

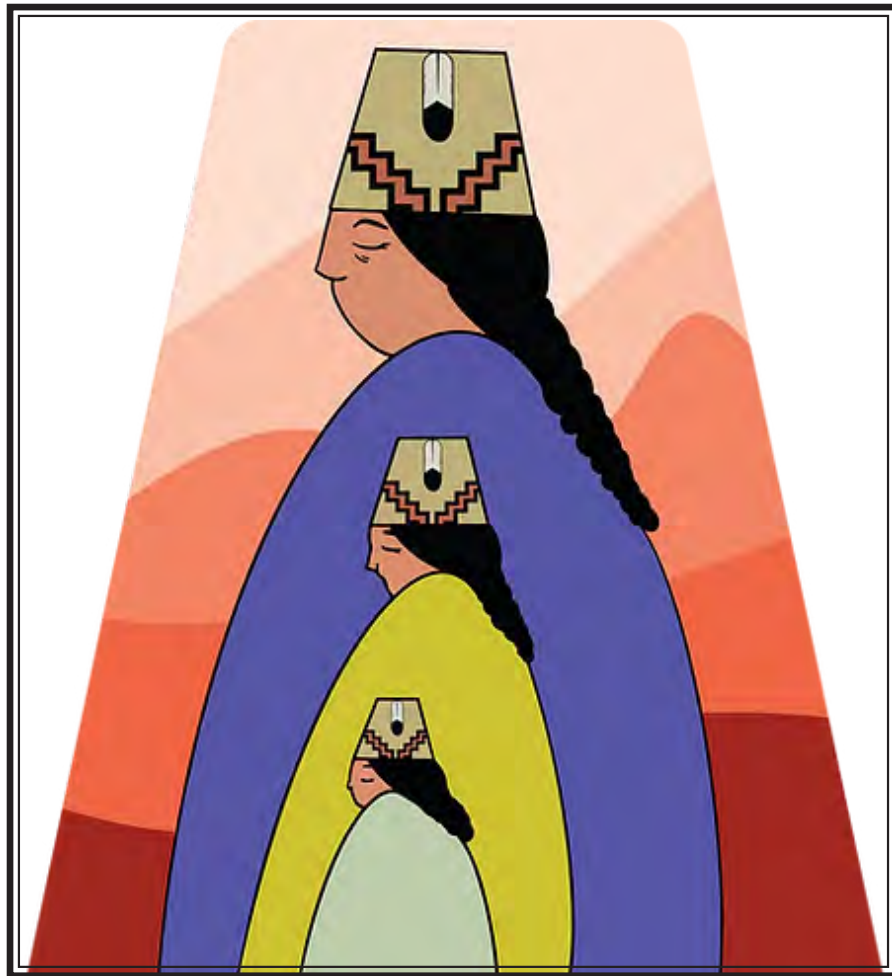
NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS 2024



JOURNAL OF NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGY
SPECIAL PUBLICATION #9

EDITED BY VICTORIA M. BOOZER AND DARBY C. STAPP

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VICTORIA M. BOOZER AND DARBY C. STAPP



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COVER DESIGN

The cover design was used as the official logo of the 2024 Northwest Anthropological Conference. The artist of the cover design is Carlos Reynoso of Warm Springs. To read the artist statement provided by the Northwest Anthropological Association, please visit: <<https://www.nwaconference.com/logo-artist-statement>>.

Journal of Northwest Anthropology

Editors' Preface

Darby C. Stapp and Victoria M. Boozer

By all accounts the 2024 Northwest Anthropological Conference (NWAC) was a successful one. Especially noteworthy was the strong presence of Native Americans in all aspects of the conference. Indigenous involvement in the conference has been steadily increasing over the last three decades, but the 2024 presence was unlike anything we have seen before. Kudos to the conference organizers for working hard to make this happen and ensure that everyone would feel welcome.

This is the fourth NWAC Proceedings produced by the *Journal of Northwest Anthropology (JONA)*. We want to thank the authors who attended the 77th annual NWAC and put forth the extra effort to prepare their presentations and posters for publication. Publishing in the proceedings has numerous benefits for the author and their research. First, it broadens exposure to the larger anthropology community beyond the conference; past papers published in the proceedings have been used as reference material by others, some even cited internationally. Second, preparing a conference paper or poster for publication benefits the author directly because it helps organize the thought process; simply put, publishing one's research as the research evolves results in better research. Third, continuing to publish the proceedings supports the NWAC's 78-year history of exchanging ideas and information among the anthropological community in the Pacific Northwest.

Although participation in the proceedings was less than we had expected, we will offer the opportunity again in 2025 for NWAC presenters to publish their papers and presentations. In an effort to increase participation, we will work harder to raise awareness of the proceedings to expand authorship and involvement, and we will also work harder to speak with presenters, especially to those whose research is noteworthy. In an effort to increase submissions, we plan to shorten the deadline for submittal of manuscripts and posters following the conference to make better use of the authors' time before the opportunity is lost. *JONA* will also more closely coordinate with conference organizers to boost promotion and draw attention to the proceedings. Along with the previous years' proceedings, the 2025 compilation will be made available as an open access electronic copy on our website at the following link: www.northwestanthropology.com/nwac-proceedings.

The 78th NWAC will join with the Society for Applied Anthropology (SfAA) annual meeting in Portland, Oregon, from 25–29 March 2025 at the Hilton Portland Downtown. NWAC members are invited to attend the entire SfAA event. The NWAC portion of the conference will include the typical events with increased networking opportunities with an international anthropology community. To learn more about the 2025 NWAC and SfAA annual meetings, please visit: www.nwacconference.com/copy-of-nwac-2025. *JONA* invites those who plan to give an oral or poster presentation at the 2025 NWAC to include their research in next year's proceedings.

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Observations and Analysis of Meaningful Consultation: A Tribal Perspective

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Abstract

A unique and affirmed federal trust responsibility and relationship exists between the United States and American Indian and Alaska Native Nations. The recognition of this relationship is by use of treaties, statutes, executive orders, court decisions, and under the Constitution of the United States. Within this relationship, there exists baseline standards of improving and conducting the process of consultation between Tribal nations and federal agencies. Tribal knowledge of the environment is immense but often unacknowledged when decisions are made regarding Tribal lands and natural resources that have cultural significance. In a broad perspective of land and resources, Tribal nations have been known to place substantial cultural, religious, and historical significance on places and resources. Encompassing the unique knowledge that Tribal nations carry, there is also expertise that is distinctive from all other groups with interest in environmental issues, which makes the issue(s) specific to Indian nations that may have Tribal implications. The status of a Tribal government can vary across the United States being that there are hundreds of Tribal nations across the country. This variance suggests that, in order to have a long-standing government-to-government relationship with a Tribal nation, it's important to understand the Tribal culture, history, inherent rights, legal rights, and unique sovereign status of each Tribal nation to properly fulfill the relationship. Presidential executive orders place high priority in the engagement of all executive departments and agencies in regular, meaningful, and robust consultation with Tribal officials.

Keywords Tribal Consultation, Tribal Knowledge, Tribal Government.

Introduction

The trust responsibility between the United States and Tribal Governments is stated as a base for Tribal consultation, so the analysis will begin at the meeting of these two types of governments. The Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States both gave the exclusive power to make treaties as mutual agreements between sovereign nations. The United States government, under the Constitution, replaced the Articles of Confederation of the thirteen colonies. Following the formation of the new government, the treaty process continued until 1871. For the region now known as the Pacific Northwest, over sixty treaties were negotiated, but many weren't ratified. Although all treaties were not the same, the general purpose of the treaty negotiating process with Tribes was to acquire land, and in return, the United States government made a set of responsibilities to Tribes. This is what may be considered the beginning of the trust responsibility between the United States and the Tribal Governments (Washington State Historical Society n.d.). Along with treaties, statutes also assist in the trust responsibilities. When Congress passed a law in 1871 to end all treaty making with Tribes, they still held the authority to make laws that can fulfill treaty obligations. This lawmaking authority can create programs or services that can be viewed as extensions of the treaty responsibilities. Once these laws are passed, the Supreme Court would now recognize a fiduciary responsibility by federal agencies regarding Tribes and Tribal trust resources. This fiduciary relationship is now formed between the Tribe and the federal agency, and the agency must then act as an advocate for the Tribe and act in the Tribe's best interest. Federal law recognizes this fiduciary relationship at the highest degree of responsibility and utmost loyalty. It requires the agency to consult Tribes, carefully analyze and determine the best interest of the Tribe when given all relevant information, make decisions based on the Tribe's best interest, and provide the Tribe with accurate accounting of all transactions that the resources involve. This is an example of the trust responsibility being upheld in court orders (Pevar 2009). The U.S. Constitution, Treaties with Tribes, statutes, and court orders are recorded documents that affirm the trust responsibility between the United States government and Tribal governments. Acknowledging that Tribes have an inherent sovereign status, which predates the formation of the United States, asserts the retention of the power to govern themselves.

Baseline Standards

In a broad observation of the trust responsibility from the federal government to the Tribes, it's important to interpret the treaty provisions. There are general components of the trust responsibility from the federal government to Tribes: The federal government is obligated to safeguard and enhance Tribal land and natural resources, work with sovereign Tribal governments, safeguard social services, and provide the funds to meet all these obligations (Washington State Historical Society n.d.). When impacts or discussions involving Tribal lands and/or natural resources are active, a requirement from the federal government would be consultation. This is a critical and important component of the trust responsibility. When it is made clear what consultation requires, it's better to act in the best interest of the Tribes. In 1970, President Richard Nixon called for a government-to-government relationship in which both federal and Tribal sovereignty are respected. This call for partnership was rooted in the federal government's attempt to make better decisions that affect Tribal lands and natural resources that have cultural significance. This announcement by Nixon encouraged Tribal self-determination and helped to foster the government-to-government relationship; and this was to balance the relationship between governments giving them complementary roles. These roles were suggested to put Indian people within the decision-making

process in matters that concern them. Since this is an executive order, it cannot be enforced in court because it manages actions internally within the executive branch. Executive orders can apply regulatory policies with Tribal implications. These executive orders strengthen the federal government's commitment to government-to-government relationship with Tribes (Bloom and Pennock 2021). Other executive orders were announced and distributed internally that support the relationship. Some Presidential Documents encouraging Tribal consultation with high priority: EO13007 Indian Sacred Sites, EO13175/EO13084 Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments, and the Memorandum on Uniform Standards for Tribal Consultation.

The memorandum on "Uniform Standards for Tribal Consultation" under the Biden Administration was ordered in 2022. This Presidential Document sets forth principles and listed action items for the head of agencies to execute. The memorandum gives agencies a standard baseline list of actions that are meant be conducted, improved, and streamlined within the process of consultation with Tribal nations. The memorandum also gives these consultation principles to build from the Executive Order 13175, and orders that the training should include this executive order at minimum. These baseline principles are a background recognizing the nation-to-nation exchange of information between the United States and Tribal Nations regarding federal policies that have Tribal implications, designating an Agency Point of Contact for Tribal consultation, determining whether consultation is appropriate, giving notice of consultation, conducting the consultation, keeping records of consultation, and requiring training on Tribal consultation for the agency employees. The agencies are to build from these baseline standards to fulfill the Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments (Biden 2022).

Tribal Knowledge

In the times of treaty negotiations, Tribal leaders exercised what can be recognized today as the "reserved rights doctrine." This principle describes how Tribal people did not receive rights from the government; they reserved certain rights for themselves (Washington State Historical Society n.d.). These rights are mainly certain protections to practice their way of life as hunters, fishers, and gatherers. Aside from natural reluctance, there are records of ways of life of some Columbia Plateau Tribes. Tribal people shared knowledge through oral tradition for thousands of years. Some of this knowledge was formal in ceremonial settings and some was shared informally in storytelling. These ancient, and present, narratives explained the place a Tribal individual had on Earth and what that place meant as far as a relationship to their environment. Stories and songs kept the oral tradition so established and rich that it survived for generations, aside from European influence. In the stories and legends were lessons to Tribal people, and these included proper conduct among each other. When referring to proper conduct with each other, the stories did not only include humans. In fact, the traditional leaders asserted these teachings as Natural Laws, and they are of great significance (Scheuerman and Trafzer 2015). In Figure 1, there is an image of a mountain. A question posed to the public asked if this image was simply a mountain. After some silenced anticipation, bystanders listen to the interpretation of a Columbia Plateau Tribal member in the year 2024. This Tribal member explains that this is not simply just a mountain with a spectacular elevation and view. This place holds history, and that history has been shared over generations. It holds an origin of a Tribe's beliefs and strength. Things like this have, what can only be described in English as, a serenity. In a Tribal perspective, this serenity is felt in the spirit, the heart, and the mind. This serenity is not to be disturbed; and a Tribal person, that is familiar with the history, will adhere to the natural law of respect to this place of spiritual power.



Figure 1: Rattlesnake Mountain Benton County Washington, courtesy of Yakama Nation Environmental Restoration Waste Management Program.

Tribal Perspective in land stewardship can also be interpreted in a popular Columbia Plateau legend. There is a Tribal legend that tells the story of the creation of the Earth and the first people of the lands. In this legend, the animal and plant people lived on the Earth before the creation of humans. The legend explains why the foods on a longhouse table are lined up in a specific way. In the legend, the animal and plant people held a council, and the Big Brother Coyote explained that there are new people that are coming, the humans. In the legend, The Creator tells the animal and plant people that they must prepare the land for these people. The animals held this council to make decisions because the people that were coming were believed to be higher than the current people. Coyote then explains that the people that will be coming need to be taken care of and be properly nourished. In stating this need for the humans, the animal people made sacrificial offerings of their own lives. After the rivers formed, the salmon was the first to sacrifice its life by entering the river. After the salmon, the deer followed by offering its life to the humans. After the deer, the various plant people offered themselves as the roots to be food and medicine to the humans. Finally, the berries made a life offering for the coming of the people. In the legend, there was a promise made on both sides of this relationship: the animal and plant people stated that if they give themselves to take care of the people, the people will also take care of them. This was a natural law that was previously stated and is still a cultural practice, and that natural law of Tribal people is to take care of the land, and it will take care of them (Meninick 2013).

Conclusion

After reviewing United States official documents, executive orders, statutes, court decisions, and Indian policies created within federal agencies, there is acknowledgment of a trust responsibility from the federal government to Tribal governments. In order for it to be more meaningful on the Tribal level, the federal agencies must follow the principles set forth by executive orders and laws set by the federal government. There are some suggestions to aid what meaningful consultation would look like and could possibly be foundational to the issue. If consultation is meaningful, federal agencies must treat Tribes as distinct from members of the public and not as interest groups. Federal officials must understand Tribal culture, history, and legal rights and that Tribes are sovereign nations with unique expertise and sovereignty, and they hold generations of knowledge of land stewardship. Federal officials must understand Indian law and the unique status of Tribal governments in the United States, including the government-to-government relationship under the federal trust obligation. Presently, there seems to be a misunderstanding or failed recognition of Tribal partners as collaborative managers of lands and resources of cultural significance. Once these suggestions are met, meaningful consultation between federal agencies and Tribal governments may better result in informed decisions affecting culturally significant Tribal lands and resources. It may come in various forms being that there are various Tribes within the United States with their own unique Tribal sovereignty. A recommendation for suggested readings would be the Treaties of the region that a federal agency is within and the Tribes of that region, since not all Tribes fall under treaties.

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Non-Destructive Ceramics Micro Analysis in a Digital World

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Abstract

Archaeology is often a destructive discipline. The act of exposing features and belongings of those that came before us hurts the very things we are researching, and that is often just the beginning of a barrage of destructive tests that sample the original piece. Over time, we have developed new ways to limit the amount of destruction that we do. Here I explore the methods, viability, and efficacy of using microCT and Scanning Electron Microscope imaging to gather data on ceramic artifacts. I look at the internal structure of $n=15$ pottery sherds with the microCT scanner as well as further investigate $n=5$ of these sherd's external composition with the SEM. Preliminary analysis suggests that construction methods can impact the temper matrix within the material and element identification can minimize uncertainty in results. I discuss what these technologies can uncover about the temper, construction methods, and structure of archaeological ceramics.

**This paper was submitted to the 2024 Northwest Anthropological Conference Student Paper Competition and awarded as the runner-up in the undergraduate category.*

Introduction

Ceramics have come to be an integral part of archaeological investigations around the world (Sanger et al. 2012). Ceramic, while delicate, preserves well, if only as sherds, and once this technology enters a society, it often becomes a fundamental part of how people live their day to day (Müller et al. 2016; Banning 2020). It is frequently plentiful, and not only is it culturally modified, but it is culturally created. This latter feature offers abundant insights into the people that created it, the available technology, cultural fashions, cultural processes, and more (Machado et al. 2017; Banning 2020; Zidane et al. 2022). As technology has advanced and expanded over the years, so has the information that we can mine from these types of artifacts (Coli et al. 2021). Concerns enter the picture when the avenue to explore the story of a piece involves breaking or even destroying it (Machado et al. 2017; Reedy and Reedy 2022). When working on a project that has an overabundance of ceramics, this may seem trivial, but not all projects uncover a plethora of ceramic material. Even so, what if it is a whole vessel? Has writing on it? Artwork? Moving past this, archaeology is a finite resource and preservation should be a part of the conversation. Here in North America, especially the Pacific Northwest, our investigations often lead us to learning about cultures that are not our own, and it is not for us to decide what is and is not important for us to save (Machado et al. 2017).

Fortunately, technology also has provided solutions for this (Albertin et al. 2019; Park et al. 2019). Microcomputed tomography (microCT) takes the same technology that diagnoses broken bones (X rays) to create a 3D model of an object and allows one to see inside of it (Sanger et al. 2012; Gomart et al. 2017; Machado et al. 2017). The Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) gives a detailed view of the artifact in much higher detail than using a standard light microscope (Mason 1995) and even identifies the minerals exposed on the object (Albertin et al. 2019). These two technologies used together give a powerful backstory to any piece without damaging it. The benefits of using both the microCT scanner and the SEM have resulted in them being utilized more and more in archaeological investigations (Sanger et al. 2012; Albertin et al. 2019; Odelli et al. 2022).

This study focuses on three areas: temper, construction methods, and firing temperature. While some of this information can be obtained visually and using traditional methods, investigating on a more macro level limits the grey area and increases the data acquired from the artifacts (Park et al. 2019; Coli et al. 2021).

Methods

The artifacts used for this study were pulled from the Western Washington University's teaching collection. They had been collected from various areas in Arizona and Alaska over the last several decades. Due to their extensive use in the classroom, they have already been heavily exposed to UV light and are not eligible for thermoluminescence dating. A variety of attributes were targeted to compare results across different materials and construction techniques, and these were identified based upon the current manual identifications completed by prior students in the program.

The microCT scanner data were processed in two ways. First, orthogonal slices were visually scanned to identify seams and patterns within the ceramic. Each spot could be seen from an X, Y, and Z cut in the sample (Figure 1). They were then rendered into a 3D model where the heavier density areas were colorized red, the middle densities were colorized in blue, and any low-density areas were colorized green (Figure 2). The patterns seen in the orthogonal slices could also be viewed here, but the distribution of densities gave insight into the presence and distribution of potential temper within the ceramic. The

SEM provided details on what elements were at each site. Elements that had little to no influence on the site were turned off to eliminate noise, leaving color blocks in different areas of the site. Each color represented a different element (Figure 3).

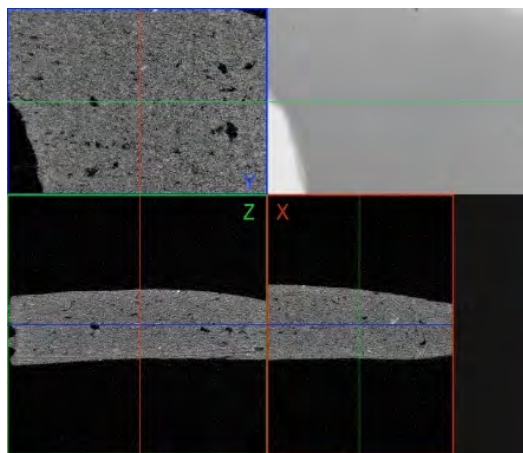


Figure 1. Orthogonal slices of sample C-186.

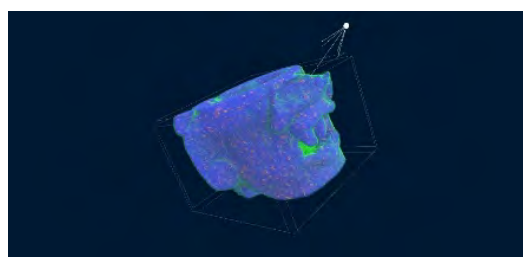


Figure 2. 3D rendering of sample C-51.

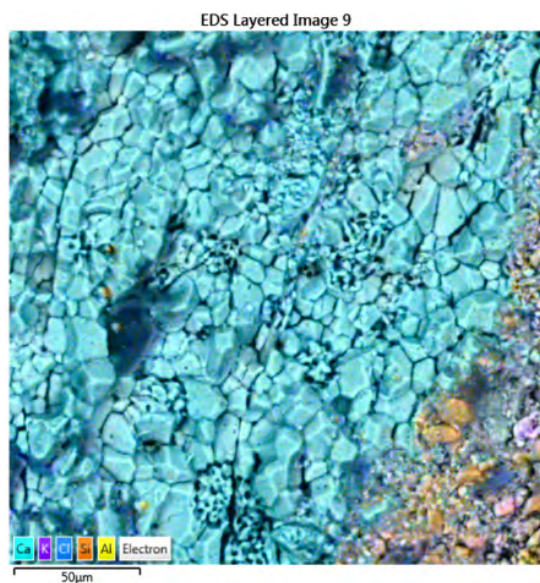


Figure 3. SEM imaging of sample C-78.

Results

Temper

Silica, a common mineral in clay (Park et al. 2019; Figure 4), was found across all of the samples, but was larger and more prolific in sand tempered materials (Figure 5). Since quartz (being the primary silica-based mineral in the samples) does not have cleavage, these inclusions did not have a regular size or shape. These particles were also easily isolated using the microCT 3D modeling by removing all lower density areas. The inclusions on the sand tempered samples tended to have less variability in size when compared to the grit tempered samples.

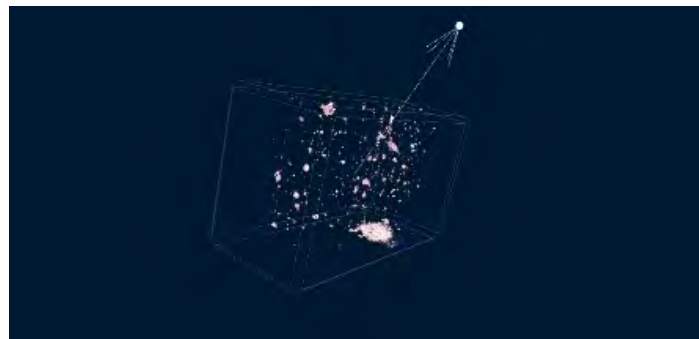
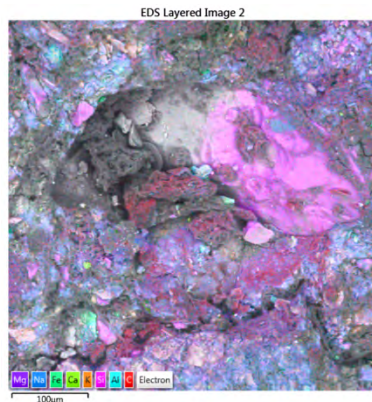


Figure 4 (left). SEM imaging of sample C-71.

Figure 5 (right). The heavier density silica based temper in C-71.

Shell, made up of largely calcium carbonate, was also clearly identifiable (Hill et al. 2007). The SEM not only clearly marked out the calcium in the sample, but it also highlighted the geometric cleavage pattern of the minerals in the shell (Figure 3). The microCT showed nicely stacked temper that was denser than the surrounding clay but not as dense as the quartz. With careful adjustments, the shell temper could be isolated from the matrix (Figure 5). The long, geometric shapes produced by the shell created easily identifiable orientation patterns and was helpful for further analysis (Figure 6).

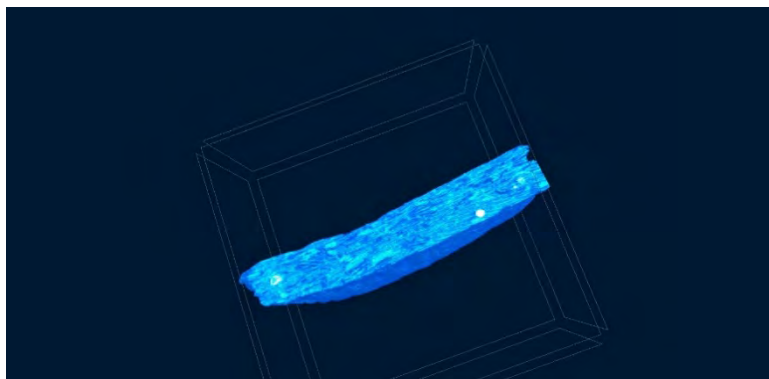


Figure 6. The shell temper is seen as higher density rectangular inclusions stacked within the paste (C-78).

In terms of elemental make up, grog was fairly homogeneous with the rest of the sample, and while the makeup of the grit was differentiated, the minerals that it was made up of varied greatly between samples. They both were clearly defined visually under the microscope but did not offer an incredible amount of variation. The microCT scanner did differentiate the two by showing a heavier and denser temper matrix for the grit samples. Since grog is largely made up of the same material as the surrounding ceramic, it could not be isolated in the microCT entirely, but the heavier minerals (most likely the temper from previous ceramics and the sand in the clay) in it had a powdery look to it with occasional larger inclusions.



Figure 7 (left). Since grog temper is the same density as the surrounding clay, it did not clearly isolate with microCT scanning (sample C-117).

Figure 8 (right). Like sand, grit had a clear signature in the microCT scans (sample C-15).

Firing Temperature

There have been studies on how the fire temperature affects the composition of minerals and voids within the ceramic (Mason 1995; Machado et al. 2017). According to Reedy and Reedy (2022), “As the temperature rises, the clay matrix begins to sinter and vitrify, causing pores to shrink,” which leads to the presence of long voids in between the areas that have vitrified. In general, low fired ceramics have more and larger gaps, while high fired ceramics have smaller and less gaps. Ceramics with obvious loose composition were identified as low temperature firings, while an obvious dense matrix was identified as high fired. If it was not obvious, then a mid-range firing temperature was used, but since I could not firmly say “high” or “low” these were classified as inconclusive.

Some samples displayed large, running voids within the sherd. When present, it would be evidence of a low fired ceramic, which the absence would be evidence of a high fired sherd. Of the 15 samples, two were low fired ceramic (Figure 11), three were inconclusive (Figure 9), and the remaining 10 were high fired ceramic (Figure 10).

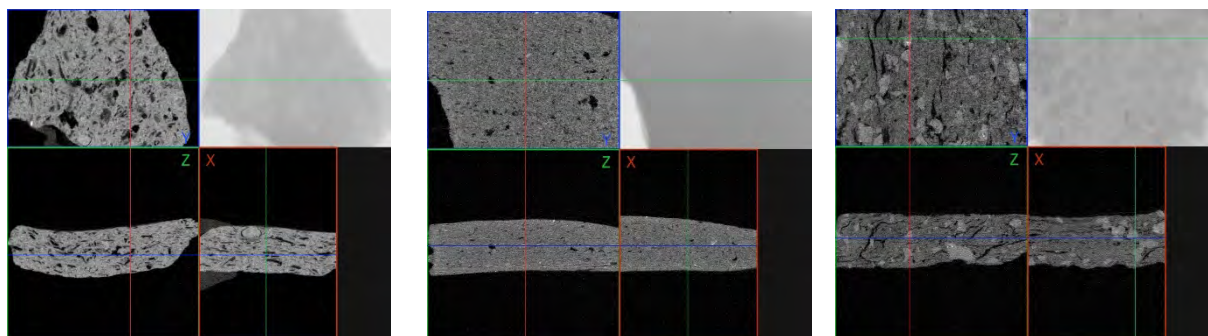


Figure 9 (left). Example of an inconclusive firing temp (C-117).

Figure 10 (middle). Example of a high firing temp (C-186).

Figure 11 (right). Example of a low firing temp (C-15).

Construction Methods

Coil constructed ceramics had the largest change to the internal structure of the samples and it came about in three ways. The first was a very slight bum that appeared on the edge when zooming in with the orthogonal slices and the 3D model. This did appear on other ceramics with different construction methods as well, so it alone was not an indicator. Second, on the inside the temper and gaps would align in a series of circular patterns that fall within these bumps. Third, occasionally long running tubular gaps would also show up in the center area of the circular patterns (Figure 12 and Figure 13).

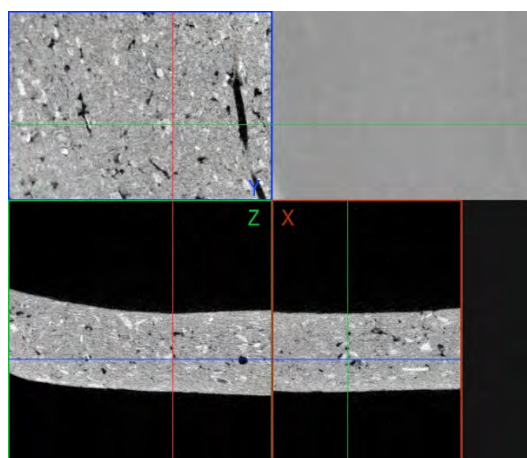


Figure 12. The orthogonal slices of sample C-7. The tubular gaps can be seen in box Y and the circular pattern/outside bumps can be seen in box Z.

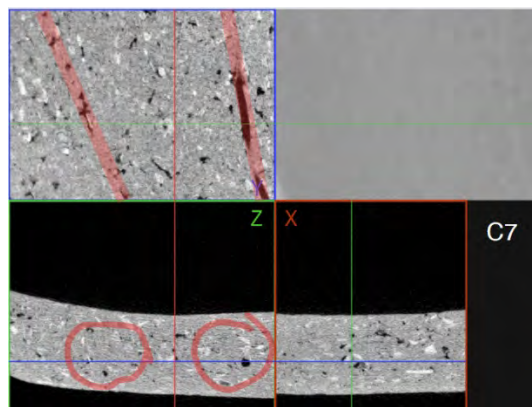


Figure 13. For comparison, the patterns are marked out on C7.

Three other patterns emerged in analysis. The first being a lateral orientation of the matrix inside the ceramic (Figure 6). High fired ceramics often resulted in the second pattern: no orientation (Figure 10). The third pattern that commonly showed up as a lamination effect (Figure 14). The number of layers created differed from just a slight layer on the outside to several stacked layers. All ceramics that displayed this trait also showed a lateral orientation of temper and gaps.

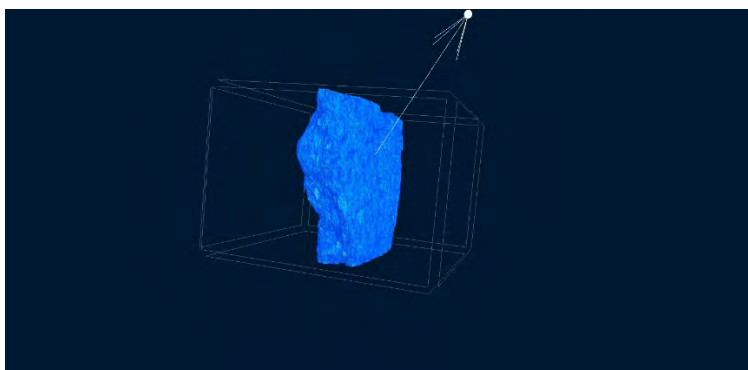


Figure 14. The lamination in the profile of C-78.

Environmental accretions make up another factor that has recognizable impacts on the analysis and needs to be taken into account when opting not to break the artifacts. The continual use of the sherds in a classroom setting over the years left a clear carbon layer on top of the sherds that was visible on all samples analyzed with the SEM, but it was not the only carbon contamination observed. The soil where the sherd was collected also can change the results in several ways (Machado et al. 2017), but also opens possibilities for further data collection on the area that the ceramic was found. For example, the fungi that was observed on all of the samples most likely came from the soil in which it was collected (Mason 1995). In dry and hot environments salt can attach to objects under the surface, giving additional insight into the conditions the sherd had been subjected to over time (Klein and Philpotts 2017). Human contamination was also not limited to the handling of the items over the years. A piece of stainless steel was identified on one sherd using EDS analysis. This most certainly was not a part of the original artifact, but from some sort of environmental deposit after it entered the archaeological record. It is also notable that while the

accretions help identify information about where the sherd is found, the paste itself offers similar clues as to where it was made (Park et al. 2019).

Of the 15 samples, the construction method of 7 was misidentified, of which 4 had the temper misidentified.

Discussion

While the methods used were highly effective for temper identification, temper identification was the least likely category to be misidentified. The nature of sherds is that they are a broken piece of the ceramic, so the inside temper is clearly visible to the naked eye. That is not to say that there was no benefit to the study, however. Sand and grit can be difficult to differentiate.

This study investigates nondestructive technologies for analysis, but it is also important to address what is meant by “nondestructive.” This term is commonly used with these technologies and put forth as a solution to part of the often-destructive business of archaeology (Albertin et al. 2019). Using both the microCT scanner and the SEM does mitigate the need to damage the artifact further physically and visually, but they both use X ray technology to function (Mason 1995; Machado et al. 2017). Irradiating these objects will make them ineligible for other tests, such as thermoluminescence dating (Odelli et al. 2022), and could potentially preclude them from testing methods that have yet to be invented in the future. Furthermore, “nondestructive” and “noninvasive” and not the same thing (Sanger and Barnett 2021). Just like people can be uncomfortable being scanned at the airport, some cultures may not be comfortable having cultural objects subjected to such in-depth testing.

The added value to accuracy in investigations that this technology provides cannot be overstated, but access to it is often limited, or even non-existent. The cost of high-end technology can be incredibly high, limiting the institutions that keep labs for it. It was my experience that the labs wanted their equipment used, but this had to be balanced between demand and ensuring responsible use of the equipment, creating additional steps to use it that had to be proactively sought out. If access to the equipment is somewhat limited within the institution, it may be completely unavailable outside of it. This is not to put forth solutions to gatekeeping around the technology, but to acknowledge that it exists no matter how useful the equipment is to investigations.

Regardless, the ability to conduct an in-depth analysis on artifacts without physically altering them is an incredible tool. Even if damaging already broken pieces of ceramic is not a concern, almost half of the sherds from the total sampled were shown to be misidentified when analyzed through the microCT, the SEM, or a combination of both. A lot can be observed in a manual inspection of the artifacts, but there is value to using additional technologies to ensure consistent and accurate identifications in a ceramic analysis.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project came about because a lot of people said “yes,” but there are three people who this would not have been possible to do without. The first being Dr. Michael Kraft with the WWU Scitech department who very patiently worked with me on learning the technology, ensuring that I had the access that I needed to complete the project on time, and was an incredible resource for the geology/chemistry inquiries. The second is my advisor, Dr. Todd Koetje with the WWU Anthropology department who supported my curiosity while the idea was still forming, answered all the questions I needed, provided guidance where I did not realize I needed, and gave me room to rise to the occasion. Finally, Dr. Tesla Monson for encouraging me to expand my boundaries and follow my curiosity. There are many more that were incredibly supportive every step of the way, and while I cannot name them all here, I do appreciate WWU and the support of the Anthropology department faculty, staff, and students.

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Establishing a Faunal Comparative Collection to Aid Cultural Resource Interpretation of Sites in Western Washington

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Abstract

Analysis of fauna in the archaeological record contributes to more in-depth understanding of the anthropological relationship people had with animals in the past. To increase access and understanding of fauna associated with cultural material, Antiquity Consulting is creating a faunal comparative collection from salvaged remains of animals common in western Washington. By paying close attention to the bone's surface, pathologies, and context, a more holistic approach can be made during archaeological surveys. The goal of the project is to create an ethical faunal comparative collection of common native and nonnative animals in southwestern Washington to enrich analysis of cultural resources and provide local access to a collection focused on zooarchaeology.

Background

In the area now known as western Washington, relationships people had with animals are evident in the archaeological record. Mammals, fish, birds, and shellfish hold key evidence of how humans interacted with animals, in tandem with oral traditions and other cultural materials in context. In the Pacific Northwest, many Indigenous groups sustainably harvested and preserved salmonid for over 10,700 years as the Vashon Glacier in the Puget Sound area receded (Campbell and Butler 2010; McKechnie and Moss 2016). Salmonid species are critical to Indigenous peoples in the Pacific Northwest; however, a variety of other fish, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and shellfish are important in ethnobiological records. One of the earliest archaeological analyses recorded in the Columbian Basin quantified species of animals from eight sites along the Columbia River. The assemblages included mammals such as moose (*Alces alces*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), elk, bison (*Bison bison*), mountain sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), mountain goat, black bear (*Ursus americanus*), coyote, cougar (*Puma concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), fisher (*Pekania pennanti*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), marmot, beaver (*Castor canadensis*), whistling swan (*Cygnus columbianus*), pileated woodpecker, dog, and whale (Collier et al. 1942). Upon further study, faunal remains associated with archaeological assemblages can paint a more holistic picture of the history of the area.

Faunal remains have also been associated with European settlers from the early nineteenth century to the present. Europeans brought livestock, pets, and invasive species with them as they traveled west, attributing specific dates of introduction of these species. The presence of some of these animals at archaeological sites can assist in dating the associated assemblages through relative dating at a lower cost instead of radiocarbon dating.

The Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) requires any individual, company, or institution to apply for a Scientific Collections Permit (SCP) through which the recipient must declare the species, quantity, and intent of faunal collection. Antiquity Consulting chose to include animals on the permit that were introduced to western Washington on traceable dates such as the ring-necked pheasant introduced in 1881, eastern gray squirrel introduced in 1925, and the nutria introduced in the 1930s (Table 1). Other animals such as salmonid were included on the SCP to accurately identify certain species and taphonomic elements that could influence our understanding of the materials.

Methods

At the start of the project, Antiquity Consulting obtained information regarding methods of acquiring, skeletonizing, and preserving animals to complete the SCP application requirements. After consulting the Burke Museum, multiple professors of archaeology at several universities, WDFW, and Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Antiquity Consulting prepared a study plan and submitted the application with a list of intended species to collect.

The application also required a statement concerning the method of collection and final disposition of each animal. Antiquity Consulting chose to use only one salvaged animal of each species that was deceased without the company's intervention. Methods of collection include fish hatcheries at the end of spawning season, roadkill, chance encounter, hunters looking for carcass disposal options, pest control, and no-kill animal shelters (Post 2003). Antiquity Consulting recognized that although animals will not be directly harmed due to the comparative collection, taking wildlife from an area before the carcass decomposes can deprive an ecosystem of reintroduced phosphorous, nitrogen, carbon, calcium, and potassium (Ferreira et al 2020).

Table 1: Species Listed in Antiquity Consulting's Scientific Collections Permit with Indication of What Animals are Still Needed. Thirty-six Animals are Listed, and 34 Animals Still Need to be Collected.

| SPECIES | SCIENTIFIC NAME | COLLECTED | SPECIES | SCIENTIFIC NAME | COLLECTED |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| chinook salmon | <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | great gray owl | <i>Strix nebulosa</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| coho salmon | <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | American robin | <i>Turdus migratorius</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| chum salmon | <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | house sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| house mouse | <i>Mus musculus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | red-winged blackbird | <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| common opossum | <i>Didelphis virginiana</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | American crow | <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| eastern cottontail | <i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | California quail | <i>Callipepla californica</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| pika | <i>Ochotona princeps</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | black rat | <i>rattus rattus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| raccoon | <i>Procyon lotor</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | nutria | <i>Myocastor coypus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| striped skunk | <i>Mephitis mephitis</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | feral pig | <i>Sus sciofa</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| western gray squirrel | <i>Sciurus griseus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | chicken | <i>Gallus gallus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| hoary marmot | <i>Marmota caligata</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | domesticated dog | <i>Canus familiaris</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| black-tailed deer | <i>Odocoileus hemionus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | house cat | <i>Felis catus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| elk | <i>Cervus elaphus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | mountain goat | <i>Oreamus americanus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| coyote | <i>Canis latrans</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | domestic cow | <i>Bos taurus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Townsend's mole | <i>Scapanus townsendii</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | horse | <i>Equus caballus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Townsend's chipmunk | <i>Tamias townsendii</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ring-necked pheasant | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| little brown bat | <i>Myotis lucifugus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | pileated woodpecker | <i>Dryocopus pileatus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| long-toed salamander | <i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | peregrine falcon | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Multiple methods of skeletal preservation were considered by Antiquity Consulting including dermestid beetles, natural burial and excavation, and water maceration. Dermestid beetle colonies and burial both required facilities not available (Elbroch 2006; Hinshaw 2006), which left cold-water maceration as the best option within the company's capabilities. Once an animal was obtained, it was disarticulated and placed in a solution of water and soap that was changed with a screen every few days until all organic material fell away from the bones (Sullivan and Romney 1999; Hussain et al. 2007). When changing the water, it was run through ½ inch, ¼ inch, and 1/8-inch mesh screens. The bones were placed in a diluted hydrogen peroxide solution for 3 to 10 days. Once in was completely dry, the completed skeleton was catalogued and stored in an acid-free container for future comparative analysis (Elbroch 2006).

Results

Antiquity Consulting collected, preserved, cataloged, and stored a chinook salmon (Figures 1–3) obtained from the Tumwater Falls Hatchery and is in the process of cleaning a Townsend mole (Figure 4 and Figure 5) in the 2024 SCP cycle. Of the two animals collected, there are various taphonomic marks such as carnivore gnawing present in the comparative collection providing valuable comparison of archaeologically associated faunal remains.

Even with a completed chinook salmon skeleton, a few bumps in the road were encountered while it was processed. The salmon was much younger and more fragile than anticipated. While re-articulating the fish, components of the skeleton had been lost during the maceration process (Figure 3). The missing parts may have been the result of soaking the fish too long, small bones slipping through all three sizes of screens, or the fish having decomposed more than initially observed. In addition to the factors, salmon fins and other bonelike structures found in fillets are calcified nerve endings and cartilage, not bone. During the butchering process, many of these components were most likely discarded without detection. Multiple elements of the skeleton required rehydration to prevent damage while rearticulating the animal.

The Townsend mole is in the beginning stages of cold-water maceration. Due to the size of the rodent, a smaller container is used, and more time was taken to prepare the animal for the maceration process.

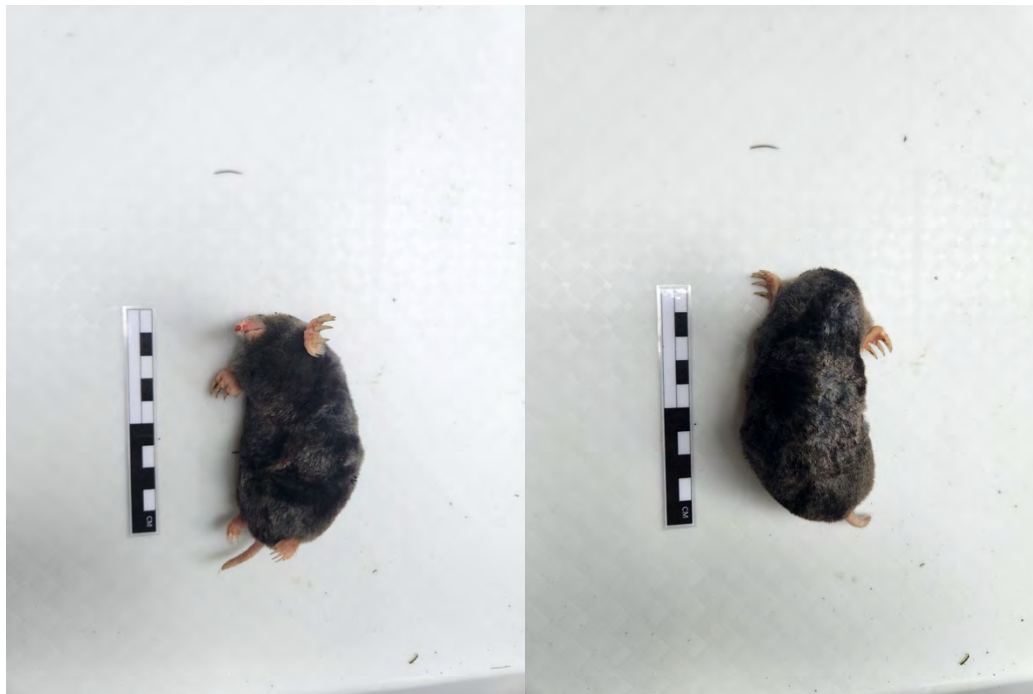


Figures 1–3 (left, middle, right). Chinook salmon was collected from the Tumwater Falls Hatchery with permit.

Figure 1 (left). The first stage of processing the fish was gutting and separating the bones from the flesh.

Figure 2 (middle). The bones were then placed in a combination of water and dish soap for three to six weeks. The water was periodically changed by screening the water to catch all the bones.

Figure 3 (right). After the maceration process was complete, the skeleton was rearticulated to dry and store.



Figures 4–5 (left, right). Townsend mole before maceration process.

Figure 4 (left). Anterior view of Townsend mole before maceration process.

Figure 5 (right). Posterior view of Townsend mole before maceration process.

Discussion

Antiquity Consulting will continue to add animals listed in the permit to the collection. The company will create taphonomic markers such as charred bones and butcher marks to better compare fauna from the archaeological record. Due to limited facilities, the focus of the 2024 SCP cycle will focus on smaller animals such as fish, rodents, and small mammals. Cold-water maceration, especially during the winter season, requires a longer period for the maceration process and more equipment when multiple animals are processed which should be kept in mind before collection. An ideal fauna collection would have skeletons that were buried and underwent the natural process of decomposition to recreate a more accurate image of the taphonomy encountered in the archaeological record.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) is a field which must balance protecting archaeological sites through employing careful methods of survey and analysis with limited time and resources for a project. Companies may not have the time or resources to give attention to faunal identification and taphonomy research when a comparative collection is too far away or difficult to access. CRM has the responsibility to create resources to analyze archaeological material to the best of our ability. Companies can create their own regional comparative collection through the permitting process along with a few rudimentary tools.

The faunal comparative collection that Antiquity Consulting is building will be available to local CRM companies to assist with faunal analysis. The company is also actively looking for sources of animals listed in Table 1. Contact Antiquity Consulting if there are remains of a complete animal listed on the poster.

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Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife

2024 Scientific Collections Permit. <<https://wdfw.wa.gov/licenses/environmental/scientific-collection>>.

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Prairie Archaeological Sites in Thurston and Lewis Counties: Empirical Data for Cultural Resources Management

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Abstract

Archaeological sites associated with prairies in western Washington provide invaluable information on the history of Indigenous landscape stewardship and resource use practices. Less than 3% of precolonial prairie remains in western Washington due to settler incursion, and prairie sites remain susceptible to impacts from development and agriculture. Despite the importance of prairie archaeology, a standard archaeological survey method has not been developed to target potential prairie sites. This pilot study researched 66 recorded prairie archaeological sites in Thurston and Lewis counties by summarizing site metrics like the size of sites and the distance from these sites to prairie edges, creeks, rivers, and confluences. This poster presents initial summary statistics that should inform predictive modeling and cultural resource management research design in this region. This analysis also provides important insights into whether local standard survey methodologies can result in archaeological site identification.

Historic Prairies in Western Washington

Prior to settler incursion abundant prairies were present throughout western Washington. These prairies were extremely important to the many Indigenous communities as vital hunting and plant gathering grounds. Oral histories and cultural traditions emphasize the stewardship of prairies by Tribal communities throughout western Washington, indicating that prairies have been maintained by Indigenous people for thousands of years (Krohn and Harvey 2020; Hamman 2021). Early settlers in the mid-1800s saw the “park-like” areas that were actually stewarded prairie areas and were drawn to prairies as prime agricultural areas due to the terrain being less densely forested and the close proximity to rivers (Stevenson 2019). Subsequent decades saw the displacement of Indigenous people from these prairies and their resources as well as the conversion of the prairies to farmland and developing townsites. Today, less than 10% of prairies in the South Sound Region remain and less than 3% of prairie land remains that still includes native plants (Lombardi n.d.; U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service n.d.).

Western Washington Prairie Site Pilot Project

The objective of this research is to summarize and analyze attributes of precolonial sites associated with historic prairies in western Washington. Sites limited to 111 historic prairies in Thurston and Lewis counties are to be targeted in the pilot portion of this research to gain an initial idea of data structure and project limitations (Figure 1). This research can then be extended to other counties in Washington and the larger Pacific Northwest. Many researchers including archaeologists as well as many local Indigenous communities recognize the importance of prairies and the following destruction of these prairies due to agriculture, ranching, and development after settlers moved into the area. During cultural resource surveys high probability features associated with prairies are often targeted such as areas near water sources, water source confluences, and prairie margins. However, there has not been a standard survey methodology developed to target potential archaeological sites associated with prairie use in western Washington. A summary of the data associated with prairie sites in Thurston and Lewis counties would aid in informing areas targeted by cultural resource management practices as well as supporting Indigenous knowledge of prairie use and extent in these areas. In this study we are investigating 1) all precolonial sites within a 30-meter buffer surrounding historic prairies; 2) prairie site dimensions; 3) the distance of the site from water sources and confluences; 4) distance of sites to prairie edges; and 5) whether these methods are adequate for identifying these sites and how they can be improved.

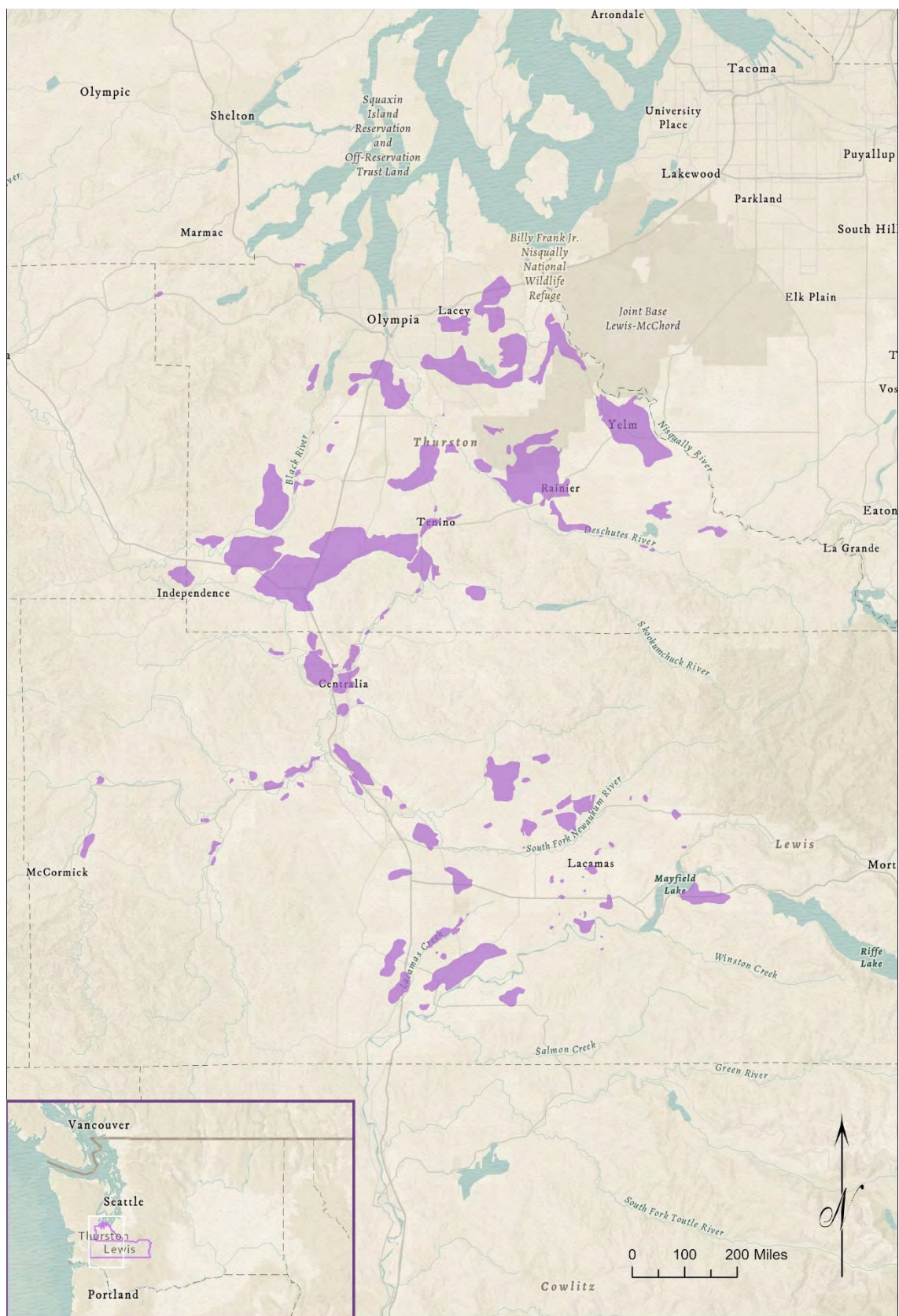


Figure 1. Thurston and Lewis County historic prairies as mapped in General Land Office plats.

Methods

Phase I cultural resource surveys, limited to surveys and archaeological site information, will be accessed via Washington Information System for Architectural and Archeological Records Data (WISAARD). Information on archaeological sites associated with prairies will be collected by viewing site maps and dimensions provided on site forms, for all archaeological sites formally recorded in WISAARD. For this study, General Land Office plats were used to map historic prairie boundaries within the study area (Bureau of Land Management 2024). Although attempts have been made to map prairies using soil units and historical data (Caplow and Miller 2024), additional research needs to be conducted to map the full extent of precolonial prairies. Where prairies overlap, smaller prairies will be noted within larger prairie areas. General statistics and data will be presented while details about the site may be withheld to respect potentially sensitive site information from being disseminated publicly.

Prairie Site Dimensions for Archaeological Survey Methodology Analysis

What survey intervals are likely to identify prairie archaeological lithic sites in the Puget Lowland? Most prairie sites in Thurston and Lewis counties are recorded during cultural resource management surveys, which tend to utilize 30-meter survey intervals. We collected data on reported site dimensions for 59 sites, and sites were classified into seven categories according to common site survey methods and site classes (Table 1). The smallest site dimension (width) was used to assess whether a survey could reasonably identify an archaeological resource in more than one shovel probe.

Over a third of the sites (44.1%) had a width of 20 meters or less, meaning that survey transects of 20 meters are likely to miss the majority of archaeological sites in these settings (Figure 2). For this analysis it was assumed that sites with widths of less than 43 meters could easily be missed in a 30-meter interval survey, due to the hypotenuse of a 30-meter triangle being 42.43 meters. About 59.4% of prairie sites might be missed when assessing a property using 30-meter or greater transects. If a more optimistic perspective is taken, 54.3% of sites are 30 meters or larger. These dimensions are influenced by survey methodology, including transect spacing, inventory phasing, and the size of assessment areas; however, these findings suggest that traditional 30-meter intervals may not be adequate for identifying prairie archaeological sites.

Table 1. Thurston and Lewis County Prairie Site Dimension Summaries.

| Site Size (Smallest Dimension) | # Sites | % Sites |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Isolates | 20 | 33.9% |
| Sites 1–20 meters | 6 | 10.2% |
| Sites 21–29 meters | 1 | 1.7% |
| Sites 30–42 meters | 8 | 13.6% |
| Sites 43–99 meters | 12 | 20.3% |
| Sites 100–200 meters | 8 | 13.6% |
| Sites >200 meters | 4 | 6.8% |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>59</i> | <i>-</i> |

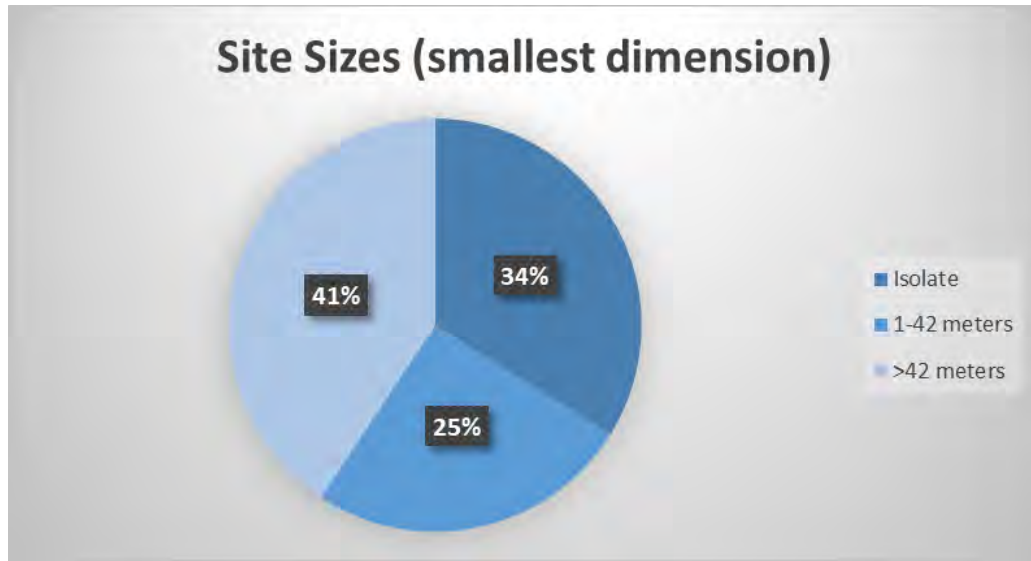


Figure 2. Pie chart demonstrating percentage of prairie sites by site size using smallest site dimension (width).

Site Distance to Water Sources

The distance to the closest creek or lake as well as river was measured for 66 precolonial sites in Thurston and Lewis counties and the closest water source measurement was used to assess distance to water source (Table 2). Over 25% of precolonial sites were within 50 meters of a water source and approximately 44% of sites were within 150 meters of a water source (Figure 3). Most cultural resource surveys in these counties focus intensive survey methods within a 30-meter buffer of water sources. Within prairie areas, this may not be enough to identify the majority of prairie sites. Expanding intensive survey methods to within 150 meters of a water source in prairie areas would still identify less than half precolonial sites within prairies (Table 3). In addition, it is well known that water confluence areas are high probability for sites, and this pilot study measured the distance to a confluence near each site. Only 9% of sites were located within 500 meters of a confluence between two bodies of water (Table 4). There is no doubt that water source confluence areas are high probability for encountering cultural material but distance to water sources may play a larger role on prairies in these two counties.

Table 2. Thurston and Lewis County Prairie Site Distance to Water Summary.

| County | Avg. Distance to Water Source | Avg. Distance to Creek | Avg. Distance to River | Avg. Distance to Confluence |
|----------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Thurston | 563 meters | 614 meters | 2,451 meters | 3,244 meters |
| Lewis | 307 meters | 510 meters | 1,449 meters | 2,437 meters |
| Combined | 349 meters | 531 meters | 1,616 meters | 2,571 meters |

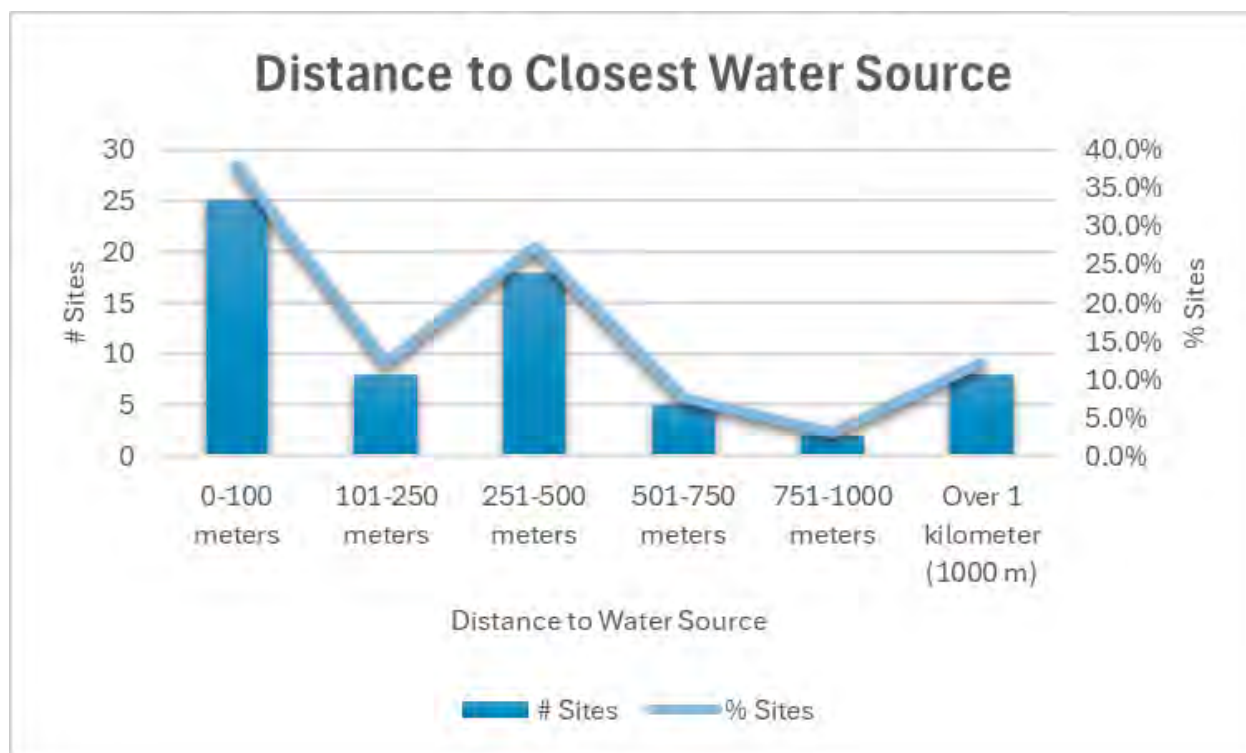


Figure 3. Chart demonstrating prairie site distance to water sources by number of sites and percentage of sites.

Table 3. Thurston and Lewis County Prairie Site Distance to Water Sources.

| Distance to Water Source | # Sites | % Sites |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| 0-30 meters | 16 | 24.2% |
| 0-50 meters | 17 | 25.8% |
| 0-100 meters | 25 | 37.9% |
| 0-150 meters | 29 | 43.9% |
| 0-250 meters | 33 | 50.0% |
| 0-500 meters | 51 | 77.3% |

Table 4. Thurston and Lewis County Prairie Site Distance to Confluences.

| Distance to Confluence | # Sites | % Sites |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0–500 meters | 6 | 9.1% |
| 501–1000 meters | 11 | 16.7% |
| 1001–2000 meters | 18 | 27.3% |
| 2001–3000 meters | 13 | 19.7% |
| 3001–4000 meters | 5 | 7.6% |
| 4001–5000 meters | 2 | 3.0% |
| 5001–6000 meters | 2 | 3.0% |
| 6001–7000 meters | 7 | 10.6% |
| 7001–8000 meters | 2 | 3.0% |
| 8001–9000 kilometers | 0 | 0.0% |
| 9001–10000 kilometers | 0 | 0.0% |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>66</i> | <i>-</i> |

Site Distance to Prairie Margins

The distance from precolonial prairie sites to the prairie margin or edge was also measured. Over 60% of these sites are within 100 meters and over 75% are within 200 meters of a prairie margin (Figure 4, Figure 5). In addition, over 24% precolonial sites intersect prairie edges. This exemplifies the high probability of historic prairie margins within Thurston and Lewis counties for identifying cultural material. Prairie margins continue to be an area where intensive survey with closer than 30-meter intervals is suggested to target sites associated with prairies. Further investigations during this ongoing project will help determine the ideal intervals and prairie buffer areas for future cultural resource surveys.

**Figure 4.** Chart demonstrating prairie site distance to prairie edges by number of sites.

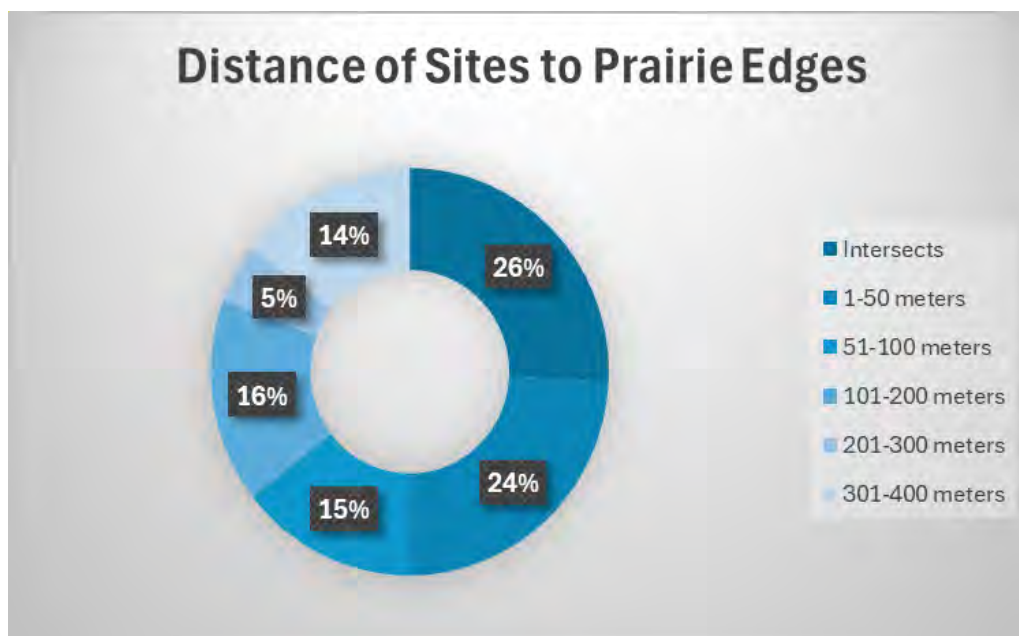


Figure 5. Pie chart demonstrating prairie site distance to prairie edges by percentage of sites.

Discussion

This pilot study on prairie sites within Thurston and Lewis counties emphasizes the need for less than 30-meter intervals when conducting cultural resource surveys in prairie areas. When considering survey methods for the variables considered in this pilot study, the site size of previously recorded prairie sites should play an integral role. Currently, 30-meter intervals are the standard for identifying sites during cultural resource surveys with intensive survey closer to water sources and prairie margins. Approximately 46% of prairie sites are smaller than 30-meters, and many of these sites would be missed with current survey standards. This indicates that standardized 30-meter interval survey methods could miss over 50% of precolonial sites in prairie settings.

This becomes even more apparent when considering prairie sites distance to prairie edges and water sources in addition to site size. Only 42% of prairie sites were within 30-meters of a prairie edge but over 60% of prairie sites were within 100 meters of prairie edges. This indicates that intensive shorter interval surveys are needed at distances further away from prairie edges than a typical 30-meter buffer. This pilot research suggests intensive survey within at least 100 meters of historic prairie margins. When prairie site distance to water sources is considered, prairie sites were recorded on average about 350 meters away from creeks or rivers with 50% of sites within 250 meters of a water source. This emphasizes the importance of considering water source proximity in identifying precolonial sites in prairie areas. However, as with prairie margins, this research identifies the need for expanded intensive survey buffers to at least 250 meters of a water source. These buffer areas will be refined with further project investigations as well as considerations for intensive survey in areas where water sources and prairie edges overlap.

The next steps for this project include investigating what survey intervals would best identify prairie sites and where intensive survey is needed in relation to prairie margins and water sources. Statistical analyses such as factor analyses would aid our understanding by showing how multiple

variables within prairie landscapes influence each other. In addition, we would like to incorporate environmental data such as prairie soils to refine and expand prairie areas. Our continued research and goals also include investigating prairie sites in additional counties such as Pierce County and Cowlitz County to gain a larger sample size and to investigate if prairie site features differ in various counties within western Washington. Over time the goal is to have data collected in all western Washington counties. This project is ongoing and will continue to be conducted in collaboration with local Tribes, prairie ecologists, and other cultural resource management professionals.

Conclusion

This pilot study provides many insights into where precolonial prairie sites have been identified within Thurston and Lewis counties. Initial findings emphasize that cultural resource survey intervals should not be solely based on a general idea of high probability areas using 30-meters intervals near prairie margins, creeks, rivers, and confluences, but need to take into consideration where sites have been found in these counties in relation to these features on the landscape. This pilot study demonstrates that 30-meter interval standards are inadequate for identifying precolonial sites on or near historic prairies and continued project investigations will continue to refine this data and provide further insight into adequate and feasible survey methodology in western Washington prairies.



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PRAIRIE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THURSTON AND LEWIS COUNTIES

Empirical Data For Cultural Resource Management

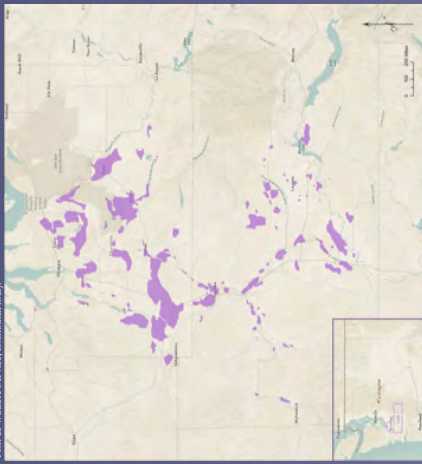
Katy Leonard-Doll, MA, RPA, Antiquity Consulting; Bethany K. Mathews, MA, RPA, Antiquity Consulting

Abstract

Archaeological sites associated with prairies in western Washington provide available information on the history of Indigenous landscape stewardship and resource use practices. Less than 3% of precolonial prairie remains in western Washington due to settler incursion, and prairie sites remain susceptible to impacts from development and agriculture. Despite the importance of prairie archaeology, a standard methodology for recording prairie archaeological sites in Thurston and Lewis counties has not been established. This poster presents initial summary statistics that should inform predictive modeling and cultural resource management research design in this region. This analysis also provides important insights into whether local standard survey methodologies can result in archaeological site identification.

Historic Prairies In Western Washington

Prior to settler incursion a abundant prairies were present throughout western Washington. These prairies were managed by Indigenous peoples for thousands of years, and their presence is documented in historical and cultural traditions. The stewardship of prairies by tribal communities throughout western Washington, indicating that prairies have been maintained by Indigenous people for thousands of years (Hamman, 2021; Keith and Harvey, 2020). Early settlers in the mid-1800s saw the "park-like" areas that were actually stewarded prairie areas and were drawn to prairies as prime agricultural areas due to the terrain being less densely forested and the close proximity to rivers (Stevenson, 2019). Subsequent decades saw the displacement of Indigenous people from these prairies and their resources as well as the establishment of the National Forest System in the region. The National Forest System, which is the South Sound Region, remain and less than 3% of prairie land remains that still includes native plants (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; Lombard et al.).



Thurston and Lewis Counties historical prairie sites are mapped in General Land Office photos.

Western Washington Prairie Site Pilot Project

The objective of this research is to summarize and analyze attributes of precolonial sites associated with historic prairies in western Washington to support management of prairie cultural resources. Archaeological sites associated with 111 historic prairies in Thurston and Lewis counties were targeted in the pilot study to explore data structure and project limitations (Figure 1). We expect that future phases of our research will extend to other counties in the region.

Predictive modeling and archaeological surveys are critical tools for identifying archaeological sites, and many cultural resource management decisions are based on landscape features. The Washington Statewide Archaeology Predictive Model maintained by the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, which influences cultural resource management and survey methodology across the state, indicates that 31.5% of prairies in Thurston and Lewis Counties are placed, at least in part, in low to moderate risk areas for encountering archaeological resources. Only 72.1% of the prairies are modeled as having a high to very high probability for encountering archaeological resources, signifying the model needs to be improved in this region. This pilot study is designed to explore data structure and project limitations (Figure 1). We expect that future phases of our research will extend to other counties in the region.

Methods

General Land Office photos were used to map 111 historic prairie boundaries within the study area (Figure 1). Although attempts have been made to map prairies using soil units and historical data, additional research needs to be conducted to map the full extent of precolonial prairie boundaries. This research is designed to explore the relationship between Washington Statewide Archaeology Predictive Model and historical records data (WISAARD). If a site intersected with or was within 30 meters of a mapped historic prairie, data on the site size and location was collected.

Prairie Site Dimensions for Archaeological Survey Methodology Analysis

What survey intervals are likely to identify prairie archaeological sites in the southern Puget Lowland? Most prairie sites in Thurston and Lewis counties are recorded during cultural resource management surveys, which are conducted using a standard 30-meter survey interval. While data on reported site sizes are not available for all sites, data on reported site sizes according to common site survey methods and site classes (Table 1). The smallest site dimension (width) was used to assess whether a systematic survey could reasonably identify an archaeological resource. These dimensions are influenced by survey methodology, including transect spacing, inventory planning, and the size of assessment areas; however, these dimensions are not directly related to the size of the site and may not be adequate for identifying prairie archaeological sites.

Sites with widths of less than 43 meters could easily be missed on a 30-meter transect survey, as the hypotenuse of a 30-meter triangle 4243 meters. Over half (59.3%) of the studied sites had a width of less than 43 meters, suggesting a standard 30-meter interval survey in this region is likely to miss a significant portion of prairie archaeological sites. Of the sites (45.5%) had a width of less than 30 meters, indicating systematic survey transects of 20 meters (hypotenuse 28 meters) may be more effective at identifying prairie archaeological sites. One third (33.9%) of the studied sites were isolated, and the average site width is 88.5 meters suggesting that a more holistic model of prairie cultural landscapes may need to be developed for better cultural resource management.

| Prairie Site Size Intervals | # Sites | % Sites |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Site Size (Smallest Dimension) | 20 | 33.9% |
| Site Size 1-20 meters | 6 | 10.5% |
| Site Size 21-28 meters | 1 | 1.7% |
| Site Size 29-42 meters | 6 | 10.5% |
| Site Size 43-59 meters | 12 | 20.3% |
| Site Size 60-80 meters | 6 | 10.5% |
| Site Size >80 meters | 4 | 6.8% |
| Total | 59 | |



Site Distance to Water Sources

The distance to the closest creek and closest river was measured for 66 precolonial sites in Thurston and Lewis counties and the closer of these two measurements was used to assess distance to closest water source (Table 2). Cultural resource surveys in this region tend to focus on water sources within a 30-meter buffer of sites, but this study found that 24.2% of prairie sites are located within 30 meters of a water source (Table 3), and in fact the average distance of prairie sites to the closest water source is 93 meters.

Archaeologists consider water confluences in this region to have very high archaeological significance, but are not identified within 300 meters of water confluences. Only 13.1% of sites are located within 300 meters of a water confluence of two bodies of water, and on average prairie sites were 2,571 meters (2.57 kilometers) from confluences (Table 4). While water confluences may be excellent indicators of site probability for other site types, it appears that water bodies and creeks in particular are more relevant to modeling the locations of prairie sites.

Prairie Site Average Distances to Water Sources by County

| County | Avg. Dist. to Closest Water Source | Avg. Distance to Closest Creek | Avg. Distance to Closest River |
|----------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Thurston | 825 meters | 891 meters | 2,491 meters |
| Lewis | 897 meters | 910 meters | 1,447 meters |
| Combined | 863 meters | 903 meters | 1,919 meters |



Site Distance to Prairie Margins

The distance from precolonial prairie sites to prairie margins was also measured (Figures 4-5). About a quarter (24.2%) of the 66 archaeological sites in this study were located on a historic prairie margin. This is on par with site distance to water, suggesting that prairie margins are equally good indicators of site probability for other site types. The average distance from prairie margins is 1,272 meters, and 60.5% of sites are within 100 meters of prairie margins.



Discussion

This pilot study on prairie sites in Thurston and Lewis counties emphasizes the need to reevaluate standard cultural resource management survey methodology and predictive models. Our initial findings indicate that standard systematic survey intervals of 30 meters may not be adequate for cultural resource surveys in prairie regions, and 59% of prairie sites had a dimension of less than 43 meters. This indicates that a typical 30-meter systematic survey could miss the majority of precolonial sites in prairie settings.

Additionally, many cultural resource management decisions are made based on the probability of an archaeological site in a watershed, but watersheds are not defined at high resolution, and the scale of the watershed is often larger than the scale of the prairie sites. Distance to water sources was a better predictor of prairie archaeological sites than distance to water sources. And while confluences are excellent predictors of prairie sites, confluences do not appear to predict the location of prairie archaeological sites. Future analyses may further illuminate the relationship between these important landscape features and prairie sites. This pilot study also found that prairie margins are equally good indicators of site probability for other site types, and a buffer of 400 meters of water sources should be considered high probability places on the prairie landscape.

Next Steps

- Add to modeling precolonial prairies in collaboration with prairie ecologists, Tribes, and other CRM professionals.
- Add prairie soils to refine and expand prairie areas.
- Investigate additional counties: Pierce and Cowlitz counties.
- Conduct statistical analyses after more data is collected and refined.
- Create a regional predictive model of archaeological prairie sites.

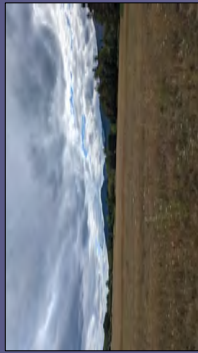


Photo of Eastern Prairie Lewis County Photo taken by Katy Leonard-Doll

Conclusion

This pilot study provides many insights into the study and preservation of precolonial prairie archaeological sites in Thurston and Lewis counties. Initial findings emphasize that empirical archaeological site data and spatial analyses focused on prairie history should be used to inform survey methodology in the region as well as other landscape areas. This pilot study also found that prairie margins are equally good indicators of site probability for other site types, and a buffer of 400 meters of water sources should be considered high probability places on the prairie landscape rather than based on the archaeology of other places.



PDF copy and references available at Antiquity Consulting.com

“To Be Held by Her in Her Own Right”: Feminism and the Donation Land Claim Act in Washington

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Abstract

The Donation Land Claim Act of 1850 is regarded as a feminist milestone in the history of the United States' Westward Expansion, granting white men “*six hundred and forty acres, one half to himself and the other half to his wife, to be held in her own right.*” The Act resulted in 302,543 acres (0.7%) of land in Washington State (then part of Oregon Territory) being claimed by Americans, most prior to treaties with Indigenous peoples. The Donation Land Claim Act advanced American colonization of the region by encouraging marriage and migration to Oregon Territory. This poster presents summary data of Donation Land Claims across Washington State, explores American women's property rights in the early days of Oregon Territory, and examines whether young women were persuaded to marry to increase land grants.

Women's Property Rights in Oregon Territory

During the early years of the first wave of feminism, states were grappling with married women's property rights and coverture laws barred married women from voting or having legal rights to property. The 1850 Donation Land Claim Act was enacted only two years after the Seneca Falls Convention, the first women's rights convention in the United States. Although the Act stated that half of the granted acres were to be "held in her own right" the Act did not grant independent legal rights to women, meaning that although husbands were supposed to consult wives on legal matters of their property, the husband managed the property. Women did not have autonomous control of their property in Oregon until 1878 when Oregon passed the Married Women's Property Act, which allowed married women to own property and conduct business without their husband. In 1889 the Washington State constitution gave women "equality of rights and responsibility under the law."

The Washington Women Homesteaders Project

The Washington Women Homesteaders project aims to develop a historic context for Washington settlement history that includes female homesteaders. Previous studies (Mathews 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023a, 2023b) have established that the homesteading history of Washington has unique local variations from that of the West in general.

Methods

Summary statistics for this research were collected by browsing Donation Land Claim Act (9 Stat. 496) records in the [glorecords.blm.gov](https://www.glorecords.blm.gov) land patents database (Bureau of Land Management 2023). Records were browsed and tallied by county. Research into couple marriage dates was completed through primary sources such as census and marriage records, as well as secondary sources such as pioneer records, biographies, and obituaries.

Donation Land Claim Patents by County

Donation Land Claim (DLC) Act patent data summarizes American settlement patterns in the years leading up to American treaties with Indigenous peoples, as claims were established from 1846–1855. This history is significant in the history of Washington State and the United States, whether there were few or many claims in a county, for its association with the colonization of Oregon Territory, Washington State, and Westward Expansion.

A total of 1,026 DLC patents were issued in Washington, which is just 14% of the DLC patents issued in Oregon Territory. Very few claims were patented in eastern Washington, and only 0.7% of all Washington lands were claimed through the DLC process (Table 1). DLCs were clustered between Pierce and Clark Counties, the sites of the Hudson Bay Company's Fort Nisqually (established 1833) and Fort Vancouver (established 1825) (Figures 1–2).

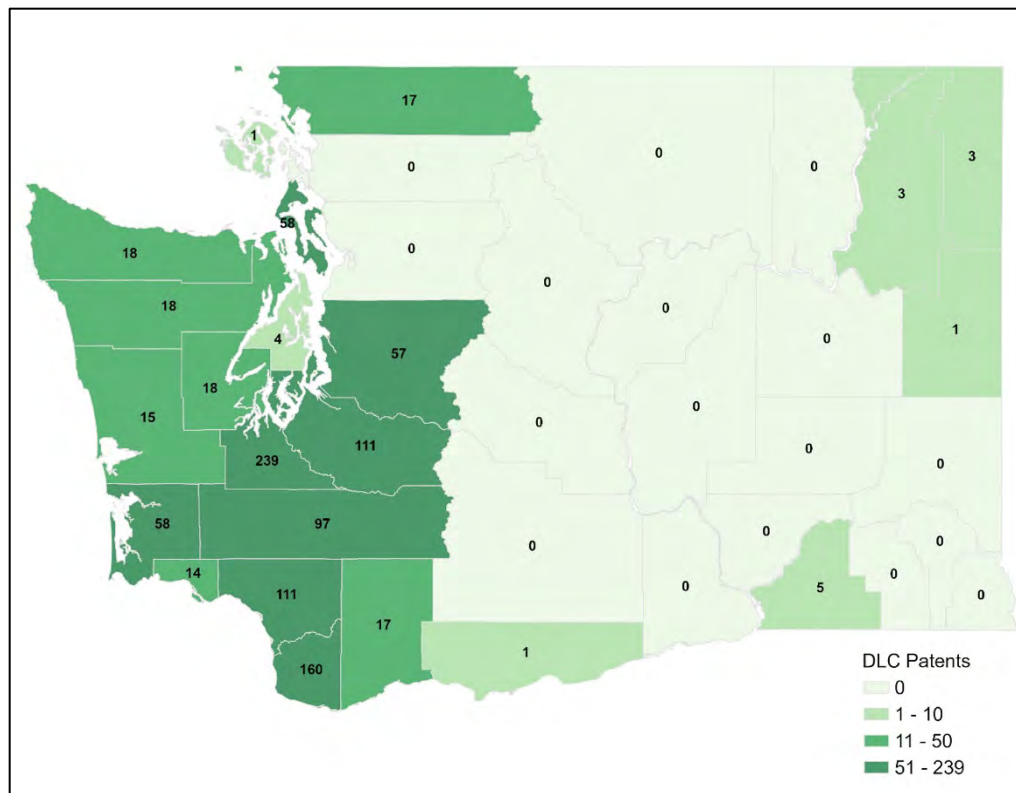


Figure 1. Map of Washington Donation Land Claim Patents by County.

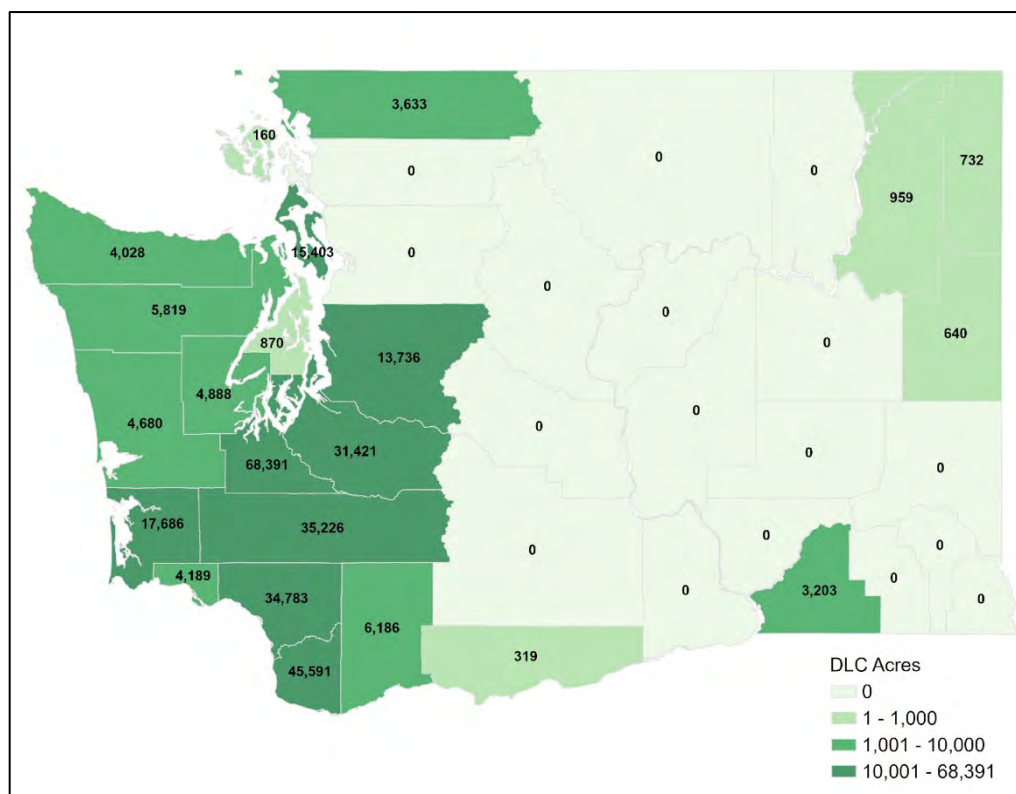


Figure 2. Map of Washington Donation Land Claim Patent Acres by County.

Table 2. Washington Donation Land Claim Patents by County.

| County | Couple DLC Patents | All DLC Patents | Couple DLC Patents % | Couple DLC Acres | Average Couple DLC Acres | All DLC Acres | % of Land |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Western Washington | 521 | 1,013 | 51.4% | 195,172 | 375 | 296,690 | 1.87% |
| <i>North Puget Sound</i> | 46 | 133 | 34.6% | 16,569 | 360 | 32,932 | 0.60% |
| Whatcom | 5 | 17 | 29.4% | 1,444 | 289 | 3,633 | 2.69% |
| San Juan | 0 | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0.14% |
| Island | 22 | 58 | 37.9% | 8,402 | 382 | 15,403 | 11.52% |
| King | 19 | 57 | 33.3% | 6,723 | 354 | 13,736 | 1.01% |
| <i>South Puget Sound</i> | 174 | 372 | 46.8% | 64,006 | 368 | 105,570 | 4.40% |
| Pierce | 53 | 111 | 47.8% | 19,498 | 368 | 31,421 | 2.94% |
| Thurston | 113 | 239 | 47.3% | 41,355 | 366 | 68,391 | 14.8% |
| Mason | 6 | 18 | 33.3% | 2,540 | 423 | 4,888 | 7.96% |
| Kitsap | 2 | 4 | 50% | 613 | 307 | 870 | 3.44% |
| <i>Washington Coast</i> | 46 | 109 | 42.2% | 19,592 | 426 | 32,213 | 0.79% |
| Clallam | 1 | 18 | 5.6% | 320 | 320 | 4,028 | 0.36% |
| Jefferson | 8 | 18 | 44.4% | 3,910 | 489 | 5,819 | 0.50% |
| Grays Harbor | 9 | 15 | 60% | 3,565 | 396 | 4,680 | 0.38% |
| Pacific | 28 | 58 | 48.3% | 11,797 | 421 | 17,686 | 2.96% |
| <i>Southwest Washington</i> | 255 | 399 | 63.9% | 95,005 | 373 | 125,975 | 3.23% |
| Wahkiakum | 6 | 14 | 42.9% | 2,888 | 481 | 4,189 | 2.48% |
| Lewis | 60 | 97 | 61.9% | 27,065 | 451 | 35,226 | 2.29% |
| Cowlitz | 72 | 111 | 64.9% | 26,399 | 367 | 34,783 | 4.77% |
| Clark | 106 | 160 | 66.3% | 34,249 | 323 | 45,591 | 11.33% |
| Skamania | 11 | 17 | 64.7% | 4,404 | 400 | 6,186 | 5.84% |
| Eastern Washington | 11 | 13 | 84.6% | 5,525 | 502 | 5,853 | 0.02% |
| <i>Okanogan Highlands</i> | 4 | 6 | 71.4% | 1,363 | 341 | 1,691 | 0.02% |
| Stevens | 3 | 3 | 100% | 959 | 320 | 959 | 0.06% |
| Pend Oreille | 1 | 3 | 66.7% | 404 | 404 | 732 | 0.08% |
| <i>Channeled Scablands</i> | 1 | 1 | 100% | 640 | 640 | 640 | 0.01% |
| Spokane | 1 | 1 | 100% | 640 | 640 | 640 | 0.06% |
| <i>Blue Mountains</i> | 5 | 5 | 100% | 3203 | 641 | 3203 | 0.12% |
| Walla Walla | 5 | 5 | 100% | 3203 | 641 | 3203 | 0.39% |
| <i>Central Washington</i> | 1 | 1 | 100% | 319 | 319 | 319 | 0.00% |
| Klickitat | 1 | 1 | 100% | 319 | 319 | 319 | 0.00% |
| All | 532 | 1,026 | 51.9% | 200,697 | 2,029 | 302,543 | 0.71% |

“Or if he shall become married within one year...”: The Influence of the Donation Land Claim Act on Marriage

The mean first marriage age for Euro-American women in the United States in 1860 was 22.8 (Hacker 2008). Although studies are sparse, it is thought that Euro-American men and women who settled in newly colonized areas married younger because of the availability of resources and the need for collective labor on farms. The Donation Land Claim (DLC) Act encouraged land claimants to immigrate and marry, particularly between December 1850 and November 1851 when 640 acres of land were available to married couples (versus 320 acres between 1852 and 1855). Historians often note that marriages spiked during this year, but were newly married couples the biggest beneficiaries of this Act?

Thurston County, the site of the earliest American land claims in Washington and the county with the most DLC patents, was selected as a study area for analyzing whether the DLC Act influenced marriage. In Thurston County 113 couples received DLC patents (47% of 239 patents), but 7 couples were excluded from this analysis after research could not provide enough details on their marriages (Figure 3). Most (71%) of the Thurston DLC couples were married prior to 1850, before immigrating to Oregon Territory (Figure 4). Emigrant parties often had kinship relationships, and in many instances middle aged couples and their adult children immigrated to an area together, partially explaining the multimodal distribution of marriage years (Figure 5). Between 1850 and 1851, the last opportunity for couples to claim a total of 640 acres, 11 couples (10%) were married. Although 1851 was one of the most frequent marriage years of these couples, it is within a trend of young couples moving to Washington. An additional 20 couples (19%) married between 1852 and 1855 (the last year to claim a DLC).

The average marriage age of DLC wives in Thurston County was 21, and their age range was 14–38 (Figure 6). The average marriage age of the 1850–1851 brides was 21.4, and the average of 1852–1855 brides was 20.2, indicating there was no substantial difference in marriage age between cohorts but marriage ages were slightly lower in the last three years of the DLC.

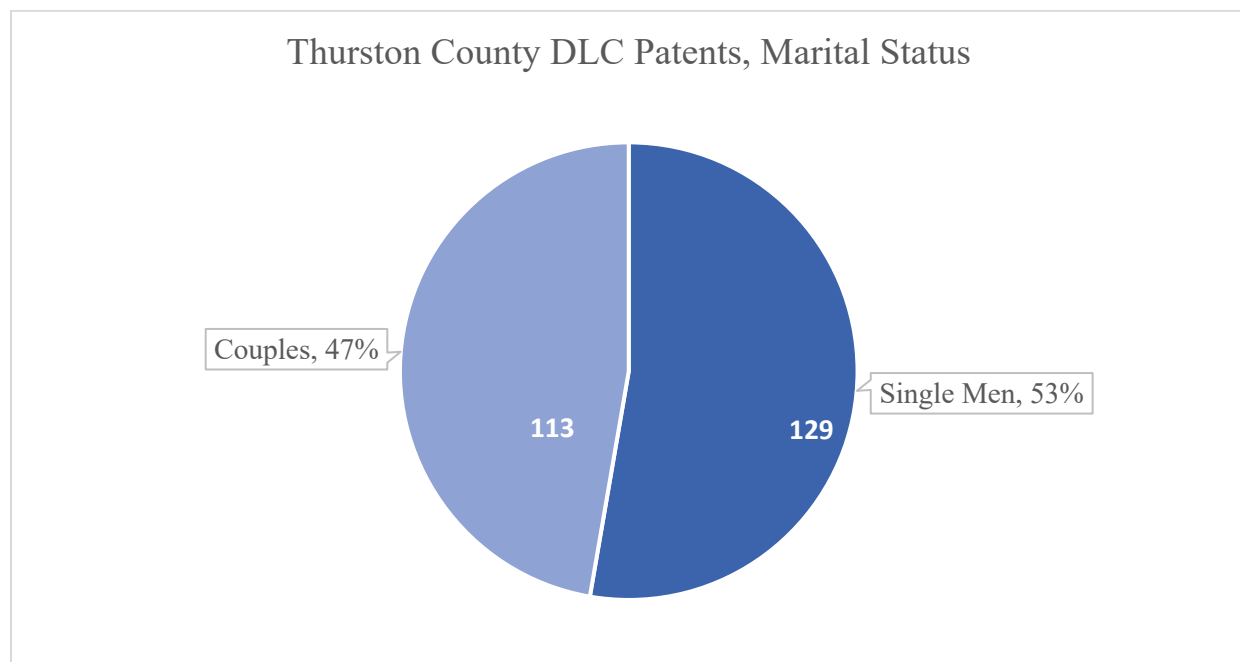


Figure 3. Chart of Thurston County DLC Patents, Couples and Single Men.

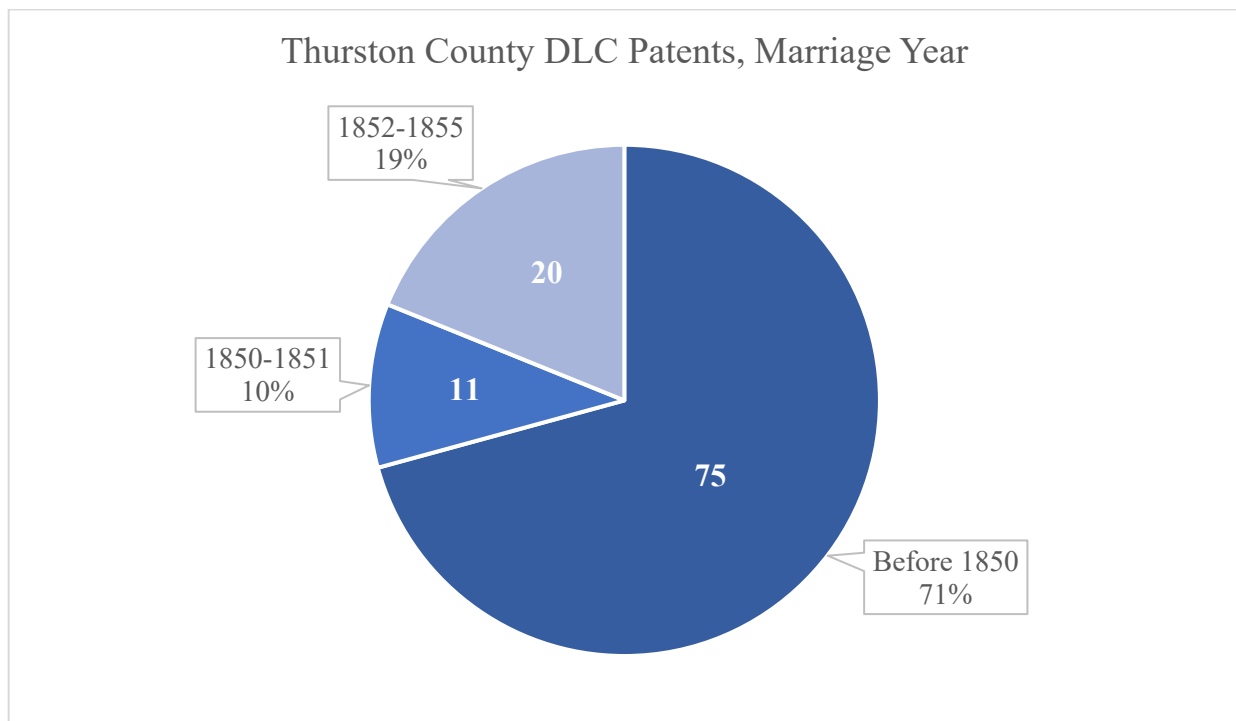


Figure 4. Chart of Thurston County DLC Patents, Marriage Year.

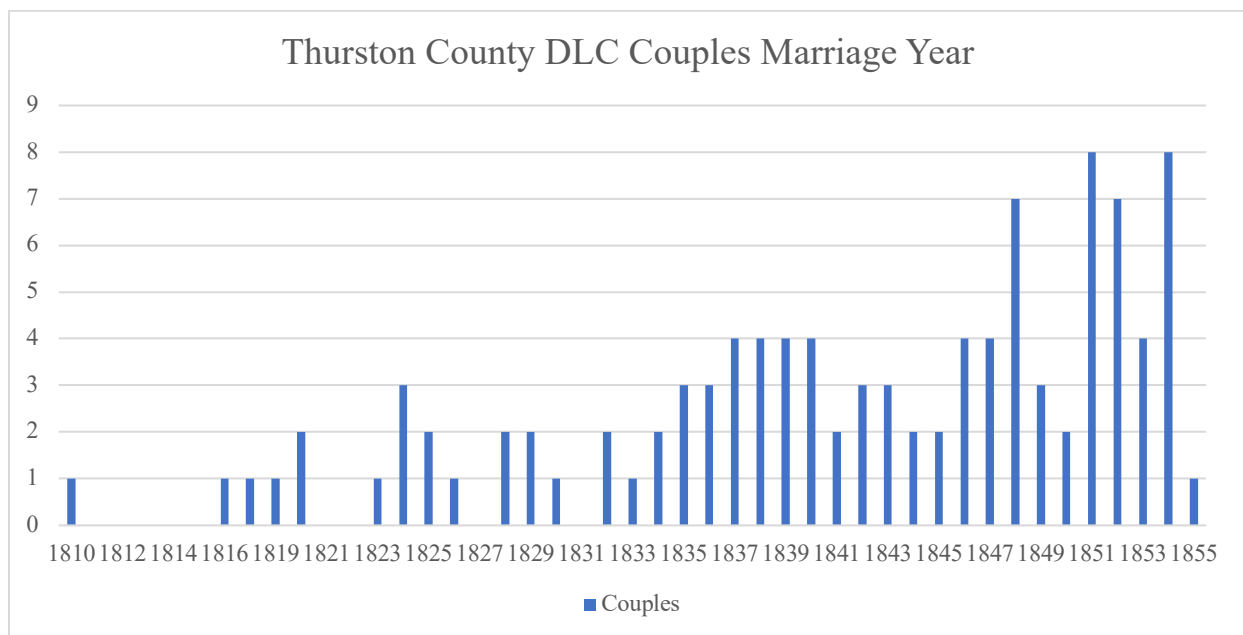


Figure 5. Chart of Thurston County DLC Couple Marriages, by Year.

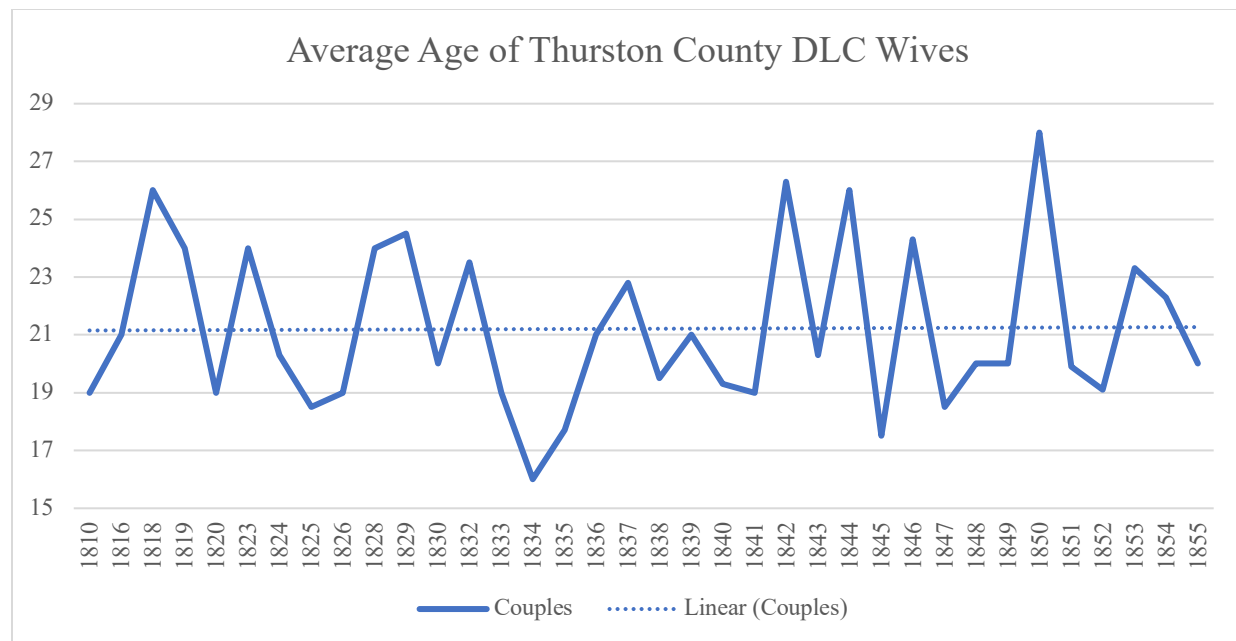


Figure 6. Chart of Age of Thurston County DLC Wives, by Marriage Year.

Size of Donation Land Claims in Thurston County

Since couples could claim more land than single men, it is no surprise that many of the Donation Land Claim (DLC) Act lands (51.9% of patents) were granted to couples, many of whom had married after the DLC was enacted. Although some early American settlers married Indigenous women, these women were not United States citizens until 1888 (25 U.S. Code § 182). Only 104 families in Washington were granted more than 600 acres for establishing claims by 1850. In Thurston County couples received between 61 and 663 acres, and on average they received 369 acres. Only 22% (n=23) of couples received a grant of more than 330 acres (Figure 7). Of the couples who married in 1850–1851, the average claim was 405 acres and only 3 couples (27%) received more than 320 acres suggesting there was no great rush of marriages to maximize claims that year.

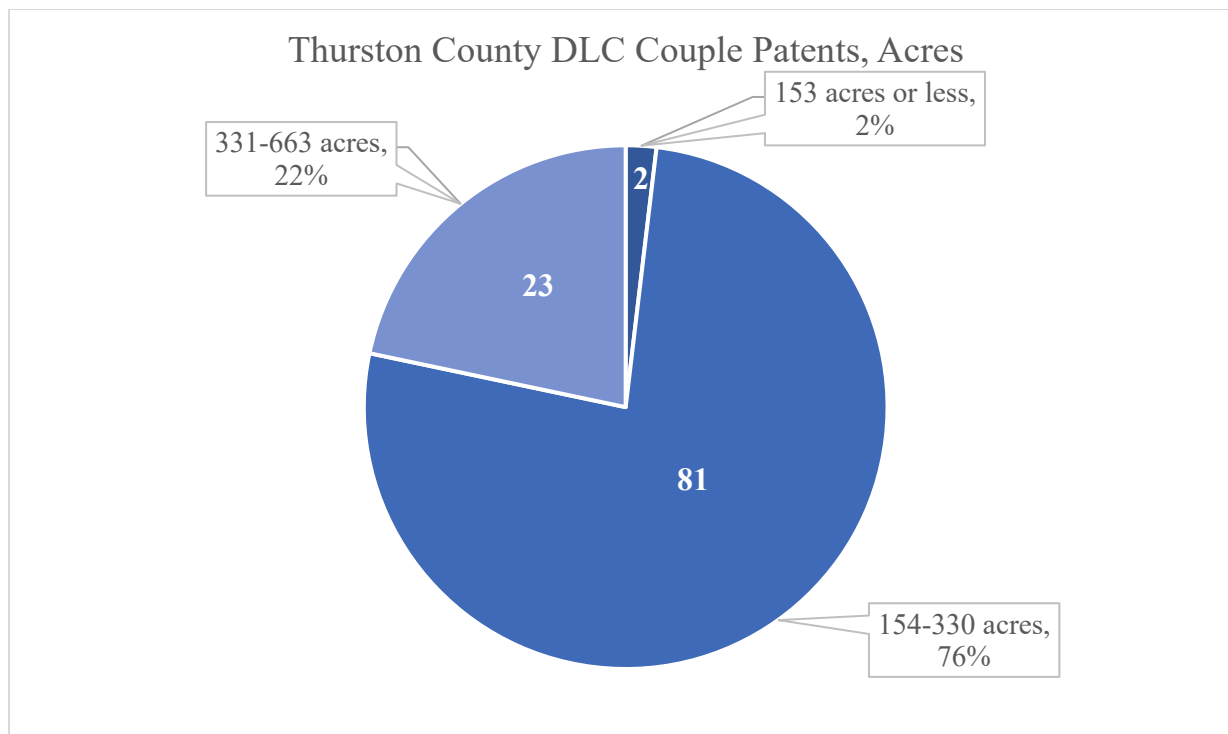


Figure 7. Chart of Thurston County DLC Patents, Acres.



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“TO BE HELD BY HER IN HER OWN RIGHT”: Feminism and the Donation Land Claim Act in Washington

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Abstract

The Donation Land Claim Act of 1850 is regarded as a feminist milestone in the history of the United States' Westward Expansion, granting white men six hundred and forty acres, one half to himself and the other half to his wife, to be held in her own right. The Act resulted in 302,543 acres (0.7%) of land in Washington State (then part of Oregon Territory) being claimed by Americans, most prior to treaties with Indigenous peoples. The Donation Land Claim Act advanced American colonization of the region by encouraging marriage and migration to Oregon Territory. This poster presents summary data of Donation Land Claims across Washington State, explores American women's property rights in the early days of Oregon Territory, and examines whether young women were persuaded to marry to increase land grants.

Washington Women Homesteaders Project

The Washington Women Homesteaders project aims to develop a historic context for Washington settlement history that includes female homesteaders. Previous studies (Mathews 2019, 2020, 2021, 2023a, 2023b) have established that the homesteading history of Washington has unique local variations from that of the West in general.

Methods

Summary statistics for this research were collected by browsing Donation Land Claim Act (9 Stat. 496) records in the [gutenberg.org](https://www.gutenberg.org/files/54400/54400-h/54400-h.htm) land patents database (Bureau of Land Management 2023). Records were browsed and tallied by county. Research into couple's marriage dates was done through primary sources such as census and marriage records, as well as secondary sources such as pioneer records, biographies, and obituaries.

Women's Property Rights in Oregon Territory

During the early years of the first wave of feminism, states were grappling with married women's property rights, and coverture laws barred married women from voting or having legal rights to property at the time. The 1850 Donation Land Claim Act was enacted only two years after the Seneca Falls Convention, the first women's rights convention in the United States. Although the Act stated that half of the granted acres were to be "held in her own right" the Act did not grant independent legal rights to women, meaning that although husbands were supposed to consult wives on legal matters of their property, the husband managed the property. Women did not have independent control of their property in Oregon until 1878 when Oregon passed the Married Women's Property Act, which allowed married women to own property and conduct business without their husband. In 1889 the Washington State constitution gave women "equality of rights and responsibility under the law."

Donation Land Claim Patents by County

The Donation Land Claim (DLC) Act patent data summarizes American settlement patterns in the years leading up to American treaties with Indigenous peoples, as claims were established from 1846-1855. This history is significant in the history of Washington State and the United States, whether there were few or many claims in a county, for its association with the colonization of Oregon Territory/Washington State and Westward Expansion.

A total of 1,026 DLC patents were issued in Washington, which is just 1.14% of the DLC patents issued in Oregon Territory. Very few claims were patented in eastern Washington, and only 0.7% of all Washington lands were claimed through the DLC process (Table 1). DLCs were clustered between Pierce and Clark Counties, the sites of the Hudson Bay Company's Fort Nisqually (established 1833) and Fort Vancouver (established 1825) (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Map of Washington Donation Land Patents by County.

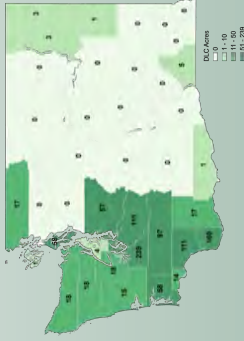


Table 1. Washington Donation Land Claim Patent by County.

| County | Couple DLC Patents | All DLC Patents | % | Couple DLC Patents | Average Couple DLC Acres | % of Land | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| Western Washington | 521 | 1,013 | 51.4% | 195,172 | 375 | 256,090 | 1.87% |
| North Puget Sound | 46 | 133 | 34.6% | 16,569 | 360 | 32,932 | 0.60% |
| Whatcom | 5 | 17 | 28.4% | 1,444 | 289 | 3,653 | 2.69% |
| Island | 7 | 17 | 41.2% | 6 | 160 | 1,444 | 1.01% |
| King | 22 | 58 | 37.9% | 8,402 | 382 | 15,408 | 1.12% |
| South Puget Sound | 19 | 57 | 33.3% | 6,723 | 354 | 13,736 | 1.01% |
| Pierce | 53 | 111 | 47.8% | 19,498 | 368 | 101,579 | 4.40% |
| Snohomish | 33 | 113 | 29.2% | 10,908 | 328 | 31,421 | 2.94% |
| Mason | 6 | 18 | 33.3% | 2,540 | 423 | 4,888 | 7.96% |
| Knap | 2 | 4 | 50% | 613 | 307 | 879 | 3.44% |
| Whitcomb Coast | 46 | 109 | 42.2% | 19,592 | 426 | 32,211 | 0.79% |
| Chelan | 1 | 18 | 5.6% | 520 | 320 | 4,028 | 0.86% |
| Grays Harbor | 9 | 15 | 60% | 3,565 | 396 | 4,660 | 0.88% |
| Pacific | 28 | 58 | 48.3% | 11,797 | 421 | 17,686 | 2.86% |
| Southern Washington | 255 | 399 | 63.9% | 95,005 | 373 | 123,975 | 3.25% |
| Wahkiakum | 6 | 14 | 42.9% | 2,888 | 481 | 4,189 | 2.48% |
| Cowlitz | 60 | 97 | 61.9% | 27,065 | 451 | 38,226 | 2.29% |
| Clark | 72 | 111 | 64.9% | 26,399 | 367 | 34,783 | 4.77% |
| Franklin | 106 | 160 | 66.3% | 34,849 | 323 | 45,591 | 11.33% |
| Stearns | 11 | 17 | 64.7% | 4,404 | 400 | 6,166 | 5.84% |
| Eastern Washington | 11 | 83 | 13.3% | 5,525 | 502 | 5,853 | 0.02% |
| Channeled Soundlands | 4 | 6 | 71.4% | 1,263 | 347 | 1,091 | 0.02% |
| Stevens | 3 | 3 | 100% | 959 | 320 | 959 | 0.06% |
| Channeled Soundlands | 1 | 3 | 33.3% | 484 | 484 | 752 | 0.07% |
| Pontcharle | 1 | 3 | 33.3% | 640 | 640 | 640 | 0.01% |
| Spokane | 1 | 1 | 100% | 640 | 640 | 640 | 0.00% |
| Walla Walla | 5 | 5 | 100% | 520 | 520 | 640 | 0.80% |
| Rich Mountain | 5 | 5 | 100% | 520 | 520 | 640 | 0.80% |
| Conrad Washington | 1 | 1 | 100% | 319 | 319 | 319 | 0.09% |
| Klickitat | 1 | 1 | 100% | 319 | 319 | 319 | 0.09% |
| All | 532 | 1,026 | 51.5% | 200,097 | 2,429 | 302,543 | 0.75% |

“Or if he shall become married within one year...”: The Influence of the Donation Land Claim Act on Marriage

The mean first marriage age for Euro-American women in the United States in 1860 was 22.8. Although studies are sparse, it is thought that Euro-American men and women who settled in newly colonized areas married younger because of the availability of resources and the need for collective labor on farms. The Donation Land Claim (DLC) Act encouraged land claimants to immigrate and marry, particularly between December 1850 and November 1851, when 640 acres of land were available to married couples (versus 320 acres between 1852 and 1855). Historians often note that marriages spiked during this year, and were newly married couples the biggest beneficiaries of this Act?

Thurston County, the site of the earliest American land claims in Washington and the county with the most DLC patents, was selected as a study area for analyzing whether the DLC Act influenced marriage. In Thurston County 113 couples received DLC patents (47% of 239 patents), but 7 couples were excluded from this analysis after research could not provide enough details on their marriages. Most (71%) of the Thurston DLC couples were married prior to 1850, before immigrating to Oregon Territory (Figure 3). Emigrant parties often had kinship relationships, and in many instances middle aged couples and their adult children immigrated to an area together, partially explaining the multimodal distribution of marriage years (Figure 4). Between 1850 and 1851, the last opportunity for couples to claim a total of 640 acres, 11 couples (10%) were married. Although 1851 was one of the most frequent marriage years of these couples, it is within a trend of young couples moving to Washington. An additional 20 couples (19%) married between 1852 and 1855 (the last year to claim a DLC).

The average marriage age of DLC wives in Thurston County was 21, and their age range was 14-38 (Figure 5). The average marriage age of the 1850-1851 brides was 21.4, and the average of 1852-1855 brides was 20.2, indicating there was no substantial difference in marriage age between cohorts but marriage ages were slightly lower in the last three years of the DLC.

Figure 3. Thurston County DLC Patents, Marriage Year

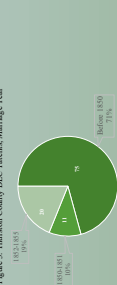


Figure 4. Average Age of Thurston County DLC Wives

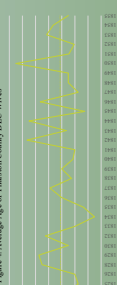
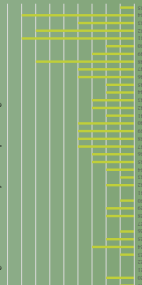


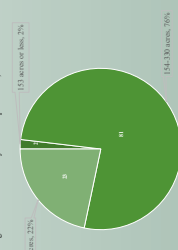
Figure 5. Thurston County DLC Couple Marriage Year



Size of Donation Land Claims in Thurston County

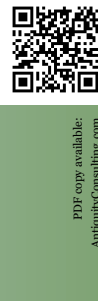
Since couples could claim more land than single men, it is no surprise that many of the Donation Land Claim (DLC) Act lands (61.9% of patents) were granted to couples, many of whom had married after the DLC was enacted. Although some early American settlers married Indigenous women, these women were not United States citizens until 1888 (25 U.S. Code § 182). Only 104 families in Washington were granted more than 600 acres for establishing claims by 1850. In Thurston County couples received between 61 and 663 acres, and on average they received 369 acres. Only 22% (n=23) of couples received a grant of more than 320 acres. Of the couples who married in 1850-1851, the average claim was 405 acres and only 3 couples (27%) received more than 320 acres suggesting there was no great rush of marriages to maximize claims that year.

Figure 2. Thurston County DLC Couple Patents, Acres



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Health in 20th Century Moscow, Idaho

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Abstract

In the fall of 2023, Idaho Public Archaeology hosted a field school at Moscow High School. The excavation took place where the initial high school was built, as well as in the area of some of Moscow Idaho's earliest homes. This paper primarily focuses on the analysis of medicinal and cosmetic artifacts from these residences. These items are interpreted within the historical context of progressive era health movements and social politics. As the Northwest began to shift from miasma theories to germ theories, there was an increased focus on public health. The research conducted within this paper can help draw a meaningful connection between the artifacts excavated at Moscow High School and the modernization of health care.

Introduction

In the fall semester of 2023–2024, Idaho Public Archaeology (IPA) conducted a field school for University of Idaho anthropology students. IPA is a bit of branding in order to categorize public archaeology done in the state of Idaho. The excavations took place on the grounds of the former and current site of the original high school. Moscow High School (MHS) hosted the field school on the first of three high school locations. The 2023 excavation was an extension of the 2019 field school also hosted by IPA. The excavations were not only among the original high school's grounds, it was also amid a residential neighborhood. These residential areas were home to the first residences in Moscow, Idaho. In Warner, Eichner, and Campbell's 2019 article on the University of Idaho field school, they explain that this field school was a unique option for students. Since field schools are often required to work as an archaeologist, providing a local option creates a more affordable option for many students. The field school was also offered for course credits, which allowed students to fill degree requirements.

IPA archaeologists determined where the excavation units would be placed based on prior survey of the area, as well as Sanborn fire insurance maps from Moscow, Idaho. The Sanborn insurance maps from 1904 through 1950 were overlaid atop the Google map images of the current MHS. The portion of the maps that are relevant to this research are the portions behind the high school's western edge; this area has been both alleyways and backyards to these homes over the years. Based on this information, IPA was able to concentrate their efforts on specific areas. One area on the grounds that was relatively undisturbed was along the western edge of the high school, which was identified as "area three." Using the Sanborn maps, IPA determined that excavation area three was once home to Moscow's earliest residents. These homes left behind a large assemblage of household artifacts that represent community life at the turn of the 20th century.

The volume of materials recovered from area three during the eight-week excavation period was significant. In just two excavated one-by-one-meter units, over 1,000 animal bones were recovered as well as hundreds of glass artifacts. Other materials such as ceramic, metal, and plastic are represented in similar quantities, which can only be described as significant cultural deposits, and with that in mind, area three's units are the context from which my data is focused on.

Among the artifacts from area three, evidence of medicinal and cosmetic products was uncovered. Through the research within this paper, and furthered into a thesis paper, the artifacts recovered from area three are being used to paint a picture of health and medicine at the turn of the 20th century in Moscow, Idaho. The research question that will serve as the main focus of this subject is, "how do health practices of Moscow residents represent larger progressive ideas at the turn of the 20th century, and how can archaeology reflect that community history?"

Background

When examining health at the turn of the 20th century, it is important to understand that the American West was slightly behind the rest of the country. It can also be assumed that theory was adopted much slower throughout the West than it might have been around the country. Understanding theory is important because it explains why people were practicing certain health routines. Since not every physician was willing to openly accept the shift from miasma theory to germ theories, this may have slowed the shift of certain progressive health practices.

Though the germ theory was becoming a common thought process, it wasn't well received by all physicians (Nash 2007). However, society was beginning to recognize germs as the cause of disease, some preventions were still rooted in the concept of miasmas causing illness. Through this shift, infectious disease rates lessened in part because of new sanitation and cleanliness policies. The focus on disease prevention was ultimately the catalyst for an increased life expectancy at the turn of the 20th century. Cutler and Miller's 2005 article attributes this decline to the changes made at a national level. This change saw an increase in life expectancy from 47 to 63, with the majority of the increase being due to the decline in child mortality rates. Changes in public health policies took off due to the implementation of new health reforms. A majority of these had to do with public education and social welfare movements during the Progressive Era. Creating clean water systems was particularly important in the sanitation movements as well and decreased a wide variety of fatal disease transmission.

The innovation of the first vaccine was a key driver in the prevention of outbreaks during this time. As vaccinations were being discovered, there was a massive decrease in childhood mortality rates in comparison between 1915 and 1990 (Bhatia et al. 2019). The Pertussis vaccination was created in 1914, and was soon followed by Diphtheria in 1926, and Tetanus in 1938. These vaccines were influential to the public health world and began to encourage advances in disease prevention. Some of the advancements include the discovery of antibiotics, as well as the usage of condoms to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted infections, and proper hygiene such as hand washing. Prior to the Progressive Era, an individual's health was the sole responsibility of that individual. As new developments and improvements in policies and public health arose, the management shifted to a professional, organizational approach.

In the 1900s, over-the-counter medications began to have more limits than in the prior century. Bryan Denham's 2020 article talks about the beginning of government regulation on patent medicine. In 1906, the Pure Food and Drug Act was passed. As a result, the patent medicine industry saw a decline in the production of new medications. The Act began to force product manufacturers to properly label their drugs with a list of ingredients and warn consumers of products that could potentially become habit forming. The Act also prohibited the mislabeling of pharmaceuticals. Popular magazines began to call out certain manufacturing and advertisement agendas, allowing people to be more informed on what they were consuming that was readily available. According to Michelle Meadow's 2006 article, in 1938, the Pure Food and Drug Act was replaced with the Pure Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. This Act required the companies to submit requests for approval with the Federal Drug Administration.

Methodology

Following the excavation, archaeology student researchers have been sorting through and cataloging thousands of artifacts that were recovered from the field school. For the focus of this paper, the majority of the artifacts currently being examined are glass. This article specifically catalogs the glass artifacts from area three's respective units where we found the previously mentioned domestic refuse concentration. In an attempt to create a smaller data set, the majority of this research will be regarding the glass items recovered at MHS. There will be a select number of expansions within this project including synthetic plastics, ceramics, and metals from 2023, as well as a very limited selection of hygiene artifacts from the 2019 assemblage. Through the summer, the necessary expansions for the archaeological portion of this research will be more clear.

While there is abundant literature surrounding health and medicine at the turn of the 20th century, there is a considerable lack of scholarship surrounding this topic as it applies to archaeology of

health and medicine. To further this niche, the literature is even more sparse when in the Northwest United States. A vast majority of the health information from the Northwest region can be assumed to have mirrored that of the detailed information coming out of California at the turn of the 20th century.

Through recognizing these pitfalls, the research team is able to better strategize how they will piece together the information that is relevant for this research. The information will be gathered utilizing resources that are local to Moscow, Idaho. The University of Idaho and the Latah County Historical Society have a plethora of resources available to both students and residents of Latah County. The historical society provides information surrounding the greater history of the county, which includes an extensive archive of relevant reference materials and newspapers from the area. The University of Idaho hosts a vast arrangement of microfilm newspaper articles, class catalogs, and general archived University of Idaho historical materials. When connecting the information learned from the primary sources in conjunction with artifacts found at the excavation, it is possible to piece together the details of the archaeological information.

Data Set

The majority of the artifacts that will be used in this research are glass; it will be important to differentiate what is medicinal and hygiene related versus other types of materials such as foodstuffs containers. At the turn of the century, medicine was most commonly contained in glass vessels; therefore, the majority of materials found will likely be glass. Embossing will be used to narrow down the key features. There have been many artifacts that have embossing on the containers. Some of these bottles are manufactured using two-part molds, while others are made from molds that have interchangeable plates. Using many reference guides, it will be possible to provide a date range of the context an artifact came from. So far, the majority of the artifacts in area three, units 24 and 23, are small fragments that make it difficult to identify what the embossing says. However, looking through some of the photographs from the excavation itself, there are a number of artifacts that have not been analyzed and will help with the identification.

One artifact of significance is an Iodine tincture bottle found at the site. The University of Idaho has a long term archaeo chemistry program that has been a collaboration between the anthropology department and the chemistry department. They analyze bottles and materials from a variety of institutions to determine what chemical may have been contained in these bottles. The bottle was processed by Meila Lefluer after the 2023 excavation. The bottle is small, with a rubber stopper. Iodine was widely used as a disinfectant. The report identifies that Iodine had many other medicinal benefits and is still used today. From the excavation of area three, there has also been a Clorox bottle found at the site this research focuses on.

The research is currently focusing on glass artifacts from the 2023 field school artifact collections, and also considering a selection of health-related artifacts from the 2019 excavation in the analysis. One item of note is a Bakelite syringe plunger found in one of the downhill units. The primary usage of such a syringe would likely have been to perform irrigation, for instance in the form of enema or douching. Enemas were commonly prescribed physician treatments, designed to treat a variety of conditions (Doyle 2005). The desired result of the treatments varied. Enemas may have been used to introduce medications to the body, or to irrigate rectally or vaginally. Based on the plunger's size, it was likely that this product would have been used for vaginal douching. Doyle also states that this method remained popular well into

the 20th century. An artifact like this being a part of the assemblage can provide insight into what some individual health practices could have been, as well as what the physicians could have been prescribing.

Another particularly interesting artifact from the 2023 excavation was the presence of a fake tooth found within area three. It can be argued that this can be included in the data set. The tooth can represent dentistry at the turn of the century, as well as the line between cosmetics, medicinal products, and prosthetic materials. Using Ladha and Verma's history of denture materials, it can be assumed that the tooth was either made of vulcanite, a natural polymer, or acrylic. The method using acrylic as false tooth material replaced vulcanite in 1930 and is still used today (Ladha and Verma 2011).

In the assemblage, there is evidence of household cleaning, sanitation, and a focus on new ways to prevent disease. There is also evidence that residents were burning their trash, due to the presence of heat affected or fully melted artifacts. This could be evidence of sanitation practices, since they were focusing on waste disposal rather than letting the garbage fester. Considering the ailments that may have been treated in these Moscow homes, there will likely be a link to local pharmaceutical records and other local documents.

Conclusion

The project is aimed to answer many questions about the residents of Moscow, Idaho. This initial research will be accompanied by research on the project from other master's students. Since the high school excavation will be the basis of this thesis, the research will expand much further than what has been covered in this paper. There will be an analysis of the physical artifacts, as well as local historical accounts to provide a larger picture of health in the Northwest. Going from here, there will be a focus on gathering a larger sample size of materials that can be used within the scope of this prophecy. Along with this, it will be important to look deeper into the history of the town's residents to understand the demographic information of the homeowners. Using the prevailing thoughts of the time, as well as the county history, public health practices that were being used will be better understood, as well as how influential they would have been in preventing disease transmission.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank Dr. Katrina Eichner, Dr. Mark Warner, and Dulce Kersting-Lark for serving on my committee. This research is also made possible by the James Calhoun Smith Grant, which has funded my attendance at the 2024 NWAC conference, as well as the research following the conference as I expand on this thesis.

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Checking and Balancing: Strategies Towards Resilient, Accountable, Praxis-Based Cultural Resource Management

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Abstract

Recent public debates over environmental disclosure and cultural resource management review on large projects make it clear that there are real structural issues within existing systems of environmental impact analysis. What forces, systems, and hierarchies prevent us from doing comprehensive, responsible work? What resources and concepts do we need to build out to transition cultural resource management towards greater accountability, collaboration, and effectiveness? And how can each of us work towards creating resilient, ethical frameworks for professional practice in the discipline that facilitate excellent, place-based field work and responsible stewardship? I'll outline where I see chokepoints and where I think we have opportunities to strengthen each other's work, with examples drawn from recent practice.

A note on textual conventions: as is becoming my practice, I am sharing this text as originally delivered, in a manner designed for oration. I do this because while it can be important to memorialize statements in writing, and I think that is the case in this situation, I also reject the ideas—often unarticulated, in our professional practice as a discipline, but predominant—that oral knowledge transmission is inferior to written knowledge transmission, and that the formal modes of academic writing are superior to other modes, or worth perpetuating.

Good afternoon, it's good to see so many friends here today, thank you for coming. My name is Sara Palmer. I have the honor of being the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Coquille Indian Tribe, and I now live in Coos Bay. Previously I worked for some years for the State of Washington, and before that I was a private consultant. I've worked in cultural resource management for 25 years. And, because my own history is relevant to what I'm going to talk about today, it's important to know that I'm a white person, and that I come from a family that has worked in what we might call the culture industry, particularly in museums, for three generations now.

As you probably know if you're here today, I found myself in the middle of an ethical quandary, over the last couple of years, and I've addressed it in ways that made me some friends and lost me others and left me really wrestling with how to address some of the structural problems and unhealthy power dynamics that I see present in the cultural resource management discipline at this time. Parts of that situation, which centered on a proposed solar energy development at Badger Mountain, outside Wenatchee, Washington, were described in an article by Toastie Oaster that ran in High Country News, ProPublica, and other environmental reporting outlets back in January.

My focus today, rather than talking about that specific project, is going to be on the structural and ethical issues represented in that situation, and in our discipline more broadly at this time.

That's because I have come to believe that while there are of course extreme cases, and I found myself in the middle of one, what we have to address are broader issues that are founded in the colonial experiences—and I want to be clear that those experiences are those of people subjected to colonialism, and people perpetrating colonialism, and especially people who were and are both, which is a category that a lot of anthropologists end up falling into, including me, because we're often people who go back and forth between different communities and identities and places. And those colonialism experiences are part of the foundations of our discipline and continue to reverberate through our professional practice. There is not a bright line between being harmed and doing harm. And that makes it difficult to articulate the rounded and loving critique that I think we need at this time—because we need to figure out how to build an anthropology that doesn't hurt people.

I want to give thanks to the participants in a couple of seminars and workshops that I led this winter, which have helped my thinking on these matters: first, a seminar with the Global Ecology and Sustainability Lab and the Wild Energy Center at UC Davis, and second the first meeting of our Cultural Watersheds Restoration Collaborative, at the Coquille Plankhouse a few weeks ago. Some of you have also had individual conversations with me that you may hear reflected today, and I want to say thank you for those as well.

Foundationally, the principle underlying environmental impact analysis is that if decision-makers understand the consequences of their decisions, they can make better choices. In complex ecological systems like the one in which we live, this is always going to involve some tradeoffs—the written text that is every environmental impact assessment document only approximates field conditions.

That text cannot substitute for the lived experience of being present in the world, and yet we have developed this system in which we create and process a series of documents to justify our land use

decisions. That act of writing something down creates a secondary, cultural reality, and it is at that level that many people reviewing these proposals interact with the land being discussed.

If your only knowledge of a place is from reading about it, can you actually make decisions on behalf of that place? Should you? Or, to turn that around: do you believe that I can write something that would describe somewhere so well that you, as a decision-maker, could make a reasoned decision to destroy that place?

Well. Two states and the federal government think I can do that. I'm less convinced.

Where does authority for making cultural resource management decisions reside? Ostensibly, under the law, these decisions are made by state and federal agencies, who work through formal processes to develop findings.

But in reality, it's often very difficult to figure out who genuinely has decision-making authority, even when you're within an organization. There's the overt power structure, and this looks like the org chart. And then there's the actual power structure, which is going to be much more complex and nonlinear, and is based on personal relationships, and shared experience, and who owes what to whom, who went to college together, who always leaves a big mess in the microwave, things like that. And let's be honest, it's also based on money. Who decides whether or not you have a job? Or you get a promotion? Who decides whether it is acceptable to bully or harass you in the workplace?

It is ostensibly the case, under state and federal cultural resource management law, that private consultants are not making decisions on behalf of government entities. But let's look at the actual power structure. When consultants are the only people in the field, when they are the only eyes on a situation, they have an almost exclusive practical authority. It's a tremendous amount of power, and it's a power that those who genuinely have authority have ceded largely without thinking about it.

We're back to that distinction between textuality and reality.

And who is out there, making those field judgments and writing those reports? Who does that job, in private industry?

Most of the time that is the most junior people in our discipline. Young, early-career people who are likely, because of the lengthy apprenticeship expected in this field, to be economically vulnerable and carrying significant debt. And their living is coming from paychecks that are funded by project developers, and delivered via managers who themselves have a real interest in getting paid.

It is not difficult to see how this setup could both incentivize incomplete, poor-quality field work and reporting and put junior staff in our discipline in economic and moral peril.

And then we wonder why they leave, and we are struggling to find the mid-career professionals we all want to hire.

There is a long tradition of framing cultural resource management, and anthropology in general, as being about saving what would otherwise be lost. And that's a very beautiful and compelling idea.

It's such a beautiful idea that it's hard to see past. Let's take a step back and think about what archaeology actually is: it's a set of techniques that you can use to systematically destroy places that contain the physical remains of cultural activities, in a way that recovers data about those activities.

And yet we argue, consistently, that archaeology is somehow compensatory for the damage caused by archaeology. Our legal system is based on this concept of "mitigation," which is, on the face of it, illogical. The idea of archaeological mitigation is as if I said, I am going to eat your sandwich. But after I've done that, I'll send you an email describing how good your sandwich was.

Most reasonable people, in that situation, would be hungry, and unhappy with you, and not particularly interested in reading your email.

But wait, you say, the archaeology is actually compensating for some other thing, some other action, which is in some way necessary. Or if it's not necessary, it's going to happen no matter what, and there's nothing we can do about it except try to make it less bad. We're back to salvage. And there is an ethical validity to harm reduction, which is what we're talking about at that point. When you are engaged in harm reduction, however, I think it is incumbent on you as an ethical practitioner to both identify it as such and actively question the systems that compel your participation in those actions. Why is this the best we can do?

And you might also say, but wait, it is fairly terrible to compare millennia of land tenure and heritage to a sandwich. That's trivializing. Yes, it is. So, I suppose that instead of thinking of our professional practices as taking someone's sandwich, we could think of it as assaulting a member of their family.

And then, you take that relative, you wrap them in plastic, you put them in a box, and you drive them to another part of the state and warehouse them there. Because science.

Have I lost you yet? Is the problem now that I am not sufficiently collegial?

Am I hard to work with? Have I gone rogue?

Maybe.

And this is something I want to highlight, right now: when we hear critiques of the discipline, when we hear critiques of our documents, or our processes, or the ornate bureaucratic systems that we and our predecessors in the field have erected, over the decades, the tendency, the almost universal tendency, is defensiveness. It is to suggest that the problem is with those individuals making the critique, rather than with the system that compels it.

And in my experience, the burden of that reaction falls most heavily and frequently on women, and particularly on women working for Tribal governments and organizations.

So why does that defense feel so imperative to the people who are making it?

If you think that your social construct, your system, your process, is the only thing that can save something you value, something irreplaceable, you're going to put a lot of energy into defending it. Also, not to be crass, but it might be what's paying your bills, or your kids' health insurance.

Systems and processes are developed by people, and perpetrated by people, and while there is a lot to be said for having clear, established ways of doing things that are understood by all the participants in any given human activity, one of the significant downsides of systems and processes, as executed by the modern colonial state, which cultural resource management absolutely is, is that they provide a mechanism by which individuals who are actively participants in doing harm—reduced harm is still harm—get to tell themselves they are not responsible for the harm they are doing. That harm is being caused by the process, and “the process is the process,” to quote a federal official I met with recently.

Except that it's not. The process is made of people. It is a set of cultural behaviors which a group of people are enacting. You are the process. You chose this. So did I.

So. How do we accept this responsibility that we have, for the systems in which we make our living? How do we truly save, and protect, both cultural resources and other people?

I reject the idea that any of this is an individual's problem to solve. It's too big. This does not mean that it is not an individual's problem to work on, and many people have been working on this for many years. I have a few things I think we could do together to make this better.

First, we need to normalize collaborative, intergovernmental engagement in field work. We need boots on the ground, looking at places together. And we need a commitment to interdisciplinary collaboration and project review. This is going to require staff time from agencies and Tribes, who have,

because of the ongoing capacity issues that we experience, taken the reality of the text as actual reality. We need to remember that this is not the case, and that decisions about the land must be made on the land.

Second, we need to make significant investments in mentoring people coming up in the discipline. Academia is not preparing students for cultural resource management careers, and that's because the academic and CRM career paths diverge so hard and so early. We need to get away from the idea that careers in land management are what you have when you can't hack it as an academic. When I compare the curriculum that my older kid, who is in forestry school at Oregon State, is getting in terms of business management and practical field skills, with what the recent anthropology graduates I know have been given in school, the difference is striking, and it doesn't reflect well on our field.

We also need to be training natural resource managers to understand how culture has shaped the landscapes they work in. They are often called on to do cultural resource management work, but not given the tools they need to do it well.

Since there is this disconnect between academic training and cultural resource management practice, we need to move away from professional qualification standards that are based on academic degrees and towards a system that is based on independent, double-blind portfolio assessment.

I think that would improve the mentoring that young people coming up in this discipline get, because it would turn qualification from a matter of accruing hours into a matter of producing defensible, high-quality professional work.

Moving to a portfolio-based standard would also better serve Tribal and rural archaeologists, and people who enter the field later in life, who may have limited access to educational opportunities because of geographic distance, work, or family responsibilities. We have all known people with few academic credentials who are incredible field archaeologists and writers. We need to build out a system where we respect and honor their expertise and stop treating them like second-class citizens.

Finally, we need to reframe the "curation problem" and call it what it really is—a repatriation problem. It is time for us to re-vision our museum and university collections. The recent revisions to NAGPRA regulations are a wonderful change and a step in the right direction. We need to keep going.

As I said when I introduced myself, my own history is so tied up in museums. I grew up in museums. I was trained in museums. I've been a museum director. I love museums. And I love the way that Tribes and descendant communities are modeling new ways of creating spaces to teach and share history and heritage.

It is wonderful to see teaching and learning spaces that do not perpetuate the estrangement of people from their ancestors and their history. And that estrangement is foundational in the curation of archaeological and anthropological collections.

Here in Oregon, bringing that to an end is going to require legislative action, because we have legal requirements mandating that archaeological collections be curated by state institutions, rather than by descendant communities. This comes from a time when Oregon Tribes had undergone termination, and I do appreciate that among the intentions behind that law was to preserve these things and prevent site looting.

But we are now living in the moment that those things were saved for. And I hope that you can join me in the great joy of realizing that we live in a future generations of anthropologists could not imagine.

The vanishing Americans... didn't vanish. They fed a lot of us dinner last night! That's honestly pretty great. I think they need their stuff back.

I live in a house with my grandmother's things. I miss her so much. Every day. And if you got a permit from the state that let you come into my house, load her things into a truck, and drive them to a

warehouse, I don't think I would ever really be able to forgive you, no matter how nice you were when I came to visit the warehouse.

But that's what this discipline asks of the people I work for.

Is that actually what you want to do? I'm not willing to do that.

So: three things. We need to invest in being in the field together, and create structures that enforce genuine accountability. We need to change how we bring up new people in this work, and how we decide when someone is able to independently exercise professional judgment. And we need to return ancestral belongings to their communities of origin.

When we create a culture in which accountability and honesty are structurally enforced, rather than a culture that incentivizes unethical behavior and then tells us people who give in to those pressures have failed as individuals, rather than admit that there's a structural failing, then we create conditions under which we can develop genuine trust and understanding. And I look forward to building that with you—because I think the work that comes out of THAT discipline will be incredible to see.

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The Sachiko Janet Bennett Collection: An Exploration of Japanese American Resettlement and Resilience Following WWII Incarceration

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Abstract

The Sachiko Janet Bennett Collection contains items relevant to Japanese American incarceration during WWII; post-war resettlement in Chicago, Illinois; and the everyday life of Sachiko Janet Bennett. Janet was born in Los Angeles in 1924, the daughter of Japanese immigrants, and survived incarceration in the 1940s, resettled in Chicago in the late 1940s and early 1950s, and had a successful career in STEM for over 50 years. This collection is particularly unique because it was curated by Janet; all of the items in the collection were things she kept with her and collected throughout her life. This collection thus tells Janet's story through her own eyes and, unlike much of the historic and archaeological research about Japanese Americans in the twentieth century, presents a complete narrative that goes beyond incarceration.

Introduction

The Sachiko Janet Bennett Collection (SJBC) is housed at the Asian American Comparative Collection (AACC), a non-profit research and curation facility that is located at the University of Idaho in Moscow, but that regularly hosts student and professional researchers from throughout the Pacific Northwest who use its many collections to investigate aspects of Asian American history. This collection contains material objects, personal and professional records, and photographs documenting the life of Sachiko Janet Bennett. The SJBC is unique in its method of formation. It is, for all intents and purposes, a self-curated collection. The items that make up the SJBC are those that Janet collected and chose to keep with her for her entire life. There are a total of 72 items in the collection, and all of them were donated after Janet's death by a close friend who inherited them. These materials were significant to Janet and tell her story through keepsakes that span nearly all her life, from incarceration in the 1940s to resettlement in Chicago and a career in research and development. These same items also speak to the larger historical events Janet lived through. In 1942, nearly 125,000 people of Japanese descent were incarcerated across the West Coast of the United States and Janet was one of them. In the mid-1940s she was also among the nearly 20,000 Japanese Americans who resettled in Chicago, and, in the 1950s, she forged a career in biology as a woman of color. This presentation will delve into many of these themes and explore how the SJBC encompasses not only Janet's story and experiences, but those of many other Japanese Americans as they survived incarceration, navigated resettlement, and created community in the post-war years.

Incarceration

In 1907, a group of six men immigrated from Japan to Seattle, working odd jobs and hoping to make a fortune with which to return home (Ishihara and Ishihara 1991). After five years of having made no such fortune, one of these men, Seitaro Ishihara, was told by his parents that he needed to marry and begin a family in the U.S. Shina Tanaka, his soon-to-be wife, was, "married [to him] in a picture ceremony in Japan" and the two had a second ceremony together at a courthouse once she arrived in San Francisco (Ishihara and Ishihara 1991). Over 12 years, the couple had 6 children. Their fifth child and fourth and final daughter was born in Los Angeles, California, on 27 August 1923. They named her Sachiko Ishihara, but she would use the name Janet for most of her life. Janet and her siblings grew up in the LA area, going to school and making friends.

In 1937, a young American man named Ichiro Inoue arrived in the United States for the first time since he was an infant. Ichiro was born on 3 October 1918 and issued a visa for Japan on 7 October 1918. His parents likely traveled to the U.S. before his birth so that their son would be a United States citizen, but they raised and educated him in Japan. A month after his 18th birthday, however, Ichiro traveled by ship to his birthplace. Based on our research, I hold a strong suspicion that Ichiro Inoue also went by the name Henry and was engaged to Janet Ishihara. The two likely met sometime between Henry's arrival in the U.S. in 1937 and 1942. By 1942, the pair was engaged, but was quickly separated by Executive Order 9066 (Daniels 2002:19), which sent Janet and her family to Gila River in Arizona, and Henry to Manzanar in California.

As a response to the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, leading to the incarceration of nearly 125,000 people of Japanese heritage across the West Coast (Daniels 2002:19). Incarceration lasted for up to three years for some, until the end of WWII, and in that time, they lived in atrocious conditions and worked within the camps for little to no pay

(Ishihara and Ishihara 1991). Janet's younger brother, Jiro Ishihara, said of working in the camps, "I soon realize[d] that I was part of them. I was part of the 'administration'" (Ishihara and Ishihara 1991). He felt that a divide was created between him and his fellow incarcerated with him being a part of the system of incarceration and them being subjected to it. Following incarceration, Japanese Americans had to cope with the resulting trauma, stigma, and economic hardships. Many people, including Jiro, were advocates for reparations. In a letter that Janet wrote later in her life she said, "I think the government wants to pay us money for all the heartache that so many families endured. Money would never be sufficient to cover my mother's tears" (Bennett n.d.:2). In 1988, the Civil Liberties Act was signed into law by Ronald Reagan. It granted redress of \$20,000 and a formal apology from the president to every surviving victim of incarceration (Densho 2023). Janet's brother and his wife used their portion of the redress to start a scholarship fund in their parents' memories (Ishihara and Ishihara 1991). But as Janet said, the money and remorse were not enough to forget all the tears and blood that had been shed.

Between the interview that Janet's brother, Jiro, and his wife, Tama, gave in 1991 and the material possessions that Janet kept, we can say a lot about the family's incarceration experience. They were given a three-week window between the relocation order and the time they were forced to leave their home. In that time, Janet's older sister, Sue, moved to New York, where her husband, George Nishi, lived and worked. The two would settle in Chicago and become the roost for the rest of their family following incarceration (Ishihara and Ishihara 1991). The Ishiharas' landlord let them store things in the garage of their home, and they left it boarded up, filled to the brim with their own belongings and those of several neighbors. Jiro and Seitaro, Janet's father, drove an hour to the Santa Anita, California, temporary detention camp, and Shina took her daughters, Janet and Peggy, there by bus. The Ishiharas were moved from Santa Anita to the Gila River, Arizona, incarceration camp in October. Jiro described the sorrowful departure, "The green mess which happened to be next to the railroad track was where we served the last meal to everybody that was leaving camp. These were very heart wrenching moments because now we really didn't know whether we would ever see each other again" (Ishihara and Ishihara 1991). At Gila River, they were greeted by armed, gas-mask clad soldiers (Ishihara and Ishihara 1991). The conditions in incarceration camps were dismal, but people did what they could to make their surroundings more acceptable.

In *Artifacts of Loss*, a 2008 book by Jane Dusselier, the author discusses craft-making in incarceration camps, and explores the utility, community building, and coping mechanisms offered through craft making. Of the thirteen material items in the SJBC, six of them can be directly tied to Janet's time in incarceration and the practices of incarceration camp craft making. While Janet and Henry were separated physically during incarceration, we have evidence of their continued communication. In Janet's possession were three hand-carved wooden items that were likely gifts Henry made and sent to her while they were incarcerated. The first is a wooden letter opener engraved with: 1943 – Manzanar – Henry (AACC-SJBC-007) (Figure 1). This item holds the strongest evidentiary connection to Henry and is the source of the most concrete information we have about who he was. The second item is a wooden box (AACC-SJBC-006) (Figure 1), and a note from the collection donor stated that, "the letter opener and wood box [were] made by Sachiko's fiancé at Gila" (Pope 2022a). It was common for men to take up wood carving, and it was common for young men, separated from their girlfriends and fiancées, to send woodworked tokens, especially rings (Dusselier 2008:99). Janet had a broken wooden ring (AACC-SJBC-005) (Figure 1) that was likely also a gift from Henry. The other three hand-crafted incarceration-period items of Janet's are all shell necklaces (AACC-SJBC-008–AACC-SJBC-010) (Figure 2).



Figure 1. Wooden artifacts from Gila River (AACC-SJBC-005–AACC-SJBC-007).



Figure 2. Shell necklaces from Gila River (AACC-SJBC-008–AACC-SJBC-010).

Dusselier (2008:29) talks about how women would bond through crafting in proximity and attempting to recreate the little luxuries of home like jewelry, clothing, and art. This was most likely the case for Janet's necklaces, but we don't know if she made them for herself, or if they were gifts from a friend or from one of the other women in her family. Jiro talks about how this type of bonding was uncommon between him and his father. They would go fishing, but they didn't talk. Jiro does recount a moment when his father, who'd left his life in Japan behind to raise his family in the U.S., told him, "'your country, right or wrong,' he said, 'you have no future if you left this country. Don't listen to these people, no matter what it is, tell them you're a US citizen'" (Ishihara and Ishihara 1991). In both cases, it's clear that bonding in whatever way they could was important to retaining community and hope intact during incarceration. The six artifacts of Janet's from her time at Gila River are strong evidence of the significance of incarceration camp crafts, and the comfort they provided. Even after leaving incarceration behind and forging a life of her own, Janet kept these items with her. Those from Henry were likely especially important to her because he enlisted in the army. Many men joined the military, as it was "the ultimate expression of national allegiance, with many young men linking service in the US armed forces with their hopes for a better future at the conclusion of the war" (Dusselier 2008:131). A note from the collection donor states that Henry served in the all-Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team and was killed in Bulgaria, but sources are conflicting on whether Henry survived the war or not. There are no records tied to his name after 1944, but he has no death certificate. Whatever happened to Henry, he and Janet never reunited, but she kept the gifts he'd made her for the rest of her life.

Resettlement in Chicago

In April of 1943 (U.S. War Relocation Authority 1943) Janet and her sister Peggy left Gila River for Chicago, where they joined their older sister Sue. A few months later in June, after Jiro finished high school, he and their parents would also join them. The Ishihara family would find themselves walking into a tense and complex landscape as they tried to put down new roots in Chicago. The racial landscape of Chicago in the 1940s shifted dramatically. Chicago was a city that held a firm line between its black and white residents. Prior to WWII, the Japanese American population was around 400 (Brooks 2000:1655). Beginning in 1942 and 1943 there was an influx of Japanese Americans who had been released from incarceration camps and who decided to relocate to Chicago. "Of the 60,000 internees who left camp by wars' end, almost 20,000 settled in Chicago" (Brooks 2000:1655). In her 2000 article in the *Journal of American History*, "In the Twilight Zone between Black and White: Japanese American Resettlement and Community in Chicago, 1942–1945," Charlotte Brooks outlines how this sudden and extreme influx of Japanese Americans altered the racial landscape of Chicago. In the article, Brooks explains how, in Chicago, things were far enough removed from the West Coast that the animosity towards people of Japanese ancestry that was so overwhelming near the Pacific was reduced to the degree of racism leveled against all Asian Americans in the 1940s. This is a significant part of why so many Japanese people chose to relocate to Chicago. There were two waves of Japanese migration to Chicago. The first group of incarcerated relocated through the War Relocation Authority (WRA) and did their best to "assimilate" to the culture of white Chicagoans. They took jobs in the mainstream economy rather than working in domestic jobs. This led to dynamics where Japanese Chicagoans found themselves more accepted than black Chicagoans, but not really accepted. "Not being white did not mean being black" Brooks (2000:1656) explains. While Japanese Americans were welcome in "Whites Only" establishments, they were hard pressed to find housing in white neighborhoods, instead becoming a transitional community as various

areas of Chicago were gentrified or redlined. Interracial relationships were also highly taboo. The second wave of Japanese Americans to move to Chicago did not use the resources and strings offered by the WRA and were much more resistant to the false pretense of assimilation. In this wave of migrants, Zoot Suit gangs whose members were unafraid to flaunt public displays of affection, make bold fashion statements, and express their Japanese culture and identity had a moment in the spotlight.

Janet and her family were a part of the first wave of resettlers (U.S. War Relocation Authority 1943). Sue and George had made a home for the family to resettle in Chicago, and the Ishiharas moved to Chicago as soon as they were released, using the WRA to do so. When the Ishiharas arrived in Chicago, Janet and Jiro attended university. Janet earned her B.S. in biology or a related field from the University of Chicago (Pope 2020) and worked for, and by 1950, was the Microbiologist-in-Charge of, the I.F. Volini Memorial Research Laboratories at the Hektoen Institute for Medical Research of Cook County Hospital (Felsenfeld et al. 1950a). In her time there, she worked on a number of projects, all of them in the early 1950s. Much of Janet's work is deeply complex microbiology, and difficult to interpret without a background in bacteriology, but I've done my best to summarize her work in order to provide her career with appropriate context.

In 1950, Janet was one of three scientists working on a paper titled "Action of Prodigiosin on Protozoa." In 1932 a scientist, Otto Hettche, discovered a product of *Bacillus prodigiosus*, prodigiosin. It is a red pigment, and a tripyrryl methane. Janet and her team were working to determine its action on protozoa by performing strain-counterstrain tests on mice and guinea pigs. They discovered that dosages of prodigiosin helped to inhibit a number of diseases, such as *entamoeba histolytica*, chagas disease, and leishmania tropica. Regular dosage of prodigiosin also prevented *trepanosoma brucei* and *trepanosoma equiperdum*. This paper was presented at the 25th Annual Meeting of American Society of Parasitologists in December 1950 in Cleveland, Ohio (Felsenfeld et al. 1950b). Another paper written by Oscar Felsenfeld, Elmer R. Kadison, and Sachiko Janet Ishihara, which was presented at the American Public Health Association's meeting on 2 November 1950, was a continuation of the same research, and seems to be more focused on cross effects between prodigiosin and other bacteria than on lab methods of antibiotic selection (Felsenfeld et al. 1950a). In a paper written by Janet in 1951 she addressed the issue of choice between various antibiotics and suggested analysis of causative organisms to aid in antibiotic selection. While this paper doesn't necessarily lay out new scientific breakthroughs, it does describe methods of testing the causative organism and determining to which antibiotics it is most sensitive to (Ishihara 1951). Janet was a successful scientist, building on the existing body of knowledge, presenting at conferences, and working her way up in the lab in Chicago. But soon she would be on to bigger and, perhaps, better things.

Career in Milwaukee

Around 1952 Janet moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to run the Pabst Brewing Company research and development labs. In 1844, Jacob Best founded the Jacob Best and Company. By 1888 his grandson-in-law, Frederick Pabst, owned the company and changed the name to Pabst Brewing Company (Waltzer 2016). Pabst had a laboratory as part of their process, focused on researching uses for the byproducts of the brewing process. Originally named Pabst Laboratories, they changed their name to P-L Biochemical by the 1960s. Much of Janet's research at Pabst dates nearly a decade after her papers from Chicago; whether this reflects a gap in publication or a gap in saving of records is unknown. When the record of Janet's work does pick up, however, it is no less impressive. There is a biological study of spore-bearing hyphae published in the International Committee on Bacteriology Nomenclature on 15 July 1963. Based

on concurrent documents, it seems Janet was a co-inventor of a comparative culture. It is unclear if she was an author of this report or if she was simply keeping it as a reference (Unknown Author n.d.). The next document in the collection (Ziffer 1965) is a letter between two of Janet's colleagues in which she is referred to as the co-inventor of something, though what it is remains unclear. With the current available information, I believe this may be connected in some way to a claim by the collection donor that Janet was responsible for inventing the enzymes used in Tide detergent (Pope 2020). She also produced some work on cholesterol (Willis and Bennett ca. 1970). Her work with P-L Biochemical was certainly impressive, and Janet was rewarded with several tokens in her time there. She had two lapel pins, one in commemoration of five years of work, and the other a more generic Pabst Brewing Company pin (AACC-SJBC-003 and AACC-SJBC-004). After twenty-five years with Pabst, she was given an engraved gold wristwatch (AACC-SJBC-001). While her career was clearly important, it wasn't the only significant thing about Janet's time in Milwaukee.

While Janet was living in Milwaukee, she met a man named Clarence "Chuck" Bennett. He was a vacuum salesman, and through him Janet met a woman named Sue Pope, the wife of one of Chuck's colleagues. Both Sue and Chuck were extremely important people in Janet's life. Chuck served in the Korean War. While in Occupied China, he bought a beautiful silk robe for Janet (AACC-SJBC-011) that she kept among her mementos for the rest of her life. It is a deep blue and is embroidered on the back and the lapels with colorful dragon motifs. The piece is beautiful and is still in excellent condition 70 years after it was given to Janet. On December 20, 1957, Janet and Chuck would marry in a beautiful service. Janet's sister Peggy and her husband Don attended. As Chuck's wife, Janet was granted membership in the Ladies Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) (AACC-SJBC-002), and we have photos of the couple at their local Veterans Affairs office for some kind of VFW event. Their union would be short-lived, however, because Chuck died in 1970, just thirteen years after they were married. In a letter from the collection donor, his death was described as sudden (Pope 2022b). After Chuck's death, Janet relied heavily on her found family in Milwaukee and grew much closer to Sue Pope. "She then became a part of our family" (Pope 2022b). This relationship remained strong for the rest of Janet's life, even when Pabst Brewing shut down their Milwaukee branch in 1996 and she moved back to the West Coast.

Janet continued to work for Pabst in California, closer to her family who had moved back to Los Angeles in the intervening years, until that branch was closed as well. By that time, she decided to work odd jobs and stay in LA so she could take care of her older sister Sue's husband George. Some 60 years earlier, Sue and George Nishi had been the ones to take the family in and look after them, and now Janet was able to return the favor. Sue Nishi had died in 1990, years before Janet returned to live in California. She'd visited for holidays and reunions for many years, but 1996 was the first year she had lived in California since her family was forced into incarceration in Arizona 54 years earlier. Janet took care of her brother-in-law, George, until his death. Based on family photos and documentation of shared family events, the two seemed to have had a very close familial bond. Sue Pope helped Janet to scatter George's ashes over the Pacific after he died (Sue Pope 2022, elec. comm.).

A few years after George's death, in 2002 or 2003, Janet (see Figure 3) decided to return to Milwaukee and the family she'd built there. "She got off the plane with only a suitcase," her friend Sue Pope remembered (Pope 2022b). That single suitcase contained the 72 mementos of Janet's life that made their way to the AACC after Janet's death in March 2005. Unfortunately, Janet only spent two more years in Milwaukee; her friend Sue thought she regretted not coming back sooner (Pope 2022b). When Janet died, Sue Pope was the sole benefactor of her will (Sue Pope 2023, elec. comm.), and in her obituary, there was a request for donations to the scholarship Jiro and Tama had founded in the 1980s. I've spent a lot of time

with this collection, and with the version of Janet (see Figure 3) I've been able to meet through what she left behind, and I am so humbled by the communities she built, the contributions she made, and the woman she was.

The Sachiko Janet Bennett Collection is much more than just a collection of material from Japanese American incarceration and resettlement. It was Sue Pope's dedication to her friend Janet's memory that led to the AACC's housing of this collection, and her determination to ensure Janet's legacy that touched me and has driven me in this research. This work is a labor of love in Janet's memory. While the collection certainly contributes to information on Japanese American incarceration and resettlement and provides a compelling narrative about Japanese American experiences in the twentieth century, it's also the story of a strong, intelligent, brave woman who overcame and achieved throughout her life. Part of what makes this collection so unique is Janet's own involvement in its formation. The items we have in this collection are the same items that returned with Janet to Milwaukee more than 20 years ago. It was my goal in researching this collection and building the narrative around it that incarceration would not be the end

of the story. In much of the research on Japanese Americans in the twentieth century, especially in archaeology, incarceration is the entire story (Ross 2020:614). Executive Order 9066 irrevocably altered the Japanese American communities of the West Coast, but their members' stories didn't all end there. Resettlement has a place in this narrative that is often overlooked, and to tell the story of survivors without talking about what they did with that survivance is a disservice.

My work with this collection is not done. While the focus of my research is on Janet, I want to explore her family history and her relationships with her found family in more depth. Currently, my plans for future study include further work verifying the identity of Janet's first fiancé, Henry, and fleshing out his history. I also plan to do further research on her husband, Chuck. I would also like to expand my understanding of the relevant context to Janet's career as a single woman of color working in a STEM field in the 1950s.



Figure 3. Janet Bennett; date unknown (AACC-SJBC-046).

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**March 6th - 9th, 2024
Portland, Oregon**

ABOUT THE COVER

2024 Artist: **Carlos Reynoso**

Warm Springs

This design symbolizes family and future generations. When I think of a patlapa, I think of past and future generations of the matriarchs in my family. My mother raised me, and my grandmother was always around. My grandmother beaded many things, but what especially stuck out for me was a patlapa, or traditional hat. I would watch my grandmother beading and was always intrigued by what she was working on. I loved seeing her work in glass cases here and there as a child. Then I'd look up to my mother, who also approached beading and other traditional creations from her point of view. Her own style on things was different, but that's what I loved the most. I felt she was expressing her view and her heart through her beadwork. I would see traces of my grandmother as I watched my mother bead. Now, I see both of my sisters bead and make their own creations. Looking at them, I see traces of my mother. What I love more than anything is seeing my mother and my sisters bead and laugh together, hoping my niece will one day pick it up too. They're all very strong, willing, and some of the hardest-working people I know. I look at them and know that nothing but good comes from traditions and family. I like to think that they all have a heavy influence on me. As a man and a father of two boys, I'm still figuring my place out in traditions, art, design, and how they all come together. As I keep guiding my own sons, I hope I can bring to them what I learn from the matriarchs in my family.



Artist Carlos Reynoso (@ninmadethat)
(<https://www.nwaconference.com/logo-artist-statement>)

A Letter from the Conference Chair:

Welcome to the 77th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference

Dear Esteemed Colleagues, Guests, and Friends,

With immense pleasure and profound respect, I welcome you to Portland, Oregon, for the 77th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference. As we gather in this city known for its vibrant activism, iconic bridges, lush roses, and a rich mosaic of cultures, we are reminded of the power of place—not just as a backdrop for our meeting but as a participant in our dialogue and endeavors.

This year, our conference theme, "Building Bridges: Consultation and Community Engagement," reflects the spirit of our host city and the core values we aim to embody and advance within our field. We stand at a pivotal moment in anthropology, tasked with the urgent need to forge deeper connections, not only among ourselves as scholars and practitioners but, more critically, with the communities and Tribal nations whose histories and futures we study and share.

We commit ourselves to greater understanding, collaboration, and action in embracing this theme. We acknowledge the deep-rooted legacy of Tribal communities in this region—a legacy of resilience, wisdom, and stewardship that has too often been marginalized in our collective narratives. It is our intention that this conference will serve as a meaningful step towards recognizing and rectifying these oversights, signaling our dedication to strengthening relationships with Indigenous peoples and addressing the enduring impacts of white supremacy and ongoing colonialism.

Our program is designed to showcase the latest research and innovations in anthropology and provide a platform for critical reflection, dialogue, and action on collectively contributing to a sustainable and equitable future. We are honored to host diverse participants, including scholars, students, community leaders, and activists, whose perspectives and work are crucial to the ongoing project of building bridges—literal and metaphorical—within our field and beyond.

As we convene in Portland, let us draw inspiration from its bridges—not merely as structures that span physical divides but as symbols of connection and progress. Let us embrace the opportunity to learn from one another, challenge our assumptions, and forge new alliances to pursue a discipline that truly serves all communities with respect, integrity, and justice.

I extend my deepest gratitude to Portland State University, GeoVisions, our sponsors, the organizing committee, and all of you for making this conference possible. Your dedication, expertise, and passion are the foundation for building a more inclusive and responsive anthropology.

Welcome to Portland, and welcome to a conference that we hope will inspire, challenge, and unite us in our shared commitment to making a difference.

With warmest regards,

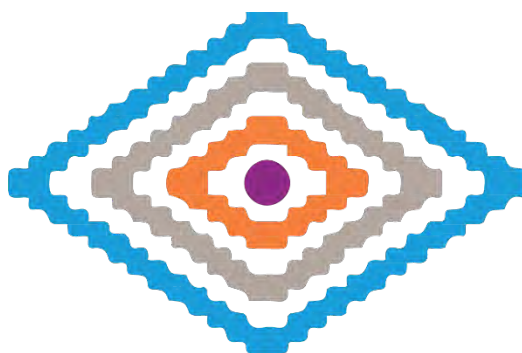
Brandon Gilliland

Warm Springs GeoVisions, 2024 NWAC Co-Chair

77th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference

NWAConference.com

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PROGRAM

77th Northwest Anthropological Conference

March 6-9, 2024

University Place Hotel & Conference Center,
310 SW Lincoln Street, Portland, Oregon

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Brandon Gilliland (Chair) | Shelby Anderson (Chair) | Sarah Clay (Program Chair and MC) | Robert Chapman | Mars Galloway | Brittany Giebelhaus | Janaiya Rowe | Brendon Slattery | Cody Villanueva

SPECIAL THANKS TO THE 2024 PLANNING COMMITTEE:

Chris Bailey | Bradley Beach | Eve Dewan | Mackenzie Hughes | Gregg Kiona | Roberta Kirk | Brigitte McConville | Lluvia Magali Merello

CONFERENCE VOLUNTEERS

Kiara Baisley | Henry Behrens | David Bolles | Nathaniel Brittain | Muir Brown | Zoë Buhrmaster | Laurel Diciuccio | June Dietz | Moe Harris | Josh Haupt | Nathan Jereb | Daniel Joyner | Nash Kelly | Renee Kennedy | James Kozielski | Cathy Lewis-Dougherty | Michael Looney | Kayla Miller | David Minick | Zach Nelson | Breeze Santiago | Ross Smith | Shannah Short

2024 NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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Last Conference Chair/Member-At-Large

Chris Noll

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Planning any event or conference is an enormous undertaking. The conference committee would like to thank everyone involved in planning and carrying out this event. We thank our Conference Committee, who worked hard together to bring together every detail of this conference: Brandon Gilliland (Chair), Shelby Anderson (Chair), Sarah Clay (Program Chair and MC), Robert Chapman, Mars Galloway, Brittany Giebelhaus, Janaiya Rowe, Brendon Slattery, and Cody Villanueva. We thank our Planning Committee, our community members, and our colleagues who met with us week after week to give guidance and bring us together: Chris Bailey, Bradley Beach, Eve Dewan, Mackenzie Hughes, Gregg Kiona, Roberta Kirk, Brigitte McConville, and Lluvia Magali Merello.

We thank the NWAA for this opportunity; it is an honor to be trusted with this gathering! We thank the AOA and AWA for the tribal and student stipend, which they funded in full – every applicant got an award this year.

The conference volunteers, who include students from Portland State University: Kiara Baisley, Henry Behrens, David Bolles, Nathaniel Brittain, Muir Brown, Zoë Buhrmaster, Laurel Diciuccio, June Dietz, Moe Harris, Josh Haupt, Nathan Jereb, Daniel Joyner, James Kozielski, Cathy Lewis-Dougherty, Michael Looney, Kayla Miller, Zach Nelson, Breeze Santiago, Shannah Short;

individuals representing the Oregon Archaeology Society: Renee Kennedy, and David Minick;

and Ross Smith of the Bonneville Power Administration. Ross provided crucial time and attention to the abstract review and organization process and important logistical support for the conference.

Additionally, we thank the Bonneville Power Administration for printing all conference materials.

The PSU Department of Anthropology funded student registration fees for student volunteers and co-funded the welcome reception.

Charles Klein and Virginia Butler (PSU Department of Anthropology) provided advice and materials. Laura Torres and Noah Sharpsteen (PSU) provided administrative support.

Virginia Quintana was our contact and vital support at the University Place Hotel and Conference Center.

We would particularly like to thank our Tribal colleagues and friends who are welcoming us to the conference and venue on Wednesday night. Thank you for your time and generosity of spirit.

Kindly yours,

The 2024 Conference and Planning Committees

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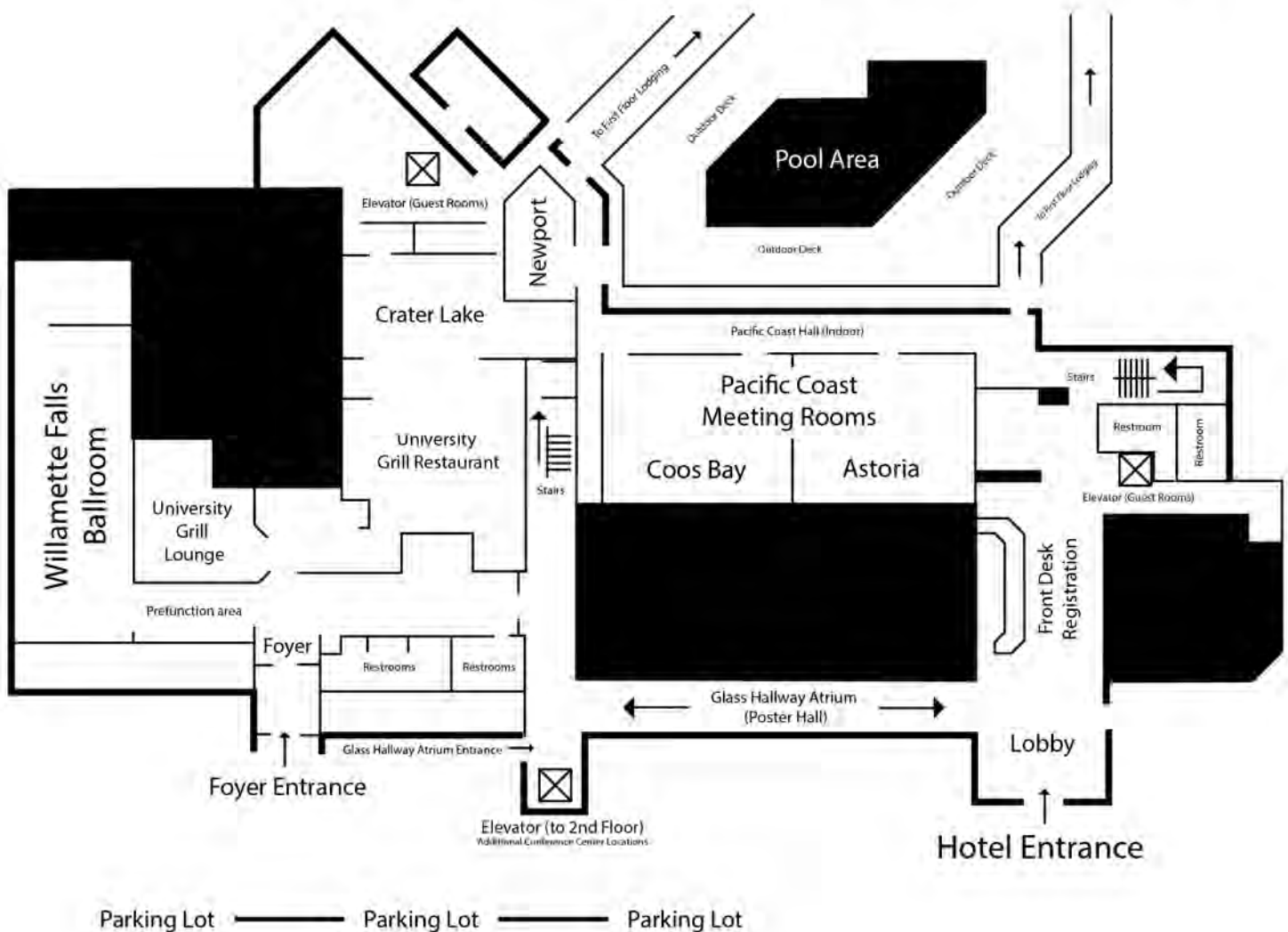
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MAPS

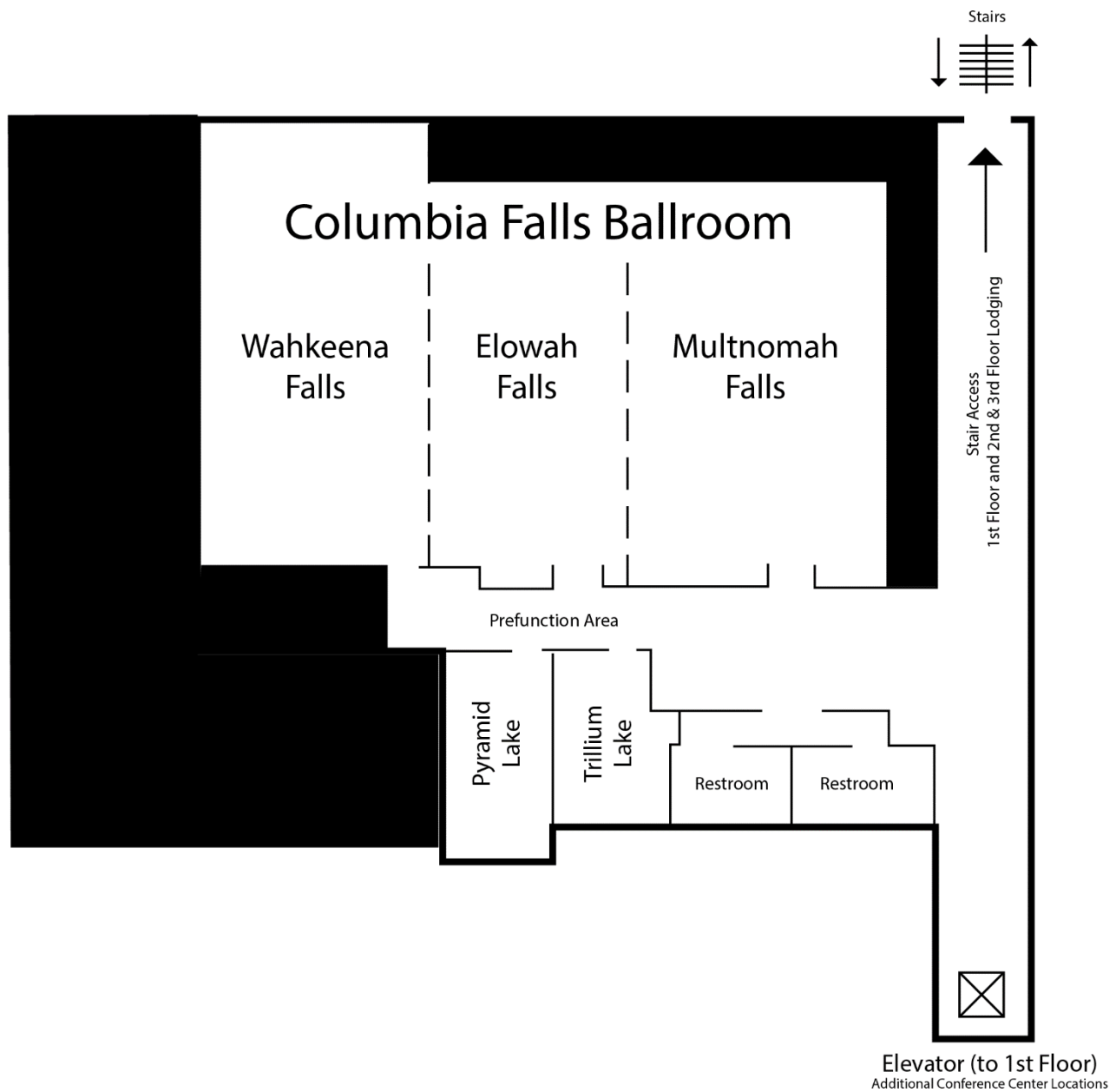
The 2024 Northwest Anthropological Conference will be held at [the University Place Hotel and Conference Center](#), 310 SW Lincoln Street, Portland, Oregon.



University Place Hotel and Conference Center: 1st Floor



University Place Hotel and Conference Center: 2nd Floor



ETHICS AND INCLUSION POLICY STATEMENT

The Northwest Anthropological Association (NWAA) is committed to ensuring the safety, well-being, and inclusion of all our members and guests at the Northwest Anthropological Conference and associated events. We request that all participants at our annual meeting, including guests and other attendees, follow our policy on harassment as well as verify that they have not been cited or censured under Title IX, by the Register of Professional Archaeologists, or by any other adjudicating body, such as a college or university, nor are they subject to a current restraining or no-contact order issued by a judicial authority that will be violated by attending this conference. Questions about this policy can be directed to the NWAA President.

NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE ATTENDEE CODE OF CONDUCT

OVERVIEW

The organizers of the Northwest Anthropology Conference (NWAC) are committed to facilitating a safe, respectful environment for all conference attendees. The organizers will work to provide a welcoming and inclusive experience for everyone, regardless of gender, gender identity and expression, age, sexual orientation, disability, physical appearance, race, ethnicity, religion (or lack thereof), marital status, pregnancy, parenthood, veteran status, or any other category. We do not tolerate harassment of conference participants in any form. Sexual language and imagery is not appropriate for any conference venue, including talks, workshops, parties, and/or social media. Conference participants violating these rules may be sanctioned or expelled from the conference at the discretion of the conference organizers. Please refer to the final section of this Code of Conduct for a list of definitions and impermissible conduct. This Code of Conduct applies to all NWAC events, including all conference venues, virtual or in-person, and any conference-related social activities during or after the NWAC Virtual Meeting.

INCIDENT REPORTING AT THE CONFERENCE

Conference attendees who experience or witness harassment as defined in this Code of Conduct and/or the Northwest Anthropological Association's Policy on Harassment; and/or who are aware that a conference participant has been (or is in the process of being) sanctioned for assault or harassment by an adjudicating body and can provide documentation of the outcome; are encouraged to report such information.

The incident reporting system is not intended to constitute legal advice. In the event of any conflict between this Policy and applicable laws or institutional policy, the applicable laws or institutional policy prevails. Members and institutions are encouraged to seek their own counsel for advice regarding any specific situation. NWAA is not an adjudicating body; however, there are processes in place to support members in getting their grievances addressed when unwanted behaviors occur in the context of NWAA sponsored events and activities (e.g. conferences, editorial activities, governance events). In accordance with the Northwest Anthropological Association (NWAA) Policy on Harassment Effective February 25, 2020, the NWAA Board of Directors will:

1. Receive complaints of harassment in the context of NWAA settings and activities.
2. Discuss the complaint with the alleged harasser and give them an opportunity to respond to the complaint if the complainant wishes for the Board to actively participate in resolving the complaint.
3. Record the dates, times, and facts of the incident and the results of the resolution process.
4. Be authorized to deem a complaint to merit no further pursuit by NWAA.
5. Make clear to any complainants that the Board is not providing legal advice and that the availability of the Board is not intended to substitute for a complainant's either making use of internal institutional mechanisms for addressing complaints, for consulting expert legal advice, or for seeking formal legal redress.
6. Make clear to all parties that NWAA can only promise confidentiality within the parameters of the law.
7. Prepare an annual report containing general information about the number and types of complaints received. This report will be made available to NWAA members.
8. Identification with documentation of prior adjudication needs to be provided to bar an individual from participating in NWAC events. If concerns about an individual are raised but documentation of adjudication cannot be provided, the review of the complaint will follow the procedures outlined above.
9. Reports of incidents and prior sanctions can be made via the Northwest Anthropological Association website anonymous reporting page: www.nwaconference.com/report. Please contact any or all members of the [NWAA Board of Directors](#) to discuss any concerns.

NWAC PARTICIPANT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF CODE OF CONDUCT

By registering for NWAC, you accept the obligation to treat everyone with respect and civility. You also accept the obligation to uphold the rights of all participants and attendees (including organizers, moderators, and ombudsmen) to be free from harassment. Attendees are bound by the Northwest Anthropological Association's (NWAA) Policy on Harassment (2020) and this conference's Code of Conduct. Attendees should also be aware that they are also bound by the codes of conduct at their home institution(s). By registering for NWAC, you commit to maintaining respectful, ethical, and professional decorum throughout the conference. The organizers reserve the right to remove any individual(s) violating this Code of Conduct without warning or refund, and to prohibit attendance at future NWAC conferences. Should the organizers have concerns about an individual's attendance at this conference creating a safety (physical or mental) issue, the organizers may bar the individual from registering for and attending this or future conferences and related events. Individuals proven to be harassers and/or assailants will be barred from participation in this conference. Late and/or day-of registrations will be rescinded immediately should information be received documenting a proven violation. Documented harassers/assailants should be identified to NWAC organizers by survivors or other reporters as early as possible.

2024 MEETING SPONSORS

**Thank you to all the
NWAC 2024 sponsors!**

Hosts:



Proceedings Publication:



The 2024 NWAC Proceedings will be available for open access on the JONA website. Anyone who presents a paper or poster at the 2024 NWAC is eligible to participate. For additional information and instructions for submitting your paper or poster, please visit:

<https://www.northwestanthropology.com/nwac-proceedings>



We extend sincere gratitude to the Bonneville Power Administration for generously supporting the 77th annual Northwest Anthropological Conference by printing all program materials. Their contribution has been instrumental in ensuring the success of this conference.

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Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.

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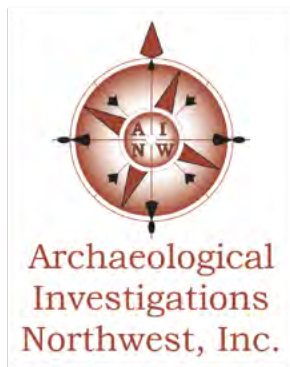
The Confederated Tribes of The Warm Springs Indian Reservation Branch of Natural Resources

Journal of Northwest Anthropology

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The University of Oregon - Museum of Natural and Cultural History



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**INDIGENOUS MAPPING
COLLECTIVE**



Silent Auction

This year at NWAC, GeoVisions will be hosting a silent auction during the Banquet that will be raising money for The Chúush Fund: Water for Warm Springs (<https://www.seedingjustice.org/the-chuush-fund-water-for-warm-springs/>) and for All Tribes Mental Health Services, Inc. (<https://www.alltribesmentalhealth.org/>)



The Chúush Fund: Water For Warm Springs



All Tribes Mental Health Services Inc.

**Thank you to all the
NWAC 2024 Silent Auction donors!**



CONFERENCE SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

Wednesday March 6th, 2024

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 9:30 AM to 1:30 PM | Tribal Caucus (Invitation Only) |
| 11:30 AM to 2:30 PM | Portland Walking Tour (Free) |
| 2:00 PM to 5:00 PM | Conference Registration, Open |
| 5:00 PM to 7:00 PM | Welcome Reception |

Thursday March 7th, 2024

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 8:00 AM to 9:00 AM | Morning Welcome Space |
| 8:00 AM to 1:00 PM | Conference Registration, Open |
| 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM | Passive Seed Exchange by the NWAA Environmental Sustainability Subcommittee, Open |
| 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM | Indigenous Marketplace & Book Room, Open |
| 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM | Employment Expo, Open |
| 9:00 AM to 12:00 PM | Panel: Repositioning the “Expert”: Exploring the Practice of Anthropology Outside of the Academic Setting |
| 9:30 AM to 11:30 AM | Workshop: Student and Early Career Professional Development |
| 9:30 AM to 11:30 AM | General Session: Indigenous Stewardship and Sustainability: Integrating Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Contemporary Land Management Practices |
| 9:30 AM to 11:30 AM | Symposium: Feeding the Masses: Institutional Food Services in the Pacific Northwest |
| 9:30 AM to 11:10 AM | General Session: Zooarchaeology |
| 9:30 AM to 11:00 AM | Poster Session 1: PNW History & Historical Archaeology |
| 11:30 AM to 1:30 PM | Lunchtime break; complimentary box lunch for registered attendees |
| 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM | Workshop: The Art of Applying for Federal Positions |
| 1:00 PM to 2:40 PM | General Session: Public & Educational Archaeology |
| 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM | Association for Washington Archaeology Panel |
| 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM | Symposium: Reflections on the Historical Archaeology of the Pacific Northwest |
| 1:00 PM to 2:30 PM | Poster Session 2: Methods and Analyses |
| 3:00 PM to 4:00 PM | Forum: Tribal Caucus Public Highlights (open to the public) |
| 3:00 PM to 4:40 PM | General Session: Historic Archaeology, Collections |
| 3:00 PM to 5:00 PM | General Session: Ethics and Justice in Archaeology |
| 3:00 PM to 4:30 PM | Poster Session 3: Zooarchaeology and Bioanthropology |
| 4:00 PM to 5:00 PM | Presentation: Dip-Net Demonstration |
| 4:30 PM to 5:30 PM | Ice Cream Social |

Friday March 8th, 2024

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 8:00 AM to 9:00 AM | Morning Welcome Space |
| 8:00 AM to 1:00 PM | Conference Registration, Open |
| 8:00 AM to 3:30 PM | Indigenous Marketplace & Book Room, Open |
| 8:00 AM to 3:30 PM | Employment Expo, Open |
| 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM | Passive seed exchange by the NWAA Environmental Sustainability Subcommittee, Open |
| 8:30 AM to 12:00 PM | Forum: Renewable Energy Siting Amid Cultural & Sacred Places: Continuing the Discussion |
| 8:30 AM to 9:30 AM | General Session: Historic Archaeology |
| 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM | Symposium: Willamette Valley Archaeology and Heritage Research |
| 9:00 AM to 10:30 AM | Poster Session 4: General Anthropology |
| 9:00 AM to 12:00 PM | Panel: Wana Pa Koot Koot – A Retrospective |
| 9:30 AM to 11:00 AM | Workshop: Personal Power and Bystander Intervention in the Workplace |
| 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM | Dip Net Open-Door Demonstrations |
| 11:00 AM to 12:00 PM | General Session: Historic Preservation |
| 12:00 PM to 1:00 PM | Lunchtime break |
| 12:00 PM to 1:00 PM | Northwest Anthropological Association (NWAA) General Meeting |
| 1:00 PM to 2:30 PM | Poster Session 5: Community-Based Anthropology |
| 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM | Panel: Public Archaeology in a Post-Covid World |
| 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM | Symposium: Mentor, Scholar, and Friend: A Session in Memory of Sarah Campbell (room will be kept open as long as needed) |
| 1:00 PM to 5:00 PM | Indigenous Mapping Collective: Using Digital Surveys to Build Maps - It's as Easy as Survey123 |
| 3:00 PM to 5:00 PM | Panel: Public Engagement via the Archaeology Roadshow: What's Working, What to Improve |
| 3:00 PM to 5:00 PM | Symposium: In His Footsteps: Tom Connolly's Legacy in Oregon Archaeology |
| 3:00 PM to 4:30 PM | Poster Session 6: Cultural Anthropology and Linguistics |
| 5:00 PM to 6:00 PM | Association for Washington Archaeologists (AWA) General Meeting |
| 5:00 PM to 6:00 PM | Association of Oregon Archaeologists (AOA) General Meeting |
| 6:30 PM to 10:00 PM | Banquet (Student Paper Awards and Keynote Speaker) |

Saturday March 9th, 2024

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 9:00 AM to 9:30 AM | Morning Welcome Space |
| 9:00 AM to 12:00 PM | Symposium: 2024 Transportation Symposium |
| 9:30 AM to 12:00 PM | General Session(s): Regional Archaeology |
| 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM | General Session: Ethnography |
| 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM | General Session: Zooarchaeology |
| 12:00 PM to 1:00 PM | Lunchtime break |
| 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM | General Session: Ethnography, Ethics and Justice |
| 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM | Symposium: Maxville, Oregon: Celebrating 100 years of an African-American Logging Community in Northeast Oregon |
| 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM | Symposium: Investigations at Deeply Buried Site Stəqʔ (45KI1285) on the Green River in King County, Washington |
| 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM | General Session: Methods in Archaeology |
| 3:00 PM to 4:00 PM | General Session: Linguistics |

MEETINGS

**Tribal Caucus
(Invitation Only)**

Wednesday, March 6, 2024

Time: 9:30 AM to 1:30 PM

Location: Willamette Falls Ballroom

**Association of Oregon Archaeologists
(AOA)**

(Open to All)

Friday, March 8, 2024

Time: 5:00 PM to 6:00 PM

Location: Pacific Coast Meeting Rooms

**Northwest Anthropological Association
(NWAA)**

(Open to All)

Friday, March 8, 2024

Time: 12:00 PM to 1:00 PM

Location: Wahkeena Falls, during lunchtime

**Association for Washington Archaeology
(AWA)**

(Open to All)

Friday, March 8, 2024

Time: 5:00 PM to 6:00 PM

Location: Willamette Falls Ballroom

RECEPTIONS, BANQUET, AND SPONSORED EVENTS

Welcome Reception

Wednesday, March 6, 2024

Time: 5:00 to 7:00 PM

Location: PSU Native American
Student and Community Center

Ice Cream Social

Thursday, March 7, 2024

Time: 4:30 to 5:30 PM

Location: University Place Hotel
& Conference Center (exact
location at venue TBD)

NWAC Banquet

Friday, March 8, 2024

Time: 6:30 to 10:00 PM

Location: Columbia Falls
Ballroom

PORTLAND INDIGENOUS MARKETPLACE



[Portland Indigenous Marketplace](#) supports Indigenous artists and entrepreneurs by providing barrier-free, culturally respectful spaces encouraging cultural resilience and economic sustainability by promoting public education through cultural arts.

The Indigenous Marketplace will be open from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Thursday, March 7, and 8:00 AM to 3:30 PM on Friday, March 8, 2024.

Be sure to visit everyone in the Willamette Falls Ballroom and the Coos Bay Room!

- Nomadic Lakota Arts
- Nizhoni Beads
- Whitecrow Creations Co.
- Arusha Dittmer
- White Buffalo Asdzáán
- Red Skye
- Changes
- LTY Designs
- Nizhoni Jewelry and Crafts
- Quiquilee Creations
- Chokis Beads
- 3WS Generations Beadwork
- Many Stages, LLC.
- Red Road
- HalloWematchi
- Mnuwai ayat kind woman creations
- Natalie Native Art
- Of the Earth & Native Co.
- Resting Warrior
- Kwey's Creations
- RRB Native Jewelry

EMPLOYMENT EXPO

The Northwest Anthropological Association is excited to host an Employment Expo during the conference. The event is geared towards helping students and early career professionals find entry-level job opportunities within the region's cultural resource management industry. The Employment Expo will be held from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Thursday and 8:00 AM to 3:30 PM on Friday. Be sure to visit everyone at the Employment Expo in the Crater Lake Room!

- Bureau of Reclamation
- GeoVisions
- GRAM Northwest
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- Chronicle Heritage
- Environmental Resources Management (ERM)
- Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
- Statistical Research, Inc.
- Table for Tribal Communities: Current Job Openings and Hiring Info
- WestLand Resources, Inc.
- Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd.
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THE BOOK ROOM

The Northwest Anthropological Conference **Book Room** allows companies, organizations, and conference attendees to learn, network, and sell items. The Book Room will be open from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Thursday, March 7, and 8:00 AM to 3:30 PM on Friday, March 8, 2024. Be sure to visit everyone in the Willamette Falls Ballroom and the Coos Bay Room!

- Association of Oregon Archaeology (AOA)
- Association of Washington Archaeologists (AWA)
- AEO Screens
- Spokane Archaeology Day
- Archaeological Society of Central Oregon (ASC)
- NWAC and Society for Applied Anthropology (SfAA)
- Statistical Research, Inc.
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- Journal of Northwest Anthropology (JONA)
- The Archaeology Roadshow
- PSU Department of Anthropology
- Wasco Fisheries
- Native Plant Society OR – Portland Chapter
- Historical Research Associates (HRA)
- Codifi
- 10 Buffalos Art
- AOA
- Oregon State University
- Atlatal
- Rewild Portland
- Asian American Comparative Collection, University of Idaho



GUIDELINES for PAPERS, PANELS, FORUMS

Location: *See schedule*

Session chairs, please maintain the printed schedule for your talks. At the session's outset, warn the participants that you will keep the printed schedule. Assign a timekeeper to provide time warnings and gently assist speakers in bringing their presentations to a timely close. If a speaker is unexpectedly unable to attend, please take a break during their time slot rather than moving ahead with the schedule of talks. This ensures people can move between rooms to see the papers they want according to the printed schedule.

Please nominate a chair and timekeeper to manage the general session without an assigned chair.

GUIDELINES for POSTER SESSIONS

Location: *Glass Hallway Atrium*

Posters will be displayed for 1.5 hours per session on Thursday and Friday. Posters will be attended by their authors according to the time of their session, and then the authors will remove their posters from the glass hallway. Volunteers will be on standby should assistance be needed with setting up and removing posters.

Poster presentations have not been assigned to specific boards within the poster area, but the sessions are sized to be small and of similar topics. Plan to arrive 10 to 20 minutes before your setup session; volunteers will be on standby to assist with setup and breakdown.

PASSIVE SEED EXCHANGE

Passive Seed Exchange

Sponsored By: the NWAA Environmental Sustainability Subcommittee

Location: *Trillium Lake Room*

Time: All day Thursday and Friday

Join your gardening and growing colleagues at the second annual NWAC Seed Exchange to score some great plants and new garden friends. Participants can leave seeds or pick up new seeds in a passive exchange.

DAY 1 (Thursday 9a-5p): Attendees can drop off seeds for a passive trade all day. If you take something from the table, please leave something on the table.

DAY 2 (Friday 9a-5p): Seeds left on the table are fair game for all conference attendees. All seeds should be gone from the table by the end of the day on Friday.

Native and open-pollinated/heirloom seeds are encouraged. Please be aware of invasive plants or noxious weeds for your planting area (check out your state's invasive species or noxious weeds list for more information). Don't forget to pack your seeds!

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, 6TH MARCH 2024

Tribal Caucus (Invitation Only)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 2024

Willamette Falls Ballroom

Time: 9:30 AM – 1:30 PM

Welcome to Portland Walking Tour (*Free; Registration Required*)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 2024. *Rain or shine.*

Meet and Return at the University Place Hotel reception area. We will walk to tours at the Oregon Historical Society, the Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art, and the Portland Park Blocks and grab an optional lunch at the SW 4th Ave Food Card Pods.

Time: 11:30 AM – 2:30 PM

Registration

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 2024

Upper Floor Conference Lobby

Open: 2:00 PM – 5:00 PM

Welcome Reception

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 2024

PSU Native American Student and Community Center, 710 SW Jackson St, Portland, OR 97201

Time: 5:00 PM – 7:00 PM

Wednesday Walking Tour

Free Portland Walking Tour

Cost: *Free; registration is required*

Led by NWAC committee staff and volunteers

Maximum of **30** people. Please register at NWAConference.com

Time: 11:30 AM to ~2:30 PM

Duration: About 3 hours

Meet and return at the University Hotel & Conference Center ground floor lobby.

Locations Visited:

Oregon Historical Society: 1200 SW Park Ave

Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art: 1855 SW Broadway

Food Cart Pods: SW 4th Ave and SW Hall Street

The walking group will meet in the University Hotel & Conference Center ground floor lobby at 11:30 AM. We will head to our first stop at the Oregon Historical Society. Our tour includes access to the exhibits *Experience Oregon, Portland: Past and Present*, and *The Mazamas: For the Love of Mountains*. *Experience Oregon* consists of a panoramic theater, interactive stations, a canoe-building workshop, listening wands, and other features displaying the history of Oregon. *Portland: Past and Present* provides historical photographs from the library collection and contemporary images created by photographer Peter Marbach. *Mazamas* is a temporary exhibit about a mountaineering group turned conservation effort.

After visiting the exhibits at the Oregon Historical Society, the tour will walk through the Park Blocks outside the Historical Society and on to the Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art on the Portland State University campus. We have a guided Labor of Love exhibit tour starting at 1 PM. *Labor of Love* is meant to highlight labor practices that are often systematically concealed from the public eye. This focuses on work that is unnoticed and frequently unregulated and the work that is usually performed by unpaid or poorly paid marginalized groups such as migrant workers or refugees.

The tour will run for about an hour and will be our final stop before heading to food cart pods for an optional lunch pitstop as we return to the hotel.

Consider comfortable shoes and layers for comfort (the March rains in Portland, Oregon, can be unpredictable)

Tribal Welcome and Reception

77th Annual Northwest Anthropological Association Conference

Wednesday evening, March 6, 5-7 pm

**Native American Student & Community Center,
Portland State University Campus**

Please join us on Wednesday evening, March 6, from 5-7 pm at the Portland State University (PSU) campus for an official Tribal welcome to conference participants followed by a reception and social gathering. The event is hosted by the PSU Department of Anthropology and GeoVisions.

The short formal program (5:30 - 6p) will feature remarks, songs, and other forms of welcome from Tribal representatives. The remainder of the evening will be open for reconnecting with friends and colleagues. Light buffet fare and beverages will be provided. Please note that consumption of alcoholic beverages at the Center is prohibited.



THURSDAY, 7TH MARCH 2024

Morning Welcome Space

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 2024

Multnomah Falls Room

Time: 8:00 AM – 9:00 AM

Tribal participants and representatives are welcome to join us in a welcoming space to start the day with a blessing, song, or words. All are welcome.

Registration

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 2024

Upper Floor Conference Lobby

Open: 8:00 AM – 1:00 PM

Indigenous Marketplace & Book Room

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 2024

Willamette Falls Ballroom

Open: 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Employment Expo

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 2024

Crater Lake Room

Open: 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Lunch – Complimentary Box-Lunch Provided by the Conference (Open Invitation)

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 2024

Viking House Bar and Grill (restaurant in front of the Crater Lake Room)

Time: 11:30 AM – 1:30 PM

The conference is happy to provide a complimentary lunch to registered attendees from 11:30 AM – 1:30 PM on Thursday at the on-site restaurant.

Ice Cream Social

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 2024

Time: 4:30 PM to 5:30 PM

Location: University Place Hotel & Conference Center (exact location at venue TBD)

Join us for a free ice cream celebration!

THURSDAY PRESENTATIONS

Workshop: Student and Early Career Professional Development

Multnomah Falls Room

Time: 9:30 AM – 11:30 AM

Chair(s): Shelby Anderson, Kate Barcalow, and Laurel Diciuccio (Portland State University)

Abstract: Ever wondered what is required to become a Qualified Archaeologist in Oregon? Are you looking for advice on networking, finding a job, and generally getting started as a professional in cultural resource management? Wondering about a career in federal service as an archaeologist?

This workshop is designed to answer these questions in a small group setting. Attendees will meet with professionals in small groups for 20 minutes and have the opportunity to rotate through groups of interest over the course of the two-hour session.

Topics include:

- Becoming a Qualified Archaeologist in Oregon – Jaime French (Oregon State Historic Preservation Office)
- Oregon Permits and State Law Discussion for Students and Early Career Professionals – John Pouley (Oregon State Historic Preservation Office)
- Washington Permits and State Law Discussion for Students - Sydney Hanson (Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation)
- Getting Access to the WISAARD System and Introduction to Using WISAARD - Stephanie Jolivette (Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation)
- Advice and Review of Resumes and Cover Letters – Adam Rorbaugh (Association for Washington Archaeology and Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University)
- Advice for Early Career Professionals Interested in Developing their Tribal Collaboration Toolkit – Mars Galloway (Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation)
- Successfully Navigating Federal Service for Archaeologists – Molly Casperson and Carley Smith (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Willamette Valley Project)
- Seeking Fieldwork, Internships, and Other Experiences Outside the Classroom – (Confederated Tribe of the Grand Ronde Tribal Historic Preservation Office)
- Networking and Strategies for Successful Job Interviews – Christopher Page (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM))
- Life as a Field Tech: From Finding Work to Sustaining a Career – Dianna Wilson (Portland State University)

11:30 AM – 1:30 PM ***lunchtime break, a boxed-lunch will be provided to conference attendees***

Workshop: The Art of Applying for Federal Positions

Multnomah Falls Room

Time: 1:00 PM – 3:00 PM

Chair(s): Carla D. Burnside, US FWS and Jamie Litzkow, US BLM

Abstract: Applying for federal archaeological/social science positions can be frustrating and disappointing. This workshop is for anyone interested in federal archaeology or social science/anthropology positions within the federal government. We will walk you through preparation of your resume, how to search for federal positions, how to read the position description and understand if it fits your skills, the ins-and-outs of the application process, and what to expect when you are offered federal employment. Whether you're a seasoned professional or beginning your career, join us as we explore federal employment and how to maximize your employment opportunities.

Special emphasis on tailoring your resume to the advertised position is a big part of this workshop, so feel free to bring your resume for review and suggestions!

Forum: Tribal Caucus Public Highlights

Multnomah Falls Room

Time: 3:00 PM – 4:00 PM+

Chair: Mars Galloway, Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs

Abstract: For the first time since 2020, an in-person Tribal Caucus is being held at NWAC for Tribes to come together to talk about the current state of tribal resources. This session is a continued discussion of Tribal issues in anthropology, resource management, and sacred lands that began in the Tribal Caucus held on Wednesday March 6. This time and space will provide an opportunity for participating Tribal representatives to share their individual perspectives.

General Session: Indigenous Stewardship and Sustainability: Integrating Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Contemporary Land Management Practices

Wahkeena Falls Room

Time: 9:30 AM – 11:30 AM

Chair: Brigitte McConville

Schedule:

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 09:30 AM | <i>Native Plant Restoration and Utilization: Choke Cherries, Huckleberry & Camas</i> Brigitte McConville, Warm Springs |
| 09:50 AM | <i>Huckleberries and Roots</i> Troy Watlament. Yakama Nation |
| 10:10 AM | <i>Archaeological Shoreline Protection Efforts in the Central Salish Sea: Integrating Stakeholders Under an Indigenous-Driven Framework</i> |

Colin Grier (Washington State University), Robert Sam (Penelakut First Nation) and Ken Thomas (Penelakut First Nation)

10:30 AM ***Generationally-Linked Archaeology: “Living-Off-The-Land” for 4,000 Years on the Salish Sea***

Dale Croes, Ph.D. (Washington State University) and Ed Carriere, Suquamish Elder and Master Basketmaker

10:50 AM ***Supporting Collaborative, Community-Based Interdisciplinary Hydrosocial Research***

Janet Cowal, Alida Cantor (Department of Geography, Portland State University), Melissa Haeffner (Department of Environmental Science & Management, Portland State University), Bryce Sprauer (Department of Geography, Portland State University), and the Undergraduate Researcher Consortium (Portland State University)

11:10 AM ***Combining Paleoecology, Archaeology, and Other Lines of Evidence to Better Understand Past Trends of Human-Fire-Landscape Interactions in the Pacific Northwest***

Megan Walsh, PhD, Central Washington University

11:30 AM – 1:30 PM ***lunchtime break, a boxed-lunch will be provided to conference attendees***

General Session: Public and Educational Archaeology

Wahkeena Falls Room

Time: 1:00 PM – 2:40 PM

Chair: Session participants, please identify a chair to manage the session

Schedule:

1:00 PM ***Rethinking College Curricula: Preparing Students with the Skills Needed for Successful Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Careers***

Kate Monti Barcalow (JD and MA) and Shelby Anderson (PhD)

1:20 PM ***A Public Exhibition at Iosepa, Utah***

Ally Gerlach, M.A.

1:40 PM ***From Destructive Science to Constructive Science: How Archaeology Can Serve the Community of Moscow, ID***

Jordan Massey

2:00 PM ***Health in 20th century Moscow, Idaho***

Irelyne McGee

2:20 PM ***Discussion***

General Session: Historic Archaeology, Collections

Wahkeena Falls Room

Time: 3:00 PM – 4:40 PM

Chair: Session participants, please identify a chair to manage the session

Schedule:

- 3:00 PM ***"Our Trade Reaches Around the World": Contextualizing Colonial Ideologies in the American West and Beyond Using Artifact Biography***
Meghan Caves, M.A. (University of Idaho)
- 3:20 PM ***Where did you come from? Where did you go? The Influence of Power Relations on the Distribution of Ceramics in Russian America***
Victoria Rendt, M.A. (University of Aberdeen)
- 3:40 PM ***At Home in the Valley - Chinese Families at 35MA417.***
Catherin Bialas, M.A. (Historical Research Associates, Inc.)
- 4:00 PM ***Janet Bennett: An Exploration of Japanese American Resettlement and Resilience Following WWII Incarceration***
Isabella Taylor (Asian American Comparative Collection, University of Idaho)
- 4:20 PM ***Discussion***
-

Symposium: Feeding the Masses: Institutional Food Services in the Pacific Northwest

Elowah Falls Room

Time: 9:30 AM – 11:30 AM

Chair and Moderator: Maureen Flanagan Battistella, MLS (she/her, Southern Oregon University, Sociology/Anthropology)

Abstract: The symposium, Feeding the Masses: Institutional Food Services in the Pacific Northwest, presents the work of four researchers who examine how institutions and agencies have fed their institutionalized (or not) populations. Instead of food as love, in this symposium food will be considered as an instrument of cultural influence, a weaponized bridge to a new cultural identity. This symposium, the 2024 iteration of the popular NWAC Food Culture and Narrative track, examines how food services and nutritional standards influence behavior and expectations, creating and contradicting stereotypes and cultural norms. Using this theme as a lens, presenters will consider food services and traditions in Oregon's Native American boarding schools, school lunch programs, cults and communes and unhoused populations.

Schedule:

- 9:30 AM ***Forced Assimilation Through Foods: Native American Boarding Schools in Oregon***
By: Eva Guggemos, M.A., MLS (Pacific University, University Archivist)

- 9:50 AM ***The Lunch Box: The Origin, Evolution and Impact of Oregon's School Lunch Program***
By: Maureen Flanagan Battistella, MLS, (Southern Oregon University Sociology/Anthropology)
- 10:10 AM ***Hippie Food: Communes and Concerts and Country Fairs***
By: Diana Coogle, Ph.D. (Independent Scholar)
- 10:30 AM ***Do Not Feed the Homeless: Limiting Access to Food for a Pariah People***
By: Echo Fields, Ph.D. (Southern Oregon University Sociology/Anthropology (ret.))
- 10:50 AM ***Discussion***

11:30 AM – 1:30 PM *lunchtime break, a boxed-lunch will be provided to conference attendees*

Panel: The Association for Washington Archaeology (AWA) Panel ***Elowah Falls Room***

Time: 1:00 PM – 3:00 PM

Chair and Moderator: Jason B. Cooper, M.A., RPA

Abstract: Come join the leadership of the Association for Washington Archaeology (AWA) as we discuss current activities and initiatives within AWA, as well as provide those in attendance with an opportunity to ask specific questions and work through any topics of concern. This panel discussion will ensure the AWA General Meeting on Friday remains lively and festive. AWA will live stream the panel discussion for members that cannot attend the NWACs in person. Then, the AWA General Meeting will be shorter with just the highlights. Please attend any and all of these presentations.

Topics include: Budget Review, Code of Ethics Discussion, Committee Updates, Technician Training Program, AWA Journal, and Newsletter.

Schedule: 2-hour panel. Jason B. Cooper will lead the discussion with the AWA leadership and attendees. Each discussant will present what they are working on and open the floor to discussion with those in attendance.

List of Discussants: Anna Coon, Julia Furlong, Chris Lockwood, Leah Koch-Michael, Pat McCutcheon, Adam Rorabaugh, Jerry Ek, Shae McCarron, Emily Peterson, Ashelyn Holm, and Avery McCulloch-Hutton

General Session: Ethics and Justice in Archaeology

Elowah Falls Room

Time: 3:00 PM – 5:00 PM

Chair: Session participants, please identify a chair to manage the session

Schedule:

- 3:00 PM ***Checking and Balancing: Strategies Towards Resilient, Accountable, Praxis-Based Cultural Resource Management***
Sara E. Palmer, Coquille Indian Tribe
- 3:20 PM ***Diversity and Inclusion Demands Actionability: Rectifying the Bystander Effect in Archaeology***
Shae Ortega-McCarron
- 3:40 PM ***Archaeology as Truth-Telling and Restorative Justice: The Role of Archaeology in the Search for Missing Children in Canada***
Colin Grier (Washington State University), and The Canadian Archaeological Association Working Group on Unmarked Graves (Grier is a member of this group and is presenting on behalf of the group)
- 4:00 PM ***Political Ecologies of Renewable Energy Transitions in the US West***
Alida Cantor Ph.D. (Portland State University), Bryce Sprauer (Portland State University Department of Geography), Thien-Kim Bui (Portland State University Department of Geography), and Elizabeth Bartholemew (Portland State University Department of Geography)
- 4:20 PM ***Indigenous Archaeology and the Pueblo Zuni: Case Studies in Multivocality***
Kayla Miller
- 4:40 PM ***Discussion***
-

Panel: Repositioning the “Expert”: Exploring the Practice of Anthropology Outside of the Academic Setting

Astoria Room

Time: 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Chair: Rachel Olson and Steve DeRoy, President & CEO of The Firelight Group

Abstract: This session will look at the shifting role of anthropologists who work outside of the academic setting. Exploring themes of positionality and Indigenous approaches to research methods, this session will attempt to address what it means to do the work of decolonizing our profession.

11:30 AM – 1:30 PM ***lunchtime break, a boxed-lunch will be provided to conference attendees***

Symposium: Reflections on the Historical Archaeology of the Pacific Northwest

Astoria Room

Time: 1:00 PM – 4:00 PM

Chair: Douglas C. Wilson, Ph.D., Portland State University/National Park Service

Abstract: In 1973, Getty and Fladmark published *Historical Archaeology in Northwestern North America*. Two years later, the special issue of NARN summarized the current state of historical archaeology, including Rick Spragues' "Development of Historical Archaeology in the Pacific Northwest." This session reflects on the 50-year anniversary of historical archaeology in an enormous area characterized by diversity in people and environment and ranging from British Columbia to Oregon and from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Papers in this session address how historical archaeology has changed and adjusted over the past 50 years through reference to each author's approaches to historical archaeology and related fields. Papers will project how historical archaeologists and their conspirators will approach the next 50 years of historical archaeology.

Schedule:

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|---------|---|
| 1:00 PM | <i>Evolution of Historical Archaeology in the Pacific Northwest</i> Douglas C. Wilson, Ph.D. (Portland State University/National Park Service) |
| 1:20 PM | <i>Archaeology at the NWACs: A 43-year Retrospective</i> David V. Ellis, M.P.A. (Willamette Cultural Resources Associates): Historical. |
| 1:40 PM | <i>Historical Archaeology: Sometimes Following, Sometimes Leading</i> Mark Warner, Ph.D. (University of Idaho): The Complexities of Idaho and Northwest |
| 2:00 PM | <i>Northwest Historical Archaeology as Seen from the Pages of JONA</i> Darby V. Stapp, Ph.D. (Journal of Northwest Anthropology) |
| 2:20 PM | <i>The Search for Chequoss – A Camp From the 1853 Pacific Railroad Survey Expedition</i> Cheryl Mack, M.A. (Olallie Research) |
| 2:40 PM | <i>Ethnoarchaeology and the CCC Experience: Personal Items and Social Behavior at Camp Hemlock, Washington</i> Rick McClure, M.A. (U.S. Forest Service (retired)) |
| 3:00 PM | <i>A Visit with Cans in the Countryside</i> Eric Gleason (SOULA) and Jacqueline Y. Cheung |
| 3:20 PM | <i>Fifty Years of Historical Archaeology Field Schools</i> Katie A. Wynia, M.A., and Douglas C. Wilson, Ph.D. (Portland State University) |
| 3:40 PM | <i>Discussion</i> |
-

Presentation: Dip-Net Demonstration: Bridging Tradition and Innovation in Indigenous Fishing Practices

Astoria Room

Time: 4:00 PM – 5:00 PM

By: James Wolfe III (Warm Springs) and Larry Squiemphen III (Warm Springs)

Abstract: This presentation, led by James Wolfe III, a Warm Springs Reservation tribal member and adept fisherman, unveils the intricate process of constructing a traditional dip net, a cornerstone of tribal fishing traditions passed down through generations. This tool stands as a testament to generations of tribal wisdom and fishing practices. Wolfe's narrative weaves through the selection of Red Fir for crafting the extended poles to incorporating modern materials such as a steel hoop and trigger system from Dalles Iron Works, showcasing a harmonious fusion of tradition and innovation. More than a craft, the dip net symbolizes the continuity of a cultural practice, maintaining its pivotal role in the community's daily and ceremonial life. This demonstration not only honors the past through the meticulous creation of a traditional fishing tool but also celebrates its continued relevance and adaptation, highlighting the resilience of the Warm Springs community and their dedication to a living heritage. Through Wolfe's personal journey from an early age fisherman to a cultural educator, the presentation exemplifies the transmission of indigenous knowledge and the enduring value of traditional practices in contemporary contexts.

POSTER SESSION 1: PNW History and Historic Archaeology

Glass Hallway Atrium

In this session, participants present posters **Thursday Morning, 09:30 AM-11:00 AM.**

- Poster 1-1* ***Pan Abode Cabins, a wildly popular Mid-Century Architectural Design***
Dylan Henderson, M.A. (Tacoma Public Utilities), Sina Stennes, B.A. (Tacoma Public Utilities)
- Poster 1-2* ***“To Be Held by Her in Her Own Right”: Feminism and the Donation Land Claim Act in Washington***
Beth Mathews, M.A., RPA (Antiquity Consulting)
- Poster 1-3* ***What's in the Water? A Study of Freshwater Methodology Applications and Survey Results***
Taylor Suka, B.A. (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants) and Brenna Tennant, B.S. ATCRC
- Poster 1-4* ***Company Kids: The Social Negotiations, Materiality, and Consumer Decision Making of Children on Washington's Industrial Frontier***
Breanne Taylor, M.A., RPA (Willamette Cultural Resources Associates)
- Poster 1-5* ***Gone Up in Smoke: The Removal and Remediation of the Former DuPont Company Powder Works Plant***
Brenna Tennant, B.S. (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants), Sarah Amell (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants) and Jennifer Chambers (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants)

Poster 1-6 ***A Garbage Story: Seattle's Miller Street Landfill***
Kyle Trapp, B.A., Inner City Fund (ICF), Kelly Yeates (ICF) and Elizabeth Hannigan (ICF)

11:30 AM – 1:30 PM ***lunchtime break, a boxed-lunch will be provided to conference attendees***

POSTER SESSION 2: Methods and Analyses

Glass Hallway Atrium

In this session, participants present posters **Thursday Afternoon, 1:00 PM - 2:30 PM.**

- Poster 2-1 ***Long Story Short***
Kaiah Costa, B.A. (Aqua Terra CRC), Sarah Amell (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants) and Jennifer Chambers (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants)
- Poster 2-2 ***How Do You Even Measure That? A Guide to Photographing Objects for Increased Measurement Precision and Repeatability with Digital Measurements***
Gavin Crain, B.S. (Central Washington University, Cultural and Environmental Resource Management), Victoria Linder (CWU, Cultural and Environmental Resource Management) and Nik Simurdak (CWU, Cultural and Environmental Resource Management)
- Poster 2-3 ***Artifact Photography for Digital Collections Management***
Jamie Dougall (University of Idaho)
- Poster 2-4 ***Investigating the Spatial Displacement and Accrued Damage of Modern Ceramic Artifacts: A Trampling Experiment***
Debra Dunning (Central Washington University) and Kariann Jimenez (Central Washington University)
- Poster 2-5 ***Experimental Archaeology of Native Copper from the Great Lakes***
Bennett Hart, B.A., B.S. (University of Idaho)
- Poster 2-6 ***The Unstable Start of the Japanese Internment Experience Reconstructing the Puyallup Assembly Center***
Anna Pugh (Eastern Washington University)
- Poster 2-7 ***Can You Dig It? GIS Modeling of Site Stratigraphy to Regain Vertical Control in an Extant Collection***
Nikolai Simurdak, B.S. (Cultural and Environmental Resource Management, Central Washington University) and Sterling Quinn, Ph.D. (Central Washington University)
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POSTER SESSION 3: Zooarchaeology and Bioanthropology Glass Hallway Atrium

In this session, participants present posters **Thursday Afternoon, 3:00 PM - 4:30 PM.**

- Poster 3-1 **Zoo Visitor Effects on Eastern Black-and-White Colobus (*Colobus guereza*) height location.***
Alistair Brown (Central Washington University), Kara I. Gabriel (CWU), Lori K. Sheeran (CWU), and April K. Binder (CWU)
- Poster 3-2 **What the Shell? A comparative analysis of a complex shell matrix layer observed in multiple locations in downtown Olympia, WA***
Carson Golden, M.A., RPA (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants), Kaiah Costa (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants), Jennifer Chambers (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants), and Sarah Amell (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants)
- Poster 3-3 **Establishing a Faunal Comparative Collection to Aid Cultural Resource Interpretation of Sites in Western Washington***
Laura Johnson, B.A. (Antiquity Consulting)
- Poster 3-4 **Black Katy Chitons on the Southern Oregon Coast: An Exploration of an Unexpected Find***
Kirsten Lopez, M.A. (Chronicle Heritage)
- Poster 3-5 **Preliminary Faunal Analysis of the Woodward Mammoth***
Bruce Morehead and Simon Johnson (EOU)
- Poster 3-6 **Intentional Strategies for Zooarchaeological Analysis***
Reno Nims, Ph.D., RPA
-

ICE CREAM SOCIAL

Join us for a free ice cream and socialize with our wonderful guests!

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 2024

Time: 4:30 to 5:30 PM

Location: University Place Hotel & Conference Center (exact location at venue TBD)

We would like to thank a generous donor for sponsoring our Ice Cream Social. The benefactor wishes to remain anonymous and that the social today is centered on sobriety.

Alcohol has politically been used to disrupt community connections and create barriers for people to organize. In the spirit of Building Bridges, we would like to reinforce these connections and navigate around these barriers to maximize collaboration.

To this end, the Ice Cream Social will not have any alcoholic offerings but will instead offer a fun time to connect with others with clear heads and open hearts.



FRIDAY, 8TH MARCH 2024

Morning Welcome Space

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 2024

Multnomah Falls Room

Time: 8:00 AM – 9:00 AM

Tribal participants and representatives are welcome to join us in a welcoming space to start the day with a blessing, song, or words. All are welcome.

Registration

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 2024

Upper Floor Conference Lobby

Open: 8:00 AM – 1:00 PM

Indigenous Marketplace, Book Room

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 2024

Willamette Falls Ballroom

Open: 8:00 AM – 3:30 PM

Employment Expo

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 2024

Crater Lake Room

Open: 8:00 AM – 3:30 PM

Northwest Anthropological Association Meeting

(All are welcome)

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 2024

Wahkeena Falls Room, during lunchtime

Time: 12:00 PM – 1:00 PM

Association for Washington Archaeologists General Meeting

(All are welcome)

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 2024

Willamette Falls Ballroom

Time: 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM

Association of Oregon Archaeologists General Meeting

(All are welcome)

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 2024

Pacific Coast Meeting Rooms

Time: 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM

Banquet

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 2024

Columbia Falls Grand Ballroom

Time: 6:30 PM – 10:00 PM

FRIDAY PRESENTATIONS

Presentation: Dip-Net Open-Door Demonstrations

Pyramid Lake Room

Time: 10:00 AM – 4:00 PM

By: James Wolfe III (Warm Springs) and Larry Squiemphen III (Warm Springs)

In this all-day demo session, James and Larry will be offering first-hand experiences and visual demonstrations of their dip-net techniques and skills.

Symposium: Willamette Valley Archaeology and Heritage Research

Multnomah Falls Room

Time: 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM

Chair(s) and Moderator(s): Molly Casperson, PhD; Shelby Anderson, PhD; Jaime Kennedy, PhD

Abstract: This session is a venue to share research specific to the Willamette Valley of western Oregon. Due to its temperate climate and scenic beauty, the Willamette Valley has always been heavily populated; first by Native American peoples who were the original inhabitants for millennia and then by successive waves of non-indigenous colonizers, explorers, and immigrants in the most recent 250 years. The Willamette Valley is intensively used for private industry and development, but there are also large swaths of public lands that are subject to landscape level management practices. With these activities, cultural resource practitioners with diverse interests and professional backgrounds come together to study, protect, and manage Willamette Valley cultural resources. They work in academia, the private sector, for public agencies, and in tribal programs, and many times collaborate with ecologists, engineers, geologists, GIS specialists, etc. to better understand the people who came before us and how their practices shaped the Willamette Valley landscape. The Willamette Valley has become increasingly dynamic with population influx, massive wildfires, and contentious national politics. It is more important than ever to learn about the past, share it broadly, and deliberately foster camaraderie within the cultural resource community.

Schedule:

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| 09:00 AM | <i>Session Introduction</i> Molly Casperson |
| 09:10 AM | <i>The Mill Creek Project and Thoughts on Willamette Valley Archaeology</i> Thomas Connolly, Guy Tasa, and Molly Carney |
| 09:30 AM | <i>Native Oregon Basketweaving and the Role of 19th Century Hop Fields as Places of Connection, Resilience, and Innovation</i> Elizabeth Kallenbach, Stephanie Craig, and Christopher Ruiz |

- 09:50 AM ***Taking Thermally Modified Rock Seriously: An Analysis of Use-Wear Attributes***
Dianna Wilson and Shelby Anderson
- 10:10 AM ***The Willamette Valley Historical Ecology Project***
Jaime Kennedy, Shelby Anderson, and Molly Casperson
- 10:30 AM **Break – 10 min.**
- 10:40 AM ***Evaluation of Hydrogeomorphic Processes within Willamette Valley Reservoirs to support Cultural Resources Management***
Mackenzie K. Keith, Maxwell F. Schwid, Heather D. Bervid, and Molly R. Casperson
- 11:00 AM ***Standardizing Site Condition Assessments in a Dynamic Environment: An Example from the Reservoirs of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Willamette Valley Project***
Shoshawna Umlor and Leah Bryant-Wood
- 11:20 AM ***The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Willamette Valley Project Looting Prevention Strategy: A Customized Approach to Deter Looting in Western Oregon Reservoirs***
Carley Smith, Jessie Plueard, and Molly Casperson
- 11:40 AM **Lunch – 1 hr. 10 min.**
- 12:50 PM ***GIS Digitization of Historic Features in a Flood Risk Management Landscape: Lessons Learned from the Willamette Valley Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers***
Vanessa Litzenberg, Molly Casperson, and Wendy Jones
- 01:10 PM ***A Multi-Year Effort to Curate and Provide Public Access to Visual Media related to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works Development in the Upper Willamette Valley, Oregon, 1930s-1970s***
Brittany Spoto, Molly Casperson, Nicole Porter, Jen Muller, and Kay Richter
- 01:30 PM ***Blackberries, Poison Oak, and Snags, Oh My: The Challenges of Integrated Resource Management at Camp Adair (Najaf Training Center), Oregon***
Matt Diederich
- 01:50 PM **Break – 10 min.**
- 02:00 PM ***From Burn and Fern: Rare Archaeological and Management Opportunities Offered by Rapid Responsiveness to Fire in Oregon's Westside Forests.***
Tim Fox, Cayla Kennedy, Britt Betenson, Jacob Arzen, and Roman Jakien
- 02:20 PM ***Burning the Record in Order to Save It: Cultural Fire as Archaeological Survey Method***
Michael D. Lewis, Jeremy Johnson, Dianna Wilson, Shelby Anderson, Briece Edwards
- 02:40 PM ***Plowzone Archaeology in the Willamette Valley***
Nathan Jereb, Michael Lewis, and Shelby Anderson

Symposium: In His Footsteps: Tom Connolly's Legacy in Oregon Archaeology

Multnomah Falls Room

Time: 3:00 PM – 5:00 PM

Chair(s) and Moderator(s): Jaime Kennedy and Christopher Ruiz, UO Museum of Natural and Cultural History

Abstract: After 40+ years, Tom Connolly retired as the Director of Archaeological Research at the University of Oregon's Museum of Natural and Cultural History. His contributions to the archaeology of the Great Basin, Pacific coast, and western inland valleys span several decades. Tom's research on perishable artifacts, lithics, and his decades-long collaborations to refine regional cultural chronologies spurred significant developments in our understanding of Pacific Northwest and Great Basin deep history will undoubtedly influence the trajectory of the discipline for years to come. He's literally written the book on Oregon Archaeology and inspired generations of academic, agency, and CRM archaeologists. This symposium honors Tom's legacy through a series of papers presented by friends, colleagues, and others influenced by his impressive career.

Schedule:

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| 03:00 PM | <i>Tom Connolly and the Ties That Bind</i> Katelyn McDonough and Richie Rosencrance |
| 03:20 PM | <i>Cascadia Cave in Context</i> Paul Baxter and Tom Connolly |
| 03:40 PM | <i>Recent Archaeological Investigations at the Bob Creek Site (35LA10), Oregon</i> Jaime Kennedy, Tom Connolly, and Stacy Scott |
| 04:00 PM | <i>New Collections-Based Research and Radiocarbon Dates at the Lind Coulee Site (45GR97), Washington</i> Richie Rosencrance and Katelyn McDonough |
| 04:20 PM | <i>Engaging with the Kalapuyans</i> David Lewis |
| 04:40 PM | <i>Discussion</i> |
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Forum: Renewable Energy Siting Amid Cultural & Sacred Places: Continuing the Discussion

Wahkeena Falls Room

Time: 8:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Chair and Moderator: David E. Witt, Ph.D.

Abstract: This forum will continue the discussion from DAHP's 2024 Summit on the siting of large, utility scale green energy projects. It will begin with a brief update from DAHP staff, followed by short presentations from the discussants and a conversation between the discussants and the audience. This open-ended discussion aims to provide a space for exploration and reflection on building relationships between consultants and Tribal partners in the context of on-the-ground implementation of environmental and historic preservation regulations. What role do archaeologists, anthropologists, and architects have? What role do our Tribal partners have? And how can we work together to fulfill our various obligations while respecting these different purposes?

List of Discussants: David E. Witt, Ph.D. (Assistant WA State Archaeologist, Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation), Elizabeth Dubreuil (Consulting Cultural Resource Scientist, PSE), Steven Hackenberger (CWU: Anthropology and Museum Studies-- Cultural & Environmental Resource Management), Patrick McCutcheon (CWU), and Elaine Harvey Wanuxni, (Watershed Department Manager Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission).

12:00 PM – 1:00 PM *lunchtime break*

Northwest Anthropological Association Meeting

(All are welcome)

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 2024

Wahkeena Falls Room, during lunchtime

Time: 12:00 PM – 1:00 PM

Panel: Public Archaeology in a Post Covid World

Wahkeena Falls Room

Time: 1:00 PM – 3:00 PM

Chair and Moderator: Jamie Litzkow, Bureau of Land Management

Abstract: The term “public archaeology” was originally used by archaeologists to describe archaeological projects funded by the public. It has come to be seen as synonymous with public education and advocacy for archaeology, helping to address a gap in archaeological studies that limits public access to information due to many of the necessary laws and regulations set forth to protect sites and cultural resources. While archaeology is dependent on public funding in the form of taxpayer dollars, the results of many of our investigations are often kept separate from the public. This separation has helped lead to widespread misconceptions about the past, and the importance of archaeology in addressing these issues.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many archaeologists found themselves more engaged in conversations with the general public through social media. This provided greater accessibility to the public and valuable opportunities for archaeologists to engage in outreach. These interactions, however, also shed light on the increased popularity of pseudoarchaeological concepts in mainstream media. As we enter a post-pandemic world, archaeologists now have a duty to avoid gatekeeping knowledge in an effort to combat the rising popularity of pseudoarcheology. This panel addresses how we as archaeologists can continue to revitalize archaeology for public consumption in a way that is accessible, entertaining, and meaningful, while also promoting curiosity and critical thinking about our shared past.

Session Panelists:

- Jamie Litzkow (Bureau of Land Management)
 - Anna Coon (Association for Washington Archaeology)
 - Bryandra Owen (Knight & Leavitt Associates)
 - Dr. Brian Buchanan (Eastern Washington University)
 - Dr. Adam Rorabaugh (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife)
 - Dr. Tiffany Fulkerson (Spokane Falls Community College)
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***Panel: Public Engagement via the Archaeology Roadshow:
What's Working, What to Improve***

Wahkeena Falls Room

Time: 3:00 PM – 5:00 PM

Chair and Moderator: Virginia Butler, (moderator), PhD (Portland State University)

Abstract: Numerous organizations and individuals based in the Pacific Northwest have embraced the idea that engaging the public about archaeology and heritage is important, as indicated by the rich assortment of papers in the 2021 special issue of JONA, How do we Reach More? (Stapp and Longenecker, eds.). One project that has been seeking to “reach more” in our region is the Archaeology Roadshow, which has been hosting “fair-like” events across Oregon since 2012. Our goals include educating citizens about the importance of cultural heritage and the need to honor descendant peoples with direct links to that heritage; to share with visitors of all ages what we learn from local CRM (and other projects); and to build community among participating organizations across the state.

This NWAC panel provides an opportunity to “take stock” of our project, reflect on what we’ve accomplished and where we need to improve, and discuss with the historic preservation community how this event can be a model for public archaeology. Panelists representing Roadshow partners – Tribes, universities, government agencies, avocational organizations, private companies – will share short formal remarks about ways the Roadshow has furthered their organization’s outreach goals – and ways we could improve. Our session will leave plenty of time for audience participation. Please bring your questions and ideas from your own outreach experience to share.

Session Panelists:

- Christopher Bailey, B.A, M.A. (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde)
- Steve Hussey, B.S. (Archaeological Society of Central Oregon)

- Lyssia Merrifield, B.A. (Archaeology Roadshow)
- Jo Reese, M.A., RPA (AINW)
- John O. Pouley B.A., B.S., M.A., RPA (Oregon State Historic Preservation Office)
- Katie Tipton M.S., RPA (Bonneville Power Administration)

Panel: Wana Pa Koot Koot – A Retrospective

Elowah Falls Room

Time: 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Chair(s) and Moderator(s): Tracy Schwartz, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District and Kelly Phillips

Abstract: Established in 1997 at the request of multiple Tribes in the Columbia River Basin, the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resource Program consists of nine cooperating groups to help take into consideration the effects of the ongoing operations and maintenance of fourteen dams and reservoirs on cultural resources and historic properties – one of the largest undertakings in the nation. For Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Dams that group is Wana Pa Koot Koot – Ichishkíin Sínwit for “people working along the River together.” Members are from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bonneville Power Administration, Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Nez Perce Tribe, Oregon and Washington State Historic Preservation Offices, U.S. Forest Service Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, and Bureau of Indian Affairs. Current members of Wana Pa Koot Koot will discuss and reflect on the successes and failures of past projects, important lessons learned, the evolution of the group overtime, and consider the future of Wana Pa Koot Koot.

Schedule:

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| 09:00 AM | <i>Panel member introductions</i> |
| 09:20 AM | <i>PCRPS Program Overview</i> |
| 09:40 AM | <i>History, purpose, past projects, and structure of Wana Pa Koot Koot</i> |
| 10:30 AM | <i>Tribal Perspective on Wana Pa Koot Koot</i> |
| 10:50 AM | <i>Federal Agency Perspective</i> |
| 11:10 AM | <i>Round Robin:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. What has been the most rewarding part of WPKK?</i> <i>b. What has been the hardest lesson learned?</i> <i>c. What is on the horizon?</i> <i>d. How can other agencies replicate WPKK? Should they?</i> |
| 11:30 AM | <i>Audience Questions</i> |

Session Panelists:

- Bonneville Power Administration: Anna Neuzil
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Mike Flowers
- Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation: Gregg Kiona
- Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation: Teara Farrow Ferman
- Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon: Larry Squiemphen III
- Nez Perce Tribe: Nakia Williamson-Cloud
- Oregon SHPO: John Pouley
- Washington DAHP: Rob Whitlam (TBD)
- U.S. Forest Service Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area: Chris Donnermeyer

12:00 PM – 1:00 PM *lunchtime break*

Indigenous Mapping Collective: Using Digital Surveys to Build Maps - It's as Easy as Survey123

Elowah Falls Room

Time: 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM

Chair: Steve DeRoy

Abstract: When you need a way to collect input on issues from community members and use this information to help make decisions, Survey123 is the tool for you. The app is designed for people without GIS expertise to create and distribute interactive surveys using nothing more than a Web browser. With Survey123 you can also track the status of projects, perform resource inventories, as well as many other applications. Learn how to create your own surveys, gather information, and watch as the results are updated on a web map in ArcGIS Online.

General Session: Historic Archaeology

Astoria Room

Time: 8:30 AM – 9:30 AM

Chair: Session participants, please identify a chair to manage the session

Schedule:

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| 8:30 AM | <i>Clothes Make the Woman: Sex Work and Victorian Ideals in Sandpoint, Idaho</i> Trinity Hunter (University of Idaho) |
| 8:50 AM | <i>It All Started with a Fence: Using Geophysical Survey Methods to Investigate and Preserve the Historic Union-Calvary Pioneer Cemetery (45TN298)</i> Lindsey Holdener, B.A., M.S. Candidate (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants) |
| 9:10 AM | <i>Discussion</i> |
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Workshop: Personal Power and Bystander Intervention in the Workplace

Astoria Room

Time: 9:30 AM – 11:00 AM

Chair and Moderator: Brandy Rinck (Association for Washington Archaeology Diversity Committee) and Susanna Borgelt

Abstract: Everyone deserves to feel comfortable being their whole selves at work where we spend much of our awake time with our colleagues and partners. To make Archaeology more welcoming and to inspire just workplaces at which people feel like they can truly be themselves, this workshop aims to empower individuals, employees, students, staff, and faculty to intervene safely and effectively in the face of exclusion, hate, racism, and/or harassment.

The workshop will create space for participants to reflect on their intersecting identities and biases to understand how those characteristics impact power dynamics, co-worker interactions, and decision-making at work. Next, participants will consider their bystander experiences and how their identities and work environments impact how they respond to conflict and uncomfortable situations. Then, the participants will explore some tools they can use to disrupt observed instances of harassment and discrimination using Right To Be __'s proven 5D methodology. A professional from Right To Be __ will join us virtually for a short demonstration, and they will introduce the participants to these tools. The information provided during this workshop will help participants navigate challenging moments at work. Additional training opportunities are available from Right To Be __.

Participants of this workshop will: 1) take away steps they can use to assess their intersecting identities and biases, 2) learn actionable ways they can counteract harm from harassment and discrimination at work, 3) be empowered to show support for one another to make a difference for someone experiencing harm, 4) engage with racially just workplace behaviors, and 5) receive a prompt to uphold our shared right to be who we are while we work. Ongoing exploration of these topics as a group continues to bring us closer, add to our shared values, increase inclusivity in the field of Archaeology, and build our Pacific Northwest Archaeology community in a meaningful way.



**Personal Power and Bystander Intervention in the Workplace
30-Minute Workshop - Zoom Registration**

Brandy Rinck (Association for Washington Archaeology
Diversity Committee) and Susanna Borgelt

General Session: Historic Preservation

Astoria Room

Time: 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Chair: Session participants, please identify a chair to manage the session

Schedule:

11:00 AM ***Olympia's Hidden Histories: Involving Descendant Communities in Modern Storytelling Solutions***

Kaiah Costa, B.A. (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants)

11:20 AM ***Walking on History: An Inventory of Sidewalk Features in Newberg, Oregon***
Dana Holschuh, M.A., RPA (Harris Environmental Group)

10:40 AM ***Discussion***

12:00 PM – 1:00 PM ***lunchtime break***

Symposium: Mentor, Scholar, and Friend: A Session in Memory of Sarah Campbell

Astoria Room

Time: 1:00 PM – 4:00 PM+

Chair: Jerald Ek and Todd Koetje (Western Washington University)

Abstract: Sarah Campbell (1951-2024) was a tireless and dedicated researcher, colleague, and friend. She made substantive contributions to archaeological scholarship in the Pacific Northwest throughout a professional career spanning six decades. Reflecting the influence of her advisor Robert Dunnell, Sarah's approach to teaching and scholarship was innovative and critical. But her approach to everything was most clearly defined by an insatiable intellectual curiosity and boundless energy. Sarah was rare among academics in her ability to balance excellence in scholarship, teaching/mentorship, and relationship-building, including within Tribal communities. Perhaps Sarah's greatest strength was as a mentor, with a proven track record of creating opportunities for junior colleagues and tireless dedication to improving the work of students. In this session, colleagues and friends will come together to share the results of work conducted in collaboration with Sarah or influenced by her lasting contributions to our region's history and cultural heritage.



Schedule:

1:00 PM ***Ahead of Her Time: Sarah Campbell's Legacy of Inclusivity and Collaboration Continues***

Alyson Rollins, MA (Western Washington University)

Lena Tso, BA (Lummi Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Officer)

Emma Dubois, BA (Equinox Research and Consulting International)

- 1:20 PM ***Resilience and Differential Household Response to Tsunamis at Číxwicān Village, Salish Sea***
Virginia L. Butler, PhD (Portland State University)
Sarah K. Campbell, PhD (Western Washington University)
Kristine M. Bovy, PhD (University of Rhode Island)
Michael A. Etnier, PhD (Western Washington University)
- 1:40 PM ***Bounded in Space, Campbell's (1981) Approach to Features Applied at Stəq? (45KI1285)***
Amanda Taylor, Ph.D., RPA (WillametteCRA)
- 2:00 PM ***Understanding Pacific Herring Ecology and Traditional Harvest: A View from Cherry Point***
Robert Kopperl, PhD, RPA (WillametteCRA and University of Washington)
- 2:20 PM ***Decolonizing the Spear Thrower- New Perspectives on Thruster Projectile Technologies***
Adam N. Rorabaugh (Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University)
James W. Brown (Department of Anthropology, Washington State University)
Sarah K. Campbell (Department of Anthropology, Western Washington University)
- 2:40 PM ***Collaboration and a Disco Ball***
Mary Rossi, M.A. (Applied Preservation Technologies)
- 3:00 PM ***Analysis of Sorting Errors of Animal Remains from Shell Middens: Lessons Learned from the Číxwicān Project***
Kristine M. Bovy, PhD (University of Rhode Island)
Virginia L. Butler, PhD (Portland State University)
Michael A. Etnier, PhD (Affiliate Research Faculty, Burke Museum)
Sarah K. Campbell, PhD (Western Washington University)
- 3:20 PM ***Oh oh oh!! Learning about Paradigms & Pragmatics with Dr. Sarah Campbell, the Influencer!***
Kate Shantry, MA, PhD (Washington State University Vancouver)
- 3:40 PM ***Working Towards a Stillaguamish Archaeology – Reflections on the Development of an Indigenous-led Archaeological Partnership***
Jerald Ek (Western Washington University)
Sam Barr Qolanten (Cultural Resources Department, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians)
Beatrice Franke (Cultural Resources Department, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians)
Isabella Pipp (Western Washington University)
Tayna Greene (Cultural Resources Department, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians)
Kerry Lyste (Cultural Resources Department, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians)
Ray Rehaume (Cultural Resources Department, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians)
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POSTER SESSION 4: General Anthropology

Glass Hallway Atrium

In this session, participants present posters **Friday Morning, 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM.**

- Poster 4-1 ***Examining Historic Infrastructure on McNeil Island***
Charles Baer (Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife)
- Poster 4-2 ***Uncovering Provenience in Pacific Northwest Coast Harpoon Points***
Gavin Crain, B.S. (Central Washington University, Cultural and Environmental Resource Management)
- Poster 4-3 ***An Exploration into Labor Organization and Mobility Strategies in Clatsop County, Oregon***
Alexis Crow, B.A. (Willamette Cultural Resources Associates) and Elizabeth Seger, B.S. (Willamette Cultural Resources Associates)
- Poster 4-4 ***The El Dorado Mining Site, Malheur County, Oregon***
Lance Dillon, B.S. (Chronicle Heritage) and Alberto Conti, M.A.A. (Chronicle Heritage)
- Poster 4-5 ***Settlement and Subsistence in the Willamette Valley: A Preliminary Analysis***
Jonathan Duelks, M.A. (Willamette CRA) Paul Solimano (Willamette CRA), Thomas J. Brown (Willamette CRA)
- Poster 4-6 ***Across the Snake River Plain: Early and Middle Holocene Land-use in SE Idaho***
Jennifer Finn (Utah State University, Bureau of Land Management Idaho Falls District)
- Poster 4-7 ***And Ended with a Fence: Survey Results From the Cultural Resource Surveys Completed Around the Perimeter of Union-Calvary Pioneer Cemetery (45TN298)***
Lindsey Holdener, B.A. (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants), John Shellenberger, M.S. RPA, CWAS, Steven Hackenberger, Ph.D., RPA, CWAS, and ATCRC staff Jennifer Chambers, M.A RPA ATCRC, and Sarah Jo Amell M.M.A., RPA.
- Poster 4-8 ***Prairie Archaeological Sites in Thurston and Lewis Counties: Empirical Data for Cultural Resource Management***
Katy Leonard-Doll, MA, RPA (Antiquity Consulting) and Beth Mathews (Antiquity Consulting)
- Poster 4-9 ***A Comparative Analysis of 55 Years of Washington State Cultural Resource Management Regulations and Archaeology***
Michael Mansingh, B.A. (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Management Regulations and Archeology)
- Poster 4-10 ***Comparison of Coastal, Inland, and Upland Precontact Land Use near the Chehalis Basin***
Michelle North, M.S., (Willamette Cultural Resources Associates) and Paul Solimano, M.A. (Willamette Cultural Resources Associates)
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POSTER SESSION 5: Community-Based Anthropology

Glass Hallway Atrium

In this session, participants present posters **Friday Afternoon, 1:00 PM – 2:30 PM.**

- Poster 5-1 **Meaningful Consultation: A Tribal Perspective***
Josephine Buck (Yakama Nation Environmental Restoration Waste Management Program), Trina Sherwood (Yakama Nation Environmental Restoration Waste Management Program) Luciana Chester (Yakama Nation Environmental Restoration Waste Management Program)
- Poster 5-2 **Public Interpretation on Chinese and Chinese Americans in Idaho***
Matthew Fuerst (Asian American Comparative Collection, The University of Idaho, Moscow)
- Poster 5-3 **Meaningful Approaches to Mitigation***
Elizabeth Hannigan, M.A., RPA (ICF), Cassandra Manetas (WSDOT), Kelly Yeates, (he/him ICF), Andrew Larsen (ICF), William Linder (ICF)
- Poster 5-4 **An Example not Guidance: Navigating Graduate Research in Collaboration with Descendent Communities***
Tristen Hansen (Western Washington University)
- Poster 5-5 **Significance Modeling and Data Gap Analysis of Precontact Sites in the Tualatin River Basin***
Aaron Hood-Foster (Portland State University Department of Anthropology)
- Poster 5-6 **Trauma-Informed Research Methods in Anthropology: Cultivating Protective Practices for Vulnerable Populations***
Averi Jones, M.A., CNP (Department of Anthropology, University of Montana)
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POSTER SESSION 6: Cultural Anthropology and Linguistics

Glass Hallway Atrium

In this session, participants present posters **Friday Afternoon, 3:00 PM – 4:30 PM.**

- Poster 6-1 **Working Parent Stress and Support***
Brittany Dodson (University of Idaho Anthropology Department)
- Poster 6-2 **Calculated Intelligibility and Classification Among Several 'Mixteca Baja' Mixtec Dialects***
DeAndré Espree-Conaway (University of Oregon)
- Poster 6-3 **Tik Tok's Impact on Women's Choice in Birth Control.***
Kira Niederer, B.S. (University of Idaho department of Culture, Society and Justice. University of Idaho)

Poster 6-4 ***Discovering Archaeology: Perspectives from Three Undergraduate Students***
Zoe Rafter (University of Idaho), Sophie Streiff (University of Idaho), and Morgan McCully (University of Idaho)

Poster 6-5 ***An Iconographic Approach to the Crosslinguistic Connection in Words Between 'Star' and 'Flower'***
Penglin Wang, Ph.D. (Central Washington University)

Association for Washington Archaeologists General Meeting

(All are welcome)

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 2024

Willamette Falls Ballroom

Time: 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM

Association of Oregon Archaeologists General Meeting

(All are welcome)

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 2024

Pacific Coast Meeting Rooms (Coos Bay and Astoria combined)

Time: 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM

BANQUET

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 2024

Columbia Falls Grand Ballroom

Time: 6:30 PM – 10:00 PM

Student Paper Awards Presentation at the 2024 NWAC Banquet

Columbia Falls Ballroom during the Banquet

Winning papers will be published by the Journal of Northwest Anthropology (JONA).

Our Keynote Speaker at the 2024 Banquet:

**Nakia Williamson-Cloud,
Ipeliikthil'aamkaw'aat
(One Who Gathers the Clouds)**



The 2024 Northwest Anthropological Conference is pleased to announce our Keynote Speaker Nakia Williamson-Cloud of the Nez Perce Nation.

Nakia graduated from Lewis-Clark State College with a B.S. in Social Science. He gained much of his knowledge and education concerning the traditional 'Way of life' of the Nimiipuu (Nez Perce) from Nimiipuu Culture Bearers over a lifetime. He worked in the area of Cultural Resource Management for 20+ years, and currently serves as Program Manager for the Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program. Nakia conducts and coordinates technical consultation with various federal/state agencies, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bonneville Power Administration, 13 National Forests, and Bureau of Land Management, to name a few.

Nakia is a multi-talented individual with his hands on many different projects including painting, beadwork, quillwork, and hide work. Nakia has also invested his time into learning the traditional method of carving and painting drums. He has vast knowledge about the Pacific Northwest Indigenous Communities and has been a representative for the Native American Indian Grave and Reparation Act (NAGPRA), helped with the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, and is currently helping a friend complete a book about Native American Horsemanship.

Nakia is also known for being an ethnographer for the Nez Perce Nation. Nakia collaborated with Washington State University to create a repository of videos where he interprets different artifacts, military conflicts, and lifeways of the Nez Perce Nation. This video repository is called "Sharing Nimiipuu Traditional Knowledge on the Plateau Peoples' Web Portal" that can be viewed at this QR Code:



SATURDAY, 9TH MARCH 2024

Morning Welcome Space

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 2024

Multnomah Falls Room

Time: 8:00 AM – 9:00 AM

Tribal participants and representatives are welcome to join us in a welcoming space to start the day with a blessing, song, or words. All are welcome.

SATURDAY PRESENTATIONS

Symposium: 2024 Transportation Symposium

Wahkeena Falls Room

Time: 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Chair(s) and Moderator(s): Alex Stevenson, Tobin Bottman, and Larissa Rudnicki

Abstract: This session will be a selection of papers and presentations drawing on experience from regional transportation projects from different regulatory environments. This year, the revived transportation symposium will be a potpourri of archaeology, built environment, community engagement and bridge building highlighting projects in different phases of their life from Oregon and Washington.

Schedule:

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|----------|---|
| 09:00 AM | <i>Tacoma Dome Link Extension: Planning Light Rail Service in Partnership</i> Alex Stevenson, M.S., Sound Transit |
| 09:20 AM | <i>Deep Geoarchaeological Testing for Transportation Projects in the Puyallup River Basin (and why archaeological sampling to 50 cm and calling it good is so very bad)</i> Michele Punke, PhD., Historical Research Associates, Inc. |
| 09:40 AM | <i>Review of WSDOT Northwest Region's Fish Passage Program within the Scope of Cultural Resources Compliance</i> Jason Cooper, M.A., RPA (State of Washington Department of Transportation) |
| 10:30 AM | <i>Challenges of construction and archaeological site identification in alluvial settings: a case study from the Puyallup River valley</i> Roger Kiers, Kiers, Roger, M.A., Washington State Department of Transportation |
| 10:50 AM | <i>Churning Through the Data: Ongoing analysis of the historic Andersen dairy's domestic refuse assemblage, Bend, Oregon</i> Brian Lane, Ph.D., University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History |
| 11:10 AM | Other Session Discussants: Tobin Bottman, Larissa Rudnicki, Chris Bell |

11:30 AM **Discussion**

12:00 PM – 1:00 PM *lunchtime break*

Symposium: Maxville, Oregon: Celebrating 100 years of an African-American Logging Community in Northeast Oregon

Wahkeena Falls Room

Time: 1:00 PM – 4:00 PM

Chair and Moderator: Mark Axel Tveskov

Abstract: Maxville was a company logging town established in Wallowa County, Oregon in 1922. Among the 400 residents of the town were many African American families, many of whom continued to live there after the company abandoned the town in 1933. Sixty years after the town was finally abandoned, descendants of the Black families of Maxville have organized the Maxville Heritage Interpretive Center in Joseph, Oregon, and have established a museum, facilitated the preservation of the townsite, collected oral histories and artifacts, worked to reconstruct the remaining log building at the site, facilitated archaeological surveys of the townsite, and have nominated the site to the National Register of Historic Places. This symposium reviews the research and inspiration taking place at and through Maxville.

Schedule:

- 1:00 PM ***Maxville Oregon: The Archaeology of a 20th century Company Logging Town and an African American Community in Wallowa County Oregon***
Mark Axel Tveskov (Southern Oregon University), Liz Carter (Historic Preservation Consulting), Rory Becker (Eastern Oregon University)
- 1:20 PM ***The Visual Culture of Maxville Logging***
Lisa Uddin, Whitman College
- 1:40 PM ***Pedagogy at Maxville: Whose Labor, Whose Stories?***
Eunice Blavascunas, Whitman College
- 2:00 PM ***Service Year with Maxville: Exploration of Placemaking, Trauma, and Healing***
Ruby Barrera, Maxville Heritage and Interpretive Center
- 2:20 PM ***“Let the Songs I Sing Speak for Me”: Musical Worlds of Maxville***
Kelly Bosworth, Oregon State University
- 2:40 PM ***Research Design for Noninvasive Geophysical Survey at the Maxville Historic Site***
Rory Becker, Eastern Oregon University
- 3:00 PM ***Maxville Oregon: Twenty years of Engagement with an African American Logging Community***
Gwendolyn Trice, Maxville Heritage Interpretive Center

General Session: Regional Archaeology

Multnomah Falls Room

Time: 9:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Chair: Session participants, please identify a chair to manage the session

Schedule:

REGION: GREAT BASIN

- 9:30 AM ***New Obsidian Sourcing Data from Rimrock Draw Rockshelter and a Related Site, Harney County, Oregon***
Ike Miller (Chronicle Heritage) and Patrick O'Grady (Burns District BLM)

REGION: WEST OF CASCADES

- 9:50 AM ***A Matter of Meters: How Microtopography Influences Site Location in the Portland Basin***
Joshua Dinwiddie, M.S., RPA (Historical Research Associates, Inc.) M.S., R.P.A., and Michele Punke, Ph.D., RPA (Historical Research Associates, Inc.)
- 10:10 AM ***Culturally Modified Trees of the 2023 Flat Fire Complex, Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest, Gold Beach Ranger District***
Stephen Todd Jankowski, M.Sc. (Bureau of Land Management- Roseburg District, Oregon)
- 10:30 AM ***Boats, Seafaring and Social Interaction: Simulating Maritime Routes between Ancestral Villages in the Central Salish Sea***
Albert Garcia-Piquer, Ph.D., and Colin Grier (Washington State University)

REGION: COLUMBIA PLATEAU

- 10:50 AM ***Analyzing Biface Use Wear, and Chronology of the Manastash Pines (45KT346)***
M. Raelynn Crow, B.S. (Central Washington University, Department of Anthropology and Museum Studies) and Patrick T. McCutcheon, PhD (Central Washington University, Department of Anthropology)
- 11:10 AM ***Preliminary Results of Investigations at the Bug Slope Site, Idaho***
Loren Davis, Ph.D. (Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology), and David A. Sisson (Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology)
- 11:30 AM ***Diversity of Social and Economic Systems within the Interior Pacific Northwest Between 7,000-3000 calBP.***
Thomas Brown, Willamette Cultural Resource Associates

11:50 AM **Discussion**

12:00 PM – 1:00 PM **lunchtime break**

General Session: Methods in Archaeology

Multnomah Falls Room

Time: 1:00 PM – 4:00 PM

Chair: Session participants, please identify a chair to manage the session

Schedule:

- 1:00 PM ***Mapping Indigenous Trade Routes of Southern Oregon Through Obsidian***
Katie Johnson, M.A., RPA (Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology)
- 1:20 PM ***Non-Destructive Ceramics Micro Analysis in a Digital World***
Adrena Hamilton (Western Washington University)
- 1:40 PM ***A Win-Win Situation: A Bayesian Analysis of Luminescence and Radiocarbon Dates from the Sunrise Ridge Borrow Pit Site***
James Brown, M.S. (Washington State University, Statistical Research Inc.) and Patrick T. McCutcheon (Central Washington University)
- 2:00 PM ***Archaeochemistry – from Mustard Powder to Gun Powder***
Melia LaFleur and Ray von Wandruszka (Department of Chemistry, University of Idaho)
- 2:20 PM ***A Bunch of Buried Stuff: Assessing the Complicated Historical Development of a Downtown Portland Lot with Ground-Penetrating Radar***
Ethan P. Ryan, Ph.D., and Michele Punke, PhD (Historical Research Associates, Inc.)
- 2:40 PM ***How much is enough: Planning and sampling for cultural resources field investigations.***
Douglas McFarland, M.S., RPA (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory) and Dr. Pat McCutcheon (Central Washington University)
- 3:00 PM ***Volcanic Glass Source Diversity and GIS Stratigraphical Modeling to Identify Intra-Site Cultural Transmission in the Grissom Site (45KT301), Kittitas County, WA***
Nikolai Simurdak, B.S. (Cultural and Environmental Resource Management, Central Washington University)
- 3:20 PM ***The Average Point Part 2***
Paul Solimano, M.A. (Willamette Cultural Resources, Ltd.)
- 3:40 PM ***Discussion***
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General Session: Zooarchaeology

Willamette Falls Room

Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Chair: Session participants, please identify a chair to manage the session

Schedule:

- 10:30 AM ***Age Estimation of the Woodward Mammoth Utilizing Laws' Methods***
Chance McNeal
- 10:50 AM ***Ancient Abundance, Distribution, and Size of Olympia Oysters (*Ostrea lurida*) in the Salish Sea: A Perspective from a Lekwungen Village, Southern Vancouver Island***
Taylor Vollman (University of Victoria),, Iain McKechnie, PhD (Department of Anthropology, University of Victoria), and Marco Hatch, PhD (College of the Environment, Western Washington University)
- 11:10 AM ***A Pilot Analysis of All Vertebrate Fauna from Two Levels at Paisley Caves, Oregon***
Patrick Lubinski, Ph.D. (Central Washington University), Megan Partlow (Central Washington University), Kristine Bovy (University of Rhode Island), Rebecca Terry (Oregon State University), and Jack Broughton (University of Utah)
- 11:30 AM ***Preliminary Findings: Geometric Morphometric Analysis of Craniomandibular and Maxillary Variation to Distinguish North American Canid Remains***
Grace Gardiner
- 11:50 AM ***Discussion***
- 11:30 AM – 1:30 PM ***lunchtime break***
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Symposium: Investigations at Deeply Buried Site Stəqʔ (45KI1285) on the Green River in King County Washington

Willamette Falls Room

Time: 1:00 PM – 4:00 PM

Chair and Moderator: Philippe LeTourneau, Ph.D. (King County HPP)

Abstract: King County's Lower Russell Levee Setback Project was a complex, Corps-permitted, flood management and habitat improvement project on 74 acres along the Green River in the City of Kent, Washington. A deeply buried archaeological site containing over 50 thermal features, some as deep as 16 feet, was identified during construction monitoring. After the identification, the Section 106 consulting parties agreed to preserve in place a portion of the archaeological site, included Tribally-informed research questions in the data recovery design for the portion of the site that could not be preserved, and completed a creative mitigation package that included measures that will enable Tribal members to continue to use the place in traditional ways. Papers in this symposium will discuss the challenges of identifying and excavating deeply buried archaeological sites;

present the results of data recovery and analyses, including fuelwood, archaeobotany, and lithics; the critical role of Tribal input; and highlight the contributions of this project to our understanding of the late precontact period in the Puget Sound region and some of the unique non-data recovery mitigation measures.

Schedule:

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1:00 PM | <i>King County's Lower Russell Levee Setback Project and Investigations at Staq? (45KI1285)</i> <i>Philippe LeTourneau, Ph.D.</i> |
| 1:20 PM | <i>Supervised Monitoring during Deep Excavation: Approach and Application at Van Doren's Landing Park along the Green River, King County, Washington</i> <i>Charles Hodges, M.S.</i> |
| 1:40 PM | <i>Thermal Features at Staq? (45KI1285)</i> <i>Amanda Taylor, Ph.D. and Althea Fitzpow, B.A.</i> |
| 2:00 PM | <i>Where Have All the Red Elderberries Gone? A Collaborative Macrobotanical Analysis of Settler-Colonial Impacts on a Vital Coast Salish First Food</i> <i>Joyce LeCompte, Ph.D.</i> |
| 2:20 PM | <i>The Charcoal of Staq?: Centuries of Woody Resource Management on the Green River</i> <i>Jennie Shaw, Ph.D.</i> |
| 2:40 PM | <i>FCR Analysis at 45-KI-1285</i> <i>Kate Shantry, M.A.</i> |
| 3:00 PM | <i>Historic Features and Everyday Living at 45KI1285</i> <i>Alicia Valentino, Ph.D.</i> |
| 3:20 PM | <i>Conducting Data Recovery During a 55 Million Dollar Construction Project: Lessons Learned about Features, Project Management and Construction at a Deeply Buried Site (Staq? 45KI1285) on the Green River in King County, Washington</i> <i>Stephenie Kramer, M.S.</i> |
| 3:40 PM | <i>Discussion</i> |
-

General Session: Ethnography

Astoria Room

Time: 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Chair: Session participants, please identify a chair to manage the session

Schedule:

- 10:00 AM ***How does the 'Tourist Gaze' impact Cultural Landscapes in Roslyn Washington: A Case Study of the Roslyn Café Mural***
Elise Bingay (Central Washington University)
- 10:20 AM ***Coast Salish traditions of The Great Snowstorm***
Daniel L. Boxberger (Western Washington University)
- 10:40 AM ***Between Bulele (it sucks) and Daijin (it rocks): Constructing a Youth-Centered Process of Wellbeing Through Trauma and Violence, Materiality and Movement***
Wang Chung (Swarthmore College)
- 11:00 AM ***Ethnicizing Attire: Unmasking Diversity Narrative in the Political Ritual of the State of the Nation Address (SONA) in Indonesia***
Imam Subkhan (University of Washington)
- 11:20 AM ***From 'Quality-by-design' to 'Halal-by-design': Halal-Certified Vaccine Development in Indonesia as a Postcolonial Technoscientific Project***
Dimas Romadhon (University of Washington)
- 11:40 AM ***Discussion***
- 12:00 PM – 1:00 PM ***Lunchtime break***
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General Session: Ethnography, Ethics and Justice

Astoria Room

Time: 1:00 PM – 3:00 PM

Chair: Session participants, please identify a chair to manage the session

Schedule:

- 1:00 PM ***An Invitation to Deepen our Shared Commitment to Indigenous Resurgence***
Michelle Jacob, PhD (University of Oregon)
- 1:20 PM ***Examining How Heteronormative Narratives Found in the Criminal Justice System Stem from Discriminatory Cultural Discourse Against Masculine, Gay wWomen.***
Chris Irlam (University of Idaho)

- 1:40 PM ***What Community? An Ethnography of Willamette Valley Immigrant Farmers and Farmworkers and Those Who Seek to Represent Them***
Alex Korsunsky, PhD (South Seattle College)
- 2:00 PM ***Assessing the Inclusion of Limited English Proficiency Communities in Readily Available Wildfire Communications, Yakima Washington***
Rebecca Mitre, B.S. (Central Washington University) and Jennifer Lipton, Ph.D. (Central Washington University)
- 2:20 PM ***Discussion***
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General Session: Linguistics

Astoria Room

Time: 3:00 PM – 4:00 PM

Chair: Session participants, please identify a chair to manage the session

- 3:00 PM ***Emotion predicate constructions in Tu'un Javi (Ixpantepec Nieves Mixtec)***
DeAndre' Espree-Conaway (University of Oregon)
- 3:20 PM ***What is the US Board on Geographic Names Domestic Names Committee and What Does It Do?***
Marielle Black, M.A., M.N.R. (Bureau of Reclamation / U.S. Board on Geographic Names)
- 3:40 PM ***Discussion***
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AUTHORS AND ABSTRACTS

Baer, Charles, Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife

Poster 4-1

POSTER SESSION 4: General Anthropology

Examining Historic Infrastructure on McNeil Island

Abstract: McNeil Island was a traditional primary subsistence area for the Steilacoom Indians, a Coast Salish-speaking, sea-oriented people who inhabited modern-day Pierce County. Neighboring Nisqually and Puyallup peoples also hunted and fished at the island. In 1875, the Federal Government opened a prison for the growing Washington Territory. The prison expanded in 1927 and 1931, and by 1940 the prison encompassed the entire Island. By 1976 rising operational and maintenance costs convinced the Federal Bureau of Prisons to permanently close the site. The State of Washington leased the Island starting in 1981, shipping state prisoners there the same year. The state department of corrections operated the prison until 2011, when it was closed for budgetary reasons. Currently the Island is home to the Special Commitment Center, a confinement facility for sexual predators. Butterworth Dam was constructed with prison labor in 1949 to solve persistent water issues on the island. A 1988 study found elevated levels of heavy metal contamination in the Eden Creek Reservoir, downstream from Butterworth. In 2024, the state opened a new water system, fed by a 740-foot well and run through a more modern water treatment system.

Barcalow, Kate, J.D. and M.A. (Portland State University) and Shelby Anderson, PhD (Portland State University)

Paper

General Session: Public and Educational Archaeology

Rethinking College Curricula: Preparing Students with the Skills Needed for Successful Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Careers

Abstract: The need for professionals ready to address the complex and fast-paced world of Cultural Resource Management (CRM) continues to grow as the demand for CRM projects increases throughout the United States. In order to best prepare students for CRM careers in the Pacific Northwest, Portland State University's (PSU) Anthropology conducted a study in 2024 to help gain perspective on potential revisions to our curricula. The research included semi-structured interviews of nine key consultants with extensive and diverse careers in CRM, along with a survey of the broader Pacific Northwest CRM professional community. The results of research identified necessary skills for new graduates, areas where Pacific Northwest post-secondary educators could improve their curricula, and various approaches in and out of the classroom that are helpful in preparing students for CRM careers.

Barrera, Ruby, Maxville Heritage and Interpretive Center

Paper

Symposium: Maxville, Oregon: Celebrating 100 years of an African-American Logging Community in Northeast Oregon

Service Year with Maxville: Exploration of Placemaking, Trauma, and Healing

Abstract: This paper will discuss Maxville Heritage Interpretive Center joining the Americorps service umbrella and share the RARE (Resource Assistance for Rural Environments) member's journey to working with Maxville. Additionally, exploration of a pre-colonial narrative with space and placemaking within the natural and cultural environments of Maxville is at the forefront. Maxville Heritage Interpretive Center's work is being expanded to include programming addressing trauma and healing. We will discuss the several healing methods being considered in relation to the Maxville site.

Baxter, Paul, and Tom Connolly

Paper

Symposium: In His Footsteps: Tom Connolly's Legacy in Oregon Archaeology

Cascadia Cave in Context

Abstract: Cascadia Cave (35LIN11) is an iconic rock shelter and rock art site at the edge of the Willamette Valley and Western Cascades. Excavated in 1964 by Tom Newman, it was revisited in 1988 as part of a National Register nomination. A four-meter-deep unit produced a comparative assemblage and seven new radiocarbon dates which, with Newman's 8810 cal. bp date, have calibrated obsidian hydration age estimates and shown the site was intensely occupied from at least 9500 years ago and then only minimally used after 4500 years ago. The reanalysis places Cascadia Cave in the context of the Willamette Valley's environmental and cultural history, arguing that its occupation was affected by global climate change, and that Mt. Mazama volcanic ash altered the valley floor dramatically increasing downslope resources while burying Early and Middle Holocene valley floor sites.

Becker, Rory, Eastern Oregon University

Paper

Symposium: Maxville, Oregon: Celebrating 100 years of an African-American Logging Community in Northeast Oregon

Research Design for Noninvasive Geophysical Survey at the Maxville Historic Site

Abstract: The social dynamics at play on the ground in Maxville were most certainly varied and complex though, as understood through archaeological investigations, they remain mostly unknown. Overt racial segregation as instituted by the Bowman-Hicks Lumber Company belies the lived experiences for the town's residents who, together, negotiated the realities of daily life at Maxville. Traditional archaeological methodologies employed at the site establish patterns of artifact and feature distributions in line with the historic documents and oral accounts. From these, a research design has been developed incorporating noninvasive geophysical survey which further enhances the surface expression of cultural materials through specific structure location (electrical resistance, GPR), activity area patterning (magnetic susceptibility), and fine-grained ferrous artifact

distributions (gradiometer). This paper presents a research design for noninvasive geophysical investigations at the historic Maxville site.

Bialas, Catherin, M.A., (Historical Research Associates, Inc.), Janna Tuck (Historical Research Associates, Inc.) and Jessica Curteman (Oregon Department of Transportation)

Paper

General Session: Historic Archaeology, Collections

At Home in the Valley - Chinese Families at 35MA417

Abstract: As part of archaeological investigations for an Oregon Department of Transportation interchange project, Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA) excavated a farmstead on French Prairie next to I-5 revealing the occupation of Chinese families and laborers. Analysis of their domestic debris provides a window into the home life of Chinese hop laborers living in the Willamette Valley in the early 1900s. In addition, HRA carried out genealogical research and made contact with several descendants of the site residents. Descendants were invited to view the assemblage and share stories of their ancestors.

Bingay, Elise, Central Washington University Department of Anthropology and Museum Studies

Paper

General Session: Ethnography

How does the 'Tourist Gaze' impact Cultural Landscapes in Roslyn Washington: A Case Study of the Roslyn Café Mural

Abstract: This research is focused on public art interpretation in touristic contexts, with a specific focus on the Roslyn Café Mural in Roslyn, Washington. Roslyn, a coal-mining town founded in the late 19th century, has become a popular location for tourists, who enjoy recreational activities as well as learning about the community's history and culture. The mural, which was featured on a popular 1990s television show, is part of this tourism landscape and is a key attraction. However, some Roslyn residents express feelings that the tourism industry speaks for—not with—them (Hamblen 2019). Drawing from the theory of the “tourist gaze,” this study uses ethnographic methods to understand how tourists create narratives of place and community through engagement with iconic touristic locations, in this case, the mural (Urry 2002). In addition to ethnographic work, this study will also use content analysis to consider another critical site of touristic storytelling, the social media landscape. While the mural may be an important site for tourists, it is not clear whether they walk away with an understanding of the history and culture of the community. This study will provide insight into this question and lay the groundwork for future interpretive planning.

Black, Marielle, M.A. & M.N.R., Bureau of Reclamation / U.S. Board on Geographic Names

Paper

General Session: Linguistics

What is the U.S. Board on Geographic Names Domestic Names Committee and What Does It Do?

Abstract: This presentation discusses the purpose and processes of the US Board on Geographic Names (BGN) Domestic Names Committee (DNC). The BGN DNC is responsible for

standardizing the names of places, features, and areas within the United States and its dependent areas. This presentation covers the processes and best practices for researching existing names and submitting a name proposal. The BGN DNC accepts name proposals, processes the cases, and votes on names on the docket per the Principles, Policies, and Procedures prior to a name addition or change in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS). If a name is approved, it is changed in the GNIS and ready for use on federal products as well as available to the public.

Blavascunas, Eunice, Ph.D. Whitman College

Paper

Symposium: Maxville, Oregon: Celebrating 100 years of an African-American Logging Community in Northeast Oregon

Pedagogy at Maxville: Whose Labor? Whose Stories?

Abstract: What does land justice mean to college students when they visit the Maxville site and engage with Maxville's staff and founding director? And how does student labor figure into the narrative of forestry labor as work that is both community building and extractive? This paper explores Whitman students' participation in the 100th anniversary celebration at the Maxville site in June 2024, including pedagogical lessons learned by the professor. Students in the course Land, Water, Justice became part of the history of Maxville, learning from the land and from the night sky and produced both podcasts and ARC-GIS storymaps showcased in this presentation.

Bosworth, Kelly, Oregon State University

Paper

Symposium: Maxville, Oregon: Celebrating 100 years of an African-American Logging Community in Northeast Oregon

"Let the Songs I Sing Speak for Me": Musical Worlds of Maxville

Abstract: Music is a multimodal phenomenon through which we make meaning within time, space, material objects, and human sociality. In the context of Maxville, Oregon, unrecorded/ephemeral musics have rebounded off the trees and meadowlands for generations, from the drums and songs of Nimiipuu people to the stringed instruments of African American and European American loggers. Today, music continues to be a key practice of place-keeping on the Maxville site and a way of encouraging community gathering and amplifying Maxville's unique history. What are the musical worlds of Maxville? How does "humanly organized sound" help us to understand this place?

Bovy, Kristine M., Ph.D. (University of Rhode Island), Virginia L. Butler, PhD (Portland State University), Michael A. Etnier, PhD (Affiliate Research Faculty, Burke Museum), Sarah K. Campbell, PhD (Western Washington University)

Paper

Symposium: Mentor, Scholar, and Friend: A Session in Memory of Sarah Campbell

Analysis of Sorting Errors of Animal Remains from Shell Middens: Lessons Learned from the Číxwícan Project

Abstract: We were fortunate to work with Sarah Campbell on the analysis of the fauna from Číxwícən, a 2800-year-old Lower Elwha Klallam village located on the coast of Washington. Sarah and her students sorted over 1 million shell fragments as part of our collaborative project. The immense faunal assemblage (over 700,000 NSP) was initially sorted into major animal type (birds, mammals, fish, invertebrates) by lab technicians working under time constraints. Throughout the project we kept track of which specimens were initially mis-sorted, allowing us to systematically analyze how sorting error may affect taxonomic and element representation. For example, 22% of the bird bones included in our sample were initially mis-sorted into other classes, primarily mammal (13%), but also fish (7.5%) and shell (2%). Fish bones were less frequently mis-sorted, but certain taxa with unusual elements were affected (e.g. ratfish dental plates, dogfish spines, skate dermal denticles, cod otoliths). 34% of all mammal bone chips (from tool production) were mis-sorted. Failure to recognize and mediate these errors could lead to significant biases in interpretations. Based on our experience, we make a series of recommendations for developing sorting/transfer protocols for large faunal projects and training students and lab technicians in zooarchaeology.

Boxberger, Daniel L., Western Washington University

Paper

General Session: Ethnography

Coast Salish traditions of The Great Snowstorm

Abstract: The tradition of The Great Snowstorm is common amongst the northern Coast Salish. I first encountered this story while working with the shíshálh (Sechelt) Nation in British Columbia. Elder Basil Joe related the story of The Great Snowstorm to Homer Barnett in 1935 wherein he claimed there was a marker on a tree recording the depth of the snow near the village ƙalpílin in Pender Harbour. This led me to think this story is within the living memory of the shíshálh. Subsequently I found other versions of the story amongst the Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish) and Stó:lō. It is well documented that the eruption of Laki Fissure (Iceland) caused unusually cold and snowy conditions during the winter of 1783-1784 throughout the northern hemisphere. Another phenomenon, The Year Without a Summer, caused by the eruption of Mount Tambora (Indonesia) in 1816, resulted in another short period of cold and snowy weather in the northern hemisphere. While both events are well documented in eastern North America and Europe, documents for the north Salish Sea are scant. This research seeks other sources of data to link the northern Coast Salish Great Snowstorm to either or both volcanic events.

Brown, Alistair, (Central Washington University), Kara I. Gabriel (CWU), Lori K. Sheeran (CWU), and April K. Binder (CWU)

Poster 3-1

POSTER SESSION 3: Zooarchaeology and Bioanthropology

Zoo Visitor Effects on Eastern Black-and-White Colobus (*Colobus guereza*) height location.

Abstract: Visitors are a nearly continual aspect of the zoo environment. Visitors may have different impacts on zoo animals' behaviors. Little primate research focuses on visitors influencing the behavior of arboreal primates housed in zoos. We examined whether number, noise, and activity level of zoo visitors impacted the height location and behaviors of zoo-

housed black-and-white colobus monkeys (*Colobus guereza*). We collected 224 10-minute observational samples at the Fort Worth Zoo from four adult monkeys, one male and three females. We measured height location and frequency of three behavior categories (positive engagement, neutral, and stress-vigilance behaviors). Results revealed that, despite individual variation, overall, the monkeys primarily used the high canopy for resting and the lower enclosure for locomoting and feeding. Visitor variables were not associated with height location in the adult females; for the adult male, there was a positive correlation between visitor number and the number of observations he spent in the low canopy. Increased visitor number and noise were each significantly correlated with decreased resting behavior in three of the individuals. The current findings support the prediction that the frequency of behaviors of colobus monkeys differs based on enclosure height location. The prediction that there would be an association between colobus monkey height and visitor number was supported only for the adult male. This work demonstrates the importance of verticality in enclosures for arboreal primates and underscores the behavioral impact that zoo visitors have on black-and-white colobus monkeys.

Brown, James, M.S. (Washington State University, Statistical Research Inc.), and Patrick T. McCutcheon (Central Washington University)

Paper

General Session: Methods in Archaeology

A Win-Win Situation: A Bayesian Analysis of Luminescence and Radiocarbon Dates from the Sunrise Ridge Borrow Pit Site

Abstract: A significant challenge in using multiple dating techniques is the variability in accuracy and precision being magnitudes of order apart. As we have pointed out elsewhere, error bars of ages are not measures of accuracy but instead measures of the error surrounding a mean value, that is, they are a statistical assessment of precision. Accuracy, or what has been labeled in dating analyses is the cultural event of interest, i.e. use of a hearth. Radiocarbon assays are more precise in terms of their error with incredibly small two-sigma errors, however, the disparity between the dated event (i.e. death of a plant) and the cultural event can be significantly different. Luminescence dating, when focused on thermally altered rocks from a cooking feature measures the last time those rocks were heated above 500 °C, presumably by anthropogenic ignition. This places the dated event (heating of the rock) near simultaneously to the cultural event (use of a hearth). Thus, in this scenario – a thermally altered feature – the luminescence date is likely more accurate than the radiocarbon assay. But the precision of a luminescence date is far less than that of the radiocarbon date. Using Bayesian analysis of luminescence dates and radiocarbon assays from the same cultural contexts we propose a method to retain the accuracy of luminescence dating and employ the precision of radiocarbon dating to better define the age of distinct archaeological features.

Brown, Thomas, Willamette Cultural Resource Associates

Paper

General Session: Regional Archaeology

Diversity of Social and Economic Systems within the Interior Pacific Northwest Between 7,000-3000 calBP.

Abstract: Within the interior Pacific Northwest, the period between ~7000-3000 cal BP, is seen as a time of profound change where the appearance and spread of large, robust residential structures across the region marks the beginning of sedentism associated with new forms of social and economic organization. However, characterizing and describing these new forms of organization and economic complexity have relied almost exclusively from data derived from a few, large projects on the upper Columbia from the late 1970's through early 80's. This has led to an unintentional homogenization of history and an oversimplified understanding of both the complexity and evolution of social and economic systems throughout the region.

Using assemblage and radiocarbon data from sites with excavated structures across Oregon, Washington and Idaho, this research highlights the under recognized diversity of economic and social organization of the interior Northwest throughout this period.

Moreover, this research demonstrates that instead of being representative for much of the region, patterns observed within the Upper Columbia (and northern Washington in general) are remarkably unlike those observed elsewhere. Recognition of this diversity not only forces us to rethink the causes and consequences of increasingly complex and sedentary social/economic systems throughout the region, and the ways in which these differences would have mediated the qualities of social and economic interactions among groups.

Buck, Josephine, (Yakama Nation Environmental Restoration Waste Management Program), Trina Sherwood (Yakama Nation Environmental Restoration Waste Management Program), and Luciana Chester (Yakama Nation Environmental Restoration Waste Management Program)

Poster 5-1

POSTER SESSION 5: Community-Based Anthropology

Meaningful Consultation: A Tribal Perspective

Abstract: A unique and affirmed federal trust responsibility and relationship exists between the United States and American Indian and Alaska Native Nations. The recognition of this relationship is by use of treaties, statutes, executive orders, court decisions and under the Constitution of the United States. Within this relationship, there exists baseline standards of improving and conducting the process of consultation between tribal nations and federal agencies. Tribal knowledge of the environment is immense, but often unacknowledged when decisions are made regarding tribal lands and natural resources that have cultural significance. In a broad perspective of land and resources, tribal nations have been known to place substantial cultural, religious, and historical significance on places and resources. Encompassing the unique knowledge that tribal nations carry, there is also expertise that is distinctive from all other groups with interest in environmental issues; which makes the issue(s) specific to Indian nations that may have tribal implications. The status of a tribal government can vary across the United States being that there are hundreds of tribal nations across the country. This variance suggests that, in order to have a long-standing government-to-government relationship with a tribal nation, it's important to understand the tribal culture, history, inherent rights, legal rights, and unique sovereign status of each tribal nation to properly fulfill the relationship. Presidential Executive Orders place high priority in the engagement of all executive departments and agencies in regular, meaningful, and robust consultation with Tribal officials.

Butler, Virginia, PhD (Portland State University), Sarah K. Campbell, PhD (Western Washington University), Kristine M. Bovy, PhD (University of Rhode Island), Michael A. Etnier, PhD (Western Washington University)

Paper

Symposium: Mentor, Scholar, and Friend: A Session in Memory of Sarah Campbell

Resilience and Differential Household Response to Tsunamis at Číxwicən Village, Salish Sea

Abstract: Sarah Campbell's contribution to the Číxwicən Village faunal project was enormous. Extensive 2004 excavation of this traditional home of the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe in northwest Washington State documented human occupation spanning the last 2,700 years with fine geo-stratigraphic control and 102 radiocarbon samples. Remains of multiple plankhouses were documented. Occupation spans large-magnitude earthquakes, periods of climate change, and change in nearshore habitat. Our project (2012-2019) analyzed a large sample of the faunal and geo-archaeological records to explore change and stability in human-animal relationships on the Northwest Coast. With over one million specimens studied, the faunal assemblage generated many stories. Here we focus on the role of human agency in negotiating the impact of one tsunami that occurred 650-560 cal years ago. Comparison of animal resource use between two households before and after the tsunami allows us to track intracommunity response to this catastrophic event. While both households re-established themselves post-event highlighting overall resilience, households varied in their response for different animal groups. For example, before the tsunami, fish use was similar between households pointing to open access to resource patches, gear, and perhaps communal fishing. After the tsunami, fish representation differs greatly between households indicating the two households operated independently. Patterns of bird use differed between households (one household favored ducks, the other murre), which persisted post-tsunami, suggesting household autonomy; distinct social rules and practices related to birds were little affected. This talk highlights project results, emphasizing ways Campbell's leadership and inspired spirit were critical to the project.

Cantor, Alida, Ph.D. (Portland State University), Bryce Sprauer (Portland State University Department of Geography), Thien-Kim Bui (Portland State University Department of Geography), and Elizabeth Bartholemew (Portland State University Department of Geography)

Paper

General Session: Ethics and Justice in Archaeology

Political Ecologies of Renewable Energy Transitions in the US West

Abstract: Given the pressures of climate change, energy systems are currently under transition, with new infrastructures and technologies proposed on a regular basis. Despite the necessity of decarbonization, these projects frequently encounter controversy at a local scale, invoking claims of environmental injustice and green colonialism, and sparking conflicts around land and water. Renewable energy infrastructures and related extractive activities unevenly impact communities through potential for localized impacts such as water use, water quality, and impacts to lands and cultural resources. In this research, we use a political ecology approach to examine the hydrosocial dynamics and environmental justice issues associated with energy transitions. We examine how frontline communities, including Indigenous communities, are experiencing and responding to energy transitions. The research uses a qualitative case study approach to

examine key cases of proposed renewable energy developments across the Western US, including pumped hydropower, lithium extraction, wind energy, and battery energy storage. We focus on cases along the renewable supply chain, including mineral extraction and energy storage. The research explores community experiences around hydrosocial change, scalar tensions, decision-making processes, and in particular issues of Indigenous environmental justice associated with energy transitions in the Western US.

Caves, Meghan, M.A., University of Idaho

Paper

General Session: Historic Archaeology, Collections

"Our Trade Reaches Around the World": Contextualizing Colonial Ideologies in the American West and Beyond Using Artifact Biography

Abstract: I reanalyzed the privy assemblage associated with the Teager/Weimer site located in Arlington, Washington during my thesis research from 2021 through 2024. This site was originally excavated during cultural resource mitigation for the City of Arlington in 2008 and the assemblage is now held at the Burke Museum in Seattle. Within the assemblage, there is a Heinrich Fiehn Ocarina from the late 19th century, which represents a unique artifact well suited to the biographical method of analysis. The biographic approach allows us to explore the dialogue of meaning between material culture and the behaviors and beliefs surrounding them. Using this Ocarina as a narrative vehicle, I discuss conceptualizations of capitalism, consumption, and globalization in the burgeoning town of Arlington, Washington in the early 1890s. I will also situate this object and these ideologies in the larger framework of colonialism throughout the world. This presentation represents just a small portion of my larger master's thesis research on this assemblage and exemplifies the ongoing utility of legacy collections and value of public engagement in conducting meaningful archaeological research.

Chun, Wang, Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Swarthmore College

Paper

General Session: Ethnography

Between Bulele (it sucks) and Daijin (it rocks): Constructing a Youth-Centered Process of Well-Being Through Trauma and Violence, Materiality and Movement

Abstract: From the Huji system and the one-child policy to the youth-led White Paper Movement in December 2022, Chinese youth subjectivities emerge from constant pathologization and politicization. One-fourth (71.9 million) of China's child population is impacted by rural-urban migration (Chen and Wei 2020). Existing psychological research has examined myriad social and emotional challenges facing migrant children, such as risks for mental illness (Chen and Qu 2021; Lai et al. 2014; Zhang, Yan, and Yuan 2019). However, this line of research often attributes the cause for deviant behaviors to micro (individual) and meso-level (familial and organizational) factors (Lu, Yeung, and Treiman 2020; Zhou and Zhong 2022). After conducting three months of ethnography with 13 migrant youths in Shanghai, I extend theories of trauma-as-ongoing-experience (Lester 2013), structural violence (Farmer 2004), and slow violence (Nixon 2011) to analyze how rural-urban migration induces youths into a series of traumatic event. In response

to these emotionally and cognitively debilitating events, youths at my field site leverage artmaking, volunteerism, and refusal of work to practice a logic of care and a process of wellbeing through artistic movement and creative materials.

Connolly, Thomas, (University of Oregon, Museum of Natural and Cultural History), Guy Tasa (Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation), Paul Baxter (University of Oregon, Museum of Natural and Cultural History), and Molly Carney (Oregon State University).

Paper

Symposium: Willamette Valley Archaeology and Heritage Research

The Mill Creek Project and Thoughts on Willamette Valley Archaeology

Abstract: Archaeological work in the Willamette Valley can be challenging due to a geomorphic structure that is not always transparent, an ownership pattern that is overwhelmingly private, and an archaeological record that—despite decades of systematic work—has not yielded well-defined chronological and land use patterns. This paper focuses initially on large-scale excavations conducted at eight sites along the I-5 corridor in the central Willamette Valley from 1996 to 2003 and describes the geomorphic history and cultural record for this locality. Then, drawing on larger-scale archaeological works and paleoclimatic studies from throughout the valley, we consider findings in the context of broader Willamette Valley human and landscape history and offer hypotheses that may serve to direct future research.

Coogle, Diana, Ph.D. (Independent Scholar)

Paper

Symposium: Feeding the Masses: Institutional Food Services in the Pacific Northwest

Hippie Food: Communes and Concerts and Country Fairs

Abstract: The hippies of the intentional communities of the 1960s and 1970s, with their emphasis on back-to-the-land lifestyles, defied conventions in politics, hairstyle, clothing, land ownership and material goods. They also defied conventional diets, adhering instead to diets that were often radically different from the food their mothers served in suburban and urban America. Intentional communities explored new kinds of food and different ways of looking at food and diet as a means of forging bonds, defining community, and following spiritual teachings. With an emphasis on growing their own food or buying food that was local and seasonal, often adhering to vegan, vegetarian, macrobiotic, sugar-free, or raw-food restrictions, the hippies of Oregon's intentional communities crafted foodways that reflected a larger popular ethic, such as that of Alice Waters or Mollie Katzen, adjusted to fit an Oregon approach. In this presentation, Coogle considers the homegrown diets and practices of some of Oregon's best known intentional communities.

Cooper, Jason B., M.A., RPA (State of Washington Department of Transportation)

Paper

Review of WSDOT Northwest Region's Fish Passage Program within the Scope of Cultural Resources Compliance

Abstract: Fish barrier removals from underneath WSDOT's highways and interstates will continue to cause temporary road closures and delays for the foreseeable future. So, before you head out on the roadways this weekend, please pack your patience in addition to your gear, pets, and/or kids. The 2013 federal court tribal injunction, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court in 2018, found the State of Washington has a treaty-based duty to preserve fish runs as a result of the Stevens Treaties of the 19th century. Hundreds of fish barriers were identified across western Washington impeding the migration of salmon and steelhead that needed to be repaired or replaced by 2030. In WSDOT's Northwest Region, dozens of fish barrier removal projects are currently in design or construction, with dozens more already completed. This review will examine these barrier removal projects within the scope of cultural resources compliance.

Costa, Kaiah, B.A., (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants), and Zoltan Grossman (The Evergreen State College)

Paper

General Session: Historic Preservation

Olympia's Hidden Histories: Involving Descendant Communities in Modern Storytelling Solutions

Abstract: This paper serves as a presentation of the methodologies behind the creation of Olympia's Hidden Histories. This project is a series of ArcGIS StoryMaps walking tours that aim to shed light on traditionally excluded aspects of the City of Olympia's heritage. As a community project, the creation of these tours involved students and faculty at The Evergreen State College, The Rachel Corrie Foundation for Peace and Justice, The Squaxin Island Tribe, the Olympia Area Chinese Association, the Locke Family Association, the Olympia Historical Society, and Art Forces. Methods employed in the creation of the tours included inviting descendant communities to participate in every stage of the narrative ranging from researching, writing, and editing. The project also strived to focus not only on the history of oppression and violence targeted at Olympia's marginalized communities but also on their history of resilience and perseverance in the face of adversity and their modern contributions to Olympia's physical and cultural landscape. The format chosen for the walking tours, ArcGIS StoryMaps, also lends to its mission by providing the tours in an easy-to-access web-based format attractive to all ages and accessible to anyone, anywhere, anytime. ArcGIS StoryMaps also allows for the input of various forms of media, allowing historic and contemporary photographs and videos, audio, dynamic maps, and other multi-sensory stimulating features to contribute to the overall appeal to a wide range of both academics and non-academics.

Costa, Kaiah, B.A (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants) Sarah Amell (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants) and Jennifer Chambers (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants)

Poster 2-1

POSTER SESSION 2: Methods and Analyses

Long Story Short

Abstract: The purpose of this poster is to introduce ArcGIS StoryMaps as an option for archaeological mitigation measures, especially with sites containing historic properties. Using photographs, interactive maps, and community input, this web-based program has

the potential to engage with the public of any age by allowing them to access the findings in an easy-to-use mobile app or web browser. ATCRC is developing this methodology for future mitigation efforts that could benefit all stakeholders; including tribes, cities, clients, the public, etc. By combining creativity with archaeological findings and CRM results, StoryMaps has the opportunity to serve as a new way for CRM to engage with everyone.

Cowal, Janet, (Portland State University, Department of Applied Linguistics). Alida Cantor (Department of Geography, Portland State University), Melissa Haeffner (Department of Environmental Science & Management, Portland State University), Bryce Sprauer (Department of Geography, Portland State University), and the Undergraduate Researcher Consortium (Portland State University)

Paper

General Session: Indigenous Stewardship and Sustainability: Integrating Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Contemporary Land Management Practices

Supporting Collaborative, Community-Based Interdisciplinary Hydrosocial Research

Abstract: Interdisciplinarity and co-production of knowledge represent core tenets of applied social science scholarship seeking to address complex societal problems such as water injustice. Presenters here discuss an innovative NSF-funded interdisciplinary research and training program focused on water and society. The program engages a diverse Portland State University undergraduate student cohort (including majors in Applied Linguistics, Environmental Science & Management, Indigenous Nations & Native American Studies, Public Health, and Urban & Public Affairs) in an interdisciplinary and community-engaged hydrosocial approach to understanding and communicating water values, histories, and futures. Research partnerships and community-based networks are cultivated through a team-based approach including undergraduates, a Geography graduate student, and faculty in Geography, Applied Linguistics, and Environmental Science & Management, and by partnering with Follow the Water, a locally-based effort to foster public connection and engagement with local waterways. In addition to participating in traditional research activities such as literature reviews, data collection, and analysis, students are creating social media communication products in collaboration with Follow the Water. Collaboration goals include: training students in hydrosocial thinking, building networks among students and community members, developing science communication skills / products, sharing information and engaging about water through social media. Through this effort, students gain hands-on research and science communication experience, build community-based networks, and participate in interdisciplinary studies. We share students' Follow the Water projects and discuss how this work fosters an interdisciplinary, community-based approach to science. The undergraduate researcher consortium includes Andrea Bryant, Darius Yaw Jones, Kinna Je Palacios, Daniela Serna, and Abigail Tran-Gruver.

Crain, Gavin, B.S., Central Washington University, Cultural and Environmental Resource Management

Poster 4-2

POSTER SESSION 4: General Anthropology

Uncovering Provenience in Pacific Northwest Coast Harpoon Points

Abstract: When artifact assemblages lack provenience, collections managers cannot consult with creator communities on culturally sensitive care protocols. This research study presents the initial developments and results of a collaborative model for identifying the creator communities for avocationally collected unprovenienced harpoon collections held by the Olympic National Park repository. The analytical strategy includes a harpoon paradigmatic classification and a unified terminology table created from a literature review of relevant Pacific Northwest academic harpoon research. Analysis of extant harpoon classes has shown both potential avenues and dead ends for identifying provenience in unassociated donated collections. While an exhaustive paradigmatic classification is time consuming to use, results from the opensource software ImageJ present a promising method for morphometric analysis of projectile points and harpoon elements, enabling more precise measurement of fine features while diminishing potential damage to artifacts. Future research will be conducted with collaborating Olympic Peninsula tribes to refine the model. Ultimately, we hope to identify culturally relevant traits to help rediscover provenience for objects in the Olympic National Park collections. The final outcome of this research may be a tool that can be applied to collections elsewhere.

Crain, Gavin, B.S., (Central Washington University, Cultural and Environmental Resource Management), Victoria Linder (CWU, Cultural and Environmental Resource Management) and Nik Simurdak (CWU, Cultural and Environmental Resource Management)

Poster 2-2

POSTER SESSION 2: Methods and Analyses

How Do You Even Measure That? A Guide to Photographing Objects for Increased Measurement Precision and Repeatability with Digital Measurements

Abstract: One of the primary tools for artifact documentation and analysis is measurement, but many objects and artifact features are precluded from precise measurement by their fragility or scale. While digital calipers offer an ideal level of precision, the handling necessary to take measurements poses a risk to objects that are delicate. Some measurements are too small or indistinct to reliably and consistently make with calipers or other measurement tools. A solution may be found in a photo processing software (such as ImageJ), which has tools to take a variety of measurements digitally. After identifying the impacts of image quality on digital measurements, we produced a prototype photographic kit to record objects for digital measurements. We tested this prototype using lithic and faunal artifacts for the purpose of comparing the accuracy and precision of caliper and digital measurements. We find that digital measurements taken using ImageJ are more accurate and more precise than caliper measurements, while significantly reducing potential risk to an object. The lighting and camera angle of the photos used for digital measurements can severely impact accuracy, but achieving an appropriate level of control over the photographic quality is easy with an affordable home-made kit. Finally, we find that our approach increases the repeatability of the measurements, creating a better research record for future analysis. This study explores the challenges and concerns of caliper and digital measurements while providing obtainable suggestions for future artifact documentation.

Croes, Dale, Ph.D. (Washington State University) and Ed Carriere, Suquamish Elder and Master Basketmaker

Paper

General Session: Indigenous Stewardship and Sustainability: Integrating Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Contemporary Land Management Practices

Generationally-Linked Archaeology: "Living-Off-The-Land" for 4,000 Years on the Salish Sea

Abstract: Ed Carriere, Suquamish Elder and Master Basketmaker and I published on how ancient Salish Sea basketry styles statistically linked through 4,000+ years in style to the basketry Ed learned from his Great Grandmother Julia Jacobs (born 1874) who raised him from infancy. Ed helped me analyze 2,000-year-old Biderbost wet archaeological basketry from his traditional territory and we were able to replicate these styles from 100 generations back demonstrating a continuity of styles through statistics and his current basketry. We called this a Generationally-Linked Archaeology approach. If this worked with ancient basketry, then it should work with other cultural practices of his early life. Since he was raised by Julia and they had little but their shoreline Indian Allotment land the first ½ of his life, they essentially "lived-off-the-land" using all the native resources to support themselves: shellfish, fish, ducks, mammals and berry crops. We are comparing their practices with nine archaeological fauna/flora analyses within 20 miles of his allotment land for 4,000+ years. The initial results show a trend supporting Generationally-Linked Archaeology, with similar resource occurrences and frequencies through time. Also information not preserved archaeologically is presented: resource behaviors, capture techniques, preparation procedures, cooking, taste, and storage practices.

Crow, Alexis, B.A., (Willamette Cultural Resources Associates) and Elizabeth Seger, B.S.

Poster 4-3

POSTER SESSION 4: General Anthropology

An Exploration into Labor Organization and Mobility Strategies in Clatsop County, Oregon

Abstract: The Oregon Coast has not been the subject of as many synthetic and/or systematic research efforts as found further north. As a result, it is often portrayed as peripheral to the overall Northwest Coast culture area. To stimulate synthetic work on the Oregon Coast, we are continuing our previous project; exploring potential connections between labor organization and mobility strategies along the northern coastline. This investigation will identify patterns of residential use and task diversity based on a spatial analysis of site types derived from previously excavated archaeological site data in Clatsop County, Oregon. The analysis of labor organization between contemporaneous sites can provide key insights into indigenous land use strategies including how people organized themselves in a social and environmental landscape to gain resources.

Crow, M. Raelynne, B.S. (Central Washington University, Department of Anthropology and Museum Studies) and Patrick T. McCutcheon, PhD (Central Washington University, Department of Anthropology)

Paper

General Session: Regional Archaeology

Analyzing Biface Use Wear, and Chronology of the Manastash Pines (45KT346)

Abstract: The Manastash Pines site (45KT346) is a spring site located in the Kittitas Valley, Washington, on the traditional lands of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation. This site was excavated by CWU faculty and students from 1979 to 1980. The excavation recovered over 18,000 artifacts that consist mostly of stone tools, bone, and shell. In 2015, a CWU graduate student analyzed projectile points and faunal assemblages. Beginning in 2024, we started an analysis of the lithic bifaces to determine if use wear patterns, or the lack thereof, were consistent with the near absence of cut marks on the bones from the faunal assemblage. The projectile point chronology suggests long term use of this area. But a variety of uses are indicated in the artifact collection and could be at different times in the past, and thus we submitted 6 faunal samples for radiocarbon assay. Four of these samples returned a variety of dates but limited in time between 2,922 years BP to 1,251 years BP. With these new lines of evidence we focus on the site stratigraphy and the results of the use wear analysis. We found that the upper level lithic bifaces (n=24) had higher frequencies of occurrences of use wear. Use wear occurrence does not reflect a change in tool use these levels. Indigenous perspectives and ontologies are often suppressed and overlooked in the discipline of archaeology. With this project, we hope to encourage indigenous engagement and challenge archaeologists to decenter science in their research.

Davis, Loren, Ph.D. (Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology), and David A. Sisson (Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology)

Paper

General Session: Regional Archaeology

Preliminary Results of Investigations at the Bug Slope Site, Idaho

Abstract: The Bug Slope site is located in the lower Salmon River canyon of western Idaho and shares the same alluvial terrace as the Cooper's Ferry/Nipéhe site. Test excavations conducted at the Bug Slope site in 2024 sought to assess whether early, intact archaeological components remained there in undisturbed contexts. The site has received significant disturbance due to historic land use and erosion of its archaeological deposits is an ongoing concern. Archaeological excavation revealed a layer of disturbed sediment overlying a stratified sequence of intact cultural deposits. The upper portion of these deposits contained lithic debitage, the base of a large stemmed biface, and seven radiocarbon ages spanning 10,053±37 BP (11,753-11,395 cal BP) and 9191±33 BP (10,431-10,246 cal BP). Debitage found in a stratigraphically lower deposit signals the presence of an earlier, as yet undated cultural occupation that we plan to study in a collaborative research program.

Diederich, Matthew, Oregon Military Department

Paper

Symposium: Willamette Valley Archaeology and Heritage Research

Blackberries, Poison Oak, and Snags, Oh My: The Challenges of Integrated Resource Management at Camp Adair (Najaf Training Center), Oregon

Abstract: While relatively small for a military installation, at only 530 acres, Najaf Training Center, an Oregon Army National Guard facility, offers diverse training opportunities for

soldiers. Located in the heart of the Willamette Valley, nine miles north of Corvallis, the site consists of open grass meadows, rolling oak hills, dense coniferous forests, and marshy wetlands. The site is home to a diverse range of natural and cultural resources including multiple listed endangered species, as well as indigenous and historical archaeological resources. Over the past 80 years of military control lack of a consistent resource management plan has led to significant access challenges for soldier training. Looking to better manage the resources to maximize soldier access while complying with all pertinent laws and regulations the Oregon Military Department (OMD) is taking a holistic integrated approach to site management from a landscape perspective that recognizes the cultural importance of these resources to local tribes as well the military. This approach includes prescribed burning, timber thinning, mechanical, biological, and chemical vegetation removal, avoidance, and native planting, to create a healthy, resilient landscape. The OMD seeks to engage with tribal experts for better implementation this plan. OMD believes a landscape approach that treats natural resources as cultural resources from not only a tribal understanding of such, but a military understanding, will ensure sustainable soldier training for the foreseeable future.

Dillon, Lance, B.S. (Chronicle Heritage) and Alberto Conti, M.A.A. (Chronicle Heritage)

Poster 4-4

POSTER SESSION 4: General Anthropology

The El Dorado Mining Site, Malheur County, Oregon

Abstract: Gold was first discovered in Oregon in the 1850s near Jacksonville on the Illinois River. Subsequently, this brought prospectors seeking mining claims from neighboring states. South of Baker City, in eastern Oregon, gold was discovered at the El Dorado mine in 1863. Soon after this discovery, prospectors began establishing mining towns in the region, most notably Malheur City. Recent archaeological work conducted by Chronicle Heritage has resulted in the discovery of a previously unrecorded mining settlement located approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the historic Malheur City. Historic topographic maps have the site labeled as the “El Dorado Ruins” and preliminary investigations indicate an occupation more extensive than is traditionally found at temporary mining camps. Multiple structure foundations, a water reservoir, and a water ditch associated with extensive refuse scatters are evidence of a substantial occupation at El Dorado. This poster reports on the preliminary investigation and recording of the El Dorado mining settlement conducted by Chronicle Heritage.

Dinwiddie, Joshua, M.S., R.P.A., and Michele Punke, Ph.D., RPA (Historical Research Associates, Inc.)

Paper

General Session: Regional Archaeology

A Matter of Meters: How Microtopography Influences Site Location in the Portland Basin

Abstract: In 2022, Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA) undertook extensive archaeological investigations at Metro’s Blue Lake Regional Park, located in Fairview, Oregon. Metro plans a multi-year program of improvements to the park and is seeking to proactively identify and manage cultural resources. A large Chinook village site, 35MU24, is located within the park; the site has been extensively sampled by archaeologists, and further

investigations at this site were not HRA's goal. Rather, HRA sought to find out if other such resources were present elsewhere in the park. Nearly five-hundred deep auger probes, as well as other subsurface investigative methods found little evidence of substantial precontact archaeological deposits, even in probes excavated in the vicinity of Site 35MU24. HRA's subsurface investigations did, however, establish a fine-grained picture of the soil stratigraphy within the park, which proved to be both complex and informative. In a region so broadly and extensively utilized by indigenous peoples, why should archaeological evidence be so localized? The answer likely lies in the buried microtopography of the area.

Dodson, Brittany, University of Idaho, Anthropology Department

Poster 6-1

POSTER SESSION 6: Cultural Anthropology and Linguistics

Working Parent Stress and Support

Abstract: Being a working parent comes with many rewards and challenges. I researched some of the most common challenges working parents face, including work-family balance, stress, and childcare. I completed a brief literature review of struggles working parents experience, current policies that help working parents in the U.S. and similar policies in other countries, as well as personal research on working parent struggles in my local area of Latah County Idaho. During the course of my research, I found that lower-income working parents experience unequal burdens related to work-family balance in that they are more likely to experience nonstandard work hours and precarious work schedules, have less access to affordable, quality childcare, have less access to paid or unpaid work leave, have less flexibility to switch to working remotely if needed, and have less child participation in after school or summer programs. Two things that came up in national literature and local research that affect parents across all income levels were the lack of available childcare and that single parents experience greater work-family balance strain and stress. Overall, childbearing is a unique experience that can be fulfilling and rewarding, but current social structures are lacking in creating adequate supporting resources for parents.

Dougall, Jamie, University of Idaho

Poster 2-3

POSTER SESSION 2: Methods and Analyses

Artifact Photography for Digital Collections Management

Abstract: This poster explores the process of photographing archaeological materials for digital exhibition. Through adaptation of guides such as those published by the Veterans Curation Program, the Idaho Public Archaeology team has devised a protocol for digitally curating large assemblages of material culture. This poster discusses challenges faced when creating digital imagery of archaeological collections. Moreover, it offers helpful tips and tricks about how to get high quality exhibition photos, how to create an affordable photo set up, and how to organize a coherent imagery archive.

Duelks, Jonathan, M.A. (Willamette CRA), Paul Solimano (Willamette CRA), Thomas J. Brown (Willamette CRA)

Poster 4-5

POSTER SESSION 4: General Anthropology

Settlement and Subsistence in the Willamette Valley: A Preliminary Analysis

Abstract: Willamette Valley precontact archaeological work is almost exclusively descriptive. As a result, we lack an understanding of precontact settlement and subsistence systems in the valley and how these systems changed over time. To begin addressing this issue, we have compiled tool and feature data from about 23 sites in the Willamette Valley. Preliminary analysis of the data indicates a distinct change in settlement and subsistence systems in the valley about 3,000 years ago. Prior to this date, assemblages were smaller and less variable, and ovens were common. After 3,000 cal BP assemblages become much more variable in terms of size, but not in richness. Here, we present a preliminary analysis of the data and outline future research goals.

Dunning, Debra, and Kariann Jimenez (Central Washington University)

Poster 2-4

POSTER SESSION 2: Methods and Analyses

Investigating the Spatial Displacement and Accrued Damage of Modern Ceramic Artifacts: A Trampling Experiment

Abstract: To better understand how artifacts move and are damaged with trampling in different site sediments, we conducted an experiment with four different sediments: 1 ½" washed river rock, 5/8" chipped gravel, sand, and topsoil. These samples revealed the patterns of movement and damage caused by trampling from different particle sizes, with the idea that more extreme differences in particle sizes may show patterns that might take longer to emerge with finer, more uniform sediments. Each sediment was placed into a 55 x 65 cm tub where twelve 6 x 5.5 x 0.5 cm ceramic tiles, mimicking artifacts, were placed in a 3 x 4 grid at the top of each sediment. The samples were then trampled in random patterns with varying intensity for 60 minutes. After trampling, the horizontal and vertical artifact displacement was mapped, and estimated damage was quantified by counting scratches and noting any chips that occurred on the tiles. We found that sediments with larger particle sizes tended to cause the most overall damage to the artifacts. For example, tiles from the chipped gravel sample averaged 131 scratches, while tiles from the topsoil sample had little to none. The sediments with larger particle sizes also allowed for more horizontal movement but no discernable vertical movement. The most movement was noted in the sand and topsoil samples, which averaged 7.6 cm horizontal and 7.3 cm vertical displacement per tile. These results have implications for how artifacts might move and become damaged in various sedimentary environments.

Ek, Jerald (Department of Anthropology, Western Washington University)

Sam Barr Qolanten (Cultural Resources Department, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians)

Beatrice Franke (Cultural Resources Department, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians)

Isabella Pipp (Department of Anthropology, Western Washington University)

Tayna Greene (Cultural Resources Department, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians)

Kerry Lyste (Cultural Resources Department, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians)

Ray Rehaume (Cultural Resources Department, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians)

Paper

Symposium: Mentor, Scholar, and Friend: A Session in Memory of Sarah Campbell

Working Towards a Stillaguamish Archaeology – Reflections on the Development of an Indigenous-led Archaeological Partnership

Abstract: This paper outlines the preliminary results of the ʔwíqʔíxʔalqʔuʔ Project, a community-based participatory archaeological project undertaken as a partnership between the Stillaguamish Tribe Cultural Resource Department and Western Washington University (WWU). The goal of the program is to promote institutional change through a reorientation of traditional archaeological practice along the themes of epistemology, sovereignty, reciprocity, representation, and professional development. The approach developed for this work integrates Indigenous perspectives with traditional archaeological methods to develop a uniquely Stillaguamish Archaeology. A foundational element of the program is Tribal sovereignty over the subject matter and results of our work, including lands, collections, and intellectual property. Reciprocity encompasses the realignment of archaeological practice from extractive academic concerns towards undertakings that have tangible benefits for the Stillaguamish community. A long-term objective of the project is to open pathways into the field of archaeology for Stillaguamish Tribe members and members of other Indigenous communities, including educational outreach, professional development, and elimination of institutional barriers. Finally, this work contributes to a reorientation in professional development for the next generation of archaeologists. Our work included refocusing the WWU Archaeological Field School to prioritize cultural competency, relationship-building, and a tribal-focused approach. In addition to traditional field methods, learning objectives for the field school included introductions to Stillaguamish history and culture, Lushootseed concepts, and archaeological ethics. While this partnership is in its formative stages, we hope that our work will contribute to a more open, inclusive, and place-based approach to archaeological practice centered on the concerns of descendant communities.

Ellis, David V., M.P.A., Willamette Cultural Resources Associates

Paper

Symposium: Reflections on the Historical Archaeology of the Pacific Northwest

Historical Archaeology at the NWACs: A 43-year Retrospective

Abstract: The 1981 NWACs in Portland saw a three-part symposium on historical archaeology, with Dave Brauner and myself as the moderators. There were also four papers on historical archaeology outside the organized session. A review of the program and abstracts offers an interesting perspective on the scope of research in historical archaeology in the region in the early 1980s. The organized symposium consisted of 18 papers, 1 film, and concluded with a tour of Kanaka Village at Fort Vancouver. The final paper was by Marley Brown on prospects for urban historical archaeology in the region. He subsequently served for 26 years as director of archaeology at Colonial Williamsburg. My presentation will review the diversity of those papers—or lack thereof—and what the focus of research was in the early 1980s. I will also be reviewing the direction of research in historical archaeology in the region as reflected in later NWACs. A focal question is whether there have been long-term research interests or if specific projects have framed the conference presentations.

Esprey-Conaway, DeAndré, University of Oregon

Paper

General Session: Linguistics

Emotion predicate constructions in Tu'un Javi (Ixpantepec Nieves Mixtec)

Abstract: Affective meaning is one of the key features of 'linguistic meaning' and has long been important in both linguistics (Besnier 1990) and anthropology (Lutz & White 1986). Understanding cross-linguistic differences in the linguistic encoding of emotions can lead to insights into how those emotions are conceptualized. This paper examines the structure of emotion predicates as they participate in affective constructions in Tu'un Javi (Ixpantepec Nieves Mixtec) [ISO 639-3: mks], spoken in Oaxaca, Mexico.

One of the most salient features of emotion predicates in Tu'un Javi is its distinctive use of body part terms (BPTs) as part of the affective construction. BPTs have wide and varied uses in Mixtec languages, including in the marking of argument structure and spatial relations (e.g., 'adpositional functions'). Due to the flexible word order of the language, the status of the BPT phrase is often ambiguous in terms of its argument assignment within the 'valency type' (Talmy 2007) of the emotion predicate.

The affective construction may be ambiguously interpreted as having a BPT phrase subject, indicating an 'experiencer-as-subject' valency type or it may be interpreted as an oblique argument, indicating that the stimulus is impersonal and the oblique locates the experience within the experiencer, using an adpositional construction—a difference unaddressed in Talmy's original affect predicate valency typology. The findings here arrive at the recruitment of the impersonal expression construction, also found in the expression of weather verbs, suggesting a conceptualization of emotion as stimulated beyond one's control, inducing an internalized state within the experiencer.

Esprey-Conaway, DeAndré, University of Oregon

Poster 6-2

POSTER SESSION 6: Cultural Anthropology and Linguistics

Calculated Intelligibility and Classification Among Several 'Mixteca Baja' Mixtec Dialects

Abstract: This paper provides quantitative figures for the inter-intelligibility and historical-comparative classification of several Mixteca Baja language varieties, all tied, in the literature, to the ISO 639-3 code: [mks] (cf. Eberhard et al. 2021), which include Ixpantepec Nieves Mixtec (Villas-Boas Bowen 2010; Caponigro et al. 2013; Carroll 2015; Esprey-Conaway 2022), Silacayaopan Mixtec (Shields 1988), and San Sebastián del Monte Mixtec (Mantenuto 2020; Cortés et al. 2024). This analysis aims to begin answering whether there is reason to supposed that these varieties are likely to constitute distinct languages or simply dialects of a single language, based solely on structural criteria (lexical and phonological diversity). These languages are endangered and what little is known about these languages and their interrelationships does not stand on firm analytical ground. Taking data from my own fieldwork and a wide variety of other sources (Shields 1988; Villas-Boas Bowen 2010; Caponigro et al. 2013; Carroll 2015; Mantenuto 2020; Cortés et al. 2024), this study uses lexicostatistics/

phonostatistics analysis in order to put forth more principled data towards understanding the diachronic and diatopic relationships between these language varieties. The technique of computational phonostatistics will be applied here (Leinonen et al. 2016; Nahhas 2007; Mckaughan 1964). Two sets of relationship figures will be produced: 1) an intelligibility classification and 2) an historical-comparative one. This paper has implications for language documentation/language survey work. An overview of innovations in the lexicostatistics methodology and principled ways to approach quantitative cladistics will be addressed (Zhang & Gong 2016). This research will be useful to historical linguists, dialectologist, applied linguistics specialists and researchers, focusing on Mixtec and Otomanguean languages more generally.

Fields, Echo, Ph.D. (Southern Oregon University Sociology/Anthropology (ret.)

Paper

Symposium: Feeding the Masses: Institutional Food Services in the Pacific Northwest

Do Not Feed the Houseless: Limiting Access to Food for a Pariah People

Abstract: Food is weaponized at the community level to control and manage houseless populations. Feeding houseless people in public parks or other public spaces has been banned or severely restricted in dozens of US cities as the scale of houselessness has grown. Groups that organize free meals for unhoused persons face ongoing efforts to severely limit or ban meals for unhoused persons in public spaces. This presentation will review some of the ordinances regulating feeding houseless people as well as the federal court rulings that have consistently upheld a “right to feed” the houseless. It will also examine the stated reasons for cities’ continued efforts to ban these activities as well as unpacking the social stigma that signifies houselessness as what sociologist Max Weber would have termed a “pariah people.”

Finn, Jennifer, Utah State University, Bureau of Land Management Idaho Falls District

Poster 4-6

POSTER SESSION 4: General Anthropology

Across the Snake River Plain: Early and Middle Holocene Land-use in SE Idaho

Abstract: The range of mobility demonstrated to solve challenges with the distribution of resources is characteristic of hunter-gatherer societies. Prior research in SE Idaho has investigated whether climatic variations may have influenced precontact mobility. Preliminary research on obsidian conveyance in the region suggests that land use patterns were already changing during the early Holocene due to the onset of xeric conditions. However, there appears to be a substantial expansion in mobility at the early Holocene/middle Holocene transition, as indicated by the spatial distribution of Northern Side-notched points. Using the available archaeological data in a 15-million-acre study area, coupled with regional climate models, I contrast the obsidian source use and diversity measures of diagnostic points through early Holocene transitions to test the hypothesis that the pace and extent of precontact hunter-gatherer mobility was conditioned by environmentally mediated resource patch quality and abundance in the region.

Flanagan Battistella, Maureen, MLS, (Southern Oregon University Sociology/Anthropology)

Paper

Symposium: Feeding the Masses: Institutional Food Services in the Pacific Northwest

The Lunch Box: The Origin, Evolution and Impact of Oregon's School Lunch Program

Abstract: The institution of school lunch programs in 1920s Oregon furthered societal expectations for hygiene, health, and behavior. As a symbol of increasing standardization, professionalization, and centralization of the educational system under Oregon Superintendent of Public Instruction, J.A. Churchill, school lunch programs taught children and their parents civilizing values of behavior, nutrition, and health, instituted mandatory vaccination programs and extended social norms into the home. In later years, school lunch programs and curricula were driven by corporate marketing dollars that commodified the diets of youth, instilling new social norms and consumer expectations. Coming full circle, many of today's school lunch programs work towards healthy eating, local and seasonal produce, and balanced meals. This presentation reviews primary and secondary literature on youth, nutrition, and educational policies that have and continue to influence Oregon's school lunch programs. Interviews with K-12 food service managers and statistical data related to school lunch programs will also be presented.

Fox, Tim, (Willamette National Forest), Cayla Kennedy (Willamette National Forest), Britt Betenson (Northwest Oregon District, Bureau of Land Management), Jacob Arzen (Northwest Oregon District, Bureau of Land Management), and Roman Jakien (Northwest Oregon District, Bureau of Land Management)

Paper

Symposium: Willamette Valley Archaeology and Heritage Research

From Burn and Fern: Rare Archaeological and Management Opportunities Offered by Rapid Responsiveness to Fire in Oregon's Westside Forests

Abstract: In the lush, wet, west-side forests of the Pacific Northwest, wildfires open rare windows of opportunity to identify cultural resources and evaluate survey strategies to better inform and improve land management practices. During the 2020 fire season, several previously surveyed project areas within the Willamette National Forest and the Northwest Oregon BLM District burned at variable intensity. The following year, post-fire surveys revealed a large increase in sites, isolates, and artifacts within those same project areas due to higher surface visibility resulting from the fire's removal of duff and topsoil. By the third year post-fire, enough vegetation regrowth had commenced to cause a dramatic drop in this visibility, indicating the need for aggressive survey timelines to take advantage of these infrequent and ephemeral periods of artifact exposure. The short-term increase in visibility on the post-fire landscape combined with the existing survey strategies of the agencies provides valuable insights for improving the survey and testing techniques used by agency archaeologists and contractors in both unburned and burned areas.

Fuerst, Matthew, University of Idaho, Moscow, The Asian American Comparative Collection

Poster 5-2

POSTER SESSION 5: Community-Based Anthropology
Public Interpretation on Chinese and Chinese Americans in Idaho

Abstract: This poster analyzes existent public-facing monuments, museum exhibits, and digital resources on the history and archaeology of Chinese and Chinese Americans in Idaho. Comparing the geographical locations and scope of various resources made available through organizations like the Asian American Comparative Collection, Intermountain Histories, and the Idaho Museum of Mining and Geology, this poster seeks to better understand the current state of public interpretation across the state. Using metrics like spatial distribution, proximity to population centers, and digital availability, this analysis is a preliminary step of my master's research, which explores the idea of traveling trunks as a means to increase accessibility to educational resources on the long and diverse history of Chinese Americans in Idaho.

Garcia-Piquer, Albert, Ph.D., and Colin Grier (Washington State University)

Paper

General Session: Regional Archaeology

Boats, Seafaring and Social Interaction: Simulating Maritime Routes between Ancestral Villages in the Central Salish Sea

Abstract: The Salish Sea is a flagship region of the Northwest Coast, and its archaeological record has supported multiple interpretations of the history of Salish peoples. Dugout canoes played a central role in almost all dimensions of Coast Salish peoples' social and economic life. However, as pointed out by Ames (2002), there remains a need for theorizing boats and maritime mobility to better characterize how watercraft technology shaped precontact and historic social dynamics along the Northwest Coast. How did advanced dugout technology support the spatially-extensive social interaction networks documented in the Salish Sea in the historic period? Did the recurrent use of specific seaways and maritime routes influence patterns of social connectivity across the region? Could histories have unfolded differently if other types of watercraft or settlement strategies were used? To explore these questions, we have applied a combination of research methods, including the analysis of ethnohistoric and archaeological data with GIS-based methods and the development of an Agent-based modelling (ABM) approach. In this paper, the design and mechanics of the ABM are presented. Preliminary results, scenarios and parameters drawn from ethnographic data and the archaeological record are explored and future research pathways considered.

Gardiner, Grace, University of Idaho

Paper

General Session: Zooarchaeology

Preliminary Findings: Geometric Morphometric Analysis of Craniomandibular and Maxillary Variation to Distinguish North American Canid Remains

Abstract: To investigate the relationships between modern canids and their prehistoric counterparts, evolutionary patterns and domestication studies, a reliable method for identification of skeletonized canid remains is essential. Skulls, and teeth in particular, are typically well-preserved, making them valuable assets for identifying remains when

other portions of the skeleton are damaged. However, interbreeding has produced populations of wild and domestic North American canids sharing a suite of non-diagnostic features, making it difficult to distinguish their skulls. Some domestic dogs with extreme morphologies, like pugs or borzois, are easy to recognize, but many, especially mutts and hybrids, are much more difficult to differentiate. Though numerous morphological criteria have been identified (Fisher 2019; Janssens et al., 2019; Korablev et al., 2024; Murmann et al., 2006; Welker et al., 2021), none have proven completely reliable in remedying this issue in all cases. The current study presents a proposed set of 25 measurements between points on the dentition to aid in the development of a system for the identification of skeletonized canid remains via dental and cranial morphometrics. The study is unique in analyzing frontal and anterior aspects of crania and mandibles together and focusing on dentition rather than primary mandibular and cranial features. Skulls of dogs, coyotes, and wolves with documented geographic origins, along with data from previous studies, were used to collect the proposed measurements. This paper presents preliminary findings of the study thus far with intent to help contribute to a standardized, quantifiable method to identify canid remains.

Gerlach, Ally, M.A., University of Idaho

Paper

General Session: Public and Educational Archaeology

A Public Exhibition at Iosepa, Utah

Abstract: Public archaeology emphasizes methods and interpretations which benefit indigenous, stakeholder, and descendent communities. This paper discusses the creation, presentation, and reactions to a mobile artifact display created for the descendent community of Iosepa, a late 19th to early 20th century Hawaiian and Pacific Islander settlement site established by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Skull Valley, Utah. Combining community interviews, archival research, and excavated material culture, the exhibit offers a glimpse into the personal stories of Iosepa's first residents while also offering education about the practice of archaeology. By tracing the process of the exhibit's creation and presentation, I will show how collaboration with the descendent community has not only increased public interest in the archaeological process but also resulted in an interpretive display that best meets community needs.

Gleason, Eric, (SOULA), and Jacqueline Y. Cheung

Paper

Symposium: Reflections on the Historical Archaeology of the Pacific Northwest

A Visit with Cans in the Countryside

Abstract: In his 1984 article, *Cans in the Countryside*, Jim Rock masterfully described the development of the tin can and its place in the colonization of the western United States. Cans are a common, important, and perishable component of historical archaeological sites throughout the west, and the information embodied in them by their manufacture and use needs to be consistently captured during field visits; a task often challenged by the number and variety of cans at many sites.

By building on and refining Rock's work with well-designed protocols and documentation forms, we hope to encourage and enable more thorough, consistent, and applicable field documentation of cans, which could help reveal past product choices and availability, site age and length of use, and specific site activities and activity areas. An increased and consistent level of site documentation focused on cans will also enable improvements in site interpretation and inter and cross-site comparisons.

Golden, Carson, M.A., RPA (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants), Kaiah Costa (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants), Jennifer Chambers (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants), and Sarah Amell (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants)

Poster 3-2

POSTER SESSION 3: Zooarchaeology and Bioanthropology

What the Shell? A Comparative Analysis of a Complex Shell Matrix Layer Observed in Multiple Locations in Downtown Olympia, WA

Abstract: A shell midden is often defined as a matrix of shell or shell fragments that can include faunal bones, fire-cracked rocks, and lithics. However, how do you define a shell matrix layer that does not meet these criteria? This poster presents a comparative analysis of a shell matrix layer identified in Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants (ATCRC) projects located in downtown Olympia, WA. Portions of this comparative analysis will examine shell midden versus historic shell processing endeavors, possible infrastructure and grading efforts, and other possibilities that could explain this abnormal shell layer.

Grier, Colin (Washington State University), and The Canadian Archaeological Association Working Group on Unmarked Graves (Grier is a member of this group and is presenting on behalf of the group)

Paper

General Session: Ethics and Justice in Archaeology

Archaeology as Truth-Telling and Restorative Justice: The Role of Archaeology in the Search for Missing Children in Canada

Abstract: Over the past 25 years, academic archaeology in North America has been responding to Indigenous critiques of disciplinary practice, shifting from research on Indigenous pasts to working with and for Indigenous communities. This has led to an increase in collaborative, community-engaged projects, where Indigenous communities help to set the agenda for archaeological research. In May 2021, the Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc First Nation in British Columbia, Canada, announced that 215 potential unmarked graves were located near the Kamloops Indian Residential School using ground-penetrating radar conducted by archaeologists. While this was not the first announcement of unmarked graves associated with Indian Residential Schools, it garnered national and international attention. The subsequent months saw significant commitments of funding from various levels of the Canadian government to support Indigenous communities who wanted to conduct their own searches. Many Indigenous communities turned to archaeologists to assist in designing an approach to finding potential unmarked graves of their relatives who never came home. In this paper, we explore how archaeologists are supporting

Indigenous communities in this sacred work and discuss some of the ongoing challenges that communities face when trying to find their missing children.

Grier, Colin, (Washington State University), Robert Sam (Penelakut First Nation) and Ken Thomas (Penelakut First Nation)

Paper

General Session: Indigenous Stewardship and Sustainability: Integrating Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Contemporary Land Management Practices

Archaeological Shoreline Protection Efforts in the Central Salish Sea: Integrating Stakeholders Under an Indigenous-Driven Framework

Abstract: Our archaeological research in the Southern Gulf Islands of the central Salish Sea has revealed that shorelines were constructed and managed by Indigenous peoples over at least the last five millennia. Construction investments were primarily small-scale and iterative but also involved larger-scale efforts that dramatically reshaped and transformed coastlines. These geoengineering practices created a diversity of microenvironments that promoted sustainability, resilience and productivity in coastal ecosystems, and fostered long-standing connections to place. Many of these constructed places are now eroding due to anthropogenic sea level rise, intensified storms due to climate change, and increased marine and terrestrial traffic. These factors are exacerbated with the alienation of Indigenous peoples from their traditional managerial role in maintaining these places. We describe how we have used the archaeological record and traditional Indigenous management strategies in current efforts at shoreline protection, restoration, and management in the Southern Gulf Islands. Work at Dionisio Point – a long standing Penelakut ancestral village site – illustrates our efforts to build a bottom-up and community led approach to re-implementing traditional shoreline management practices, offering one mechanism to stave off the impending loss of the coastal archaeological record across the region.

Guggemos, Eva, M.A., MLS (Pacific University, University Archivist)

Paper

Symposium: Feeding the Masses: Institutional Food Services in the Pacific Northwest

Forced Assimilation Through Foods: Native American Boarding Schools in Oregon

Abstract: Thousands of Native children were forced to attend boarding schools in Oregon from the 1870s through the 20th century. White administrators of these schools removed children from their families and attempted to forcibly assimilate them, resulting in great cultural loss and trauma for Indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest. This talk will address the schools' history of procuring, cooking and serving food, and how these programs affected Native children.

Hamilton, Adrena, Western Washington University

Paper

General Session: Methods in Archaeology

Non-Destructive Ceramics Micro Analysis in a Digital World

Abstract: Public archaeology emphasizes methods and interpretations which benefit indigenous, stakeholder, and descendent communities. This paper discusses the creation, presentation, and reactions to a mobile artifact display created for the descendent community of Iosepa, a late 19th to early 20th century Hawaiian and Pacific Islander settlement site established by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Skull Valley, Utah. Combining community interviews, archival research, and excavated material culture, the exhibit offers a glimpse into the personal stories of Iosepa's first residents while also offering education about the practice of archaeology. By tracing the process of the exhibit's creation and presentation, I will show how collaboration with the descendent community has not only increased public interest in the archaeological process but also resulted in an interpretive display that best meets community needs.

Hannigan, Elizabeth, M.A., RPA (ICF), Cassandra Manetas (WSDOT), Kelly Yeates, (ICF), Andrew Larsen (ICF), and William Linder (ICF)

Poster 5-3

POSTER SESSION 5: Community-Based Anthropology

Meaningful Approaches to Mitigation

Abstract: The typical strategies for mitigating adverse effects to cultural properties, like monitoring and data recovery, are important but do not always align with Tribes' values or provide meaningful outcomes. Instead, collaboration with Tribes through EO 21-02 can lead to more relevant and meaningful strategies to mitigate adverse effects to Traditional Cultural Properties. For the SR-520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in Seattle, ethnographic studies, a public interpretation program, a cultural event, native species planting, in addition to monitoring and data recovery, were used to create a more robust mitigation strategy that includes Tribes in the decision-making process. Archaeological investigations, and oral histories from the Affected Tribes (the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, the Suquamish Tribe, and the Tulalip Tribes) resulted in the identification of the Foster Island Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) within the proposed project boundaries. As a result, the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in consultation with the Affected Tribes, created a Programmatic Agreement and a Treatment Plan that not only required archaeological monitoring (administered by WSDOT and ICF) on Foster Island, but also directly involved the Affected Tribes in the process of mitigating adverse effects resulting in a more meaningful and creative approach to protecting the Foster Island TCP.

Hansen, Tristen, Western Washington University

Poster 5-4

POSTER SESSION 5: Community-Based Anthropology

An Example Not Guidance: Navigating Graduate Research in Collaboration with Descendent Communities

Abstract: Anthropological research conducted in collaboration with Indigenous communities continues to progress towards more ethical practices involving community consent and evaluation through tribal Institutional Review Board's (IRB's). The movement to reorient anthropological practice has generated a productive debate about ethical practices

within research. However, it can be challenging for graduate students to develop and conduct professional research without significant guidance. Inexperience and inclusion of feedback from multiple stakeholders can easily change the project's completion timeline. Making what was supposed to be a two-year thesis into a longer project. These timeline shifts can occur due to meeting delays, thematic shifts, changes in community perceptions, or even new federal regulations. As a master's student who has begun to navigate this process for my own research, I have experienced all the timeline shifting situations previously mentioned in my pursuit to study the domesticated dogs of the Salish Sea. My experiences outlined in this poster are not meant to be a guide, but rather an example for other graduate students interested in conducting collaborative research so they can be more informed and have a better understanding of what collaborative research entails.

Hart, Bennett, B.A., B.S., University of Idaho, College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences
Poster 2-5

POSTER SESSION 2: Methods and Analyses

Experimental Archaeology of Native Copper from the Great Lakes

Abstract: Extensive studies on precontact copper implements and ornamental objects produced by Native Americans are nothing out of the norm in archaeology. In the mid-19th century, figures such as Squire and Davis as well as Charles Whittlesey provided descriptions of copper artifacts as well as the geology of the area. In the late-19th century, Cushing provided one of the first in-depth papers on copper working using experimental archaeology to produce replica artifacts. Binford in the 1960s rekindled interest in copper tools when he discussed changes in copper tool use over time and how those technological changes reflected broader cultural transformations. Most recently, a study was done which examined the comparative advantage of replica copper tools with replica stone and bone tools. Despite this recent work on copper tools, the literature on the subject is not abundant and experimental archaeology on native copper is even less so. This research presents a summary of an experimental research project on copper. The intent is to experiment with copper to get a sense of the processes Native Americans might have gone through to make copper tools and to provide insight on the economic value of working copper. A comparison of the economic value of copper, stone, and bone will also be carried out to provide supporting data on the selection of one tool material over the other.

Henderson, Dylan, M.A. (Tacoma Public Utilities) and Sina Stennes, B.A. (Tacoma Public Utilities)
Poster 1-1

POSTER SESSION 1: PNW History and Historic Archaeology

Pan Abode Cabins, A Wildly Popular Mid-Century Architectural Design

Abstract: Inspired by Northern European architecture, Pan Abode Cabins have been manufactured in Washington State for over 70 years. Crafted from milled cedar planks, these tiny log cabins are distinctive in their rustic, yet simple, interlocking assembly method, accentuating their affordable charm and appeal. Originating in the early 1950's and gaining popularity through the late 1970's, Pan Abode Cabins became a familiar sight, especially on federal lands. They have various purposes, from providing cost-effective

seasonal housing and vacation homes to serving as quaint resort cabins, offering an affordable option for those looking for a closer connection to nature without breaking the bank. This poster will explore the historic contributions of Pan Abode cabins to the architectural variety found within the Pacific Northwest, specifically at the Lake Cushman Resort as a notable variant within the Arts and Crafts architectural tradition. By exploring their historical emergence, architectural uniqueness, and the lasting impact they've had on the region's landscape, we aim to highlight how these cabins have not just blended into the natural beauty of the Pacific Northwest but have also enriched the region's architectural heritage, offering a blend of functionality, natural charm, and accessibility to the great outdoors.

Hodges, Charles, M.S., Pacific Geoarchaeological Services

Paper

Symposium: Investigations at Deeply Buried Site Sta? (45K11285) on the Green River in King County Washington

Supervised Monitoring during Deep Excavation: Approach and Application at Van Doren's Landing Park along the Green River, King County, Washington

Abstract: Since the late nineteenth century, hand-dug and machine-excavated trenching has been used regularly as an exploratory, discovery, and mitigation technique in the archaeological field method toolkit. The design for a component of the Lower Russell Levee Setback Project, on the right bank of the Green River just downstream from the town of Kent, included excavation of an 18-foot-deep basin. This is a depth well beyond practical backhoe testpitting, which typically is limited to about 10 to 11 feet below surface (fbs). Prior Phase I and Extended Phase I archaeological and geoarchaeological fieldwork for the Project had uncovered a small archaeological feature at about 8 feet below surface but, besides the 18-foot-depth, other material and non-project-related constraints prevented deployment of a comprehensive deep subsurface exploratory sampling plan prior to construction. Thus, during Phase IV project construction we employed a modified version of archaeological monitoring incorporating supervised deep trenching to the designed basin total excavation depth of 18 fbs. Besides providing a controlled context for the subsequent discovery and exposure of numerous archaeological materials and features, we were able to identify and track the distribution and thickness of historical and modern disturbance under the project, estimate the base and approximate thickness of historical alluvium, and characterize the upper surface morphology of the prehistoric alluvium hosting the archaeological record.

Holdener, Lindsey, B.A. (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants), John Shellenberger, M.S. RPA, CWAS, Steven Hackenberger, PhD RPA, CWAS, and ATCRC Staff Jennifer Chambers, M.A. RPA, and Sarah Jo Amell, M.M.A., RPA

Paper

General Session: Historic Archaeology

It All Started with a Fence: Using Geophysical Survey Methods to Investigate and Preserve the Historic Union-Calvary Pioneer Cemetery (45TN298).

Abstract: Between 2021 and 2024, Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants (ATCRC) was contracted by the City of Tumwater to provide a cultural resource assessment for the

historic Union-Calvary Pioneer Cemetery (45TN298) in Tumwater, WA. The City acquired a grant from the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), hoping to repair and replace the deteriorating fence. Subsequently, a property directly south of the cemetery was purchased by new owners with intentions of development. Before the City could proceed with the fencing installation of the historic cemetery (ca. 1855-1923), the entire perimeter needed survey due to the presence of unmarked burials identified previously during a right-of-way project that unearthed 16 unmarked burials on the southeast end of the cemetery, outside of the modern boundary fence line (Wilson 2008). After consultation with DAHP and local tribes, non-invasive survey methods to identify additional outlier burials were required. ATCRC and staff from Central Washington Anthropological Survey (CWAS) completed geophysical surveys on both properties using ground penetrating radar (GPR) to identify locations of unmarked burials, assisting the City in ensuring that potential unmarked burials were identified and avoided during the fencing replacement efforts. This presentation will discuss the partnership between the City, tribes, agencies, private property owners, and archaeologists to help protect the entirety of what lies beneath the grounds of the historic cemetery.

Holdener, Lindsey, B.A. (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants), John Shellenberger, M.S. RPA, CWAS, Steven Hackenberger, PhD RPA, CWAS, and ATCRC Staff Jennifer Chambers, M.A. RPA, and Sarah Jo Amell, M.M.A., RPA

Poster 4-7

POSTER SESSION 4: General Anthropology

And Ended with a Fence: Survey Results From the Cultural Resource Surveys Completed Around the Perimeter of Union-Calvary Pioneer Cemetery (45TN298).

Abstract: In 2022, Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants (ATCRC), in partnership with the Central Washington Anthropological Survey (CWAS), completed two geophysical surveys using ground penetrating radar (GPR). These surveys aimed to identify unmarked burials along the perimeter of the historic Union-Calvary Pioneer Cemetery to assist the City of Tumwater with the avoidance of sensitive areas during the installation of a new fence line and to inform the southern parcel owners of areas where any ground-disturbing activities should be avoided during their planned future development. The ATCRC team, CWAS, and eager student volunteers from Central Washington University (CWU) completed a total of 67 GPR survey grids between both projects. This resulted in the discovery of 161 significantly reflected features, of which 101 were determined conclusive for unmarked burials, 12 were conclusive for marked burials, and 54 were potential unmarked burial locations within the perimeter of the cemetery, all between 0.8cm and 2m below the ground surface. Four large, buried metal features were also identified further south of the cemetery perimeter. This study provides an excellent data collection of buried features and illustrates how GPR survey methods can be used as a non-invasive method for sensitive cultural resource management projects.

Holschuh, Dana, M.A., RPA, Harris Environmental Group

Paper

General Session: Historic Preservation

Walking on History: An Inventory of Sidewalk Features in Newberg, Oregon

Abstract: Sidewalks are important cultural features of urban and suburban historic landscapes, and a significant part of the development of the built environment that can offer valuable information about a city's history. While historic buildings have enjoyed the attention of preservation professionals for decades, the landscapes that are part of their physical setting have largely gone unprotected. The City of Newberg, OR received a CLG grant to conduct an inventory of historic sidewalk features. This presentation details the results of that inventory. Four categories of features were originally outlined for this survey: horse rings, mail posts, sidewalk and curb stamps, and railroad segments. A total of 118 features, dated ca. 1907-1941, were recorded during the survey. They reflect the rapid development of the city during this time, as the railroad arrived, various industries took off, and population increased. These features are tangible indicators of the lives of prominent citizens; the marks of pavers and contractors preserved in the City Ordinances and on the ground beneath Newberg's feet; and many serve as reminders of early developments in citywide transportation and communication infrastructure.

Hood-Foster, Aaron, Portland State University, Department of Anthropology

Poster 5-5

POSTER SESSION 5: Community-Based Anthropology

Significance Modeling and Data Gap Analysis of Precontact Sites in the Tualatin River Basin

Abstract: Archaeologists commonly evaluate National Register of Historic Places eligibility for precontact sites in Cultural Resources Management archaeology under criterion D. This focus on criterion D can create the false impression that precontact sites are only significant by virtue of their information potential. This paper explores precontact sites in the Tualatin River Basin and development of a significance model with contributions and feedback from stakeholders and Tribal representatives. The significance model focused on categorizing potential NRHP and tribal significance. I also developed a list of significance attributes based on nearby NRHP eligible sites as well as on stakeholder and Tribal representative feedback. I then assigned significance score values to each of the sites using two different metrics: 1) documented presence of each significance attribute and 2) assumed presence of each significance attribute unless otherwise documented. By comparing these scoring metrics, broad scale data gaps of recorded site attributes in the region are obvious.

Identifying and addressing regional-scale data gaps is necessary before archaeologists can make accurate and complete eligibility evaluations of cultural resources. My research results show that there are large data gaps in the Tualatin River Basin that inhibit the ability to accurately evaluate NRHP or assess tribal significance. The data gap modeling I developed focuses primarily on information-potential data due to the nature of the data in site record forms. However, this model could be modified to show different resolutions and types of gaps in data and knowledge or for application in other regions.

Hunter, Trinity, University of Idaho

Paper

General Session: Historic Archaeology

Clothes Make the Woman: Sex Work and Victorian Ideals in Sandpoint, Idaho

Abstract: In 2006, the state of Idaho began its largest archaeological project to date: the Sandpoint Archaeology Project. Emerging from 100 units, over 185,000 artifacts tell the story of the town's "Restricted District," home to two houses of sex work and two saloons. The adjacent proximity of a brothel and a bordello allows researchers the opportunity to comparatively analyze the complex realities of sex work in the American West. Moreover, these locations are also relevant to a larger disciplinary conversation surrounding the roles gender and sexuality play in creating and challenging social norms. This paper presents preliminary archival and material culture-based research on Sandpoint's "Restricted District" to interrogate how residents negotiated Victorian norms and ideals in conjunction to their participation in the sex work industry.

Irlam, Chris, University of Idaho

Paper

General Session: Ethnography, Ethics and Justice

Examining How Heteronormative Narratives Found in the Criminal Justice System Stem from Discriminatory Cultural Discourse Against Masculine, Gay Women

Abstract: Gay women are disproportionately convicted of felonies and capital crimes. Over the last five decades, there have been approximately 186 women sentenced to death in the United States. Alarming, reports suggest gay women represent 33% to 50% of death row and at least 22% of women executed despite only accounting for 1% to 3.4% of the population. Very little is known about how homophobic bias has impacted death sentence outcomes for women convicted of a capital crime. Court transcripts prior to the early 2000s demonstrate prosecutors used the women's sexuality and perceptions of masculinity as justification for a capital sentence. It is reasonable to suggest this discriminatory narrative is a direct result of the existing anti-lesbian cultural discourse; however, little is also known about how this narrative impacts the daily lives of individuals within this demographic who have not committed a crime. My thesis research serves as a preliminary examination of this phenomenon. By conducting interviews with masculine presenting, gay women, I will explore their lived experiences of the disproportionate institutional and social micro- and macro-aggressions directed at this population.

Jacob, Michelle, Ph.D., University of Oregon

Paper

General Session: Ethnography, Ethics and Justice

An Invitation to Deepen Our Shared Commitment to Indigenous Resurgence

Abstract: Indigenous knowledges have respectfully sustained Indigenous societies on our homelands Since Time Immemorial, as our Elders instruct. Those who wish to build bridges through consultation and community engagement have tremendous gifts on offer from Indigenous societies—as we follow the example of our Elders to share important teachings our Elders have deemed fit to share with the public. In the Yakama Nation, our Elders have gifted us with the collection of stories recorded and shared in the book, *Anakú Iwachá: Yakama Legends and Stories*. In this paper, I briefly recount the history of the *Anakú Iwachá* project and discuss ways the stories are being used today to fulfill our

Elders' vision for our resurgent futures. I analyze the importance of this work using a decolonial lens; in doing so, I describe the contributions our community makes to theoretical work on Indigenous resurgence across three areas discussed in Dian Million's (2022) work: 1) practicing thankfulness and reciprocity, 2) cultivating and protecting relations with responsibility, and 3) reaffirming who we are through our diverse remembering. I conclude by inviting students, educators, professionals, and community members to deepen our shared commitment to Indigenous resurgence on Indigenous lands.

Jankowski, Stephen Todd, M.Sc. (Bureau of Land Management- Roseburg District, Oregon)

Paper

General Session: Regional Archaeology

Culturally Modified Trees of the 2024 Flat Fire Complex, Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest, Gold Beach Ranger District

Abstract: In 2024, the Flat Fire Complex burned over 34,000 +acres of primarily federally managed public lands on the Gold Beach Ranger District, Rogue River National Forest. Newly identified culturally modified trees ranging from naturally created (bears/porcupines) to late prehistoric to historic era peeled trees, and blazes were recorded /documented during an wildland fire resource advisor assignment. This presentation explores variation of findings and deductive associations to determine actual peel scar types reported as a resource management specialist for the Flat Fire Complex.

Jereb, Nathan, (Portland State University), Michael Lewis (Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon), Shelby Anderson (Portland State University)

Paper

Symposium: Willamette Valley Archaeology and Heritage Research

Plowzone Archaeology in the Willamette Valley

Abstract: This project seeks to evaluate methodological tools for investigating archaeological sites within plowed agricultural fields. This presentation reports on excavations conducted by Portland State University and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde at 35P095 which is located on tribal trust land. This is a multicomponent site that has been subject to tilling since the 19th century. Cultural Resource Management studies often reinforce a widespread, a priori, assumption that sites in plow zones have little or no analytical data potential due to disturbance. This presentation challenges that assumption while reporting on the results of excavation and analysis of 35P095. Collaborative Indigenous archaeology is a growing mode of knowledge production within the discipline, and this project seeks to investigate methodological tools in that spirit.

Johnson, Katie, M.A., RPA,

Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology

Paper

General Session: Methods in Archaeology

Mapping Indigenous Trade Routes of Southern Oregon Through Obsidian

Abstract: The use of GIS as an analytical tool in understanding assemblages offers an innovative look at access to materials and the movement of people across the landscape. By combining the Obsidian sourcing data with a GIS-based Least Cost Path analysis we can better understand how the material moved across the landscape and the connections between the people.

Johnson, Laura, B.A., Antiquity Consulting

Poster 3-3

POSTER SESSION 3: Zooarchaeology and Bioanthropology

Establishing a Faunal Comparative Collection to Aid Cultural Resource Interpretation of Sites in Western Washington

Abstract: Analysis of fauna in the archaeological record supports our understanding of the relationship between people and animals in the past. Close attention to faunal bone condition, pathologies, and taphonomic context supports a more rigorous approach to archaeological analyses. To increase access and understanding of fauna associated with archaeological deposits, Antiquity Consulting is building a faunal comparative collection from salvaged remains of animals common in western Washington. The goal of the project is to create an ethical faunal comparative collection of common native and non-native animals in western Washington to enrich analyses of cultural resources. This poster provides colleagues with an introduction to the establishment of a faunal collection in Washington and seeks input on collaboration so that we can provide local access to this zooarchaeological collection.

Jones, Averi, M.A., CNP, Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology

Poster 5-6

POSTER SESSION 5: *Community-Based Anthropology*

Trauma-Informed Research Methods in Anthropology: Cultivating Protective Practices for Vulnerable Populations

Abstract: Within the field of anthropology, we often approach subjects from an interdisciplinary perspective. As we continue to delve deeply into the intricacies of multifaceted, ubiquitous issues such as violence, trauma, and abuse, we should be seeking the development of trauma-informed research methods to better serve the vulnerable populations facing these issues. Trauma-informed approaches are commonplace in other fields such as social work, psychology, and sociology, but we have yet to implement these methods into our studies. To the anthropologists conducting community-based fieldwork with vulnerable populations, and even to those completing skeletal analysis of injuries related to violence, it is vital that a trauma-informed research approach be adopted so we can ensure marginalized voices are being heard and the full extent and scope of trauma is explored. This presentation will explore the application of ten trauma-informed research methods in anthropology, outline opportunities for reflexivity, and examine the relationship between advocacy and anthropological research.

Kallenbach, Elizabeth, (University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History), Stephanie Craig (Traditional Basket Weaver, Grand Ronde Tribal member, Kalapuya Weaving and Consulting), and Christopher Ruiz (University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History)

Paper

Symposium: Willamette Valley Archaeology and Heritage Research

Native Oregon Basketweaving and the Role of 19th Century Hop Fields as Places of Connection, Resilience, and Innovation

Abstract: The traditional art and technology of Native Oregon basketweaving requires ecological knowledge of a diversity of native plants such as willow, hazel, dogbane, and stinging nettle. The changing socioeconomic landscape of the 19th century resulted in reduced access to ancestral native plant communities and new choices were made based on economic necessity. Many weavers incorporated novel materials such as cotton, wool, cornhusk, and sisal fiber. Early Willamette Valley hop fields of the late 1800s serve as a case study of this dynamic change. People of many backgrounds, including Native Oregonians, contributed labor during the hop picking season. Hop fields were also a place where Native peoples traded or sold basketry to collectors, where families gathered, connected, celebrated, and traded resources with each other, and likely gathered hop string to be repurposed as weaving elements. This pilot project includes 1) native and commercial plant fiber identification using microscopy (including sisal hop fiber) in 19th century basketry from the Issac Lee Patterson Collection curated at the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History; 2) archival records documenting the Patterson's basketry collecting between 1894-1903 and historical records on Oregon's hop industry; and 3) Indigenous perspectives on weaving during this time. This study offers a more nuanced look at changing artistic traditions and celebrates the enduring legacy of Oregon's weavers.

Keith, Mackenzie K., (U.S. Geological Society Oregon Water Science Center), Maxwell F. Schwid (U.S. Geological Society Oregon Water Science Center), Heather D. Bervid (U.S. Geological Society Oregon Water Science Center), Molly R. Casperson (U.S Army Corps of Engineers)

Paper

Symposium: Willamette Valley Archaeology and Heritage Research

Evaluation of Hydrogeomorphic Processes within Willamette Valley Reservoirs to Support Cultural Resources Management

Abstract: High-head dams in the Willamette Valley impound reservoirs that now cover more than 30,000 acres of land previously used by humans for thousands of years. As lake levels fluctuate throughout the year as a result of management operations, dynamic erosion and deposition in the reservoirs threaten numerous cultural sites. These reservoirs share similar overarching hydrogeomorphic processes and resultant landforms; however, each reservoir's geomorphology is a distinct expression of unique conditions (for example, local valley topography, streamflows, sediment inputs, dam size and operations). Detailed, process-based landform mapping in two reservoirs (Fall Creek and Fern Ridge Lakes) provides insight into the magnitude and distribution of locations dominated by erosion and deposition and can be used to overlay with known cultural sites. Geomorphic mapping within these reservoirs and a cursory evaluation of hydrogeomorphic processes at all 13 reservoirs across the Willamette Valley operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are being used to develop a geomorphic framework

that will aid cultural resource managers in their assessment and preservation of cultural sites and artifacts in reservoirs.

Kennedy, Jaime, Tom Connolly, and Stacy Scott

Paper

Symposium: In His Footsteps: Tom Connolly's Legacy in Oregon Archaeology

Recent Archaeological Investigations at the Bob Creek Site (35LA10), Oregon

Abstract: Looting, sea level rise, and tidal forces present ongoing threats to Oregon coastal midden sites. At Bob Creek State Wayside continued midden erosion is exacerbated by pedestrian traffic over an informal foot path. The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) initiated measures to protect the archaeological midden from these adverse impacts, but the proposed measures themselves also constitute an adverse impact to the site. To mitigate the impacts, OPRD contracted the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History (MNCH) to conduct targeted data recovery excavations at the site. Even though he had already retired, there was no question that Tom Connolly would be an integral research collaborator for this project. This paper presents the preliminary findings of 2023 archaeological investigations at 35LA10, the Bob Creek Site, and highlights the lasting value of Tom's expertise in coastal archaeology.

Kennedy, Jaime, University of Oregon, Museum of Natural and Cultural History), Shelby Anderson (Portland State University), and Molly Casperson (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

Paper

Symposium: Willamette Valley Archaeology and Heritage Research

The Willamette Valley Historical Ecology Project

Abstract: Archaeologists from Portland State University (PSU), the University of Oregon (UO), and the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde (CTGR) partnered with the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to develop a historical ecology research program for the USACE Willamette Valley Project, a management unit comprised of 13 dams and reservoirs in the upper Willamette Valley. The collaboration brought together a group of USACE, PSU, CTGR, and UO staff, faculty and consultants who worked together to provide training and professional development opportunities for graduate and undergraduate students in the field of archaeology and cultural resource management. The educational training aimed to increase diversity and inclusivity practices through community outreach, Tribal coordination, and research collaboration. Our paper reports on the 2022–2023 archaeological training objectives and outcomes of the Willamette Valley Historical Ecology Project.

Kiers, Roger, M.A., Washington State Department of Transportation

Paper

Symposium: 2024 Transportation Symposium

Challenges of construction and archaeological site identification in alluvial settings: a case study from the Puyallup River valley

Abstract: The complex post-glacial history of the Puyallup River valley, like other flooded glacial valleys of Puget Sound, presents challenges in tracing shifts in land use as local environments evolved, sometimes rapidly, throughout the Holocene. The thick accumulation of sediment in these settings, in combination with modern fill and land modification, often precludes the identification of buried archaeological sites even in areas of seemingly high potential. While ongoing highway construction in the valley highlights the challenges of site identification efforts, a recent discovery on the valley fringe in Fife confirms the potential for encountering significant buried archaeological deposits in such settings. The nature of this unanticipated discovery, the subsequent response in coordination with the Puyallup Tribe, plans for further research, and implications for future construction will be discussed.

Kopperl, Robert, PhD, RPA (WillametteCRA and University of Washington)

Paper

Symposium: Mentor, Scholar, and Friend: A Session in Memory of Sarah Campbell

Understanding Pacific Herring Ecology and Traditional Harvest: A View from Cherry Point

Abstract: Cherry Point in northwest Whatcom County, Washington, is central to the geography of the Salish Sea and to the traditional territory of the Lummi Nation. This place is also at the center of contemporary conflicts over property ownership and the competing land use priorities for a place of tremendous cultural and ecological importance. A genetically distinct modern subpopulation of Pacific herring that spawns along the Cherry Point shoreline has been identified through genetic fisheries research. This subpopulation is particularly notable because it spawns later in the year than subpopulations spawning elsewhere in the Salish Sea, potentially making it a unique focus of past traditional subsistence rounds later in the spring when other herring groups are no longer seasonally available. A study of ancient DNA (aDNA) from archaeological herring remains identified ancestors of the Cherry Point subpopulation over 100 miles to the south at Vashon Island. Archaeological herring bones in excavated faunal assemblages from the Cherry Point site (45WH1) are perhaps the oldest in the south Salish Sea, and they may potentially shed light on the time-depth of this subpopulation and its relationship with indigenous fisheries throughout the region. The Cherry Point spawning grounds have for decades been in the crosshairs of industrial development. It is our hope that aDNA studies can better define this herring subpopulation in space, time, and relationship with Coast Salish fisheries for better conservation in the face of an uncertain future.

Korsunsky, Alex, Ph.D., University of Montana, Department of Anthropology

Paper

General Session: Ethnography, Ethics and Justice

What Community? An Ethnography of Willamette Valley Immigrant Farmers and Farmworkers and Those Who Seek to Represent Them

Abstract: Raymond Williams defines community as that “warmly persuasive word used to describe an existing set of relationships, or the warmly persuasive word to describe an alternative set of relationships. What is most important, perhaps, is that unlike all other terms of social organization” (Williams 1983:76). Drawing on ethnographic research carried out among Mexican immigrant farmers and farmworkers in the Willamette Valley

over the past eight years, I explore the importance and difficulties of the concept of community. Like many scholars studying the food justice movement, I have sought to collaborate with 'community' partners and to serve 'community' needs through my research, resulting in long-term collaboration with Capaces Leadership Institute, one of the key organizations in Oregon's farmworker movement. However, my findings also raise questions about the degree to which this and other 'community' organizations are—or could ever be—capable of fully representing the needs and desires of their imagined constituencies, and explore how organizations summon new communities into being around their programs. I ask: how are anthropologists to navigate these nuances of representation, and our own ethical obligations to our research partners, while remembering that communities are imagined, constructed, and contested projects rather than natural entities. Williams, Raymond. 1983. *Keywords: A Vocabulary of Culture and Society*. Revised. New York: Oxford University Press.

Kramer, Stephenie, M.S., Willamette Cultural Resources Associates

Paper

Symposium: Investigations at Deeply Buried Site Stəq? (45KI1285) on the Green River in King County Washington

Conducting Data Recovery During a 55 Million Dollar Construction Project: Lessons Learned about Features, Project Management and Construction at a Deeply Buried Site (Stəq? 45KI1285) on the Green River in King County, Washington

Abstract: Investigating deeply buried landforms for archaeological deposits has always presented logistical challenges for cultural resources professionals and agencies. In 2020, during monitoring of a large habitat and levee construction project along the Green River in Kent, WA, WillametteCRA identified and investigated 55 thermal features within the boundary of 45KI1285. The point bar setting meant the features were buried between 6 and 16 feet below the existing ground surface, under both fill and alluvium. To complicate matters, building the new levee required use of the sand and silt deposits from the point bar, and the habitat restoration effort required excavation of a large area. The landform was not accessible for deep subsurface investigation before construction and therefore monitors began identifying features only after the contractor mobilized for construction. This paper recaps the challenges of beginning a large-scale data recovery before site boundaries are defined and without formal testing. The archaeological approach was designed to investigate the activities that created the site, but its implementation was often constrained by construction methods and schedule. We summarize findings from the clusters of features found at 45KI1285 and provide suggestions for topics that should be further discussed by Tribes, agencies, and archaeologists before a similar project takes place.

LaFleur, Melia, and Ray von Wandruszka (Department of Chemistry, University of Idaho)

Paper

General Session: Methods in Archaeology

Archaeochemistry – From Mustard Powder to Gun Powder

Abstract: Our laboratory is engaged in the chemical analysis of artifacts received from historical archaeologists at institutions across North America. The usual question we are called

upon to answer is “what is this...?”, but it often extends to “what was it used for...?”. In this latter case, the nature of a material in a bottle (or other container) may be easily recognized, but its ultimate use is not clear. Uncertainties of this kind can, for instance, exist with food stuffs and medicinal compounds. A third scenario involves a recognized compound of established use. Questions can arise about subtle variations in the chemical make-up of different samples of the substance in question. Pinpointing these differences can shed light on the manufacture, origin, or age of materials like gunpowder.

Lane, Brian, Ph.D., University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History

Paper

Symposium: 2024 Transportation Symposium

Churning Through the Data: Ongoing analysis of the historic Andersen dairy’s domestic refuse assemblage, Bend, Oregon

Abstract: Improvements to US 97 at the north end of Bend prompted archaeological data recovery efforts next to the historic Andersen house, built by Nels and Lilian Andersen ca. 1930. The couple were the owners of a large local dairy in Bend from 1915–1944. Their traditional dairy operation grew during a period that witnessed Bend grow into a significant population center, economic variability including the Great Depression, and the introduction of modern dairy practices. Ongoing analysis of the artifact assemblage from the house’s refuse midden are providing growing insights into the daily life and personal operation of the dairy during a period that bridged the early growth of Bend and the dairy to the mid-20th century. Preliminary results from analysis of the assemblage indicate the reliance on local domestic goods as well as hinting at how the dairy and its workers interacted with the domestic space near the house.

LeCompte, Joyce, Ph.D., Camassia Resource Stewardship

Paper

Symposium: Investigations at Deeply Buried Site Stəqʔ (45KI1285) on the Green River in King County Washington

Where Have All the Red Elderberries Gone? A Collaborative Macrobotanical Analysis of Settler-Colonial Impacts on a Vital Coast Salish First Food

Abstract: In 2020, Willamette Cultural Resources Associates identified a diffuse and deeply buried archaeological site on the Green River, south of Seattle, Washington during construction monitoring of a large levee replacement project. The site is in close proximity to ábábtac, or “red elderberry place.” Macrobotanical analysis indicates that the site was used for mass processing of red elderberry (sábət - *Sambucus racemosa*,) prior to intense settler appropriation of the area beginning in the 1850’s. Yet by the early 1870’s, red elderberry is absent from the vicinity according to General Land Ordinance cadastral surveyor notes. Ethnobotanical and ethnohistoric documentation are clear that settlers were well aware that red elderberry was highly prized by Coast Salish people, although they themselves thought the fruit “insipid.” I offer multiple lines of evidence, including consultation with Tribal knowledge-keepers, review of historic maps and other archival, ethnohistoric and, ethnographic sources along with our macrobotanical analysis to argue that settlers may have intentionally destroyed red elderberry to drive Native peoples away from this vital node in a carefully maintained network of traditional native foods.

Leonard-Doll, Katy, M.A., RPA, and Beth Mathews (Antiquity Consulting)

Poster 4-8

POSTER SESSION 4: General Anthropology

Prairie Archaeological Sites in Thurston and Lewis Counties: Empirical Data for Cultural Resource Management

Abstract: Archaeological sites associated with prairies in western Washington provide invaluable information on the history of Indigenous landscape stewardship and resource use practices. Less than 3% of precolonial prairie remains in western Washington due to settler incursion, and prairie sites remain susceptible to impacts from development and agriculture. Despite the importance of prairie archaeology, a standard archaeological survey method has not been developed to target potential prairie sites. This research studied 257 recorded prairie archaeological sites in Thurston and Lewis counties by summarizing site metrics like the size of sites, and the distance from these sites to creeks, rivers, and confluences. This poster presents summary statistics that should inform predictive modeling and cultural resource management research design in this region. This analysis also provides important insights into whether local standard survey methodologies can result in archaeological site identification.

LeTourneau, Philipe, PhD, King County Historic Preservation Program

Paper

Symposium: Investigations at Deeply Buried Site Staq? (45KI1285) on the Green River in King County Washington

King County's Lower Russell Levee Setback Project and Investigations at Staq? (45KI1285)

Abstract: King County's Lower Russell Levee Setback Project was a complex, Corps-permitted, flood management and habitat improvement project on 74 acres along the Green River in the City of Kent, Washington. After two rounds of archaeological survey failed to identify any significant archaeological sites on a point bar in the heart of the project's APE, geoarchaeological trenching led to the identification of a deeply buried thermal feature. The Section 106 consulting parties agreed on archaeological monitoring during construction that ultimately identified more than 50 thermal features, some as deep as 16 feet. A subsequent MOA included stipulations for redesigning the project to preserve a portion of the archaeological site in place, data recovery and analysis incorporating Tribally-informed research questions for the remainder of the site, and a creative mitigation package that included measures that will enable Tribal members to continue to use the place in traditional ways. This paper focuses on the overall project, the context for the identification of the archaeological site, and the mitigation measures other than the archaeological data recovery and analysis.

Lewis, David

Paper

*Symposium: In His Footsteps: Tom Connolly's Legacy in Oregon Archaeology
Engaging with the Kalapuyans*

Abstract: For more than two decades I have worked with Tom Connolly to help others understand more about the Kalapuyans. Tom has been an essential partner in helping make more information available about the Willamette Valley and his crossover studies in environmental anthropology have been invaluable toward collaborations with other scholars. I initially spoke with Tom sometime in the early 2000s about a co-written book project about the Kalapuya peoples, and for the past 8 years we have been engaged in just this project. The book “Kalapuyans of Western Oregon,” is being co-edited by Tom, Henry Zenk and myself, and features nearly 20 area scholars from various fields that bring the most current research to the project. Tom has been the most consistent collaborator, always about to find solutions when we are at an impasse and always willing to step up and take on projects requiring the skillsets of an accomplished writer and scholar, even into retirement.

Discussants: Mark Tveskov and Tom Connolly

Lewis, Michael D., (Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon), Jeremy Johnson (Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon), Dianna Wilson (Portland State University), Shelby Anderson (Portland State University), Briece Edwards (Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon)

Paper

Symposium: Willamette Valley Archaeology and Heritage Research

Burning the Record in Order to Save It: Cultural Fire as Archaeological Survey Method

Abstract: Global heating is increasing the size and frequency of catastrophic wildfires in the American West, with the 2020 wildfires burning nearly 2% of the area of Oregon. In the year following, hundreds of new archaeological sites within the Ceded Lands of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde (CTGR) were recorded. Despite decades of archaeological surveys of these areas, relatively few sites per acre were identified before the 2020 fires, in contrast to the site densities identified post-fire in smaller survey areas. This apparent difference in site visibility in pre- and post-fire landscapes has implications for the CTGR’s cultural resource responsibilities when implementing cultural burning and during consultation with federal and state agencies. This study was designed to characterize how fire application changes the visibility of archaeological sites during pedestrian survey by quantifying the detection rate of 250 identical small (<3cm) objects distributed over 80 acres in pre- and post-burn settings. Key successes and challenges in collaboration between tribal, federal, state, and academic participants are reflected upon and implications for future archaeological investigations and landscape level analysis and management are discussed.

Litzenberg, Vanessa R., Molly R. Casperson, and Wendy A. Jones, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Paper

Symposium: Willamette Valley Archaeology and Heritage Research

GIS Digitization of Historic Features in a Flood Risk Management Landscape: Lessons Learned from the Willamette Valley Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Abstract: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) extensively documented all aspects of the construction and early operations of 13 dam and reservoirs that the agency currently manages as the Willamette Valley Project (WVP). The WVP was operationalized over the

course of 30 years, between 1940 and 1969, and documentation of these efforts generated thousands of records including engineer drawings, cadastral maps, design memos, photographs, aerial imagery, contract files, etc. These historic files have been preserved and continue to be relevant to Corps business practices, but the records are disorganized and housed separately in multiple Corps offices throughout western Oregon. In 2017, the Corps started an effort to organize and digitize a subset of these records from the pre-dam construction timeframe to create a GIS dataset. The intent of this project is to have a manageable tool that can be used to understand the historic landscape prior to WVP construction and the magnitude of landscape change that followed. This first phase of the project resulted in the creation of approximately 4500 vector features and 680 georectified images. Successes and challenges throughout the project provide insights into how to effectively organize and manage such a diverse and large historic dataset.

Lopez, Kirsten, M.A., Chronicle Heritage

Poster 3-4

POSTER SESSION 3: Zooarchaeology and Bioanthropology

Black Katy Chitons on the Southern Oregon Coast: An Exploration of an Unexpected Find

Abstract: This poster reviews findings from a due diligence investigation completed in 2021 on private property that overlaps a known archaeological site on the southern Oregon Coast. Much of the findings were not unexpected, however one was. A significant number of Black Katy chiton plates were identified and recovered during the limited testing completed at the site. While this mollusk is a known food along the Pacific Northwest, it is well documented from the Puget Sound north into Alaska in the literature, but not south of Washington state. This poster explores this find, and whether this is an exception, or an example of unidentified, misinterpreted, or unpublished finds in middens along the coast.

Lubinski, Patrick, Ph.D. (Central Washington University), Megan Partlow (Central Washington University), Kristine Bovy (University of Rhode Island), Rebecca Terry (Oregon State University), and Jack Broughton (University of Utah)

Paper

General Session: Zooarchaeology

A Pilot Analysis of All Vertebrate Fauna from Two Levels at Paisley Caves, Oregon

Abstract: While there have been a number of studies of faunal remains from Paisley Caves, none have comprehensively examined all vertebrate fauna simultaneously. This pilot study is an initial step towards developing a larger study of all vertebrate fauna from at least two 1 x 1 m units at the site, from top to bottom. Here we report preliminary findings from one late Pleistocene, Younger Dryas age level (5/5B-29, 10 cm thick, ~3,000 specimens, ~ 12.8 ka), and one Holocene level (2/4C-13, 5 cm thick, ~1,000 specimens, ~3.3 ka). Based on the lake level reconstruction by Hudson and others (2021), 5/5B-29 was deposited when the lake level was falling rapidly from the Bølling/Allerød integrated highstand, and 2/4C-13 was deposited when Summer Lake was at the Neopluvial shoreline. These correspond with distances from the site to the lake of <0.5 km for the former and >5 km for the latter. Changing proportions of aquatic-oriented taxa (fishes,

amphibians, ducks) reflect this increased distance to the lake over time. Mammal remains also shift across levels. For example, pika, pygmy rabbits, and marmots are lost while proportions of jackrabbits and cottontails expand in the Holocene level. Both levels were composed overwhelmingly of small animal remains; of the mammals 95% were smaller than dog-size. Bones were accumulated by multiple different predators, based on the presence of adhering pellet or brown fibrous material, edge rounding, digestive corrosion, burning, staining, and butchery cutmarks.

Mack, Cheryl, M.A., Olallie Research

Poster

Symposium: Reflections on the Historical Archaeology of the Pacific Northwest

The Search for Chequoss – A Camp From the 1853 Pacific Railroad Survey Expedition

Abstract: On July 18, 1853, a party of 68 men and 173 horses and mules set out from Fort Vancouver under the command of Brevet Captain George B. McClellan. Their job was to explore the mountain passes of what is now Washington state, and find a route suitable for a transcontinental railroad. One of several surveys ordered by the Secretary of War, this expedition included soldiers, surveyors, and various “scientific men”, including George Gibbs as ethnographer. Using Indian guides, they followed a well-established aboriginal trail across the Cascade Mountains, which Gibbs called the Klickitat Trail. They moved at a slow pace, taking twenty-two days to reach the crest of the Cascade Range. Here they rested for three days at a camp the local Klickitat Indians called Chequoss. Both the railroad surveys and the Klickitat Trail have been the subject of scholarly research, but little effort has been directed at identifying actual campsites, and assessing the potential archaeological signature of the expedition. This paper describes the efforts to relocate Chequoss, using a combination of archival records, oral history, and archaeology.

Mansingh, Michael, B.A., Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Management Regulations and Archeology

Poster 4-9

POSTER SESSION 4: General Anthropology

A Comparative Analysis of 55 Years of Washington State Cultural Resource Management Regulations and Archaeology

Abstract: Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants (ATCRC) recently completed a cultural resource assessment for a new home development project in Lewis County. This project was located in a high-probability cultural resource area, with burials, pre-contact archaeological sites, multiple historic resources, and a cemetery nearby. Our services consisted of a background review of environmental and cultural contexts, a pedestrian survey, and shovel probes. The survey identified one lithic flake and compiled a 45-page report prepared in compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act. Nearby, a precontact campsite with cores, scrapers, amorphous flakes, graver, and sandstone abrading tools was identified during a survey completed in 1969. This extensive collection of pre-contact heritage at this location now has a house sitting on it, and all that exists in the state database is a 2-page site survey form. ATCRC's latest project has provided the opportunity to reflect on how Washington's Cultural Resource regulations have evolved since 1969. Our modern permitting system can be cumbersome for owners

to navigate, but this comparative analysis should help justify the bureaucracy and multiple levels of legal protection.

Massey, Jordan, University of Idaho, Department of Culture, Society and Justice

Paper

General Session: Public and Educational Archaeology

From Destructive Science to Constructive Science: How Archaeology Can Serve the Community of Moscow, ID

Abstract: In 2019 and 2024, the University of Idaho collaborated with Moscow High School to conduct an archaeological field school on the high school grounds. One of the main goals of this project was to engage with Moscow High School students and Moscow community members through volunteer opportunities and public outreach. Future research will examine community members' connections and interactions with local archaeology and historical narratives through object-based interviews, construct an interactive online exhibit informed by the narratives derived from the interviews, and use the feedback from both methods of research to further understand how archaeology can best serve the communities it works with. This paper is a preliminary report of the research questions and methods of the above-mentioned project.

Mathews, Beth, M.A., RPA, Antiquity Consulting

Poster 1-2

POSTER SESSION 1: PNW History and Historic Archaeology

"To Be Held by Her in Her Own Right": Feminism and the Donation Land Claim Act in Washington

Abstract: The Donation Land Claim Act of 1850 is regarded as a feminist milestone in the history of the United States' Westward Expansion, granting white men "six hundred and forty acres, one half to himself and the other half to his wife, to be held in her own right." The Act resulted in 302,543 acres (0.7%) of land in Washington State (then part of Oregon Territory) being claimed by Americans, most prior to treaties with Indigenous peoples. The Donation Land Claim Act advanced American colonization of the region by encouraging marriage and migration to Oregon Territory. This poster presents summary data of Donation Land Claims across Washington State, explores American women's property rights in the early days of Oregon Territory, and examines whether young women were persuaded to marry to increase land grants.

McClure, Rick, M.A., U.S. Forest Service (retired)

Paper

Symposium: Reflections on the Historical Archaeology of the Pacific Northwest

Ethnoarchaeology and the CCC Experience: Personal Items and Social Behavior at Camp Hemlock, Washington

Abstract: Among the first of some 50 Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps established in the state of Washington, CCC Camp Hemlock (F-41) was located within the Wind River watershed of the present-day Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Between 1933 and 1942

enrollees assigned to the work camp – members of CCC Company 944 - served as the labor force for a wide range of forest conservation and improvement projects. The majority were young men from families in Southwest Washington experiencing economic hardship during the Great Depression. Extensive archival and oral history research was applied to developing a comprehensive history of the camp, summarizing the contributions of its personnel, and providing a description of its material culture in support of archaeological investigations. This narrower study focuses on the personal items of former enrollees recovered in data recovery excavations, particularly those artifacts classified as “indulgences.” The project provided an unparalleled opportunity to apply traditional methods of ethnoarchaeology in assessing the written, or “official” records of the CCC, as relates to the social behavior of enrollees at Camp Hemlock.

McConville, Brigitte, Warm Springs

Presentation

General Session: Indigenous Stewardship and Sustainability: Integrating Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Contemporary Land Management Practices

Native Plant Restoration/Cultural Plant Utilization: Choke Cherries, Huckleberry & Camass

Abstract: Warm Springs will share three projects: 1) Chokecherry gathering, propagation, replanting in traditional areas the berries were gathered and continued use of the areas after restoration. 2) Camas protection from overgrazing with fencing thus enhancing the camas areas. 3) Traditional huckleberry gathering areas restored with hand implement clearing. These efforts were possible with Federal, State and Tribal funds. The goal is to share the vast possibilities of potential projects for Native Plant Restoration promoting Cultural Plant Utilization for tribes and their members, Graduate programs for Native Students with the continuance of learning, sharing, and documenting their traditional ways.

McDonough, Katelyn and Richie Rosencrance

Paper

Symposium: In His Footsteps: Tom Connolly's Legacy in Oregon Archaeology

Tom Connolly and the Ties That Bind

Abstract: Like a well-made basket, mat, or net, the legacy of Tom Connolly's career is as strong as it is impressive. Both are made of complex pieces that complement one another to form something only the most dedicated and experienced individuals can accomplish. In this paper, we discuss the profound impacts Tom has had on us, our research, and the fields of Oregon and Great Basin archaeology more broadly. We will weave through the research, mentorship, and personal character “ties that bind” of Tom Connolly's career as we see it. First, we present new radiocarbon and textile data from Cougar Mountain and Connolly Caves, which would not be possible without Tom's direct involvement and his many years of foundational textile research. The second and third “ties” include Tom's brilliant leadership and kind character, which we have experienced first-hand as his students, employees, and colleagues. We hope that these impactful research examples and fond memories provide some measure, however minor, of Tom Connolly's outstanding legacy.

McFarland, Douglas, M.S., RPA (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory) and Dr. Pat McCutcheon (Central Washington University)

Paper

General Session: Methods in Archaeology

How Much is Enough: A Tool for Planning and Sampling in Cultural Resources Field Investigations

Abstract: Cultural resources identification fieldwork is sampling. Cultural resources management and compliance archaeology are driven by field investigation results, to make compliance decisions. All field investigation designs are based on point, transect, areal, or volumetric sampling. A transparent planning tool that quantifies the probability of an investigation intersecting any particular resource would help homogenize resource identification probability across a broad spectrum of environments and investigations, and be useful to communicating investigation goals through consultation. The Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) Visual Sample Plan (VSP) software suite is a user-friendly software package, utilized by federal agencies and industry to design efficient and effective sample-driven spatial investigations for 25 years. Throughout its use life, it has acquired a suite of statistical tools to help with multiple investigations and targets. It provides a standardized, statistically driven, spatially focused mapping platform for non-statisticians that could be effectively utilized to design, and execute, consistent and efficient cultural resource investigations. There is currently no cultural resources module for this software, but field investigations will be used to demonstrate proof of concept as is, for pursuit and development of a cultural resources-specific module.

McGee, Irelyne, University of Idaho

Paper

General Session: Public and Educational Archaeology

Health in 20th century Moscow, Idaho

Abstract: In the Fall of 2024, Idaho Public Archaeology hosted a field school at Moscow High School. The excavation took place where the initial high school was built, as well as in the area of some of Moscow Idaho's earliest homes. This paper primarily focuses on the analysis of medicinal and cosmetic artifacts from these residences. These items are interpreted within the historical context of progressive era health movements and social politics. As the northwest began to shift from miasma theories to germ theories, there was an increased focus on public health. The research conducted within this paper can help draw a meaningful connection between the artifacts excavated at Moscow High School and the modernization of health care.

McNeal, Chance, Eastern Oregon University

Paper

General Session: Zooarchaeology

Age estimation of the Woodward Mammoth utilizing Laws' methods

Abstract: The specimen was determined to be a Mammoth in 2022. After the discovery of a molar near the maxilla. Based upon Laws, Jackmann, Lee, Krumrey, and Johnsons' works of age determination of *Loxodonta cyclotis* (African Elephants) based on molar eruption and

size. Laws describes thirty arbitrary groups of age based on dental wear, Jackmann refines these thirty categories into the relative age of the animal comparing other metrics such as weight, shoulder height of deceased wild African Elephants, and known age of African Elephants in captivity. Using these methods the Woodward Mammoth molar is a maxillary molar and measured to be 9.5 cm in width and 18.9 cm in length with 10 lamellae. The root structure of the molar was not analyzed due to deposits of dental cement obstructing the root. The outcome of this paper is to determine if the same methodology that is used in determining the age of African elephants can be applied to a Mammoth specimen of an undetermined age.

Miller, Ike, and Patrick O'Grady (Burns District BLM)

Paper

General Session: Regional Archaeology

New Obsidian Sourcing Data from Rimrock Draw Rockshelter and a Related Site, Harney County, Oregon

Abstract: The Rimrock Draw Rockshelter (35HA3855) is a Paleoamerican site in Harney County, Oregon. The site was primarily occupied from the late Pleistocene until shortly after the eruption of Mt. Mazama, 7700 years ago. Pedestrian surveys began at the site in 2009 coupled with excavations that have been ongoing since 2011. Determining the geochemical sources of a range of artifacts has the potential to illuminate networks of resource collection and mobility in the Northern Great Basin during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene. This paper examines the geochemistry of 342 artifacts collected at Rimrock Draw and a nearby lake, including 60 newly-sourced artifacts. The assemblage includes formed tools recovered from the surface and excavation units and debitage collected in situ from the deepest deposits of the rock shelter, where tooth enamel and protein residues from extinct fauna have also been collected and dated. While many of the sources are within the Harney Basin and surrounding areas, sources in Nevada, northern California, and Malheur and Grant counties in Oregon indicate that both long distance travel networks and localized mobility patterns were features of Paleoamerican life in the Northern Great Basin.

Miller, Kayla, Chronicle Heritage

Paper

General Session: Ethics and Justice in Archaeology

Indigenous Archaeology and the Pueblo Zuni: Case Studies in Multivocality

Abstract: Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) and Indigenous archaeology are ways of centering marginalized voices and multiple understandings of the world in the analysis of cultural sites. The importance of these methods are highlighted through two case studies that exemplify collaboration between Native American Tribes and outsiders in ways that are fundamental to the success of each project. The case studies involve the A:Shiwi (Pueblo of Zuni) people, who are Indigenous to what is known as the Southwestern United States, where they have lived since time immemorial. Critiques of Indigenous archaeology are included and dismantled through analysis of complaints surrounding the inclusion of different understandings of the world in archaeological methodologies. Moving forward, especially given the fraught history of this field, it is

imperative that archaeologists adopt this understanding and methodology when working with Indigenous communities.

Mitre, Rebecca, , B.S. and Jennifer Lipton, Ph.D. (Central Washington University)

Paper

General Session: Ethnography, Ethics and Justice

Assessing the Inclusion of Limited English Proficiency Communities in Readily Available Wildfire Communications, Yakima Washington

Abstract: Current literature shows that there is a lack of natural hazard resources for limited-English proficiency (LEP) individuals and communities across the United States and in particular wildfire-focused resources in eastern Washington. An increase in the frequency, severity, and intensity of wildfires in the Pacific Northwest will increase the social and economic vulnerability of LEP communities. The 2024 wildfire season alone caused a variety of economic, public health, and social impacts to communities around the country and minority communities were especially impacted. This paper focuses on LEP communities and the agencies that provide wildfire resources at all stages of the disaster management cycle in Yakima County. It will focus on the background of the issue, the current availability of wildfire resources, and methods for research. Methods will include surveys, semi-structured interviews, and thematic analysis to provide a big picture of the ways LEP individuals are integrated within each stage of wildfire safety resources in Yakima County. The results of this study can be used to inform natural resource managers in local, state, and federal agencies on how to increase access to, participation in, and engagement with local wildfire resources for LEP communities. Building more resilient communities, not just to wildfire events but to all types of natural disasters, will be key as climate change exacerbates the occurrence and impacts of natural disasters and makes them more frequent.

Morehead, Bruce, and Simon Johnson, EOU

Poster 3-5

POSTER SESSION 3: Zooarchaeology and Bioanthropology

Preliminary Faunal Analysis of the Woodward Mammoth

Abstract: The Woodward Mammoth was excavated near Prineville, OR in 2019. The remains have been in the process of removing sediment since that time. The sediment is now fully removed and the preliminary work on analyzing the elements has begun. No cultural materials have been found in association with this specimen. Basic research questions related to the assemblage include species determination, age at time of death, stature, and sex. Basic methodologies include Number of Individual Specimens (NISP) and Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI). Additional methodology includes research into the use of liquid chromatography to detect testosterone levels in tusk samples to determine sex of the individual.

Niederer, Kira, B.S., University of Idaho, Department of Culture, Society and Justice

Poster 6-3

POSTER SESSION 6: Cultural Anthropology and Linguistics

Tik Tok's Impact on Women's Choice in Birth Control

Abstract: In my presentation I will discuss the impact wellness influencers and trends on TikTok have on women's choice in birth control. Recently, social media influencers, and even everyday people, have taken to TikTok to encourage young women to steer clear of various types of birth control, particularly hormonal birth controls. According to my own research there is a clear indication that this is a trend that has continued for over a year now. There is also research that shows that influencers, particularly those in the wellness industry are particularly good at convincing their audience with aesthetic videos and easy access to information. Since this information is typically not fact checked, they can make any claims they like with little or no scientific research and people will believe them due to the marketing of the video. The risks here are vast, as many young adults are trusting the word of influencers over their doctors. This research covers how and why social media influences people's decisions. As well as considering why people trust influencers with no scientific background or knowledge over their doctors when it comes to major health decisions.

Nims, Reno, Ph.D., Portland State University

Poster 3-6

POSTER SESSION 3: Zooarchaeology and Bioanthropology

Intentional Strategies for Zooarchaeological Analysis

Abstract: Zooarchaeologists may adopt different strategies when deciding which skeletal elements to identify, but these decisions and the trade-offs that different strategies involve are infrequently discussed. Many researchers in western North America analyze most or all identifiable specimens, where 'identifiability' is an elastic concept. In contrast, many ichthyoarchaeologists working in Oceania have limited their analysis to five paired jaw elements to control for problems associated with NISP counts, to reduce redundancies in data collection, and to save time/resources. Both extremes of this analytic spectrum have drawbacks, however, and there is no one-size-fits-all approach to zooarchaeological identification that works equally well in every situation. In this poster presentation I review different element selection strategies and their analytic trade-offs, and invite discussion about which strategies zooarchaeologists actually use in different circumstances.

North, Michelle, M.S. and Paul Solimano, MA, (Willamette Cultural Resources Associates)

Poster 4-10

POSTER SESSION 4: General Anthropology

Comparison of Coastal, Inland, and Upland Precontact Land Use near the Chehalis Basin

Abstract: This poster expands on a land use context for the Chehalis Basin created in 2022 that uses assemblage richness to define site types, and by proxy land use strategy. Our goal is to expand the previous context and examine changes in land use strategy across environments through time. We plan to accomplish this by comparing assemblage richness through time between coastal, lowland, and upland sites in and adjacent to the basin. This information can be used to aid in answering questions about the connection between land use changes and environment on a local scale.

Ortega-McCarron, Shae, B.A., Association for Washington Archaeology Diversity Committee

Paper

General Session: Ethics and Justice in Archaeology

Diversity and Inclusion Demands Actionability: Rectifying the Bystander Effect in Archaeology

Abstract: Anthropology and Archaeology directly impact policies surrounding the sovereignty of persons who were harmed in the making of this country and its global connections. It is within my lifetime where my generation and those around it get to decide that the cycle of violence driven by profit stops here. In recognizing that Archaeologists are meant for a purpose higher than allowing companies with unethical, yet profitable prerogative to seize control of land, water, and rights to thrive, the urge to bear an oath to this field, this discipline of us, our relations, and everything we could possibly fathom: Diversity and Inclusivity means that every single identity has the right to exist without being caused harm. It is our right and responsibility to foster respect and accountability through action as keepers of humanity's greatest story: Life itself. With Anthropology and all of its sister subjects vying for the financial attention of whatever "successful" entity is attempting to govern the production line, we risk becoming corrupted. The ultimate goal should always be working towards being our best selves and enabling others to follow suit. The best way to accomplish such an amorphous task is to embrace freedom at the fundamental level by granting it in full to all. The archaeological record is tangible proof that reparations to strategically injured parties must be mitigated starting with a firm focus on landscape archaeology, food sovereignty for all beings, and an expanded scope of bioeconomy as a replacement for financial corruption.

Palmer, Sara E, Coquille Indian Tribe

Paper

General Session: Ethics and Justice in Archaeology

Checking and Balancing: Strategies Towards Resilient, Accountable, Praxis-Based Cultural Resource Management

Abstract: Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? Recent public debates over environmental disclosure and cultural resource management review on large projects make it clear that there are real structural issues within existing systems of environmental impact analysis. What forces, systems, and hierarchies prevent us from doing comprehensive, responsible work? What resources and concepts do we need to build out to transition cultural resource management towards greater accountability, collaboration, and effectiveness? And how can each of us work towards creating resilient, ethical frameworks for professional practice in the discipline that facilitate excellent, place-based field work and responsible stewardship? I'll outline where I see chokepoints and where I think we have opportunities to strengthen each other's work, with examples drawn from recent practice.

Pugh, Anna, Eastern Washington University

Poster 2-6

POSTER SESSION 2: Methods and Analyses

The Unstable Start of the Japanese Internment Experience Reconstructing the Puyallup Assembly Center

Abstract: Between April and September of 1942, over 7,500 Japanese Americans from western Washington were assembled and incarcerated in hastily erected buildings at the site of the State Fairgrounds in Puyallup. The State Fair resumed in 1946 on the just as quickly deconstructed grounds. The Puyallup Assembly Center—and assembly centers altogether—are underrepresented in the Japanese Internment experience in large part because they were transitory spaces. Digital reconstruction of the center’s hastily built facilities using ArcGIS and historical aerial images provides a glimpse into the incarcerated’s experience, including their access to vital but limited resources such as food, lavatories/cleaning facilities, and healthcare. Assembly Centers started the internment process, placing Japanese Americans into an ephemeral emotional and physical state on unstable grounds unfit for housing them. The Puyallup Assembly Center was intended to be a transient holding place in preparation for permanent facilities, but it was wholly inadequate for doubling the population of Puyallup overnight. In a space that today receives over 2 million visitors annually, it is important to remember the lives of those deeply affected by their time held here. This research contributes to the narrative of assembly centers’ role in the Japanese Internment experience. By utilizing ArcGIS and aerial imagery to reconstruct a transformed historical landscape, we gain a greater comprehension into the first stepping stone of the incarcerated’s daily lives in incarceration, a neglected piece of PNW history.

Punke, Michele, PhD., Historical Research Associates, Inc.

Paper

Symposium: 2024 Transportation Symposium

Deep Geoarchaeological Testing for Transportation Projects in the Puyallup River Basin (and why archaeological sampling to 50 cm and calling it good is so very bad)

Abstract: Geoarchaeological studies at select locations within the Puyallup River Basin in the Puget Sound region of Washington State have demonstrated the potential for archaeological deposits to be identified in deeply buried contexts. Recent geoarchaeological coring conducted between Fife and the Tacoma Dome in support of Sound Transit’s Tacoma Dome Link Extension light rail project illustrate this potential throughout the basin, highlighting the spatial and temporal extent of high potential deposits.

Rafter, Zoe, (University of Idaho), Sophie Streiff (University of Idaho), and Morgan McCully (University of Idaho)

Poster 6-4

POSTER SESSION 6: Cultural Anthropology and Linguistics

Discovering Archaeology: Perspectives from Three Undergraduate Students

Abstract: The archaeological community is composed of a multiplicity of voices, with more people taking an interest in the field every year. This incredibly diverse field is filled with people from different backgrounds who all found their love for archaeology along the way. Through Idaho Public Archaeology and the Moscow Idaho 2024 field school, students found a passion for exploring the past through material culture. This poster explores the

experiences of three undergraduate archaeology students and their journey to anthropology from starkly different beginnings.

Rendt, Victoria, M.A., University of Aberdeen

Paper

General Session: Historic Archaeology, Collections

Where Did You Come From? Where Did You Go? The Influence of Power Relations on the Distribution of Ceramics in Russian America

Abstract: This project examines excavated assemblages from eighteenth and nineteenth century Russian American Company settlements in Kodiak, AK; Sitka, AK; and at Fort Ross, CA. To understand the power nuances that made colonial and economic networks “tick,” it is crucial to scrutinize the imposed hierarchy and the access to goods through a focus of economically significant material traces in their administrative and social contexts. This dissertation aims to do so by focusing on ceramics as one of the most socially significant, ample, and widely distributed materials at the sites. It seeks to understand how ceramics were distributed to each of the settlements, by utilizing sources such as Russian transport logs which detail where goods were being bought, sold, or delivered for distribution to specific settlements, and how they were received, negotiated, and transformed in the process of distribution and use once they became part of local economic and cultural practices within settler and Indigenous communities.

Rollins, Alyson, M.A. (Western Washington University), Lena Tso, B.A. (Lummi Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Officer), Emma Dubois, B.A. (Equinox Research and Consulting International)

Paper

Symposium: Mentor, Scholar, and Friend: A Session in Memory of Sarah Campbell

Ahead of Her Time: Sarah Campbell’s Legacy of Inclusivity and Collaboration Continues

Abstract: The perspectives of three cultural resource professionals highlight Sarah Campbell’s impact on generations of students, junior colleagues, and collaborators. Sarah was committed to rigorous archaeological research, as well as the inclusion of cultural values, protocols and tribal people in the field and lab process. Sarah helped create unique, hands-on learning opportunities for students beyond the classroom while introducing the critical interconnections between archaeology and descendant communities. This approach is exemplified in the last twenty-five years of collaboration between Western Washington University and The Lummi Nation.

Romadhon, Dimas, University of Washington Department of Anthropology

Paper

General Session: Ethnography

From ‘Quality-by-design’ to ‘Halal-by-design’: Halal-certified vaccine development in Indonesia as a postcolonial technoscientific project

Abstract: In 2018, public concerns over the halal status of the vaccine product resulted in the failure of a 100 million dollar measles-rubella (MR) vaccination campaign, being the first vaccination program in modern Indonesian history that failed due to a religious concern.

During the COVID-19 vaccination in 2021, the Indonesian government made a political commitment to only provide vaccines that meet the halal standards. Halal implies that the product has followed Islamic rules for material selection, production, and distribution, and is thus permissible for Muslim consumption. This paper seeks to reflect upon the following questions: How did religious ethics emerge as a concern in vaccination? What social and political factors influenced the adoption of halal as a new vaccine profile in Indonesia? And how is the halal profile achieved in the national vaccine development project in Indonesia? This paper centers around the novel scientific principle of 'halal-by-design' developed and applied by vaccine engineers at Bio Farma, the state-owned vaccine research and development company. This principle combines the existing principle of 'quality by design' in pharmaceutical product development with halal critical points (titik kritis halal), which are specific guidelines to determine the halal status of a product. The shift from 'quality by design' to 'halal by design' brings about a new technopolitical ecosystem shared by Bio Farma, the Indonesian Food and Drugs Administration of BPOM (Badan Pemeriksa Obat-obatan dan Makanan), and the new state agency for halal certification named BPJPH (Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal). One way to view this halal-certified vaccine development project is to understand it as a part of the Indonesian government's ambition to develop its own vaccines under the banner of national sovereignty and scientific independence. It represents an optimistic attempt to achieve another form of scientific knowledge and practice through incorporating a religious value and national politics into a technological practice, reflecting the hybridity of postcolonial subjects in their engagement with the global technoscientific progress. However, this national project still encounters logistical challenges from the Global North material suppliers, indicating the slow and hesitant response of the Global North counterparts to engage in the productive inter-techno-cultural dialogue with new and emerging vaccine producing postcolonial countries like Indonesia.

Rorabaugh, Adam N. (Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University), James W. Brown (Department of Anthropology, Washington State University), Sarah K. Campbell (Department of Anthropology, Western Washington University)

Paper

Symposium: Mentor, Scholar, and Friend: A Session in Memory of Sarah Campbell

Decolonizing the Spear Thrower- New Perspectives on Thruster Projectile Technologies

Abstract: Historically, much of the archaeological research on spear throwers has been in the context of comparison with bow and arrow technologies, revealing a colonialist preoccupation with technologies more familiar to Europeans while exoticizing other projectile delivery systems. The commonly used term *Atl-Atl* from Nahuatl is culturally specific, which at best obscures the existence of multiple regional traditions and independent innovation and development, and at worst perpetuates antiquarian exoticism. Other archaeological research, especially experimental work, has focused on understanding the mechanics and physics of using a propulsor technology. Although much of this research has had the explicit goal of understanding the functional trade-offs between spear throwers and bows, and is thus affected by the implicit colonialist bias, the research also has contributed to a better understanding of spear thrower design and effectiveness and most recently has contributed to reevaluating gender relationships with these technologies. We propose a schema that situates thruster projectiles in the wider context of projectile delivery systems. As opposed to a narrative of unilineal

development, we focus on the introduction and development of thruster technologies as an important dynamic system deserving of its own story in terms of how it changed and refined in local contexts.

Rosencrance, Richie and Katelyn McDonough

Paper

Symposium: In His Footsteps: Tom Connolly's Legacy in Oregon Archaeology

New Collections-Based Research and Radiocarbon Dates at the Lind Coulee Site (45GR97), Washington

Abstract: It is difficult to characterize the outstanding career of Tom Connolly and its impact on our discipline and the people within it. Some principal topics Tom has mentored us in include the importance of collections-based research and the deep, complex histories of the Columbia Plateau. In this talk we pay homage to Tom and his career by presenting our ongoing research with the Lind Coulee collection. Early excavations at Lind Coulee identified a stratified sequence of cultural materials containing Western Stemmed Tradition points, eyed bone needles, scrapers, barbed osseous rods, ground stone tools, and a faunal assemblage dominated by bison. Our study addresses outstanding questions at Lind Coulee, including the absolute ages of the deposits, whether there were multiple occupations, the potential for plant use, the nature of the stone tool assemblage, and season of site use. This paper provides the first update of our work, including new radiocarbon dates, reconsideration of the WST points, and preliminary flotation results. We hope this work can help show how one dedicated individual like Tom can influence a wide array of archaeological research and management for decades to come.

Rossi, Mary M.A., (Eppard Vision-APT Program)

Paper

Symposium: Mentor, Scholar, and Friend: A Session in Memory of Sarah Campbell

Collaboration and a Disco Ball

Abstract: As the session abstract poses and as anyone who knew her will attest, Dr. Sarah K. Campbell (Sarah) exhibited an “insatiable intellectual curiosity and boundless energy.” Sarah was truly “rare among academics in her ability to balance excellence in scholarship, teaching/mentorship, and relationship-building.” As shared in the journal *Archaeology in Washington* (Summer 2021), I remember Sarah alliteratively as Professor, Peer, and Pal. While Sarah’s towering intellect will continue to resonate through her research, with her peers, and in her students, I would like to share some of the ways she supported and collaborated with her former students as they found their place in the profession. None of us advances without the help of others, and in addition to her scholarship, Sarah leaves an exemplary legacy of relationships and collaboration. I will recount several examples drawing from my time at Western Washington University as a graduate student and from my own career and volunteer work within the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) field, from Tribal employment to the nonprofit world to municipal service. Sarah supported these pursuits, both professionally and personally, because that is who she was. Now, we look to a future in which we honor her by doing the same.

Ryan, Ethan P, Ph.D., and Michele Punke, PhD (Historical Research Associates, Inc.)

Paper

General Session: Methods in Archaeology

A Bunch of Buried Stuff: Assessing the Complicated Historical Development of a Downtown Portland Lot with Ground-Penetrating Radar

Abstract: A remote sensing study and site assessment were conducted at a vacant lot in downtown Portland, Oregon. Known historical archaeological deposits at this location include both residential and commercial deposits, dating from 1864 through the modern era. Historic document research suggests the site was occupied by a series of families, lodgers, and storekeepers of varying ethnic backgrounds, including Asian and Asian American communities. The study included the use of two remote sensing instruments, including ground penetrating radar (GPR) and a magnetometer, to assess the nature of subsurface deposits present within the site. The initial analysis and interpretation of geophysical data was completed by an external firm, which proved insufficient. Subsequent reanalysis and reinterpretation of data by more qualified personnel formed a much more complete, albeit complicated, picture of subsurface archaeological deposits. Synthesis of the geophysical results, background research, and limited testing produced a much more robust developmental history of the parcel. This project highlights the benefits of remote sensing, even in complicated and partially disturbed urban contexts. The project also illustrates the importance of having a trained archaeologist as the geophysical expert for cultural resource-based remote sensing surveys.

Shantry, Kate, M.A., Washington State University

Paper

Symposium: Investigations at Deeply Buried Site Stəqʔ (45KI1285) on the Green River in King County Washington

FCR Analysis at 45-KI-1285

Abstract: The fire-cracked rock analysis utilizes a classification for boiling stones to differentiate features at 45-KI-1285. It draws upon experimental work to understand Northwest Coast heating technologies using FCR. The analysis demonstrates material type selection preference, local procurement, and low-intensity use. Overall, the FCR represents ongoing traditional practice at a time of cultural convergence.

Shantry, Kate, M.A., Washington State University, Vancouver

Paper

Symposium: Mentor, Scholar, and Friend: A Session in Memory of Sarah Campbell

Oh oh oh!! Learning about Paradigms & Pragmatics with Dr. Sarah Campbell, the Influencer

Abstract: Excellence and exploration personify Sarah Campbell. I call her the Influencer because she possessed 'the act or power of producing an effect without apparent exertion of force or direct exercise of command.' I used to see students run Sarah down on campus just to have a moment of her time. This paper tracks the evolution of my thermal feature research in the context of my friend and mentor. Although my thesis work was done and I was out the door, Dr. Campbell required that I didn't just know the fundamentals of archaeological analysis, but that I understood them. Sarah gave me her attention,

scribbled on a piece of paper, and turned on my lightbulb. From that point forward, whenever I would see Sarah, I just sat down next to her and picked up where we left off... I will attempt to do that here in her absence.

Shaw, Jennie, PhD, Salix Archaeological Services

Paper

Symposium: Investigations at Deeply Buried Site Stəqʔ (45KI1285) on the Green River in King County Washington

The Charcoal of Stəqʔ: Centuries of Woody Resource Management on the Green River

Abstract: While charcoal is commonly viewed by Northwest archaeologists as a means-to-an-end for radiocarbon dating, it also represents the culmination of many woody resource and combustion decisions that can be evaluated by clear hypotheses, systematic collection, intentional subsampling, and taxonomic analyses. The charcoal assemblage from 45KI1285 offers a window into fuel choices made by people living along the Green River, a major waterway in the Puget Lowlands. The wood anatomy only tells part of the story, however – this work has been greatly enhanced by hours of conversations with Tribal representatives from the Muckleshoot, Snoqualmie, Stillaguamish, and Tulalip Tribes, who generously shared knowledge, stories, ideas, and questions about the woody resources found at Stəqʔ. I posit that the residents of Stəqʔ practiced selective harvesting of riparian taxa, choosing taxa that best suited particular combustion needs, such as smoking, drying, boiling, heating, or disposing of byproduct. The spatial and temporal analysis of woody taxa from the 45KI1285 combustion features is presented here and the story of this place as a location for elderberry management and intense alder wood use is explored.

Simurdak, Nikolai, B.S. (Central Washington University, Cultural and Environmental Resource Management) and Patrick T. McCutcheon, Ph.D. (Central Washington University)

Paper

General Session: Methods in Archaeology

Volcanic Glass Source Diversity and GIS Stratigraphical Modeling to Identify Intra-Site Cultural Transmission in the Grissom Site (45KT301), Kittitas County, WA

Abstract: Spatial distinctions between geochemical volcanic glass sources and lithic tool technology can be used to identify where toolstone source selection by pre-contact Columbia Plateau peoples is a product of natural selection (source proximity, quality) or an expression of social relationships (resource sharing, novelty). Like many sourcing studies, research around the volcanic glass lithics from the Grissom site (45KT301) in Kittitas County, WA have focused on using source diversity to define Grissom's place in the larger network of pre-contact trade in the Columbia Plateau and Pacific Northwest. Unfortunately, the challenges posed by the collection's excavation history have prevented detailed analysis of how material distribution in the site may be patterned by the social relationships that drove Grissom's use and occupation. By combining 115 dated volcanic glass sourcing data from Grissom with ethnographic records, historic accounts, and a GIS stratigraphic reconstruction of the site's excavation, we can examine Grissom at a finer resolution. The use of a custom GIS approach allows us to identify the spatial and technological relationships between volcanic glass sources in the

site. Those social relationships that influence material movement in Plateau cultures (as identified through ethnographic records) can then be used to interpret the spatial material patterns identified at Grissom. The value of such an approach lies in the ability to conduct a fine-grain examination of what source diversity can say about intra-site social structures at Grissom over time.

Simurdak, Nikolai, B.S., and Sterling Quinn, Ph.D (Central Washington University)

Poster 2-7

POSTER SESSION 2: Methods and Analyses

Can you dig it? GIS Modeling of Site Stratigraphy to Regain Vertical Control in an Extant Collection

Abstract: As archaeologists grapple with extant collections excavated under conditions that may be considered less than ideal by modern standards, research efforts may often be hampered by poor or incomplete excavation records. In the Grissom site (45KT301), vertical stratigraphic control has been difficult to establish in large part because the complex excavation methods employed more than 50 years ago preclude typical comparative approaches (like tabular data). This has directly impeded detailed analysis of material relationships in the site where vertical control may be possible. To address these concerns, we reconstructed the stratigraphic profile of the Grissom site using geographic information systems (GIS). This work involved the creation of custom Python scripts and the use of ArcGIS Pro software to create a 3D model of Grissom's main excavation block to symbolize vertical material relationships. Emphasis was placed on making use of debitage counts to produce randomized point clouds that were physically constrained in space according to available provenience records, demonstrating relative chipped lithic density throughout the site. Additional attributes were symbolized, including radiocarbon dates, obsidian rim hydration values, and volcanic glass geochemical sources. This approach to data visualization enabled a detailed analysis of material relationships in the site, identified areas with greater stratigraphic integrity, and made the management of Grissom's data easier than ever before. This poster focuses on the specific challenges posed by Grissom's excavation records and how those challenges were addressed through GIS tools.

Smith, Carley, (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), Jessie Plueard (Oregon Department of Transportation), and Molly Casperson (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

Paper

Symposium: Willamette Valley Archaeology and Heritage Research

A Customized Approach to Deter Looting in Western Oregon Reservoirs: Introducing the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Willamette Valley Project Looting Prevention Strategy

Abstract: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) manages the Willamette Valley Project (WVP), a system of 13 dams and reservoirs in four counties in western Oregon in cooperation with federal, tribal, state, and county partners. These reservoirs contain archaeological resources that provide significant information about Willamette Valley history and are tangible markers of the lengthy habitation of the upper Willamette Valley. USACE drafts and fills these reservoirs annually to support flood risk management and other WVP authorized purposes including recreation, wildlife habitat, irrigation, water quality, and

hydropower. These drawdown cycles and easy accessibility in the exposed reservoir basins present unique challenges to looting prevention. Effective management is further complicated because USACE cannot retain in-house law enforcement staff. In response to these challenges, USACE has developed and is beginning to implement the WVP Cultural Resources Looting Prevention Strategy, a customized approach to reduce looting. This multi-year effort employs internal training, site monitoring and documentation, partnerships, looting response and reporting protocols, and education and outreach to deter looting in these public spaces.

Solimano, Paul, M.A., Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd

Paper

General Session: Methods in Archaeology

The Average Point Part 2

Abstract: Dating is fundamental to much archaeological research. Projectile points are the easiest, most common, and cost-effective way to date archaeological deposits and in fact, are the only way to date most archaeological sites. But projectile points have been largely abandoned as time markers in the region. This presentation is designed to refocus interest on using projectile points as temporal markers and demonstrates an easy-to-use technique for employing projectile points to date archaeological deposits. This approach allows the relatively accurate dating of a vast number of archaeological sites and components that previously could only be dated in a broad, general manner.

Spoto, Brittany, (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), Molly Casperson (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), Nicole Porter (U.S. National Archives and Records), Jennifer Muller (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), and Kay Richter (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

Paper

Symposium: Willamette Valley Archaeology and Heritage Research

A Multi-Year Effort to Curate and Provide Public Access to Visual Media related to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works Development in the Upper Willamette Valley, Oregon, 1930s-1970s

Abstract: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Willamette Valley Project, a system of 13 dams and reservoirs in western Oregon, was well documented during its construction in the 1930s through the 1970s. In addition to project construction, documentation continued into the newly developed recreational spaces around the reservoirs. These efforts produced a massive visual dataset, primarily photographs, which became disorganized over the last several decades as items were relocated to various Corps project offices, powerhouses, and storage areas. Many of the photographs were thought to be misplaced or unrecoverable, and the full extent of this historical record was unknown until recently. Through a multi-year project that began in 2018, Corps archivists, archaeologists, and librarians have recovered approximately 50,000 construction era photographs taken 50 to 90 years ago and developed a systematic process for their preservation and digitization. These efforts have turned a once-lost dataset into an invaluable, functional research tool to better understand the Portland District's historic record. While these photographs have immense value to the Agency's planning and projects, the Corps has

also prioritized providing public access to this collection, with the intent to allow community members easy access to their history right from the source.

Stapp, Darby, Ph.D., Journal of Northwest Anthropology

Paper

Symposium: Reflections on the Historical Archaeology of the Pacific Northwest

Northwest Historical Archaeology as Seen from the Pages of JONA

Abstract: Articles on Historic Archaeology are regularly found in the pages of the Journal of Northwest Anthropology (JONA), which appeared as Northwest Anthropological Research Notes (NARN) from 1967 to 2001. This is not particularly surprising, given that well-known historical archaeologist Roderick Sprague served as co-editor from 1970 to 2012. To examine how the publishing of historical archaeology has evolved over the past six decades, the pages of NARN/JONA have been searched for things, places, concepts, and people relevant to historical archaeology. Highlights will be discussed and assessed as to how representative JONA articles have been of historical archaeology efforts. The role that JONA can play in the future of Northwest historical archaeology will also be explored. All historical archaeology-related articles published in NARN/JONA will be provided to session attenders in electronic form.

Stevenson, Alexander, M.S., Sound Transit

Paper

Symposium: 2024 Transportation Symposium

Tacoma Dome Link Extension: Planning light rail service in partnership (to be included in Transportation Session)

Abstract: Sound Transit's Tacoma Dome Link Extension (TDLE) is the nation's first light rail extension that is planned to cross Tribal reservation land. To that end, Sound Transit has worked with the Puyallup Tribe of Indians since the alternatives development phase of the project to understand issues and concerns that are important to the Tribe. The Tribe has provided invaluable information and guidance for the project and that input has helped shape the project throughout National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental review. As the project nears publication of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement, cultural resources have figured prominently in shaping the route of the project and will likely continue to do so in the coming years moving through the NEPA record of decision and into construction and operation. This presentation will share important elements of this collaborative effort.

Subkhan, Imam, University of Washington

Paper

General Session: Ethnography

Ethnicizing Attire: Unmasking Diversity Narrative in the Political Ritual of the State of the Nation Address (SONA) in Indonesia

Abstract: Beyond mere covering, clothing carries powerful messages about identity, encompassing race, class, gender, and nationality, especially in Indonesia, a nation of remarkable

diversity. Clothing can also be a potent tool for resistance. In colonial times, traditional clothes symbolized disobedience against Western domination. Drawing on insights from the intersection of political anthropology, ritual studies, and the anthropology of clothing, I investigate the political ritual of the State of the Nation Address (SONA) in Indonesia, specifically exploring how it shapes national identity through the President's attire. While most SONA studies focus on political rhetoric, I shift my focus to cultural artifacts: the traditional clothes worn by President Jokowi. Unlike previous presidents, who always wore standard Western suits when delivering the SONA, President Jokowi has chosen a unique approach by "ethnicizing" his attire, wearing traditional garments representing different ethnic groups each year since 2017. My research reveals the deep connection between Jokowi's choice of traditional clothing and the political tensions surrounding identity politics during his term. Wearing specific garments becomes a mechanism for managing diversity – sending symbolic messages to the nation to reinforce the unified Indonesian identity. However, political control of diversity often falls into the desire for political sameness, potentially silencing and marginalizing diverse voices. Challenging Jokowi's political views risks being labeled "un-Indonesian" or "non-nationalist." This raises vital questions about the representation of diverse identities within a unified national narrative, further highlighted by the apparent disconnect between Jokowi's chosen attire and policies that may marginalize certain communities.

Suka, Taylor, B.A. (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants), and Brenna Tennant, B.S. ATCRC
Poster 1-3

POSTER SESSION 1: PNW History and Historic Archaeology

What's in the Water? A Study of Freshwater Methodology Applications and Survey Results

Abstract: In 2024, a cultural resource survey identified an in-water historic archaeological site on the northern shores of Mercer Island, Seattle, Washington, within Lake Washington. As a recommendation of the findings, an in-water reconnaissance of the site was completed before the project commenced. Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants (ATCRC) presents the results of the in-water cultural resources survey and discusses the effectiveness of the collection and identification methods. This underwater survey, completed in 2024, included snorkeling and photography of underwater grids, in addition to an in-water Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey for the historic underwater site. A 20-meter long by 10-meter-wide survey area littered with profuse historic artifacts was documented as a result of the survey. A total of 30 GPR profile lines and 21 historic-aged artifacts were collected by ATCRC's maritime archaeologist and geophysical specialist for further analysis at the ATCRC lab. GPR analysis included processing line data through RADAN 7 2D software for observation of the subsurface profile and any features that may be identified. Artifact analysis included cleaning, separation into material categories, material research, documentation, and photography. Any diagnostic objects were researched further to identify an associated date for the site. Based on the analysis, the site is approximately 1930s era.

Taylor, Amanda, PhD, RPA (Willamette Cultural Resources Associates)
Paper

Symposium: Mentor, Scholar, and Friend: A Session in Memory of Sarah Campbell

Bounded in Space, Campbell's (1981) Approach to Features Applied at Stæq? (45KI1285)

Abstract: In 2020 while monitoring excavations for levee setback and riverine habitat restoration, WillametteCRA archaeologists encountered small thermal features along the bank of the Green River in Kent, Washington. The features were associated with Stəqʔ (45KI1285). During data recovery excavation and analysis, we based our approach to the features on Campbell's work at Duwamish No. 1. (45KI23) in the early 1980s. At Duwamish No. 1, Campbell (1981) classified features based on their stable structural attributes rather than their content or fill. Campbell methodically considered various characteristics of features and selected those which she determined were most directly related to feature function. Each feature could theoretically be placed into a unique feature class associated with the purpose for which it was created. Later investigations in the 1990s through the early 2000s emphasized feature context and content rather than form and function. In this paper, I describe why and how our approach to the features at 45KI1285 used a modified version of Campbell's analytic protocol. I discuss the ways that her systematic perspective suits the unique challenges of encountering features and recovering data from feature-rich sites in a CRM context.

Taylor, Amanda, PhD and Althea Fitzpow, BA (Willamette Cultural Resources Associates)
Paper

Symposium: Investigations at Deeply Buried Site Stəqʔ (45KI1285) on the Green River in King County Washington

Thermal Features at Stəqʔ (45KI1285)

Abstract: During monitoring of directed trenching and mass excavation at 45KI1285, WillametteCRA identified 55 thermal features within a point bar along the Green River. The part of the site we investigated was entirely comprised of small precontact features, some discrete and some diffuse, with no evidence of associated domestic structures. Artifacts and faunal materials were for the most part sparsely distributed and found primarily within the features, not between them. In this paper, we describe methods for excavating features at the site, share results of radiocarbon dating, and address research questions about the features that were prioritized by Tribal cultural resources representatives at the start of the project. We consider spatial and temporal variability of the features, the activities that they might represent, and compare the features at 45KI1285 to those at other riverine sites in the Puget Sound Basin. Throughout this project, we incorporated the insights of descendant communities into an archaeological perspective of a site that was going to be damaged by project activities. Rather than focusing only on recovering and presenting data, we tried as much as possible to center the work on relationships between people, communities, and the environment.

Taylor, Breanne, M.A., RPA, Willamette Cultural Resource Associates
Poster 1-4

POSTER SESSION 1: PNW History and Historic Archaeology

Company Kids: The Social Negotiations, Materiality, and Consumer Decision Making of Children on Washington's Industrial Frontier

Abstract: The material culture of minors in various archaeological contexts is frequently attributed to specific item types: toys, dolls, food containers, or clothing marketed to and/or

manufactured for children's use. However, in family-oriented contexts like households, children were active agents in acquiring and consuming nearly all material goods. In burgeoning industrial settings, they were given opportunities to be leaders in purchasing decisions. Comparing the archaeological assemblages from two ethnically and racially diverse company towns in Western Washington along with the dependency ratios for each population between 1900 and 1920, this work seeks to present a more nuanced look at children as purchasers, consumers, and household influencers in isolated extractive towns. How does material culture in these settings reflect the working and recreational lives of children, their responses to marketing, and their negotiations of culture, class, and identity at home, at school, and in the community?

Taylor, Isabella, University of Idaho, Asian American Comparative Collection

Paper

General Session: Historic Archaeology, Collections

Janet Bennett: An Exploration of Japanese American Resettlement and Resilience Following WWII Incarceration

Abstract: The Sachiko Janet Bennett Collection (SJBC) is housed at the University of Idaho's Asian American Comparative Collection. This collection contains material objects, personal and professional records, and photographs documenting the life of Sachiko Janet Bennett. The SJBC is unique in its method of formation. It is, for all intents and purposes, a self-curated collection. The items that make up the SJBC are those that Janet collected and chose to keep with her for her entire life. There are a total of 72 items in the collection, and all of them were donated after Janet's death by a close friend who inherited them. These materials were significant to Janet and tell her story through keepsakes that span nearly all her life, from incarceration in the 1940s to resettlement in Chicago and a career in research and development. These same items also speak to the larger historical events Janet lived through. In 1942, nearly 120,000 Japanese Americans were incarcerated across the West Coast of the United States and Janet was one of them. In the mid-1940s she was also among the nearly 20,000 Japanese Americans who resettled in Chicago and, in the 1950s, she forged a career in biology as a woman of color. This presentation will delve into many of these themes and explore how the SJBC encompasses not only Janet's story and experiences, but those of many other Japanese Americans as they survived incarceration, navigated resettlement, and created community in the post-war years.

Tennant, Brenna, B.S. (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants), Sarah Amell (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants) and Jennifer Chambers (Aqua Terra Cultural Resource Consultants)

Poster 1-5

POSTER SESSION 1: PNW History and Historic Archaeology

Gone Up in Smoke: The Removal and Remediation of the Former DuPont Company Powder Works Plant

Abstract: The DuPont Company opened an explosives factory along the eastern shore of Puget Sound in 1909. The plant produced billions of pounds of explosives to aid in the industrialization of the American West and eventually to provide resources for America during WWII. The DuPont Powder Works Factory closed in 1975 and with it, miles of

narrow-gauge rails, plotted company housing, a company wharf, the factory itself, and various associated structures remained discarded. Weyerhaeuser bought the land the decommissioned manufacturing site sat on and began the environmental cleanup process in the 1990s. The northern parcel of the former factory has been decontaminated of residual explosive manufacturing chemicals and the parcel was sold and developed into the Home Golf Course by 2007 as part of environmental remediation. South of the golf course, the former factory grounds were cleaned and then developed by Weyerhaeuser and Calthrope into the planned community of Northwest Landing starting in 1994. We at ATCRC present the results of and effectiveness of each remediation process across the southern parcel of the former DuPont Powder Works Factory within DuPont, Washington.

Trapp, Kyle, Inner City Fund, B.A., (ICF), Kelly Yeates (ICF) and Elizabeth Hannigan (ICF)

Poster 1-6

POSTER SESSION 1: PNW History and Historic Archaeology

A Garbage Story: Seattle's Miller Street Landfill

Abstract: At the beginning of the twentieth century, rapid population growth within the city of Seattle resulted in a considerable increase in refuse output. The Miller Street Landfill in the Montlake neighborhood became the largest landfill in Seattle by 1920, servicing nearly 25% of the city. The landfill was decommissioned and covered in 1936, preserving the stratified layers of historic refuse and imported fill sediments. The recent development of freeway infrastructure and an arboretum within the landfill footprint, has offered archaeologists a glimpse of these intact refuse layers. Numerous studies have been performed on the site by various consulting firms and state agencies, revealing information on the domestic habits of early Seattle residents. The poster will present the history of early twentieth century Seattle, a discussion on the structure of "sanitary landfill" deposits, the compiled results of 10 years of construction monitoring and data recovery, and an analysis of the diagnostic historic household materials encountered.

Trice, Gwendolyn, Maxville Heritage Interpretive Center

Paper

Symposium: Maxville, Oregon: Celebrating 100 years of an African-American Logging Community in Northeast Oregon

Maxville Oregon: Twenty years of Engagement with an African American Logging Community

Abstract: The history of African American loggers and their families living in a segregated logging town in rural northeastern Oregon has not been part of the narrative told by Oregonians. Since 2004, as a descendant of Maxville loggers, I have been engaged in telling the story of those families, curating the artifacts relating to their lives, preserving the townsite itself, and fostering research by many other scholars and organizations. The story of Maxville is deep history, and while much of this story has been erased, the people of Maxville left an indelible mark on our state and our nation. This presentation reflects on this engagement, and how this work contributes towards collective healing and understanding.

Tveskov, Mark Axel, (Southern Oregon University), Liz Carter (Historic Preservation Consulting), Rory Becker (Eastern Oregon University)

Paper

Symposium: Maxville, Oregon: Celebrating 100 years of an African-American Logging Community in Northeast Oregon

Maxville Oregon: The Archaeology of a 20th century Company Logging Town and an African American Community in Wallowa County Oregon.

Abstract: Maxville was a company logging town established by the Bowman Hicks Lumber Company in Wallowa County, Oregon in 1922. Among the 400 residents of the town were many African American families, many of whom continued to live there after the company abandoned the town in 1933. This paper presents a context of Pacific Northwest industrial logging in the early 20th century and details the results of an archaeological survey of the Maxville townsite used to nominate the Maxville to the National Register of Historic Places.

Uddin, Lisa, Whitman College

Paper

Symposium: Maxville, Oregon: Celebrating 100 years of an African-American Logging Community in Northeast Oregon

The Visual Culture of Maxville Logging

Abstract: This presentation offers a preliminary interpretation of Maxville, Oregon through the visual culture of logging. Examining film, illustration, photography, and African-American social dance, I inquire into the aesthetic forms, frequencies, and channels of U.S. timberlands and their political potentials. More specifically, I ask what the vital project of preserving and reimagining the 94-acre historic townsite of Maxville – as a hub of community-based, Indigenous, and diasporic design traditions, knowledge, and practices – might learn from the worlds made when Black loggers got to work and shared the visual trace of that labor. What did those worlds look and feel like? How might they be rekindled? And, in a place now dedicated to healing land and communities, why?

Umlor, Shoshawna and Leah Bryant-Wood, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Paper

Symposium: Willamette Valley Archaeology and Heritage Research

Standardizing Site Condition Assessments in a Dynamic Environment: An Example from the Reservoirs of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Willamette Valley Project

Abstract: The Willamette Valley Project (WVP) is a system of 13 dams and reservoirs managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) in western Oregon. The WVP Cultural Resources Condition Assessment Project was started in 2019 with the goal to revisit all documented sites within Corps managed lands and use standardized methods to assess each site's existing condition within the unique reservoir environment. Prior to initiating the project, the Corps had record of approximately 603 cultural resources. Of these sites, 66% had been revisited more than 20 years ago, and many had not been visited after their initial recording. To date, the Corps has revisited 213 of the known sites and recorded many new finds. As this project progresses, the Corps has documented another

92 cultural resources and anticipates this number will increase with each field session (n=695). The Corps has encountered many challenges associated with reservoir environments but has developed a comprehensive approach to site recording that utilizes multiple recording methods. Although many of these methods are widely used, some are unique to the reservoir environment. This effort ultimately facilitates qualitative and quantitative comparison for research purposes and improves Corps management practices.

Valentino, Alicia, PhD, King County Historic Preservation Program

Paper

Symposium: Investigations at Deeply Buried Site Sta9? (45KI1285) on the Green River in King County Washington

Historic Features and Everyday Living at 45KI1285

Abstract: Three historic-aged features were found at 45KI1285: remnants of the Prentice Nursery, a multi-family midden, and a milk bottle dump. These features add to the known history of the area and provide us information on nursery operations, local households and Japanese American lessees, and dairying operations along the river. Remnants of the Prentice Nursery contained artifacts consistent with the operation of a greenhouse, and any personal items may be associated with the workers. The multi-family dump was the most robust artifact assemblage and the result of dumping over a period of decades. The items recovered show a variety of imported goods and children's toys, suggestive of families. The Japanese-origin items may reflect the Japanese American land lessees who operated in the valley and discarded their belongings when incarcerated during World War II but overall, the artifacts indicate average households who purchased and used items commonly available. The concentration of milk bottles is from Washington dairies and other parts of the country. Overall, these features offer a glimpse of this small parcel along the Green River from the early 1900s through mid-century, from the Japanese immigrants who leased the land and were then incarcerated during World War II, never to return, to the offsite owners of a large nursery operation.

Vollman, Taylor, (University of Victoria),, Iain McKechnie, PhD (Department of Anthropology, University of Victoria), and Marco Hatch, PhD (College of the Environment, Western Washington University)

Paper

General Session: Zooarchaeology

Ancient abundance, distribution, and size of Olympia Oysters (*Ostrea lurida*) in the Salish Sea: a perspective from a Lekwungen Village, Southern Vancouver Island

Abstract: Olympia oysters (*Ostrea lurida*) are the only oyster species native to the Northwest Coast of North America and are currently a focus of restoration and management following a collapse over the past 150 years. This presentation examines 42 archaeological assemblages containing Olympia oysters in the Salish Sea to better understand Indigenous uses, changes in abundance and distribution between ancient and modern and develops a method to estimate ancient size-at-harvest from partial valves. We observe that Olympia oysters are not a particularly abundant species in archaeological sites (<15% relative frequency) except in a few sites with high abundance in specific

nearshore habitats. Additionally, we examine the size and abundance of Olympia oysters from Kosapsom Village (DcRu-4), a site with exceptionally high Olympia oyster frequency (~68 % MNI) located on Southern Vancouver Island in British Columbia in the traditional territories of Esquimalt and Songhees Nations. Comparisons of oyster size estimates from Kosapsom to modern restoration sites demonstrate that archaeological sizes are significantly larger than modern oysters in the same waterway but are similar to a 20+ year restoration site in Fidalgo Bay, Washington. Notably oyster abundance and size at Kosapsom increased significantly over 1800 years which we interpret to potentially reflect harvesting restrictions and management, to maintain long-term harvest stability. This research contributes to the growing recognition that zooarchaeological records of traditional Indigenous shellfish use and management hold great potential to expand ecosystem baselines and inform modern coastal restoration and conservation strategies.

Walsh, Megan, PhD, Central Washington University

Paper

General Session: Indigenous Stewardship and Sustainability: Integrating Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Contemporary Land Management Practices

Combining Paleoecology, Archaeology, and Other Lines of Evidence to Better Understand Past Trends of Human-Fire-Landscape Interactions in the Pacific Northwest

Abstract: Understanding the role fire played in maintaining ecosystems prior to Euro-American settlement is key to restoring landscape resiliency and viability in the PNW. Such information can also aid efforts to return of Indigenous fire stewardship practices to the landscape, which support healthy forests and other landscapes. To do this, site-specific fire histories that illustrate how fire activity varied on decadal- to millennial-length timescales are needed. More important, perhaps, is an understanding of the relationships that existed between past fire activity and the factors that influenced its occurrence, frequency, and severity, such as climate variability and cultural burning regimes. Here I use examples from my own research to highlight what is known about past trends in fire activity in the PNW during the postglacial period, and to illustrate the opportunities that exist for combining paleoecological, archaeological, and other lines of data to better understanding past human-landscape interactions, primarily through the use of fire. The goal of doing this is not necessarily to determine the origin of individual fires within the paleoenvironmental record, but to instead help elucidate the spatial scale at which humans, climate, or some combination of both influenced the fire history of the region. Through case studies from the Willamette Valley, Olympic Peninsula, Mount Rainier National Park, and the eastern Cascades, I make the case that while myself and many other researchers have made a good start at this, a lot more work is needed to fully understand past human-fire interactions in the Pacific Northwest.

Wang, Penglin, PhD, Central Washington University

Poster 6-5

POSTER SESSION 6: Cultural Anthropology and Linguistics

An Iconographic Approach to the Crosslinguistic Connection in Words Between 'Star' and 'Flower'

Abstract: Star and flower are very different objects in their existence and volume, and their coinage are thus hardly originated from a primary etymon in a language. However, a perception of their iconographic similarity can entail forming a compatible compound such as English starflower. Converging exactly with the English notion is that of Chinese 126hizhi126 ‘starflower’ consisting of the two words xing ‘star’ and hua ‘flower’. To further neutralize their senses in two separate lexicalizations, the Chinese words huoxing (‘fire star’) and huohua (‘fire flower’) both mean ‘spark’, demonstrating the semantic interchangeability of their second component xing ‘star’ and hua ‘flower’. It is here hard to imagine how ‘star’ and ‘flower’ could fit into the same semantic slot without graphical abstraction in the human eye. These crosslinguistic examples of coinage should remind us that visual abstraction can have some effect on naming and further prompt us to think about if the two notions supported with comparable phonetic setting could be connected etymologically across languages in contact situations. This presentation compares the Altaic word for ‘flower’ represented with Classical Mongolian čičig~sečeg~čečeg ‘flower, anything suggestive of or resembling a flower’ with Tokharian B ścirye ‘star’ and the Xiongnu official name *čiči (126hizhi) by focusing on the phonetic strings of čiči-~seče- and ści-. In addition, the possibility whereby the Xiongnu official title guli, which could have meant ‘star’, was reminiscent of Persian gul ‘flower’ will be considered.

Warner, Mark, Ph.D., University of Idaho

Paper

Symposium: Reflections on the Historical Archaeology of the Pacific Northwest

The Complexities of Idaho and Northwest Historical Archaeology: Sometimes Following, Sometimes Leading

Abstract: Thanks to the pioneering work of Roderick Sprague, the University of Idaho has a 50 year track record of engagement in historical archaeology. Sprague, rightfully, is claimed as one of the founders of the field, yet the paradox is that in many ways historical archaeology in Idaho was also largely invisible in the broader discipline. Historical archaeology has been a consistent presence in the state but identifying the impacts of that work is challenging. One perspective is that it is the students of Rick Sprague who have been more impactful than the archaeology work itself. The question is why is that the case and what is going on that may be changing that perspective.

Watlament, Troy, Yakama Nation

Paper

General Session: Indigenous Stewardship and Sustainability: Integrating Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Contemporary Land Management Practices

Huckleberries and Roots

Abstract: The majority of native plants found within the Columbia Plateau are Cultural plants to Indigenous groups. Yakama Nation and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs will present their restorative efforts to enhance native species within their reservation boundaries and bringing back areas of cultural gathering to their tribes. Yakama Nation has restored root gathering areas and huckleberry gathering areas with controlled burning. Ethnographic documentation and on the ground application will be shared.

Wilson, Dianna, and Shelby Anderson (Portland State University)

Paper

Symposium: Willamette Valley Archaeology and Heritage Research

Taking Thermally Modified Rock Seriously: An Analysis of Use-Wear Attributes

Abstract: Rock is a durable and widely available resource that can store and transfer thermal energy, which is why people have used, and still use, rock in various forms of cooking techniques using different types of thermal facilities. Many of these facilities are important heritage resources associated with the long-term connection of Indigenous people to places, plants, and animals. In Oregon's Willamette Valley there is an abundance of thermally modified rock (TMR) that archaeologists minimally record and then discard, with inadequate information retained to reconstruct past TMR use or answer other important questions about past relationships between people and plants in the Valley. To address these gaps, we developed a new method of TMR analysis, applied the method to four sites in the Willamette Valley, and assessed the effectiveness of the method for distinguishing variations in thermal facilities and classifying cooking technologies. The final stages of this analysis are on-going; in this presentation we will share and discuss preliminary results and their potential implications for future research.

Wilson, Douglas C., Ph.D., Portland State University / National Park Service

Paper

Symposium: Reflections on the Historical Archaeology of the Pacific Northwest

Evolution of Historical Archaeology in the Pacific Northwest

Abstract: In 1975, Roderick Sprague first summarized the origins of historical archaeology and its regional development in the Pacific Northwest. In the subsequent 49 years, historical archaeologists from universities, agencies, and the private sector have conducted an abundance of research. Building on Sprague, this paper briefly summarizes how archaeologists approached historical archaeology examining the evolution of approaches, context, and limitations of this practice in the Pacific Northwest. This evolution parallels the mid-20th to 21st century progression of archaeology in North America, with the cultural milieu and theoretical and methodological traditions of the archaeologists impacting the ways in which they constructed and implemented research programs and designs. However, the unique environment, immense spaces, and large amounts of protected lands and changing sociopolitical agendas influenced this evolution of ideas and methods. This intersection of place and process fundamentally altered the field, and while much research built on past studies, it is the new ideas, techniques, and orientations that have guided new understandings. The simultaneous development of related federal undertakings, including the construction of dams and planning strategies for federal protected areas, including parks, provided an important impetus for much archaeological research. From the earliest projects that looted Indigenous burials and noted Chinese coins in buried contexts, the field has evolved to address past problematic practices of archaeology, directly confronting racism, colonialism, settler colonialism, and capitalism using a variety of approaches.

Wolfe III, James, (Warm Springs) and Larry Squiemphen III (Warm Springs)

Presentation

Dip-Net Demonstration: Bridging Tradition and Innovation in Indigenous Fishing Practices

Abstract: This presentation, led by James Wolfe III, a Warm Springs Reservation tribal member and adept fisherman, unveils the intricate process of constructing a traditional dip net, a cornerstone of tribal fishing traditions passed down through generations. This tool stands as a testament to generations of tribal wisdom and fishing practices. Wolfe's narrative weaves through the selection of Red Fir for crafting the extended poles to incorporating modern materials such as a steel hoop and trigger system from Dalles Iron Works, showcasing a harmonious fusion of tradition and innovation. More than a craft, the dip net symbolizes the continuity of a cultural practice, maintaining its pivotal role in the community's daily and ceremonial life. This demonstration not only honors the past through the meticulous creation of a traditional fishing tool but also celebrates its continued relevance and adaptation, highlighting the resilience of the Warm Springs community and their dedication to a living heritage. Through Wolfe's personal journey from an early age fisherman to a cultural educator, the presentation exemplifies the transmission of indigenous knowledge and the enduring value of traditional practices in contemporary contexts.

Wynia, Katie A., M.A., and Douglas C. Wilson, Ph.D.

Paper

Symposium: Reflections on the Historical Archaeology of the Pacific Northwest

Paper Title: Fifty Years of Historical Archaeology Field Schools

Abstract: Field schools are a crucial element of an archaeologists professional training and play a significant role in shaping the future of the profession. Historical archaeology field schools are uniquely situated to explore colonial-era and later sites in the Pacific Northwest, providing students with experience working in sites that are intrinsic to past colonial narratives and new decolonized approaches to the region. Over the past 50 years or so in the Pacific Northwest, historical archaeology field schools have shifted from large-scale "digs" with abundant artifact collections and intensive work on classification to smaller-scale and more nuanced research topics addressing inequality, racial and ethnic diversity, and collaboration with stakeholders, partners, and Indigenous communities. There is a trend towards more balanced representation in terms of gender and other historically underrepresented groups. Using the field school at Fort Vancouver NHS, a joint program with Portland State University and Washington State University Vancouver, this paper explores the shifting approaches and challenges in archaeological education. We conclude on the future of field schools and how they might be improved to the benefit of new realities in higher education as well as the wider profession, partners, stakeholders, and Indigenous communities. Increasing collaboration in the archaeological process, making field school more accessible, and preparing students for current demands of the industry are three important areas.

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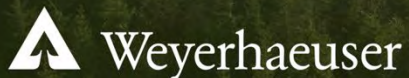
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Practice With Purpose

The 2024 Cultural Resource Protection Summit marks our 17th gathering, and as we continue to consider carefully the health and safety of our Summit family, it will be our 3rd “hybrid” Summit, as well, with both in-person and virtual participation options. The Summit family remains hard at work fulfilling the mission we have had since the Summit’s inception:

The primary goal in organizing the annual Summit has been to facilitate amongst all affected parties an open, frank discussion about the intersection between cultural resources and land use. The Summit is designed to promote collaborative cultural resource planning as an effective means of finding resolution to issues before they escalate into emotionally-charged, divisive, and expensive stalemates or law suits.

This year, the Summit agenda includes an engaging array of cutting-edge topics that will encourage attendees to ponder our *purpose* as we continue seeking innovative solutions for today’s most pressing challenges to effective cultural resource protection, thereby raising the bar on our practice. Panel discussions, *lightning* talks, and experiential activities will highlight useful examples of the links between CRM and responsible land use. We will also reserve time for great food and general socializing as we reflect on and advance our work.

Please join us in-person at Suquamish, virtually on Zoom, or “hybridly” (a little of both) for two days of engaging conversation and reflection that will help you improve your technical skills while deepening your connection to why we do this work. Then, with renewed commitment, move forward with helpful tools for collaboratively protecting and caring for our irreplaceable cultural resources.

SUMMIT HIGHLIGHTS:

Keynote, panels, and *lightning* talks exploring critical CRM topics, including:

- Keynote by Emily Washines (Yakama)
- Nlaka’pamux Nation Field Team – TCPs & International Borders
- MMIWP, Boarding School, and Tribal Cold Case projects (WA State Attorney General’s Office)
- Publishing archaeological work
- Preparing for future offshore wind projects

Experiential opportunities for learning and socializing:

- Opportunities to visit nearby Suquamish places
- 4th Annual Summit Book Club
- Deeper discussions with our Summit Cohorts

- Registration Opens 2/28 - Visit www.theleadershipseries.info to register online!
- Students: email Mary Rossi at mary@eppardvision.org for information about student rates!
- Starting 2/28, visit the Summit website to enter to win a free registration! One award will be made in each of these categories: Tribes, agencies, consultants, students.

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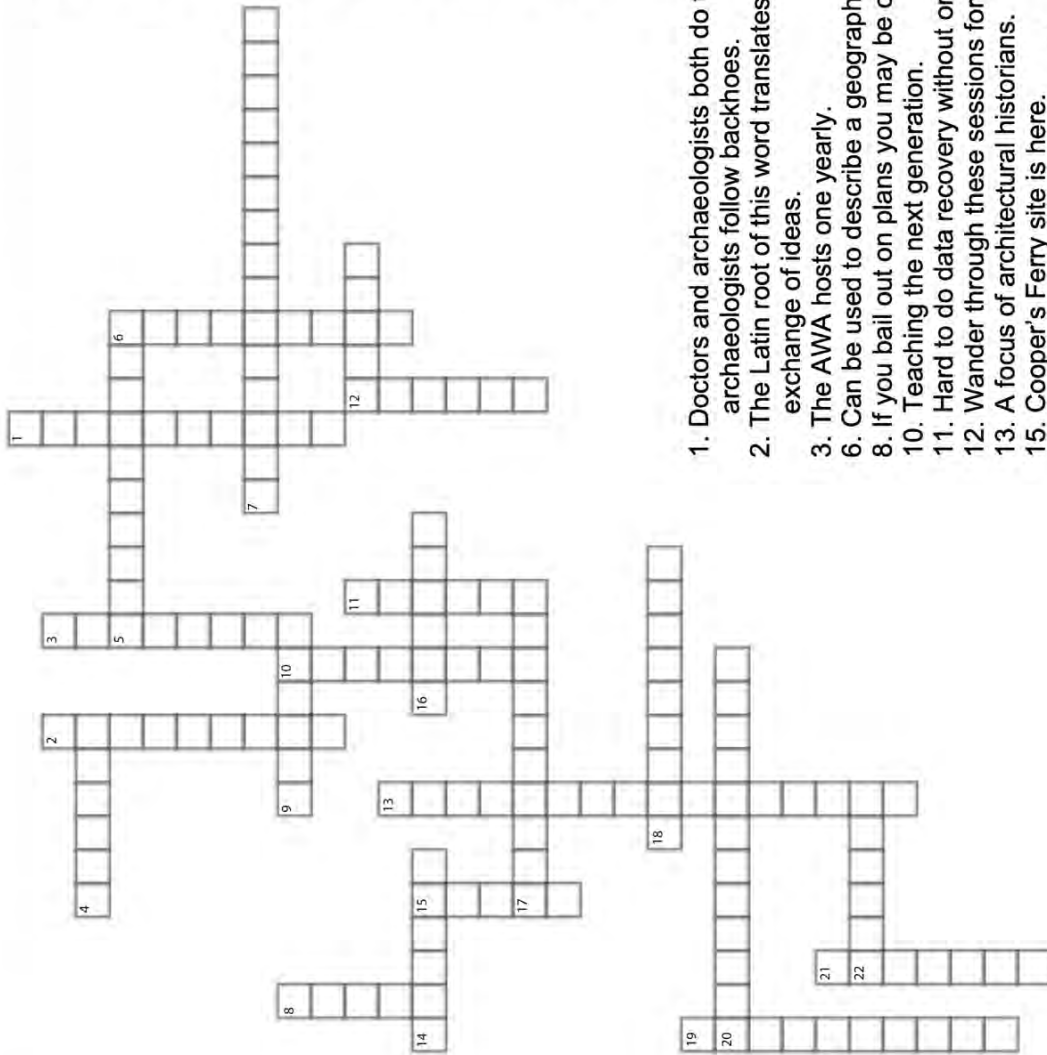




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ACROSS

4. You will also hear about this on the news as voters are polled on their opinions.
5. One in the four-field approach
7. Our neighbor to the north... no, more specific than that.
9. A fancy term for animal bones
12. You may be working on this while you're in a presentation for one, if it's not engaging.
14. Any alteration to an archaeological site requires one.
16. A common deliverable. Or, what Picard asks Riker for after damage to the Enterprise.
17. The post-contact period.
18. Thank you, archaeology techs, for doing this in the PNW weather and vegetation.
20. Another four-field approach. Also, for some reason, a (misspelled) clothing line.
22. Became the 33rd State on Valentine's Day 1859

DOWN

1. Doctors and archaeologists both do this, but doctors follow symptoms and archaeologists follow backhoes.
2. The Latin root of this word translates to "drinking party" or "to drink together," during an exchange of ideas.
3. The AWA hosts one yearly.
6. Can be used to describe a geographic area, or your gardening designs.
8. If you bail out on plans you may be one.
10. Teaching the next generation.
11. Hard to do data recovery without one.
12. Wander through these sessions for one-on-one chats with researchers.
13. A focus of architectural historians.
15. Cooper's Ferry site is here.
19. The 76th Annual NWAC was held here
21. State flower is the bitterroot

ANSWERS: Across: 4. Survey 5. Bioanthropology 7. British Columbia 9. Faunal 12. Paper 14. Permit 16. Report 17. Historical 18. Fieldwork 20. Anthropology 22. Oregon.
Down: 1. Monitoring 2. Symposium 3. Pub crawl 6. Landscape 8. Flake 10. Academic 11. Shovel 12. Poster 13. Built Environment 15. Idaho 19. Washington 21. Montana

MY IDEOLOGICAL BATTLE: CONFRONTING SOCIAL DOGMA WITH ANTHROPOLOGICAL OP-EDS

BY MARK C. MANSPERGER

CO-EDITED BY DARBY C. STAPP AND VICTORIA M. BOOZER



MY IDEOLOGICAL BATTLE: CONFRONTING SOCIAL DOGMA WITH ANTHROPOLOGICAL OP-EDS

MARK C. MANSPERGER

JOURNAL OF NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGY MEMOIR 23

CO-EDITED BY
DARBY C. STAPP AND VICTORIA M. BOOZER

JOURNAL OF NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGY MEMOIR 23
AVAILABLE SEPTEMBER 2024

A childhood on the move. Growing up with a sense of wonder. Part Economist, part Anthropologist, very much a concerned citizen with a burning desire to improve the world. Mark Mansperger attained a Ph.D. in Anthropology and found his voice. Through the years, he has written dozens of hard-hitting newspaper op-eds trying to share his insights and motivate thinking among his readers. How do societies operate; who pulls the strings; and how does the mind operate in a social context? This book is his life story, including times in Europe and Iran, infused with the dozens of columns he has written addressing contemporary issues in politics, economics, culture, society, and environment. Writing is a personal release and means to develop one's ideas. In such, Dr. Mansperger uses economic and anthropological perspectives to inform readers of current issues in a manner that is both accessible and entertaining. The goal of Anthropology is not just to understand the world, but to make it a better place.

In this *Journal of Northwest Anthropology Memoir*, we present the writings of Dr. Mark Mansperger, an anthropologist in Richland, Washington, who has written nearly 50 op-eds for the *Tri-City Herald*, a regional newspaper serving approximately one-half million readers in southeast Washington State.

Our purpose is two-fold: first to document the anthropological contribution that Dr. Mansperger has made to public enlightenment in southeast Washington, and second to assist and inspire the current and coming generations of anthropologists to share their perspectives with the public through op-eds or the many other opinion-based avenues that exist.

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THE JOURNAL OF NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGY



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