

27th NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

P/W 319
27th

March 28 - 30, 1974
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon

PROGRAM

THURSDAY
March 28, 1974

Room 206

ARCHEOLOGY - Plateau

Chairperson: Ann Irwin, Washington State University
Wayne Choquette, Crawford Bay, B.C.

Time

- 1:00 ✓ The Rock Art of Idaho
Keo Boreson, University of Idaho
- 1:20 ✓ The Scorpion Knoll Site: A Narrow Road and Public Awareness
Dave Brauner, Oregon State University
- 1:40 ✓ Recent Research at Lind Coulee
Ann Irwin, Washington State University
- 2:00 ✓ A Cayuse Phase Seasonal Camp in Central Washington
William S. Dancey, Ohio State University
- 2:20 ✓ The Tucannon Phase
Hal Kennedy, University of Idaho
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 ✓ A Possible Occurrence of Cold Springs Projectile Points in the
Grande Ronde Valley of Northeastern Oregon.
Bruce R. Womack, Eastern Oregon State College
- 3:20 ✓ Archeology of the Rocky Mountain Region, Southeastern British
Columbia.
Wayne Choquette, Crawford Bay, British Columbia
- 3:40 ✓ Culture Sequence at Kettle Falls in the Upper Columbia Region of
Washington State
David H. Chance, University of Idaho
- 4:00 ✓ Investigations at the Maurer Site, an Early Pithouse Manifestation
in the Upper Fraser Valley: a preliminary report.
Ron LeClair, Simon Fraser University
- 4:20 ✓ The Shuswap Lakes Territorial Interface: a test of the culture
area concept.
Wayne Choquette, Crawford Bay, British Columbia

Time4:30 *Association for Oregon Archeology*

Room 208

THURSDAY
March 28, 1974

Room 105

*APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY AND SIMILAR PHENOMENA**Chairperson: Carol McClain, Oregon State University*Time

- 1:00 A Lesbian Community - Definition of a Subcultural Unit and Its Social Organization
Elizabeth A. Barnhart, Portland State University
- 1:20 Socialization of a Substitute. Part II
John Sanders, University of Oregon
- 1:40 Cultural Counseling: a Clinical Endeavor in Anthropology
M. Thomas, University of Washington
- 2:00 Mau mau in the Mechanisms: Adaptations of Urban Hunters and Gatherers
George Castile, Whitman College
- 2:20 Boatyard Culture: an Illustration of Maritime Ethnology.
Bent Thygesen, Portland Community College
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 Researching Change in English Pubs
Daniel E. Vasey, Metropolitan State College
- 3:20 Photography, Cartography and Accounts: Locating a Rural Drug Program.
Robert E. Rechlin, University of Montana
- 3:40 An Applied Anthropological Approach to Low-income Programming: an Archeological Camp.
David L. Holland, Washington State University
- 4:00 ✓ Rehabilitation: Reality or Facade -- a Photo-ethnographic Study of the Old Idaho State Penitentiary
Mario P. Delisio and Donald G. Yount, Idaho Historical Society and Boise State University

ARCHEOLOGY PLATEAU

Room 206

*Moderated Discussion: Dave Rice
University of Idaho*

Time

7:00 - 9:00 p.m.

FRIDAY
March 29, 1974

Room 105

MODELS, METHODS, MYTHS AND MUSIC

Chairperson: Carl Brown, Oregon State University

- Time
- 9:00 A Refinement on the Social Structure Factor in Acculturation Studies
James M. Bellis, University of Oregon
- 9:20 Anthropologies and Histories and Philosophies of Scientific Inquiry
Richard P. Chaney, University of Oregon
- 9:40 Myth, History, and Ethnicity: the Arawak "Dog-Spirit-People"
Lee Drummond, University of Montana
- 10:00 Mela, A Complex Institution of India
Mrinal Roy, Washington State University
- 10:20 BREAK
- 10:40 Historical Developments of Africanisms in North American Music:
A History
Ben Moore and Jeff Heatherington, Oregon State University
- 11:00 Problems in Ethnographic Method
John R. Sanders
- 11:20 Order and Chaos: A study of death in Chinese cosmology
James R. Wilkerson, Washington State University

FRIDAY
March 29, 1974

Room 206

ARCHEOLOGY - TECHNIQUES, TECHNOLOGY, AND METHODS

Chairperson: George Mead, Eastern Oregon State College

- Time
- 9:00 From Pithouse to Pueblo: the Evolution of Tract Housing in the
American Southwest
Roger A. Duewel, Washington State University
- 9:20 Pebble Tools: Form and Function
G. F. Grabert, Western Washington State College
- 9:40 Paleoethnobotany and the use of water flotation
David T. Kirkpatrick, Washington State University
- 10:00 Typological vs. Analytical Classifications: A Study of "McKean"
Projectile Points
Jack Lobdell, University of Alaska

Time

- 10:20 BREAK
- 10:40 Stonehenge: An axis mundi?
Paula Lutz, Lane Community College
- 11:00 Analysis of a Tool Type: Peripherally Flaked Cobbles
Derek R. Valley, Tacoma, Washington
- 11:20 Film: The Survey
Astrida R. Onat, Seattle Community College

FRIDAY
March 29, 1974

Room 211

Symposium: COGNITIVE STUDIES IN MESO-AMERICA
Chairperson: Phillip A. Dennis, Idaho State University

Time

- 9:00 Land: The Extension of the Peasant's Ego
Richard L. Berg, Jr., Idaho State University
- The Role of the Drunk in a Mexican Village
Philip A. Dennis, Idaho State University
- A System of Disease Recognition and Definition Among the Urban
Poor in Oaxaca, Mexico
Cheleen Mahae Higgins, University of Northern Colorado
- The Internal Stratification System of a Mexican Colonia
Michael J. Higgins, University of Northern Colorado
- The (Tenejapa) Tzeltal Version of the Animal Kingdom
Eugene Hunn, University of Washington
- Ethno-obstetrics in Ajijic
Carol McClain, Oregon State University

FRIDAY
March 28, 1974

Room 208

Symposium: ARCHEOLOGY IN, AROUND, AND ABOUT GOVERNMENT
Chairperson: Dave Brauner, Oregon State University

Time

✓ 9:00

Participants

- L. Allen Corp of Engineers, Walla Walla, Washington
- F. Bohannon National Park Service
- P. Brown Bureau of Land Management
- D. Cole Museum of Natural History, Eugene
- P. Hartwig State Historic Preservation Office-Parks and Recreation
- G. Potter Highway Commission, Environmental Section
- H. Rice Washington State University
- R. Ross Oregon State University
- E. Walton State Historic Preservation Office-Parks and Recreation

Time

11:45 - 1:00 *Washington Archeology Research Council* *Waldo Hall 240*

FRIDAY
March 29, 1974

Room 105

ARCHEOLOGY - NORTHWEST COAST

Chairperson: Paul Gleason, Washington State University

Time

- ✓ 1:00 *OZETTE Presentation*
 Richard Daughtery, Washington State University
- 2:00 *OZETTE Research Papers*
- 3:10 *BREAK - Northwest Anthropological Conference Business Meeting*
- 3:30 *Cultural Sequences of Shemiahmoo Bay*
 Jenna Gaston, Western Washington State
- 3:50 *Excavations at Bonneville Reservoir*
 Dave Cole, University of Oregon
- 4:10 *Skagit Delta Area Prehistory, Washington*
 Gail Robinson, University of Washington
- 4:30 *Mudflow Disaster*
 Gerald C. Hedlund, Green River Community College

FRIDAY
March 29, 1974

Room 211

LINGUISTICS AND SUCH

Chairperson: James Goss, Washington State University

Time

- 2:30 *Pardon My Pronoun: Northwest Macro-Penutian*
 Paul R. Arntson, Washington State University
- 2:50 *Gumming To Glory: A Ute Socio-linguistic Note*
 James A. Goss, Washington State University
- 3:10 *Essai d'analyse structurale des phenomenes de possession*
 O. Silla, College Universitaire Saint-Jean

FRIDAY
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Room 206

Time

- ✓ 2:30 Man of Aran. 77 minutes
Events in the daily lives of the Aran islanders are depicted in this classic documentary film by Robert Flatterty.
- 4:00 The Flint Worker. 25 minutes
Techniques of Stone Tool Making.
- 4:40 Flatland. 20 minutes
Social organization of a "different" culture presented in the form of an animated, color cartoon.
- 5:15 High Steel. 20 minutes
Dangers faced by contemporary Indian iron workers and their attitudes in face of the nature of their work.

SATURDAY
March 30, 1974

Room 105

*Symposium: TEACHING OF ANTHROPOLOGY**Chairperson: Thomas C. Hogg, Oregon State University*Time

- 9:00 Introduction - Thomas C. Hogg, Oregon State University
- 9:10 Archeology in Elementary Schools
Vickie Pierson, Corvallis High School
- 9:30 Developing Cultural Anthropology curriculum for use in the Junior High
Charles R. Hilgeman, Oregon State University
- 10:00 Content, Methods, Music and Materials in Teaching African Music
Betty Ann Wolfson
- 10:30 BREAK
- 10:45 Multi-media Presentation - The Diversity and Continuity of Africa
Thomas C. Hogg, Oregon State University
- 11:15 Student Evaluations of Teaching: the Discovery and Analysis of Relevant Criteria
Courtland L. Smith and John Young, Oregon State University

SATURDAY
March 30, 1974

Room 206

FILMS

- Time
- ✓ 11:30 To Find Our Life. 65 minutes
Peyote Ritual among the Huicholes of Western Mexico.
- 1:30 !Kung Bushmen Hunting Equipment. 40 minutes
Visual description of the Manufacture of hunting tools of the !Kung Bushmen.
- 2:25 Microcultural Incidents in 10 Zoos. 34 minutes
Intergroup differences in "zoo behavior" - taken from 10 different zoos in 7 different countries.
- 3:15 Yanomamo: a multidisciplinary study. 43 minutes
A multidisciplinary study - interrelationships between biology and culture in the Yanomamo society.
- 4:15 Stop Ruining America's Past. 20 minutes

SATURDAY
March 30, 1974

Room 208

*Symposium: STATUS OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
WITHIN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST - I*

*Chairperson: Lester A. Ross, National Park Service
Alternate: Roderick Sprague, University of Idaho*

- Time
- ✓ 9:00 The Development of Historical Archeology in the Pacific Northwest.
Roderick Sprague, University of Idaho
- ✓ 9:20 Historic Artifacts as a Measure of Artifact Displacement due to Rodent Activity at the Tucannon Site, Southeastern Washington.
David G. Rice, University of Idaho
- ~~9:40~~ Palus Material Technology: A Technical Analysis of a Palus Burial Assemblage from 45-FR-36B.
George Fielder, University of Idaho
- ✓ 10:00 An Unusual Historic Burial from the Salmon River Estuary.
John Woodward, Mt. Hood Community College
Dale Archibald, Oregon Historical Society
- 10:20 BREAK
- ✓ 10:40 Early 19th Century Euroamerican Technology within the Columbia River Drainage System.
Lester A. Ross, National Park Service

Time

- ✓ 11:00 U.S. Customs and the Hudson's Bay Company, 1849-1853.
Harvey W. Steele, Oregon Archaeological Society
- 11:20 Bay View Cannery Site
Keith D. Gehr, Oregon Archaeological Society
- 11:40 An 1880-1890 Northeast Oregon Homestead Site (35 UN 71) near
Telocaset, Oregon: Historical Archaeology Sans History.
George R. Mead and Bruce Womack, Eastern Oregon State College
- 12:00 LUNCH

SATURDAY
March 30, 1974

Room 208

*Symposium: STATUS OF THE HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
WITHIN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST - II*
Chairperson: Lester A. Ross, National Park Service
Alternate: Roderick Sprague, University of Idaho

Time

- ✓ 1:20 The Bottles from Baker's; The Night Before and the Day After.
William Wahlke and John Woodward, Mt. Hood Community College
- ✓ 1:40 Archaeology of the Recent Past: Silcott, Washington, 1900-1930.
William H. Adams, Washington State University
- ✓ 2:00 The Availability and Selection of Ceramics in Silcott, Washington,
1900-1930
Linda Gaw, Washington State University
- 2:20 Wood, Textile and Leather Conservation Techniques for the Archaeologist.
Gerald H. Grosso, Ozette Archaeological Project
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 Roundtable discussion of the direction and present status of
historic archaeological research in the Pacific Northwest.

SATURDAY
March 30, 1974

Room 105

ARCHEOLOGY: POTPOURRI
Chairperson: Wilbur A. Davis, Oregon State University

Time

- 1:00 Models of Social, Economic, and Spatial Organization in the
Southern Zagros Region of Iran
Bruce Livingston and Manuchehr Shiva, Portland State University
- 1:20 Experimental Edgewear Analysis
Thomas M. Newman and Ruth McGilvra, Portland State University

Time

- 1:40 The Lamarche Game Trap, A Shoshonean Site in Southwestern Montana
James D. Keyser, University of Montana
- 1:50 Archaeological Research in Southcentral Montana's Coal Lands:
An Interpretation of the Results of Survey
Dale E. Fredlund, Montana Tech; Lynn Fredlund, Simon
Fraser University
- ✓ 2:10 Flat Creek Archeology: Prehistory Don't Come Easy
Dave Brauner, Oregon State University
- ✓ 2:30 The Saxon House: a cultural index in European ethnography
G. Ellis Burcaw, University of Idaho Museum
- 2:50 BREAK
- 3:10 A Transitional Site Reflecting Settlement Patterns on the Northern
San Diego Coast
Sharilyn Reyna, Harvey M. Shields, University of Oregon
- 3:30 Ramapithecus and Molecular Evolution: God's Truth or Hocus Pocus
Marc Feldesman, Portland State University

SATURDAY
March 30, 1974

Room 206

NATIVE AMERICAN STUDIES/ETC.

Chairperson: Floyd Sharrock, University of Montana

Time

- 1:00 Environmental and Historical Factors in Explaining Cultural Values
Bret W. Stafford, University of Victoria
- 1:20 Ethnohistory and the Evaluation of Written Sources
Frank A. O'Connor, Idaho State University
- 1:40 Far Northern Plains Interethnic Social Organization: A Case for
Non-Tribal Analysis
Susan R. Sharrock, University of Montana
- 2:00 "Native American Self-Determination and Termination in Higher
Education. The University of Oregon Case."
Marlin McComb, Linn-Benton Community College
- 2:20 Cranial Development Contrasted between Evolutionary Hominid
Stages; and the Influence of Hunting Techniques
Eric Davenport, Oregon College of Education

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED AT THE
 TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
 NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
 March, 1974, Corvallis, Oregon

WILLIAM H. ADAMS
 Washington State University

Archaeology of the Recent Past: Silcott, Washington, 1900-1930

The recent past is both a fertile and frustrating area for study archaeologically. It is fertile because there are three sources of information about the sites: the site itself, historic records, and people who lived in those sites. It is frustrating because in order to obtain a significant sample size it is necessary to sample a number of sites instead of studying one site fully. A large quantity and variety of material must be recovered since, unlike prehistoric and earlier historic sites, these people had a larger quantity of material. Sites within a community and areas within sites must be carefully considered if an understanding of the community as a whole is desired. Some sites provide better information than others because of their general or specific nature. For example, a general store will provide more pertinent data than a school will. Some areas of sites provide little useful information, an example being the area of the building itself. Yards, small outbuildings, and dumps were found to be the best areas for excavation.

LEROY ALLEN
 Corp of Engineers
 Walla Walla, Washington

Participant in symposium "Archeology, In, Around and About
 Government"

DALE ARCHIBALD
 Lincoln County, Oregon

*An Unusual Historic Indian Burial from the Salmon River
 Estuary. Lincoln County, Oregon*

The chance river bank find of a Native American burial and associated historic material was the cause of great interest on the part of the local discoverers. Upon report and delivery to the State Historical Society, the distinctive nature of the objects indicated the need of further recovery and analysis. Protective measures were taken, the expedition was planned and examination of the amateur-dug artifacts begun.

The site is a narrow, forested sandspit, diminished by river action. The excavation by troweling and screening through quarter-inch mesh revealed the burial and surrounding virgin soil.

The skeleton was an adult male in extended burial, face down, with legs crossed. An abnormal, healed skull depression is present, as well as intentional fronto-occipital deformation. Cedar planks or boards were present under, above and at one side of the skeleton.

Associated artifacts include buttons, ceramic trade pipe, an iron wedge-like object, wood handled metal knife and a trace of fabric. Datable ceramic sherds were numerous in the grave fill.

The nature of the burial and the associated artifacts makes it worthy of comparison with known aboriginal and historic sites as well as local folklore, myth and hearsay.

PAUL R. ARNTSON
Washington State University

Pardon My Pronoun: Northwest Macro-Penutian

Using a simple statistical device, the probability of "fortuitous lexical resemblances" as deployed by Rigsby is examined. Then, a leg of support for the Macro-Penutian Hypothesis in the Northwest is developed with the results in Sahaptin and Northern Paiute.

JAMES BAKER
Vancouver City College

Report on a General Reconnaissance Survey of the Lytton Region, British Columbia: a regional sampling, multistage research design, is proposed.

This paper presents a brief report on the archaeological research conducted in the Lytton region of British Columbia during July and August, 1974. A field crew of 16 undertook to systematically survey 15 kilometres of the west bank of the Fraser river, 4 kilometres south, and 11 kilometres north, of Lytton. Conclusions drawn from the survey data regarding aboriginal occupation of the region must be considered biased in favor of areas most accessible to the researchers.

Three ecological zones are delineated for the region. These are; 1) the river gorge zone, 2) the terrace zone, 3) the alpine zone. Information regarding the ecozones and the type of sites likely to be encountered in each zone can be stated with some confidence. Sites recorded during the 1973 survey in the various ecozones are discussed.

A multistage regional sampling design, employing interval transects perpendicular to the ecozones is discussed.

ELIZABETH A. BARNHART
Portland State University

A Lesbian Community-Definition of a Subcultural Unit and its Social Organization

The paper is an examination of the various definitions of subcultural units and places the lesbian "community" of Portland as a definite unit, able to show the necessary cohesion which enables it to be referred to as a subcultural unit rather than just a particular interest group. In order to demonstrate this fact the paper will examine the kibbutzim's system of social organization and draw comparisons with the community's social organization. In the conclusion of the paper, I hope to point out certain areas the research suggests necessary for further exploration and relate the data collected and the analyses drawn from the material to the larger scope of anthropological theory.

JAMES M. BELLIS
University of Oregon

A Refinement on the Social Structure Factor in Acculturation Studies

An important question which has only been incipiently investigated in acculturation studies is the relationship between acculturation and social structure. S. Alexander Weinstock in 1964 considered this relationship in an Hungarian immigrant population in the U.S., and hypothesized that acculturation is most rapid in immigrants in the high-range status occupations. However, striking contrasts to Weinstock's hypothesis come to light when other immigrant and native populations are considered. One such contrastive case is that of immigrants from English speaking countries to Israel. In this situation immigrants in the mid-range status occupations are, on the whole, acculturating more rapidly than those who are in the upper status occupations. A major contributing factor to this difference in the two cases is that in Israel certain foreign role elements are preferable in high status occupations and their concomitant life styles. Whereas in the U.S. the social images of persons in high status occupations militate against foreign role elements. The Israeli case does not contradict Weinstock's work but instead refines it as it points to why and how we must incorporate the relative cultural and economic standings of the immigrants' and the natives' societies (as they appear to the immigrants and natives) into investigations of acculturation which consider the social structure factor.

RICHARD L. BERG
Idaho State University

Land: The Extension of the Peasant's Ego

This paper examines the place of the land in the peasant's cognitive world. It is a descriptive analysis of how a particular highland Zapotec people of "Shgosh" Oaxaca, view and practice their relationship to the land.

CHARLES BOHANNON
Regional Archeologist
National Park Service

Participant in symposium "Archeology, In, Around and About
Government"

MS. KEO BORESON
University of Idaho

The Rock Art of Idaho

The paper deals with the petroglyphs and pictographs in Idaho. Transparencies will be utilized showing where rock art sites are located and what they look like. Comparisons will be made between Great Basin styles in southern Idaho and Columbia Plateau styles in northern Idaho and eastern Washington.

DAVID BRAUNER
Oregon State University

Plateau Prehistory

During the latter half of 1972 a narrow dirt road skirting the west bank of the Snake River south of Asotin, Washington, was in the process of being widened. Little attention was paid to this small county funded project until a group of concerned citizens realized that significant archaeological resources were being threatened by destruction. Their concern was reflected in several inflammatory newspaper articles which forced the county to cease its construction activities. Archaeologists were called in to evaluate the threatened sites. Only one site, Scorpion Knoll, was threatened with total destruction. Salvage funds were requested from the county and willingly provided.

The unusual topographic position of the site coupled with the fact that it was the first habitation site excavated in the proposed Asotin Dam reservoir area stimulated regional interest in the project's outcome. Although a cultural sequence encompassing the last 4,000 years was defined at the site, its true significance can be found in the questions raised by the excavation rather than in the questions answered. The focus of this presentation will be on the public attitude which prompted the excavations and the questions raised by the archaeological remains.

DAVID BRAUNER
Oregon State University

Willamette Valley prehistory, Oregon

A flood control program sponsored by the Soil Conservation Service involving stream rechannelization in the Willamette Valley has created a need for salvage archeology in the Willamette basin. In response to this need the National Park Service has been funding such salvage projects in the valley. The most recent project, Flat Creek, was surveyed during the summer of 1973. As a result of this survey, two late prehistoric camp sites were excavated. This presentation will include a discussion of the informational content of the sites and how this information aids in the refining of the late prehistoric "Kalapuya Phase".

PERCY BROWN
Bureau of Land Management

Participant in symposium "*Archeology, In, Around and About Government*"

G. ELLIS BURCAW
University of Idaho

The Saxon House: a cultural index in European ethnography

As anthropologists devote their attention to the scientific study of European peoples, they will need to supplement the written records with linguistic, physical anthropological, archaeological, and other techniques. Three-dimensional objects which have survived from the distant past, and more recent objects from which older forms can be inferred, will help us to understand past cultural relationships. In particular, the dwelling house should be useful in ethnic identification.

The distinctive house of north Germany, from prehistoric times to the present, appears to be a reliable index for the closely related--biologically and culturally--low German peoples. These peoples are referred to as Saxons. The Saxon house is examined as an example of the application of house research to anthropological ends.

GEORGE CASTILE
Whitman College

Mau Mau in the Mechanisms: Adaptations of Urban Hunters and Gatherers

Bureaucratically organized social change agencies demonstrate inherent limitations in that the structural characteristics of the agency are perceived by members of the target population. This perception allows for the generation of effective strategies for their exploitation as a resource for purposes other than those planned. Community organization is often achieved but specific change goals are distorted.

DAVID H. CHANCE
University of Idaho

*Culture Sequence at Kettle Falls in the Upper Columbia Region
of Washington State*

Archaeological studies in northeastern Washington have been extremely limited. Until recently only the work conducted by Collier, Hudson, and Ford in 1939-1940 represented our understanding of the prehistoric cultures of the area. Studies conducted by the University of Idaho under contract to the U.S. National Park Service since 1971 have provided evidence for a culture sequence not disclosed by earlier work. This paper describes the major cultural units comprising the sequence at Kettle Falls. Comments regarding the development of the local sequence as well as broader cultural relations will be offered. In addition, problems concerning chronology will be discussed.

RICHARD PAUL CHANEY
University of Oregon

*Anthropologies and Histories and Philosophies of Scientific
Inquiry*

At the present time, while some social scientists are still occasionally rummaging around in philosophy of science for a methodological directive that will allow them to grind out "laws," "invariant relationships," "causal arrows," etc., between the "parts" or "events" of psychohistorical phenomena, a new wave of historians and philosophers of scientific inquiry are stressing that there have been profound conceptual shifts in our appreciation of detail statements for the nature of physical phenomena. An appreciation of this shifts the attention from the prose-laden imposition of the concepts of "natural selection," etc., on psychohistorical phenomena to the imposing task of coordinating and merging the findings of the growth, transmission and spatial-temporal distribution of diverse concepts and what they lead to for the people involved as found in ethnographic, historical, psychological, philosophical and scientific studies.

From an anthropological point of view, the history of western science is the best temporally recorded ethnography of a few human beings assigning meaning to the universe. The emergence of scientific inquiry can be conceptualized as a means of structuring potential conceptual contention in communicating. Whereas western thought in general has been organized around the concepts of "normal" and "deviation", "scientific societies" formed within the larger societies to construct an interlocking network of ideas and concepts sufficient to understand the natural manifold. The dynamics are argumentation through demonstration and documentation. The concepts of "polylectics" and "transmutations" of semantic networks are presented.

WAYNE CHOQUETTE
Crawford Bay, British Columbia

Archaeology of the Rocky Mountain Region, Southeastern B.C.

Results of preliminary analyses of data from site survey and salvage excavation in the Rocky Mountains and adjacent Rocky Mountain Trench are summarized. The past 5000 years of the archaeological record are at present the best represented, within which a rather dynamic culture history is apparent. Settlement patterns in particular show pronounced changes with time.

WAYNE CHOQUETTE
Crawford Bay, British Columbia

The Shuswap - Lakes Territorial Interface: A Test of the Culture Area Concept

One of the most intensive prehistoric occupational foci in the interior of British Columbia, near the mouth of the Kootenay River, apparently lacks an ethnographic parallel. Using archaeological data from the area and from the regions north and east of the area, a hypothesis is advanced which attempts to identify the past inhabitants. Lithic analysis is proposed as one means of testing the hypothesis.

DAVE COLE
Museum of Natural History
Eugene

Archeological Excavation Bonneville Reservoir

DAVE COLE
Museum of Natural History
Eugene

Participant in symposium "Archeology, In, Around and About Government"

WILLIAM S. DANCEY
Ohio State University

A Cayuse Phase Seasonal Camp in Central Washington

Excavation of 45-KT-209 in the vicinity of Ellensburg, Washington, has produced evidence of an early 14th century A.D. campsite probably utilized in the spring months as a base camp for the collection and processing of edible camas (*Camassia quamash*).

RICHARD DAUGHTERY
Director, Ozette Project
Washington State University

Archeological Excavations at Ozette Village

MARIO P. DELISIO and DONALD G. YOUNT
Idaho Historical Society and
Boise State University

*Rehabilitation: Reality or Facade--A Photo/Ethnographic
Study of the Old Idaho State Penitentiary*

Twenty-five state penitentiaries in the United States are 100 years old or more. The old Idaho State Penitentiary in Boise is one of these. Recently vacated in favor of a new penitentiary, the old institution was built in 1870 out of native sandstone by the inmates themselves and is typical of the 19th Century fortress type of complex still so prevalent throughout the United States.

A photo/ethnographic study soon after the transfer of inmates has recorded and recovered masses of documents, notes, drawings, artifacts and, importantly, graffiti. In a time when rehabilitation is increasingly being stressed as a key role of penitentiaries, the study reveals a foreboding physical plant in a continual state of collapse, an environment both frustrating and oppressive and a questionable attitude toward rehabilitation. Personal observations while teaching at the penitentiary by one of the speakers, Delisio, concur with the study's records.

Like many penal institutions across the country, the atmosphere of such an environment has sparked recent riots. The last occurred on March 7, 1973, at a time when Delisio was teaching. Increased hostility rather than rehabilitation is the real end product. Considering that most of the persons confined will some day be released, it is important for society's as well as for the inmates' sake that rehabilitation become a reality rather than a facade.

PHILIP A. DENNIS
Idaho State University

The Role of the Drunk in a Mexican Village

Drunks are accorded great social license in Oaxacan villages. They may shout insults, intrude uninvited into social gatherings, and behave in other, normally unacceptable ways. In this paper I analyze the role of the drunk in terms suggested by Goffman's "dramaturgical analogy," as a highly functional and (sometimes) entertaining part in the ongoing drama of village life.

LEE DRUMMOND
University of Montana

Myth, history, and ethnicity: the Arawak "dog-spirit-people"

The article examines implications of a syncretic myth told by members of an Arawak group of Guyana. Since the concern is with syncretism, some attention is given at the beginning of the article to social changes produced in the multi-racial society. The particular Arawak social institution involved in the syncretic myth is an indigenous set of matrilineal clans. The myth recounts the origin of one Arawak clan, the pero kuru kuyaha, or "dog-spirit-people," a name that is itself a combination of Spanish and Arawak words. To get at the meaning of this syncretic myth, the article postulates three types of "transformation" developed in myth: (1) the transformation of logical elements; (2) actual metamorphosis of characters in the myth; (3) unnatural unions that account for the emergence of some new social group. In this connection, the relation between the "dog-spirit-people" myth and similar South American myths is discussed, as well as the relation between it and other Arawak myths that bear on the theme of metamorphosis or unnatural unions. The argument is advanced that explicit treatment of metamorphosis and unnatural unions in myth can be related to processes of ethnic mixing on the social level and to the prominence of ethnic stereotypes, or ideological constructs, in Arawak thought. The argument concludes that the "dog-spirit-people" myth is the result of an identifiable historical process and that it contains important assertions concerning the status of Arawak vis-a-vis colonizing peoples. In this sense, the myth is an expression of ethnicity. A concluding section considers the syncretic myth as a vehicle for expressing ambivalence over ethnic identity. Arawak ethnic joking is compared with the treatment of ethnicity in the myth, and common principles are adduced.

ROGER A DUEWEL
Washington State University

From Pithouse to Pueblo: The Evolution of Tract Housing in the American Southwest

It has been proposed that the change from pithouse to unit pueblos among the prehistoric Anasazi of the Southwest resulted from what has been labeled the "right-angle synthesis." This process was viewed first by archaeologists and later by advocates of Ekistics to be independent of socio-cultural variables. An energy flow model, combined with the variables of biological analogy and environmental psychology, has been proposed to account for architectural evolution. Furthermore, this model is suggested to have universal application to the evolution of all human shelter. While this current vogue approach may in some sense account for the observed data, I suggest that cultural variables must not be ignored. Architecture and its change through time can be studied from the perspective of its co-articulation with specific symbolic and behavioral sub-systems such as world view and social organization. Examples of this view are given and future prospects for archaeological research are reviewed.

MARC R. FELDESMAN
Portland State University

God's Truth or Hocus Pocus

The application of biochemical techniques to the construction of primate evolutionary trees has produced results totally discordant with the relationships suggested by traditional paleontological data. Although numerous criticisms have been advanced against such techniques all have been empirically tested and have been found to be invalid. Since there can be only one evolutionary history for a group, we no longer have the option of ignoring this very important body of evidence. It seems appropriate that reconciliation of the molecular and paleontological data should be attempted. At the heart of the problem lies Ramapithecus--a North Indian and East African form represented by less than a dozen upper and lower jaw fragments. The Indian forms are problematical because they occur in geological strata not amenable to precise dating; the African forms pose problems because recent reconstruction indicate a form quite different in morphology than originally expected. These reconstructions and dating problems form the basis of reconciliation of these two diverse lines of evidence. The date of the hominid-pongid divergence can be corrected by viewing the African Ramapithecus as an evolved Dryopithecine (not unlike D. (Proconsul) africanus) and by accepting geological evidence for an extremely abbreviated Pliocene period. Using such an approach this divergence can be placed at about 8 million years ago. The strengths and weaknesses of the evidence as well as areas of future investigation will be discussed.

GEORGE FIELDER
University of Idaho

*Palus Material Technology: A Technical Analysis of a Palus
Burial Assemblage from 45-FR-36B*

A large assemblage of burial associations from the Palus Burial Site (45-FR-36B) was analyzed from the standpoint of source culture, artifact prototype, material, manufacturing or modification techniques, and use. Aboriginal or Euroamerican modes were discriminated within each of the above stages based, in part, on morphological evidence and wear patterns. The results were arranged in a taxonomic scheme that graphically represents the technical sequences involved in manufacture, modification and use of the artifacts. Comparisons at the various levels in the taxonomy give a measure of the influence of Euroamerican prototypes, material and manufacturing techniques. The applicability of the above method is compared to Quimby's categories of material acculturation.

DALE E. FREDLUND and LYNN FREDLUND
Montana Tech and
Simon Fraser University

*Archaeological Research in Southcentral Montana's Coal Lands:
An Interpretation of the Results of Survey*

An interpretive summary of three years of archaeological survey and salvage in southcentral Montana is presented. To handle the numerous small sites a research design similar to Spaulding's (1971) extra-community approach for hunting-gathering settlement patterns was used. We viewed the survey area almost as one site; where each "site", as usually defined, was considered a focal point of prehistoric activity.

To determine settlement patterns through time and to define daily activity patterns, four ecological-topographic zones, their attributes, and site types are specified. The results of this approach suggest that: the normal living patterns in southcentral Montana are not represented by sites such as Pictograph Cave or the numerous bison kills; a daily pattern of use of the various ecosystems exists; and some sites reflect scheduled use of zones rather than seasonal exploitation. General patterns of use also suggested are that middle period sites are nearer water sources indicating a different land use pattern from later inhabitants, and that the area was used by plains based people and seasonally by peoples from the western intermountain regions.

JENNA GASTON
Western Washington State College

Cultural Sequences at Semiahmoo Bay

Semiahmoo Spit, the historic territory of the Semiahmoo Indians, is located on Drayton Harbor west of Blaine, Washington. This site, designated 45-WH-17, may be one of the larger middens left on the Northwest Coast. The exact extent of habitation is still unknown but heaviest deposits are at least 125m. by 250m. The deepest area of shell concentration is nearly 7m.

The site was first tested in 1952 and for the past few years has been periodically tested by high school science students from Bellingham. The summer of 1973 was the first full scale excavation of the site, by the W.W.S.C. field school, under the direction of Dr. G.F. Grabert.

Bone and antler assemblages typical of Whalen II, Marpole and possibly Locarno Beach phase were recovered. These include numerous antler wedges, herring rake teeth, harpoon fragments, arming points, fish gorges and awls. Stone tools are scant with cores, scrapers and choppers being scarce. Abraders, chipped stone tools, ground slate knives, pebble hammers and projectile points were found. Also of significance is a complete atlatl hook. Other components are evidenced by the high school dig. Assemblages including micro-blades, carved objects and slate points resembling those of Montague Harbor I, Locarno Beach and Marpole phases were found. A burial of an adult female was excavated. Several artifacts like wedges, herring rake teeth and arming points were associated. A continuum of habitation is seen from Locarno Beach to recent prehistoric phases.

LINDA P. GAW
Washington State University

*The Availability and Selection of Ceramics in Silcott, Washington,
1900-1930*

Excavations by the Alpowa Project (Washington State University) in the small farming community of Silcott recovered a large amount of ceramic items from the early 20th century. Analysis of this collection suggests a number of ideas about ceramic availability and utilization by that community. A great variety of ceramic styles was found at each site suggesting that their tableware was a hodge-podge of patterns rather than matched sets. Ethnographic evidence seems to confirm this hypothesis. Replacement of broken pieces maintained this variety since two primary sources of ceramics were local general stores which probably restricted stock to a few durable and inexpensive patterns, and free dishes in soap and other products. Fancier ceramics were purchased on their infrequent excursions to larger cities, or were gifts or heirlooms.

KEITH D. GEHR
Oregon Archaeological Society

Bay View Cannery Site

Bay View, near Skamokawa, Washington, is the site of ca. 1870-1915 salmon cannery on the Columbia River. Earlier it was an occupation site of undetermined character for American Indians both prior to and during the early contact period. The present investigation was limited in the field to surface collection and the excavation of a single test pit. Artifacts recovered included ground and flaked stone; Hudson's Bay-type trade goods including beads, metal and ceramic wares; the residue of an early semi-permanent Euroamerican settlement; and artifacts specific to the cannery operation. Cut and wrought nails of many types were the outstanding artifacts from the component representing the trade period; and blown glass beads, reported now at four other Northwest sites, were present in two varieties. Fragments of ceramic wares were also associated with the trade period component, but the majority of such fragments were found on the surface and can be related to Chinese cannery labor.

JAMES GOSS
Washington State University

Gumming to Glory: A Ute Sociolinguistic Note

Patterns of phonological "free variation" between dental and palatal consonants in the Ute language are shown to be socially predictable. It appears that there is a positive value attached to speaking "toothless" Ute in this gerontocracy.

G. F. GRABERT
Western Washington State College

Pebble Tools: Form and Function

Pebble tools have been observed in a variety of contexts in the Northwest as well as in the continental interior. Among the most abundant areas of the Northwest yielding cobble tools is the Fraser Canyon. Other localities extend to the Fraser Delta, Puget Sound, Gulf of Georgia and farther regions. Statements are found in the literature noting their associations with shell middens. Both the majority of the finds in the subject region are not from shell middens, and tend to be associated with other types of deposits, and with other and variant artifact classes.

Classifications have been devised using formal attributes and flaking techniques. This paper attempts to devise a formal-functional classification which uses as one defining characteristic the association with other classes of objects. These presumably form task-oriented groups. Wear patterns, materials, and environmental associations are added to the formal-artifactual attributes in order to arrive at the formal-functional classification. Finally, the associations are grouped into comparative, chronological and associational orders. As a provisional means of differentiating among technological functions this method is proposed to remove some of the mystery surrounding isolated find-sites of purely pebble tools.

GERALD H. GROSSO
Neah Bay Laboratory, Wash.

*Wood, Textile and Leather Conservation Techniques for the
Archaeologist*

Perishable artifacts such as wood, textiles and leather can be preserved in the field laboratory with a minimum of equipment. Wood, especially, needs rapid attention if successful treatment is to be accomplished. This can be done simply by improvising a holding bath container of inexpensive, readily available materials and filling with water. The industrial biocide Cytox 2013 is added to the holding bath to prevent growth of algae, fungi and bacteria. Permanent conservation can be accomplished by soaking wood artifacts in a 50% aqueous solution of Carbowax 1500 polyethylene glycol. Textiles can be washed using readily available soap and mounted on Plexiglas using a polyvinyl alcohol solution as preservative and mounting agent. Leather goods can be restored and preserved using Dinolene 1230-B, a commercial product from the leather industry.

PAUL HARTWIG
State Parks

Participant in symposium "*Archeology, In, Around, and About
Government*"

JEFF HEATHERINGTON and BEN MOORE
Oregon State University

*Historical Developments of Africanisms in North American Music:
A History*

The course of development of American music is of ethnomusicological and ethnohistoric interest in that a clear and steady pattern can be discerned from an eclectic form, meshing styles from various European cultures and from African and New World black cultures, to an independent, self-evolving form of its own. The model by which this transition can be analyzed and from which present and yet-to-be aspects can be examined and predicted is Charles Kiel's "appropriation-revitalization" model, used to explain urban blues development. We have been able to apply this model to earlier American musical forms (worksongs, spirituals, minstrel songs, Dixieland). It is also appropriately applied to contemporary forms such as jazz, South American styles, popular and rock.

In our examination of the routes through which American music has traveled, we have consistently observed a common nucleus of musicological traits about which the development of various American musical styles has formed. This nucleus is predominately made up of African musical survivals and their various permutations found in the several New World black cultures. Due to the continuous influence of these traits we chose to use as examples, the various musical forms that sprang from their interaction, with forms from other areas of the American cultural milieu (European marching bands, folk songs, and Spanish music) and equally important, the cultural contexts in which they were nurtured.

GERALD C. HEDLUND
Green River Community College

Mudflow Disaster

While testing an extensive prehistoric site (45K15) near Enumclaw, Washington, Green River Community College discovered evidence of a pre-historic disaster. The disaster was caused by a large mudflow (the Osceola) of volcanic origin from Mt. Rainier, which inundated the site around 4,980[±]60 radiocarbon years: 3030 B.C. (UW-283). Evidence indicates occupation from approximately 6,000 years ago up to the mudflow and reoccupation of the site sometime after the mudflow.

CHELEEN MAHAR HIGGINS
University of Northern Colorado

*A System of Disease Recognition and Definition Among the Urban
Poor in Oaxaca, Mexico*

It has been recognized that in Mexico there exist two functioning systems of medicine: traditional Meso-American folk medicine and Western medicine. Rather than stress the differences between these two systems, this paper will focus on their integrative aspects, by analyzing the con-

ceptual model which the residents of an urban poor colonia in Oaxaca, Mexico use for recognizing and diagnosing states of illness. The emphasis will be on illustrating how this model functions to mediate the two systems of medicine.

MICHAEL JAMES HIGGINS
University of Northern Colorado

The Internal Stratification System of a Mexican Colonia

This paper deals with the problem of internal social stratification within a lower class colonia in Oaxaca, Mexico. Internal social stratification here is defined as the internal structure of a stratum, i.e., any aggregate of people controlling the same amount of social goods. Social goods are considered to be those material goods which are of importance in a system of ranking persons.

The system of stratification is viewed on three levels: 1) empirical, i.e., statistical rankings; 2) cognitive, i.e., the folk categories of stratification; and 3) interactional, i.e., reference group membership. Each level will be described and the interrelationships between levels will be discussed, in order to demonstrate how the poor or lower class stratify themselves.

CHARLES R. HILGEMAN
Oregon State University

Developing Cultural Anthropology Curriculum for Use in the Junior High

"BLACK AMERICAN CULTURAL TREASURE HUNT" is a 60-page text which was developed in fall 1973 by this graduate student with the assistance of the OSU Anthropology Department and the School of Education. It translates into a junior high format 45 concepts from a course in Afro-American Anthropology taught by Dr. T.C. Hogg, Chairman of the OSU Anthropology Department. Much of the material comes from the work of M.J. Herskovits. The text is a programmed learning booklet designed to be used either as a self-taught individual curriculum or in a group situation utilizing group discussion to further assist students in internalizing the concepts contained in the text. A complete 10 session curriculum package has been developed, and for the first three months of 1974, has been piloted by 10 junior high age youth from the Corvallis school system. Before the pilot was begun, a pre-test of the student's knowledge and attitudes about culture and its effect on their lives was taken and this will be compared to a test which will be given at the conclusion of the pilot period.

The goals of the curriculum are identified as follows:

- A. To introduce the concept that cultural backgrounds do affect learning and behavioral patterns to junior high youth;

- B. To provide a forum for discussing different cultures;
- C. To stimulate among junior highs the comparison of cultural backgrounds of themselves and others;
- D. To show how anthropology as an investigative science studies cultural traditions;
- E. (for Anglos) To introduce the concepts about black American culture that are not commonly held among the majority population and thus provide an answer to racist myths;

(for Blacks) To introduce concepts about black American culture that are not commonly held among black minority population and thus increase the self-esteem and self-worth of the black junior high student.

THOMAS C. HOGG
Oregon State University

The Diversity and Continuity of Agrica

Teaching about the diversity and continuity of African ecology, pre-history, history, precontact ethnography and contemporary affairs presents a unique classroom challenge. This is all the more apparent if each of these themes is to be presented in a one-term survey course for students with a limited background in anthropology and little or no previous experience with things or people African.

The themes of diversity and continuity are good pedagogical devices but also run the risk of student bewilderment if the instruction is too truncated or insufficiently integrated within the quarter. One means of presenting the African diversity and continuity themes is through ample use of audio-visual materials. Orthodox "show and tell" slide or movie presentations are a substantial aid to lectures or discussion but combined audio-visual media give the capability of making simultaneous points while markedly stimulating student inquiry.

The 20 minute multimedia program of this presentation combines five diversity-continuity data components on Africa. These are (1) ecology, (2) hominid evolution, (3) prehistory, (4) pre-contact ethnography, and (5) contemporary development. Each is depicted in approximately 65 randomly ordered slides shown with two projectors in association with an extract of a color movie on contemporary Nigeria. The visual package has no narration. It is supported by an audio format of different polymeric vocal and instrumental African musical selections.

DAVID LEE HOLLAND
Washington State University

*An Applied Anthropological Approach to Low-Income Programming:
An Archaeological Camp*

Traditionally, most institutional involvement with low-income people

has been structured to serve a regulatory and/or containing function. However, educational institutions are now attempting to change the socio-economic status and world view of low-income residents. In this regard, applied anthropologists have the potential to make substantial contributions toward helping economically disadvantaged people become competitive, participating citizens. This paper describes an initial attempt at low-income educational programming.

EUGENE HUNN
University of Washington

The (Tenejapa) Tzeltal Version of the Animal Kingdom

The Tzeltal taxonomic classification of animals is briefly described. Taxa are distinguished according to the logical process, induction or deduction, involved in their construction. Nomenclatural regularities are summarized. The problem of intra-community variability is discussed, and the influence of cultural utility is analyzed.

ANN IRWIN
Washington State University

Recent Research at Linn Coulee

HAL KENNEDY
University of Idaho

The Tucannon Phase

The Tucannon Phase (ca. 5000 to 2500 B.P.) was proposed for the Lower Snake River Region by Leonhardy and Rice (1970). In an attempt to validate the Tucannon Phase, an analysis of archaeological material assigned to the phase from the Tucannon Site (45C01), Granite Point (45WT41), and Wawawai (45WT39) was conducted using a three-fold system based upon style, technology, and utilization. Using that system, the assigned assemblages were compared. The artifacts were then assigned to the already existing descriptive classification formulated by Leonhardy (1970) and used by Bense (1972) and Rice (1972) for comparisons with other phases. The Tucannon Phase, as defined, is a valid concept when viewed in a static model.

JAMES D. KEYSER
University of Montana

The Lamarche Game Trap, A Shoshonean Site in South Western Montana

The LaMarche game trap, 24BE1011, is a stylized high altitude game trap

located in the Beaverhead National Forest in southwestern Montana. The site complex includes a wooden pole corral and an extensive system of wooden fences situated on the crest of a high ridge at an elevation of 7900 feet. The preservation of the structure and the age of the trees incorporated into it, indicate that the corral was built between 1800 and 1850. Ethnographic and ethnohistorical evidence suggests that this trap is Shoshonean in origin. Its existence helps clarify the pattern of Sheepeater Shoshone occupation in Montana.

DAVID T. KIRKPATRICK
Washington State University

Paleoethnobotany and the Use of Water Flotation

The archaeological interpretations of New World prehistoric man's diet are based on abundant fauna and rare flora remains. Since well preserved botanical artifacts (baskets, wooden implements, seeds, etc.) are recovered from dry cave sites and rarely in open sites, it is assumed that all botanical artifacts perish in open sites. The use of water flotation on the archaeological deposits of open sites can recover paleobotanical data, especially seeds, essential to understanding prehistoric man's exploitation of plant communities for food and items of material culture. Areas for collecting flotation samples should include hearth areas, storage areas, house floors, and trash deposits. Areas of possible disturbance by prehistoric and modern cultural practices and geologic and biologic processes should be avoided. It is argued in Southwest literature that a major difference between Basketmaker II and Basketmaker III peoples is the increasing use and dependence on corn and beans by Basketmaker III peoples. Paleobotanic remains recovered by flotation from Basketmaker II and Basketmaker III sites in northeastern New Mexico suggest that wild plant foods were integral parts of the subsistence system. Pigweed, lambsquarters, march elder, and sunflowers, grown in and around agricultural fields, were a few of the wild plants that enabled Basketmaker III peoples to live at higher elevations, marginal agricultural areas.

RON LECLAIR
Simon Fraser University

*Investigations at the Maurer Site, an Early Pithouse Mani-
festation in the Upper Fraser Valley: A Preliminary Report*

The Maurer Site is a pithouse site located at Agassiz in the Upper Fraser Valley, B.C. It consists of a large lithic assemblage and a solitary rectangular pithouse. The implements associated with the pithouse are all of chipped stone and the types include lanceolate and leaf shaped points; pebble tools and utilized flakes. The tool assemblage suggests strong affinities with the Eayem and Mazanna Phases of the Fraser Canyon sequence. Therefore, the pithouse component possibly dates at ca. 4000 B.C.

BRUCE LIVINGSTON and MANUCHEHR SHIVA
Portland State

*Models of Social, Economic and Spatial Organization in the
Southern Zagros Region of Iran*

This paper is an analysis of the ethnographic situation of the southern Zagros region of Iran. E.R. Leach's Political Systems of Highland Burma (1954) provided the initial inspiration for the approach. The materials have been collected on the basis of field work in the Dareshori and Farsi-madan pastural nomadic tribes of the Qashqai Confederation, and the agricultural village of Bozmion, some 75 Km. north of the city of Shiraz. In its confusion, the ethnography of this region of Iran is similar to that of Highland Burma. There are agricultural villages and nomadic tribes, speakers of Farsi, Arabic and Turkic. The argument here is that the non-urban population of this region possesses conceptual models, or ideal types, of several different modes of economic, social and spatial organization. Further it is argued that, facilitated by these models, inhabitants of the region do shift their "modes of existence" based on models which can be seen initially as a series of paired oppositions.

JACK LOBDELL
University of Alaska

*Typological Vs. Analytical Classifications: A Study of "McKean"
Projectile Points*

The conflict between typological and analytical projectile point studies is not a new one nor is it close to being terminated. Terms such as "lumper-splitter" or "computer freak" are often tossed back and forth (along with other epithets) by the proponents of each method. It is at best the misuse of both techniques that is often most disturbing to archaeologists and will be commented on.

The Scoggin Site, a single-component Bison kill with "McKean" affiliations, located just east of the Continental Divide and on the periphery of the Red Desert in southcentral Wyoming, provides an excellent opportunity to study some aspects of Early Middle Period typologies. This analytic attempt will, perhaps, shed new light on the widely distributed "McKean" cultures of the Northwestern Plains and Great Basin-Plateau discoveries.

PAULA LUTZ
Lane Community College

Stonehenge: An axis mundi?

Stonehenge captures the imagination of the viewer in a way that is difficult to describe. Its appeal lies not only in the immense grandeur of the stones themselves, but in the challenge the total complex represents to

the human mind. Considering the enormity of the undertaking, why was Stonehenge built?

Various explanations have been presented, including one by Gerald Hawkins focusing on the 56 Aubrey holes, and he believes they served as a computer whereby Stonehenge priests could accurately predict eclipses of the moon and the sun.

While his theory is looked upon with askance by the anthropological community, he is credited with calling attention to the latitude of Stonehenge.

The purpose of this paper is to suggest that the latitude of Stonehenge is indeed astronomically significant, and that because of this phenomenon, the placement of the four Station Stones directly on the Aubrey hole circle could represent the creation of an axis mundi.

CAROL MCCLAIN
Oregon State University

Ethno-Obstetrics in Ajijic

Lay and esoteric perceptions of conception, fetal development, and childbirth in the Mestizo community of Ajijic, Jalisco comprise a distinct feature of local medical theory. These, together with ideas and practices involving the prepartum, parturient, and postpartum woman parallel Western obstetrical medicine in form, but differ in content.

MARLIN R. MCCOMB
University of Oregon

Native American Self-Determination and Termination in Higher Education: The University of Oregon Case

This paper briefly reviews the general principles of self-determination in Indian affairs that have emerged over the years since the Collier administration of the thirties and their more recent resurrection in the Nixon administration. These principles of self-determination constitute a general model which increasingly is becoming an ideology as well as a basis for policy in Indian affairs.

This general model is applicable in the area of education as well as other areas of Indian affairs. In particular there has grown up in recent years a number of programs for Native American students in higher education. These programs can be viewed from the perspective of self-determination and as an exercise in the same by Indian students in educational settings of the dominant culture.

One example of Indian self-determination in higher education is examined through a case history of the University of Oregon. This case is presented

as a microcosm of the Native American struggle for self-determination. At the University of Oregon, Native Americans founded their own program. They saw it as an exercise in self-determination. When in the fall of 1972, it appeared to Indian students that the University was attempting to dictate the nature of the program's leadership, control its budget, impose arbitrary evaluation standards, and control the program's relations with other units in the University, Native Americans through the Native American Student Union abolished the program. The issue that emerged became one of self-determination vs. centralization.

These issues, in the University of Oregon case, their temporary resolution, and final disposition are considered. A concluding statement examines the implications of the Oregon case for Native Americans in higher education.

THOMAS M. NEWMAN and RUTH D. MCGILVRA
Portland State University

Experimental Edgewear Analysis

This paper reports substantial preliminary success achieved at Portland State University in experimental edgewear microanalysis. Typologies of micro-flakes were provisionally established two years ago, then partially confirmed and modified in subsequent investigations. Recent experiments have positively demonstrated a correlation between types of edgewear and certain functional activities. Through analysis of microflakes, it now seems probable that a positive correlation may be made with activities such as cutting wood, certain types of chopping, and scraping. Each of these activities seems correlated with frequencies of occurrence of certain classes of microflakes. In this experiment, fresh obsidian flakes were used, each was struck from a prepared core. Approximately a centimeter of the flake edge was selected to be utilized in each experiment.

GEORGE R. MEAD and BRUCE WOMACK
Eastern Oregon State College

*An 1880/1890 Northeast Oregon Homestead Site (35 UN 71) Near
Telocaset, Oregon: Historical Archaeology Sans History*

The site (35 UN 71) illustrates the peculiar relation between archaeological analysis and written history in regions where that written history, or historical materials, are in such a state as to be so vague as to be near worthless, or are merely a reflection of what "historical" authors wished were so, rather than what really was. This homestead was probably built and occupied by E. King Spain, an early settler in Union County, Oregon. The sparsity of the materials, archaeological and historical, leave this conclusion in a tentative state, reflecting the rather surprising difficulty of understanding historical events in the quite recent past (just under a hundred years ago) in any detail at all.

BEN MOORE and JEFF HEATHERINGTON - see Heatherington

THOMAS M. NEWMAN and RUTH D. MCGILVRA - see McGilvra

FRANK A. O'CONNOR
Idaho State University

Ethnohistory and the Evaluation of Written Sources

In dealing with many Indian groups historically noted but now extinct, the ethnohistorian is compeled to rely heavily on written sources. Critical evaluation is important in constructing a well-rounded picture.

The background of the author is important as he will undoubtedly tend to color the facts through his own prejudices in reporting a particular event. The historian, Carl Becker, has demonstrated the relativistic nature of all historical documents and the impossibility of historical objectivity.

The purpose of a document is often to justify a particular course of action, past or present, by one group toward another and in so doing state the "normal" relations between the two groups. In viewing the Indian massacre accounts from North America, what is the purpose of the reporting documents, and is there a significant error in them? Accounts of non-existent massacres suggest the purpose may have been to inflame White passions and thus justify reprisals or land grabs.

ASTRIDA R. ONAT
Seattle Community College

The Survey

The Survey demonstrates techniques used in conducting a problem oriented archaeological survey. The film follows a survey team as it moves through the Skagit River Delta in Washington State.

Archival research, interviews with local residents and environmental recovery are shown and discussed. The process of surface collecting, measurement and recording is presented.

The Survey serves as an introduction to archaeological survey techniques.

VICKIE L. PIERSON
Corvallis High School

Teaching of Archeology to Elementary Students

The presentation deals with the teaching of archeology to elementary school students (2-6th grades, ages 8 - 12) who had not previously received

formalized instruction in archeological concepts or methods. Several aspects of the projects will be discussed to include the following:

1. Overview of project, goals;
2. Problems in developing and implimenting such a project;
3. Methods and procedures used to carry out instructional goals;
4. Observed outcomes of instruction;
5. Recommendations for future use.

GARY POTTER
Highway Commission

Participant in symposium "*Archeology, In, Around and About Government*"

ROBERT E. RECHLIN
University of Montana

Photography, Cartography, and Accounts: Locating a Rural Drug Problem

In a federally funded drug treatment program recently started in Southwestern Montana, staff members have admitted having no definite customs related to their work. If any model has been used, it has been bureaucratic rather than professional. As the contracted evaluation unit for this program, we set out to locate, and indeed perhaps aid, staff members in locating their work.

As a first step, informants were told to stop talking in "space" but rather to talk in "place". By combining informants' maps of program locations, photographs taken by informants of their places of work, as well as verbal accounts, we have generated the baseline data of an emerging "society".

In this paper, we will present the techniques used as well as the problems and successes which have emerged--basically, how we have handled situations where customary inference is difficult.

SHARILYN REYNA and HARVEY M. SHIELDS
University of Oregon

A:16:7: A Transitional Site Reflecting Settlement Patterns on the Northern San Diego Coast

Data obtained from a La Jollan site near the coast in northern San Diego County allows further clarification of the prehistory of the Southern California coastal milling stone tradition. The lithic assemblage recovered at this site indicates intensive and long-lasting habitation which begins

early and extends through the least known period for this area, 3000 B.C.-1300 A.D., and, because of its resemblance to the more inland Pauma Complex, offers a strong argument for considering the La Jolla and Pauma Complexes as two variants of the same cultural pattern.

DAVID G. RICE
University of Idaho

Historic Artifacts as a Measure of Artifact Displacement Due to Rodent Activity at the Tucannon Site, Southeastern Washington

Historic artifacts recovered from excavations at the Tucannon Site have provided not only a means of obtaining absolute limiting dates on non-aboriginal contact goods, but also suggest a means of evaluating the degree of artifact displacement in the prehistoric deposits due to rodent activity. It is suggested that evidence from the Tucannon Site might serve as a basis for calculating shifts in artifact placement at prehistoric sites where rodent activity is known to have been great. This paper will describe some of the more diagnostic historic artifacts and then furnish examples of artifact transport relative to rodent activity.

HARVEY RICE
Washington State University

Participant in symposium "Archeology, In, Around and About Government"

GAIL ROBINSON
University of Washington

Skagit Delta Area Prehistory, Washington

This report concerns the application of recently developed research methods to the study of archaeological remains from the northern Puget Sound area. The research aims to explicate the area's chronology in part through the study of deltaic geomorphology and the resultant changes in associated microenvironments. Aerial reconnaissance techniques are utilized for both deltaic studies and the location of sites. The study aims to relate local occupations in their seasonal contexts through the study of artifact function, the identification and quantification of faunal remains, and the study of microenvironments. Preliminary results suggest that it is possible to increase our understanding of the interactions of seasonal activities and environmental and chronological change in an area which has been plagued by the proliferation of single site interpretations.

LESTER A. ROSS
National Park Service

Early 19th Century Euroamerican Technology Within the Columbia River Drainage System

Euroamerican culture contact within the Columbia River drainage system may have occurred as early as the mid-1700's, but historically documented accounts of such contact do not exist for periods earlier than 1792. Initial contact occurred along the lower Columbia west of the Cascades, while east of the Cascades, direct contact occurred about 1800 with the arrival of the North West Company traders into the upper Kootenai valley. During the period from 1807-1871, permanent trading establishments were built and operated by the North West, Missouri Fur, Pacific Fur, Nathaniel Wyeth's Fur, and the Hudson's Bay Companies. Historically, the economic activities associated with these early Euroamerican trading establishments centered about the acquisition, through trade and trapping, of mammal pelts; while later economic activities became extremely diversified to include agriculture, ranching, mercantilism, lumbering, blacksmithing, carpentry, cooperage and brick making. Material cultural remains recovered from six early trading establishments have provided a glimpse into the "real" technological aspects of these early 19th Century economic activities; and through comparative analyses with temporally equivalent European and North American historical accounts, it has been possible to specifically identify a number of temporally and regionally significant technoeconomic events for the Pacific Northwest.

RICHARD E. ROSS
Oregon State University

Archeology and the Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission

MRINAL ROY
Washington State University

Mela, A Complex Institution of India

Mela, a common term in many Indian languages, is often mistakenly translated as "fair" in English. Although an economic facet is always present in a Mela, the religious aspect is of greater significance. A strong religious belief primarily motivates a large number of people to gather at a sacred place and time for religious purposes. In ancient India, when modern commercial facilities and transport system were very limited, these religious gatherings became convenient centers for traders and artisans to engage in commercial activities. Besides these aspects one can discern other facets of a culture in a Mela.

The present study shows that the Asokastami Mela of Bhubaneswar, Orissa (India):

1. stems from a set of religious beliefs, some of which are apparently divergent or disconnected;

2. these disconnected myths are woven together;
3. economic activity forms one important part of the Mela;
4. religious rituals are still of primary importance;
5. some social values get reinforced on this occasion; and
6. Cast Associations use this Mela to create a sustained interest in the members of these associations by holding their annual meetings at this time.

JOHN R. SANDERS
University of Oregon

Problems in Ethnographic Method

From the first descriptions of so-called "primitives" by early explorers to the most recent "objective" studies by trained professionals, there has been little concern in cultural anthropology for philosophical problems inherent in the act of describing or representing another culture. This paper is intended as a remedial overview of these problems and their significance to what so many proudly term "the science of man".

JOHN R. SANDERS
University of Oregon

Socialization of a Substitute: Part II

This paper is a second report concerning my on-going experiences as a substitute teacher in the schools of Salubria, Idaho. A discussion of theoretical problems concerning the concept of socialization will be followed by a first person account of my continuing encounter with learning to be a substitute, and final methodological note.

SUSAN R. SHARROCK
University of Montana

Far Northern Plains Interethnic Social Organization: A Case for Non-Tribal Analysis

The interethnic social organization of pre-reservation Far Northern Plains Indians has standardly, yet paradoxically, been conceptualized within the framework of "tribe"--an intraethnically-based concept. As such, the membership composition of a tribe has been equated, respectively, with that of a discretely-bounded ethnic unit, linguistic unit, and coresidential unit.

Ethnohistorical data concerning the Cree and Assiniboine, in which the existences of polyethnic and plylinguistic coresidence units and of a fused (or "hybrid") ethnic identity are documented, bring into question the value of the tribal analysis.

Three types of social interrelationship between the Cree and Assiniboine

are documented: 1) the first and earliest reported in which the Cree and Assiniboine comprise two distinct ethnic units that reside in different territories in essentially monoethnic bands; 2) the second in which the Cree and Assiniboine are two distinct, but coresiding ethnic units; and 3) the third and latest reported in which the Cree-Assiniboine ethnic unit, a group with fused ethnic identity distinct from either parent ethnic unit, is documented.

It is suggested that the interethnic social organization of groups in this area might be more realistically interpreted from a perspective of ethnicity and coresidence.

HARVEY M. SHIELDS and SHARILYN REYNA - see Reyna

MANUCHEHR SHIVA and BRUCE LIVINGSTON - see Livingston

COURTLAND SMITH and JOHN A. YOUNG
Oregon State University

Student Evaluations of Teaching: discovery and analysis of relevant criteria

Student evaluations of teaching are becoming increasingly important to college and university administrators. Both teachers and students, justifiably, may feel that questionnaire forms used for evaluation are unfair, easily misinterpreted, or irrelevant. We have elicited evaluative statements commonly used in natural settings, constructed evaluation forms, and administered them to students. The data was subjected to statistical manipulation in order to: 1) separate distinct criteria as based on different response patterns; 2) compare results using student-generated statements with results using statements from standardized forms and teacher-generated statements; and 3) identify features that constitute a "good" class according to the student point of view. Preliminary findings indicate that the expectations of students and teachers do not always coincide.

RODERICK SPRAGUE
University of Idaho

The Development of Historical Archaeology in the Pacific Northwest

The development of historical archaeology in the Northwest has paralleled that of prehistoric archaeology. Divided into phases, these include a Period of Exploration beginning in 1805 and ending about the turn of the century. The Early Pioneer phase was dominated by the work of Harlin I. Smith. The Late Pioneer period included the three basic Columbia River excavations conducted by Strong, Schenck and Steward; Herbert W. Krieger; and Collier, Hudson and Ford. The Early Park Development phase corresponds to the River Basin Survey era of the prehistoric researchers. This includes such workers as Louis R. Caywood and Thomas R. Garth, Jr. The final Florescence

includes both late park development and the development of problems oriented historical archaeology in the Northwest.

BRET STAFFORD
University of Victoria

Environmental and Historical Factors in Explaining Cultural Values.

A continuing concern of many a student of anthropology is how to characterize different cultures in terms of values. This subject has concerned, among others, Benedict and Kluckhohn. I maintain that this subject should continue to be a legitimate focus of professional anthropologists in the future. This paper will explore what I see to be the shortcomings of Benedict's and Kluckhohn's approaches to cultural values, and will emphasize the importance of considering the context within which any particular culture is placed (ecological, economic, historic factors) in explaining that culture's values.

The paper will illustrate the contentions it makes by referring to the values of the southern Plateau Indians at the time of white contact. I will explain the maintenance of what I see to be a core cultural value of the southern Plateau Indians: harmonious relations with other people and with the spirits thought to be co-existing in the world with man. While it is recognized that all of the cultures of the world place value on "harmonious relations" at some level of society, the southern Plateau is distinctive in that for the Indians of this region value was placed on the maintenance of harmonious relations between all the ethnic groups of the entire culture area.

HARVEY STEELE
Oregon Archaeological Society

U.S. Customs and the Hudson's Bay Company, 1849-1853

The first U.S. Customs district on the Pacific Coast was established at Astoria in 1849. Historical records, including the correspondence of Hudson's Bay Company officials, indicate the impact of the new Customs district on business in the Columbia Department. Customs records for the period (1849 through 1853) specify types, quantities and prices of merchandise imported by the Hudson's Bay Company, enabling a determination of the effects of the Tariff Act of 1846 on the archaeological record at Fort Vancouver. One such effect would result from the assessment of relatively higher duties on luxury items, thus discouraging their importation in favor of cheaper imported goods or, when possible, American goods. Other effects of the Tariff Act of 1846 resulted from the aggressive enforcement methods of Customs officials at Astoria and the port of Olympia (created in 1851). The seizure of several Company ships by Customs officials, combined with the large amount of duties paid, severely damaged business in the Columbia Department.

M. THOMAS
University of Washington

Cultural Counseling: A Clinical Endeavor in Anthropology

Culture is certainly the key concept in modern anthropology. Whether one looks at culture in terms of codes, sets of rules and their relations or in terms of behavior and its measurement, one can see culture as systematic constraint or limitation of possibilities. This paper suggests the value of developing cultural counseling which would involve anthropologists in activities designed to arouse and develop client awareness of the constraints or parameters of their own culture. The value of this approach is discussed in terms of the novel means it offers in the communication of anthropological insight, how it complements the pedantic mode of discourse, and how it would be valuable for the client.

Results of exploratory endeavors into this field June 1973 - present will be presented.

BENT THYGESEN
Portland Community College

Boatyard: Culture: An Illustration of Maritime Ethnology

Maritime Ethnology is the study of the way of life of people who make their living on or in association with the sea. They include boatbuilders and others who work at boatyards. The value system of the boatyard workers is explored as it relates to their work and is expressed in their interpersonal relationships. The training of apprentices and the authority system, shown in the workers' relationships to management and union, and in the ranking system which exists among themselves, is also investigated. The organization of the work, boatbuilding techniques, and the position of the boatyard as an integral part of a complex society, are discussed. The paper is based on the writer's several years' experience as a boatbuilding apprentice and journey man in Denmark and as a journey man at boatyards in Norway and the United States.

DEREK VALLEY
Tacoma, Washington

Analysis of a Tool Type: Peripherally Flaked Cobbles

This paper is an attempt to provide a sound and useful analysis and definition of a single tool type. The artifact type "peripherally flaked cobbles" consists of unifacial, peripherally flaked tools manufactured from small, flat cobbles. The analysis and definition are based on an artifact population of 3316 peripherally flaked cobbles from the Kersting Site 45CL21. Similar artifacts are found in numerous other sites within the Columbia River drainage. The analysis will show that, in fact, the cobbles used to make peripherally flaked cobbles were specifically selected and were then modified and utilized in a consistent fashion.

DANIEL VASEY
Metropolitan State College

While in the field researching change in English pubs, a need became apparent for an analytical framework in which to economically account for diverse yet related trends in the design of pubs, the makeup of their clientele, and associated customs and behavioral roles. The most elegant model proved to be one based upon the systems concept. Having applied this model, some basic statements of general systems, cybernetics and information theories were found useful, within certain limits imposed by the scope of the research.

This paper poses the theoretical problems encountered and demonstrates the solution with particular reference to one system that represents an old tradition of pub usage.

Current research is being designed to discover how widely this research can be profitably applied, to more rigorously test some theoretical hypotheses, and to operationalize some semantic procedures used to identify and define such systems involving both environments and the persons acting within them. A research design is given for a project being carried out in the downtown area of Denver.

WILLIAM WAHLKE and JOHN WOODWARD
Mt. Hood Community College

The Bottles from Baker's; The Night Before and the Day After

Examination of historical western pioneer sites of the 1800's effectively demonstrates that the advent of a throw away society had occurred. This is particularly true where bottles are concerned. The contents were used rather rapidly and the bottles were readily disposed. Embossed bottle shards provide a relatively simple and accurate method of dating a site, as well as an indication of the life system that had existed.

ELISABETH WALTON
State Parks

Participant in symposium "Archeology, In, Around and About Government"

JAMES WILKERSON
Washington State University

Order and Chaos: A Study of Death in Chinese Cosmology

In Amoy China the various forms that death and burial take may be said to constitute a symbolic complex. This paper follows upon the ideas of Emile Durkheim, Marcel Mauss, Mary Douglas, Claude Levi-Strauss, Ralf Bulmer, and others in trying to establish the relationship between systems

of classification and systems of society. The relationships of society and cosmology in death and burial will be explained by a model delimiting the symbolic transformations and special symbolix statuses of orderly and chaotic death.

BETTY ANN WOLFSON
Oregon State University

Content, Methods, Music and Materials in Teaching African Music

During the year 1969-70 spent at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, I made a collection of Hausa and other northern Nigerian musical instruments. I also recorded Hausa music, including a sample of performance of each of the instruments. It appears that little has been written on Hausa music. David Ames and M.G. Smith have discussed the role of the music in the social structure. Their musical discussion concentrated on percussion instruments. My paper contains a detailed description of several families of instruments contained in the collection and the circumstances under which I obtained each instrument and recording. The paper contains an introduction to the musical content association with each instrument.

I am now teaching elementary school music and have used my findings to bring an understanding of the music of African culture to the children. This paper describes some of the content, methods, music and materials that can be used in teaching African music in the American Schools.

BRUCE WOMACK
Eastern Oregon State College

A Possible Occurrence of Cold Springs Projectile Point in the Grande Ronde Valley of Northeastern Oregon.

Site 35UN76 is a rock shelter located near Union, Oregon in the Grande Ronde Valley. The site lies in a Stream cut valley which has been incised into an upfaulted block of Columbia River Basalt. Excavation was started at 35UN76 in June 1973. At first the site yield only small bird points, scrapers, and a knife. At about 1 1/2 meters a different type of assemblage was encountered. This assemblage consisted of large basalt flakes, five large side notched points and a knife. After examining a number of site reports, it was found that these side notches points resemble very strongly a type of point known as Cold Springs (4,700 to 2,500 B.C.). If these are infact, Cold Springs points it would be the first time that points of this type have been found in this portion of Northeastern Oregon.

BRUCE WOMACK and GEORGE R. MEAD - see Mead

JOHN WOODWARD and WILLIAM WAHLKE - see Wahlke

JOHN A. YOUNG and COURTLAND L. SMITH - see Smith

DNALD G. YOUNT and MARIO P. DELISIO - see Delisio