

Early WSU Field School participants find ways to cool off in the Snake River.

WSU Summer Archaeological Field School Reunion

Fifty years ago, 15 WSU students joined their professor, Dr. Richard Daugherty, and his family on the first WSU Summer Field School. In addition to being WSU's first field school, it also was the first summer dig that included women. Participating in this "adventure" were Keith Anderson, Monita (Engvall) Horn, Joan (Erlandson) Kellum, Alex Gunkel, Mike Gustin, Jim Heidenreich, Jane (Henry) Trunkey, Doug Hipp, Joyce (Holmes) Anderson, Marilyn (Mansfield) Dillsi, Terry O'Connor, Linda (Schultz) Johnson, Howie Shaw, Janet (Van Bevers) White, and Cecile Wildin.

This dig was the first of several summer field schools in the 1950s and '60s on properties owned by the Harder family that were to be flooded by Lower Monument Dam, which together led to the establishment of the Harder Phase in Washington archaeology.

The field school lived in tents and bathed, did their laundry, and played in the Snake River south of Kahlotus, Washington. Temperatures ranging up to 110-120 degrees in the sun were not uncommon but the river was always there for a quick dip.

This summer, 50 years later, some of these students and Dr. Daugherty returned to campus for a reunion. The Department of Anthropology gave tours of College Hall and hosted a wonderful luncheon in the museum. A highlight was the presentation of current research projects by several archaeology faculty and graduate students.

Later in the afternoon, the group toured the Lewis Alumni Center and ended up at Ferdinand's. Dinner was held at the Hilltop Restaurant with many stories, much laughter, and pouring over scrapbooks.

The high point of the next day was a trip to Kahlotus where they were joined by Billy Harder, owner of the land where the dig took place, who guided them down close to the old site, now under 90 feet of water behind the Lower Monument Dam.

Most former students had not had any contact with each other over the last 50 years and were surprised how quickly they felt at ease with each other. One of the parting comments was, "Let's do this again in three or four years!"

Left to right: Janet (Van Bevers) White, Joan (Erlandson) Kellum, Marilyn (Mansfield) Dillsi, Linda (Schultz) Johnson, and Monita (Engvall) Horn reenact a scene from the 1950s.



Early field school campsite on the Snake River.

Left to right, standing: Marilyn (Mansfield) Dillsi, Janet (Van Bevers) White, and Terry O'Connor; seated, Joan (Erlandson) Kellum, Richard Daugherty, Linda (Schultz) Johnson, and Monita (Engvall) Horn.



Anthro News



WINTER 2007

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

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WASHINGTON STATE
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From the Chair's Desk

By William Andrefsky

Washington State University aspires to be the best undergraduate research university in the nation. The Department of Anthropology has been a leader in providing undergraduate students with opportunities to participate in "real" research projects. Archaeological field schools have been an important contributor to that mission. This year our lead article features a celebration of 50 years of WSU archaeological field schools. Since the first field school in 1957, WSU has trained thousands of students from all over the world in archaeological field methods, giving students experiential learning opportunities. Many of those students have gone on to become professional archaeologists as a result of their learning experience at WSU. During the past summer we expanded our field school repertoire by teaching our first formal cultural anthropology field school on the Caribbean island nation of Dominica.

This is the first time in many years that most of our newsletter is dedicated to faculty research interests and projects. This is partially related to exciting research efforts that all of our faculty are engaged in, and it is partially related to the many new faculty that call WSU their academic home. Beginning this fall semester, five new faculty members joined the Department of Anthropology. Colin Grier, Brian Kemp, Courtney Meehan, and Marsha Quinlan were formally placed into tenure track positions on our Pullman campus, and Edward Hagen was hired at our Vancouver campus. The department now has 20 permanent anthropology faculty members at our two degree-offering campuses.

The anthropology building is also changing. We are currently building DNA laboratory facilities in College Hall to accommodate Jessica Lynch-Alfaro's research interests on reproductive endocrinology with Neotropical primates, and Brian Kemp's research with mitochondrial DNA and Y-chromosomal DNA variation in human populations.

As always, we would greatly appreciate any news or updates you wish to share with current or past anthropology friends. To share your news, send us a note at anth@wsu.edu.

Department Welcomes New Faculty

Colin Grier



Fieldwork on the Northwest Coast regularly involves boating past endless fishing locations, combing over extensive shellfish beds, and watching sea mammals frolic off islets—all amidst a backdrop of ancient cedar and Douglas fir forests. One can easily obtain the impression that precontact life on the Pacific Coast of North America must have been quite affluent. This has certainly been the conclusion drawn by many coastal archaeologists over the past few decades—a view supported in large part by the vivid writings of ethnographers of the area, many of whom saw the Northwest Coast as a uniquely productive place to make a living as a hunter-gatherer.

Yet easy generalizations are hard to come by in archaeology. Life on the Northwest Coast was certainly at times affluent by any description, as ethnographic accounts of the potlatch, perhaps the Pacific Coast's most famous institution of largess, seem to convey. However, predictability of the productivity necessary to support affluence was anything but assured. How and why did precontact Northwest Coast societies organize themselves as they did—with a novel and complex orchestration of social stratification, opulent displays of affluence, large households, highly coordinated labor endeavors, intensive storage economies, and decentralized political systems of authority?

My archaeological research has been an attempt to grapple with the potential complexities of hunter-gatherer-fisher existence, involving the comparative examination of their economic organization, social institutions, and political economy. Though I have worked in many regions where hunter-gatherers lived, my primary and current focus is the prehistoric Northwest Coast. My research there is fueled by on-going fieldwork in coastal southern British Columbia, Canada. This fieldwork has involved excavations at early large village sites on the Gulf Islands in the Strait of Georgia, particularly

those dating to the Marpole period (2500 to 1000 BP). Such site-intensive projects are complemented with settlement pattern field research directed toward reconstructing the underlying mechanics of the regional sociopolitical system in which large villages were embedded. These projects continue to fuel opportunities for field-based graduate student research, archaeological field schools, and collaborative research with local Coast Salish aboriginal groups.

I received my doctorate from Arizona State University in 2001 and have since completed a SSHRC Postdoctoral Fellowship and taught at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada. Over the past decade I have directed a suite of field projects on the Northwest Coast supported by grants from both academic and non-academic sources. These projects have been designed to collect data from various scales, including households, villages, and local and regional settlement patterns. My past and present research interests also include prehistoric Arctic whaling societies, the European Upper (Paleolithic and Mesolithic), prehistoric Ireland, and pre-state Korea. I am constantly looking to expand the archaeological contexts in which questions concerning hunter-gatherer organization can be addressed.

Recent publications

Colin Grier

2007 Consuming the Recent for Constructing the Ancient: The Role of Ethnography in Coast Salish Archaeological Interpretation. In *Be of Good Mind: Essays on the Coast Salish*, edited by B.G. Miller. UBC Press, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

2006 *Beyond Affluent Foragers: Rethinking Hunter-Gatherer Complexity*, edited by C. Grier, J. Kim, and J. Uchiyama. Oxbow Books, Oxford, UK.

2006 Temporality in Northwest Coast Households. In *Household Archaeology on the Northwest Coast*, edited by E.A. Sobel, D.A. Trieu Gahr, and K.M. Ames, pp. 97-119. International Monographs in Prehistory, Ann Arbor.

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New Faculty *continued from page 2*

Brian Kemp

My research is focused on the analysis of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) and Y-chromosomal DNA variation in extant and prehistoric



populations to address questions about Native American prehistory that are not approachable from culture history alone. I am particularly interested in detecting parallels between the genetic and archaeological records, as signatures of past demographic shifts, population interactions, and population movements will have been imprinted into our genomes. Another focus of my research is the advancement of ancient DNA methods for the improved collection and authentication of results.

In 2006, I was awarded a doctorate in anthropology from the University of California, Davis. My dissertation research used genetic data to test linguistic and archaeological hypotheses about the spread of Uto-Aztecan speakers across the American Southwest and Mesoamerica. This work indicates that neither the language family nor agricultural technology was spread by a major population expansion into the

Ed Hagen (Vancouver)

I specialize in evolutionary medicine, particularly evolutionary approaches to mental health. I am currently exploring whether postpartum depression in women is not an endocrine disorder, as is commonly believed, but rather a functional stress response, mediated by the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis. This project integrates evolutionary game theory, parental investment theory, and biosocial approaches to child growth and development. A second major project focuses on evolutionary theories of drug use and addiction. This project integrates the evolutionary ecology of the principle human drug detoxification enzymes, the cytochrome P450 (CYP) heme-thiolate proteins; the neurobiology of reward pathways in the mesolimbic dopamine system; tri-trophic interactions among plants, herbivores,

Southwest from Mesoamerica, a prediction of the Farming/Language Dispersal Hypothesis. Rather, this research identified a frequent Greater Southwest-specific genetic marker that is indicative of an in situ population expansion, probably following the introduction of maize agriculture into the region. My previous ancient DNA research addressed the peopling of the Americas and rates of molecular evolution.

Recent publications

Kemp, Brian M., Ripan S. Malhi, John McDonough, Deborah A. Bolnick, Jason A. Eshleman, Olga Rickards, Cristina Martinez-Labarga, John R. Johnson, Joseph G. Lorenz, E. James Dixon, Terence E. Fifield, Timothy H. Heaton, Rosita Worl and David Glenn Smith
2007 Genetic analysis of early Holocene skeletal remains from Alaska and its implication for the timing of the peopling of the Americas. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 132:605-621.

Kemp, Brian M., Cara Monroe and David Glenn Smith

2006 Repeat silica extraction: a simple technique for the removal of PCR inhibitors from DNA extracts. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 33:1680-1689.

and parasites; self-medication in primates and other species; and ethnomedicine.

I received a bachelor's degree in mathematics from the University of California, Berkeley, and a doctorate in anthropology from the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Recent publications

Hagen, Edward H., H. Clark Barrett and Michael E. Price
2006 The impact of family size on nutrition and growth in a Shuar village: Evidence for a quantity-quality tradeoff. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 130:405-418.

Hagen, Edward H., H. Clark Barrett
2007 Perinatal sadness among Shuar women: Support for an evolutionary theory of 'psychic pain'. *Medical Anthropology Quarterly* 21:22-40.

Courtney Meehan

I am a biocultural anthropologist interested in the evolutionary foundation of human behavior and family



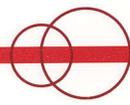
organization. My research focuses on life history strategies, parenting, cooperative child rearing, infancy, and childhood. The broad aim of this research is to examine the significance of multiple caregiving on parental strategies, human pairbonding, family organization, and child development. These interests led me to research what factors influence who participates in child care and why these individuals engage in cooperative child rearing. I also investigate the role that non-parental caregivers play in family life, child development, and child health. My most recent study examined how child care and cooperative child rearing affect maternal time allocation. In addition, I have begun to develop a comparative local project examining cooperative child rearing here in the United States.

My research is cross-cultural in nature. I conduct research among the Aka tropical forest foragers and the Ngandu farmers in the Central African Republic. My studies emphasize both a qualitative ethnographic and quantitative approach. I look forward to collaborating with graduate students on various field studies both in Africa and here in the United States.

Recent publications

Meehan, Courtney L.

In press Allomaternal Investment and Relational Uncertainty among Ngandu Farmers of the Central African Republic. *Human Nature: An interdisciplinary biosocial perspective*.
2005 The Effects of Residential Locality on Parental and Alloparental Investment among the Aka Foragers of the Central African Republic. *Human Nature: An interdisciplinary biosocial perspective*. 16(1): 58-80.



AGO News

The Anthropology Graduate Organization (AGO) continues to thrive and progress here at WSU. The primary goal of AGO involves the academic development of our members through sponsoring guest speakers, providing financial assistance for the expenses of attending regional and national conferences, and fostering community involvement in the Pullman area.

AGO accomplished several noteworthy activities this past year. The organization participated in efforts to raise funds while also establishing a recognized position in the WSU community. Fall of 2006 found AGO members cleaning up the highway along a two-mile stretch of State Highway 27 between Pullman and Palouse, holding a raffle over Mom's Weekend for a pair of Apple Cup tickets, and also organizing a profitable "yard sale" in front of College Hall.

Last March AGO played a key role during the 60th Annual Northwest Anthropology Conference, held in Pullman on the WSU campus. AGO members supplied conference attendees with coffee and other refreshments throughout the four-day event. Additionally, AGO sponsored a well-attended, campus-wide lecture given by Dr. Michael Alvard, who came to WSU in April as our 2007 AGO Visiting Scholar. Dr. Alvard is a distinguished human behavioral ecologist at Texas A&M University, where he specializes in adaptation to the tropics and cooperation amongst hunter-gatherers. The awards banquet following Dr. Alvard's presentation honored students and faculty alike for their achievements and accomplishments here at WSU.

This fall brought a new crop of enthusiastic graduate students, all of whom volunteered to participate in AGO. With this influx of energy and talent, the future for AGO has never looked better!

Graduate Student News

Joe Bergstrom

I recently finished my Peace Corps service in Honduras, Central America. From May 2005 to July 2007 I was a protected areas management volunteer in a remote village in western Honduras. My primary project involved working with small-scale coffee producers in lowering their environmental impact and improving the quality of their coffee. Honduras has a reputation for producing sub-par coffee and has a hard time selling its product within international



markets. In my community, we formed a small cooperative and began taking steps toward fair trade certification (an extensive and often drawn out process). I worked on many secondary projects including excavating fish ponds, constructing ecological ovens, and teaching at the local middle school. I am currently a master's international program student and the Peace Corps representative at WSU. I can be contacted at peacecorps@wsu.edu.

Kari Kelly

I arrived in Panamá in May 2005 as a master's international program student and an environmental education volunteer. My research interest was in working with children with disabilities and researching explanatory models of disability within Panamá. The Instituto Panameño de Habilitación Especial (IPHE) is a school devoted to working with students from pre-kindergarten to early adulthood who have one or more disabilities.

When I first began working with IPHE, there were more than 100 children matriculated in the various programs at IPHE-Santiago. Most often, I worked with the young men and women in the various vocational workshops, teaching them to care for the school garden with organic farming practices. I also planned several environmental conservation presentations conducted by the various professors.

Recent Graduates

- Fumiyasu Arakawa ('06 Ph.D.), Lithic Raw Material Procurement and the Social Landscape in the Central Mesa Verde Region, A.D. 600-1300.
- Adam Howell Boyette ('06 M.A.), Parental Investment and Men's Sexual Behavior: Life History Theory and Reproductive Strategies in a Sample of American Men.
- Sarah Cole ('07 M.A.), Population Dynamics and Sociopolitical Instability in the Central Mesa Verde Region, A.D. 600-1280.
- Jennifer Crownhart ('07 M.A.), The Maternal Response to Sexually Abused Daughters: A Cultural Perspective.
- Dianna Mary Georgina ('07 Ph.D.), Performing Selves: The Semiotics of Selfhood in Samoan Dance.
- Rhiannon Kathryn Held ('06 M.A.), Textiles and Ethnic Groupings on the Columbia Plateau.
- David Richard Iversen ('07 M.A.), Testing the Coastal Decline Model with Flaked Stone Artifacts from the San Diego Region of California.
- Edward J. Knell ('07 Ph.D.), The Organization of Late Paleoindian Cody Complex Land-Use on the North American Great Plains.
- John L. McNassar III ('07 M.A.), Sociopolitical Radicalism: The Making of Martyrs: An Assessment of Past and Current Methods of Recruitment and Socialization Applied by Radical Islamic Terror Groups.
- Marcia L. Peterson ('07 M.A.), Geoarchaeological Analysis of Kumi Kipa: A Formative Period Site in the Lake Titicaca Basin, Bolivia.
- Colin Patrick Quinn ('06 M.A.), Vital Signs: Costly Signaling and Personal Adornment in the Near Eastern Early Neolithic.
- Carolyn Anne Stilwell ('07 M.A.), Conflict and Conflict Resolution in Bolivia.
- Jennifer Keeling Wilson ('07 M.A.), Curation and Lithic Technological Organization Studies on the Owyhee River: A Case Study of the Chalk Basin Site (35ML143), Malheur County, Oregon.
- Aaron M. Wright ('06 M.A.), A Low-Frequency Paleoclimatic Reconstruction from the La Plata Mountains, Colorado and Its Implications for Agricultural Productivity in the Mesa Verde Region.



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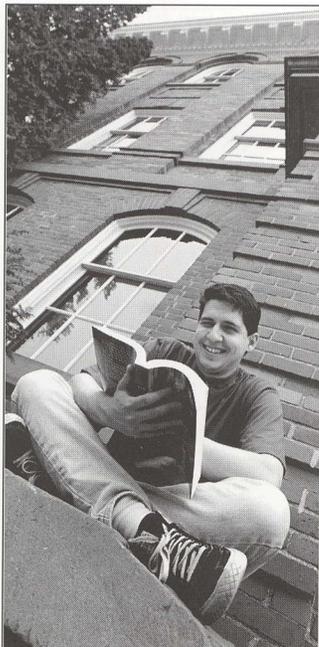
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Faculty News

John Bodley

Regents Professor, researcher, author looks at change

Global warming is a hot topic of late, but to anthropology Regents Professor John Bodley, it's been hot for years. "I've been talking about global warming since the 1970s," he said. "I started looking at how culture and global society create and affect global problems like poverty and global warming."

Bodley examines human survival, the process of growth and change in societies, and the distribution of wealth and power. While much of his work centers around field research on indigenous cultures, Bodley's recent area of interest is the social and ecological sustainability of the Pacific Northwest.

He began by examining the relationship between the size of a municipality and the amount of individual property ownership in the Palouse region. What he found was that the bigger the city, the more property

is owned by a smaller group of people. This led him to conclude that the growth process of a city is controlled by a few. "I am interested in the Pacific Northwest because that's where I come from and I have a vested interest in this region," he said.

Bodley is a well-known textbook author with three internationally recognized texts. "All five of his books are still in print and several have hit their fifth editions," said William Andrefsky Jr., chair and professor of anthropology. "His first two books, *Victims of Progress* (1975) and *Anthropology and Contemporary Human Problems* (1976), are classics."

Bodley likes to think of his new title of Regents Professor as a positive reflection on others. "It's nice for the department because now we have two," he said (Timothy Kohler was named Regents Professor in 2006).

Karen Lupo

Revealing the Central African Rainforest's Past

A small team of researchers from Washington State University launched a research project in May 2007 aimed at building a longitudinal record of the paleoecological history of the Central African rainforest. The research project, entitled "Revealing the Rainforests Past: Late Holocene Paleoecology and Archaeology in the Ngotto Forest Reserve, Central African Republic," received funding from the National Geographic Society. The project is a collaborative effort involving historians, ethnoarchaeologists, and environmental archaeologists from Washington State University and CURDHACA (Centre Universitaire de Recherche et de Documentation en Histoire et Archeologie Centrafricaines), Universite de Bangui (Central African Republic), and the Boganda Museum (Bangui, Central African Republic). Project team members in the Department of Anthropology included Karen Lupo, Dave Schmitt, and Chris Kiahtipes. Chris Kiahtipes, a master's candidate in the evolutionary stream, also received funding from the Explorers Club to participate in the project. One goal of the project is to build a longitudinal Late Holocene paleoecological record for the Central African rainforest using macro and microfossils obtained from paired cultural and natural sources (archaeological sites and adjacent wetland contexts). A second goal of the project is to document and reconstruct how prehistoric anthropogenic

processes, such as deforestation, agricultural practices, and hunting, have influenced local ecosystems. To initiate this project the research team excavated a Late Holocene-age archaeological site and collected palynological cores from a nearby permanent wetland. Archaeological and paleoecological data for the Central African Republic are limited and this research is the first of its kind in this area. Analysis of these data will shed light on how prehistoric anthropogenic processes influenced rainforest ecosystems and can serve as a template for evaluating the impacts of modern processes. Because the impacts of current anthropogenic processes can best be understood when placed within a historical, cultural, and ecological trajectory, analyses of these data will allow forest managers, conservation entities, and local populations to more accurately craft management plans and evaluate ecosystem disturbances.

Research team in the field. Front row: Alain Kolet (translator) and Chris Kiahtipes. Back row, left to right: Karen Lupo, Dave Schmitt, Jean Paul Ndanga (Boganda Museum, Bangui), and Eduard Mboula (camp manager).

Jeannette Mageo

In early February, I presented a paper, "Dreaming Culture," taken from my developing book, in the Center for Cultural Studies colloquium series at UCSC.

In late February, I attended the annual meetings of the Association for Social Anthropology in Oceania, held in Charlottesville, Virginia. There I presented a paper on my long-term work on Samoan psychology, "The Shape of Empathy in Samoa." In March, I presented another paper, "Dream Stages," drawn from "Dreaming Culture," at the biennial meeting of the Society for Psychological Anthropology (SPA), held in Los Angeles, California.

Later in March, I traveled to Harvard University to present my current work on dreams in a seminar series sponsored by the Institute for Culture and Mental Health and the Anthropology Department, "Cultural Complexes in US Boyfriend/Girlfriend Dreams." In April, I presented another paper at the UCSC Anthropology Department colloquium series, "Dream Scenes: Geishas, Pretty Boys, Pride-Fighting, and the Pro-V Girl."



Faculty News continued on page 7

Jessica Lynch Alfaro
Costa Rican Summer Team Project in Evolutionary Modeling

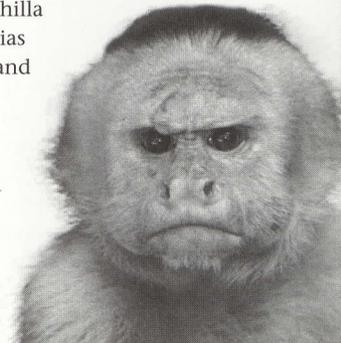
In 2006, the Anthropology Department at WSU was awarded a multi-year, multi-million dollar grant for the Integrative Graduate Education, Research and Training (IGERT) program, in collaboration with the WSU School of Biological Sciences and the University of Washington Anthropology Department. An integral part of this NSF-funded IGERT Program in Evolutionary Modeling (IPEM) is a cross-disciplinary team project during the first summer of each graduate student cohort's participation in the program.

Our first cohort of IPEM students spent summer 2007 in Costa Rica, in Quepos and the adjoining Manuel Antonio National Park. Manuel Antonio is not only Costa Rica's smallest national park, but also its most heavily visited, and can serve as a model for the impact of tourism and development on primate behavior. Our students teamed up in an innovative multi-pronged research project that included an analysis of human social networks and information transfer about perceptions of primates, as well of behavioral observations of capuchin monkeys in the area, with special attention to the way monkey behaviors change with increasing

exposure to humans through ecotourism. The perceptions that local inhabitants hold about the natural areas and the primates (arguably the largest tourist draw) will affect the future development of the area and the risks to the primates—ultimately affecting the sustainability of ecotourism itself in this area. The capacity for social learning of capuchin monkeys allows them to respond rapidly to changes in their environment, making them an “indicator” species for the effect of human encroachment. One finding of the study is that capuchin groups in the most heavily toured areas have increased intra-group aggression, charging tourists, and aggressive theft of tourist food, including Cheetos, cookies, and Sour Patch Kids treats! The capuchins are also being monitored for parasite load and genetic diversity.

This cross-disciplinary project is a new and useful way to characterize effects of development and tourism on both local people and local animal populations. Results can be incorporated into the development of conservation and environmental management strategies.

Participating IPEM students included Meredith Schulte (WSU evolutionary anthropology), Chad Brock (WSU School of Biological Science), Erik Gjesfjeld (UW archaeology), and Megan Carney (UW biocultural anthropology). Invaluable field assistance was provided by WSU evolutionary anthropology graduate students Adam Boyette and Sarah Neitzel, University of Costa Rica School of Biology graduate Fernando Villanea, and WSU undergraduate Bryan Wilson. This project was supervised by J. Lynch Alfaro of WSU evolutionary anthropology, G. Gutiérrez-Espeleta of the Biology Department of University of Costa Rica, M. Chinchilla of Universidad Ciencias Médicas (UCIMED), and D. Leonetti of UW's Biocultural Anthropology Program. For more information on the IPEM program at WSU, e-mail ipem@wsu.edu or go to depts.washington.edu/ipem.



John G. Jones

John G. Jones, palynologist, has been very busy this past year. In January he collected several sediment cores from central Belize, representing the first paleoenvironmental investigation in this part of the country. In the summer he collected sediment cores from Trinidad, Antigua, and St. Croix as part of an NSF-funded pilot project investigating human history in the Lesser Antilles. He is optimistic that further funding will allow additional work to be conducted in the region in 2008. For this part of the project, the team hopes to collect additional cores on Guadeloupe, Marie Galant, St. Thomas, Martinique, Barbuda, and possibly Barbados. Cores collected this year contain abundant pollen and phytoliths and are already providing information on the peopling of the islands as well as providing insights into early agriculture, settlement, and cycles of deforestation and reforestation. He also returned to Charlottes-

ville, Virginia, to collect sediments associated with restoration efforts at Monticello.

One project Jones is working on involves the analysis of beeswax from a late 17th century shipwreck off the coast of Nehalem, Oregon. One of the principle items of cargo

carried on this wreck was beeswax, and the identification of its origin (facilitated by pollen analysis, it is hoped) may provide information on this poorly understood wreck. Fragments of beeswax continue to be washed ashore to this day, and a recently collected piece will serve as the basis of this study. Current thinking is that this wreck represents a lost vessel plying the waters between Manila and Acapulco around 1690.

Jones has also traveled extensively to attend meetings and present papers and posters. Meetings attended include the annual meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology (Virginia, January), Society for American Archaeology (Texas, April), and the American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists in Panama. In November of this year, a feature article on John's work will appear in *Washington State Magazine*.

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Bill Andrefsky

This past summer Bill Andrefsky worked with former WSU graduate student David Hyde and University of Texas professor Fred Valdez on their archaeological field school project in western Belize. Recent research in Andrefsky's lithics laboratory has produced a number of papers with WSU graduate students and colleagues. Jennifer Ferris, Cheryl Pouley, Chris Noll, and Jennifer Wilson collaborated with Andrefsky to present papers at the Society for American Archaeology meeting in Austin, Texas, last spring. Bill's new edited book, *Artifact Life-History and the Organization of Lithic Technologies* (2008 Cambridge University Press) includes original research papers by WSU graduate students Colin Quinn, Cheryl Harper, Jennifer Wilson, Nathan Goodale, Shane Macfarlan, and Karisa Terry. Other recent publications by Andrefsky include "The Application and Misapplication of Mass Analysis in Lithic Debitage Studies" (2007 *Journal of Archaeological Science*), "Cobble Tools or Cobble Cores: Exploring Alternative Typologies" (2007 in *Tools or Cores*, edited by S. MacPherson, Cambridge Scholars Press), and "Experimental and Archaeological Verification of an Index of Retouch" (2006 *American Antiquity*).

Tim Kohler

Archaeologist Timothy Kohler is embarking on a new collaboration with archaeologists and computer scientists from the University of Arkansas, Penn State University, Arizona State University, and SWCA to make archaeological databases of several types much more readily accessible. Details can be found at archaeoinformatics.org.

Several publications are now coming out on the NSF-sponsored "Village Ecodynamics Project." One is entitled "Historical

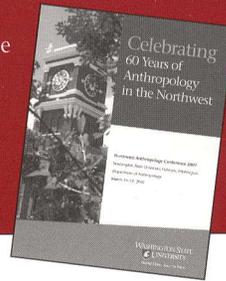
Ecology in the Mesa Verde Region: Results from the Village Project" which appeared in *American Antiquity* 72(2):273-299. Kohler and former doctoral student David Johnson were among the article's five authors.

Kohler and Sander van der Leeuw were also the editors of a book published in summer 2007 entitled *The Model-Based Archaeology of Socionatural Systems*, published by SAR Press in Santa Fe. The book contains a long chapter on the Village Ecodynamics Project.

Northwest Anthropology Conference 2007

In spring semester 2007, the department hosted the Northwest Anthropology Conference. The last time the meeting was in Pullman was 1978. The conference was coordinated by Museum Director Mary Collins and recent master's graduate Rhiannon Held. Twenty-eight different sessions consisting of about 70 total presentations filled the two and a half days. The evenings were fun as well, and included a lively gathering at Rico's (sponsored by the Anthropology Graduate Student Organization and WSU alumni-owned CRM firms

Rainshadow Research (Matt Root), Plateau Investigations (David Harder), and Transect Archaeology (Lyle Nakonechny)), and the annual banquet with guest speaker Jack Nisbet, who spoke on David Thompson and his travels on the Columbia River. The event brought nearly 400 people to campus, and was held in Todd and College halls. While the facilities may have been non-conventional, they were comfortable and the weather came through with a glorious Palouse spring, moderate temperatures, and clear blue skies.



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