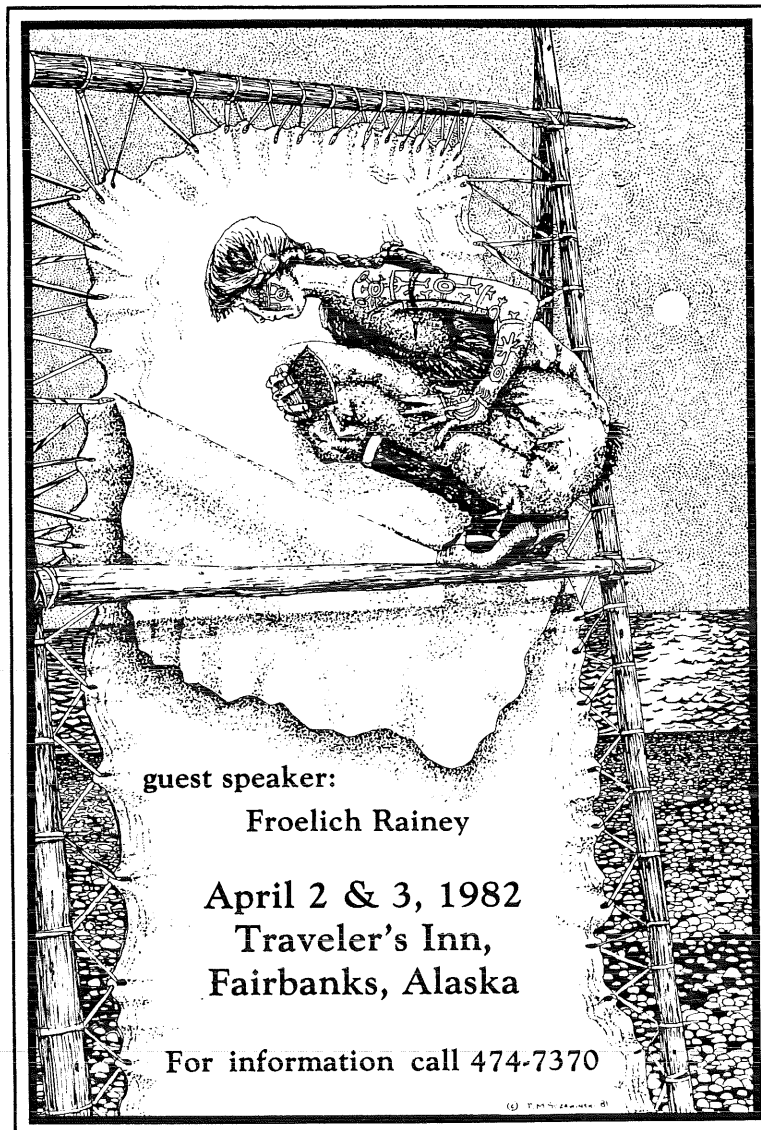

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING



A · L · A · S · K · A
ANTHROPOLOGICAL
 ASSOCIATION 

DR. FROELICH RAINEY
AND GUEST SPEAKER

Dr. Rainey is a pioneer Alaskan archeologist. He is best known in Alaska for his work with Helge Larsen at Point Hope which resulted in the classic monograph "Ipiutak and the Arctic Whale Hunting Culture" and his joint research and authorship with Otto William Geist of the "Archeological Excavations at Kukulik, St. Lawrence Island, Alaska." In addition, Dr. Rainey performed the first systematic archeological excavations in Interior Alaska and discussed archeological finds from Dixthada, the Central Yukon Valley, the Campus Site, and archeological discoveries from the muck deposits near Fairbanks in his 1939 monograph "Archeology in Central Alaska."

Dr. Rainey was the first professor of anthropology at the University of Alaska, a position which he held from 1935 to 1942. During the summer of 1936 he built the "Rainey Cabin" on the campus of the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. The cabin has since been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1947 Dr. Rainey joined the faculty at the University of Pennsylvania where he also served as the director of the University Museum.

PROGRAM

FRIDAY MORNING

GOLD ROOM FOYER

8:00am - 4:30pm Registration

RAMPART ROOM

SYMPOSIUM: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN ALASKA, CURRENT PROJECTS AND
THOUGHTS.

Organizer and Chairperson: Ty L. Dilliplane

9:00am - 11:35am

Four different papers will be offered in this symposium which will touch on both the Russian period as well as post-1867 Alaska. Two of these papers report the results of field investigations, while the other two focus on methodological concerns.

- 9:00am Opening Remarks
- 9:05am Sampling vs. Excavation of a Late Historic Site in Kachemak Bay.
Karen Workman
- 9:35am The 1981 Archaeological Survey of Ozerskoi Redoubt.
Stanley D. Davis and Ty L. Dilliplane
- 10:05am Break
- 10:20am Test Excavations Near the Russian Bishop's House in Sitka:
The Archaeology of the Old Hospital and Two Missionary Schools.
Catherine H. Blee
- 10:50am Archaeological Studies of Russian America: A Delineation of
Answered and Unanswered Research Questions.
Ty L. Dilliplane
- 11:20am Questions and Answers

MIDDLE GOLD ROOM

SYMPOSIUM: TAPHONOMIC ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION IN NORTH AMERICAN
PLEISTOCENE ARCHEOLOGY I.

Sponsored by the Alaska Quaternary Center

Organizer and Chairman: E. James Dixon

9:00am - 3:30pm

The symposium will focus on cultural, biological, and geological processes involved in modification of faunal remains critical to interpreting Early Man Archaeology in North America.

9:00am Introduction - E. James Dixon

9:10am Butchered Caribou Skulls, Pleistocene and Recent, from
Eastern Beringia.

Lee Porter and David M. Hopkins

9:30am A Critical Archeological Evaluation of Pleistocene and
Recent Alaskan Cave Deposits.

E. James Dixon and George S. Smith

9:50am Experimental Taphonomic Studies - Ginsberg
Dennis Stanford

10:10am Archeological and Paleontological Interpretations of Modified
Camelops Bones from Western North America.

Gary Haynes and Dennis Stanford

10:30am A Test for the Hypotheses Dealing with the Earliest Human
Entry into North America.

Dale Guthrie

10:50am Competing Hypotheses for Green Bone Breakage.

Robson Bonnicksen and James Oliver

11:10am

Jaques Cing-Mars

EAST GOLD ROOM

SESSION: VOLUNTEERED PAPERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY AND HISTORY I
Chairperson: Patricia Book

9:00am - 12:00 noon

9:00am The Girl's Seclusion: A Comparative Perspective
Mario Marchiori

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- 9:20am Socio-economic Studies of Energy Development in the Canadian North: Implications for Alaska Policy Development.
Patricia Book and Sigrid Khera
- 9:40am The Surgeon as Collector: Dr. James Taylor White's Artifact Collection.
Gary C. Stein
- 10:00am A Demographic Profile of Rural Alaska.
John F. Noss
- 10:20am Contextual Cues in Semantic Interpretation.
Marvin D. Loflin
- 10:40am The Eskimo Heritage Program: Applied Folklore and Cultural Preservation.
Judith A. Shulimson
- 11:00am Historical Perspective on the Kutchin in the Nineteenth Century.
Shepard Krech III
- 11:20am A Smithsonian Fieldworker on the Kolyma River 1914-1915.
Niilo Koponen
- 11:40am Health Care and Planning in the United Nations Holding Centers for Kampuchean Displaced Peoples.
Danita Marie Nevitt

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

WEST GOLD ROOM

12:00 - 2:00pm LUNCHEON BUFFET

MIDDLE GOLD ROOM

- SYMPOSIUM: TAPHONOMIC ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION IN NORTH AMERICAN PLEISTOCENE ARCHEOLOGY II.
- 2:00pm The Taphonomic Influence of River Ice on Bone.
Robert M. Thorson and Dale Guthrie
- 2:20pm Pleistocene Archeology in the Old Crow Basin: A Critical Reappraisal.
Richard E. Morlan
- 2:40pm Discussion

RAMPART ROOM

SYMPOSIUM: CONSERVATION OF ORGANIC AND METAL ARTIFACTS: SOME RECOMMENDATIONS.

Organizer and Chairperson: Ty L. Dilliplane

2:00pm - 4:45pm

There is currently a shortage of trained conservators in Alaska, as well as a shortage of funds to send artifact collections to conservators outside of the state. Because of this, Alaskan archaeologists have a real need to know how to correctly stabilize their artifacts from the ongoing processes of deterioration. This short symposium is designed to offer a number of recommendations with regard to the conservation of wood, bone, ivory, and metal objects.

2:00pm Introduction

2:05pm A Review of Conservation Treatments for Organic Materials
Excavated from Frozen or Wet Sites.

Alice Hoveman

2:35pm Break

2:40pm Smithsonian Slide Program.

Robert M. Organ

3:10pm Break

3:25pm An Inexpensive Cleaning Process for Nineteenth and Twentieth
Century Iron Artifacts.

Roderick Sprague

3:55pm National Park Service Conservation Techniques and Services:
A Brief Overview.

Frank Deckert

4:25pm Questions and Answers.

EAST GOLD ROOM

SESSION: VOLUNTEERED PAPERS IN ARCHEOLOGY I

Chairperson: Peter M. Bowers

2:00pm - 4:00pm

2:00pm Utkiavik, 1981

Albert A. Dekin

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- 2:20pm Preliminary Assessment of Post-Depositional Factors Affecting the Formation of the Utkiavik Site, Northern Alaska.
Edwin S. Hall, Jr.
- 2:40pm The Campus Site Restudy Project.
Charles Mobley
- 3:00pm Pollen from Northwest Alaska: A Re-Evaluation of the Onion Portage Archeological Site.
Patricia Anderson
- 3:20pm Geoarcheology of the Tukuto Lake Croxton Site: Geophysical and Soil Investigations in the Arctic Foothills, Northern Alaska.
Peter M. Bowers
- 3:40pm Anadromous Fish Weirs in Southern Southeast Alaska
Chris Rabich Campbell

WEST GOLD ROOM

5:00pm - 7:00pm NO HOST COCKTAIL RECEPTION

SATURDAY MORNING

GOLD ROOM FOYER

- 8:00am - 12:00 Noon Registration
- 8:00am - 9:00am Complimentary Continental Breakfast (AAA)

WEST GOLD ROOM

SESSION: VOLUNTEERED PAPERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY AND HISTORY II
Chairperson: Katherine L. Arndt

9:00am - 11:40am

- 9:00am Gwich'in Athapaskan Dance: A Stratigraphic Profile.
Craig Mishler
- 9:20am Life at Fort Stikine, as Documented in Records of the Hudson's Bay and Russian-American Companies.
Katherine L. Arndt

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- 9:40am The Northern Fur Seal: A Subsistence and Commercial
Resource in the Pribilof Islands.
 Douglas W. Veltre and Mary Veltre
- 10:00am Subsistence Economics Revisited: A Case Study in Differen-
tial Inflation.
 Michael Nowak
- 10:20am Potlatch: The Rite and the Feast.
 Mario Marchiori
- 10:40am Bi-lingual Schooling, Bi-cultural Exposure and Social
Cohesiveness: A Comparison of Two Russian Communities.
 Richard A. Morris
- 11:00am FILM: Old Believers, an Ethnographic Film.

This film depicts the religious and cultural history and folkways of the Russian Old Believer community in Oregon, a kin branch of which is located in Alaska. The film focuses on the events surrounding a traditional wedding with scenes and native comments on the associated values, folkways and handicrafts of the community. It closes with a few remarks on acculturation in the Oregon setting. The film was made by Margaret Hixon on a grant from the Oregon Committee for the Humanities. Film 35 minutes.

Introduction to the film and any discussion will be conducted by Richard A. Morris.

MIDDLE GOLD ROOM

SESSION: VOLUNTEERED PAPERS IN ARCHEOLOGY II
 Chairperson: William F. Workman

9:00am - 11:00am

- 9:00am Archeological Investigations in the Central Kuskokwim River
Region: A Denali Complex Site on the Holitna River.
 Robert E. Ackerman
- 9:20am Archeological Reconnaissance and Systematic Testing in the
Upper Susitna Valley.
 George S. Smith and E. James Dixon
- 9:40am Fog Creek: A Stratified Site on the Upper Susitna River.
 Robert C. Betts, Peter G. Phippen and E. James Dixon

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- 10:00am A New Preface to Kachemak Bay Prehistory: The Basal Component at SEL 033, Chugachik Island.
 William F. Workman and Peter Zollars
- 10:20am Rescue Archeology at Brooks River, Katmai National Park and Preserve.
 Harvey M. Shields
- 10:40am Results of Lithic Analysis of Tools from Chaluka, Umnak Island.
 Diane K. Hanson

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

EAST GOLD ROOM

12:00 - 2:00pm LUNCHEON BUFFET. Guest Speaker Dr. Froelich G. Rainey.

RAMPART ROOM

SESSION: WHAT SHOULD THE ROLE OF THE ALASKA HERITAGE RESOURCES SURVEY BE? A DISCUSSION OF ISSUES.
 Sponsor: The Council for Alaskan Archeology.
 Chairperson: Craig Davis

2:00pm - 3:30pm

Participants: Cooperative Park Studies Unit, University of Alaska,
 Fairbanks
 The Council for Alaskan Archeology
 Alaska Division of Parks, Office of History and
 Archaeology
 The Program for the Preservation of Oral History and
 Traditions
 Alaska Native Language Center

Program:

Information about the culture and history of Alaska is being accumulated at an ever increasing rate. The data collected concerns not only the material remains of Alaska's past, the archeology, but also sites of myth and legend, oral histories and other forms of ethnographic and historic information as well. All of this information is important to our understanding of Alaskan cultural processes, whatever the specific field of study involved, be it archeology, anthropology, or a related field.

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How shall we assemble, collate and store this information? How shall we make it readily accessible to anthropologists, archeologists, historians and other specialists interested in researching the peoples and places of the Alaskan arctic and subarctic? The situation that we are faced with now is one of a myriad of reports and raw data of uneven quality, widely distributed throughout the state of Alaska and elsewhere. Who is doing what work? Who has done work of this type in the past? Where are the records of the work? What sites, places, peoples are discussed, etc.? The issue was raised by some professionals working in the state, that the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey could play a role in assembling, collating, and storing information of this type--perhaps so--or perhaps there are other alternatives.

This session brings together several principals involved in the generation and curation of site and place records, oral historical data, and other anthropological/historical information on Alaska, to address the range of issues listed above. Brief position statements will be made by each of the key parties and then the session will be opened to general discussion. The objective of the session is to outline future directions for the treatment and management of anthropological data. Please attend! Participate in setting the course for Alaskan cultural studies and the management of information deriving from them.

WEST GOLD ROOM

SESSION: VOLUNTEERED PAPERS IN ARCHEOLOGY III
Chairperson: Glenn Bacon

2:00pm - 3:40pm

2:00pm Anagula Core and Blade Technology: Results of Replicative Experimentation.
Dean Pittenger

2:20pm Some Notes on Archeological Sites in the Galbraith-Itkillik Lakes Region: Alaska.
Michael L. Kunz

2:40pm Late Holocene Occurrence of Bison sp. in Central Alaska.
Charles E. Holmes and Glenn Bacon

3:00pm An Archeologist's Tour of Northern Alaska.
Robert Gal

3:20pm Southeastern Archeology Viewed in Light of the Irish Creek Site.
Larry D. Roberts

RAMPART ROOM

5:00pm - 7:00pm AAA BUSINESS MEETING

ABSTRACTS

Ackerman, Robert E., Washington State University

(Middle Gold Room, Saturday Morning)

"Archeological Investigations in the Central Kuskokwim River

Region: A Denali Complex Site on the Holitna River"

Archeological investigations during the third field season (1981) of the Southwestern Alaska Prehistory Project of Washington State University were concentrated in the southern portion of the Kuskokwim Mountains, the upper three lakes of the Wood-Tikchik State Park, and the Holitna River. The program was supported by the National Geographic Society (Grant No. 2343-81).

In the middle Holitna River area a site (SLT 067) was found in a stand of birch on a bluff 96 meters above the river. The site assemblage contained stone artifacts characteristic of the Denali Complex (West 1967) and reflects, with the Nukluk Mountain site on the Kisarilik River, a SW Alaska phase of this prehistoric complex. The site location indicates a lookout function while the artifact inventory suggests a multiple activity area such as might be expected at a seasonal camp.

Anderson, Patricia, CFR, University of Washington

(East Gold Room, Friday Afternoon)

"Pollen from Northwest Alaska: A Re-Evaluation of the Onion Portage Archeological Site"

Two well-dated pollen diagrams from northwestern Alaska have defined a new chronology for the vegetational history of that area:

36000 - 24000 BP	herb tundra
14000 - 9000 BP	birch tundra
9000 - 5000/6000 BP	alder tundra
5000/6000 - 3000 BP	initial spruce colonization
3000 - 0 BP	present vegetation

Given this new dating scheme, certain ecologically-related arguments involving the American Paleoarctic (APA) and Northern Archaic (NA) traditions, as based on data from Onion Portage (Anderson, 1968), must be reconsidered:

1). The environment during APA times was not an herb or "steppe" tundra but a shrub tundra that probably supported tree-sized wood (e.g., cottonwood). The presence of cottonwood in the region makes feasible the use of Akmak artifacts as wood-working, and not butchering, tools (Anderson, personal communication).

2). The demise of APA, occurrence of a hiatus, and subsequent appearance of NA might not relate to the encroachment of shrub tundra and boreal forest but rather to a change from a birch shrub tundra to a mixed alder-birch tundra. The appearance and increased density of alder plants on the landscape could have had an adverse affect on caribou populations (Skoog, 1968) - an affect that could alter subsistence strategies.

3). Although NA can be broadly associated with the initial presence of spruce pollen and macrofossils at Onion Portage, it seems likely that a boreal forest was not present in the area 5000-6000 years ago. Today the Kobuk area is a forest-tundra mosaic, and prior to 3000 years ago the region may have supported only isolated stands of spruce trees in well-drained or protected areas. As such, the idea of a generalized subsistence strategy, and not association with the forest, may be the more important aspect of Anderson's (1968) definition of the Northern Archaic tradition.

Arndt, Katherine L. (West Gold Room, Saturday Morning)

"Life at Fort Stikine, as Documented in Records of the Hudson's Bay and Russian-American Companies"

Redoubt Saint Dionysius, built on Wrangell Island by the Russian-American Company in 1834 to prevent the expansion of British trade up the Stikine River, was leased to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1840. Hudson's Bay Company personnel took possession of the post in June of that year and renamed it Fort Stikine. Post journals for the years 1840-1842, preserved in the company archives in Winnipeg, provide glimpses of everyday life at the fort not available elsewhere. Reports by the captain of the Russian steamer Nikolai the First, preserved in the Russian-American Company records, provide supplementary data on British relations with the Stikine Tlingit.

Betts, Robert C., Peter Phippen and E. James Dixon, University of Alaska Museum (Middle Gold Room, Saturday Morning)

"Fog Creek: A Stratified Site on the Upper Susitna River"

The Fog Creek site was discovered in 1980 during the archeological survey for the proposed Susitna Hydro Project conducted by the University of Alaska Museum. Initial testing suggests Fog Creek is an extensive stratified site which may prove to be of major significance to the prehistory of this region. The site, located on a terrace overlooking Fog Creek and the Susitna River, is apparently a campsite at which tool manufacture occurred. Both bifacial side-notched tools and blade-like flakes are present at the site, however the stratigraphic association of the two is uncertain at this time.

Although deposition at the site is limited to less than 40 cm above glacial drift, the stratigraphy is well defined and appears to contain three volcanic tephra. These tephra horizons, which have not yet been correlated with other known tephra deposits in interior Alaska, may enable intra site correlation of cultural components and inter site correlation with other sites in the Upper Susitna region where these same tephra are present.

Preliminary testing at Fog Creek indicates the site is multicomponent. Radiocarbon determinations of 2310 ± 220 years B.P. (DIC-1877) and 4720 ± 130 years B.P. (DIC-1880) have been obtained on separate charcoal concentrations which appear to be directly associated with artifacts. Although intensive testing of the Fog Creek site has not yet occurred, preliminary work at the site suggests it may be a key site in establishing a significant portion of the cultural chronology in the Upper Susitna River basin.

Blee, Catherine H., National Park Service (Rampart Room, Friday Morning)
"Test Excavations Near the Russian Bishop's House in Sitka: The
Archaeology of the Old Hospital and Two Missionary Schools"

The Sitka Industrial School, a Presbyterian boarding school for Tlingit boys, burned to the ground on the night of January 26, 1882. In 1896, the Russian Orthodox Church built a school on the site of the burnt building. Excavations around the foundations of the 1896 school uncovered remains of the hospital/boarding school. Almost 4000 artifacts were recovered from an area measuring 0.4 meters by two meters by 0.45 meters -- about a third of a cubic meter. Almost 11,000 artifacts were recovered from six 2 m by 2 m units. The artifacts suggest some interesting correlations between the material culture associated with the hospital, the boarding school, and the day school. Surprisingly, there appeared to be more similarity between the first two institutions than between the last two. I will describe the assemblages and suggest some reasons for these unexpected observations.

Book, Patricia A., and Sigrid Khera (East Gold Room, Friday Morning)
"Socioeconomic Studies of Energy Development in the Canadian North:
Policy Implications for Alaska"

Many studies have been undertaken over the past 20 years in the Canadian north assessing the effects of resource development projects on the ociocultural and economic systems of Native peoples. The quality and effectiveness of these studies have largely been determined by the prominent role of social scientists in influencing government policy toward northern development since the 1960's. The combination of the Canadian government's economic interests, as a major shareholder in industry, and its social responsibility to protect the welfare of its people, afforded an opportunity for social scientists to help shape national policy which supported effective socioeconomic impact assessment.

Bowers, Peter M., BLM, National Petroleum Reserve
(East Gold Room, Friday Afternoon)

"Geoarcheology of the Tukuto Lake Croxton Site: Geophysical and
Soils Investigations in the Arctic Foothills, Northern Alaska"

In conjunction with a USGS-sponsored archeological investigation of the Croxton Site, Tukuto Lake, geophysical and soils studies were carried out in an attempt to identify buried hearths, to elucidate details of the site geology, and to ground truth previous high-altitude false-color infrared photography of the area. This research, conducted during the 1981 field season, included three phases of investigation: (1) geophysical survey, using a proton magnetometer, (2) soils transects through the site, and (3) detailed stratigraphic and soils observations of the main archeological deposits. Preliminary analysis of the phase one data indicate that the magnetometer is an effective technique for locating areas of prior human habitation in arctic sites--particularly burned areas such as hearths--and that it holds considerable promise as a remote sensing device for future research. Interpretation of the phase two studies can be made only when laboratory chemical data are available for each of approximately 100 soil auger cores. Phase three of the research, together with data obtained from the archeological excavations, indicates that at least two separate periods of occupation

occurred at the Croxton site. Archeological investigations and radio-carbon dating of the site suggest cultural occupations that were coeval with, but not necessarily related to, Denbigh and late Ipiutak.

Campbell, Chris Rabich, USDA Forest Service

(East Gold Room, Friday Afternoon)

"Anadromous Fish Weirs in Southern Southeast Alaska"

In 1978, Ackerman and Shaw discussed salmon weirs discovered in southern Southeast Alaska, describing a total of twelve, six of which had been ground-truthed. Since then, an additional 39 weirs have been identified, increasing the known amount by 87%. Furthermore, there are references to 29 other weirs that have not yet been identified on the ground. This quantity probably represents only a fraction of the weirs that actually exist since no reference has been discovered for 72% of the verified weirs. Remains of wooden and stone weirs have been found. Eighty percent of the weirs are stone, 15% of the weirs are wood, and 5% are a combination of stone and wood. The majority of the weirs are large, semicircular stone features found on the shore near the mouths of salmon streams. They appear to have allowed the Indians to harvest salmon before the fish entered fresh water. We postulate that these weirs were used for catching pink and/or dog salmon, which are known to school near creeks before running upstream, and rapidly deteriorate after reaching fresh water. Ninety-four percent of these weirs have been identified in territory traditionally utilized by the Tlingit. This paper describes the several types of weirs discovered, and discusses which kinds were probably used for harvesting the different salmon species. Associated upland sites, and the relationship of petroglyphs and fish weirs are discussed. Additionally, ethnographic parameters and prior hypotheses regarding Kaigani and Tlingit population dynamics as relating to their anadromous fishing techniques are addressed.

Davis, Stanley D., and Ty L. Dilliplane, US Forest Service and Alaska

Office of History and Archaeology (Rampart Room, Friday Morning)

"The 1981 Archaeological Survey of Ozerskoi Redoubt"

In June of 1981 a team of archaeologists from the US Forest Service and the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) conducted a one-week survey of Ozerskoi Redoubt, a colonial Russian site south of Sitka. The survey work was conducted under the joint supervision of Ty L. Dilliplane (Historical Archaeologist, OHA) and Stanley D. Davis (Chatham Area Archaeologist, Tongass National Forest). This paper discusses the purpose of the research, the historical background of the settlement, fieldwork accomplished, artifact analysis, and conclusions.

Deckert, Frank, National Park Service (Rampart Room, Friday Afternoon)

"National Park Service Conservation Techniques and Services: A Brief Overview"

This report provides a summary of the latest conservation techniques being employed by the National Park Service (NPS) in field situations, at park museums, and at the NPS Harpers Ferry Center for stabilization and preservation of metals, wood, and bone. Also included will be a listing of NPS conservation services available to agencies and organizations outside the NPS.

Dekin, Albert A., Jr., State University of New York, Binghamton
(East Gold Room, Friday Afternoon)
"Utkiavik, 1981"

Excavations of two occupations of the Utkiavik site in Barrow, Alaska, were conducted during the summer of 1981. The earlier Birnirk period (dating ca. 1230 B.P.) included inhumations related to those earlier excavated by Ford in 1932, but no other remains were found. The later occupation apparently dates from mid-to-late nineteenth century, being the earlier occupation of the old village of Utkiavik. Several houses and middens from this period were excavated, yielding an impressive range of artifacts.

This paper presents the initial results of this field work and analyses to date. This research was sponsored by the Bureau of Indian Affairs through the National Park Service, who continue to support ongoing analyses.

Dilliplane, Timothy (Ty) L., Alaska Office of History and Archaeology
(Rampart Room, Friday Morning)
"Archaeological Studies of Russian America: A Delineation of Answered and Unanswered Research Questions"

This paper consists of two parts: (1) a review of previous archaeological projects which have focused on sites of Russian America, and (2) a discussion of the types of research questions which should be addressed in such future projects.

Gal, Robert, BLM (West Gold Room, Saturday Afternoon)
"An Archeologist's Tour of Northern Alaska"

Most researchers and students of Alaskan archeology have visited few if any of the significant archeological sites near areas in which they have had the opportunity to conduct field work. Largely this situation is the result of difficult and expensive logistics in the Alaskan bush. Most of the significant sites in Alaska, therefore, are only known by researchers and students from published reports; and so academic lectures and site comparisons in technical papers commonly lack the benefit of an understanding of the local and regional context of key sites.

A color slide essay targeting both lay and professional audiences will be presented instead of a formal paper to illustrate the history of archeological investigations and discoveries north of the 68th parallel (roughly that part of Alaska north of the Brooks Range). The slide essay will depict both recent field work and earlier investigations and focus upon significant or landmark sites and excavations (e.g., Birnirk, Ipiutak, Punyik Point, Tukutu Lake, Putu, Gallagher Flint Station, and Mosquito Lake). Ongoing development activities which are likely to impact historic resources are briefly surveyed.

Hall, Edwin S., Jr., State University of New York
(East Gold Room, Friday Afternoon)

"Preliminary Assessment of Post-Depositional Factors Affecting the
Formation of the Utkiavik Site, Northern Alaska"

Archaeologists have long been aware of the many post-depositional factors which affect the integrity of archaeological sites and thus bias the data potentially available for excavation. Unfortunately, it is rarely possible to assess the nature and extent of disturbance or destruction resulting from such agencies as post-occupation removal of house structural members, erosion, unscientific excavation, and mining for raw materials. The large and complex Utkiavik midden, located in the village of Barrow, is an exception because ethnohistoric, historic, and photogrammetric data are available to at least broadly outline the role post-depositional damage may have played in the formation of the midden as it exists today.

Hanson, Diane K., Anthropology Dept., UAF
(Middle Gold Room, Saturday Morning)

"Results of Lithic Analysis of Tools from Chaluka, Umnak Island"

In the summer of 1980, excavations were conducted at the Chaluka site on Umnak Island, the Aleutians, by Indian Health Services. Material resources for the stone tools came from Umnak Island and nearby strand-flats. Materials may occasionally come from locations east of Umnak Island as well.

Frequencies of materials used varied over time. Basalts became much more frequent until Russian contact when obsidian showed a rapid increase. These trends correlate nicely with results reported by Chatters (1972) and Denniston (1966).

Ground stone artifacts do not appear until the Silt/Boulder Lens in Level 10/11. Their appearance may herald the arrival of Russians or relocated Aleuts from the East. Triangular adze blades appear just prior to the presence of ground stone though adzes have been reported at 4,500 B.P. at Sandy Beach Bay. Line sinkers as well are present about the time of Russian contact.

Material concerning the highly variable projectile points, bifacial tools, and additional data concerning lamps is the focus of analysis for Spring 1982 as part of continuing ongoing research.

Holmes, Charles E., and Glenn Bacon, Alaskarctic
(West Gold Room, Saturday Afternoon)

"Late Holocene Occurrence of Bison sp. in Central Alaska"

The late Holocene occurrence of bison has been confirmed from an archaeological site near the Delta River approximately 20 miles south of Delta Junction, Alaska. Testing of the site, XMH-297, in 1978 and 1979 revealed deep stratified deposits containing at least six distinct cultural strata, numerous paleosols, two volcanic ash layers, and preserved animal bones. The left tibia (proximal fragment) of a bison (Bison sp.) was recovered in situ directly overlying a tephra unit thought to be the Jarvis Creek Ash (dated to c. 1550 B.C.). The bone is bracketed by radiocarbon dates of 2030 B.C. and 330 B.C.

Whether late Holocene bison in central Alaska is related to a relic habitat or refugium from Pleistocene times, or possibly the result of bison moving back into Alaska following local extinction, is important in the discussion of central Alaskan archeology. The model presented favors the former. We suggest that bison have been present throughout the Holocene up until very recent times, but the distribution of bison was restricted to ever decreasing localized areas with special winter conditions. Human hunters may have played a major role in the extinction of bison in Alaska.

Hoveman, Alice, Alaska State Museum (Rampart Room, Friday Afternoon)

"A Review of Conservation Treatments for Organic Materials
Excavated from Frozen or Wet Sites"

Alternative treatments will be discussed in light of available resources, current technology, and desired results. Possibilities for use in Alaska will be explored.

Koponen, Niilo (East Gold Room, Friday Morning)

"A Smithsonian Fieldworker on the Kolyma River 1914-1915"

Bostonian Copley Amory, Jr. sailed in the ship "Eagle" to the Kolyma River, Siberia via Alaska and the Chukchi Peninsula in 1914 to collect mammal and bird specimens for the Smithsonian Institution. He wintered over and traveled in the interior, retracing his route the following summer. His journal and numerous photographs provide a hitherto unpublished look at an isolated area of the Soviet Union at the beginning of the First World War.

Amory's own glass slides showing the Russian Hydrographic Expedition; reindeer herding and other activities of the northern natives (including "Chookchee", Lamut, Tungus, Goldi and Yakut) and the communities of the Kolyma River and the northern shore of the Chukchi Peninsula will illustrate the talk.

Kunz, Michael L. (West Gold Room, Saturday Afternoon)

"Some Notes on Archeological Sites in the Galbraith-Itkillik Lakes
Region, Alaska"

Since 1970, considerable archeological work has been done in the region of Galbraith and Itkillik Lakes. Although this region had been visited by archeologists as early as 1949, (Itkillik Lake) the vast majority of archeological work done in the area is the direct or indirect result of the construction of the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline.

In 1976, a report of an archeological survey in the Itkillik Lake area was done by the Institute of Arctic Biology, University of Alaska. In 1977, a report of the archeological work done along the route of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline was published by Alyeska Pipeline Service Company.

In the five years since these reports were published some new information concerning several of these archeological sites has been obtained. This paper will discuss new data pertaining to the following sites: PSM-092 (MS 113.2-RipRap Expansion); PSM-138 (The Bateman Site); and PSM-049 (Mosquito Lake).

Loflin, Marvin D., U of A Anchorage (East Gold Room, Friday Morning)
"Contextual Cues in Semantic"

The argument in this paper is that for native speakers using natural language in situations of communicative interaction there are sentences for which interpretations are only possible by access to contexts, both socio-physical contexts and those textually inherent to sequences of natural language symbols. Indeed, without access to the context, appropriate interpretations, meaning those natural and appropriate to the speakers involved in the exchange, are not possible. The discussion focuses on three types of sentences that meet the condition of requiring context: (1) those subject to semantic feature integration, (2) those subject to proform integration, and (3) those subject to metalanguage integration.

Marchiori, Mario (East Gold Room, Friday Morning)
"The Girl's Seclusion: A Comparative Perspective"

Those ceremonies that we call puberty rites played a strong role in pointing out the passage from one individual status to another in many cultural areas of the world.

Among the Alaskan populations, the seclusion of the girl at puberty was a moment that was considered more important than birth, marriage, and even, sometimes, the feast for the dead. The Eskimo inhabiting the Alaskan shores, the Indians on the Northwest Coast, the Aleut Islanders, and the Athapaskan Indians of the interior Alaska, all pointed out this delicate moment in the girl's life cycle, with great solemnity and through a long, sometimes complicated, ceremonial.

Yet, in spite of the fact that this ritual was one of the most significant moments in the social and religious life cycle of those cultures, it did not receive the attention it deserved.

Indeed, if we analyze the pattern followed by each singular culture, we realize that Alaska, during pre-contact times, could be considered a cultural area in which the same rite was performed.

Moreover, as far as the functions of the rite are concerned, it is difficult to deny that the origin of the rite could lie in the idea, shared by all "primitive" people, that there was not a more feared impurity than the woman during her monthly cycle. Similarly, it is not possible to deny that the rite had an initiation character. Yet, something more can be added, if the whole structure of the ritual is compared with the analogous structure of the rites performed in other parts of the world; mainly, that analogous goals were reached even in the presence of different social conditions.

Marchiori, Mario (West Gold Room, Saturday Morning)
"Potlatch: The Rite and the Feast"

As is well known, the potlatch institution was analyzed from many points of view. Some authors took as their standpoint the social structure of the society in which the feast was performed. Others analyzed it from

an ecological and economic point of view. Still others saw the potlatch as an institution through which status differences were reaffirmed and social ties reinforced.

Yet, the potlatch had also some important functions at the individual level. Indeed, as any other rite or feast, by reinforcing in the individual the habit to behave according to the cultural patterns of his society, it prevented impairment of the individual's psychological and social functioning.

It is, however, not a chance that in the case of the potlatch, the habit under consideration was the "altruistic behavior"; as is well known, any potlatch is characterized by a surprisingly great distribution of food and/or gifts.

Indeed, this was just the way that those societies that had the potlatch institution had chosen to reinforce at a cultural level, the need put forward by the individual genetic fixation of the altruistic behavior.

Mishler, Craig, UAA (West Gold Room, Saturday Morning)

"Gwich'in Athapaskan Dance: A Stratigraphic Profile"

Ethnohistorical and ethnographic data on Gwich'in dance reveals a variety of expressive forms which have succeeded each other, not through abrupt linear displacement but rather through differential overlapping that is best understood in terms of archaeological seriation. The styles of Gwich'in dancing, from 1846 to the present are dated and analyzed in terms of a changing economy and social structure as well as missionary censorship. Through the processes of diffusion, juxtaposition, and fusion, Gwich'in aboriginal-style dances are shown to have temporarily converged with, before surrendering to, old-time "square dances" introduced by Hudson's Bay Company traders, the "closed couple" dances of Gold Rush prospectors, and the "open couple" dances of long-haired rock and rollers. Changes in the current repertoire of dances observed in Venetie and Arctic Village between 1972 and 1980 are shown to parallel changes in Gwich'in musical technology.

Mobley, Charles M., Anthropology Department, UAA

(East Gold Room, Friday Afternoon)

"The Campus Site Restudy Project"

Since its discovery almost 50 years ago, the Campus Site in Fairbanks has been excavated several times by various individuals and institutions, resulting in the dispersal of many primary documents and artifact samples. Despite the site's importance in demonstrating a technological link (microblade manufacture) with the archaeological record of Siberia, Mongolia, and Japan, only summary studies of early collections and specialized comparative analyses of certain lithic samples have ever been published. To remedy this, collections are being acquired on loan for a comprehensive analysis of the site records and artifacts.

Materials from the University Museum in Fairbanks, the National Museum of Man in Ottawa, and the Arizona State Museum in Tucson have been assembled so far. This paper briefly mentions some of the difficulties encountered in tracking down information, outlines the scope of the project, and presents some tentative observations resulting from the analysis thus far.

Morris, Richard A. (West Gold Room, Saturday Morning)

"Old Believers, an Ethnographic Film"

This film depicts the religious and cultural history and folkways of the Russian Old Believer community in Oregon, a kin branch of which is located in Alaska. The film focuses on the events surrounding a traditional wedding with scenes and native comments on the associated values, folkways and handicrafts of the community. It closes with a few remarks on acculturation in the Oregon setting. The film was made by Margaret Hixon on a grant from the Oregon Committee for the Humanities.

Introduction to the film and any discussion will be conducted by Richard Morris.

Morris, Richard A. (West Gold Room, Saturday Morning)

"Bi-lingual Schooling, Bi-cultural Exposure and Social Cohesiveness: A Comparison of Two Russian Communities"

This paper reviews the needs of a bi-lingual English-Russian program in the schools attended by Russian Old Believers. Within this review, it compares the bi-lingual programs of two separate colonies of Old Believers and discusses the differences in and the effectiveness of the programs in relation to the cohesiveness of the two groups and the extent of the bi-cultural exposure. The conclusions of the paper are in the form of applied considerations enhancing bi-cultural education.

Nevitt, Danita Marie (East Gold Room, Friday Morning)

"Health Care and Planning in the United Nations Holding Centers for Kampuchean Displaced Peoples"

The study discusses some of the advances and recurring problems in the international community's response to displaced peoples. Extensive media coverage of the Khmer's (Cambodian's) plight, beginning in October, 1979, evoked an unprecedented relief effort. The United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and over 40 other private voluntary organizations quickly reacted, infusing over \$500,000,000 in food and aid. Basic living needs were rapidly met; morbidity and mortality decreased. On the basis of personal observations and review of publications, the discussion focuses on the health care and planning in the largest of the UNHCR holding camps for Khmers -- Khao-I-Dang. The role of expatriate medical personnel, Khmer interpreters, and the long-range impact of the relief project are reviewed.

Noss, John F. (East Gold Room, Friday Morning)

"A Demographic Profile of Rural Alaska"

The 1980 census provided an opportunity for the assessment of fertility and mortality differentials between different cultural and regional populations. Significant differences in both fertility and mortality were found in comparing these populations. The causes and components of these demographic differences appear to have relevance for general anthropological research in rural Alaska and are useful in evaluating the applicability of demographic transition theory to rural Alaska.

Nowak, Michael, The Colorado College (West Gold Room, Saturday Morning)
"Subsistence Economics Revisited: A Case Study in Differential Inflation"

A study of the economics of contemporary subsistence activities carried out by the inhabitants of an island near the mouth of the Kuskokwim River in Southwestern Alaska reveals that the economic advantage of locally procured foods (principally fish, fowl, and game) has been deteriorating in comparison to imported (grocery store) foods. The annual price increase in groceries which might be purchased in lieu of subsistence foods has not been as great as that of items such as out-board motors, marine plywood, gasoline and other essential equipment for subsistence.

Organ, Robert M. (Rampart Room, Friday Afternoon)
"Treatment of Corroded Metal Artifacts"

A survey of conservation treatments for archaeological metals. Robert M. Organ addresses the 1976 Conference on Corrosion and Metal Artifacts. (This is a 90 minute long slide/audio cassette program produced by the Office of Museum Programs, Smithsonian Institution.)

Pittenger, Dean, Anthropology Department, Washington State University
(West Gold Room, Saturday Afternoon)
"Anangula Core and Blade Technology: Results of Replicative Experimentation"

Utilizing a surface collection (Laughlin and Marsh 1952) as a control, replicative systems analysis is employed to determine production technique(s) of the Anangula core and blade technology. Analysis of debitage, artifact techno-morphology, presence or absence of heat treatment, etc., allowed formulation of a 'system' of technology which was subjected to verification by means of replication experiments and, in this study, comparison with Aigner's (1978) technological "phase analysis".

Roberts, Larry D. (West Gold Room, Saturday Afternoon)
"Southeastern Archaeology Viewed in Light of the Irish Creek site"
The present nature of southeastern Alaskan archaeology is becoming better understood due in part to the types and number of archaeological surveys accomplished over the past forty years. A brief overview of this work will be presented in light of test excavations at the Irish Creek site, a microblade-microcore site along the west coast of Kupreanof Island.

Shields, Harvey M. (West Gold Room, Saturday Afternoon)
"Rescue Archeology at Brooks River, Katmai National Park and Preserve, Alaska"

BR 3 (XMK-106) and BR 6 (XMK-034) are two eroding sites located along Brooks River in Katmai National Park and Preserve. They have been cause for concern by the National Park Service since 1978. This interest has culminated in a major project to begin this summer. Earlier work by Dr. Don Dumond as well as recent testing in 1979 and 1981 have shown both sites to be multi-component and quite extensive. BR 3 has a number

of house pit depressions relating to middle Norton tradition (AD 100-AD 600) and late Thule tradition (AD 1450-AD 1800) times. This site also includes an Arctic Small Tool tradition (1900 BC-1000 BC) occupation and a hint of a late Northern Archaic tradition (2500 BC-1900 BC) occupation. There is also some evidence of a late Thule tradition cemetery. BR 6 is somewhat less complex. It contains a few house pit depressions dating to the late Thule tradition, in fact the same time period as those at BR 3. It also has a light early Thule tradition (AD 1050-AD 1450) component. The work of the next two years will focus on the component common to both sites. The attempt will be to obtain a better understanding of the prehistoric lifeways of the people at this time.

Shulimson, Judith A. (East Gold Room, Friday Morning)

"The Eskimo Heritage Program: Applied Folklore and Cultural Preservation"

The folklore of a people encompasses much more than the stories they tell one another and has nothing to do with the relative truth of those stories.

Folklore is something that happens to everyone. It is an intensified, elaborated, artistic moment of communication--arising out of everyday situations, fulfilling everyday, practical needs as well as aesthetic and spiritual needs. Folklore is learned informally--shown by example or passed on by word of mouth. Folklore captures the essence of what it means to be a member of a particular group, and the further that group is from the mainstream, dominant culture, the more likely it is that their folklore will be traditional and long-standing.

The Eskimo Heritage Program is funded for two years by the National Endowment for the Humanities to train village fieldworkers to collect the folklore, traditions, and history of their people. The program grew out of the need of the village elders, who feared their knowledge might be lost. The program is producing a body of materials collected by "insiders" and cadre of paraprofessionally trained local researchers.

The program suggests a new role for anthropologists and folklorists who are committed to the preservation of cultural integrity.

Smith, George S. and E. James Dixon, University of Alaska Museum
(Middle Gold Room, Saturday Morning)

"Archeological Reconnaissance and Systematic Testing in the Upper Susitna River Valley"

Archeological survey and testing conducted in connection with the Susitna Hydroelectric Project documented 115 sites during two field seasons of research. The large size of the study, fiscal, and personnel levels, precluded that the entire area could be investigated during the first two years allotted for cultural resource investigations. Therefore, a research design was developed to maximize site discovery that employed archeological, ethnographical, historical, geological, floral and faunal data, in the selection of survey locales that appeared to hold high archeological potential. A total of 111 survey locales were

examined for cultural resources in addition to areas affected by the hydroelectric project such as: proposed borrow areas, proposed access corridors, bore holes, auger holes, test trenches, and other ground disturbing activities associated with the project. The results of this survey are discussed.

Sprague, Roderick, University of Idaho at Moscow

(Rampart Room, Friday Afternoon)

"An Inexpensive Cleaning Process for Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Iron Artifacts"

The use of a self-contained sand blast apparatus is described for the cleaning of iron artifacts dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Also included are details of surface treatment and preservation.

Stein, Gary C. (East Gold Room, Friday Morning)

"The Surgeon as Collector: Dr. James Taylor White's Artifact Collection"

Dr. James Taylor White, who served as medical officer aboard U.S. Revenue Cutter Service vessels in Alaskan waters between 1889 and 1905, was an amateur naturalist, ethnologist, and photographer, as well as a skilled surgeon. He also spent a good deal of time on shore collecting Native "curios" along the arctic coasts of Alaska and Siberia. White's artifact collection, covering a wide range of types as well as a wide geographic region, indicates his varied interests in Alaskan ethnographic studies. Combined with his diaries, sketches, photographs, and other manuscript material the James T. White artifact collection--which he donated to the University of Washington in 1904--helps provide historical insights into the man and his times.

Veltre, Douglas W., Department of Anthropology, Anchorage Community College, and Mary Veltre (West Gold Room, Saturday Morning)

"The Northern Fur Seal: A Subsistence and Commercial Resource in the Pribilof Islands"

Since the Russian arrival in the Pribilof Islands in 1786-87, the northern fur seal (Callorhinus ursinus) has been the subsistence staple and commercial backbone of the Aleut residents of St. Paul and St. George. Contemporary utilization of the fur seal reflects both continuation of traditional Aleut subsistence patterns as well as significant changes brought about by the fur seal industry.

Workman, Karen (Rampart Room, Friday Morning)

"Sampling vs. Excavation of a Late Historic Site in Kachemak Bay"

The historic component at the Seal Beach site dates to c. 1880-1900 and, on the basis of bone technology and historic ethnic distributions, is presumed to be a Tanaina hunters' camp. In 1980 a small crew trench-tested the site, sampling c. 12% of the total area. A larger crew in 1981 excavated an additional 57 square meters, thus approaching total excavation. This paper proposes to compare the results of the two seasons' work, plus a retroactive random sample of c. 12% (8 square meters), in terms of recovered features and artifacts and the interpretations which could legitimately be based upon each method. The general nature of the collection will be reviewed.

It is expected that in all important aspects, both types of testing will yield results similar to that of total excavation. It is possible that the two types of testing may prove dissimilar or to have advantages and/or disadvantages which would make one procedure preferred.

Workman, William B. and Peter Zollars, University of Alaska Anchorage
(Middle Gold Room, Saturday Morning)

"A New Preface to Kachemak Bay Prehistory: The Basal Component at
Sel 033, Chugachik Island"

1981 excavations revealed a small localized basal component typologically and technologically distinct from the Kachemak tradition at SEL 033. This component is separated from the main occupation by a layer of volcanic ash.

Sixteen artifacts (several dubious) were recovered at the north end of the site. Distinctive are a tiny bipoint, a large shouldered biface, a probable ground burin, a multiple graver and two bifacially retouched flakes. About 166 waste flakes were also recovered. Despite good organic preservation just above the ash, only rare ghosts of bone were noted below it. In sharp contrast to the main occupation, about 80% of the basal component waste flakes and 70% of the artifacts are made of exotic cryptocrystalline stones instead of locally available red and green cherts.

Typology, material preference and differential organic preservation suggest that the basal and main components are separated by some centuries with no discernable cultural relationship between them. The basal component materials most closely resemble the Arctic Small Tool tradition-derived Brooks River Gravels phase material from the Alaska Peninsula dated to 1800 - 1100 B.C. \pm 100. A Second Millennium B.C. date is in accord with the typological and stratigraphic evidence from the basal component at SEL 033.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks go to the following persons and organizations who helped in the planning and arrangement of this year's Alaska Anthropological Association Conference.

CONFERENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE:

E. James Dixon
Harvey M. Shields
George S. Smith
C. Eugene West

REGISTRATION:

Miriam R. Banker

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The University of Alaska Public Affairs Office
KUAC

PROGRAM PREPARATION:

Miriam R. Banker
E. James Dixon
Vickie L. Ivester
Harvey M. Shields
George S. Smith
The University of Alaska Museum

CONFERENCE POSTER:

Tim Sczawinski - art work
Susan Steinacher - layout

A note of appreciation for Judith Allington, General Manager, Travelers Inn, who provided valuable assistance in arranging the conference rooms at the Travelers Inn.

A special note of thanks to Keith Mather, Vice Chancellor for Research and Advanced Studies, University of Alaska, for making funds available for Dr. Rainey's air fare.

