

P/W 318
11th

ELEVENTH NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Wilson Compton Union Building (CUB)

State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

May 9 and 10, 1958

Program

Friday Morning, May 9

- 8:30-10:00 a.m. Registration, 2nd floor lobby, CUB. Pick up name tags and dinner reservations.
- 9:30-9:45 a.m. Opening of sessions, 212-213 CUB. Greetings from the State College of Washington by Dr. C. Clement French, President. Appointment of committees to report at dinner on Saturday.
- 9:45-12:00 a.m. Session on General Archaeology, 212 CUB. Chairman: Richard Daugherty, State College of Washington.
 - Archaeological Work in the Oahe Reservoir Area, South Dakota. Alfred W. Bowers, University of Idaho.
 - Tipi Rings. Carling Malouf, Montana State University.
 - Historic Archaeology. John Henry, Montana State University.
 - The Methow River Survey and Fort Okanogan. Earl H. Swanson, Idaho State College.
 - Highway Salvage Archaeology in the State of Washington: An Appraisal. Bruce Stallard, State College of Washington.
- 9:45-12:00 a.m. Session on Theory, 213 CUB. Chairman: David French, Reed College.
 - Some Considerations on the Study of Human Nature. David Cole, University of Oregon.
 - Circular Causality. H. G. Barnett, University of Oregon.
 - Scientific Explanation, Ideas, and the Place of Values in the Study of Human Behavior. D. L. Hockstrasser, University of Oregon.
 - Another Theoretical Critique of the Concept of Culture. Richard H. Ogles, State College of Washington.

12:00-1:00 p.m. Lunch, CUB dining room. Service up to 1:00 p.m.

Friday afternoon, May 9

1:15-3:15 p.m. Session on Social Organization, 212-213 CUB. Chairman: H. G. Barnett, University of Oregon.

Social Organization As the Source of Preliminary Hypotheses Concerning Personality: The Case of Yap. James A. Clifton, University of Oregon.

Lineage and Clan in a Bantu State. Edgar V. Winans, University of Washington.

Analytic Aspects of Noctka Political Structure. Philip L. Newman, University of Washington.

A Humanistic Approach to Religion in the Southern Ryukyu Islands. Trude Smith, State College of Washington.

3:30 p.m. Lecture on "Shoshone History and Social Organization," 114 Todd Hall. Lecturer: Dr. Omer C. Stewart, Chairman of Dept. of Anthropology, University of Colorado. Sponsored by Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, State College of Washington.

5:45-7:00 p.m. CUB dining room open.

7:30 p.m. Films: Kwakiutl Dances and Wedding of Palo (Angmassalik Eskimo), CUB 212-213. Presented for Northwest Anthropological Conference by Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, State College of Washington.

9:00 p.m. Social Interaction Session, Washington Hotel Dining Room, 305 Main Street, Pullman. Refreshments available.

Saturday Morning, May 10

8:30-10:00 a.m. Registration (continued), 2nd floor lobby, CUB

9:00-12:00 a.m. Session on Ethnology, 212 CUB. Chairman: Allan Smith, State College of Washington.

Blood Type Frequencies of the Hupa. Frederick S. Hulse, University of Washington.

Historical Changes in Northwest Coast Slavery. Joyce Wike, Nespalem, Washington.

Types of Conceptualization of Nature. David French, Reed College.

Navaho Stuttering. Herbert J. Landar, Reed College.

Klamath Henwas and Other Stone Sculpture. Roy L. Carlson, Klamath County Museum.

9:00-12:00 a.m. Session on Archaeology, 213 CUB. Chairman: Earl H. Swanson, Idaho State College.

The Goldendale Site: Results and Interpretations. Claude N. Warren, University of Washington, and Donald R. Tucky, Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp.

DjRi:3, An Early Site in the Fraser Canyon. Charles E. Borden, The University of British Columbia.

The Prehistoric Position of the Lower Chinook: Some Implications Regarding Archaeological Connections Between the Plateau and the Northwest Coast. James M. Alexander III, University of Washington.

Prehistory of Archaeological Site Ti-1A, Tillamook County, Oregon. Thomas M. Newman, University of Oregon.

Asiatic Origins of the Woodland Burial Mound Complex: A Reexamination. Chester S. Chard, Berkeley, California.

11:45 a.m.-
1:00 p.m.

Lunch available at CUB fountain (coffee shop).

Saturday Afternoon, May 10

1:30-4:30 p.m. Session on Archaeology, 212-213 CUB. Chairman: Charles E. Borden, The University of British Columbia.

45KT6, An Archaeological Site of the Middle Columbia. William C. Massey, Washington State Archaeological Society.

Indian Well I and Speculations on an Old Cordilleran Cultural Base. B. Robert Butler, University of Washington.

An Analysis of Excavations by the University of Oregon in the Dalles Dam Reservoir Area. David Cole, University of Oregon.

Speculations on Northwest Prehistory. L. S. Cressman, University of Oregon.

Problems and Prospects of Northwest American Archaeology. Robert E. Greengo, University of Washington.

- 6:00 p.m. NWAC dinner, 214-215-216 CUB. Committee Reports.
- 8:00 p.m. Lecture on "The Diffusion of Religion: The Peyote Cult," by Dr. Omer C. Stewart, University of Colorado. Presented by Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, State College of Washington, for NWAC members and the public. Todd Hall Auditorium.

Conference members may obtain breakfast at the CUB fountain (coffee shop), May 9, 10 and 11. Breakfasts are available from 7:00-11:00 a.m. A reserved section has been set aside in the CUB fountain for members of the conference who wish coffee during the mornings or afternoons of May 9 and 10.

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ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE
ELEVENTH ANNUAL NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE,
9-10 MAY 1958 -- WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE, PULLMAN

ELEVENTH NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Wilson Compton Union Building (CUB)

State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

May 9 and 10, 1958

Proceedings

Friday Morning, May 9

The conference was officially opened at 9:30 a.m. in 212-213 CUB. Dr. C. Clement French, President of the State College of Washington, presented greetings to the conference. Three committees were appointed by William Elmendorf, conference president, to report at the Saturday dinner on: Nominations and Policy (Allen Smith, chairman); Resolutions (Erna Gunther, chairman); and Bibliographic Resources on Pacific Northwest Anthropology (Theodore Stern, chairman). Two sessions on papers, from 9:45 to 12:00 a.m., followed the short opening session. Abstracts follow.

Session on General Archaeology. Chairman: Richard Daugherty, State College of Washington.

Archaeological Work in the Oahe Reservoir Area, South Dakota
Alfred W. Bowers, University of Idaho

Tipi Rings
Carling Malouf, Montana State University

Stones arranged in circles are common throughout the northern and northwestern Plains region and other parts of the West. Almost everywhere they are usually called "tipi rings," although no serious studies heretofore have been made by archaeologists to ascertain their real use or purpose. Amateurs have speculated widely on their origin and use, while archaeologists have up to now given them little study.

Only two professional papers to date have offered descriptions of individual rings and cluster arrangements. Two summers' work on a pipeline project between Green River, Wyoming, and Denver, Colorado, provided an opportunity to obtain more detailed data on tipi rings which may, it is felt, provide solutions to the problem of the rings and their origin.

Tipi rings were found as far west as Rock Springs, Wyoming. The clusters were small, however, and consisted usually of two or three circles of stones arranged within a few yards of each other. Moreover, the rings themselves were relatively small, ranging from 12 to 15 feet in diameter. The clusters themselves were several miles apart. Throughout this region occupation sites were considerably more common.

Eastward across the Wyoming Basin and over the Laramie Mountains more and more tipi ring clusters were noted. Furthermore, the clusters contained a

more rings and the circles themselves were larger and more numerous. Instead of a simple line of stones around the periphery there were more complex arrangements. Some clusters contained as many as 85 rings, and one had 135. Between Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Greeley, Colorado, en route toward Denver, the ring clusters continued to be abundant. South of Greeley, however, none were found. Intensive cultivation in this area doubtless accounted for the destruction of thousands of these remains.

Certain conclusions were made after the survey was completed. In high elevations, as atop the Laramie Mountains, the rings were on ridges and crests. Springs, however, were always located below. In lower elevations, as along streams in the Plains, the ring clusters were in bottomlands or on low terraces alongside creeks. In all instances they were reasonably close to fuel and water supplies. Where water and timber were lacking along the stream beds the rings were also missing. In several clusters artifacts were found, mostly scrapers, knives and other domestic tools. Occasionally a corner-notched point was found too. In no case, however, were fire hearths found in or among the rings. Dozers were used to uncover wide areas around ring clusters in an effort to locate possible hearths but none were found. Many rings showed special internal features such as rock piles or alignments of various kinds. Not all rings were circular; some were ovoid or even somewhat square in outline. It is possible that some rings with internal features are the remains of domestic structures converted to a special religious lodge. This is known ethnographically to have been a not uncommon practice.

It was also learned that different types of structures can leave similar residue. Rings over 20 feet in diameter, for example, may be a part of a former corral-like structure which had five or six sides of logs cribbed. After the log sides deteriorated the rocks remained in a circular pattern on the ground. Such structures may still be observed near Billings, Montana.

Thus, circles of stones in other parts of the West, such as those reported in western Colorado or in the Great Basin, do not seem to have been the remains of tipi lodges.

Historic Site Archaeology
John W. Henry, Montana State University

With the growing awareness on the part of the general public for the historic heritage of the United States, there has been an increasing interest in historic forts, ghost towns, missions, trading posts and sites of all sorts. The people want information as to exact locations, uncovering actual physical remains, the display of artifacts recovered from these sites, and restoration of the buildings. Due to the complexities of the culture of the last century, the actual excavation of historic sites is a tedious business, for even the smallest scrap of paper must be removed with care. Excavation must be done by people who possess knowledge of the material culture of the era, and they must be familiar with methods and techniques of digging. The historic site, like the prehistoric site, is there but once and excavation can occur but one time.

Excavations of historic sites will continue with increasing rapidity. I feel that it is the duty of the archaeologist to conduct, or at least direct, these excavations, for if they do not then amateurs, historians, and people with only a smattering of excavation technique will surely attempt to do so, with, I believe, irretrievable loss to the American public.

The Methow River Survey and Fort Okanogan, 1957
Earl H. Swanson[?] Idaho State College

Under sponsorship of the State Parks and Recreation Commission of Washington, the newly created State Archaeology Division, and the State College of Washington, an archaeological survey of the Methow River was made and excavations conducted at the Astor Post, the first Fort Okanogan, during the summer of 1957.

The Fort Okanogan materials are not yet analyzed, and a considerable amount remains to be done. Still, it is possible to note that rebuilding took place at the Astor site, that adobe was used in house walls, and that the palisades utilized upright posts with the space between them faced with cedar planks. The dimensions and proportions approximate the map made by Ross Cox, though there are some curious deviations. For example, one of the bastions could not be found.

The Methow Valley contains housepits in its upper reaches with a terminus post quem of about 1600 A.D. Both circular and square house depressions were located and some tested. One site near the river mouth could be correlated with the Cayuse II-III phases (post-1300 A.D.) of the Vantage region. Pictographs of Northwest Coast style were found at one site, and "jadeite" celts and clubs were present in the upper valley also. Talus pits were excavated, but all proved to have had a different use than storage or burial. The latter uses characterize most of the Plateau, but these of the Methow appear to have been a type of earth oven, and, as such, radically different from earth ovens elsewhere in the Plateau. Notable also was the great depth of house depressions in the upper reaches, where the center is as much as four feet below the rim.

Highway Salvage Archaeology in the State of Washington: An Appraisal
Bruce Stallard, State College of Washington

Report is made on the merits of a program for preliminary surveys of highway locations in the state of Washington. The program was set up at the State College of Washington with funds appropriated by the State Legislature. During the summer and fall of 1957 the writer made preliminary surveys of a number of new highway locations prior to the start of construction. The poor results would indicate that a program of this kind is not worth while in this state.

Session on Theory. Chairman: David French, Reed College.

Some Considerations on the Study of Human Nature
David Cole, University of Oregon

Human nature has been defined in various ways. To some authors it is a nature exclusive to man. By others it is considered to be natural functional behavior which is not necessarily exclusive to man.

Many of the early concepts about man's nature were discarded because of interpretations which did not stand up under new evidence. With greater knowledge of human physiology, as well as knowledge of external environment both social and physical, we are becoming better prepared to study the problems of man's nature.

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Ep. 43

Historical Changes in Northwest Coast Slavery
Joyce Wike, Neapelen, Washington

The observations of Hudson's Bay Company employees indicate that some of the Tlingit tribes possessed an economy based upon slavery in the 1840's. A large part of their fur trade returns must have gone into the purchase of slaves. Their subsistence economy was at this time completely manned by slaves and, of course, slaves furnished most of the labor involved in transportation, including the transportation of trade goods and furs.

Comment is made on the relation of this situation to aboriginal and early historic slavery in the area, the problems involved in determining its duration and distribution, and the causal factors involved.

Types of Conceptualization of Nature
David French, Reed College

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Navaho Stuttering
Herbert J. Landar, Reed College

This paper draws attention to a descriptive shortcoming of linguists who normalize texts, adds to the available data on Navaho stuttering, and poses the question of the ubiquity of stuttering. After a definition of stuttering and a review of published references to stuttering among the Navaho, and negative reports about the non-existence of stuttering in preliterate societies, lexicographic evidence that stuttering has a worldwide distribution is reviewed. Psychological considerations regarding stuttering and a theory of its ubiquity are touched upon. Then, stuttering of Navaho subjects during psychological experiments conducted at Shiprock, New Mexico, in 1956 by the Southwest Project in Comparative Psycholinguistics is described, as a specific instance of preliterate stuttering and a spur to further research.

Klamath Henwas and Other Stone Sculpture
Roy L. Carlson, Klamath County Museum (Klamath Falls, Ore.)

Three types of sculptured stone objects are found in historic Klamath territory. All are archaeological finds although there is sufficient ethnographic information concerning some to ascribe them to the Klamath Indians. The first and most interesting of these types is a class called henwas in the Klamath language. This type consists of anthropomorphic figurines utilized by the shaman. The second class consists of free standing stone sculptures for which it has been possible to obtain ethnographic information. With this class, however, there is the problem of native reinterpretation of archaeological specimens in terms of native mythology. The item in question here is referred to by my informant as a "wind rock." The third class consists of utilitarian objects which have been decorated. These include mortars and bowls, metates and two-horned mullers, and heating stones. All three classes of stone sculptures are rare in this area when compared with the vast quantities of undecorated pecked stone objects or when compared with the many sculptured objects from the Middle Columbia River area.

Session of Archaeology. Chairman: Karl H. Swanson, Idaho State College.

The Goldendale Site: Results and Interpretations
Claude W. Warren, University of Washington, and
Donald R. Tucky, Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corporation

L (insert text from p. 14)

DIEM:3. An Early Site in the Fraser Canyon
Charles E. Borden, The University of British Columbia

L (insert text from p. 15)

The Prehistoric Position of the Lower Chinook: Some Implications
Regarding Archaeological Connections Between the Plateau and the
Northwest Coast
James M. Alexander III, University of Washington

The historical relationships between the Plateau, particularly the Balleas-Deschutes region, and the Northwest Coast are well established. The Lower Chinook served as middlemen in an extensive trade network between these areas. These relationships are here examined in the light of recent archaeological work in the Willapa Bay region of southwestern Washington.

Two prehistoric sites in Willapa Bay revealed a bone and chipped-stone industry. The economic base was littoral, largely confined to beaches and bays or rivers, and stressed the use of shellfish, land and sea mammals and fish.

It is suggested that the people of Willapa Bay and the mouth of the Columbia shared an older cultural tradition and essentially the same environment with the more northerly Northwest Coast. Certain later elaborations on this culture base in the north seem never to have reached as far south as the mouth of the Columbia, or at least came very late in the archaeological sense.

Plateau influence is not indicated in the materials recovered from these sites. There is, however, evidence of such influence in certain sites known to have been occupied historically. It is thus suggested that classical Northwest Coast and Plateau traits do not occur around the mouth of the Columbia River until historic or protohistoric times. Further, until this time the incentive to trade, in terms of goods available, would appear to be minimal.

The historically recognized intensive trade relations in these areas can be viewed as a fourfold product of: 1) a cultural florescence in the North and subsequent aggressive sea voyaging down the Washington and Oregon coasts, especially by Nootkan-speaking peoples; 2) introduction of new goods, especially metals, beads, blankets and guns, into the economy; 3) general stimulation of interior trade resulting from acquisition of the horse; 4) establishment of permanent fur trading centers which tended to crystallize trading patterns.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
ABSTRACT

Session 8
Sat. May 10
9:00 - 12:00 a.m.

Swanson

Ep. 6 J

THE GOLDENDALE SITE: RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

~~Claude A. Warren,~~
~~University of Washington and~~
~~Donald R. Fuchs,~~
~~Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp.~~

The Goldendale site was one of the more significant sites salvaged on the right-of-way of the Pacific Northwest Natural Gas pipeline in Washington state. It was a small campsite located 2 miles north of the Columbia River and 1 1/4 miles southeast of the city of Goldendale in Klickitat County, Washington.

A majority of the 277 artifacts recovered in the salvage excavation came from a culture-bearing stratum which extended from 0.5 to 1.5 feet below the surface of the site. With the exception of two bone awl fragments, all artifacts were made of stone. The chipped stone forms include projectile points, knives, blades, choppers, graters, drills, and a variety of scrapers. Ground stone forms include edge-ground cobbles, oval manos, and flat-slab metates.

The rather restricted occurrence of edge-ground cobbles in the Columbia Plateau suggests a surprising antiquity for the Goldendale assemblage. The internal evidence from the site itself neither supports nor refutes this suggestion. Only two stratified sites in the Columbia Plateau have yielded identical cobbles with ground or polished edges. In both sites, Cedar Cave, and Five Mile Rapids, the specimens were found in cultural strata which were dated, by different methods, at 8000 to 9000, and 6100 to 8700 years, respectively. Since these tools have not yet been found in more recent Plateau assemblages, it appears, on present evidence, that the Goldendale site may be tentatively aligned with a northern expression of a basic Basin culture underlying the more recent Plateau cultures. General resemblances between the Goldendale assemblage and the cultural materials from the Lind Coulee site support this hypothesis.

On the northern Plains, identical cobbles with ground edges are known as "tanning stones". Those found in context are associated with the Early Archaic period (Pictograph Cave I), and with the "Late Middle Culture" of the latter part of the Forager Horizon (500 A.D. to 500 B.C.). A cultural relationship on an early time level between the northern Plains and the Columbia Plateau is implied.

Identical edge-ground cobbles are known as "pebble grinders" in Panama and Puerto Rico. They are a diagnostic trait of the preceramic Cerro Mangote and Monagrillo cultures of Panama, and of the West Indian Archaic cultural tradition in Puerto Rico.

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~~DjRi:3~~,
~~An Early Site in the Fraser Canyon~~
~~Charles H. Borden,~~
~~The University of British Columbia~~

Site DjRi:3 is situated in a rock-rimmed embayment low on the east wall of the Fraser Canyon, about three miles north of Yale, B.C. This recess is filled with a deposit of stratified sands and gravels more than twenty feet in depth. The sands were laid down by the Fraser at flood stage when the embayment was occupied by a back eddy of the river. This deposition occurred when the flood levels of the river were some fifty feet above normal high water of today. The gravels, on the other hand, were laid down by a small stream flowing off the hillside to the east.

These geological strata, which were exposed by work on the Canadian National Railway, are interlaced with a series of occupational horizons containing artifacts, detritus, and charcoal. The earliest habitation level, which is enclosed by the lowermost sand deposits, has been dated at 8150 ± 310 years B.P. by radiocarbon measurement. The series of occupations is capped by the cultural remains of the recent Upper Stalo Indians. Site DjRi:3 thus promises to yield an intermittent record embracing more than 8,000 years.

April 1958.

Although this paper does not presume to take issue with the concept of long-standing Coast-Plateau connections, it does indicate that such connections via the mouth of the Columbia River have yet to be substantiated, and that some evidence to the contrary is available.

Prehistory of Archaeological Site Ti-1A, Tillamook County, Oregon
Thomas M. Newman, University of Oregon

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Asiatic Origins of the Woodland Burial Mound Complex: A Reexamination
Chester S. Chard, Berkeley, California

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Saturday Afternoon, May 10

Session on Archaeology. Chairman: Charles E. Borden, The University of British Columbia.

45KT6, An Archaeological Site of the Middle Columbia
William C. Massey, Washington Archaeological Society, Seattle

L (insert text pp. 19-20)

Indian Well I and Speculations on an Old Cordilleran Cultural Base
B. Robert Butler, University of Washington

The earliest component of the Indian Well site on the Washington shore of the Dalles Reservoir is characterized by an exclusively leaf-shaped point and blade tradition or complex. There are apparently similar traditions or complexes, such as the Lerma complex of Northeastern Mexico and Texas, distributed along the cordilleras of the New World. These complexes together with similar ones from the Dalles Reservoir may be manifestations of a common cultural base, an old cordilleran cultural base. The relationship of these complexes to one another is difficult to demonstrate for a number of reasons: 1) the generalized nature of the diagnostic traits; 2) the paucity of archaeological data; 3) the variability of the manner in which the complexes are described.

The Old Cordilleran cultural base is a logical scheme which purports to relate the generalized leaf point and blade complexes to one another and to show their relationship to the Desert Culture base.

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[p. 9]
~~Session 5
Sat. May 10
9:00 - 12:00 am.
Swanson~~

~~Abstract:~~

~~Prehistory of Archeological Site TI-1A,
Tillamook County, Oregon~~

~~Thomas M. Newman, University of Oregon~~

Two field seasons of archeological exploration in Tillamook County, Oregon have yielded significant results relating to the prehistory of that area. Knowledge of village patterns, house types, and artifacts now allow a tentative reconstruction of the prehistoric culture patterns in the Tillamook area of the Oregon Coast. Broader aspects of the problem; time of initial migration, routes of diffusion, and Oregon Coast prehistory as it relates to whole of the Northwest Coast must await additional exploration both in Oregon and to the north. The focus of this paper is upon a picture of prehistory in the Tillamook area as it is now known with suggestions regarding the source and significance of the picture we now have.

~~Thomas M. Newman
Department of Anthropology
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon~~

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p. 16

~~Source~~
~~Abstract~~

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Ep. 103

~~45-KT-6: An Archaeological Site on the Middle Columbia~~

~~by William C. Massey,
Washington Archaeological Society, 1957~~

Site 45-KT-6 is an open site situated on a bench above the Columbia River about 8 miles south of Vantage, on the river's west bank. Thus it lies in the arid Upper Sonoran Life Zone. Geologically it is on, and surrounded by, the extensive lava flows of the Columbia Lava Plateau. The site occupies the major portion of a bench which runs along the river for some 1000 feet and extends back about 200 feet from the stream.

This site was selected as the first excavation for the newly-formed Washington Archaeological Society, whose members dug there during the summer of 1957. The artifacts and data gained from this initial period of excavation have been analyzed and published in a preliminary report. The Society will continue the excavation during the summer of 1958.

The excavation consisted of a 100-foot trench, ten feet wide, dug to a varying depth of four to seven feet; as determined by a bottom of hard-pan. From the evidence of the initial excavation, it appears that there are two main levels of the occurrence of artifacts: one from the surface to an approximate depth of 12 inches, and the other from an approximate depth of 30 to 48 inches. The two levels are separated

45-KT-6

by a relatively sterile area of river silts, which contains few redeposited specimens and ash.

There appears to be little cultural difference between the two artifact-bearing levels, except for the exclusive occurrence of European goods and small projectile points in the upper level.

The trench yielded large quantities of stone projectile points, scrapers, graters, drills, blades, and bone needles, wedges and harpoon fragments. Outstanding was the frequent occurrence of projectile points with expanding stems, barbed shoulders, and notched bases (Columbia Jewel Points).

Pending further investigation, Site 45-KT-6 appears to represent a campsite of peoples primarily interested in hunting, who devoted a minor amount of time to fishing and shell-fish collection.



An Analysis of Excavations by the University of Oregon in the
Dallas Dam Reservoir Area
David Cole, University of Oregon

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Speculations on Northwest Prehistory
L. S. Cressman, University of Oregon

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Problems and Prospects of Northwest American Archaeology
Robert E. Greeno, University of Washington

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Saturday Evening, May 10

The conference dinner was held at 6 p.m. in rooms 214-216 CUB. Following the dinner conference members were again invited to attend a final lecture by Dr. Omar C. Stewart, University of Colorado, in the series sponsored by the State College of Washington Sociology and Anthropology Department. The title of the lecture was "The Diffusion of Religion: The Peyote Cult."

Committee reports were presented at the dinner, as follows:

Report of the Committee on Nominations and Policy.

The committee made the following recommendations: 1) That the site of the 12th Northwest Anthropological Conference (1959) be Portland State College, Portland, Oregon. 2) That Dr. Charles Brant, Portland State College, be appointed president for the 1959 conference. 3) That Dr. Brant be empowered to appoint a committee to explore the possibility of affiliating the Northwest Anthropological Conference with the American Anthropological Association, this committee to report at the 1959 meeting.

Allan Smith, chairman, State College of Wash.
Carling Malouf, Montana State University
David French, Reed College

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Section 22
Sat. Dec 10 Ep. 13:
11:30 - 4:30 p.m.

~~AN ANALYSIS OF EXCAVATIONS BY THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
IN THE DALLES DAM RESERVOIR AREA~~

~~by
David Cole,
University of Oregon~~

~~Portland~~

In six years of work in the reservoir area of The Dalles Dam, ^{Several} sites were excavated which produced data in great quantity and diversity. In the interpretation of this data there were a number of problems which will be discussed in this paper.

The two major sites had similar geological stratigraphy, but the cultural materials related to each stratum was not always comparable, even though the materials from each site were, for the most part, the same.

Each site excavated had artifacts, in quantity, which were peculiar to the particular locality, yet the distances between the sites, in some cases were near enough to consider them extensions of a single site.

The problems of classification were complex because of variation in form as well as technique.

Also ^{are} ~~to be~~ discussed ^A ~~will be~~ burial practices as seen in the disintegration of remains from Upper Mesaloose and Grave Islands; fossilized infant remains in the lower levels of site ^S ~~W-1~~; burials in the talus or near the bluffs adjacent to the other sites; and the associations of cremation with burials.

(Dr. Cressman's paper was read by John Wells, University of Oregon.)

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p. 21

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~~Savannah~~ Ep. 14
~~Sat. May 10~~
~~11:30-12:30~~
~~Readers~~

~~ABSTRACT:~~

~~SPECULATIONS ON NORTHWEST PREHISTORY~~

~~by~~

~~L. S. Crossman, University of Oregon~~
~~(Read by John Wells, University of Oregon)~~

During the course of systematic field research in the Great Basin, three questions repeatedly presented themselves: 1) From where did the original Great Basin population come; 2) what happened to it during the great climatic and ecological changes of the post-Pleistocene; and 3) where did the migrants and refugees go who might have been forced out of the Great Basin? Relatively recent work to the north in the Columbia Basin, in British Columbia, and in the Aleutians and along the Arctic Coast has begun to give us a picture of ~~post-Pleistocene~~ distributions in depth. I therefore propose a theory of Northwest prehistory based on the evidence of archaeology, ethnology, linguistics, and ecology.

~~(to be read by John Wells, U. of Ore.)~~

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Series 24
Ep. 152
L. J. ...
Boston

~~PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF NORTHWEST AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY~~

~~Robert E. Greengo, University of Washington~~
~~(Abstract)~~

For purposes of this paper two axes, the latitude of the mouth of the Columbia River and the Coast Range, will be used to make a fourfold division of the Northwest: North Coast, South Coast, North Plateau and South Plateau.

The culture history of any large region may be worked out in terms of two major levels of interpretation. A first requirement is that space-time systems, on various scales, must be established. Implicit in the first interpretive operation is the second requirement which may be called historical integration. Within the above geographical divisions our first requirement is partially fulfilled on the North Coast and in the South Plateau, while space-time systems are essentially non-existent in the other divisions. Thus, with half of the region virtually undocumented archaeologically, attempts at historical integration must be extremely tentative. Observations of the current state of the regional culture history, on both levels of interpretation, are offered from a point of view of one whose previous work has been largely outside of the region.

~~Robert E. Greengo~~