

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE 47TH ANNUAL NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, SPOKANE

LILLIAN A. ACKERMAN
Washington State University

Nonunilinear Descent Groups in the Plateau

Evidence is presented to demonstrate that the "extended families" that are well-known in Plateau social organization are really nonunilinear descent groups. Each descent group is ancestor-based and named after a well-known Plateau chief. Each descent group is also identified with a winter village of the past and was said to "own" the village territory exclusively. Relatives from other areas (kindred to members of the village, but not part of the local descent group) had free access to a winter village's territory for resource collection, but outsiders were required to request permission for the privilege. Individuals and families had the right to change residence to other villages only if they already had relatives residing there. Otherwise, the evidence indicates that residence change was not possible. Nevertheless, the presence of nonunilinear descent groups assured social cohesion throughout the Plateau.

JOHN A. ALSOSZATAI-PETHEO
Central Washington University
MARK D. DILLON
MICHAEL L. GLEASON
ANDRE J. PITMAN

An Analysis of Procedural Variables Influencing the Agglutination-Inhibition Technique in Human Tissues

Subsequent to Landsteiner's discovery of ABO blood types in 1900, William and Lyle Boyd developed a method utilizing dried tissue to determine blood groups of mummified populations. Unfortunately, trephic, perthotaxic, and methodological factors could each introduce uncontrolled variables capable of influencing the biochemistry of blood samples, thus causing inaccurate results. A replicative study intended to clarify the role of methodology in producing potentially spurious results is reported.

CHARLES L. ARMITAGE
University of Oregon

*Obsidian Sources, Hydration, and Chronology in the Central Oregon Upland Area:
Western Extension of the Blue Mountains*

Ongoing research in the Ochoco Mountains concerning obsidian sources and their temporal correlates has yielded 21 distinct sources of obsidian, an estimated hydration rate of 3.18 microns²/1000 years, and 4 distinct spatial patterns of obsidian procurement. The results of the analysis enhanced the chronological interpretation of a typed collection of projectile points from the Ochoco National Forest, and provided a better understanding of central Oregon upland settlement patterns.

KATHRYN ARNESON
Lewis-Clark State College at Coeur d'Alene

Plateau Flat Bags: A Study in Symbols

The flat twined bags produced by Native women of the Plateau region of North America stand, as a group, among many of the unsung heroes of Native American art. Time permits only a brief examination of the culture and life experience of the women who produce these bags. The material aspects of this basketry technique and discussion of the designs used are also briefly addressed. Based on the symbols used and characteristic design rules that may be useful in identifying the source group of particular bags, a discussion of keys concludes this enquiry.

THOMAS BAILOR
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

*Johnson Creek Restoration Area Timber Stand Management Project: A Case Study
of Cultural Resource Management Issues on the CTUIR*

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) is located along the western edges of the Blue Mountains. The CTUIR have forested landholdings in the Blue Mountains. Some of this forested area has been infested by insects and consists of dead and dying trees. As a result, the CTUIR were faced with forest health issues that needed addressing. During the 1993 field season the CTUIR conducted a cultural resource inventory of the proposed Johnson Creek project. The cultural resource inventory consisted of a file and literature search, oral histories, pedestrian surveys, and report preparation. This inventory revealed important information about the project area that gave CTUIR managers significant input toward making decisions about the project area. The CTUIR tribal procedure for implementing this project and information obtained during the cultural resource inventory provides insight into CTUIR cultural values, traditional usage areas, and archaeological sites. The results of this study also reflect contemporary cultural issues.

SHILA BAKSI
University of Idaho

Untouchables: The Harijans of India

The changing status of the untouchables in India is investigated. Traditionally, the Harijans are leather workers, drummers, and announcers of public meetings. Since occupationally these people are associated with carcasses and leather, they are socially seen as "polluted." Women's jobs typically involve cleaning cattle barns. Various measures taken by the government including the spread of education and laws abolishing untouchability have brought many changes in their lives. Many of them have bought rickshaws and horse carts with government loans and now earn their living from the rent. Now they refuse to do the traditional "dirty" jobs. According to my informants, "Chhoto Haridas" people are the only ones who are supposed to do the leather-related jobs because they are the untouchables of the untouchables. They are doing things differently than before. Various aspects of their old and new ways of life is presented.

JEAN BARMAN
University of British Columbia

Settlement and Family Among Hawaiian Descendants in British Columbia

While most of the indigenous Hawaiians, or Kanakas, employed in the fur trade in the Pacific Northwest during the early and mid-nineteenth century returned home, a number remained in the western United States or British Columbia. The study examines settlement and family among Hawaiians in British Columbia. They settled along the coast or some other body of water, made their living through a combination of farming and fishing, and had children by Indian women. The study draws on about six years of research on the topic that included contact with a number of descendants.

LARRY BELL
Descendent of Kanakas

Finding One's Ancestors and Making Them Visible

Larry Bell is a descendent of William Mahoe, a Kanaka who worked for The Hudson's Bay Company during the 1800s. William Mahoe may have been the same Bill Mahoe who worked at Fort Vancouver in the early 1800s and at Fort Rupert in the middle 1800s. As a result of Bell's genealogy, he is currently involved with various projects to commemorate the history of Kanakas on the Northwest Coast.

SUSANNE L. BESSAC
University of Montana

*A Comparison Between the Resettlement of Hmong and Tibetans in Missoula:
A Preliminary Report*

As an active participant in both Hmong and Tibetan refugee resettlement in Missoula I show how the Hmong, because of their traditional reliance on large descent groups, were able to set up a viable self-help organization. While the Tibetan resettlement is still evolving it is already apparent that Tibetans require more personal space than the Hmong and that they are finding the establishment of a vital Tibetan cultural center challenging.

An obvious reason for these differences is that, while only Tibetan heads of household have arrived because of the limited number of green cards (1000 for the entire United States), Hmong brought their immediate families with them from the beginning. Some other factors may be found in the power of the clerical hierarchy in Tibet that traditionally created the functions for community consolidation, the manner in which individual refugees were selected, and the existence of a class structure in Tibet. The extent to which bilaterality is more important in Tibetan families than for Hmong may also be a factor.

CURTIS H. BEST
Oregon State University

Recovery of aDNA from a Mastodont Found at King's Valley, Oregon

In 1992 a large bone was recovered from a bog locality, later named the Navarre-Leonard Site, at King's Valley, Oregon. The bone was presented to the Center for the Study of First Americans at Oregon State University for identification and was recognized as a thoracic vertebra. The vertebra, later identified as that of a mastodont [*Mammut americanus*], was found to have well-preserved connective tissue attached. A decision was made to attempt to extract ancient DNA [aDNA] from the tissue and compare it with that of extant proboscidean DNA. Our methodology for aDNA extraction is demonstrated and preliminary results of findings regarding the phylogeny of elephants is discussed.

KEO BORESON
Eastern Washington University

Pictographs on the Methow and Chewuch Rivers, North Central Washington

Three pictograph sites (45-OK-82, 45-OK-392, and 45-OK-603) in the Okanogan National Forest were recorded with the assistance of volunteers as part of the Passports In Time (PIT) program. The sites are located in northcentral Washington on the Methow and Chewuch rivers. Motifs are compared to others in the region for stylistic similarities. Pigment samples from two sites were analyzed for mineralogical composition and presence of organic residues. The abundance of lichen overlying pigment at sites 45-OK-392 and 45-OK-603 provoked investigation into the positive and negative aspects of removing lichen growth.

RICHARD BUCK
Grant County Public Utilities District
Representative from the Wanapum People

Reversible Genocide

Native American people and archaeologists have opposing outlooks regarding rock art sites and their importance to cultural values. The Native American view regards these sites as being important to culture, religion, and identity.

MICHAEL S. BURNEY
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

*The Cultural Resources of the Hanford Site: A Responsibility in Conservation
and Management for the Indian People of the Pacific Northwest*

The Hanford Site (Hanford) encompasses more than 560² mi. of southeastern Washington state, including the Hanford Reach. Within this Department of Energy facility, there are an unknown number of American Indian cultural resources. For several decades some of these resources have been cursorily investigated through pedestrian inventorying that has yielded little information needed for the short and long-term management of these unique, fragile, sacred, and irreplaceable resources. Indian sites have been lost to neglect, vandalism, artifact hunting, industrial development, and other kinds of activities that adversely impact these kinds of resources. The *Hanford Cultural Resources Management Plan* (Plan) of June 1989 was to address the general degradation of these Indian resources. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation extensively reviewed the Plan to assure that Indian resources were being seriously considered. The success of the Plan and how it may be improved and implemented to protect these resources held in trust by the federal government is explored.

KAREN M. BURTON
Portland State University

*Alternate Definitions of Authority within Modern American Culture:
A Case Study*

Mainstream American culture comprises a complex network of power relationships that influence every facet of life. On an individual level, each person is constantly involved in the manipulation of symbols to redefine self and other in order to gain authority within this framework. This study focuses on a member of a Bible-study group, and how his faith served to define and reinforce his concepts of authority. His beliefs are based on the rejection of secular authority: by placing all power (including power of healing, guidance, and death) in the hands of God and the true Christian, this person has negated the authority of the allopathic physician, the media, and the bureaucratic workplace. The cornerstones of this faith are the practice of faith healing, literal and metaphorical interpretation of the Bible, and the definition of the "true Christian."

VIRGINIA L. BUTLER
Portland State University
CHRISTOPHER F. WAYHOUSE
U. S. Geological Survey

Recent Field Investigations at The Dalles Roadcut, Columbia River, Oregon

Originally excavated in the 1950s, the 7600-9500 year-old salmonid remains from The Dalles Roadcut site have provided the most compelling evidence for early Holocene fishing in the Pacific Northwest. Questions about the cultural origins of the fish remains motivated further field investigation in May and June, 1993. Sedimentological attributes (deposit shape, particle size and shape) indicate eolian processes are largely responsible for the sediments encasing the fish remains in the upper layers. Implications of these findings to the question of fish bone origin are explored.

ERIC KARL CHAMBERS
Central Washington University

The Perceived Social Impact of Tourism in Roslyn, Washington

The perceived social impact of tourism in Roslyn, Washington, was examined. Roslyn, also known as "Cicely, Alaska" from the television series "Northern Exposure," has experienced an influx of tourism since filming began in 1990. Level of community involvement and demographic variables such as gender, age, occupation, and length of residency were found to correlate significantly with some perceived impacts of tourism. Moreover, tourism created additional reasons for factionalism within an already divided community. A renewed sense of community promoted by common need for post office access, however, transcended personal feelings and many perceived impacts.

JAMES C. CHATTERS
North American Paleoscience
STEVEN HACKENBERGER
University of Wisconsin Centers

The Archaeology of Archaeologists: Re-excavation of a Late Prehistoric Pithouse in Hell's Canyon

Archaeologists are often faced with data of differing quality resulting from variations in the skill and sophistication of previous excavators. We have a general understanding, for example, that faunal remains or unmodified lithics may have been unsystematically collected during earlier decades of research and often must surmise how these differences might affect the comparability of that older data with our own. Rarely, however, do we receive the opportunity to consider these differences quantitatively. Such an opportunity arose when the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area initiated the salvage excavation of a pithouse in Hells Canyon that had been first trenched by a River Basin Surveys crew and later looted. We conducted the re-excavation to maximize not only the information remaining undisturbed in the house, but also to provide comparative data on the kinds and quantities of different data categories collected by our predecessors. Preliminary results show that, while Smithsonian excavators may not have systematically removed faunal remains, they did collect most lithics that were present. Looters, as expected, took only recognizable tool types, but were not entirely successful at recovering even those. Despite the extensive damage to the site, we were able to combine our data with that of the Smithsonian to develop a fuller understanding of pithouse construction methods in Hells Canyon.

JEFFREY CINNAMOND
Eastern Washington University

Developing Trust Across Organizational Cultures and Geography

"Modernist anthropology," "postmodern anthropology," and "feminist anthropology" have struggled through dialogue and discourse to outline methodological and epistemological programs that have the goal to be accurate and sensitive to those who are being studied and described in text. Geertz has suggested that the critical issues of the

human sciences should focus less upon method "than by what we are up to." Geertz reminds us that what is truly significant about the daily activities of fieldwork is developing "reciprocal trust" and what Schutz has identified as "we-relations." The on-going artful practice of maintaining a series of "we-relations" across four large complex organizations that extend over 6000² mi. is discussed. Currently, I am involved in an ethnographic study where I am employed by one agency to study the interaction, coordination, and ability to serve clients among three agencies. The federal Health and Human Services project demands that I have open access to all aspects of the three agencies that are, at this point, distrustful of each other and the granting agency.

STACY DELAINE CLARK
Washington State University

*Analysis of Bone and Antler Debitage from the Judd Peak North Rockshelter,
Lewis County, Washington*

Many bone and antler fragments with characteristics inconsistent with butchery were recovered from the Judd Peak North Rockshelter (45-LE-222N). This study investigates the hypothesis that these fragments are bone and antler tool-making debitage. Overviews of Plateau butchery techniques, marrow and bone grease extraction, bone and antler tool technology, and ethnographic references to bone and antler tools and their manufacture are provided. The faunal collection is described and classified using 11 artifactual and non-artifactual categories. Lack of evidence suggesting other activities, combined with the fact that many fragments conform to debitage categories and exhibit no use wear, indicate that the Judd Peak north faunal collection may be tool-making debitage. Analysis reveals the composition of the collection remains the same over time. Lack of studies about bone and antler tool manufacture must be done, however, before definitive conclusions can be made.

WILLIAM L. CORNETT
KENNETH M. AMES
Portland State University
ANAN W. RAYMOND
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

*Preliminary Investigations at Cathlapotle, 45-CL-1, Ridgefield National
Wildlife Refuge, Washington*

Preliminary excavations and mapping at 45-CL-1, near the confluence of the Lake and Columbia rivers, were conducted in July 1993. A total of 55 augers and two 2² m units were excavated. 45-CL-1 is the townsite of Cathlapotle, described by Lewis and Clark as having 14 houses and supporting some 900 inhabitants. We have identified an extensive midden, as well as 11 depressions that probably represent the plankhouses. Excavations recovered numerous artifacts, faunal remains, and radiocarbon ages from 1000 years ago to the 1800s. 45-CL-1 may be the best-preserved Native town site on the southern Northwest Coast. Portland State University and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service plan to commence annual field school excavations of the site in the summer of 1994.

DALE R. CROES
Edmonds Community College/
Washington State University

Hoko River Wet/Dry Site Artifact Interpretive and Comparative Summary

Approximately 5000 artifacts, dating between 3000-2600 BP, have been recorded from the Hoko River wet/dry site. At present a detailed analysis of all artifacts has been completed and an overview summary is presented here to: 1) explore intra-site characteristics of major artifact categories, such as between the Hoko River wet (offshore) and dry (living area) site areas, between upper and lower components of the wet site, and among the 45 wet site vegetal-mat layers with 20 or more artifacts recovered; and 2) characterize the major artifact categories recorded at Hoko River with comparisons to the Ozette Village and other Northwest Coast wet sites.

JEFFERSON D. DAVIS

A Prehistoric Overview of the Southern Washington Cascades

Based on a Forest Service archaeological project in the Wind River Drainage in the southern Washington Cascade Mountains, this study focuses on the prehistory of the Wind River drainage system. It summarizes other significant archaeological investigations in the Washington Cascades and briefly examines some of the prehistoric chronologies and other theories that have been applied to the Cascade Mountains.

MARK DELEON
Okanogan National Forest

Low Densities and Low-lives: The No Snake Creek Pictographs

On a small, lichen-encrusted boulder in the middle reach of the Chewuch River is a pictograph panel displaying several motifs common to the Columbia Plateau. The angled boulder face, on which the pictographs occur, forms a meager shelter, at the base of which a test excavation recovered artifacts. These artifacts represent the only collection to date, albeit sparse, from a controlled excavation in the Chewuch drainage. The presence of the lichens (cryptograms, or what a Forest Service botanist winsomely calls the lower life forms) prompts questions about the utility of lichenometry to archaeology. Observations on the cultural material and lichenology are presented.

DAVID DE LYRIA
Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.

Catch One As Catch Can: Cutting, Drying, and Storing Salmon

For years some scholars have felt that salmon played the most important role in the winter subsistence strategy of people in the Pacific Northwest. Other scholars feel that salmon have been highly overrated, sometimes accusing their colleagues of having salmonopia. The truth probably lies somewhere in the middle. Some of the technologies that were used

historically and ethnographically for processing salmon in the Fraser River watershed of British Columbia are examined. Also examined are the conditions that have to be present to be successful in drying and storing salmon.

PAUL DE PREY
Western Washington University

*From Plants to Places: Modifying Turner's Index of Cultural Significance
for Cultural Resource Management*

Determining cultural significance is the key issue in the evaluation of Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). A systematic method of ranking the cultural significance of plant resources was developed by Nancy J. Turner in 1988. I propose that a similar technique could be developed to rank traditional use areas. I have modified Turner's criteria using ethnographic data to rank cultural significance of Native American traditional places. With Native American feedback this modified system could provide a model for evaluating cultural significance of possible TCPs.

MICHAEL DESILETS
Western Washington University

Bipolar Reduction at the Cherry Point Site

Bipolar reduction remains a seldom studied and often unreported stone-working technique in Pacific Northwest Coast assemblages. The present study introduces new issues regarding the recognition and interpretation of bipolar reduction in the context of a coastal site in Whatcom County, Washington. Hammerstones, anvils, cores, and debitage are discussed in terms of their value for identifying the presence of the technique in a coastal assemblage. Reliance on local resources of small size and low quality is a frequently cited explanation for the presence of the technique. This research questions such assumptions and tests the hypothesis that bipolar reduction at Cherry Point was used as an expedience technique and also to produce specialized tool types.

MICHAEL DIAMOND
Sound Art Productions
MATTHEW LIPPINCOTT
American Indigenous Media Productions

Multimedia Applications in Archaeology

Currently poised on the fringe of anthropological research, multimedia offers the opportunity to revolutionize every aspect of the field. Through the combined use of video, still photography, computer graphics, and cutting-edge computer interactive technologies, a more accurate and efficient document can be produced. In most cases, detailed site documentation can be completed with minimal impact to the area. For example, contextual video of a site could be combined with illustrative shots of artifacts and related interviews. Map coordinates and additional information would be assembled into an interactive compact disk that would allow immediate access to all of the information regarding a site, including detailed images and data about artifacts. This process could minimize the need to gather artifacts from the field, and would instead leave sites undisturbed yet well-documented. Finally, cataloging and research methods could be

greatly enhanced since one 650-megabyte compact disk can hold up to 60 minutes of video or thousands of pages of text and photographic information, all of which can be easily accessed by any student or professional.

MARY KATHARINE DUFFIE
Washington State University

Heeni: The Autobiography of a Maori Woman

This autobiography contains much of twentieth-century New Zealand social history told with the words of one extraordinary bicultural Maori woman, Heeni Wharemurū. As such, Heeni's story reveals gaps in our current anthropological understanding of contemporary Maoris. Heeni's narrative carries weight largely because of its subjective authority, but also because of the respect and *mana* (prestige, influence) she commands both from her own people and from the *pakeha* themselves. Indeed, Heeni has done what few indigenous and non-indigenous individuals have been able to do -- to become fluent in both cultures and languages, and thus bicultural in every sense of the word. Heeni herself would never admit this to be a rare and special trait, because in Maoridom to praise oneself is considered unconscionable, and to be praised by someone else is perhaps embarrassing. Nevertheless, a bicultural narrative is meant to shed much needed anthropological light not only on the cultural landscape of the contemporary New Zealand universe itself, but also on the shape and dimensions of an indigenous future becoming. Although her ancestors were distinctly Polynesian in a foundational sense, we see that they were also uniquely Maori, perhaps even more than the rest of her Polynesian cousins; among her contemporaries it is the same. Heeni's story is relevant to Polynesian anthropology because it represents a personalization of what her people as an organized, sophisticated entity have been able to do as a whole (despite tremendous odds), though other individual Maoris may have faltered.

AMY E. DUGAS
Western Washington University

*Bone Tool Production: The Methods and Techniques Employed at the
Cherry Point Site, Washington*

In the past, archaeologists have focused on lithic industries to provide answers to the important questions about prehistory and human behavior and have given less attention to bone and antler technology. Ironically, this is true even in shell midden sites where especially well-preserved bone tool and debitage assemblages have been found. Analyses of bone tool assemblages from prehistoric coastal sites in the Pacific Northwest have primarily focused on modified bone artifacts and have neglected the manufacturing sequences and methods employed in their production. Through the analysis of bone tools and debitage recovered at Cherry Point (45-WH-1), a large shell midden site in Whatcom County, Washington, I establish a probable bone-tool manufacturing sequence used by the prehistoric inhabitants to produce various tool forms. General models of metapodial reduction (as proposed by Yesner and Bonnischsen, Campbell, Morrisson, and Smith and Poggenpoel) are tested for their applicability. The goal of this research is to establish a model of metapodial reduction that can be applied to Northwest Coast assemblages along the Strait of Georgia.

HELGA EIKEHAUG
Pacific Lutheran University

Sami and Native North Americans

The Sami inhabited Northern Scandinavia prior to the European expansion. The ways that the Sami maintain their cultural identity and relate to modern Norwegian society can be compared to the Native North Americans. While past traditions are glamorized by mainstream culture, the current situation of these native peoples tends to be ignored. The Sami suffered greatly under Norwegian colonization and forced assimilation. For a long time they have been politically marginalized; only during the last decades have they risen in opposition to government exploitation. National public debate in the late 1980s focused on the Sami's right to make recommendations on issues regarding themselves, their culture, and the area they live in. The case of Sami protest over the Alta hydropower plant in the midst of their territory is compared with similar struggles among Native Americans.

E. B. EISELEIN
A & A Research

Native American Public Radio: An Example of Applied Media Anthropology

American Indian radio is a relatively recent voice among the country's electric media. There are ten Indian-controlled public radio stations in the lower 48 states. These include stations that serve the Hoopa, White Mountain Apache, Zuni, Ramah Navaho, Southern Ute, La Courte d'Oreille, Pine Ridge, Alamo Navaho, Lac du Flambeau, Turtle Mountain, Devils Lake, and Fort Berthold reservations. While these stations may have an Indian-controlled signal that is supposed to serve these reservations, who is really listening? As an example of applied media anthropology, a project is examined that was funded by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting to provide Native American listening data for these ten stations.

DAVID V. ELLIS
Archaeological Investigations Northwest Inc.

The US Courthouse Site: Background and Bones

In the summer of 1993 excavations were conducted at the proposed location of a new federal courthouse in downtown Portland. The excavations recovered large quantities of artifacts and faunal remains from the late nineteenth-century occupation of the block, many of which were associated with a Chinese laundry. This is a presentation of the project and summarizes the documentary history of the US Courthouse site. In addition, the results of the faunal analysis are discussed with an emphasis on new light shed on overseas Chinese diets at the turn of the century.

DAVID V. ELLIS
BILL R. ROULETTE

Archaeological Investigations Northwest Inc.

Archaeology of the Overseas Chinese in the West: Retrospect and Prospect

The past 20 years have witnessed growing archaeological research on the experience of the overseas Chinese in the American West from the 1850s into the 1930s. This research has been important in addressing questions of recognizing ethnicity and acculturation in the archaeological record. Although archaeologists working at overseas Chinese sites have become more sophisticated in their research concerns and conclusions, they continue to be plagued by simplistic models and assumptions of overseas Chinese life during the historical period. A review of the aims and results of past research and a commentary on the new directions evolving in current research is offered.

KIM FISHER
Reed College

The Interpretation of Nature's

Fieldwork done at Nature's grocery store in Portland was conducted as an exercise in the project of Mary Douglas of eliciting the cultural categories manifested in consumption over and above individualistic, rational, subsistence-plus-display economic choice. Nature's successfully transfers the meanings of "organic," "healthy," and "natural," previously attached only to highly personalized "honey-on-the-floor" co-ops, to a more rationalized, efficient social space. The concern for health and wholesomeness, Bourdieu's middle class marker, corresponds to the "health nut," "hippie" element of the taste of consumers of Nature's. The concern for the appearance of the transcendence of subsistence, Bourdieu's higher class marker, corresponds to the "gourmet," "yuppie" element. The implication of fieldwork at Nature's is that there is no necessary link between mass-production or consumerism and de-symbolization. Nature's, a fully rationalized modern firm, flourished precisely because it sells "re-enchanting" items.

LEONARD A. FORSMAN
Larson Anthropological/Archaeological Services

*Evaluating Traditional Cultural Properties in Urban Settings: An Example
from the Duwamish River Valley in Southern Puget Sound.*

Evaluating traditional cultural properties (TCPs) in urban settings presents unique challenges to archaeologists, Indian tribes, and project planners. The Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (METRO) worked with Larson Anthropological/Archaeological Services (LAAS) to evaluate TCPs within and directly adjacent to the construction corridor of a proposed effluent transfer and stormwater conveyance improvement project in Seattle, Washington, and adjacent suburbs. Many landforms within the project area play important roles in local aboriginal mythology and may have cultural importance to the Muckleshoot, Suquamish, and Duwamish tribes. METRO and LAAS are working with the tribes to acquire information from Indian communities throughout the region in support of the TCP evaluation. Project organization, data gathering procedures, and types of identified resources are reviewed to serve as a model for future projects in urban areas.

RODNEY FREY
Lewis-Clark State College, Coeur d'Alene

Stories that Make the World: A Plateau Indian Oral Literature Curriculum

The research and development of a Plateau Indian oral literature curriculum are described. The goal of the project was to render "authentic" story texts "accessible" to a wide community, both Indian and non-Indian alike. Among the issues discussed are: the collecting of 22 story texts; working with elders from various tribes in the region and with the Coeur d'Alene Cultural Committee; formatting the written texts in a style that best conveys the oral nuance and the perspective of the Indian; identifying the key cultural themes and literary motifs expressed in the literature; clarifying the storytelling techniques used by elders; identifying the contrasts between the implications of orality and literacy; discussing the understanding that "words" possess a transformative power; and discussing how these story texts can be effectively incorporated into an elementary, secondary, and college classroom curriculum.

JOHN M. FURNISS
Idaho State University

*Cryonics for a Deceased Archaeological Informant:
Excavation Through Random Core Samples*

Cultural resource management accounts for the vast majority of archaeological excavation conducted annually in the United States. A large number of these are small compliance projects or small business set-asides whose sole objective is the determination of site significance. Idaho State University developed and tested an excavation technique using random core samples (EXTRCS) for significance determinations of prehistoric sites; this technique is designed to articulate data among diverse excavations through the use of a common methodology. Testing at the Indian Rocks State Park site suggests EXTRCS may accurately provide information for these determinations, identify certain screening biases, and may reduce curation costs of artifacts recovered through the excavation process by capturing information and not artifacts.

JERRY R. GALM
REBECCA A. STEVENS
Eastern Washington University

*Subsistence and Settlement in the Upper Wenatchee River Drainage:
The 1992 and 1993 Excavations at Osprey Camp*

The 1992 and 1993 "Passports In Time" archaeological data recovery project at Osprey Camp (45-CH-425) provided important new information on the Late Period settlement and use of the upper Wenatchee River system. Volcanic tephra and radiocarbon analyses place occupation of the site at ca. 1200-400 BP. Combined information sets suggest that the five confirmed housepits most likely represent separate occupation episodes rather than a "village" comprised of multiple, contemporaneous houses. Preliminary analyses of the 1993 excavation data are consistent with testing data and data from the 1992 excavations indicating a late summer to early fall period of occupation.

JERRY R. GALM
SARAH A. C. KELLER
Eastern Washington University

*Archaeological Investigations at the Lakeview Rockshelter Site (45-LI-206),
Lincoln County, Washington*

Lakeview Rockshelter, located on newly acquired Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands in Lincoln County, was investigated in the summer of 1993 through a field school course jointly sponsored by Eastern Washington University and the BLM. The site is a relatively small south-facing shelter in the Lake Creek scabland tract located northwest of Odessa, Washington. Excavations during the first season extended to a depth of 60 cm in two units and revealed a significant Late Period presence in the shelter. Radiocarbon ages of 560 ± 80 BP and 810 ± 55 BP (both ^{13}C corrected) were obtained on a hearth and general level sample, respectively. A preliminary description of the results of the 1993 excavations and the paleoenvironmental record of this channeled scabland tract are presented.

RICK GEORGE
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

*Environmental Planning/Rights Protection: A Comprehensive Strategy
for Cultural Resources Management*

Management of natural resources has historically been treated by federal and state agencies as a limited commodity-focused process. Resources such as timber, elk, and minerals have been managed with specific objectives, while management of the ecosystem has been relegated to the spoils of management for commodities. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) is leading an effort to expand the vision of natural resources under the umbrella of culture and traditional economics. This effort follows three principle objectives: 1) provide necessary resources and staff; 2) define and implement consultation; 3) define framework around tribal cultural and legal rights. These objectives have been initiated in several arenas including co-management of cultural resources by tribal governments; Systems Operation Review process for salmon restoration; and model watershed restoration standards. The CTUIR is also working internally to reorganized its own structure to reflect the cultural and legal framework that shapes the work of tribal staff.

RETA A. GILBERT
Eastern Washington University

Toward a Thai Visual Persuasion Code

The author reports on a three-year study of color advertising in magazines published in Bangkok and aimed at a South East Asian, American, or European business audience. Four categories of analysis are used: color as defined by Berlin and Kay; visual design including shapes, lines, unity, balance, and emphasis; psychological appeals; and symbols. Using the work of Geertz and others, the author develops a paradigm for Thai visual persuasion.

RONALD R. GOBLE
Washington State University

Archie Phinney: Nez Perce Anthropologist

Research in the life history of Archie Phinney records the unfolding history of his experiences as Nez Perce tribal member who went from Culdesac, Idaho, to the University of Kansas, then to Columbia University where he specialized in ethnology and race relations under Franz Boas in the Department of Anthropology. In 1962, Phinney joined the Department of Interior and by the late 1930s was one of a close circle of upper level Bureau of Indian Affairs employees who formed a national-level task force for John Collier, the reformist New Deal Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Whether one views the American political system in terms of Antonio Gramsci's cultural paradigm or through Michael Omi's and Howard Winant's process of racial formation in the United States, federal Indian policy has tried to deny tribal sovereignty. Archie Phinney's life spanned one historic federal policy shift and his professional and anthropological work continued to attest Indian sovereignty.

ERIC GOLDSMITH

*The Sand Stratum at the Cherry Point Site (45-WH-1):
Test of a Depositional Model*

The Cherry Point archaeological site in northwest Whatcom County, Washington, has been the subject of 8 seasons of excavations over a period of 32 years. Excavations have shown this extensive coastal shell midden to be a seasonally-used village site occupied for at least 2500 years. Previous researchers have interpreted the stratigraphic sequence at the Cherry Point archaeological site to represent evidence of post-Pleistocene coastal emergence due to isostatic rebound. This hypothesis, while plausible, warranted further testing. Data presented in this research from stratigraphic correlations and grain-size analyses support the emergent coastline model for the depositional development of the Cherry Point site.

MARIO GONZALES
Washington State University

*Circular Migration, Remittances, and Social Change: Migration's Impact
on Status and Position Among the Triqui Indians of Oaxaca*

Examined are the nature of the relationship between circular migration to the United States from Mexico and the new economic resources it creates among the Triqui Indians of western Oaxaca. Specifically, this study ascertains migration's economic impact on the internal structure of power and politics in the region. Previous migration research concerning the effects of cash remittances and material wealth on economically hegemonic areas is reviewed. Based on this previous research, it is believed patterns will emerge indicating that the introduction of new resources into the region will create economic inequalities that intensify social stratification in the Triqui area. It is also hypothesized that ultimately factionalism and violence will increase due to increased economic and social inequalities as new alliances (vis-a-vis new wealth versus old wealth) are made in struggles for power and status.

STAN GOUGH
Eastern Washington University

*Description and Interpretation of Late Quaternary Sediments in the Rocky Reach
of the Columbia River Valley, Douglas County, Washington*

Stratigraphic and sedimentologic investigations of late Quaternary alluvial fan sediments in the Columbia River Valley of eastern Washington are described. Investigations revealed deposits of Glacier Peak tephra attributable to layer B, consisting of three distinct airfall beds, (thin, intermediate, and thick GP) radiocarbon age-dated to $11,630 \pm 80$ BP and before $11,500 \pm 60$ BP and $11,350 \pm 60$ BP. Stratigraphic and grain-size evidence supports correlation of the three tephra beds between the Chelan Falls and Orondo study localities are with layer B. Reworked early Glacier Peak tephra clasts recovered at the Chelan Falls locality are from sediments stratigraphically below the three-bed airfall tephra sequence and the radiocarbon ages. A late, relatively small glacial outburst flood flowed down the Columbia Valley subsequent to the deposition of Glacier Peak tephra and all radiocarbon age-dated sediments reported herein. Changes in alluvial fan sedimentation occurred through time and sedimentation at the study localities ceased as the result of stream channel incision shortly following the deposition of Mazama ash about 7000 years ago.

RENEE M. GRALEWICZ
Washington State University

John Wannuacon Quinney, A Great American

Growing up as a second generation city-Indian in the 1960s, my Indian heritage was de-emphasized. When I asked questions regarding our Indian lineage, I was often told to forget it, "we are just Americans." The one large exception to the rule was our great grandfather, John W. Quinney. John Wannuacon Quinney was a Stockbridge Munsee Chief, a great man who addressed the plights of the Stockbridge Indians to the Congress of the United States of America in the early nineteenth century. By the time John W. Quinney was born, his tribe had already been relocated twice by the United States and the original tribe name was lost. They were the Muh-he-ka-ne-ok Indians until they were located near Stockbridge that is now in Massachusetts. From there, the government began to refer to them as Stockbridge Indians. The original settlers of Stockbridge included members of the following tribes: Delawares, Munsees, Mohegans, Narragansetts, Pequot, and Penobscots. The governor of the territory wanted the Indian settlement relocated and so they migrated to Madison County, New York, where John was born. By the time he was 21, the tribe once again was convinced to move west to Indiana. This is the story of John Wannuacon Quinney, his education and life work to acquire stable, quality land for his Tribe. John managed to convince New York to pay the Tribe full fair value for the land released in Madison County and to acquire land in Wisconsin. John became a leading spokesman for the Tribe as they began to settle claims against old treaties and land sales. When he spoke before Congress, he spoke not just for Stockbridge Indians, but for all Americans in their quest for freedom.

STEVEN HACKENBERGER
University of Wisconsin Centers
DEBORAH OLSON
Faunal Analysts, Pullman

Taphonomy at Tryon Creek, Hells Canyon

Final results of faunal analysis from Tryon Creek include comparisons of faunal remains from the block excavation of a large house feature with remains from trenches in areas north and south of the house. Although important differences are observed, overall faunal remains from the house deposits and trenched areas are surprisingly similar. The remains reflect interesting temporal trends in subsistence and provide an independent test of the house occupation zones proposed by Wayne Thompson on the basis of sediments and activity areas.

KARI ANN HAILEY
University of Idaho

The Modern Euroamerican Story

Storytelling has long existed as a part of human culture. But what happens when the story is no longer spoken or heard, but experienced silently by a solitary reader? The modern fiction reader enters an isolated world involving a different cultural experience than oral sharing provides. There is a new area of literature, nature writing, that incorporates many features of traditional storytelling. Writers like Richard Nelson, Annie Dillard, Aldo Leopold, and Susan Baumgartner use techniques such as first person voices that speak directly to the reader, extensive local description, illustrations of the necessity of proper behavior, humor, order, and chaos. These silent storytellers give us a means to participate socially and culturally with the modern world through written texts.

TAMSIN HEKALA

*Cultures in Conflict: The Church and Northern Europe
in the Middle Ages*

Popular wisdom maintains that the Roman Catholic Church during the Middle Ages held a position of unparalleled power and influence upon the time, the people, and society. The church is alternately credited and blamed for all the ills contained within European society. Was the church truly as powerful as commonly held? A second look is needed, not at the historical institution, but at the acceptance of basic cultural norms contained in canon law by the converted. A comparison of one aspect, marriage, reveals a clash of cultures where the church fought to maintain a position that was never fully accepted by the converted. Indeed, the differences between dogmatic ideal and the reality at the parish level never coincided throughout the Medieval era. The two ideal social structures of the church and European society based on secular and canon law are described. The differing concepts concerning appropriate marriage rules and acceptable partners are outlined. The clash between two divergent cultural ideals and conclusions on the outcome are discussed.

CLAUDIA B. HEMPHILL
Continuum Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc.

Missing Data, Forgotten History: Grazing Archaeology in Central Oregon

Grazing was the primary historical impetus in the economic development of central Oregon and its National Forests. Grazing-related archaeological sites are abundant, but have been largely unstudied. Their fragility, combined with their rich and unique data content, present a strong need for development of a regional grazing-site management strategy. Two 1993 surveys on the Ochoco National Forest documented more than 50 grazing sites, including 33 dendroglyph sites recording nearly 1000 names, dates, places, messages, and art elements. Most were carved between 1880 and 1938 by sheep herders, forming a substantial database on their lives, ethnicity, activities, and attitudes. One-hundred-fifteen years of dendroglyphs are used to identify spatial, chronological, and forest development patterns, building on recent research by Thomas Churchill. Results are examined within the framework of general models of pastoralism. Additionally, the data show how dendroglyphs register trends in public use of forest lands.

CLAUDIA B. HEMPHILL
Continuum Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc.

Missing Data, Lost Prehistory: Ignoring Small Lithic Scatters in Central Oregon

The effort to systematize lithic scatter recording for more efficient management and faster recording has led to an informal decision to ignore small surface lithic scatters (prehistoric activity loci with fewer than 10 surface-visible artifacts). This policy, varying by agency and archaeologist, eliminates substantial quantities of data from the scientific record, without advancing scientifically sound reasons for so doing. Two large recent surveys on the Ochoco National Forest documented exactly 100 surface lithic scatters containing from one item to over 1000 items. The sample forms four size clusters. Analysis of environmental location and content suggests relationships to both functional and taphonomic factors. The demonstrable research value of small scatters demands that they not be ignored for mere convenience. Also, the size clustering clearly groups 9-item sites with 10-item and larger sites, a reminder that the 10-item site/isolate cutoff is an ethnocentric convenience, not a prehistoric reality.

SEAN HESS

Columbia Valley Lateral Barbed Points: A New Look at an Old Point Type

The Columbia Valley Lateral Barbed (CVLB) point form acts as a convenient focus for a discussion of Plateau projectile point typology. Small size, convex-sided blades, lateral barbs at the shoulders, and diamond to square stems typify the CVLB form. Plateau archaeologists have used at least six different names for this form, creating an archaeological Babel. The debate between Flenniken and Thomas appears to have pushed some Plateau archaeologists away from projectile point typologies. Regardless of

one's stance on this debate, significant patterns appear when one looks at CVLB point distributions. Sites containing CVLB points appear primarily in the middle reaches of the Columbia River, especially near the Deschutes River. While the CVLB point form may be associated with prehistoric Sahaptins, its temporal range is not well controlled. By carefully describing point forms and their distributions, Plateau archaeology can move toward needed synthetic statements.

NEAL H. HEUPEL
Portland State University

Ochoco Archaeology: Recent Research and Future Directions

In 1993, Continuum Cultural Resource Consultants undertook two contiguous cultural resource surveys on the Ochoco National Forest in central Oregon. The 23,000-acre inventory recorded more than 160 sites and isolated finds in forest, meadow, and lithosol environments. The 1000 prehistoric lithic scatters document seasonal hunting and plant gathering from Early through Late Archaic periods. Lithic scatters are divided into four sizes, significant for management as well as functional interpretation. Project obsidian artifact data integrates with [Charles L.] Armitage's ongoing dissertation research into regional chronology and obsidian source patterns. Nearly all Euroamerican properties on the Ochoco National Forest relate to livestock grazing. They include aspen carving sites, stock driveways, spring developments, camps, and corrals. The rich data contained present a significant research potential; however, the fragility of these resources, and the region's current lack of a grazing-site management strategy, demands an immediate management plan.

K. J. HILZER
Eastern Washington University

Lu-Dingir-Nanna in Ur III Cuneiform Texts

Sumerian cuneiform is the oldest writing system in the world, originating ca. 5000 years ago in what is now southern Iraq. Thousands of inscribed clay tablets have been found that date to the third dynasty of Ur (ca. 2150-2000 BC), most of which are economic texts. The occurrence of one name, *Lu-dingir-Nanna*, is traced through the texts. In determining the number of individuals of the same name, minor problems exist in time span and location, and major problems in reconciling various roles ascribed to the name in different contexts.

J. CLARISSA HOWE
Eastern Washington University

Ritual Symbols at a Renaissance Marian Shrine

The Renaissance Marian shrine at Verese is examined in historical, stylistic, and socio-cultural contexts. The paintings and sculptures are highly illusionistic and dramatic in character. The chapels correspond to the Fifteen Mysteries of the Rosary and so comprise a visual-textual meditative system. A semiotic analysis of the overall symbol system is used within the framework of ritual symbolism and pilgrimage process.

J. CLARISSA HOWE
Eastern Washington University

Semiotics of an Art Show

Fieldwork based around "SQWLLUMT: Storytelling in Winter" examines the creation and presentation of messages in contemporary paintings. Implicit and explicit goals of the Native American artists and curators are determined. Semiotic analysis of interview data identifies personal and cultural symbols and examines the processes involved in the creation of the paintings. Viewers of the art are interviewed to determine how the symbols are "read" in individual paintings. Intended meaning(s) of the artists can then be compared to viewer-created meaning(s).

DAVID R. HUELSBECK
Pacific Lutheran University

Terrestrial Mammals, Bone Tools, and Northwest Coast Economies

Bones from terrestrial mammals typically constitute a small proportion of Northwest Coast zooarchaeological assemblages but often are a common raw material for tool manufacture in the associated artifact assemblages. Data from Ozette are compared with other Northwest sites to assess the impact of tool manufacture on the relative amounts of meat represented by the faunal collection. Analysis suggests that as a result of tool manufacturing at Ozette, some elements are more common and others perhaps are less common than might otherwise be the case. There is no net effect on the relative amounts of food represented by the faunal collection.

NATHAN ALAN HUSTON
Eastern Washington University

Dance Hall Daze: The Development of Ritual and Regalia in the Punk Rock Community, 1976 to Present

The increasingly conservative governments of the U. S. and Britain in the 1970s, combined with increasing economic hardships, gave rise to the youth movement known as Punk Rock. Based on taboo violations and social unacceptability, punks clung together for support and developed a viable subculture. Styles of dress and modes of ritualized expression (namely dance) have changed diachronically, reflecting increasing tolerance by and influence from the larger outside community. This has resulted in offshoots such as Skate Punk, Death Rock, and most recently Grunge. The multi-million dollar grunge-rock empire has recombined punk survivors with an outside world that has little to no understanding of the original subculture and its various permutations. Presented in synthetic form are the symbolic and socio-economic factors that gave rise to Punk Rock in order to trace the evolution of Punk Rock through the intervening years.

MALCOLM A. JAMES
Simon Fraser University

JEFF BAILEY
Antiquus Archaeological Consultants
JOHN D'AURIA
Simon Fraser University

*Obsidian Artifacts Patterning at Wilson Butte Cave and Other X-Ray Fluorescence
Analyses in Northwestern North America*

Since 1990, we have collected geological source samples of volcanic glass throughout northwestern North America. We have chemically characterized the trace element composition of these sources, primarily obsidians and ignimbrites, using the X-ray fluorescence facilities at the Department of Chemistry, Simon Fraser University. We have also performed source identification analyses of obsidian artifacts from archaeological contexts within the study area. Some of the applications of volcanic-glass sourcing studies, using our analyses of artifacts from Wilson Butte Cave, Idaho, and other sites from the Pacific Northwest and western Canada are illustrated.

KATHY KIEFER
Central Washington University

Women, Propaganda, and World War II

Advertising directed at women in the magazine, *Ladies Home Journal*, from 1940 until 1950 is explored. Images of women in advertising during this period, leading up to, through, and after WWII changes dramatically. From caricature images of Dumb Dora by Ralston Purina in 1940 to the overall clad woman smoking a Camel and swinging a ratchet while proclaiming her loyalty to the family and country in 1942, advertising provided a changing image of the American woman. The images and their accompanying slogans and the events that led advertising agencies to promote these images are discussed.

LINDA KLUG
Central Washington University

The Function of Backchanneling

Backchanneling refers to comments, noises, and gestures that listeners make in concert with or response to speakers in small group verbal interaction. Much has been made in the literature of differences in backchanneling behavior between males and females in English and differences in backchanneling frequency between various languages. The functions of backchanneling are concentrated on. The data are based on the behavior of two contrasting groups: older adult, mixed-gender business meetings and college student, mixed-gender seminars.

IGOR E. KLYUKANOV
Eastern Washington University

Russian Calendar Rituals and Their Cultural Interpretation

Some ancient seasonal celebrations and festivities of the Russian people (Yuletide, Shrovetide, Kupalo's Day, and harvest holidays, for examples) are reviewed. A cultural interpretation of their main motifs is provided. The picture of Russian rites is discussed in terms of cultural dimensions such as individualism-collectivism and masculinity-femininity, as well as some value orientations such as person-nature relationship, time orientation, etc. The attempts to obliterate the ancient Russian festivities and holidays in Soviet time (after 1917) are also touched upon. The concept of "cultural resistance" is introduced to explain the core belief system of the Russian people.

TOM KOPPEL
Writer, Salt Spring Island

Hawaiians on the Gulf Islands

The only large and lasting Hawaiian community on the Northwest Coast was in the British Columbia Gulf Islands. At the peak, from the 1880s through the first decade of this century, some two dozen "Kanaka" households (mainly Hawaiian-born men, their native Indian wives, and offspring) settled and lived on Salt Spring Island and several small nearby islands. The men worked mainly as subsistence farmers, loggers, and fishermen. They carried on traditional customs, such as eating taro poi and holding luau feasts, but their children assimilated into the cultural and economic mainstream. Some descendants still live on the Gulf Islands, where there are numerous Kanaka place names.

MARK KRAUSE
Central Washington University

The Subspecies Taxonomy of Chimpanzees (Pan troglodytes)

Wild chimpanzees exhibit a wide range of behavioral variability both within and between populations. Differences in tool use and food acquisition strategies are manifested in the ecological variants of each population. Cultural differences, such as variable hand gestures used in similar behavioral contexts and unique consortship solicitations, have been documented as well. Chimpanzees also show phenotypic polymorphism that is readily distinguishable at the subspecific level. Current taxonomic practice divides the chimpanzee in three separate subspecies: *Pan troglodytes troglodytes*, *Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii*, and *Pan troglodytes verus*. The variability within chimpanzee subspecies is evident and further subspecific divisions are justifiable. The application of standard taxonomic criteria could further subdivide chimpanzee subspecies on the basis of ecological and geographic separation.

ELWYN C. LAPOINT
Eastern Washington University

The Witchcraft Discovery Process in Early Modern England

Witchcraft cases in early modern England conformed to a sequential pattern that was recognized by contemporary commentators. With a bow to Reginald Scot (1584), I call this pattern the "witchcraft discovery process." I propose a theoretical model of the process and then apply it to the analysis of the dynamics of witch-hunting in early modern England.

LYNN L. LARSON
Larson Anthropological/Archaeological Services

The West Point Site Complex Data Base: Regional and Ethnographic Comparisons

The long-term land use patterns at West Point are compared to coeval data sets from the Duwamish River Valley, western Cascade foothills, and other sites in southern Puget Sound. Important regional questions about cultural development are reviewed that include: is there evidence for a shift from forager to collector organization and when did it occur in Puget Sound; how did earthquakes affect settlement patterns through time in the Duwamish River Valley; and, did Duwamish villages participate in an interdependent economy based on ecological strengths?

WILLIAM D. LAYMAN
North Central Washington Museum

*Drawing with Vision: Harold Cundy's Pioneering Rock Art Investigations
of North Central Washington (1927-1938)*

In his eleven years of rock art study, Harold J. Cundy, a flour salesman from Wenatchee, Washington, recorded over 60 sites in central and northcentral Washington. Upon completion of his research in 1938, Cundy presented the Washington State Historical Society with two beautifully bound manuscripts documenting his efforts. Unpublished and largely unknown, Cundy's work shows a keen eye for detail, refined artistic skills, and a willingness to seek out remote sites many of which have long been inundated by mid-Columbia River dams. The presentation does the following: 1) view through Cundy's eyes and art the mid-Columbia River system sites he recorded; 2) trace the work of subsequent investigators at these same sites; and, 3) place Cundy's work within a developmental framework of rock art studies in America. Cundy's work is shown as an early example of the quiet, dogged devotion present among many of today's rock art researchers and it identifies his early contributions as something unique and special in the annals of American rock art investigations.

DENNIS E. LEWARCH
Larson Anthropological/Archaeology Services
ERIC W. BANGS

*The West Point Site Complex Chronological Sequence: Long-term Land Use
Patterns on a Changing Landform*

The chronological sequence for the West Point site complex is based on over 65 dendro-corrected radiocarbon ages that are linked to changes in landform configuration through time. The long hunter-gatherer land-use sequence begins ca. 4300 BP as demonstrated by shell midden and non-shell feature complexes at the base of a steep, shoreline bluff complex. Land use over the next 4000 years consists of short-term seasonal occupations with associated processing features and low-density sheet midden deposits. Shifts in documented activity area locations through time are reviewed to summarize impacts of landslides, rising sea level, and earthquake-induced ground subsidence.

CAROLE A. LINDERMAN
University of Oregon

Surfing Through a Potted Site

Since the enactment of Archeological Resource Protection Act [ARPA] archaeologists have been called upon to assess the damage done to prehistoric and historic sites. One assessment is the volume and area of damage done to an archaeological site by looters. Volume is calculated using width and depth of pits dug by looters. The area of the pit location is calculated for an overall assessment. The volume and area of disturbance is then compared to what amount of area and volume would have been excavated by professional archaeologists using the "correct" method. There can be differences between one archaeologist with a conservative assessment and another's assessment. By using SURFER, a computer mapping program, not only could archaeologists produce contour maps indicating the area of damage, but also could use the program's ability to compute area and volume in an objective calculation. Focusing on one site, the Twin Rocks Site (35-CU-183), as an example, SURFER was used to produce contour maps of the damage area and calculate volume and area that was then compared to two archaeologists' estimates that were widely different.

ERNEST LOHSE
Idaho State University

Building a Culture Sequence: The Case for Southeastern Idaho

A prehistoric culture sequence is defined for southeastern Idaho based on thirty years of archaeological fieldwork. The basic temporal framework is secure but a narrative of changes in cultural adaptive systems is fraught with inconsistencies and mythic or belief-centered statements. There has been little theoretical discussion about style sequencing and periodization as these reflect cultural processes. A defensible culture sequence is established and the meaning and veracity of cited artifact types, site sequences, and site assemblages are critically examined. Contextual analysis is argued to be the vital key in successfully integrating the results of academic research and cultural resource management compliance work within a narrative of regional prehistory.

DOUG MACDONALD
Washington State University

*Lithic Technological Organization at the Hunting Camp Spring Site,
Blue Mountains, Oregon*

Analysis of lithic artifacts from the Hunting Camp Spring site in the Blue Mountains of northeastern Oregon provides insight into the technological organization of prehistoric populations in the southern Columbia Plateau. Results of debitage analysis suggest that raw material availability was a prime factor in the selective production of both expedient and curated tools. Lithic debitage derived from the use of locally available black andesitic basalt, as well as a variety of cherts, is indicative of middle and late-stage tool production. Debitage from exotic materials, such as obsidian and opalite, in contrast, depicts late-stage biface production. Results of tool analysis show that formal and informal tools were produced from both local and exotic raw materials. Thus, maximization of raw materials due to limited availability appears to have been likely at this upland site.

MIA D. MARCUM-MCCOY
Western Washington University

*The Decision to Terminate Breast-feeding during the First Month:
A Critical Medical Anthropological Perspective*

Human milk is recognized as the best food for optimal infant health, yet it is common to see high breast-feeding termination rates during the first month postpartum. What happens during this first month that affects the decision to terminate breast-feeding? A preliminary research project that focuses on this question is presented. Data are collected on survey forms at five pre-determined times during the first month postpartum. Breast-feeding knowledge and the degree of influence from "other" sources are analyzed. Misinformation about breast-feeding is expected to have a greater impact on termination rates than socioeconomic or ethnic variables. The results of this study can be utilized for designing intervention programs for those at risk of early termination of breast-feeding as well as for other programs aimed at providing the best nutritional environment for optimum infant health.

TIMOTHY J. MCCOY
Western Washington University

Legal Action and Religious Diffusion: The Case of the Indian Shaker Church

The Indian Shaker Church is a Native religious institution that began among the indigenous peoples of Washington state's southern Puget Sound in 1882. Shaker membership remains strong today. This institution represents one example of religious perseverance and serves to demonstrate the adaptability and tenacity exhibited by Native people on a much larger scale. Shaker membership increased after both legal recognition as a religion in 1892 and incorporation under Washington State law in 1910. While these two seminal events are well documented, their effect on the diffusion of the Shaker Church has not been fully explored. Using available documents, newspapers, and ethnographic evidence, the diffusion of the Indian Shaker Church as it was first affected by legal recognition, and later by incorporation under Washington State law, is examined.

SANDI MCFARLAND
Clearwater National Forest

Interpretation in Cultural Resources - Why Not?

Cultural resource managers should make interpretation an integral part of their program. A growing interest in historic sites and the need to develop recreational opportunities have made interpretation of cultural resources a higher priority in the Forest Service. The mission for historic preservation has been a combination of stewardship and public service. These basic products include interpretation. They are also found in the preambles of the National Historic Preservation and Archeological Resource Protection acts. Everything we do, including interpretation, is the law. The time is here for the Forest Service and all federal agencies to become actively involved with interpretation as part of their broader agenda to the public.

JOANNE M. MACK
Pomona College

*Variation between Prehistoric Upland Sites within the Upper Klamath River
Canyon Locality, Southern Oregon and Northern California*

Systematic surface collection and test excavation of prehistoric sites and a botanical inventory and evaluation of food plants in site locales within the southern Cascades of Oregon and northern California allows testing of an hypothesis proposing that upland sites were small specialized sites used seasonally by the inhabitants of large campsites and village sites located on the terraces of the Upper Klamath River Canyon. Analysis and interpretation of materials recovered during two recent field seasons indicate the character of upland sites varied and included large campsites with tool kits indicating their inhabitants exploited both animal and plant resources over ca. 8000 years.

NANCY P. MCKEE
Washington State University

*Adrift in a Dream World: College Women's Aspirations and Expectations
in the Post Feminist Present*

A preliminary exploration of the goals and expectations of a small sample of Washington State University undergraduate women students indicates that though most students plan to work after graduation and to postpone childbirth until after they have "begun a career," few have thought realistically about what a career requires in terms of academic preparation, experience, time, or commitment. Traditional domestic values, by contrast, appear strongly rooted. Students believe that they should find employment that allows them to spend time with their children or quit temporarily. These students consistently select for themselves generally poor-paying occupations that have traditionally been the province of women, and continue to characterize science and engineering as "male" occupations. Finally, a significant number of students cite dissatisfaction with their own working mothers as a reason for their desire to limit occupational involvement while their children are young.

GUY A. MARDEN
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

Historical Archaeology of Overseas Chinese: Northeastern Oregon and Beyond

During the past several field seasons the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest has sponsored historical archaeological projects in northeastern Oregon that dealt with overseas Chinese mining. These projects are discussed and contrasted to an urban historical archaeology project outside the area also dealing with overseas Chinese.

KIERSTEN LINNEE MARSH
Linfield College

Color and Emotion Synesthesia in American and Japanese Subjects

Do we all see color the same? Do we have similar emotions? Do we have linguistic equivalents to express these experiences? These assumptions underlie every study measuring cross-cultural color-emotion synesthesia. Color's ability to elicit emotional response has been documented by anthropologists and psychologists for decades. As cross-cultural comparisons of the results were made, dramatically similar patterns of this synesthetic effect emerged indicating that these patterns must fundamentally be mediated by universal factors rather than cultural specificity. This study tested these conclusions by asking Japanese and American subjects in their native language to choose which color chip best represented a particular emotion term. Each of the cards presented contained three color chips controlling for brightness, saturation, and hue. Results, in support of past research, indicated that the brightest and most saturated color chips were chosen in response to the more positively connoted emotion terms. In contrast, the least saturated and darker chips were generally chosen in response to negatively connoted emotion terms. The most convincing explanations for this seeming universal phenomenon include the diurnal nature of our species, cognitive categorization, and color foci theories. The possible implications for the origin of racism are also discussed. [See pp. 99-113, this issue, for full text.]

PAUL MARVY
Reed College

Potlatch in a Nordstrom's Bag: Status Display and Packaging of Women's Clothing

Packaging as a characteristic of a particular phase in the biography of women's clothing is considered. Based upon fieldwork conducted in 26 stores in the Portland area, I conclude that packaging is best treated as a boundary condition that marks the transfer of commodities or gifts. The quality and quantity of packaging rises with the store's eagerness to claim that contact with it and/or its goods confers a high degree of value upon the purchaser. Packaging becomes an object worthy of collection in its own right when purchasers fully accept its ability to signify status. Buyers and sellers believe packaging is both a marker of service (another marker of the value of a store), and a functional necessity. The vicissitudes in a person's use of the service and functional models for packaging demonstrates his or her subjective assignment of prestige to the packaged goods, the stores that sell them, and the people that purchase them.

CAROLYNNE L. MERRELL

Introduction to Kittle Rockshelter, Its Pictographs, and Site Potential

Kittle Rockshelter was registered on 9 September 1993 as Smithsonian site number 10-LE-75. This rockshelter contains at least seventeen previously unrecorded pictographs. The motifs display anthropomorphs and zoomorphs including buffalo. Other surfaces are too obscure to identify without detailed research other than to note pigment application. Several pictographs are located on columnar basalt projections from the ceiling. Many are loose and are expected to drop to the shelter floor as the natural deterioration of the shelter continues. In presenting these motifs, the effect of digital enhancement techniques is demonstrated and comparisons are made with pictographs found elsewhere on the Columbia Plateau.

ALISON MILLS
University of Victoria

*Using the First People's Gallery in the Royal British Columbia Museum
As a Venue for Catering Functions: Surrounding Issues*

Museums are facing financial difficulties in today's economic atmosphere and are looking for new ways to increase their revenues to make up for government cutbacks. One of the new programs at the Royal British Columbia Museum (RBCM) entails renting out of Museum gallery space after hours. This program is examined with specific regard to the First Peoples' Gallery. There are many debates surrounding Native representation and lack of Native voice within the context of museums and the RBCM prides itself on being a leader in working with the Native community. The new gallery rental program was implemented without any consultation with First Nations peoples or for that matter without any internal museum consultation outside of museum administration (i.e., no anthropologists, curators, or conservators). The culturally sensitive material housed in the First Peoples' Gallery is represented very differently when used as a "backdrop" for social functions as opposed to the regular daytime visitor atmosphere. I have interviewed RBCM staff and members of the Native community to discuss their views on this new use of the First Peoples' Gallery and how it fits in with the changing relationships between museums and Native Peoples and with Native/white relations in general. I have also compared the RBCM's rental program with that of other museums in regard to First Nations' materials, bringing in academic sources to punctuate the surrounding dialogue that threatens to remain rhetoric.

PAUL MINTHORN
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Federal Indian Law, the New Nexus in Cultural Resources Management

Since 1831, the United States Supreme Court has joined its sister branches of federal government in its dealing with Indian tribes. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) assert that federal court rulings interpreting or addressing treaty and other rights and interests involving Indian tribes is relevant, important, and necessary in cultural resources management and protection. The CTUIR utilize federal Indian law as the legal touchstone in compelling federal agencies to protect and manage cultural resources important to the CTUIR.

VERA MORGAN
Eastern Washington University

The Bafus Bison Site (45-AD-104): A Butchering Camp in Hatton Coulee

Archaeological investigations conducted along SR 395 south of Ritzville, Adams County, Washington, produced remains of a kill/butchering camp located on the Hatton Coulee floodplain. Two firehearth and a marrow-processing area were identified. Analysis of faunal remains indicates that bison was the primary animal butchered at this site. The presence of deer-size remains suggests that other animals were also processed. Lithic tools and debitage indicate tool manufacture and maintenance activities were carried out at this location. The high incidence of obsidian debitage (21.5%) presents an unusual situation for bison sites in the mid-Columbia region. A radiocarbon age-date of 1880 ± 80 BP and a projectile point/knife indicate that the site was occupied during the Harder/Quilomene Bar Phase in central Washington.

MARILYN MORK
Portland State University

*Anthropological Hegemony and Women's Spirituality:
The Politics of Defining Women's Identity*

Spirit accession ("Shamanism") appears frequently in the literature of cultural anthropology. It is accepted as an interesting, relevant part of Native societies and examined carefully for its role in structure, political ramifications, and male (personal and group) identity. It has also been described as "witchcraft [or] sorcery" and in terms of Freudian abnormal psychology. A fascination with shamanism has become apparent in white society. Why do middle-class, educated women risk adding scorn for these views to their pre-existing lower status as women? I suspect that the negative reaction to this subject, observed in anthropological writings, comes from negative denotations and connotations acquired by the lexicon of spiritualism during the rise of positivistic thinking and the negative discourse used toward women in general. I wish to trace the growth and origins of this bias, as well as the use of discourse in "contests for meaning" and "negotiating gender."

MOMI NAUGHTON
Western Washington University

Hawaiian Place Names on the Northwest Coast

The impact on the Northwest Coast of North America geographic nomenclature due to the advent of Hawaiians in the fur trade is significant. Often mistaken as Native North American in origin, the close to twenty Hawaiian place names that derived during the Hudson's Bay Company's activities in Oregon, Washington, and lower British Columbia are discussed.

SUSAN NORRIS
State Museum of Anthropology,
University of Oregon

*Archaeological Investigations of Late Holocene Upland Occupations in Drews Valley,
South Central Oregon: Preliminary Results*

During summer, 1993, the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology conducted data recovery excavations at six sites in Drews Valley, southcentral Oregon, where modifications to Highway 140 are proposed. Sites investigated range in age from at least 7000 to 400 years ago, and range in type from lithic procurement sites, through campsites, to sites with evidence of house floors and intensive plant-processing activities. Presented are preliminary results from sites showing evidence of intense use during the last 2000 years. Although analysis is only beginning, data from these sites are expected to provide valuable contributions to our understanding of the role of upland settings in Late Holocene settlement/subsistence systems in southcentral Oregon.

LINDSAY J. OLIVER
Simon Fraser University
ANDREW BARTON
JOHN BREFITT

The IOOF: A Skeleton in the Closet

Many older secret societies are now on the decline and as their chapters close, skeletons literally and figuratively are falling out of the closet. The rise and fall of the International Order of Oddfellows, the role played by human remains during the florescence of the IOOF, and the ultimate fate of this material are outlined.

LAURA S. PHILLIPS
LYNN L. LARSON
Larson Anthropological/Archaeological Services

*The West Point Site Complex Subsistence Data: Review of Botanical,
Fish Bone, and Shellfish Studies*

Specialist studies of fish bone, botanical, and shellfish assemblages are summarized. The botanical assemblage has a high carbon content and a diverse range of plant taxa compared to other sites in the region. Abundance of fuel wood and bark associated with cobble features suggests the importance of shellfish drying/smoking, probably for storage. Most vegetal seasonal indicators point to summer plant-collecting forays. The fish bone assemblage has both freshwater and marine species and there is an increase in salmon abundance through time that may be a function of changing procurement practices or due to taphonomic processes. Shellfish analyses identify a number of species that are preferred for drying and storage ethnographically; subtle changes in species' selection may demonstrate shifts in shellfish procurement patterns and the increasing importance of shellfish storage over time.

JAIME PINKHAM
Nez Perce Tribe

*Integration and Preservation: Natural Resource Management
and the Nez Perce Tribe*

The Nez Perce Tribe Natural Resources Department promotes integration of all resource management practices: forestry, wildlife, range, fisheries, and cultural. Interaction and communication between the individual resource programs are keys to successful management. Nez Perce cultural values and beliefs are integrated into management practices to the fullest extent possible.

BROOKE PLASTINO
Eastern Washington University

*GPS Positioning Technology Used During the Corps of Engineers 1993 YTC
and Expansion Survey Projects*

During 1993 Archaeological and Historical Services (AHS) was contracted by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers to perform cultural resources surveys of the Yakima Training Center (YTC) and an adjacent proposed expansion area located directly north of the present boundary. As part of the scope of work, UTM coordinates of all newly recorded sites and at least one corner of each survey tract were to be located using GPS positioning technology. A very brief generalized overview of GPS technology is presented prior to describing the methodology employed during positional data collection and differential correction. The presentation concludes with a discussion of difficulties, drawbacks, and unexpected problems encountered during the course of the project.

JOHN PRATER
Washington State University

Ella C. Deloria: Varied Intercourse

Ella Deloria experienced life between cultures like countless others with a multicultural heritage. This circumstance is often viewed as compromising, but it provided fertile grounds for Ella to transcend cultural boundaries both in her personal life and in her anthropological work. She was a pioneer in mediating between various cultural contexts, in presenting ethnography through fiction, and in emphasizing the female perspective in ethnography. However, her accomplishments have not received the recognition comparable to their significance. This biographical essay uses the writings of Ella Deloria, including her fictional ethnography, *Waterlily*, to tell part of the life story of this psychologically complex woman. The image of the Sioux portrayed in her work reflects this complexity and offers a challenge to previous contractions of the American Indian as the "exotic other" or their "marginalized man."

DAWN PRINCE
North Seattle Community College

Tool Use in Western Lowland Gorillas

Observations of tool use in Western Lowland gorillas were carried out between 1 April and 31 May 1993, during the hours of 1:00 and 4:00 p.m. at the Woodland Park Zoo, Seattle, Washington. The study included a troop of four gorillas, a female of 25, a male age 25, a female age 2, and a male age 10. The gorillas were provided with sticks of various sizes, hay, bamboo, and burlap material. A total of 61 instances of tool use were recorded on an ad libitum basis, and further documented with video and slides.

GUY PROUTY
University of Oregon

*Paleoethnobotany in the Fort Rock Basin, Oregon: Settlement and Subsistence
Intensification in the Boulder Village Upland*

Research currently underway examines interrelationships between economic plants and the subsistence/settlement strategies practiced in the Fort Rock Basin over the last 1500 years of prehistory. Specifically, I wish to examine how the distribution and productivity of traditional Northern Paiute and Klamath/Modoc plant foods, such as biscuitroot (*Lomatium* and other species), affected the development and spatial distributions of semi-sedentary villages and seasonal plant collection and processing sites. The research is focused on Boulder Village, the largest village of its kind in the northern Great Basin with over 100 pithouses and numerous cache pits thought to store geophytic roots. Ethnographic modeling, aerial photo interpretation, pedestrian plant survey, and paleoethnobotanical analyses are discussed as techniques used to understand these relationships. Finally, a model of population pressure and environmental change are presented as possible reasons for intensification in the Boulder Village uplands.

TAMMY RASMUSSEN
Central Washington University

Emergency Medical Services as a Sub-Culture

This study defines the Fire/Emergency Medical Service as a sub-culture of general American culture. Although members are drawn from all segments of American culture, as a group they have one common goal. Territorially based, each team learns specific skills, abilities, and roles associated with specific situations. There are definite expected behavior patterns and specific rules and regulations. There is a common language at both a formal and an informal level. There is a definite initiation period that individuals must "survive" in order to continue with the group and if one continues, there follows a set of social relations beyond the job that resemble an extended family. Data for the study were gathered over several years' participant observation as well as through questionnaires and daily logs kept by group members.

ANAN W. RAYMOND
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

*Distributional Archaeology Along Harney Dune, Malheur
National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon.*

Recent flooding has exposed an 11 km strip of archaeological material along the beach between Harney Lake and Harney Dune in southeast Oregon. A surface inventory was conducted to describe the archaeology and its distribution. Five classes of archaeological material (obsidian, chert, fire-cracked rock/groundstone, features, and projectile points) were inventoried at 225 50-m units arrayed in a single 11.25 km transect along the beach. The results indicate that: 1) artifact classes are similarly distributed, but there is no significant correlation between them; 2) cultural material is most abundant near a dry slough that formerly fed Harney Lake; 3) intact cultural features occur mostly at the south end of the dune near the slough; and, 4) radiocarbon ages, features, and the projectile point distribution indicate that the south end of the dune hosted recent minnow fishing camps, while older occupations occur at the north end of the dune.

MARILYN A. RIEBE
Washington State University

Tatanka-pah: Interpreter to the Sioux

Soliciting an emic view through (auto)biography can add the richness of depth, character, and texture to an otherwise constrained approach to historical research. The emic approach is especially important to Native American cultures that until the last century, have traditionally relied on oral accounts rather than written language. The personal chronicle of John Archambault (*Tatakna-pah*) adds detail to the last days of the nineteenth century and the Hunkpapa Sioux at Fort Yates. Interpreter to the surrendered Sitting Bull, *Tatanka-pah* furnishes a detailed account of events surrounding Sitting Bull's death and the aftermath. He gives insight into the character of this uncle, Lieutenant Bull, Agent McGlaughlin, and many others as he tells anecdotal stories of the events of the time. His personal evaluation and comments on Indian policy and its effect on daily life provides a human touch to verifiable information. Consequently, this handwritten document deepens our knowledge of the Hunkpapa Sioux at Fort Yates.

DONNELL J. ROGERS
Oregon State University

The Hawaiian Connection: The Archaeology of Ethnicity and Acculturation

This study was based on archaeological work on the fur trade in the Columbia Basin and the role of Hawaiians in this trade. From this evidence the material culture of Hawaiians in the area of British North America is extrapolated. Implications are proposed for the archaeological study of ethnicity and acculturation.

BILL R. ROULETTE
Archaeological Investigations Northwest Inc.

*The Laundryman as Cultural Broker: The Archaeology of a Late-Nineteenth
Century Chinese Laundry in Portland, Oregon*

The proposed construction of a new federal courthouse in downtown Portland, Oregon, initiated a program of historical research and archaeological testing and data recovery on historic Block 24. Test excavations revealed that Lot 4 of that block contained intact archaeological deposits preserved beneath a surface parking lot. Historical research indicated that the deposits were related to three urban houselots dating to between ca. 1875 and 1914. A Chinese laundry operated on one of the houselots between 1884 and 1914 and non-Chinese businesses operated on the other houselots during the same time span. The similarities and differences in the material assemblages recovered from the three houselots are examined. Particular emphasis is given to identifying the ways in which Euroamerican products were used by the Chinese laundrymen and how such use distinguishes the urban Chinese laundrymen from enclaves of overseas Chinese living in more rural settings. The role of the Chinese laundryman as a cultural broker is examined.

BILL R. ROULETTE
Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.

*A Woman's Place: Homesteading in the Willamette Valley
on the Western Frontier*

Recent research has shown that archaeological data from historical sites can be used to explicate the change in women's roles concurrent with the rise of the "cult of domesticity" in the mid-nineteenth century. Because rural households remained a fused socioeconomic unit long after the socio-cultural and economic aspects of family life had been segmented in urban settings, the nature and timing of this change is less well understood in rural settings. Data are used from William Earl site (OR-LIN-14) located in rural Linn County, Oregon, to examine the changing nature of the domestic sphere on a mid-nineteenth century frontier homestead.

TERESA RUDOLPH
Science Applications International Corporation
JENNA GASTON
Idaho Department of Transportation

Excavations at 10-WN-469, A Prehistoric Site in the Weiser River Valley

In 1993 Science Applications International Corporation [SAIC] and Idaho Transportation Department [ITD] conducted test excavations at a prehistoric site in Weiser, Idaho. Previous work at the site had uncovered a dense cultural deposit extending more than one meter below the surface and recovered projectile points dating from 6000 to 300 years ago. The purposes of the recent excavations were to identify areas of site patterning, to assess the condition of the remains, and to identify major site activities. The site possesses a diverse artifact assemblage, faunal remains, features, and stratified deposits. Two major occupations were identified; the upper one dates between 1300 and 700 BP; the age of the lower strata is not known. The Weiser River area was a major trade center historically and

there is evidence for long-distance trade associated with a burial complex going back over 6000 years. 10-WN-469 provides information on settlement and subsistence for an area largely known from its burial sites.

SAMANTHA RUSCAVAGE-BARZ
Washington State University

*Ground-Stone Artifacts from the Columbia Plateau: Temporal Trends
and Modified Meaning*

Ground-stone artifacts first appear on the Columbia Plateau during the Cascade Phase. Changes in ground-stone technology through time are poorly understood in the Plateau partly due to the emphasis on lithic technologies. Poor preservation of pollen and botanical remains in archaeological sites compounds the problem of understanding the functions of ground-stone implements. The lack of independent subsistence data has resulted in the assumption that a one-to-one correlation exists between the type of ground stone implement and the type of plant resource being processed. Previous studies from outside the Plateau show that this is not the case. Variables such as size, raw material, and degree of reliance on a particular resource influence implement technology and morphology. These variables for ground-stone objects from the Columbia Plateau are examined to assess how these artifacts changed over time and what these changes mean in terms of plant resource utilization.

MARY D. SCHLICK
Maryhill Museum of Art

A Portable Art: Beaded Handbags of the Columbia Plateau

From the introduction of glass beads to the area in the early 1800s, Plateau women have used seed beads to decorate handbags that serve as colorful expressions of cultural identity. Images recorded on these handbags reveal much about the lifestyle and times of their makers. Although individual artists' names rarely were recorded with the bags, several beadworkers who lived in the first half of this century have been identified in a study of over 300 bags and collectors' records, conducted in collaboration with tribal elders, members of the artists' families, and contemporary bead workers.

WILLIAM M. SCHNECK
Microvision Northwest

Analytical Characterization and Identification of Pigments, Fibers, Hair, and Soil

An examination of rock-art pigment composition and associated trace contaminants are presented. The identification of many inorganic pigments can be made with the polarizing-light microscope often used in conjunction with microchemical tests. Case examples are presented in which white pigments, fibers, and wood are identified. Common white pigments from antiquity include gypsum, bone white, kaolin, quartz, calcium carbonate, and diatomaceous earth. Historic pigments, such as zinc oxide (post 1824), titanium dioxide (post 1915), cadmium yellow (post 1926), precipitated calcium carbonate, and phthalocyanine green (post 1937), could be used to distinguish between prehistoric pigment

and more recent vandalism. A review of microanalytical methods employed in the identification of human and animal hair, fibers, diatomaceous earth, and phytoliths are discussed with their applications to archaeology.

RICK J. SCHULTING
Simon Fraser University

Age and Sex Differences in Burial Inclusions on the Plateau

Age and sex are two of the primary dimensions along which mortuary variability may be expressed. On the Plateau, individual burial assemblages are typically of insufficient size to permit the recognition of trends and associations in the patterning of such variables as the frequency and type of grave inclusions. One solution to this problem is to combine a series of assemblages over a wide area. When this is done, it becomes possible to test age and sex artifact associations for statistical significance. The results indicate differences both in artifact-type associations and in the number of artifact types (a measure of "wealth") interred with various age/sex classes. While age and sex account for some of the variability in the distribution of grave inclusions, they do not account for all of it, and other factors, such as socioeconomic status inequalities, must be invoked. The results also indicate discrepancies between the archaeological data and the ethnographic record in terms of expected artifact-type associations.

KIM SIMMONS
Pacific Northwest Laboratory

Database-Driven Geographic Information Systems as a Cultural Resource Management Tool

The use of geographic information systems (GIS) and accompanying archaeological databases has been pursued for many years as a modeling and analysis tool, with an intended function of predicting site locations without surface survey. Recently, the efficacy of database-driven GIS for managing cultural resource properties and expediting the Section 106 and 110 process has gained popularity. Pacific Northwest Laboratory is in the process of building a computerized system to monitor compliance status of the projects and cultural properties on the Hanford Site. Its development constraints and implementation are discussed.

PAUL SOLIMANO
PAULA JOHNSON
Larson Anthropological/Archaeological Services

*A Review of the METRO West Point Archaeology Project, Seattle, Washington:
CRM Archaeology Within the Framework of a Large Construction Project*

In February 1992 cultural deposits were discovered ca. 10 ft. below contemporary sea level at the METRO West Point Sewage Treatment Plant on the north side of Discovery Park in Seattle, Washington. Working closely with project engineers, METRO staff, and construction personnel, archaeologists developed a long-term program of construction monitoring, cultural resources evaluation, and data-recovery excavation that continued in operation through early 1994. Distribution patterns of archaeological deposits across the West Point landform are summarized and approaches to construction monitoring, testing, evaluation, and data recovery are reviewed.

MICHAEL STRIKER
 RODERICK SPRAGUE
 University of Idaho

An Architectural and Functional Reconstruction of the Warren Site

Through a Forest Service cooperative agreement, the University of Idaho conducted archaeological excavations on a reputed Chinese mining store near Warren, Idaho, between 1989 and 1992. The artifact assemblage clearly indicated a Chinese site but the function of the large structure is not certain. Tradition suggested that it was a commercial store, however the evidence indicates that it more likely served as a Chinese mining company storage and living quarters. The dimensions of the structure suggest that this may be the largest known Chinese mining camp building in the Pacific Northwest.

DALE F. STRADLING
 Eastern Washington University
 EUGENE P. KIVER
 ROBERT R. MIERENDORF
 North Cascades National Park

*Geomorphology of the Calispell Basin, Pend Oreille Valley,
 Northeastern Washington*

The structurally controlled Calispell Basin is 3-10 km wide and extends north and south about 25 km along the middle reach of the Pend Oreille River. Late Pleistocene Cordilleran glaciation extended over 6 km to the south beyond Davis Lake and over 10 km southeast in the Pend Oreille Valley to Cooks Mountain. Late Pleistocene outwash capped by till and lake beds occurs in association with morainal topography located within and bordering much of the basin. Holocene wave action during temporary lake stands eroded the Pleistocene lake beds and exposed and reworked till and possibly outwash up to an elevation of 632 m. Holocene lake shore features including sandy beaches and spits are elevated up to 10 m above the major alluvial surface of the basin and border wet camas growing sites that provided locations for prehistoric camas ovens. Presently, many farmsteads and secondary roads occupy these well-drained sandy beaches around and within the basin.

JAMES STRIPES
 Washington State University

*Gerald Vizenor's Wordarrows as Postmodern Ethnography:
 Pleonasm and Oxymoron*

Gerald Vizenor has said some rather nasty things about anthropologists. Yet his *Wordarrows: Indians and Whites in the New Fur Trade*, published in 1978, positions him as one who has the authority of fieldwork. Clement Beaulieu, the person he deploys in *Wordarrows*, evokes the contradictions of racialism and the contradictions of ethnography. Vizenor's experiences as a community activist and newspaper reporter in the 1960s are presented in *Wordarrows* in a manner that evoke emergent fantasies of a common-sense reality that is postmodern ethnography. Poetry, according to Stephen Tyler, would have become the essence of postmodern ethnography if it could have been conceptualized as a "form," if there could have been a text that "is" postmodern and ethnographic -- a contradiction that is simultaneously redundant. In terms of this ineffable rubric,

Wordarrows anticipates what postmodern ethnography evokes in that it contradicts Vizenor's critique of anthropology while affirming his authority as an ethnographer, working in a place and time-chronotope of Franklin Avenue in Minneapolis in the 1960 in which he is both an insider and outsider, participant at the center of the spectacle he observes from the outside. Vizenor's turn toward his fieldwork engages Tyler's turn toward poetry: accentuating the slippage from ethnos to those in Tyler's theory of a constantly emerging, never having emerged "form."

THOMAS STRONG
Reed College

The Practice of Purity: Blood Donation and the Social Body

Based on fieldwork conducted at two blood donation sites in Portland, Oregon, blood donation from two perspectives is investigated: the anthropology of things and the anthropology of the body. Particular attention is paid to the way in which the human body is used as a symbol for social relations. Concomitantly, an analysis of the representation of danger (or "risk") in these practices makes clear that blood donation (and transfusion medicine) are institutions with a vision for society, that the practices of "giving life" are an argument for how society should be constituted. Here, the "spirit of the gift" -- its personalization -- is understood as one modality of social regulation vis-a-vis categories of risk, blame, and health. Questions are posed about what "individuals" might be given the apparent "dividuality" inscribed in donation and transfusion.

GUY L. TASA
State Museum of Anthropology,
University of Oregon

Three-rooted Mandibular Molars and Their Incidence in Southern Northwest Coast Populations: Implications for Southwestern Oregon Prehistory and the Peopling of the New World

A review of the existing literature on the morphology, function, embryology and development, genetics, and medical/clinical relevance of three-rooted lower molars in humans is presented. Current understanding of population variation worldwide is also summarized. Three-rooted lower molar frequency in 64 mandibles from archaeological sites along the Oregon coast and one site along the Columbia River is presented. All lower molars were X-rayed and where possible extracted and examined for the trait. The results of the study are discussed in light of southwestern Oregon prehistory and peopling of the New World.

MARK TVESKOV
University of Oregon
R. SCOTT BYRAM

Woodstake Fishing Weir Sites on the Oregon Coast

Ethnographic literature indicates salmon fishing was a key subsistence practice among southern Northwest Coast cultures, but to date there have been few archaeological correlates to this activity. Recent archaeological surveys of estuaries on the central Oregon coast have located 15 wet sites containing remains of fishing weirs. These weirs are located

on intertidal mud flats along the shores of estuaries and consist of linear arrangements of vertical wooden stakes that are often accompanied by horizontal wooden elements and stone net weights. Limited radiocarbon age-dating of these features indicated they were used during late prehistoric and early historic times. We suggest how these weirs may have functioned based on their various configurations and on ethnohistoric description.

JEFF VAN PELT
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Asserting Tribal Sovereignty in Cultural Resource Management

Since 9 June 1855, within the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation's (CTUIR) ceded and aboriginal lands, the CTUIR turned over management of natural and cultural resources to the United States government. The historical record reflects how non-Tribal practices have affected CTUIR culture and cultural resources. The CTUIR have used as a backdrop their Treaty of 1855 and various federal statutes in defining the terms of "tribal consultation." The Treaty of 1855 provides for a historical event acknowledging "Tribal sovereignty." Tribal officials strive to protect tribal sovereignty by maintaining "government-to-government" relations with federal officials through face-to-face meetings. By asserting sovereignty in this manner, the CTUIR find this method of consultation yields optimum results in protecting cultural resources.

JILL M. WAGNER
Washington State University

*The Salmon Creek Archaeological Project: Archaeology
as Community Outreach*

The Salmon Creek Archaeological Project (SCAP) was designed as a two-fold effort: an archaeological investigation of site 45-CL-415 on the future Washington State University-Vancouver campus, and part of President Clinton's Summer Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP). This second focus of the project made it a unique field experience. The crew consisted of at-risk teenagers from the Vancouver, Washington, schools and two volunteers from Washington State University-Vancouver. The teens were to learn job skills in addition to basic archaeological techniques and history. Such a goal presented certain challenges: compliance with child labor laws, a crew unfamiliar with basic employment practices, a need for close supervision, and a short attention span for excavation. We introduced the crew to the world of employment, gave them usable work experience, and demonstrated the importance of education. The project received presidential recognition for its effectiveness.

STACY WARREN
Eastern Washington University

The Zombies Go to Disneyland: Cultural Practices in the Postmodern Age

Theme parks increasingly are recognized as not simply places of diversion by also as purveyors of popular culture. As scholars investigate leisure space more closely, several interpretations of this cultural dynamic have emerged: the theme park as outlet for urban

tensions; as pseudo-sacred site of cultural pilgrimages; as instrument of capitalist propaganda; and, in the latest twist, as physical manifestation of the postmodern condition -- an artificially clean and cheerful hyperspace whose mesmerized visitors are subdued into zombie-like states. The Disney theme parks are singled out as the nefarious culmination of these cultural traits. Yet such a theoretical assertion raises sticky empirical issues. Millions of people visit the Disney parks each year. Are they zombies? In this study, I consider the cultural worlds that Disney presents and contrast them to people's behavior in the Disney parks in order to demonstrate that while Disney may present an artificial hyperspace, park visitors often resist this message and creatively forge their own anti-Disney cultural meanings and practices.

ALAN WATCHMAN
Data-Roche Watchman Inc.

New Methods and Advances in the Dating of Rock Art

Detailed geoarchaeological studies of partly and completely obscured pictographs in northern Australia have led to the development of new ways for dating rock art. Many pictographs are partly masked by thin films of dust, salt, and other mineral deposits that make recording, interpretation, and visual appreciation difficult. Such natural surface accretions provide the key to dating pictographs when organic residues are not intimately mixed with the paint. Organic matter, charcoal particles, and oxalate salts are often developed in finely laminated sequences in these thin crusts. The carbon in laminae under and over paint layers can be used to radiocarbon age-date the period during which paint was applied to a rock face. Micro-archaeological excavation and cross-sectional laser ablation methods have been used to extract these carbon-bearing substances for ^{14}C age-dating by accelerator mass spectrometry. Briefly described are these new advances by presenting Australian and Canadian examples.

CHRIS WEBB
Nez Perce Tribe

*Indian Lands, Co-Management, and Cultural Resources:
A Tribal Perspective*

The traditional approach by federal agencies to consultation and Native American involvement in cultural resource management is no longer sufficient. The Nez Perce Cultural Resources Program is taking the initiative, through recent legislation including the amended National Historic Preservation Act to become active in all aspects of project planning, cultural resource identification, and mitigation; protection of traditional cultural values in management practices allows the Nez Perce Cultural Resources Program to better protect and preserve the Nez Perce culture.

DIANE WHITNEY
University of Idaho

Kinship, Natality, and Westernization

The relationship of kinship to natality is subject to common assumptions such as a supposed correlation between the extended family and high natality. The study attempts to move beyond assumptions by reviewing empirical data on the subject and by examining the ways in which descent systems, marriage systems, and domestic units affect natality. An association is demonstrated among high natality and nonunilineal descent, monogamy, and, possibly, the nuclear family -- systems that are shown to be associated with Christian ideology and Western practice. Finally, more general questions are raised about the consequences of imposing Western kinship ideals on indigenous cultures.

ELVI WHITTAKER
University of British Columbia

Creating the Hawaiian Presence: Official Records and Emerging Narratives

An overview of the archival and historical texts relating to the Hawaiians on the West Coast is given. Major sources (such as the Hudson's Bay archives, records in the Hawaiian Islands, as well as scattered sources in local historical society publications, parish records, and newspapers) are indicated that may eventually permit the construction of an ethnohistory that will place Hawaiian sojourns and settlements throughout the Pacific Northwest (British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon), in California, and as far south as Mexico.

WILLIAM WILLARD
Washington State University

Relocation Biographies

The biographical method of research presents the experiences and definitions held by one person, one group, or one organization as this person, group, or organization interprets those experiences. The experiences and definitions presented here are those of individuals who participated in a federal urbanization program, the American Indian Voluntary Relocation program, later re-named the Employment Assistance Program. The biographical materials are transcribed from interviews done as part of an ethnographic study of the development of Native American communities in the San Francisco Bay Area. Biographical materials transcribed from interviews are as much a form of life history as a personal diary. These relocation biographies present the individual definitions of a federal program that has previously been reported as either a group phenomenon or as federal documents. The significance of the Relocation Program, its related programs, and its successor program, is that they contributed to the movement of the majority of Native American people to cities. Now at this end of the century the United States census for 1990 show that more than half of Native American people in the United States are urban residents.

SHIRLEY BARR WILLIAMS
Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.

*Blood Residue Analysis of Over 1000 Artifacts: Surprises and Conclusions
from the Northwest Pipeline Corporation Project*

The Northwest Pipeline Corporation project has provided the unique circumstance of making a large collection of artifacts from a wide range of sites available for blood residue analysis. The completion of this analysis has shown both the usefulness of this type of analysis as well as some unexpected developments. This analysis, conducted by the Archaeological Investigations Northwest Blood Residue Analysis Laboratory, has provided information not just about the artifacts themselves but has expanded the growing accumulation of information about the study of blood residues itself.

DOUGLAS C. WILSON
Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.

Obsidian Procurement and Use in the Willamette Valley, Oregon

Recent advances in the identification of obsidian sources through X-ray diffraction and the assessment of hydration rind measurements provide new methods for interpreting obsidian distributions across space and time. Testing and data recovery operations associated with the Northwest Pipeline Expansion Project in Oregon have provided an unprecedented sample of obsidian artifacts from the Willamette Valley subjected to XRF and hydration analyses. Preliminary results from this project are presented that discuss: (1) proposed differential rates of hydration for common sources of obsidian found in the valley; and (2) variability in the distribution of obsidian related to patterns of tool-stone acquisition. Both direct procurement of local obsidian from alluvial deposits and exchange between bands occupying discrete sub-basins of the Willamette River and groups in the Cascade Range are inferred.

NANCY I. WILSON
Nez Perce Tribe

*Protection and Preservation: The Role of Archaeology and Ethnography in Cultural
Resource Management on the Nez Perce Reservation and Ceded Territory*

The Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resources program promotes a cultural resource management philosophy that emphasizes the integration of Nez Perce cultural values and belief in resource management. Ethnographic interviews often provide information regarding cultural ideology and practices. This information in turn compliments archaeological research. The combined use of ethnography and archaeology on a number of Nez Perce cultural resource projects has provided a broader perspective for interpretation and demonstrates the strong association that the Nez Perce people have to their past.

ALANAH WOODY
University of Nevada, Reno

Preliminary Studies at the Reynolds Petroglyph Site

The traditional interpretation of rock art in the Great Basin is that it is exclusively related to hunting magic because of an apparent association of many petroglyph sites with game trails and ambush areas. This idea has been recently challenged by several researchers who suggest that rock art may represent greater ritual diversity. Alternative interpretations at the Reynolds Petroglyph Site in northeastern Nevada are explored. The location and difficulty of access suggests a function other than hunting, and I propose that the Reynolds Site represents a sacred place of ritual complexity. Design elements found at the site resemble wrapped vegetal fiber figurines recovered from Hogup Cave as well as elements in the Glen Canyon area of eastern Utah. The distribution of these designs may indicate a more widespread artistic complex than has been previously noted.

