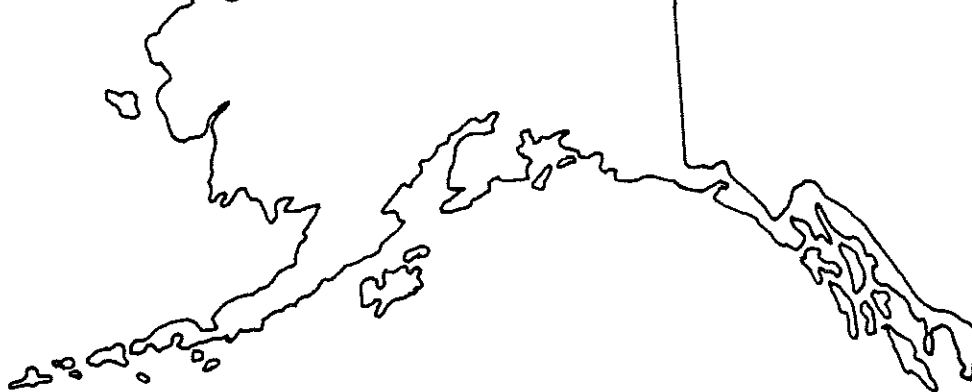


8th ANNUAL ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE



MARCH 20-21, 1981
ANCHORAGE WESTWARD HILTON
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA



HELGE LARSEN

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

SATURDAY LUNCHEON

Point Hope, 1939

Dr. Helge Larsen, Head Curator Emeritus of the Department of Ethnography of the Danish National Museum, has been an active worker in Eskimo archeology in Greenland and Alaska for over 50 years. Born in Copenhagen in 1905, he received an M.A. in Natural Sciences from the University of Copenhagen in 1930. That same year he worked with Therkel Mathiassen in Greenland, the first of six Greenland field seasons which resulted in three important monographs. In 1939, in collaboration with Froelich Rainey and J. Louis Giddings, he located and began excavations of the most important Ipiutak site at Point Hope, Alaska. In 1948, he and Rainey published Ipiutak and the Arctic Whale Hunting Culture, one of the most important and useful monographs in arctic archeology. In 1948 his survey in the poorly known Bering Sea area revealed rich remains related to the Ipiutak and Norton cultures. In 1949 and 1950, he worked at Trail Creek and Deering on the Seward Peninsula, publishing a monograph on Trail Creek in 1968. After further fieldwork in Greenland in 1953 and 1958, he participated in important work at Cape Krusenstern in 1961 and at Onion Portage in 1966.

Dr. Larsen's involvement in Alaskan archeology spans over 40 years. In addition to Alaskan fieldwork he has been Associate Curator of American Archaeology at the American Museum of Natural History (1942-45) and Visiting Lecturer at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks (1949-50) and the University of Oregon (1962). Author of numerous scientific publications, he holds an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Alaska (1950) and has won several prestigious awards for his scientific work. His particular contribution to Eskimo Studies has been pioneering work on a series of important older Eskimo cultures (Denbigh, Choris, Norton/Near Ipiutak, Ipiutak in Alaska; PreDorset and Dorset in West Greenland), knowledge of which has added a new dimension to our understanding of the Eskimo past.

PROGRAM

FRIDAY MORNING

MEZZANINE

8:00am - 4:30pm Registration

ALASKA ROOM

SYMPOSIUM: THE NORTON INTERACTION SPHERE

Organizers: Robert Shaw and Charles Holmes

8:30am - 11:20am

The Norton tradition occupies a pivotal place in the prehistory of Eskimo culture. Even though "Norton Influences" are seen statewide, little basic understanding of the cultural developments leading into and from Norton exists. Even within the core development area of western Alaska, the cultural complexes representative of Norton peoples are poorly known. This symposium is intended to focus the attention of key researchers dealing with the Norton "tradition" on the problem and facilitate an active exchange of views on the reality of the complexes called Norton.

- 8:30am Introduction
- 8:40am An Artifactual Comparison of Finds of Norton and Related Cultures.
Helge Larsen
- 9:00am Norton Beyond the Southern Frontier: A View from the Northwestern Gulf of Alaska.
William B. Workman
- 9:20am Norton: A Changing Southeastern Boundary.
Douglas Reger and Joan B. Townsend
- 9:40am Toward Norton Origins.
Glenn Bacon
- 10:00am BREAK
- 10:20am From Just beyond the Southern Fringe.
Donald W. Clark
- 10:40am Norton Influence in the Hinterland.
Charles E. Holmes

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11:00am Post-Denbigh Occupations of Alaska's North Slope.
Robert Gal

ALEUTIAN ROOM

SESSION: VOLUNTEERED PAPERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY I
Chairperson: Steve Langdon

9:00am - 11:00am

9:00am Alaskan Youth away from Home: A Quantitative Assessment of
Displacement with an Emphasis on the Variable of Ethnicity.
Kerry Feldman, Michael Irwin, Judith Ramos,
Joyce Tucker, Malcom Brown and Lillian Weber

9:20am Government Policy and Limited Entry.
John S. Petterson

9:40am "Why am I drinking?" "Who am I?" Sociocultural Stress and
Substance Abuse in Northern Alaska.
Patricia A. Book

10:00am BREAK

10:20am Medicinal Uses of an Alaskan Plant.
Theresa Overfield, Darrell Weber and Dale Simper

10:40am A Comparative Study of Ethnobotony in Alaska.
Karen Morehouse

LUNCHEON AND GUEST LECTURE 12:00 noon - 1:30pm ALASKA ROOM

Following the luncheon, Dr. Saradell Ard Frederick will speak
on "Eskimo Art in European and Soviet Museums" (with slides).

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

ALASKA ROOM

SYMPOSIUM: THE NORTON INTERACTION SPHERE (continued)
Organizers: Robert Shaw and Charles Holmes

2:00pm - 5:30pm

2:00pm The Norton Tradition as Reflected in Chagvan Bay Organics.
Robert E. Ackerman and Robert D. Shaw

2:20pm The Norton Period on Nunivak Island: Internal Change and
External Influence.
Michael Nowak

2:40pm The Expansion and Survival of the Norton Tradition on the
Yukon-Kuskokwim.
Robert D. Shaw

3:00pm BREAK

3:20pm Choris-Norton Relationships.
Douglas Anderson and Bruce Lutz

3:40pm Siberian Contributions to Norton Culture.
Robert E. Ackerman

4:00pm Trends and Traditions in Alaskan Prehistory: The Place of
Norton Culture.
Don E. Dumond

4:20pm Discussion

ALEUTIAN ROOM

SESSION: VOLUNTEERED PAPERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY II
Chairperson: Kerry Feldman

2:00pm - 5:00pm

2:00pm Oral History Sources: A Wealth of Recorded Information.
William Schneider

2:20pm Alaska Russian Church Archives at the Library of Congress.
Antoinette Shalkop

2:40pm Researching Anthropology: Resources of the Elmer E. Rasmuson
Library.
Randall Jones

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- 3:00pm The Strategy of Ethnographic Reconstruction.
Ernest S. Burch, Jr.
- 3:20pm BREAK
- 3:40pm Changes in Property Relations in a Subarctic Hunting Society.
Sigrid Khera
- 4:00pm Athapaskan Clothing in the Collections of the Field Museum of
Natural History.
James W. VanStone
- 4:20pm John Fredson: A Gwich'in Athabaskan Life History, 1896-1945.
Craig Mishler
- 4:40pm Upper Tanana Athapaskan Fire Ecology.
Roy D. Johnson

TRATTORIA

5:00pm - 7:00pm NO HOST COCKTAILS

SATURDAY MORNING

MEZZANINE

8:00am - 12:00 Noon Registration

KENAI ROOM

SYMPOSIUM: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN ALASKA: DOCUMENTS, CURRENT
PROJECTS, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE FIELD WORK
Organizer and Chairperson: Ty L. Dilliplane
Discussant: James W. VanStone

9:00am - 11:45am

Ten different papers will be presented in this symposium. The first will discuss the identification and use of important documentary resources by historical archaeologists working in Alaska. All of the other papers are project oriented and are

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concerned with some aspect of the historical period of the state. Two of these deal with historic Native materials, two focus on the colonial Russian presence, and the remainder discuss various facets of the era succeeding that of Russian America. The contribution, or potential contribution, of historical archaeology to each project serves as the high-point of discussion in these presentations.

- 9:00am Opening Remarks
- 9:10am The Prospect for History in Historical Archaeology.
Alfred Mongin
- 9:30am The Seal Beach Site (SEL 079): A Multicomponent Hunting Station
on Chugachik Island, Kachemak Bay, Alaska.
Karen W. Workman and John E. Lobdell
- 9:50am Archaeological Reconnaissance along the Kamishak Embayment.
Douglas Reger
- 10:10am BREAK
- 10:25am Brickmaking in Russian America: Research Results through
February, 1981.
Timothy (Ty) L. Dilliplane
- 10:45am Evidence for the Location of the Russian Post at Nulato, Alaska.
Conner Sorensen
- 11:05am Archaeological Research at the Bishop's House, Unalaska.
Douglas W. and Mary J. Veltre
- 11:25am Questions and Answers

ALASKA ROOM

SESSION: VOLUNTEERED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY I
Chairperson: Craig Davis

8:30am - 11:10 am

8:30am The 14(h)(1) Project at a Crucial Crossroads.
Wendy H. Arundale

8:50am The Wetalth Athapaskans of Southern Southeast Alaska.
Chris Rabich Campbell

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- 9:10am Indian Health Service (1980) Excavation at Nikolski, Alaska:
Progress Report.
Ingrid H. Judson and Wayne E. Wiersum
- 9:30am BREAK
- 9:50am 1980 Archeological Reconnaissance of Mt. McKinley National
Park—Yes, Virginia, It's Worth Another Look!
Craig Davis
- 10:10am Report on Preliminary Findings from Archaeological Excavations
on Little Diomed Island, Alaska.
Douglas Gibson
- 10:30am The Mesa Site: A Summary of the 1978, 1979 and 1980 Field
Seasons.
Michael L. Kunz
- 10:50am The Late Prehistoric Period in Northwest Alaska.
Harvey M. Shields, Craig W. Davis and
Kenneth M. Schoenberg

LUNCHEON AND GUEST LECTURE 12:00 noon - 1:30pm ALASKA ROOM

Luncheon followed by the keynote address by Dr. Helge Larsen
entitled "Alaskan Anthropology 1939-1964: A Personal
Retrospective" (with slides).

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

KENAI ROOM

SYMPOSIUM: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN ALASKA: DOCUMENTS, CURRENT
PROJECTS, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE FIELD WORK (continued)
Organizer and Chairperson: Ty L. Dilliplane
Discussant: James W. VanStone

2:00pm - 4:30pm

- 2:00pm The Klondike Gold Rush: Yesterday and Today on the Chilkoot
and White Pass Trails.
Caroline D. Carley

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- 2:20pm The Archeology of a Twentieth Century Frontier Community:
A Study of Cultural Patterning in the Recent Past.
Catherine H. Blee
- 2:40pm Historic Roadhouses: The Potential for Historical Archaeology
along the Iditarod Trail.
Bob Spude
- 3:00pm Coldfoot.
Sue Will
- 3:20pm Questions and Answers; Discussant's Comments

ALASKA ROOM

SESSION: VOLUNTEERED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY II
Chairperson: To Be Announced

2:20pm - 4:30pm

- 2:20pm A Flint Knapper's Cache, Tell Halif, Israel.
Mary Elizabeth Shutler and Paul Jacobs
- 2:40pm Lithic Technology at the Landmark Gap Trail Site, Tangle
Lakes, Alaska.
Charles M. Mobley
- 3:00pm Some Technological Aspects of the Core and Microblade Industry
from WAI-107, a Small Site in Northern Alaska.
Craig Gerlach
- 3:20pm BREAK
- 3:30pm Obsidian Distribution in Alaska.
John Cook
- 3:50pm Tephrochronology in Central Alaska.
Peter Bowers
- 4:10pm One Potential Agent of Disturbance of the Spatial Patterning
of Faunal Remains.
Susan Kent

ALEUTIAN ROOM

SESSION: VOLUNTEERED PAPERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY III
Chairperson: To Be Announced

2:00pm - 4:30pm

2:00pm Russian American Site Typology: Problems of Definition in
Historical Sources.
Katherine L. Arndt

2:20pm Relations between Subsistence and the Social System: The Case
of the Aleuts from the Early Russian Period.
Joseph Gross

2:40pm Rhythm, Meter and Sectionalized Repetition in Alaskan Eskimo
Drumming: A Demonstration.
Thomas F. Johnston

3:00pm BREAK

3:20pm California in Cook Inlet.
James Kari

3:40pm Environmental Diversity within the Dena'ina Language Area.
Priscilla Russell Kari

4:00pm Return of a Heritage.
Grant Spearman

ALEUTIAN/KENAI ROOMS

4:45pm - 6:00pm BUSINESS MEETING OF THE ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

ABSTRACTS

Arndt, Katherine L., SUNY-Binghamton (*Aleutian Room -- Sat. afternoon*)
"Russian American Site Typology: Problems of Definition in
Historical Sources"

Russian settlements in Alaska have been labeled with a number of terms: odinochka, redoubt, settlement, zimov'e, artel, fort. Although they appear to designate distinct types of settlements, a review of the literature reveals that use of these terms has varied by author, by time period, and by geographic area. The previously unpublished notes of Kirill T. Khlebnikov on Russian America, compiled by R.G. Liapunova and S.G. Fedorova (1979), provide some sense of the variation in settlement size and function and insights into the ways in which Khlebnikov and his contemporaries classified those settlements.

Arundale, Wendy H., CPSU, UAF (*Alaska Room -- Saturday morning*)
"The 14(h)(1) Project at a Crucial Crossroads"

During the past two years, the Alaska Native Historic Sites 14(h)(1) Project has undergone substantial growth and made significant achievements. It now stands at a turning point as responsibility for the project passes from the National Park Service to the Heritage, Conservation, and Recreation Service. This paper will examine some of the challenges that lie ahead.

Bacon, Glenn, Alaskarctic (*Alaska Room -- Friday afternoon*)
"Toward Norton Origins"

In recent years discussion has focused on two contradictory suggestions as to the origin of Norton culture. Some archeologists have followed Douglas Anderson in looking for Norton antecedents in northwestern Alaska. Others, following Donald Clark and Don Dumond are looking to the warmer coastal regions of the North Pacific. Evidence from the recently tested Amaknak Bridge Site may help document Norton origins in the vicinity of the southern Bering Sea.

Blee, Catherine H. (*Kenai Room -- Saturday afternoon*)

"The Archeology of a Twentieth Century Frontier Community: A Study of Cultural Patterning in the Recent Past"

Historical archeology has come a long way from the cataloging of seventeenth century ceramics to the recognition of distinct artifact distribution patterns and how they relate to the behavior of people in the past. Studies on eighteenth century American frontier posts reveal that certain kinds of artifacts recur from site to site in given frequencies. In test excavations at Skagway, Alaska, founded during the 1897-98 gold rush, the same kinds of artifact frequencies occurred as found in the eighteenth century frontier sites. It would seem that some of the factors affecting the acquisition, use, and disposal of goods on the eighteenth century frontier may be in operation on the twentieth century frontier. The author discusses the Frontier Pattern of artifact distribution and suggests some explanations for the similarities between two sites from the same culture, but separated by two hundred years and an industrial revolution.

Book, Patricia A., Northern Alaska Health Resources Association, Inc.
(Aleutian Room -- Friday morning)

"'Why am I drinking?' 'Who am I?' Sociocultural Stress and
Substance Abuse in Northern Alaska"

This paper presents the results of a content analysis of six small group discussions held in three northern Alaskan communities in the fall of 1980. This nominal group process technique was one needs assessment procedure utilized in a regionwide substance abuse planning effort. Additional data from a fourth community discussion group was included in the final analysis. The results of this problem identification and prioritization process indicate a prominent perception that substance abuse problems are largely related to psychosocial stress and rapid economic change. In comparison, the disease concept of substance abuse was given little significance in this opinion survey.

Bowers, Peter and Robert Thorson, BLM and UAF respectively
(Alaska Room -- Saturday afternoon)

"Tephrochronology in Central Alaska"

The importance of tephrochronology in Quaternary studies lies primarily in its use in identifying time-parallel regional stratigraphic marker horizons through which intrasite and intersite correlations can be made. This paper focuses on one tephra from the Cantwell area, showing how, through the use of stratigraphic, petrologic, chemical, and chronologic data, it can be correlated with other dated tephra localities. The Cantwell Ash probably extends eastward beyond the Tangle Lakes and southward to the Susitna Canyon, dates between 3200 and 3800 B.P., and had its source in the western Alaska Range. Defining the distribution, age, characteristics, and source, establishes it as a key marker horizon which can be widely applied to sites where age data are lacking. Systematic sampling, controlled dating, and detailed field and laboratory analyses for each tephra are required for their use as marker horizons. To meet this need, an Alaska Tephrochronology Data Center is being established at the University of Alaska Museum, to assist investigators in tephra sampling and analysis, to coordinate data exchange, and to maintain a reference collection. Such a center is critically needed before regional applications of Alaskan Tephrochronology can be made.

Burch, Ernest S., Jr., Smithsonian Institution (Aleutian Room -- Friday p.m.)

"The Strategy of Ethnographic Reconstruction"

The view that Alaska Natives know little about their own history appears to be widespread among Alaskan anthropologists. My own experience indicates that, on the contrary, Alaska Natives, as a group, command a tremendous amount of historical information. But it is up to the anthropologist to devise ways to recover it. This paper outlines the approach I found to be the most effective during two decades of trial and error. Successful procedures include all of those normally required in anthropological field research, plus several others appropriate to historical studies specifically, plus a great deal of hard work.

Campbell, Chris Rabich (*Alaska Room -- Saturday morning*)

"The Wetalh Athapaskans of Southern Southeast Alaska"

An Athapaskan group, the Wetalh, inhabited the west shore of Portland Canal during the historic period. The Wetalh claimed their territory had once included the peninsula separating Portland Canal and Behm Canal and the Unuk River drainage. They differed sharply from the Tlingit because they depended on land mammals for food and clothing, and were nomadic during the winter. The origin myths of the Wetalh, their ethnohistory, land use patterns, and the implications for the archeologist are described in this paper, which expands and revises the one I presented last year on the population dynamics of Misty Fiords.

Carley, Caroline D., Univ. of Idaho (*Kenai Room -- Saturday afternoon*)

"The Klondike Gold Rush: Yesterday and Today on the Chilkoot and White Pass Trails"

In 1898 thousands of individuals joined a rush for gold in the Klondike gold fields of the Yukon Territory. Two of the most frequently used routes to the Klondike were the Chilkoot and White Pass Trails. Carrying enough equipment and supplies to last a year, the gold-seekers slowly made their way over the trails stopping to rest and cache their goods at convenient locations. Small boom towns and camps, often called cities, sprang up overnight, providing entertainment, shelter, and food for the adventurers.

The short-lived stampede over the trails ended as spontaneously as it had begun. Hastily built structures and quickly discarded trash and belongings were left to the elements. Eighty years later, in 1979, the National Park Service funded an archaeological reconnaissance of the Chilkoot and White Pass Trails in the Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park of Skagway, Alaska. Three months of work revealed that though weather, vegetation, rivers, and progress had taken their toll, much remained of the Klondike Gold Rush.

It is the purpose of this paper to show what remains today of this historic event and the extent to which these resources are diminishing. Significance of preservation and interpretation will also be discussed.

Clark, Donald W., Archaeological Survey of Canada

(*Alaska Room -- Friday morning*)

"From Just Beyond the Southern Fringe"

Two regional traditions of the northern world, Norton (exclusive of Alaska Peninsula interface) and Kachemak (using Kodiak I. data only) are compared.

Trait correspondences are dispersed through all functional categories of artifacts, but they do not form a definable complex and are outmassed by differences. Among horizon markers and other traits are some that appear to indicate continuing communication between Norton and Kachemak peoples, though the traditions show long-standing separation if ever there was a common origin. Interpretations of the early Norton tradition Choris phase, however, are more labile but, from the present point of view, largely on the basis of negative evidence which is a poor binder for prehistory.

Davis, Craig W., Nat'l. Park Serv. (*Alaska Room -- Saturday morning*)
"1980 Archeological Reconnaissance of Mt. McKinley National Park—
Yes, Virginia, It's Worth Another Look!"

An archeological reconnaissance was undertaken within Mt. McKinley National Park (now Denali National Park) during the summer of 1980 to relocate and examine the condition of sites found in the early 1960's by H. Morris Morgan and Adan E. Treganza, to examine the condition of the Teklanika sites in the Teklanika Archeological District, and to survey in other areas as time and weather allowed. An additional 16 archeologic and historic sites were added to the park inventory as a result of this effort, doubling the known sites for the area. Aside from examining previously discovered sites in preparation for development of a CRM management plan for the park, the recon was prompted by a desire to demonstrate to park staff that additional cultural sites would be found within the park boundaries. Park resource personnel and managers alike doubted that any sites would be found since several surveys had been done earlier. This paper discusses the sites found during the 1980 season and recaps the previous work done in the park and adjacent areas to date.

Dilliplane, Timothy (Ty) L., AK. Div. of Parks (*Kenai Room -- Saturday a.m.*)
"Brickmaking in Russian America: Research Results through
February, 1981"

In November of 1979, test excavations were undertaken by Ty L. Dilliplane and Ted Nelson at a Russian Brickkiln on Kodiak Island (Alaska Heritage Resources Survey site no. KOD-011). Documentary research into the brick-making industry of Russian America accompanied this field work. A paper presenting the results of both the field and records investigation, as well as reviewing the 1974 survey report by W. Hanable and K. Workman on a Russian brickkiln on Long Island (KOD-207), was given to last year's Alaska Anthropological Association conference. Since then, research into the brickmaking enterprise of Russian America has continued, to include substantive excavations at KOD-011 during the 1980 field season. This paper will present the results of the research through February, 1981, along with pinpointing future objectives of the project.

Dumond, Don E., Univ. of Oregon (*Alaska Room -- Friday afternoon*)
"Trends and Traditions in Alaskan Prehistory: The Place of Norton
Culture"

The heuristic concept tradition is defined. The cases for continuity and change between Norton cultures and the earlier Arctic Small Tool tradition are examined through evidence both typological and distributional, the latter adduced from quantitative study of a sample of 49 Alaskan archaeological localities. It is concluded that the changes are of such magnitude as to warrant the recognition of a new tradition in Norton times. In international context, the respective relationships of Dorset and Norton cultures to the Arctic Small Tool tradition are considered, and some evidence of typological correspondence between typical Norton assemblages and contemporary collections from northeast Asia -- in particular one collection from the Okhotsk Sea coast -- is assessed. It is concluded that the conceptualization of Alaskan prehistory will be facilitated by use of a cultural taxonomy that clearly distinguishes terminologically between the Arctic Small Tool, the Norton-related, and the Dorset cultures.

Feldman, Kerry, Michael Irwin, Judith Ramos, Joyce Tucker, Malcom Brown, and Lillian Webber, UAA (*Aleutian Room -- Friday morning*)

"Alaskan Youth away from Home: A Quantitative Assessment of Displacement with an Emphasis on the Variable of Ethnicity"

The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (U.S. Congress) was and is an effort to counter the growing displacement of Native American youth from their homes and cultural settings through extra-cultural adoptions and social service placements (foster homes, etc.).

To assist public and private organizations, especially Native social service organizations, in planning for the implementation of this Act in Alaska, the present research project was undertaken. Comparative quantitative data on Alaskan youth (0-18 years of age) residing out-of-home for purposes of social services, corrections, health needs and education on December 3, 1979 will be presented. Although only social service displacement is the concern of the Act, data on the other areas of social life were examined to obtain a complete view on Alaskan youth (native or non-native) residing away from home. The study population will be examined also in terms of the following variables: age, sex, prior residency rural/urban movement, reasons for displacement, among others.

The over representation of Native Alaskan youth in all social areas examined, compared to their statewide population, is clearly seen. Implications of these data for public and private organizations concerned with and/or responsible for Alaskan youth are suggested.

Gal, Robert, BLM (*Alaska Room -- Friday morning*)

"Post-Denbigh Occupations of Alaska's North Slope"

The scant evidence for occupation of the North Slope of Alaska from Classic Denbigh times to the emergence of the fully maritime-adapted Birnirk culture is reviewed. New evidence from USGS-BLM excavations and testing at the South Meade and Tukutu Lake sites is presented.

The North Slope data is then critically compared to the cultural-historical developments in the Bering Straits region in Post-Denbigh times. The comparisons focus on three aspects of the North Slope Post-Denbigh occupations: typological similarities and continuities, ecological response, and geographic-historical position relative to the distribution of modern Inupiat. Last, a non-lineal model of ASTt cultural development is proposed.

Gerlach, Craig, Brown Univ. (*Alaska Room -- Saturday afternoon*)

"Some Technological Aspects of the Core and Microblade Industry from WAI-107, a Small Site in Northern Alaska"

During the 1980 field season a team of USGS archeologists surveyed a large segment of an ancient beach ridge, located between Wainwright and the Utukok River in the National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska. A total of seventeen prehistoric sites were located and tested. The sites are represented by small, relatively shallow concentrations of lithic debris. Although undated by radiocarbon or other chronometric methods, these sites appear to represent a series of special purpose localities that can with reasonable certainty be assigned to some phase of the American Paleo-Arctic or Arctic Small Tool Traditions.

The lithic assemblage from one of the beach ridge sites, WAI-107, is described and presented as an example of the types of information that can be derived from the analysis of small sites. In culture-historical terms, the lithic industry from WAI-107 is affiliated with some phase of the American Paleo-Arctic Tradition. Quite apart from the culture-historical significance that may be attributed to WAI-107, however, this analysis focuses on the behavioral and technological aspects of the lithic assemblages from this locality.

In light of the small size of the site and the fact that the assemblage constitutes a valid cultural complex, the analysis is based upon the assumption that the site represents a single depositional episode. Having established this as reasonably as possible on typological and archeological grounds, this paper further examines the proposition that the lithic industry resulted from an integrated behavioral set as well.

The lithic debitage from WAI-107 is described in terms of reduction sequences established specifically for the analysis of a microblade core reduction continuum. It is argued that variability in the microblade collection may be explained specifically in terms of the various phases of the microcore reduction sequence. From this perspective, it can be shown that variability within a technological tradition may well be greater than variability between technological traditions, especially when specific classes of debitage are compared.

Gibson, Douglas, AK. Div. of Parks (*Alaska Room -- Saturday morning*)
"Report of Preliminary Findings from Archaeological Excavations
on Little Diomed Island, Alaska"

During 1980, the Office of History and Archaeology, Alaska Division of Parks, conducted archaeological investigations on Little Diomed Island which uncovered remains of Thule-Birnirk and Norton traditions. These cultural remains along with a general discussion of conditions encountered during the excavations will be discussed.

Gross, Joseph, UAF (*Aleutian Room -- Saturday afternoon*)

"Relations between Subsistence and the Social System: The Case of the Aleuts from the Early Russian Period"

It has been observed from the first Russian contact that the Aleut men possessed craftsman-like skills in hunting, fishing, seamanship, and boat construction along with exceptional skills of observation, physical endurance, athletic prowess and admirable dispositions of self-discipline, concentration, patience and fortitude. Although rarely asked, how were these skills and dispositions acquired? What were the mechanisms, institutions and other means that functioned to produce such results? The actual material on child-training used to illustrate this process focus only on the development of certain motor skills and/or the technical knowledge associated with Aleut technology and/or the environment. Almost nothing has been written on the process of acquiring less technical skills of observation or dispositions, attitudes, and orientations which are important for hunting success in an Arctic environment. In this paper, ethnohistoric data from the 18th and early 19th century will be examined for clues to Aleut socialization and 'character' development which so impressed the early explorers and traders. Through such an analysis, clear links will be forged between subsistence activities and the social/cultural system of the Aleut.

Holmes, Charles E., WA. St. Univ. and BLM (*Alaska Room -- Friday morning*)
"Norton Influence in the Hinterland"

While it is difficult to say with certainty what influence Norton exerted on interior boreal groups, a number of shared traits strongly suggest long standing interaction. Specific elements found at Lake Minchumina, such as shaft smoothers and other stone abraders, chipped stone insets, ground stone, etched stone, other chipped stone artifacts (scrapers), and house type are remarkably similar to those found at Pt. Hope (Ipiutak and Near Ipiutak) and Iyatayet (Norton). These traits are seen in contrast to elements of the Northern Archaic tradition (Itkillik phase) and the Denali phase of the Athapaskan tradition.

Johnson, Roy D. (*Aleutian Room -- Friday afternoon*)

"Upper Tanana Athapaskan Fire Ecology"

Ethnoarchaeological field work among modern Athapaskans of the Upper Tanana River, Alaska, has disclosed the importance of intentionally set and well regulated fires in their traditional subsistence strategies. Ethnographic and ethnohistoric information on traditional Upper Tanana fires is presented and compared with published data on Athapaskans and Algonquians of northern Alberta. It is argued that the traditional knowledge of these peoples native to the taiga is based upon empirical observation and an implicit systemic model of their environment which justifiably can be called, in the case of the Upper Tanana, an Athapaskan fire ecology.

These Athapaskan and Algonquian views of the effects of fire on their environment largely agree with each other, and with the fire ecology recently developed by Western scientists: promotion of edge effect along the forest-meadow ecotone by prescribed burning resulted in increased floral productivity, which in turn increased densities of big game, fur bearers and water fowl. Controlled fires set around villages also greatly reduced vulnerability to summer wildfires.

Through a program of intentional cyclical manipulation, these hunting-gathering populations maintained their physical environment in a pulse stability which, from the human standpoint, improved the productivity of the taiga. These populations were thus modifying their environment within which their sociocultural systems were adapted.

Potential socioeconomic results of a proposed program of research are discussed. Resultant data would be of value to archaeologists, social anthropologists, ecologists, and wildlife and forest managers.

Johnston, Thomas F., UAF (*Aleutian Room -- Saturday afternoon*)

"Rhythm, Meter and Sectionalized Repetition in Alaskan Eskimo Drumming: A Demonstration"

This paper presents a simple analysis of northern and southern Eskimo drumming accompaniments used in mimetic dance. The complete accompaniment for a given dance is fixed, known beforehand to drummers and dancers, and remains the same for every performance. This facilitates unison drumming by a team.

The complete accompaniment is divided into three or four long sections. One or two of the sections consist of longer beats than the other sections,

and thus appear to move slower. Such sections accompany miming of hauling or climbing.

Within a given section, there are eight to sixteen identical bars of drumming, each bar containing one long beat and one short beat, or two short beats and one long beat. Successive sections reduce in length as the piece proceeds. A section is generally repeated before moving on.

Prior to commencement of the accompaniment, there occur brief introductory drumbeats unrelated mathematically to the prevailing rhythm, and in cases where the entire accompaniment is repeated several times, there is a brief interlude of rhythmic drumbeats, providing a "vamp till ready."

Eskimo team drumming is complex, dynamic, hypnotic and highly functional for dance. Drum-making is a fine art and the maker is generally the player.

Drums will be loaned to the audience for this presentation.

Jones, Randall, UAF (*Aleutian Room -- Friday afternoon*)

"Researching Anthropology: Resources of the Elmer E. Rasmuson Library"

Researching anthropology is a multi-disciplinary activity. The researcher often finds documentation located in many types of sources found and accessed through various approaches. Resources available in the Rasmuson Library, UAF, will be described. Some historical sources covered will be Russian language; historical and ethnological material of early Alaska; church records; government publications -- territorial, state and federal; early exploration accounts; newspapers; archives -- papers, photographs and microfilm collections; machine-indexed historical files; and maps. Modern sources will include Alaska and Arctic bibliographies; periodical indexes; publications of University departments and agencies; Native corporations; and subject-specific bibliographies and a guide to library research.

Judson, Ingrid H. and Wayne E. Wiersum, PHS (*Alaska Room -- Saturday a.m.*)

"Indian Health Service (1980) Excavation at Nikolski, Alaska: Progress Report"

The Indian Health Service (1980) sanitation project at Nikolski, Umnak Island, was determined to have an adverse effect on the Chaluka Site, an extensive archeological midden site on the National Register of Historic Places. After considering several design alternatives, the sanitation project's design and construction engineers decided to extend and bury the new water transmission line some 100 feet into the westernmost part of the midden, thus coupling the existing system to the proposed water intake and storage system. A brief review of the excavation procedures, report progress and stratigraphic results will be discussed in relation to previous Chaluka Research.

Kari, James, UAF (*Aleutian Room -- Saturday afternoon*)

"California in Cook Inlet"

The surname Kalifornsky, of some of the last speakers of the Outer Cook Inlet dialect of the Dena'ina language, has stimulated investigation of the previously undocumented 19th century Dena'ina participation in the Fort Ross colony in California. Linguistic evidence, including a few loanwords in Dena'ina from California Indian languages, provides further evidence of Dena'ina presence at Fort Ross. Ironically, the misrecorded Kenai Peninsula place name Kalifonsky (for Kalifornsky village) has obscured this interesting historic name from the general public.

Kari, Priscilla Russell, UAF (*Aleutian Room -- Saturday afternoon*)

"Environmental Diversity within the Dena'ina Language Area"

The Dena'ina (Tanaina), while sharing a single mutually intelligible language, inhabit a vast territory that environmentally and topographically is very diverse. Strikingly, their territory is bisected by both Cook Inlet and the Alaska Range. The Dena'ina themselves distinguish a variety of types of natural features and associated environments both terrestrial and aquatic within their territory. Associated with each environment are specific resources and a knowledge of how to obtain and use them. The data for this ethnoenvironmental description is drawn from the disciplines of linguistics and anthropology as well as historical accounts and traditional Dena'ina folklore.

Kent, Susar (*Alaska Room -- Saturday afternoon*)

"One Potential Agent of Disturbance of the Spatial Patterning of Faunal Remains"

Ethnoarchaeological research reveals that the spatial distribution of faunal remains can often be the result of canine behavior rather than human behavior. Experimentation indicates that bones are not necessarily scarred when gnawed on only until the meat has been removed. Thus, bones that have been spatially disturbed by dogs need not have gnaw marks that an archaeologist could later detect.

Khera, Sigrid, UAF (*Aleutian Room -- Friday afternoon*)

"Changes in Property Relations in a Subarctic Hunting Society"

This paper deals with a specific aspect of the long-time process of social and economic changes in an eastern Canadian Algonquin band. It investigates in which way different types of commercially manufactured equipment introduced at different time periods were integrated in the system of property relations. It discusses how this equipment in its specific place in the property relations system affected important social relations and with it the overall economic situation of the society.

Kunz, Michael L., Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. (*Alaska Room -- Saturday a.m.*)

"The Mesa Site: A Summary of the 1978, 1979 and 1980 Field Seasons"

The Mesa Site (KIR-102) is a 7,620 year old archeological site located along the North Face of the Brooks Range in the southernmost extremity of the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A). As a result of the work done at the Mesa, a number of intriguing, site related situations have been identified. These points of interest include the composition and morphology of the artifact assemblage, the cultural homogeneity (through

time) demonstrated at the site, the area glacial activity, and the apparent long term stability of the soil profile. These points as well as an overall discussion of the site are covered in a recap and update of the last three year's work at the Mesa.

Mishler, Craig (*Aleutian Room -- Friday afternoon*)

"John Fredson: A Gwich'in Athabaskan Life History, 1896-1945"

As both a folk and classical musician, orator, narrator, wood carver, river pilot, trapper, mechanic, carpenter, surveyor, interpreter, scholar, and teacher to his own people, John Fredson was truly one of the most gifted of twentieth century Alaskan Indians. Instrumental in securing one of the largest Indian reservations in the entire United States, he was also a key informant for early subarctic ethnographers and linguists, helping to shape our scientific understanding and appreciation of northern Athabaskan languages and cultures. From an anthropological perspective, these accomplishments weigh far greater than the brief public acclaim he gained from his supporting role in Hudson Stuck's successful ascent of Mt. McKinley in 1913.

Mobley, Charles M. (*Alaska Room -- Saturday afternoon*)

"Lithic Technology at the Landmark Gap Trail Site, Tangle Lakes, Alaska"

Excavations at a prehistoric site yielded 6110 lithic artifacts dated to 4330 ± 125 years B.P. Confirming the integrity of the stratigraphy is a volcanic ash layer (possibly correlated with the Jarvis Creek or Cantwell ash) above the cultural deposit and overlain by the remains of a radiocarbon dated tundra fire. Tool and debris analyses indicate that no core/blade technology was practiced, but rather production of bifaces was emphasized. Morphological similarities between this assemblage and others from Tangle Lakes call into question the validity of the previously defined Amphitheater Mountain Complex, and it is proposed that most -- if not all -- of these sites simply reflect stone quarrying and tool manufacture by aboriginal groups through a broad period of time.

Mongin, Alfred, AK. Div. of Parks (*Kenai Room -- Saturday morning*)

"The Prospect for History in Historical Archaeology"

Written materials documenting Alaska, published and unpublished, are more extensive and complete than those concerning any of the other 50 states of the United States of America. With the advent of significant numbers of archaeologists, historical and pre-historical, working in Alaska, this body of available documentation and its utilization assumes transcendent importance.

This paper will suggest precedents for and approaches to the identification and utilization of the written record of Alaska, published and unpublished, by those who would dig up the heritage of the Great Land.

Morehouse, Karen (*Aleutian Room -- Friday morning*)

"A Comparative Study of Ethnobotany in Alaska"

In Alaska there are over 200 species of plants, including fungus, mushrooms and seaweed, that have been identified for various ethnographic purposes by researchers. Plants were utilized for food, materials,

fuel, stimulants, fumigants, perfumes and magical purposes. Many of these species served similar purposes for different Native groups in Alaska. This presentation is an ethnographic comparison of some plants commonly used by Alaska Natives.

Nowak, Michael (Alaska Room -- Friday afternoon)

"The Norton Period on Nunivak Island: Internal Change and External Influence"

Archaeological work carried out on Nunivak Island, Alaska, has shown initial occupation of that island to be a Norton culture which has been divided into an early period (150 B.C.-A.D. 300) and a late period (A.D. 300-A.D. 600). Ceramics provide the clearest basis for this division but lithics also support it.

The changes or "evolution" that the Nunivak Norton undergoes are in part seen elsewhere in western Alaska, but differences in specific chronological sequences likely reflect Nunivak's insular status. This paper will explore changes in some items of material culture, comparing and contrasting the evolution or changes of similar items at other Norton sites in southwestern Alaska.

Overfield, Theresa, Darrell Weber and Dale Simper, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, Utah (Aleutian Room -- Friday morning)

"Medicinal Uses of an Alaskan Plant"

Artemisia tilesii, known in the Yukon Delta Region as chaiclook, is a popular Native remedy used to treat skin infections, chest colds and arthritic joint pain. A team, using methods from nursing, anthropology, biochemistry, microbiology and medicine, is studying the plant. To date, we have isolated factors that probably aid in the relief of joint pain, namely isothujone and thujone. We are presently attempting to decipher the plants' micro-structure and its antibiotic effect on several bacteria and fungi. Anti-inflammatory studies using animal models will follow.

Reger, Douglas, AK. Div. of Parks (Kenai Room -- Saturday morning)

"Archaeological Reconnaissance along the Kamishak Embayment"

Reconnaissance along the shores of Kamishak Bay for archaeological sites during 1980, revealed a lack of sites, particularly prehistoric, which probably is attributable to a poor subsistence resource area. An historic site, the Amakdedori Site, yielded historic materials fairly tightly dated by geological means supported by historical documentation and which hold good potential for study of acculturation of Native sea mammal hunters of the latter 19th century.

Reger, Douglas and Joan B. Townsend, AK. Div. of Parks and Univ. of Manitoba respectively (Alaska Room -- Friday morning)

"Norton: A Changing Southeastern Boundary"

Two sites, the Pedro Bay Site and the Belgua Point Site, have yielded collections which either show very strong Norton presence or may be formally considered Norton. Similarities of chipped stone projectile points or end blades, scraper forms, polished burins, and at the Pedro Bay Site, linear stamped pottery, with acknowledged Norton collections provide information about the boundary through time of Norton territory.

The Beluga Point component suggests intrusion into Cook Inlet at an early time possibly due to environmental reasons. The Pedro Bay component points to a probable exclusion of Norton from Cook Inlet by A.D. 500. This may have been due to florescence of the Kachemak Tradition in lower Cook Inlet.

Schneider, William, UAF (*Aleutian Room -- Friday afternoon*)

"Oral History Sources: A Wealth of Recorded Information"

The paper will center on the work I have been conducting for the past few months on determining the oral history collections in the state and indexing them in a way that will permit easy retrieval of information. I will review the variety of materials that are available and then will answer questions about specific areas and topics of concern to those attending the session.

Shalkop, Antoinette (*Aleutian Room -- Friday afternoon*)

"Alaska Russian Church Archives at the Library of Congress"

This important collection, donated to the United States Government in 1927 and 1941, represents for the most part material that has not been studied until now. These documents cover a period of 200 years beginning with 1733 and ending in 1934, and a geographical area ranging from eastern Siberia to Alaska and the United States. They form a major source of information on the history of Alaska. The documents are of varied character -- Imperial decrees, vital statistics, trial records, financial reports and personal material on various individuals. The collection has been catalogued according to geographical area and subject matter to facilitate research in the future.

Shutler, Mary Elizabeth, UAF and Paul Jacobs, Univ. of St. Thomas, Houston
(*Alaska Room -- Saturday afternoon*)

"A Flint Knapper's Cache, Tell Halif, Israel"

An unusual find of unfinished flint blades, cores and knapping tools was made in a Bronze Age stratum at Tell Halif, Israel. The find collaborated the method of stone tool technology at Tell Halif postulated by Miranda Warburton on the basis of replication experiments.

Sorensen, Conner (*Kenai Room -- Saturday morning*)

"Evidence for the Location of the Russian Post at Nulato, Alaska"

In July 1980, in a preconstruction cultural resource survey for a local road near Nulato, Alaska, Conner Sorensen and W.F. Johnson documented a cemetery site which is apparently associated with the Nulato Massacre of February 6, 1851. On that date the winter village of the Lower Koyukon and the Russian trading post at Nulato were destroyed by the Upper Koyukon. Historical evidence suggests that the physical remains of the Russian trading posts from the period 1842 to 1868 may be located near the cemetery site. Because of the site's significance a comprehensive survey of the Nulato area is recommended.

Spude, Bob (Kenai Room -- Saturday afternoon)

"Historic Roadhouses: The Potential for Historical Archaeology along the Iditarod Trail"

The Iditarod National Historical Trail team has documented approximately 200 roadhouses. Unfortunately, few of these structures remain intact; most are in ruins or have crumbled into the tundra. The scant or fragmentary historical record -- brief passages in travel accounts or reminiscences, newspaper clippings, rare photographs, and legal documents -- should be supplemented by detailed surveys of representative roadhouse sites. This paper reviews historical data collection to date and proposes historical archaeology research. Five roadhouse sites are proposed for study -- a number which may yield exemplary artifacts and data about the "typical" Alaskan roadhouse.

VanStone, James W., Field Museum of Natural History
(Aleutian Room -- Friday afternoon)

"Athapaskan Clothing in the Collections of the Field Museum of Natural History"

Collections in the Department of Anthropology, Field Museum of Natural History contain 31 items of northern Athapaskan summer clothing and related items collected in the Yukon valley of Alaska near the end of the 19th century. In this paper eight representative examples are discussed, illustrated, and related to contemporary historical descriptions. Some comments on provenience are also included.

Veltre, Douglas W., ACC, and Mary J. Veltre (Kenai Room -- Saturday morning)

"Archaeological Research at the Bishop's House, Unalaska"

The Bishop's House, built in Unalaska in 1882 as the residence for Bishop Nestor, was the site of pre-restoration archaeological research in 1980. A very thin precontact cultural component radiocarbon dated to 705 ± 60 B.P. underlay most of the building area, but this band was not deemed to be in substantial danger from the restoration activities. An upper component consisted of disturbed postcontact deposits and the remains of a possible Russian period foundation.

Will, Sue (Kenai Room -- Saturday afternoon)

"Coldfoot"

Coldfoot, Alaska, was the center of the most northerly gold mining activity in the United States from 1902 until 1906 after a strike on the Middle Fork of the Koyukuk River. Deserted shortly thereafter, due to a strike about 15 miles north near Wiseman, it has seen a revival of activity since the 1974 construction of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline and haul road. As a result of plans for public service development in the area, Bureau of Land Management archaeologists conducted a reconnaissance survey of the remaining structures at Coldfoot and an adjacent mining site in August 1980. The increasing potential for indirect impacts from development plans will be discussed in relation to the history and future management of the sites.

Workman, Karen W. and John E. Lobdell, ACC

(Kenai Room -- Saturday morning)

"The Seal Beach Site (SEL 079): A Multicomponent Hunting Station on Chugachik Island, Kachemak Bay, Alaska"

In the two meter plus deposit, the uppermost component is an historic Tanaina hunters' camp featuring prominently an addiction (or predilection) to tea drinking in the context of primarily aboriginal material culture. Lower components (with minor variations in fauna) are separated by a thick layer of volcanic ash and include a postash prehistoric assemblage with a small artifact sample precluding ready characterization. The preash occupation, dating between 100 B.C. and c. 1000 A.D., compares culturally and temporally to the main Kachemak tradition found at the larger SEL 033 site on the same island. Thus two millennia of human history and at least two cultural traditions, the Pacific Eskimo Kachemak tradition and the ancestors of the Tanaina Athapaskans, are represented here.

Workman, William B., UAP (Alaska Room Friday morning)

"Norton Beyond the Southern Frontier: A View from the Northwestern Gulf of Alaska"

The constellation of diagnostic traits which define the Norton culture of the Bering and Chukchi Seas has yet to be found in association on the ice-free shores of the North Pacific. Certain diagnostics such as ceramics rarely if ever occur there. Nevertheless, many Norton forms do occur in 2000 year old North Pacific cultures and many authors have noted obvious southern influences in the basic Norton inventory. Several, most notably D. Clark and R. McGhee, have suggested that ancient southern Alaskan cultures may have been more important than the Arctic Small Tool tradition in the genesis of Norton.

In this paper we will attempt to indicate the basic elements which, in combination, define classic Norton. We will then turn to a discussion of certain Norton-related elements in the older levels of the Chugachik Island site (SEL 033) in Kachemak Bay dated between c. 400 B.C. and the time of Christ and more poorly controlled and sparser material recovered through test excavations into presumably older deposits at the Yukon Island Fox Farm site (SEL 041). A distinct late First Millennium A.D. infusion of indirectly derived Norton traits in the inventory of the Yukon Island Bluff site (SEL 041 Bluff) will also be briefly discussed. Expanding on a study completed 12 years ago, we will attempt to assess the cultural and social implications of the similarities noted.

Scarcity of Kachemak Bay material predating the appearance of classic Norton to the north and west precludes definitive discussion of the Clark/McGhee hypothesis of a southern origin for Norton and/or its ancestors. Norton origins will be obliquely discussed with attention to probable southern elements in its genesis as well as its possible primary and secondary (Canadian Arctic Small Tool tradition) debt to the Denbigh Flint complex and the obvious if obscure Asian derivation of some of its traits.

ADDITIONAL ABSTRACTS

Ackerman, Robert E. and Robert D. Shaw (*Alaska Room -- Friday afternoon*)

"The Norton Tradition as Reflected in Chagvan Bay Organics"

A site bridging more than 3,000 years of prehistory exists on the south spit of Chagvan Bay in western Alaska. Investigations at the locality by Ackerman and Ross, and recently by Shaw have yielded information relevant to the Norton Tradition. Specifically, well preserved ivory artifacts, including several rare harpoon points, from one feature (House 132) and their significance to Norton are discussed. Additionally, the question of Choris and/or Norton influences are addressed.

The rarity of well preserved organics representing prehistory during the Norton era make investigations of these materials pivotal in interpreting the regional development of Norton in western Alaska.

Petterson, John S., Univ. of CA., San Diego (*Aleutian Room -- Fri. a.m.*)

"Government Policy and Limited Entry"

This paper is an examination of how a government policy designed ostensibly to serve a specific interest can, as a result of cultural misunderstandings, have the reverse effect. We focus on "Limited Entry" and a specific group of its subjects, the Native Americans of Bristol Bay, Alaska. The underlying objective of fisheries limitation in Alaska is greater economic efficiency—conservation of the resource, while also highlighted in the Limited Entry Act, is manifestly of peripheral concern. The intended beneficiaries of the Act were residents of the State of Alaska. While in recent years the fisheries have been usually productive, and economic returns have increased remarkably, it is our contention that many Native fishermen have been prevented access to these benefits as a direct result of Limited Entry regulations. We examine the notion that cultural misunderstandings which occurred during policy formulation and early implementation were to lead to the permanent exclusion of some Native fishermen who would otherwise have entered the fishery.

Shaw, Robert D. (*Alaska Room -- Friday afternoon*)

"The Expansion and Survival of the Norton Tradition on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta"

Check stamped ceramics occur widely on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta until about 1,000 years ago. This ceramic complex is thought to indicate Norton affiliations and a regional florescence of that cultural complex. The hypothesis that Norton Tradition people were the first cultural manifestation to intensively utilize and occupy the Delta area is discussed. While the lowest component at the Manokinak Site is the basic data source, regional implications are the main thrust of the paper.

Shields, Harvey M., Craig W. Davis and Kenneth M. Schoenberg, NPS
(Alaska Room -- Saturday morning)

"The Late Prehistoric Period in Northwest Alaska"

The late prehistoric period of northwest Alaska is reevaluated in light of a new idea and a consistent terminological framework. Three cultural or artifact traditions are presented as simultaneously occupying the area from about A.D. 1400 to contact. They are the Northern Maritime Tradition, the Arctic Woodland Tradition, and, a new construct, the Arctic Tundra Tradition. Each one is differentiated territorially, artifactually, and ecologically. While this presentation might run counter to current thought, the authors feel that it more truly represents the late prehistoric cultural scene in northwest Alaska.

Spearman, Grant, North Slope Borough School District
(Aleutian Room -- Saturday afternoon)

"Return of a Heritage"

This presentation will highlight a cultural kit produced by the North Slope Borough School District for use in their growing Inupiat culture and history curriculum. The material which concerns the Nunamiut Eskimos of Anaktuvuk Pass has been gathered in large part from members of the anthropological community. It is hoped that this project may help encourage the trend toward greater cooperation between researchers and the people among whom they work.

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