



LISTEN, LEARN, CHANGE:
CELEBRATING DIVERSE
PERSPECTIVES
IN ANTHROPOLOGY

74TH NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
APRIL 7-9, 2021
VIRTUAL

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2021

Listen, Learn, Change: Celebrating Diverse Perspectives in Anthropology

The Pacific Northwest is a complex mosaic of voices which we as anthropologists must listen to, learn from, understand, and partner with. Anthropology has a history of taking these voices for granted or being oblivious to their existence.

To challenge such tendencies and reiterate the intentional inclusivity that should characterize anthropological practice, the cancelled 73rd Northwest Anthropological Conference (NWAC) intended to focus on the importance of forming and celebrating inclusive partnerships in 2020. Although this conversation was interrupted, we ask our colleagues to continue to commit to creating a more connected and thoughtful future in 2021.

As anthropologists it is our privilege to attend NWAC every year. In 2021, we are asking our colleagues to forge spaces for inclusive dialogue.

We want to be mindful to create

spaces for the voices of the people we work with so that all attendees have an opportunity to engage in constructive, inclusive dialogue. Whether this kind of approach is already fundamental to your anthropological practice or not, we invited you to share your partnership experiences and aspirations at this conference by organizing sessions or presentations that open spaces for the many voices that we anthropologists must hear.

The Northwest Anthropological Association and NWAC 2021 Planning Committee acknowledge that our community is living through a tumultuous historic moment and we thank you for being with us in 2021. Our 74th NWAC will be hosted virtually April 7-10, 2021 and we hope that this year's format and theme bring more of our Northwest colleagues together than ever before.

2021 NWAC Planning Committee

The Northwest Anthropological Conference is organized by volunteers from the northwest anthropology community. The Northwest Anthropological Association, a 501(c)3 non-profit, was formed to facilitate the NWAC. All NWAC attendees are NWAA members and are invited to join the annual business meeting which is held at the NWAC. Interested in hosting NWAC 2022 or beyond? Please reach out to the NWAA board. For more information visit: <https://www.nwaconference.com/about-the-nwaa>

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2021 Northwest Anthropological Conference Attendee Code of Conduct

Overview

The organizers of the 2021 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.

COVID-19, Xenophobia, and Racism

Across the United States right now, COVID-19 infections are increasing along with feelings of anxiety, isolation, and fear. Along with those feelings, the world has seen an increase in misinformation, xenophobia, and racism. This has resulted in physical, financial, emotional, and psychological harm to our Asian and Pacific Islander colleagues, and will not be tolerated during any NWAC event, including this year's virtual conference. Please only use the names provided by the World Health Organization (WHO), "coronavirus" or "COVID-19," when discussing COVID-19 topics.

Rules and Guidelines for Digital Discussion

- One speaker at a time. Please allow others to finish before speaking. Please do not interrupt or talk over others
- Please mute your microphone when not speaking or making a comment and utilize digital features, such as "Raise your hand," to allow for structured discussion
- If possible, silence email and text notifications to avoid interruptions
- NWAC leadership, session organizers, panel organizers, and breakout moderators will coordinate, refocus the group, and minimize crosstalk as needed
- This is a space where we believe the experiences of marginalized individuals (BIPOC, LGBTQIA2S+, the disabled community, social class, and so forth)
- If you are ever uncomfortable, or have a question or concern, and do not wish to speak out loud about it, feel free to send a private message to the program coordinator, session organizer, or NWAC leadership
- It is considered inappropriate to share the specifics of individuals' experiences, or attribute comments to individuals, when discussing the conference with those outside of the conference. Sharing ideas and experiences are fine, but be respectful of the privacy of your colleagues
- We will not allow microaggressive statements at any time during the conference. If someone makes a microaggressive statement by accident, be understanding when others take notice and call it out. If you

hear such a statement occur that goes unnoticed or unaddressed, please reach out to NWAC leadership with pertinent details (i.e. time of the event, session title, names, etc.)

- We recognize that there are many identities among our group and individual conference attendees have many intersecting identities themselves. Attendees and organizers should not feel compelled to share these identities if they do not wish to do so. Furthermore, we will try to express our concerns and thoughts in ways that do not make assumptions about the identities of fellow group members
- Background images should be appropriate, and public domain or owned by Socio
- Avoid attire with offensive messaging or imagery (profanity, nudity, cultural appropriation/insensitivity, etc.)
- No political messaging
- If you're unsure if something will be allowed, consult above section

Use and Reproduction of Conference Content

Your registration entitles you to access to the 2021 NWAC Virtual Event Platform for which you have registered. Any and all other costs associated with your attendance shall be borne solely by you, and the 2021 NWAC organizers shall have no liability for such costs.

Use of Likeness: By participating in the 2021 NWAC you acknowledge and agree to grant 2021 NWAC the right at the 2021 NWAC to record, film, live stream, photograph, or capture your likeness in any media now available or hereafter developed and to distribute, broadcast, use, or otherwise globally to disseminate, in perpetuity, such media without any further approval from you or any payment to you. This grant to Virtual Event includes, but is not limited to, the right to edit such media, the right to use the media alone or together with other information, and the right to allow others to use or disseminate the media.

Virtual 2021 NWAC Content: You acknowledge and agree that 2021 NWAC, in its sole discretion, reserves the right to change any and all aspects of the 2021 NWAC, including but not limited to, the 2021 NWAC name, themes, content, program, speakers, performers, hosts, moderators, venue, and time.

Limitations on Use: By registering for the 2021 NWAC you agree not to sell, trade, transfer, or share your access, unless such transfer is granted by the 2021 NWAC Planning Committee. If the 2021 NWAC Planning Committee determines that you have violated this policy, they may cancel your access, retain any payments made by you, and ban you from future NWAC events.

Recording, Live Streaming, and Videotaping: Participants may not record or broadcast audio or video of sessions at 2021 NWAC.

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.

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. 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.

Acknowledgement

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. The organizers of this conference will not conduct their own investigation(s), but will allow investigations by law enforcement agencies, the RPA, the EEOC, universities, and employers.

Definitions and Examples of Impermissible Conduct

The organizers understand that anthropological research presentations may include discussions and/or imagery of sexuality or sexual representation. Presentations may also include content on gender and/or gender identity, age, disability, physical appearance, body size, race, ethnicity, religion, and other categories. Should your presentation include any of the aforementioned sensitive content, please be sure that approval for their use has been obtained by appropriate entities/institutions, and that you provide the audience with an adequate warning of the type and nature of sensitive content.

Definitions

Discrimination: the unjust or prejudicial treatment of others based on human differences

Harassment: offensive, belittling, threatening, or otherwise unwelcome behavior directed at someone based on protected characteristics. Harassment includes, but is not limited to:

- Comments or actions that minimize a person's lived experiences[i], identity, or safety
- Deliberate misgendering or use of "dead"[ii] or rejected names[iii]
- Deliberate "outing" of any person's lived experiences or identity without their consent
- Sustained disruption of talks or other events
- Physical contact without consent or after a request to stop
- Unwelcome sexual attention
- Deliberate intimidation or stalking of any kind – in person or online
- Collection or distribution of harassing photography or recordings
- Threats or acts of violence
- Advocating for, or encouraging, any of the above behavior

Discrimination/Harassment is not:

- Feeling persecuted for your social privilege
- 'Reverse' -isms, including 'reverse racism,' 'reverse sexism,' and 'cisphobia'
- Reasonable communication of boundaries, such as "leave me alone," "go away," or "I'm not discussing this with you."
- Refusal to explain or debate social justice issues when the person being asked is put in a defensive position based on their lived experience, personal identity, or safety
- Communication in a 'tone' you don't find congenial
- Discussion of sensitive topics
- Criticizing racist, sexist, cissexist, or otherwise oppressive behavior or assumptions

BIPoC: An acronym used to refer to Black, Indigenous, and People of Color. It is based on the recognition of collective experiences of systemic racism. As with any other identity term, it is up to individuals to use this term as an identifier

Bullying: seeking to harm, intimidate, or coerce someone perceived as vulnerable

Trigger: a reminder of a past trauma caused by a stimulus (a smell or sound, specific words or topics, etc.)

Microaggression: the verbal, nonverbal, and environmental slights, snubs, insults, phrasing, or belittlement, whether intentional or unintentional, which communicate hostile, derogatory, or negative messages to target persons based solely upon discriminatory belief systems

Consent: permission for something to happen or agreement to do something

People of Color: a collective term for people of Asian, African, Latinx, and Native American backgrounds, as opposed to the collective "White"

Privilege: a special right, advantage, or immunity granted or available only to a particular person or group

Gender identity: an individual's personal sense of having a particular gender. Gender identity may or may not relate to a person's birth sex

Cisgender: denoting or relating to a person whose sense of personal identity and gender corresponds with their birth sex

Non-binary: a term used to describe genders that don't fall into one of the two "binary" categories: male or female

Queer: describes sexual and gender identities other than heterosexual and cisgender. It is sometimes used to express that sexuality and gender are complicated, change over time, and might not fit neatly into traditional binary identities

LGBTQIA2S+: an inclusive acronym for those who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual, and two-spirit

Preferred pronouns: the pronoun that a person prefers to be used when they are referred to, in order to indicate their gender identity (e.g. "Anna lost her car keys"; "Taylor is an artist. They enjoy drawing and painting"). Often presented in the format (she/her/hers), (he/his), (they/them/theirs), etc. People may prefer more than one pronoun or use them interchangeably (e.g. him/him/they)

Cultural appropriation: the use of objects or elements of a non-dominant culture in a way that doesn't respect their original meaning, give credit to their source, or reinforces stereotypes or contributes to oppression

Decolonize: the active and intentional process of unlearning values, beliefs, and conceptions that have caused physical, emotional, or mental harm to people through colonization. It requires a recognition of systems of oppression

Safe space: Refers to an environment in which everyone feels comfortable expressing themselves and participating fully, without fear of attack, ridicule, or denial of experience

Tokenism: presence without meaningful participation. For example, a superficial invitation for the participation of members of a certain socially oppressed group, who are expected to speak for the whole group without giving this person a real opportunity to speak for themselves

Additional definitions:

<https://environment.uw.edu/about/diversity-equity-inclusion/tools-and-additional-resources/glossary-dei-concepts/>

<https://www.antiviolenceproject.org/glossary/#microaggressions>

Attribution: this Code of Conduct is based on examples from the SHA Virtual Conference Presenter Access Guide (Quinlan 2020), the NWAA Policy on Harassment (2020), American Alliance of Museums 2021 AAM Annual Meeting and MuseumExpo, and the Association for Washington Archaeology Diversity Committee.

[i](#) *"lived experiences" means the first-hand accounts and impressions of living as a member of a minority or oppressed group.*

[ii](#) *"deadnaming" means to use someone's old name. It specifically refers to the practice of deliberately referring to a trans person by their pre-transition name. Not only is it disrespectful, it can be considered an act of violence, especially when a person is not publicly out as trans.*

[iii](#) *"rejected name" can also include persons who have changed their names for non-transition related reasons such as relationships, political statements, etc. Malcolm X changed his name for very specific reasons related to his identity; it is disrespectful to refer to him as anything besides Malcolm X*

2021 Northwest Anthropological Conference Daily Schedule

Wednesday, 7 April 2021

9:00 - 12:00	Tribal Caucus (Invitation Only)
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Thursday, 8 April 2021

9:00 - 10:20	Opening: Conference Welcome, Student Paper Awards, Keynote Address
8:30 - 5:00	Making Your Way: Information for New Professionals in Anthropology in the Northwest
10:20 - 12:20	Geoarchaeology and Archaeological Lithics (Poster Session)
10:20 - 1:40	Archaeology Presentations (General Session)
10:20 - 12:00	Geoarchaeology and Archaeological Lithics (Poster Session)
10:20 - 3:00	Historical Archaeology (General Session)
12:00 - 1:00	Lunch
	LGBTQIA2S+ Social Hour
1:00 - 2:00	Biological Anthropology and Archaeology (Poster Session)
1:00 - 3:00	Partnerships and Cultural Resources at the Hanford Site
1:00 - 3:00	Beyond Land Acknowledgements: Responsibilities to People and Place
3:00 - 4:00	History and Historical Archaeology (Poster Session)
3:00 - 4:00	Association for Washington Archaeology Mentorship Program
3:00 - 5:00	Engaging Hidden Contexts: New Examinations of Researcher Positionality
3:00 - 5:00	Annual Transportation Symposium
5:00 - 6:30	Association of Oregon Archaeologists Meeting

Friday, 9 April 2021

9:00 - 9:40	Opening: Tribal Caucus Public Highlights
10:00 - 5:00	Walking the Walk: Navigating an Archaeology Career in the Field and Beyond
10:00 - 11:00	Indigenous Perspectives in Anthropology and CRM (General Session)
10:00 - 12:00	Diversity in Archaeology
10:00 - 12:00	Anthropology Presentations (General Session)
10:00 - 5:00	Asian American Diaspora Archaeology in the Pacific Northwest
12:00 - 1:00	Lunch
	BIPoC Social Hour
	Northwest Anthropological Association Meeting
1:00 - 3:00	From Consultation to #landback: The Continuum of Agency Engagement with Tribal Nations
1:00 - 3:40	Assessing Colonial Heritage in the Northwest through Historical Archaeology
1:00 - 5:00	Nevertheless, She Persisted: Intersectional and Multivocal Perspectives on the Contributions of Women in Pacific Northwest Anthropology
1:40 - 5:00	Protecting Places that Matter: A Discussion Exploring Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes
5:00 - 6:30	Association for Washington Archaeology Meeting

2021 Northwest Anthropological Conference Session Schedule
Thursday, 8 April 2021

9:00 – 10:20	Conference Opening
9:00	<p>Welcome to NWAC 2021 Presented by the Northwest Anthropological Association</p> <p>Student Paper Awards Presented by Northwest Anthropological Association, Journal of Northwest Anthropology, Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, and Equinox Research and Consulting International</p>
9:20	<p>Keynote Address William A. White, III, PhD Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley</p> <p>Building an Anti-Racist Anthropology The 2020 Race Uprisings and ongoing anti-Asian American and Pacific Islander violence has pushed many anthropologists to take a stand against racism. We all want to do something to help but are finding ourselves stymied by the sheer size of the problem. At its core, racism is rooted in inequity and is perpetuated through trauma. None of us in the United States are immune of its effects. This talk addresses how taking a trauma-informed approach to our work and careers has the potential to address anthropology's role in structural racism. It also shows us a pathway toward helping us become anti-racism advocates in our own lives, workplaces, and communities. I draw upon examples of archaeology organizations in the United States who are working to realizing the anti-racist institutions BIPOC communities need. An anti-racism archaeology can be one of the tools this country uses to heal from the intergenerational trauma we have all suffered.</p> <p>William "Bill" White, III is an Assistant Professor of Anthropology at UC Berkeley where he specializes in historical archaeology of the African Diaspora, historic preservation, and community-based research. Born in Boise, Idaho, he completed his Bachelor's in anthropology at Boise State University in 2001 and an anthropology Master's at the University of Idaho in 2005. Since 2004, Bill has worked for environmental companies that took him to archaeology sites across the American West. His career in academia started while attending the University of Arizona where he worked for the Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology (BARA) as an archaeologist. Bill completed his PhD at Arizona in 2017. His archaeological work also seeks to reach larger audiences by using blogging, vlogging, podcasting, and online publishing. He also employs local youth from underserved communities, specifically African Americans and Native Americans, in local archaeology projects. Bill currently resides in Hercules, California.</p> <p>The Keynote Address is sponsored by Boise State University.</p>

2021 Northwest Anthropological Conference Session Schedule
Thursday, 8 April 2021

8:30 – 5:00 **Making Your Way: Information for New Professionals in Anthropology in the Northwest**

A career in one of the many subfields of anthropology requires navigating a complex path using a wide array of knowledge, skills, and training. This session, organized by the NWAC New Professionals subcommittee, delves into the essential skills that new professionals will need to develop their careers. The major topics presented throughout the day include professional conference networking, how to apply for a job and the unique requirements of federal government, state government, and private sector jobs, considerations for choosing and applying for a graduate education program, and skills of tailoring a resume that will highlight your professional capabilities. Throughout the day this session will give participants the opportunity to interact with experienced professionals from throughout the region.

	Chairs: Sarah Steinkraus (she/her; Stell Environmental Enterprises), Sydney Hanson (she/her; WA Dept. of Archaeology and Historic Preservation)
8:30	Conference Networking 101 Steve Hackenberger (he/him, Central Washington University)
11:00	The Art of Applying for Federal Archaeological Positions Carla Burnside (USFWS), Jamie Litzkow (BLM), Ayme Swartz (USFS)
12:00	Lunch
1:00	Applying for State Jobs Sydney Hanson (she/her; WA Dept. of Archaeology and Historic Preservation), Sarah Thirtyacre (she/her; WA Recreation and Conservation Office)
1:10	Applying for Private Sector Jobs Stephenie Kramer (she/her; Willamette Cultural Resources Associates)
1:20	Grant Writing 101 Molly Carney (she/her; Washington State University), Kirsten Jenkins (she/her; Tacoma Community College)
2:00	Choosing and Applying to Graduate Programs James Brown (he/him; Washington State University), Patrick McCutcheon (he/him; Central Washington University), Catherine Zeigler (she/her; University of Washington), Gyoung-Ah Lee (she/her; University of Oregon), Mark Warner (University of Idaho)
2:40	New Professionals Coffee Hour Hosted by the NWAC New Professionals Subcommittee
3:40	Resume and CV Workshop Sarah Steinkraus (she/her; Stell Environmental Enterprises), Jennifer Ferris (she/her; HDR)

2021 Northwest Anthropological Conference Session Schedule
Thursday, 8 April 2021

10:20 – 12:20	Geoarchaeology and Archaeological Lithics (Poster Session)
	Posters will be posted for the duration of the conference in the Poster Room. Please visit the poster at the scheduled time to chat live with the author/s.
10:20	Projectile Points – Point Type Distribution: Tryon Creek House 2 (35WA288) Noella Wyatt (Central Washington University)
10:40	Developing a morphometric protocol for identifying and analyzing morphological variability in stone tools Nik Simurdak (they/them; Central Washington University), Patrick T. McCutcheon (he/him; Central Washington University)
11:00	Chemical Sourcing and Technical Analysis of Volcanic Glass Lithics from the Grissom Site (45KT301) Nik Simurdak (they/them; Central Washington University), Patrick T. McCutcheon (he/him; Central Washington University)
11:20	Quinault Indian Nation Cultural Resources Mapping with Ethnographic and LiDAR-derived Data Naomi Brandenfels (she/her; Quinault Indian Nation), Faith Webster, Justine James, Jr., Lia Frenchman
11:40	Are We Digging Deep Enough? Deeply Buried Holocene and Pleistocene Surfaces in the Moses Lake Dune Field, Grant County, Washington Sean Stcherbinine (he/him; Archaeological and Historical Services - Eastern Washington University)
12:00	A Geoarchaeological Investigation at Sentinel Springs (45KT297), southcentral Washington Mackenzie Hughes, Steven Spencer, Josh Allen, Steven Hackenberger, Karisa Terry (Central Washington University)

2021 Northwest Anthropological Conference Session Schedule
Thursday, 8 April 2021

10:20 – 1:40	Archaeology Presentations (General Session)
	Chair: James Brown (he/him; Washington State University)
10:20	Assessing Settlement Dynamics in the San Juan Islands and Northwestern Washington, a Bayesian Approach Adam Rorabaugh (Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife), Amanda K. Taylor
10:40	Ancient Cordage and Knotting on the Northwest Coast of North America Dale Croes (Washington State University)
11:00	The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly: Chronometric Hygiene of Southern Cascade Radiocarbon Chronologies James Brown (he/him; Washington State University), Patrick T. McCutcheon (he/him; Central Washington University)
11:20	The Stylistic Evolution of Pecos River Style Pictographs and their Relationship with other Archaic Rock Art Styles in the Southwest: A Hypothesis James Macrae (he/him; Falcon Cultural Resources, LLC)
11:40	Using Debitage Analysis to Infer Artifact Transport: A Case Study from Harney Basin, Oregon Galen Miller-Atkins (he/him; Anderson Perry and Associates, Inc.)
12:00	Lunch
1:00	Exploring the Analytical Contribution of 0.3175 cm Mesh Sized Lithic Debitage at the Sunrise Ridge Borrow Pit Site (45PI408), Mt. Rainier National Park, Washington David Davis (Central Washington University), Patrick T. McCutcheon (he/him; Central Washington University)
1:20	After the Fire: Disaster Archaeology as Community Service Chelsea Rose (she/her; Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology), Alex DeGeorgey, Emily Taber, Kassandra Rippee, Michelle Stegner

2021 Northwest Anthropological Conference Session Schedule
Thursday, 8 April 2021

10:20 – 3:00	Historical Archaeology (General Session)
	Chairs: Bethany K. Mathews (she/her; Antiquity Consulting), Natalie Bankuti (she/her; Antiquity Consulting)
10:20	Goian Bego: Basque Gravestone Symbol Analysis in the Intermountain West States Saffron Brooks (she/her; University of Idaho)
10:40	Gunboats on the Columbia River: The Attack on Long Island, the “Perkins Massacre” (45BN02123), and the Bannock War of 1878 Nathan May (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation)
11:00	The History of the Tutuilla Presbyterian Church on the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Umatilla County, Oregon Kristen Tiede (she/her; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation)
11:20	Shedding Light on Early Twentieth Century Logging: The Archaeological Remains of a Lighting Power Plant at Camp A of the Bridal Veil Lumbering Company, Multnomah County, Oregon (ca. 1910~1920) and its Implications for Camp Life and Industrial Culture of the Period Chris Donnermeyer, Trent Skinner, Bobby Saunters, Brian Lay
11:40	A Can of Worms? William Schroeder (they/them/their and/or he/him/his; Arête Cultural Resources Management)
12:00	Lunch
1:00	Pull Tab Archaeology: participatory archaeology without borders Jobbe Wijnen (International Centre for Pull Tab Archaeology)
1:20	pXRF in Historical Archaeology: Understanding Publishing Disparities and Possible Appropriate Uses Emma Altman (she/her; University of Idaho)
1:40	Mapping Dirt Roads and Rail Grades from Drone Imagery Using a Mask Region-based Convolutional Neural Network Dale Hamilton (Northwest Nazarene University), Gabriel Johnson
2:00	Implementation of Deep Learning to Map Dredge Tailings from Hyperspatial Aerial Imagery Dale Hamilton (Northwest Nazarene University), Robert White
2:20	Some Very Interesting Artifacts I Emily Hodgman-Richter (she/her; University of Idaho, Chemistry Dept.), Ray von Wandruszka
2:40	Some Very Interesting Artifacts II Nikaila Price (she/her; University of Idaho, Chemistry Dept), Ray von Wandruszka

2021 Northwest Anthropological Conference Session Schedule
Thursday, 8 April 2021

12:00 – 1:00 LGBTQIA2S+ Social Hour

This space is meant to serve as a professional and/or academic network as well as a support system for LGBTQIA2S+-identifying students and professionals. The goal of this session is to provide an informal and inclusive environment in which attendees can safely share their thoughts, experiences, challenges, and questions.

Chairs: Katie Kitch, Mars Galloway

1:00 – 2:00 Biological Anthropology and Archaeology (Poster Session)

Posters will be posted for the duration of the conference in the Poster Room. Please visit the poster at the scheduled time to chat live with the author/s.

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1:00 | <p>Northwest Native Plants: An Online, Digital Space for Ethnobotanical and Paleoethnobotanical Knowledge
Molly Carney (she/her; Washington State University), William Clements, Jade d'Alpoim Guedes (UC San Diego), Shannon Tushingham (she/her; Washington State University)</p> |
| 1:20 | <p>Working with Canine Forensic Teams: Collaborative Disaster Archaeology
Kassandra Rippee (she/her; Coquille Indian Tribe), Kassandra Rippee, Chelsea Rose, Alex DeGeorgy, Emily Taber, and Michelle Stegner</p> |
| 1:40 | <p>Camera trap data sampling methodology of long-tailed macaques (<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>) at Don Chao Poo Forest, Phana, Thailand
Ashton Asbury (she/her; Central Washington University), Hingey, M. D., Sheeran, L. K., Gabriel, K., Whiting, L. D.</p> |

2021 Northwest Anthropological Conference Session Schedule
Thursday, 8 April 2021

1:00 – 3:00 Partnerships and Cultural Resources at the Hanford Site

The Hanford Site Cultural Resources Working Group brings area Tribes to the table in the context of the Department of Energy's responsibility for one of the largest nuclear cleanup efforts in the world and the largest superfund cleanup site in the country. For over thirty years, the group has worked hard to balance the essential task of environmental cleanup and the goals of cultural resources management. Session participants will discuss the evolution of the longstanding partnership and various challenges and successes of the working group.

1:00

Chairs: Mary Petrich Guy (she/her; Hanford Mission Integration Solutions)
Keith Mendez (Hanford Mission Integration Solutions)

Panel

Warren Hurley (Department of Energy)
Trina Sherwood (Yakama Nation Environmental Restoration/Waste Management)
Alyssa Buck (Wanapum)
Rose Ferri (Yakama Nation Environmental Restoration/Waste Management)
Jonathan Meyer (USFWS)
Chris Wilson (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)
Keith Mendez (Hanford Mission Integration Solutions)
Rob Whitlam (Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation)
Ira Matt (FPO NRCS, Former DOE Tribal Affairs Program Manager at Hanford)
Josiah Pinkham (Nez Perce Tribe)

2021 Northwest Anthropological Conference Session Schedule
Thursday, 8 April 2021

1:00 – 3:00 Beyond Land Acknowledgements: Responsibilities to People and Place

Land acknowledgements are a widely-deployed practice for opening events and are intended, in some way, to acknowledge the Indigenous people within whose homelands an event takes place. They are performed by Indigenous people within whose ancestral territories an event is hosted, as well as non-Indigenous and displaced Indigenous people. What does it mean to acknowledge our presence within occupied Indigenous homelands within our personal and/or professional lives, and how does the land acknowledge us? How do land acknowledgements articulate with the differing ontological, epistemological, and axiological frames that shape our responsibilities and rights vis-a-vis Indigenous people (as community member, guest, or occupier) and their homelands? What does it look like to go beyond the performance of land acknowledgement? How can/does that manifest personally and/or institutionally? This session is open to multiple presentation formats including papers, open discussion, poetry/spoken word, visual or arts, performance arts, or other means of self-expression.

	Chair: Adam Rorabaugh (Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife)
1:00	Intro Dr. Karen Capuder (she/her; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation)
1:20	Mo Major
1:40	Buffalo Whispers and Rematriation in the Moses Coulee Region of Central Washington State Dr. Karen Capuder (she/her; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation), Randi Shaw (she/her; The Nature Conservancy of Washington)
2:00	Bent but not Broken: Overcoming Barriers to Cooperative Management Kat Russell (Bureau of Land Management)
2:20	Breakout with Questions
2:35	Regroup for Discussion, Q&A

3:00 – 4:00 History and Historical Archaeology (Poster Session)

	Posters will be posted for the duration of the conference in the Poster Room. Please visit the poster at the scheduled time to chat live with the author/s.
3:00	Western Washington Women Homesteaders: Summary Statistics and Spatial Patterns for Nineteen Counties Bethany K. Mathews (she/her; Antiquity Consulting)
3:20	Historical Archaeology of Transferware on Northwest Coastal Sites Natalie Bankuti (she/her; Antiquity Consulting)
3:40	Retracing Garnett's Raid: geographic context of the 1858 War of Ruthlessness in the Cascade Mountains and Columbia River Basin Matt Breidenthal (Stell Environmental Enterprises)

2021 Northwest Anthropological Conference Session Schedule
Thursday, 8 April 2021

3:00 – 4:00 Association for Washington Archaeology Mentorship Program

Join us to hear about the new Association for Washington Archaeology Mentorship Program. With the roll out planned for April 2021 come to hear how this program is being structured and what the hope for this program is. If you have questions or might want to sign up for this great program please join us for the 1 hour session with short presentations about the program including the roll out and the matching program and what we hope both mentors and mentees will get from this program.

3:00	Chairs: Anna Coon (Central Washington University), Elizabeth Dyess (Archaeological and Historical Services, EWU)
	Session Participants Anna Coon (she/her; Central Washington University) Elizabeth Dyess (she/her; Archaeological and Historical Services, EWU) Kelly Bush (Equinox Research and Consulting International Inc.) Gunnar Werhan (University of Aberdeen) Julia Furlong (Archaeological and Historical Services, EWU)

3:00 – 5:00 Engaging Hidden Contexts: New Examinations of Researcher Positionality

Anthropologists are well aware that our personal context in relation to our research is crucial. With time and effort, we have become better at reflecting on our impacts to our own research. How do we expand this reflexivity to larger sociopolitical contexts? How do we come to examine how our own contexts affect not just our research, but our professional relationships and citational practices? In today's technopolitical climate where information is more accessible, how do we critically engage in discussions about our place in the world and how it affects our professional lives? This round-table discussion will examine the ways we contextualize the positionality of historic and modern researchers. We will also discuss how to engage new forms of information relevant to positionality discussions and how to unveil previously obscured information. Our place in the world affects more than just our research areas.

3:00	Chairs: Victoria Capell (she/her; Central Washington University), Nikolai Simurdak (they/them; Central Washington University)
	Panel Participants Victoria Capell (she/her; Central Washington University) Nikolai Simurdak (they/them; Central Washington University) Jazmin Gonzalez (she/her, Central Washington University) Dr. Marwa Ghazali (she/her, Central Washington University)

2021 Northwest Anthropological Conference Session Schedule
Thursday, 8 April 2021

3:00 – 5:00 Annual Transportation Symposium

A collection of papers and presentations focusing on transportation projects from across the region. This year's session will include consideration of archaeology and historic-period built environment resources in Oregon and Washington. Participants include cultural resource management professionals from state and local transportation agencies, private consulting firms, and state regulatory agencies.

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| | Chairs: Alexander Stevenson (he/him; Sound Transit),
Scott Williams (he/him; Washington State Department of Transportation) |
| 3:00 | Deep impacts working group: A conceptual outline
Alex Stevenson (Sound Transit) |
| 3:20 | Fish Passage Barrier Removal and Cultural Resources, So Far: Some Interim Data and Discussion
Paula Johnson (she/her; Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd.) |
| 3:40 | Same Places, New Eyes: Applying the Cultural Landscape Evaluation Approach to Transportation Infrastructure Projects
January Tavel (she/her; ICF), Tait Elder (he/him; ICF); Cassandra Manetas |
| 4:00 | The State of the State's Transportation Cultural Resources Management: the View from WSDOT and DAHP
Scott Williams (he/him; Washington State Department of Transportation), Dennis Wardlaw (WA Dept. of Archaeology and Historic Preservation) |
| 4:20 | Discussion |

5:00 – 6:30 Association of Oregon Archaeologists Meeting

Please join the Association of Oregon Archaeologists for a Happy Hour to discuss updates on current efforts by the organization and plan for future events, including potential workshops and the 2021 Business Meeting.

OA Virtual Happy Hour Itinerary

1. Treasurer's Report

- Current balance \$8,688.00
- Current membership: 129
- NWAC Sponsorship of \$250 sent

2. CAHO:

- May need to skip an issue due to lack of submissions
- Encourage NWAC presenters to submit their papers for inclusion in CAHO

3. Updates:

- SHPO Update: John Pouley
- Legislative Update: Anna Neuzil/Brad
- Contractor database fee startup, discuss uses for any excess fees: Katie/Jamie
- Workshop status: Stephanie/Rory
- Committee Updates

4. Potential Discussion Topics (not an exclusive list!)

- Grants: Research Grant, potential for two this year. Call for submissions.
- Workshop brainstorm
- Service award: Call for nominations

5. What's on YOUR mind?



2021 Northwest Anthropological Conference Session Schedule
Friday, 9 April 2021

9:00 – 9:40 Tribal Caucus Public Highlights

Chair: Jon Shellenberger

10:00 – 5:00 Walking the Walk: Navigating an Archaeology Career in the Field and Beyond

Working in archaeology requires education beyond the classroom. The NWAC New Professionals subcommittee has organized several informative presentations and panels that will provide people who are new to the field with information that may not be covered in a classroom. This session will build on yesterday's, beginning with a discussion of careers in physical anthropology. Next, the session will cover situations that are unique to archaeological fieldwork in the northwest and how to effectively navigate them. Topics will include best practices for construction monitoring, tips for fieldwork, health and safety rights as a fieldworker, and considerations for selecting a field school. Experts from the northwest and beyond will share their knowledge to help new professionals gain confidence as they begin their careers.

	Chair: Kirsten Jenkins (she/her; Tacoma Community College)
10:00	Physical Anthropology Jobs: Options and Advice Guy Tasa (he/him; WA Dept. of Archaeology and Historic Preservation), Juliette Vogel (she/her; WA Dept. of Archaeology and Historic Preservation), Alyson Rollins, Nichole Fournier (she/her), Chris Casserino
10:40	Archaeological Monitoring Pro-tips and Fieldwork Pro-tips Chris Noll (Archaeological and Historical Services), Cassie Manetas, Mark Steinkraus (he/him; Stell Environmental Enterprises)
11:40	Worker's Rights and COVID-19 Safety Sarah Steinkraus (she/her; Stell Environmental Enterprises)
12:00	Lunch
1:00	Field Schools Kirsten Jenkins (she/her; Tacoma Community College), Matt Emerson (Amherst College), Karisa Terry (Central Washington University), Colin Grier (Washington State University), James Brown (he/him; Central Washington University)
2:40	New Professionals Coffee Hour Hosted by the NWAC New Professionals Subcommittee
3:40	Anthropology Job Fair Hosted by the NWAC New Professionals Subcommittee

2021 Northwest Anthropological Conference Session Schedule
Friday, 9 April 2021

10:00 – 11:00	Indigenous Perspectives in Anthropology and CRM (General Session)
	Chair: Sela Kalama (Nisqually Indian Tribe Historic Preservation Office)
10:00	Mitigating Crisis: Lessons Learned at Warm Springs Geo Visions Eve Dewan (she/her; Warm Springs Geo Visions), Angelina Howell (Warm Springs Geo Visions)
10:20	Listening to and Learning from Tribes, Researchers, and Participants—changing research processes to encourage co-equal production and research sovereignty Elizabeth Redd Kickham (she/they; Idaho State University), Laticia Herkshan
10:40	Resilience Through Writing: Early Indigenous Publishing and Anthropology in the Pacific Northwest Robert Walls (University of Notre Dame)

10:00 – 12:00	Diversity in Archaeology
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Archaeologists/Anthropologists of European ancestry dominate the profession, and who generally have no cultural affinity to their research topics. This raises the question why POC archaeologists are under-represented in this discipline. Is this due to systemic racism or perhaps economic considerations? Is it because the profession itself is not generally looked favourably upon by various visible minority groups? This session will touch upon these questions and many others. This event will be unique because the panelists want the conversations to be meaningful and impactful. To accomplish this, we want this session to touch on topics that are uncomfortable. Bring all your questions, stereotypes, and misperceptions. Let's talk about them. We encourage participants to ask questions that are socially uncomfortable. We need to have uncomfortable conversations if we want this profession to move forward and be inclusive for all.

	Chair: Tommy "Yukon" Ng (Bison Historical Services)
10:00	Participants Tommy Y. Ng (Bison Historical Services Ltd., Calgary, Alberta) John Somogyi-Csizmazia (North Island College, Campbell River, B.C.) Rick Budhwa (Crossroads CRM, Smithers, B.C.) Kevin Black Plume (Blackfoot Confederacy) Anna Coon (she/her; Central Washington University)

2021 Northwest Anthropological Conference Session Schedule
Friday, 9 April 2021

10:00 – 12:00	Anthropology Presentations (General Session)
	Chairs: Mary Petrich Guy (she/her; Hanford Mission Integration Solutions), Noella Wyatt (Central Washington University)
10:00	Your medical opinions aren't welcome though your medicines are: Western and traditional medicine in the Peruvian Amazon Laura Putsche (University of Idaho)
10:20	On the Q.T. or Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About Queer Theory* (but Were Afraid to Ask) William Schroeder (they/them/their and/or he/him/his; Arête Cultural Resources Management)
10:40	The New Face of Mass Movements: Internet Collectivization, Radicalization, and Societal Transformation from an Applied Anthropological Perspective Kirk Packwood
11:00	Religious Propositions: An Outgrowth of Social Exchange? Grace Kohler (she/her; Boise State University), Karl J. Mertens, Sally Clark, Annemarie Hasnain, Ann Wozniak, John P. Ziker,
11:20	Pant Leg Pedagogy: Subtle and Diverse Hermeneutic Aaron Weiss (College of Idaho)
11:40	Turning over the land: the uncertain promise of demographic and ecological transformation in Willamette Valley agriculture Alex Korsunsky (he/him; Vanderbilt University)

2021 Northwest Anthropological Conference Session Schedule
Friday, 9 April 2021

10:00 – 5:00 Asian American Diaspora Archaeology in the Pacific Northwest

This session marks the second effort to bring together and highlight important work occurring across the region to document the archaeology of the Asian American diaspora. This year we have asked our participants to share research that aligns with the conference themes of collaboration, inclusivity, and the ways in which these previously untold stories are being commemorated, corrected, refined, or re-imagined based on new data.

	Chairs: Chelsea Rose (she/her; Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology), Renae Campbell (she/her; University of Idaho)
10:00	Successful Partnerships: The Oregon Chinese Diaspora Project Katee Withee
10:20	Merchant Status: Life, Labor, and Politics in the Time of Chinese Exclusion Chelsea Rose, Jacqueline Y. Cheung, Eric Gleason
10:40	"Send Receipt and Oblige:" Chinese Merchants, Miners, and the Cultivated Consumer Networks of the Boise Basin Renae Campbell (University of Idaho)
11:00	Finding Missing Voices: Chinese Kongsu Mining Partnerships in 18th Century Borneo and 19th Century Oregon Don Hann
11:20	Revisiting the Chinese Store near Chelan Falls, Washington, and the 1875 Massacre of Chinese Miners Eric B. Gleason and Jacqueline Y. Cheung
11:40	Pacific Northwest Collaboration: A look into the modification and repurposing of artifacts in Chinese-occupied sites Tatiana Watkins (University of Idaho)
12:00	Lunch
1:00	Stone Drugs in Traditional Chinese Medicine Ray von Wandruszka (University of Idaho)
1:20	Dip into Soba-Choko Yuumi Danner (she/her; Asian American Comparative Collection)
1:40	Laundry, Bathing, and Relaxation: Patterns of Residence in a Japanese American Communal Bathhouse at Barneston, WA (1907-1924) David Carlson (University of Washington)
2:00	Discussion Period 1 Douglas Ross
2:40	Break
3:00	Discussion Period 2 Renae Campbell, Chelsea Rose, and Douglas Ross

12:00 – 1:00 | BIPoC Social Hour

This space is meant to serve as a professional and/or academic network as well as a support system for BIPoC students and professionals. The goal of this session is to provide an informal and inclusive environment in which attendees can safely share their thoughts, experiences, challenges, and questions.

Chair: Katie Kitch

12:00 – 1:00 | Northwest Anthropological Association Business Meeting

Curious about how the Northwest Anthropological Conference (NWAC) is organized? Would you like to host? Please join the Northwest Anthropological Association (NWAA) Board of Directors for our annual business meeting. This year's meeting topics include future meeting planning, and board officer position nominations. All NWAC attendees are welcome to attend and participate in the business of the NWAA.

Chairs: Lee Sappington, Chris Noll



Northwest Anthropological Association

1:00 – 3:00 From Consultation to #landback: The Continuum of Agency Engagement with Tribal Nations

Consultation, despite the largesse implied by the term in the abstract, is enacted through a wide range of practices fraught with varying degrees of tension and filled with the possibility of justice. The continuum along which agency consultation with Tribal Nations takes place regarding cultural resource issues can range from a "Dear Tribal Leader" form letter that fails to meet the lowest standards to which relations between sovereigns should be held, to intimate engagement around issues such as the restoration of lands and land-based traditional cultural practices.

This session invites the sharing of diverse experiences of federal, state, and local agency consultation with PNW Tribal Nations - ranging from generic notification and box checking, to collaboration and contracting, to free and informed prior consent, to practiced acceptance of tribal sovereignty.

	Chair: Ron Fox (he/him; Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife)
1:00	<p>Leading by Example: Collaborative Cultural Resources Management on the Chief Joseph Dam Project</p> <p>Dr. Karen Capuder (she/her; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation)</p>
1:20	<p>Criticism, Compliance, Consent – A Personal View of Government-to-Government Consultation, and the Road Forward</p> <p>Kat Russell (Bureau of Land Management)</p>
1:40	<p>Discussion</p> <p><i>Moderator: Ron Fox (he/him; Washington State Fish and Wildlife)</i></p> <p>Ron Fox has spent more than 30 years with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife working in land management and habitat restoration. He is currently the Manager of the Chelan Wildlife Area. His first experience with consultation started in 2006 while working on the Beebe Springs Project. With DFW not having a staff Archaeologist, a crash course at the School of Hard Knocks and generous mentoring by Becky Shipman and Guy Moura got him through his first consultation.</p> <p><i>Dr. Karen Capuder (she/her; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation)</i></p> <p>Dr. Karen Capuder (Mohawk/French/Irish) is a Senior Archaeologist for the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology (CCT H/A) Program. She serves as the Principal Investigator (PI) for the Chief Joseph Dam Project and lands managed by The Nature Conservancy, as well as co-PI for the Wells Dam Project. She also assists with and engages in consultation with numerous federal, state, and local agencies and private landowners. She has supported the assertion of tribal and traditional cultural sovereignty over ancestral burial sites and cultural resources for 18 years, the last 7 of which have been with the CCT H/A Program.</p> <p><i>Kat Russell (she/her; Bureau of Land Management)</i></p> <p>Kat Russell (Western Celtic, Eastern Galician) traded the toothless, federal Historic Sites and Monuments Act and the somewhat more robust B.C. provincial Heritage Conservation Act, for the opportunity to use the relatively keen edges of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) to protect cultural resources. After almost 20 years of working for the Bureau of Land Management on the First Nations (Native American) homeland she's seen changes in G2G consultation directive, but few resulting advancements from those</p>

changes. Having reached elder status, she looks forward to retirement and the opportunity for unsupervised heritage resource protection.

Maurice Major (he/him; Washington State Fish and Wildlife)

Mo Major (some people call him Maurice) has protected "cultural resources" for a state agencies and a museum in Washington and Hawai'i since 1990 and currently does so for the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife. Occasionally, he does so for environmental restoration projects in the South Sound. Frequently, he keeps an eye on threatened cultural places near home. His first land acknowledgement was clinging to the back of an SUV on Moloka'i. He was educated by public schools, punk rock, University of Hawai'i, and Native people.

Dr. Adam Rorabaugh (he/him; Washington State Fish and Wildlife)

Adam N. Rorabaugh is an archaeologist for the Capital and Assets Management Program (CAMP) at WDFW. He completed his PhD at Washington State University in 2015. He has worked in cultural resource management in the private, tribal, and state sectors. The work at CAMP provides an opportunity for praxis in the development of comanagement of cultural resources with tribal nations.

Sarah Thirtyacre (she/her; WA Recreation and Conservation Office)

Sarah Thirtyacre is the Cultural Resources Program Manager for the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), she has been with the Agency since 2007. The RCO is a small state agency that provides statewide leadership and funding to protect and improve Washington's natural and outdoor recreation resources. Before working at RCO, Sarah was employed by the Department of Natural Resources as a land manger and grant writer. Sarah graduated from The Evergreen State College with a degree in environmental science and has spent the past 25 years working in the natural resources field. Sarah enjoys facilitating efforts that help bring together natural resources restoration efforts, cultural preservation while attempting to move beyond box checking in consultation practices.

2021 Northwest Anthropological Conference Session Schedule
Friday, 9 April 2021

1:00 – 3:40 Assessing Colonial Heritage in the Northwest through Historical Archaeology

Colonial projects and settlement profoundly impacted both indigenous and immigrant peoples. The legacy of colonialism in the Pacific Northwest can be mediated through a fuller and more nuanced understanding of its history and effects. Improved narratives enable communication and interpretation of colonial places to the many stakeholders who are invested in remembering, commemorating, reinterpreting and de-silencing these sites. These papers explore the material and historical remains of colonialism in a variety of contexts including fur trade forts and communities, places of immigration and settlement, and U.S. Army forts. These historical archaeology studies assess the nature of colonial and indigenous heritage and its intersections. They strive to challenge colonial history by exposing those silences in the narrative that ignore marginalized communities and expand on connections that are important for the heritage of all peoples of the northwest.

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| | Chair: Douglas C. Wilson (he/him; Portland State University) |
| 1:00 | Smudge Pit Features at the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Vancouver Village as Signs of Hide Processing and Disease Prevention
Katie Wynia (she/her; Portland State University) |
| 1:20 | Vivre sur la terre: Archaeological and Palynological Investigations of the Laborer's Village at the 19th century Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Vancouver
Elaine C. Dorset, MA, RPA (National Park Service) |
| 1:40 | Preliminary Results of Archaeological Testing at the McLoughlin House National Historic Site (35CL318)
Robert J. Cromwell, Ph.D. (National Park Service) |
| 2:00 | Segregation and Hierarchy Under Duress: Social and Physical Space at Miner's Fort, a Rogue River War Settler Fortification on the Oregon Coast
Mark Axel Tveskov (he/him; Southern Oregon University) |
| 2:20 | Material Expressions of Class, Status and Authority amongst Commissioned Officers at Fort Yamhill and Fort Hoskins, Oregon, 1856-1866
Justin E. Eichelberger, Ph.D. (he/him; National Park Service) |
| 2:40 | Break |
| 3:00 | Talking About Plates: Analyzing French Transferprint Ceramics at U.S. Army Fort Vancouver
Kaitlyn Hosken (she/her; Portland State University) |
| 3:20 | Sacred Places, History, and Archaeology at the Hudson's Bay Company Cemetery at Fort Vancouver
Douglas C. Wilson (he/him; Portland State University and National Park Service) |

2021 Northwest Anthropological Conference Session Schedule
Friday, 9 April 2021

1:00 – 5:00 Nevertheless, She Persisted: Intersectional and Multivocal Perspectives on the Contributions of Women in Pacific Northwest Anthropology

The historical and continued contributions of women in anthropology are expansive and far reaching, yet the multiplicity of voices and diversity of identities among women anthropologists in the Pacific Northwest remain inadequately appreciated, contextualized, and understood in many settings. Following the spirit of the original “Nevertheless, She Persisted” Northwest Anthropological Conference session of 2018, this session celebrates the contributions of women in Pacific Northwest anthropology, while highlighting the intersections of identity, status, and professional occupation that impact engagement and multivocality within the discipline. The insights, experiences, challenges, and produced knowledge of women of color, LGBTQIA2S+ women, women in tribal communities, women with disabilities, women from diverse professional backgrounds, and women who confront the dominant discourses in anthropology are among the narratives that this session aims to highlight.

	Chairs: Tiffany J. Fulkerson (she/her, Washington State University), Shannon Tushingham (she/her; Washington State University)
1:00	Introduction: Diversity, Intersectionality, and Multivocality among Women in Pacific Northwest Anthropology Chairs: Tiffany J. Fulkerson (she/her; Washington State University), Shannon Tushingham (she/her; Washington State University)
1:20	Problems and Prospects for Transgender People in Pacific Northwest Archaeology Anna Marie Prentiss (she/her; University of Montana)
1:40	Intergenerational Trauma, Disenfranchisement, and the Impacts of Engagement with Indigenous Communities: A Conversation with Anthropology Colleagues and Allies Juliet McGraw (she/her; Friends of the Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge)
2:00	I Ka Nana No A 'Ike: By Observing, One Learns Angela Neller (Wanapum Heritage Center)
2:20	A Call for More: Diverse Stories in Archaeology Anna Coon (she/her; Central Washington University)
2:40	Break
3:00	Panel Discussion Anna Coon (she/her; Central Washington University) Jamie Litzkow (Bureau of Land Management) Juliet McGraw (she/her; Friends of the Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge) Angela Neller (Wanapum Heritage Center) Anna Marie Prentiss (she/her; University of Montana) Maia Wilson (she/her; University of Idaho)
4:20	Audience Q&A

1:40 -5:00

Protecting Places that Matter: A Discussion Exploring Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes

The purpose of this session is to explore the concept of Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSITs). HPRCSITs are a new addition to the types of properties identified as part of the legal mandate established by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. The format will be a two-hour panel discussion with questions posed to a diverse group of land managers, members of American Indian Nations, and government agency officials. Questions are designed to generate discussion on the nature of HPRCSITs, different approaches to the potential presence of HPRCSITs and to what extent one should be documented. Participants will also be encouraged to share their experiences devising methods to record and appropriate ways to manage HPRCSITs. There will be an audience question/comment period after the formal discussion.

1:40

Chairs: Angela Rooker (she/her; Indiana University of Pennsylvania),
William Marquardt (North Zone Archaeologist, Umatilla National Forest)

Panel Participants

Catherine Dickson (Archaeologist, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation)

Don Hann (Heritage Program Manager, Malheur National Forest)

Briece Edwards (RPA, Manager of the Historic Preservation Office, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde)

Angelina Howell (PhD candidate; CEO and Principal, Warm Springs GeoVisions)

Will Marquardt (MS; RPA; North Zone Archaeologist, Umatilla National Forest)

Guy Moura (Manager of the History Archaeology Program, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation Historic Preservation Office)

Liz Oliver (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District)

John Pouley (State Archaeologist, Oregon SHPO)

Kassie Rippee (Coquille Indian Tribe, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer)

5:00 – 6:30

Association for Washington Archaeology Meeting

Join us for the Association for Washington Archaeology Annual General Meeting! This has been an amazing year at AWA, and you will be inspired by what members have been working on!

Say hello to your incoming Board, including new President Jason Cooper. Say thank you to the outgoing board members-Bob Kopperl, Alex Stevenson, and Michelle Hannum-who will be stepping back after over a decade serving on the AWA board. Hear what has been going on from the committee heads and learn about what is coming up. Connect with conferences buddies. Get entered for a chance to win some great giveaways.

While we will be without our usual keg, let's raise a virtual glass to all the work the AWA members have done this past year, and to another prosperous new year!



NWAC 2021 Abstracts

Altman, Emma (she/her, University of Idaho)

pXRF in Historical Archaeology: Understanding Publishing Disparities and Possible Appropriate Uses

Portable x-ray fluorescence spectrometry (pXRF) is one of many currently available scientific techniques used to examine archaeological materials. However, pXRF's growing popularity in archaeological research has raised concerns in both the archaeological and scientific communities regarding the appropriateness of the technology's use in archaeological contexts. While lithic sourcing is one common and generally well-accepted use, there is a lack of research involving pXRF in historical archaeological settings. A mixed-methods qualitative study involving both interviews with historical archaeologists using pXRF and a scoping review of historical archaeological peer-reviewed literature of the past two decades was undertaken to better understand the disparity in the use of pXRF in the archaeological community. This presentation will explore possible explanations for the relative lack of use of pXRF in historical archaeology as well as possible appropriate applications of the technology in historical contexts.

Asbury, Ashton (she/her; Central Washington University), Hingey, M. D., Sheeran, L. K., Gabriel, K., & Whiting, L. D.

*Camera trap data sampling methodology of long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) at Don Chao Poo Forest, Phana, Thailand*

Don Chao Poo forest is a conservation site where ~ 1,000 long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) live. From June 1 to September 13, 2020, motion-detection camera-traps positioned throughout the forest were utilized to capture 3,181 videos. In total, from those videos, 317 one-minute videos were sampled and coded. Coding for each video occurred at still images at 30 s and 60 s as well as all-occurrence sampling for contact behaviors for the full one-minute videos. We examined if: 1) the 30 s and 60 s still image data correlated with each other; and 2) the averaged data from the 30 s and 60 s still images correlated with the data from the corresponding full video. Our findings reveal that: 1) each behavior in the 30 s and 60 s still images positively correlated with the exception of rare macaque contact behaviors; and 2) all data from the averaged 30 s and 60 s images positively correlated with the full video data. These findings suggest that still image scan samples were accurate representations of the data present in the full video except for behaviors that are less common which may be more accurately observed by a different sampling method.

Bankuti, Natalie (she/her; Antiquity Consulting)

Historical Archaeology of Transferware on Northwest Coastal Sites

During the post-contact period of West Coast colonization by Euro-Americans, the popularity of transferware ceramics can be seen from the coastal cities to the inland settlements which dotted the landscape of what is now Washington State. The geographical focus will be, however, limited to the coastal sites of the state and feature artifacts uncovered during Cultural Resource Management excavation projects. The establishment of a market for European-imported dinnerware is a well-studied aspect of United States historical archaeology, however the scope of this poster will encompass transferware ceramic decoration technology from an archaeological perspective. The artifacts are represented by a 100 year span of time; approximately 1840-1940 CE. While exact manufacturing provenance and dating cannot always be calculated, estimates provide enough context by which to sufficiently compare them. These objects and their various forms, decoration styles, and

depositional contexts will function as lenses by which I compare their function and popularity among European American settlers on the Northwest Coast during this time period. This poster will also serve as a guide to field technicians throughout the Northwest Coast in the field of cultural resource management, where finds such as these are commonplace but in the opinion of the author somewhat ignored.

Black Plume, Kevin (Blackfoot Confederacy)

Diversity in Archaeology (Panel Participant)

Brandenfels, Naomi (she/her; Quinault Indian Nation), Faith Webster, Justine James, Jr., Lia Frenchman

Quinault Indian Nation Cultural Resources Mapping with Ethnographic and LiDAR-derived Data

The Quinault River is known to have changed course historically. This poster depicts the status of a current project using existing ethnographic information and LiDAR data to analyze the river meanders. By georeferencing the historic map onto the LiDAR-derived relative elevation models (REM) for floodplain visualization, we are able to see new possibilities in relocating ethnographic village sites. This data may also inform the potential for precontact village locations on the exterior of the former oxbows.

Breidenthal, Matt (Stell Environmental Enterprises)

Retracing Garnett's Raid: geographic context of the 1858 War of Ruthlessness in the Cascade Mountains and Columbia River Basin.

This study reconstructs the course of U.S. military operations in Chelan and Douglas Counties in the summer of 1858; a pivotal phase of the 1855-1859 regional conflict intended to extinguish Indigenous peoples' title to lands adjacent to key travel routes across the Cascade Mountains and Columbia River Basin. In support of these objectives, the U.S. War Department implemented a two-column campaign initiated by George Wright at Fort Walla Walla in the east, and by Robert Garnett at Fort Simcoe in the west. Although Wright's invasion of the Spokane River Valley was well documented, historical records of Garnett's raid are limited. However, by synthesizing 9th and 4th U.S. Infantry regimental records, personal correspondence, Hudson's Bay Company records, newspaper articles, and landform analysis, a model was constructed to provide geographic context. Results indicate that Garnett's operations were extensive and likely utilized a mountain trail between the Wenatchee River and the Entiat River that had been previously exploited by the Hudson's Bay Company. These data may contribute to future cultural resource management efforts by identifying areas which are likely to preserve archaeological material associated with these significant historical events.

Brooks, Saffron (she/her; University of Idaho)

Basque Gravestone Symbol Analysis in the Intermountain West States

Cultural continuity representation in death varies throughout the American tradition, due to multiple ethnic groups that are present in the United States. The Basque communities of Emmett, Idaho, and Jordan Valley, Oregon, are no exception. These two cemeteries are parts of a larger community that settled in the Intermountain region that covers eastern Oregon, south-western Idaho, and northern Nevada. This paper will provide an overview of the history of the Basque in the Intermountain West, and what cultural symbols were used on their gravestones to signify their unique cultural heritage.

Brown, James (he/him; Washington State University), Patrick McCutcheon (he/him; Central Washington University)

The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly: Chronometric Hygiene of Southern Cascade Radiocarbon Chronologies

Archaeological analysis of radiocarbon chronologies must be critical of the quality of radiocarbon dates. Without uncritical radiocarbon dating, chronologies lack any anthropogenic meaning. Uncritical sampling of radiocarbon dates has been problematic in the history of archaeological research. Evaluating the quality of radiocarbon dates using chronometric hygiene protocols is necessary to create radiocarbon chronologies that are centered on dates that are anthropogenic in origin. This study uses a case study of radiocarbon dates (n=103) from the Southern Cascades to understand changes in radiocarbon summed-probability distribution models as poor-quality dates are removed and only the best quality remains. A model of purely anthropogenic dates shows the artificial peaks and nadirs that are created from poor quality dates.

Brown, James (he/him; Washington State University), Patrick McCutcheon (he/him; Central Washington University), Catherine Zeigler (she/her; University of Washington), Gyoung-Ah Lee (she/her; University of Oregon), Mark Warner (University of Idaho)

Choosing and Applying to Graduate Programs

What do graduate school programs look for in students? What should students look for in graduate school programs? Join a diverse group of program chairs, advisors, and students to learn how to choose the right program for you.

Buck, Alyssa (Wanapum)

Partnerships and Cultural Resources at the Hanford Site (Panel Participant)

Budhwa, Rick (Crossroads CRM, Smithers, B.C.)

Diversity in Archaeology (Panel Participant)

Bush, Kelly (Equinox Research and Consulting International Inc.)

Association for Washington Archaeology Mentorship Program (Session Participant)

Burnside, Carla (US Fish and Wildlife Service), Jamie Litzkow (Bureau of Land Management), Ayme Swartz (US Forest Service)

The Art of Applying for Federal Archaeological Positions

Mystified by the federal job hiring process? Looking for some practical advice as you navigate the employment process? Do you wonder what work experience you possess that would be of interest to prospective employers? Federal Archaeologists from the Association for Washington Archaeology, East Regional Group will guide you through the often convoluted process of preparing your resume so it fits the job; offer advice about the best way to decipher federal job announcements; explain what the different positions are actually about; provide an overview of what federal archaeologists do; help you understand all aspects of the application process; explain the best way to highlight the skills and experience that employers seek; and answer questions you have about working as a federal archaeologist.

Campbell, Renae (she/her; Asian American Comparative Collection, University of Idaho, Moscow)
Asian American Diaspora Archaeology in the Pacific Northwest (Discussant)

Campbell, Renae (she/her; Asian American Comparative Collection, University of Idaho, Moscow)
"Send Receipt and Oblige:" Chinese Merchants, Miners, and the Cultivated Consumer Networks of the Boise Basin

In Southern Idaho's Boise Basin, an influx of Chinese miners in the late nineteenth century revitalized the local economy and temporarily reversed a declining population trend. While historical and archaeological research has demonstrated the financial contributions of Chinese miners and the social influence of Chinese merchants, little is known about the extent to which these actors shaped material flows in rural communities like the Basin. This presentation uses merchant correspondence and new data generated from previously excavated collections to explore the ways in which Chinese merchants and miners created, refined, and participated in the commercial networks that supplied the Basin with everyday material goods.

Capell, Victoria (she/her; Central Washington University)
Engaging Hidden Contexts: New Examinations of Researcher Positionality (Panel Participant)

Capuder, Dr. Karen (she/her; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation)
Intro, Beyond Land Acknowledgements: Responsibilities to People and Place

Capuder, Dr. Karen (she/her; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation)
From Consultation to #landback: The Continuum of Agency Engagement with Tribal Nations (Discussant)

Capuder, Dr. Karen (she/her; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation)
Leading by Example: Collaborative Cultural Resources Management on the Chief Joseph Dam Project

This presentation explores the history and current contours of the partnership between the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology (CCT H/A) Program and the United States Army, Corps of Engineers, Seattle District (Corps) regarding the management of cultural resources and care of ancestral burial sites within the Chief Joseph Dam Project (CJD). The CCT H/A Program's current Principal Investigator for the CJD will share their perspectives regarding the history of the CJD, from the establishment of the Colville Indian Reservation and allotment of reservation lands, to the dynamics and effects of hydropower development within the reservation, to the genesis of the CCT's early archaeology program, to the CCT's current role as both consulting Tribe and contracting partner to the Corps in the protection and management of cultural resources and ancestral burial sites within the CJD. Highlights from current research, site treatment, and creative mitigation efforts within the CJD will be shared as examples of ways in which agencies can seek to move beyond mandated, and often formulaic, consultation to co-creating meaningful opportunities for engagement grounded in the recognition of, and respect for, tribal sovereignty.

Capuder, Dr. Karen (she/her; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation)
Buffalo Whispers and Rematriation in the Moses Coulee Region of Central Washington State

The mere acknowledgement of one's presence within occupied Indigenous homelands does little more than reinforce settler colonial power dynamics when it is not paired with concrete action. The cession of Settler

privilege is necessary to the actualization of Indigenous sovereignty. This presentation explores the burgeoning partnership between The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology (CCT H/A) Program and The Nature Conservancy of Washington (TNC). Together, we seek to develop a shared vision for the protection and culturally-guided management of the myriad cultural resources within TNC's Moses Coulee, McCartney Creek, and Beezley Hills Preserves. Central to this effort is the ideal of the repatriation of these places, along with the teachings they hold and relations they sustain, to the people whose ancestors have cared for them for countless generations. Discussants will share their perspectives on their partnership, from its genesis in happenstance, to the first steps to co-create and implement culturally informed management practices, articulate policies and guidance that support the reconnection of people with place, and facilitate the fulfillment of ancestral responsibilities.

Carlson, David (he/him; University of Washington)

Laundry, Bathing, and Relaxation: Patterns of Residence in a Japanese American Communal Bathhouse at Barneston, WA (1907-1924).

Originating in the archaeology of colonialism, residence offers a framework for understanding how marginalized groups work to meet their needs while navigating discriminatory and oppressive institutions and structures. Residence focuses on the fact that, in such contexts, simply existing—being present—can be a political action. This paper details some preliminary examples of residence in the context of racial exclusion at the Japanese Camp at the Barneston Townsite (45KI1424). Investigated during the Issei at Barneston Project, 45KI1424 was occupied by Japanese American laborers and their families and was part of the sawmill company town of Barneston. It evidences considerable integrity and thus is an ideal site for investigating the lived experiences of its inhabitants as they confronted racism, corporate paternalism, and attempts at class uplift. This paper will discuss the preliminary results of fieldwork at a communal bathhouse there and then use said results to reconstruct practices of residence.

Carney, Molly (she/her; Washington State University), Kirsten Jenkins (she/her; Tacoma Community College)

Grant Writing 101

Do you have a great idea but don't know how to fund it? Need research support but don't know where to look? In Grant Writing 101 we will cover the basics: What are grants? What expenses do they cover and what doesn't qualify? What are the key elements of a grant proposal? This presentation specifically covers funding sources for students, including tips for grant writing success and innovative places to seek external funding.

Carney, Molly (she/her; Washington State University), William Clements, Jade d'Alpoim Guedes (UC San Diego), Shannon Tushingham (she/her; Washington State University)

Northwest Native Plants: An Online, Digital Space for Ethnobotanical and Paleoethnobotanical Knowledge

Archaeobotanical and ethnobotanical information can be used in a variety of ways to strengthen cultural identity, improve human health and well-being, identify and re-learn traditional ecological knowledge, and inform modern restoration ecology and land management decisions. In the northwest region of North America, however, the carbonized remains in paleoethnobotanical assemblages are difficult to identify. Here we share an online website and database designed to document and share ethnobotanical knowledge and paleoethnobotanical identification criteria. The website is designed using the Murkurtu platform, which is specifically built around sharing and protecting traditional knowledge across social groups and preserving

multivocal epistemologies. Users can add protocols which grant various levels of access to digital materials and adapted to local communities' needs. The ethnobotanical information in this digital "work in progress" has the potential to contribute to future archaeological and interdisciplinary investigations as well as human-plant relationships in the past and in the future.

Coon, Anna (she/her; Central Washington University)

Association for Washington Archaeology Mentorship Program (Session Participant)

Coon, Anna (she/her; Central Washington University)

Diversity in Archaeology (Panel Participant)

Coon, Anna (she/her; Central Washington University)

Nevertheless, She Persisted: Intersectional and Multivocal Perspectives on the Contributions of Women in Pacific Northwest Anthropology (Panel Participant)

Coon, Anna (she/her; Central Washington University)

A Call for More: Diverse Stories in Archaeology

This presentation will introduce my upcoming docuseries showcasing stories from underrepresented members of the archaeological community in order to bring attention to their unique experiences and inspiring contributions to this field. As an Asian American archaeologist, I will share my own obstacles and discuss the importance of hearing from diverse perspectives, and how those stories can be beneficial to others like myself.

Croes, Dale (Washington State University)

Ancient Cordage and Knotting on the Northwest Coast of North America

The aim here is to provide a new line on Northwest Coast Archaeological research. The value of this category of artifact has not been fully represented in the context of our region's unique ancient history. Wet site cordage has, so far, been dated from 10,700 cal BP in central B.C. and typically is the most common wet site artifact (>2,000 examples from Hoko and Ozette). Since over 90% of the material culture from ancient NW wet sites was made from wood and fiber, it makes sense that these ancient perishable artifacts will dynamically expand our understanding of this "missing majority" from shellmidden archaeological sites. Ancient cordage artifacts from coastal wet sites are explicitly defined on several levels, allowing them to be compared among sites and through time. Using cluster and cladistic analysis, cordage groups into the three regional areas of proposed cultural continuity. In an attempt to further test these patterns, Bayesian phylogenetics is used to interpret the temporal complexities of cordage evolution since this method allows the integration of temporal information in order to time-calibrate the trees. Results complement earlier tests. Cordage/knotting analysis demonstrate an undeniable and critical analytic value for cordage in ongoing Northwest Coast archaeological research.

Cromwell, Robert (National Park Service)

Preliminary Results of Archaeological Testing at the McLoughlin House NHS (35CL318)

The National Park Service (NPS) conducted limited archaeological testing in the summer of 2020 around the immediate footprint of the foundation of the historic McLoughlin House in Oregon City, Oregon (35CL318). The McLoughlin House NHS became a unit for Fort Vancouver NHS in 2003, and the NPS has conducted

limited sub-surface archaeological surveys of the property since then, but no formal sub-surface archaeological testing had been conducted to date. Previous sub-surface surveys have revealed both historic and a pre-contact archaeological contexts at the site. The NPS is planning rehabilitation efforts to the McLoughlin House, including to the foundation of the structure, necessitating limited archaeological testing prior to this important stabilization work. This paper will summarize the work conducted and provide a preliminary synopsis of the observations and findings of these test excavations. These limited archaeological test units provided updated data of the sedimentary profile of the site, additional evidence of both historic and pre-contact contexts, and heighten the National Register status of the previously recorded archaeological site.

Danner, Yuumi (she/her; Asian American Comparative Collection, University of Idaho)

Dip into Soba-Choko

Some artifacts have many stories to tell. As historical archaeologists continue to refine their understanding of Japanese ceramics, more of these stories emerge. This presentation outlines research on the history of soba-choko and demonstrates how in-depth identification of vessels helps archaeologists to understand artifacts and their former owners. There are a variety of Japanese vessels; some are considered zakki (vessels for diverse usage), and others have specialized functions. A type of small cup, soba-choko, is the latter. It is a dipping sauce cup for buckwheat noodles. However, its role was not always serving noodle sauce, nor was it always called a soba-choko. In the early Edo era (1603-1867), it was part of a ceremonial vessel set for kaiseki ryori (a party meal served on a tray). The introduction of new cuisine and a growing middle-class population in the late Edo era resulted in the current name and role of the soba-choko. Through the development of its shape and function, this small cup has meant more to its owners among the Asian diaspora than just an ordinary cup.

Davis, David (Central Washington University), Patrick T. McCutcheon (Central Washington University)

Exploring the Analytical Contribution of 0.3175 cm Mesh Sized Lithic Debitage at the Sunrise Ridge Borrow Pit Site (45PI408), Mt. Rainier National Park, Washington

To evaluate the analytical contribution of small-sized lithic debitage at the Sunrise Ridge Borrow Pit site (45PI408), results of the attribute analysis of all 0.3175 cm mesh sized lithic artifacts ($n = 9,086$) were combined with and compared to results of the attribute analysis of just the > 0.635 cm mesh sized lithics ($n = 3,672$). This ongoing effort reveals that substantial technological variation resides within the 0.3175 cm mesh sized lithic artifacts. Literal and graphic description, interpretation, and practical discussion of significant non-random statistical results will center on their relevance to currently understood upland adaptations, the interconnected relationship between mobility/settlement patterns, availability of lithic raw material, and lithic technological organization. A final consideration and discussion of these results will focus on their relevance to the overall utility of collection and analysis of < 0.635 cm mesh sized lithics.

Dewan, Eve (she/her, Warm Springs Geo Visions), Angelina Howell

Mitigating Crisis: Lessons Learned at Warm Springs Geo Visions

Since its founding in 2002, Warm Springs Geo Visions has been a small, independent, Tribally-owned firm committed to meeting the environmental compliance needs of the Pacific Northwest. Collaborating with stakeholders on every level, the company provides services including cultural resource surveys, ethnographic overviews, geospatial analyses, and oral historical research using its unique suite of strengths and interdisciplinary perspectives. The Northwest and the wider world have faced challenging issues over the past year, most prominently the COVID-19 pandemic and accelerated climate change. Despite these obstacles--and

in some ways, spurred by the need to adapt to them--the company has recently experienced unprecedented growth. It has opened a second office to better serve the Portland area, hired new staff, and continued the transition to more sustainable work practices. In this paper, we reflect on some of the lessons we have learned in order to provide one model of how to adapt the work of cultural resources management to a post-COVID world. Our work depends on a host of relationships and partnerships. We look forward to sharing with the NWAC audience in hopes of connecting with others who strive to integrate care, compassion, and Indigenous perspectives and modes of knowledge production into their work.

Dickson, Catherine (Archaeologist, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation)

Protecting Places that Matter: A Discussion Exploring Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (Panel Participant)

Donnermeyer, Chris, Trent Skinner, Bobby Saunters, Brian Lay

Shedding Light on Early Twentieth Century Logging: The Archaeological Remains of a Lighting Power Plant at Camp A of the Bridal Veil Lumbering Company, Multnomah County, Oregon (ca. 1910~1920) and its Implications for Camp Life and Industrial Culture of the Period

The Bridal Veil Lumbering Company harvested timber from the slopes of Larch Mountain, Oregon for half a century (ca. 1886-1936). Dozens of logging camps faded in and out of existence over the life of the company. Archaeological investigations over the last several decades have revealed the remains of six camps, each an architype of the technological and cultural milieu of the decade in which it operated.

Recent investigations documented a seventh, Bridal Veil Camp A (ca. 1910~1920). The camp remains include a unique find: the remnants of a power plant consisting of a concentration of glass-encased batteries, and a generator. Adoption of this emerging technology likely had a profound effect on camp life and industrial culture. The archaeological remains of the plant are described along with the evident cultural and technological impact of electricity. A performance matrix is presented discussing competing technologies in lighting and powering logging camps.

Dorset, Elaine (National Park Service)

Vivre sur la terre: Archaeological and Palynological Investigations of the Laborer's Village at the 19th century Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Vancouver

The distinct peoples that were employed as laborers by the fur-trading Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Vancouver during the 19th century lived outside of the fort proper, in the "Village." Questions related to how these peoples lived on the land around their small homes were addressed through the diverse but integrative perspectives of archaeological, palynological and documentary investigation. These documents speak of, for example, ordered streets and ethnic separation. Can these characteristics of structural organization and transportation patterns be further evidenced by excavations, artifacts and soil samples? Did these working class people from around the globe bring a bit of home to Fort Vancouver and can we tease out ethnic separations in the material remains on the land? Was the Village landscape altered from one system of care and production by indigenous peoples to another to provide new foods, remedies and social change? This presentation will provide the results of archaeological and palynological investigations conducted by the 2012 joint Portland State University, Washington State University, National Park Service Public Archaeology Field School. Palynological results and analyses were provided by the Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston.

Dyess, Elizabeth (she/her; Archaeological and Historical Services, EWU)

Association for Washington Archaeology Mentorship Program (Session Participant)

Edwards, Briece (RPA, Manager of the Historic Preservation Office, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde)

Protecting Places that Matter: A Discussion Exploring Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (Panel Participant)

Eichelberger, Dr. Justin (he/him; National Park Service)

Material Expressions of Class, Status and Authority amongst Commissioned Officers at Fort Yamhill and Fort Hoskins, Oregon, 1856-1866.

During the 19th century the United States Army was a military institution characterized by a hierarchical system of authoritative, social and economic inequality between members of its different military grades. Although necessary for insuring military discipline within the Army this system of inequality also influenced the non-military social lives of commissioned officers and their families and colored much of military life with a non-military consumerist tint. This dissertation examines the material expression of military authority, social status and economic position amongst three grades of commissioned officers who served at two mid-19th century United States Army posts in western Oregon, Fort Yamhill and Fort Hoskins. Using historical and archaeological records associated with 47 company grade officers this dissertation demonstrates that the commissioned officers who served at these posts were highly competitive individuals who used their military rank and military salaries to express their social and economic status through the economic behaviors of conspicuous consumption and conspicuous leisure and to demonstrate their membership as socio-cultural elites within the upper classes of 19th century America.

Ferri, Rose (Yakama Nation Environmental Restoration/Waste Management)

Partnerships and Cultural Resources at the Hanford Site (Panel Participant)

Fox, Ron (he/him; WA State Department of Fish and Wildlife)

From Consultation to #landback: the Continuum of Agency Engagement with Tribal Nations (Moderator)

Ron Fox is the manager of the WDFW Chelan Wildlife Area. He will be serving as the moderator of panel.

Furlong, Julia (Archaeological and Historical Services, EWU)

Association for Washington Archaeology Mentorship Program (Session Participant)

Ghazali, Dr. Marwa (she/her, Central Washington University)

Engaging Hidden Contexts: New Examinations of Researcher Positionality (Panel Participant)

Gleason, Eric (Oregon Chinese Diaspora Project), Jacqueline Y. Cheung

Revisiting the Chinese Store near Chelan Falls, Washington, and the 1875 Massacre of Chinese Miners

Scattered historical sources tell the story of an early Chinese Store located on the left bank of the Columbia River opposite the mouth of the Chelan River, a site now covered by waters impounded behind the Rocky

Reach Dam. A small rural Chinese community formed around the nucleus of this store that primarily served local miners. A newspaper report from the 1880s tells of an 1875 massacre of numerous Chinese miners at their nearby placer mines by several local bands of Native Americans. In this paper we try to track down and add clarity to the story of the store and the massacre.

Gonzalez, Jazmin (she/her, Central Washington University)

Engaging Hidden Contexts: New Examinations of Researcher Positionality (Panel Participant)

Hackenberger, Steve (he/him; Central Washington University)

Conference Networking 101

Is this your first conference? Join us to kick off NWAC Day 1! Learn some networking tips and tricks from seasoned conference-goers, ask questions, and start the conference with confidence!

Hamilton, Dale (Northwest Nazarene University), Gabriel Johnson

Mapping Dirt Roads and Rail Grades from Drone Imagery Using a Mask Region-based Convolutional Neural Network

Northwest Nazarene University's FireMAP research team is in the process of developing a deep learning approach to finding various archaeological features. This approach is being constructed through the use of a mask region-based convolutional neural network (Mask R-CNN) using Google's TensorFlow. Over the past two summers NNU has been gathering hyperspatial drone imagery containing these archaeological features. This aerial imagery is then fed into the Mask R-CNN in hopes of making a more dynamic approach. In the past the only way to map out these features was through a manual approach. This research project hopes to create a dynamic approach to finding and accurately mapping old roads and rail grades so that these maps can remain historically accurate.

Hamilton, Dale (Northwest Nazarene University), Robert A. White

Implementation of Deep Learning to Map Dredge Tailings from Hyperspatial Aerial Imagery

Northwest Nazarene University's FireMAP's research team is developing deep learning to identify archaeological sites including roads, dredge tailings, and hand-stacked tailings in support of a collaborative relationship with the Boise National Forest. Through the implementation of TensorFlow, a software library developed by Google, a mask region-based convolutional neural network (Mask R-CNN) has been trained to identify the desired landmarks. This project focuses on using the trained Mask R-CNN and the collection and labeling of hyperspatial, aerial photos of dredge tailings extracted from a provided orthomosaic in order to provide a georeferenced shape feature. The Mask R-CNN was able to detect numerous dredge tailings from provided testing imagery with high accuracy. Obtaining additional aerial imagery of dredge tailings would likely improve the Mask R-CNN's performance further, allowing for increased accuracy in detection.

Hann, Don (Malheur National Forest)

Protecting Places that Matter: A Discussion Exploring Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (Panel Participant)

Hann, Don (Malheur National Forest)

Finding Missing Voices: Chinese Kongsu Mining Partnerships in 18th Century Borneo and 19th Century Oregon

Chinese immigrant gold miners in North America are generally portrayed as unskilled laborers eking out a bare subsistence by scouring placer deposits previously worked and abandoned by white miners. Archaeological evidence and historic documentation suggest this is a gross oversimplification. For a century before the discovery of gold in North America Chinese miners organized as kongsu partnerships mined placer gold in Southeast Asia. The kongsu used profit sharing, trade specialization, and travel and trade networks to bypass onerous regulations and taxes. In Borneo they combined and grew in authority to become independent governments credited with being the first democratic republics in Asia. The kongsu mining companies in North America did not reach that level of power but did provide an established mechanism to flourish in an oppressive social and legal environment.

Hanson, Sydney (she/her; WA Dept of Archaeology and Historic Preservation), Sarah Thirtyacre (she/her; WA Recreation and Conservation Office)

Applying for State Jobs

State job applications may not be as involved as federal ones, but they can still be tricky to complete. In this presentation, a Washington state employee will offer guidance on the state job application and interview process. Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and other state employees are encouraged to attend and provide additional insight.

Hosken, Kaitlyn (she/her; Portland State University)

Talking About Plates: Analyzing French Transferprint Ceramics at U.S. Army Fort Vancouver

Archaeological excavations in 2004 recovered a large concentration of French transferprint plates associated with a ca. 1850–1869 army sutler's store in present-day Vancouver, Washington. Although British ceramics associated with the Hudson's Bay Company's (HBC) occupation of Fort Vancouver (1829–1860) have undergone extensive archaeological and historical study, the import of French ceramics to this location is not well documented. French tablewares represent a significant deviation from the predominantly British wares imported by the HBC prior to the U.S. Army's arrival at Fort Vancouver in 1849. Analysis of the sutler's store ceramic assemblage has additionally revealed stylistic differences that may relate to shifting demographics and consumer tastes during the mid-nineteenth century. Identification of such items continues to shed light on the materiality of British and Euroamerican colonialism in the Pacific Northwest.

Hodgman-Richter, Emily (she/her, University of Idaho, Chemistry Dept.), Ray von Wandruszka

Some Very Interesting Artifacts I

Artifacts recovered by historical archaeologists often require chemical analysis to establish their identity. They may, for instance, be bottles or jars showing no markings or typical features to indicate what their contents are. Identifying these materials is a challenging analytical problem, but it is also very interesting. For the chemist working on such samples, there is frequently a "wow"-moment around the corner. It is quite exhilarating to recognize unexpected materials that were used for long forgotten purposes. The problem becomes more complicated, of course, when the container indicates one thing, and the contents quite another. Who would have thought that a milk bottle with apparent curds in it, in fact contained a concoction used to remove fleas from a dog...?

Hosken, Kaitlyn (she/her, Portland State University)

Talking About Plates: Analyzing French Transferprint Ceramics at U.S. Army Fort Vancouver

Archaeological excavations in 2004 recovered a large concentration of French transferprint plates associated with a ca. 1850–1869 army sutler's store in present-day Vancouver, Washington. Although British ceramics associated with the Hudson's Bay Company's (HBC) occupation of Fort Vancouver (1829–1860) have undergone extensive archaeological and historical study, the import of French ceramics to this location is not well documented. French tablewares represent a significant deviation from the predominantly British wares imported by the HBC prior to the U.S. Army's arrival at Fort Vancouver in 1849. Analysis of the sutler's store ceramic assemblage has additionally revealed stylistic differences that may relate to shifting demographics and consumer tastes during the mid-nineteenth century. Identification of such items continues to shed light on the materiality of British and Euroamerican colonialism in the Pacific Northwest.

Howell, Angelina (PhD candidate; CEO and Principal, Warm Springs GeoVisions)

Protecting Places that Matter: A Discussion Exploring Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (Panel Participant)

Hughes, Mackenzie, Steven Spencer, Josh Allen, Steven Hackenberger, Karisa Terry (Central Washington University)

A Geoarchaeological Investigation at Sentinel Springs (45KT297), southcentral Washington

The Summer 2019 Central Washington University field school and Central Washington Anthropological Survey excavated four 1x1 m units at lower Sentinel Springs (45KT297) for the US Army Yakima Training Center. The stratigraphy of Units 2 and 4 were documented and bulk sediment samples were taken for each stratum. Unit 2 was excavated in 10 cm levels to 120 cmbd and a bucket auger was used to collect samples to a depth of 386 cmbd in arbitrary levels. A bone from 61 cmbd is dated to circa 2,200 years ago. Data for texture, color, magnetic susceptibility, X-Ray Fluorescence, pH, and debitage are compared for each sediment sample (n=34). The results indicate varying depositional processes working at Sentinel Springs and buried soil horizons associated with three major episodes of climate change.

Hurley, Warren (Department of Energy)

Partnerships and Cultural Resources at the Hanford Site (Panel Participant)

Jenkins, Kirsten (she/her; Tacoma Community College), Matt Emerson (Amherst College), Karisa Terry (Central Washington University), Colin Grier (Washington State University), James Brown (he/him; Washington State University)

Field Schools

How do you know if a field school is right for you? This presentation will discuss how to choose a safe, appropriate, and ethical field school domestically or abroad. The presenters will also advertise their own field schools. A Q&A session will follow.

Johnson, Paula (she/her; Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd.)

Fish Passage Barrier Removal and Cultural Resources, So Far: Some Interim Data and Discussion

A federal court injunction was issued in 2013 which requires Washington State to significantly increase the effort for removing state-owned culverts that block habitat for salmon and steelhead by 2030—affecting four Washington State agencies including Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT). As of 2020, WSDOT has completed over 350 fish passage barrier corrections statewide. Cities and counties, although not subject to the injunction, have also focused on removing fish passage barriers. Cultural resources review has typically been required for culvert replacement projects. As we enter the final 10 years of the injunction, what have agency cultural resource managers have learned while implementing the cultural resources regulatory process for fish passage barrier removal projects? What cultural resources, if any, have been identified and under what circumstances? What challenges have agencies' cultural resources managers faced? What opportunities have arisen? Does this repetitive type of project impact how the regulatory process is completed?

Kohler, Grace (she/her, Boise State University) Karl J. Mertens, Sally Clark, Annemarie Hasnain, Ann Wozniak, John P. Ziker,

Religious Propositions: An Outgrowth of Social Exchange?

The manner in which Homo sapiens communicate and cooperate has been a key facet that has helped to enhance human fitness and to define ways of life for millennia. Social exchange involving natural and religious phenomena is a major aspect of this process and has worked to shape both environments and cultures around the globe today. A number of studies in evolutionary psychology have shown that conditional reasoning and corresponding cognitive adaptations are involved in human institutions of social exchange. This study tests whether acceptance of religious and supernatural claims is based on the same cognitive adaptations as non-religious social exchange. Alternatively, the cognitive adaptations underlying supernatural communication could be based on specialized adaptations. The study will sample Amazon MTurk users responding to a priming-and-target task using vignettes analogous to and extending those used to establish cognitive adaptations for social exchange. Rather than relying solely on a forced-choice response as in previous studies, this study will also utilize a Bayesian response to allow for degrees of uncertainty within the priming-and target task.

Korsunsky, Alex (he/him, Vanderbilt University)

Turning over the land: the uncertain promise of demographic and ecological transformation in Willamette Valley agriculture

Farmers in Oregon – and across the US – are overwhelmingly old, white, and male, and a majority of Oregon farmland is expected to change hands in the next two decades. This coming transfer provides an opening for a range of organizations seeking to steward agricultural resources, promote conservation, and facilitate greater racial, ethnic, and gender diversity in agriculture. In this paper, I consider the hopes expressed by institutional actors who hope to leverage this asset transfer to transform Oregon's food system – and the serious limitations facing these ambitions. Beyond the major structural challenges, I present findings from ongoing dissertation research with Mexican immigrant farmers showing how nonprofits' social networks and ideological orientations lead them to overemphasize immigrant farmers' propensity for sustainable practices, and to oversimplify the diversity of agricultural approaches existing within that population. If the full promise of farmland transfer is to be realized in environmental as well as demographic terms, actors must resist the impulse to romanticize farmers of color as naturally ecological.

Kramer, Stephenie (she/her; Willamette Cultural Resources Associates)

Applying for Private Sector Jobs

This presentation will cover how to apply for jobs in the private sector of cultural resource management. Find out what employers look for in an application, as well as what to expect from the interview process, from an experienced cultural resources professional.

Litzkow, Jamie (Bureau of Land Management)

Nevertheless, She Persisted: Intersectional and Multivocal Perspectives on the Contributions of Women in Pacific Northwest Anthropology (Panel Participant)

Macrae, James (he/him, Falcon Cultural Resources, LLC)

The Stylistic Evolution of Pecos River Style Pictographs and their Relationship with other Archaic Rock Art Styles in the Southwest: A Hypothesis

Pecos River Style Pictographs, of southwest Texas (and northern Mexico) were produced for around two thousand years, during the Middle and Late Archaic periods, circa 2,000–4,000 years before present. This paper explores the stylistic development of Pecos River Style art and its classification into Classic and Post-classic phases of development. This proposed seriation is based on a combination of archaeological culture history, radiocarbon dates, and logical stylistic development. The relationship of the Pecos River Style with extra-regional styles like Glen Canyon Style 5, Grand Canyon Polychrome, and Barrier Canyon Style is also explored as it pertains to the overall evolution of these related rock image styles during the Middle and Late Archaic.

Marquardt, Will (MS; RPA; North Zone Archaeologist, Umatilla National Forest)

Protecting Places that Matter: A Discussion Exploring Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (Panel Participant)

Mathews, Bethany K. (she/her; Antiquity Consulting)

Western Washington Women Homesteaders: Summary Statistics and Spatial Patterns for Nineteen Counties

Twenty percent (8.5 million acres) of Washington State lands were patented through the Homestead Act between 1866 and 1969, but little is known about the experience of Washington's women homesteaders. Western historians estimate that nearly a quarter of all homesteaders were women and that most of women's homesteading occurred after 1900, however prior to the Washington Women Homesteader project no quantitative studies have been completed in Washington. This poster presents summary data of women's homesteading history in Western Washington and explores the temporal and spatial patterns of women's homesteading history.

Matt, Ira (FPO NRCS, Former DOE Tribal Affairs Program Manager at Hanford)

Partnerships and Cultural Resources at the Hanford Site (Panel Participant)

Maurice Major (he/him)

From Consultation to #landback: The Continuum of Agency Engagement with Tribal Nations (Discussant)

Maurice Major (he/him)

Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife

Mo Major (some people call him Maurice) has protected what governments call “cultural resources” for state agencies and museums in Washington and Hawai’i since 1990 and currently does so for the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife. Occasionally, he does so for environmental restoration projects in the South Sound. Frequently, he keeps an eye on threatened cultural places near home. His first land acknowledgement was clinging to the back of an SUV on Moloka’i. He was educated by public schools, punk rock, University of Hawai’i, and Native people.

May, Nathan (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation)

Gunboats on the Columbia River: The Attack on Long Island, the “Perkins Massacre” (45BN02123), and the Bannock War of 1878

In February 2020, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) Cultural Resources Protection Program conducted a Section 110 block survey with the U.S.F.W.S. During the block survey a wagon axle, driven vertically into the ground, was recorded (45BN02123). CTUIR oral histories as well as historic and archival research determined that the wagon axle was a memorial marker erected in 1922 to commemorate the location a search party found the remains of Blanche and Lorenzo Perkins, a couple who was killed as a result of the United States Army’s improvised gunboat patrol of the Columbia River during the Bannock War of 1878. The documentation of the Perkins Memorial Marker shows how a robust Section 110 monitoring program provides opportunities not only for capacity building and long-term stewardship at the Hanford Site but also how the identification of sites within existing archaeological districts from Section 110 site surveys can shed light on incidents in the past by adding to our understanding of the significance, and often contested nature, of the landscapes in which we work.

McGraw, Juliet (she/her; Friends of the Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge)

Nevertheless, She Persisted: Intersectional and Multivocal Perspectives on the Contributions of Women in Pacific Northwest Anthropology (Panel Participant)

McGraw, Juliet (she/her; Friends of the Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge)

Intergenerational Trauma, Disenfranchisement, and the Impacts of Engagement with Indigenous Communities: A Conversation with Anthropology Colleagues and Allies

Contemporary anthropological practices fail to address the unique needs of Indigenous populations in the classroom, through research, and in our partnerships. Our discipline actively contributes to the re-traumatization of Native students and the continuation of intergenerational trauma in Indigenous communities, while furthering their disenfranchisement in anthropology and beyond. In this presentation, I will directly address these issues through my involvement with local Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) practice, along with my personal experiences as an Indigenous anthropologist, single mother, and the caretaker of the Cathlapotle Plankhouse (a living entity, spiritual home, and educational center). This presentation will include an open-ended discussion where we will directly address why and how anthropology can and must engage in authentic relationships with local and descendant communities.

Mendez, Keith (he/him; Hanford Mission Integration Solutions)

Partnerships and Cultural Resources at the Hanford Site (Panel Participant)

Meyer, Jonathan (USFWS)

Partnerships and Cultural Resources at the Hanford Site (Panel Participant)

Miller-Atkins, Galen (he/him, Anderson Perry & Associates, Inc.)

Using Debitage Analysis to Infer Artifact Transport: A Case Study from Harney Basin, Oregon

Mobility strategies within the northern Great Basin have been variously described as tied to a seasonal-round, highly mobile foragers, or a combination of both. In the Harney Basin of Oregon, many of the sites have been described “central places”, located near perennial water sources and stable food resources, and, from which, logistic forays would be sent. It is uncertain, however, as to how lithic procurement and maintenance figured in to the mobility strategies of precontact hunter-gatherers. As the majority of lithic artifacts present are flake debris, novel strategies are needed to correlate mobility strategies with data fromdebitage assemblages. Cortex ratios are one such approach to measure artifact transport to and from a site. Here, cortex ratios and various flake indices are used to describe and compare three newly-identified sites near Hines, Oregon. The results suggest that these methods may help bolster descriptions of mobility and site function even where formal tools are uncommon or absent. In addition, the utility of these metrics make them appropriate in cultural resource management contexts.

Moura, Guy (Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation)

Protecting Places that Matter: A Discussion Exploring Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (Panel Participant)

Neller, Angela (Wanapum Heritage Center)

Nevertheless, She Persisted: Intersectional and Multivocal Perspectives on the Contributions of Women in Pacific Northwest Anthropology (Panel Participant)

Neller, Angela (Wanapum Heritage Center)

I Ka Nana No A 'Ike: By Observing, One Learns

The Hawaiian proverb, I ka nana no a 'ike, speaks to the conference theme “listen, learn, change”. By observing, one learns. I will situate myself, as a Kanaka O'iwi, within the context of my work on the Columbia Plateau. I have had the privilege to work for and with the Wanapum Band of Priest Rapids for nearly twenty years. I bring to that work my identity as a Native Hawaiian woman and as a learned professional with experience in archaeology, curation, and repatriation. Tribal museums honor indigenous rights to place and give voice to spiritual and religious responsibilities. We are but a guest in these places and in the work that we do. And in doing that work we too have responsibilities.

Ng, Tommy Y. (Bison Historical Services Ltd., Calgary, Alberta)

Diversity in Archaeology (Panel Participant)

Noll, Chris (Archaeological and Historical Services), Cassandra Manetas (WSDOT), Mark Steinkraus (he/him; Stell Environmental Enterprises)

Archaeological Monitoring Pro-tips

Monitoring can be an intimidating experience, particularly for new professionals. Learn some tricks of the trade from our panel of experts.

Oliver, Liz (she/her; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

Protecting Places that Matter: A Discussion Exploring Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (Panelist)

The purpose of this session is to explore the concept of Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSITs). HPRCSITs are a new addition to the types of properties identified as part of the legal mandate established by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. The format will be a two-hour panel discussion with questions posed to a diverse group of land managers, members of American Indian Nations, and government agency officials. Questions are designed to generate discussion on the nature of HPRCSITs, different approaches to the potential presence of HPRCSITs and to what extent one should be documented. Participants will also be encouraged to share their experiences devising methods to record and appropriate ways to manage HPRCSITs.

Packwood, Kirk

The New Face of Mass Movements: Internet Collectivization, Radicalization, and Societal Transformation from an Applied Anthropological Perspective

Recent high profile events have proven in a tangible way that relatively new methods of online anonymous and semi-anonymous collectivization and mobilization can be very effective at causing societal transformation on a significant scale when applied correctly and when specific underlying elements are present or established. Ultramodern computer, cell phone, and networking technologies have created an environment wherein large numbers of relatively anonymous people can and do gather to work toward achieving specific and more abstract goals. As ultramodern computer, cell phone, and networking technologies continue to advance in power and presence, the potency and potential of anonymous and relatively anonymous online collective movements and the ideologies and ideological elements they support and spread should increase. In a manner similar to agitprop (agitation propaganda) campaigns conducted in the Soviet Union, online locations that serve as focal points for collective movements also act as funnels transforming and recruiting a small but steady percentage of new and existing users into active participants and sometimes fanatical supporters of particular social movements. This presentation discusses both the positive and negative elements and potential of online anonymous collective social movements from an applied anthropological perspective.

Pinkham, Josiah (Nez Perce Tribe)

Partnerships and Cultural Resources at the Hanford Site (Panel Participant)

Pouley, John (State Archaeologist, Oregon SHPO)

Protecting Places that Matter: A Discussion Exploring Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (Panel Participant)

Prentiss, Anna (she/her; University of Montana)

Nevertheless, She Persisted: Intersectional and Multivocal Perspectives on the Contributions of Women in Pacific Northwest Anthropology (Panel Participant)

Prentiss, Anna (she/her; University of Montana)

Problems and Prospects for Transgender People in Pacific Northwest Archaeology

Transgender people face a multitude of challenges in negotiating their everyday lives. Gender dysphoria can be crushing. Gender transition can offer new freedoms while also bringing threats of rejection and violence. Given its field focus, archaeology offers particularly significant challenges for transgender people. Routine field contingencies (spanning bathrooms to interactions with different publics) can quickly become crises. Many practitioners remain uneducated regarding the realities experienced by transgender people. Yet, archaeology like so many other field disciplines is slowly changing for the better. Gender inclusivity and safety have become prominent issues for our anthropological and archaeological societies and professional organizations. This forum is a good example of such discussions but it is only a first step. During this presentation, I will highlight both problems and prospects for a Pacific Northwest archaeology that has room for transgender people.

Price, Nikaila (she/her; University of Idaho, Chemistry Dept.) Ray von Wandruszka

Some Very Interesting Artifacts II

Among the more interesting historical materials that reach our laboratory are man-made mixtures of natural ingredients, prepared for everyday purposes such as gluing, cleaning, dying, or starting a fire. A complete chemical analysis of such substances can be very involved, and is often complicated by chemical changes that take place during long-term environmental exposure. We therefore tend to focus on one, usually the main, ingredient and search for documentary evidence that links it to particular uses and alterations. If relevant information is found, the analytical methodology is directed toward confirmation, rather than a priori identification. There are, for instance, many documented historical uses for pine resin, some with interesting modifications that can be traced chemically.

Putsche, Laura (University of Idaho)

Your medical opinions aren't welcome though your medicines are: Western and traditional medicine in the Peruvian Amazon.

Western medicine has had some impact on the use of curative services within a community of Shipibo in the Peruvian Amazon. They welcome western medicines and treatments but also continue to use traditional methods for minor ailments and shamanic treatments for more serious ailments. They see no conflict in the simultaneous use of both western and traditional healing methods to treat proximate causes. However, they are less inclined to accept explanations for ultimate causes grounded in western medical etiology, and suggestions about such causes are often dismissed. Some causes they attribute to supernatural sources, while others they attribute to accidents associated with the impacts of modernization on their community.

Redd Kickham, Elizabeth (she/they; Idaho State University), Laticia Herkshan

Listening to and Learning from Tribes, Researchers, and Participants—changing research processes to encourage co-equal production and research sovereignty

When university researchers consider Native Americans in research, they usually frame them as participants, rather than co-equal collaborators. Most research remains extractive (David-Chavez & Gavin, 2018; Latulippe & Klenk 2020). Two concurrent Idaho State University projects address this issue. Under the 2019 Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (SBT)-Idaho State University (ISU) Memorandum of Agreement, in concert with SBT's redefining research review protocols, ISU is refining its research approvals and training processes toward decolonizing research practices and supporting Tribal sovereignty. ISU encourages researchers to a) privilege Tribal needs in research planning and b) engage in fully collaborative research design. Additionally, a team of researchers across three departments are interviewing past and present ISU-SBT researchers and participants to describe degree of co-production and research ideologies. This paper presents the processes, challenges, and lessons learned to date from the perspective of ISU personnel involved in both processes. Preliminary findings suggest most researchers desire a co-equal relationship and revising both ISU and SBT institutional research processes may remove barriers to achieving co-equal collaborative partnership. We argue that, while SBT and ISU have distinct but overlapping goals, developing complementary research review and training processes requires actively listening to and internalizing the needs of our collaborative partners.

Rippee, Kassandra (she/her; Coquille Indian Tribe, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer)

Protecting Places that Matter: A Discussion Exploring Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (Panel Participant)

Rippee, Kassandra (she/her, Coquille Indian Tribe), Chelsea Rose, Alex DeGeorgy, Emily Taber, and Michelle Stegner

Working with Canine Forensic Teams: Collaborative Disaster Archaeology

Catastrophic fires destroyed thousands of homes in Oregon in 2020, forcing many families to leave their homes and their most important possessions, pets, and cremated remains of loved ones behind. Archaeologists from Oregon lead by the Southern Oregon University of Laboratory Anthropology (SOULA) partnered with Alta Heritage Foundation (AHF) and canine forensic dog teams to provide disaster recovery services. The team visited dozens of homes across in late 2020, reuniting victims of the fires with the ashes of their loved ones in southern and western Oregon.

Rooker, Angela (she/her; Indiana University of Pennsylvania) and Will Marquardt (Umatilla National Forest) – Session Chairs

Protecting Places that Matter: A Discussion Exploring Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes

The purpose of this session is to explore the concept of Historic Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian Tribes (HPRCSITs). HPRCSITs are a new addition to the types of properties identified as part of the legal mandate established by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. The format will be a two-hour panel discussion with questions posed to a diverse group of land managers, members of American Indian Nations, and government agency officials. Questions are designed to generate discussion on the nature of HPRCSITs, different approaches to the potential presence of HPRCSITs and to what extent one should be documented. Participants will also be encouraged to share their experiences devising methods to record and appropriate ways to manage HPRCSITs.

Rorabaugh, Adam (Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife)

From Consultation to #landback: The Continuum of Agency Engagement with Tribal Nations (Discussant)

Rorabaugh, Adam (Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife), Amanda K. Taylor

Assessing Settlement Dynamics in the San Juan Islands and Northwestern Washington, a Bayesian Approach

Recent developments in Bayesian approaches to radiocarbon dating have enabled re-examinations of questions of population dynamism in the Salish Sea. This study expands on Taylor et al. 2011 using Kernel Density Estimation (KDE) and an expanded data set of 538 radiocarbon dates from academic and cultural resource management literature. The expanded sample suggests that the patterns of population growth from 3200-2800 cal BP in coastal Northwestern Washington, with an influx to the islands during 2600-2200 cal BP. A subsequent decrease in radiocarbon frequencies and large sites suggests shifts in use of the Islands, followed by peak large-scale occupation from 650-300 cal BP. We compare marine and terrestrial dates to assess the robustness of these patterns. We consider the impact of erosion and other post-depositional processes on potential dating patterns. We also examine the utility and significance of settlement pattern as a point of inquiry regarding past Native American communities.

Rose, Chelsea (she/her; Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology)

Asian American Diaspora Archaeology in the Pacific Northwest (Discussant)

Rose, Chelsea (she/her; Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology), Jacqueline Y. Cheung, Eric Gleason

Merchant Status: Life, Labor, and Politics in the Time of Chinese Exclusion

From 1875 until 1943 treaties, laws, legal opinions, administrative rules, and regulations circumscribed the free movement of the Chinese immigrants in the U.S. and strictly limited the inflow of new migrants of Chinese descent. These efforts had a profound and lasting impact on the Chinese diaspora in the Pacific Northwest and beyond. Navigating the ever-changing laws, rules, and regulations aimed at their exclusion, shaped the nature of Chinese communities, and influenced their relations and interactions with their white neighbors. The merchandise store served a critical and multifaceted role in the formation, development, and decline of the rural Chinatowns throughout Oregon, as well as to the transnational lives of Chinese Oregonians. In addition, these businesses could be used to facilitate resistance and community persistence in the face of the ever-

evolving U.S. immigration policy, examples of which will be presented by case studies in Ashland and The Dalles.

Rose, Chelsea (she/her, Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology), Alex DeGeorgy, Emily Taber, Kassandra Rippee, Michelle Stegner

After the Fire: Disaster Archaeology as Community Service

Following the catastrophic fires in the fall of 2020, archaeologists from across Oregon partnered with the Alta Heritage Foundation (AHF) to help victims recover human cremains lost in the wildfires. AHF has been using archaeological science and canine forensic dog teams to reunite people with the ashes of their loved ones since 2017. When the September fires hit, the Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology (SOULA) coordinated with the organization to bring the service to Oregon. This has led to dozens of successful recoveries, and the establishment of regional teams positioned to quickly respond to future fire events across the state. This work allows archaeologists to use their specialized skill sets to help communities rebuild and recover following the catastrophic wildfire events that will become more commonplace due to climate change.

Ross, Douglas (Albion Environmental, Inc.)

Asian American Diaspora Archaeology in the Pacific Northwest (Discussant)

Following the papers for this symposium, Dr. Douglas Ross will facilitate a discussion/Q&A session.

Russell, Kat (Bureau of Land Management)

From Consultation to #landback: The Continuum of Agency Engagement with Tribal Nations (Discussant)

Russell, Kat (Bureau of Land Management)

Criticism, Compliance, Consent - A Personal View of Government-to-Government Consultation, and the Road Forward

Federal Agencies are mandated to complete government-to-government (G2G) consultation with the First Nations to identify potential impact on tribal resources resulting from proposed projects, and to make a good-faith effort to achieve consensus on how to move forward. In my 20-year career with the BLM I've seen many variations in Agency approach to consultation, ranging from desultory 'notice and opportunity to comment', to the attempt to formally follow all procedures as directed in the new (2016) BLM-1780 Improving and Sustaining BLM-Tribal Relations Handbook. No single approach has proven to be effective in defining or achieving mutual management goals, but mutual familiarity and respect between consulting parties goes a long way toward facilitating understanding. After a short introduction I would like to discuss G2G consultation at the Field Office level with session participants - approaches, expectations, and the road ahead.

Russell, Kat (Bureau of Land Management)

Bent but not Broken: Overcoming Barriers to Cooperative Management

The BLM mission to "sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations" is complicated by our mandate to manage for multiple use. We are also expected to do so with consent of the Tribes within whose traditional territory we are operating; consent obtained through the consultation process. In my ideal world, BLM land would be managed in partnership with the Tribes, both parties agreeing upon management goals then acting together to achieve those goals. All

while under the watchful eyes of the "concerned public".

Using examples stemming from attempts to cooperatively manage public land while restoring and/or maintaining land health, and meeting public demands for access and use, and I will discuss some of the barriers to cooperative management we have encountered. Then, in discussion with session participants I will solicit suggestions for overcoming these barriers.

Schroeder, William (they/them/their and/or he/him/his, Arête Cultural Resources Management)

On the Q.T. or Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About Queer Theory (but Were Afraid to Ask)*

The Social Sciences have historically been analyzed and discussed in Western Colonialist androcentric heteronormative terms. Hegemonic paradigms have heretofore labeled all "non-normative" populations, behaviors, identities, and subjectivities as "Other," e.g., the lived and intersectional experiences of LGBTQQIA2S+ people, people of color, women, children, and the elderly, ethnic groups, subaltern classes, persons with disability, genetic and or chromosomal variation, and neurodiverse individuals. Counterintuitive as it may sound, we cannot know exactly what deviance is unless we know exactly what the norm is. So what IS normal? Queer theories explore areas and topics no other formalized discipline would dare and critically question the assumptions. Queer theories have roots in Feminist Theory and Literary Criticism. Recently queer theories have investigated topics in Biology, History, Archaeology, and Ecology as well as Germ Theory, Human-Animal Relations, Magick, the Supernatural, and Artificial Intelligence. Strange fruit indeed.

Schroeder, William (they/them/their and/or he/him/his, Arête Cultural Resources Management)

A Can of Worms?

Amsterdam School for Cultural Analysis Ph.D. Fellow, Selçuk Balamir, finds that prior to WWI canned food was "a military tool of European colonialism" and posits that after WWI the tin can became "the symbol of capitalism, serving the interests of the American Empire" (Balamir 2011:5). James T. Rock (1942-2010) "compiled information and provided typologies and dating techniques, including examination of seams, closures, openings, materials composition, etc. that have enabled archaeologists and historians to better interpret historical archaeological sites" (soda.sou.edu.2018). Indeed Rock's, *A Brief Commentary on Cans* (1987), is the most comprehensive monograph on the subject, yet does not discuss corrugated or military ration cans in as much detail. A revised can typology, opening, and opener technology chronology is thus warranted. This paper/poster presents postprocessual posits, new research, diagnostic criteria, and historical+biographical information that promote professional praxis so one does not get canned for not knowing about the potential significance of cans.

Shaw, Randi (she/her; The Nature Conservancy of Washington)

Buffalo Whispers and Rematriation in the Moses Coulee Region of Central Washington State

The mere acknowledgement of one's presence within occupied Indigenous homelands does little more than reinforce settler colonial power dynamics when it is not paired with concrete action. The cession of Settler privilege is necessary to the actualization of Indigenous sovereignty. This presentation explores the burgeoning partnership between The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation History/Archaeology (CCT H/A) Program and The Nature Conservancy of Washington (TNC). Together, we seek to develop a shared vision for the protection and culturally-guided management of the myriad cultural resources within TNC's Moses Coulee, McCartney Creek, and Beezley Hills Preserves. Central to this effort is the ideal of the rematriation of these places, along with the teachings they hold and relations they sustain, to the people whose ancestors have cared

for them for countless generations. Discussants will share their perspectives on their partnership, from its genesis in happenstance, to the first steps to co-create and implement culturally informed management practices, articulate policies and guidance that support the reconnection of people with place, and facilitate the fulfillment of ancestral responsibilities.

Shellenberger, Jon

Tribal Caucus Chair and Tribal Caucus Public Highlights Chair

Sherwood, Trina (Yakama Nation Environmental Restoration/Waste Management)

Partnerships and Cultural Resources at the Hanford Site (Panel Participant)

Simurdak, Nik (they/them; Central Washington University)

Engaging Hidden Contexts: New Examinations of Researcher Positionality (Panel Participant)

Simurdak, Nik (they/them; Central Washington University), Patrick T. McCutcheon (he/him; Central Washington University)

Developing a morphometric protocol for identifying and analyzing morphological variability in stone tools.

Morphometrics analysis of stone tools emphasizes the use of metric data to capture information about tool attributes, such as shape. These techniques are still under development, with some adapted for less reduced tools and others making use of prohibitively expensive technology. This project developed a morphometric analysis technique that is more accessible and attuned to more reduced tools. The artifacts used come from a teaching collection of 18 projectile points from the mid-Columbia River Valley in Kittitas County, Washington. We compare a novel technique to two pre-existing approaches. Our research objective is to identify morphological attributes whose presence, frequency, and distribution are shaped by natural selection in contrast to those traits influenced by cultural transmission. The comparative methods fell short of identifying shape trends but some data suggested there are greater differences in variation around the haft elements than those of the blade and point. The novel method indicated blade shape was a functional element influenced by natural selection and hafting was a stylistic trait influenced by cultural selection.

Simurdak, Nik (they/them; Central Washington University), Patrick T. McCutcheon (he/him; Central Washington University)

Chemical Sourcing and Technical Analysis of Volcanic Glass Lithics from the Grissom Site (45KT301)

The Grissom site (45KT301) is a large archaeological site with artifacts spanning pre-contact to historic periods. Past research by Central Washington University students sought to understand stone tool type variation, distribution, and diversity across space and time in the site. This has included an effort to chemically source lithics made from volcanic glass using x-ray fluorescence. Combined with technological analysis, chemical sourcing reveals patterns of trade and exchange by showing which sources are most represented and how much processing of different source materials occurred. This project built on previous research by completing the sourcing analysis across 59 of 114 newly identified volcanic glass artifacts. Our results were combined with past results permitting us to look at source representation across the entire site excavation area. The results show that two local sources represent 49% of the sourced pieces and demonstrate the greatest diversity of object type and reduction sequences. Two more distant sources, though having far fewer cores and bifaces, represent the greatest proportion of flakes (n=32) than the two local sources (n=30). A total of 13 sources, some

over 250 miles away, are represented in the site. Areas of intensive tool production were also identified through total lithic artifact counts.

Somogyi-Csizmazia, John (North Island College, Campbell River, B.C.)

Diversity in Archaeology (Panel Participant)

Stcherbinine, Sean (he/him, Archaeological and Historical Services - Eastern Washington University)

Are We Digging Deep Enough? Deeply Buried Holocene and Pleistocene Surfaces in the Moses Lake Dune Field, Grant County, Washington

The Moses Lake Dune Field formed from sands deposited by Pleistocene outburst floods, and consists of two well understood strata denoting distinct lithologies of the flood path. However, landform development and the potential for deeply buried occupation surfaces in the dune field remain unclear. Deep archaeological testing using backhoe trenches, and column sampling were undertaken to investigate the potential for deeply buried cultural materials and occupation surfaces. Grain size and shape, color, acidity, and organic and calcium carbonate content were measured at 20-centimeter intervals within two three-meter tall columns. Deep testing within parabolic and linear dunes indicates Pleistocene sediments are at depths difficult to access using normal archaeological survey techniques. However, interdune surfaces contain Pleistocene sediments at shallow depths that can be reached by shovel excavation. Results were used to create a landform development model that posits dune activation and stabilization were likely controlled by arid/wet climatic swings during the Holocene. This study will aid archaeologists when investigating potential impacts to cultural resources inside the Moses Lake Dune Field, as well as eolian environments of central Washington.

Steinkraus, Mark (he/him; Stell Environmental Enterprises)

Fieldwork Pro-tips

Lightning round! In this session, various archaeologists will give you their best advice about fieldwork...in 5 minutes or less!

Steinkraus, Sarah (she/her; Stell Environmental Enterprises)

Workers Rights and COVID-19 Safety

Did you know that you have certain rights as an employee? This presentation will cover general worker's rights, as well as how to advocate for yourself during (and after!) the COVID-19 era.

Steinkraus, Sarah (she/her; Stell Environmental Enterprises), Jennifer Ferris (she/her; HDR)

Resume and CV Workshop

How do you make your resume stand out? This workshop will cover how to put together a Curriculum Vitae (CV), common mistakes to avoid, and how to tailor a CV/resume for specific jobs.

Stevenson, Alex (Sound Transit)

Deep impacts working group: A conceptual outline

Large infrastructure and development projects pose unique challenges to addressing concerns about archaeology. This is especially true in the Puget Sound region where near surface conditions and environmental

uncertainty create the need for engineering solutions that reach deep into the ground. Traditional archaeological methods are generally not appropriate for identifying deeply buried archaeological potential let alone delineating sites and traditional data recovery for mitigation. Large transportation projects in the Puget Sound region have been on the forefront of dealing with these issues. As the region grows and we see the need for more transportation infrastructure the need for better approaches to the issues of site identification, effects assessment, and mitigation is growing as well. In this session I outline the need for and concept of a "Deep Impacts Working Group" to develop guidance on these topics which includes the need for input from Tribes, archaeologists, geoarchaeologists, regulatory agencies, and project proponents.

Tasa, Guy (he/him; WA Dept. of Archaeology and Historic Preservation), Juliette Vogel (she/her; WA Dept. of Archaeology and Historic Preservation), Alyson Rollins, Nichole Fournier (she/her; California Polytechnic State University and University of Virginia), Chris Casserino (Spokane Tribe of Indians)

Physical Anthropology Jobs: Options and Advice

Join us for a panel discussion on job opportunities in Physical Anthropology! Moderated by the Washington State Physical Anthropologist, Dr. Guy Tasa, this panel includes a number of professionals that represent varying job types available to Physical Anthropology specialists.

Tavel, January (she/her; ICF), Tait Elder (he/him; ICF), Cassandra Manetas (WSDOT)

Same Places, New Eyes: Applying the Cultural Landscape Evaluation Approach to Transportation Infrastructure Projects

Transportation agencies are responsible for building, maintaining, and repairing complex infrastructure networks. Portions of these networks can be historic properties and, because of their size and scale, often intersect with other historic properties. In some instances, accurately characterizing impacts to these complex resources may require use of the cultural landscape evaluation approach. As cultural landscapes can convey evolving development trends and relationships between resources, this approach allows for consideration of a broad array of dynamic and inter-related components. While it is not a panacea, the cultural landscape evaluation approach is particularly effective at defining the nature and scale of project impacts to large and complex historic properties in a way that cannot be as easily accomplished through the more traditional approach to resource and impact evaluation. In this presentation, we explore two examples of the application of the cultural landscape evaluation approach on complex transportation projects. These projects include the Better Market Street project in San Francisco and the State Route 520 Replacement Project in Seattle. Through these examples, we describe how the cultural landscape evaluation approach was applied, lessons learned, and the strengths and weaknesses of applying this approach to a range of resource and project types.

Thirtyacre, Sarah (she/her; WA State Recreation and Conservation Office)

From Consultation to #landback: The Continuum of Agency Engagement with Tribal Nations (Discussant)

Thirtyacre, Sarah (she/her; WA State Recreation and Conservation Office)

From Consultation to #landback: The Continuum of Agency Engagement with Tribal Nations (Panelist)

Sarah Thirtyacre is the Cultural Resources Program Manager for the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO). The RCO is a small state agency that manages grant programs to create outdoor recreation opportunities, protect the best of the state's wildlife habitat and farmland, and help return salmon from near extinction. Sarah graduated from The Evergreen State College with a degree in environmental

science and has spent the past 20 years working in the natural resources field. Sarah enjoys facilitating efforts that help bring together natural resources restoration efforts and cultural preservation. When not working, she is most often spending time outdoors with her family and friends.

Tiede, Kristen (she/her, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation)

The History of the Tutuilla Presbyterian Church on the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Umatilla County, Oregon

In 1882, students of Marcus and Narcissa Whitman founded the Tutuilla Presbyterian Church on the Umatilla Indian Reservation. Early church services were held in founding member Walter Lowrie's home. Church buildings were constructed later in 1882 and then replaced in 1900. Historic maps can be used to follow the journey from the original buildings to the current location of the church. In 1898, the congregation requested a young missionary from the Presbytery of East Oregon and in 1900 recent graduate James M. Cornelison arrived in Pendleton. Cornelison learned to speak and preach in the Nez Perce language, Nimipuutimt, and was highly regarded by the tribal community. Cornelison served as the minister for the Tutuilla Presbyterian congregation for over 40 years. The Tutuilla Church was, and continues to be, an important social gathering place for members of the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla people, as evidenced by oral history and historic documents.

Tveskov, Mark Axel (he/him; Southern Oregon University)

Segregation and Hierarchy Under Duress: Social and Physical Space at Miner's Fort, a Rogue River War Settler Fortification on the Oregon Coast

Miner's Fort was a settler fortification located at the mouth of the Rogue River on the southern Oregon Coast. In February and March 1856, some 100 settlers were besieged by Indigenous forces as part of the Rogue River War. Those trapped inside included white men and women, Indigenous women partnered to white men, and at least one African American settler. Miner's Fort was extensively excavated in 2016 and this paper examines the social and physical use of the space inside the fort, use that, even under extreme duress, reinforced racial and social hierarchies of the day.

von Wandruszka, Ray (he/him, University of Idaho, Chemistry Dept.)

Stone Drugs in Traditional Chinese Medicine

Archaeological excavations of historical Chinese sites in North America often turn up remnants of stone drugs – mineral materials that have (more-or-less) established therapeutic properties. Recognizing stone drugs is not always easy. They usually come in Chinese single-dose medicine vials, which identifies them as drugs. Discarded vials that lay buried for extended periods, however, may be penetrated by mineral soil components that are difficult to distinguish from stone drugs. While materials like cinnabar (HgS) and red lead oxide (Pb₃O₄) may be easy to recognize as drugs, others like opicalcite (CaCO₃/M₂SiO₄) and calamine (ZnO/Fe₂O₃) look much like soil.

What all stone drugs have in common, is that they are very persistent. From an identification standpoint this is a plus, since the analyst does not have to worry about chemical transformations that changed the original materials.

Walls, Robert (University of Notre Dame)

Resilience Through Writing: Early Indigenous Publishing and Anthropology in the Pacific Northwest

Indigenous people and communities in the Pacific Northwest have employed a variety of means to protect and preserve language, culture, lands, and resources. However, little has been written on Northwest Indigenous people and their engagement with alphabetic literacy, and how they adopted writing as a crucial tool to resist settler-colonial domination in the region. This paper will outline ongoing research that documents the emergence of print culture in Northwest Native communities, especially its use, before 1960, in public forums to express Indigenous interests to an audience of Native and settler readers. I will present examples to illustrate how Native authors employed narrative genres—poetry, story collections, and letters to newspapers—to establish an oppositional discourse in the public sphere. This discourse challenged the modernist projects of dispossession, forced assimilation, and even anthropological research. Writing was used to complement oral tradition, not replace it, or replace other traditional forms of non-alphabetic communication. Using the privileged technology of print as modern communication, Native authors mobilized written texts and dispersed their carefully worded claims to rights and territory, and thereby expanded their networks of contacts and potential allies within and outside of Indian Country. Publishing did not erase Indigeneity; it enhanced its resilience.

Watkins, Tatiana (she/her; University of Idaho)

Pacific Northwest Collaboration: A look into the modification and repurposing of artifacts in Chinese-occupied sites

This project I'm conducting in collaboration with the Asian American Comparative Collection (AACC) looks at the methods in which material culture has been modified and repurposed in Chinese-occupied archaeological sites. The AACC hopes to standardize these terms and create a comprehensive list of artifacts that show signs of these developments to aid in better understanding the ways Chinese communities lived and worked in the American West. The AACC houses many objects fitting these descriptions, however, to create a fuller, more inclusive view into these artifacts more data is needed. This project contacted archaeologists, archaeology enthusiasts, and historians from around the Pacific Northwest to create a collaborative dataset and to utilize research on the Chinese diaspora previously and currently being conducted.

Weiss, Aaron (College of Idaho)

Pant Leg Pedagogy: Subtle and Diverse Hermeneutic Messages at a U.S. Islamic School

In popular Western culture and media Islam is widely reified, flattened, and treated as a static, monolithic entity. Monochromatically negative depictions of Islamic education betray a lack of understanding of the diverse personalities, pedagogies and purposes found in Muslim schools. Even those presenting Muslim schools in positive light often fail to communicate Islam's socially constructed and contested dimensions, minimize the significance of interpretive disparities among believers, and diminish the associated conflicts potentially experienced by members of Islamic school communities. This paper, based on 18 months of ethnographic research, considers a diversity of religious interpretation in a U.S. Islamic school, and a few of the ways these interpretations are communicated to students. I focus here on two specific examples: 1) men's clothing, and 2) an individual teacher's reflections of her own attempts to enforce religious observance onto one of her students. I argue that Muslim teachers' and administrators' interpretations of Islamic religious tradition often manifest themselves in subtle ways, and yet may have powerful effects on both the moral and hermeneutic

messages communicated to their students. Increasing awareness of this phenomenon can help teachers and administrators to more effectively address interpretive diversity within their school communities.

Werhan, Gunnar (University of Aberdeen)

Association for Washington Archaeology Mentorship Program (Session Participant)

William A. White, III, PhD

Keynote Address: Building an Anti-Racist Anthropology

The 2020 Race Uprisings and ongoing anti-Asian American and Pacific Islander violence has pushed many anthropologists to take a stand against racism. We all want to do something to help but are finding ourselves stymied by the sheer size of the problem. At its core, racism is rooted in inequity and is perpetuated through trauma. None of us in the United States are immune of its effects. This talk addresses how taking a trauma-informed approach to our work and careers has the potential to address anthropology's role in structural racism. It also shows us a pathway toward helping us become anti-racism advocates in our own lives, workplaces, and communities. I draw upon examples of archaeology organizations in the United States who are working to realizing the anti-racist institutions BIPOC communities need. An anti-racism archaeology can be one of the tools this country uses to heal from the intergenerational trauma we have all suffered.

Whitlam, Rob (he/him; WA Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation)

Partnerships and Cultural Resources at the Hanford Site (Panel Participant)

Wijnen, Jobbe (he/him, International Centre for Pull Tab Archaeology)

Pull Tab Archaeology: participatory archaeology without borders.

Public engagement is an important objective for archaeologists in The Netherlands and other European countries. However, conservationist doctrine, commercial efficiency and a focus on scientific contribution make public involvement in modern cultural resource management almost negligible.

The Pull Tab Archaeology project aims to turn this tide. The PTA project, defined as the archaeology of beverage can pull tabs and other devices with a tear strip opener, effectively uses crowd-sourcing as its main strategy to create a global knowledge base. Via social-media such as Facebook and Instagram, people world wide are asked to send in ring pulls. In doing so, they contribute to a international reference collection. Since its start in 2018, the PTA project has collected over 3700 pull tabs. Close to a hundred participants sent shipments of ring pulls from 32 countries, including the USA, Australia, Japan, Syria and Nigeria, gathering 92 different types. In 2020 this resulted in the publication of a global typology of zip top tabs and pull tabs that would not have existed without non-archaeologist citizen participation. The project shows the potential of citizen science in creating a public archaeology without borders.

Williams, Scott (he/him; WSDOT), Dennis Wardlaw (WA Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation)

The State of the State's Transportation Cultural Resources Management: the View from WSDOT and DAHP.

WSDOT and DAHP will discuss the state of the state's transportation cultural resources management efforts over the past year, including successes, challenges, and expectations for the upcoming year.

Wilson, Chris (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)

Partnerships and Cultural Resources at the Hanford Site (Panel Participant)

Wilson, Maia (she/her; University of Idaho)

Nevertheless, She Persisted: Intersectional and Multivocal Perspectives on the Contributions of Women in Pacific Northwest Anthropology (Panel Participant)

Wilson, Douglas (he/him; Portland State University)

Sacred Places, History, and Archaeology at the Hudson's Bay Company Cemetery at Fort Vancouver

The preservation and interpretation of a historical cemetery within Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, Washington, is challenging due to its multifaceted, multiethnic history tied to a Hudson's Bay Company fur trade fort (1825-1860) and the establishment of a U.S. Army post (1849-2012). There are many intertwined social connections that address the lengthy and contested history of this Pacific Northwest place. Historical archaeology is a key practice to exploring the nature sacred places and the materiality of the indigenous and settler peoples of the fur trade. Historical archaeology bridges the history, memories, and materiality of fur trade and indigenous peoples with sacred spaces tied to the American Colonial Old City Cemetery and the military landscape of the Vancouver Barracks. This work aims to build a framework for greater dialog with the diverse publics interested in the site, including indigenous, fur trade, and military groups, and attempts to expose and reconcile fractured and biased narratives to better address the colonial significance of the site.

Withee, Katee (she/her; US Forest Service, Malheur National Forest)

Successful Partnerships: The Oregon Chinese Diaspora Project

The Oregon Chinese Diaspora Project (OCDP) is a multi-agency partnership engaged in studying and sharing the history of Oregon's immigrant Chinese communities. Partners include the Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology, the Malheur National Forest, and the Kam Wah Chung State Heritage Site. The OCDP is currently investigating sites associated with Chinese gold miners in the Blue Mountains of Eastern Oregon. Archaeological testing and research includes metal detector assisted survey, which has led to successful subsurface discoveries. Partners, such as university students and Forest Service - Passport in Time volunteers, have assisted with testing and fieldwork and have increased the value of our research. Additionally, these partnerships and collaborations have heightened public interest in and the visibility of historically underrepresented communities.

Wyatt, Noella (Central Washington University)

Projectile Points - Point Type Distribution: Tryon Creek House 2 (35WA288)

The Tryon Creek assemblage (Hells Canyon) (Figure 1) is curated and studied under an agreement with the USFS. A re-examination of the type and distribution of point types confirm the diversity present in dart and arrow size points. Stratigraphic and activity area analysis of House 2 (500-1500 B.P.) illustrate the correspondence of types, which may reflect behavioral mutualism. Metric analysis of four forms represented in an overall sample of 126 points indicate an expected spread of sizes in arrow points. Twenty-six points were selected for completeness for metric analysis. Corner-Notched points (n=100) dominate in all levels of the house, although Basal-Notched points are common (n=16). Side-Notched points (n=8) also occur in all occupation zones/levels. Nine lithic sources are represented, and both Chalcedony and Chert/Jasper are heat-

treated. Red-Glassy Basalt is locally available and common. Obsidian is surprisingly rare given the presence of Timber Butte source in the assemblage.

Wynia, Katie (she/her; Portland State University)

Smudge Pit Features at the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Vancouver Village as Signs of Hide Processing and Disease Prevention

Small fire pits are commonly found in the archaeological record of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Vancouver, dating to the mid-19th century. Some of these pits were filled with dense charcoal and burned plant materials, suggesting they were smudge pits designed to produce smoke. Researchers at other sites in North America infer smudge pits potentially had a variety of uses, including animal hide processing, ceramic smudging, and controlling insects. Archaeologists at Fort Vancouver have interpreted smudge pit features as representing hide smoking, a task sometimes performed by Native American women married to fur trade employees. Another interpretation of the smudge pits, especially those found near the hospital and dispensary, proposes they were used for disease prevention during epidemics in the 1830s. The most recent excavations in Fort Vancouver's employee Village site, 2010-2014, identified numerous fire features near employee houses and yards, including 8 fire pits. This paper assesses these features for their use as smudge pits, as well as their potential as signs of Native American women's hide processing activities and inhabitants' reactions to epidemics in the Fort Vancouver Village.



Transformations: Ourselves, Our Culture, Our Calling

The 2021 Cultural Resource Protection Summit marks our 14th gathering, and as many of us still eagerly await vaccination, it will be our 2nd Virtual Summit, as well! The Summit family is still 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 examine some of the Transformations underway, both in ourselves and in our collective groups, and how these might shape innovative solutions for today's most pressing challenges to effective cultural resource protection. Panel discussions, *lightning talks*, and small group discussions will highlight useful examples of the links between transformative CRM and responsible land use. We will also reserve time for Q&A, general socializing, and even the inaugural Summit Book Club! We are working hard to ensure the 14th Annual Summit will be another much-needed boost for our community, even if we must gather virtually again.

Please join us online for two days of invigorating conversation 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 protecting cultural resources and transforming the way we care for them.

SUMMIT HIGHLIGHTS:

Continuation of several important conversations begun at the 13th Annual Summit:

- **Decolonizing Anthropology**
- **Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Issues and Goals**
- **Disposition of Archaeological Collections**
- **Federal, State, and Local legislative and regulatory news**

Implementation of several new ways of communicating and socializing:

- **Inaugural Summit Book Club (Braiding Sweetgrass by Robin Wall Kimmerer)**
- **"Lunch Tables" for casual topical discussions (self-select; visit one or all!)**
- **Additional socializing between sessions (Main Room or Breakouts)**
- **Online Discussion Board before/during/after the Summit (registrants only)**

-Registration is now Open! Visit www.theleadershipseries.info for adjusted rates and to register online

-Student Rates available! Email Mary Rossi (mary@eppardvision.org) for information. Be sure to submit a contest form, too (see next item)

-Free Registration opportunity! Go to the Summit website and enter to win a free registration! One award will be made in each of these categories: Tribes, agencies, consultants, and students

THANK YOU TO OUR 2021 SPONSORS TO DATE!



Student Paper Awards Coming Soon!



NWAC 2021 Logo

The 2020/2021 NWAC logo was designed by Jon Shellenberger (NativeAnthro.com).

"The inspiration behind the logo is drawn from the concept of our Yakama understanding of "home". Since Ellensburg was home to many tribes who gathered there for trade and food harvest, it seemed fitting to have a longhouse below the mountains which is where most of the large villages were located. The Kittitas Valley drew tribes from eastern and western Washington annually for root, salmon, and berry harvest. It is a place known for its value in foods and medicines. According to our tribal elders, it didn't matter where people came from. All were welcome into our home."

To purchase t-shirts, sweatshirts, or mugs with the 2020/2021 logo, please go to <https://www.bonfire.com/store/northwest-anthropological-conference-2021/>. This campaign supports NWAC 2021 and future NWAA events and programs.



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Your purchase of 2021 T-Shirts and Mugs supports NWAC 2021 and future NWAA programs.

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