

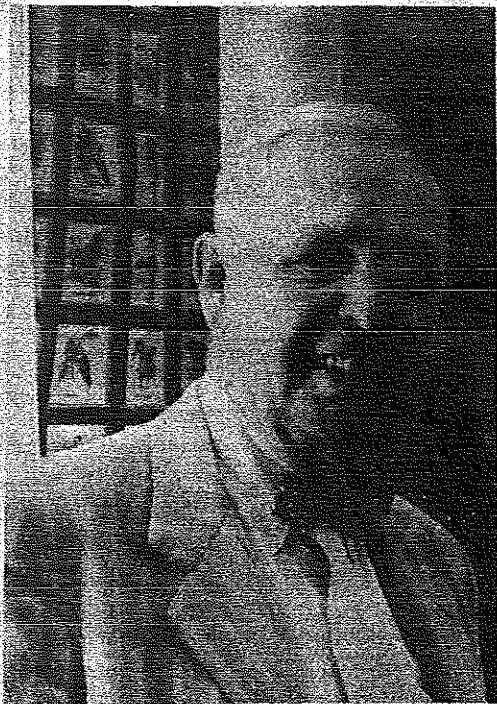


5th Annual
ALASKA
ANTHROPOLOGY
ASSOCIATION
CONFERENCE

March 17th & 18th, 1978
Anchorage Westward Hilton

Anchorage, Alaska





Robert McKennan

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

SATURDAY LUNCHEON

Professor Robert McKennan, raised in Montana, came to Dartmouth College as an undergraduate in 1921 and has been closely associated with that institution ever since. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa and cum laude from Dartmouth in 1925. After serving for one year as an instructor in Citizenship at Dartmouth he began graduate work in Anthropology at Harvard University on a Tucker Fellowship, where he remained until 1930. He received his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1933.

After ethnographic field work in the American southwest Professor McKennan traveled to Alaska in 1929, taking the steamship to Cordova and the train to McCarthy, at that time a thriving mining town. From McCarthy he traveled with a pack train to the then-remote territory of the Upper Tanana Athapaskans, whose mobile life he shared for the next 10 months. This was the first study of an interior Alaskan people by a trained anthropologist and provided the basis for his Ph.D. dissertation and his famous 1959 monograph The Upper Tanana Indians. A later summer spent among the Chandalar Kutchin of the southern Brooks Range resulted in another important monograph, The Chandalar Kutchin, published in 1965.

In 1930 Professor McKennan joined the Dartmouth faculty, an association which continues today, broken only by military service in the Air Force in Alaska in 1942-45. In 1969 he became a Research Professor at Dartmouth, a position he still holds.

Although widely traveled in the north, Professor McKennan's professional interests have focused upon the Athapaskans of interior Alaska. He has published papers on physical anthropology and archeology as well as ethnology. In recent years his attention has turned increasingly to the archeological record. He served as principal investigator on excavations at the important Healy Village site supported by the National Science Foundation, which revealed a long sequence of occupations extending from historic times to the end of the Pleistocene c. 11,000 years ago. Robert McKennan is thus at present both a pioneer figure in and active contributor to the scientific study of the northern Athapaskans.

Program

FRIDAY MORNING

MEZZANINE

8:00 - 5:00 Registration

KENAI ROOM

*Joan Pauline?
Eleanor Len?
Ernie
Laura
Theresa*

SYMPOSIUM: THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE GREATER COOK INLET AREA -- PART 1
Chairperson: William Workman, UAA

- 9:00 Fifty Years of Pacific Eskimo Prehistory.
Donald W. CLARK, National Museum of Man.
- 9:20 The Denali Complex as Seen from Long Lake, Southcentral Alaska.
Glenn BACON.
- ✓ 9:40 1977 Excavations at the Beluga Point Site.
Douglas REGER, Alaska Division of Parks.
- 10:10 BREAK
- 10:20 Kodiak Prehistory As Seen from the Northwest.
Michael NOWAK, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- 10:40 Prehistory of the Shelikof Strait Region.
Gerald H. CLARK, U.S. Forest Service.
- 11:10 Subsistence and Seasonality on Shelikof Strait.
Don E. DUMOND, University of Oregon.
- 11:30 The Moose River Site: A Preliminary Report.
Greg DIXON, Alaska Division of Parks.

ALEUTIAN ROOM

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ALASKAN ANTHROPOLOGY I
Chairperson: Steve Langdon, UAA

- ✓ 9:00 Recent and Current Legislation Affecting Alaskan Natives.
Lynn Price AGER, Special Assistant to Congressman Don Young.
- 9:20 An Ethnohistoric Model for Understanding Native History.
Bill SCHNEIDER, National Park Service.

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- 9:40 Ecosystem and Ecological Niches in the Aleutians in the Pre-Contact Period.
Lydia T. BLACK, Providence College.
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 Address and Request Forms in Social Space.
Marvin LOFLIN, UAA.
- 10:40 The Yukon River Ingalik: Subsistence, the Fur Trade, and a Changing Resource Base.
James W. VANSTONE, Field Museum of Natural History.
- 11:00 Comparative Notes on Tlingit and Kaigani Adaptation to the West Coast of the Prince of Wales Archipelago.
Steve LANGDON, UAA.
- 11:20 Elderly Alaskan Natives in Anchorage: Preliminary Report of an Interdisciplinary Research Project.
Chuck HINES, Kerry FELDMAN, Kathy LIBBEY, Anita MCGRATH, Dean PITTENGER, Penny BATES, Lyle JONES, Betsey FINCH, and Alix WENNEKENS.

✓ LUNCHEON AND FILM SHOWING 12:00- 2:00 ALASKA ROOM

Following the luncheon, Sarah Elder and Leonard Kamerling, of the Center for Northern Educational Research, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, will present the Anchorage premiere showing of their latest film, "From the First People," concerning the village of Shungnak. They will also discuss various aspects of the film.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

KENAI ROOM

SYMPOSIUM: THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE GREATER COOK INLET AREA -- PART 2
Chairperson: William Workman, UAA

- ✓ 2:00 Chugachik Island Revisited.
Karen W. WORKMAN.
- ✓ 2:20 The Osteology of the Kachemak Eskimo.
John E. LOBDELL, ACC.
- ✓ 2:40 Place Names and Tanaina Territory.
James KARI, Alaska Native Language Center.

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- 3:10 Tanaina Traditional Music.
Thomas JOHNSTON, UAF.
- ✓ 3:30 The Archeology of an Historic Tanaina Cabin at Cottonwood
Creek, Alaska.
Chris RABICH.
- 3:50 The New Natives.
Carolyn REED.
- 4:10 Discussion. William Workman, Co-ordinator.

ALASKA ROOM

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ALASKAN ANTHROPOLOGY II

- 2:00 Culture and Health Planning: The Gathering, Organization, and
Dissemination of Health, Behavioral, and Attitudinal Information
in the Chugach Region, Alaska.
Gregg BRELSFORD, North Pacific Rim.
- 2:20 Acculturation in Colonial Alaska: The Aleut Throwing Dart,
Baidarka, and Sod House.
Timothy L. DILLIPLANE, Alaska Division of Parks.
- 2:40 Historical Resource Study of Valdez, Alaska.
John L. BECK, BLM.
- ? 3:00 Kayak Construction and Use: Hooper Bay, Alaska, 1976, 1977.
David W. ZIMMERLY, National Museum of Man.
- 3:40 Fire Management and Archaeological Resources in Alaska.
John L. BECK, BLM.

ALEUTIAN ROOM

✓ SYMPOSIUM: SOCIOBIOLOGY: THE DEBATE IN LIGHT OF CURRENT ANTHROPOLOGICAL
INQUIRY.

Moderator: Kerry Feldman, UAA

3:30 - 5:00

Sociobiology: The Debate in Light of Current Anthropological Inquiry.
Kerry FELDMAN, UAA.

Levels of Selection and the Central Theorem of Sociobiology.
G. Richard SCOTT, UAF

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Parent-Offspring Conflict: Implications for the Inclusive
Fitness of Each.

Robert MADIGAN, UAA.

Behavior and Genetics.

Kris MANN, UAA.

Sociobiology: A Phylogenetic Perspective.

Richard BRUCE, UAA.

ALEUTIAN ROOM

∫ SPECIAL PRESENTATION 5:00 - 6:00

"Kahtnuht'ana Qenaja: Writing the Tanaina Language".

A demonstration and informal presentation by Peter Kalifornsky.

COMMODORE ROOM

6:00 - 7:00 NO HOST COCKTAIL HOUR

SATURDAY MORNING

MEZZANINE

8:00 - 12:00 Registration

KENAI ROOM

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE NORTH

Chairperson: Jean S. Aigner, University of Connecticut

- 8:30 The Archaeology of Southeast Alaska.
Terry Lee THRASHER, UAF.
- 8:50 The Kialagak Site, St. Lawrence Island: An Update.
George S. SMITH, NPS.
- 9:10 Paleoclimatic Causes of the Wisconsin Glaciation.
Terry MOORE and Roy D. JOHNSON, UAF.
- 9:30 Midden Stratigraphy at AK-MAR-007.
Robert D. SHAW, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- 9:50 BREAK
- 10:00 A Processual Consideration of Thule Whale Bone Houses.
Allen P. MCCARTNEY, University of Arkansas.
- 10:20 Surveys and Samples of Arctic Sites: Recovering Prehistoric
Population Distribution.
Ellen BIELAWSKI, University of Calgary.
- ✓✓✓ 10:40 Dry Creek 1977.
William Roger POWERS, UAF.
- 11:00 The Old Chief Site and the Prehistoric Manifestations of the
Middle Porcupine Basin, Northern Yukon Territory.
Jacques CINQ-MARS, University of Toronto.
- 11:20 Analysis of the Birches Site, Lake Minchumina, Alaska.
C. Eugene WEST, UAF.
- 11:40 Men Out of Southeast Asia: An Alternative Hypothesis for the
Early Peopling of the Americas.
David C. PLASKETT and E. James DIXON.

ALASKA ROOM

★ ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION: NATIVE VALUES OF SUBSISTENCE

Moderator: Rosita Worl

9:00 - 11:30

Round-table discussion with Native representatives from each region in Alaska regarding Alaska Native views of subsistence relative to contemporary issues (e.g., d(2), OCS, etc.).

LUNCHEON AND KEYNOTE ADDRESS 12:00 - 2:00 ALASKA ROOM

Luncheon followed by presentation by Dr. Robert McKennan entitled "Half a Century of Athapaskan Anthropology in Alaska." As part of his presentation, Dr. McKennan will show unique slides of the Upper Tanana area as it was in the late 1920's.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

ALASKA ROOM

JW ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION: FUTURE COORDINATION OF ALEUTIAN ISLANDS-ALASKA PENINSULA RESEARCH.

Organizers: Lydia Black, Providence College

Allen P. McCartney, University of Arkansas

2:00 - 4:30

A discussion of the strong-weak aspects of past and current Aleutian Islands-Alaska Peninsula anthropological studies, evaluation of available anthropological resources and collections, feasible means of coordinating future research within the region, sources of funding for regional studies, and steps to be taken to continue the deliberations at a fuller forum of anthropologists and other interested scientists in the not-too-distant future.

ALEUTIAN ROOM

SYMPOSIUM: RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN NORTHERN ALASKA

Organizer: Harvey M. Shields, NPS.

2:00 Recent archaeological developments in the Howard Pass Region, Alaska.

Harvey M. SHIELDS, NPS.

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- 2:20 A Test of the Utility of Remote Sensing Data for Archeological Investigations -- Point Hope, Alaska.
Elizabeth F. ANDREWS, NPS.
- 2:40 An Ethnoarchaeological Model for Travel North of the Brooks Range, Alaska.
Craig W. DAVIS.
- 3:00 The Archaeology of Lookout Ridge, NPR-A.
Ken SCHOENBERG.
- 3:20 An Archaeological Survey of a Portion of the Arctic National Refuge.
Curt WILSON, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

COMMODORE ROOM

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

Abstracts

Ager, Lynn Price (Aleutian Room - Friday Morning)

"Recent and Current Legislation Affecting Alaska Natives"

A review of recent legislation affecting Alaska Natives and a discussion of current legislation in Congress which will determine the future course of operations of Native corporations and lifestyles of Native villagers.

Andrews, Elizabeth F. (Aleutian Room - Saturday Afternoon)

"A Test of the Utility of Remote Sensing Data for Archeological Investigations - Point Hope, Alaska"

A research project was undertaken in July 1977 to field test a model of features and their meaning which was derived from the observation of black and white infrared aerial photographs of two sites in the vicinity of Point Hope in northwest Alaska. An on-ground inspection of the Ipiutak and Jabbertown sites was conducted to field test the validity of the model for interpreting the meaning of features present in the air photos and on the ground surface. The study also aimed at determining the feasibility of mapping these archeological sites from air photos, examining the utility of aerial photography for documenting the nature and extent of cultural resources in this area, and establishing the extent to which the aerial photographs can assist the archeologist in developing a research design for further investigations in the vicinity of Point Hope.

Bacon, Glenn (Kenai Room - Friday Morning)

"The Denali Complex as Seen from Long Lake, Southcentral Alaska"

Some recent publications are examined for their bearing on problems related to the Denali Complex. These analyses are used to help interpret the core and blade technology discovered at the Long Lake archeological site. A tentative hypothesis is advanced which discusses aspects of the Denali Complex and of Athapaskan prehistory in Southcentral Alaska.

Bates, Penny (See Chuck Hines)

Beck, John L. (Alaska Room - Friday Afternoon)

"Historical Resource Study of Valdez Creek, Alaska"

In 1977 the Bureau of Land Management undertook a historical resource study of the Valdez Creek mining district to inventory historic properties and values of this mining center in the 1903 to 1930 period. The settlement of Denali (also called McKinley) was the focal point of activities in the mining district and was important in early socio-economic interaction of whites and Natives in the region.

Beck, John L. (Alaska Room - Friday Afternoon)

"Fire Management and Archeological Resources in Alaska"

Observations made during the 1977 fire season pointed out the need for fire protection planning that would include all types of cultural resources in assigning fire suppression priorities and in making fire effects evaluations. A rational plan of fire protection for cultural resources is outlined and objectives for fire effects evaluations are identified.

Bielauski, E. (Kenai Room - Saturday Morning)

"Surveys and samples of Arctic sites: recovering prehistoric population distribution"

The nature of prehistoric resource exploitation is most often explored using excavation data, specifically, artifact assemblages and faunal remains. These give evidence as to resources and technology utilized. Archaeological survey data, particularly when combined with stratified sampling, provides additional abundant information about the way in which prehistoric groups distributed themselves in relation to available land and sea resources and to each other. Survey and sampling strategy proposed for Arctic site distributions provide both knowledge of prehistoric land and sea resource exploitation patterns, and an excavation oriented research design for continued work utilizing the survey data base. A proposed sampling strategy is based on specific regional examples of site distributions.

Black, Lydia T. (Aleutian Room - Friday Morning)

"Ecosystem and Ecological Niches in the Aleutians in Pre-Contact Period"

This paper is a preliminary report on findings ascertained in the course of more than two years of intensive research on the topic indicated in the title. It is argued that ecological niches within Aleutian ecosystem should be considered as "unstable" over the short run in reference to local human population. Such an assumption is due to complexity of the interplay of the following factors which affect the distribution of fauna and hence the subsistence resources of human groups: climate - including shifts in temperatures; water temperature changes; short-term glaciation and de-glaciation - and last, but by no means least - the volcanic and tectonic activity which may be causal factor in the fluctuation of the climatic variables, as well as tectonic activity, which also dramatically affects the local distribution pattern of marine fauna. Evidence is presented on the basis of historic sources, information obtained for other than Aleutian areas of the affect of volcanic and tectonic activity on biota, and contemporary eyewitness accounts pertaining to the effect of the volcanic and tectonic activity on the marine fauna in the Aleutians.

It is concluded that subsistence resources available to pre-contact population in the Aleutian chain were highly variable over time and space necessitating relatively frequent movement of groups from one territory to another; that such movement had to result in group conflicts - a point substantiated by historical evidence - and that periods of extreme hardship due to the fluctuation in availability of food resources significantly affected the demography of the population in the Aleutian chain.

Brelsford, Gregg (Alaska Room - Friday Afternoon)

"Culture and Health Planning: The Gathering, Organization, and Dissemination of Health Behavioral and Attitudinal Information in the Chugach Region, Alaska"

Ggwangkumtenek Sungcarluta (hwong goompt nook soong jaw halooota) which in Sugcestun means "we help ourselves to nurse back to health" is the title of the first study of its kind in Alaska to explicitly recognize and address

the dimension of culture in health care planning and service delivery.

The Chugach Region is one of the twelve Alaska Native Regions formed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. It includes the Prince William Sound, Resurrection Bay, and Lower Cook Inlet areas. This area encompasses approximately 15,000 square miles, an area approximately four times the size of Connecticut, and contains approximately 1,300 Alaska Native Aleut and Eyak people, residing in six communities.

The goals of this health study and methodology of gathering information are presented as they relate to the dimension of culture in health behavior. The strengths and weaknesses of this model are then analyzed toward the end of developing health services that are culturally appropriate and sensitive.

Cinq-Mars, Jacques (Kenai Room - Saturday Morning)

"The Old Chief site and the prehistoric manifestations of the middle Porcupine basin, northern Yukon Territory"

Located on a high right bank terrace of the middle Porcupine River, the Old Chief site has yielded a diversified series of components found in both "horizontal" and vertical stratigraphic contexts. These remains are indicative of an occupation sequence that comprises at least four broadly defined cultural horizons: Contact Transitional and Early Historic; Prehistoric Athapaskan (as per Morlan's nearby Klo-kut sequence); earlier substratum; initial manifestations. The material is briefly described, illustrated, and discussed in the light of the Porcupine basin's growing body of archaeological information.

Clark, Donald W. (Kenai Room - Friday Morning)

"Fifty Years of Pacific Eskimo Prehistory"

Substantive archaeological fieldwork in the Pacific Eskimo area was first done by Frederica de Laguna in 1930, nearly 50 years ago, and in 1931 by A. Hrdlicka, followed in later decades by W.S. Laughlin, D.E. Dumond, the Workmans, D. Clark and others.

Although there have been numerous projects, various factors--some specific to the area and others general to the development of prehistory-- have operated to leave a tremendous potential for new discoveries and new kinds of research.

These include matters pertaining directly to sequence, settlement pattern and topics of special interest such as rock art.

Interrelated areas of interest at a higher level of integration include the origins of North Pacific maritime cultures, cultural succession and continuity, ethnic boundaries and ethnic identification. A theme is "when did the Pacific become Eskimo" or "what is the place of the Pacific area in the origin and development of Eskimos"?

Clark, Gerald H. (Kenai Room - Friday Morning)

"Prehistory of the Shelikof Strait Region"

Archeological investigations in the Shelikof Strait region by the University of Oregon in 1953 and 1963-65 have provided the basis for a delineation of a 5500 year cultural sequence. The salient features of the sequence are briefly discussed, with an examination of wider regional relationships.

Davis, Craig W. (Aleutian Room - Saturday Afternoon)

"An Ethnoarchaeological Model for Travel North of the Brooks Range, Alaska"

Burch (1976) has noted the existence of prehistoric/historic travel route that originated at Kakvuiyat Bend on the Colville River and headed north along September Creek and the Ikpikpuk River. An archaeological survey of this area was conducted by a National Park Service Team during the summer of 1977 and the information gained may help delimit the actual travel corridor and allow to make some comments about the groups that may have utilized this area. The paper takes this evidence into account and examines the ethnographic record in an attempt to develop a model for travel that will be useful in the identification of historic and perhaps prehistoric travel routes in the Arctic north of the Brooks Range.

Dilliplane, Timothy (Ty) L. (Alaska Room - Friday Afternoon)

"Acculturation in Colonial Alaska: The Aleut Throwing Dart, Baidarka, and Sod House"

This paper focuses on three traditional types of Aleut material culture: the throwing dart, baidarka, and sod house. Each of these items, representing part of an aboriginal technological complex well developed before contact with the first Russian promishlenniki, managed to survive as commonly used objects into at least the latter part of the nineteenth century. The significance of this is underlined by the fact that other aspects of traditional Aleut culture had disappeared well before this time. The presentation attempts to detail some of the causes behind the relatively late extinction of the three cultural objects noted above. In the case of the throwing dart and baidarka, concerns with resource hunting and hunting efficiency played important roles in the maintenance-over-time of these items. Research also indicates that the non-availability of lumber in Russian America must be considered as a primary reason for the survivability of the sod house, although native doubts concerning the utility of frame structures cannot be overlooked.

Dixon, E. James, Jr. (See David C. Plaskett)

Dixon, Greg (Kenai Room - Friday Morning)

"The Moose River Site: A Preliminary Report"

The 1976 and 1977 testing and partial excavation of the Moose River Site revealed extensive utilizations of riverine and terrestrial resources at the confluence of the Moose and Kenai Rivers. The limited excavations conducted in two of the seven house pits within the river terrace site produced a relatively large number of artifacts. Flaked and ground stone implements, abraders and over 500 notched stone net weights are included in the collection. Features

revealed included evidence of multiple occupation levels, post molds, remains of house logs, small cache pits within the houses, and multiple cobble paved hearths of a style previously unknown.

One of the uppermost house floors was carbon dated to 1515 ± 125 years B.P., other sites excavated on the Kenai Peninsula dating to that time period have been assigned Eskimo affiliations.

The cultural manifestations revealed in the Moose River Site appear to represent a village site.

Dumond, Don E. (Kenai Room - Friday Morning)

"Subsistence and Seasonality on Shelikof Strait"

The mammalian fauna from excavated sites at Kukak Bay and Takli Island suggest a significant shift in subsistence orientation between periods of major occupation of the localities--that is, at about A.D. 500 or slightly before. In addition, the archaeological collection from Kukak Bay is such as to suggest that after about A.D. 500 the region may have been occupied seasonally by Bering Sea Eskimos, rather than by permanent residents of the Pacific coast. Both of these possibilities have important implications for the prehistory of the Cook Inlet region. Research with additional fauna--birds, fish, and mollusks--permits a partial resolution.

Some 35 mm. slides will be shown.

Feldman, Kerry (See Chuck Hines)

Feldman, Kerry (Aleutian Room - Friday Afternoon)

"Sociobiology: The Debate in Light of Current Anthropological Inquiry"

The issues raised by sociobiology touch upon the theoretical foundations of most sub-areas of cultural anthropology, and require some sort of response by cultural anthropologists whether or not they agree with sociobiological assumptions and/or tentative conclusions. In this paper, which serves as an introduction to the symposium presentations, an attempt is made to summarize the "new synthesis" debate as it has unfolded thus far as regards anthropological inquiry. Of fundamental importance are the following questions: what is the relationship of sociobiology to the Darwinian "synthesis" of the 19th century; what serves as "evidence" in the debate; what parameters of influence can be set up in the nature/nurture controversy which allow primary conditioning of human behavior to be credited to culture, while still accepting some form of biological limitation on the various forms of cultural life and human behavior; should the questions pertinent to sociobiology even be raised, which encourage research efforts which might devolve into a modern form (or a "new synthetic" edition) of racism?

The other presentations in the Symposium are made by representatives of various disciplines whose boundaries have been touched by the sociobiology debate: biological anthropology, behavioral psychology, physiological psychology and genetics. The panel is not necessarily in agreement on any single issue in the debate, but rather, agree that the questions should be raised and discussed. The formal presentations will vary in length. In the one and a half hours devoted to the topic, a half hour will be set aside for questions and comments by all attending.

Finch, Betsey (See Chuck Hines)

Hines, Chuck, Kerry Feldman, Kathy Libbey, Anita McGrath, Dean Pittenger, Penny Bates, Lyle Jones, Betsey Finch, and Alix Wennekens
(Aleutian Room - Friday Morning)

"Elderly Alaska Natives in Anchorage: Preliminary Report of an Inter-disciplinary Research Project"

No prior intensive research has been conducted among elderly Alaskan Natives who reside in an urban setting in Alaska. This population is also generally ignored in governmental statistics, programs and research. Yet, there are estimated to be over 500 elderly Native people in Anchorage alone. To correct this situation, a research project was formulated in the Fall of 1977 involving an interdisciplinary team of graduate and advanced undergraduate students and a faculty member of the University of Alaska, Anchorage to study this group of people and their needs. This preliminary report will discuss the characteristics of the social service delivery system which is responsible for this population, the unique needs of the Native elderly related to cultural differences, their emerging adaptive life-styles evidenced thus far in the study and the challenge to traditional research methodology presented. Completion of the project will not occur until July of 1978. A grant proposal has been submitted to the National Science Foundation on this project, with official word to be received by March, 1978.

Jones, Lyle (See Chuck Hines)

Johnson, Roy D. (See Terry Moore)

Kari, Jim (Kenai Room - Friday Afternoon)

"Place Names and Tanaina Territory"

Documentation of over 1000 Tanaina place names gives a very detailed picture of Tanaina territory. Important use regions in the four Tanaina dialect areas are briefly summarized. A hypothesis for Tanaina entry into Cook Inlet is advanced.

Langdon, Steve (Aleutian Room - Friday Morning)

"Comparative Notes on Tlingit and Kaigani Adaptation to the West Coast of the Prince of Wales Archipelago"

The Prince of Wales Archipelago was inhabited by Tlingit and Kaigani (Alaskan Haida) populations at the time of contact. Comparative analysis of the resource inventories, settlement patterns, and demography indicate that the Tlingit and the Kaigani were making different use of available resources. After considering historical traditions, technology, and the characteristics of different salmon systems, it is suggested that the Prince of Wales Tlingit shifted from intensive use of large, multispecies sockeye salmon systems coupled with nearby resources to extensive and dispersed use of smaller pink-and dog-salmon systems and deep-sea resources. On the other hand, the Kaigani, who invaded Southeast Alaska from the Queen Charlotte Islands, are seen to have been oriented from the start toward pink-and dog-salmon systems and deep-sea resources. Differences in population density between the two groups are tentatively attributed to a complex of resource orientation made possible by technological and social organizational variables.

Libbey, Kathy (See Chuck Hines)

Lobdell, John E. (Kenai Room - Friday Afternoon)

"The Osteology of the Kachemak Eskimo"

The mortuary subsystem, metric, discrete traits, and paleopathologic data are perused. Nutritional pathologies from analysis of growth arrest lines suggest a seasonally insufficient diet. One case of severe bone disease is determined, through a differential diagnosis, to represent a very rare malignant tumor. Statistical use of calculated Penrose's Shape Distance for nine (9) Eskimo-Aleut populations suggest closest affinity with Prince William Sound Eskimo but considerable biologic difference from late prehistoric Kodiak Island peoples.

Loflin, Marvin (Aleutian Room - Friday Morning)

"Address and Request Forms in Social Space"

Participants in communicative interaction sequences behave in a variety of ways that reflect where they are placing other participants in social space. Speech behavior is one of the varieties of behavior that places participating others in social space. And, among the types of speech behavior available to initiators of and participants in interaction are address and request forms. This paper reports the results of research whose purpose was to study speakers and language variables and their relationship to the dynamic process whereby participants place each other in social space.

McCartney, Allen P. (Kenai Room - Saturday Morning)

"A Processual Consideration of Thule Whale Bone House"

Thule whale bone houses of the Canadian Arctic are discussed in terms of sequential building, use, reuse, abandonment, and post-occupation erosion and disturbance. Specifically, excavated Thule houses from Somerset Island and northwestern Hudson Bay (N.W.T.) are used to discuss past behavioral systems. One contemporary whale bone houses at Izembek Lagoon, Alaska Peninsula, is compared to the Canadian Thule houses.

McGrath, Anita (See Chuck Hines)

Moore, Terry and Roy D. Johnson (Kenai Room - Saturday Morning)
cf. final page of Abstracts

Nowak, Michael (Kenai Room - Friday Afternoon)

"Kodiak Prehistory as Seen from the Northwest"

An archeological reconnaissance conducted by the US Fish and Wildlife Service on Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge during the summer of 1977 indicates that the refuge contains archeological sites representative of all the prehistoric periods presently established for Kodiak Island. Work during the 1977 field season centered about Terror Bay (including Uganik Passage) and Spiridon Bay.

Tests ranged from single day visits to week-long excavations. The artifact inventory correspondingly reflects such differences, but in almost all instances, sufficient implements were recovered to permit the placement of a site into the framework of Kodiak prehistory. Radiocarbon dates are available for three sites tested in depth, and one (KOD 224) represents occupation by bearers of the earliest known archeological culture, the Ocean Bay I period, more than 5000 years ago. The remaining two carbon-dated sites fall into the Kachemak tradition, representing the Kachemak II and III periods. Several of the sites tested provided evidence of Koniag period settlement, and one proved to contain materials indicative of occupation after the advent of contact with the Western world.

The project is part of a long-range effort to provide information on archeological sites and prehistory for NWR's as part of a total assessment of their resources. It is anticipated that the Kodiak NWR archeological reconnaissance will continue through the 1978 field season.

Pittenger, Dean (See Chuck Hines)

Plaskett, David C. and E. James Dixon, Jr. (Kenai Room - Saturday Morning)

"Men out of Southeast Asia: An Alternative Hypothesis for the Early Peopling of the Americas."

The hypothesis is presented that two independent movements of late Pleistocene human groups into the Americas occurred, an earlier entrance prior to the late Wisconsin glacial maximum, and a later post-maximum late Wisconsin entrance. Relevant archeological data from Asia and the Americas are discussed. Present data suggest that an early movement into the Americas may have occurred along the Pacific rim of Beringia by groups with a flake tool tradition originating in Southeast Asia. The later entrance involved groups with a core and blade tradition originating in Northeast Asia.

Powers, William Roger (Kenai Room - Saturday Morning)

"Dry Creek 1977"

During the summer of 1977, archaeological and paleoecological studies were continued at the Dry Creek site. The research effort was supported jointly by National Park Service and the National Geographic Society, expanded to include an Early Man Survey along the northern edge of the Alaska Range.

The excavations at Dry Creek were conducted in June and July and through the participation of thirty undergraduate students in an archaeological field school. 344 cubic meters of sediments were excavated, bringing the total excavated volume to 700 cubic meters. An additional 17,713 artifacts were recovered bringing the total assemblage from the site to over 30,000 specimens.

The nature of the two early components has changed somewhat. A small triangular point with a convex base was recovered from Component I and is dated to $11,120 \pm 80$ B.P. It is identical to the Chindadi points at Healy Lake which have been dated to the same time range. It is interesting to note that this earliest Dry Creek occupation lacks a microblade technology.

In Component II, dated to $10,690 \pm$ B.P., an increased sample size reveals clearly that bifaciality is co-equal in importance with microblade production. Edge wear analysis shows that the majority of the bifacial "points" are in fact knives and that the bifacial points were not characteristic of this occupation. There is also a tendency toward fluting on a few of the small bifaces. Large cores with beveled platforms which were used for the production of blade-like flakes indicates further the strong Siberian influences at Dry Creek. A large number of large trimmed cobbles ("pebble tools") were also an important artifact class at the site.

Considerable information on the paleoecology of the Dry Creek site was obtained. The discovery of over 100 groups of gastroliths and their subsequent analysis confirms our original hypothesis about the late summer/early fall seasonality of the site. Tooth fragments of a large mountain sheep and elk were found last summer and together with the Pleistocene bison already known from the site provides us with a unique opportunity to understand terminal Pleistocene paleoecology.

Rabich, Chris (Kenai Room - Friday Afternoon)

"The Archaeology of an Historic Tanaina Cabin at Cottonwood Creek, Alaska"

Along the northwestern shore of Kachemak Bay, at Cottonwood Creek, an historic Tanaina cabin was excavated. The site, occupied during the early twentieth century by Natives from Seldovia, yielded artifacts such as nails, traps, tin cans, spark plugs, buttons, and so on. Faunal remains consisted of bones of small fur-bearing mammals, large land mammals, and mullosk shells. Although the artifact assemblage clearly reflects acculturation the cabin was constructed in the traditional Tanaina style. Numerous traditional structural features, such as an additional room at the back of the house used for taking sweat baths, were found.

Reed, Carolyn (Kenai Room - Friday Afternoon)

"The New Natives"

The interests of the Native people of Cook Inlet are currently centered upon implementation of the recent Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA, 1971). This legislation promises to have a tremendous impact on the future of Alaska for both Native and white residents. It offers the Natives the tools and resources to shape their own future.

This paper focuses on an assessment of the socio-economic effects of ANCSA which are occurring in a combined Native-white community on Cook Inlet. The community has the dual dimensions of existence as a historical Native village and a contemporary westernized city. Within such a framework, the economic input resulting from ANCSA is a powerful force for restructuring the previously established inter-ethnic group relationships. The meaning of the term "Native" and its attributes are being redefined by the Native people themselves through their response to ANCSA.

Reger, Douglas (Kenai Room - Friday Morning)

"1977 Excavations on the Beluga Point Site"

Excavations during 1977 on the Beluga Point Site revealed at least four additional stratigraphic components distinct from the three components previously noted. Existing collections were expanded in size and another portion of the site yielded three more distinct cultural levels.

In addition to the microblade bearing component, the stemmed point component and the Kachemak III related ground slate component; a Norton related component and a level containing lanceolate and constricted base projectile points were excavated. A third level yielding a large crude scraper has been dated at 4144 ± 160 years old.

Enlargement of the collection size has allowed refinement of cultural correlations and necessitated changes in prior speculations.

Schneider, Bill (Aleutian Room - Friday Morning)

"An Ethnohistoric Model for Understanding Native History"

In this paper, the principles of ethnohistory are explored using examples from research in Alaska. Then a model is presented which demonstrates how life histories, historic sites, and personal accounts can be utilized to determine a culturally relevant ordering of events. Finally, the application of this model for professionals in the fields of cultural resource management and school curriculum development is explored.

Schoenberg, Ken (Aleutian Room - Saturday Afternoon)

"The Archaeology of Lookout Ridge, NPR-A"

The Lookout Ridge area, in the Arctic Foothills area north of the Brooks Range in Northwest Alaska, was intensively surveyed by NPS personnel during the summer of 1977. Evidence of occupation and use from 6500 BP to historic times was found. Especially interesting finds were a petroglyph of unique design and a probable Northern Archaic tradition site.

The Lookout Ridge system has been recorded ethnohistorically as an east-west travel route (Burch, 1975, 1976). The preliminary analysis of the 1977 archaeological data supports this idea. Also indicated is that the ridges were used as part of the seasonal-round of the people in the area over time.

Shaw, Robert D. (Kenai Room - Saturday Morning)

"Midden Stratigraphy at AK-MAR-007"

Excavation of a 9 x 1 m trench at site AK-MAR-007 on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta has thus far resulted in the exposure of a stratified cultural sequence spanning 1200 years. One meter of midden remains uninvestigated below the lowest excavations.

This paper examines the stratigraphic sequence with relation to cultural

materials present of the numerous living floors cut by the trench, with special attention to ceramic materials. Characterization of the physical nature of the midden and the process by which it was produced are major considerations.

Shields, Harvey M. (Aleutian Room - Saturday Afternoon)

"Recent Archaeological Developments in the Howard Pass Region, Alaska"

An intensive archaeological survey of the Howard Pass region of the Brooks Range yielded a total of 126 sites. These sites range in time from the very recent past to perhaps as old as 10,000 years before present and in site type from isolated flakes to a village containing 60 habitation structures. A brief look at the patterns of recent sites allows for some comparison with work done in the Central Brooks Range.

Smith, George S. (Kenai Room - Saturday Morning)

"The Kialegak Site, St. Lawrence Island: An Update"

An archaeological survey of Kialegak Point, St. Lawrence Island was conducted in the summer of 1974. This survey was organized to assess the extent and condition of this site, particularly mound 5, since a 1,600 year old frozen Eskimo woman was recovered in this area. New information concerning: tattooing, blood type, temporal bones, teeth and jaws and histochemical and histomorphometric analysis has become available for this body. A return visit to Kialegak in 1977 allowed further evaluation of the amount of natural and man-made destruction of the site.

Thrasher, Terry Lee (Kenai Room - Saturday Morning)

"The Archaeology of Southeast Alaska"

The small amount of knowledge concerning Southeastern Alaskan prehistory suggests the possible archaeological importance of the area. Much of the work to date has focused upon the historic and protohistoric periods. This report will review the major historic and prehistoric site of the Sitka-Glacier Bay area, the history and possible prehistory, and the difficulties involved in such research. Among the sites discussed are Old Sitka, the Sitka National Monument, Grouse Fort and Ground Hog Bay Site Two, and the Russian Mission House in Sitka.

VanStone, James W. (Aleutian Room - Friday Morning)

"The Yukon River Ingalik: Subsistence, the Fur Trade, and a Changing Resource Base"

This paper examines the extent to which the 19th and early 20th century Ingalik Indians of west-central Alaska utilized the major food resources in their environment other than fish. Through the use of ethnohistorical source material, an attempt is made to ascertain the causes and significance of resource fluctuations along the lower-middle Yukon River during that period.

Wennekens, Alix (see Chuck Hines)

West, C. Eugene (Kenai Room - Saturday Morning)

"Analysis of the Birches Site, Lake Minchumina, Alaska"

The Birches site was excavated in the 1960's by Dr. Edward Hosley. He interpreted the eight housepit site as a single component winter encampment of fewer than forty hunter-gatherers who briefly occupied it in the 13th or 14th century A.D. Associated features and artifacts suggested an early Northern Athapaskan occupation. Recent analysis tends to confirm many of Hosley's conclusions. However, a new radiocarbon date of A.D. 520 \pm 150 indicates that the site may be nearly twice as old as originally estimated. Comparisons with other sites of interior Alaska suggest closest cultural ties to the northwest of Lake Minchumina.

Wilson, Curt (Aleutian Room - Saturday Afternoon)

"An Archaeological Survey of a Portion of the Arctic National Refuge"

Very little archaeological survey work has been conducted in this area, and a survey conducted during the summer of 1977 attempted to rectify this situation. The location of the survey area on the Bering Land Bridge led to expectations of identifying sites representing the full span of human occupation in northern Alaska. These expectations were not met for reasons that appear to partially reflect a lack of their presence but certain assumptions underlying field procedures may also have influenced results. Results of the survey as well as discussion of underlying methodological and theoretical premises are reported here. A total of 15 sites were identified, thirteen of which represent early historic or protohistoric occupations.

Workman, Karen W. (Kenai Room - Friday Afternoon)

"Chugachik Island Revisited"

Chugachik Island is located near the head of Kachemak Bay c. 26 km from Homer. SEL 033, on the eastern shore, was not exposed when de Laguna visited the island in 1930. By 1973 it was extensively eroded. Testing in 1974 has been reported. This paper will discuss the more extensive excavations which took place this past season and comparisons between the two collections will be attempted. The site, dating to c. 500 years on either side of O A.D., has excellent preservation yielding a large and varied bone industry and some wooden artifacts recovered from a limited saturated area. It is argued that cultural placement should be mid-Kachemak tradition on the bases of the proportions of flaked and ground stone, obvious Norton influences, the lack of decorated stone lamps and the absence of elaborate and macabre practices involving the dead which characterize the late Kachemak tradition sites.

Zimmerly, David W. (Alaska Room - Friday Afternoon)

"Kayak Construction and Use: Hooper Bay, Alaska, 1976, 1977"

Film and discussion

Moore, Terry and Roy D. Johnson (Kenai Room - Saturday Morning)

"Paleoclimatic Causes of the Wisconsin Glaciation"

Periods of Pleistocene glaciation have traditionally been considered to have been caused by general world-wide decreases in temperature, which were, in turn, caused by changes in solar radiation, increased volcanic dust, changes in the CO₂ content of the atmosphere, or variations in the earth's axis and/or orbit. It will be shown that weather pattern changes which are within the present range of variation could have been the causative agents of glaciation during the Wisconsin, without necessitating the introduction of outside factors.

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