



THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF  
THE ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

FREDERICA deLAGUNA ♦ GUEST SPEAKER  
Anchorage Westward Hilton, March 21 and 22, 1980

# FREDERICA DE LAGUNA

## KEYNOTE ADDRESS — SATURDAY LUNCHEON

Professor Frederica de Laguna has been a leading figure in Alaskan anthropology for fifty years. The daughter of distinguished members of the Philosophy faculty at Bryn Mawr College, she graduated summa cum laude from that institution in 1927 and entered graduate school at Columbia University, where she studied with Franz Boas. A fellowship took her to Europe in 1928-29. In Copenhagen she met Knud Rasmussen, Kaj Birket-Smith, and Therkel Mathiassen. Her first northern field season was as assistant to Mathiassen in west Greenland. She has recently published a valuable personal account of this work as Voyage to Greenland: A Personal Initiation into Anthropology (W.W. Norton 1977).



Between 1930 and 1933 she began work in the archaeology of Cook Inlet and the archaeology and ethnology of Prince William Sound. Two major monographs (one written in collaboration with Birket-Smith) resulted. In 1933 she received her Ph.D. from Columbia University with a dissertation on a comparison of Eskimo and Paleolithic art. In 1935 she directed archaeological survey work on the middle and lower Yukon River which provided the nucleus of her 1947 monograph The Prehistory of Northern North America as Seen from the Yukon. After holding a variety of depression-era jobs, she joined the faculty of Bryn Mawr College in 1938, becoming Professor Emeritus there in 1975. Three wartime years were spent as an officer in the Naval Reserve.

After the war her attention shifted to the Indian peoples of southern Alaska and the emphasis changed to ethnology (although her first two monographs on the northern Tlingit [1960; 1964] were major contributions to the prehistory of southeastern Alaska).

Her magnificent Under Mount St. Elias: The History and Culture of the Yakutat Tlingit (3 volumes) was published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1972. Currently she is completing (in collaboration with Catharine McClellan) a monograph on the Ahtna Athapaskans and is editing further Tlingit materials for publication. In the summer of 1979 she returned to the Upernavik District of Greenland where she had begun her northern studies 50 years earlier.

Although best known for her northern work, Professor de Laguna has also conducted archaeological and ethnological research in Europe, the American southwest, and the St. Lawrence Valley. Among her many professional responsibilities, she has served as First Vice President of the Society for American Archaeology (1949-50) and President of the American Anthropological Association (1966-67). Veteran of many years of field research (primarily among northern peoples) and author of eight major monographs and numerous papers, she is one of North America's most distinguished anthropologists. She combines the role of pioneer figure with that of preeminent contemporary practitioner.

(photo by Gene Mim Mack)

# Program

FRIDAY MORNING

## MEZZANINE

8:00am - 4:30pm Registration

## KENAI ROOM

WORKSHOP: CUSTOMARY LAWS OF THE LAND AND THE IMPACT OF LEGISLATION  
Chairperson: William Schneider

9:00am - 11:30am

For many years Alaskan Native groups have been developing ways of establishing rights and responsibilities to land and resources. In some cases these customary laws have developed apart from the legislative process of state and federal governments. In other cases, groups have responded to outside intrusions in order to realize opportunities and to protect individual and group rights. The responses of Natives vis-a-vis laws of the land, customary and legislated is an area which deserves special attention by anthropologists because of the rapid increase in laws that effect Natives and because of new management responsibilities of Native corporations, the state, and the federal government. In this workshop, the dimensions of law ways will be explored and plans will be made for the study of this important area.

Participants: William Schneider  
Joseph Gross  
Gary Holthaus

Other interested people are welcome to contribute.

## ALEUTIAN ROOM

SYMPOSIUM: FEDERAL ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY IN ALASKA: AN OUTLINE  
OF AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS  
Chairperson: Craig Davis

9:00am - 11:30am

Did you ever want to know what your federal government is doing to promote Archeological and Anthropological studies in Alaska?

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Then attend this Symposium! The participants represent a majority of government agency cultural resource specialists working in the State: Ray Leicht, John Beck, Robert Gal, Howard Smith, and Everet Tornfelt of the Bureau of Land Management; Gerald Clark, representing the U.S. Forest Service; Lizette Boyer of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Edwin S. Hall, Jr., U.S. Geological Survey; Floyd Sharrock, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service; Wendy Arundale, Cooperative Parks Studies Unit; Curt Wilson, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Wayne Wiersum, Office of Environmental Health/Public Health Service; Newton Chase, Department of Housing and Urban Development; Ty Dilliplane, Alaska State Historic Preservation Office; Ellen Hays, William Schneider and Craig Davis, from the National Park Service.

Topics will include agency cultural resource staff organization, structure and functions, a discussion of agency accomplishments and future directions in cultural resource management (including new projects, staffing requirements, etc.), and the identification and discussion of critical issues of concern to agency and non-agency professionals alike.

Bring your questions and challenges -- seek answers!

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ALASKA ROOM

SESSION: ETHNOHISTORY AND ETHNOGRAPHY IN SOUTHERN ALASKA  
Chairperson: Anne Shinkwin  
Discussant: Dr. Frederica de Laguna

9:00am Through a Missionary's Eyes: Photo Documentation of Ingalik Indian Life, 1891-1925.  
James W. VanStone

9:20am The Surgeon as Ethnographer: James T. White on the Yukon Station.  
Gary C. Stein

9:40am Chugach Navigation.  
William Mitchell

10:00am Physiographic Aspects of the Chugach Eskimo Settlement Pattern.  
James R. Marcotte

10:20am Native Placenames in Eastern Prince William Sound, Alaska.  
James A. Ketz

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LUNCHEON AND FILM SHOWING 12:00 noon - 2:00 pm ALASKA ROOM (green ticket)

Following the luncheon, Phillip Cook will present the film  
"Valdez 1976."

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

KENAI ROOM

SYMPOSIUM: ALASKAN MARITIME ANTHROPOLOGY.  
Chairperson: Steve Langdon

2:15pm The Skin Boats of St. Lawrence Island.  
Stephen R. Braund

2:35pm A Diachronic Overview of Bering Strait Insular Walrus Hunting.  
Linda J. Ellanna and George K. Sherrod

2:55pm Customary Laws and Modern Resource Management Regimes.  
Rosita Worl

3:15pm BREAK

3:35pm Transfer Patterns in Alaska's Limited Salmon Fisheries.  
Steve Langdon

3:55pm The Illusive Resident: Methodological Consideration in Conducting  
Research in Alaskan Coastal Fishing Community.  
Jim Payne

4:15pm Impacts of Limited Entry on Bristol Bay Fishermen.  
J. Anthony Koslow

ALEUTIAN ROOM

SYMPOSIUM: FEDERAL ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY IN ALASKA: AN OUTLINE  
OF AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS (continued)  
Chairperson: Craig Davis

2:15pm - 4:15pm

COMMODORE ROOM

6:00pm - 7:00pm NO HOST COCKTAIL HOUR

SATURDAY MORNING

MEZZANINE

8:00am - 12:00noon Registration

KENAI ROOM

SESSION: ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE NORTH  
Chairperson: Charles Smythe

9:00am Native Place Names of Minto Flats and Vicinity, Central Alaska.  
Elizabeth Andrews and Chad Thompson

9:20am A Profile of "Success" in Rural, Native Alaska.  
Michael Nowak

9:40am Eskimo Reindeer Herding: Some New Perspectives.  
William L. Sheppard

10:00am A Comparative Study of the Use of Labrets.  
Rachael Joan Dale

10:20am The Ideology of Subsistence: The Seal Party of the Nelson  
Island Eskimo.  
Ann Fienup-Riordan

10:40am Sedentary Seasonal Settlements in Southern Southeast Alaska:  
An Emerging Design.  
Christy Rabich.

11:00am Effects of Resource Development Among the Native Populations  
of Chukotka.  
Dan St. John

ALASKA ROOM

SESSION: ARCTIC ARCHEOLOGY I  
Chairperson: Don E. Dumond

9:00am The Rat Indian Creek Site and the Late Prehistoric Period in  
the Northern Yukon Territory.  
Raymond LeBlanc

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9:20am HIDDEN FALLS: A Multicomponent Site in the Alexander Archipelago  
of the Northwest Coast.  
Stanley D. Davis

9:40am Relationships between Some Sites in the Area of Demarcation  
Bay, Alaska.  
Curtis J. Wilson

10:00am Archeological Surveys in the Akhlun-Kilbuck Mountains, S.W. Alaska.  
Robert E. Ackerman

10:20am Down to the Sea in Small Ships.  
Michael R. Yarborough

10:40am Displacement of Surface Lithic Artifacts Due to Natural Phenomena:  
An Experimental Study from Selected Subarctic and Arctic  
Localities.  
Peter Bowers and Robson Bonnicksen

11:00am Cultural Resources on Admiralty Island and Misty Fiords National  
Monuments.  
Madonna Moss and Christy Rabich

✓ LUNCHEON AND GUEST LECTURE 12:00 noon - 2:00 pm ALASKA ROOM (red ticket)

Luncheon followed by the keynote address by Dr. Frederica  
de Laguna entitled "Alaska and Greenland: 50 Years Ago and Today."

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

KENAI ROOM

SYMPOSIUM: THE HISTORICAL PERIOD IN ALASKA: ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES  
Chairperson: Ty L. Dilliplane  
Discussant: James W. VanStone

The primary concern of this symposium is recent anthropological research dealing with the historical period in Alaska. The five papers included here discuss various cultural groups and material culture types. Although this session is not organized along one tight theme in Anthropology, in general it can be said that each paper presents data important to an increased understanding of behavioral patterns within the time period and cultural matrix specified.

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- 2:15pm Change and Traditional Continuity: House Styles and Use among the Chilkat Tlingit.  
Russell Sackett
- 2:35pm An Archaeological Inquiry at Rika's Roadhouse.  
Timothy (Ty) L. Dilliplane
- 2:55pm Korovinski: A Pre- and Post-Contact Site in the Central Aleutian Islands.  
Douglas W. Veltre
- 3:15pm The Abandonment of Kashunuk Village: A Settlement Pattern Shift in Response to Euro-American Contact.  
Robert D. Shaw
- 3:35pm Excavations at a Possible Colonial Russian Brickkiln Site.  
Timothy (Ty) L. Dilliplane
- 4:10pm - 4:25pm  
Discussant Summary.  
James W. VanStone

ALEUTIAN ROOM

SYMPOSIUM: NPR - ARCHEOLOGY

Chairperson: Robert Gal

- 2:15pm Tunalik: A Preview of the Final Report.  
Robert Gal
- 2:35pm Two Archeological Sites in the Vicinity of the South Meade Test Well.  
Mike Kunz
- 2:55pm Technological and Spatial Considerations of the Lisburne Site, Arctic Foothills, Northern Alaska.  
Pete Bowers
- 3:15pm The Mesa Site (KIR-102): An Archeological Site in the Iteriak Valley, Alaska.  
Mike Kunz
- 3:35pm The Value of Small Site Analysis for Elucidating the Culture History of Northern Alaska.  
Edwin S. Hall, Jr.
- 3:55pm Management and Research Considerations Resulting from Excavations in NPR-A.  
Robert Gal

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ALASKA ROOM

SESSION: ARCTIC ARCHEOLOGY II

Chairperson: Wendy Hanford Arundale

- 2:15pm Distribution of Cultural Materials at the Village Site, Healy Lake, Alaska.  
John Cook
- 2:35pm Getting "Organized" -- Key Features of the Alaska Native Historic Sites Project Research Design.  
Wendy Hanford Arundale
- 2:55pm Techniques for Testing Variability in the Archaeological Record: An Example from the Pre-Dorset Horizon.  
Julia Steele
- 3:15pm An Analysis of Lithic Debris from Old John Lake in Northeastern Alaska.  
David Libbey and Linda Medlock
- 3:35pm Forest Service Cultural Resource Survey Activities in Southern Southeast Alaska: Methods and Results of the 1979 Field Season.  
Christy Rabich
- ✓ 3:55pm Site Formation and Destruction Processes: Effects of Changes in Coastal Geomorphology on Archaeological Sites.  
David R. Yesner

COMMODORE ROOM

- ✓ 4:30pm - 6:00pm BUSINESS MEETING OF THE ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION



# Abstracts

Ackerman, Robert E. (Alaska Room - Saturday Morning) Washington State Uni.  
"Archeological Surveys in the Akhlun-Kilbuck Mountains, S.W. Alaska"  
Archeological surveys were conducted by field crews from Washington State University under the sponsorship of the National Geographic Society in the Akhlun (1978) and Kilbuck Mountains (1979). The survey data has indicated that those areas glaciated during the final stages of the Pleistocene were occupied by caribou hunters whose cultures were represented by core and blade as well as bifacial industries which date to a period somewhat earlier than or are coincident with the Northern Archaic tradition. In the non-glaciated portions of the survey areas, wedge shaped cores and parallel sided, square based points have been recovered from hilltop locations. These sites appear to predate the complexes found in the zone of glaciation.

Andrews, Elizabeth and Chad Thompson (Kenai Room - Saturday Morning) UA Fairbanks  
"Native Place Names of Minto Flats and Vicinity, Central Alaska"  
Two hundred and seventy place names were recorded for the Minto Flats region of central Alaska in the Tanana Athabaskan language. An analysis of the method of constructing Athabaskan place names is made on the basis of this collection of names along with place names already collected for other Athabaskan groups in Alaska. In addition, on the basis of an etymological analysis, the place names are examined in terms of their semantic content and the types of places they designate. As a unit, the place names delineate the locally perceived region associated with the group, as well as contribute to our knowledge of the ethnogeography of the area. The present applicability of this knowledge to contemporary concerns in such matters as land use planning and management, wildlife management, cultural resource documentation, and legal disputes is also discussed.

Arundale, Wendy Hanford (Alaska Room - Saturday Afternoon) Cooperative Park Studies Unit, UA Fairbanks  
"Getting "Organized" -- Key Features of the Alaska Native Historic Sites Project Research Design"  
The Alaska Native Historic Sites Project has outgrown its research design. In creating a new design, we must meet special demands for flexibility, for focus on three geographic levels, and for a broad range of problem domains. Two research design concepts help the project meet these special requirements: (1) a flexible design format incorporating a Parent Design and Offspring Designs and (2) a Design Matrix specifying levels of inquiry and problem domains. This paper discusses these two concepts and provides examples of how they work. It also suggests how these concepts may be useful to other projects with similar special requirements.

Bowers, Pete (Aleutian Room - Saturday Afternoon) NPRA Project, BLM, Fairbanks

"Technological and Spatial Considerations of the Lisburne Site, Arctic Foothills, Northern Alaska"

The Lisburne site (KIR 096), completely excavated during the 1978 and 1979 field seasons, is a large quarry/workshop/game lookout site located about 30 miles northeast of Howard Pass in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. The site contains over 20 fairly well-delineated activity areas which represent various occupations representing the American Paleoarctic, Northern Archaic, ASTt (cf. Anderson's 1978 definition), and prehistoric Eskimo traditions of Northern Alaska. This paper will discuss the strategies and methods employed in the testing, excavation, and analysis of this large unstratified site. Spatial analysis of the Lisburne data is directed toward the resolution of several key problems facing archeologists, industry, and land managers today: How does one define site limits for the purpose of meeting both professional and legal responsibilities? What techniques provide the maximum recovery of intrasite spatial data and can best delimit activity areas? When, for the purposes of contract stipulations and impact mitigation, is a site considered "cleared"? This presentation will stress the ongoing program of lithic analysis, from the perspective of technology, function, and typology. The intrasite distributional data and three aspects of lithic analysis are then combined, to illustrate some of the behavioral complexity inherent in traditional syntheses of North Slope prehistory.

Bowers, Pete and Robson Bonnicksen (Alaska Room - Saturday Morning)

NPRA Project, BLM, Fairbanks and University of Maine, Orono respectively  
This paper provides an interim summary of an ongoing experimental study concerning the effects of cold weather phenomena on surface archaeological sites. Continuing observations of test plots constructed in 1973 in the Tangle Lakes region, Central Alaska, and test plots laid out in 1979 in the Arctic foothills of the Brooks Range indicate that significant displacement of surface lithics can occur as little as two or three years after the materials become part of the archaeological record. Displacements of as much as 40 cm were observed on relatively level surfaces. The nature of the dominant geomorphic processes are discussed in light of: (1) the rate of artifact dislocation, (2) the precision of various archaeological mapping and recovery techniques, and (3) possible sources of error in interpretation of intrasite spatial data.

Braund, Stephen R. (Kenai Room - Friday Afternoon) UA

"The Skin Boats of St. Lawrence Island"

The open skin boat or angyaq used by St. Lawrence Island Eskimos is a central and necessary element of their material culture. This paper reports field and library research on the three different boat forms which have been used on St. Lawrence Island over the past fifty years, two of which were introduced to islanders by non-islanders. The first section of the paper provides a technical discussion of the contemporary bent-rib skin boat used on St. Lawrence Island including a description of materials and techniques used in boat frame construction and repair, methods used to prepare, sew, and cover the boat frame with walrus skin, types of locomotion utilized, and Siberian Yupik names for boat members. The second section of the paper places the contemporary St. Lawrence Island skin boat in regional and historical context by introducing data on two pre-contact flat-bottom skin

boats which later gave way to the wooden New Bedford whaleboats. The bent-rib open skin boat has since completely replaced the wooden whaleboat. Reasons for the success and persistence of the skin boat are discussed in relation to the boat's function in the Bering Sea.

Cook, John (Alaska Room - Saturday Afternoon)

"Distribution of Cultural Materials at the Village Site, Healy Lake, Alaska"

This paper includes a discussion of the vertical and horizontal distribution of artifacts, debitage, and rocks throughout the Village Site. In addition, there is an explanation of the stratigraphy. No artifacts analysis beyond the distribution will be discussed in any rigorous form at this time.

Dale, Rachel Joan (Kenai Room - Saturday Morning)

"A Comparative Study of the Use of Labrets"

The presence of labrets throughout Alaska and down the west coast of North America to California is discussed. An areal survey of the distribution of labrets is presented, along with correlations of age and sex of the wearer. Archaeological incidence of labrets is also noted. The main body of information has been drawn from early records of explorers, and from archaeological reports.

Davis, Stanley D. (Alaska Room - Saturday Morning) U.S. Forest Service, Sitka

"Hidden Falls: A Multicomponent Site in the Alexander Archipelago of the Northwest Coast"

Hidden Falls is a deeply stratified multicomponent site on the northeast coast of Baranof Island in Southeast Alaska. The site lies in a low saddle of land bordered on the east by Kasnyku Bay which opens into Chatham Straits and by a fresh water lagoon to the west. The ten, well defined stratigraphic units identified at the site span the last 14,000 years. The earliest occupation at the site predates the most recent glacial advance at Hidden Falls. Spruce wood fragments taken from the upper lodgement till overlying portions of the earliest component dated  $9860 \pm 75$  and  $9410 \pm 70$  (SI-3776, SI3778). The oldest cultural bearing strata has produced a lithic component which includes microblades and wedge shaped cores, scrapers, flake cores and utilized flakes. This component exhibits a unifacial artifact tradition with no bifaces, assumed to be associated with a paleo-maritime society.

Dilliplane, Timothy (Ty) L. (Kenai Room - Saturday Afternoon) Office of the State Historic Preservation Officer, Alaska Division of Parks

"An Archaeological Inquiry at Rika's Roadhouse"

In June of 1979 three archaeologists on the staff of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) conducted archaeological testing at the Rika's Roadhouse site, a vacant group of buildings located at Big Delta, Alaska. The roadhouse itself was possibly built in its original form during the first decade of this century, and was a major rest stop on the Richardson Highway. Because of its historic significance, the complex was entered onto the National Register of Historic Places on 1 September 1976. The archaeological work, partly funded by a federal historic preservation matching grant administered by the SHPO, was undertaken primarily to support future restoration work at the site. An important secondary goal was an increased understanding of as many behavioral patterns associated with the complex as possible. This paper discusses the extent to which each of these two goals was achieved.

Dilliplane, Timothy (Ty) L. (Kenai Room - Saturday Afternoon) Office of the State Historic Preservation Officer, Alaska Division of Parks

"Excavations at a Possible Colonial Russian Brickkiln Site"

In early November 1979 archaeological excavations were conducted for a period of approximately three days at what may be a colonial Russian brickkiln site on Kodiak Island, Alaska. Located on the southeastern coastline of Middle Bay, the site (Alaska Heritage Resources Survey Site No. KOD-011) is currently eroding from a 20' to 30' high bluff overlooking the beach. Excavations at the site uncovered a portion of a brick platform, remnants of two brick walls, and a small standing brick arch. Both of these walls as well as the platform extend into the cliff face for an unknown distance. The structural remains uncovered at KOD-011 may help to represent an important industry of Russian America, and it is hoped that excavations can continue there in the near future.

Ellanna, Linda J. and George K. Sherrod (Kenai Room - Friday Afternoon)

ACC and UAA Student respectively

"A Diachronic Overview of Bering Strait Insular Walrus Hunting"

The Iñupiat residents of the communities of Inalik (Little Diomedé) and Ukiuvok (King Island) traditionally and contemporarily have specialized in the hunting of the Pacific walrus rather than bowhead whaling, a specialization of major communities to the north. The Yuit inhabitants of Sevoukak (St. Lawrence Island) still practice both whaling and walrus hunting. Although whaling is the most prestigious and ceremonially important of the two subsistence activities on St. Lawrence Island, walrus hunting provides a greater part of the subsistence base today. Patterns of walrus hunting and changes of these patterns over approximately the last decade will be described for the Ukiuvungmiut (King Islanders who now reside in Nome) based on a decade of participant-observation (1968-1978). Changing patterns -- both technological and social -- will be considered along with their implications for the sociocultural system as a whole. Some comments regarding variation from earlier periods (i.e. before Ukiuvungmiut relocation) and between Ukiuvungmiut and the Siberian Yuit patterns of St. Lawrence Island will be briefly considered.

Fienup-Riordan, Ann (Kenai Room - Saturday Morning)

"The Ideology of Subsistence: The Seal Party of the Nelson Island Eskimo"

This structural account begins with a description and analysis of the spring seal party distribution of raw seal meat and cut goods and of the winter dance distribution of cooked, whole goods. The two events are opposed, the spring seal party replete with images of birth and generation, and the winter dance distribution with images of rebirth and regeneration. This cyclical structure is also replicated in the naming system (by which grandparents are born again in their grandchildren), the social system (with marriage marked by the birth of a child and betrothal by the birth of the reproductive capacity in the child), the annual cycling of the souls of the seals, and the cycling between the world of the seals and the world of men. An eternal cosmological cycling is seen to be in effect, by which the same men and seals continue to inhabit the world. This ideological framework is then examined in the light of prevailing western 'subsistence ideology', including the nutritional value of subsistence and the concept of species extinction.

Gal, Robert (Aleutian Room - Saturday Afternoon) NPR-A Project, BLM, Fairbanks  
"Management and Research Considerations Resulting from Excavations  
in NPR-A"

The excavations prompted by petroleum exploration activities in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska afford less an opportunity to flesh out established chronologies for Northern and Northwestern Alaska than they prompt a reconsideration of basic approaches to and redefinition of the problems of archaeological research north of the Brooks Range.

The assemblages recovered from the sites at Tunalik, South Meade, Lisburne, and the Mesa resist comparison with other assemblages from Northern and Northwestern Alaska. This difficulty of assemblage comparison is not unexpected due to the shallow nature of most sites, the great distances between excavated sites, and our past emphasis upon coastal midden sites.

The excavation data from Tunalik, South Meade, Lisburne, and the Mesa are used to illustrate three considerations for understanding within-assemblage variability: spatial context, a "partitive" notion of culture, and the mechanics of fabrication and use. The implications of these three considerations for assemblage comparisons and pure and applied archaeological research in NPR-A is discussed.

Gal, Robert (Aleutian Room - Saturday Afternoon) NPR-A Project, BLM, Fairbanks  
"Tunalik: A Preview of the Final Report"

The Tunalik Site, located approximately fifteen miles southeast of Icy Cape, was excavated in 1977 by Bureau of Land Management archeologists as part of the joint BLM/USGS mitigation program for the Tunalik wellsite and airstrip. Ten spatially segregated concentrations of cultural material were identified and excavated. The final report is near completion. A detailed discussion of the artifact forms recovered and their distribution within the site is presented. Special emphasis is placed on a discussion of Concentration H, the largest concentration, which is interpreted as an Arctic tundra example of Anderson's (1972) post American Paleo-Arctic Tradition, transitional to the Arctic Small Tool Tradition.

Hall, Ed (Aleutian Room - Saturday Afternoon)  
"The Value of Small Site Analysis for Elucidating the Culture History  
of Northern Alaska"

Archaeological attention in Northern Alaska has centered on large, complex sites exhibiting considerable temporal and cultural variation. This paper argues that excavation and analysis of small single component archeological sites representing specific seasonal activities are more likely to provide data bearing on problems of culture history in the area.

Ketz, James A. (Alaska Room - Friday Morning) Cooperative Park Studies  
Unit, UA Fairbanks  
"Native Placenames in Eastern Prince William Sound, Alaska"

The significance of Chugach Alutiiq place names as a remaining source of ethnographic information about the Chugach Eskimos of Prince William Sound, Alaska, is discussed. Specific placename examples are presented, and 91 Alutiiq names are keyed to maps of Hinchinbrook Island.

Koslow, J. Anthony (Kenai Room - Friday Afternoon) Dalhousie University

"Impacts of Limited Entry on Bristol Bay Fishermen"

This paper reports the results of a survey of Bristol Bay salmon fishermen conducted in the summer of 1979. This fishery is composed predominantly of ethnic Italian and Scandinavian fishermen from California and the Pacific Northwest; native Americans residing in the Bristol Bay area; and greater Alaska residents. Local residents fish only in Bristol Bay, and their economic opportunities are often involved in other fisheries, as well as various forms of predominantly blue-collar employment. While local fishermen are more dependent on the Bristol Bay fishery, they tend to earn less from it and have poorer gear and vessels. With regard to limited entry, non-local fishermen, particularly non-Alaskans, view it favorably and generally believe the policy improves fishing conditions by restricting the amount of gear in the water, thus enhancing income. Local residents, on the other hand, tend to view limited entry negatively because it limits the participation of many Bay residents, especially the young, and thus diminishes household income. The implications of the unintended consequences of the present policy for already marginal village economies are discussed and several recommendations for policy changes proposed.

Kunz, Mike (Aleutian Room - Saturday Afternoon) NPR-A Project, BLM, Fairbanks

"The Mesa Site (KIR-102): An Archeological Site in the Iteriak Valley, Alaska"

Site KIR-102 was located during the summer of 1978 by BLM/NPR-A archeologists engaged in cultural resource assessment of proposed areas of operations (Arctic Foothills) for the Lisburne Test Well. The site is located atop a mesa-like formation of intrusive metamorphic rock which rises more than 60 meters above the valley floor. In 1978 the site had been surface collected and mapped; in 1979 limited test excavations were conducted. The 1979 program was aimed at recovering in situ material, obtaining pedologic data, and collecting dateable organics. Three hearth (?) areas, with associated cultural material, were located and yielded small C-14 samples. The cultural material, lanceolate projectile points (N=28), is extremely homogenous stylistically but could belong to any one of a number of cultural components, i.e., Ikillik, Choris, Kayak, Portage, or Bedwell. The fact that to date only projectile points (all stylistically the same) have been recovered from the site, the site's morphology and location at the head of the Iteriak Valley overseeing 10 miles of the valley (a view which encompasses many other sites) are but a few of the uniquely intriguing aspects of this site. This paper is an update of the assessment work done at the site to date and will indicate the significance of the site.

Kunz, Mike (Aleutian Room - Saturday Afternoon) NPR-A Project, BLM, Fairbanks

"Two Archeological Sites in the Vicinity of the South Meade Test Well"

As a result of cultural resource assessment by BLM and USGS archeologists during the summer of 1977 in the vicinity of the proposed South Meade Well site, two archeological sites were located. Both of these sites were identified as proposed material sources for well pad construction. Archeological investigations were conducted at both sites. South Meade #2, (XMR-092) was 100% surface collected and excavated in 1977. The surface



material consisted of several flakes and numerous wood sled (?) fragments. Excavated material consisted of two side blade fragments and some waste flakes. Excavation of the larger of the two sites (South Meade #1, XMR-091) was completed during the summer of 1979. Cultural material from this site could be placed anywhere in the Eskimo Continuum from Norton through Birnirk, although preliminary C-14 data indicate Ipiutak age. This paper is a final report dealing with a descriptive as well as a detailed comparative analysis of the recovered cultural remains.

Landgon, Steve (Kenai Room - Friday Afternoon) UA Anchorage

"Transfer Patterns in Alaska's Limited Salmon Fisheries"

In 1973 the State of Alaska enacted a program to limit entry into its fisheries. Under the provision of this program, individuals were awarded permits to fish in one (or several) of 27 different salmon fisheries throughout the state based on past participation in the fishery, economic dependence on the fishery, investment in vessels and gear, and availability of alternative employment. One of the most controversial aspects of the program was to allow permits to be freely transferable from one individual to another. Individual permit holders are able to sell or give permits away but they may not be leased or encumbered in any way. This paper reports research findings on patterns which have resulted from permanent transfers, and addresses the question, have transfers altered the original distribution of permit holders in any way? Answers to this question are based on comparing the initial group of license holders in each fishery with the present group of permit holders on sex, age, residency, and family relationship variables. Important impacts on certain sectors of the state's population are identified, and factors responsible for the patterns are discussed.

Le Blanc, Raymond (Alaska Room - Saturday Morning) Archaeological Survey of Alberta, Canada

"The Rat Indian Creek Site and the Late Prehistoric Period in the Northern Yukon Territory"

The Rat Indian Creek site (MjVg-1) is a stratified, late prehistoric multicomponent site located on the right bank of the Porcupine River approximately 90 km. upriver from the village of Old Crow, northern Yukon Territory. Three years of intensive excavations were conducted at this site under the auspices of the Northern Yukon Research Programme with the intention of investigating a number of problems of a technological and culture-historical nature. This research disclosed the presence of seven cultural levels and produced an elaborate assemblage comprised on several thousand lithic artifacts as well as a large collection of organic materials such as bone, antler and bark artifacts and a great quantity of faunal material. Three major components have been delimited, namely, an historic occupation pertaining to the recent ethnographic past; a middle component dating from ca. 1200 B.P. to the historic period; and an early component which has been dated to between 2000 and 1500 B.P. The most impressive correspondences of the Rat Indian collections occurs between the two latest components of MjVg-1 and the assemblage described by Morlan for the Kloo-kut site. Conversely, the earliest occupation represented at Rat Indian Creek is quite distinct from the latter and appears to reflect a marked degree of technological change occurring at some time during the latter part of the first millenium or early second millenium A.D. In this paper I will review the evidence for continuity and change at MjVg-1 and relate it to our present view of late prehistoric culture-history in the northern Yukon Territory.

Libbey, David and Linda Medlock (Alaska Room - Saturday Afternoon)

"An Analysis of Lithic Debris from Old John Lake in Northeastern Alaska"

During the summer of 1979, a study of Native cultural values was conducted in northeastern Alaska as part of Section 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Working out of the Native community of Arctic Village, an interdisciplinary team of archeologists from the Cooperative Park Studies Unit at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks and surveyors from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Anchorage documented twenty-two historic and prehistoric sites that local Neets'ait Gwich'in people consider significant to their cultural heritage. One of the sites we visited was Old John Lake, an area that the Neets'ait Gwich'in consider their historic homeland. A previous survey of the area by Hall and McKennan in 1972 located forty prehistoric sites on the east side of the lake. In revisiting the area this past summer, the ANCSA team surface collected from these sites to get stone waste material. An analysis of this debitage should show the stages in tool manufacturing methods and the range of activities in which prehistoric people used the tools. We felt that this type of study would be of interest not only to researchers, but also to local people who continue to exploit the same environment. This local interest is of utmost importance because the sites are cultural resources that will be managed by modern day Arctic Village people.

Marcotte, James R. (Alaska Room - Friday Morning) Cooperative Park Studies Unit, UA Fairbanks

"Physiographic Aspects of the Chugach Eskimo Settlement Pattern"

This paper is based on research conducted by the Cooperative Park Studies Unit, University of Alaska, in connection with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Section 14(h)(1). Project goals include both field investigation of historic and cemetery sites and recording an ethnohistory of the Chugach Eskimo of Prince William Sound, Alaska. The relationship between archeological site location and shoreline physiography or local topography provides an important basis for studying Chugach settlement patterns. The sites, located on three major islands in eastern Prince William Sound, are in all cases found in association with one or a combination of several shoreline features.

Mitchell, William (Alaska Room - Friday Afternoon) Cooperative Park Studies Unit, UA Fairbanks

"Chugach Navigation"

The Chugach Eskimo of Prince William Sound relied primarily on the bidarka or kayak for transportation. Hunting and trading parties would often travel long distances in an area that is known for its changeable weather and often dangerous sea conditions. The Chugach developed sophisticated systems to predict sea and weather conditions, and to set courses. The central node of these systems was the Weatherman, a specialist whose job was to determine if the weather would hold long enough for the party to reach their destination (a period of from two to five days), and to set the course, taking into consideration the relevant wind, current, and swell factors.

A series of Monte Carlo simulations of wind and sea conditions in the area between Hinchinbrook, Middleton, and Kayak islands showed that the role of

the Weatherman was far more important than previously realized. A bidarka launched at random during the month of July has a 50% chance of encountering dangerous sea conditions within two days. During November, the odds rise to over 90%. We know from ethnographic sources that hunters rarely were caught in stormy seas, and were almost never killed. This shows that the Weatherman possessed a level of skill approaching that of modern forecasters.

Moss, Madonna and Christy Rabich (Alaska Room - Saturday Morning) U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Admiralty District, Chatham Area and U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Ketchikan respectively

"Cultural Resources on Admiralty Island and Misty Fiords National Monuments"

Our intent is to familiarize the research and academic community with the research potential of the cultural resources on the two National Monuments in Southeast Alaska. The cultural, scientific and educational values present on Admiralty Island and Misty Fiords will receive priority in the comprehensive Monument plans now being written by the USDA - Forest Service, Alaska Region. The known cultural resources will be described of our land systems approach to inventory. This land systems approach provides a framework to integrate the inventories of a variety of basic resources. The dependency between these basic resources allows us to bring meaning to the distribution of archaeological and historic sites. From this perspective we will discuss the relevance of the cultural resources on the Monument to regional research problems. We will present several testable hypotheses in an attempt to initiate a dialogue between the CRM and research communities as to future research direction on the Monuments. Our purpose is to solicit interest and challenge Alaskan archaeologists to take part in a planning workshop and associated field trips to occur this summer.

Nowak, Michael (Kenai Room - Saturday Morning) Colorado College

"A Profile of "Success" in Rural, Native Alaska"

This paper explores some factors that are important in the concept of "success" as applied to contemporary Eskimos living largely in rural or small town environments in Southwestern Alaska. Three factors appear to influence the presence or absence of "success". First, the early home life and environment appears to be important in formation of a positive self-image. Second, education, both formal and informal, is an important stepping stone in permitting an individual to gain access to opportunities and positions wherein success can be demonstrated. Third, although personality is a high complex variable, all of the successful Eskimos examined here share certain characteristics in that they are stable and responsible within the limits of their public responsibilities. While this paper concerns itself largely with a Western concept of success, some attention will be devoted to the background of a traditional notion of success. The latter is possible due to Margaret Lantis' earlier ethnographic work on Nunivak. Her studies also provide considerable time depth for some of the profiles discussed in this paper.

Payne, Jim (Kenai Room - Friday Afternoon) Washington State University  
"The Illusive Resident: Methodological Consideration in Conducting  
Research in Alaskan Coastal Fishing Community"

This paper discusses methodological problems in conducting research in a coastal fishing community in Alaska. Field research on fishing systems and fishermen was conducted in Cordova, Alaska between March 1977 and September 1978. Subsequent non-field research has continued since that time. Much of the research involves the use of questionnaire surveys to gather quantitative measures of the population. The population is highly mobile and migratory. These factors tend to confound an easy definition of residency, which is essential in survey research. This paper addresses the criteria of what constitutes a resident and suggests the use of an emic approach in addition to traditional means of locating and defining the resident population.

Rabich, Christy (Alaska Room - Saturday Afternoon) U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Ketchikan

"Forest Service Cultural Resource Survey Activities in Southern Southeast Alaska: Methods and Results of the 1979 Field Season"

Because the U.S.D.A. Forest Service in the Ketchikan Area produces over half the timber harvest in Region 10, Alaska, a broad stratified sampling design was developed by the Ketchikan Area archeologist to determine areas of cultural resource sensitivity. The research design was tested during the 1979 field season, and survey methods, constraints, and results are discussed. Of the 80 cultural resources discovered, 49 were assigned Alaska Heritage Resource Survey numbers. Predictably, some of the sites found were endangered by pending projects, and the resolution of resource conflicts is also described.

Rabich, Christy (Kenai Room - Saturday Morning) U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Ketchikan

"Sedentary Seasonal Settlements in Southern Southeast Alaska: An Emerging Design"

There are 25 known sedentary seasonal village sites in southern southeast Alaska, of which 1/4 were discovered by the U.S.D.A. Forest Service Archeologist. The ethnographic data concerning the preferred locations for establishing sedentary seasonal settlements and the actual field conditions (including associated features such as canoe landings, fish wiers, and petroglyphs) are described. The purpose of the paper is to refine the ethnographic parameters for site selection by using field information and environmental criteria that may have influenced site selection.

Sackett, Russell (Kenai Room - Saturday Afternoon) CPSU-AHP, UA Fairbanks  
"Change and Traditional Continuity: House Styles and Use among the Chilkat Tlingit"

Despite profound changes brought about by Euro-American contact starting in 1879, the Chilkat remain one of the more traditional Tlingit groups in southeast Alaska. This combination of change but continuity in tradition is illustrated by house styles. Over the period of time from permanent contact in 1879 to the present, house styles have changed from their traditional form to a western framed style adapted to traditional use.

St. John, Dan (Kenai Room - Saturday Morning)

"Effects of Resource Development among the Native Populations of Chukotka"

Full Soviet control over Chukotka was not achieved until 1923. The 15 years following saw little change in the subsistence economies, and trade with Americans and Japanese continued though regulated by Soviet custom officials. During this period local populations continued to decline due to disease, high infant mortality and malnutrition. The Northern Sea Route Administration controlled port facilities as well as Native affairs in the mid-1930's. This brought improved living conditions for some Eskimos. The expansion of the mining industry, the Second World War and the final collectivization of the reindeer industry led to the concentration of Native people in larger more modern settlements within their regions. The influx of large numbers of immigrants to man the mining industry led to the development of a few non-native urban centers.

Soviet policy in managing change introduced by industrialization involved general improvement of health and living conditions, the introduction of literacy in the Native languages, the active involvement of Native people in local government and the 'denomadization' of most Native groups. In the past few decades Native populations have remained largely in their traditional rural areas. Various demographic imbalances in the age-sex composition of the populations have been documented. There is a slow but consistent growth in the Native population, but it is clear that they have become more and more of a minority in their own region. Presently only 1.6% of the urban population of Chukotka and 44% of the rural population are Natives.

Shaw, Robert D. (Kenai Room - Saturday Afternoon) U.S. Fish and Wildlife  
"The Abandonment of Kashunuk Village: A Settlement Pattern Shift  
in Response to Euro-American Contact"

With a population of about 125, Kashunuk was the home village from which a large coastal and inland area was exploited through the use of seasonal camps. Located on the extreme western edge of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta of southwestern Alaska, economic and geographic factors retarded direct contact with Kashunuk and other similar villages on the delta. While contact on both the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers has been maintained since 1833, Russia and later American influences were indirect and sporadic on the delta proper until the 1920's. At that time, the transition to an energy intensive system of exploitation and greater dependence on trade goods began.

Having been largely ignored during the early contact period, Euro-American influences burst suddenly upon delta residents in the form of religious missions, small dispersed trading posts, government programs and seasonal cash employment. A review of the Kashunuk Village case provides insight into the shifting settlement patterns of the delta and subsequent adjustments in the regional exploitative pattern.

Sheppard, William L. (Kenai Room - Saturday Morning) Cooperative Park  
Studies Unit, UA Fairbanks

"Eskimo Reindeer Herding: Some New Perspectives"

The introduction of reindeer herding to Alaska in 1892 stands out as one of the most important contact events in recent Eskimo history. Research connected with the Alaska Native Historic Sites Project 14(h)(1) has produced a unique, fine-grained view of this history. This paper focuses on reindeer herding in eastern Norton Bay. Our research suggests that some of the commonly held assumptions about the rise and decline of reindeer herding may not be totally appropriate.

Steele, Julia L. (Alaska Room - Saturday Afternoon)

"Techniques for Testing Variability in the Archaeological Record: An Example from the Pre-Dorset Horizon"

This paper represents an attempt to use data from a series of small, shallow, single component sites on Cape Tanfield, Baffin Island, to address questions of intra-site and regional variability in lithic technology within the Pre-Dorset horizon and to relate this variability to past human behavior. Specifically, attributes of unmodified flakes, use-modified flakes, retouched flakes and artifacts were used in a series of statistical tests designed to test Moreau Maxwell's model of the Pre-Dorset as a relatively stable adaptation system in equilibrium with its environment for a long period of time. Maxwell's model is supported.

The methods utilized in this study should be of use to other researchers engaged in analyzing the shallow or surface sites with few diagnostic artifacts that are so typical of the arctic.

Stein, Gary C. (Alaska Room - Friday Morning)

"The Surgeon as Ethnographer: James T. White on the Yukon Station"

In May, 1900 James T. White was assigned as surgeon to the Revenue-Cutter Service Steamer Nunivak which was already patrolling the Yukon River to enforce customs and navigation laws in that district.

During his service on the Nunivak, which wintered on the Dall River a thousand miles from the Yukon's mouth, White became interested in gathering data concerning the Natives of the region. To that end, he sent copies of a two-page questionnaire to various missionaries along the Yukon, soliciting information on the Natives' health, lifestyle, and progress toward "civilization." The replies which White received from Catholic and Protestant missionaries--for instance, Jette at Nulato, Crimont at Holy Cross, Selden at Tanana, and Chapman at Anvik--provide an interesting glimpse at ethnographic data-collecting in the early nineteenth century. Not only can White's questions be analyzed in terms of his own interests and background, but the missionaries' answers can also be scrutinized as to how they reflect their own interest in, and impact on, Native life and culture. Lastly, White's final report on the Natives can be analyzed in regard to what degree he accepted the information provided by the missionaries, and to what degree he utilized data from his personal observations of Native life on the Yukon.

VanStone, James W. (Alaska Room - Friday Morning) Field Museum of Natural History

"Trough a Missionary's Eyes: Photo Documentation of Ingalik Indian Life, 1891-1925"

In 1887 the Rev. John Wight Chapman established an Episcopal mission among the Athapaskan-speaking Ingalik Indians of the village of Anvik on the lower-middle Yukon River, Alaska. The photographic record which he made over a period of thirty-five years reflects his interest in many aspects of Ingalik Indian life, as well as the interest and cooperation of those he photographed. This paper examines selected Chapman photographs stressing the manner in which they constitute valuable research data for the ethno-historian concerned with Ingalik culture change in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Veltre, Douglas W. (Kenai Room - Saturday Afternoon) ACC

"Korovinski: A Pre- and Post-Contact Site in the Central Aleutian Islands"

Korovinski, on Atka Island, was initially occupied about 2000 years ago. Utilization of the site was terminated, however, in ca. A.D. 1400 by the deposition of a thick blanket of volcanic ash. The site was not reoccupied until the mid-Russian period, at which time both Aleuts and Russians lived there. Korovinski was again abandoned by the mid-1870s, when the village on Atka was resettled at its present location on the island. Results of archaeological and ethnohistoric research concerning the site in both the precontact and postcontact periods will be outlined.

Wilson, Curtis J. (Alaska Room - Saturday Morning)

"Relationships between some Sites in the Area of Demarcation Bay, Alaska"

The Demarcation Bay area of northeastern Alaska supported a small Eskimo population during the late protohistoric period. These people occupied a set of sites which were located to exploit various seasonally available resources. These sites included villages as well as less permanent locations; caribou fences are also evident. A tentative ecological model is developed, and the data from the area is compared to it in an attempt to understand the relationships that may have existed between the sites if the resources were to be efficiently exploited.

Worl, Rosita (Kenai Room - Friday Afternoon) UA AEIDC

"Customary Laws and Modern Resource Management Regimes"

Although inherent limitations exist in the transposition of traditional jurisprudence of aboriginal societies to political state laws, modern resource management regimes may be more effective if traditional laws regulating the harvest and distribution of limited resources are considered. While inconsistencies between regulatory laws and traditional social codes may stimulate conflict and resistance among the indigenous population, legal expectations that are compatible with traditional codes of behavior may evoke maximum compliance. Recent legislation and policies as well as judicial decisions recognize the cultural and religious relationship between Native American groups and their environment and wildlife populations; however, management regimes must also consider competitive demands for the resources and the geological imperative to extract mineral resources, which conceivably may affect the wildlife populations.

The formation of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission (AEWC) by the Inupiat and St. Lawrence Island Yupik whalers illustrates attempts by indigenous populations to incorporate their jural postulates and biological principles into a management regime. Their activities have also included efforts to protect their environment and wildlife resources from perceived threats from offshore petroleum development. If the objective of a sovereign state is protection of the wildlife population and cultural pluralism and not assimilation of its aboriginal population, the AEW model offers an example of a management regime which addresses social and cultural considerations as well as biological influences.

Yarborough, Michael R. (Alaska Room - Saturday Morning)

"Down to the Sea in Small Ships"

A how-to discussion of the methods learned in three field seasons of coastal survey by small boat.

Yesner, David R. (Alaska Room - Saturday Afternoon) University of Southern Maine, Gorham

"Site Formation and Destruction Processes: Effects of Changes in Coastal Geomorphology on Archaeological Sites"

Changes in coastal geomorphology affect archaeological sites either by (1) creating conditions favorable for coastal settlement, or (2) destroying sites through coastal erosion. Conditions favorable for coastal settlement involve the establishment of an effective food base. The latter would include increases in primary productivity resulting from changes in tides, circulation patterns, or salinity. It would also include the development of shellfish beds, through the wave-base cutting of flats during relative sea-level still-stands, followed by coastal sedimentation. Timing of these processes can be studied by relating local sea-level history and sedimentation rates to the dating of coastal sites. Ability to do so, however, depends on preservation of the sites since the time of prehistoric occupation. Site loss through erosion can be estimated by using bathymetric charts to reconstruct past coastlines under the assumption of certain rates of sea-level rise. These methods, coupled with study of time series of aerial photographs and "staking" of coastal sites in the field, allow us to estimate the magnitude of on-going site loss. Quantitative indices for expressing current rates of site loss are suggested as a tool for management of archaeological sites in the coastal zone.



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