**Supplemental Text**

Supplemental Text 1: Explication of Pipe Artifact Search Methods

Published and Grey Literature

There is limited scholarly literature discussing the presence pipes in the archaeological record of the Northwest, and no modern synthetic treatment of pipes and smoking in the region. One perspective providing an invaluable accounting of pipes in the region is that of Hayden and Schulting (1997). More generally focused on prestige goods and their role in an elite regional interaction sphere, Hayden and Schulting (1997) argue that stone pipes—and steatite pipes in particular—functioned as one of a suite of goods that carried intrinsic value and symbolized membership or connection to a region-wide chiefly class. Hayden and Schulting’s research provided an essential foundation for the current study.

Hayden and Schulting (1997) provide a map of their findings for the distribution of stone pipes across the inland Northwest. Using the accompanying site list and the references provided by Hayden and Schulting (1997), we were able to evaluate and build on their listed pipes. While most pipes listed in Hayden and Schulting (1997) are from sites with clear contexts from systematically excavated or recorded archaeological sites, a number have only vague provenience. In a number of cases, the literature cited by Hayden and Schulting (1997) makes very passing reference to pipes being present in a general area, which is then represented as a single point on their map.

It is undoubtedly valuable to be aware of these poorly provenienced collections of pipes—often complete collected through accidental finds or sometimes through more systematic non-professional efforts—as their presence can give, at the least, a sense of regional presence and absence of this type of artifact. Nonetheless, in this study we have chosen to limit our efforts to compiling those pipes and pipe fragments that come from well documented archaeological contexts. That is artifacts with well-defined provenience that come from discrete sites with exact locations.

In addition to those sites identified through Hayden and Schulting’s (1997) fairly exhaustive bibliography, a number of additional literature sources were consulted. The literature review identified 32 discrete archaeological sites containing one or more pipes or pipe fragments. Additional sites were identified by searching the archaeological databases available through the Reciprocal Research Network as well as the databases of the WSU MoA.

Reciprocal Research Network (RRN)

In order to expand the search for archaeological sites containing pipes beyond the published literature, a search of the Reciprocal Research Network (RRN) was performed. The RRN is an organization led by the University of British Columbia Museum of Anthropology which seeks to facilitate collaborative research between a group of museums and other institutions (Rowley 2013). The RRN makes available to members collections records from its 27 partner institutions, which include museums and other repositories of material culture, some associated with Native groups, from across the Americas. The stated focus of the RRN project is to enable research on the Native cultures of the *Northwest Coast*, specifically (Reciprocal Research Network 2017). In practice, however, the searchable combined database to which members have access contains records for objects with origins throughout Native North America and elsewhere, including the Northwest Plateau.

A simple query of the “Item Title” field with the word “pipe” and no other filters returned nearly 1500 results with over one hundred cultural affiliations (including variations in naming across the contributing institutions). Because this number of records was too great to be effectively navigated using the online RRN user interface, the results of the query were exported to a Microsoft Excel file. Filtering the results in Excel to include only artifact records affiliated with cultures of the Northwest Coast or Plateau narrowed the number of records down to 277, including the few records whose cultural affiliation was vague, e.g., “Native American”. This much more manageable list of artifacts was then pared down further by excluding those that were not likely to pre-date European contact, primarily on the basis of material type or style. For example, pipes that were not made of stone or that were elbow-shaped—a style adopted by Native producers from Euroamericans—could be eliminated. Those objects that could not be excluded based on the limited information in the exported data were then systematically searched through the RRN online interface.

The vast majority of the pipes found on the RRN database dated to the postcontact period, and so were excluded from this study. However, 71 records from the Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture in Seattle were clearly precontact pipes or pipe fragments, 56 of which came from three well provenienced, numbered, archaeological sites, and so were included in the study.

Two of these three sites contained the majority of the 56 pipes and pipe fragments. The Burke Museum holds 15 pipes and fragments from the Wakemap Mound Site (45KL26), located near The Dalles, which Strong (1959a:11) suggests date to between 2000 and 1000 bp. Most of these fit the gracile tubular form evident in many of the steatite pipes and fragments held in the WSU MoA, as detailed below. The material types appear to be a mixture of hard granitic rock and the much softer steatite, though it is difficult to make a confident attribution of material type without examining the artifacts in person.

According to the Burke Museum, 40 pipes and pipe fragments are associated with the Lois/Over Site (45KL27), also near The Dalles. Thirty-seven are made of steatite, while the remaining three are sandstone. It appears that the site, originally excavated in the mid-1950s, has never been subjected to extensive analysis, at least not any published source that we have been able to locate.

The final site, which contained a pipe held by the Burke Museum, is Duwamish No. 1 (45KI23), located in what is now the Seattle area. This is one of very few coastal sites found to contain smoking related artifacts. The object in question appears to be a pipe fragment consisting of a stem with the broken base of the flared bowl. The original report on the site identifies the material of the fragment as a “dark, dense stone, probably basalt” (Campbell 1981:281). This is contrary to the Burke Museum’s record for the object, which gives its material as steatite. Unfortunately, in the absence of some future reanalysis the exact material used cannot be determined.

Washington State University Museum of Anthropology (WSU MoA)

The WSU MoA is an archaeological repository, stewarding collections that resulted from, among other work, salvage projects surrounding mid-twentieth century dam construction in eastern and central Washington State. The MoA contains artifact collections from over 600 sites in the Pacific Northwest (Damitio et al. 2018). The electronic catalogues of each of these sites were searched individually using queries seeking records containing either the word *pipe* or with the object code for *ground stone with material type other*, the code most likely to be assigned to a pipe or pipe artifact in the MoA’s coding system. Sites from all three of these methods found to have contained one or more pipe artifacts were recorded, along with other details like site location and age, in a Microsoft Access database and then in an ArcGIS geodatabase for analysis and cartography.

Supplemental Text 2: Key to Figure 3 with References

| Map Number | Site Number | Site Name | Reference |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 10CW5 | Ahsahka Sportsmen's Access | Sappington 1990 |
| 2 | 10CW30 | Weitas Creek | \* |
| 3 | 10CW890 | N/A | \* |
| 4 | 10IH1286 | Cottonwood-Divide Creek | \* |
| 5 | 10KA3 | N/A | \* |
| 6 | 10KA45 | Cataldo Mission | \* |
| 7 | 10NP27 | Buffalo Eddy Site | \* |
| 8 | 35GM9 | Wildcat Canyon | Dumond and Minor 1983 |
| 9 | N/A | "Site 15" | Strong et al. 1930 |
| 10 | 45AS2 | N/A | Timm et al. 2012 |
| 11 | 45BN3 | Berrian's Island | Osborne 1957 |
| 12 | 45BN15 | Rabbit Island | Crabtree 1957 |
| 13 | 45BN46 | Columbia Point Complex | † |
| 14 | 45BN55 | Sheep Island | Garth 1952 |
| 15 | 45CH64 | Little's Landing | † |
| 16 | 45CH212 | N/A | Collins et al. 2007 |
| 17 | 45CH302 | Stemilt Creek Village | Collins et al. 2007 |
| 18 | 45CO1 | Tucannon | Iverson 1977; Nelson 1966 |
| 19 | 45DO172 | Cox's Pond | Galm and Komen 2012 |
| 20 | 45DO176 | Avey's Orchard | Galm and Masten 1985 |
| 21 | 45FE45 | Ksunku | Chance and Chance 1982 |
| 22 | 45FR36B | Palus Burial Site | Fielder 1979 |
| 23 | 45FR42 | Fishhook Island | Combes 1968 |
| 24 | 45FR47 | Ford Island | Combes 1963 |
| 25 | 45FR52 | N/A | † |
| 26 | 45GA7 | Offield Bar | † |
| 27 | 45GA61 | Wexpúsnime | Nakonechny 1998 |
| 28 | 45GR27 | Ridge Bottom Village | Daugherty 1952; Pouley 2001 |
| 29 | 45GR30 | Long Beach Village | Daugherty 1952 |
| 30 | 45GR74 | Soap Lake | Osborne 1959 |
| 31 | 45GR131 | Pot Holes | Crabtree 1957 |
| 32 | 45GR306 | Wahluke | Krieger 1928 |
| 33 | 45KI23 | Duwamish No. 1 | Campbell 1981 |
| 34 | 45KL26 | Wakemap | Caldwell 1956 |
| 35 | 45KL27 | N/A | ‡ |
| 36 | 45PI43 | Fryingpan Rockshelter | Lubinski and Burtchard 2005; Rice 1963 |
| 37 | 45ST46 | Sheep Creek | Collier et al. 1942 |
| 38 | 45WH241 | Casino Bay #4 | Bush et al. 2009 |
| 39 | 45WH303 | Hazomeen Creek #5 | Bush et al. 2007 |
| 40 | 45WT39 | Wawawai | Yent 1976 |
| 41 | 45WT97 | N/A | † |
| 42 | 45WT101 | Lawyer Site | Rodeffer et al. 1972 |
| 43 | 45WT134 | Hatiuhpuh | Chance et al 1989 |
| 44 | 45WW6 | Fort Walla Walla/Nez Perce | Shiner 1952 |
| 45 | N/A | Maybe | Peterson 1978 |
| 46 | N/A | Selah | ‡ |
| 47 | N/A | "Site 21" | Strong et al. 1930 |
| 48 | N/A | Big Leap | Butler 1959 |
| 49 | DgRr6 | Glenrose Cannery | Matson 1976 |
| 50 | DjRi5 | Esilao | Mitchell 1963 |
| 51 | EbRi7 | Nicoamen | Skinner and Copp 1986 |
| 52 | EdRa9; EeRb10 | Kamloops | Smith 1900 |
| 53 | EdRk1 | Texas Creek | Sanger 1968a |
| 54 | EdRk3 | Mile 28 Ranch | Sanger 1970 |
| 55 | EdRk7 | Lochnore | Sanger 1970 |
| 56 | EeQw1 | Chase | Sanger 1968b |
| 57 | EeQw15 | Shuswap | Johnson-Fladmark 1973 |
| 58 | EeQw30 | Sakhaltum Bridge | Arcas 1988 |
| 59 | EeRk4 | Bell | Stryd 1973 |
| 60 | EeRl17 | Keatley Creek | Hayden 1997 |
| 61 | EeRl192 | Lillooet | Wigen 1984 |
| 62 | N/A | Lytton | Smith 1899 |
| \* Information furnished by Idaho State Historic Preservation Office | | | |
| † Pipe(s) located in WSU Museum of Anthropology collection/record but not described in previous publication | | | |
| ‡ Object record(s) at Burke Museum accessed via Reciprocal Research Network | | | |

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