

Alaska Anthropological Association

27th Annual Meeting



Birds on a raft, frieze depicted in *Pyramids of Tucume: the Quest for Peru's Forgotten City* by Thor Heyerdahl, Daniel H. Sandweiss and Alfredo Narvaez. The raft is one of the most extraordinary finds from Tucume--the Las Balsas Frieze, from the Lambayeque period Huaca Las Balsas. Birds and Birdmen are an important part of the religious iconography of coastal Peru.

**March 23-25, 2000
Hotel Captain Cook
Anchorage, Alaska**

**27TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
MARCH 23-25, 2000 - SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE**

Wednesday, March 22

6:00 PRE-MEETING RECEPTION WITH CASH BAR - QUARTERDECK

Thursday Morning, March 23

8:30 National Traditions in the Archaeology of Far Northwestern North America (Part 1) – MID DECK

8:40 Contributed Papers in Cultural Anthropology and Ethnohistory - QUADRANT

12:00 LUNCH

Thursday Afternoon, March 23

1:30 National Traditions in the Archaeology of Far Northwestern North America (Part 2) – MID DECK

1:40 Contributed Papers in Historical Archaeology, Historical Preservation, and Museum Collections - QUADRANT

3:40 Anthropological and Archaeological Applications of GIS and Relational Databases (Roundtable) - VOYAGER

Friday Morning, March 24

8:40 Contributed Papers in Resource Management and Cross-cultural Communication - ENDEAVOR

8:55 Alaska Peninsula and Beyond: Recent Cultural, Archaeological, and Geological Studies in the Region (Part 1) – MID DECK

12:00 LUNCH

Friday Afternoon, March 24

1:30 Communities of Memory - ENDEAVOR

1:40 Alaska Peninsula and Beyond (Part 2) – MID DECK

6:00 CASH BAR – AFT DECK

7:00 AWARDS BANQUET – MID DECK

Saturday Morning, March 25

8:00 Contributed Papers in Archaeology - ADVENTURE

9:00 Zooarchaeology in the North: Current Research and Reports - ENDEAVOR

9:00 Linguistic Anthropology in the Far North (Roundtable) - QUADRANT

12:00 KEYNOTE LUNCHEON – MID DECK

Saturday Afternoon, March 25

2:00 Contributed Papers in Archaeology and Physical Anthropology – MID DECK

2:00 Poster Sessions - ENDEAVOR

4:00 BUSINESS MEETING – MID DECK

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION – LOBBY, HOTEL CAPTAIN COOK

Wednesday, March 22, 6-9 p.m.

Thursday, March 23, 8 a.m. – 12 p.m. and 1-5 p.m.

Friday, March 24, 8 a.m. – 12 p.m. and 1-5 p.m.

Saturday, March 24, 8:30 a.m. – 4 p.m.

MESSAGE BOARD NEXT TO REGISTRATION DESK

BOOK DISPLAY ROOM – WHITBY ROOM

Thursday, March 23, 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Friday, March 24, 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Saturday, March 24, 8:30 a.m. – 4 p.m.

SLIDE PREVIEWS – RESOLUTION ROOM

Open Friday and Saturday only

(If you need to preview slides on Thursday, come to the registration desk and we'll find a place for you to do it).

CONFERENCE HOSTED BY THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, ANCHORAGE

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Conference chair: Debbie Corbett

Book Room: Chuck Deters

Program Director: Rachel Mason

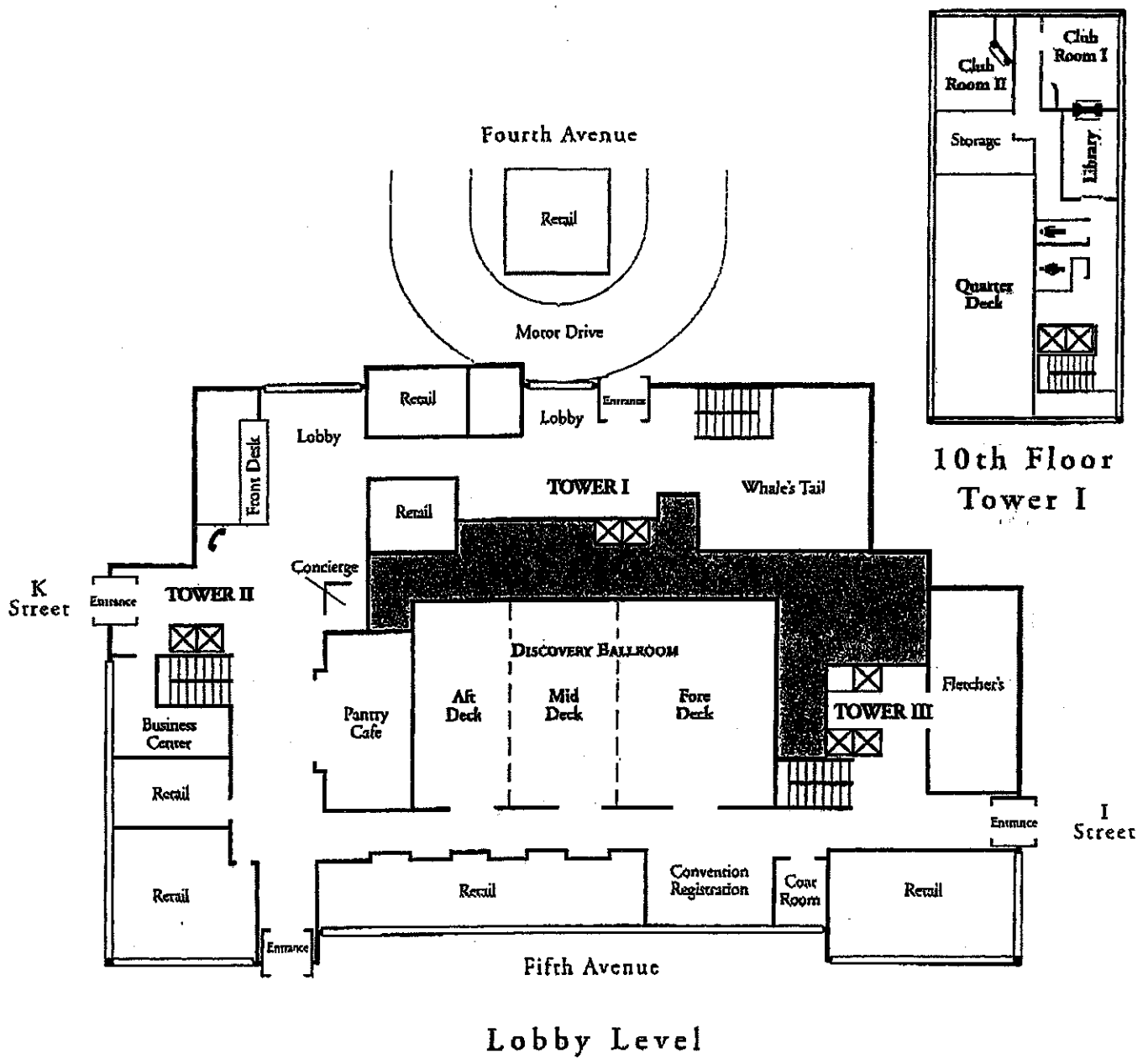
Program Assistant: Ken Pratt

Registration: Pat McClenahan

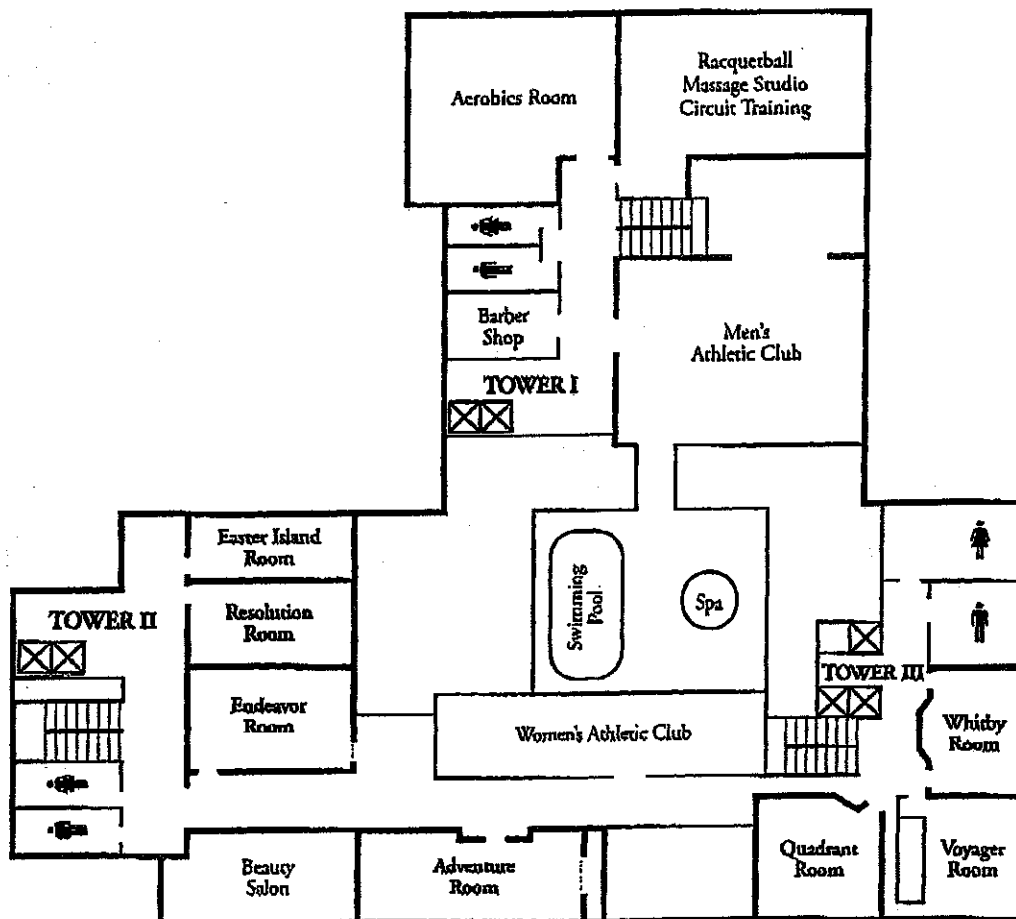
Hotel/catering: Helen Armstrong

Audiovisuals: Diane Hanson

Registration and audiovisual volunteers: UAA anthropology students



FLOOR PLAN - CAPTAIN COOK HOTEL, LOBBY LEVEL AND 10TH FLOOR TOWER



Lower Lobby Level

FLOOR PLAN – CAPTAIN COOK HOTEL, LOWER LOBBY LEVEL

PROGRAM

Wednesday, March 22
Evening

**6:00-9:00 P.M. PRE-MEETING RECEPTION, QUARTERDECK OF THE HOTEL CAPTAIN
COOK – FREE HORS D'OEUVRES AND A CASH BAR**

Thursday March 23
Morning

SESSION 1: MID DECK

National Traditions in the Archaeology of Far Northwestern North America (Part 1)

Co-Chairs: Bill Workman (University of Alaska Anchorage) and Jeff Hunston (Heritage Branch, Department of Tourism, Government of Yukon)

- 8:30 Opening Remarks – Jeff Hunston (Heritage Branch, Department of Tourism, Government of Yukon) and Bill Workman (UAA)
- 8:45 The Late Quaternary Paleoenvironments of Alaska/Yukon: Unifying Concepts and Interpretive Differences – Charles Schweger (U. of Alberta)
- 9:15 Late Quaternary Paleogeography of Eastern Beringia: Changing Landscapes and Implications for Early Humans – Thomas D. Hamilton (U.S. Geological Survey, Emeritus)
- 9:45 BREAK
- 10:00 Human Colonization and Pleistocene Inhabitants of Northwestern Canada – Donald W. Clark (Canadian Museum of Civilization, Emeritus)
- 10:30 The Early Alaskan Sites: Diversity and Commonality – Charles Holmes (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology)
- 11:00 Research on the Northern British Columbian Coast and its Influence on Southeast Alaska Archaeology – Diane Hanson (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
- 11:30 The Northern Northwest Coast as Seen from the U.S. and Canada – Madonna Moss (U. of Oregon)

SESSION 2: QUADRANT

Contributed Papers in Cultural Anthropology and Ethnohistory

Chair: Ann Fienup-Riordan

- 8:40 *The North Alaskan Eskimo* Reconsidered – Ernest S. Burch, Jr.
- 9:00 A Thrill in the Dark! Alaska as Shown Through Glass Lantern Slides, 1880s-1930s – Robert E. King (Bureau of Land Management)
- 9:20 Gwich'in Family Histories from MacDonald's Journals – Adeline Peter Raboff
- 9:40 The Nickoli Kolyaha Narratives on Iliamna Dena'ina Territory – James Kari (Dena'inaq' Titaztun)

10:00 BREAK

10:20 The Arrival: Natives and Missionaries on the Upper Tanana River, 1914 – William E. Simeone (Alaska Department of Fish and Game)

10:40 The Tanacross Twist: A Video Notebook – Craig Mishler (Vadzaih Unlimited)

11:00 Airplane, Airplaaane! – Margaret B. Blackman (SUNY Brockport)

11:20 The Artifacts of the Russian Steamer *Politkofsky*: Historic Emblems and Carriers of History – Michael Burwell (Minerals Management Service)

11:40 Florence Napaaq and Linda Badten: Intersecting Visions and Representations of St. Lawrence Island Culture by Two Yupik Women – Carol Jolles (Indiana University)

12:00 – 1:30 LUNCH – ON YOUR OWN

Thursday, March 23
Afternoon

SESSION 3: MID DECK

National Traditions in the Archaeology of Far Northwestern North America (Part 2)

Co-Chairs: Bill Workman (University of Alaska Anchorage) and Jeff Hunston (Heritage Branch, Department of Tourism, Government of Yukon)

1:30 Western Canadian Boreal Forest, With Updates - Donald W. Clark (Canadian Museum of Civilization, Emeritus), Ruth M. Gotthardt (Yukon Heritage Branch), and Paul G. Hare (Yukon Heritage Branch).

2:00 Cross Border Communication, the Holocene Interior Alaska Perspective – Douglas Reger (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology)

2:30 National Traditions in the Archaeology of Arctic North America: A Canadian Perspective – David Morrison (Canadian Museum of Civilization)

3:00 Collective Knowledge, Individual Nescience – Glenn W. Sheehan (Barrow Arctic Science Consortium)

3:20 BREAK

3:40 Discussant – Robert McGhee (Canadian Museum of Civilization)

4:00 Discussant – Don Dumond (U. of Oregon)

4:20 General discussion and proposals for future action

SESSION 4: QUADRANT

Contributed Papers in Historical Archaeology, Historical Preservation, and Museum Collections

Chair: David McMahan (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology)

1:40 The Power of History in the Aleutian Islands – Marie Lowe (Columbia University)

- 2:00 Site Stewardship: Community Collaboration for Historic Preservation – Elizabeth P. Eufemio and Amy F. Steffian (Alutiiq Museum)
- 2:20 If a Picture is Worth a Thousand Words How Much More for an Objet d'Art? An Examination of Cup'it Captured Heritage – Dennis Griffin (Archaeological Frontiers)
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 Protohistoric Dena'ina Occupation Of The Knik Townsite, Mat-Su Borough - Fran Seager-Boss (Cultural Resources Division, Mat-Su Borough), Sheri Bowden (UAA), David Yesner (UAA), Daniel Stone (UAA), and Cynthia Taylor (UAA)
- 3:40 Archival Excavations - Barbara A. Crass (U. of Wisconsin-Fond du Lac)
- 4:00 Seeking Children in the Past – Gregory A. Reinhardt (U. of Indianapolis)

SESSION 5: WHITBY

Poster Session (Thursday 2:00-4:00 p.m.)

Gwangkuta Alu'utit ("We are Aluti'iq"): Creating Native Language and Heritage Curricula for the Chugach Alaska Region (Poster) - Rhoda Moonin, Mary Babic, Helen Morris, Susan LaBelle, and Lora Johnson (Chugachmiut); and Robert Shaw

Winter Archaeology at Salcha School - Stacie McIntosh (Northern Land Use Research, Inc.)

SESSION 6: VOYAGER

Roundtable (Thursday 3:40-5:00 p.m.)

Anthropological and Archaeological Applications of GIS and Relational Databases: Visioning and Planning for Resource Management in Alaska

Co-Chairs: Jim Simon (Tanana Chiefs Conference) and Matt Ganley (Bering Straits Foundation)

Participants: R. Joan Dale (SHPO), Steve Klingler (NPS), Bob Sattler (TCC), Stacie McIntosh (NLUR), Ben Fitzhugh (U. of Washington), Herb Maschner (Idaho State U.), Tom Thornton (UAS), Jim Kari (Dena'inaq Titaztun)

Friday, March 24

Morning

SESSION 7: ENDEAVOR

Contributed Papers in Resource Management and Cross-cultural Communication

Chair: Polly Wheeler (Alaska Department of Fish and Game)

- 8:40 Southeast Alaska Fishermen: A Maritime Sense of Place Collides with Mainstream Values – Judy Brakel
- 9:00 A New Recipe for Fieldwork: On Being Vegetarian in the Field – Julie and Brenden Raymond-Yakoubian (U of Alaska Fairbanks)
- 9:20 A Community-Based Assessment of Inupiat Traditional Values – Amy Craver (Alaska Native Science Commission)

- 9:40 The Chugach Smokehouse: A Case of Mistaken Identity – Rita Miraglia (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 All Dressed Up and Nowhere to Go – Michael Nowak (Colorado College)
- 10:40 Co-management: An Aboriginal Response to Frontier Development – David C. Natcher (Canadian Circumpolar Institute, U. of Alberta)
- 11:00 Oral History Among Interior Alaska Athabascan Tribes: Establishing Community Control Over Tribal Resources – Jim Simon (Tanana Chiefs Conference)

SESSION 8: MID DECK

Alaska Peninsula and Beyond: Recent Cultural, Archaeological, and Geological Studies in the Region (Part 1)

Co-Chairs: Richard VanderHoek (Lake Clark Katmai National Park and Preserve, National Park Service) and Tom Dilley (Environmental Science Program, Southwest State University)

- 8:55 Introduction – Richard VanderHoek and Tom Dilley
- 9:00 The Alaska Peninsula: A Geological Framework – Thomas E. Dilley (Southwest State University)
- 9:20 In Search of Icy Pastures: The Southward Expansion of Thule Folks During the Early Medieval Glacial Advance (AD 1050-1200) – Owen K. Mason (Alaska Quaternary Center)
- 9:40 The Anuska Tommy Site: Archaeology on the Middle Togiak River, Southwest Alaska – K. Gregory Biddle (U. of Missouri)
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 Late Prehistoric Houses on the Lower Naknek River – Don E. Dumond (U. of Oregon)
- 10:40 Chenik, a Little-known Land in an Unexplored Bay: Kamishak – Janet R. Klein (Anchorage Museum of History and Art)
- 11:00 Continuity of Settlement in the Kaguyak/Swikshak Area, Alaska Peninsula, 1796 to 1912: The Written and Cartographic Record – Katherine L. Arndt (Fairbanks, AK)
- 11:20 Environment and Archaeology on the Upper Alaska Peninsula: Toward a Better Understanding of Human Ecology – Michael R. Hilton (Lake Clark Katmai Studies Center, National Park Service and Cotsen Institute of Archaeology)
- 11:40 A GIS Analysis of Archaeological Settlement Patterns on the Katmai Coast – Aron Crowell (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution) and Mark Matson (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution)

12:00 – 1:30 LUNCH – ON YOUR OWN

Friday, March 24
Afternoon

SESSION 9: ENDEAVOR

Communities of Memory

Chair: Phyllis Morrow (U. of Alaska Fairbanks)

- 1:30 Introduction
- 1:40 Postmodernism in Alaska: Negotiating the Dream - Patricia Partnow (Alaska Native Heritage Center)
- 2:00 Our Community, Our Memories - Wallace Olson
- 2:20 Pratt Museum Community-based Oral History Projects – Gale Parsons (Pratt Museum) and Betsy Webb (Pratt Museum)
- 2:40 "Thank God It's a Woman and She Isn't Saying a Word": Narrative Performances of Gender in Homer, Alaska – Phyllis Morrow (U. of Alaska Fairbanks)
- 3:00 Storytelling Sessions: The Neglected Genre – William Schneider (U. of Alaska Fairbanks)

SESSION 10: MID DECK

Alaska Peninsula and Beyond: Recent Cultural, Archaeological, and Geological Studies in the Region (Part 2)

Co-Chairs: Richard VanderHoek (Lake Clark Katmai National Park and Preserve, National Park Service) and Tom Dilley (Environmental Science Program, Southwest State University)

- 1:40 Holocene Tephrochronology and Geoarchaeology of Aniakchak National Monument, Alaska – Thomas E. Dilley (Southwest State U.) and Richard VanderHoek (National Park Service)
- 2:00 Continuing Archaeological Research in Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve – Richard VanderHoek (National Park Service)
- 2:20 Why Didn't the Shumagin Aleuts Live Where We Think They Should Have? – Lucy Lewis Johnson (Vassar College)
- 2:40 The North Pacific in a Greater World System: an Inverted View of Lower Alaska Peninsula Prehistory – Herbert D. G. Maschner (Idaho State U.)
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 A Catastrophic End: Archaeological Evidence for Violent Russian-Aleut Contact on Unimak Island, ca. AD 1760 – Brian W. Hoffman (U. of Wisconsin)
- 3:40 Discussant – Don Dumond

6:00 RECEPTION WITH CASH BAR - AFT DECK

7:00-10:00 AWARDS BANQUET - MID DECK

SPEAKER: DR. DANIEL SANDWEISS, QUATERNARY CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

Tucume: Archaeology of a Late Prehistoric Pyramid Center in Peru

Saturday, March 25
Morning

SESSION 11: ADVENTURE

Contributed Papers in Archaeology

Chair: Dale Slaughter (Bureau of Indian Affairs)

- 8:00 How Far is Too Far? Quantifying Viewsheds in the Nutzotin Mountains, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve – Jody J. Patterson (U. of Alaska Fairbanks)
- 8:20 Some Arctic Spear Points and Their Counterparts: Forty Years Later – Robert Gal (National Park Service)
- 8:40 High Plains Paleoindians: What the Hell Were They Doing in Northern Alaska? - Michael L. Kunz (Bureau of Land Management)
- 9:00 Assessing the Role of Curation and Scavenging as Archaeological Cultural Formation Processes at Coldfoot, Alaska – Robin O. Mills (Bureau of Land Management)
- 9:20 Archaeology of the Outlet Site: A Late Kachemak Fish Camp, Kodiak Archipelago, Alaska – Amy F. Steffian (Alutiiq Museum) and Patrick Saltonstall (Alutiiq Museum)
- 9:40 Complexities of Cave Archaeology – Robert E. Ackerman (Washington State U.)
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 Western Subarctic Prehistory as Viewed from a Small Hill Overlooking the Tanana River – William L. Sheppard (Sheppard Research)
- 10:40 Another Early Blade Site in the Eastern Aleutians - Don E. Dumond (U. of Oregon) and Richard A. Knecht (Museum of the Aleutians)
- 11:00 The Prehistoric Sequence Aleutian Islands: New Data from Unalaska Island – Richard A. Knecht (Museum of the Aleutians) and Richard Davis (Bryn Mawr College)
- 11:20 Notes on Ash Stratigraphy and Settlement History for Adak Island, Central Aleutian Archipelago Matt O'Leary (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
- 11:40 Preliminary Report on the 1999 Excavations in Deering, Alaska – Peter M. Bowers (Northern Land Use Research, Inc.), Owen K. Mason (NLUR and Alaska Quaternary Center), Robin O. Mills (NLUR and BLM), and Catherine M. Williams (NLUR)

SESSION 12: ENDEAVOR

Zooarchaeology in the North: Current Research and Reports

Chair: Susan E. Bender (National Park Service)

- 9:00 When is a Gumboot a Meal? A Unique Midden Assemblage from Glacier Bay National Park - Susan E. Bender (National Park Service)
- 9:20 The Outlet, Blisky, and Zaimka Sites: Recent Zooarchaeological Research on Kodiak Island, Alaska - Bob Kopperl (U. of Washington)

- 9:40 Bird Remains from the Summer Bay Archaeological Site - Melia Busch (U. of Alaska Anchorage)
- 9:50 Demographic Analysis of Archaeological Fur Seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*) Assemblages from the Eastern North Pacific - Mike Etnier (U. of Washington)
- 10:10 BREAK
- 10:30 Where the Muskox Roamed - Christyann Darwent (U. of Missouri-Columbia)
- 10:50 The Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists - Susan E. Bender (National Park Service)

SESSION 13: QUADRANT

Linguistic Anthropology in the Far North

Chair: Roy Iutzi-Mitchell, Ilisagvik College

- 10:30 Barrow's Iñupiaq Language Census 2000 – Roy D. Iutzi-Mitchell (Ilisagvik College)
- 10:50 Native Languages in the North: A Question of Survival (Open Discussion) – Roy D. Iutzi-Mitchell (Ilisagvik College), facilitator

12:00 – 2:00 KEYNOTE LUNCHEON – MID DECK

SPEAKER: DR. DOUGLAS BIRD, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

Of Molluscs and Children: The Ethnoarchaeology of Marine Foragers

Saturday, March 25

Afternoon

SESSION 14 – ENDEAVOR

Contributed Papers in Archaeology and Physical Anthropology

Chair: Diane Hanson (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

- 2:00 Rorshach Archaeology and the Multi-cultural World of First Millennium Alaska: Results from the 1999 Golovin Shared Beringian Field School – Owen K. Mason (Alaska Quaternary Center and GeoArch Alaska), Jack Fagerstrom (Golovin IRA Council) and Matt Ganley (Bering Straits Foundation)
- 2:20 Gray Whale Selection by Prehistoric Whalers in the Bering Strait Region, Alaska – Allen P. McCartney (U. of Arkansas) and James M. Savelle (McGill U.)
- 2:40 New Data from Ekven, a Prehistoric Settlement on the Asian Shore of the Bering Strait – Yvon Csonka (U. of Neuchatel)
- 3:00 Health and Behavior of Ancient Northwest Alaskans as Gleaned from Skeletal Material – Christine Hanson (U. of Alaska Anchorage)
- 3:20 A Glimpse into the People of Point Hope, Alaska Through the Use of Musculoskeletal Stress Markers – Susan Steen (U. of Alberta)

3:40 Gerstle River Quarry, an Early Holocene Multi-component Site in the Tanana Basin, Alaska – Ben A. Potter (U. of Alaska Fairbanks) and Charles E. Holmes (Office of History and Archaeology)

SESSION 15 – WHITBY

Poster Sessions (Saturday 2:00-4:00 p.m.)

Archaeology at Chinook Elementary School, Anchorage, Alaska – Jackie Farr (Chinook Elementary), Debra Corbett (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) and Diane Hansen (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

Kenaitze Youth Explore Their Heritage – Debra Corbett (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

4:00 BUSINESS MEETING



Anthropomorphic wave, frieze depicted in *Pyramids of Tucume: the Quest for Peru's Forgotten City* by Thor Heyerdahl, Daniel H. Sandweiss and Alfredo Narvaez. The anthropomorphic wave is a common motif in pre-Inca northern Peru. It is found in wall friezes, and on engraved wooden and gourd artifacts. They usually have human heads but this one seems to be a bird. The round object has been interpreted as an egg.

ABSTRACTS

Keynote Speakers:

Bird, Douglas (University of Arkansas) - **Of Molluscs and Children: The Ethnoarchaeology of Marine Foragers**

The talk will review the last seven years of ethnographic/ethnoarchaeological research among the Meriam of the eastern Torres Strait Islands, on the northern tip of the Great Barrier Reef. Much of our work has focused on understanding factors that influence intertidal prey choice, processing, transport strategies, and their material consequences. My particular focus in the talk will be presenting tests of hypotheses to explain the effect that children have on shell midden variability on the islands. KEYNOTE LUNCHEON, SATURDAY 12-2 P.M. - MID DECK

Sandweiss, Daniel (Quaternary Center, U. of Maine) - **Tucume: Archaeology of a Late Prehistoric Pyramid Center in Peru**

Rising out of the flat coastal plains of northern Peru, the vast, barren ruins of the pyramids of Tucume, though eroded over the centuries, still bear witness to their original grandeur. Covering over 220ha (540 acres) and including 26 major pyramids as well as myriad smaller structures, the ancient city is truly impressive. First built around AD 1100 by people of the Lambayeque culture, it survived and even grew under successive waves of conquest by the Chimu and later Inca armies, only to fall into ruins within a few years of the Spanish conquest.

Excavations at Tucume have gone on more or less continuously since 1988...Although in many ways we can never do more than scratch the surface of such an immense site, we have come to understand its history... (from the preface to *Pyramids of Tucume: the Quest for Peru's Forgotten City* by Thor Heyerdahl, Daniel H. Sandweiss and Alfredo Narvaez). AWARDS BANQUET, FRIDAY 7-10 P.M. - MID DECK

Papers and Symposia:

Ackerman, Robert E. (Washington State U.) - **Complexities of Cave Archaeology**

Recovery of organic materials (artifacts and fauna) in the Lime Hills cave site in southwestern Alaska was exceptional providing new data for the human occupation. The sequence of deposition appeared to be separable into major soil units. Flora and fauna sequences thus far also appear to conform to the cave depositional units. Problems arose when samples were submitted for radiocarbon age determination. The age of the human occupation was resolved by the direct dating of organic artifacts. Radiocarbon samples taken from soil units suggest significant natural or cultural transformations have occurred. SESSION 11, SATURDAY A.M. - ADVENTURER

Arndt, Katherine L. (Fairbanks, AK) - **Continuity of Settlement in the Kaguyak/Swikshak Area, Alaska Peninsula, 1796 to 1912: The Written and Cartographic Record**

Attempts to piece together a settlement history of the bay lying between Kaguyak and Swikshak are hampered by inconsistencies in the historical record with regard to local place names and their locations. Based upon published and archival sources, it appears that the Swikshak area was the site of a permanent settlement (Naushkak/Kaliak) from at least 1796 to the mid 1830s, and was used at least seasonally thereafter. "Kaguyak" (apparently a mistransliteration and

mislocation of "Kaliak" that became standardized in the 1890s) was the site of Douglas settlement, ca. 1875-1912, the population of which continued to use Kaliak for subsistence fishing and recreation. SESSION 8, FRIDAY A.M. – MID DECK

Bender, Susan E. (National Park Service) - The Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists

The Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists (ACZ) was formed in 1996 and became an interest group of the Alaska Anthropological Association in 1999. During the last three years volunteer efforts have concentrated on building and refining comparative collections. Current projects include working with graduate students in the new UAA Anthropology Graduate program, possible publication of laboratory manuals, and continuing and building working relationships with teachers within the Anchorage School District, including the development of faunal 'teaching tubs'. SESSION 12, SATURDAY A.M. - ENDEAVOR

Bender, Susan E. (National Park Service) - When is a Gumboot a Meal? A Unique Midden Assemblage from Glacier Bay National Park

Typically a coastal shell midden includes the remains of birds, fish and mammals, and a host of invertebrate remains, including sea urchin, snails, and chitons. The matrix in most middens can be said to consist mainly of bivalves. Occasionally, however, a unique situation exists that allows a glimpse into the exploitation of other invertebrate species. The faunal assemblage recovered near Kaknau Creek in Glacier Bay National Park includes a midden matrix consisting mainly of chiton plates and sea urchin parts, with bivalves, fish and birds less well represented. The reconstruction of subsistence practices at Kaknau Creek will be compared to historic subsistence use in the Glacier Bay area. SESSION 12, SATURDAY A.M. - ENDEAVOR

Bender, Susan E. (National Park Service), chair - Zooarchaeology in the North: Current Research and Reports (Symposium)

The mission of the Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists (ACZ) is to promote research and communication on issues relating to the archaeological interface between humans and animals. The ACZ is sponsoring this symposium and a workshop to highlight and discuss zooarchaeology projects in the Arctic and Subarctic. The ACZ is composed of members representing all levels and types of expertise in faunal analysis, from the established professional to students at the secondary school level through the undergraduate and graduate levels of college. ACZ members represent federal, state, municipal, and private agencies and sectors. The common bond between ACZ members is their interest in anthropology and Alaskan archaeology, and specifically zooarchaeology. SESSION 12, SATURDAY A.M. - ENDEAVOR

Biddle, K. Gregory (U. of Missouri) - The Anuska Tommy Site: Archaeology on the Middle Togiak River, Southwest Alaska

In 1997, the BIA undertook excavation of the Anuska Tommy site (49GDN-233) on the middle Togiak River. To date, this is the only systematically excavated site within the Togiak River drainage, an area that has been largely ignored by archeologists. Diagnostic chipped and ground stone artifacts recovered from GDN-233 are typologically similar to those of the Brooks River Weir and Falls phases on the Alaska Peninsula, and a suite of radiocarbon dates are closely clustered around 1200 years ago. No pottery or net-sinkers were recovered, however, artifacts typically ascribed to the Brooks River phases and to other Norton tradition sites. SESSION 8, FRIDAY A.M. – MID DECK

Blackman, Margaret B. (SUNY Brockport) - **Airplane, Airplaane!**

The airplane came to the Nunamiut in 1943, and it ultimately led to their settlement in Anaktuvuk Pass in 1949. In the early years, planes not only brought mail and supplies, but exposure to disease, as well as the possibility of its treatment. Modern air transport literally built the village of Anaktuvuk Pass. Today several scheduled airlines serve the village and routinely ferry villagers to and from "town," Fairbanks. By the summer of 1999, Anaktuvuk Pass was one of four Alaskan bush villages with a webcam monitoring the weather conditions at the mile-long airstrip. The airplane in the past and recent lives of the Nunamiut people of Anaktuvuk Pass is explored in this essay. SESSION 2, THURSDAY A.M. - QUADRANT

Bowers, Peter M. (Northern Land Use Research, Inc.), Owen K. Mason (NLUR and Alaska Quaternary Center), Robin O. Mills (NLUR and BLM), and Catherine M. Williams (NLUR) - **Preliminary Report on the 1999 Excavations in Deering, Alaska**

Archaeological investigations continued in 1999 in Deering by Northern Land Use Research, Inc., under the auspices of the City of Deering and Village Safe Water. Excavations focused on an Ipiutak house (1230+/-40 BP) and cache pit (1620+/-80 BP), which yielded about 1,750 artifacts and >6,000 faunal remains. An early Western Thule house (circa. AD 1000) revealed about 1,375 artifacts and >45,500 faunal remains. No burials were encountered in 1999. Analysis of the large (>94,000) collection from 1997-99 is just beginning. Initial interpretation of C14 dates, artifacts, and geoarchaeology suggests a well defined buried soil and lower storm intensity during the Ipiutak period, followed by higher intensity storm cycles during the subsequent Thule occupation. SESSION 11, SATURDAY A.M. - ADVENTURE

Brakel, Judy - **Southeast Alaska Fishermen: A Maritime Sense of Place Collides with Mainstream Values**

Fishing societies have been observed to have sociocultural similarities, sometimes different from the larger societies in which they are embedded. Interviews of long-time Southeast Alaska commercial fishermen show that despite varying backgrounds these fishermen have a consistent pattern of values and views about their relationship to the natural environment in which they spend their working lives. Comparisons with literature show that their values differ from agricultural peoples and from the larger U.S. society. This divergence in values about man's place in nature may explain negative U.S. views of these fisheries and efforts to remove them from Glacier Bay National Park. SESSION 7, FRIDAY A.M. - ENDEAVOR

Burch, Jr., Ernest S. - **The North Alaskan Eskimo Reconsidered**

In 1959 Robert F. Spencer published *The North Alaskan Eskimo: A Study in Ecology and Society*. This was a comprehensive summary of 19th century culture on the Arctic Slope, and is widely considered one of the best ethnographies ever written about an Eskimo-speaking people. Since he wrote it, however, a considerable volume of new information on 19th century Native life has become available. This paper presents a critical appraisal of Spencer's book in the light of this material. SESSION 2, THURSDAY A.M. - QUADRANT

Burwell, Michael (Minerals Management Service) - **The Artifacts of the Russian Steamer *Politkofsky*: Historic Emblems and Carriers of History**

The steamer *Politkofsky* was the last vessel built in Alaska by the Russian-American Company. Built in Sitka in 1863. It performed as a tug and supply boat for barely two years before it was

bought by the Hutchinson, Kohl and Company in 1868. After transfer, it was taken south to San Francisco, rebuilt, and sold to a Puget Sound sawmill. On the Sound it spent over 30 years working as a tug and towboat. The vessel was eventually sold and outfitted as a coal barge for a hastily organized Klondike gold rush expedition. The *Politkofsky* found its way back to Alaska, eventually going ashore at St. Michael. Because of its participation in these historic epochs, the *Politkofsky* took on, even before its demise, a colorful maritime personality that eventually translated into its importance as a physical emblem of history. The ship's saga lent a fabulous importance to the vessel's hull material, steam engine, boilers, cannons, and its bronze steam whistle, and each of these artifacts holds a unique narrative. Today, the tug's most important contribution seems to have been overlooked: beneath the waters of St. Michael Bay its ribs of Sitka yellow cedar persist as the sole remaining example of Russian-American marine construction in the hemisphere. SESSION 2, THURSDAY A.M. - QUADRANT

Busch, Melia (U. of Alaska Anchorage) - **Bird Remains from the Summer Bay Archaeological Site**

The Summer Bay archaeological site is a prehistoric site from about 2000 BP located on Unalaska Island in the Eastern Aleutian islands. Excavation of the Summer Bay site was undertaken in 1998 as a salvage and restoration project following the November 1997 grounding of the M/V Kuroshima and subsequent oil spill in Summer Bay. Archaeological material recovered from the site included a substantial amount of faunal remains comprised of fish, sea mammal, bird, and shell remains, in order of quantity by weight. The particularly good preservation and quantity of the bird remains afforded the opportunity to perform analysis of the Summer Bay site for season of occupation, element frequencies, and butchery patterns. Continued analyses of the Summer Bay faunal remains will provide one component of a comparative thesis of two or more Unalaska Bay sites. SESSION 12, SATURDAY A.M. - ENDEAVOR

Clark, Donald W. (Canadian Museum of Civilization, Emeritus) - **Human Colonization and Pleistocene Inhabitants of Northwestern Canada**

The search for early occupations began in 1937. But it was 17 years later that MacNeish succeeded in this quest, at Engigstciak, located not far inland from the arctic coast, and at that his evidence has been controverted. Whereas numerous discoveries subsequently have been dated to the beginning of the Holocene, Pleistocene evidence has undergone revision retraction during the last two decades and remains beset by controversy. Early investigations focused on northwestern Canada as a corridor, for evidence of the passage of people, rather than on the prehistory of the region itself. Later investigations in that area emphasized the region for the opportunity it offered to research the Pleistocene occupation of Beringia from the Yukon westward. The research problems were focused on events occurring over a vast territory encompassing the Americas and eastern Asia, and accordingly a long-distance comparative approach was taken in the analysis. There was no place in this approach for "boundary faults." It may be noted, too, that several archaeologists who have worked in NW Canada are from the United States or had been trained there, and some also had worked in Alaska. SESSION 1, THURSDAY A.M. - MID DECK

Clark, Donald W. (Canadian Museum of Civilization, Emeritus), Ruth M. Gotthardt (Yukon Heritage Branch), and Paul G. Hare (Yukon Heritage Branch) - **Western Canadian Boreal Forest, With Updates**

This paper presents an overview of the history of research, principally in the Yukon and N.W.T., in which a preponderance of American or American-trained researchers suggests cross-border

communication may not be a problem. A review of constructs used to organize the culture history is then provided: divergences from Alaskan systematics are considered minor but the perspective is worth preserving. An update of largely unpublished research, sites, and dates from the past decade is presented as well, in the interests of perpetuating communication. And finally, changes in process and procedure in the post-Land Claims era are briefly discussed as this affects current archaeological research orientation in the Western Canadian Boreal Forest. SESSION 3, THURSDAY P.M. – MID DECK

Corbett, Debra (U.S. Fish and Wildlife) - Kenaitze Youth Explore Their Heritage (Poster)

Kenaitze Indian Tribal youth have been participating in Susten Camp, a culture camp, for the last five years. The youth have been excavating prehistoric Dena'ina and Kachemak sites and learning about their heritage from elders and other specialists. The youth are also learning to interpret and present their heritage to the public at the K'Beq interpretive site near the Russian River Campground. These posters present some of the material the campers have learned over the last five years. SESSION 15, SATURDAY P.M. - WHITBY

Crass, Barbara A. (U. of Wisconsin-Fond du Lac) – Archival Excavations

For the past eight years I have been collecting data on Eskimo burials from published and unpublished documents and manuscripts, museum collections and archives in North America and Europe. Excavating piles of notebooks and boxes of artifacts produces some unique problems not usually encountered during more traditional excavations in the field. The challenges faced can range from problems encountered when working with archaeological notes written by trained archaeologists or other scientists from multiple continents and/or nations whose theoretical slants may be varied by time, school of thought and ethnicity to more mundane problems associated when working with non-English texts.

Some of the challenges I encountered and the solutions I devised while writing my dissertation will be presented. Although Native burials are occasionally excavated in the Arctic, the days of limitless excavations are thankfully over. We now have a responsibility to excavate the archives and utilize the information that was obtained but put aside in the past. This task requires foresight, diligence and the utilization of all possible tools now available. SESSION 4, THURSDAY P.M. – MID DECK

Craver, Amy (Alaska Native Science Commission) - A Community-Based Assessment of Inupiat Traditional Values

Inupiat Ilitqusiat, which translates roughly as the "wisdom and lessons of Inupiaq people," is a social movement that became institutionalized in northwest Alaska during the 1980s. Regional agencies, village institutions and many residents have worked to define and promote their visions of traditional Inupiaq values, morality and spiritual renewal. Alaska Native leaders are now interested in accessing the successes of their efforts in cultural revitalization. This project aimed to obtain information from local people about what they think has been accomplished by this program as well as what remains to be done. This presentation will address how Northwest Arctic Borough residents perceive the strength of *Inupiaq Ilitqusiat* values in their community as well as where they think improvements are needed. SESSION 7, FRIDAY A.M. - ENDEAVOR

Crowell, Aron (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution) and Mark Matson (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution) - **A GIS Analysis of Archaeological Settlement Patterns on the Katmai Coast**

Precontact archaeological sites along the Shelikof Strait coast of Katmai National Park were found to conform to a predictive location model based on subsistence resource concentrations and coastal geomorphology. The GIS model combined data on 94 sites with beach type classifications and modern distribution data for 15 biological resources, including sea mammals, eight fish species, seabirds, and waterfowl. The model demonstrated dense concentrations of both sites and resources in several major bays, including Kukak Bay and the Kinak Bay/Takli Island area. These bays simultaneously offer the greatest number of low-energy beaches for skin boat access. SESSION 8, FRIDAY A.M. - MID DECK

Csonka, Yvon (U. of Neuchatel) - **New Data from Ekven, a Prehistoric Settlement on the Asian Shore of the Bering Strait**

The settlement of Ekven has been excavated by European and Russian archaeologists between 1995 and 1998. The village was occupied, perhaps continuously, between ca. 600 and 1600 cal. AD, and its population's subsistence was overwhelmingly based on sea mammal hunting. Typologically, most of the material is assigned to the Birnirk, Punuk and Western Thule cultures. The presentation will focus on new data about architecture, subsistence, and chronology. Links between the settlement and what is already known about the nearby cemetery will also be discussed. SESSION 14, SATURDAY P.M. - ENDEAVOR

Darwent, Christyann (U. of Missouri-Columbia) - **Where the Muskox Roamed**

Evidence from 365 archaeological and paleontological sites with reported faunal remains from the Canadian Arctic and Greenland indicates that the distribution of muskox (*Ovibos moschatus*) was at least as wide as its historical range by 2000 B.C., or first human occupation. Their range, however, was more expansive at certain times in the past, particularly during the Thule period (A.D. 1000-A.D. 1850). Prehistoric use of muskox in the Eastern Arctic was extensive during the earliest periods in the High arctic of Greenland and on Ellesmere Island; however, muskox fluctuated over time in their relative importance to prehistoric economies. Intensive use of muskox during the historical period, coupled with European fur-trading activities (e.g., introduction of rifles), served to reduce the modern range of this species. Zooarchaeological analyses not only assist in understanding prehistoric hunting and butchering patterns, but they also aid in extending the history of muskox biogeography, or reconstruction of their habitat, in the Eastern Arctic. SESSION 12, SATURDAY A.M. - ENDEAVOR

Dilley, Thomas E. (Southwest State U.) and Richard VanderHoek (National Park Service) - **Holocene Tephrochronology and Geoarchaeology of Aniakchak National Monument, Alaska**

Over 60 tephra geochemical analyses and 38 radiocarbon dates from more than 20 archaeological and geological sections allow for the development of a regional tephrochronology and stratigraphy to aid in the correlation and interpretation of the archaeology, pedology, geomorphology, and paleoenvironmental history of the region. At least two widespread pyroclastic flow units were generated by caldera-forming eruptions of Aniakchak Volcano about 3400 yr. B.P. and 7800 yr. B.P. Several thin, widespread, air-fall tephra dating between 1200 - 1800 yr. B.P. link numerous archaeological sites. This data set should allow for future correlations with other important archaeological districts on the Alaska Peninsula. SESSION 10, FRIDAY P.M. - MID DECK

Dilley, Thomas E. (Southwest State U.) - **The Alaska Peninsula: A Geological Framework**

The 750 km-long Alaska Peninsula is dominated by the Aleutian Subduction Zone creating a rugged, dynamic tectonic environment with over 37 Quaternary volcanic centers, 30 of which have erupted during the Holocene, with at least 8 major caldera-forming events. Thick, widespread tephra units emplaced by catastrophic pyroclastic flows and air-fall ash events are common. Numerous earthquakes, tsunamis, and coastal uplift are related tectonic events. The region experienced repeated glaciation during the Pleistocene creating widespread surficial deposits, landforms, and lakes. Environmental features such as soils, vegetation, animals, coastlines, and human populations have been greatly affected by this dynamic geological setting. SESSION 8, FRIDAY A.M. - MID DECK

Dumond, Don E. (U. of Oregon) and Richard A. Knecht (Museum of the Aleutians) - **Another Early Blade Site in the Eastern Aleutians**

We report the excavation on Hog Island in Unalaska Bay of a campsite of blade-making people dated about 8,050 radiocarbon (9,000 calendar) years B.P. Both dating and artifacts indicate affinity with occupants of the contemporary Anangula Blade site, located nearly 200 km to the southwest. Unlike Anangula, however, blade size frequency and the incidence of retouch in the Hog Island collection reveal a clear distinction between blades and microblades. SESSION 11, SATURDAY A.M. - ADVENTURE

Dumond, Don E. (U. of Oregon) - **Late Prehistoric Houses on the Lower Naknek River**

Several years ago I proposed new conclusions regarding semisubterranean houses of the late prehistoric Brooks River Bluffs phase of the Naknek River drainage. I suggested that the modal form of habitation had a central room from which radiated a series of subsidiary, special function rooms, and was comparable to multi-room houses of the contemporary Koniag archaeological phase of Kodiak Island. Excavations on the lower Naknek River in 1998-99 have confirmed the suggestion. The Bluffs phase site (NAK008) is concluded to represent people of the late 18th century who were displaced inland by historic Aglurmiut around AD 1800. SESSION 8, FRIDAY A.M. - MIDDECK

Etnier, Mike (U. of Washington) - **Demographic Analysis of Archaeological Fur Seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*) Assemblages from the Eastern North Pacific**

Demographic analyses of economically important taxa have long been a central focus of zooarchaeology. Most demographic analyses of northern fur seals (*Callorhinus ursinus*) have relied on relatively coarse age categories. For this study, growth curves have been calculated for the mandible and a wide range of post-cranial elements based on detailed measurements of 450 skulls and 80 skeletons of known-aged fur seals. These growth curves were used to generate demographic profiles for archaeological fur seal remains from Umnak and Kodiak. These demographic profiles may help resolve many of the discrepancies between modern fur seal distributions and those observed archaeologically. SESSION 12, SATURDAY A.M. - ENDEAVOR

Eufemio, Elizabeth P. and Amy F. Steffian (Alutiiq Museum) - **Site Stewardship: Community Collaboration for Historic Preservation**

Archaeological sites throughout coastal Alaska are threatened by an increasing number of forces. Erosion, vandalism, recreation and development continue to impact the archaeological record

and alter the information available for future research. This paper describes the Alutiiq Museum's Site Stewardship Program, a collaborative effort with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to document archaeological deposits on federal lands in the Kodiak Archipelago. It discusses the features of the program and illustrates how community volunteers and public education can contribute substantially to site documentation and preservation. **SESSION 4, THURSDAY P.M. - QUADRANT**

Farr, Jackie (Chinook Elementary School), Debra Corbett (U.S. Fish and Wildlife) and Diane Hanson (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) - **Archaeology at Chinook Elementary School, Anchorage, Alaska (Poster)**

Chinook Elementary School sixth grade students participated in archaeology projects during the 1999/2000 school year. The lessons were designed to teach the practical use of math and the importance of cultural resources in Alaska. The students mapped and tested a Kenai Peninsula site, recorded and analyzed artifacts from the region, and conducted background research about the original inhabitants and the artifacts they analyzed. Their poster presents the results of their research and the information they gained from the experience. Chinook Elementary students will be on hand to answer questions about the project. **SESSION 15, SATURDAY P.M. - WHITBY**

Gal, Robert (National Park Service) - **Some Arctic Spear Points and Their Counterparts: Forty Years Later**

In 1961, J. L. Giddings contributed a paper entitled "Some Arctic Spear Points and Their Counterparts" to the symposium "Early Man in the Western American Arctic." Relying upon the internal consistency and cross-dating of Coastal beach ridge and Interior stratified assemblages, Giddings (1963) reacted to then current "speculative writing...concerned with the forms and distribution of spearpoints on an intercontinental scale." He cautioned against employing a "hypothetical time scale based on tenuous typological threads between middle North America and Central Asia" until general regional comparisons are made. Archaeological investigations over the last forty years in the western Brooks Range, supported by much improved radiocarbon dating techniques, permit us today to revisit Giddings' conclusions and, for Northwest Alaska, tentatively trace a long succession of spear points to the end of the Pleistocene. **SESSION 11, SATURDAY A.M. - ADVENTURE**

Griffin, Dennis (Archaeological Frontiers) - **If a Picture is Worth a Thousand Words How Much More for an Objet d'Art? An Examination of Cup'it Captured Heritage**

Between the years 1874 and 1927, over 2000 ethnological items were obtained from Nunivak Island destined for east coast museums. These items are included in collections purchased by William Healy Dall (1874), Edward W. Nelson (1878-1881), George Gordon (1905), William Van Valin (1917), and Henry B. Collins (1927). Nunivak's material culture collections span an important period of Cup'it history that included the extermination of island caribou, increased contact with Euro-Americans and their trade items, the introduction of reindeer, and the arrival of the first island trading post. An analysis of these collections provides insight into the speed and direction of western influence and the incorporation of western material culture. **SESSION 4, THURSDAY P.M. - QUADRANT**

Hamilton, Thomas D. (U.S. Geological Survey, Emeritus) - **Late Quaternary Paleogeography of Eastern Beringia: Changing Landscapes and Implications for Early Humans**

Because of extreme dryness, most of eastern Beringia remained unglaciated during the late Pleistocene. Large glacier-dammed lakes occupied parts of interior and northwest Alaska, and drainage reversals at the margin of the Laurentide ice sheet in Canada caused lakes to form in northern Yukon. Extensive dunes, cover sands, and loess sheets formed widely in Alaska and more locally in the Yukon.

During the last glacial maximum ca. 25-16 ka. (thous. ^{14}C yr B.P.) sea level dropped about 120 m below its present position, exposing the entire Bering platform. This large land mass may have provided a refuge for animals and humans during full-glacial or late-glacial times as well as furnishing a broad avenue for dispersal of animals and humans into eastern Beringia. The sea rose slowly against the steep flanks of the Bering platform during late-glacial time, however most of the platform was not inundated until about 12-9 ka. Rapid submergence of the platform at this time could have driven a surge of displaced humans into eastern Beringia.

Glaciers in Alaska began fluctuating retreat as early as about 20 ka. A major climatic change about 14-13 ka was marked by abrupt transition to birch-dominated shrub tundra throughout most of eastern Beringia, and by transition to rapid deglaciation. A general readvance about 12.8-11.8 ka is widely recorded in Alaska. Glaciers subsequently retreated, approaching their modern limits by about 10.5 ka. High summer insolation about 11-9 ka was associated with expansion of some taxa beyond their modern range limits, by thaw-lake formation, and by local downwasting of permafrost. SESSION 1, THURSDAY A.M. - MID DECK

Hanson, Christine (U. of Alaska Anchorage) - **Health and Behavior of Ancient Northwest Alaskans as Gleaned from Skeletal Material**

The remains of eleven individuals were recovered from salvage excavations in Point Hope and in Kotzebue, Alaska. The National Park Service, at the request of and with the permission of the appropriate village Elders, recovered the skeletal material and supported anthropological analyses. These analyses included standard metric and nonmetric data and any anomalies which might be considered the result of behavior. "Parity pits," linear enamel hypoplasias, dental attrition, enthesopathic roughening at the insertion of the costoclavicular ligament, "Harris lines," severe "hip" degeneration, and a projectile point embedded in the spine between L1/L2 were interpreted as indications of culture and behavior. SESSION 14, SATURDAY P.M. - ENDEAVOR

Hanson, Diane (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) - **Research on the Northern British Columbian Coast and its Influence on Southeast Alaskan Archaeology**

Researchers working in northern British Columbia publish their results in a number of outlets dedicated to British Columbian or Canadian archaeology and are readily accessible to other archaeologists. Full length reports are available in the Mercury Series by the Canadian Museum of Civilization and many archaeological reports have appeared in the Canadian Journal of Archaeology. Simon Fraser University Press, The Midden, and British Columbia Provincial Government documents concentrate on British Columbian archaeology. Given these resources, it is expected that Alaskan scholars make considerable use of Canadian research. This paper will examine the influence of work along coastal northern British Columbia on southeast Alaskan studies. SESSION 1, THURSDAY A.M. - MID DECK

Hilton, Michael R. (Lake Clark Katmai Studies Center, National Park Service and Cotsen Institute of Archaeology) - **Environment and Archaeology on the Upper Alaska Peninsula: Toward a Better Understanding of Human Ecology**

The dynamic coastal environment of the Upper Alaska Peninsula presented the region's prehistoric inhabitants with significant adaptational challenges. New data from the coast of the Katmai National Park is helping to illuminate variability in the physical and biological environment in which they existed. A postglacial tephra sequence combined with new fossil pollen diagrams provide preliminary indicators of past environments. These off-site studies are compared with data recovered from a nearby archaeological site to provide the groundwork for a better understanding of the systemic relationship between the former inhabitants and the changing environments they encountered. SESSION 8, FRIDAY A.M. - MID DECK

Hoffman, Brian W. (U. of Wisconsin) - **A Catastrophic End: Archaeological Evidence for Violent Russian-Aleut Contact on Unimak Island, ca. AD 1760**

Historic accounts recorded by 19th Century Russian scholars describe in chilling detail the massacre of Unimak Island Aleuts by Russian *promyshlenniki* in the years around AD 1760. The Agayadan Village site (UNI-067) on Unimak's north shore may have been one of the locations where these massacres occurred. The evidence for the Agayadan massacre includes lead shot, fired from muzzle-loading pistols, recovered inside a house filled with intentionally destroyed native possessions. Several additional lines of evidence support the contention that this house saw a catastrophic and violent end. These analyses provide insight into the processes associated with house abandonment and possible Aleut responses to the violence surrounding Russian contact. SESSION 10, FRIDAY P.M. - MID DECK

Holmes, Charles (Office of History and Archaeology)- **The Early Alaskan Sites: Diversity and Commonality**

The traditional terminology used to describe early archaeological materials in Alaska was developed in the 1960s and early 1970s. Researchers still use American Paleo-Arctic and Denali Complex to characterize collections, although other terms like Nenana Complex and Paleoindian are also applied. It is not always clear why assignment to one or another classification was made. Sometimes it is based on technology; other times it appears based on dating alone. The distinction made between early sites with microblade technology and those without microblades continues to be confusing and controversial. The oldest Alaskan sites with acceptable dates are not older than 12,000 years B.P. Claims for antiquity greater than 12,000 radiocarbon years B.P. have not been substantiated. SESSION 1, THURSDAY A.M. - MID DECK

Iutzi-Mitchell, Roy D. (Ilisagvik College), facilitator - **Native Languages in the North: A Question of Survival (Open Discussion)**

Linguistic anthropologists and anthropological linguists share many concerns with Native language workers. These center on coming to a better understanding of the processes that cause language shift away from Native languages. This is a time for open discussion among all who are interested in what research is needed and in how research might be applied toward the survival of indigenous languages. SESSION 13, SATURDAY A.M. - QUADRANT

Iutzi-Mitchell, Roy D. (Iisagvik College) - Barrow's Iñupiaq Language Census 2000

During the winter and spring of 2000, Iisagvik College and the North Slope Borough's commission on Iñupiat History, Language, and Culture are conducting a census of the language abilities of members of Iñupiaq households in Barrow. I present an overview of the development of our interview protocol and census form, the recruitment and training of language census takers, and plans for data analysis. I conclude with information on the role of language census work in grants from the Administration for Native Americans under the Native American Languages Act. SESSION 13, SATURDAY A.M. - QUADRANT

Johnson, Lucy Lewis (Vassar College) - Why Didn't the Shumagin Aleuts Live Where We Think They Should Have?

The large inner Shumagin Islands, near the Alaska Peninsula, have been the focus of historic period population. On the other hand, survey has shown that prehistoric sites are both more frequent and larger on the smaller outer islands. The inner island salmon streams were a focus for summer occupations, but maritime mammal hunting was difficult here because of the distances one would have to paddle to reach accessible resources, especially in inclement weather. Therefore, people spent most of the year in the outer Shumagins, where the small islands were easy to paddle around, and the resources of both a protected bay and the open Pacific were available. SESSION 10, FRIDAY P.M. - MID DECK

Jolles, Carol (Indiana University) - Florence Napaaq and Linda Badten: Intersecting Visions and Representations of St. Lawrence Island Culture by Two Yupik Women

Florence Napaaq and Linda Womkon Badten grew up in the Yupik community of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island. Their visions of their home land community intersect in unique and compelling ways. Florence's artistic vision relied heavily on her recollected representations of Sivuqaq or Gambell. In 1992, long after Florence's death, Linda Badten, who grew up with Florence, described the ethnographic content of Florence's work. It is this unusual partnership, one artistic and the other ethnographic, which is the subject of this paper. SESSION 2, THURSDAY A.M. - QUADRANT

Kari, James (Dena'inaq' Titaztun) - The Nickoli Kolyaha Narratives on Iliamna Dena'ina Territory

Recordings I made in 1981 with Nickoli Kolyaha of Old Iliamna Village are the best examples of narrative in the Iliamna Dena'ina dialect. NK, then age 89, was the only older generation Iliamna Dena'ina man with extensive experience on the Inlet and Lake Iliamna.

In a project sponsored by Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Walter Johnson of Old Iliamna and I have transcribed and translated the NK recordings several times and have located the more than 130 places that NK mentions in the 110 min. of narratives. This project has stimulated Walter's recollection of the Iliamna Dena'ina place name inventory. The current Iliamna place names lists have over 230 Dena'ina place names. Dena'ina names on the west shore of the Inlet extend from Bruin Bay to Polly Creek. There is detail in the narratives on the navigational chutes throughout the north part of Iliamna Lake. The narratives by NK are interesting because of his geopolitical use of Dena'ina directional terms *naynach'en* "on our side" and *hyach'en* "the other side." Walter Johnson has provided further context on travel, land use, navigation, and historical and legendary events in the area. SESSION 2, THURSDAY A.M. - QUADRANT

King, Robert E. (Bureau of Land Management) - A Thrill in the Dark! Alaska as Shown Through Glass Lantern Slides, 1880s-1930s

As early as the 1880s, pictures of Alaska were being shown to audiences using a type of projection resembling today's slide machine technology. These images were on glass lantern slides and included photographs and drawings of "exotic" Alaskan scenes and individuals. For many people, glass lantern shows and the educational talks that accompanied them, were an important, but now-forgotten, way by which Alaska became better known in the Lower 48 and elsewhere.

This talk, using today's style of slides, will tell the intriguing history of glass lantern slides as a worldwide phenomenon of past years, and how Alaska was portrayed through them. SESSION 2, THURSDAY A.M. - QUADRANT

Klein, Janet R. (Anchorage Museum of History and Art) - Chenik, a Little-known Land in an Unexplored Bay: Kamishak

The settlement of Kamishak Bay in lower Cook Inlet is chronologically and culturally poorly-defined due to a lack of fieldwork. In 1999 a surface survey identified 10 features near Chenik. The location of historic features and ethnohistoric data suggest a relationship with the salmon runs in Chenik Creek; the location of prehistoric middens and house pits indicate a maritime focus. A private collection containing 19 notched stones found at Chenik and south to Kamishak River suggests a Kachemak tradition presence. Future work at Chenik could yield information about the movement of people between Bristol Bay, Cook Inlet, and Kodiak. SESSION 8, FRIDAY A.M. - MID DECK

Knecht, Rick (Museum of the Aleutians) and Richard Davis (Bryn Mawr College) - The Prehistoric Sequence Aleutian Islands: New Data from Unalaska Island

Four field seasons of work on Unalaska have revealed the outlines of a 9,000 year sequence. Hog Island, the earliest site, is identical in age to Anangula and has yielded a similar assemblage. Core and blade technology persists through the middle part of the sequence, represented by the Margaret Bay site. This site has an early component older than 5,000 BP topped by two meters of materials from 4,000-3,000 BP. The latter contains many elements usually associated with Arctic Small Tool sites. Finally the Summer Bay site from 2,000 BP was a late prehistoric seasonal occupation. Together the sites represent long term regional continuity. SESSION 11, SATURDAY A.M. - ADVENTURE

Kopperl, Bob (U. of Washington) - The Outlet, Blisky, and Zaimka Sites: Recent Zooarchaeological Research on Kodiak Island, Alaska

Archaeological excavations over the past few years near Chiniak Bay, Kodiak Island have recovered small but informative faunal assemblages. Remains from the Outlet, Blisky, and Zaimka sites, dating to the later Ocean Bay and Kachemak periods, indicate use of a wide range of resources in a variety of settings. Identified fauna from these sites includes birds, sea mammals and a variety of anadromous and marine fish. These data support the notion of broad-spectrum pre-Koniag foraging of seasonally abundant, high-return resources and will help test a resource depression model created to examine prehistoric resource intensification on Kodiak Island. SESSION 12, SATURDAY A.M. - ENDEAVOR

Kunz, Michael L. (Bureau of Land Management) - **High Plains Paleoindians: What the Hell Were They Doing in Northern Alaska?**

Excavation in northern Alaska has unequivocally demonstrated the presence there of a classic High Plains Paleoindian culture during terminal Pleistocene times. The Mesa culture, the Arctic representative of the Paleoindian tradition, lies more than 3500 km beyond the Paleoindian heartland, yet in that intervening distance there is no trace of Paleoindians north of western mid-latitude Canada. A suite of nearly 50 radiocarbon dates from Mesa sites indicate a temporal span of 11,700 to 9700 years BP for the Complex. Do the roots of the Paleoindian tradition lie in the Arctic or is that presence the result of a northward movement of people from the High Plains more than ten millennia ago? SESSION 11, SATURDAY A.M. - ADVENTURE

Lowe, Marie (Columbia University) - **The Power of History in the Aleutian Islands**

The Aleutian Islands is an area of rural Alaska with a rich cultural history recently receiving due recognition with the opening of the Museum of the Aleutians in Unalaska-Dutch Harbor. The unique economic wealth of this area, taking the form of both natural and cultural resources, has been exploited since European contact by short-term residents who have facilitated an outflow of these resources away from the community, disempowering local control over them. This paper explores the negotiations recently taking place in Unalaska-Dutch Harbor over the representation of a local history and how these negotiations are now conducted in a collaborative manner with outside experts; where the long-term local population has a measure of control over the recording of its area's history and a venue for its preservation in the Museum of the Aleutians. This paper further explores the relationship between the Aleutian museum project and wider discussions over the current societal "musealization" taking place in an atmosphere of increasing fascination with the past and traditional cultures and how the construction of a past serves and demonstrates political projects and goals. SESSION 4, THURSDAY P.M. - QUADRANT

Maschner, Herbert D. G. (Idaho State U.) - **The North Pacific in a Greater World System: an Inverted View of Lower Alaska Peninsula Prehistory**

In a series of papers Brian Hoffman and I formulated hypotheses for explaining the rapid social and political changes that are visible in the archaeological record of the lower Alaska Peninsula between AD 1100 and AD 1300. In other papers I have attempted to explain the Kachemak to Koniag transition on Kodiak Island and the substantial social and economic changes on the northern Northwest Coast - changes that occur in both of these areas between AD 1100 and AD 1300. Extensive social and economic changes also occur in East Asia, the Bering Strait, and the US West Coast at this same time. Previous approaches have emphasized local sequences and proceeded to more regional explanations. This paper takes the opposite approach by attempting to explain Peninsular change in the context of a dynamic and rapidly changing hemispheric cultural explosion in warfare, trade, inequalities, and economic specialization. SESSION 10, FRIDAY P.M. - MID DECK

Mason, Owen K. (Alaska Quaternary Center and GeoArch Alaska), Jack Fagerstrom (Golovin IRA Council) and Matt Ganley (Bering Straits Foundation) - **Rorshach Archaeology and the Multi-cultural World of First Millennium Alaska: Results from the 1999 Golovin Shared Beringian Field School**

Often archaeologists practice selective vision, neglecting or rejecting evidence to pursue preconceived definitions: Names assume a magical quality. Two houses at Safety Sound were termed "Birnik" by Bockstoe despite similarities to "Norton." Giddings delineated Norton by a "subtractive" method, assuming that cryogenic disturbance forced older microblades upward.

Anderson used Itkillik for a microblade component distinct from contemporaneous Ipiutak or Norton. In 1999, the Bering Straits Foundation and the Golovin IRA Council completed its second season of a High School Field project, excavating at Kitchauvik, on the oldest beach ridge within Golovin Bay. Kitchauvik is single component, a large (>100m²), drift log structure, resembling one at Cape Krusenstern. The structure served as a community house. Faunal data and a wood carving show the specialized use of caribou, despite the site's coastal location. Kitchauvik hearth charcoal dates to AD 550-650. Objects recovered are definable as Norton, Ipiutak and Birnirk: e.g., endblades, pottery lamps, a central hearth, an open-work swivel, a linear inscribed arrowpoint, and a twin-barbed sealing dart. Kitchauvik reveals that people and ideas were moving widely between Bering Strait communities during the 1st Millennium. On-going tree ring studies will extend Giddings' sequence by several hundred years and reconstruct climatic conditions during the Ipiutak horizon. SESSION 14, SATURDAY P.M. - ENDEAVOR

Mason, Owen K. (Alaska Quaternary Center) - In Search of Icy Pastures: The Southward Expansion of Thule Folks During the Early Medieval Glacial Advance (AD 1050-1200)

Severe storms prevailed about Bering Strait from AD 1050-1200, with increased northerly winter winds during a cold cycle. Geomorphic factors, coastal erosion, restrict the preservation of sites from this period. New chronometric data establish that Thule developed north of Bering Strait after AD 1000, as late as AD 1200. Cemetery data from Gambell and East Cape record population increased AD 1000-1200. Southward expansion of pack ice fostered a parallel whale re-location that "pulled" Thule folks in pursuit due to the "push" by higher population. In support: the first evidence of Thule on the Alaska Peninsula is between AD 1030-1270, contemporaneous with Thule to the north. Data from Cold Bay reflect whaling ca. AD 1000, linked with "northern" influences. SESSION 8, FRIDAY A.M. - MID DECK

McCartney, Allen P. (U. of Arkansas) and James M. Savelle (McGill U.) - Gray Whale Selection by Prehistoric Whalers in the Bering Strait Region

Most studies of prehistoric whaling in the Bering Strait region of Alaska have focused upon the nature and extent of bowhead whaling. However, zooarchaeological investigations along the Alaska Bering Sea coast in 1996 and 1998 suggest that gray whales were harvested at least occasionally in most areas, and that, at least on St. Lawrence Island, they formed a substantial portion of the whales harvested. This paper discusses the nature of this gray whale harvesting, and the implications for our understanding of the development of whaling in the Bering Strait region. SESSION 14, SATURDAY P.M. - ENDEAVOR

McIntosh, Stacie J. (Northern Land Use Research, Inc.) and Tracie A. Krauthoefer - Winter Archaeology at Salcha School

On November 19, the 3/4 and 5/6 grades of Salcha Elementary School performed an archaeological survey on the school grounds. They discovered a mock Hopi Pueblo site, complete with kiva and artifacts. The students then fully documented the site (as if for use in preparing a recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Office) using standard archaeological techniques. This activity not only introduced the students to the methods used by archaeologists as a part of their job, but also allowed them to see the hands-on application of the various subjects that they learn in school, namely mathematics, social studies, and English. SESSION 5, THURSDAY P.M. - WHITBY

Mills, Robin O. (Bureau of Land Management) - **Assessing the Role of Curation and Scavenging as Archaeological Cultural Formation Processes at Coldfoot, Alaska**

A series of archaeological "expectations" evaluates attributes of artifacts relating to site and feature-level abandonment processes relating to curation and scavenging. Specific attributes of artifacts in curated and scavenged deposits are examined as reflecting: 1) general effects on archaeological features; 2) changing effects on features through time; and 3) spatial characteristics of artifacts within foundations. The objective of this research is to explicate appropriate methods for investigating relationships between historical processes and variables, and resulting patterns found in archaeological and historical data sets. SESSION 11, SATURDAY A.M. - ADVENTURE

Miraglia, Rita (Bureau of Indian Affairs) - **The Chugach Smokehouse: A Case of Mistaken Identity**

There has been a basic misunderstanding of what Chugach elders meant when they called a building a "smokehouse". Many researchers have assumed that smokehouses were solely used for smoking fish, leading some Chugach region ANCSA 14(h)(1) sites to be certified ineligible for selection. However, Chugach oral history reveals that the term "smokehouse" was often used by the Chugach to refer to residences. This error was compounded by the interpretation of ANCSA regulations, to mean that any site associated with subsistence activities is automatically excluded from selection. The effect on the status of Chugach 14 (h)(1) claims is explored. SESSION 7, FRIDAY A.M. - ENDEAVOR

Mishler, Craig (Vadzaih Unlimited) - **The Tanacross Twist: A Video Notebook**

At last summer's culture camp held at Mansfield Village, Tanacross youth performed three unusual dances which symbolize the dynamic creativity and energy stemming from cultural convergence. Video clips illustrate what happens when selected forms from western culture--the square dance, the two-step, and the twist--are spliced to traditional Athabaskan forms such as the skin drum and group vocals. The reinvention and revitalization of Native culture emerges from the playful mimesis of non-Native expressive behaviors. SESSION 2, THURSDAY A.M. - QUADRANT

Moonin, Rhoda (Chugachmiut), Mary Babic (Chugachmiut), Helen Morris (Chugachmiut), Susan LaBelle (Chugachmiut), Lora Johnson (Chugachmiut), and Robert Shaw - ***Gwangkuta Alu'utit* ("We are Aluti'iq"): Creating Native Language and Heritage Curricula for the Chugach Alaska Region (Poster)**

In 1997 Chugachmiut Corporation received an Alaska Native Education Equity Grant from the U.S. Department of Education. There were two major product goals: 1) produce an Alu'tiq language curriculum, and 2) produce a history and heritage curriculum with supporting instructional materials which involve students in activities they would have engaged in had they lived 100 years ago. This program is in the third of three years with the possibility of a continuation grant for another three years. This project is a grass roots effort involving tribal members from the seven Chugach Alaska Region communities in linking their children with their historic roots. All products were created with the guidance of elders and recognized experts sharing their wisdom and memories.

Major accomplishments include: a revised and standardized Alu'tiq orthography; elementary language lessons supported by colorful printed materials; instructional units on family, cultural expression, tribe/community, health and wellness, living in place, outdoor survival, ANCSA,

material culture, ecology and contemporary issues. A number of instructional videos, classroom kits, maps, and games are among the project products. Four school districts have agreed to field test and include these lessons in their general curriculum to perpetuate the language and preserve traditional culture. SESSION 5, THURSDAY P.M. - WHITBY

Morrison, David (Canadian Museum of Civilization) - National Traditions in the Archaeology of Arctic North America: A Canadian Perspective

Until the 1950s, Canada's attitude towards archaeological and other scientific research in her own Arctic can be described as a struggle between two opposing fears; the fear of jeopardizing sovereignty, and the fear of spending money. As a result, Canadian Arctic Archaeology prior to about 1970 was a book written almost entirely by our better funded neighbors, Danish and particularly American. It is only within the last 20 years that Canadians have come to play the lead role in the Archaeology of Arctic Canada. With so recent a shared history and a common grounding in the North American academic tradition, Canadian and Alaskan Arctic Archaeology differ little in terms of fundamental paradigms or research methodologies. Increasingly, however, they diverge in subject matter, the result of increasing regional specialization rather than nationalism. In order to promote a more continent-wide perspective, new data are presented on a problem common to both regions; the date of the Birnirk/Thule transition. SESSION 3, THURSDAY P.M. - MID DECK

Morrow, Phyllis (U. of Alaska Fairbanks) - "Thank God It's a Woman and She Isn't Saying a Word": Narrative Performances of Gender in Homer, Alaska

Alaskans project a tough collective identity, but macho is a quality that attaches most readily to men. There are predictable disjunctions when women venture into realms like logging, high seas fishing, and hunting. This paper considers the stories told by women during the Communities of Memory symposium in Homer. In different ways, both older homesteaders and younger seafaring women skillfully used their narratives to claim space in places that are normatively masculine. The stories built support for diversity by appealing on some level to commonly held values, revealing important intersections between community politics and gender politics. SESSION 9, FRIDAY P.M. - ENDEAVOR

Morrow, Phyllis (University of Alaska Fairbanks), chair - Communities of Memory (Symposium)

"Communities of Memory" was a three-year project that organized both public and smaller, more intimate, storytelling/oral history gatherings in nine diverse Alaskan communities. Residents were encouraged to tell and reflect upon their narratives of people and place. Scholars, including anthropologists, folklorists and oral historians, observed and participated in each town's public gathering, offering commentary on what the stories said about "community," in both a general and a particular sense. This symposium features papers by several of the participating scholars and explores the ways that narrative may define and strengthen community, as well as express tensions among co-residents. SESSION 9, FRIDAY P.M. - ENDEAVOR

Moss, Madonna (U. of Oregon) - The Northern Northwest Coast as Seen from the U.S. and Canada

Southeast Alaska is bounded by two Canadian provinces, British Columbia and Yukon Territory. Ethnographically, most of the region is Tlingit territory, but Haida, Tsimshian, and interior Athapaskans all played roles in the region's history. Contemporary political boundaries structure current archaeological research in many ways; each country has different academic traditions,

heritage laws, land management practices, research funding agencies, and publication outlets. In this paper, I explore what Workman and Hunston have termed "national boundary faults," expressed in ways ranging from how obsidian artifacts are analyzed to where publications appear. Despite these divides, there has been sustained dialog among archaeologists working in both nations, particularly regarding "big questions" of prehistory. SESSION 1, THURSDAY A.M. - MID DECK

Natcher, David C. (Canadian Circumpolar Institute, U. of Alberta) - Co-management: An Aboriginal Response to Frontier Development

Examples from across Canada have shown that when the exploitation of lands and resources grow in profitability the cultural landscape of aboriginal communities stands at risk unless a process of exclusion or a means of adaptation can be established. As a means of adaptation, aboriginal communities are entering into co-operative management agreements with government and industry in an attempt to regain access and influence over the lands and resources that continue to sustain their culture, economies, and distinctive ways of life. These co-operative approaches to management should not, however, be considered an institutional end-point, but rather a phase in the perpetual transition of a social system; each unique in character and individually variable depending on the resource being managed, the political climate in which management occurs, as well as the differing strategies employed by resource users to enact institutional change. SESSION 7, FRIDAY A.M. - ENDEAVOR

Nowak, Michael (Colorado College - All Dressed Up and Nowhere to Go

In the second of a series of papers on population growth in small southwestern Alaskan villages, this paper looks at the employment and career options available to young adult residents. Some see nothing unusual about living largely off of transfer payments, and picking up occasional seasonal work when it is locally available. A few express frustration at not being able to find jobs, but also say that they do not wish to leave the local community to look for employment elsewhere. Continuing their education appears to be an option of interest for only a few. The reduction of contact with parents living in the same community stands in marked contrast to the situation that existed for their parents, a generation ago. Speculations about the future of this phenomenon see increased pressures on local housing, continued community growth, and no real solutions to the problem of limited local employment opportunities. SESSION 7, FRIDAY A.M. - ENDEAVOR

O'Leary, Matt (Bureau of Indian Affairs) - Notes on Ash Stratigraphy and Settlement History for Adak Island, Central Aleutian Archipelago

Robert Black's tephrochronology for northern Adak Island is reviewed in light of recent archeological reconnaissance. Field description of the island's Holocene tephras was undertaken to correlate ancient habitation sites with Black's ash-soil section and Sheldon Judson's dune stratigraphy at Kuluk Bay. Both sequences are useful as means to estimate the relative age of sites and buried cultural layers around Clam Lagoon and greater Adak Island. A mid-Holocene kitchen midden, buried by multiple tephra layers, lies on an elevated terrace above the east shore of Clam Lagoon. It comfortably predates Sandwich Ash, estimated by Thorson and Hamilton at 4500-3100 BP. Black's 40 Year and Sandwich Ashes are especially distinct in the observed section. In general, surface sites on Adak appear to postdate Sandwich Ash. This implies that sites visible on the modern island landscape are the accumulation of up to four millennia of use and occupancy. Occurrence of inland sites and inferences from oral traditions suggest that early sites need not be associated directly with a paleo-shoreline. It appears that a late Holocene

relative sea level drop has preserved at least the remnants of sites older than Sandwich Ash at relict shoreline bluff localities. SESSION 11, SATURDAY A.M. - ADVENTURE

Olson, Wallace (Juneau, AK) - Our Community, Our Memories

Juneau is a cosmopolitan small town. Like many other Alaskan towns and villages, where people have created a new settlement in historic times, there may be various "histories" for one community. At the same time, since the residents share a common geographical area, these histories overlap and have some common elements.

The stories in Juneau's Community of Memories provides an interesting data base to try out different anthropological hypotheses. To what extent are these kinds of new communities unique and what common elements do they exhibit? SESSION 9, FRIDAY P.M. - ENDEAVOR

Parsons, Gale (Pratt Museum) and Betsy Webb (Pratt Museum) - Pratt Museum Community-based Oral History Projects

The *Communities of Memory* statewide project was the catalyst for revitalizing the Pratt Museum's dormant oral history program. Our presentation will include a discussion of recent projects with Dena'ina Athabaskan and Chugach Alutiiq storytellers, fishermen, and homesteaders in the Kachemak Bay and Lower Cook Inlet region. Clips from two community-based videos will be shown — *Bisuhta* - A Contemporary Alutiiq Seal Hunt in Kachemak Bay and *Qackimam Pikiyutai* - Gifts of Kachemak Bay. We will provide a description and critical evaluation of the highly participatory, fun, and relatively affordable community-based video development process. SESSION 9, FRIDAY P.M. - ENDEAVOR

Partnow, Patricia (Alaska Native Heritage Center) - Postmodernism in Alaska: Negotiating the Dream

In a statewide project conducted by the Alaska Humanities Forum, Alaskans explored the meaning of community and the relationship between community and story. This paper, by the project director, explores the underlying assumptions of the project's framers and participants and summarizes the two tensions that underlay the experience for residents of the project's nine towns. The first concerned two very different orientations toward community -- a "cultural" and a "social" orientation. The author also discusses the tension between individual story and community identity that emerged as people shared oral traditions of people and place. SESSION 9, FRIDAY P.M. - ENDEAVOR

Patterson, Jody (U. of Alaska Fairbanks) - How Far is Too Far? Quantifying Viewsheds in the Nutzotin Mountains, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

Numerous surface lithic scatters located in the Nutzotin Mountains of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve occur in a diverse range of topographic settings. These settings include lakeshores, ridge tops, drainage bottoms, knolls, and to a limited extent, valley walls. While general qualitative assessments of viewsheds have long been applied to archaeological data, the use of GIS now allows for those viewsheds to be quantified and directly compared to viewsheds from other sites. This paper serves two purposes. First, it explains some of the methodological problems that must be considered in viewshed analysis. Second, locational analysis, clustered assemblage data, and a simple model of group hunting expectations are combined to gain insight into the spatial patterning of the surface archaeological record in the Nutzotin Mountains. SESSION 11, SATURDAY A.M. - ADVENTURE

Potter, Ben A. (U. of Alaska Fairbanks) and Charles E. Holmes (Office of History and Archaeology) – **Gerstle River Quarry, an Early Holocene Multi-component Site in the Tanana Basin, Alaska**

Recent initial excavations at the lower Gerstle River site area have revealed three archaeological components dating between 9700 and 8860 RCYBP at this deep (>4m), stratified site. A history of excavations over the last 24 years at the upper site is discussed, and differing data and interpretations are reconciled. Site stratigraphy, spatial patterning of artifacts, firepit features, and associated faunal remains (bison, wapiti, mammoth) are examined, and initial interpretations are discussed. SESSION 14, SATURDAY P.M. - ENDEAVOR

Raboff, Adeline Peter - **Gwich'in Family Histories from MacDonald's Journals**

I had read the journals of Robert MacDonald, who was an Anglican missionary among the Gwich'in people of northeastern Alaska and northwestern Yukon Territory from 1862 to 1910, but had found it hard to make any connections that were meaningful. After gathering oral histories from Steven Peter Sr. of Arctic Village over a ten-year period, from 1987 to 1997, I found upon re-reading the journals of MacDonald that there were familiar people and places. Before gathering the oral histories, the journal was not very informative to me. This paper will present some Gwich'in family histories from MacDonald's journals. SESSION 2, THURSDAY A.M. - QUADRANT

Raymond-Yakoubian, Julie and Brenden (U. of Alaska Fairbanks) - **A New Recipe for Fieldwork: On Being Vegetarian in the Field**

This paper is intended to analyze and critique some of the most ingrained attitudes towards fieldwork methodology in the anthropological discipline, those surrounding food. We argue that the standardized view of how to do fieldwork which states anthropologists must eat as their hosts do is implicitly impregnated with erroneous assumptions about the intelligence of informants, the role of the researcher, and the true aims of participant observation. Taking the stance that doing fieldwork does not entail a separation from "real life," we argue that as active agents who help construct the "field," anthropologists need not abandon their personal ethical and health concerns to form meaningful, productive, and long-lasting relationships with those whom we encounter in the field. In fact, the negative implications for abandoning such personal character traits, inherently connected with the delusions that anthropologists can "go native," entail elitist attitudes concerning the ability of informants to understand *our* lives. The anthropologist as actor, as real-life-person, must uphold certain standards of honesty in order to gain the trust of those they seek to understand better; this can never be achieved by masking or hiding one's own inner convictions and practices out-of-the-field. The importance and concern given to issues of food in the field by Alaskan anthropologists may in fact represent an extension of the current politics of subsistence issues in the state as well as an age-old Euroamerican romanticization of the peoples of the North. Finally, we will briefly examine the logistics of vegetarianism in different field contexts, and how this relates to the still-prevalent American notion that vegetarianism is radical, unhealthy, and unwise. SESSION 7, FRIDAY A.M. - ENDEAVOR

Reger, Douglas (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology) - **Cross Border Communication, the Holocene Interior Alaska Perspective**

Recent reports about Holocene archaeology in Interior Alaska lack significant reference to research from the same period in the Yukon. A general chronology accepted by most Alaskan archaeologists roughly parallels the chronology in the southern Yukon. Given the general homogeneity of ethnographic populations and environment between Interior Alaska and the

interior Yukon, more detailed correspondence might be presumed. Survey of the published and "gray" archaeological literature suggested the omission is real today but has not been historically significant. Review of past research in Interior Alaska may explain the reasons and how to reverse the trend in the future. More communication between archaeologists needs to be fostered through mutually and readily available publication and conferences. SESSION 3, THURSDAY P.M. – MID DECK

Reinhardt, Gregory A. (U. of Indianapolis) – **Seeking Children in the Past**

How can we comfortably affirm the existence of children through objects alone? It's obvious that children lived at most sites in the past, but can we identify their actual *presence*? By the same token, how can museum staff *know* (when they lack documentation) that they are examining or curating items attributable to childhood? To explore these questions, we could consider what objects and other variables indicate children's presence and then define terms that might pertain. Three promising starting points are human remains, clothing, and toys. The first point is transparent, but it's not absolute that small-sized clothing represents a child's presence, and even less certain that so-called toys are a child's playthings. Much of this paper confronts an uncertainty: When is a toy a toy? Another portion of it proposes identifying children through the concept of "childish" artifacts, or what museum people might call naiveté. However, even that is not always clear.

Schneider, William (U. of Alaska Fairbanks) – **Storytelling Sessions: The Neglected Genre**

In this paper I will talk about storytelling sessions, hearings, testimonies, and eulogies as a genre of oral narrative which deserves more attention. I refer to it as the neglected genre because the value of such sessions is often misunderstood and the record produced rarely consulted. Drawing on one of the Nome *Communities of Memory* sessions, I will illustrate how I think people used this public and formal opportunity to present their attitudes, opinions, and perspectives on life in Nome. SESSION 9, FRIDAY P.M. – ENDEAVOR

Schweger, Charles (U. of Alberta) – **The Late Quaternary Paleoenvironments of Alaska/Yukon: Unifying Concepts and Interpretive Differences**

The Pleistocene history and paleoecology of Beringia has been a topic of international significance involving researchers from the United States, Canada and Russia (Soviet Union) for nearly 50 years. While political borders limited exchanges, individuals such as David Hopkins (USGS and U. of Alaska) and Andre Sher (Russian Academy of Sciences) identified researchers and fostered contacts. The 1979 Wenner-Gren Paleoecology of Beringia Conference, the unifying hypothesis of the Mammoth-Steppe and the 1997 Beringian Paleoenvironments Workshop demonstrate the international character of this research. Other boundaries are just as real, however, such as those between botanist/geologist, botanist/vertebrate paleontologist, microfossil/macrofossil and lakes/sections for examples. The steppe-tundra versus discontinuous herbaceous tundra debate stimulated paleoecological research but polarized the issue, perhaps leading to a decline in synthetic, cooperative work. Development of large scale pollen data sets and structural differences have often worked against integrative, cooperative research between the United States and Canada in particular. The joint 1991/1992 U.S. Geological Survey and Geological Survey of Canada project initiated cooperative research but government cutbacks and retirements have played a large negative role. Significant strides have been taken to integrate the work of Russian colleagues through conferences and joint projects. And while Canadians have been invited to participate at some level there is very little Canadian involvement in specialized projects (PALE) or joint research. There continues to be excellent

paleoecological research done in Beringia; perhaps it is being done in increasingly isolated environments. SESSION 1, THURSDAY A.M. – MID DECK

Seager-Boss, Fran (Cultural Resources Division, Mat-Su Borough), Sheri Bowden (UAA), David Yesner (UAA), Daniel Stone (UAA), and Cynthia Taylor (UAA) - **Protohistoric Dena'ina Occupation Of The Knik Townsite, Mat-Su Borough**

Excavations at the Historic Knik Townsite during 1998 and 1999 demonstrated that the NE portion was the main Dena'ina residential area. During 1998, cabins of single miners who may have been either Euro-American or Dena'ina were tested, and a burned family dwelling was excavated. During 1999, traditional Dena'ina house forms were excavated, some of which had bark-lined storage pits beneath. The 1999 excavations also provided trade beads and other items confirming Dena'ina occupation. A characteristic protohistoric linear series of semisubterranean cache pits with extensive bark floors was also excavated. These structures, artifacts, and faunal remains, and their relationship to the main Knik Townsite area, continue to provide unique information about interaction between Euro-American and Dena'ina populations in the early twentieth century. SESSION 4, THURSDAY P.M. - QUADRANT

Sheehan, Glenn W. (Barrow Arctic Science Consortium) - **Collective Knowledge, Individual Nescience**

James VanStone notes that many archaeologists belong to "quoting circles." Members consciously avoid drawing on all of our collective knowledge. Quoting circles impair our ability to understand the past. So do political borders. So can other contrasts, ranging from excavation choices made during fieldwork to theoretical orientations. They include anthropology/archaeology, coastal/inland, house interiors/exterior, and whales/no whales.

"Accessibility" today means eliminating physical barriers. Some of our predecessors and elders (Collins, de Laguna, Rasmussen, Stefansson) and some active colleagues (Burch, McCartney) illustrate benefits to cooperation.

Alaskan Arctic archaeology is reviewed, Western Canadian archaeology noted, and some future research activities are suggested. SESSION 3, THURSDAY P.M. – MID DECK

Sheppard, William L. (Sheppard Research) - **Western Subarctic Prehistory as Viewed from a Small Hill Overlooking the Tanana River**

In 1999, this author was the third archaeologist to "discover" TNX-047, near Tok, Alaska. Testing revealed it to be a mid- to late-Holocene assemblage comparable to Dixthada, and the nearby Terrace site. TNX-047 serves as a starting point for discussing several regional and multi-regional issues. These include the enigmatic late Holocene environmental history of the Upper Tanana and the cultural and environmental effects of the White River ash fall. Issues of broader significance relate to the role of microblade technology and its possible relationships with diverse cultural ecologies, hunting techniques, settlement patterns and other factors. SESSION 11, SATURDAY A.M. - ADVENTURE

Simeone, William E. (Alaska Department of Fish and Game) - **The Arrival: Natives and Missionaries on the Upper Tanana River, 1914**

This paper is about a set of photographs taken in August 1914 at the Tanacross Episcopal mission. The photos are a group of portraits taken of local people as they gathered to say goodbye to the departing missionary Margaret Graves and welcome her replacement Mabel Pick.

Alone, these images have limited ethnographic value but coupled with archival and interview data the photos provide a vital and interesting record of Tanacross history and Native/White relations. SESSION 2, THURSDAY A.M. - QUADRANT

Simon, Jim (Tanana Chiefs Conference) - Oral History Among Interior Alaska Athabascan Tribes: Establishing Community Control Over Tribal Resources

Efforts to document the history of interactions between the U.S. military and the 42 Tribes of Interior Alaska are contributing to the development of innovative oral history programs within individual Tribes. These emerging programs build Tribal capacity to manage their own affairs through the integration of oral history and information technologies. These efforts result from increased support for Tribal self-determination, sovereignty, and self-governance within the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. (TCC) region of Interior Alaska. The implementation of new federal policies mandating the establishment of Tribal-federal partnerships, when federal activities have the potential to significantly affect Tribal rights, resources, and/or lands, has also promoted a greater emphasis on Tribal management of Tribal resources and Tribal involvement in decision making when Tribes are potentially affected. The development of a regional relational database built upon a framework of oral history supports the efforts of individual Tribes to address their own resource management issues. The geographic component (GIS) of relationship database management provides the technological bridge between traditional ways of knowing and western science. Development of Tribal capacity to manage their own affairs represents a significant paradigm shift from the conventional pattern of Outsiders arriving in a Tribal community to gather data regarding Tribal resources for historiographic efforts. Instead of simply serving as resources from whom data are gathered by outsiders, Tribal members are becoming actively engaged in documenting, managing, analyzing, and disseminating data regarding their Tribal resources. Oral histories are being brought back into the lives of Interior Alaska Athabascans by becoming integral to Tribal management efforts. These efforts necessitate a re-evaluation of the ways in which professional oral historians work with Interior Alaska Tribal communities. Training in the methods of oral history, data management, and cross-cultural communication become important services that oral historians can provide to Tribes. Furthermore, so much remains to be documented that ample opportunities exist for oral history practitioners and Tribes to collaborate on these efforts through contracting agreements. SESSION 7, FRIDAY A.M. - ENDEAVOR

Simon, Jim (Tanana Chiefs Conference) and Matt Ganley (Bering Straits Foundation) - Anthropological and Archaeological Applications of GIS and Relational Databases: Roundtable Visioning and Planning for Resource Management in Alaska (Roundtable Discussion)

Developments in information technologies are revolutionizing traditional anthropological and archaeological approaches to data management and how those data are used to solve real-world problems. These technological developments provide opportunities for data sharing among federal and state agencies and Alaska Native Tribal organizations. Conventional western scientific data are suitable to publication on GIS platforms as are traditional oral forms of knowledge and wisdom. The geographic component of these relational databases provides a cross-cultural bridge or "translation protocol" between traditional ways of knowing and western science. Use of information technologies to assist cross-cultural communication efforts among state and federal agencies and Tribes will facilitate sound resource management decision-making and cooperative management opportunities. The roundtable discussion will provide the opportunity for anthropological and archaeological professionals to report on independent institutional efforts to develop GIS and relationship database capabilities for managing and reporting anthropological and archaeological data. The roundtable also will provide the

opportunity to coordinate statewide efforts to share and manage digital data as well as to promote data comparability among various Alaskan institutions. SESSION 8, THURSDAY P.M. - VOYAGER

Steen, Susan L. (U. of Alberta) – A Glimpse into the People of Point Hope, Alaska Through the Use of Musculoskeletal Stress Markers

Activity-related stress is reflected on the human skeleton through musculoskeletal dynamics, commonly called musculoskeletal stress markers or MSMs. MSMs can be used to interpret the habitual activities of individuals throughout their lifetime. In turn, MSMs can be used to assess habitual tasks such as those associated with subsistence. In 1998 MSM data were collected from observations made on the Point Hope skeletal collection housed at the American Museum of Natural History. Preliminary reports suggest similarities and differences within the group as well as between the people of Point Hope and other Arctic populations. SESSION 14, SATURDAY P.M. - ENDEAVOR

Steffian, Amy F. (Alutiiq Museum) and Patrick Saltonstall (Alutiiq Museum) - Archaeology of the Outlet Site: A Late Kachemak Fish Camp, Kodiak Archipelago, Alaska

Archaeologists studying Alaska's Late Kachemak tradition have long recognized the greater diversity of sites associated with this time period. Major changes in subsistence technologies are accompanied by a broader use of environments and settlement locales. In particular, sites appear in large numbers along the banks of salmon streams. Archaeologists have assumed that these represented fishing camps, places where people harvested fish in quantity for winter storage, although few interior settlements have been extensively studied. In 1999, Alutiiq Museum archaeologists excavated a portion of the Outlet site, a Late Kachemak deposit at the head of Buskin River in the Kodiak Archipelago. This paper presents the preliminary results of the study and investigates the site's function. Although summer fishing and fish processing are clearly evident, cold season hunting activities are also represented. SESSION 11, SATURDAY A.M. - ADVENTURE

VanderHoek, Richard (Lake Clark Katmai National Park and Preserve, National Park Service) and Tom Dilley (Environmental Science Program, Southwest State University) - Alaska Peninsula and Beyond: Recent Cultural, Archaeological, and Geological Studies in the Region (Symposium)

The Alaska Peninsula is an active landscape, undergoing considerable volcanic and geomorphic change during the span of human population in the region. It has been a bridge for human populations during this time between the dynamic cultural centers on its boundaries. Considerable recent work has been done that helps interpret the human-environmental interactions in this area. It is anticipated that papers for this symposium will contribute new data on the anthropology, archaeology, geology and paleoecology of this interesting but poorly known region. SESSION 8, FRIDAY A.M. – MID DECK; SESSION 10, FRIDAY P.M. – MID DECK

VanderHoek, Richard (National Park Service) - Continuing Archaeological Research in Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve

The 1999 National Park Service archaeological survey of ANIA included the surveys of Capes Kumlik and Kunmik and additional geologic studies. Season highlights included the discovery of clay-lined pits in the house floors at SUT-013. Ongoing research in ANIA suggests that Late Holocene cultural hiatuses correspond in part with environmental factors including periodic

tephra fall. Mounting evidence from ANIA and elsewhere support the hypothesis that regional volcanism between 4000 and 3400 B.P. produced an ecological "dead zone" on the central Alaska Peninsula, possibly resulting in the eventual cultural separation of the Eskimo and Aleut peoples. SESSION 10, FRIDAY P.M. – MID DECK

Workman, Bill (U. of Alaska Anchorage) and Jeff Hunston (Yukon Heritage Branch), chairs - **National Traditions in the Archaeology of Far Northwestern North America (Symposium)**

Somewhat arbitrary factors determined the northwestern boundary between Canada and the United States. The boundary as drawn does not make particular environmental or cultural sense. It artificially separates Native peoples with a shared cultural heritage into citizens of two distinct modern nation states. It is commonly perceived that this situation has resulted in the development of different national traditions of archaeological and anthropological research and the creation of "national boundary faults" separating bodies of knowledge. The purpose of this symposium is to gather experienced workers from Canada and the United States who have worked in adjacent territories to review the current status of research, to examine the extent to which archaeologists have paid insufficient attention to the work of colleagues on the other side of the national boundary, and to highlight shared research problems and themes which might guide more productive and more cooperative work in the future. Input and participation by the audience in these deliberations is included in the symposium structure and urgently solicited. SESSION 1, THURSDAY A.M. – MID DECK; SESSION 3, THURSDAY P.M. – MID DECK