

8:00-9:00. Registration. Faculty Lounge.

9:00. Greetings by President Richard H. Sullivan, Reed College.

9:15-12:00. Papers.

- 1. A Umatilla Prophet Cult.
Theodore Stern, University of Oregon.
- 2. Some Problems of Immigration: Population Studies in Israel.
Robert C. Hupton, University of Washington.
- 3. The Groove and Splinter Technique: A Paleolithic-Mesolithic Trait in
Western North America.
Daniel J. Schéans, University of Oregon.
- 4. The Knight Island Blanket: Technology and Environment.
Carolyn Osborne, University of Washington.
- 5. Suggested Refinement of H. G. Barnett's Theory of Culture Change.
Jack Pierce, University of Oregon.
- 6. Labrets and Ground Slate in Northwest Culture History.
Charles E. Borden, University of British Columbia.
- 7. Social Status of the Yapese Mispil.
Ann Gertrude Smith, Washington State College.

~~8. Creation in the Dalles Reservoir: A General Hypothesis. Role of Men & Women~~
B. Robert Butler, University of Washington.

12:00-1:30. Lunch. Reed College Commons. (Cafeteria line closes at 1:10.)

1:30-5:00. Papers. Room 314 St. Hall

- 8. A Progress Report on Oregon Coast Prehistory, Tillamook Area.
Thomas M. Newman, University of Oregon.
- 9. Exogamy and Heterocis.
Frederick S. Hulse, University of Washington.
- 10. Connections Between Skagit Ethics and Religion.
Sally Snyder, University of Washington.
- 11. Archaeology in the Vantage Region.
Earl H. Swanson, University of Washington.
- 12. ~~The Role of Men in Afikpo Ibo Society.~~
Simon Ottenberg, University of Washington.
- 13. ~~The Role of Women in Afikpo Ibo Society.~~
Phoebe Ottenberg, University of Washington.
- 14. A Revaluation of Cranial Deformation in Pacific Northwest Populations.
Roger Heglar, University of Washington.
- 15. Yakima Beaded Bags.
S. Rolland Feldstein, University of Washington.
- 16. Western American Prehistory: An Hypothesis.
Douglas Osborne, University of Washington.

6:30. Dinner. Reed College Commons.

7:30. The Search for Boundaries in Northwest Archaeology.
Panel Discussion: Dr. Carling Haldor, Montana State University;
Dr. Luther Cressman, University of Oregon; Dr. Charles E. Borden,
University of British Columbia; Dr. Alfred Bowers, University
of Idaho.

9:00. Corrobboree.
At the Frenches, 3549 S. E. Woodstock.

Aspects of Culture Change on Okinawa - Felix Moore
12 of Wash.

Will slides be needed
tonight

ROBERT BUTLER

Slides 244
4
3
16
200
slides
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slides
Felix Moore

creation in the Dalles Reservoir
B. Robert Butler

archaeological

Paper 320
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ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE
TENTH ANNUAL NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE,
18 MAY 1957 -- REED COLLEGE, PORTLAND, OREGON

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~~ABSTRACT.~~

PROGRESS REPORT OF OREGON COAST PREHISTORY, TILLAMOOK AREA
Thomas M. Newman, University of Oregon

A University of Oregon field party under the direction of Dr. L. S. Cressman has completed the first of two proposed field seasons of archeological work in the Tillamook area. When excavations are completed and have been reported, the data obtained will furnish needed information regarding Tillamook prehistory, supplement ethnographic reports, and provide suggestions of broader areal relationships.

Excavations during the summer of 1956 provided sufficient data to allow some general statements concerning the appearance and significance of the site and to present a summary of structures, artifacts, and stratigraphy encountered.

Thomas M. Newman
Thomas M. Newman
Department of Anthropology
University of Oregon

The Knight Island Blanket; ~~an~~ Analysis and Significance

Carolyn Osborn, University of Washington (Read by

Earl Swanson)

These blanket remains were found in a shaman's grave (?) on Knight Island, Yakutat Bay, Alaska, in 1952 by an Arctic Society Expedition under the direction of Dr. Frederica de Laguna. The fragments were sent to me ~~by~~ by Fritz Riddell for cleansing and such information as could be gained from them. The blanket is highly fragmentary, but the pieces could be placed in correct order as they were in the body of the blanket because of the presence of selvages and the overlapping of one design section into another. At the top is a heavy geometric-patterned twined border with a fur binding sewed on the top edge; below this, the main body of the blanket, twilled-twined, gold or yellow with concentric rectangles of dark brown, and multiple tassels. Only portions of the side selvages with gathered warps and a possible fragment of lower edge, remain; ~~these~~ these are not attached to larger fragments.

Earlier was

Warp, weft, and tassels were of spun mountain goat fibers. There are variations in diameter and hardness of twist. Twining and twilled twining have an invariable up-to-the-left pitch.

Unlike the later Chilkat blankets, of which this piece is certainly an early form, all of the wefts proceed from selva-ge to selva-ge across the piece. There are no short wefts inserted and locked with adjacent wefts, for design purposes, as with the Chilkat. There is no eccentric wefting and the design is wholly geomet-
etric.

There are relatives of the Knight Island blanket in museums. The best described is the Swift Blanket, now in the Peabody Museum. Other geometric blankets are in Canada and Copenhagen and the British Museum. They seem to be precedent to the known ornate Chilkat type in age. They are also less complex technologically in that they use geometric designs rather than the involved naturalistic forms.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE VANTAGE REGION

Abstract of a paper presented to the Northwest Anthropological Conference,
Reed College, Portland, Oregon, May 18, 1957 - E.H. Swanson (Washington)

E. H. Swanson, University of Washington

Archaeology in the Vantage region was the result of a cave survey in 1952, with excavations following in 1953 and 1954. Twelve sites were examined in varying degrees, nine of which are rock shelters. One of these, Cedar Cave, is the most important excavated site of the area. It contains over fifteen feet of fill, stratified both naturally and culturally, with its origins in the Pleistocene period. The earliest occupation is Anathermal in age, and the last occupation of any duration ceased before the advent of the white man. From this shelter, it is possible to establish a sequence of cultural events and to recognize separate phases for comparative purposes. Excavations at other shelters have made it possible to elaborate on the cultural content of these phases, and, indeed, to add two phases to the archaeological chronology.

Through the use of two-ply cordage as an index, sequences at several shelters have been tied together. Given this, enough distinctive stone tools can be associated with phases to relate villages and open sites to the cave sequence, and thus work out a fairly detailed history of the Vantage region. Some gaps remain, and one long phase, Frenchman Springs III, is only known generally over a long span of time. Fortunately, excavations at Rabbit Island by Robert Crabtree, and at Wenas by Claude Warren, have elaborated changes within this phase as well as confirmed its general character.

Through the studies at Vantage, it is possible to see continuity in culture back to about 1500 B.C. It may extend further back than that, but more evidence is needed. Examination of this continuum reveals that many of the practices which characterize the Plateau in historic times are a late development, certainly no earlier than about 1500 A.D. This constitutes not only additions, but reworking of earlier characteristics. At that time, there is evidence of trade with the Southwest, in the form of maize. Then comes

development of trade in shells with the Pacific Coast, and the shift of winter villages from tributaries to the Columbia River. In the tributaries, the houses are associated with massive quantities of mussel shell, a feature lacking in the Columbia River houses, which is in accord with the historic Plateau pattern. In addition, netting and net sinkers develop late in pre-history, along with talus burials. The talus pits probably develop from earlier pits used for storage purposes and serve, finally, as both.

One interesting development is that of the adze, heretofore considered as ground nephrite specimens. The Vantage adzes are flaked, with characteristic chisel bit, showing a development from an early pebble or core tools to one made on a flake. Improvement of technique and diversification of material occur with time. The latter portion of this development is paralleled at Cattle Point, where King did not recognize the flaked adzes. In his Maritime phase flaked adzes accompany ground nephrite ones, and by the Late phase are replaced by the nephrite adzes. No ground specimens have been found at Vantage.

Two other developments are of interest: (1) the production of true blade tools from earliest times through Frenchman Springs III (ending ca. 1000 A.D. ?), and (2) the production of true burins which continue into the historic period.

Briefly then, it may be said that several important results have come from the Vantage studies. Not least of these is the demonstration that Ray's inference concerning the antiquity of Plateau culture is correct. Secondly, there is a late development of many historic traits, related to a striking expansion of trade. Thirdly, there is a deceptive richness to Plateau pre-history and, finally, it has been possible to use two-ply cordage as a chronological index, a new tool in Plateau archaeology.

"Cremation in the Dalles Reservoir Area: A General Hypothesis"

R. Robert Butler, University of Washington
Abstract of Paper

Cremation was probably practiced as a method of disposing of the dead for at least 1200 years in the Dalles Reservoir area prior to 1840 or the Historic Period. However, it was not the sole method of disposing of the dead during that time, nor was it formally consistent in that time and space. Considerable variation in detail occurred and at least one specimen has been reported which occurred above a burial containing contact goods.

The suggested period of cremation is based upon a preliminary comparison of the artifact content of a series of cremations excavated in the reservoir area during 1955-1957 with the artifact content of Wakasap (ound (a habitation site in the area) for which five C14 dates are available ranging from 530 ± 200 years B.P. to 1850 ± 200 years B.P. 1090 ± 100

The author suggests that the age estimate is a conservative one and that considerably more attention should be given to this type of site in the Northwest.

R. Robert Butler
University of Washington

A REEVALUATION OF CRANIAL DEFORMATION IN
PACIFIC NORTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL POPULATIONS

~~Rodger Heglar~~
Rodger Heglar, University of Washington

It has only been within the last few years that significant number of artificially deformed human crania from the Pacific Northwest have been available for study. Museum collections of such specimens contain for the most part deformed crania which were added sporadically to their miscellaneous collections. Fortunately, recent archaeology has provided reasonably well documented collections with more accurate evidence as to place, time and cultural position of such deformations. The deformations discussed here are characteristic of both Northwest Coast and Plateau populations.

A classification of five artificial deformation types, with emphasis given to deformations which involve both anterior and posterior "pressure points" are suggested as follows:

1. Lambdoidal or occipital
2. Frontal
3. Fronto-lambdoidal
4. Fronto-occipital
5. Cylindrical

These types signify the anatomical areas in the cranial vault affected by the artificial pressure. This classification is compared and coordinated with those of other workers. Distribution to date of the types found in the two areas (Northwest Coast and Plateau) with interpretations of significant areal variations are presented. Ethnological and archaeological data give supporting evidence for such distributions.



YAKIMA BEADED BAGS

S. Rolland Feldstein, University of Washington

Some 28 bags were assembled for study. A major problem was to find a method for dating the bags. It was found that they could be divided into two categories, "old" bags (at least thirty or forty years old), and more recent bags, differentiated by the way in which the handles are attached. The bags also vary in the presence or absence of textured backgrounds, type of bead used, and shape. Both the technique of beading and the designs used are very similar to those used in the Plains. Some problems for further research involve tracing the acquisition of Plains and other designs. Analysis of the calico linings of the bags may provide more accurate dating.

~~ABSTRACT~~

Douglas Osborne, University of Washington

Archaeological studies that are ecologically oriented are apt to be most fruitful and are certainly of importance. This is especially true of eras in Western prehistory of which, we believe, we know the broad climatic outlines but have only short and discontinuous archaeological series.

An important aspect of any scientific advance is the competition between theories and hypotheses. If any one theory or hypothesis is generally accepted there may be a lack of sense of problem and a stultification of later work. Therefore it is to the scientist's advantage to encourage and develop competition in scientific thought. It is to be doubted that we are near enough to an understanding of Western prehistory so that we can accept any formulation as a truth or near-truth.

In competition and in cooperation with the theory that the Northwest Coast owes its major development to movement from inland to the coast is the one which would see the major cultural and probably population thrust as a coastwise one from the north. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that there have been long-continued and important downstream movements throughout the West. These two movements, coastal and downriver, have together formed Western prehistory as we see it. The assessing of their relative activity from area to area will be the major work of many Western prehistorians for many years to come.

THE GROOVE AND SPLINTER TECHNIQUE

A Paleolithic-Mesolithic Trait in Western North America

Daniel J. Scheans, University of Oregon
~~University of Oregon~~

This method of working antler so admirably described by Clark for the English Mesolithic site of Star Carr is found principally, if not wholly, along the Columbia River in Western North America. Its earliest appearance is at site WS-4 near the Dalles shortly after the start of the Post-Glacial Period. Its latest appearance is at Wakemap Mound across the river from WS-4 ca, 800 A.D. It may have a comparable time range in Alaska and the Yukon. It is suggested that present evidence neither proves nor disproves an independent origin for the technique in the New World.

GROUND SLATES IN NORTHWEST CULTURE HISTORY

Charles E. Borden, University of British Columbia

~~University of British Columbia~~

The radiocarbon date of 2430 years for the Locarno Beach site affords a better perspective of early Eskimo-Indian relationships on the Pacific Coast of America. Since the charcoal sample which yielded this date was collected at considerably less than the maximum depth of the deposit it seems evident that the Early Maritime culture of the Gulf of Georgia, revealed by this site, was in full operation well before the middle of the first millennium B.C. This paper discusses specifically the implications arising from the ground slate industry which, among other traits and complexes, gives the Locarno Beach assemblage its distinctive character. The significance of this industry, which is characterized by an abundance and wide variety of implements, arises from the fact that it was flourishing even at a time when only a few early Eskimo cultures, like Kachemak Bay I and Old Bering Sea, were just shifting from chipped stone to ground slate. These findings affect the plausibility of the hypothesis recently advanced by Drucker in "Sources of Northwest Coast Culture" (1955).