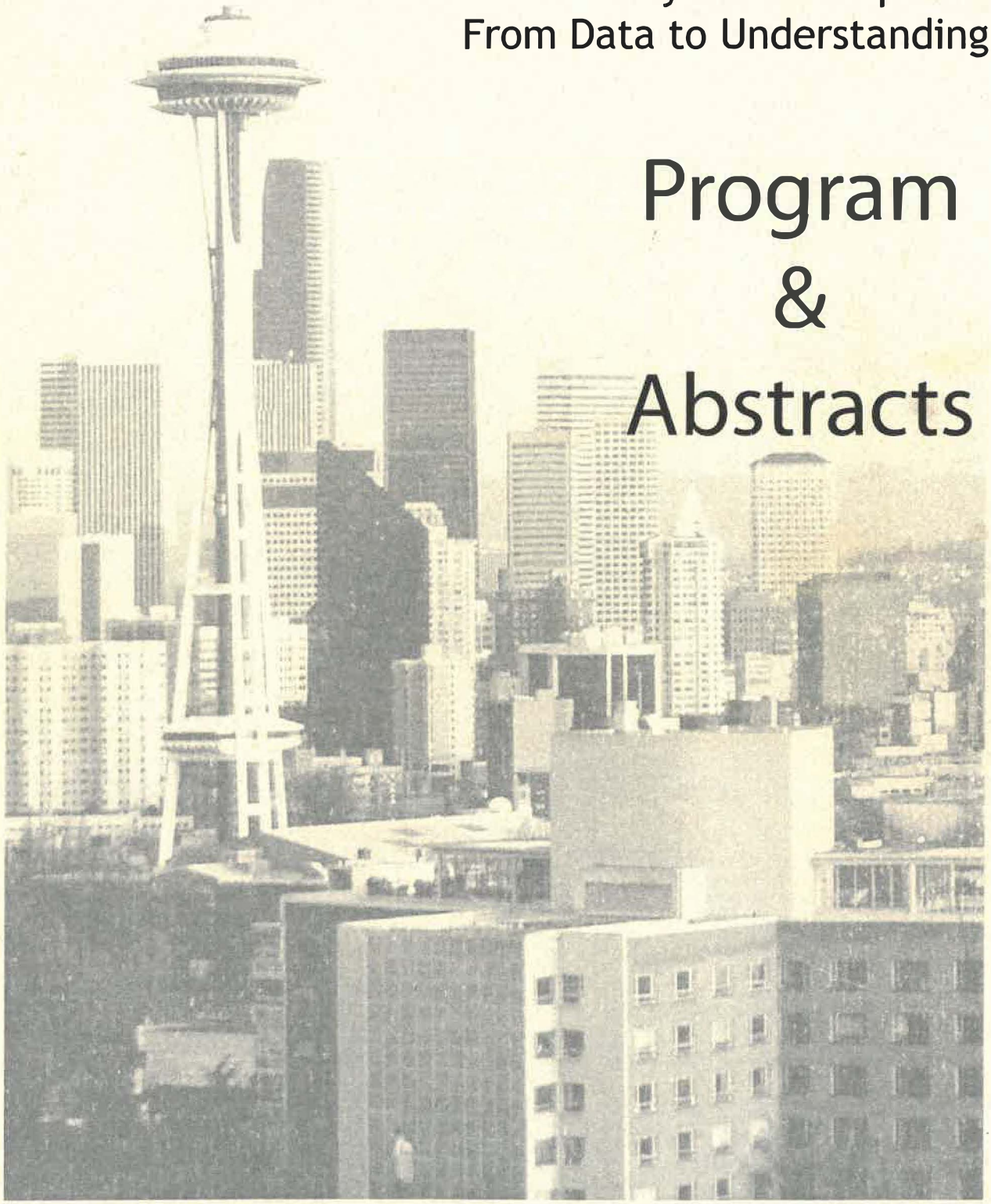
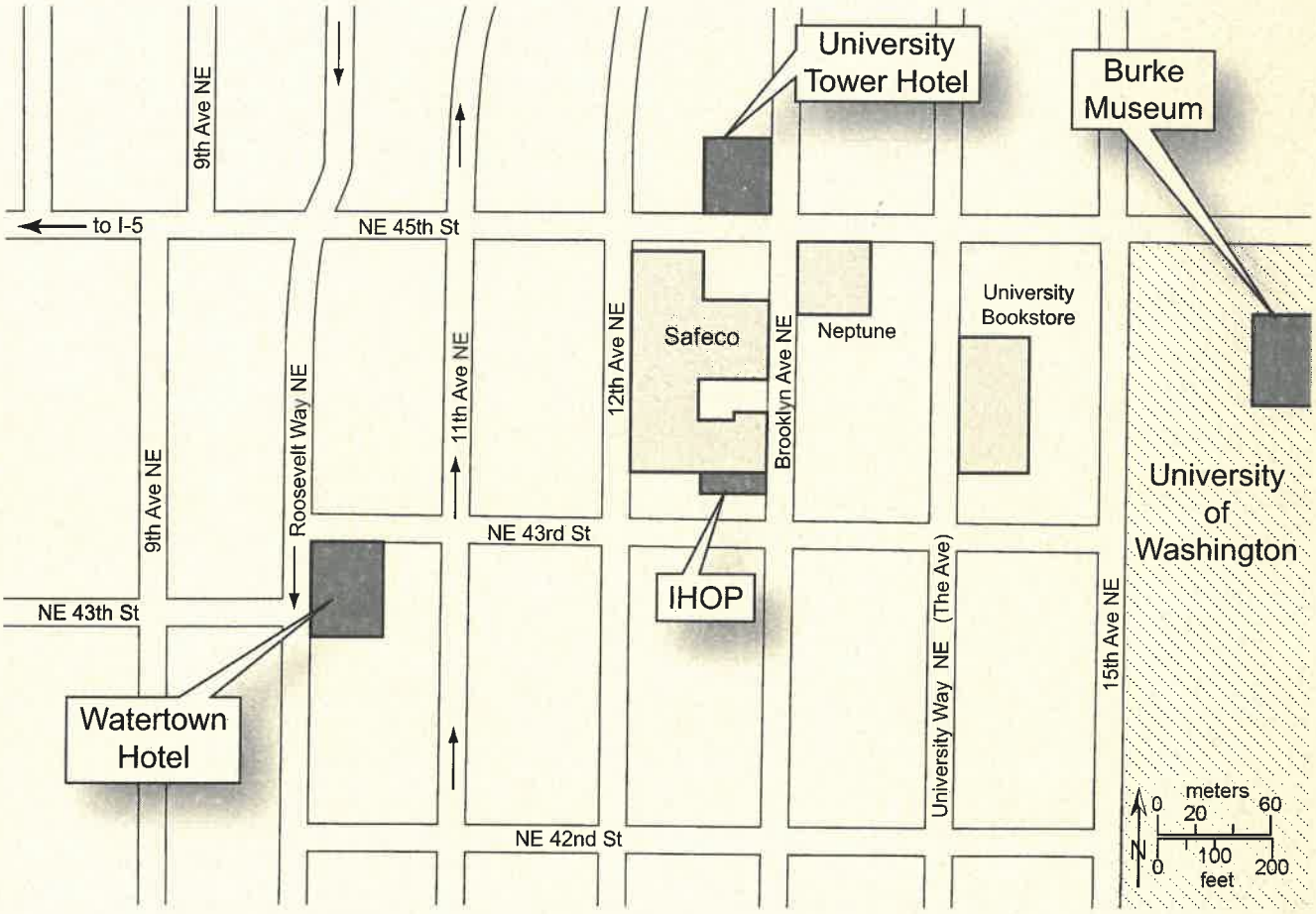
59th Annual
Northwest Anthropological Conference
2006

Beyond Description:
From Data to Understanding

Program & Abstracts



Seattle, March 29 - April 1


University Tower Hotel
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Safeco
Neptune
University Bookstore
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11th Ave NE
Brooklyn Ave NE
Roosevelt Way NE
9th Ave NE
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University of Washington
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59th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference
March 29 – April 1, 2006
University Tower and Watertown Hotels
Seattle, Washington

Registration: Conference registration is required for attendance at all sessions. The registration table will be in the University Tower Hotel lobby, open during the following hours.

Wednesday, March 29	5:00 pm – 8:00 pm
Thursday, March 30	7:00 am – 5:00 pm
Friday, March 31	7:00 am – 5:00 pm
Saturday, April 1	7:00 am – 12:00 pm

Information/Messages: Conference information will be available at the registration table. A bulletin board for messages will be available near the registration table.

Reception: A reception with light refreshments will be held at the Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture on Thursday evening, 5:00 pm – 7:00 pm. In honor and support of Anthropology, this reception is sponsored by the Squaxin Island Tribe, the Suquamish Tribe, and the Burke Museum. Welcoming ceremony at 6:00 pm.

Banquet: The conference banquet will be preceded by a no-host social hour outside the Ballroom of the University Tower Hotel. The Banquet dinner will be in the Ballroom from 7:00 pm to 8:00 pm. Adrian Praetzellis will be the keynote speaker, from 8:00 pm to 10:00 pm.

Exhibits: Book displays and other informational booths are located in the President Room on the mezzanine level of the University Tower Hotel, open from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm Thursday and Friday, and 8:00 am to 12:00 pm on Saturday. A list of vendors is provided at the end of the program.

Posters: Posters will be displayed in two sequential all-day sessions Thursday and Friday in the Montlake Room of the Watertown Hotel, from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm each day. During the sessions, presenters may accompany their posters as they see fit.

Northwest Anthropological Conference Business Meeting: The annual conference business meeting is scheduled for Thursday 5:00 pm – 6:00 pm in the University Tower Hotel, College Room.

Conference Hosted By: Pacific Lutheran University, Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture, NWAA, Inc., BOAS, Inc., Seattle Central Community College.

Conference Planning Committee: Kitty Bernick, Astrida Blukis Onat, Kris Bovy, James Chatters, Lorelea Hudson, David Huelsbeck, Paula Johnson, Robert Kopperl, Christian Miss, Aubrey Morrison, Laura Phillips, Nellie Steele, Stephenny Stiles, Audrey Wright, Lucy Zuccotti.

Financial and In-Kind Support for the 2006 NW Conference Was Donated by the Following:

AMEC Earth and Environmental

Applied Archeological Research

Applied Paleoscience

Archaeological Investigations NW, Inc.

Association for Washington Archaeology

Boas, Inc.

Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture

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Rain Shadow Research, Inc.

Seattle Central Community College

Squaxin Island Tribe

Suquamish Tribe

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Wessen and Associates, Inc.

Western Shore Heritage Services, Inc.

KEYNOTE BANQUET SPEAKER

ADRIAN PRAETZELLIS

Director of
Anthropological Studies Center (ASC)
Sonoma State University

The REALLY Big Dig: Urban Archaeology in Oakland, CA

Dr. Adrian Praetzillis is the Director, Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State Univeristy and a Professor of local history, American material culture, historical archeology, and cultural resource management at the same institution. He is the winner of the Thomas F. King Award for Excellence in Cultural Resources Management, 2003, and the author of *Death by Theory: A Tale of Mystery and Archaeological Theory* and *Dug to Death: A Tale of Archaeological Method and Mayhem*.

University Tower Hotel Ballroom, Seattle, Washington
Friday, March 31, 6:00 PM

The Conference At A Glance

DAY		SESSION		LOCATION
THURSDAY	Morning	1	General Session – Recent Archaeological Research in the Columbia Plateau and Interior Northwest	Univ. Tower
		2A	General Session – Bridging the Gap between Archaeological Data and Understanding the Past	Univ. Tower
		3	Qwu?gwes Traditional, Experimental and Ethnoarchaeology—From Scientific Description to Cultural Understanding	Univ. Tower
		4	University of Idaho Student Research in Anthropology	Univ. Tower
		5	General Session – New Directions in Biological Anthropology	Watertown
		6A	Poster	Watertown
	Afternoon	2B	General Session – Bridging the Gap between Archaeological Data and Understanding the Past	Univ. Tower
		6B	Poster	Watertown
		7	General Session – Managing Cultural Resources: Perspectives on Inventory, Protection, and Public Involvement	Univ. Tower
		8	Avoiding the Boomerang Effect: Producing Archaeological Reports that Meet the Needs of Clients and Regulators	Univ. Tower
		9	General Session – Rock Art Studies in the Northwest	Univ. Tower
		10	The Archaeology of Paleoshoreline Sites on the Northwestern Olympic Peninsula	Watertown
FRIDAY	Morning	11A	The Early Prehistory of the Pacific Northwest	Univ. Tower
		12	Travel, Trade and Transport: Recent Archaeological Research in the Intermountain West	Univ. Tower
		13	TBA	Univ. Tower
		14A	Art as Cultural Critique: Student Understandings	Univ. Tower
		15	General – Historic Archaeology and Historic Landscapes	Watertown
		16A	Poster	Watertown
	Afternoon	11B	The Early Prehistory of the Pacific Northwest	Univ. Tower
		14B	Art as Cultural Critique: Student Understandings	Univ. Tower
		16B	Poster	Watertown
		17	General Session – Reflections on Distinguished Northwest Archaeologists	Univ. Tower
		18	Association for Washington Archaeology's Workshop on Conducting Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) Investigations: An Introduction	Univ. Tower
		19	General Session – Cultural Perspectives on Native America	Univ. Tower
		20	General Session – Global Cultural Perspectives	Watertown
SATURDAY	Morning	21	Advances in Human Behavioral Ecology and Evolutionary Anthropology	Univ. Tower
		22	When Worlds Collide: Native Myth, Oral History, & Science in the Pacific Northwest	Univ. Tower
		23	Northwest Native Cultural Persistence and Change in the Post-Contact Period: Insights from Archaeological and Material Culture Studies	Univ. Tower
		24	General Session – Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Religion	Univ. Tower
		25	Archaeology IN Urban Settings/Archaeology OF Urban Settings	Watertown

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Seattle, Washington

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON/EVENING

University Tower – Lobby
Conference Registration and Information, 5:00 PM – 8:00 PM

THURSDAY, ON-GOING

University Tower – Lobby
Conference Registration and Information, 7:00 AM – 5:00 PM

University Tower – President Room
Books and Exhibits, 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM

THURSDAY MORNING

Room: Univ. Tower – Ballroom
Session 1: General Session – Recent Archaeological Research in the Columbia Plateau and Interior Northwest.
Robert Lee Sappington (University of Idaho)

8:00 ***Archaeological Investigations at the Bridge River Site, British Columbia.*** William C. Prentiss (University of Montana)

8:20 ***A Re-Examination of the Socioeconomic Standing of Small Houses at the Keatley Creek Site, British Columbia.*** Lucille E. Harris (University of Montana)

8:40 ***An Organizational and Functional Classification of the Stone Tool Assemblage from the Bridge River Site.*** David S. Clarke (University of Montana)

9:00 ***Potential Ritual Structures at Keatley Creek on the Canadian Plateau.*** Jessie Morin (University of British Columbia)

9:20 ***A GIS analysis of defensibility of prehistoric large sites in the Mid-Fraser Canyon on the Canadian Plateau.*** Takashi Sakaguchi (Simon Fraser University)

9:40 ***The Spokane Site: Over 7,000 years of Human Occupation along the Spokane River.*** Sara L. Walker (Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University)

BREAK

10:00

10:20 ***Exotics, Exchange and Elites: Exploring Mechanisn s of Movement of Prestige Goods in the Interior Northwest.*** Colin Patrick Quinn (Washington State University)

10:40 ***Results of Recent Investigations at Three Sites in the Clearwater River Region, North Central Idaho.*** Robert Lee Sappington (University of Idaho)

11:00 ***Occupation near the headwaters of the Salmon River: Archaeologica Investigations in Custer***

·20 ***Test Excavations at Shock and Awe Rockshelter.*** P. Santarone, Benson, B., Cordell, C., Ellis, D., Holmburg, N. (Idaho State University)

1 · 0 ***Prehistoric Use of Lava Tube Caves on the eastern Snake River Plain, Idaho.*** Julie-anna Rodman (University of Idaho)

Room: Univ. Tower – Chancellor

Session 2A: General Session – Bridging the Gap between Archaeological Data and Understanding the Past.
Neal Endacott (Washington State University)

8:40 ***The Island County Archaeological Resources Mapping Project.*** Gary Wessen (Wessen & Associates, Inc.; Makah Cultural and Research Center)

9:00 ***Explaining Long-term Changes in Waterbird Populations in the Pacific Northwest: Human Predation and Natural Events***. Kristine Bovy (University of Washington)

9:20 ***Paleoenvironmental Inferences from the Lime Hills Cave Fauna***. Neal Endacott and Robert E. Ackerman (Washington State University)

9:40 ***Will Archaeology Be Able to Inform Us or is Extinction Inevitable: What Do the Data Say?*** Col-lea Lane (University of Leicester, United Kingdom)

10:00 ***'Understanding' fishing at a prehistoric village on western Vancouver Island.*** Iain McKechnie (Pacific Identifications)

10:20 **BREAK**

10:40 ***Augering and Accumulation Rates on the San Juan Islands, Washington***. Amanda K. Taylor and Julie K. Stein (University of Washington)

11:00 ***Searching for Lewis & Clark at Fort Clatsop***. Doug Wilson (Portland State University and Vancouver National Historic Reserve/Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)

11:20 ***A Geoarchaeological Approach to Historic Gold Mining Sites***. Sarah Purdy (Oregon State University)

11:40 ***Spatial Analysis around a Late Mousterian Hearth at Myshtulagty Lagat.*** Kirsten Holt (Western Washington University)

Room: Univ. Tower – College

Session 3: Qwu?gwes Traditional, Experimental and Ethnoarchaeology—From Scientific Description to Cultural Understanding.
Dale Croes (South Puget Sound Community College) and Rhonda Foster (Squaxin Island Tribe)

8:20 ***Nuts, Seeds, and Raw Materials, Macrofloral Analysis at the Ancient Qwu?gwes Wet Site, Southern Puget Sound, USA.*** Melanie Diedrich (South Puget Sound Community College)

8:40 ***Vertebrate Fauna from Qwu?gwes.*** Rebecca J. Wigen (Pacific Identifications, University of Victoria)

9:00 ***Shellfish Analysis from Qwu?gwes, a Wet Site on Southern Puget Sound, USA.*** Nea Hubbard and Karen Meyer (South Puget Sound Community College)

9:20 ***Woodworking Technologies at the Ancient Qwu?gwes Wet Site, Southern Puget Sound, USA, an Empirical and Ethnoarchaeological Approach.*** Mandy McCullough, Tom McCullough, and Garrett Starks (South Puget Sound Community College, The Evergreen State College)

9:40 ***Qwu?gwes Basketry Debris: Comparative and Ethnoarchaeological Analysis.*** Jolene Grover (Squaxin Island Tribe and South Puget Sound Community College)

10:00 ***Ancient Cedar Bark Net Analysis from the Ancient Qwu?gwes Wet Site, Southern Puget Sound, USA.*** Mandy McCullough and Lauren Valley (South Puget Sound Community College and the Evergreen State College)

10:20 ***Southern Puget Sound Projectile Points: A Typology from Qwu?gwes, Hartstene Island, West Point, Duwamish, and Marymoor Sites.*** Carolyn Dennler (South Puget Sound Community College) and Scott Williams (Natural Resource Conservation Service, USDA)

10:40 ***The Study and Use of Microblades in Producing Wood and Fiber Artifacts from the Qwu?gwes Site near Olympia, Washington.*** German Loffler (Washington State University)

11:00 ***Raw Material Variation in the Qwu?gwes Stone Tool Assemblage.*** Barbara A. Vargo (AMEC Earth & Environmental)

11:20 ***TAR—Thermally Altered Rock from the Ancient Qwu?gwes Wet Site, Southern Puget Sound, USA.*** Cassandra V. Sharron (South Puget Sound Community College and the Evergreen State College)

11:40 ***Tribal Cultural Resource Management Review of Ancient Qwu?gwes Wet Site.*** Rhonda Foster and Larry Ross (Squaxin Island Tribe)

Room: Univ. Tower – Regent

Session 4: University of Idaho Student Research in Anthropology.
Sonja DeLisle and Mark Warner (University of Idaho)

9:00 ***Listening to the Silent Voice of Veterans.*** Sonya R. DeLisle (University of Idaho)

9:20 ***A Preliminary Investigation of the Relationship Between Cattle Ranching and Federal Management of Archaeological Resources.*** Katy Coddington and Rebecca L. Gordon (University of Idaho)

9:40 ***Rice Bowls and Whiskey Bottles: A Behavioral Interpretation of Ceramic and Glass Assemblages from a 19th Century Boomtown.*** William White III (University of Idaho)

10:00 ***The Champa Obsidian Biface Cache***. Kurt Perkins (University of Idaho)

10:20 ***Boise's River Street Neighborhood: Lee, Ash, and Lovers Lane/Pioneer Streets, the South Side of the Tracks***. Pam Demo (University of Idaho)

10:40 ***Discussant*** - Jerry Galm (Eastern Washington University)

Room: Watertown – Wallingford/Fremont

Session 5: General Session – New Directions in Biological Anthropology.
Sean Tallman (SUNY Binghamton and NWAA, Inc.)

9:00 ***Laughter, Number of Play Partners, and Play Bout Duration in Captive Chimpanzees (Pan troglodytes).*** Mary Lee Jensvold, Lori K. Sheeran, Rachel H. Halberg, and Jennifer Keyser (Central Washington University)

9:20 ***Investigation of Possible Impacts of Tourist Density, Behavior, and Decibel Levels on Tibetan Macaque Aggression***. Lucy Ruesto (Central Washington University), Lori K. Sheeran (CWU), Megan D. Matheson (CWU), Li Jinhua (Anhui University, P.R. of China), and Steve Wagner (CWU)

9:40 ***An Analysis of Australopithecine Mandibular M1-M3 Occlusal Surface Progression***. Jamie Litzkow (Eastern Washington University)

10:00 ***Three Dimensional Geometric Morphometric Interpretations of the Midfacial and Vault Regions of European Neanderthals, European Homo sapiens and Australian Aborigine Crania.*** Jolen Anya Minetz (University of Montana)

10:20 ***The Relationship of Violence and Health in the Pre-contact Past***. Sean D. Tallman (SUNY Binghamton and NWAA, Inc.)

10:40 ***A Computer Guide for Comparative Osteology: Traits of Continuous Variation of the Human Skull.*** Earline J. Huckins (Eastern Washington University)

Room: Watertown – Montlake

Session 6A: Poster Session, 9:00 – 12:00

Possible Pithouse Feature at 45WH55. Diana Barg and Kirsten Holt (Western Washington University)

Conflict Diamonds. Heidi Bay and Kaela Mckay (Western Washington University)

Lithic Analysis of the Chipped Stone Assemblage from site 45WH55. Elizabeth Chambers and Melanie Kerr (Western Washington University)

The Tryon Creek Site Revisited, Hells Canyon, OR: 3-D Visualization and Spatial Analysis in ARCGIS.9. Marc Fairbanks, Steven Hackenberger, and Robert Hickey (Central Washington University)

Analysis of Fire Modified Rock at Site 45-IS-107. Jennifer Giesen and Kristin Hall (Western Washington University)

Geoarchaeology under the microscope: Soil micromorphology of archaeological settlements, fields and fires. Melissa Goodman-Elgar (Washington State University)

A Sample of Historic Glassware from the Holly St. Landfill, Bellingham, Washington: A Comparison of Residential versus Industrial Use. Ashley Hallock (Western Washington University)

Menstruation Taboos, A Survey. Britt Howard (Portland State University)

An Archaeological Perspective on the Genesis of "Mima" Mounds in Eastern Washington. Joshua L. Keene (Texas A&M University) and Jerry R. Galm (Eastern Washington University)

Resampling in the Saddle Mountains. Vanessa Minatani, Amy K. Senn, and Edrie A. Kelly (Central Washington University)

Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Portland Basin: Preliminary Results. Paul S. Solimano (Applied Archaeological Research) and William Gardner-O'Kearny (Portland State University)

Use of a Relational Database in Lithic, Faunal and Particle Size Analysis at the Sunrise Borrow Pit Site (45PI408). Kevin Vaughn and Ryan Swanson (Central Washington University)

Lotus in Octonary Conception: Chinese pat 'eight' and xə 'lotus'. Penglin Wang (Central Washington University)

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

Room: Univ. Tower – Chancellor

Session 2B: General Session – Bridging the Gap between Archaeological Data and Understanding the Past.

1:20 ***Paradise Craggy Village: A Site Linking Cultural Sequences of Southern Oregon and Northern California.*** Joanne M. Mack (University of Notre Dame)

1:40 ***Migration and Aggregation in the Central Mesa Verde Region (A.D. 1150-1290): A Social Perspective.*** Aaron Wright (Washington State University)

2:00 ***The Technology of Cultural Difference in a Southwestern Community***. Melissa Elkins, Aaron Wright, and Andrew Duff (Washington State University)

2:20 ***Fired Clay Artifacts from the Ferndale Midden Site (45WH34): A Preliminary Morphological Classification and Analysis.*** Elizabeth Ellis (Western Washington University)

2:40 **BREAK**

3:00 ***Magnetic Characterization of Fire-Cracked Rock Features for Archaeological Site Assessment.*** Doug McFarland (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory)

3:20 ***Experts and Types: Automating Archaeological Classifications?*** E.S. Lohse, K. Turley-Ames, C. Schou, A. Strickland, D. Sammons, J. Frost (Idaho State University)

3:40 ***Lithic Organizational Changes During the Cascade Phase***. Jennifer Ferris (Washington State University)

4:00 ***Making Use of Abandoned Collections: Formative-era flakes from West-central Colorado.*** Patrick Meloy (Pacific Lutheran University)

4:20 ***Preliminary Analysis of the Flake Assemblage from the Tanginak Springs Site***. A. Kate Trusler (University of Washington)

4:40 ***The Debitage of Bifacial Technology: An Application of Experimental Data to the Archaeological Record.*** Jennifer Wilson and William Andrefsky, Jr. (Washington State University)

Room: Univ. Tower – Ballroom

Session 7: General Session – Managing Cultural Resources: Perspectives on Inventory, Protection, and Public Involvement.
Kelly R. Bush (Equinox Research and Consulting)

1:20 ***Archeological site relocation and spatial analysis using GPS and GIS systems at the Lima Reservoir, Southwestern Montana***. Kevin Askan (Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Historic Preservation Department)

1:40 ***Tracing the Lines: GIS and Management of Historic Logging Railroads on National Forest Lands.*** Cheryl L. Harper (Washington State University)

2:00 ***Precious Places: The development of the Kalispel Tribe of Indians' TCP database.*** Kevin J. Lyons (Kalispel Tribe of Indians)

2:20 ***Traditional Cultural Places and Aboriginal Landscapes: Protective Measures at the Federal Level in Canada.*** Matt Glaude (Washington State University)

2:40 ***A Case Study in Ethnographic Landscapes: The BLM Iceberg Point Prairie, Lopez Island, WA.*** Genavie Thomas and Steven Hackenberger (Central Washington University)

3:00 **BREAK**

3:20 ***Site Treatment in the Pacific Northwest***. Kelly R. Bush (Equinox Research and Consulting) and Jessie Piper (Puget Sound Energy)

3:40 ***Inadvertent Excavation at 45KL641, Klickitat County, Washington.*** Margaret L. Dryden (Columbia River Gorge NSA, USDA Forest Service)

4:00 ***Historic Highway Bridges: How Can We Miss You If You Won't Go Away?*** Craig Holstine (Washington State Department of Transportation)

4:20 ***Public Archaeology at Fort Yamhill, Oregon: Navigating Historical Perceptions.*** David Brauner (Oregon State University)

4:40 ***Balancing Act in the Côa Valley: The Challenges of Establishing Portugal's First Archaeological Park.*** Alexander W. Gall (Archaeological Services)

Room: Univ. Tower – College

Session 8: Avoiding the Boomerang Effect: Producing Archaeological Reports that Meet the Needs of Clients and Regulators.
Mary Rossi and Isaac Blum (Applied Preservation Technologies)

1:20 – 3:20 Panel Participants: Mary Rossi (Lead Session Organizer, Applied Preservation Technologies)
Isaac Blum (Session Organizer, Applied Preservation Technologies)
Janet Rogerson (Washington State Growth Management Services)
Stephenie Kramer (Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation)
Jeff Chalfant (Whatcom County Planning and Development Services)

Room: Univ. Tower – Regent

Session 9: General Session - Rock Art Studies in the Northwest.

1:20 ***Introduction to the Bear Gulch Rock Art Project***. George Poetschat (Oregon Archaeological Society)

1:40 ***Bear Comes Out: A Distinctive Plains Rock Art Shield Image***. James D. Keyser (U.S. Forest Service)

2:00 ***Innovative Petroglyph Dating Procedures at Buffalo Eddy***. Carolynne Merrell (Archaeographics), Ronald Dorn (Arizona State University), and Jason Lyon (Nez Perce National Historic Park)

2:20 ***Rood Canyon Rockshelter: Vision Quest and Biographic Rock Art in Eastern Oregon.*** David Kaiser (Oregon Archaeological Society)

2:40 ***The Fishers Landing Petroglyph Complex***. Michael W. Taylor (Oregon Archaeological Society)

3:00 ***Petrologo: the ancient image as icon in the economy of signs***. Douglas Beauchamp (Arts Consultant)

Room: Watertown – Wallingford/Fremont

Session 10: The Archaeology of Paleoshoreline Sites on the Northwestern Olympic Peninsula. Gary Wessen (Wessen & Associates, Inc.) and David Huelsbeck (Pacific Lutheran University)

1:20 ***Terrestrial Paleoshoreline Sites: An Introduction.*** Janine Bowechop (Makah Cultural and Research Center)

1:40 ***Terrestrial Paleoshoreline Sites: Overview of the Sites.*** David Huelsbeck (Pacific Lutheran University) and Gary Wessen (Wessen & Associates, Inc.)

2:00 ***Terrestrial Paleoshoreline Sites: The Chipped Stone Assemblages.*** Jeff Horton (Pacific Lutheran University)

2:20 ***Terrestrial Paleoshoreline Sites: The Shellfish Assemblages.*** Gary Wessen (Wessen & Associates, Inc.; Makah Cultural and Research Center)

2:40 **BREAK**

3:00 ***Terrestrial Paleoshoreline Sites: The Mammal Bone Assemblages.*** Jeni Morris (Pacific Lutheran University)

3:20 ***Terrestrial Paleoshoreline Sites: The Fish Remains.*** Stefanie Midlock (Pacific Lutheran University)

3:40 ***Terrestrial Paleoshoreline Sites: The Bird Bone Assemblages.*** Rebecca J. Wigen (Pacific Identifications, University of Victoria)

4:00 ***Terrestrial Paleoshoreline Sites: Implications and Conclusions.*** Gary Wessen (Wessen & Associates, Inc.; Makah Cultural and Research Center)

4:20 ***Discussant***– Alan McMillan (Simon Fraser University)

4:40 ***Disscussant*** -- Robert Steelquist (Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary)

Room: Watertown – Montlake
Session 6B: Poster Session, 1:20 – 5:00

Same Participants as Thursday Morning Session 6A

THURSDAY EVENING

Room: Univ. Tower – College
Northwest Anthropology Conference Business Meeting, 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM

Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture
Conference Reception, 5:00 PM – 7:00 PM, Welcoming Ceremony at 6:00 PM

FRIDAY, ON-GOING

University Tower – Lobby
Conference Registration and Information, 7:00 AM – 5:00 PM

University Tower – President Room
Books and Exhibits, 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM

FRIDAY MORNING

Room: Univ. Tower – Ballroom
Session 11A: The Early Prehistory of the Pacific Northwest.
Philippe LeTourneau (BOAS, Inc.) and Roger Kiers (University of Washington)

8:30 ***Introduction*** - Roger Kiers (University of Washington) and Philippe LeTourneau (BOAS, Inc.)

8:40 ***Initial Excavations at the Wenas Creek Mammoth Site near Selah, Washington.*** Patrick Lubinski (Central Washington University), Jake T. Shapley (CWU), Bax R. Barton (University of Washington, CWU), Karl Lillquist (CWU), and Morris Uebelacker (CWU)

9:00 ***Learning a Lithic Landscape: The Example of Clovis Toolstones in Idaho.*** Kenneth C. Reid (Idaho State Historical Society), Matthew J. Root (Rain Shadow Research, Inc.), Richard E. Hughes (Geochemical Research Laboratory) and Nicholas H. Petersen (Idaho Department of Transportation)

9:20 ***Fluted Projectile Points: A Close Examination of Finds from the Northern Great Basin.*** Scott Thomas (BLM, Burns Field Office) and Patrick O'Grady (Museum of Natural and Cultural History, University of Oregon)

9:40 ***Clovis on the Western Landscape.*** Daniel Meatte (Washington State Parks)

10:00 **BREAK**

10:20 ***The Simon Clovis Cache: A Technical and Idiosyncratic Analysis.*** Paul Santarone (Idaho State University)

10:40 ***Stuck in the muck: A predictive model of late Pleistocene and early Holocene site locations around Puget Sound.*** Scott S. Williams and Marty Chaney (USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service)

11:00 ***The Dynamic Edge: Pleistocene-Holocene Transition Landscape Development and Human Settlement Near the Cordilleran Ice Sheet Margin in Eastern Washington.*** Stan Gough (Eastern Washington University)

11:20 ***From PaleoIndian to "Archaic" in the Pacific Northwest: Transition or Replacement?*** James C. Chatters (AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc.), Steven Hackenberger (Central Washington University), and Brett Lentz (Grant County PUD)

11:40 ***The Oasis Effect and its cultural ecological implications at the late Pleistocene-early Holocene transition in the southern Plateau.*** Loren G. Davis (Oregon State University)

Room: Univ. Tower – Chancellor

Session 12: Travel, Trade and Transport: Recent Archaeological Research in the Intermountain West.
L. Suzann Henrikson and E. Quent Winterhoff (University of Oregon)

8:40 ***Prehistoric Strategies for Obsidian Acquisition in the Mid-Columbia Valley.*** E. Quent Winterhoff (University of Oregon)

9:00 ***A View of Northern Great Basin Prehistory through the Volcanic Glass Window.*** Dennis L. Jenkins (University of Oregon) and Craig E. Skinner (Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory)

9:20 ***Stable Isotope Analysis of Marine Shell to Determine Geographic Provenience: Implications for Prehistoric Trade Route Research.*** Tobin C. Bottman (University of Oregon)

9:40 ***Ideological and Material Exchange in Late Holocene Southern California: Combining Archaeological and Ethnographic Evidence to Track Past Cultural Interactions.*** Brendan J. Culleton (University of Oregon)

10:00 ***Strawberry Fields Forever? Exploring the Impact of Erosion and Development at a Late Holocene Archaeological Site on the Oregon Coast.*** Jenna E. Peterson (University of Oregon)

10:20 **BREAK**

10:40 ***Acquainted Acquisition: Obsidian XRF Analysis in a Paleo-Indian Context for the Eastern Snake River Plain.*** Clayton F. Marler (Idaho National Laboratory)

11:00 ***Trade or Transport: Occurrence of Obsidian from the Malad, Idaho Source in the Great Plains.*** Randy A. Thompson (Sawtooth National Forest)

11:20 ***Seeking the Source: Geochemical Analysis of Obsidian Projectile Points from the Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve, Southern Idaho.*** L. Suzann Henrikson and Kaylon McAlister (University of Oregon)

11:40 ***Discussant*** – Jerry Galm (Eastern Washington University)

Room: Univ. Tower – College

Session 13: TBA

Room: Univ. Tower – Regent

Session 14A: Art as Cultural Critique: Student Understandings
Ileana Leavens and Peter Knutson (Seattle Central Community College)

8:00-12:00 Ongoing exhibits by Student of the Art and Anarchy Coordinated Studies Program, Seattle Central Community College

Room: Watertown – Wallingford/Fremont

Session 15: General Session – Historic Archaeology and Historic Landscapes.
T.M. Cook, Ph.D.

8:40 ***The Victorian Individual as Displayed Through Fashion: An Archaeological Investigation of Urban Privies in Vancouver, Washington.*** Amanda Joy Bush (Applied Archaeological Research)

9:00 ***What Material Remains at 45CL582 Can Tell Us About a Middle Class Neighborhood in Vancouver and Its Pursuit of the Victorian Ideal in Dining Habits.*** Brandy Tollefson (Applied Archaeological Research)

9:20 ***Patent medicines: Quackery or the basis of modern pharmaceuticals?*** T. M. Cook (Washington State University)

9:40 ***Patent Medicines and Popular Culture: Results from 45CL582, the Vancouver Convention Center Site.*** Julie Wilt (Applied Archaeological Research)

10:00 ***Frontier medicine of the 1800s: serendipity, empiricism and superstition.*** T. M. Cook (Washington State University)

10:20 **BREAK**

10:40 ***"Good to the Last Drop": A Maxwell House Chronology Based on Advertising Images.*** Ann Sharley (Eastern Washington University)

11:00 ***Life was hard, and then someone would pull out a fiddle and make it all worse: Homesteading in the forests of southwestern Oregon in the early 20th century.*** Stacy Lundgren (Oregon State University)

11:20 ***Public Archaeology: Exploring the Heritage of Eastern Oregon.*** Linda Jerofke (Eastern Oregon University)

11:40 ***The 'Deathscape' of St. Paul: What Cemeteries Can Tell Us About One of Oregon's Earliest Communities.*** Brooke Boulware (Oregon State University)

Room: Watertown – Montlake

Session 16A: Poster Session, 9:00 – 12:00

The Use of Insect Remains to Reconstruct Late-Pleistocene to Early-Holocene Paleoenvironmental Change in the Northern Willamette Valley, Oregon. Martin E. Adams (Portland State University)

Origin of an Intertidal Shell Deposit in Chuckanut Bay. Diana Barg and Kim Owens (Western Washington University)

'Puget Sound Traditional Food and Diabetes': Archaeological Data in an Educational Outreach and Public Health Context. Kristine Bovy (University of Washington), Robert Kopperl (NWAA, Inc.), and Peter Lape (University of Washington)

Use of Sturgeon Pectoral Spines to Study Population Structure on the Lower Columbia River. Mariellen Carter (Portland State University)

The Study of Historical Era Urbanization and Consumer Choice Using the Faunal Remains from sites 45CL582 and 45CL646 dating from 1880 to 1918, Vancouver, Washington. Krey Easton (Applied Archaeological Research/Portland State University)

Identifying Diagnostic Introduced Shellfish Species (Tapes phillippinarum) in the Field. James T. Elder III (Equinox Research and Consulting)

Skagit County Locational Model. Jacquelyn Ferry (University of Sheffield and Equinox Research and Consulting)

Qwu?gwes Shellmidden and Wet Site (45TN240) and Testing of an 1853 Homestead Area. Kristen Gregg (South Puget Sound Community College)

Hard Substrate to Soft Substrate Taxa Shift?: A Test at 45-IS-7, Utsalady Bay, Camano Island, Washington. Camille A. Mather (Western Washington University)

Amorphous Vitrified Plant Remains: Replication Results and the Ferndale Site (45WH34). Brett Nichole Meidinger (Western Washington University)

Utilization of Terrestrial and Avian Fauna: An Examination of the Economic Value of Non-marine Resources at Utsalady Bay, 45 IS 7. Tamela Smart and Ed Arthur (Western Washington University)

Evaluating the Effects of Bone Density on Prehistoric Fish Taxonomic and Body Part Representation. Ross Smith (Portland State University)

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Room: Univ. Tower – Ballroom

Session 11B: The Early Prehistory of the Pacific Northwest.
Philippe LeTourneau (BOAS, Inc.) and Roger Kiers (University of Washington)

1:20 ***A New Look at Old Cordilleran Traditions in Lithic Technology in the Pacific Northwest.*** Terry L. Ozbun and John L. Fagan (Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.)

1:40 ***In Search of the Early Holocene at Mount Rainier.*** Greg C. Burtchard (Mt. Rainier National Park)

2:00 ***Earth, Wind, Fire and Stone at Cascade Pass.*** Robert R. Mierendorf, Franklin F. Foit, Jr., and Monika Nill (National Park Service and Washington State University)

2:20 ***Preliminary Results from the Morasch Terrace Site (45CL428), a Windust/Early Cascade Phase Site in Clark County, Washington.*** Tom Becker and Dawn Laybolt (Applied Archaeological Research)

2:40 **BREAK**

3:00 ***The Archaeological Significance of Paraglacial Landforms in the Puget Lowland: An Example from Marymoor Park, King County, Washington.*** Charles M. Hodges (NWAA, Inc.)

3:20 ***The Quilcene Site Revisited.*** Roger A. Kiers (University of Washington)

3:40 ***Recent Investigations at Olcott/Cascade Sites in Western Washington.*** Philippe D. LeTourneau (BOAS, Inc.)

4:00 ***Discussant*** - Robert Greengo (University of Washington)

4:20 ***Discussant*** - Kenneth M. Ames (Portland State University)

Room: Univ. Tower – Regent
Session 14B: Art as Cultural Critique: Student Understandings
Ileana Leavens and Peter Knutson (Seattle Central Community College)

12:00-5:00 Ongoing exhibits by the Students of the Art and Anarchy Coordinated Studies Program, Seattle Central Community College

Room: Watertown – Montlake
Session 16B: Poster Session, 1:20 – 5:00

Same Participants as Friday Morning Session 16A

Room: Univ. Tower – Chancellor
Session 17: General Session - Reflections on Distinguished Northwest Archaeologists.

2:00 ***Archaeology for Young Diggers: Douglas and Carolyn Osborne, the Seattle Young Archaeologists' Society, and the Washington Archaeological Society.*** Charles T. Luttrell (Eastern Washington University)

2:20 ***Bringing Crabtree to DVD.*** E.S. Lohse, D. Sammons. K. Lohse (Idaho State University)

Room: Univ. Tower – Chancellor
Session 18: Association for Washington Archaeology's Workshop on Conducting Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) Investigations: An Introduction.
Tim Canaday (Workshop Instructor, Bureau of Land Management)
Patrick McCutcheon (Workshop Facilitator, Central Washington University)

3:00-5:00 ***Workshop and Discussion.***

Room: Univ. Tower – College
Session 19: General Session – Cultural Perspectives on Native America.

1:20 ***Nancy Jim Parsons: The Life and Legacy of a Master Cowlitz/Nisqually Indian Basketweaver.*** Drew W. Crooks (Lacey Museum)

1:40 ***Textiles and Ethnic Groupings on the Columbia Plateau.*** Rhiannon Held (Washington State University)

2:00 ***Native California Basketweaving, Museum Collections, and Heritage Preservation.*** Elizabeth A. Kallenbach (Museum of Natural and Cultural History, University of Oregon)

2:20 ***Cugtun Alngautat: The History and Development of a Picture Text among the Nuniwarmiut Eskimo, Nunivak Island, Alaska.*** Dennis Griffin (Oregon State Historic Preservation Office)

2:40 ***Understanding Aleut Shamanism.*** Michael Livingston (Idaho State University)

3:00 **BREAK**

3:20 ***In Defense of Native Rights: Depictions of Indians in Early 20th Century Art.*** Skip Keith Miller (Wallowa-Whitman National Forest)

3:40 ***Active and Passive Natural Resource Management of the Columbia Plateau.*** Vanessa Ross (Washington State University)

4:00 ***Nagootoohgahni: Revival of Child-Rearing Practice.*** Maria Glowacka and Drusilla Gould (Idaho State University)

4:20 ***Ethnographic Survey of Contemporary Concepts of Health and Illness among Individual Chippewas and Crees.*** Eli S. Suzukovich III (University of Montana)

4:40 ***Spanish forts, history and power.*** Whittaker Harpel (Pacific Lutheran University)

Room: Watertown – Wallingford/Fremont
Session 20: General Session – Global Cultural Perspectives

1:20 ***Floods of Tears: Yellow River Levee Breaches with a Comparison to New Orleans.*** Sarah A. C. Keller (Eastern Washington University)

1:40 ***Diasporic College Communities: A Hawaii Club Ethnography.*** Alex F. Montances (Pacific Lutheran University)

2:00 ***Encoding Power and Resistance: Irony in the Narratives of the Chicano Movement.*** Israel Cruz (Reed College)

2:20 ***The Promises and Challenges of Fair Trade Coffee.*** Julia Smith (Eastern Washington University)

2:40 ***Female Inmates Perspectives on Incarceration and Correctional Education at Coffee Creek Correctional Facility.*** Clara G. Ellis (Portland State University)

3:00 **BREAK**

3:20 ***"The Village Project": A Model for Interdisciplinary Learning.*** Wayne B. Kraft and Dick Winchell (Eastern Washington University)

3:40 ***Contested Identities: Legal Issues among the Ainu People of Japan.*** Shingo Hamada (Portland State University)

4:00 ***The Function of Given Names as Symbolic Signs in Culture, Generations, and Time.*** Sergey Garagulya (Eastern Washington University/Belgorod Shukhov State Technological University, Belgorod, Russia)

4:20 ***Labor Migration in Central Asia : Gender Challenges.*** Eleonora M. Fayzullaeva (University of Washington)

FRIDAY EVENING

Room: Univ. Tower – Chancellor

5:00-6:00 Association of Washington Archaeologists, Business Meeting

Room: Univ. Tower – Lobby

6:00-7:00 Pre-Banquet Cash-Bar Social

Room: Univ. Tower – Ballroom
Conference Banquet

7:00-8:00 Banquet Dinner

8:00-10:00 ***Banquet Keynote Speaker – Adrian Praetzellis (Sonoma State University)***

SATURDAY MORNING

University Tower – Lobby
Conference Registration and Information, 7:00 AM – 12:00 PM

University Tower – President Room
Books and Exhibits, 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: Univ. Tower – Ballroom
Session 21: Advances in Human Behavioral Ecology and Evolutionary Anthropology.
Courtney L. Meehan (Washington State University)

8:20 ***Methodological Issues in Testing Evolved Psychological Mechanisms.*** Daniel Balliet (Washington State University)

8:40 ***Middle-Class Martyrs: Modeling the Fitness Effects of Palestinian Suicide Attack.*** Aaron Blackwell (University of Oregon)

9:00 ***Cell phones & Fertility: Who's guarding who?*** Shayna Rohwer (University of Oregon)

9:20 ***Sexuality and the Adapted Self: The Effects of Parenting Style on Personality and Reproductive Strategy.*** Adam H. Boyette (Washington State University)

9:40 ***Multiple Caregiving and Maternal Subsistence Strategies.*** Courtney Meehan (Washington State University)

10:00 **BREAK**

10:20 ***Genes, Language and Culture in the Southwest: A study of potential evolutionary relationships.*** Matt Glaude (Washington State University)

10:40 ***Female Sexual Agency and Evolution: Uniting feminism and evolutionary Theory.*** Eric Johnson (Washington State University)

11:00 ***Fur Rubbing Behavior, Pathogenic Parasite Loads and Reproductive Success: Hypotheses Concerning a Troup of Capuchin Monkeys (Cebus albifrons) in Mishahualli, Ecuador.*** Shane J. Macfarlan (Washington State University)

11:20 ***Positional Behavior and Forest Ecology of Howling Monkey (Alouatta polliata) Juveniles at Ometepe Biological Field Station, Nicaragua.*** Athena M. Honey (Central Washington University)

11:40 ***Implications of Using Dental Eruption Sequences to Reconstruct Phylogeny, Behavior, and Life History.*** E. Henderson (University of Oregon)

Room: Univ. Tower – Chancellor

Session 22: When Worlds Collide: Native Myth, Oral History, & Science in the Pacific Northwest.
Bruce Crespin (Bureau of Land Management)

9:30 – 12:00 "Last Potlatch": Story told by Elaine Grinnell (Jamestown S'Klallam), Storyteller ~ Basketweaver

"A North Wind's Fishing Weir": Story told by Bruce Crespin (Juaneno), Anthropologist ~ Basketweaver [as instructed by Roger Fernandes, Lower Elwha Storyteller]

"Native Histories & the Origins of Washington Prairies": Linda Storm (University of Washington, Ethnobotanist)

"NW Indian Storytellers Association: A Work in Progress": Bruce Crespin

[A tribal perspective on the value of storytelling and oral history may be offered by an invited NW tribal spokesperson, as a followup addition, prior to questions or comments.]

Room: Univ. Tower – College

Session 23: Northwest Native Cultural Persistence and Change in the Post-Contact Period: Insights from Archaeological and Material Culture Studies.
Elizabeth Sobel (Portland State University)

8:00 ***Introduction.*** Elizabeth Sobel (Portland State University)

8:05 ***Household, Landscape, Persistence, and Revitalization: Identity and Culture Change on the Southern Northwest Coast.*** Mark Tveskov (Southern Oregon University)

8:25 ***Haida and Tlingit Use of Seabirds from the Forrester Islands, Southeast Alaska.*** Madonna L. Moss (University of Oregon)

8:45 ***The Origin and Cultivation of the Non-indigenous Potato by The Tlingit and Haida People of the Northwest Coast.*** Elizabeth Kunibe (University of Alaska, Southeast)

9:05 ***Weapon, Tool, or Art?: Commodifying the Eskimo Yo-Yo as a Marker of Ethnic Identity.*** Alysa Klistoff (University of Alaska – Fairbanks)

9:25 ***Continuity and change on the Northwest Coast: Insights from cladistic analyses of ancient and contact-period museum basketry.*** Dale Croes (South Puget Sound Community College and Washington State University) and Mark Collard (University of British Columbia and University College London)

9:45 ***Fragmented Reflections of Identity: Expedient Glass Tools from a Post-Contact Tsimshian Village.*** Andrew Martindale (University of British Columbia)

10:05 ***Gendered Divisions of Labor and the Organization of Slate Knife Production Among Historic Phase Households at Welqámex, Southern British Columbia.*** Anthony Graesch (University of California, Los Angeles)

10:25 ***Post-Contact Developments in Chinookan Household Prestige and Trade: Archaeological Evidence from Cathlapotle and Clahclellah.*** Elizabeth Sobel (Portland State University)

10:45 ***A Chinookan Fur Trade Village at Lewis & Clark's Station Camp***. Doug Wilson (Portland State University and Vancouver National Historic Reserve/Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)

11:05 ***Evidence of Early Ceramic Acquisition on the Lower Columbia: Preliminary Analysis Results of the late-18th Century English and Chinese Ceramics*** Recovered from a Chinookan Fur Trade Village at Lewis & Clark's Station Camp. Robert Cromwell (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)

11:25 ***Eating outside the gated community: Preliminary report on the faunal remains recovered from Kanaka Village, Fort Vancouver, Washington***. Beth Horton (Washington State University)

11:45 ***Discussant*** - Kenneth Ames (Portland State University)

Room: Univ. Tower – Regent
Session 24: General Session – Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Religion.

9:00 ***Power and scale analyses of the Buddhist Jataka tales at the Mogao caves of Dunhuang, Gansu Province, China.*** Ming Kuo Wu and Hsien Hui (Washington State University)

9:20 ***Contested Motherhood: Korean Mothers in Home Schools.*** Jae Hun Jung (Washington State University)

9:40 ***Special Status Performers: Power and Dependency in a Hindu Ritual of Rural Kerala, South India.*** Deborah Neff (University of Arizona)

10:00 ***Challenging Distinctions: Islamic alter-commodities in millennial France.*** Stephane Barile (Reed College)

10:20 ***Ayahuasca Use Among Peruvian Shamans.*** Max Schorman (Central Washington University)

10:40 ***Santa Muerte: Religious Innovation in Mexico City.*** Roy Watters (Portland State University)

Room: Watertown – Wallingford/Fremont
Session 25: Archaeology IN Urban Settings/Archaeology OF Urban Settings.
Astrida R. Blukis Onat (BOAS, Inc.)

8:20 ***War of the Winds: TCP Integrity and Urbanization.*** Astrida R. Blukis Onat (BOAS, Inc.)

8:40 ***Preliminary Results of 2005 Excavations at 45KI703 on the Duwamish River, Washington.*** Philippe D. LeTourneau (BOAS, Inc.)

9:00 ***Urban Archaeology as Historical Encounter: Place, Past, and Meaning in Seattle.*** Coll Thrush (University of British Columbia)

9:20 **Swhaymalthelth & the Historic Village of Esquimalt.** D'Ann Owens (Millenia Research)

9:40 **BREAK**

10:00 ***Roots Entwined: Archaeology of an Urban Chinese American Cemetery.*** Nicholas Smits (Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.)

10:20 ***Just because it's in the heart of the city doesn't mean there ain't nothin' there.*** Lorelea Hudson, Aubrey Morrison, and Jenna Ray (NWAA, Inc.)

10:40 ***Urban Lessons to Be Learned: The Tacoma Convention Center.*** Robert Weaver (EHC, Inc.) and Lorelea Hudson (NWAA, Inc.)

11:00 ***Site 45KI688 The Seattle Industrial District Dump. When is it Garbage and When is it Archaeology?*** Lucy F. Zuccotti and Astrida R. Blukis Onat (BOAS, Inc.)

11:20 ***Discussant*** - Adrian Praetzellis (Sonoma State University)

VENDORS

Association for Washington Archaeology (AWA)

Association of Oregon Archaeology

Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Journal of Northwest Anthropology (JONA)

Oregon Archaeological Society

Roy Carlson

University of Oregon Anthropological Papers

University of Washington Press

Washington State University, Museum of Anthropology

Abstracts of the 59th Annual Meeting of the Northwest Anthropological Conference, March 29 – April 1, 2006, Seattle, Washington

Panel and Workshop Abstracts

Avoiding the Boomerang Effect: Producing Archaeological Reports that Meet the Needs of Clients and Regulators.

Mary Rossi (Lead Session Organizer, Applied Preservation Technologies)
Isaac Blum (Session Organizer, Applied Preservation Technologies)
Janet Rogerson (Washington State Growth Management Services)
Stephenie Kramer (Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation)
Jeff Chalfant (Whatcom County Planning and Development Services)

This panel session will provide conference attendees with strategies for: 1) producing archaeological reports that contain the types of data and management recommendations needed by their clients and regulators, and 2) ensuring that archaeological reports are utilized by regulators to make responsible permitting decisions that protect resources. By applying the strategies, conference attendees will move beyond the mere collection of archaeological data to ensuring its application during regulatory review and permitting. Tangible benefits include more effective cultural resource protection, savings of time and money, and predictability for parties participating in the development process. Presenters with first-hand experience in applying archaeological reports to regulatory review and permitting will describe the types of data and management recommendations that assist them in making responsible decisions. Archaeological reports lacking this information may not be utilized, and an opportunity to protect resources may be missed. Presenters will then describe strategies for ensuring regulators, who are often unfamiliar with archaeological reports, apply the data and recommendations to permitting decisions. In this manner, the intent of regulations that include archaeological resource protection provisions will be realized. The Growth Management Act, the State Environmental Policy Act, and the Shoreline Management Act will be highlighted. **Session 8.**

Association for Washington Archaeology's Workshop on Conducting Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) Investigations: An Introduction.

Tim Canaday (Workshop Instructor, Bureau of Land Management)
Patrick McCutcheon (Workshop Facilitator, Central Washington University)

The role of professional archaeologists in the investigation of ARPA violations is critical for successful prosecution. Included in this workshop will be a thorough discussion of a recent case conducted by the Operation Indian Rocks ARPA Task Force, a team of archaeologists, criminal investigators and prosecutors from multiple federal agencies. Over the last three years the Task Force has successfully prosecuted 8 individuals and a corporation for disturbing 22 prehistoric archaeological sites on federal land. Search warrants resulted in the seizure of over 11,100 artifacts and documentation of nearly $570,000 in damages. The workshop will also include a discussion on preparing damage assessment reports with in-depth examples of calculating restoration and repair, commercial value and archaeological value costs followed by an open discussion on what the interested public, students and professionals should do when confronted with cultural resource crime. **Session 18.**

When Worlds Collide: Native Myth, Oral History, & Science in the Pacific Northwest

Bruce Crespin (Panel Moderator, Bureau of Land Management)
Elaine Grinnell (Jamestown S'Kllallam), Storyteller~Basketweaver: Earthquake Stories
Linda Storm (University of Washington), Native Histories & the Origins of Washington Prairies
Bruce Crespin: NW Indian Storytellers Association Activities

Native American oral traditions of storytelling and oral history are integral to cultural identity and preservation, but can also supplement or corroborate natural phenomena and geological events, and even foster environmental research. Tribal elders and others will tell stories that relate to past geologic phenomena of the region, such as earthquakes and floods. Ethnobotanical research focused on deriving traditional ecological knowledge from native oral histories about the origins and cultural maintenance of prairies in western Washington will be described. Recent and in-progress efforts to preserve and maintain Pacific Northwest indigenous oral traditions will be detailed by the project director for the newly-established Northwest Indian Storytellers Association. Comment and discussion from attendees is welcome. **Session 22.**

Art as Cultural Critique: Student Understandings

Ileana Leavens (Session Organzier, Art and Anarchy Coordinated Studies Program, Seattle Central Community College)
Peter Knutson (Session Organzier, Art and Anarchy Coordinated Studies Program, Seattle Central Community College)
SCCC Students

This session will feature outstanding art projects and statements by participants in Seattle Central's Art and Anarchy Coordinated Studies Program. Informed by the spirit of Dada, these student works question business as usual in the "civilized" world. Literary references for these student commentaries include Zamiatin' We, Gilgamesh, Trumbo's Johnny Got His Gun, Ibuse's Black Rain, and the Analects of Confucius. Visual references include works from the Upper Paleolithic, early state civilizations, and later works by Picasso, Jacque Louie-David, Fritz Lang, Leni Riefenstahl, Kurosawa, and others. From their data of transculturation, war, consumerism, and injustice, students imagine and project their own truths. **Session 14A/B.**

Symposium Abstracts

Archaeology IN Urban Settings/Archaeology OF Urban Settings.

Organizer: Astrida R. Blukis Onat (BOAS, Inc.)
Discussant: Adrian Praetzellis (Sonoma State University)

The symposium papers will present both prehistoric and historic archaeological sites located in Portland, Seattle, and Victoria. The focus of each paper will include unique problems associated with the discovery, evaluation, methods of investigation, and preservation of each site location. A discussion will follow presentation of individual papers. The discussion will address the effects of urban development on prehistoric settings, the complexity of cultural perspectives regarding urban settings, investigation of archaeological deposits greatly varied in scale, and current site evaluation standards. Adrian Praetzellis will lead the discussion. **Session 25.**

Qwu?gwes Traditional, Experimental and Ethnoarchaeology—From Scientific Description to Cultural Understanding.

Organizers: Dale Croes (South Puget Sound Community College) and Rhonda Foster (Squaxin Island Tribe)

The Qwu?gwes ancient wet site and shell midden of the Squaxin Island Tribe's past 1000 years reveals the heritage at the archaeologically little-known head of Puget Sound. This symposium synthesizes the scientific descriptive analysis of seven seasons of exploration with the joint effort by the Squaxin Island Tribe to provide a cultural understanding of this well-preserved past. Ancient basketry from the site links stylistically with sites dating back to 3,000 years, revealing Coast Salish cultural continuity throughout Puget Sound and the Gulf of Georgia. Recent projectile point analyses further demonstrate the same linkage and with traditional archaeological phases of the Central Northwest Coast. Nets, fish traps and the associated faunal, floral and steaming oven remains reflect the natural resource capture, processing and uses, and become understood through current cultural explanation by the Squaxin Island Tribe. The science provides the descriptive data and the 50/50 sharing by the scientists and Tribe provides a greatly expanded and unique cultural understanding. **Session 3.**

University of Idaho Student Research in Anthropology.

Organizers: Sonja DeLisle and Mark Warner (University of Idaho)
Discussant: Jerry Galm (Eastern Washington University)

The University of Idaho has a long tradition of involvement in historical archaeology and this session represents a continuation of that tradition. The common theme that unites the papers in this session is that the work presented is entirely the product of student-driven research beyond that they incorporate an array of investigations on the peoples of the northwest. Further, this session represents a concerted effort on the part of the anthropology faculty at UI to move student work beyond the classroom and into the professional realm of archaeology as part of their undergraduate and graduate training. **Session 4.**

Travel, Trade and Transport: Recent Archaeological Research in the Intermountain West.

Organizers: L. Suzann Henrikson and E. Quent Winterhoff (University of Oregon)
Discussant: Jerry Galm (Eastern Washington University)

This symposium presents recent archaeological research specifically focused on tracking the pre-contact movement of raw materials and other goods within the Intermountain West. These studies have applied Geographic Information Systems, X-Ray Fluorescence and other
archaeometric techniques to examine the extent of inter-regional and intra-regional transfer and exchange of materials, including volcanic glass, basalt and olivella shell. Through the application of these techniques, researchers

have had the opportunity to test various hypotheses concerning the behavioral implications of such movements and increase our understanding of hunter-gatherer mobility. These studies have also produced intriguing patterns regarding the extent and direction of trade routes and indicate that pre-contact interaction spheres were much larger than previously suspected. **Session 12.**

The Early Prehistory of the Pacific Northwest.

Organizers: Philippe LeTourneau (BOAS, Inc.) and Roger Kiers (University of Washington)
Discussants: Robert Greengo (University of Washington) and Kenneth Ames (Portland State University)

The dynamic late Pleistocene to middle Holocene period presents unique challenges and opportunities for archaeologists working in the Pacific Northwest. Much of the archaeological research on this topic has emphasized the definition of general regional culture histories through mitigation and salvage efforts. Since the 1990s, the focus has shifted to identification and explanation of regional patterns in hunter-gatherer land use and adaptation, and modeling of the spatial-temporal variability and continuity in these patterns. These research-driven goals are being accomplished through the application of interdisciplinary methods and the use of new technologies and techniques. This symposium brings together researchers working on the early prehistoric archaeological record of the Pacific Northwest over a broad temporal span and diverse ecological settings, from Puget Sound, into the Cascades, and across the Plateau. Papers included in this session highlight the contributions of geoarchaeology, paleoenvironmental reconstruction, faunal studies, and lithic analysis to our understanding of human adaptations to changing late Pleistocene-middle Holocene landscapes at both regional and local scales. Collectively, these papers define broad patterns of land-use and mobility among the earliest prehistoric hunter-gatherers of the Northwest. **Session 11A/B.**

Advances in Human Behavioral Ecology and Evolutionary Anthropology.

Organizer: Courtney L. Meehan (Washington State University)

This session brings together papers from researchers throughout the Northwest who apply human behavioral ecology and evolutionary anthropological perspectives to human and non-human primate behavior. Anthropologists from multiple sub-disciplines and research areas will present recent advances in evolutionary anthropology and discuss its contribution to anthropological knowledge. The volume of research utilizing human behavioral ecology and evolutionary anthropological perspectives has continued to expand and be further refined in recent years. Its range in application to behavioral research is evident in the variety of studies represented in this session. These papers explore how evolutionary perspectives from several complementary Darwinian approaches can inform our understanding of behavior. Presentations examine recent findings on non-human primates and a wide range of human societies from Africa, the Middle-East, the Caribbean, and the Americas. While topically diverse, the papers in this session offer an integrated perspective on current evolutionary approaches in biocultural anthropology. **Session 21.**

Northwest Native Cultural Persistence and Change in the Post-Contact Period: Insights from Archaeological and Material Culture Studies.

Organizer: Elizabeth Sobel (Portland State University)
Discussant: Kenneth Ames (Portland State University)

Ethnohistory and ethnography have been anthropologists' main methods of researching Northwest Native cultural dynamics during the protohistoric and postcontact periods. Recently, however, anthropologists have increasingly turned to archaeological remains and other material culture (e.g. ethnographic collections) for information about Native Northwest peoples during these time periods. Drawing on this trend, this symposium features archaeological and material culture studies of Native cultural continuity and change during the early years of Native-Euro interaction in the Northwest. By fostering attention to Native cultural continuity as well as change, this symposium

aims to counter a traditional research emphasis on change only, and thereby explore the vitality and flexibility that has contributed to Native cultural survival. Presenters will discuss: continuity and change in the utilitarian and symbolic roles of material culture; relationships between continuity and change, for example the use of traditional objects for new ends, and the use of introduced objects to maintain traditions; Natives as agents who sometimes pursued goals by manipulating Western influences, rather than as simple recipients of change wrought by Europeans; contact and colonialism as creative entanglements that spawned new ideas and practices rather than uncreative contests in which the culture of the colonizer displaced that of the colonized. **Session 23.**

The Archaeology of Paleoshoreline Sites on the Northwestern Olympic Peninsula.

Organizers: Gary Wessen (Wessen & Associates, Inc.) and David Huelsbeck (Pacific Lutheran University)
Discussant: Alan McMillan (Simon Fraser University)

In recent years, the Makah Cultural and Research Center has undertaken a program of studies that have investigated older sites on the Makah Indian Reservation. Papers in this session will discuss the contents and significance of these and related sites on the Northwestern Olympic Peninsula. Most of the sites contain both shell midden deposits and overly non-shell cultural deposits that are rich in chipped stone artifacts. Radiocarbon dates suggest that they represent occupation between approximately 4,500 and 1,500 years ago. The site locations, and some of their contents, suggest that the shell midden deposits are associated an older marine shoreline and a higher sea level stand. The termination of shell deposition, and the establishment of modern sea level, may be related to an earthquake. The shell midden deposits in these sites are dominated by marine resources, including whales, and indicate that the sophisticated maritime adaptations of prehistoric people in this region have been in place for at least several millennia. **Session 10.**

Individual Paper and Poster Abstracts

Adams, Martin E. (Portland State University)
The Use of Insect Remains to Reconstruct Late-Pleistocene to Early-Holocene Paleoenvironmental Change in the Northern Willamette Valley, Oregon.

Insect remains from a late-Pleistocene to early-Holocene peat deposit were extracted and analyzed to track climatic and environmental change in the Willamette Valley. With a basal radiocarbon date of 11,600 ± 130 BP (13,150 – 13,870 calibrated BP) and a probable Mazama tephra layer near the surface, this sample represents a record of over 6,000 years of environmental history. The Mutual Climatic Range (MCR) method is employed, which has been used extensively over the last decade in England, Canada, Scandinavia, and Greenland but rarely in the United States. Preliminary reconstructions of temperature in the Willamette Valley are presented, which should supplement previous botanical proxies by providing a quantitative estimate of temperatures over time. Furthermore, by contributing to understanding paleoenvironmental history, the insect record has important implications for regional archaeology during this early period of human occupation of the Pacific Northwest. **Session 16.**

Askan, Kevin (Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Historic Preservation Department)
Archeological site relocation and spatial analysis using GPS and GIS systems at the Lima Reservoir, Southwestern Montana.

The Lima Reservoir lies at the base of the continental divide in a transitional zone between the Northern Rocky Mountains and Great Basin. The area contains a rich archaeological record resulting from quarrying of nearby Bear Creek obsidian sources. Sites along the reservoir range in age from the Early Prehistoric to the Protohistoric Period. Twenty-three previously recorded archaeological sites in the study area had been documented and hand-mapped in the mid 1970s. In 2005, the CSKT Historic Preservation Department initiated a research project for the BLM to conduct additional field surveys to ground proof previously recorded sites and locate new sites sing GPS and GIS technology. One problem was distinguishing previously documented sites from new scatters in the lithic-rich area. This paper will discuss the methods used to locate previously recorded sites and the application of spatial analysis in GIS to assess lithic distributions for determining new site boundaries. **Session 7.**

Balliet, Daniel (Washington State University)
Methodological Issues in Testing Evolved Psychological Mechanisms.

Testing evolutionary hypotheses of evolved design features plays a central role in the science of human evolution. This presentation will focus on the necessity of bridging research in cultural anthropology with social psychology. It is proposed that a synergistic and integrative approach fusing these separate fields of inquiry will lead to substantial progress in understanding evolution and its implications for human motivation, affect, cognition, and ultimately behavior. However, a current surmountable barrier in the bridging of these fields is the application of different methodologies. Taking a social psychological perspective, I will address three strategies of overcoming this barrier, including controlled experimentation, replication, and issues in quantitative analyses. Overcoming the methods barrier will facilitate cross-communication of these different fields and advance knowledge of evolved psychological mechanisms. **Session 21.**

Barg, Diana and Kirsten Holt (Western Washington University)
Possible Pithouse Feature At 45WH55.

In summer 2005 excavations at 45WH55, a prehistoric midden site on Chuckanut Bay near Bellingham, WA, revealed a possible pithouse structure. Steeply sloping deposits were uncovered in one unit exhibiting statigraphy significantly different than that adjacent to it; we believe deposits in this first unit to represent dumping events into an abandoned pithouse. We test this hypothesis comparing the profiles of the two units, conducting sediment size analysis, and determining an order of depositional events. We also attempt to determine the size, depth and orientation of the possible pithouse by comparing wall slopes and pit sizes to other known pithouses in the area. **Session 16.**

Barg, Diana and Kim Owens (Western Washington University)
Origin of an Intertidal Shell Deposit in Chuckanut Bay.

Numerous wet sites are known throughout Puget Sound and the Straight of Georgia, but until recently, none had been investigated in Whatcom County. In the summer of 2005, Western Washington University field school crews began recording an intertidal shell deposit on the northeast shore of Chuckanut Bay near Bellingham, WA. The deposit appears to be cultural in origin from the work done quantifying shellfish taxas. Using clast size as an indicator of depositional environment, we attempt to determine if the midden is geologically a primary or secondary deposit. We will provide several alternative hypotheses on the basis of our research. **Session 6.**

Barile, Stephane (Reed College)
Challenging Distinctions: Islamic alter-commodities in millennial France.

Debuting in 2002, Mecca-cola initiated an upsurge of international, Islamic *alter-commodities*, constructed as alternatives to "Brand America." Considering the discourses engaged in their presentation and reception in their French context of origin, this paper discusses how these products interpellate and reposition the marked "immigrant" as consumer-citizen in France, Europe, and the world at large. In their broadcasted integration of "Jihad and McWorld," the *alter-commodities* draw on Islamic, French, and transnational narratives to generate their distinction and value. I argue that this integration is particularly controversial in light of French debates about socio-cultural *intégration*. Embracing head-on the ambiguities and contradictions that belie notions of authentic and insurmountable cultural difference, the *alter-commodities'* commodification of Muslim identity can be described as a *détournement* of the objectification of the "marked" other in France, and of consumer self-objectification in the global market, shifting these processes into the same discursive field. **Session 24.**

Bay, Heidi and Kaela Mckay (Western Washington University)
Conflict Diamonds.

Conflict diamonds, also known as "blood diamonds", are rough diamonds that rebel groups use to acquire weaponry, which fuels African civil wars and conflict. Sierra Leone, Angola, Liberia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo are the most notably affected. In Sierra Leone, Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels killed an estimated 500,000 men, women, and children during the civil wars of the 1990s alone. Thousands more have been murdered and gruesomely mutilated with weapons financed by conflict diamonds. In 2003 the Special Court for Sierra Leone indicted Charles Taylor, warlord and former President of Liberia, for war crimes and crimes against humanity -- acts associated with the trade of conflict diamonds for arms. The Kimberley Process, a certification scheme proposed by African diamond producing countries, was implemented by the United Nations in 2003 as an attempt to stem the flow of conflict diamonds onto the world market. **Session 6.**

Beauchamp, Douglas (Arts Consultant)
Petrologo: the ancient image as icon in the economy of signs.

Many commercial graphic images are derived from cultural symbols from earlier times. The refiguration of prehistoric petroglyphs for commercial purposes as logos, I define as petrologos, is a common practice in contemporary commercial marketing and design. This paper addresses three key aspects of the logo-making and branding process: (1) how selection of a particular petroglyph communicates the commercial producer's values and meaning; (2) how visual appropriation by the producer relates to the context and meaning of the original petroglyph; and (3) how refiguration and replication affects the perception and appreciation of the original symbol and informs issues of ownership and preservation. Two specific petroglyph images and their contexts are examined: Tsagaglallal (She-Who-Watches) of the Columbia Gorge and Honu (sea turtle) of Hawaii. Initial findings suggest commercial producers, through mediation of emblematic icons as floating signifiers of "the ancient," seek to claim and convey values of authenticity, tradition and continuity. **Session 9.**

Becker, Tom and Dawn Laybolt (Applied Archaeological Research)
Preliminary Results from the Morasch Terrace Site (45CL428), a Windust/Early Cascade Phase Site in Clark County, Washington.

This paper describes the preliminary results of test excavations conducted during January 2006 on part of the Morasch Terrace Site (45CL428) in Lacamas Valley, Clark County Washington. Previous excavations at the site identified Cascade and Merrybell phase lithic assemblages, suggesting Early Archaic and Middle Pacific phase occupations. Our most recent excavations have confirmed these occupations and have recovered a lithic assemblage indicative of Windust phase peoples, thus making the Morasch Terrace Site the first Windust phase site recorded west of the Cascade Mountains in Washington State, and one of the oldest archaeological sites in Clark County, Washington. **Session 11B.**

Blackwell, Aaron (University of Oregon)
Middle-Class Martyrs: Modeling the Fitness Effects of Palestinian Suicide Attack.

Popular lore holds that suicide attack is motivated by poverty, fanaticism, and lack of education. Recent studies have challenged these ideas, suggesting that suicide attackers are neither poor, pathological, nor uneducated. Furthermore, evolutionary theory questions why individuals should pay high reproductive costs when the benefits are public goods. I present an ecological model suggesting that the evolutionary costs of attack are offset by kin selection for individuals in particular socio-economic conditions. The families of suicide attackers receive both money and honor following the attacker's death. The model predicts that large, middle-class families are able to translate these benefits into increased survival and mating opportunities for the attacker's siblings, resulting in significantly higher inclusive fitness for all family members, including the attacker. These predictions are supported by comparison with both qualitative and quantitative data on Palestinian suicide attackers. Implications for the evolution of self-sacrificial behavior are discussed. **Session 21.**

Blukis Onat, Astrida R. (BOAS, Inc.)
War of the Winds: TCP Integrity and Urbanization

The Sound Transit Link Light Rail will travel across a very important Duwamish legendary location identified through a series of landforms located along the Duwamish River. Three rock promontories, a right-angle river bend, and a rock formation in the riverbed all serve as metaphors in several legends that inform about the landscape, geology, climate, family relationships, and regional social networks. Collectively, the legends are popularly knows as the story of the War of the Winds. The landforms are located in what is now a heavily industrialized area of Seattle, south of Boeing Field. Because the industrial development has altered the rock promontories and the surrounding land, questions arose whether these landforms can be grouped as a National Register Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) District, were significant as individual TCPs, or were not eligible as TCPs, due to different cultural perspectives as to what constitutes integrity. **Session 25.**

Bottman, Tobin C. (University of Oregon)
Stable Isotope Analysis of Marine Shell to Determine Geographic Provenience: Implications for Prehistoric Trade Route Research.

For more than 10,000 years, North American coastal peoples traded with groups from the interior. Archaeological excavations provide a material record of these interactions, generally in the form of marine shell objects found at inland sites and obsidian at coastal sites. While numerous trade route proposals have been formulated for the procurement and movement of these goods and geochemical analysis has been used to source obsidian artifacts, the same has not been possible for shell artifacts. With a large distribution along the coast and no reliable sourcing techniques, locating the geographic origin of beads manufactured from *Olivella biplicata* shells has been problematic. Research has shown that shell oxygen and carbon isotope ratios can provide a proxy record for the oceanic conditions in which they formed. By comparing the isotopic ratios of archaeological beads to modern shells, geographic provenience can be determined which allows the refinement of current and future models of prehistoric trade and interaction. Isotopic analyses of 23 *O. biplicata* beads collected from five Northern Great Basin archaeological sites predominantly suggest Southern California as a primary shell collection source. **Session 12.**

Boulware, Brooke (Oregon State University)

The 'Deathscape' of St. Paul: What Cemeteries Can Tell Us About One of Oregon's Earliest Communities.

A number of researchers have stressed that analyzing cemeteries as cultural landscapes can reveal as much about the living as the dead. Many approaches can be taken for this type of inquiry, one of which includes examining a cemetery within the historical and cultural context of the community in which it was established. When this type of study is performed in St. Paul, Oregon, it becomes clear that the establishment of the newer St. Paul Cemetery in 1875 and the abandonment of the older Pioneer Cemetery in 1888 reflect larger cultural changes within the this early multiethnic community. A further analysis of the grave markers in the St. Paul Cemetery also illustrates how the early mortuary material culture in this burial ground exhibit trends found throughout Oregon. **Session 15.**

Bovy, Kristine (University of Washington)

Explaining Long-term Changes in Waterbird Populations in the Pacific Northwest: Human Predation and Natural Events.

In recent decades, there have been significant changes in both the population sizes and distributions of many waterbird species in the Pacific Northwest. Wildlife managers have cited the need to protect these species and restore them to "historic population levels." However, these birds were affected by human hunting and natural events long before the arrival of Europeans. Here, I present the results of my doctoral dissertation on the effects of human hunting, climate change, and tectonic events on waterfowl populations during the late Holocene along the Pacific Northwest Coast, as monitored from three archaeological sites in this region (Watmough Bay, Gulf of Georgia; Minard, Washington Coast; Umpqua-Eden, Oregon Coast). I will explore both biogeographic and archaeological implications of this research. For example, human hunting activities appear to have caused the extirpation of a local Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) rookery in the San Juan Islands of Washington about 1500 years ago. **Session 2A.**

Bovy, Kristine (University of Washington), Robert Kopperl (NWAA, Inc.), and Peter Lape (University of Washington).

'Puget Sound Traditional Food and Diabetes': Archaeological Data in an Educational Outreach and Public Health Context.

Archaeological data contribute to an educational program aimed at diabetes prevention in Puget Sound Native communities. The Muckleshoot, Suquamish, and Tulalip Tribes are working with archaeologists, historians, health scientists, and educators to identify relevant research about the content and nutritional value of past Puget Sound diets, and to develop educational materials about diet and diabetes relevant to Puget Sound Native communities with the aim of improving overall community health. A review of existing Puget Sound zooarchaeological research, primarily from CRM contexts, highlights a long history of use of food types whose harvest and consumption would have generally prevented the disease. **Session 16.**

Bowechop, Janine (Makah Cultural and Research Center)

Terrestrial Paleoshoreline Sites: An Introduction.

The discussant will examine the history of archaeology on the Makah Reservation including the most recent studies involving paleoshoreline sites. The Makah Tribe has extensive experience with archaeological research, the most prominent project being the Ozette excavation from 1970 to 1981. Similar occupation patterns and resource utilization emerge which continue to the present. The Makah Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) is responsible for managing cultural resources on the Makah Indian Reservation and develops educational programs for the public. The Makah THPO has collaborated with the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary on multiple projects including the archaeological field school held during the summer of 2005 on site 45CA400. This is the third paleoshoreline site to be tested on the Makah Indian Reservation. Results will be presented by panelists. **Session 10.**

Boyette, Adam H. (Washington State University)
Sexuality and the Adapted Self: The Effects of Parenting Style on Personality and Reproductive Strategy.

Individual variation in life history in humans is seen as an adaptive response to environmental conditions during early development. Key to the adaptation is the tradeoff between current and future reproduction, referred to as adopting a mating versus a parenting effort strategy. It is argued that these strategies are manifested in the phenotype as personality differences. Parenting behavior is one component of the early environment that may cue the appropriate phenotype to develop. For this study, an online survey was administered to undergraduates to collect self-report data on parental history, personality, and sexual behavior. Personality measures were chosen based on their relevance to reproductive decision-making: time preference (STPI), impulsivity (UPPS), and locus of control (LOC). Sexual behavior was assessed using the Sociosexuality Orientation Index (SOI), and Measure of Attachment Qualities (MAQ). Factor analysis and linear regressions are used to illustrate the relationship between parenting, and offspring personality and reproductive strategy. **Session 21.**

Brauner, David (Oregon State University)
Public Archaeology at Fort Yamhill, Oregon: Navigating Historical Perceptions.

The long slumber of an all but forgotten western Oregon military post is over. Old wounds surrounding the Indian removal policies of the mid 1850's are being reopened and openly discussed as archaeologists working with the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde pull back the vale of forgotten memory at the site of Fort Yamhill. The 1856 to 1866 site of Fort Yamhill, situated near Grand Ronde, Oregon, in the western Oregon Coast Range is being developed as one of the newest Oregon State Parks. Public education and the preservation of a significant cultural resource are top priorities in the development and management of this park. A unique partnership between a state agency and tribal government is leading to the success of this project. As we enter the third year of archaeological and historical investigations at the site, issues involving ownership of the past and "the archaeologist in the middle" have become more clearly defined. **Session 7.**

Burtchard, Greg C. (Mt. Rainier National Park)
In Search of the Early Holocene at Mount Rainier.

Multi-layered, stratified deposits at Mount Rainier preserve a geological, paleoenvironmental, and archaeological record spanning much of the Holocene. While its geological history is reasonably well understood, the mountain's Holocene environmental and human use patterns received only limited attention prior to the mid-1990s. This paper explores ecological and theoretical bases supporting an early Holocene, versus mid-Holocene, human presence at Mount Rainier and other high elevation Cascade landscapes; outlines the park's approach to clarifying Holocene land-use and environmental patterns; and discusses implications of presently available information. Emphasis is given to current paleoenvironmental and archaeological data from Buck Lake, situated in subalpine context at 5600 feet on Mount Rainier's northeastern slope. These data suggest progressive replacement of pine by hemlock and fir species over the last 7500 years, and human presence for at least 4500 years. **Session 11B.**

Bush, Amanda Joy (Applied Archaeological Research)
The Victorian Individual as Displayed Through Fashion: An Archaeological Investigation of Urban Privies in Vancouver, Washington.

In the late part of the nineteenth century, several factors contributed to the ideal expression of Victorianism. The Victorian era represented an age of gentility, manners, and strict behavior which pressured individuals to display these qualities outwardly. Juxtaposed with the emphasis of religion and conspicuous consumption was the birth of mass marketing and consumer boosterism. Goods were sold not only for their utilitarian value but were marketed for aesthetics and leisure. Displaying one's own goods to others helped to secure an individual's status. No other surficial display of goods defined one more as a "Victorian" than their clothing and fashion. Through the investigation of the garments and jewelry found in archaeological record at 45CL646 and 45CL582 in downtown Vancouver, WA, and comparing that data with other archaeological sites across the west coast, a representation of what defined an individual Victorian can start to be formulated. **Session 15.**

Bush, Kelly R. (Equinox Research and Consulting) and Jessie Piper (Puget Sound Energy)
Site Treatment in the Pacific Northwest.

With increasing natural and cultural changes to our landscapes, numerous opportunities arise to collaborate with other agencies to protect cultural resources. Such partnerships include designing archaeological site treatment plans to protect cultural resources in ways that are sensitive to other critical resources, meeting state and federal requirements, utilizing new technology and materials;, and promoting the varied interests of the community. Join us for a slideshow presentation and discussion about various treatment options for archaeological sites in the Pacific Northwest. Surveys and photographs collected from land managers, landowners, and planners will be shared. Though locational information will be protected, archaeological site settings and threats to the sites will be discussed, as will treatment success. **Session 7.**

Carter, Mariellen (Portland State University)
Use of Sturgeon Pectoral Spines to Study Population Structure on the Lower Columbia River.

In order to identify changes in the demographics of the prehistoric Columbia River white sturgeon (Acipenser transmontanus) population, I have adapted a technique from fisheries biologists. The pectoral fin rays of white sturgeon were collected from two archaeological sites on the Lower Columbia River and a process for sectioning the rays was developed. The cross-sectioned spines were then microscopically viewed so that annular growth rings in the bone could be counted. This procedure allows the estimation of age at death for sturgeon from archaeological sites. Age at death estimates provide a way to estimate prehistoric sturgeon demography and the potential effects of fishing on population structure. While not considered here, annular growth analysis has the ability to inform on changing environmental conditions (sturgeon prey abundance) and would be useful for paleoenvironmental reconstruction. **Session 16.**

Chambers, Elizabeth and Melanie Kerr (Western Washington University)
Lithic Analysis of the Chipped Stone Assemblage from site 45WH55.

Andrefsky's (1998) formal/informal tool categories and Parry and Kelly's (1987) expedient core technology model have been widely applied in other regions to infer degree of mobility among foragers, but seldom to Northwest Coast sites. Generally, formal tools are associated with mobile groups while expedient core technology is indicative of a more sedentary strategy. These models were used to analyze the lithic assemblage from a Northwest Coast shell-midden site, 45WH55, located near Bellingham, WA. More research regarding tool production strategies and their relation to mobility is needed to understand the applicability of these models on Northwest Coast sites. **Session 6.**

Chatters, James C. (AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc.), Steven Hackenberger (Central Washington University), and Brett Lentz (Grant County PUD)
From PaleoIndian to "Archaic" in the Pacific Northwest: Transition or Replacement?

Two distinct technological traditions are evident in the Pacific Northwest during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene, which this paper will refer to as the Western Stemmed and Old Cordilleran traditions. The authors characterize the assemblages and settlement patterns of these traditions, then track their geographic distribution from more than 13,000 cal BP until the disappearance of the Western Stemmed Tradition after 9000 cal BP. It appears that the Old Cordilleran Tradition has its beginnings far to the north, and gradually expands southward until it remains the sole tradition in the area. Evidence from physical anthropology is introduced in order to explore whether the expansion was merely cultural or also included demographic replacement. Limitations of the archaeological record and potential alternative interpretations of the bioarchaeological evidence are also considered. **Session 11A.**

Clarke, David S. (University of Montana)
An Organizational and Functional Classification of the Stone Tool Assemblage from the Bridge River Site.

Recent research at the Bridge River site has fueled the study of complex hunter-gatherers on the Canadian Plateau. The Bridge River site is one of the most extensively dated pithouse villages on the Canadian Plateau spanning 1800-200 B.P. via 90 radiocarbon dates. This research will examine variability in the Bridge River lithic tool assemblage, in terms of tool production and use, throughout the occupational history of the site. Functional variation in the lithic tool assemblage will be used to recognize subsistence strategies practiced at the Bridge River site throughout its occupational history. I conclude that lithic technology at the Bridge River site was organized in the same manner as other prehistoric pithouse village sites on the Canadian Plateau. The functional analysis supports zooarchaeological studies suggesting a salmon dominated diet throughout the site's occupational history. **Session 1.**

Coddington, Katy and Rebecca L. Gordon (University of Idaho)
A Preliminary Investigation of the Relationship Between Cattle Ranching and Federal Management of Archaeological Resources.

The objective of this study is to explore and document some of the opinions surrounding the relationship between cattle ranching and federal management of archaeological resources. We conducted two interviews, one of a rancher from Jordan Valley, Oregon and one with a BLM archaeologist. The interviews were taped with the approval of the interviewees. The results from the interviews showed that there is a great difference of opinion, with the rancher saying cattle have no impact and the archaeologist saying that cattle have a negative impact to archaeological resources. Future research needs to be done to determine if these interviews represent the overall opinions of these two communities. **Session 4.**

Cook, T. M. (Washington State University)
Patent medicines: Quackery or the basis of modern pharmaceuticals?

Medical treatment in the nineteenth century was domestic and crude. The availability of physicians was limited and their costs were prohibitive, limiting their use to dire emergencies. Frontier families usually had one or more home medical books and a supply of herbs and other nostrums listed in the books. Growing, drying and preserving herbs took considerable effort, thus making patent remedies a valuable commodity in frontier households. Many liquid patent medicines were liberally laced with alcohol, opiates or strong stimulants such as strychnine. Most remedies contained multiple ingredients, many of which became the first prescription medicines in the twentieth century. Whereas many herbs have medicinal value, none quite lived up to the wildly inflated claims for cures promised by hucksters of the medicine shows or the advertisements saturating the print media of the time. **Session 15.**

Cook, T. M. (Washington State University)
Frontier medicine of the 1800s: serendipity, empiricism and superstition.

Medicine in the nineteenth century was dominated by allopathy, or "heroic" medical practices. All one needed to practice was a lancet to cut into a vein or leeches to suck blood, suction cups to enhance blood flow or withdraw toxins from an inflamed part, ipecac to induce vomiting, calomel as a purgative, and mustard to make a plaster to burn blisters on the skin. These treatments were based on the premise that toxins could be extracted from a sick body via bodily fluids. In a pre-germ theory world, it all made sense. Settling the frontier involved high-risk activities often resulting in trauma necessitating surgery. Surgery during the 1800s was crude and generally without antiseptics or anesthesia. Chloroform use was limited and alcohol was predominantly used to both sterilize and anesthetize. The immune system of the patient often determined who survived. **Session 15.**

Crespin, Bruce (Bureau of Land Management)
The Northwest Indian Storytellers Association: A Work in Progress.

American Indian tribal traditions include oral histories and storytelling. Tribal culture-bearers and elders practice traditions that keep their native cultures alive, as they maintain long-standing intellectual properties for the benefit of generations to come. Storytellers can gain from strategic support that fosters the sharing and transmittal of cultural knowledge to other tribal members, especially to younger apprentices. A Northwest Indian Storytellers Association (NISA) has been formed, with partnerships and existing expertise from American Indian tribal communities of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. The California Indian Storytellers Association, a successful organizational model, has an advisory role. The Northwest Native American Basketweavers Association (NNABA) assists efforts to identify, contact and communicate with traditional tribal storytellers. This presentation by the Project Director will detail the nature of in-progress efforts to establish NISA, including a recent "First Annual" gathering held in Portland, Oregon. **Session 22.**

Croes, Dale (South Puget Sound Community College and Washington State University) and Mark Collard (University of British Columbia and University College London)
Continuity and change on the Northwest Coast: Insights from cladistic analyses of ancient and contact-period museum basketry.

Ancient wet site basketry has proven to be a highly sensitive artifact on the Northwest Coast of North America in establishing cultural history hypotheses concerning ethnic continuity in several different regions. In the past we have used cladistic tree-building methods derived from evolutionary biology to examine the evolution of ancient basketry artifacts and to compare their evolution with the evolution of non-perishable artifacts (stone, bone-antler, and shell artifacts). In this paper, we report a study in which we investigated the links between ancient basketry artifacts and museum collections of baskets from various parts of the coast. When separate basketry attributes were employed, the linkages are not as strong, and often the ancient Coast Salish area baskets cluster separately. Continuity through time between ancient wet site baskets and museum collections is more apparent when whole basket types are employed. Reasons for these different results will be considered, but regardless there appears to be a pattern of ethnic continuity through to the ethnographic present. This suggests that there was a vertical, and perhaps carefully guarded, transmission of information regarding the manufacture and use of basketry. **Session 23.**

Cromwell, Robert (Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)
Evidence of Early Ceramic Acquisition on the Lower Columbia: Preliminary Analysis Results of the late-18th Century English and Chinese Ceramics Recovered from a Chinookan Fur Trade Village at Lewis & Clark's Station Camp.

Recently, the National Park Service (NPS) expanded Fort Clatsop National Memorial into the Lewis & Clark National and State Parks, with new interpretive areas on both banks of the mouth of the Columbia River. The proposed creation of an interpretive area for Lewis & Clark's Station Camp site on the north bank of the Columbia in the former town of McGowan, Washington, provided NPS archaeologists with a wonderful opportunity to excavate an early maritime fur trade Chinook occupation site. Many English and Chinese manufactured ceramic ware fragments were recovered during testing and data recovery excavations, all consistently dating to the late-18th and early 19th-century periods. A preliminary synopsis of findings will be presented as well as a discussion of the probable means of origin of these ceramics. **Session 23.**

Crooks, Drew W. (Lacey Museum)
Nancy Jim Parsons: The Life and Legacy of a MasterCowlitz/Nisqually Indian Basketweaver.

Baskets were traditionally important to Native Americans of the Southern Puget Sound region as both practical storage containers and honored gifts. Even more, basketweaving was a major artistic expression for Native women of the area. One such artist was Nancy Jim Parsons, a Cowlitz/Nisqually Indian basketweaver who lived from c. 1871 to 1918. She created baskets during a time of great change when pressure was placed on Native Americans to assimilate to Euro-American society. Like many other Native individuals, Nancy Parsons worked hard to preserve aspects of traditional culture. Fortunately, a number of baskets made by her still survive in public and private

collections. Study of these baskets combined with historical research have led to a greater understanding of Nancy Jim Parsons and her legacy of artistic skill and determination. **Session 19.**

Cruz, Israel (Reed College)
Encoding Power and Resistance: Irony in the Narratives of the Chicano Movement.

The field of Chicano Movement Literature has, until very recently, been dominated by a generation of writers who lived and breathed el movimiento (c. 1965-1975). Because these texts have become foundational readings in many Chicana/o studies courses, this paper analyzes the role that these texts have in constructing a sense of Chicano Movement continuity for Chicana/o students. I argue that content and form of Chicano Movement historiography from the late sixties and seventies has affected the way that students perceive and approach social transformation. Particularly, I analyze the strategic use of ironic tropes by writers to activate and direct the moral imagination of readers towards specific forms action (cf. Fernandez and Huber 2001). This insight is necessary as we seek to understand the role that this historiography has in a global social field, characterized by rapidly evolving forms of contentious politics (Edelman 2001), within which the Chicano Movement now operates. **Session 20.**

Culleton, Brendan J. (University of Oregon)
Ideological and Material Exchange in Late Holocene Southern California: Combining Archaeological and Ethnographic Evidence to Track Past Cultural Interactions.

This paper explores the sources and multi-directional flow of ceremonial and religious elements that include ritual use of tobacco, the toloache jimson-weed cult, and the lonewis and kotoomut annual mourning ceremonies exchanged among the tribes of the Penutian Southern Valley Yokuts and their Uto-Aztecan and Chumashan neighbors in late Holocene southern California. A series of AMS radiocarbon dates on types of Olivella shell beads commonly used in the lonewis ceremony in the southern San Joaquin Valley indicate that they were traded into the region at a relatively discrete period ca. 750-550 cal BP. The hypothesis is advanced that during this period of emerging cultural complexity, territorial circumscription, and interregional trade, ritual and religious practices were also being exchanged and adopted throughout southern California at a rapid place -- without necessarily being accompanied by cultural domination or population replacement. **Session 12.**

Davis, Loren G. (Oregon State University)
The Oasis Effect and its cultural ecological implications at the late Pleistocene-early Holocene transition in the southern Plateau.

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the southern Plateau coincides with a period of post-glacial environmental transition. Geoarchaeological records from stratified early sites in the bottom of Plateau river canyons show the development of higher-productivity riparian ecosystems at the late Pleistocene-early Holocene transition. Archaeological records from this region also show changing patterns of mobility, subsistence, and technological organization among early peoples. Although the Paleoarchaic-Archaic transition in the Plateau has been recently argued to represent regional population replacement among Plateau hunter-gatherer groups, this transition more likely reflects cultural adaptations in new environmental contexts among autochthonous populations. **Session 11A.**

DeLisle, Sonya R. (University of Idaho)
Listening to the Silent Voice of Veterans.

Historians will document conflicts the United States of America have engaged in as well as document when and where these conflicts were situated to include the political and economic environment. However, will historians capture the voice of veterans? What are the implications of serving in the Armed Forces? How does this service influence and shape a veteran's self-identity, cultural identity, and national identity? In consideration of these questions, this study attempts to illuminate the influences serving in the Armed Forces has on a veteran's identity. Through ethnographic methods, semi-structured interviews were conducted to illuminate the veteran's perspective concerning aspects of their identity. By documenting the oral history, the veteran's stories, in all there richness and fullness will be secured for future generations. **Session 4.**

Demo, Pam (University of Idaho)
Boise's River Street Neighborhood: Lee, Ash, and Lovers Lane/Pioneer Streets, the South Side of the Tracks.

Once "south of the tracks," Boise's River Street Neighborhood owns a history and reputation not entirely of its own making. By 1890, mansions along the 'hood's north edge gave way to the railroad district. Land between city and river was platted for working-class residents who shared their streets with the industrial district. This gritty mix drew culturally diverse neighbors who called down-by-the-river "home." Deteriorating, hammered by urban renewal, and hemmed in by traffic and tracks, this century-old neighborhood is unique in Boise's history: it was home to those the city would not or could not assimilate. The cultural and architectural fragments of this old neighborhood await obliteration. Minimally documented, one of the 'hood's distinctive street grids -- the Lee, Ash, Lovers Lane configuration -- is reconstructed through its built environment and cultural history, exploring truths and myths that give inaccurate historic substance and shape to the 'hood's vernacular streets. **Session 4.**

Dennler, Carolyn (South Puget Sound Community College), Scott Williams (Natural Resource Conservation Service, USDA), and Larry Ross (Squaxin Island Tribe)
Southern Puget Sound Projectile Points: A Typology from *Qwu?gwes,* Harstene Island, West Point, Duwamish, and Marymoor Sites.

Projectile points recovered from seven years of excavations at the Mud Bay site of Qwu?gwes were analyzed and a typology was created. In establishing explicit type definitions, the range of morphological variability was qualified in a classification scheme, general enough to subsume other regional collections. The typology guidelines applied to 26 stone projectile points recovered from the *Qwu?gwes* site. Twelve unique classes were developed, and comparison to a large collection from Hartstene Island (248 points), as well as the Duwamish (45KI23), West Point (45KI428 & 429), and Marymoor sites (45KI9), shows how the late period site at Mud Bay relates to these earlier collections. Findings of this analysis include variability in point morphology that is pronounced throughout the region through time, associating these point types to those common to the Late Period, Marpole and Locarno Beach Phases in the northern Fraser and Gulf of Georgia regions. **Session 3.**

Diedrich, Melanie (South Puget Sound Community College)
Nuts, Seeds, and Raw Materials, Macrofloral Analysis at the Ancient Qwu?gwes Wet Site, Southern Puget Sound, USA.

We know the earliest people living on Mud Bay made full use of the abundant sea foods and land mammal resources available at this place. But we do not know to what extent they used the floral and herbaceous resources, or which plants those resources consisted of. By preserving and identifying floral remains and seeds from Qwu?gwes wet site we hope to determine the kinds of plant resources used and recreate the plant distribution and ecology along the banks of South Puget Sound 400, and more, years ago. To accomplish this we will be comparing specimens from herbariums and studying macrofloral samples recovered from six years of excavations. From the location of specimens in the site we also hope to test whether seeds, nuts and mosses found were deposited naturally or as a result of cultural use. **Session 3.**

Dryden, Margaret L. (Columbia River Gorge NSA, USDA Forest Service)
Inadvertent Excavation at 45KL641, Klickitat County, Washington.

In 1994 the Forest Service purchased 357-acres at the confluence of the Klickitat and Columbia Rivers. Archaeological site 45KL641 was documented by Forest Service archaeologists that same year. The site was observed by Lewis and Clark on October 29, 1805, was homesteaded by James O. Lyle prior to 1967, purchased by Lord Balfour in 1892, and suffered a succession of other owners and occupants. During excavation of a planned pedestrian trail, archaeological site monitors observed lithic material in the tracks of the "bobcat" excavation for a distance of 85 feet. A surface collection and screening of 10% of the excavated sediments provided prehistoric and historic artifacts suitable for analysis. As part of the assessment of effect, lithic analysis was conducted by URS Corporation, obsidian sourcing and hydration measurements were undertaken by Richard Hughes and the historic artifact component was reviewed by Melissa Darby. **Session 7.**

Easton, Krey (Applied Archaeological Research/Portland State University)
The Study of Historical Era Urbanization and Consumer Choice Using the Faunal Remains from sites 45CL582 and 45CL646 dating from 1880 to 1918, Vancouver, Washington.

This poster presents the preliminary analyses of faunal remains from domestic refuse pit features located in Vancouver, WA dating from the 1880s to 1918, a time span that includes the connection of the transcontinental railroad to Vancouver, WA, and the development of increasingly urban market systems. The goal of this examination is to use the faunal data, in combination with historical documents and artifact analysis, to better understand local availability and consumption of animals at the household level, to explore how consumer purchasing strategies and consumer choice relate to socioeconomics, and how faunal data can provide evidence for change during the early urbanization of Vancouver, WA. **Session 16.**

Elder, James T. III (Equinox Research and Consulting)
Identifying Diagnostic Introduced Shellfish Species (*Tapes phillippinarum*) in the Field.

One of the outcomes of migration and trade is the introduction of non-indigenous flora and fauna into a new environment. Due to the fact that shell middens make up a significant portion of coastal archaeology, well-documented shellfish introduction data can be used to quickly diagnose the threshold date for a site. An example of well documented, easily harvested, and subtle but marked difference from its native counterpart, non-indigenous shellfish species is the *Tapes philippinarum*, or Manila clam. This poster will compare the differences between *P. staminae* and *T. pilippinarum*, and give a history of the *T. philippinarum* introduction to the Pacific Coast. **Session 16.**

Elkins, Melissa, Aaron Wright, and Andrew Duff (Washington State University)
The Technology of Cultural Difference in a Southwestern Community.

Cox Ranch Pueblo (A.D 1050-1130) in western New Mexico is one of the southernmost settlements linked to the Chacoan phenomenon, a period when settlements from throughout the northern Southwest were regionally integrated, though the basis of this integration remains contested. The community is also located at the boundary of the Mogollon and Anasazi culture areas, and midden assemblages contain utilitarian pottery attributed to both traditions, suggesting that this was a multiethnic community potentially founded by people from different home regions. To assess this possibility, we analyzed ceramics to determine if different technological styles were used in vessel manufacture, if they were made locally, and how these vessels were distributed and used. Our results indicate that people from different traditions co-resided in the community and that utilitarian vessels used for everyday activities were one of the few arenas in which historical distinctions were visible within the community. **Session 2B.**

Ellis, Clara G. (Portland State University)
Female Inmates Perspectives on Incarceration and Correctional Education at Coffee Creek Correctional Facility.

What should we do with prisoners once we have incarcerated them? On one side, is the idea that prisons should be used to punish those who have broken the law. On the other, is the idea that prisons should help rehabilitate prisoners so that they may be reintegrated into society upon their release. The purpose of this study was to examine the role correctional education programs played in the life of female offenders in light of the debate mentioned above. Based on qualitative research, the aim of this study was to *listen to the prisoner's voice.* What did inmates think about correctional education programs offered? Did they want such programs? Did they feel empowered by them, or did they resist being 'rehabilitated' and feign compliance? How did inmates make sense of their learning experience? In October of 2004, ten incarcerated women in Oregon's Coffee Creek Correctional Facility, shared their life stories with me and answered these questions. **Session 20.**

Ellis, Elizabeth (Western Washington University)
Fired Clay Artifacts from the Ferndale Midden Site (45WH34): A Preliminary Morphological Classification and Analysis.

Evidence of clay technologies has been recovered from numerous archaeological sites in the Pacific Northwest, yet researchers in the region have not developed a systematic framework for studying these non-vessel ceramics. Morphological classification and distributional analysis of the 140 fired clay artifacts from the 5000 year old Ferndale site offers clues about their function, as well at the beginnings of a framework for studying other clay technologies in the region. Preliminary results show the extent and complexity of clay use at the Ferndale location, including possible association with cooking and domestic features. **Session 2B.**

Endacott, Neal and Robert E. Ackerman (Washington State University)
Paleoenvironmental Inferences from the Lime Hills Cave Fauna.

Lime Hills Cave is located in the Kuskokwim drainage near Lime Village, Alaska. Excavations in 1993 and 1995 produced about 55 artifacts, primarily associated with an early Holocene Denali period occupation, dating between about 10,000 and 8,000 14C B.P. Over 30,000 faunal remains were also recovered. The majority of these specimens are from mammalian taxa with smaller numbers of bird, fish, and gastropod remains. Most faunal research from the few excavated caves in eastern Beringia address questions of large mammal taphonomy or the timing of human entry into the New World. Temporal shifts in small mammal species composition are an under-utilized source of paleoenvironmental information throughout the arctic. Tundra/alpine mammalian species are more abundant in the cave's lower strata and decrease over time in relation to boreal taxa as a result of major vegetation changes from the late Pleistocene through the Holocene. **Session 2A.**

Fairbanks, Marc, Steven Hackenberger, and Robert Hickey (Central Washington University)
The Tryon Creek Site Revisited, Hells Canyon, OR: 3-D Visualization and Spatial Analysis in ARCGIS.9.

House 2 was excavated by the University of Idaho, the University of Wisconsin Centers and the US Forest Service during the summers of 1991 and 1992. Frank Leonhardy directed house excavations. Wayne Thompson used the results of the house excavation to complete his graduate research project at Idaho State University in 1994. Hackenberger compiled expert analyses and completed report documentation for the Forest Service in 1995. Analysis of the assemblage has continued as part of undergraduate and graduate research projects. For the past three years Fairbanks, Hackenberger, and others have been building a model of the house occupations (1600-500 BP)and house excavations using ARCGIS.9 3-D. Recent teaching and research application include spatial statistical analysis (2 sample difference of means for shells vs. debitage based on x-y coordinates; nearest neighbor for FCR) and reveal the structure of domestic activities and site formation processes. **Session 6.**

Fayzullaeva, Eleonora M. (University of Washington)
Labor Migration in Central Asia: Gender Challenges.

In Newly Independent States (NIS) labor migration has become a part of everyday life. Extensive economies, dramatic and radical impoverishment, especially in the Central Asia led to the fact that every day hundreds of people leave their homes for other NIS countries in search of more favorable economic and social climates. No one has seriously looked at gender challenges arising in the home as well as in the destination countries of labor migrants. Alongside with the global consequences: increasing poverty, trafficking, HIV/AIDS, TB, change in age and sex demographic characteristics, there is a whole set of consequences on women in the home countries like: dramatic increase of care work burden in the home, land plots, agricultural fields; increased responsibilities about children, aged and sick family members; male's civil marriages in destination countries leave families at home in great need; abandoned women cannot obtain alimony and allowances; children in the streets; increase of juvenile crime. The presentation is accompanied by a documentary film. **Session 20.**

Ferris, Jennifer (Washington State University)
Lithic Organizational Changes During the Cascade Phase.

Early Holocene human occupations of the lower Snake River region dating between 8,000 and 5,000 years BP occurred during the Cascade phase (Leonhardy and Rice 1970). When defined nearly 40 years ago, the Cascade phase was divided into early and late subphases based on the adoption of a side-notched point style in the latter half of the phase. A consensus has dominated Plateau archaeology that no other changes occurred between the two subphases. Recent quantitative analyses of the lithic assemblage from Marmes Rockshelter (45FR50), which was instrumental in defining the Cascade phase, confirms a lithic technological continuity throughout the entirety of the phase, despite the eruption of Oregon's Mt. Mazama. In light of these findings, future analyses need to be directed towards understanding the sole adoption of the side-notched point and the niche it filled. **Session 2B.**

Ferry, Jacquelyn (University of Sheffield and Equinox Research and Consulting)
Skagit County Locational Model.

This poster presentation documents the development of a locational model of pre-contact archaeological sites in Skagit County, Washington. To complete the study, all the Skagit County archaeological site forms have been entered into a database to determine. A GIS will then be established, with layers comprising of a digital elevation model (DEM), watersheds, and archaeological sites, at a minimum. I will run statistical analysis to determine which variables are useful in site prediction, using previous Pacific Northwest models as a base. This study also considers the potential of predictive models for wet site locations, as it seems there should be a unique set of predictors. **Session 16.**

Foster, Rhonda and Larry Ross (Squaxin Island Tribe)
Tribal Cultural Resource Management Review of Ancient *Qwu?gwes* Wet Site.

Scientific methodology and study provide a means of identifying and analyzing an ancient culture, but do not provide the complete picture. Comprehensive Cultural Resource Management includes the cultural component, which is rarely included in typical archaeological work. This professional paper will demonstrate how incorporating the Squaxin Island Tribe's cultural component to the Qwu?gwes cultural site using oral history, current technologies and practices, and beliefs provides a more complete picture of that ancient culture to help to understand how our ancestors did things and possibly why. **Session 3.**

Gall, Alexander W. (Archaeological Services)
Balancing Act in the Côa Valley: The Challenges of Establishing Portugal's First Archaeological Park.

The 1994 announcement of rock art in Portugal's Côa Valley, and the subsequent decision to preserve this art, came amid intense controversy and public debate: this archeologically significant site was discovered in the course of planned construction of a dam on the Côa River. The art represents virtually uninterrupted human interaction with this unique landscape, beginning approximately 22,000 years ago in the Upper Paleolithic period. Legislative action taken by the Portuguese government sought to preserve and manage the Côa Valley rock art through the creation of Portugal's first archaeological park, Parque Arqueológico do Vale do Côa (PAVC). The park's creation process has fundamentally changed the ways in which cultural resources are addressed in Portugal. The continued management, financing, and status of the PAVC remain in doubt due largely to political entities with differing priorities. These issues fundamentally affect a region recognized for its resources of global significance. This paper will address the challenges and repercussions in creating the PAVC as observed by the author, who spent three months on-site interviewing subjects, reviewing documents, and conducting background research as part of the US/ICOMOS Summer Intern Program. **Session 7.**

Garagulya, Sergey (Eastern Washington University/Belgorod Shukhov State Technological University, Belgorod, Russia)

The Function of Given Names as Symbolic Signs in Culture, Generations, and Time.

This paper discusses given names in the context of mass culture, functioning as symbolic signs and preserved in the collective memory of different generations of the society. One way or another, the names of heroes, characters, and idols do not vanish without leaving a trace. They are preserved as signs of culture, generations, and time. The materials studied shows that these names go into collective memory and mass consciousness through different fields of the life of the society and different spheres of modern mass culture. These names pass into the level of symbols, existing irrespective of real life. They become the elements of ordinary consciousness and perception of time. Sometimes they take on a materialized form as toys or other objects; they can be characters of comics, films, songs, etc, thus, having an opportunity to continue their social life. **Session 20.**

Giesen, Jennifer and Kristin Hall (Western Washington University)

Analysis of Fire Modified Rock at Site 45-IS-107.

45-IS-107 is a surface site located on Whidbey Island, Washington. The site contained several FMR (fire modified rock) concentrations. Four hearth features (Feature 4, Feature 7, Feature 8, and Feature 36) were partially excavated during the summers of 1999 and 2000 as part of Western Washington University's field school. Our goal was to determine FMR hearth use based upon fracture pattern, color, and charcoal content, citing the criteria and analysis described in other site reports. Contrary to our expectations, our results did not match the definitions and findings in previous reports, which led us to conclude that hearth use cannot be based mainly upon fracture pattern. Relying solely upon the previous criteria does not provide sufficient means to determine the function involved with these hearth features. Additional research, which includes other factors, must be done before any confidence can be placed in a method for analyzing FMR features. **Session 6.**

Glaude, Matt (Washington State University)

Traditional Cultural Places and Aboriginal Landscapes: Protective Measures at the Federal Level in Canada.

The protection of cultural resources is essential for any society, as they serve as vessels of the shared human experience of thousands of generations. This paper seeks to identify the existing legal measures in Canada that are applicable to the protection of Traditional Cultural Places, in order to better understand their strengths and weaknesses. This review will consider the effectiveness of current Canadian Federal legislation aimed at mitigating environmental and cultural impacts stemming from development projects. While the Canadian practice of Cultural Resource Management has sought to protect current and historical objects and places regardless of cultural affiliations, efforts to protect Traditional Cultural Places would benefit from both a stricter adherence to the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act and additional provisions to the Historic Places Initiative. **Session 7.**

Glaude, Matt (Washington State University)

Genes, Language and Culture in the Southwest: A study of potential evolutionary relationships.

While the introduction of domesticated plants in the prehistoric Southwest marked a significant change in subsistence practices, it is not clear how the cultural knowledge associated with the practice of agriculture was transmitted from south to north. This project will compare the distribution of genetic markers, linguistic groups and cultural traits in the Southwest in order to identify statistical correlations, using data from the Ethnographic Atlas (Murdock 1967). Such an analysis will identify patterns of cultural transmission and how they relate to the distribution of current populations. This comparison will thus help to evaluate competing models emphasizing either the migration of farmers or the cultural diffusion of an agricultural adaptation, since a demic diffusion is expected to be associated with the vertical transmission of cultural traits. **Session 21.**

Glowacka, Maria and Drusilla Gould (Idaho State University)
***Nagootoohgahni*: Revival of Child-Rearing Practice.**

The paper discusses the socio-cultural significance of *nagootoohgahni*, Shoshoni practice of the maternal nurturance of infants. *Nagootoohgahni* is part of *Deniwape*, traditional knowledge that is transmitted orally within the family lines. The paper proposes that the revival of traditional child-rearing and mother-becoming practices is critically important for further development of culturally appropriate family preservation programs that focus on cultural strengths of indigenous communities. **Session 19.**

Goodman-Elgar, Melissa (Washington State University)
Geoarchaeology under the microscope: Soil micromorphology of archaeological settlements, fields and fires.

Geoarchaeological studies increasingly combine bulk analytical techniques, such as particle size distribution, with microscopic thin section analysis or soil micromorphology. This technique captures in situ relationships and allows for high resolution analysis of both archaeological materials and their sedimentological contexts. The utility of this approach is demonstrated in three research projects. Thin sections were used to help reconstruct the development and decay of prehistoric settlements on Lake Titicaca, Bolivia which are constructed of earthen materials (e.g. mud bricks and plasters). In a study of prehistoric agricultural fields in the central highlands of Peru, thin section analysis identified mechanisms for both stability and vulnerability in agricultural potential. Finally, thin section analysis has supported recent research into long-term fire frequency patterns and climate records in western New Mexico. These projects demonstrate the potential of high-resolution geoarchaeological investigations for refining interpretative frameworks based on assessment of both anthropogenic and natural deposits. **Session 6.**

Gough, Stan (Eastern Washington University)
The Dynamic Edge: Pleistocene-Holocene Transition Landscape Development and Human Settlement Near the Cordilleran Ice Sheet Margin in Eastern Washington.

The archaeological record of Pleistocene-Holocene transition human activity along the Cordilleran Ice Sheet front is constrained by landscape development dynamism. Geomorphic processes potentially affecting the archaeological records from Eastern Washington are examined. Evidence indicates that coeval with the earliest known human occupation of the region the Columbia River above the mouth of the Okanogan River was flowing more than 100 m above the modern pre-reservoir channel. The effects of Columbia River channel incision between ca. 11,200 and 8000 B.P. on the archaeological record are evaluated as an avenue of guiding future research. **Session 11A.**

Graesch, Anthony (University of California, Los Angeles)
Gendered Divisions of Labor and the Organization of Slate Knife Production Among Historic Phase Households at *Welqámex*, Southern British Columbia.

Intensive seasonal fishing was a cornerstone of Stó:lö (Coast Salish) household subsistence economies prior to European colonization in the Fraser River Valley of southern British Columbia. Although faunal remains are poorly preserved in this region, insights into the organization and allocation of household labor to fishing activities can be gleaned from an analysis of fish butchery tools, particularly slate knives. This paper develops an approach to classifying slate knife-making artifacts, examines household allocations of labor to knife-making activities, and considers how women's productive roles in household economies may have changed following the arrival of Europeans and the introduction of iron knives. **Session 23.**

Gregg, Kristen (South Puget Sound Community College)
***Qwu?gwes* Shellmidden and Wet Site (45TN240) and Testing of an 1853 Homestead Area.**

Research at *Qwu?gwes* archaeological site on Mud Bay, near Olympia, Washington has focused on analysis of shellfish, basketry, net and fishtraps. In addition to this ancient Squaxin Island Tribe cultural site, we are testing an 1850's homestead area, a structure known to have been built by William Montgomery and William Hicks in 1853. We have not found the actual homestead, but instead what appears to be a dump area near the house. To date over 800 pieces of glass, 20+ ceramic fragments and 40+ square headed nails have been recovered and analyzed. **Session 16.**

Griffin, Dennis (Oregon State Historic Preservation Office)
Cugtun Alngautat: The History and Development of a Picture Text among the Nuniwarmiut Eskimo, Nunivak Island, Alaska.

Native Americans have long relied on the oral transmission of their ideas rather than developing an alphabet and a reliance on written records. While the use of pictures to communicate basic concepts is found throughout Alaska during the historic contact period, the development of an alphabet or pictorial text among Natives in Alaska is extremely limited with examples found only in the Kuskokwim Delta (ca. 1901) and Seward Peninsula (ca. 1914). The later appearance of a pictorial text on Nunivak Island (ca. 1940) is believed derived from the Seward Peninsula style. Each of these texts is believed to have originated from the influence of missionaries. This paper traces the appearance and development of a picture text among the Nuniwarmiut Eskimo and its current status in the Mekoryuk community. **Session 19.**

Grover, Jolene (Squaxin Island Tribe and South Puget Sound Community College)
***Qwu?gwes* Basketry Debris: Comparative and Ethnoarchaeological Analysis.**

The basketry construction debris consists of cedar bark strips, cedar bough/root splints and cherry bark strips. The distributional patterns, through time and space of the basketry construction debris, and the measurements has aided us in understanding the magnitude of basketry construction taking place at the site. I will compare the construction debris with currently found basketry at the site. With this data, Squaxin Island Tribe and other regional weavers have been consulted to gain a better understanding of the way basketry is finished and trimmed, creating the ends so common at the Qwu?gwes site. This also reveals the emphasis on certain types of basket construction at the site. **Session 3.**

Hallock, Ashley (Western Washington University)
A Sample of Historic Glassware from the Holly St. Landfill, Bellingham, Washington: A Comparison of Residential versus Industrial Use.

A collection of historic era glassware bottles (late 1800s-1940s) discovered in a landfill, in Bellingham, WA will be discussed. Some questions, which the poster will try to answer, include if the landfill was primarily a domestic dumpsite or an industrial one, as well as if the historic bottles are locally manufactured. The answer to this question may give insight into the complexity of the distribution of goods within Bellingham at the turn of the last century. Generally, the poster will include information on products used during this span of time, and whether or not Bellingham is unique in this respect. Perhaps this sample represents a general national trend regarding the use and disposability of products during this time period, rather than a local one. **Session 6.**

Hamada, Shingo (Portland State University)
Contested Identities: Legal Issues among the Ainu People of Japan.

The objective of this paper is to introduce the audience to major legal issues among the Ainu of Japan in the past and the present and to seek possible contributions of anthropologists to support the Ainu community. There are historically two major laws directly regarding the Ainu. Three legal cases are closely related to the indigenousness and self-determination of Ainu people. Ainu people are, at least in anthropological community, recognized as the indigenous people of Japan. Nevertheless, the Japanese government has not recognized them as Japan's indigenous people, and all three main legal cases seem to be closed in favor of the government. Ainu legal issues are not known

much in the public. What advocating anthropologists can do for the Ainu community will be more attention and studies on contemporary Ainu and the distribution of knowledge for better understanding of Ainu people and their present circumstances in Japanese society. **Session 20.**

Harpel, Whittaker (Pacific Lutheran University)
Spanish forts, history and power.

Utilizing theories of 'subjugated knowledge' as established by Michel Foucault and the theories of power in history and historical creation as illustrated by Michel-Rolph Trioullot in his work 'Silencing the Past'; in conjunction with other works by anthropologists and historians. I examine the symbolic meaning anthropologists, historians and the Makah have created in referencing to the Spanish fort at Nunez Ganoa (Neah Bay). This construction is examined in written anthropological works, historical records and oral traditions. The Spanish fort is a crossroad of power and history – a historical event utilized by different groups in different ways, and an example of how the historical record is created, hidden, and biased and how outsiders and insiders construct the past. **Session 19.**

Harper, Cheryl L. (Washington State University)
Tracing the Lines: GIS and Management of Historic Logging Railroads on National Forest Lands.

During the early part of the 20th century, private logging companies in north-central Idaho created a massive railroad system for transportation of harvested timber, equipment, and people. Most of these railroads have disappeared, removed following abandonment of the area by logging companies, overlaid by vehicle roads, or simply eroded away. No maps were created by the logging companies, and so thus no way of knowing where these linear features are located on the landscape. However, pieces of railroad grade have been found during pedestrian survey on the Clearwater National Forest. In order to understand the logging railroad system as a whole, a method was created to locate potential locations of railroad grade prior to pedestrian survey. This paper will describe the management concerns over these linear features, and a possible solution to pinpoint possible feature locations utilizing a Geographic Information System. **Session 7.**

Harris, Lucille E. (University of Montana)
A Re-Examination of the Socioeconomic Standing of Small Houses at the Keatley Creek Site, British Columbia.

Small houses at the Keatley Creek site have conventionally been interpreted as representing poor households, marginalized in the face of the wealth and power wielded by large residential corporate structures, as represented by Housepit 7 (HP7). This determination of poverty has been based on discrepancies in artifact and resource profiles as they compare to the last and asynchronous occupation level of HP7. Implications of recent research into the occupational chronology of HP7 indicate that this may be a hasty and overly simplistic interpretation. Therefore, this paper seeks to temporally contextualize four small houses (Subhousepit 3, HP90, HP12, and Subhousepit 4) that span the HP7 occupational chronology and to reexamine the issue of poverty and marginalization by comparing the artifact and resource profiles of each small house to synchronous data from the HP7 occupational sequence. **Session 1.**

Held, Rhiannon (Washington State University)
Textiles and Ethnic Groupings on the Columbia Plateau.

Basketry and textiles have been shown by many researchers to be fairly reliable markers of ethnic divisions among native groups. This paper compares characteristics of Columbia Plateau cordage, matting, and basketry from primarily rockshelter sites dating from 2300 BP to historic times in the Mid and Upper Columbia River and Snake River regions. The presence of any patterning in the data and the reasons for it are examined, as well as the utility of archaeological specimens in this region for phylogenetic analysis as has been previously performed with some success on ethnographic textiles. **Session 19.**

Henderson, E. (University of Oregon)
Implications of Using Dental Eruption Sequences to Reconstruct Phylogeny, Behavior, and Life History.

Dental eruption sequences are thought to reflect phylogeny, behavior and life history in primates. New Platyrrhine dental eruption sequences are used here to test this assertion. Timing of molar eruption relative to anterior dentition varies in platyrrhines and these sequences may have a phylogenetic component. Early eruption of molars in *Pithecia*, *Chiropotes* and *Cacajao* compared with latter erupting genera *Alouatta, Lagothrix* and *Ateles* are consistent with current phylogenetic hypotheses. The extreme early molar eruption of the fossil species *Branisella* is similar in eruption schedule to modern *Aotus* lending support for *Aotus* as a basal taxon. However early molar eruption may in fact be a part of a dietary adaptation to folivory (Leigh, 1994) or other life history strategies. While platyrrhine eruption sequences may group phylogenetically these groups are also similar in diet which may indicate secondary dietary adaptation. Therefore dental eruption sequences, while potentially useful, must be used with caution. **Session 21.**

Henrikson, L. Suzann and Kaylon McAlister (University of Oregon)
Seeking the Source: Geochemical Analysis of Obsidian Projectile Points from the Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve, Southern Idaho.

Recent archaeological investigations at the Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve have documented numerous middle and late Holocene seasonally occupied sites at ephemeral ponds and along the edges of recent lava flows. A geochemical analysis of diagnostic obsidian projectile points from the Preserve indicates that relatively close obsidian sources, such as Big Southern Butte, Browns Bench and American Falls, dominate the assemblage of middle Holocene projectile points. Although these local sources are also well-represented in late Holocene points, more distant sources, such as Owyhee, Bear Gulch and Timber Butte, also appear in the assemblage during this time period. These results suggest that, while transportation costs were a significant factor in the procurement of eastern Snake River Plain obsidian for the past 7500 years, an expanding interaction sphere could account for the greater variety and more distant sources represented in late Holocene projectile points from the Preserve. **Session 12.**

Hodges, Charles M. (NWAA, Inc.)
The Archaeological Significance of Paraglacial Landforms in the Puget Lowland: An Example from Marymoor Park, King County, Washington.

Paraglacial geomorphology is the study of the landforms created during the transition from full glacial conditions to equilibrium conditions typically associated with the Holocene. The landforms produced during this period can be much larger-scaled than landforms produced by Holocene geomorphic processes. This is due in part to much higher rates of discharge associated with rapid ice melting as well as the ready availability of large amounts of poorly consolidated, unstable glaciogenic sediments. The potential surface age of these large features can range from 12,000 to 8,000 years ago, but their geomorphic expression is subtle in the Puget Lowland. Recent geoarchaeological investigations by NWAA in Marymoor Park, King County, showed that the Marymoor archaeological site (45-KI-9), which contained Olcott phase artifacts, is on the distal margin of a large, low-gradient paraglacial alluvial fan formed at the outlet of a proglacial lake draining the Snoqualmie River valley. **Session 11B.**

Holstine, Craig (Washington State Department of Transportation)
Historic Highway Bridges: How Can We Miss You If You Won't Go Away?

Some wish all historic bridges would just go away. Although it's estimated that half of them have been demolished since the 1970s, an alarming number remain in service on our streets, roads and highways. How do we "manage" them? How are they evaluated for historical significance, and by whom? Pontists and preservationists sing their praise and grieve their loss. Transportation engineers monitor their deterioration and obsolescence, and repair and replace them. Public agencies sensitive to demands to ease traffic congestion and improve safety face legal obligations to consider preserving them. Historic bridges attract constituencies as they age and become fixtures on the landscape, and are sometimes incorporated in city and county logos. Our historic bridges are objects of sentimental adoration and scorn. They are also destined for extinction. **Session 7.**

Holt, Kirsten (Western Washington University)
Spatial Analysis around a Late Mousterian Hearth at Myshtulagty Lagat.

In fall 2005, portions of a late Mousterian hearth and surrounding faunal remains of layer 4b were excavated at Myshtulagty Lagat (Weasel Cave), a Middle Paleolithic cave site in the Northern Caucuses. Patterns of faunal remains and fracturing around the hearth will be investigated using spatial analysis. K-Means cluster analysis will be used to identify drop zones and toss areas around the hearth. Traditionally, such site organization has only been associated with modern humans, however due to the antiquity of the site, this idea may be changing. **Session 2A.**

Honey, Athena M. (Central Washington University)
Positional Behavior and Forest Ecology of Howling Monkey (*Alouatta polliata*) Juveniles at Ometepe Biological Field Station, Nicaragua.

This project consists of analyzed data on positions and postures employed by mantled howling monkey juveniles (*Alouatta polliata*) in relationship to the trees the animals used on Ometepe Island, Nicaragua. Sampling methodology was employed to record the positional/postural behaviors of the juvenile howlers. Insight into positional behavior offers knowledge about the use of habitat, foraging strategies, and locomotion adaptations in living arboreal primates, as well as it gives insight into what life may have been like for fossil primates. Resources in tropical forests are restricted in their distribution to particular areas of habitat, and specifically, the substrates that act as supports to animals of specific sizes. This research project analyzes the relationship between the juvenile howling monkeys and their habitat. **Session 21.**

Horton, Beth (Washington State University)
Eating outside the gated community: Preliminary report on the faunal remains recovered from Kanaka Village, Fort Vancouver, Washington.

Fort Vancouver served as the administrative headquarters for the Hudson's Bay Company's Columbia Department and functioned as a provision depot and supply base for the more remote posts of the Northwest, the Hawaiian Islands and California in the early nineteenth century. Many lower level employees and their families of both Native, European and mixed descent resided in the adjacent Kanaka Village community. Research focuses on discerning human consumption patterns within Kanaka Village during the limited time of commercial fur exploitation by the Hudson's Bay Company in the Northwest. Subsistence activities, reflected through the transport and usage of resources, are examined to provide information on food preferences, cultural interactions, and how individuals may reaffirm their social identities through daily meal consumption. **Session 23.**

Horton, Jeff (Pacific Lutheran University)
Terrestrial Paleoshoreline Sites: The Chipped Stone Assemblages.

A few sites along the coast of the Olympic peninsula predating 1,500 BP (45CA213, 45CA 201, 45CA 420, 45CA 400) have been found. Small lithic debitage samples were recovered and although limited testing was conducted, analyses indicate higher percentages of chipped stone at sites temporally associated with paleoshorelines compared to late pre-historic sites. The lithic assemblage of a terrestrial paleoshoreline site (45CA400) is the main focus of this paper and its lithic component is compared to temporally similar sites. A standardized and condensed chipped-stone typology was developed for the purpose of analyzing several lithic assemblages. These sites are compared to understand the functional technology and the eventual replacement of chipped stone with bone and shell tools during the late prehistoric. This examination of tool technology evolution will help to better understand the social and economic development of the NW Coast. **Session 10.**

Howard, Britt (Portland State University)
Menstruation Taboos, A Survey.

The practices and taboos surrounding menstruation are extensive and vary from culture to culture. For instance, menstruation taboos in hunter-gatherer societies differ from those of urban societies, perhaps due to religious or social differences. Historically it had been noted that taboos and related female pollution beliefs were in place to oppress women, leaving them subordinate. More recent investigation, however, has indicated that menstrual taboos can enhance the power of women and can offer gender-exclusive ritual powers. The poster serves as an introduction and partial survey (using ethnographies and HRAF data) of menstrual taboos, focusing first on the differences between hunter-gatherers and urban societies and second, classifying the noted taboos, related violations and penalties for breaking taboos. **Session 6.**

Hubbard, Nea and Karen Meyer (South Puget Sound Community College)
Shellfish Analysis from *Qwu?gwes*, a Wet Site on Southern Puget Sound, USA.

At the Qwu?gwes site in Olympia, WA, a comprehensive study has been conducted on the tens of thousands of shellfish remains collected over the last seven years of excavation. Investigations into the species variation, relative abundance, meat weight calculations and distribution throughout the site have been analyzed and interpreted, and a reconstruction of beach types supporting various species of shellfish throughout Eld Inlet has been developed. This research provides an environmental and social reconstruction of the availability of local species and the subsistence preferences of the past. Interpretation of the shellfish remains has also provided suggestion to the implementation of shellfish management practices and trade across the region. It is hoped the results of this presentation will not only bring forth the importance of shellfish to the past people of Qwu?gwes, but will also stress the importance of shellfish investigations to the field. **Session 3.**

Huckins, Earline J. (Eastern Washington University)
A Computer Guide for Comparative Osteology: Traits of Continuous Variation of the Human Skull.

This computer program is designed to aid students in studying the traits of continuous variation of the human skull. The program is formatted like a laboratory worksheet with menus providing options for viewing each trait and the applicable degrees of variation. Upon selecting a trait for viewing, a drop-down menu appears allowing the student to select the degree of variation. An enhanced photograph then appears for the student to use as a comparison or as a substitute if that particular skeletal feature is absent in the collection they are working with. The program is intended to aid students who do not have access to large skeletal collections or who may need additional assistance in understanding the skeletal material they are studying. **Session 5.**

Hudson, Lorelea, Aubrey Morrison, and Jenna Ray (NWAA, Inc.)
Just because it's in the heart of the city doesn't mean there ain't nothin' there.

All too often archaeologists hear "not to worry, there's nothing there, it's been disturbed." One might think that large urban archaeological projects in Maryland and California, as well as the Pacific Northwest, would have changed this refrain, but this is not the case. This paper takes a look at some of the "disturbances" that have produced Seattle's downtown landscape and examines the probability of discovering historic archaeological sites. **Session 25.**

Huelsbeck, David (Pacific Lutheran University) and Gary Wessen (Wessen & Associates, Inc.; Makah Cultural and Research Center)
Terrestrial Paleoshoreline Sites: Overview of the Sites.

Research addressing archaeological materials that appear to be associated with a higher than modern sea level stand on the northwestern Olympic Peninsula has identified at least 9 sites with such deposits. The available radiocarbon dates suggest that most represent cultural activities between ca. 2,000 to 4,500 B. P. Four of the sites have been tested and are the principal focus of this symposium. 45CA201 is located in an outer coast setting. 45CA3, 45CA400, and 45CA420 are currently located along the flanks of small coastal river valleys, but we believe that

these valleys were protected bays during the higher sea stand. Deposits associated with the higher sea stand are shell middens that are rich in marine resources. While 45CA201 appears to have been abandoned at the end of the higher sea stand, 45CA3, 45CA400, and 45CA420 appear to have a different type of occupation represented once their locations become coastal river valleys. **Session 10.**

Jenkins, Dennis L. (University of Oregon) and Craig E. Skinner (Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory)

A View of Northern Great Basin Prehistory through the Volcanic Glass Window.

Obsidian frequently composes 90% of archaeological assemblages in the Northern Great Basin of Oregon, reflecting the ubiquitous and preferred status of obsidian deposits as toolstone sources. Hunter-gatherers moving throughout the region could easily acquire local toolstone to replace exhausted and broken tools. Obsidian can be geochemically characterized through XRF trace element analysis to identify the sources from which archaeological specimens derive, thus making it possible to track the movement of human populations through space. Varying patterns of obsidian acquisition through time reflect changing settlement-subsistence patterns keyed to shifting resource importance and human demographics. This paper will examine the obsidian evidence for changing human transience patterns between various population aggregations in several central Oregon basins. **Session 12.**

Jensvold, Mary Lee, Lori K. Sheeran, Rachel H. Halberg, and Jennifer Keyser (Central Washington University)

Laughter, Number of Play Partners, and Play Bout Duration in Captive Chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*).

Numerous behaviors are associated with play in mammalian species. Many of these behaviors also occur in aggressive contexts, while other behaviors, such as laughter, are unique to play. Laughter is hypothesized to signal the laugher's playful intentions, but it likely has additional functions throughout the play bout. We viewed videotaped sessions of social play spanning 8 years taken from 5 chimpanzees living at the Chimpanzee and Human Communication Institute (CWU, Ellensburg, WA). For each play bout, we recorded presence/absence of laughter, number of play partners, and play bout duration. A hierarchical regression analysis showed that the presence of laughter *and* more partners significantly predicted longer play bout duration, but the former variable was the stronger predictor of increased play bout duration. Our results support data from humans and other species that indicate that laughter is a signal that maintains playful interactions. **Session 5.**

Jerofke, Linda (Eastern Oregon University)

Public Archaeology: Exploring the Heritage of Eastern Oregon

Eastern Oregon, specifically La Grande, has a rich heritage that is evident in the variety of archaeological sites and oral histories of local residents. This paper focuses on two archaeological endeavors: the ODS Chinese site and the Inlow Hall Burial project. The ODS Chinese site was an inadvertent discovery that has led to two years of research regarding the history of La Grande from the 1850-1950. The Inlow Hall Burial Project is located on the Eastern Oregon University campus under the Administration Building, which was built directly over a number of historic pioneer burials. Highlights of the presentation include information about the Native American, Chinese and pioneer heritage of La Grande, Oregon. **Session 15.**

Johnson, Eric (Washington State University)

Female Sexual Agency and Evolution: Uniting feminism and evolutionary Theory.

Sociobiology, evolutionary psychology, and behavioral ecology are all disciplines concerned with understanding the evolution of human behavior. A strong feminist criticism of early sociobiological models was that they portrayed females as passive recipients of males' sexual agency; some of these models described "monogamy" as the best female strategy and "polygyny" as the best male strategy. This paper discusses new theoretical models and empirical evidence for female sexual agency and female choice for multiple mates across a wide spectrum of primate species, and considers the implications of female sexual strategies in the context of human evolution. These

new ways of understanding the evolution of female behavior may help to engage and include feminists in evolutionary biology. **Session 21.**

Jung, Jae Hun (Washington State University)
Contested Motherhood: Korean Mothers in Home Schools.

In South Korea which emphasizes socio-centric socialization and interdependence, mothers' discontent with the uniform school education and Christian beliefs are major driving forces for homeschooling movement. The actual educational goals and strategies of homeschooling families vary from one family to another: homeschooling is an educational short-cut, a way to promote children's autonomous learning, or a way to transmit religious values to children. Maternal roles are pivotal. Mothers supervise their children's time-management and learning. Despite their burdensome role as an educator, mothers expect that their pedagogic individualism, utilizing individualized curriculum and one-on-one approach, will promote their children's intellectual independence and creativity. Mothers' homeschooling experiences also contribute to reconstructing mother-child relationships and contesting the conventional Korean motherhood and femininity. **Session 24.**

Kaiser, David (Oregon Archaeological Society)
Rood Canyon Rockshelter: Vision Quest and Biographic Rock Art in Eastern Oregon.

Rood Canyon rockshelter is a pictograph site located in east-central Oregon in the foothills of the Blue Mountains. The rock art occurs in two distinct areas at the site, generally divided by its style and function. Vision quest art, such as spirit figures and geometric patterns, typical of the Columbia Plateau occurs in one area. While the other area primarily contains examples in the Biographic style, such as horses with riders and handprints, generally linked with the culture complex of the Plains. The site demonstrates the contact and transmission of ideas between the cultures of the eastern Columbia Plateau and western Plains. **Session 9.**

Kallenbach, Elizabeth A. (Museum of Natural and Cultural History, University of Oregon)
Native California Basketweaving, Museum Collections, and Heritage Preservation.

Basketry is an important component to many Northern California museum collections, while the preservation and persistence of native basketweaving is an important issue for Native Californians today. This research explores the relationship between contemporary basketweavers and museums, and the methods and objectives adopted by both to preserve and maintain this art form. Basketweaving is examined as an axis point around which the issues of heritage preservation, political activism, museum practice, and the environment are linked. Data was gathered from ten museums in Northern California, recent literature on issues pertaining to the California Indian Basketweavers Association (CIBA), and contemporary weavers. Several key concepts are addressed, including how collections are used to address contemporary issues, the political-ecological interests of CIBA members and how this relates to museums, and methods for effective dialogue between museums and basketweavers. **Session 19.**

Keene, Joshua L. (Texas A&M University) and Jerry R. Galm (Eastern Washington University)
An Archaeological Perspective on the Genesis of "Mima" Mounds in Eastern Washington.

Small mounds are common landform features in the channeled scablands of eastern Washington. Often referred to as "mima" mounds, these features characteristically range from 10-15 meters in diameter to 1-3 meters in height. Their origin remains a topic of continuing debate. Recent archaeological investigations at sites across eastern Washington provide the basis for a new interpretation of the formation histories of at least some mounds in this environment. Radiocarbon dates, artifacts, and stratigraphic sequences document a late Holocene origin for investigated mound sites. Available data suggest that multidecadal climatic oscillations in the late Holocene played a critical role in mound formation. **Session 6.**

Keller, Sarah A. C. (Eastern Washington University)
Floods of Tears: Yellow River Levee Breaches with a Comparison to New Orleans.

In early Fall of 1887 the Yellow River breached its right bank and poured out its contents over the North China Plain with an estimated death toll of 1,000,000 by drowning and 6,000,000 more in the subsequent famine. After another seventy years of breaches and calamities China has for the most part controlled Yellow River flooding by a combination of modern technology and traditional Chinese attitudes and principles. It is too recent to have a clear picture of the aftermath of Katrina and the much smaller New Orleans breaches, and modern technology has meant a vastly lower death toll, but there may be similarities in kind, if not magnitude, between the two floods in the approach to levee building, rate of response, misdirection of relief resources, lack of interest in poor survivors, and attitudes of central and local governments. Yellow River flooding is controlled; the effects on New Orleans, not only from the current hurricane cycle but also from the Mississippi River are still of concern. **Session 20.**

Keyser, James D. (U.S. Forest Service)
Bear Comes Out: A Distinctive Plains Rock Art Shield Image.

Bear Gulch, an extensive rock art site in central Montana, has more than 700 shield bearing warriors among the several thousand images recorded there. Among these shields are several specific designs, shown as the heraldry of numerous warriors. Among these heraldic designs are several examples of a distinctive shield image that shows a bear emerging from its den. This design is known from both ethnographic shields and other rock art images across the Northwestern Plains, including two shields at the Castle Gardens site in Wyoming. The comparison of the designs from Bear Gulch with others from both ethnographic sources and other rock art sites illustrates part of the potential contained in the images recorded in Plains pictographs and petroglyphs. **Session 9.**

Kiers, Roger A. (University of Washington)
The Quilcene Site Revisited.

The Quilcene site (45JE14), excavated 35 years ago, still represents one of the few systematically excavated early to middle Holocene assemblages from western Washington. Excavated during a salvage operation in 1971, the assemblage was never fully analyzed or published, but was informally reported as belonging to the Old Cordilleran tradition. The site is notable for the alleged presence of subsurface features, as well as several artifact types not known from other early sites in western Washington. This paper presents preliminary results of a reanalysis of the lithic assemblage and excavation notes, and considers these results within the context of the Archaic traditions of western Washington and the Pacific Northwest. Preliminary results of recent luminescence dating of a heated lithic from the site are also presented. **Session 11B.**

Klistoff, Alysa (University of Alaska – Fairbanks)
Weapon, Tool, or Art?: Commodifying the Eskimo Yo-Yo as a Marker of Ethnic Identity.

The Eskimo yo-yo is a popular tourist art found in gift shops across Alaska. It is made in a variety of shapes, ranging from seals and mukluks to simple balls. Many are plainly decorated; others display elaborate decorations, fine beadwork, and intricate details. Given the wide range of these forms, one might be shocked to realize that these "toys" likely originated as an important and widely used hunting tool made simply with sinew and bones – the bola. Though the gun has replaced the bola as a hunting tool, the skills required to use a bola (dexterity, speed, aim, coordination, and stamina) remain important in areas where people subsist off the land. Further, as an object of cultural identity, its importance is recognized even in metropolitan areas. This paper explores the relationship between the Eskimo yo-yo and the bola and the influences each have as markers of indigenous identity in Alaska. **Session 23.**

Kraft, Wayne B. and Dick Winchell (Eastern Washington University)
"The Village Project": A Model for Interdisciplinary Learning.

"The Village Project" at Eastern Washington University was an integrative, interdisciplinary experience in East Central European issues. The centerpiece of the project was a week-long visit to campus by Hungarian singer Márta Sebestyén and by the Jómóka Táncház Band from Utah. A seminar in "Contention and Change in Eastern Europe" was cross-listed in six participating departments and programs. Material on village culture was integrated into several university courses, and over a dozen special sessions were held for participating programs before the musical guests arrived and during their visit. A formal concert and a Hungarian "dance-house" were culminating events. "The Village Project" explored oral-formulaic theory, the discipline of Oral Studies, the contrast between traditional and post-traditional cultures, the force of village heritage in constructing identity, the assignment of gender roles in peasant culture, the challenges confronting minority populations, and the evolution of East Central European political, social and economic life. **Session 20.**

Kunibe, Elizabeth (University of Alaska, Southeast)
The Origin and Cultivation of the Non-indigenous Potato by The Tlingit and Haida People of the Northwest Coast.

Potatoes presently being grown in Southeast Alaska and the Queen Charlotte Islands have been traced back generations through oral and written history to approximately the year 1800. Research will be presented from comparative DNA studies done by the agricultural Research Service. These potatoes, as genetic artifacts, enable us to follow genetic trails to their points or origin as well as their relation to each other. These recent DNA results are being used to do comparative studies of these potatoes with the Ozette potato of the Makah Nation. This research will present an overview of the history of potatoes and tubers used in trade amongst Northwest Coast Peoples. These specimens were found while doing ethnographies and interviews and there is a large possibility that other specimens can be collected through cooperative research by regarding the potato as an artifact that can be collected and DNA fingerprinted. **Session 23.**

Lane, Col-lea (University of Leicester, United Kingdom)
Will Archaeology Be Able to Inform Us or is Extinction Inevitable: What Do the Data Say?

The hole in the ozone layer which protects us from deadly radiation has grown so large that it now encompasses part of Chile; and is steadily increasing. In the past sixty years over eleven thousand species of plants and animals have been made extinct, one of which was the first primate to disappear in over one hundred years. Less overall rainfall occurs now than in any previous low in human history. Anoxic seas, known as creeping dead zones, have developed in several parts of the world. Long-term data has shown that cloud cover over land masses has diminished to the point where water vapor is forming less dense clouds. Consequently, less sunlight is reflected allowing the land surface temperature to rise faster than previously predicted. These data would seem to point to an ecological disaster of global significance. Can evidence from the past assist science in warning the public of the potential future? **Session 2A.**

LeTourneau, Philippe D. (BOAS, Inc.)
Preliminary Results of 2005 Excavations at 45KI703 on the Duwamish River, Washington.

Excavations in spring 2005 at a well-preserved, stratified, late prehistoric site on the bank of the Duwamish River in Tukwila provided abundant evidence of intensive fish and mammal processing. The site, 45KI703, consists of a sequence of fine-grained alluvial sediments with at least three superimposed stratigraphic units containing dense deposits of fire-modified rock, charcoal, and burned fish and mammal bone. Initial radiocarbon dates indicate a main occupation at about 500 years ago and at least one earlier, smaller, occupation at about 850 years ago. Lithic artifacts include a tool assemblage dominated by unifacial scrapers. Summarized here are preliminary results of geoarchaeological, faunal, and lithic analyses. **Session 25.**

LeTourneau, Philippe D. (BOAS, Inc.)
Recent Investigations at Olcott/Cascade Sites in Western Washington.

Olcott is the name given to approximately 100 prehistoric archaeological sites in western Washington that are thought to date to the early-middle Holocene. Olcott sites are characterized by leaf-shaped (Cascade) points and large percussion flakes and cores, all typically made of chemically weathered crystalline volcanic rock. Most of these sites have been recorded by surface survey; few sites have been excavated and even fewer have been dated. This contrasts sharply with the many excavated and dated Cascade sites on the Columbia Plateau. In recent years, BOAS, Inc. has investigated four Olcott sites in King and Snohomish Counties: 45KI464 on a high terrace above the Tolt River near Duvall, 45KI723 on the Snoqualmie River floodplain in Carnation, and 45SN28 and 45SN303 spanning three terraces of the South Fork Stillaguamish River in Granite Falls. Chronological and lithic data from these sites contribute to our understanding of Olcott/Cascade in western Washington. **Session 11B.**

Litzkow, Jamie (Eastern Washington University)
An Analysis of Australopithecine Mandibular M1-M3 Occlusal Surface Progression.

The study of hominid evolution remains a dynamic field of inquiry. While recent research has focused on the genetic basis of evolution, details that may contribute to classification of early hominid species derived from morphological analysis remain uninvestigated. This research investigates some of those details by evaluating in-situ mandibular M1-M3 samples currently assigned to the species *A. afarensis*, *A. anamensis* and *A. africanus*. The purpose of this analysis is to determine if there are characteristic patterns present in occlusal surface progression that distinguish each species, and whether or not individual specimens can be seen as anomalous in the context of their current classification design groups. In the process of researching significance of an anomalous presence, questions are raised about the relationship of distinguishing characteristics between species designations. By exploring variations present within the most accepted classification groups, this research illustrates the significance for further morphological analysis of early hominid specimens. **Session 5.**

Livingston, Michael (Idaho State University)
Understanding Aleut Shamanism.

For at least 9000 years, hunters and gatherers who called themselves *Unungan* lived in the Aleutians in southwest Alaska with spiritual beliefs tightly interwoven into almost every aspect of daily life. The arrival of European explorers in 1741 and the subsequent onslaught of Russian fur hunters forever altered the ancient culture. The *qaga-x,* the spiritual leaders, were identified and purged. Wooden masks were broken and burned. Those who continued to believe were ridiculed, mocked and persecuted. By the early 1800s a common response was, "It was nonsense. We don't want to talk about it anymore." Clues about ancient spiritual beliefs persist in archaeological artifacts, linguistic clues, and early ethnographic reports. This presentation will focus on foundational data necessary for a fundamental understanding of *Unungan qaga-x.* **Session 19.**

Loffler, German (Washington State University)
The Study and Use of Microblades in Producing Wood and Fiber Artifacts from the *Qwu?gwes* Site near Olympia, Washington.

The study and use of microblades in producing wood and fiber artifacts have been underrepresented in Northwest Coast archeological works. Lithic data from the Qwu?gwes waterlogged (wet) site (45TN240), on Mud Bay, near Olympia, Washington, and consultants/site co-managers from the Squaxin Island Tribe, allow analysis on the use of microblades in wood and fiber artifact production. From ethnoarchaeology and experimental archaeology, we have learned how to harvest a common artifact at Qwu?gwes, cherry bark strips, often used as binding elements on arrow and harpoon shafts and as decorative strips on baskets. To spiral cut the cherry bark from the tree limbs, a blade is the best available tool. Microware analysis on an electron microscope are observed to ascertain whether these microware-traces can be detected in the archaeological record. **Session 3.**

Lohse, E.S., D. Sammons. K. Lohse (Idaho State University)
Bringing Crabtree to DVD.

Don Crabtree's seminal research into prehistoric manufacture and use of stone tools has been influential in accelerating the rigor of archeological analyses and in development of experimental archaeology. Don Crabtree joined Earl Swanson, Idaho State University, in the 1960s, and the two formed a partnership that produced NSF sponsored research projects, high quality films, and flintknapping fieldschools. Results of that work were published as technical and occasional papers of the Idaho Museum of Natural History and as a professional film series. Funding from the Idaho Humanities Council and Idaho State University has allowed us to bring these published papers, selected unpublished manuscripts, and films into a highly interactive DVD. This paper reviews the process of transferring these resources, of formatting the materials to augment their educational and research value, and importantly, highlights their potential for training students today. **Session 17.**

Lohse, E.S. , K. Turley-Ames, C. Schou, A. Strickland, D. Sammons, J. Frost (Idaho State University)
Experts and Types: Automating Archaeological Classifications?

Archaeological research has been building cultural sequences for the Pacific Northwest Columbia Plateau for decades. These sequences are delimited by cultural types from documented archaeological assemblages. General schemes stand unchallenged until the archaeological expert begins to look at complexities in type definition and assemblage composition. Inspection leads to disagreement and disagreement leads to passive compromise or intensified contention. Just what is the nature of archaeological thinking about classification? Is there really a shared nomenclature? Are there rules or are most decisions relatively fuzzy? We are beginning an interdisciplinary project for eliciting knowledge from archaeological experts and using this to build better classifications in computer environments. This paper characterizes this process and briefly points out directions for future research. **Session 2B.**

Lubinski, Patrick (Central Washington University), Jake T. Shapley (CWU), Bax R. Barton (University of Washington, CWU), Karl Lillquist (CWU), and Morris Uebelacker (CWU)
Initial Excavations at the Wenas Creek Mammoth Site near Selah, Washington.

With a six-week field school in summer 2005, Central Washington University began investigation of mammoth bones found during road construction near Selah, WA. The bones lie in colluvial sediments on the valley wall above Wenas Creek, well beyond the extent of flooding from Glacial Lake Missoula. Recovered bones, including near-complete left and right humeri each about a meter long, are from a yet-unidentified species of mammoth. Although there is no indication of human activity at the site, it is being excavated with archaeological methods to allow potential demonstration of an association. Information on species, age, and contemporary paleoenvironmental conditions will be forthcoming as laboratory analyses and future excavations proceed. The site is one of the very few mammoth finds in the region to be excavated using archaeological methods, providing excellent potential to inform about local environmental conditions in the late Pleistocene. **Session 11A.**

Lundgren, Stacy (Oregon State University)
Life was hard, and then someone would pull out a fiddle and make it all worse: Homesteading in the forests of southwestern Oregon in the early 20th century.

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the passage of the Forest Homestead Act, more commonly known as the 'Act of June 11th.' These 'June 11th' homesteaders---men and women, loggers and lawyers, salesmen and schoolteachers---frequently constructed their cabins in the final (fifth) year of their claims and lived in them perhaps six weeks, and although they routinely requested 160 acres, they typically cultivated small garden plots of less than one acre. One-hundred years on, homesteads attempted on the then-Crater National Forest (now Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest [RR-SNF]) in southwestern Oregon are today a decidedly ephemeral lot. Archaeological survey and research into the homestead examination files of the RR-SNF illuminate the early 20th century settlement of southwestern Oregon's forested areas; the manner and type of housing and other bits of ephemera created by these latter-day pioneers (or would-be land speculators); and the utilization/manipulation of space in a forested landscape. **Session 15.**

Luttrell, Charles T. (Eastern Washington University)
Archaeology for Young Diggers: Douglas and Carolyn Osborne, the Seattle Young Archaeologists' Society, and the Washington Archaeological Society.

Anthropologist Douglas Osborne became field director for the Columbia Basin Project of the River Basin Surveys in 1948 and later joined the University of Washington faculty in 1950. Beyond his academic responsibilities and wife Carolyn's curatorial efforts at the Washington Museum, the Osbornes' work with youth included establishing the Seattle Young Archaeologists' Society and a junior membership group within the Washington Archaeological Society. While most youthful participants did not later embrace the discipline as academics, a small percentage did. This paper examines this footnote to the short-lived Washington tenure of the Osbornes and considers related effects on the post-1950 course of Pacific Northwest archaeology. **Session 17.**

Lyons, Kevin J. (Kalispel Tribe of Indians)
Precious Places: The development of the Kalispel Tribe of Indians' TCP database.

Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) have been the bane of Federal resource mangers for years and the precious concern of many traditional communities. This paper provides practical guidelines on how to gather, analyze, and mange TCP data types and discusses the managerial cost/benefits for National Environmental Policy Act versus National Historic Preservation Act applicable data types. **Session 7.**

Macfarlan, Shane J. (Washington State University)
Fur Rubbing Behavior, Pathogenic Parasite Loads and Reproductive Success: Hypotheses Concerning a Troup of Capuchin Monkeys (*Cebus albifrons*) in Mishahualli, Ecuador.

Fur rubbing, the topical application of a substance over the body, has been witnessed in a range of Neotropical primates. Researchers have hypothesized on the relationship between fur rubbing behaviors and ectoparasitic defense; however, no consensus exists as to its exact function. Fur rubbing behaviors have been witnessed in both experimental and naturalistic settings, but not in naturalistic settings where capuchins cohabit with humans. A new fur rubbing behavior, using human manufactured soap, was recorded in three white faced capuchin monkeys (*Cebus albifrons*) located in Misahualli, Ecuador. As the behavioral ecology of fur rubbing currently is not well understood, it has not been contextualized within the formal logic of evolutionary theory. This paper attempts to contextualize fur rubbing behavior within the framework of kin selection theory and optimal foraging theory, which serves as a platform for future research. **Session 21.**

Mack, Joanne M. (University of Notre Dame)
Paradise Craggy Village: A Site Linking Cultural Sequences of Southern Oregon and Northern California.

Paradise Craggy Village is a complex site north of Yreka, covering approximately 200,000 square meters, on interfluves along a bench above Shasta River Canyon near its confluence with the Klamath River. The cultural deposits include pre-contact house depressions and a midden between 80 and 150 centimeters deep. The artifact assemblage recovered connects to cultural sequences developed for the Southern Cascades, which covers an area roughly north from the Sacramento River Canyon in northern California to the South Umpqua River within southern Oregon. Based upon projectile point types, incised stone tablets, ceramics, and groundstone objects, cultural similarities span both the Archaic and Late Prehistoric Periods in this area. **Session 2B.**

Marler, Clayton F. (Idaho National Laboratory)
Acquainted Acquisition: Obsidian XRF Analysis in a Paleo-Indian Context for the Eastern Snake River Plain.

The Paleoindian time period in North America bridges the final stages of the Pleistocene and the initial phases of the Holocene. This critical time is marked by dramatic continent-wide, though regionally variable, environmental change. As a means to understanding how human land-use may have changed on the eastern Snake River Plain during this transitional period, diagnostic projectile points from the Idaho National Laboratory of the appropriate

time period are examined and categorized in terms of broad cultural/technological classifications derived from both local and regional dated sequences. When provenience data are applied to these categories, patterns emerge suggesting that land use did indeed change through time. Earlier fluted points are found significantly closer to riverine environments than are later Plano/Cody Complex points. Significant differences in raw material preferences between the two are also observed. Obsidian XRF analysis indicates that regardless of timeframe or cultural/technological affiliation, eastern Snake River Plain occupants were well acquainted with the landscape and attendant toolstone source locations. **Session 12.**

Martindale, Andrew (University of British Columbia)
Fragmented Reflections of Identity: Expedient Glass Tools from a Post-Contact Tsimshian Village.

Experimental study of fragmentation patterns, post-depositional stresses, and microwear-through-use analysis of glass demonstrates that usewear analysis can produce clear indicators of intentional lithic-like use of glass fragments. Such an assemblage has been recovered in the excavations at Ginakangeek, a post-contact Northern Tsimshian village. In addition to the exploration of this empirical conclusion, this paper explores the use of glass tools as expressions of hybrid and potentially conflicted identities among the residents of Ginakangeek. Such an exploration introduces issues of scale as well as strategic and non-discursive relationships between individuals and their communities. I explore the utility of the Mauss/Bourdieu/Giddens visions of habitus and structuration in unpacking Northern Tsimshian materiality as fragmented expressions of identity. **Session 23.**

Mather, Camille A. (Western Washington University)
Hard Substrate to Soft Substrate Taxa Shift?: A Test at 45-IS-7, Utsalady Bay, Camano Island, Washington.

Northwest Coast archaeologists have noted a temporal change in shellfish species composition of shell midden sites from primarily rock-dwelling species to sand and silt tolerant species. This pattern has been explained as a broad regional paleoenvironmental trend related to sediment build-up along the coastline with sea level stabilization as well as river delta progradation. Due to the position of Utsalady Bay to the delta of the Skagit River, it is reasonable to suspect that the bay has undergone a shift from a rockier substrate to a soft-sediment substrate. By calculating the hard substrate abundance index for shellfish taxa in each level within two units excavated at 45IS7, this poster tests the hypothesis that a shift from hard substrate taxa to soft substrate taxa will be reflected in the shell midden deposits at Utsalady Bay. **Session 16.**

McCullough, Mandy, Tom McCullough, and Garrett Starks (South Puget Sound Community College, The Evergreen State College)
Woodworking Technologies at the Ancient *Qwu?gwes* Wet Site, Southern Puget Sound, USA, an Empirical and Ethnoarchaeological Approach.

Wet site excavations at Qwu?ques have unearthed a huge quantity of woodchips. Samples were selected from each square and level to measure length, thickness, angle-in and out, profile and feathering. Each of these characteristics helps show how woodworking technology was used at the site. To gain a better understanding of ancient woodworking debitage, we have worked closely with Andrea Wilbur-Sigo, master Squaxin woodcarver, as she constructed a welcoming pole for our college, and she has helped us understand the kinds of woodchips generated by different tools. Our research included the experimental replication of a stone adze bit found at the site. Andrea helped us use the replicated adze to produce an experimental debitage sample that was compared quantitatively with the ancient woodchips recovered from the site. **Session 3.**

McCullough, Mandy and Lauren Valley (South Puget Sound Community College and The Evergreen State College)

Ancient Cedar Bark Net Analysis from the Ancient *Qwu?gwes* Wet Site, Southern Puget Sound, USA.

The large quantities of ancient cedar bark net from Qwu?gwes wet site have been analyzed in terms of measurements, knot types, lay of the strings, and overall size. The distributional patterns, through time and space of the nets in the site, and the actual analysis of the nets found have aided us in understanding the net construction taking place at the site. We have joined with the Squaxin Island community and especially Elders to reconstruct a large section of net, with the same dimensions of the ancient nets found. The knowledge of weavers helped us construct the strings, and the skills of fisherpersons helped us make the replicated net. We additionally hope to go with Squaxin fisherpersons and try a large section of this net in southern Puget Sound to see how it might have been used. **Session 3.**

McFarland, Doug (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory)

Magnetic Characterization of Fire-Cracked Rock Features for Archaeological Site Assessment.

Fire-cracked rock (FCR) and FCR features are common indicators of prehistoric human activity along the Columbia River and elsewhere. The magnetic properties of an intact FCR feature are predictable and distinctive. This signature can be imaged using a magnetometer, which is cost effective, time efficient, and non-invasive. This paper discusses a magnetometry experiment composed of small, tiered, magnetic surveys conducted over an exposed, intact, FCR feature. Results characterize the maximum probable depth of magnetic investigation and type of magnetic signature. Knowledge obtained from this experiment will be applied to a culturally sensitive area undergoing severe cut bank erosion. Erosion has revealed cultural deposits, including FCR features, buried one to four meters deep. To be proactive, archaeological deposits need to be identified, before exposure through further erosion occurs. Non-invasive identification of FCR features via their magnetic signature can address the problem of eroding deposits prior to imminent loss. **Session 2B.**

McKechnie, Iain (Pacific Identifications)

'Understanding' fishing at a prehistoric village on western Vancouver Island.

Archaeological evidence of fishing is ubiquitous in Northwest Coast shell midden sites but it is often difficult to relate these data to the complex social dynamics observed in aboriginal village communities at contact. Just how meaningful are fish-bone assemblages given the enormity of these sites and the vagaries of sampling, recovery, chronology, and taphonomy? How is it possible to distinguish cultural patterns of resource use occurring over time *and* in separate areas of these complex settlements? This presentation addresses these issues using zooarchaeological data from multiple areas of a large ethnographically identified village on the west coast of Vancouver Island (Ts'ishaa, DfSi-16). I discuss how patterning in the use of the most commonly occurring marine fish taxa shows similar temporal and spatial trends throughout the site. I argue that fishing practices were coordinated at a community-level and reflect changes in the use of the site at different points in time. **Session 2A.**

Meatte, Daniel (Washington State Parks)

Clovis on the Western Landscape.

There remain few Clovis occupations in the Pacific Northwest. Even the sample of isolated finds is small, especially when compared to adjacent regions such as the High Plains or Southwest. Continental distribution patterns affirm this observation too. Why is this so? Regional site patterning accords well with disturbed landscapes, especially those created by retreating ice masses and subsequent catastrophic flooding. These disturbed landscapes underwent a variety of scouring processes that eradicated climax plant communities and replaced them with immature habitats favorable to a subsistence more dependent on hunting. Regional patterns also suggest Clovis employed a ranging strategy designed to explore vast amounts of terrain with few return visits. This implies low population densities and explains the need for placing insurance caches of tools and goods across the landscape. Finally, it appears Clovis may be organized across the continent along an east to west gradient of increasing subsistence specialization. **Session 11A.**

Meehan, Courtney (Washington State University)
Multiple Caregiving and Maternal Subsistence Strategies.

This study examines trade-offs between maternal work activities and caregiving in the contexts of two multiple caretaking societies. Life history theory states that mothers face trade-offs between subsistence and caregiving behaviors. Maternal work/leisure rates and infant, parental and non parental caregiving behaviors were recorded among Aka tropical forest foragers and Ngandu farmers in Central Africa. Multiple caregiving systems have been attributed with enabling mothers to pay fewer costs when pursuing one strategy over another. Results indicate social and environmental constraints on the behavior of mothers and allomothers. Specifically among the Aka, the amount of time mothers engage in work activities is predicted by allomaternal assistance and the number of dependent children in the household. Results concerning allomaternal decision-making suggest that their behavior is predicted by matrilineal relationship to the infant and infant need. **Session 21.**

Meidinger, Brett Nichole (Western Washington University)
Amorphous Vitrified Plant Remains: Replication Results and the Ferndale Site (45WH34).

Vitrified plant remains are common botanical artifacts within the Northern Temperate Zone and represent the charred remains of plants high in carbohydrate/sugar content (Hather 1993, Stenholm 1986, 1987). Stenholm classifies "glassy" plant material found at archaeological sites as juices, saps, or resins and suggests that, during preparation or cooking, sugars evacuate the plant materials, and upon joining other liquids and cooling, become the amorphous "glassy" material. Using botanical and feature analysis from the Ferndale Site (45WH34) to test this hypothesis, a variety of foodstuffs were experimentally cooked/charred on a rock pavement. Utilizing a typological classification modified slightly from Hather's, the vitrified plant remains from 45WH34 and those from the experiment were examined for hardness, color, content, degree of charring, and patterns in morphological change. Materials high in carbohydrates, such as berry juice from *Vaccinium sp.* and tree pitch from *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, produced glassy vitrified remains, which have distinct morphological characteristics. **Session 16.**

Meloy, Patrick (Pacific Lutheran University)
Making Use of Abandoned Collections: Formative-era flakes from West-central Colorado.

Many seemingly burdensome archaeological collections remain unused and unanalyzed in numerous curatorial facilities across the country. This paper takes up the challenge archaeologists face making use of all data like these that our available to us. Among the Weimer Ranch Collection from West-central Colorado are three distinct assemblages from Cottonwood Pueblo, a small Formative Period site. An examination of the flaked stone tool debitage reflects differential use of space within the site that may relate to significant social patterning, thereby demonstrating the utility of these abandoned assemblages. This paper serves as an example that abandoned collections with little documentation can still have significant data worthy of analysis. In many cases, abandoned collections can form the basis for future research questions and hypothesis. **Session 2B.**

Merrell, Carolynne (Archaeographics), Ronald Dorn (Arizona State University), and Jason Lyon (Nez Perce National Historic Park)
Innovative Petroglyph Dating Procedures at Buffalo Eddy.

Buffalo Eddy, a site within the Nez Perce National Historical Park system, hosts petroglyphs encapsulated under layers of manganiferous rock varnish. Some varnish is black in color, obscuring many of the images while other surfaces have a polished semitransparent reddish brown hue. The abundant use of chalk and the biochemical erosion by lithobionts such as fungi and lichens prevent the use of organic matter, oxalates, or other dating strategies requiring bulk samples. The application of innovative testing procedures such as lead dating, microlaminations, and cation-ratio dating has advanced knowledge regarding the potential to order petroglyphs chronometrically. **Session 9.**

Midlock, Stefanie (Pacific Lutheran University)
Terrestrial Paleoshoreline Sites: The Fish Remains.

Three of the sites focused on in this symposium would have been located in sheltered bays given the then higher than modern relative sea level, and the fourth was located in an outer coast setting. The fish bone assemblages are relatively large considering the limited volume of test excavations. Maritime adaptation is clear, as is seasonal variation. Variation within sheltered bay setting sites also is clear; the meaning of that variation is less clear. Because of small faunal samples in the upper, more recent cultural deposits, variation over the time represented in these sites is less clear. Implications of this evidence for the development of economic and social complexity are considered. **Session 10.**

Mierendorf, Robert R., Franklin F. Foit, Jr., and Monika Nill (National Park Service and Washington State University)
Earth, Wind, Fire and Stone at Cascade Pass.

A stratified record of Holocene human occupation, tephra deposition, and soil accretion is revealed from preliminary test excavations at 45CH221, located in a subalpine saddle on the crest of the northern Cascade Range, North Cascades National Park, Washington. Site geochronology, spanning nearly 9000 cal. years BP, is from seven ^{14}C age estimates on woody charcoal and four positive identifications of primary tephra layers from Cascade Range volcanoes. Three intact hearths in the sequence variously date between 7,500 and 2,100 cal. years BP. Five cultural components consist of a mixed historic surface stratum underlain by four successively older pre-contact period lithic assemblages in association with hearths. Pre-3500 BP assemblages reveal microblade and flake-core technologies based on macrocrystalline quartz varieties, including quartz crystal. Post-3500 BP assemblages are dominated by abundant small, tool-resharpening flakes removed from tools made from micro- and cryptocrystalline varieties of quartz characteristic of the lower Stehekin-Chelan valley. 45CH221 is presently unmatched in its ability to inform on Holocene Northwest indigenous use of high mountain terrain. **Session 11B.**

Miller, Skip Keith (Wallowa-Whitman National Forest)
In Defense of Native Rights: Depictions of Indians in Early 20th Century Art.

Numerous artists in the first quarter of the 20th century came to the defense of native people through their art as a series of laws, regulations and actions by the government sought to eliminate tribal practices and hasten the assimilation of American Indians toward "civilization." Exhibited throughout the nation, these paintings helped rally support among a new and growing liberal, educated audience to bring about change in American Indian policy directed at allowing the tribes to hold on to their land, to practice and preserve their traditional lifeways and move toward self determination. These depictions of native people utilized a new social realism rather than the more romanticized images of both the past and the illustrative art of the same period. **Session 19.**

Minatani, Vanessa, Amy K. Senn, and Edrie A. Kelly (Central Washington University)
Resampling in the Saddle Mountains.

Central Washington University, in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, has conducted eight archaeological field schools in Saddle Mountains of central Washington, where we have intensively surveyed over 5 square miles at a 10-meter interval. This data set allows us to undertake a fine-grained analysis at the scale of individual artifact types (rather than site types) as proposed by William Dancey nearly 35 years ago. Unique to Dancey's approach was a consideration of the variability of artifact types in relation to microenvironments. We follow that model in this research and report on the results. A resampling analysis is used to determine which classificatory dimensions are representative. Analyzing the extant archaeological record at the individual artifact scale reveals variation in human land use that cannot be accounted for when using a simple forager/collector model of pre-contact human land use. **Session 6.**

Minetz, Jolen Anya (University of Montana)
Three Dimensional Geometric Morphometric Interpretations of the Midfacial and Vault Regions of European Neanderthals, European Homo sapiens and Australian Aborigine Crania.

.Midfacial and cranial vault landmarks were digitized and evaluated using a statistical suite compatible with three dimensional data. This data was acquired from European Neanderthals, European Homo sapiens, and Australian Aborigines. The purpose of this comparison is to evaluate the morphological range of variation in these samples, as represented by 3-D data, as a means to further evaluate the Neanderthal issue. The midfacial region and the cranial vault are both areas that traditionally separate Neanderthals morphologically from Homo sapiens. The quantified morphological variation compares and contrasts Neanderthals to their geographically Homo sapien affinity as well as their morphologically robust affinity. This analysis uses Three Dimensional Geometric Morphometrics as a means to make quantifiable inferences on the issue of the Neanderthals. **Session 5.**

Montances, Alex F. (Pacific Lutheran University)
Diasporic College Communities: A Hawaii Club Ethnography.

Diasporic College Communities: A Hawaii Club Ethnography is a study of a subculture that is prevalent on many college campuses. College students from the state of Hawaii who attend schools in the continental United States usually experience culture shock upon arrival. In many cases, students create college Hawaii clubs that act as support groups which make their cultural transition to the mainland much easier. These Hawaii clubs become a "cultural oasis" in an American sea of multi-cultural anonymity. Hawaii clubs provide members with a "home away from home" atmosphere of meetings, activities, and events that not only shape their social lives but create a sense of cultural and regional appreciation for local Hawaiian members, and mainlander members alike. This study will examine club structure, luau events, identity issues, racial conflict, the transplanted "Aloha Spirit," and the "study away" experience. Hawaii clubs are thriving cultural communities surviving in Diaspora. **Session 20.**

Morin, Jessie
Potential Ritual Structures at Keatley Creek on the Canadian Plateau.

The Keatley Creek site is a large winter village of over 100 housepits and has been intensively investigated over the past 20 years, with notable focus on domestic households and corporate groups during Plateau and Kamloops Horizon occupations (Hayden 2000). Recent research directions suggest that not all of these housepit depressions were used as winter domestic residences for nuclear families or corporate groups. Multiple lines of contextual and material evidence suggest that two clusters of housepit depressions on terraces at the peripheries of the site were used for non-domesitic, perhaps ritual purposes (Hayden and Adams 2004, Morin 2006). These ritual structures are most notably distinguished from domestic structures by evidence for feasting, extremely low artifact and debitage counts, and high proportions of extremely rare artifact types. This dichotomy of ritual structures and domestic housepits is evident at Keatley Creek from at least the Plateau Horizon, and is well represented in the Kamloops and Protohistoric occupations of the site as well. **Session 1.**

Morris, Jeni (Pacific Lutheran University)
Mammal Faunal Analysis of 45CA400.

Three of the sites focused on in this symposium would have been located in sheltered bays given the then higher than modern relative sea level, and the fourth was located in an outer coast setting. The mammalian assemblages are small but clearly indicate a maritime adaptation. Temporal, seasonal and environmental context differences are less clear. A seasonally shifting settlement pattern is likely although not identical with the late prehistoric pattern. Implications of this evidence for the development of economic and social complexity are considered. **Session 10.**

Moss, Madonna L. (University of Oregon)
Haida and Tlingit Use of Seabirds from the Forrester Islands, Southeast Alaska.

This paper presents the results of recent archaeological survey and zooarchaeological studies of five sites located on the Forrester Islands of southeast Alaska. The Forrester Islands are now part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Even though many Alaska Natives have a long history of hunting migratory birds--including seabirds--use of these resources is not well-documented, at least partly because harvest during the spring and summer was illegal for much of the 20th century. Ethnographic and biological data are employed to help interpret the zooarchaeological results. This study documents use of 11 seabird taxa, with the most heavily used species being tufted puffins, common murres, rhinoceros auklets, and Cassin's auklets. The bird assemblages from the Forrester Islands demonstrate that the Haida, Tlingit, and their ancestors have been using seabirds from the Forrester Islands for over a thousand years. Seabird use in the 20th century is compared to that as evidenced in the archaeological record to show how federal laws have acted to suppress the customary use of the birds. **Session 23.**

Neff, Deborah (University of Arizona)
Special Status Performers: Power and Dependency in a Hindu Ritual of Rural Kerala, South India.

This paper will present recent data on Nayar (matrilineal) women and Pulluva ("untouchable") ritual performers in Kerala's colorful days-long ritual, pampin tullal, the ritual of the dancing serpent. Key issues to be addressed include symbolism, history, and structure and the ways in which power and dependency are played out in ritual in specific social, global, and historical contexts. Special attention will be paid to research methodology pertaining to the use of ritual, myth, literary and iconographic "evidence" in the study of how symbols mean in both spatial and temporal contexts. **Session 24.**

Owens, D'Ann (Millenia Research)
***Swhaymalthelth* & the Historic Village of Esquimalt.**

In 2001, backhoe excavations uncovered thousands of bottle and clay pipe fragments at a federal construction site outside Victoria, BC, on the eastern side of Esquimalt Harbour. The peninsula is within the traditional territory of both the Songhees and Esquimalt Nations and now houses both the city of Esquimalt and many portions of Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt. Millennia Research Limited conducted a mitigative archaeological data recovery and monitoring program at archaeological site DcRu-739 in support of a large-scale redevelopment project. The data recovery and archaeological monitoring was conducted within portions of the project site containing both pre-contact cultural sediments and historic era deposits. Regardless of their significance, sites post-dating 1846 are not automatically protected under provincial legislation. Because Canada has no legislation to protect or manage archaeological sites on federal land, there is little motivation for developers on federal land to manage either pre-contact or post-contact components of archaeological sites. If not for the goodwill of the developer, in this case a federal department, this important site would have been lost with no archaeological investigation. **Session 25.**

Ozbun, Terry L. and John L. Fagan (Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.)
A New Look at Old Cordilleran Traditions in Lithic Technology in the Pacific Northwest.

Throughout the Pacific Northwest, on both sides of the Cascade Range cordillera, early Holocene archaeological sites commonly contain "leaf-shaped" projectile points. These foliate or lanceolate spear tips are called Cascade points on the Columbia Plateau and sometimes go by other names elsewhere (Olcott, Willow Leaf, Type IIA, etc.). This type of projectile point appears to have been used widely in western North America for several millennia. However, it is generally considered a temporal diagnostic (index fossil) in local chronologies. While archaeologists tend to emphasize the outline shape in assigning projectile points to the Cascade type, the original type definitions include references to manufacturing technology. The focus of this paper is re-examination of technological traits associated with Cascade points. Lithic analysis data from Marmes Rockshelter, Cascadia Cave, Paradise Lost toolstone quarry, Sunset Ridge, and other sites reveal shared technological strategies linking ancient hunters across Old Cordillera. **Session 11B.**

Perkins, Kurt (University of Idaho)
The Champa Obsidian Biface Cache.

In June of 2002 a cache of obsidian bifaces were found thirty miles outside of Burns, Oregon. The cache consisted of 21 obsidian bifaces ranging in size, shape, and technological variations. The bifaces found demonstrate characteristics not commonly found in tool caching. While some of the bifaces are crude, others seem to be finished and ready for use. Several of the bifaces show evidence of edge grinding and have blades that are sharp to the touch. The collection had eroded out of a road cut and was found at the bottom making impossible to determine any stratigraphic information. This presentation will be a brief discussion of finding of the Champa Cache. **Session 4.**

Peterson, Jenna E. (University of Oregon)
Strawberry Fields Forever? Exploring the Impact of Erosion and Development at a Late Holocene Archaeological Site on the Oregon Coast.

Exploring and documenting how humans impact their environment is an increasing trend in today's media, scientific inquiry, and an impetus for political decisions. Archaeological evidence of prehistoric populations along the coast of Oregon reveals a detailed history of Native American impacts on environments over the last 11,000 years. Recognizing the applicative value of this long and complex history for contemporary issues, archaeologists have actively worked to preserve these critical areas at risk of being damaged or lost due to highway improvement, park development, and marine erosion. One such site, 35-LA-8 is located at Strawberry Hill Wayside in Neptune State Park. Dated to approximately A.D. 1300, this site consists of a large shell midden on an exposed headland subjected to constant erosion and extensive park and highway development. This paper offers preliminary results of excavations and analysis of the site's cultural materials, while providing insights into the severity of erosion in the region. **Session 12.**

Poetschat, George (Oregon Archaeological Society)
Introduction to the Bear Gulch Rock Art Project.

Bear Gulch, located near the geographic center of Montana, has more than 700 Shield Bearing Warrior images. This total is more than twice the combined sum of known Shield Bearing Warriors at all other Northwestern Plains sites. Other images include a variety of animals including bears and birds, a birthing scene, and very early Biographic compositions. We recorded this site in July 2005 with a team of professionals and volunteers from the Oregon Archaeological Society. Although analysis has only begun, most images appear to date from 1000 to 400 years BP based on two observations: (1) the shields are large, nearly full body in size and always carried by pedestrian warriors, some with additional features such as headdresses, bustles, and weapons including highly decorated lances, clubs, and bows and arrows; (2) there is only one horse image at the site (a series of tracks approaching a tipi) which suggests that most of the images predate the introduction of this animal. **Session 9.**

Prentiss, William C. (University of Montana)
Archaeological Investigations at the Bridge River Site, British Columbia.

The Bridge River site is a large housepit village, located adjacent to the Middle Fraser canyon near Lillooet, British Columbia. Archaeologists from the University of Montana conducted archaeological investigations at the site during the summers of 2003 and 2004 at the invitation of the Stl'atl'imx (Lillooet) First Nation and Xwisten (Bridge River) Band. The goals of this research include establishment of a detailed history of the village through geophysical mapping, test excavations and an intensive radiocarbon dating program. To date, complete conductivity and magnetic gradient maps have been generated and 55 housepits dated. This paper reviews the Bridge River project and discusses implications for expanding our understanding of Mid-Fraser canyon village formation and abandonment processes. Current data suggest that the village was established by ca. 1800 cal. B.P. and grew to maximum size (approximately 40 housepits) by ca. 1200 cal. B.P. just prior to abandonment. **Session 1.**

Purdy, Sarah (Oregon State University)
A Geoarchaeological Approach to Historic Gold Mining Sites.

There are over 48,000 inactive mining sites in the United States, many of which have greatly impacted the history and landscape of the West. This research focuses on historic gold mining sites in the Elk City area of North Central Idaho. The purpose of the research is to analyze the spatial distribution of mining sites and their respective activities using information on the geologic context and faulting activity, settlement pattern studies, and remote sensing imagery, to better understand and predict site locations. ASTER and LiDAR imagery of the area were used to locate mining sites. LiDAR, which stands for light detection and ranging imagery, creates a bare earth model capable of up to 53cm spatial resolution. The ultimate goal of the research was to develop a model that utilizes these interrelations to predict mining site locations in the Elk City Township, which could potentially be applied to other areas. **Session 2A.**

Quinn, Colin Patrick (Washington State University)
Exotics, Exchange and Elites: Exploring Mechanisms of Movement of Prestige Goods in the Interior Northwest.

Prestige items likely had an important role in the social, economic, and ritual lifeways of prehistoric people on the Plateau. Investigating how they move through the landscape can provide insight into trade patterns and elite control. This paper investigates the movement of prestige items in an attempt to discover possible mechanisms for trade and exchange of rare goods throughout the Interior Northwest. Based on presence and absence data at numerous Late Archaic (2,500-200 B.P.) sites on the Plateau, it is argued that the distribution of prestige items is not due to elite control and a 'Plateau Interaction Sphere', but rather can be explained using evolutionary perspectives on the benefit of prestige items as primary exchange goods. **Session 1.**

Reid, Kenneth C. (Idaho State Historical Society), Matthew J. Root (Rain Shadow Research, Inc.), Richard E. Hughes (Geochemical Research Laboratory) and Nicholas H. Petersen (Idaho Department of Transportation)
Learning a Lithic Landscape: The Example of Clovis Toolstones in Idaho.

Though jasper and chert specimens from the Simon cache have been informally compared to raw materials in the Wyoming Bighorns and Texas panhandle, characterization and provenance studies on Clovis toolstones are in their infancy in Idaho. We describe several previously unrecorded and underreported Clovis points in southern Idaho, and present XRF sourcing results for the obsidian Copper Creek, Lake Cascade, and Seagull Bay specimens. Outcrops identified so far include Gregory Creek in the North Fork of the Malheur and Timber Butte in the lower Payette basins. The most obvious difference with Late Paleoindian toolstone use is the apparent Clovis indifference to the andesitic outcrops of the Columbia River Basalt Group. Because they occur in the same areas as the obsidians, this may reflect fracture toughness properties of the andesites and selection for cherts and obsidians rather than landscape ignorance on the part of the knappers. **Session 11A.**

Rodman, Julie-anna (University of Idaho)
Prehistoric Use of Lava Tube Caves on the eastern Snake River Plain, Idaho.

The archaeology of the Snake River Plain has been dominated by investigations of sheltered cave sites. The caves contain evidence of habitation, food processing and storage, and tool production for the last 15,000 years. A series of newly discovered lava tube caves in the Serviceberry Butte and Rock Corral Butte lava flows contain evidence of Archaic occupation and site use. Surface and underground surveys of eleven lava tube caves produced evidence of extensive prehistoric use. Three of the caves have been excavated and contain a stratified history of cave occupation. Two of the caves contain rock art images. All of the caves have been used as sites for lithic production. Ongoing investigations in lava tube caves will expand our interpretations of prehistoric subsistence strategies on the Snake River Plain. **Session 1.**

Rohwer, Shayna (University of Oregon)
Cell phones & Fertility: Who's guarding who?

This project provides another test of whether human males have evolved strategic mate guarding behavior in response to female fertility across the ovulatory cycle. Previous evidence suggests that males can adopt novel technology in mate guarding and change their behavior across the female's cycle (Gangestad & Simpson, 2002). I predicted that cell phone technology may be used for this function, and thereby could provide an objective measure of mate guarding intensity. I examined the cellular phone records of females to determine 1) whether the amount of cell phone contact varied with fertility, 2) whether the amount of cell phone contact females have with extra-pair males also varied with fertility, and 3) how these measures of contact were affected by other measures of relationship quality. Results suggest that males are not employing cell phones to guard their partners, but that, depending on relationship quality, females may instead be guarding their mates. **Session 21.**

Ross, Vanessa (Washington State University)
Active and Passive Natural Resource Management of the Columbia Plateau.

Native and non-native groups in the Columbia Plateau choose and execute differing natural resource agendas because of distinct ecological, economic, political, and historic circumstances. A historical approach incorporating theories from cultural ecology and natural resource management was used to build my own theoretical model of "active" and "passive" resource management. Active management in this paper entails a land intensive, labor intensive, technologically driven and dependent, system of land management that creates large surplus yields of economically desirable species. Passive land management systems are land extensive, require little external energy sources, and maintain biological diversity and productivity. Traditional tribal management of lands is "passive," rural residents prefer an active approach to land management, modern tribal entities and governmental organizations utilize both "active" and "passive" resource management strategies. The "active" versus "passive" framework will be used to analyze the Nez Perce Tribe's contributions to forest management in the Nez Perce National Forest. **Session 19.**

Ruesto, Lucy (Central Washington University), Lori K. Sheeran (CWU), Megan D. Matheson (CWU), Li Jinhua (Anhui University, P.R. of China), and Steve Wagner (CWU)
Investigation of Possible Impacts of Tourist Density, Behavior, and Decibel Levels on Tibetan Macaque Aggression.

Where tourism is used as a method of managing endangered species and habitats, it must also be examined and regulated to mitigate against stressors potentially created by tourists themselves. Data were collected from 3-26 August 2005 from a group of Tibetan macaques (Macaca thibetana) in the Valley of the Wild Monkeys (VWM), Anhui Province, P.R. of China. Three variables were hypothesized to be correlated with monkey threats: tourist density, particular tourist behaviors, and tourist decibel levels. Results suggest correlations between tourist behavior and macaque aggression. However, no statistically significant relationships were found between tourist density or decibel level and macaque aggression. Recommendations for park staff and managers to reduce negative impacts of tourism on this population include regulating tourist behaviors toward the monkeys, as it could be linked to subsequent aggressive monkey behaviors. **Session 5.**

Sakaguchi, Takashi (Simon Fraser University)
A GIS analysis of defensibility of prehistoric large sites in the Mid-Fraser Canyon on the Canadian Plateau.

In the Mid-Fraser Canyon, there is variability in prehistoric large village sites in terms of defensibility. The defensibility of large sites in the Eastern Mid-Fraser Canyon, such as the Bell and Keatley Creek sites, were relatively higher in terms of defensive criteria compared to those of Western Mid-Fraser Canyon. Higher defensive values of village sites in the Eastern Mid-Fraser Canyon indicate the presence of inter-group conflict. The inhabitants selected better locations for defense rather than accessibility to resource use sites, in spite of the resulting increased cost of resource transportation. Defensive sites may have appeared with the intensive village occupation and intensified reliance on stored salmon during the Plateau and Kamloops Horizons. **Session 1.**

Santarone, Paul (University of Idaho)
The Simon Clovis Cache: A Technical and Idiosyncratic Analysis.

This paper describes an analysis of the Simon Clovis Cache, which was uncovered in Idaho in 1961. This cache consists of 30 flaked stone artifacts, including five Clovis type projectile points, and twenty-five bifaces representing several stages of reduction. Although no radiometric dates are available for this cache, the assemblage clearly indicates it to be of the early Paleoindian period. Caches constitute a discrete temporal and spatial event, and thus potentially provide detailed insights into prehistoric styles and reduction strategies. This study utilizes digital imaging, automated measurement and computer analysis to more fully characterize tool form, flaking technique and reduction stage. Several idiosyncratic elements of knapping are also analyzed in an attempt to establish whether this cache is likely to be the work of a single prehistoric knapper, or of more than one such knapper. **Session 11A.**

Santarone, P., B. Benson, C. Cordell, D. Ellis, and N. Holmburg (Idaho State University)
Test Excavations at Shock and Awe Rockshelter.

Test excavations at Shock and Awe Rockshelter, Castle Rock State Park - City of Rocks National Reserve, in southern Idaho, were undertaken by an Idaho State University field crew, July, 2005. Excavation revealed a clear stratigraphic sequence that encapsulated a fire hearth activity area and a stone-lined hearth, both dated to the Late Archaic period. Analysis shows clear evidence of hunting, processing, and refitting activities over a single short-term visit. Flotation of site deposits revealed no other cultural activity in over one meter of natural deposit. This is interesting since the overhang is the only suitable, visible shelter on the margin of a massive upright geological feature visible for miles around. Expectations were that this site should show considerable prehistoric use. This paper summarizes our research and presents our planning for next season, wherein we intend to continue excavation of the rockshelter, expanding exposure deeper and further back under the overhang. **Session 1.**

Sappington, Robert Lee (University of Idaho)
Results of Recent Investigations at Three Sites in the Clearwater River Region, North Central Idaho.

Three sites were investigated along the Clearwater River in 2004 as part of data recovery excavations for proposed passing lanes along US-12. The investigations were conducted by archaeologists from the University of Idaho and the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program. These sites provided 27 radiocarbon dates as well as samples for protein residue analysis, obsidian sourcing, faunal identification, and other analyses. Protein residue analyses of flaked and ground stone tools indicate that bison, deer, mountain sheep, and rodents were processed, as well as pine and aster. Obsidian from Timber Butte in southwestern Idaho was identified at all three sites and one site also had material from two sources in eastern Oregon. These sites were used intermittently for hunting, processing, lithic tool manufacture, and other activities throughout five regional cultural phases dating from ca. 10,000 to 200 years ago. **Session 1.**

Schorman, Max (Central Washington University)
Ayahuasca Use Among Peruvian Shamans.

This presentation deals with the hallucinogenic role of ayahuasca 'spirit vine' in northern Amazon shamanic performances. Shamans function to prepare this drink by cooking a jungle vine and the leaves of a specific plant, for they treat it as a sacred brew, only to be ingested for healing, knowledge, power, and communication with spirits. Shamans strictly undergo special ritualistic diets and isolation before they make and ingest the brew. Under the influence of ayahuasca do they perform 'power songs' to help their fellow villagers and to teach apprentices how to obtain such power. What is so interesting about this unique brew is that there is a combination of two plants; most indigenous cultures in this world just use one sacred plant or fungus at a time. How did these shamans figure this out? To answer this, one must look into the alternate explanations of the Peruvian shamans. **Session 24.**

Sharley, Ann (Eastern Washington University)

"Good to the Last Drop": A Maxwell House Chronology Based on Advertising Images.

Design of Maxwell House coffee containers changed frequently through the years. In this paper, I present a chronology of early to mid-twentieth century design changes to assist the archaeologist in estimating a Maxwell House can or jar's date of manufacture. Information used in developing the chronology was derived from images seen in Maxwell House advertisements, and refined through comparison of the images with a small collection of actual specimens. **Session 15.**

Sharron, Cassandra V. (South Puget Sound Community College and The Evergreen State College)

TAR—Thermally Altered Rock from the Ancient *Qwu?gwes* Wet Site, Southern Puget Sound, USA.

Thermally altered rocks (TAR) are common at a recently tested shell midden and wet site of Qwu?gwes on Mud Bay near Olympia, Washington. Distribution of all TAR have been tabulated by count and weight in each of the 5 cm levels throughout the main areas of the site. We will explore the pattern of distribution in three main areas of the site: (1) the waterlogged inter-tidal shellmidden, (2) the food processing area where steaming ovens are present, and (3) the living area where long-houses are believed to have been set up. Also experimental archaeology is discussed including the typical heat of current Squaxin shellfish steaming oven rocks, as well post immersion fragmentation patterns of the same stones was cataloged and compared to the prehistoric fragmentation patterns. Results of use of these stones for steaming are also presented. **Session 3.**

Smart, Tamela and Ed Arthur (Western Washington University)

Utilization of Terrestrial and Avian Fauna: An Examination of the Economic Value of Non-marine Resources at Utsalady Bay, 45 IS 7.

On the Pacific Northwest Coast interpretations of subsistence practices have placed great emphasis on the economic importance of marine and riverine resources, in particular shellfish and salmon. This bias phenomenon has resulted in an analytical gap in relation to the economic value of terrestrial mammal and avian resources. In areas such as the Puget Sound lowlands where diverse terrestrial habitats were easily accessible, a greater reliance on available terrestrial species is often visible in the archaeological record; however their importance is often not the focus of research. Our preliminary faunal analysis of one area of 45 IS 7, located on Camano Island and dated between 1,300 and 1,000 BP, suggests that it has the potential to provides insight into the utilization and relative economic value of terrestrial and avian taxa within an environmentally diverse coastal locale. **Session 16.**

Smith, Julia (Eastern Washington University)

The Promises and Challenges of Fair Trade Coffee.

Fair trade has been praised for its potential to transform small-scale coffee farming. However, as the promise of fair trade and its ideology of transforming production and marketing hits the reality of the still quite limited market, how does it fare? This paper examines the efforts of one Costa Rican cooperative to take advantage of fair trade and other alternative markets. These small-scale coffee farmers have actively pursued markets for their coffee, but their success has been limited by the relatively small size of these alternative markets and the number of producers seeking them. The promise of alternative markets has profoundly affected the ways that farmers think about themselves, their production, and the environment. As their attempts to access these alternative markets have limited success, they are finding it difficult to maintain their enthusiasm for the project. Still, they continue to hope that coffee will be part of their future. **Session 20.**

Smith, Ross (Portland State University)

Evaluating the Effects of Bone Density on Prehistoric Fish Taxonomic and Body Part Representation.

Characterizing prehistoric human subsistence strategies and mobility patterns from archaeofaunal assemblages requires differentiating the effects of human behavior from natural taphonomic processes. Previous studies have shown that bone density may contribute to taxonomic and element representation in archaeofaunal assemblages.

Faunal samples collected from the South Aniakchak Bay Village in southwest Alaska contain a disproportionate number of Pacific cod cranial elements and salmon post-cranial remains. A comparison of salmon element representation with published salmon bone density data reveals a significant correlation suggesting the influence of density-mediated destruction on salmon body part representation. A lack of similar bone density measures for Pacific cod currently prevents detection of the influence density-mediated destruction in structuring cod body part representation. Research is outlined that will generate bone density data for cod and other taxa to allow the identification of density-mediated destruction in fish faunal assemblages along the North Pacific rim. **Session 16.**

Smits, Nicholas (Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.)
Roots Entwined: Archaeology of an Urban Chinese American Cemetery.

Archaeological excavations conducted in the Chinese section of Portland's Lone Fir Cemetery provide a rare opportunity to study the materials associated with the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century funeral practices of an urban Chinese American community. In conjunction with documentary evidence, the materials show how Portland's Chinese immigrants and their descendents both preserved traditional Chinese customs and adapted in response to local circumstances, keeping the traditions they deemed important and incorporating new elements into funeral rituals as they forged new identities as Chinese American citizens. **Session 25.**

Sobel, Elizabeth (Portland State University)
Post-Contact Developments in Chinookan Household Prestige and Trade: Archaeological Evidence from Cathlapotle and Clahclellah.

The relationship between social status and exchange systems, and how this relationship developed both before and after Euroamerican contact, is a significant theme in Northwest Coast anthropology. In this paper, I address the topic through an archaeological study of post-contact developments in household prestige and its link with household trade activity in the Lower Columbia River Valley. The archaeological data are from excavated house remains at Cathlapotle and Clahclellah, two Lower Columbia Native town sites dating from the late precontact and early postcontact periods. The analysis centers on two classes of trade goods - obsidian artifacts and Euroamerican manufactures. The results suggest that after contact, longstanding inter-elite trade alliances largely persisted throughout the region, despite other alterations in the exchange system. The findings also suggest that during the post-contact period at Clahclellah, household participation in long-distance exchange networks grew increasingly important as a basis of household social status. However, this was not necessarily the case at Cathlapotle. I consider several possible reasons for this intercommunity variation in the post-contact evolution of household prestige and its link with household exchange. **Session 23.**

Solimano, Paul S. (Applied Archaeological Research) and William Gardner-O'Kearny (Portland State University)
Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Portland Basin: Preliminary Results.

Passage of archaeological site protection ordinances in the early 1990s dramatically increased the number of sites identified, tested, and excavated in the Portland Basin. This data, however, has not been synthesized and most discussions of basin archaeology remain particularistic and synchronic. This poster presents a preliminary synthesis of regional archaeological data into a coherent settlement model. The study uses excavated assemblages from nearly 40 riverine and interior sites spanning the last 8,000 years and employs common models of hunter-gatherer landuse. It focuses on change in assemblage diversity values and site locations over time to elucidate shifts in mobility patterns. Early sites conform to expectations for highly mobile foragers, while later prehistoric sites suggest low residential mobility with increased logistical movement. Data from the middle period, ca. 6,000 to 3,000 years ago, is limited. Data gaps are identified, methodological issues discussed, and future research suggested. **Session 6.**

Stevenson, A.E. and A.R. Hofkamp (NWAA, Inc.)
Occupation near the headwaters of the Salmon River: Archaeological Investigations in Custer County, Idaho.

In 2005 NWAA evaluated the effects of two road projects on archaeological sites situated on terraces of the narrow, steep Salmon River valley in Custer County, Idaho, for the Western Federal Lands Highway Division of the FHWA. Testing of these sites yielded abundant lithic artifacts, highly fragmented faunal remains, one date of 380 +/- 50 radiocarbon years BP, and at least one hearth or occupation surface. XRF data suggests five distinct obsidian sources, four of these are from one site (10-CR-1779). These sites are located near the headwaters of the Salmon River, an area traditionally used by several Native cultural groups. Similar sites nearby have been interpreted as short term hunting camps as opposed to winter occupations. This interpretation is supported by ethnographic information from the area. These sites can be evaluated based on previously proposed models of group mobility and annual exploitation of multiple environments within the Great Basin, as well as group interaction. **Session 1.**

Storm, Linda (University of Washington)
Native Histories and the Origins of Upper Chehalis River Basin Prairies.

Upper Chehalis oral traditions tell of a time when animals and people were much the same. During this time (the "Myth Age"), earthquake woman (*Malé*) was digging camas on *Lequato* prairie. *Malé* was struck in the stomach by a hot rock. She becomes pregnant and gives birth to Moon, the transformer. *Lequato* is just one of the prairies significant in oral traditions. Other Upper Chehalis stories speak to the relationships between prairies, plants and fire. Some suggest how (and when) prairies formed. Whether by great flooding from glacial melt-waters, volcanic mudflows, or a possible tsunamis reaching 33 miles inland, each story sheds light on the past in ways that western science is just now coming to understand. This paper explores what Native oral history teaches about prairie origins and the significance of prairie places to peoples of the Upper Chehalis River Basin. **Session 22.**

Suzukovich, Eli S. III (University of Montana)
Ethnographic Survey of Contemporary Concepts of Health and Illness among Individual Chippewas and Crees.

This paper outlines an ethnographic survey of contemporary concepts of health and illness among individual Chippewas and Crees from the Rocky Boy, Little Shell, and Turtle Mountain communities, along with Crees from various Canadian communities who live in the Missoula area. This research also examined important themes in health care today and could be used as an assessment tool to be employed by health care workers examining how their clients and patients perceive health and illness. This research produced a systemic approach that can be used in examining concepts of health and illness, and produced: an assessment tool that can analyze the narratives both qualitatively and quantitatively; and a document that could be used to initiate further research on the conceptualizations of health and illness among a specific tribal group or in a multi-tribal context. **Session 19.**

Tallman, Sean D. (SUNY Binghamton and NWAA, Inc.)
The Relationship of Violence and Health in the Pre-contact Past.

This study examines the osteological indicators of intra- and inter-group violent trauma in 90 individuals from Orendorf (11F414), a fortified Middle Mississippian settlement located in the Central Illinois River Valley (~AD 1150). Scalping, healed/unhealed blunt force trauma, probable projectile wounds, a healed parry fracture, and possible decapitation in 11.1% of the sample indicate violence was a significant component of Orendorf life. The health of those injured was assessed in order to test the debilitation hypothesis proposed by Milner et al. (1991) which states that individuals killed violently may show evidence of pre-existing pathologies, therefore hindering successful self-defense. While the injured exhibit arthritis, spondylolysis, Schmorl's nodes, spina bifida, and nonspecific periostitis, no evidence indicates such pathological conditions would have hindered self-protection. Further, the non-injured exhibit the same pathological conditions, in addition to infectious diseases not seen among the injured, and therefore Milner and coauthors' hypothesis is not supported. **Session 5.**

Taylor, Amanda K. and Julie K. Stein (University of Washington)
Augering and Accumulation Rates on the San Juan Islands, Washington.

In this paper we discuss project background, methods, and preliminary results of the summer 2005 San Juan Islands Archaeological Project (SJIAP). Samples of shell midden were collected by augering at four sites on Shaw Island, WA and two sites on San Juan Island, WA. Through extensive dating work, we hope to create a more detailed chronology of occupation in this region, and to better understand the cultural significance of temporal and spatial variation in site accumulation rates. By combining accumulation rate data and faunal data we plan to study the relationship between accumulation rates and sedentism. We conclude with a discussion of plans for future work. **Session 2A.**

Taylor, Michael W. (Oregon Archaeological Society)
The Fishers Landing Petroglyph Complex.

The Fishers Landing Petroglyph Complex is a recently discovered concentration of rock art on the north shore of the Columbia River near Vancouver, WA. A majority of the complex is located within Vancouver's city limits. The complex is composed of four sites located along approximately two kilometers of the river's bank. These sites contain several carved stone effigy figures, many non-representational petroglyphs, and hundreds of pecked cupules. Much of the rock art in the complex is newly discovered although a number of images and one of the effigies have been identified in previous reports. This paper provides an introduction to the complex. **Session 9.**

Thomas, Genavie and Steven Hackenberger (Central Washington Univeristy)
A Case Study in Ethnographic Landscapes: The BLM Iceberg Point Prairie, Lopez Island, WA.

Landscape studies are being used to evaluate and manage properties with significant natural and cultural resources. Future BLM management of the Iceberg Point prairie will comply with NEPA, NHPA and federal regulations in order to protect both natural and cultural resources. The NPS has well developed guidelines for landscape designations within National parks. It is anticipated that other agencies and state program will begin to adopt similar approaches. An ethnographic cultural landscape study results in fuller understanding of the interrelationship of both natural and cultural features, and Straits Salish heritage. Such an approach will better inform landscape restoration projects developed as part of ecosystem management programs. **Session 7.**

Thomas, Scott (BLM, Burns Field Office) and Patrick O'Grady (Museum of Natural and Cultural History, University of Oregon)
Fluted Projectile Points: A Close Examination of Finds from the Northern Great Basin.

We analyze 13 points and bifaces from SE Oregon, using a number of lines of inquiry. First, we metrically define each biface and point and analyze their stage along the technological continuum. Then, we will determine a best estimation of the physical/ecological setting of each artifact. Next, we will report the obsidian source and hydration rind measurement for each obsidian specimen. Finally, we will decide which specimens can be classified as Western Clovis, which specimens are possibly a later, smaller variant or which artifacts are neither Western Clovis nor variant. In the conclusion we will also offer remarks relating to late Pleistocene-early Holocene obsidian procurement patterns, spatial distribution of fluted points, landforms where we expect to find them and the potential for stratified sites containing fluted points. **Session 11A.**

Thompson, Randy A. (Sawtooth National Forest)
Trade or Transport: Occurrence of Obsidian from the Malad, Idaho Source in the Great Plains.

In an attempt to argue that materials were transported great distances by users and not necessarily acquired through trade involving multiple individuals or groups, this research traces the occurrence of obsidian from the Malad, Idaho, source recovered in archaeological context throughout the Rock Mountains and on to the Southern Plains. This research uses the techniques of trace element analysis of obsidian (either by x-ray fluorescence or neutron activation), typological analysis of any formal artifacts by statistical or intuitive means, and locational analysis by plotting the various archaeological sites where Malad glass has been recovered. The patterns evident from this

analysis indicate a long-term transport of material from the Great Basin on to the Southern Plains. Although long distance trade is the most plausible explanation for the occurrences of Malad obsidian across the landscape, this research does not rule out the possibility of direct transport by the users of this material. **Session 12.**

Thrush, Coll (University of British Columbia)
Urban Archaeology as Historical Encounter: Place, Place, and Meaning in Seattle.

Throughout Seattle's history, urban development has unearthed evidence of the indigenous past. Fishing weirs, ancestral remains, longhouse sites, and other "discoveries" have at times provided important clues about Native peoples and places, but this paper argues that these urban encounters with indigenous evidence, from the 1850s to the 1990s, often tell us more about non-Indian society -- about narratives of race, progress, and history -- than they do about Native people. They are opportunities for us to examine the ideological, cultural, and environmental contexts in which archaeology, whether amateur or professional, takes place, and the ways in which living people -- Native and otherwise -- use archaeology to make sense out the past, present, and even the future. **Session 25.**

Tollefson, Brandy (Applied Archaeological Research)
What Material Remains at 45CL582 Can Tell Us About a Middle Class Neighborhood in Vancouver and Its Pursuit of the Victorian Ideal in Dining Habits.

Middle-class Victorians' dining habits were structured by their aspirations to emulate the continually evolving standards set by the wealthy class. This can be seen in both the variety of vessel forms used for formal dinners and the amount of highly decorated wares that became available to the middle-class through the mass production of imitations. Archaeological material remains left behind by the middle-class should indicate to what extent a family, or even a neighborhood, was participating in this Victorian model. 45CL582 is a late 19th Century/early 20th Century middle-class neighborhood excavated in downtown Vancouver, WA. I will be looking at the tableware and serving dishes recovered from this site to evaluate the occupants' attempts at emulating the Victorian ideals related to the dining room. **Session 15.**

Trusler, A. Kate (University of Washington)
Preliminary Analysis of the Flake Assemblage from the Tanginak Springs Site.

An examination of the lithic material is presented with a focus on flakes analyzed from the Tanginak Springs site (KOD 481) on Sitkalidak Island off the coast of Kodiak, Alaska. The occupation period dates to approximately 7,500 to 6,000 B.P. in the early Ocean Bay I phase. Over the past two years flakes from the block excavation at the site have been analyzed by observational study by students from the University of Washington. This paper will introduce the data collected from that analysis to date and what it suggests about change in tool behavior and raw material use over the site's occupation. This preliminary analysis will also give recommendations for future projects and further analysis. **Session 2B.**

Tveskov, Mark (Southern Oregon University)
Household, Landscape, Persistence, and Revitalization: Identity and Culture Change on the Southern Northwest Coast.

Driven by the revitalized participation of Native American people in the contemporary political, cultural, and academic landscape of North America, public and academic discussions have considered the nature of contemporary Indian social identity and the persistence, survival, and (to some) re-invention of Native American cultures and traditions. I use a case study – a historical anthropology of the Native people of the southern Northwest Coast – to examine the persistence of many Indian people through the colonial period and the subsequent revitalization of 'traditional' cultural practices. Drawing on archaeological data, ethnohistorical accounts, and oral traditions, I offer a reading of how, set against and through an ancestral landscape, traditional social identities and relationships of gender and authority were constructed and contested. I then consider how Indian people negotiated, sometimes successfully, sometimes not, new sets of social relationships dictated by the dominant society, a process that continues today. **Session 23.**

Vargo, Barbara A. (AMEC Earth & Environmental)
Raw Material Variation in the *Qwu?gwes* Stone Tool Assemblage.

Excavations during the last six field seasons at 45TN240 have yielded significant data pertaining to the nature and scope of stone tools utilized by the Qwu?gwes community. A comparison of artifacts recovered from the wet and dry areas of the site indicates diverse tool making activities and the exploitation of a variety of local materials. Artifacts made from stones not commonly found in the region provide important information about the extent of interaction between neighboring groups. The methodology and results of this study provide a means of identifying the variability in the use of secondary lithic deposits at Qwu?gwes where a combination of wet and dry activity areas existed. The multi-disciplinary approach incorporating geological and archeological information has provided significant information about the nature of tool technology and the cultural preferences exhibited in the choice of materials and colors. **Session 3.**

Vaughn, Kevin and Ryan Swanson (Central Washington University)
Use of a Relational Database in Lithic, Faunal and Particle Size Analysis at the Sunrise Borrow Pit Site (45PI408).

The interactions of prehistoric cultures and fauna that inhabited the upland areas within present-day Mount Rainier National Park is poorly understood. Dr. McCutcheon of Central Washington University supervised field schools during the summers of 1997 and 2000. For this poster, particle size analysis for five excavation units was correlated with the 1058 faunal remains and the lithic artifacts that were recovered during the 1997 season. The faunal remains were analyzed to determine side, element, portion, burning, weathering, breakage, class, taxon, length and any cultural modifications. The lithic artifacts were paradigmatically classified according to lithic technology, rock physical properties, functional classification and weight. This information was then input into a relational database that allows the various data types to be analyzed relative to each other in terms of frequency and stratigraphic position. The results of this analysis, in conjunction with other faunal and sub-surface analyses will provide a clearer picture as to the past lifeways and subsistence strategies of prehistoric cultures within the upland environments of Mount Rainier National Park. **Session 6.**

Walker, Sara L. (Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University)
The Spokane Site: Over 7,000 years of Human Occupation along the Spokane River.

Data recovery excavations at the confluence of Hangman Creek and the Spokane River document human occupation as early as 7200 radiocarbon years B.P. Site excavations yielded extensive evidence of fishing (including evidence for the introduction of net fishing), shellfish processing, mammal hunting, cobble reduction and tool manufacture, as well as general camp activities such as tool maintenance and woodworking. The lowest site deposits, capping the glacial flood gravels, include multiple stratified early and late Cascade-phase occupation surfaces. The earliest Cascade-phase occupation surfaces are associated with a relatively quick succession of fluvial deposits, documenting the continued incision of and dynamic fluctuations in Hangman Creek and the Spokane River several millennia after the glacial period. Numerous cultural features are documented in association with these early deposits, including hearths, lithic reduction loci, and deposits of riverine and terrestrial faunal remains. **Session 1.**

Wang, Penglin (Central Washington University)
Lotus in Octonary Conception: Chinese *pat* 'eight' and *x* 'lotus'.

The linguistic and semiotic connection I bring to bear is based on the integrity of cognitive process, phonetic similarity, and language contact in history. Chinese *pat* 'eight' was allied with Tibetan *pad* and Sanskrit *padma* 'lotus'. Likewise, Chinese *xə* 'lotus' gave rise to octonary conception in Tibeto-Burman: Jinuo *xɛ*, Lisu *he* 'eight'. In the Neolithic and Bronze Ages there were floral designs in Chinese decorative art. One great advantage of the floral ornaments in developing a numerical sense was that early artists knew that they were dealing with a set of petals in a flower. In order for the set to be arranged aesthetically in pottery, the artists would 'calculate' how many petals there would be in the proposed drawings. Hence, geometric designs favoring eight-petaled presentation of ✳ were advantageous in a period for octonary conception out of the morphemes for 'lotus'. **Session 6.**

Watters, Roy (Portland State University)
Santa Muerte: Religious Innovation in Mexico City.

Examining religious innovation in the tradition of folk Catholicism is an important aspect of understanding the wider trend of increasing religious diversity in Mexico. Public devotion to Santa Muerte (Saint Death) in the central neighborhoods of Mexico City has become a popular activity within the last five years. Privately constructed altars draw thousands of people into streets each month for rosary services and celebrations which provide an opportunity for devotees to publicly acknowledge the miraculous powers of this unauthorized saint. This paper documents some of these activities and considers this new popular devotion as another example of folk Catholicism. This investigation considers how symbols and stories widely known in Mexico have been combined to create new devotional practices as well as popular explanations of her origin and place in the religious landscape. **Session 24.**

Weaver, Robert (EHC, Inc.) and Lorelea Hudson (NWAA, Inc.)
Urban Lessons to Be Learned: The Tacoma Convention Center.

The City of Tacoma recently completed their new Convention Center, which covers four square blocks of hillside in the heart of the town. In spite of no federal involvement, the used a Section 106 approach to cultural resources. Preliminary research showed both Native American and historical use of the area, including residential occupation of the early days of the City. Topography, subsequent regrading and redevelopment, and subsurface information all pointed to a lack of cultural resources potential. This, however, was not the case. Both effective process and cooperation brought to light remnants of 1880s Tacoma and traces of Puyallup Tribal settlement. **Session 25.**

Wessen, Gary (Wessen & Associates, Inc.; Makah Cultural and Research Center)
The Island County Archaeological Resources Mapping Project.

Island County, Washington, has recently completed a project to improve the accuracy and utility of the DAHP's GIS database for Whidbey and Camano Islands. A principal focus of the effort was to refine information about the locations of recorded archaeological sites on the basis of a detailed review of site inventory records and CRM studies. The resulting maps - - and linked site summary narratives - - have been incorporated into a GIS system that is used by the County's Public Works and Planning Departments and has been shared with the DAHP. This exercise has provided many insights into the basic character of the archaeological resources and research history of Island County that are probably also true for nearby areas in the Puget Sound Basin. It has also provided a basis to assess the accuracy of the DAHP's GIS database for this area. **Session 2A.**

Wessen, Gary (Wessen & Associates, Inc.; Makah Cultural and Research Center)
Terrestrial Paleoshoreline Sites: The Shellfish Assemblages.

The four terrestrial paleoshoreline sites considered by this symposium (45CA3, 45CA201, 45CA400, and 45CA420) consist, either largely or wholly, of shell midden deposits. In all cases, the shell midden deposits are thick, dense, and internally complex. For the purposes of this paper, all shell midden strata at each site are considered to represent a single component. In this paper, the four shellfish assemblages are compared to each other and to shellfish assemblages from more recent late prehistoric shell midden sites on the on the northwestern Olympic Peninsula. 45CA201 - - located on an exposed outer coast - - contains an assemblage dominated by exposed rocky shore high wave energy shellfish. 45CA3, 45CA400, and 45CA420 - - located in small coastal river valleys - - contain assemblages dominated by shellfish typical of gravel and sandy shore lower energy settings in bays. The former is consistent with the late prehistoric sites; the latter are very different. **Session 10.**

Wessen, Gary (Wessen & Associates, Inc.; Makah Cultural and Research Center)
Terrestrial Paleoshoreline Sites: Implications and Conclusions.

While the study of terrestrial paleoshoreline sites on the northwestern Olympic Peninsula is still at an early stage, the information obtained thus far offers important insights and implications for our appreciation of the sea level, environmental, and cultural histories of this region. Chief among these are the suggestions that a higher than modern sea level stand was present in this area from at least ca. 4,500 B. P. to ca. 1,600-1,800 B. P., that this higher

sea stand created protected bays where none exist today, and that a sophisticated maritime culture has been present in this area for all or most of this period. **Session 10.**

White, William III (University of Idaho)
Rice Bowls and Whiskey Bottles: A Behavioral Interpretation of Ceramic and Glass Assemblages from a 19th Century Boomtown.

In 1997 installation of sewer lines under Main Street in Hope, Idaho by the Ellisport Bay Sewer District prompted a cultural resource survey revealing a number of areas within the project boundaries with potential to contain culturally significant materials beneath the ground surface. Hope, Idaho was host to a number of economic ventures associated with mining and logging industries during the late 19th century. Young Euroamerican workers and Chinese immigrants actively participated in these ventures. Ever modernizing transportation and distribution networks delivered a wide range of commodities from around the world to satisfy consumer demand in this remote community. Artifacts unearthed during the 1997 excavations yield insights into the consumer behaviors and desires of these individuals who, despite their temporary tenure and multiracial/ multinational composition, left their mark on North Idaho history and the histories of western North American boomtowns. **Session 4.**

Wigen, Rebecca J. (Pacific Identifications, University of Victoria)
Vertebrate Fauna from *Qwu?gwes.*

A substantial vertebrate faunal assemblage has been recovered from Qwu?gwes, but it is unevenly distributed among the taxa and the site areas. Of the 18229 elements present, 77% are fish, 21.5% are mammal, only 1.3% are bird and the remaining less than 1% are snake and frog. The wet site portion of the site has contributed 76% of the bone assemblage, followed by the food preparation area with 12.7% and the living area with 11.3%. The fish assemblage is dominated by salmon with only a few other taxa collected. The bird assemblage, which is very small, is dominated by ducks. The mammal assemblage has a very wide array of taxa present and is dominated by deer. Comparison with other Puget Sound faunal assemblages suggests Qwu?gwes is most similar to sites in riverine settings rather than those in coastal settings. **Session 3.**

Wigen, Rebecca J. (Pacific Identifications, University of Victoria)
Terrestrial Paleoshoreline Sites: The Bird Bone Assemblages.

This paper will examine the bird bone assemblages from a series of sites on the west coast of Washington. These sites, 45CA201, 45CA3, 45CA400, and 45CA420 are situated on paleoshorelines with dates between 3500 to 1600 BP. Three sites, 45CA3, 45CA400 and 45CA420, now in a river valley setting, have bird assemblages dominated by ducks, loons and grebes, suggesting the local environment was a relatively protected marine bay at the time of occupation. 45CA201 situated on the outer coast, dates from the same early time period, but its bird assemblage includes a large proportion of birds typically found offshore, such as albatrosses and shearwaters. These four sites are compared to more recent sites in the same region in order to examine long term patterns of bird use. **Session 10.**

Williams, Scott S. and Marty Chaney (USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service)
Stuck in the muck: A predictive model of late Pleistocene and early Holocene site locations around Puget Sound.

Using data including soils, elevation, glacial history, and the locations of Clovis points recovered from known environmental contexts, a predictive model of late Pleistocene site locations around Puget Sound is proposed. The model is GIS-based and relies heavily on soil types as indicators of past environments that were likely both attractive areas for Pleistocene megafauna and areas of site preservation today. Based on a recent find near Olympia, the model may be applicable to early Holocene sites as well. **Session 11A.**

Wilson, Doug (Portland State University and Vancouver National Historic Reserve/Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)

A Chinookan Fur Trade Village at Lewis & Clark's Station Camp.

Excavations since 2002 at Lewis & Clark's Station Camp, at the former cannery site of McGowan, Washington, at the mouth of the Columbia River, have discovered the remains of a protohistoric Chinook Indian village characterized by abundant fur-trade era goods and well-preserved architectural features associated with at least three plank structures. The Chinookan fur-trade site (identified as the "Middle Village" by Chinook people) provides a valuable new source of archaeological data on the interaction between Native American groups at the coast and Euro-American traders. The context of fur trade objects within the traditionally-constructed plank structures provides evidence for variability in mechanisms of adoption of trade items into a Chinook settlement at the earliest period of extended contact with Euro-Americans. **Session 23.**

Wilson, Doug (Portland State University and Vancouver National Historic Reserve/Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)

Searching for Lewis & Clark at Fort Clatsop.

Ever since Louis Caywood first excavated at the site of Fort Clatsop, over 55 years ago, scientists have sought to gain definitive evidence of the Lewis & Clark winter camp of 1805-1806. The recent fire that destroyed the 1955 replica provided a unique opportunity to examine its 15 m^2 area, previously considered highly likely to contain intact remnants of the Lewis & Clark fort. This paper summarizes previous research and the results of the recent excavations. While no evidence of the Lewis & Clark camp was found during the November 2005 project, the results build on those of other researchers that stress the importance of the systematic exploration of both natural and cultural formation processes at the site area. Importantly, the rich history of human use of the park, revealed in its archaeological remains, contextualizes the Lewis & Clark expedition within the greater history of the Pacific Northwest. **Session 2A.**

Wilson, Jennifer and William Andrefsky Jr. (Washington State University)

The Debitage of Bifacial Technology: An Application of Experimental Data to the Archaeological Record.

Experiments in lithic analysis have long been an important way for archaeologists to gain information on the manufacture and use of chipped stone tools that occur in the archaeological record. In this study bifacial cores were replicated and used in a series of cutting experiments to assess debitage variability. Results show that debitage produced from the production phase of bifacial technology produced significantly different characteristics when compared to debitage produced during resharpening of worked bifaces. Results from the experimental study were compared to excavated debitage samples to help interpret production and retouch activities at a site along the Owyhee River in southeastern Oregon. **Session 2B.**

Wilt, Julie (Applied Archaeological Research)

Patent Medicines and Popular Culture: Results from 45CL582, the Vancouver Convention Center Site.

Families that formerly occupied what is now site 45CL582 in downtown Vancouver consumed remarkable amounts of patent and other medicines as indicated by the nearly 700 bottles that were recovered during the 2003-2004 excavations. Patent medicines were mass-produced and mass-marketed in the American Victorian era of the late 19th century, containing undisclosed and often dangerous ingredients that were sold directly to the public without a prescription. At 45CL582, as elsewhere in the country during the latter part of the 19th century, these "cures" were purchased and consumed by people of all incomes, status, and levels of education. The enormous popularity of patent medicines is attributed in part to the budding advertising industry the ineffectiveness of conventional medicine. Historical research shows that patent medicines were perhaps the apogee of popular culture of the day and were an inescapable part of everyday life. **Session 15.**

Winterhoff, E. Quent (University of Oregon)
Prehistoric Strategies for Obsidian Acquisition in the Mid-Columbia Valley.

Throughout the Holocene, humans have occupied the environments surrounding the Columbia River in the Pacific Northwest. For the prehistoric sites in this vicinity, lithic assemblages are composed predominately of crypto-crystalline silicates (CCS). These abundant CCS beds of the Mid-Columbia Valley (MCV) provided ample material for ancient lithic technologies. However, a few sites contain a small portion of non-local obsidian tools that were brought from hundreds of kilometers away. Prior research has debated whether the people of the MCV acquired obsidian through indirect exchange networks or through opportunistic direct access. How the obsidian was acquired reveals important aspects of the past, and deciding between these two options is crucial to reconstructions of past economies. Based on recent investigations of museum collections from the Big Eddy Site and incorporation of grey literature data, this paper investigates which acquisition strategy dominated during the middle and late Holocene. **Session 12.**

Wright, Aaron (Washington State University)
Migration and Aggregation in the Central MesaVerde Region (A.D. 1150-1290): A Social Perspective.

The depopulation of the Mesa Verde region near the end of the Pueblo III period (A.D. 1150 – 1300) is traditionally explained as some form of pan-regional adaptive response to pressures outside of the control of residential populations. Moreover, this out-migration has been seen as an en masse movement at the scale of communities, which established new settlements in other areas of the Colorado Plateau. More recent perspectives, however, have discarded such event-based, adaptive explanations in favor of approaches focused on social process, which view abandonment as the result of multiple individual decisions to relocate over time. This paper posits that the depopulation of the Mesa Verde region at the end of the Pueblo III period was not a response to some catastrophic event, but that it was merely the end result of a gradual demographic process, which was directed by the life histories, identities, and decisions of individual migrants. **Session 2B.**

Wu, Ming kuo and Hsien Hui (Washington State University)
Power and scale analyses of the Buddhist Jataka tales at the Mogao caves of Dunhuang, Gansu Province, China.

Power and scale theory can be applied to many aspects of the 4th to 14th century Mogao temple caves, China. The present work analyzes the distribution patterns of the Jataka tales depicted there, using publicly available pictorial art data. These Jataka tales recount stories of the Buddha's previous lives as Bodhisattvas who performed specific goal-directed behaviors and the acts of a Bodhisattva in order to reach the status of Enlightened One. The Jataka tales are important because they helped introduce the Buddhist concepts of rebirth and karma into Chinese culture. The power and scale analytical approach used here compares the number and volume, in both absolute and annual rate of construction, of Jataka tale containing caves and non-Jataka tale containing caves made at Mogao in each dynasty. The results show a correlation of caves with the socio-security situation of the dynasty within which they were produced. **Session 24.**

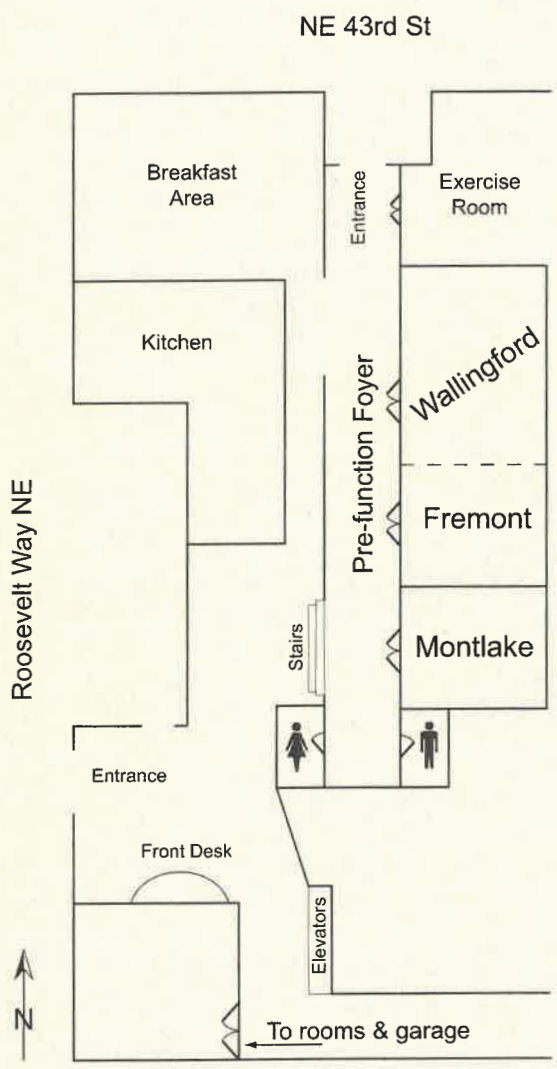
Zuccotti, Lucy F. and Astrida R. Blukis Onat (BOAS, Inc.)
Site 45KI688 The Seattle Industrial District Dump. When is it Garbage and When is it Archaeology?

The Maintenance Base for the Sound Transit Link Light Rail project is located south of Downtown Seattle on former tidelands. The area was subject to hydraulic fill and was used as a municipal dump ca.1920–1955. During demolition of existing structures, we investigated and evaluated this 25-acre landfill area. It was recorded as site 45KI688 and submitted to DAHP for a Determination of Eligibility. It was determined Not-Eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. We maintain that site 45KI688 is an archaeological deposit that could provide additional information about Seattle's commercial history and about landfill processes in urban settings. We propose that the following questions deserve further discussion: When is a landfill a garbage dump and when does it become an archaeological site? How does the scale of an historic dump affect decisions regarding its archaeological potential? Does a landfill have integrity as an archaeological deposit? What archaeological methods might be appropriate in the study of a landfill? **Session 25.**

Northwest Anthropological Conference History

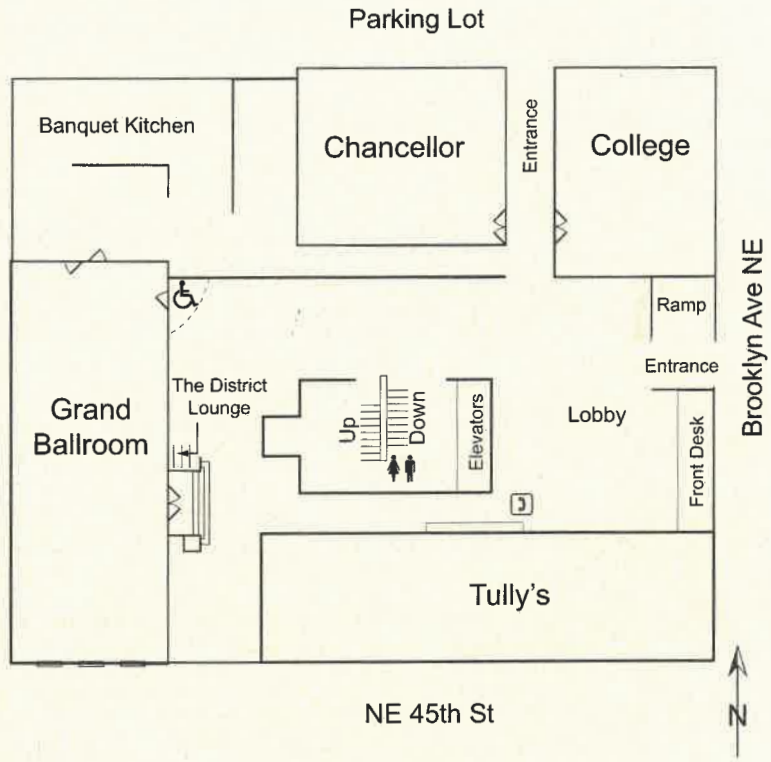
Meeting	Year	City	Host	Abstracts Published
1st	1948	Portland	Reed	NARN 2(1) 1968
2nd	1949	Portland	Reed	NARN 2(1) 1968
3rd	1950	Seattle	UW	NARN 2(1) 1968
4th	1951	Portland	Reed	NARN 2(1) 1968
5th	1952	Seattle	UW	NARN 2(1) 1968
6th	1953	Pullman	WSU	NARN 2(1) 1968
7th	1954	Vancouver	UBC	NARN 2(1) 1968
8th	1955	Seattle	UW	NARN 2(1) 1968
9th	1956	Eugene	UO	NARN 2(1) 1968
10th	1957	Portland	Reed	NARN 2(1) 1968
11th	1958	Pullman	WSU	NARN 2(1) 1968
12th	1959	Portland	PSU	NARN 2(1) 1968
13th	1960	Seattle	UW	NARN 2(1) 1968
14th	1961	Vancouver	UBC	NARN 2(1) 1968
15th	1962	Eugene	UO	NARN 2(1) 1968
16th	1963	Portland	Reed	NARN 2(1) 1968
17th	1964	Pullman	WSU	NARN 2(1) 1968
18th	1965	Bellingham	WWU	NARN 2(1) 1968
19th	1966	Banff	UA	NARN 2(1) 1968
20th	1967	Seattle	UW	NARN 2(1) 1968
21st	1968	Portland	PSU	NARN 2(1) 1968
22nd	1969	Victoria	PM/UV	NARN 2(2) 1968
23rd	1970	Corvalis	OSU	NARN 4(1) 1970
24th	1971	Moscow	UI	NARN 7(1) 1973
25th	1972	Portland	PSU	NARN 7(2) 1973
26th	1973	La Grande	EOC	NARN 7(2) 1973
27th	1974	Corvalis	OSU	NARN 10(1) 1976
28th	1975	Seattle	SCCC	NARN 10(1) 1976
29th	1976	Ellensburg	CWU	NARN 11(1) 1977
30th	1977	Victoria	PM/UV	NARN 12(1) 1978
31st	1978	Pullman	WSU/UI	NARN 12(2) 1978
32nd	1979	Eugene	UO	NARN 14(2) 1980
33rd	1980	Bellingham	WWU	NARN 15(1) 1981
34th	1981	Portland	PSU	NARN 15(2) 1981
35th	1982	Burnaby	SFU	NARN 16(1) 1982
36th	1983	Boise	BSU	NARN 18(1) 1984
37th	1984	Spokane	EWU	NARN 18(2) 1984
38th	1985	Ellensburg	CWU	NARN 19(1) 1985
39th	1986	Moscow	UI	NARN 20(1) 1986
40th	1987	Glenden Beach	OSU	NARN 22(2) 1988
41st	1988	Tacoma	PLU	NARN 23(1) 1989
42nd	1989	Spokane	EWU	NARN 23(2) 1989
43rd	1990	Eugene	USFS	NARN 24(1) 1990
44th	1991	Missoula	UM	NARN 25(1) 1991
45th	1992	Burnaby	SFU	NARN 26(2) 1992
46th	1993	Bellingham	WWU	NARN 27(2) 1993
47th	1994	Spokane	EWU	NARN 28(1) 1994
48th	1995	Portland	PSU	NARN 29(1) 1995
49th	1996	Moscow	UI	NARN 31(1/2) 1997
50th	1997	Ellensburg	CWU	NARN 32(1) 1998
51st	1998	Missoula	UM	NARN 32(2) 1998
52nd	1999	Newport	OSU	NARN 34(1) 2000
53rd	2000	Spokane	EWU	NARN 34(2) 2000
54th	2001	Moscow	UI	JONA 36(1) 2002
55th	2002	Boise	ISHS	JONA 36(2) 2002
56th	2003	Bellingham	WWU	JONA 37(2) 2003
57th	2004	Eugene	UO	JONA 38(2) 2004
58th	2005	Spokane	EWU	JONA 39(2) 2005
59th	2006	Seattle	PLU/Burke/SCCC/NWAA/BOAS	

WATERTOWN HOTEL



UNIVERSITY TOWER HOTEL

Lobby Level



Mezzanine Level