

# 11TH ANNUAL MEETING

## ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

### Guest Speakers:

John Schaeffer  
NANA Regional Corporation

Michael I. Asch  
University of Alberta

### Featured Symposium:

Subsistence Studies in Alaska



**FAIRBANKS, ALASKA  
TRAVELERS INN**

**MARCH 16 & 17, 1984**

John W. Schaeffer  
Guest Speaker  
Friday Luncheon

John W. Schaeffer is president and a member of the Board of the NANA Regional Corporation in Kotzebue. Mr. Schaeffer is the only regional corporation president who has served continuously since the corporations were founded in 1972. A lifelong Alaskan resident, he was born in Kotzebue in 1939 and resides there today with his wife Mary and their 9 children.

Mr Schaeffer attended school in Kotzebue and at Mt. Edgecumbe High School in Sitka. After high school he worked as supervisor for Wein Air Alaska and as manager for B&R Tug and Barge Company in Kotzebue. He joined the National Guard in 1958 and between 1965 and 1972 worked full-time for the Guard in Kotzebue, Nome and Anchorage. Mr. Schaeffer earned his present rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1972 and has commanded the First and Third Scout Battalions and a Special Forces Detachment. He credits his experience with the Guard as the single greatest contributor to his leadership style and success.

John Schaeffer began his involvement in public affairs in the mid-60's when he served on the Kotzebue City Council. He became president of the Arctic Native Brotherhood and the Northwest Alaska Native Association, which was involved in the early struggle for settlement of Native land claims. In 1972, after passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, he was chosen to lead the newly formed regional corporation.

Committed to implementing the terms of ANCSA in a manner which would strengthen both his own Inupiat peoples' future and the economic future of all Alaskans, Schaeffer has also served on a number of boards and commissions. These include the Alaskan Rural Affairs Commission, the National BLM Advisory Council, the Alaska Growth Policy Council, the University of Alaska Board of Regents, the NANA Region Coastal Management Policy Council, and the Regional Strategy Steering Committee.

Under Schaeffer's leadership, NANA has striven for an ideal of corporate responsibility to its present shareholders, to the public at large, and to future generations of shareholders. In its investments, NANA has sought to balance the need for profits with the pressing need for employment and training opportunities, and for human resource-oriented economic development within the region. Schaeffer has guided NANA in its efforts to balance the need of local residents for a subsistence land base against future needs for sustained employment in resource extraction.

Concerned with identifying the underlying causes of problems in the NANA region, Schaeffer has embraced an approach which focuses on elemental human and social values. He is a key spokesman for the Spirit Movement, Inupiaq Ilitqusiatic.

PROGRAM

ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
11TH ANNUAL MEETING

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

TIME	EAST GOLD	WEST GOLD	RAMPART
<u>Friday, March 16, 1984</u>			
9:20	Utermohle	Fall	Panel
9:40	Gillispie	Gross	Panel
10:00	Crozier	BREAK	Panel
10:20	BREAK	Mills	BREAK
10:40	Hoffecker	Schroeder	Panel
11:00	Gal	Discussion	Panel
Luncheon 12:00 - 1:30 (Middle Gold Room)			
2:00	Shields	Wright	Arundale
2:20	Hanson & Staley	Magdanz & Olanna	Libbey & Schneider
2:40	Campbell	BREAK	BREAK
3:00	BREAK	Shinkwin & Case	Jones
3:20	Rigg	Sobelman	King
3:40	Workman	Discussion	-----
Cocktail Party - 6:00 - 8:00 P.M. (Middle Gold Room)			
<u>Saturday, March 17</u>			
Continental Breakfast 8:30 - 9:00 (Lobby)			
9:20	Betts	Andersen	Mapstone & Sobelman
9:40	Gillispie	Behnke	Olson
10:00	Gillispie <u>et al</u>	BREAK	BREAK
10:20	BREAK	Burgess	Hall & Blackman
10:40	Saleeby	Ellanna & Sherrod	Hall & Blackman
11:00	Mishler	Holthaus	-----
Luncheon 12:00 - 1:30 (Middle Gold Room)			
2:00	Phippen & Reanier	Haynes	Rigg & Kotani
2:20	Lynch & Elder	Nelson	Sattler
2:40	Kunz	BREAK	BREAK
3:00	BREAK	Nowak	Bittner
3:20	Kotani <u>et al</u>	Wolfe	West
3:40	Wongittilin <u>et al</u>	Discussion	-----
Business Meeting - 4:30 (Rampart Room)			

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1984 - A.M.

SESSION I (East Gold Room)  
Archaeology - General

- 9:20 Charles J. Utermohle  
"The Origin of the Inupiat: The Position of the Birnirk Culture in  
Eskimo Prehistory"
- 9:40 T. E. Gillispie  
"A Trend-Surface Residual Analysis of Two Northern Archaic Sites from  
the Central Alaska Range"
- 10:00 S. Neal Crozier  
"Archaeological Sites and Habitation Potential in Riverine  
Environments"

10:20 BREAK

- 10:40 J. F. Hoffecker  
"Northeast Asian Upper Paleolithic Chronology Re-examined"
- 11:00 Robert Gal  
"Photogrammetric Mapping Archaeological Sites in Arctic Alaska: A  
Feasibility Test at the Sikoruk Site at Tukuto Lake"

SESSION II (Rampart Room)  
Cross-Cultural Management in Alaska

- 9:30 -11:30 Gregg Brelsford, Rosita Worl, Tom Lonner, Paul Sherry and  
John Schaeffer  
Panel Discussion on the Problems and Issues Encountered by Modern  
Managers in Dealing with Alaska's Varied Cultural Heritage

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1984 - A.M.

SESSION III (West Gold Room)  
Current Subsistence Research - Regional Studies  
Part One

9:20 James Fall  
"Investigating Fish and Game Uses in Southcentral Alaska: The  
Cases of the Kenai Peninsula and the Copper River Basin"

9:40 Joseph Gross  
"Decisions and Constraints: The Extended Family among the Yupik  
Eskimos"

10:00 BREAK

10:20 David Mills  
"Salmon Use by Residents of the Chilkat and Chilkoot River  
Drainages, 1983"

10:40 Robert F. Schroeder  
"Contemporary Harvest and Use of Fish and Game in Kodiak Island  
Koniag Communities"

11:00 Discussion

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LUNCHEON - 12:00 (Middle Gold Room)

GUEST SPEAKER

John Schaeffer

(To Be Announced)

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FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1984 - P.M.

SESSION III (West Gold Room)  
Current Subsistence Research - Regional Studies  
Part Two

2:00 John Wright  
"The Production of Subsistence Foods and Cash in New Stuyahok"

2:20 Jim Magdanz and Annie Olanna  
"Controls on Fishing Behavior on the Nome River"

2:40 BREAK

3:00 Anne Shinkwin and Marty Case  
"Land Use Patterns in the Nenana Area: the Transition from Band to Village"

3:20 Sandra Sobelman  
"The Integration of Cash and Subsistence in a Marine Environment: An Example from Northern Seward Peninsula, Alaska"

3:40 Discussion

SESSION IV (Rampart Room)  
Oral History and Ethnohistory

2:00 Wendy H. Arundale  
"The Chipp-Ikpikpuk River and Upper Meade River Oral History Project"

2:20 David Libbey and William Schneider  
"Ways of Making Oral Sources Available to the Research Community"

2:40 BREAK

3:00 Randall M. Jones  
"The Smallpox Epidemic of 1911, New Rampart House"

3:20 Robert E. King  
"Networking Alaska's Past: The Ethnohistorical Study of Samuel Heeter, Pioneer of Rampart and Tanana"

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1984 - P.M.

SESSION V (East Gold Room)  
Archaeology - Southern Alaska

- 2:00 Harvey M. Shields  
"Rescue Archaeology at Brooks River, Katmai National Park and Preserve, Alaska: Report on the 1983 Season"
- 2:20 Diane K. Hanson and David P. Staley  
"An Inland Site on Adak Island, The Aleutians"
- 2:40 Chris Rabich Campbell  
"Results of Test Excavations at Sarkar Cove, Southern Southeast Alaska"

3:00 BREAK

- 3:20 Diana Rigg  
"Test Excavations on the Kaisei-maru"
- 3:40 William B. Workman  
"Early Maritime Hunters in the North Pacific: The Old Islander Phase of Chirikof Island Revisited"
- 4:00 David P. Staley  
"Aleutian Confusion: Vegetational Variation, Soil Chemistry, and Site Boundaries"

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6:30 - 8:00

HOSTED COCKTAIL PARTY (Middle Gold Room)

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SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1984 - A.M.

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CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST

8:30 - 9:00 (Lobby)

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SESSION VI (West Gold Room)

Current Subsistence Research in Alaska - General Concerns

Part One

- 9:20 David B. Andersen  
"A Computerized Literature Data Base on Subsistence in Alaska"
- 9:40 Steven R. Behnke  
"Applied Anthropology and Subsistence: Some Alaskan Cases"

10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 Stephen Burgess  
"The Human Ecology of Don Charles Foote and its Contribution to Subsistence Research"
- 10:40 Linda J. Ellanna and George K. Sherrod  
"The Role of Kinship Linkages in Subsistence Production: Some Implications for Community Organization"
- 11:00 Gary Holthaus  
"Anthropology, Education and Subsistence"

SESSION V (Rampart Room)

Cultural Anthropology

- 9:20 Cheryl Mapstone and Sandra Sobelman  
"A Non-Hacker's Guide to the Computer as a Research Tool"
- 9:40 Wallace M. Olson  
"Serendipity: The Stumbling Block to Community Development"

10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 Edwin S. Hall, Jr and Margaret B. Blackman  
"The Fuzzy Formline: A Dialogue on Boundaries in Northwest Coast Indian Art I"
- 10:40 Edwin S. Hall, Jr and Margaret B. Blackman  
"The Fuzzy Formline: A Dialogue on Boundaries in Northwest Coast Indian Art II"



SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1984 - A.M.

SESSION VI (East Gold Room)  
Archaeology - Central and Northern Alaska

- 9:20 Robert C. Betts  
"Excavation of Late Pleistocene Mammoth Remains at Colorado Creek, Alaska"
- 9:40 T. E. Gillispie  
"The Jay Creek Mineral Lick: Prehistory and Paleoeconomics of a Hunting Station Site Complex in the Central Alaska Range"
- 10:00 T. E. Gillispie, E. J. Dixon and T. Dilley  
"Stratigraphy, Dating, and Lithic Artifact Typology of some Northern Archaic Sites in the Central Alaska Range"

10:20 BREAK

- 10:40 Becky Saleeby  
"Tephra Falls in the Middle Susitna River Valley: Implications for Prehistoric Human Ecology"
- 11:00 Craig Mishler  
"Test Pits Along the Path of Public History and Archaeology, or A Night at the Wind Tunnel Bar in Delta Junction, Alaska"

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12:00 - LUNCHEON (Middle Gold Room)

GUEST SPEAKER

Michael I. Asch

"Aboriginal Rights: Canada and the United States in Comparison"

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SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1984 - P.M.

SESSION VI (West Gold Room)  
Current Subsistence Research in Alaska - General Concerns  
Part Two

- 2:00 Terry L. Haynes  
"Ethics and Subsistence Research"
- 2:20 Dick Nelson  
"Maps and Schemes: Thoughts on the Methods and Significance of  
Subsistence Mapping"

2:40 BREAK

- 3:00 Michael Nowak  
"Mobility and Subsistence Access"
- 3:20 Robert J. Wolfe  
"The Social Organization of Subsistence Work Groups: A Method  
for Describing Salmon Production Units"
- 3:40 Discussion

SESSION IV (East Gold Room)  
Archaeology - Central and Northern Alaska  
Part Two

- 2:00 Peter G. Phippen and Richard E. Reanier,  
"Chronological and Pedological Investigations at HUG-059"
- 2:20 A. J. Lynch and Michael Elder  
"Gwich'in Caribou Fences: New Light on an Old Subject"
- 2:40 Michael L. Kunz  
"A Report of Phase I of a Cultural Resources Inventory in Gates  
of the Arctic National Park and Preserve"

3:00 BREAK

- 3:20 Yoshinobu Kotani, John P Cook and Toyohiro Nishimoto  
"Walker Fork and Gerstle River Quarry Sites: A Preliminary  
Report of the 1983 Excavations"
- 3:40 Nick Wongittilin, Roy D. Iutzi-Johnson and Jones Wongittilin  
"An Introduction to the Martial Arts of the Asiatic Eskimos"

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1984 - P.M.

SESSION VII (Rampart Room)  
History

2:00 Diana Rigg and Yoshinobu Kotani  
"People of the Kaisei-maru"

2:20 Robert Sattler  
"Otto Geist in Alaskan Prehistory"

2:40 BREAK

3:00 Judy Bittner  
"Alaska Gallery, Anchorage Historical and Fine Arts Museum"

3:20 C. Eugene West  
"The Alaska Anthropological Association: A Preliminary  
Historical Review"

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ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
BUSINESS MEETING  
(Rampart Room)

4:30 P. M.

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## ABSTRACTS

### Panel Discussion

Brelsford, Gregg - Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.  
Tom Lonner - University of Alaska, Anchorage  
John Schaeffer - NANA Regional Corporation, Inc.  
Paul Sherry - Tanana Chiefs Conference  
Rosita Worl - Alaska Native News

#### "Cross-Cultural Management in Alaska"

Alaska is increasingly becoming an 'organizational society.' Organizations impact and influence almost all that we do throughout rural and urban Alaska. These organizations include village councils, school boards, city governments, state and federal agencies, village and regional corporations, labor unions and oil corporations.

Alaska is also composed of many different cultures. Each culture has distinct values which guide the behavior of the individuals and groups within its membership. As organizational activity increases in Alaska, so does the number and diversity of cultural values that interface together within the organizational context. On a daily basis, from village councils to oil corporations, Alaskan organizations are producing managers who can maintain their program operations and deliver goods and services on the front line of this multi-cultural interface. These are cross-cultural managers.

This panel will examine the phenomena of cross-cultural management in Alaska through the eyes of Alaska Native and non-Native organizational managers. It will address the following questions: What cultural value issues arise in cross-cultural management? How are they manifest? How are they addressed? What are the implications now and for the future?

Andersen, David B. - Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fairbanks

"A Computerized Literature Data Base on Subsistence in Alaska"

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, has developed a computerized data base to store and retrieve bibliographic information pertinent to subsistence research in Alaska. The data base currently contains nearly 4,000 references on all aspects of subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering, and also includes information on history, demography, archaeology, socioeconomic characteristics of rural communities, and traditional Native cultures and culture change. The broad scope of this collection makes it potentially useful to northern researchers in many disciplines. An overview of the development, maintenance and use of this data base is provided.

Arundale, Wendy H. - University of Alaska, Fairbanks

"The Chipp-Ikpikpuk River and Upper Meade River Oral History Project"

In March 1982 and January 1983, Bill Schneider and I interviewed several Barrow and Atkasuk area elders about the historic sites and events associated with these two river areas. From the elders we learned a great deal about not only the history, but also the people and the resources of these two areas. We have combined the information from these interviews with the results of a literature review to produce a report on the history of two important North Slope areas. This paper will present some of the highlights from this report.

Behnke, Steven R. - Alaska Department of Fish and Game

"Applied Anthropology and Subsistence: Some Alaskan Cases"

This paper examines the application of social science methods and concepts to issues involving subsistence use of fish and wildlife. Recent Alaskan experience is explored in the context of three functions of applied anthropology: increasing knowledge through research, meeting the needs of the institution which pays for work, and contributing to the objectives of people among whom research is conducted."

Betts, Robert C. - Anthropology Program, University of Alaska Fairbanks

"Excavation of Late Pleistocene Mammoth Remains at Colorado Creek, Alaska"

A report on the first major systematic excavation of mammoth remains in Alaska. A well preserved fossil assemblage, discovered by placer miners in a frozen muck bank, proved to be in situ within a well defined stratigraphic context. A radiocarbon date of 15,090 ± 170 B.P. was obtained from the collagen fraction of a lumbar vertebra. Due to its late Pleistocene age and the possibility of associated cultural material, a multidisciplinary excavation was undertaken involving museum paleontologists, archaeologists, and a geologist. While no clear cultural associations were discovered, a great amount of paleoecological data was recovered, which will provide an unparalleled opportunity to reconstruct the late Pleistocene environmental conditions associated with the megafauna when detailed analyses are conducted in the future.

Bittner, Judy - Department of Natural Resources, Anchorage

"Alaska Gallery, Anchorage Historical and Fine Arts Museum"

Included in the new 23-million dollar addition to the museum is the Alaska Gallery. The permanent exhibition in the Alaska Gallery features both native and non-native Alaskan history and culture. The exhibit design, a scale model of which is currently on display at the museum, includes dwellings, dioramas, maps and illustrations, and artifact displays. The Alaska Gallery is scheduled to open in December, 1984, depending on the success of the current fund drive to raise money for completion of exhibits.

Burgess, Stephen - Alaska Department of Fish and Game

"The Human Ecology of Don Charles Foote and its Contribution to Subsistence Research"

The work of Don Charles Foote is reviewed for its contribution to present-day method and theory in subsistence research. Over a ten-year period, Foote explored the application of methods from traditional historical geography, human geography, ecology, anthropology, eco-

nomics, nutrition, and systems analysis. The contribution of this body of work to current subsistence research appears to reside in its ability to organize information regarding any hunting-based community and to deal with the problems of large inequalities of energy production in space and time and the common lack of a close relationship between human energy input and productivity.

**Campbell, Chris Rabich** - U.S. Forest Service, Ketchikan

"Results of Test Excavations at Sarkar Cove, Southern Southeast Alaska"

In the summer of 1983, U.S. Forest Service and Ketchikan Community College sponsored a field school to test a village site situated on the northwest coast of Prince of Wales Island. Only one house depression, located on the farthest terrace from the beach, was tested. The site was abandoned so long ago that local people did not know of its location. This brief overview will discuss the purpose of the research, the field work conducted, and analysis of results. Additionally, we will address the mutual advantages that can be gained by and agencies and academic institutions through similar cooperative efforts.

**Crozier, S. Neal**

"Archaeological Sites and Habitation Potential in Riverine Environments"

Changes in depositional environments through time are particularly evident in archaeological sites along river and stream systems. River shorelines, channel beds, and flood plains are continuously in motion, and even minor shifts dictate when, and more importantly, where archaeological sites may be located. This paper discusses the evidence available to archaeologists in the field as well as in the laboratory. Stream morphology and two archaeological sites situated along ancient and present river shorelines in southwest Alaska are examined in detail.

**Ellanna, Linda J.** - Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
**George K. Sherrod** - Alaska Department of Fish and Game

"The Role of Kinship Linkages in Subsistence Production: Some Implications for Community Organization"

This paper explores the nature of kinship linkages in subsistence production in three communities: King Island, Gambell, and Goodnews Bay. Data from these communities indicate that the nature of kinship linkages in production groups is closely associated with the sex and age cohorts composing the primary production units. Furthermore, the kinship themes of the organization of primary production units are reflected in the social organization of the community as a whole. Disruption of production activities, therefore, has implications for the overall organization and stability of the community.

**Fall, James** - Alaska Department of Fish and Game

"Investigating Fish and Game Uses in Southcentral Alaska: The Cases of the Kenai Peninsula and the Copper River Basin"

This paper explores the similarities and differences in the role of fish and game harvesting in the socioeconomic and sociocultural systems of several Copper River and Kenai Peninsula communities. Both of these regions have been influenced by the urban centers of Alaska, but in very different ways. Data on resource harvest quantities and other demographic and socioeconomic variables for random samples of households in several communities in each region will provide the basis for the comparison. The utility of a survey methodology in subsistence research will also be discussed.

**Gal, Robert** - Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks

"Photogrammetric Mapping Archaeological Sites in Arctic Alaska: A Feasibility Test at the Sikoruk Site at Tukuto Lake"

In 1980 the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) obtained color infrared aerial photographs of 11 late prehistoric village sites in the foothills of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska. In 1983 BLM contracted for a photogrammetric model of the Sikoruk site at the north end of Tukuto Lake. This site was selected because ground-surveyed maps were available from Hall, who investigated the site in 1968 and 1970. 237 cultural features were identified and displayed on a one foot contour model at a scale of 1"=20'. This model was ground-truthed by BLM archaeologists in July, 1984 and was

determined to be 78% accurate. Cost-effectiveness, accuracy, sources of error, research potential, and archaeological applications of photogrammetric mapping will be discussed and illustrated by the Sikoruk model.

Gillisple, T. E. - University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks

"The Jay Creek Mineral Lick: Prehistory and Paleoeconomics of a Hunting Station Site Complex in the Central Alaska Range"

Archaeological surveys conducted along the upper Susitna River by the University of Alaska Museum have revealed a 5000 year record of human activity near the Jay Creek mineral lick. The presence of twenty-four prehistoric hunting stations, dating from ca. 7000 to ca. 1800 years ago, indicates that the lick has attracted hunters through much of the Holocene. American Paleoarctic and Northern Archaic sites are present, and the Norton/Choris, and Athabascan traditions are probably represented. The biology and economics of mineral lick hunting for Dall sheep, which was probably the major prey species, are discussed. Results of this discussion are related to some general issues in hunter-gatherer settlement and subsistence patterns.

Gillisple, T. E. - University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks

"A Trend-Surface Residual Analysis of Two Northern Archaic Sites from the Central Alaska Range"

Two major Northern Archaic sites have been discovered and systematically tested during archaeological surveys conducted by the University of Alaska Museum in the upper Susitna River basin. Spatial analysis of these sites has been accomplished through the technique of fitting trend surfaces to topographic maps of artifact locations and densities. This technique has special application to locational data which is irregularly distributed and non-randomly sampled. Residual maps, which are an easy and effective means of visually locating activity areas and features, are discussed with reference to activity patterns at the Fog Creek (TLM 030) and Jay Creek Mineral Lick (TLM 143) sites.

Gillisple, T. E. - University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks  
E. J. Dixon - University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks  
T. Dilley - University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks

"Stratigraphy, Dating, and Lithic Artifact Typology of some Northern Archaic Sites in the Central Alaska Range"

Archaeological surveys conducted by the University of Alaska Museum along the upper Susitna River have located thirteen Northern Archaic sites. Two of these, Fog Creek (TLM 030) and the Jay Creek Mineral Lick (TLM 143) are major buried sites which have produced tens of thousands of lithic artifacts with good stratigraphic and temporal control. At present, the Northern Archaic in the upper Susitna basin is interpreted as occupying the period from ca. 5500 to ca. 3500 years ago. Formation of an area-wide organic paleosol during this interval may indicate increased plant productivity and possible tree-line shifts coincident with the Holocene climatic optimum. Theoretical calculations relating summer temperatures to plant community ecotone shifts in this sub-alpine and alpine area are presented, along with some potential effects on large herbivore prey species.

Gross, Joseph - University of Alaska, Fairbanks

"Decisions and Constraints: The Extended Family among the Yupik Eskimos"

In numerous studies of Native Alaskans' subsistence production and consumption, harvests are measured according to household or individual results. The problem with this focus is that it does not always accurately reflect the pattern of resource harvest or allocation for consumption. In this paper, an emic approach is suggested in the development of a model for southwestern Yupik Eskimo.

Hall, Edwin S., Jr - State University of New York, Brockport  
Margaret B. Blackman - State University of New York, Brockport

"The Fuzzy Formline: A Dialogue on Boundaries in Northwest Coast Indian Art"

The creative activities of contemporary Northwest Coast Indian artists are channeled by a number of

boundaries, some perceived and some unrecognized. While these boundaries are not finite for most artists, and are frequently transgressed by some, their existence affects the medium, style, and subject matter of artistic production. The relationship between artistic production and such boundaries can be best demonstrated by considering the work of several contemporary artists. An examination of the available historical data suggests that some, but not all, of these boundaries affected traditional Northwest Coast Indian art.

Hanson, Diane K. - Bureau of Indian Affairs  
David P. Staley - Bureau of Indian Affairs

"An Inland Site on Adak Island, The Aleutians"

During the 1983 archaeological survey by BIA-ANCSA on Adak Island, one inland site was noted and mapped and possibly two others were located. Test excavations were not conducted because these previously unrecorded sites were not included in our permits. The sites had to be walked over in order to be located because they did not exhibit the dark green vegetation characteristic of coastal midden sites. Inland sites in the Aleutian Islands have been overlooked primarily because of the heavy bias toward surveying the coastline. Information offered by the inland sites may require an adjustment in our assumptions about Aleut land use.

Haynes, Terry L. - Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fairbanks

"Ethics and Subsistence Research"

The conduct of contemporary ethnographic fieldwork requires that researchers maintain high ethical standards and sensitivity to those with whom they are working. Such norms are essential in applied policy-oriented research like that performed by Division of Subsistence staff in the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. This paper explores some ethical dilemmas which confront subsistence researchers and assesses their potential implications, for both the people and agencies involved and the objectives of the research.

Hoffecker, J. F. - Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois and University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

"Northeast Asian Upper Paleolithic Chronology Re-examined"

A critical overview of the stratigraphy and dating of Upper Paleolithic sites in central and eastern Siberia is presented. It is suggested that the basis for assignment of sites to the 35,000-25,000 BP period is particularly weak. A stronger case can be made for sites in the 25,000-15,000 BP interval, but this also remains tentative. Upper Paleolithic settlement is firmly documented only after 15,000 BP. Pre-Upper Paleolithic occupation of these regions, perhaps during warmer periods, may have occurred, however. The implications for New World Pleistocene migration models are discussed.

Jones, Randall M. - University of Alaska, Fairbanks

"The Smallpox Epidemic of 1911, New Rampart House"

In the summer of 1911, symptoms of smallpox broke out at New Rampart House, Yukon Territory. Public health measures were initiated by the International Boundary Survey Party, leading to a quarantine of the Porcupine and Yukon Rivers, a massive vaccination campaign, involvement by U.S. and Canadian government agents, and supplies to build a hospital. To prevent contagion, many of the houses were burned, resulting in the demise of the then largest settlement of the Vantee Gwich'in people and their relocation to Old Crow. New evidence from oral history and official records indicates the epidemic may not have been smallpox.

King, Robert E. - Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks

"Networking Alaska's Past: The Ethnohistorical Study of Samuel Heeter, Pioneer of Rampart and Tanana"

Samuel Heeter (1864-1945) was one of thousands of stampeders who arrived in central Alaska in the late 1890's. He remained in the region for over 45 years and was directly involved in some of the cultural changes which transformed the Central Yukon area, including importing some of the first hydraulic mining equipment, gasoline-powered



boat motors, and agricultural equipment. He was also involved in various professions including freight hauling, the restaurant and saloon business, the newspaper business, and employment as a U.S. Deputy Marshall. Heeter was related by marriage to several noted 19th century Natives, including the Koyukon Chief Larion, one of the leaders of the Nulato Massacre of 1851. This paper and accompanying slides illustrate some techniques and sources available to researchers interested in Alaska's rich culture of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Kotani, Yoshinobu - National Museum of Ethnology, Japan  
John P Cook - Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks  
Toyohiro Nishimoto - National Museum of Ethnology, Japan

"Walker Fork and Gerstle River Quarry Sites: A Preliminary Report of the 1983 Excavations"

In summer 1983 we test-excavated the Walker Fork site in the Forty-mile River area, and intensively excavated the Gerstle River Quarry site in the Upper Tanana valley. Walker Fork is a shallow site, producing cultural materials assignable to the Northern Archaic tradition. Gerstle River Quarry, previously tested by Alaska Division of Parks staff, consisted of deep, well stratified aeolian loess deposits and produced two cultural components: the upper one Northern Archaic and the lower one of the American Paleoarctic tradition. Preliminary statements of their archaeological significance in interior Alaska will be given.

Kunz, Michael L. - National Park Service, Fairbanks

"A Report of Phase I of a Cultural Resources Inventory in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve"

During the summer of 1983, a National Park Service archaeology crew conducted a reconnaissance level survey of the upper Kobuk River drainage within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve. This survey located a total of 214 prehistoric and 20 historic sites. The vast majority of the prehistoric sites appear to be Indian, although some Eskimo manifestations may be present. The chronological range of these sites appears to be 7,000 to 200 years BP. This paper is an overview of the data obtained as a result of this survey.

Libbey, David  
William Schneider

"Ways of Making Oral Sources Available to the Research Community"

In this paper, the authors explore some innovative ways of making primary oral source material available to the research community. The Utgiagvik Archaeological Project Oral Interview Collection is used as an example to illustrate organizational strategy and forms of presentation. The authors conclude that oral history interview materials can serve as an important research product when organized in a fashion that permits researchers to gain easy access for re-evaluation and reinterpretation of findings.

Lynch, A. J. - Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Michael Elder - Bureau of Indian Affairs

"Gwich'in Caribou Fences: New Light on an Old Subject"

In Alaska and northern Canada, Eskimo and Athabaskan Indians traditionally exploited the caribou as a major resource, utilizing fences to guide the animals to slaughter. During 1983 field investigations of 14(h)(1) sites, a total of eight caribou fences located near the Chandalar and Sheenjek river valleys was examined by archaeologists from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. These investigations have yielded additional information about: 1. the nature and complexity of the fences and associated camps or settlements; 2. Their temporal depth; 3. the cultural interface between Gwich'in Athabaskan Indians and Eskimos; and, 4. the placement of the fences with respect to topography.

Magdanz, Jim - Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Annie Olanna - Alaska Department of Fish and Game

"Controls on Fishing Behavior on the Nome River"

Very few chum salmon were observed escaping upriver to spawn in the Nome River in 1982 and 1983. Attempts to close a portion of the river to net fishing met strong opposition in 1980. The problem is how to effectively manage fishing without causing unnecessary hardship or disruption. The objective of this study was to identify and describe factors that control fishing behavior among Nome River fishers,

other than Fish and Game regulations. These factors were labeled "internal controls". Interviews, observations, mapping, kinship, study, and fishing participation revealed the existence of an elaborate and traditional Eskimo social system in the midst of the Nome River fishery. In isolation, the Eskimo system would function effectively to limit entry and competition in the fishery. But in Nome, the inability of short-term non-Eskimo fishers and of managers to recognize Eskimo claims has disrupted the traditional system.

Mapstone, Cheryl - Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Sandra Sobelman - Alaska Department of Fish and Game

"A Non-Hacker's Guide to the Computer as a Research Tool"

The recent popularity and proliferation of micro-computers have made access to this technology available to many researchers. The universal need of researchers for a means of organizing, storing, and retrieving field data can now be addressed by micro-computers in an efficient and economical manner. An example based on recent ethnographic fieldwork illustrates one way to develop and structure a searchable data base for written field data with the assistance of a relatively inexpensive software program. Other applications, such as organizing bibliographic references and record keeping, are also described.

Mills, David - Alaska Department of Fish and Game

"Salmon Use by Residents of the Chilkat and Chilkoot River Drainages, 1983"

This paper summarizes research findings on contemporary resource use by residents of the communities of Haines and Klukwan in southeastern Alaska. The use of salmon was found to be an important component of the overall pattern of resource use, demonstrated by participation in harvest, quantities harvested, and distribution patterns. Socio-economic factors such as seasonality of employment, involvement in commercial fishing, income, and length of residency appear to have an effect on household harvest levels. These relationships, which may characterize specific subpopulations in the communities, are examined.

Mishler, Craig - Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Anchorage

"Test Pits Along the Path of Public History and Archaeology, or A Night at the Wind Tunnel Bar in Delta Junction, Alaska"

The notion that public history and archaeology must justify themselves in the academic marketplace tells only part of the story. Just as frequently, historians and archaeologists must account for themselves in the bars and restaurants of the rural communities where they do their fieldwork. This paper is concerned with how government professionals can best cope with belligerence during "off hours".

Nelson, Dick - University of Alaska, Fairbanks

"Maps and Schemes: Thoughts on the Methods and Significance of Subsistence Mapping"

Over the years, subsistence researchers have come to rely on mapping as one of their most important sources of information. Harvest area mapping in early projects was based on interviews with almost every active person in the village studied, but more recent investigations have depended on sample populations for map data. A study made during 1983 in Sitka revealed that sample mapping can give misleading results and leaves some very important questions unanswered. The paper discusses these problems, then considers the significance of mapping and other subsistence research in areas where development may cause major habitat changes.

Nowak, Michael - Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado

"Mobility and Subsistence Access"

Traditional kinship structures serve to provide access to subsistence foods in cases where families have moved into cities away from the home village. These structures appear to have survived remarkably well given the extensive ideological and technological changes that have affected contemporary "bush" Alaska. Elements of traditional reciprocity are still strongly preserved in these bush-city networks and may serve as a "pipeline" which provides a graduated exposure of the young to city life. In this respect, traditional kinship networks may be seen as an effective element in the ac-

culturation process of rural Alaska. These networks may also be instrumental in the achievement of resource independence in which people have easy access to both traditional and imported foods.

Olson, Wallace M.

"Serendipity: The Stumbling Block to Community Development"

In applied anthropology there has been a tendency to try to borrow a successful project and to introduce it to another area. In addition to the obvious problem of borrowing across cultural boundaries, there is the added problem of uniqueness. Often a project succeeds because of serendipitous events. This paper will illustrate the problem by describing a successful seaweed cultivation project in Japan and then point out the difficulties of attempting to introduce a similar change to southeast Alaska. It will then look briefly at the problems within Alaska of introducing change and the need for a holistic analysis of the situation prior to attempting to inaugurate change.

Phippen, Peter G. - University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
Reanier, Richard E. - University of Washington, Seattle

"Chronological and Pedological Investigations at HUG-059"

During 1983 reconnaissance survey in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, site HUG-059, located on Selby Lake, received fairly intensive investigation because of its unique character. The site consists of a steep-sided pit extending to a depth of 1.5 meters. Very limited amounts of cultural material and a series of five radiocarbon samples were recovered from the excavation. The site appears to have been used repeatedly during at least two time periods, one as early as 720 BC and later at about AD 200. Chemical analysis of a weakly podzolized soil that has developed in the backdirt from the prehistoric excavation shows significant differences with both underlying and modern soils. Further chemical analysis may help determine the function of this unusual cultural feature.

Rigg, Diana - Division of Parks, Office of History and Archaeology

"Test Excavations on the Kaisei-maru"

A limited test excavation was conducted by the Office of History and Archaeology, Division of Parks, on a partially submerged vessel in Sealing Cove, near Sitka. This project was conducted with the aid of both federal and state agencies with much volunteer help from private individuals. Only a small number of artifacts was recovered. Translations and interpretations of artifacts were provided by Dr. Yoshinobu Kotani and colleagues, of the National Museum of Ethnology, Japan.

Rigg, Diana - Division of Parks, Office of History and Archaeology  
Yoshinobu Kotani - National Museum of Ethnology, Japan

"People of the Kaisei-maru"

A presentation and discussion of newspaper articles and historical documents detailing the Kaisei-maru incident, including a limited discussion of the attitudes of the day from both the American and Japanese perspectives.

Saleeby, Becky - University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks

"Tephra Falls in the Middle Susitna River Valley: Implications for Prehistoric Human Ecology"

As a result of geoarchaeological investigations on the Middle Susitna River over the last four years, four tephra units, dating from at least 5,000 BP to 1,800 BP, have been identified. The magnitude of the impact that these tephra falls had on past human population in the area is virtually unknown. A model of potential impact based on geological, floral, and faunal data and on analogy with the effects of historic tephra falls is presented. Methods for testing this model archaeologically are suggested.

Sattler, Robert - University of Alaska, Fairbanks

"Otto Geist in Alaskan Prehistory"

Otto William Geist was one of Alaska's most persistent and dedicated collectors of archaeological, ethnological and paleontological specimens. With the sponsorship of Charles Bunnell, then president of the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines, Geist began in the mid to late 1920's to collect items of material culture from along the western Alaskan coast, and particularly from St. Lawrence Island. Af-

ter several years of expeditions to St. Lawrence Island, he began collecting Pleistocene fauna, both throughout Alaska and in the Old Crow River basin. In 1957 the University of Alaska awarded Geist an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science.

Schroeder, Robert F. - Alaska Department of Fish and Game

"Contemporary Harvest and Use of Fish and Game in Kodiak Island Koniag Communities"

Continuing traditional utilization of natural resources by rural Koniagmiut is documented by recent field research. The often complementary role of subsistence harvest of fish and game and cash economy pursuits is discussed and sources for change in harvesting activities are explored.

Shields, Harvey M. - National Park Service, Anchorage  
Roger K. Harritt

"Rescue Archaeology at Brooks River, Katmai National Park and Preserve, Alaska: Report on the 1983 Season"

The large excavation block started in 1982 at BR 3 was completed, and two houses were discovered in the lower levels. One was of middle Norton age (100-600 AD) and the other of Arctic Small Tool age (1900-1100 BC). Two more late prehistoric (1450-1800 AD) houses were also tested. Most of the work, however, concentrated at BR 6, where two major blocks revealed several outdoor activity areas of late prehistoric times. In addition, a burned house was tested. The lower level contained a middle Norton component, which was unexpected, given the boggy conditions that must have prevailed on site at that time.

Shinkwin, Anne - University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
Marty Case - University of Alaska, Fairbanks

"Land Use Patterns in the Nenana Area: the Transition from Band to Village"

The paper examines the relationship between Athabaskan band organization in the past and contemporary land use patterns of modern foragers in Nenana Village. Field data for the paper were gathered in the summer and fall of 1982.

Sobelman, Sandra - Alaska Department of Fish and Game

"The Integration of Cash and Subsistence in a Marine Environment: An Example from Northern Seward Peninsula, Alaska"

Fieldwork conducted in Shishmaref during 1982-83 focused not only on describing the patterns of hunting and fishing, but also on how this resource use is integrated with cash flow and other aspects of the economy. Preliminary examination of factors which affect harvest are suggestive of certain strategies that marine mammal hunters may adopt to cope with resource dynamics. Relationships which are examined include resource use, household composition, wage employment, and age of household head.

Staley, David P. - Bureau of Indian Affairs

"Aleutian Confusion: Vegetational Variation, Soil Chemistry, and Site Boundaries"

Some Aleutian archaeologists have assumed that vegetational variation is an indicator of site location and boundaries. Tests for pH, nitrogen, and phosphorus performed on samples from Aleut sites visited by BIA employees during the summer of 1983 do not necessarily support this assumption. The most dramatic and obvious vegetational boundaries do correlate with soil chemistry variations, but neither are accurate site boundary indicators. Indeed, they are more likely indicators of midden and activity areas. Tests of greater sensitivity could possibly further identify middens, activity areas, and vegetationally unmarked site areas.

Utermohle, Charles J. - University of Alaska Museum

"The Origin of the Inupiat: The Position of the Birnirk Culture in Eskimo Prehistory"

Within Alaska, the Eskimo linguistic divisions of Yupik and Inupiaq are correlated with biological differences. Similar differences are not found across the geographic breadth of the Inupiat. Biological differences between probable ancestors of the two Eskimo groups existed at least 1500 years ago. These data imply that the Inupiat are the descendants of Inupiaq-speaking Birnirk Culture Eskimo who occupied northern Alaska between AD 500 and

AD 900. The isolation of the Inupiat ended with the development of Thule Culture out of a Birnirk base around AD 900. The past thousand years have brought about a breaking down of the biological separation of the Inupiat from the Yupik.

West, C. Eugene - University of Alaska, Fairbanks

"The Alaska Anthropological Association: A Preliminary Historical Review"

The first annual Alaskan anthropological conference was held in March, 1974. Formal organization of the Alaskan Anthropological Association followed at the second annual meeting in the spring of 1975. A brief history of the origins, growth and development of the Association during its first decade is presented. Founder's expectations versus actual growth and development are examined, and possible future directions for the Association are discussed.

Wolfe, Robert J. - Alaska Department of Fish and Game

"The Social Organization of Subsistence Work Groups: A Method for Describing Salmon Production Units"

The social organization of subsistence production is discussed as a general area of subsistence research. A method is presented for describing and analyzing production units for subsistence salmon as a tool in understanding traditional organization of economic activities. Salmon production units are identified by systematic interviews and observations during the height of the salmon season. Major pieces of capital for processing salmon are first identified and mapped, followed by questions and observations on the relationships and residences of persons involved in harvesting and processing salmon. By this method, at least 49 production units were identified in a southwest Alaska Yupik community of 427 persons. The kinship principles organizing the social composition of the workgroups are discussed.

Wongittlin, Nick  
Roy D. Iutzi-Johnson - Northwest Community College, Nome  
Jones Wongittlin - Norton Sound Health Corporation, Nome

"An Introduction to the Martial Arts of the Asiatic Eskimos"

The Asiatic Eskimos of St. Lawrence Island and the Siberian mainland have a long prehistory indicating a specialized technology for use in inter-group conflicts. Ethnography and oral history support the identification of the functions of items of material culture and provide insights into the associated behavioral parameters and ideological foundations of their use. Archaeological data will be briefly reviewed and 19th century ethnohistorical information will be presented to show that the Asiatic Eskimos have had a specialized technology for warfare, social statuses for recognized martial arts experts, highly developed training techniques, and systems of formalized martial arts instruction.

Workman, William B. - University of Alaska, Anchorage

"Early Maritime Hunters in the North Pacific: The Old Islander Phase of Chirikof Island Revisited"

Limited excavations in 1963 on Chirikof Island, the isolated terminus of the Kodiak Archipelago, yielded a small assemblage of ground slate and flaked stone points or knives with rudimentary shoulders and contracting stems, large thin stemless bifaces, unifaces, tabular abraders of soft stone and other artifacts. Ulus, microblades and, probably, boulder spalls and stone sawing are absent. A single radiocarbon date suggests an age of about 4,000 years. Closest relationships are seen with the early part of the Takli Birch phase, dated between 1500 and 2500 BC. on the Pacific coast of the Alaska Peninsula.

Wright, John - Alaska Department of Fish and Game

"The Production of Subsistence Foods and Cash in New Stuyahok"

A study was begun in 1983 in New Stuyahok, a Yup'ik community located on the Nushagak River in Bristol Bay, to see what roles wild resources and cash play in the local economy. Harvests of fish and game produce large quantities of food for domestic consumption. Current subsistence activities follow the traditional annual cycle. Commercial salmon fishing is the major source of earned cash income, but wage labor is important in some households. Cash production generally is fitted into the dominant, traditional pattern of activities.

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ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

11th ANNUAL MEETING

CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS:

C. Eugene West  
Robert Gal  
Howard L. Smith

CONFERENCE PROGRAMS:

Howard L. Smith  
Peter M. Bowers  
Pam Herman

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION:

C. Eugene West  
Robert Gal  
David E. Ruppert

CONFERENCE POSTER:

Tim Sczawinski  
Peter M. Bowers

CONFERENCE PUBLICITY AND MEDIA:

Robert Gal

We thank the membership for their support in this our 11th annual meeting, and the volunteers who helped out with registration. The institutional support of the Fairbanks District, Bureau of Land Management, and the Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska, is also gratefully acknowledged.

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Michael I. Asch  
Guest Speaker  
Saturday Luncheon

Michael I. Asch is Chairman of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. Dr. Asch brings with him an extensive background in ethnohistory, anthropology, and applied anthropology, and is particularly well qualified to discuss the problems of Native land claims.

Born in 1943, Dr. Asch received his B.A. from the University of Chicago in 1965 and Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1972. He has been on the faculty of the University of Alberta since 1971. He has conducted research among the Cherokee in Oklahoma, was production director of the Ethnic Music Series for Folkways Records, and has increasingly become involved with land use and land claims studies in Northern Canada. Dr. Asch served as research advisor to the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories, Research Advisor on Aboriginal Rights and Economic Development for the Dene National Office, and is currently Director of the Dene Mapping Project for the Dene Nation and University of Alberta.

Professor Asch lists as current research interests the organization and analysis of Dene land use, economic history of the Dene of the Northwest Territories, and Aboriginal rights in the Canadian State. He has published extensively on these topics, and most recently completed a volume on Aboriginal Rights in Canada (Methuen Publications). His keynote address on Saturday will compare and contrast land claims issues in Canada and the United States.