre complex of stone walls and cairns built on a talus slope overlooking the Columbia River in Wasco County, Oregon. Computer aided design (CAD) and geographic information system (GIS) software were used to accurately present the complexity of the site. In this paper, we outline the process of data capture and manipulation used to produce a series of highly detailed two-dimensional and three dimensional maps using the archaeological data in conjunction with digitized topographic information and air photos. (20)

**Tveskov, Mark** (University of Oregon) **ESTUARINE SETTLEMENT PATTERNS ALONG THE CENTRAL OREGON COAST: SITE DISTRIBUTIONS FROM THE COQUILLE RIVER AND COOS BAY, COOS COUNTY, OREGON.** The Native American cultures that inhabited the central Oregon coast during prehistoric and early-historic times employed a settlement pattern that included the use of a variety of littoral, estuarine, and upland habitats. In this paper, I examine the distribution of shell middens and fish weirs in the Coquille River and Coos Bay areas. The results of a recent survey and radiocarbon dating program at the South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve in Coos Bay, Oregon conducted by the Coastal Prehistory program at the University of Oregon, are presented. This research suggests that the study of archaeological sites in estuarine settings holds considerable research potential for understanding the complex settlement and subsistence practices of the prehistoric and early-historic inhabitants of the region. (10)

**Van Pelt, Jeffery** [See Burney (21)]

**Walker, Lynda** [See Sturgill (11)]

**Walker, Lynda** [See Smith (22)]

**Walton, Beth E.** (Mt. Hood National Forest) **CAIRNS, CORNERS, CACHES AND CONUNDRUMS.** Stones rocks associated with each other are to be found throughout the Northwest. Such aggregations of stones have been perceived as human constructions which have been imbued by the viewer with cultural significance. Human causation is not difficult to demonstrate in cases where pattern is apparent: "walls", or in cases where artifacts are included: "rock jacks". But the majority of cases are far more ambivalent: piles or heaps or linear mounds. A typological problem exists and is worth careful analysis. Is the mound a "fallen wall"? Is the pile a collapsed survey cairn? A second problem is function. Currently, a wide array of stone aggregations are assigned a religious function (vision quest) and, further, considered sacred. This harks back to an earlier period of anthropological thought when any archaeological artifact of unknown function was considered "ceremonial". (20)

**Webb, Chris** (Nez Perce Tribe) and **Robert Sappington** (University of Idaho and Nez Perce Tribe) **HERITAGE**

**RESOURCES OF THE DWORSHAK RESERVOIR AND THE COLUMBIA RIVER SYSTEMS**

**OPERATION REVIEW.** Three previous archaeological survey projects for the Walla Walla District Corps of Engineers have identified over 200 sites in the Dworshak Reservoir project area. As part of the Columbia River SOR the Cultural Resource Department of the Nez Perce Tribe will undertake additional survey and site monitoring for the Walla Walla District. Priority will be given to unsurveyed portions of the reservoir. The Department will complete the first National Register Nominations for the area. Evaluations of the significance of sites located along the North Fork of the Clearwater River will benefit from newly expanded understanding of the archaeology of the entire Clearwater River Basin and consultation with the Clearwater National Forest. (11).

**Wedlake, Barbara F. THE HAWAIIAN EXAMPLE: SOME CONSIDERATIONS OF LAND TENURE IN HAWAII, TONGA AND SAMOA 1848-1927.**

It is customary for anthropologists to view western culture as the main agent for change in post-contact indigenous populations. However, particular contact experiences of native groups may also provide examples (positive or negative) for fellow groups. Such a case exists among the Polynesian islands of Hawaii, Tonga and Samoa with regards to land tenure. In Hawaii, the Great Mahele or Land Division of 1848 marked the beginning of an irreversible disentanglement for Hawaiians vis-a-vis their historic rights to land tenure. Decades later, this event strongly influenced the King of Tonga who devised a reformed system of land tenure specifically to prevent a loss of sovereignty similar to that suffered by the Hawaiians. In turn, the Tongan system was highly admired by Pacific administrators. Yet, when one of these tried to impose a Tongan-style system onto Western Samoa, a massive native resistance movement (the'Mau') was triggered. This Samoan resistance movement provided the initial ground-work for independence, granted in 1962. Although the Tongan land reforms and the Samoan resistance to them appear to be opposite approaches, in historical perspective, they are particular but homologous reactions to the threat of lost sovereignty as exemplified by the Hawaiian case. (8)

**Weiser, Andrea L.** (Eastern Washington University) **METAMOOTELES SPRING SITE 45ST401: AN OVERVIEW.** The Metamooteles Site is located in the upper Columbia River region near the Spokane River and Chamokane Creek in Washington. An isolated pithouse with a radiocarbon date of  $2379 \pm 110$  BP, as well as several rock ovens which date to approximately  $1730 \pm 190$  BP were excavated at 45ST401. The ovens appear to reflect long-term use of the immediate area, presumably for the processing of camas. The pithouse suggests long-term use, although not necessarily in a manner consistent with later-dating adaptations. An overview of the environment, findings and results are presented in this paper, along with a brief discussion of the implications of this site in the context of Columbia Plateau prehistory. (6)

**Wells, Kevin.** **JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN A LAO COMMUNITY.** After a thirty-five year war in Laos, many Laotian refugees resettled in America. While there has been much research devoted to how the Lao community utilizes social services and education, the literature has not dealt sufficiently with problems of juvenile delinquency in the community. This paper, based on work in a Lao community in Seattle, WA, discusses the phenomena of, as a Lao would say, "losing our children." Proficiency in English and displaying of American traits has been considered, by the government, the key for successful resettlement in the United States. This may not be fair to the refugee. Policies have often been counter-productive for the Lao. In a contradictory environment, the Laotian children are between two worlds. In many ways, juvenile delinquency in the Lao community is an adaptive strategy: accepting and rejecting Lao and American symbols as benefits the juvenile. (12)

**Wessen, Gary** (Wessen and Associates) [Discussant (15)]

**White, Erich** (University of Montana) **IRISH ETHNICITY: AN ETIC COMPONENT OF THE EMIC**

**AMERICAN IDENTITY.** In the midst of intense public debate regarding immigration to the United States, substantial numbers of Irish immigrants, legal and otherwise, are virtually unnoticed. One explanation of Irish immigration's transparency distinguishes between etic and emic perceptions of identity. 'American' identity can be regarded as an emic category composed of a wide range of etically perceived ethnic groups. Irish immigrants today belong to an ethnic group -an etic unit - falling well within the acceptable range of variation delimiting emic 'American' identity, though historically the Irish fell outside the parameters of emic 'America'. Irish ethnicity has experienced this transition due to conditions characteristic of past Irish immigration, and through ethnic Irish marriage patterns. In this analysis Irish are now perceived as 'American' regardless of immigrant status, or even actual residence in the United States. In contrast, contemporary Hispanic immigrants (particularly in California) illustrate an etic ethnicity falling outside the emic 'American' identity. (12)

**Whitlock, Cathy** [See Schoonmaker (23)]

**Wihr, William Saxe** (Portland Community College) **"YOU TOAD-SUCKING FOOL:" AN INQUIRY INTO THE POSSIBLE USE OF BUFOTENINE BY NORTHERN NORTHWEST COAST SHAMANS.** The shamanistic use of hallucinogenic aids throughout much of the world is well known. The use of these in the Northwest Coast is, however, generally denied. Through an abundance of artistic evidence and a limited amount of ethnographic material, a correlation is made between shamans, toads and native artistic depictions of the same. It is postulated by the author that Northwest Coast shamans were, at least sometimes, using *bufotenine*, or frog poison to attain their oft described states of ecstasy. The paper describes specific classes and pieces of art in support of this correlation and contention. (7)

**Wilson, Douglas** [See Ozbun (14)]

**Winkler, Carol J.** (Willamette National Forest) **BABY ROCK SHELTER RE-VISITED: NEW OBSIDIAN CHARACTERIZATION DATA AND SITE STRATIGRAPHY.** Baby Rock Shelter (35LA43) is one of the oldest upland rockshelter sites known in the Western Cascades. Excavated in 1970 by University of Oregon students under the direction of C. Melvin Aikens and Donald K. Grayson, the site yielded evidence of a long seasonal occupation including pre-Mazama cultural deposits. Although badly damaged by artifact collectors, the site continues to have potential for providing information about cultural traditions in the Western Cascades. In one of the earliest experiments with obsidian hydration of artifacts from Oregon, Fagan (1975) analyzed 37 artifacts from Baby Rock shelter in relation to the site stratigraphy. These artifacts and a selection of projectile points, mainly Desert side-notched, were submitted for X-ray fluorescence, and the data are summarized and interpreted in relation to other Western Cascades sites. (9) [POSTER]

**Winthrop, Robert** (Cultural Solutions), **Kathryn Winthrop** (Bureau of Land Management) and **Dennis Gray** (Cascade Research) **MT. HOOD NATIONAL FOREST ROCK FEATURES SITES: AN INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS.** Rock features form an interesting but analytically complex class of archaeological properties. This paper summarizes the results of an inventory of twenty-one rock feature sites on the Mt. Hood National Forest. Sites in this sample included a range of feature types: stacks, mounds, walls and depressions. These range from single-feature sites to several with over 100 features of multiple types. Based on an analysis of site and feature variability, our study suggests that a majority of the sites reflect ritual or spirit quest activities. (20)

**Winthrop, Kathryn** [See Winthrop, R. (20)]

**Wolf, Carol** (Portland State University) **MEXICAN MIGRATION TO OREGON.** Historically, thousands of

Mexican workers migrated to Oregon seeking seasonal employment in the agricultural industry. Recent demographic data demonstrate a change in residency status of Mexican migrants; many are moving to Oregon seeking permanent employment and residency. This paper offers information to support the notion of an emerging network of workers from small Oaxacan villages to small Oregon towns. Additional research on Mexican industrialized agriculture and the manipulation of the labor force furnishes one explanation about why this migration is occurring. (12)

**Worona, Marc A.** [See Schoonmaker (23)]

**Zenk, Henry.** **EXPRESSION OF ABSTRACT CONCEPTS IN CHINOOK JARGON.** Catholic missionary catechisms composed during the nineteenth century in Chinook Jargon, the pidgin *lingua franca* of the old Pacific Northwest, provide an instructive illustration of limited linguistic resources applied to the expression of abstract moral and theological concepts. A comparison of the two works, which appear to be independent, reveals a range of strategies for adapting and expanding upon the usual regional stock of Chinook Jargon morphemes, lexical meanings, and grammatical and stylistic options. The two works are of further interest as suggesting the embryo at least of a true Chinook Jargon literature—one providing scope for, among other things, the expression of philosophical questions and concepts. (2)