

Ninth Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference

University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon

May 11-12, 1956

PMW 317
9th

PROGRAM

Friday, May 11

8:00-9:45 A.M.

Registration

Anth Bldg.
~~101 Erb Union~~

10:00 A.M.

Greetings from the University
of Oregon: Dr. William C. Jones
Dean of Administration

101 Erb Union

Announcements

10:30-12:00

Papers: Chairman, Carling Malouf,
Montana State U.

101 Erb Union

1. Five-Mile Rapids, Archaeology- Wilbur Davis,
Univ. of Oreg.
2. Implications of the Fraser River Delta Sequence-
Charles E. Borden, Univ. of Brit. Col.
- Hulse* → 3. Pottery in the Northwest: A Review and Additions-
Douglas Osborne, Univ. of Wash.
- ~~4. A Benign Art Style from the Columbia Valley-
B. Robert Butler, The Dalles~~
5. Fort Rock Cave, Number 2- Daniel J. Scheans,
Univ. of Ore.

12:00-1:30 P.M.

Luncheon

Erb Cafeteria

1:30-4:00 P.M.

Papers: Chairman, David French,
Reed College

101 Erb Union

1. Culture Change Among the Ibo- Simon
Ottenberg, Univ. of Wash.
2. Girls' Education in a Nigerian Community:
A Case Study in Acculturation- Mrs. Phoebe
Ottenberg, Univ. of Wash.
3. The Role of Political Organization in Moro
Resistance to External Domination- Melvin
Mednick, Univ. of Ore.
4. The Sacred Hat of the Northern Cheyenne-
Verne Dusenberry, Montana State Coll.
5. Ethnozoology of Three Indian Tribes- Borys
Malkin, Univ. of Wash.
6. Ceramic Typology- Thomas M. Newman, Univ.
of Ore.

Friday, May 11, con't

4:15 P.M. Coffee Dad's Lounge, Union

6:30 P.M. Dinner 110 Erb Union

Speaker: Homer G. Barnett, Univ. of Ore., "Some Administrative Problems in Dutch New Guinea". Introduced by: James B. Watson, Univ. of Wash.

Saturday, May 12

9:30-12:00 Papers: Chairman, Wayne Suttles, Univ. Brit. Col. 101 Erb Union

1. Compadrasgo in a Coastal Zapotecan Village- Mark T. Gumbiner, Univ. of Wash.
2. The Role of the Sutures in the Growth of the Braincase- Lois W. Mednick, Univ. of Ore.
3. Problems in Bilateral Kinship Systems- Kathrine French, Portland State Coll.
4. Indian Education at Fort St. James- Verne Serl, Univ. of Ore.
5. Coast Salish Community Relations and Status Maintenance- William W. Elmendorf, Univ. of Wash.
6. Some Postwar Population Characteristics of a Rural Okinawan Township- Forrest R. Pitts, Univ. of Ore.

1:30 P.M. Summary of Institutional Activities 101 Erb Union

PMW 320
9th

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE
NINTH ANNUAL NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE,
11-12 MAY 1956 -- UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, EUGENE

Davis

A-

5-Mile Rapids Archaeology - Wilbur/Davis, Univ. of Or.

This paper summarizes the archaeological work to date at Five-Mile Rapids, The Dalles, Oregon.

Location of the site is on the terrace between the river and the basalt cliffs. The terrace terrain is typically scabland in appearance. Geological deposition in abandoned lateral river channels consists of ^{later deposited} clays and clayey ~~interstratified~~ silts overlain by aeolian sands. Hardpan formation occurred in the aeolian sands. Total depth of the deposits containing cultural debris was 11 meters.

The area was first occupied while ponds were still present in the bottom of some of the abandoned channels. Occupation was continuous until the ethnographic present. Two ~~are~~ major periods of occupation were discerned. ⁴The first intensive period of occupation occurred immediately after the recession of the river from 150' elevation above sea level. Ecology was riverine. Large game mammals were utilized. Large raptorial birds, hawk, eagle, vulture and condor, were also hunted. Core-and-blade and antler industries characterize the material culture. The second period of intensive occupation began after a period of decreased and sporadic occupation of the immediate vicinity. It continued with few cultural changes, except in projectile point types and ~~then~~ addition of a polished stone industry until the ethnographic present. The ecology is presumed to have been similar to that of the present day.

Radiocarbon dating places the early period of intensive occupation at about 8000 BP, and the inception of the second period at 6000 BP. A re-run of the carbon samples from the bottommost cultural stratum places the initial occupancy of the area at about 9000 BP.

p. 2.

Wasco County - Dalles City LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY
The Dalles, Oregon

April 8, 1956

Dr. L.S. Cresman, Head
Dept. of Anthropology
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Dr. Cresman:

I have a paper which I should like to read before the forthcoming Northwest Anthropological Conference. Dr. Osborne has informed me that I should present you with a resume of the paper before the middle of this month.

The paper is entitled; A Benign Art Style From the Columbia Valley. Briefly, it is:

Some observations on and inferences from the apparent similarity in style of certain stone carvings illustrated in Paul Wingert's "Prehistoric Stone Sculpture of the Pacific Northwest" and Tsagiglalal, a petroglyph located at Sparrish, Washington and certain antler, bone and stone carvings recently obtained in the excavation of cremation sites in the Mid-Columbia.

Thank you for your consideration of this paper. I hope that I have an opportunity to hear your remarks upon it.

Sincerely Yours,

B. Robert Butler
B. Robert Butler, Director

None presented



2

Some Implications of the Fraser River Delta Sequence

Charles E. Borden,
The University of British Columbia.

Postulating that the Northwest culture as a whole originated inland along rivers and only slowly ventured to the sea, Kroeber pointed to the mouth of the Fraser and the opposite shore of Vancouver Island as a logical area for the first stages of its characterization. The spectacular Marpole (Eburne) culture, revealed in 1898 by H.I. Smith's excavations at the mouth of the Fraser, seemed to indicate an early coastal specialization of a culture of interior origin. Recent radiocarbon measurements give a date of 5 A.D. \pm 125 for the lowermost levels of the Marpole village site. The plausibility of Kroeber's hypothesis was shaken somewhat by our discovery in the Fraser delta area a few years ago of a coastal culture of marked maritime orientation which flourished in the Strait of Georgia centuries before the establishment of Marpole village. The C 14 date for the Locarno Beach site is 476 B.C. \pm 163. Since this early maritime culture exhibits striking resemblances with ancient Pacific Eskimo cultures, it seemed natural to assume that it had spread southward along the coast from the far northern centers. Further research may reveal this assumption to be incorrect. However, to date there is no real evidence to suggest that this early coastal culture arose as far south as the Strait of Georgia region. The Marpole culture, on the other hand, may well have evolved from an early interior

culture base. In "Facts and Problems of Northwest Coast Prehistory" (1951), I presented a list of traits, most of them characteristic of Marpole, that might have been derived from the interior. At the Northwest Anthropological Conference last year, Dr. D. Osborne proposed a reverse interpretation, suggesting a coastwise diffusion of these particular traits from Alaska. The present paper discusses the problem of trait origins in the light of archaeological and ethnographic data not considered by Osborne. These data show that Osborne seriously underestimates the cultural inventory of both ancient and recent interior Indian peoples. Diffusion up and down the coast is, of course, demonstrable, but there is no real evidence to indicate the wholesale indebtedness of the southern Northwest Coast to the far northern centers which Osborne suggests.

June 1956.

3

Pottery in the Northwest

A Review and Additions -- Douglas Osborne, Univ. of Wash. (Read by Franklin S. Hulze)

Verne F. Ray, in 1932, first indicated that unfired pottery was made, and used, by a Plateau group -- the Sanpoil. Since that time data have accumulated on Okanagan and Kutenai pottery -- on the ethnographic level.

Archaeological finds of clay items, ~~find~~ or partly fired, have accumulated in the past few years. Pot-shaped hearths occurred at Cattle Point, flat hard clay tablets of various types have come from the McNary Reservoir and The Dalles area. A small unfired pot was found upstream from Umatilla, Oregon by Thomas Garth. Cressman has reported sherds from Catlow Caves; possible figurines stem from the Vantage area. Wakemap mound has yielded several distinct pieces: small cylinders and tabular pieces with zigzag or chevron designs stamped and groved, and small low-relief, triangular figurines.

unfired

The most important find has been a recent one. Alan Bryan, a pipeline archaeologist and recent University of Washington MA found, in a collection near Vancouver, Washington, a true, fired sherd. The piece is from a small thickwalled (ca 1/2" x 3/8") round-end, thick-bottomed pot. It has been heavily slipped both interior and exterior and pine-tree or fish skeleton designs are groved on the exterior. The clay is megascopically homogeneous, grey on the exterior and tan in the interior. Thin sectioned, it is seen that finally divided quartz particles, well sorted, form the temper. Geologists are sure that they are artificial. Ceramic experts believe that glacial clay quartz which has not been transported far would be as angular. The crystals retain their optical properties but iron oxide dissolution on interior and exterior surfaces indicate a heat of firing or use comparable to a hot bed of coals. This piece is undoubtedly native and indicates that true pottery was made on the Lower Columbia.