

# ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

25th Annual Meeting  
Egan Center, Anchorage, Alaska  
March 19-21, 1998



*Christopher Chippendale,*  
*Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology*  
*Kenneth Ames, Portland State University*  
*Julie Cruikshank, University of British Columbia*

**Kenote Lunch, March 19th**

**Julie Cruikshank**

***Uses and Abuses of Traditional Knowledge: Perspectives from the Yukon Territory, Canada***

Attention to oral tradition has increased dramatically in the circumpolar north where it is now playing a significant role in public policy debates. The presentation will address some of the ways that traditional knowledge has entered Arctic and Subarctic environmental debates in northern Canada during the past decade, and how both technocratic and environmentalist language may submerge other narratives while claiming to incorporate them. Two models are examined. Framed as TEK (traditional ecological knowledge) oral storytelling is being widely discussed as data that can be incorporated into resource management programs. If this model sometimes seems to drain oral tradition by codifying it on databases, environmentalist models more commonly incorporate the imagery of original ecology transformed to fit contemporary ideological concerns. Indigenous people, caught between management and environmentalist paradigms, are often compelled to incorporate the language of both, and to speak in uncharacteristic ways in order to claim a legitimate voice in 20th century colonial encounters like land claims negotiations.

**Keynote Dinner, March 20th**

**Christopher Chippindale (Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology)**

***From Archaeology to Anthropology in Studying the Hunter-Gatherer Rock-art of North Australia***

From archaeology to anthropology in studying the hunter-gatherer rock-art of north Australia Cold Arctic and hot Australia are two great regions of the world where hunter-gatherer societies have recently flourished -- and have been studied by anthropologists. Both Aboriginal people and anthropologists have supposed the structures of Australian society are ancient and deep. Yet Australian anthropology has only slight time-depth, and the reticent lithics of Australian tell little of the complex structures of human society. The wonderfully striking and handsome rock-art of western Arnhem Land, the Kakadu National Park region of tropical Australia, offers a rare chance to combine ethnohistoric insight with a long chronology, showing a pattern for the long term of Australian society rather unlike what we have seen before.

**Keynote Lunch, March 21st**

**Kenneth Ames (Portland State University)**

***Social Complexity on the Northwest Coast: The View from Both Ends***

Research over the past 30 years at the two ends of the Northwest Coast, northern British Columbia and southeast Alaska, and the Lower Columbia River Valley, has developed very different, yet complementary evidence for the development of Northwest Coast culture and social complexity among hunter-gathers. Evidence from the north provides a detailed chronology for the appearance of ranked societies there c. 500 BC, and for subsequent social and economic changes. The uniqueness of some of the Prince Rupert harbor sites, particularly Boardwalk, raises very interesting questions about local and regional political and economic dynamics during this crucial period. In contrast, the evidence from the Lower Columbia River dates to the Early Modern period, essentially just before and during the fur trade. The region supported one of the largest Native populations on the Pacific Coast of North America organized around household elites. The emerging data provides insights into how those large populations were supported, into the household economies that financed social complexity along the Columbia River, and into the impact of the fur trade.

**Special Evening Lecture, March 19th**

**Christopher Chippindale (Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology)**

***Stonehenge: 49 centuries at Europe's prehistoric sacred place***

The most famous place of old Europe, Stonehenge has been the subject of scholarly inquiry for eight centuries. Prehistoric Stonehenge, as we now know it, is a complex and sometimes confusing story. Historic Stonehenge, from its noticing and naming in the 12th century today up until our own time, is a striking tale of how images of the more ancient past have reflected the changing concerns of a changing society. Stonehenge today is a battlefield of conflicting ideals. And Stonehenge tomorrow -- how are we fairly to treat a precious and a disputed place as it enters its fifth standing millennium? -- is in its own way as unclear as is our insecure grasp of its most uncertain and early beginnings!

**WELCOME**  
**To the**  
**25th Anniversary Meeting**  
**of the**  
**ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION**

**Registration table schedule:**

March 19, 1998	7a.m - 4p.m.	Egan Center
March 20, 1998	7a.m.- 12 p.m.	Egan Center
March 21, 1998	7a.m - 12 p.m.	Egan Center

**Book Room Schedule:**

March 19, 1998	12 p.m. - 5 p.m.	Room 5
March 20, 1998	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.	Room 5
March 21, 1998	8 a.m. - 12 p.m.	Room 5

**Kaladi Brothers Espresso Carts Schedule:**

March 19, 1998	7a.m. - 11 a.m.
March 20, 1998	7a.m. - 11 a.m.
March 21, 1998	7a.m. - 11 a.m.

**Special Event, Boy Scout Archaeology Merit Badge Seminar**

March 19, 1998	8:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Room 6
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**Williwaw Room**

The Williwaw Room will be available for small informal meetings or for previewing your slides. To reserve the room contact Herb Maschner or Theresa Thibault.

**Conference Evaluations**

Please find the evaluation form in your conference packet, fill it out and return it to the association today. Your opinions are important and help the organizers to continually improve the quality of the conference.

Schedule at a glance...

**THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1998**

	ROOM 2	ROOM 3	ROOM 4
8-12	Symposium: Recent Research in the Archaeology of the Greater North Pacific. Brian Hoffman, Megan Partlow, and Patrick Saltonstall, Organizers	Contributed Papers in Cultural Anthropology	Approaches to Gender in the Arctic. Lisa M. Frink, Organizer
12:00	Keynote Lunch: "Uses and Abuses of Traditional Knowledge: Perspectives from the Yukon Territory, Canada" by Julie Cruikshank, University of British Columbia, ROOM 1		
2-5	Symposium: Recent Research in the Archaeology of the Greater North Pacific (continued)	Symposium: The Study of Whaling in the Western Arctic: An Interdisciplinary approach. Mary Larsen, Organizer	Workshop. Polly Wheeler and Matt Ganley, Organizers
7:00 pm.	Public Talk: "Stonehenge: 49 Centuries at Europe's Prehistoric Sacred Place" by Christopher Chippindale, Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology ROOM TO BE ANNOUNCED		

**FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1998**

8-12	Symposium: Late Quaternary Archaeology and Paleocology of Prince of Wales Island. David Pitman, Organizer	Symposium: Papers in Honor of James W. VanStone. Ken Pratt, William Sheppard, and William Simeone, Organizers	Symposium: Community Archaeology in Alaska. J. Ben Fitzhugh, Organizer
12:00	LUNCH	No special lunch activities planned	
2-5	Symposium: Results of the Lower Alaska Peninsula Project. Herbert Maschner, Organizer	Contributed Papers in Oral History	Workshop: Gregory A. Reinhardt, Organizer
4:30	NO HOST BAR - ROOM 1		
5:30	Keynote dinner: "From Archaeology to Anthropology in Studying the Hunter-Gatherer Rock-art of North Australia" by Christopher Chippindale ROOM 1		

**SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1998**

8-12	Symposium: Recent Research in Northwest Alaska. Robert Gal, Organizer	Contributed Papers in Archaeology	Symposium: Traditional Knowledge and Culture Based Research. Amy Craver, Organizer (begins at 9:00am)
12:00	Keynote Lunch: "Social Complexity on the Northwest Coast: The View from Both Ends" by Kenneth M. Ames, Portland State University ROOM 1		
2-5	Symposium: Recent Research in Northwest Alaska. Robert Gal, Organizer (continued)	Geographic Information Systems: Theory And Application In Anthropology/Cultural Resources Management. Pat McClenahan, Organizer	Kinship and Community in the North. Rachel Mason, Organizer
5:00	Alaska Anthropological Association Annual Business Meeting ROOM TO BE ANNOUNCED		

# THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1998 Alaska Anthropological Association 25th Anniversary Meetings

ROOM 2	SESSION 1a	ROOM 3	SESSION 1b	ROOM 4	SESSION 1c
	Symposium: Recent Research in the Archaeology of the Greater North Pacific. Brian Hoffman, Megan Parlow, and Patrick Saltonstall, Organizers	Contributed Papers in Cultural Anthropology	Approaches to Gender in the Arctic. Lisa M. Frink, Organizer		
8:00	Amy F. Steffian, Patrick G. Saltonstall, and Elizabeth B. Pontti Village or Camp? Settlement Permanence during Kodiak's Ocean Bay Tradition	George Stone The Emergence Of Strategic Social Action In Rural Alaska			
8:20	Rick Knecht, Philomena Knecht, and Richard Davis Early Prehistoric Cultures of the Eastern Aleutians and the Kodiak Archipelago	Michael Nowak Participation in the Mixed Economy, 1998			
8:40	David R. Yesner and Alexander N. Popov Earliest Maritime Hunters Of The Russian Far East: Recent Excavations At The Boisman Site, Primorye	Roy D. Intzi-Mitchell Political Economy of Eskimo-Aleut Languages in Alaska: Prospects for Conserving Cultures and Reversing Language Shift in Schools		Carol Zane Jolles Remembering Linda Wornkon Badten	
9:00	J. Ben Fitzhugh Tides of Change: Prehistoric Settlement and Demography in the Gulf of Alaska 7000-200 BP	Karen Brewster Inupiat Contributions to Arctic Science, at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory in Barrow, Alaska		Gregory A. Reinhardt Are There Male and Female "Sides" to the Mound 44 House at Utqiagvik (Barrow)?	
9:20	Debra Corbett Settlement of the Western Aleutians: Buldir and Shemya	Lars Krutak Tattoo in the Circumpolar North: Body Modification and the Symbolic Articulation of Society		Henry Stewart Kipijuituq: Gender in the Netsilik Society	
9:40	BREAK	BREAK		BREAK	
10:00	Aron L. Crowell and Daniel H. Mann Pattern and Density of Coastal Settlement in the Gulf of Alaska: a GIS Model of the Outer Kenai Coast	Penelope M. Cordes Cautions on Cautions: Cultural Considerations for Prenatal Health Counseling		Barbara A. Crass Some Views on Gender, as Seen from Inuit Burial Practices	
10:20	Michael R. Hilton Recent Archaeological Investigations on the Upper Alaska Peninsula: The Younger Components at the Mink Island Site	Adeline Peter Raboff Preliminary Study of the Western Gwich'in		Lillian A. Ackerman Gender Equality Today on the Colville Indian Reservation	
10:40	Megan Parlow "Salmonopia" and Screen Size: Examining the Importance of Salmon at the Settlement Point Site, Afognak Island	Tatiana Boulgakova Shamanism and Communism in Soviet Russia		Rita Shepard Changing Residence Patterns and Intrafamilial Role Changes: Causes and Effects in Turn-of-the-Century Western Alaska	X
11:00	Patrick G. Saltonstall Cooking and Storage in the Early Koniag Period: A View from Settlement Point, Afognak Island	Margaret Blackman The Road That Goes There is the Information Highway		Steven Street A Study Of Human Skeletal Stature Estimates And Inferences Concerning Population History And Differential Gender Roles In The Bering Sea Region Of Alaska	
11:20	William Workman, Karen Workman, and David Yesner 1997 Excavations at SEI 027: A Late Prehistoric Site at Port Graham, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska	Paul Nadasdy "Natural Conservationists" or Environmental threat? First Nations and the Environmental Movement		Petra Rethmann Off-Beat Commentary in Ethnographic Writing	X
11:40	Linda Finn Yarrowrough Early Historic Archaeofauna of the Verdant Cove Early Contact Village Site (XBS-029)			Barbara Bodenhorn Discussant	

Keynote Lunch: "Uses and Abuses of Traditional Knowledge: Perspectives from the Yukon Territory, Canada" by Julie Cruikshank, University of British Columbia, ROOM 1				
ROOM 2	SESSION 1d	ROOM 3	SESSION 1e	ROOM 4
Symposium: Recent Research in the Archaeology of the Greater North Pacific (continued)		Symposium: The Study of Whaling in the Western Arctic: An Interdisciplinary approach. Mary Larsen, Organizer		Workshop: Polly Wheeler and Matt Ganley, Organizers
2:00	Lisa M. Frink, Herbert A House on the Edge of the Thule World: a Maschner and Debra Prehistoric Occupation of St. Matthew Island Corbett	R.K. Harritt	Curating the Heritage of a Village: An Exhibit on Wales Prehistory for the Wales High School	Polly Wheeler, Matt Ganley
2:20	Richard VanderHoek	H. W. Braham	Ecology of Cetaceans and Evidence for Prehistoric Whaling in the Arctic?	Applied Anthropology in the North: Cases, Queries, and Direction (workshop)
2:40	Susan E. Bender	Barbara Bodenhorn	Whaling Strategies and Environmental Conditions: a Look at Fall Whaling in Barrow	
3:00	Barbara Bundy	Owen K. Mason	A Paleogeographic Preface to the Origins of Whaling in the Western Arctic	
3:20	BREAK	James M. Saville and Allen P. McCartney	Gray And Mink Whale Biometry As An Aid In The Identification And Size Estimation Of Prehistoric Hunted Animals	BREAK
3:40	Stephen Loring	BREAK		Polly Wheeler, Matt Ganley
4:00	Lucille Lewis Johnson, Rebecca Ferguson, and Errin Weller	Carol Zane Jolles	When Whaling Folk Celebrate	
4:20	Brian Hoffman	Mary Ann Larson	The Whale Feast in Point Hope as a Continuing Tradition	
4:40	Kenneth Ames	Herbert Anungazuk	Whaling: Indigenous Ways to the Present	
5:00		Discussion		
7:00 pm.	Public Talk: "Stonehenge: 49 Centuries at Europe's Prehistoric Sacred Place" by Christopher Chippindale, Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology ROOM TO BE ANNOUNCED			

# FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1998

ROOM 2	SESSION 2a	ROOM 3	SESSION 2b	ROOM 4	SESSION 2c
Symposium: Late Quaternary Archaeology and Paleoeccology of Prince of Wales Island. David Purnam, Organizer		Symposium: Papers in Honor of James W. VanStone. Ken Pratt, William Sheppard, and William Simeone, Organizers		Symposium: Community Archaeology in Alaska. J. Ben Fitzhugh, Organizer	
8:00		William Simeone and William Sheppard	STARTS at 8:10 a.m. Introduction		
8:20	Timothy H. Heaton and Frederick Grady	Ernest S. Burch, Jr.	Social and Linguistic Boundaries in North-Central Alaska	J. Ben Fitzhugh	Community Archaeology on the Kodiak Archipelago - or - On the Importance of Getting One's (Sod) House in order
8:40	E. James Dixon	Ken Pratt	Copper, Trade, and Tradition Among the Lower Athina of the Chitina River Basin: The Nicolai Era, 1884-1900	Dennis Griffin	Reconstructing the History of Nash Harbor Settlement, Nunivak Island, Alaska: A Cooperative Venture in Community Archaeology
9:00	Thomas D. Hamilton	David Damas	Anthropological Perspectives and Ethnohistory in the Central Arctic	Douglas Velre	New Directions in Aleut Cultural Heritage
9:20	David E. Purnam and Terrence E. Fifield	Igor Krupnik	"Jesup Genealogy": Intellectual Partnership and Russian-American Cooperation in Arctic/North Pacific Anthropology	Elizabeth Pontti and Amy Steffian	Community Archaeology on Kodiak Island: A View from the Alutiiq Museum
9:40	Thomas Ager	Ann Fienup-Riordan	Yup'ik Elders in Museums: Fieldwork Turned on its Head	Nancy Sheehy	Skeletal Preparation by Public School Biology Students with Help from the Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists
10:00	BREAK	BREAK		BREAK	
10:20	Robert Sartler	Don E. Dumond	The Archaeology of Migrations: Following the Fainter Footsteps	Stephem Loring	The Trail to the Caribou House: Community Archaeology with the Innu in Labrador
10:40	Terence E. Fifield	William Sheppard	Inuit Prehistory and Legendary Geography	Open Discussion	
11:00	Open Discussion	Karen Workman and William Workman	Sampling versus Block Excavation at Two Recent Archaeological Sites on the Southern Kenai Peninsula, Alaska		
11:20		Allen P. McCartney	Alvin Cahn: World War II Aleutian Archaeologist		
11:40		Andrei V. Golovnev and William Fitzhugh	A Twentieth Century Shaman's Cache from Northern Yamal		

12:00	LUNCH	No special lunch activities planned			
	ROOM 2	SESSION 2d	ROOM 3	SESSION 2e	ROOM 4
	Symposium: Results of the Lower Alaska Peninsula Project: Herbert Maschner, Organizer		Contributed Papers in Oral History		Workshop: Gregory A. Reinhardt, Organizer
1:40	Herbert Maschner	Introduction to the Lower Alaska Peninsula Project: Methods and Goals			Gregory A. Reinhardt Photography for Presentation and Publication (workshop)
2:00	James Jordan	Post-Glacial Sea Level Change And Human Occupation Of The Lower Alaska Peninsula	Cynthia L. Ainsworth X	When Stories are Silenced: The Consequence to Community When Narratives of Traditional Warfare are Suppressed	
2:20	Brian Van Pay	The Use of Remotely Sensed Data and GIS Techniques to Locate Ancient Village Sites Based on Vegetation Growth	Craig Mishler X	Marten Creek and Red-throated Loon: A Visit to the Gwich'in Homeland	
2:40	Herbert Maschner	The Villages of the Lower Alaska Peninsula	David Krupa X	Finding the Feather: Peter John and the Reverse Anthropology of the "White Man Way"	
3:00	Ty Beck and Brian Hoffman	Peterson Lagoon: Archaeology in an Active Erosional Environment	Anne M. Young X	The Many Legacies of William A. Oquilluk, Eskimo Historian	BREAK Gregory A. Reinhardt Artifact Photography for Presentation and Publication (workshop)
3:20	BREAK		BREAK		
3:40	Ryan Howell	Stone Tool Technology on the Lower Alaska Peninsula: Stylistic Change and Functional Continuity	Bill Schneider X	Ch'eghtwsen in the Teaching of Peter John	
4:00	Stephanie Jolivet and Jessica Czederpitz	Patterns in Aleut Exploitation of Fish, Birds and Mammals on the Lower Alaska Peninsula	Patricia Patnow	Issues in Translation: 200 Years in the Life of an Alutiiq Story	
4:20	Discussion				
4:40					
4:30	NO HOST BAR - ROOM 1				
5:30	Keynote dinner: "From Archaeology to Anthropology in Studying the Hunter-Gatherer Rock-art of North Australia" by Christopher Chippendale ROOM 1				



# SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1998

ROOM 2		SESSION 3a	ROOM 3	SESSION 3b	ROOM 4	SESSION 3c
Symposium: Recent Research in Northwest Alaska. Robert Gal, Organizer			Contributed Papers in Archaeology		Symposium: Traditional Knowledge and Culture Based Research. Amy Craver, Organizer (begins at 9:00am)	
8:00	Robert Gal	Symposium Introduction: The Archaeological Potential of Alaska's National Interest Lands.	Ben Potter	A Coarse-grained Intersite Analysis in the Copper River Basin and Highland Periphery	8:00 to 8:45 Special Meeting	Katmai Research Group
8:20	Douglas D. Anderson	The Role of Secondary Subsistence Resources in Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Communities in Northwest Alaska	H. Kory Cooper	South Central Alaskan Copper Trade		
8:40	Clancy Clark	Aitiligaaraq: An Inupiaq Coastal House Ruin in Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Northwest Alaska; Report of Excavations of NOA-284, Feature 1.	Jeff Rasic	Beating the Rush: Native Use of the Chilkoot Trail Before the Klondike Stampede		
9:00	Eileen Devinney	Grave Concerns: Excavation of Human Remains at Kotzebue, Alaska	J. David McMahan and Timothy Dilliplane	Early 19th Century Cobblers, Barbers, and Metalsmiths: Insights from the Archaeology of Castle Hill	Amy Craver	Sense Of Place And The Cultural And Environmental Dimensions Of Traditional Knowledge
9:20	Sabra Gilbert-Young	The Archaeology of a Severely Vandalized Site, MIS-032, at Lake Kaiyak, Noatak National Preserve, Northwest Alaska	Renee Petruzelli and Diane K. Hanson	Initial Investigations Of Subsistence During The Russian Period At Castle Hill In Sitka, Alaska	Henry Huntington	Traditional Ecological Knowledge Of Beluga Whales: Moving From Documentation To Application
9:40	Lisa Graumlich and John King	Late Holocene Climatic Variation in Northwestern Alaska as Reconstructed from Tree Rings	Debra Corbett	The Riverine Kachemak tradition on the Upper Kenai River	Larry Merculieff	Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Resource Management
10:00	BREAK		BREAK		BREAK	
10:20	David W. Gregg	Tradition and Change at an Inupiaq Muskrat Camp on the Kobuk River, Kobuk Valley National Park, Alaska	Susan L. Steen and Robert W. Lane	Cribr Orbitalia and Porotic Hyperostosis in an Alaskan Eskimo Population	Rita Miraglia	Traditional Ecological Knowledge and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Effort
10:40	Ann Biddle	Phytolith Analysis in Northwest Alaska	Michael L. Kunz	Occupation At The Mesa Site: An Example Of Cultural Separation In The Archaeological Record	Maria Fernandez-Gimenez	The Ecological Knowledge And Resource Management Of Mongolian Nomadic Pastoralists
11:00	Karlene Leeper	Kobuk Valley Stampede: Archaeology and Tests of a Goldrush Hoax in Northwest Alaska	Elizabeth Pontti	Defining the Denali Complex: A Comparative Study of Lithic Assemblages from Panguingue Creek and Dry Creek	Oscar Kawagley	Exploring the Alaska Native Holotropic Mind
11:20	Christopher Young	Preliminary Report of Excavations at NOA-217, Agiagruat, Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Northwest Alaska	Robert E. Ackerman	A Continuing Saga Of Research: Lime Hills Cave 1	Ellen Bielowski	Discussant
11:40	Thomas Hamilton	Late Quaternary Paleogeography of the Noatak Basin and its Impact on Early Humans	Donald W. Clark	British Mountain at Engigstiak: Nonevent, Wakeup, or Confusion?		

**12:00 Keynote Lunch: "Social Complexity on the Northwest Coast: The View from Both Ends" by Kenneth M. Ames, Portland State University ROOM 1**

ROOM 2	SESSION 3d	ROOM 3	SESSION 3e	ROOM 4	SESSION 3f
Symposium: Recent Research in Northwest Alaska. Robert Gal, Organizer (continued)		Geographic Information Systems: Theory And Application In Anthropology/Cultural Resources Management. Pat McClenahan, Organizer		Kinship and Community in the North. Rachel Mason, Organizer	
2:00 Natalia Mal'k-Selivanova, Gail Ashley, Robert Gal, Michael Glascock and Hector Neff	Geographic and Cultural Distribution of Cherts from Prehistoric Quarries in the Western Brooks Range	Patricia L. McClenahan	Opening Remarks	Ann Fienup-Riordan	Yup'ik Community in the 1990s: A Worldwide Web
2:20 Richard E. Reanier and Anne M. Jensen	The Ipiutak Settlement at Deering: Chronological, Stratigraphic, and Archaeological Results of the 1997 Field Season	Herbert D.G. Maschner	Archaeological Theory and GIS	Matt Ganley	From Generalizations to Understanding: Supra-Kinship and the Namesake Relationship Actualized
2:40 James J. K. Simon and Rachel Joan Dale	The 1997 Archaeological Monitoring of the Deering Village Safe Water Project: A Preliminary Investigation of Ipiutak Mortuary Practices	Caroline L. Funk	Landscape Dimensions and Cultural Perceptions: Beyond Economics in an Archaeological GIS	Eleanor Hadden	Native Identity: What Kind of Native Are You?
3:00 Owen K. Mason	Paleodemography, War, Whaling and Trade During First Millennium AD Ipiutak and Birnirk Cultures	Helen Armstrong and Charles Barnwell	Using Desktop GIS - ARCVIEW - For Subsistence Mapping	Vicki LeCornu	to be announced <i>cancelled</i>
3:20 BREAK		BREAK		BREAK	
3:40 Dennis Stanford	To be announced.	George Dickison, Joel Cusick, and Jeanne Schaaf	Part 1: Building GIS Tools for an Other Duties as Assigned World	Arthur L. Mason	Cross-Dressing Kinship: A Case of Kodiak's Changing Gendered Identifications
4:00 Bruce Lutz	Point Provenience Data from XBM-103 at Sapun Creek, Noatak National Preserve, Northwest Alaska	George Dickison, Joel Cusick, and Jeanne Schaaf	Part 2: Demonstration	Rachel Mason	Intermarriage and Migrations Among Kodiak Island Villages in the Twentieth Century
4:20 Discussion		James Kari	Dena'inaq' Titaztun	Julie Sprott	Expression of Kinship Ties via the <i>nuniatq</i> -ing Custom Among Alaskan Inupiat.
4:40				Peter Schweitzer	Discussant
5:00	Alaska Anthropological Association Annual Business Meeting ROOM TO BE ANNOUNCED				

## ABSTRACTS

**Lillian A. Ackerman (Washington State University)**

*Gender Equality Today on the Colville Indian Reservation (Session: 1c)*

It is generally conceded within anthropology today that gender equality occurred among traditional foraging groups. Once such groups become acculturated and involved in industrial society, however, it is believed that gender equality disappears. The culture of present Native-Americans on the Colville Indian Reservation in the Plateau culture area of the Pacific Northwest demonstrates that this does not necessarily occur. Plateau Indian culture in the past was oriented towards gathering, fishing and hunting with gender roles complementary, but equal. The contemporary culture of the reservation retains gender equality while participating in the industrial economy of the larger society. Today, however, gender roles are more nearly identical rather than complementary as in the past. The persistence of gender equality in an industrial context indicates that it can be present at any level of political and economic integration. This paper will describe factors which encourage and discourage the practice of gender equality in the contemporary culture of the reservation.

**Robert E. Ackerman (Washington State University)**

*A Continuing Saga Of Research: Lime Hills Cave 1 (Session: 3b)*

Basal cave occupation of cave 1 is indicated by dates of  $38,500 \pm 860$ ,  $32,630 \pm 260$  and  $27,950 \pm 560$  BP (horse, mammoth, bison and caribou). The next interval is suggested by dates of  $15,690 \pm 140$  and  $13,139 \pm 180$  BP (only caribou). A cultural horizon with side-slotted antler arrowheads and spearheads with medial microblade insets has been dated to  $9530 \pm 60$ ,  $9080 \pm 50$ ,  $8480 \pm 260$ ,  $8480 \pm 90$ , and  $8150 \pm 80$  BP. A single date of  $3780 \pm 50$  BP and a number of dates (500-200 BP) suggest a late cave use. No artifacts were recovered from the upper heavy charcoal accumulations. Disturbance in part of the cave is indicated by dates from square N1E0 (level 6- $490 \pm 60$ , level 13- $210 \pm 50$ , level 17- $330 \pm 50$  and level 22- $360 \pm 50$  BP. Temporal gaps in the cave record are indicated which may be resolved by dating additional samples including organic artifacts.

**Thomas Ager (U.S. Geological Survey)**

*The Search For Wisconsinan-Age Refugia On The Northwest Pacific Coast Of Alaska*

*(Session: 2a)*

Pollen and macrofossil evidence from southeastern Alaska and Queen Charlotte Islands suggests that some refugia for plants and animals existed in the region during the late Wisconsinan glacial interval. Some lowland refugia included trees such as shore pine and mountain hemlock. Improved regional mapping of glacial ice limits will focus the search for ice-free areas where fossil evidence of full-glacial age may be preserved. Onshore sites with the potentially oldest and most continuous fossil records include lakes on plateaus above ice limits, and lakes in lowland areas beyond glacial limits or within areas that were deglaciated early. Unglaciated areas of the subaerially-exposed continental shelf are likely sites for refugia, but costly offshore surveys and coring would be required to search for fossil-bearing sediments. Mid-Wisconsinan interstadial age deposits are known from caves in SE Alaska but may also be preserved in sediment-filled depressions such as sinkholes or other lake basins.

**Cynthia L. Ainsworth (University of Alaska Fairbanks)**

*When Stories are Silenced: The Consequence to Community When Narratives of Traditional Warfare are Suppressed (Session: 2e)*

What are the consequences of silencing portions of an oral tradition? Why would a society decide to excise part of its past? What are the circumstances that make such decisions seem reasonable? A recent oral history project in Alaska, part of the statewide "Communities of Memory Project," expected to provide a forum for communication between a Native community and its veterans from the Vietnam War. The ultimate discoveries of the project reveal a complex landscape of consequences and tradeoffs for indigenous communities, often ancient enemies, which have been absorbed by centralized government. In this case, the silencing of traditional war narratives was necessary to make daily life possible between bitter rivals that found themselves in the same school district. However, the price of silence was paid by the Vietnam generation who needed the honesty and graphic nature of those traditional narratives to understand the human face of war. The results of this case study reach beyond one village. Many Alaskan communities are making the decision to suppress traditional war epics and narratives about historic conflicts with near neighbors.

**Kenneth M. Ames (Portland State University)**

Discussant for Recent Research in the Archaeology of the Greater North Pacific (Session: 1d)

**Douglas D. Anderson (Brown University)**

*The Role of Secondary Subsistence Resources in Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Communities in Northwest Alaska (Session: 3a )*

Studies of faunal remains from archaeological sites have generally focused on those species that contribute the most calories to the community. But many archaeological sites include a wide range of secondary animal resources like birds and small mammals which, if discussed at all, are usually relegated to incidental or "back-up" status in the analysis. This paper looks more closely at these secondary resources in an attempt to understand the social and economic implications their presence represents. Focusing principally on their spatial distribution within residential sites we explore several models which may help us determine the role secondary resources play in the economic life of the occupants of the site, both in times of resource plenty and resource stress. The issues will be addressed by comparison of faunal materials from late prehistoric and early historic archaeological sites along the Selawik, Kobuk and Noatak rivers and nearby coasts of northwest Alaska. Also, research methodologies for extracting more social and economic information from the faunal data of residential sites will be discussed.

**Herbert Anungazuk**

*Whaling: Indigenous Ways to the Present (Session: 1e )*

No abstract available

**Helen Armstrong (USDI - Fish and Wildlife Service Anchorage) and Charles Barnwell (ESRI Anchorage)**

*Using Desktop GIS - ARCVIEW - For Subsistence Mapping (Session: 3e )*

A Geographic Information System is a computer-based tool for mapping and analyzing things that exist and events that happen on Earth. GIS technology integrates common database operations, such as query and statistical analysis, with the unique visualization and geographic analysis benefits offered by maps. These abilities distinguish GIS from other information systems and make it valuable to a wide range of public and private enterprises for explaining events, predicting outcomes, and planning strategies.

**Ty A. Beck (University of Wisconsin - Madison)**

*Peterson Lagoon: Archaeology in an Active Erosional Environment (Session: 2d )*

Four seasons of archaeological testing at the Peterson Point site located at the mouth of Peterson Lagoon, Unimak Island, have produced an increasing perception of the scale and significance of the site. Initially a small scale surface find, erosional activities of the dune system have exposed archaeological materials that may indicate a more substantial occupation. This paper will describe and discuss both the geomorphic landscape and the archaeological features and materials revealed.

**Susan E. Bender (Archaeologist National Park Service)**

*Analysis of Fauna from 1994 National Park Service SAIP Survey on the Pacific Coast of Katmai National Park and Preserve (Session: 1d )*

Results from testing of eight sites on the Pacific coast of the northern Alaska Peninsula within the boundaries of Katmai National Park and Preserve yield data useful for study of prehistoric coastal subsistence activities. Sampling strategies and opportunities for future research are outlined.

**Ann Biddle (University of Missouri-Columbia)**

*Phytolith Analysis in Northwest Alaska (Session: 3a )*

Since the early 1970s, phytolith analysis has been used by paleoethnobotanists to identify patterns of past vegetation and plant use. As phytoliths are inorganic, they may provide the only information on vegetation and plant use in regions where macroscopic plant remains have not been preserved. Phytoliths also complement pollen and macrobotanical data. Soil monoliths, taken from the Onion Portage site in northwest Alaska, provide an opportunity for phytolith analysis in a region that has been somewhat lacking in archaeobotanical study. The present project entails sampling each of the stratigraphic layers of soil monolith WSU/OP67N. Information gleaned from the phytolith study will be used in conjunction with pollen analyses already produced for the region to give us insight into the plants that were brought on site

for use and insight into regional vegetation change. The potential contribution of phytolith analysis in northwest Alaska will be discussed.

**Ellen Bielowski**

*Discussant in Traditional Knowledge and Culture Based Research (Session: 3c)*

**Margaret Blackman (SUNY Brockport)**

*The Only Road that Goes There is the Information Highway (Session: 1b)*

The village school has 64 computers for just over 100 students. The high school students have home pages on the Web, they all have E-mail addresses. "So many computer,-," joked one villager, "We're gonna have to start using Eskimo passwords." This essay offers a reflective look at the world of computers in one Alaskan Native village. (56 words)

**Barbara Bodenhorn (Pembroke College, Cambridge University)**

*Discussant in Approaches to Gender in the Arctic (Session: 1c)*

**Barbara Bodenhorn (Pembroke College, Cambridge University)**

*Whaling Strategies and Environmental Conditions: A Look at Fall Whaling in Barrow (Session: 1e)*

The brief of this NSF project is large: to consider the range of environmental conditions across the Western Arctic with reference to the complex ways in which the social organization of whaling has been conducted throughout this area over time. This paper proposes to take one very specific instance to examine the complexity of issues which enter into the process of developing whaling practices. Based on fieldwork conducted during the past three fall whaling seasons, this working paper explores some of the ways in which Barrow whalers incorporate changing environmental conditions (physical, social, technological) into shifting strategies specifically for fall whaling. This will include an examination of 1) how relevant local conditions are identified, 2) ways in which the policies of the Barrow Whaling Captains Association have varied in response to different issues over the past three years and 3) ways in which individual crews generate differing strategies for the division of labor and for distribution in response to varying conditions. I argue that a regional cultural constant - the moral imperative to whale in order to share whale meat - is by no means tied to fixed cultural practices.

**Tatiana Boulgakova (University of Alaska Fairbanks)**

*Shamanism and Communism in Soviet Russia (Session: 1b)*

The eradication of shamanism, one of the most important aims of the Soviet regime in Russia, was to be accomplished through atheistic propaganda, repression, and the destruction of the traditional culture that was closely related to the shamanistic cult. A new artificial culture was constructed. The new educational system prepared native youth to be opponents of shamanism, and, in so doing, created a conflict between generations. Aspects of traditional culture not linked to shamanism were reinterpreted and became a means of the new ideology propaganda.

Shamanism has suffered great losses, but it has survived in the struggle against communism. Under the Soviet regime, shaman activity became secret. In addition, there appeared to be some blending of shamanistic and communistic ideology. Those who maintained their belief in shamanistic ideology feel that shamanism survived under the Soviet regime because of the strength of the shaman spirits. Today, shamanism is reviving in a new revitalized form.

**Howard Braham (National Marine Mammal Laboratory, NOAA)**

*Ecology of Cetaceans and Evidence for Prehistoric Whaling in the Arctic? (Session: 1e)*

Archaeological evidence suggests that cetaceans have been used by early humans in the western Arctic for at least two millennia, but it is not clear whether these groups actively whaled or simply made the best of a good opportunity to scavenge stranded animals. Numerous archaeological sites have yielded large whale bones used for building material and whaling harpoon tips deployed by several pre-Eskimo cultures. Unfortunately, only a fraction of the available sites have been dated or an assessment made of their artifact and faunal assemblages. One method to help clarify when early humans became active whalers is to overlay our understanding of the ecology of the whale species found in middens with the chronological stratification of the archaeological evidence. Going back in time, by investigating known-age settlement patterns and faunal use, the

archaeological trail should elucidate temporal and spatial scales that connect recent precontact to prehistoric whaling.

**Karen Brewster (University of Alaska Fairbanks)**

*Inupiat Contributions to Arctic Science at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory in Barrow, Alaska (Session: 1b)*

In August 1997, the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory (NARL) located in Barrow, Alaska celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. NARL is renowned for its accomplishments and contributions to scientific understanding of the Arctic. Amidst the glory, however, there is little mention of the Inupiat (North Alaskan Eskimo) role in this scientific program. Local residents' knowledge of the arctic environment contributed to the success of individual scientists, as well as to the facility overall. Without Native assistance much of the work at NARL could not have been accomplished. These men and women deserve to be recognized. Three case studies will be presented which demonstrate successful collaborations between scientists and Inupiat and where public acknowledgment has been given to Native collaborators. The idea of incorporating traditional knowledge into scientific work is not new. The collaborations illustrated in this paper exemplify the successful joining of Native knowledge and scientific approaches in trying to understand the natural world. They show the breadth and wisdom of Native environmental knowledge and demonstrate how essential Native involvement is to scientific inquiry.

**Barbara Bundy (University of Arkansas)**

*The Interpretive Potential of Glass Trade Beads at Reese Bay, Unalaska Island (Session: 1d)*

The trade in glass beads in the Aleutian Islands was an important facet of complex Native-Russian interaction. The trade beads recovered from excavations at the Reese Bay site (UNL-063) on Unalaska Island offer a unique opportunity to research several different aspects of the early contact period in the Aleutians. First, the occupation of the site in historic times can be placed in a relative chronology with other sites in the area by seriating the beads. Second, the distribution of the beads within a large longhouse at the site can be compared to ethnohistorical data concerning the dispersal of beads in relation to status and gender roles. Finally, the use of beads by both Aleutian Islanders and Russians can be examined in the context of a larger interaction sphere: the global fur trade and European colonial expansion. For these research directions, glass trade beads are a convenient and useful unit of archaeological analysis and comparison.

**Ernest S. Burch, Jr. (Smithsonian Institution)**

*Social and Linguistic Boundaries in North-Central Alaska. (Session: 2b)*

The Brooks Range was never visited by Westerners while the early historic Native populations of the region were still intact. Consequently, it has always been necessary to learn about the nature and location of 19<sup>th</sup> century social and linguistic boundaries there primarily through informant recall. Now, as we approach the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the last individuals who personally experienced life in the mountains during the 19<sup>th</sup> are passing from the scene. We have thus reached a major information threshold, the point at which ethnographic studies must yield completely to ethnohistorical and particularly to archaeological research. It is therefore an appropriate time to summarize what is known about early historic Brooks Range peoples, and to review the evidence on which our knowledge is based. The purpose of this paper is to provide such a compilation. The result may be regarded both as a set of conclusions derived from previous work, and as a set of hypotheses to guide additional research in the future.

**Clancy J. Clark (Brown University)**

*Aitiligauraq: An Inupiaq Coastal House Ruin in Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Northwest Alaska; Report of Excavations of NOA-284, Feature 1. (Session: 3a)*

By the late-nineteenth century, intense contact between Inupiat and Euro-Americans led to dramatic changes in Inupiat culture. Recent excavations of a house ruin (Feature 1) at Aitiligauraq begin to explore the incorporation of foreign materials into Inupiat domestic life. Located 13km north of Cape Krusenstern Point on the coastal lowlands of the Chuckchi Sea, Feature 1 was a single family semi-subterranean house occupied over one or two winters in the late-nineteenth century. The unique blend of foreign and local materials at Feature 1 suggests Inupiat were readily adapting to new socio-economic conditions. Contradicting ethnographic and ethnohistorical reports, the analysis also indicates Inupiat had not yet abandoned "traditional" activities, such as lithic manufacturing.

**Donald W. Clark (Canadian Museum of Civilization, emeritus)**

*British Mountain at Engigstciak: Nonevent, Wakeup or Confusion? (Session: 3b)*

Purportedly ancient British Mountain has been the subject of both optimism and derision on the basis of MacNeish's enthusiastic description and half plate of illustrated artifacts. With the advantage of having the collection at hand at The Canadian Museum of Civilization, along with the provenience catalog, I undertook to obtain a better understanding of what British Mountain is on the basis of its stratigraphic context, spatial distribution over the Engigstciak site, assemblage characterization, artifact and faunal fragment refits associated fauna, associated pollen, purity or discreteness in relation to overlying artifact assemblages, veracity of artifact identification, lithology and radiocarbon dating. The results are interesting but nevertheless fail to solve the question of where British Mountain belongs in northern prehistory if in fact it is a valid assemblage.

**H. Kory Cooper (University of Arkansas Fayetteville)**

*South Central Alaskan Copper Trade (Session: 3b)*

The Ringling Site (AHRS # GUL-077), also known as the Gulkana Archaeological Site, lies near the present day Ahtna community of Gulkana. The site has produced more Native copper than any other site in northwest North America. Work was carried out at the site by Workman in 1975 and 1976 and the State of Alaska Office of History and Archaeology in 1985, 1995, and 1996. A total of 169 copper items have been recovered from the site along with lithic and organic artifacts. A review of ethnographic data and comparisons with copper artifact inventories from other sites are used to characterize the copper trade in South Central Alaska.

**Debra Corbett (USFWS)**

*The Riverine Kachemak tradition on the Upper Kenai River (Session: 3b)*

Excavations at the mouth of the Russian River in August of 1977, by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Kenaitze Indian Tribe's Susten Youth Camp, have provided the first concrete evidence for Riverine Kachemak occupation of the upper Kenai River area. The excavators tested two large depressions and found evidence of they were Riverine Kachemak houses dating to around 1800 years ago. The site is overlain by an extensive Dena'ina occupation dating from 1000 AD.

**Debra Corbett (USFWS)**

*Settlement of the western Aleutians: Buldir and Shemya (Session: 1a)*

Research on Buldir and Shemya Islands has provided information on the early settlement of the western Aleutians. A warming and drying trend 3500 years ago allowed Aleut colonists from the east to reach the Near Islands. This paper summarizes the effects of that initial colonization on the Near Island biota and discusses the subsequent settlement history of the Near Islands.

**Penelope M. Cordes (University of Alaska)**

*Cautions on Cautions: Cultural Considerations for Prenatal Health Counseling (Session: 1b)*

Health care providers and health educators in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta express concern regarding the prevalence of tobacco use by pregnant and lactating women. Providers admonish pregnant women to cease tobacco use, citing a risk of low birth weight babies. This paper reports findings from recent ethnographic research in the YK Delta which indicate that the specifics of local tobacco use, Yup'ik pregnancy traditions, women's concerns, and the epistemologies of both Yup'ik women and western medical practitioners militate against the effectiveness of this risk reduction counseling.

**Barbara A. Crass (University of Wisconsin-Madison)**

*Some Views on Gender, as Seen from Inuit Burial Practices (Session: 1c)*

The Inuit view of gender should not be described in the simplistic man-the-hunter, woman-the-gatherer model so often ascribed to Arctic hunter-gatherer societies. The Inuit world is filled with boundaries, but with these boundaries come transformation. Humans and animals are different, yet animals may raise their mask to show a human face, an ability to communicate, and a way of life that parallels the Inuit. Newborns are given the names of recently deceased community members without regards to sex, and the essence of the deceased is reborn. The newborn has her own kinship ties as well as the ties of her namesake, thereby, for example, being both her mother's daughter and grandfather. A wife and husband are viewed as an interdependent unit whose sewing and hunting skills are equally important for obtaining food. The paper

will explore Inuit gender roles, as perceived from mortuary practices, prior to the influence of Christianity. Data on mortuary practices is obtained from archaeological and ethnographic sources, as well as from myths, and covers the entire Inuit range from Siberia to Greenland. The analysis of the data will provide insight into a gender model that may be based more on economic complementarity of men and women than on an individual's sex.

**Amy Craver (The Alaska Native Science Commission)**

*Sense Of Place And The Cultural And Environmental Dimensions Of Traditional Knowledge (Session: 3c)*

The concept of "place" has the potential to serve as a comprehensive and interdisciplinary foundation from which to think about the cultural and environmental dimensions of traditional knowledge. In part this is due to the fact that knowledge of "place" exists in an embedded, interconnected, and holistic context. Many aspects of traditional knowledge are tacit and intangible, even to its practitioners. As a result articulating these multifaceted characteristics of Native ways of knowing as they pertain to place—whether in stories, place names, or observations is often difficult. As keen observers of the natural world and carriers of long-term orally transmitted knowledge, practitioners of traditional knowledge can provide important observations to western scientists. Cultural and environmental information derived from traditional knowledge contributes to understanding the close relationship between Native people and their environmental resources that they depend on for their livelihood.

**Aron L. Crowell (Smithsonian Institution)**

**Daniel H. Mann (Quaternary Center, UAF Museum)**

*Pattern and Density of Coastal Settlement in the Gulf of Alaska: a GIS*

*Model of the Outer Kenai Coast (Session: 1a)*

Previous analyses of archaeological settlement patterns on the Gulf of Alaska have emphasized either proximity to subsistence resources (resource-focus models) or coastal geomorphology (landscape models). Our study of Kenai Fjords National Park combines both approaches into a single GIS-based model, which in addition considers geological history (glacial advances, sea-level change) as a critical predictor of coastal site locations. Predicted site distributions are compared with actual results for more than 500 km of surveyed shoreline. The study offers insights into the relatively low historic population density of this area, and demonstrates an interdisciplinary approach to the analysis of settlement patterns and paleodemography on geologically dynamic coastlines.

**David Damas (McMaster University)**

*Anthropological Perspectives and Ethnohistory in the Central Arctic. (Session: 2b)*

While anthropologists can profit from the research methods which have been used by scholars from other disciplines, it is hoped that these scholars will pay greater attention to the writings of anthropologists as well. The study of ethnohistory in the Central Arctic, as elsewhere, combines use of archaeological and ethnographic materials as well as use of documents both published and unpublished. Some progress has already been made in this area and it promises a rewarding avenue of research in the future.

**Devinney, Eileen (National Park Service)**

*Grave Concerns: Excavation of Human Remains at Kotzebue, Alaska (Session: 3a)*

Collaboration among Native Americans, archaeologists, and anthropologists may provide benefits not only to the scientific community but also to the Native American community. When a private land owner discovered indigenous human remains on his property in Kotzebue, Alaska, during the summer of 1995, he immediately consulted the local native community and an archaeologist for advice and recommendations. Archaeological excavation was supported, as many felt that it could provide both the community and researchers with valuable data concerning prehistoric Inupiaq culture. Although residents found the results of the excavation and analysis fascinating and informative, many struggle to balance the benefits of such research with various ethical and moral dilemmas surrounding the movement of human remains. This paper explores the realities and dilemmas of the consultation process based on a particular case in Northwest Alaska.



**George Dickison, Joel Cusick, and Jeanne Schaaf (USDI - National Park Service Alaska Region - Anchorage)**

***Part 1: Building GIS Tools for an Other Duties as Assigned World (Session: 3e)***

Service uses Arc View to make a variety of maps. This paper will present examples of the types of maps that can be created using a desktop geographic information system (GIS) in this case Arc View, and using a variety of data. Some types of maps are subsistence use area maps, regional and unit maps, and maps indicating where harvests have occurred. Arc View is a GIS software program that can analyze and manipulate ARC/INFO coverages and shape files, a non-proprietary GIS data format. Desktop GIS is well suited to most anthropologists in the Office of Subsistence Management.

**George Dickison, Joel Cusick, and Jeanne Schaaf (USDI - National Park Service Alaska Region - Anchorage)**

***Part 2: Demonstration (Session: 3e)***

We will present the efforts of the National Park Service to provide GIS data and applications that can be readily used by real people (not just GIS professionals). We have developed a data browser product that provides easy access to a wide range of cultural and natural resource data. We have also developed a series of applications to provide specialized tools for cultural resource management. We will share some of the lessons that we have learned and demonstrate the system which includes: linkages to cultural resources databases (ASMIS and AHRS); Inupiat font capability for a placename project; and the integration of aerial photography and coastal resource data for archaeological investigations.

**E. James Dixon (Denver Museum of Natural History)**

***Excavations at PET-408, Prince of Wales Island, SE Alaska: A Progress Report (Session: 2a)***

Human remains of an adult male dated to 9,880 +/- 50 BP (CAMS-3238) (pelvis) and 9,730 +/- 60 BP (CAMS-29873) (mandible) have been recovered from PET-408. AMS 14C results indicate these are oldest reliably dated human remains yet recovered in Alaska and Canada. The human remains are disarticulated and scattered throughout the cave deposits. A13C value for the human bone is -12.5 o/oo, suggesting a diet primarily based on marine resources. Bone tools from different chambers of the cave are 14C AMS dated to 10,300 +/- 50 BP (CAMS-42381) and 5780 +/- 40 (CAMS-42382), probably indicating several periods of use/occupation. An undated occupational horizon containing microblades is preserved in stratified deposits near the cave entrance and extends into the first chamber. Underlying stratigraphic units may contain older archeological remains.

**Don E. Dumond (University of Oregon)**

***The Archaeology of Migrations: Following the Fainter Footprints. (Session: 2b)***

The recognition that human population movements play a frequent part in cultural dynamics is largely out of favor with anthropological archaeologists, who consider "migration" an outmoded explanatory device and prefer geographically stable, eco-evolutionary conceptualizations. I discuss three apparent cases of migratory movements involving the northern Alaska Peninsula, with interpretations inspired by James VanStone, who integrated history, ethnography, and archaeology into a single whole. Specifically, one requires the invocation of information from ethnography and linguistics to determine aspects of movement, and another is based heavily on historical sources, to which archaeology provides a confirmatory complement. Through these examples I argue that human migrations are as closely tied to ecology as are any other aspects of change and development.

**Maria Fernandez-Gimenez (University of California, Berkeley)**

***The Ecological Knowledge and Resource Management of Mongolian Nomadic Pastoralist***

***(Session: 3c)***

As ecological and social science research advances, old stereotypes of indigenous pastoralists as ignorant and/or environmentally destructive are being corrected. As yet little documentation of pastoralists' ecological knowledge exists, and less is known about how this knowledge is or can be applied to resource management. This paper outlines the ecological knowledge of Mongolian nomads and its role in resource management, showing how herders' knowledge is reflected in pasture use norms and attitudes towards pasture privatization as well as concrete herding practices. In closing, it explores the potentially contradictory roles of herders' ecological knowledge and environmental perceptions in current management context.

**Terence E. Fifield (USDA Forest Service, Tongass National Forest)**

*Tribal Consultation and Concerns at 49-PET-408 (Session: 2a)*

Since the discovery of early Holocene human remains in 49-PET-408, a solution cave on Prince of Wales Island, Southeast Alaska, in July 1996 an atmosphere of cooperation and mutual interest has developed between the Klawock and Craig Tribal organizations, the Denver Museum of Natural History, and the Forest Service. This situation has come about through the timely and continued efforts at communication from all parties involved. The tribes have been willing to listen to varying points of view on the issues involved in this project. Through the lines of communication developed through this project we hope bring the tribal governments of Prince of Wales Island, the Forest Service and our research partners into a much closer and integrated relationship.

**Ann Fienup-Riordan (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution)**

*Yup'ik Elders in Museums: Fieldwork Turned on Its Head. (Session: 2b)*

This paper describes efforts begun in 1989 to bring Yup'ik elders in direct contact with museum collections gathered from their region 100 years ago in an effort to simultaneously preserve this knowledge and make it available to scholars and Yup'ik community members. The museum artifacts that provide our focus are the 4,000 objects collected by Johan Adrian Jacobsen from Alaska in 1882-1883. Housed in Berlin's Museum für Völkerkunde, it constitutes the largest unpublished collection of Yup'ik artifacts anywhere in the world, including detailed ethnographic and linguistic information. This project bringing information about a major collection home to Alaska is an act of "visual repatriation" that we hope will illuminate the worldview of its creators. Yup'ik elders working side by side with anthropologists and museum professionals can help us better understand the artifacts Jacobsen collected from their area. These are first steps in the two-way process of Yup'ik people owning their past and museum curators realizing the full value of the contents of their attics.

**Ann Fienup - Riordan (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution)**

*Yup'ik Community in the 1990s: A Worldwide Web (Session: 3f)*

Yup'ik villages in Alaska today are their own centers from which people relate to Anchorage, Fairbanks, and beyond as a useful landscape from which to harvest cash, college diplomas, and cases of diapers for use back home. Following Sahlins (1997), rural communities are not marginal to urban centers. Rather villagers move out into the world which they act on and manipulate, judging things to be value-laden and valueless based on dynamic cultural systems already in place. Moreover, at a time when men go and come from their home villages in increasing numbers for increasingly longer periods of time, the villages themselves take on special importance. Personhood and "placehood" are closely intertwined in contemporary Yup'ik life. Although does not need uninterrupted residence on the land for that relationship to continue, the existence of the homeland is at the core of the contemporary Yup'ik identity. Anchorage's Yup'ik community provides good evidence that the emergence of urban identities and organizations cannot be understood simply in terms of the contrast between rural and urban. Rather than the inexorable replacement of the local by the global, in Anchorage today we see the survival of distinctly Yup'ik salternatives.

**J. Benjamin Fitzhugh (University of Washington - Seattle)**

*Tides of Change: Prehistoric Settlement and Demography in the Gulf of Alaska 7000-200 BP*

*(Session: 2c)*

This paper presents recently accumulated data on prehistoric settlement and demography on the southeast side of the Kodiak Archipelago. In the company of evidence from other parts of the Gulf of Alaska, these data suggest that patterns of population change were not parallel across the Gulf of Alaska. Instead it appears that migrations within this region led to shifting areas of highest population density. Environmental and technological factors are proposed to account for this shifting, leading to further hypotheses about the nature and direction of movements, which can be tested with higher resolution archaeological survey and chronological control.

**Ben Fitzhugh (University of Washington- Seattle)**

*Community Archaeology on the Kodiak Archipelago - or - On the Importance of Getting One's (Sod)*

*House in Order (Session: 1a)*

This paper presents an ongoing community based archaeological and cultural heritage project in the Kodiak village of Old Harbor. "Community archaeology" refers to a special set of archaeological educational outreach projects that seek to integrate local communities into the study of the "archaeological history" of

their areas. In this case, local high school and junior high school students were educated in proper archaeological methods during a two year field school followed by the construction of a traditional sod house ("ciq'luax", or barabara) in the third year. This project demonstrates the educational value of community projects for both community and researcher. Such mutualism is enhanced by the benefit to the archaeological resource itself manifested through a better informed public.

**Lisa M. Frink (University of Wisconsin - Madison), Herbert D. G. Maschner (University of Wisconsin - Madison), and Debra Corbett (US Fish and Wildlife Service)**

*A House on the Edge of the Thule World: a Prehistoric Occupation of St. Matthew Island (Session: 1d)*

In 1997, a US Fish and Wildlife Service expedition to St. Matthew Island included an archaeologist in order to investigate reports of a possible prehistoric occupation of the island. A single house depression was located on the northwest shore. Two radiocarbon dates place the occupation between AD 1450 and AD 1650. Classic Bering Sea ceramics, as well as the dates, place this site firmly within the western Thule occupation of the Bering Sea region, extending the range of these peoples somewhat further west than formally known.

**Caroline L. Funk (University of Wisconsin - Madison)**

*Landscape Dimensions and Cultural Perceptions: Beyond Economics in an Archaeological GIS*

*(Session: 3e)*

Archaeological studies that include the use of a geographic information systems have tended to measure, test hypotheses about, and create explanations for site location based upon the statistical relationships among economic aspects of the local landscape. Using a set of sample sites from the BIA ANCSA 14(h)1 files and associated oral history recordings, it is possible to measure non-economic, and less archaeologically visible influences on site location. The inclusion of both economic and social variables in the study and in a GIS provides a more thorough understanding of site location than is normally possible in archaeology.

**Robert Gal (National Park Service)**

*Symposium Introduction: The Archaeological Potential of Alaska's National*

*Interest Lands. (Session: 3a)*

In addition to introducing the several papers of the symposium, additional National Park Service-assisted work either underway or completed since 1991 in Northwest Alaska will be identified. The regional programmatic approach of the National Park Service in Northwest Alaska will be used to illustrate non-parochial opportunities for research on Federal lands. The distribution of Alaska National Interest Lands should be regarded as a stable, long-term framework for local groups, researchers and agencies to invoke to collaborate in the formulation and advancement of anthropological inquiry. A case will be made for breaching the autonomy of land-unit managers and independent researchers in favor of collaborative, cost-effective planning and investigation to meet the challenges of the Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1984 and a burgeoning emphasis on volunteerism and partnerships.

**Matt Ganley (Bering Straits Foundation, Nome and University of Alaska, Fairbanks)**

*From Generalizations to Understanding: Supra-kinship and the Namesake Relationship Actualized (Session: 3f)*

This paper will discuss a case study of the extensive and integrating relationships which are generated through the namesake or "atiq" designation as it is currently used by Inupiat of Northwest Alaska. While the "atiq" association, in itself, is a significant construct of Inupiat relatedness, generalizations tend to acknowledge only those linkages attributed to the actual sharing of names. However, what is significant and what can be made clear only through actual examples is how the term "atiq" integrates numerous people through and with name-sharers. Expanding the parameters of the atiq relationship to include these other relationships, which are operationalized because of name-sharing greatly enhances our understanding of what constitutes "kin" to Inuit and Inupiat peoples.

**S.E. Gilbert-Young (Washington State University)**

*The Archaeology of a Severely Vandalized Site, MIS-032, at Lake Kaiyak, Noatak National Preserve, Northwest Alaska (Session: 3a)*

In 1996, housepit features 8 and 9 at the Lake Kaiyak Site (MIS-032) were partially excavated by the National Park Service to mitigate the effect of extensive vandalism. Several thousand bone, ceramic, lithic, and organic artifacts were recovered. The presence of a light blue, glass trade bead potentially indicates a later prehistoric

occupation. A complex interaction between natural post depositional processes (i.e. bioturbation, cryoturbation) and anthropogenic disturbances serve to obfuscate the archaeological record. MIS-032 affords us the opportunity to glean useful information from otherwise "damaged goods."

**Andrei V. Golovnev, William Fitzhugh (Smithsonian Institution)**

*A Twentieth Century Shaman's Cache from Northern Yamal (Session: 2b)*

No Abstract

**Lisa Graumlich and King John C. (University of Arizona Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research)**

*Late Holocene Climatic Variation in Northwestern Alaska as Reconstructed From Tree Rings*

*(Session: 3a)*

The Kobuk and Noatak river basins of northwest Alaska contain a network of white spruce tree ring sites and 20th-century climate stations. Archeological tree-ring collections by Louis Giddings in the 1940s, and live tree collections by Lisa Graumlich in the 1990s, allow us to investigate growth-climate relationships. We used principal component analysis to determine that tree growth patterns are similar between river basins and stable over time, allowing for the assembly of a regionalized spruce chronology. When we compared 20th-century tree growth to climate variables, we found a strong relationship between interannual growth variation and late June/early July maximum daily temperature. Applying this relationship to our long-term tree-ring records, we see substantial variation in mid-summer maximum temperatures over the last 1000 years. The relatively warm summer temperatures of the 20th-century contrast with sustained cold periods in the early record, especially from 1763 to 1852, from 1633 to 1687, from 1369 to 1408, and from 1150 to 1206.

**David W. Gregg (Brown University)**

*Tradition and Change at an Inupiat Muskrat Camp on the Kobuk River, Kobuk Valley National park, Alaska.*

*(Session: 3a)*

On the Kobuk River the brief flood of European Americans in the 1898 gold rush accelerated the pace of change for the resident Inupiat, as reflected in the excavation of an early 20th-Century muskrat camp at the mouth of the Kallarichuk River, 25 miles upstream of Kiana. Excavations were carried out by the National Park Service in 1996 at one of the many historic and late prehistoric sites known from the vicinity of the Kallarichuk, XBM-046, this site being selected because of its imminent loss to riverbank erosion. Excavation revealed a canvas wall tent with wooden floor and walls banked with sod. The tent site was later used as a dog yard and the ubiquitous muskrat bones among the dog feces indicate intense fur hunting. The artifact assemblage, although overwhelmingly Western, also includes a stone lamp, beads, and other items reflecting continuity with prehistoric traditions, as well as adaptations of western materials to the unique needs of Eskimo life on the Kobuk River. Long important as a fishing and hunting area, the Kallarichuk stretch of the Kobuk was being adapted to provide furs for the region's growing market economy.

**Dennis Griffin (University of Oregon)**

*Reconstructing the History of Nash Harbor Settlement, Nunivak Island, Alaska: A Cooperative Venture in Community Archaeology (Session: 2c)*

Nunivak Island, located along the west coast of Alaska, is believed to be one of the last places in North America to be directly affected by Euroamerican contact. Due to its relative isolation, Cupiit residents had little contact with Euroamericans until the arrival of the first teacher in 1923. Local lifeways continued with little impact until the arrival of the first missionary in 1937 sparking drastic changes in settlement, subsistence and spiritual practices. Island residents are now actively involved in preserving their island's cultural heritage. As part of this process, a community supported archaeology project has offered close cooperation between residents and archaeologists. Through archaeological excavation, oral history interviews and a review of ethnohistoric documents and historic photographs, a reconstruction of the history of one village is attempted.

**Eleanor Hadden**

*Native Identity: What Kind of Native are You? (Session: 3f)*

No abstract available

**Thomas D. Hamilton (U.S. Geological Survey)**

*Late Quaternary Paleogeography of the Noatak Basin, and its Impact on Early Humans*

(Session: 3a)

The Noatak basin is confined between the two western arms of the Brooks Range--the DeLong Mountains to the north and the Baird Mountains to the south. During middle and late Pleistocene time, glaciers from the DeLong Mountains flowed eastward into the Noatak basin, damming the Noatak River and forming a succession of lakes as large as 4400 km<sup>2</sup>. Poorly drained beds of glacial lake Noatak cover the floor of its basin, but marginal features include relatively well drained deltas, constructional terraces, and beach complexes. Lake outlets that were occupied at differing water levels connect with former drainage courses that extended north, south, and west from the Noatak basin. During deglaciation about 14-10 ka, stagnating glacier ice at the west end of the Noatak basin caused the river to flow initially at levels as much as 23 m above present. During subsequent downcutting, glacial debris and perhaps stagnant ice continued to block the river, and the Noatak did not attain its present level until after middle Holocene time. Throughout the late Holocene, sediments from glacial lake Noatak have been remobilized by storm winds and by the river, which erodes into its spectacular bluffs during flood stages. Eolian sand sheets and silt-filled drainage systems have had a continuing impact on human occupation of the Noatak basin.

**Thomas D. Hamilton (U.S. Geological Survey)**

*Late Wisconsin Glaciation Of Prince Of Wales Island--The View From The Alpine (Session: 2a)*

Till exposures and ice-abraded landforms on Prince of Wales Island indicate that glacier ice during the last glacial maximum covered the northern half of the island to altitudes between 300 and 600 m. Ice flow was generally toward the southeast across low-lying parts of the island, and lithologies of erratic stones indicate glacier sources as far distant as the Alaska/Canada Boundary Ranges. Thin glacier ice around Prince of Wales Island indicates that other islands to the west probably also had ice-free uplands. Parts of the outer continental shelf, exposed by sea-level lowering during the last glacial maximum, also were likely unglaciated at that time. These areas would have provided refugia for plants and animals, allowing rapid recolonization of deglaciated areas and furnishing abundant resources for early humans.

**R.K. Harritt (National Park Service)**

*Curating the Heritage of a Village: An Exhibit on Wales Prehistory for the Wales High School*

(Session: 1e)

Work done at Wales in 1996 as part of the Whale Hunting Societies of the Western Arctic project included making a small surface collection of artifacts discarded by artifact miners at the Hillside site in the Wales Archaeological District. This collection will establish a small exhibit in the Wales high school and demonstrate to students and other residents how archaeologists and other scientists reconstruct the prehistoric past. A primary concern of this project is to convey to the public that fragmentary objects with little or no commercial value can serve as primary data for archaeological interpretations. Community involvement in preparing the exhibit was engaged by interviewing elders concerning the functions of some items in the collections that were not identified through literature searches. The support of Wales school administrators enabled student participation as well. The resulting exhibit will be upgraded if further project funding is obtained.

**Timothy H. Heaton (University of South Dakota) and Frederick Grady (Smithsonian Institution)**

*Ice Age biochronology of Southeast Alaska from 49-PET-408 (Session: 2a)*

Extensive excavation of three caves on northern Prince of Wales Island provides a preliminary biochronology for island mammals across the last glacial maximum (LGM). Most cave deposits are postglacial in age and contain extant species such as *Ursus americanus*, *Lutra canadensis*, *Odocoileus hemionus*, and several micromammals. Extirpated mammals include 20 postglacial individuals of *Ursus arctos* radiocarbon dated from 12,295 +/- 120 YBP (AA-10445) to 7,205 +/- 65 YBP (AA-15224). Two specimens of *Vulpes vulpes* have been recovered, one dating to 11,275 +/- 90 YBP (AA-21567) and one from an exclusively postglacial deposit. A single *Rangifer tarandus* specimen dates to 10,515 +/- 90 YBP (AA-18449). A possible tooth of *Gulo gulo* has also been recovered. Two caves contain fossils that predate the LGM. One *Ursus arctos* femur dates to 35,365 +/- 800 YBP (AA-15227), and three *U. americanus* specimens date to 41,600 +/- 1500 YBP (AA-16831), 29,820 +/- 400 YBP (AA-21570), and 28,700 +/- 360 YBP (AA-21569). Species known exclusively from pre-LGM deposits include *Marmota*, dated to 44,500+ YBP (AA-8871A), 32,900 +/- 2400 YBP (AA-21565), and 23,560 +/- 770 YBP (AA-21566). An unidentified bovid horn core dated to 32,000 +/- 2200 YBP (AA-22883). Associated with these are undated specimens of *Phenacomys* and *Lemmus* that have

not been found in any postglacial deposits and do not live on the island today. The only remains dated to the LGM itself are of *Phoca hispida*. A bone sample given minimal pre-treatment was dated at 17,565 +/- 160 YBP (AA-18450) and later redated at 20,670 +/- 80 YBP (CAMS-33980). A second bone believed to be from the same animal was dated at 20,060 +/- 500 YBP (AA-22884), and a bone from a different individual was dated at 13,690 +/- 240 YBP (AA-21564). Since these seals appear scavenged, it is probable that terrestrial mammals survived the LGM on the island as well.

**Michael R. Hilton (National Park Service, and Ph.D. candidate, University of California, Los Angeles)**  
*Recent Archaeological Investigations on the Upper Alaska Peninsula: The Younger Components at the Mink Island Site (Session: 1a)*

September 1997, the National Park Service completed the first season of a two-year archaeological excavation on the Pacific Coast of the Katmai National Park, an area which has received relatively little attention in the past three decades. Cultural deposits at the multicomponent Mink Island Site (XMK-030) were identified at two separate loci, the younger of which is summarized in this paper. Although the lower units of the shell midden have not yet been excavated, initial radiometric assays suggest the younger locus was occupied intermittently between 1620 and 540 BP. In addition to unearthing a large number of both ground and chipped stone, soil conditions favored the recovery of a large number of organic implements. Relatively good chronostratigraphic control will facilitate interpretation of technological change through time.

**Brian W. Hoffman (University of Wisconsin - Madison)**

*Communal Houses, Communal Lives: Household Archaeology on Unimak Island, Alaska (Session: 1d)*

The large, multifamily dwelling was a hallmark of the culturally complex forager societies of the north Pacific. Many archaeologists link the transition to multifamily dwellings with dramatic social transformations including the emergence of residential corporate groups and ranking. Understanding social evolution in the north Pacific requires understanding the social and economic life of the multifamily household. Excavations on Unimak Island provide critical new data on the organization of multifamily houses in the eastern Aleutian region during the AD 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries. The spatial distributions of artifacts indicate the presence of workshops along the walls associated with the individual family compartments. Sub-floor storage pits also cluster with the workshop areas, suggesting family ownership of stored supplies, and some degree of economic independence for the nuclear families that comprised each communal house. In contrast, cooking facilities, like hearths and roasting pits, were located in the communal space of each house. The location of these facilities indicates communal organization of at least some aspects of the household economy, particularly food production. Preliminary analyses of the family compartments found little evidence for economic specialization, and no evidence for status differentiation within each house. Comparisons between houses indicate no differences in overall household organization, nor in most aspects of the subsistence economy. The larger house investigated, however, did have a greater per capita storage capacity, and a greater density of adornment production debris. These results suggest that status differentiation in eastern Aleutian society rested more on control of social relations, through feasting and exchange, than on direct control of critical subsistence resources.

**Ryan Howell (University of Wisconsin - Madison)**

*Stone Tool Technology in the Lower Alaska Peninsula: Stylistic Change and Functional Continuity (Session: 2d)*

Alaska Peninsula provide a preliminary view of the chipped-stone artifact styles and the general lithic technology of the region. Until recently the Lower Alaska Peninsula has been the subject of little archaeological research. Lithic artifacts in the region remain mostly unknown. The results of this analysis show that there is a variety of lithic artifacts similar to types found in the Aleutian Islands and in the Upper Alaska Peninsula. Changes in artifact design and in methods of production (such as the transition from chipped-stone to ground-stone technology) demonstrate the technological history of stone tool technology in the area. The behavioral and cultural implications inferred from this analysis provide a unique insight into the prehistoric cultures and peoples of the Lower Alaskan Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands.

**Henry P. Huntington (Huntington Consulting)**

*Traditional Ecological Knowledge Of Beluga Whales: Moving From Documentation To Application (Session: 3c)*

Traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) has been promoted for its potential benefits to biological and ecological research and understanding, to resource management, to social and economic development, and

to other facets of human interactions with the natural world. Realizing these benefits is a complex task, involving linked steps of documenting, accessing, analyzing, applying, and integrating TEK and scientific knowledge. Furthermore, the process is both multi- and interdisciplinary, using social science methods to gather natural science information, which is then evaluated in biological and ecological terms for application to resource management, which in turn involves biological, political, cultural, economic, and social considerations. This paper describes an effort to document TEK of beluga whales, with observations on the subsequent steps needed to apply that knowledge in a broader context.

**Roy D. Iutzi-Mitchell (Iliisagvik College Barrow, Alaska)**

*Political Economy of Eskimo-Aleut Languages in Alaska: Prospects for Conserving Cultures and Reversing Language Shift in Schools. (Session: 1b)*

Explanations for loss of Native languages in Alaska often identify one policy as the cause of language shift: school students' punishments for speaking their languages. Viewing Eskimo-Aleut language shift from within sociolinguistic theory immediately reframes the issues. Rather than seeking explanation in a unique historical cause, I propose first a political economic analysis of language shift in Alaskan Eskimo and Aleut communities, then apply this analysis to the prospects for conserving cultures and reversing language shift. Schools do contribute to acculturation and language shift, but not by the simple fact of physical and psychological punishments alone. Rather, as loci of symbolic domination, they play key roles in the reproduction of culturally constructed oppositions between categories of speakers. To reverse acculturation and language shift, communities and schools must create a new habitus in which practices of speaking Eskimo-Aleut allow for the accumulation of symbolic capital which works in their local political economies

**Lucy Lewis Johnson, Rebecca Ferguson, Errin Weller (Vassar College)**

*Wooden Artifacts from Dead Fox Cave, Islands of the Four Mountains (Session: 1d)*

Few Aleut burial caves have been found and excavated, lending great importance to those that have been. Dead Fox Cave in the Islands of the Four Mountains, discovered by USFWS personnel in 1990 and excavated by a team led by the senior author, contained several hundred wooden artifacts, ranging from unmodified driftwood planks probably used as shelving for mummy storage, to boat parts, mask pieces and models. Here we provide a preliminary catalogue and compare these artifacts to known Aleut wooden artifacts from other burial caves and the historic record.

**Stephanie A.E. Jolivet and Jessica M.C. Czederpiltz (University of Wisconsin - Madison)**

*Patterns in Aleut Exploitation of Fish, Birds and Mammals on the Lower Alaska Peninsula (Session: 2d)*

Analysis of faunal remains is the most important resource archaeologists have for understanding the attributes of a culture's past subsistence strategies, techniques, preferences, and interactions with the environment. Analyses of fish, bird and mammal remains from the lower Alaska Peninsula have indicated that certain patterns can be found in Aleut exploitation of these resources. Although a correlation between sample size and number of species can obscure interpretation, definite patterns are evident. Main groups of fish exploited include salmonids, gadids, pleuronectids, and scorpaeniforms. A wide array of bird species was utilized, but a decided preference for waterfowl is evident. Similarly, although a variety of both Terrestrial and sea mammals were utilized, there is an apparent emphasis on sea mammals. No obvious evidence for temporal patterns can be discerned, but some spatial patterns are present. Spatial patterns appear to be based on correlations between particular microenvironments and the resources typically found in these microenvironments. There is also evidence that Aleut exploitation patterns are being affected by fluctuating environmental conditions.

**Carol Zane Jolles (Indiana University-Purdue University)**

*When Whaling Folk Celebrate (Session: 1e)*

In the whaling communities of Ingalik (Little Diomed) and Sivuqaq (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island) whaling celebrations mark and distinguish in powerful and ingw the structure and systems of meaning of these quite different marine communities. Both communities claim a whaling tradition as critical to local identity, to the ability to survive and to traditional definitions of self which continue into the present. Yet, in one of the two communities no whales have been taken successfully since 1937 while in the other it is not uncommon for two or three whales to be taken each season. In this paper I discuss the similarities and the differences which characterize these two and illustrate how celebrations themselves give some clue to the nature of whaling in individual whaling communities.

**Carol Zane Jolles (Indiana University - Purdue University at Indianapolis)**

*Remembering Linda Womkon Badten (Session: 1e)*

Linda Badten was a remarkable woman. She was born in a walrus hide mangteghapek, and educated by Bureau of Indian Affairs teachers in the small Yupik village of Gambell on St. Lawrence Island. She became the first person from her community and from her island to complete a bachelor's degree. She taught elementary school children in Fort Yukon and in Fairbanks until her retirement at age 65. In her "spare" time she co-authored a Siberian Yupik dictionary for the Alaska Native Language Center and worked tirelessly to record and translate the traditions of her community. In this paper I describe her life and work giving special attention to those unique aspects of her life and character which set her apart and distinguished her from among her peers.

**James W. Jordan (University of Wisconsin - Madison)**

*Post-Glacial Sea Level Change and Human Occupation of the Lower Alaska Peninsula (Session: 2d)*

Reconstruction of sea level trends since deglaciation of the lower Alaska Peninsula helps to constrain the timing and distribution of regional archaeological settlement. Emergent shorelines and radiocarbon ages on peat overlying till indicate that relative sea level has fallen since deglaciation occurred about 13,000 cal.  $^{14}\text{C}$  yr BP. Age/elevation determinations on four shorelines around Cold and Morzhovoi indicate a long-term average rate of emergence of about  $0.25 \text{ cm yr}^{-1}$ , but erosional features and gaps in the archaeological record suggest that emergence rates have varied due to the interplay between rates of eustatic sea level rise, isostatic uplift, and tectonic deformation. Shoreline erosion dominated coastal sedimentary regime sometime between 9 ka and 6 ka, as rates of isostatic uplift and eustatic sea level rise approached one another. Gaps in the record of archaeological occupation between 4.4 ka and 3.8 ka, and between 3.2 ka and 2.7 ka, suggest periods of relative sea level stability or rise associated with a decrease in the rate of isostatic uplift. Coastal subsidence associated with a large or great earthquake about 2.1 ka, is indicated by an erosional unconformity that truncates terrestrial basin fills around Morzhovoi Bay. The absence of sites dating between 2.5 ka and 2.0 ka suggests that this event may have destroyed part of the record of coastal occupation on the lower peninsula. Settlement patterns are correlated with the spatial and temporal distribution of marine and estuarine resources. Salmon become an increasingly important subsistence resource during the last 1500 years, and reflect the establishment of nearshore hydrographic conditions as the sea has approached its modern level. Episodic tectonic activity that displaces shorelines and reorganizes intertidal environments has more profound implications for site location and preservation than does the long-term, isostatically-controlled trend of regional sea-level.

**James Kari (University of Alaska Fairbanks)**

*Dena'inaq" Titaztua (Session: 3e)*

This paper will summarize the various mapping methods that have been used in the recording of ethnogeographic data in Alaskan Athabaskan languages. It is quite daunting to attempt to collate and to advance detailed ethnogeographic materials. I will summarize various methods that I have used for mapping as I document oral place names networks. These include mapping methods for use in fieldwork, and several formats for map publication. Mapping and updating the materials with GIS methods have not yet been attempted, and there may be numerous possible applications.

**Rick Knecht (Museum of the Aleutians), and Philomena Knecht (Harvard University), and Richard Davis (Bryn Mawr College)**

*Early Prehistoric Cultures of the Eastern Aleutians and the Kodiak Archipelago (Session: 1a)*

Recent excavations at the Margaret Bay (UNL-48) site in Unalaska (c.5200-3100 BP) and the Rice Ridge Site (KOD-363) on Kodiak Island (c.6,100 -3,800 BP) have yielded new data on the early prehistory of those regions. There have been suggestions that the "Transitional" phase between Anangula and the Chaluka phase of the Aleutian Tradition was closely related to the Ocean Bay tradition of the Kodiak Island region. The Margaret Bay data, however, demonstrates that by c. 5,500 BP the eastern Aleutians and the Kodiak region had developed very distinct cultures. Some shared traits between Ocean Bay and the Margaret Bay phase do exist, as they do throughout the entire prehistoric sequence: bilaterally barbed harpoon points with line guards, ocher grinders, oil lamps, stemmed and bi-pointed points of chipped stone, and microblade manufacture. Contact between the peoples of these regions is suggested by the occasional finds of Ocean Bay type slate lance mid-sections at Margaret Bay and by Arctic Small Tool tradition (ASTt) related lithics at the Rice Ridge site. Interestingly the Margaret Bay assemblage shows more affinity to paleo-Eskimo sites from the ASTt tradition than it does to sites in the Kodiak archipelago. We



believe that this data has important implications to our understanding of Arctic prehistory, as well as the time depth of the ethnic boundaries between the Aleutian and Kodiak region.

**Oscar Kawagley**

*Exploring the Alaska Native Holotropic Mind (Session: 3c)*

The Alaska Native people and others need to understand how the Native people, through their ancestors, learned to live in a state of "pitallqertugluni" or a feeling of being just right with the universe. The past, present and future work in synergy to make the identity, what to be, and what to do. The tetrahedral metaphor will be used to try to clarify the all-important concept.

**David Krupa**

*Finding the Feather: Peter John and the reverse anthropology of the "White Man Way" (Session: 2e)*

This paper examines Interior Athabaskan Chief Peter John's critique and reverse anthropology of the "white man way." Peter argues that the dominant culture is flawed by a loss of connection to the "true stories" of tradition. He offers a very old Athabaskan story as the new narrative by which "Indian" and "white man" worlds are joined in common understanding. Peter's reverse anthropology provides an incisive yet conciliatory perspective on the "culture that studies." Also, his emphasis on the importance of living the meanings of stories sheds light on debates surrounding knowledge and representation.

**Igor Krupnik (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution)**

*"Jesup Genealogy": Intellectual Partnership and Russian-American Cooperation in Arctic/North Pacific Anthropology. Part I: From the Jesup Expedition to the Cold War, 1897-1948. (Session: 2b)*

I first crossed with Jim VanStone in 1979 in Moscow, at the 3<sup>rd</sup> (and the last) meeting of the joint Soviet-American task group on Arctic/Northern anthropological research. The full official title of the group, "The Soviet-American Working Group for Cooperation in the Studies of Interactions of Indigenous Peoples and Cultures of Northern Siberia and North America," is worth mentioning because of its length as well as of the lasting memories of the bygone era of the first détente in the Soviet-American academic partnership in Northern studies. Jim was then the leader of the American team while I was the youngest person on the Russian side. Notwithstanding all the disparity in age and status, Jim was the loveliest person to approach. He was quite outspoken in advocating the benefits of research partnership for the two sides and he was eager to prove it by both his professional career and his personal commitments. His outstanding knowledge of early Russian sources was so obvious to be fully appreciated. In fact, two Fieldiana volumes of translated accounts of the early Russian explorations in Alaska, those of V.S. Khromchenko's in 1822 and A.F. Kashevarov's in 1838, were just published under his editorship. This paper is aimed at paying tribute to one of the many facets of Jim's professional career, that is, to his input in Russian-American partnership in Arctic research and to his personal ties with so many Russian colleagues during the last three decades.

**Lars Krutak (University of Alaska Fairbanks)**

*Tattoo in the Circumpolar North: Body Modification and the Symbolic Articulation of Society (Session: 1b)*

Anthropological knowledge of autochthonous tattoo practices in the Bering Sea region is sufficiently rare. Archaeological and paleopathological evidence suggests that tattooing has been utilized in the area for more than one thousand years. This paper serves as a preliminary exploration into tattoo significance among the Yupiit of St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. At a general level, this paper will contribute to our understanding of "embodied knowledge" (Bourdieu 1977, 1990; Connerton 1989; Csordas 1990, 1994; Johnson 1987; Schepher-Hughes 1994; Strathern 1996; Varela et al. 1991), to the field of body decoration, and to our awareness of symbolic expressions among circumpolar peoples. My intent is to elucidate the relationship between tattoos, in the domains of religious, medicinal, and cultural ritual, and their articulation to these domains as tangible references marking the surfaces and boundaries of the body. (Bloch 1974) Today fewer than ten St. Lawrence Island Yupiit retain traditional tattoo manifestations. Disruptions to native society as a result of disease, missionization, and modernity paved the way for a relinquishing of old customs. Nonetheless, a substantial number of St. Lawrence Islanders remember vividly the practice of tattoo. It is on their recollections that this paper is largely based. "St. Lawrence Island Yupik Tattoo: Body Modification and the Symbolic Articulation of Society."

**Michael L. Kunz (Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks, Alaska)**

*Occupation At The Mesa Site: An Example Of Cultural Separation In The Archaeological Record*

*(Session: 3b)*

Classic Paleoindian lanceolate points have long been considered the hallmark of the oldest, universally accepted, cultural tradition in the Americas. The distinctive technology, based primarily on bifacial reduction, that produces the points and the rest of the assemblage, from formal tools through flaking debitage, has been shown to be almost as diagnostic as the points themselves. The North American Paleoindian lithic industry is quite distinct from the late Pleistocene, Old World core and blade industries that typify the technology of the western Beringian predecessors and eastern Beringian contemporaries of the Paleoindians. Recently microblades have been found at the Mesa site, the type-site for the eastern Beringian Paleoindian Mesa Complex. Although blades do occur in some Paleoindian assemblages, their occurrence is so limited that it must be considered incidental; microblades are not known to occur at all. This paper demonstrates that, as with other Paleoindian complexes, microblades are not part of the Mesa assemblage.

**Mary Ann Larson (University of Alaska Fairbanks)**

*The Whale Feast in Point Hope as a Continuing Tradition (Session: 1e)*

Point Hope has been one of the most studied communities in Alaska in some respects, and that documentation allows us to trace changes in traditions over the years. By working with the people of Point Hope and by looking at the work of researchers such as Burch, Foote, Rainey, and VanStone, I plan to compare aspects of the community's Whale Feast as it has been held over the last century. Possible reasons for changes can be tied to a variety of causes, many of which can best be viewed interdisciplinarily.

**Vicki LeCornu**

*Title and abstract unavailable (Session: 3f)*

**Karlene Leeper (National Park Service)**

*The Kobuk Valley Stampede: Archaeology and Texts of a Gold Rush Hoax (Session: 3a)*

The Klondike strike and subsequent gold rush resulted in a boom for transportation and outfitting businesses who encouraged gold seekers and adventurers to explore all corners of Alaska and the Yukon. Fallacious information moved quickly, and soon ship loads of stampedeers were off to Kotzebue and the Kobuk. Several accounts show the visitors reaching Kotzebue in early July, 1898; then landing on the beach and assembling river boats before ascending the Kobuk and other nearby rivers. Though some of the travelers leave that summer, most stay, build cabins and spend the winter. Most do little prospecting, but leave in the spring when they hear of gold near Nome. The story is of interest to archaeologists because it allows the study of a selection of sites which were inhabited for a known and very limited amount of time. The texts, including, diaries, letters, memoirs and newspaper articles lend diversity to the stories of those who participated in the single event.

**Stephen Loring (Arctic Studies Center - Smithsonian Institution)**

*The Trail to the Caribou House: Community Archaeology with the Innu in Labrador (Session: 2c)*

Community archaeology with the Innu in Labrador has focused on providing training opportunities for young people while documenting prehistoric and historic land-use. Research teams composed of hunters, elders and archaeologists have transformed perceptions of Innu prehistory and served to empower the Innu in the interpretation and presentation of their own history.

**Stephen Loring (Arctic Studies Center - Smithsonian Institution)**

*The Archaeology of an 18th-Century Russian-Aleut Sea-Otter Hunting Camp on Agattu*

*(Session: 1d)*

During the summer of 1996 the Western Aleutian Human Paleoecology and Biodiversity Project conducted research on Agattu in the Near Islands. Research focused on excavating a large block in the village midden of AG-27, a small Aleut village site on Karab Cove. When clearing back the putske vegetation covering the midden mound an unusual circular stone structure was encountered just below the surface which proved to be the remains of a mid-18th century Russian-Aleut sea-otter hunting camp. A brief introduction to the archaeology of Agattu and the Karab Cove sites is followed by a detailed description and analysis of the Russian-Aleut component that included a diverse assemblage of Aleut and Russian artifacts. Most surprising was the recovery of a large, carved stone penis from the center of the structure!

**Bruce Lutz (Brown University)**

*Point Provenience Data from XBM- 103 at Sapun Creek, Noatak National Preserve, Northwest Alaska*  
(Session: 3d)

Abstract unavailable

**Natalia Malyk-Selinova (Rutgers University), Gail Ashley (Rutgers University), Robert Gal (National Park Service), Michael Glascock (University of Missouri - Columbia), and Hector Neff (University of Missouri - Columbia)**

*Geographic and Cultural Distribution of Cherts from Prehistoric Quarries in the Western Brooks Range*  
(Session: 3d)

Four prehistoric chert quarries were identified in the western Brooks Range, Alaska, during regional geological-geochemical sourcing. "Sourcing" involved correlation of 257 chert artifacts from 57 prehistoric sites located in northwestern Alaska with quarries, using a data base of geochemical and mineralogical signatures obtained from a series of chert outcrops in the region. Results are summarized in maps that show geographic and cultural distribution of cherts from each quarry throughout prehistoric time in northwestern Alaska. The geographic boundaries show potential for distribution of prehistoric cherts from the western Brooks Range quarries across the Bering Strait, to the Arctic Ocean, and to the northwest. The cultural affiliation of four quarries lasts from the American Paleo-Arctic tradition to the Woodland Eskimo. Results of chert sourcing provide critical information for archaeologists for the reconstruction of prehistoric migration routes in the western part of eastern Beringia.

**Herbert D.G. Maschner (University of Wisconsin - Madison)**

*Archaeological Theory and GIS (Session: 3e)*

In the last five years it has become trendy to invoke a GIS-based research plan for archaeological management and regional studies. These database projects are often ill conceived and without a clear understanding of the anticipated results. This is especially typical of state and federal agencies that are more likely to utilize data and coverages available within their organization than invest in the coverages actually needed for management or regional analysis. These problems reflect a larger issue in the field of archaeology, namely, our methods are often simply maintaining the status quo rather than adapting to changing research questions and agendas.

**Herbert D. G. Maschner (University of Wisconsin - Madison)**

*Introduction to the Lower Alaska Peninsula Project: Methods and Goals (Session: 2d)*

The Lower Alaska Peninsula Project was initiated in 1995 to investigate the relationship between landscape change and human settlement and subsistence organization. To date, most of the project area has been surveyed and over 100 villages and camps have been investigated. Studies of the glacial geology, coastal geomorphology, and volcanology have been completed or are nearly done. A broad and integrated geographic information system has been constructed and spatial analyses have begun. This project forms the first phase of a 10-year research effort oriented towards the investigation of human-landscape interactions in a geologically active zone.

**Herbert D.G. Maschner (University of Wisconsin - Madison)**

*The Villages of the Lower Alaska Peninsula (Session: 2d)*

The first occupation of the lower Alaska Peninsula occurs approximately 4000 BC and is seen in the presence of small group of house depressions organized into villages. By 100 BC villages reach 300 house depressions in villages that cover nearly a square kilometer. After AD 1150 there is a transition to large, corporate households reminiscent of historic Aleut dwellings. These villages are huge, with several having estimated populations of 1000 to 1500 individuals. Changes in village size and organization, household size and organization, and the regional distribution of villages, appear to reflect changes in the nature of the lower peninsula landscape as well as regional political dynamics.

**Arthur L. Mason (University of California Berkeley)**

*Cross-Dressing Kinship: A Case of Kodiak's Changing Gendered Identifications (Session: 3f)*

In this paper I argue that kinship and ethnic affiliation are secured in and through identifications which are gendered. I locate the Congressional passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971 as a crucial site for a certain crossing, a transfer of identification through matrilineage from patrilineage. This change of identification, represented by new configurations of heritage, space and capital, signifies a

transfer of kinship and ethnic loyalties and affiliations. I also argue that the enduring presence of patrilineal names represents an illusory permanence of a continuing patrilineality; a nominal yet powerful zone of masculine control I call the "cross-dressing of kinship."

**Owen K. Mason (Alaska Quaternary Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks)**

*A Paleogeographic Preface to the Origins of Whaling in the Western Arctic (Session: 1e)*

In tectonically stable northwest Alaska, the long-term trend of regional sea level and paleoclimate can be obtained from coastal environments with adequate sediment supply and sequences of marsh peat interbedded with overwash deposits or capped by dunes that preserve a record of storm surges and coastal erosion/deposition events. Sea level remained at least 1 m below present until as recently as 500 cal BC, based on marsh peat ages in Lopp and Shishmaref Lagoons. Beach ridge complexes offer long-term records of storm history that provide the critical windows for the development of whaling. The onset of progradation broadly follows the stabilization of sea level following 3000 BC, although some areas witness delays of several thousand years, e.g. Point Hope and Wales. Dune construction co-occurs with stormy intervals during montane Alaska glacial expansions 1600 to 800 BC 100 BC to AD 200, AD 750-1000, and AD 1400-1900. Dune stabilization, indicative of warmer climates predominates between 800 to 200 BC and during the first several centuries. The development of whaling occurs within a warmer period, c. AD 200-500.

**Owen K. Mason (Alaska Quaternary Center, University of Alaska Museum)**

*Paleodemography, War, Whaling and Trade during First Millennium AD Ipiutak and Birnirk Cultures (Session: 3d)*

Warfare, whaling and participation in long distance trade intensified in the Bering Strait region between A.D. 600-1000 (in calibrated years). The development of more complex societies involved the control of resource hot spots from coastal promontories and access to iron from distant East Asian centers (mainly Korean). Stylistic similarities, recognized as early as the 1920's, provide the basis to recognize societal interaction. Despite >600 excavated burials from Point Hope, St. Lawrence Island and East Cape (Siberia), only a meager data base is available for establishing contemporaneity, the extent of interaction, the functioning of societies and the intensity of warfare. Burials do show pronounced internal status differences at Point Hope and Ekven/Uelen at East Cape. Radiocarbon ages reveal a disjunct pattern in settlement histories; Cape Krusenstern settled most densely at A.D. 400-650, Point Hope at A.D. 400-900, while Ekven peaked between A.D. 800-1200 and at Seveokok (St. Lawrence Island) population was greatest between A.D. 1000 and 1200. House floor areas are used to retrodict population, indicating that 170-210 people inhabited Point Hope during an average (20-25 yr) Ipiutak generation while Krusenstern settlements varied from 50-100. Larger structures provide evidence of communal organization (i.e., men's houses) associated with Ipiutak peoples. Lower populations are associated with the Birnirk culture which controlled only marginal locations, often in very close proximity to Ipiutak sites. The development of whaling is sporadically documented but appears associated with technological innovations in Old Bering Sea and Birnirk polities while the influence of Ipiutak was achieved without a reliance on whaling.

**Rachel Mason (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)**

*Intermarriage and Migrations Among Kodiak Island Villages in the Twentieth Century (Session: 3f)*

Each of the six contemporary Alaska Native villages in the Kodiak Island area is connected by kinship to all the others because of a history of intermarriage, migration, and dislocation of whole villages. At the same time, each village has a distinct identity or style. Kodiak City's population is predominantly non-Native, yet this community has a numerically larger Native population than any other in the Kodiak Archipelago. The memories of living people, as well as written history, show that at least since the beginning of this century, many Kodiak Natives have moved from one village to another, or to or from Kodiak City, perhaps several times in their lives. This paper examines the history of marriage connections and migration among Kodiak communities, with the hypothesis that such connections increased as Natives became involved in the commercial fishing industry. Noting that the pattern continues today, the paper speculates on the reasons for present-day intermarriage and migration.

**Allen P. McCartney (University of Arkansas)**

*Alvin Cahn: World War II Aleutian Archaeologist (Session: 2b)*

Lt. Comdr. Alvin Robert Cahn (USNR), a former biology professor, was stationed at Dutch Harbor

between 1942-1945. He assembled archaeological collections of artifacts being actively bulldozed from Unalaska Bay midden sites as roads, pipelines, and gun emplacements were built across them. Cahn saw the potential scientific value of such artifacts, and collected several thousand of them during the war years. Cahn sent collections and notes to the Field Museum of Natural History, and later to the American Museum of Natural History. Some of the Chicago materials were published by George Quimby; a staff archaeologist at the museum from 1945 to 1948. Not only are the Cahn collections the largest assembled from the Aleutians during WWII, but he was responsible for Helge Larsen, then an American Museum archaeologist, excavating at the deepest site, Site D, in 1945. Ted Bank also excavated at Site D after the war, helping to make this one of the most important eastern Aleutian sites.

**Patricia L. McClenahan**

*Opening Remarks Geographic Information Systems: Theory and Application in Anthropology/Cultural Resource Management (Session: 3e)*

**J. David McMahan (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology) and Timothy Dilliplane (Brown University)**

*Early 19th Century Cobblers, Barbers, and Metalsmiths: Insights from the Archaeology of Castle Hill (Session: 3b)*

The Alaska Office of History and Archaeology conducted excavations at Sitka's Baranof Castle State Historic Site (Castle Hill) during the spring-summer of 1997, focusing primarily on a natural bench near the base of the hill. Continuous undisturbed archaeological deposits from the Russian period were discovered throughout this area of the site, exceeding earlier expectations that only isolated pockets of undisturbed materials might be located. A buried cultural layer represented by structural remains and a broad array of artifacts has been partially excavated. The significance of the deposit is enhanced by excellent preservation of organic-based items such as textiles, cordage, rope, hair, fur, feathers, leather, worked wood, and exotic botanical items. Approximately 20,000 artifacts, estimated to represent about half of the recovered assemblage, have been catalogued. Our preliminary interpretation is that this area was used largely by craftsmen and artisans engaged in the working of wood, leather, and metals. The discovery is significant for the scientific information it can provide on the early history of Sitka and of Russian America in general. Excavations, which are being conducted in conjunction with proposed construction activities, will continue during the spring-summer of 1998.

**Larry Merculieff**

*Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Resource Management (Session: 3c)*  
Abstract unavailable

**Rita A. Miraglia (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence)**

*Traditional Ecological Knowledge and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Effort (Session: 3c)*

Residents of small predominantly Alaskan Native communities in the EVOS impact area expressed the need for more involvement in the oil spill restoration effort; EVOS project principal investigators recognized that local residents have traditional knowledge that could answer questions that have not been answered through conventional scientific means. Barriers to working with TEK have included questions of ownership of data, fear of loss of control of traditional knowledge, the issue of anonymity versus credit, and compensation for providing information. The EVOS Trustee Council has adopted a set of "Protocols for Including Indigenous Knowledge in the EVOS Restoration Process." A "TEK Handbook" and a "TEK Database Reference Guide" have been compiled for the project. TEK Specialists have been hired, and workshops have been conducted in the spill-impacted communities. It is evident that residents of the spill area want an active role in the collection, interpretation and use of their TEK.

**Craig Mishler (Session: 2e)**

*Marten Creek and Red-throated Loon: A Visit to the Gwich'in Homeland*

In June, 1997, a party of 30 people in four river boats left Venetie to visit the old village of Tsuk'oo and the muskrat hunting camp known as Tee'itree. Our primary goal was to visit and repair graves near the old village. In addition to photographing sites along the way, interviews were conducted with elders during and after the trip to outline the history of this historic Yukon Flats community, occupied from at least as early as

1913 until the early 1960s. As a result, much has been learned about Gwich'in lifeways at a time when commercial fur trapping defined the seasonal round. In a slide presentation, the sites are shown to have great potential for advancing our knowledge of Gwich'in tribal history and archaeology.

**Paul Nadasdy (Kluane First Nation)**

*"The "Natural Conservationists" or Environmental Threat? First Nations and the Environmental Movement. (Session: 1b)*

Currently First Nations are coming into conflict with environmentalists Over everything from economic development and resource extraction to the creation of protected areas. At the same time, the image of Native Americans as "ecologically noble savages" has led to a popularization of native spirituality, which many environmentalists have adopted as a model for the ideal relationship between humans and the environment. This presentation will explore this apparent contradiction. It will begin with a brief look at the environmental movement, considering its heterogeneity and the major assumptions underlying different strands of environmentalist thought and practice. It will then examine the ideal of the "ecologically noble savage," its place within the environmental movement, and its relation to the cultural "realities" of First Nation people's lives and their relationship to the land. Discussion will be based on the case of Southern Tutchone people of Burwash Landing, YT. and will focus on how different cultural assumptions and practices have led to misunderstanding and conflict First Nation, and environmentalists.

**Michael Nowak (Colorado College)**

*Participation in the Mixed Economy, 1998 (Session: 1b)*

Choices pertaining to the degree with which people participate in various aspects of traditional hunting, fishing, and gathering, are complex. This complexity entails many variables, among which educational background, economic status, technical skills, and social position, rank as major factors in specific balances of traditional foods and store purchased foods. Decision making regarding this balance does not always remain the same. If choices are viewed over time, patterns or tendencies may be observed. One of these involves a continued loss of technological independence. Another concerns the close tie between disposable income and participation success. Trends first identified more than two decades ago still appear to be operative today.

**Megan Partlow (University of Wisconsin-Madison)**

*"Salmonopia" and Screen Size: Examining the Importance of Salmon at the Settlement Point Site, Afognak Island (Session: 1a)*

Some archaeologists have suggested salmon were the dominant food resource in the Kodiak Archipelago during Koniag times. The intensive processing of salmon may have led to social inequality in the manner sometimes implicated for the Northwest Coast. Whatever the merits of this hypothesis, the dominance of salmon has rarely been explicitly tested. In this paper, I examine the importance of salmon at the Settlement Point site with special consideration of archaeological recovery methods, disposal contexts and skeletal part representation. At this site, the codominance of cod and salmon remains suggests that the cod fishery may have been equally as important as salmon.

**Patricia Partnow (Partnow Consulting)**

*Issues in Translation: 200 Years In the Life of an Alutiiq Story (Session: 2e)*

A bear story Perryville elder Ignatius Kosbruk recorded for me in both Alutiiq and English seemed familiar. A search through the few written sources for Alutiiq oral tradition yielded a version reported in Davydov's early 19th century account of his trip to Russian America. This paper considers the variations in the three renditions now in hand and the translation issues they present, viz., the story's meaning and structure, the artistry of the performances, and the relationship of each component to temporal and spatial context.

**Renee Petruzelli and Diane K. Hanson (Office of History and Archaeology Anchorage, Alaska)**

*Initial Investigations Of Subsistence During The Russian Period At Castle Hill In Sitka, Alaska (Session: 3b)*

Office of History and Archaeology archaeologists excavated a portion of a natural bench at Castle Hill National Historic Park, in Sitka, Alaska during the summer of 1997. The bulk of the material recovered from this portion of the site was deposited between AD 1830 and 1840. At this time, the site was occupied by Tlingits, Aleuts and Russians. The purpose of the analysis of fauna from the bench area is to determine the role of ethnic

dietary preferences in the formation of the zooarchaeological assemblage from the site. Historic documents indicate that while domesticated animals were imported from Russia, Native American subsistence patterns and preferences endured.

**Elizabeth B. Pontti (Alutiiq Museum & Archaeological Repository)**

*Defining the Denali Complex: A Comparative Study of Lithic Assemblages from Panguingue Creek and Dry Creek (Session: 3b)*

This paper presents a comparative analysis of Early Holocene lithic assemblages from the Panguingue Creek and Dry Creek sites of central interior Alaska. The analysis examines the cultural affiliations of the two oldest components at Panguingue Creek (I and 11) through a statistically-based typological comparison with Denali Complex materials from Dry Creek component 11. Despite differences in age and the absence of microblades in one Panguingue component, results illustrate similar tool frequencies and production technologies, linking Panguingue Creek firmly to the Denali complex. The results also illustrate technological changes over the course of the Early Holocene and advocate a broader approach to the interpretation of the Denali Complex.

**Elizabeth B. Pontti and Amy F. Steffan (Alutiiq Museum & Archaeological Repository)**

*Community Archaeology on Kodiak Island: A View from the Alutiiq Museum (Session: 2c)*

Although there is a long tradition of archaeology in the Kodiak Archipelago, and intense community interest in prehistory, public access to archaeology is relatively recent. Over the past three years, the Alutiiq Museum has capitalized on community enthusiasm to conduct scientific research, increase awareness of Alutiiq culture, and promote the preservation of archaeological sites. This paper summarizes the history of archaeological research, discusses the development of collaborative projects, and explores the unique ways that community-based archaeology contributes to the Alutiiq heritage movement.

**Ben Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks)**

*A Coarse-grained Intersite Analysis in the Copper River Basin and Highland Periphery (Session: 3b)*

This study is a summary and characterization of the archaeological record in this linguistically bounded physiographic region. Environment, potential resource base, location relative to water source type, and 40 other variables were recorded and analyzed for 713 prehistoric, protohistoric, and aboriginal historic sites in this area. All available radiocarbon dates for the region were calibrated. The ethnohistorical model derived from the Ahtna appears to be relevant up to c700 BP. Prior to this date, a different model, based on the year-round hunting of caribou is posited based on the patterns observed.

**Ken Pratt (BIA ANCSA Office)**

*Copper, Trade and Tradition among the Lower Ahtna of the Chitina River Basin: The Nicolai Era, 1884-1900. (Session: 2b)*

Published accounts concerning the Chitina River Basin are rich in information about the copper mining industry and associated socioeconomic change, but little has been written about the earlier copper trade century Native among the Lower Ahtna and adjacent Native groups. This paper uses ethnographic, archaeological and historical data to correct that shortcoming, and to interpret Chief Nicolai's place in both the late 19<sup>th</sup> copper trade and development of the American copper mining industry.

**David E. Putnam (Inupiat Heritage Center, Iisagvik College, Barrow, Alaska), and Terrence E. Fifield (USDA Forest Service, Craig, Alaska)**

*Indicators of Holocene Relative Sea-Level Change on Prince of Wales Island, Southeast Alaska (Session: 2a)*

Measured elevations and radiocarbon ages of articulated mollusk shells preserved in uplifted marine mud provide a record of Holocene change in relative sea-level. These and other corroborating data indicate the maximum extent of the early Holocene marine transgression occurred at ca. 9,300 B.P. at approximately eight meters above modern sea level. An age/elevation curve suggests that the most rapid marine regression took place prior to 5,000 B.P. Analysis of marine microfossils from dated contexts indicates only minor changes in sea water temperatures and ecological parameters since ca. 9,000 B.P.

**Adeline Peter Raboff**

*Preliminary Study of the Western Gwich'in (Session: 1b)*

The K'it'it and Di'h\_\_\_ Gwich'in, the western most Gwich'in bands, have never been studied as two

distinct bands of the Gwich'in and furthermore their territories, having never been delineated, remained unknown until this paper. The Di'h\_\_\_ were mentioned by early missionaries and traders as the Suffleur and Te a hin while the K'it'it were mentioned as Keetla Kootchin and Kitlikutchin. Not only were these two groups thought to be one and the same group by contemporary scholars, but their territories were thought to belong exclusively to the Di'h\_\_\_ Gwich'in. The Di'h\_\_\_ were placed in the area of the upper Koyukuk River valley until Edwin S. Hall, Jr. wrote a article which appeared in the Alaska Journal in 1975. Hall extended the Di'h\_\_\_ territory all the way to the upper Noatak River valley. Ernest S. Burch, Jr. and Craig Mishler gave more dimension to this concept when they came out with an article in Arctic Anthropology in 1995. Taking the existing literature on the Di'h\_\_\_ and K'it'it the author has included the oral accounts of the late Steven Peter, Sr. from Arctic Village, Alaska and delineated the territories of the western Gwich'in bands.

**Jeff Rasic Washington State University**

*Beating the Rush: Native Use of the Chilkoot Trail Before the Klondike Stampede (Session: 3b)*

This paper discusses results of 1995 archaeological compliance work at Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park, southeast Alaska. Attention is given to data from subsurface testing of a small rock shelter located on the Chilkoot Trail. The site revealed lithic debitage, European trade goods, and other artifacts that indicate a contact period aboriginal occupation. Data from this site may add to the understanding of Native use of this well known landmark before the dynamic changes brought on by the Klondike stampede.

**Richard E. Reanier (University of Alaska Fairbanks and Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation)  
and Anne M. Jensen (Ukpeagvin Inupiat Corporation)**

*The Ipiutak Settlement at Deering: Chronological, Stratigraphic, and Archaeological Results of the 1997 Field Season (Session: 3d)*

Trench excavations for the Village Safe Water project in Deering, Alaska revealed a complex array of buried archaeological deposits, in part representative of the Ipiutak culture. The discovery of Ipiutak materials at Deering was not at all surprising, since Helge Larsen had excavated what he concluded was an Ipiutak qargi at Deering in 1950. In 1997, construction trenches revealed at least six burials, some with diagnostic Ipiutak artifacts. Additionally, examination of trench walls showed stratigraphic sections that document the constructional sequence of the Deering spit. Cultural units within these stratigraphic units, some traceable for extended distances along the trench walls, contain artifacts, features, and faunal remains left by the prehistoric occupants of the spit. Several of the features appear to be sections of houses, while others seem to be pits. Dates from radiocarbon samples taken in 1997 will reveal the ages of these cultural units. Artifacts recovered include end- and side-bladed antler projectile points, ivory figurines and amulets, and an ivory composite mask strikingly similar to one from the Ipiutak type site at Point Hope. Nearly 50 years after Larsen's initial discovery, Deering's Ipiutak heritage is revealed to be not an isolated qargi, but a complete settlement, like the larger ones at Point Hope and Cape Krusenstern.

**Gregory A. Reinhardt (University of Indianapolis)**

*Are there Male and Female "Sides" to the Mound 44 House at Utqiagvik (Barrow)? (Session: 1c)*

In 1982, the prehistoric, so-called "frozen family" house from Utqiagvik village (Barrow, Alaska) yielded the remains of six humans who died therein. Two years later Arctic Anthropology published several studies concerning this extraordinary find. One report asserted that gender-based sides to the house floor were evident drawing the conclusion from relatively few artifacts known to that author. The present paper tests the validity of that claim in light of more complete analyses.

**Gregory A. Reinhardt (University of Indianapolis)**

*Artifact Photography for Presentation and Publication (workshop). (Session: 2f)*

1ST HOUR: a basic photographer's kit; color and black-and-white films; lenses and metering; controlling light and focus (direct and indirect lighting, lighting angles, bracketing exposures, grasping depth of field, and previewing the focus). 2ND HOUR: using color, texture, and lighting for drama and emphasis (background colors and materials, shooting on glass, other visual trickery, shooting in the field and on the run); and troubleshooting.



**Petra Rethmann (McMaster University)**

*"Off-Beat" Commentary in Ethnographic Writing (Session: 1c)*

The question I will take up in this talk relates to the broader issue of gender in ethnographic narrativity. Using material from ethnographic research in northern Kamchatka, I will argue for the usefulness of "off-beat" stories in ethnographic projects that point to sites of exclusion, struggle, and creativity beyond the scope of dominant discourses. One tendency in the anthropology of gender has been to tell only of "typical" women's experiences as these are shaped by the unchallenged principles of clearly bounded cultures. This cross-cultural study of gender has specialized in culture-to-culture comparisons that, in theorizing "separate" cultures, offer only little room for the transcultural experience of local women. But individual's stories are able to open new conversations about struggle, agency, and difference. They demonstrate the limits of dominant categories and pose a challenge to their sway.

**Patrick G. Saltonstall (University of Wisconsin-Madison)**

*Cooking and Storage in the Early Koniag Period: A View from Settlement Point, Afognak Island (Session: 1a)*

This paper presents the results of four years of excavation at Settlement Point, an Early Koniag village on Afognak Island. Discussion focuses on features found in association with the site's semisubterranean houses. Clay-lined pits, slate boxes, and large depressions filled with charcoal and gravel were common finds and were initially interpreted as evidence of large-scale storage. More careful analysis, suggests that many of these features were actually used for cooking, perhaps to prepare foods for storage, to feed larger co-residential groups, or to host feasts. The number and size of these features represents a dramatic increase from those documented in older Late Kachemak dwellings. This temporal change may be another indication of increasing social complexity. Particularly, the evolution of elite hosting and feasting behavior that is documented in the historic record.

**Robert Sattler (Alaska Quaternary Center University of Alaska Museum)**

*Sediments and depositional environments at On Your Knees Cave, Alexander Archipelago, SE Alaska (Session: 2a)*

Preliminary excavations at On Your Knees Cave (PET-408) reveal a fill consisting of late Pleistocene and Holocene deposits. The late Pleistocene sediments consist of a chaotic sequence of inorganic beds. The Holocene levels are organic rich and consists of a thick profile outside the cave dripline, but a compressed stratigraphy inside the dripline. Sediments outside the dripline are characterized by observable sediment boundaries. The cultural level is at the base of the organic fill and contains a suite of macrofossils. The provisional model on the depositional environments indicate that the Holocene fill is associated with forested conditions, while the late Pleistocene deposits are enigmatic.

**James M. Savelle (McGill University) and Allen P. McCartney (University of Arkansas)**

*Gray and Minke Whale Biometry as an aid in the Identification and Size Estimation of Prehistoric Hunted Animals (Session: 1e)*

Inspection of whale skeletons in California museums and other institutions during the summer of 1997 provides us with a relatively large series of diagnostic osteological characteristics and measurements from which to identify archaeological specimens and estimate whale sizes/ages at time of death. The greatest number of available specimens were of gray (*Eschrichtius robustus*) and minke (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*) whales, baleen whales that are known to frequent the subarctic and arctic waters of Alaska, western Canada, and Chukotka. Osteological characteristics and measurements were also taken of blue, fin, and humpback specimens. Both gray and minke whale bone morphology is distinctive from that of bowhead bones, the other baleen whale series studied to date, and it should be possible to identify archaeological specimens of these two species with relative ease when applied in the field. High correlation values were found for both species with regard to most cranial, mandibular, and scapular measurements and total live animal length. We advocate continued study of museum whale specimens for the purpose of identifying archaeological whale bones to species and approximate size. This fieldwork was undertaken as part of the whale morphometrics component of the "Western Arctic Whale Hunting Societies: Whale Biometrics and Environments" project (NSF OPP 9634834, 1996-1998), University of Arkansas and McGill University.

**Bill Schneider***Ch'eghwtsen in the teaching of Peter John (Session: 2e)*

This paper examines meanings and expressions of the concept of ch'eghwtsen ("the true love") in the teaching of Interior Athabaskan Chief Peter John. Ch'eghwtsen refers to a "pure," unselfish love that finds expression in everything from potlatch songs to the bonds of husband and wife. Peter's discussion of Ch'eghwtsen becomes an object lesson when he ties the meaning of the word to the specific needs of his listeners.

**Peter Schweitzer (University of Alaska Fairbanks)***Discussant in Kinship and Community in the North (Session: 3f)*

Natalia Malyk-Selivanova, Gail Ashley (Rutgers University), Robert Gal (National Park Service), and Michael Glaskock, Hector Neff (Missouri University Research Reactor)

Geographic and Cultural Distribution of Cherts from Prehistoric Quarries in the Western Brooks Range.

Four prehistoric chert quarries were identified in the western Brooks Range, Alaska, during regional geological-geochemical "sourcing". "Sourcing" involved correlation of 257 chert artifacts from 57 prehistoric sites located in northwestern Alaska with their geological sources using a data base of geochemical and mineralogical signatures obtained for a series of chert outcrops in the region. Results are summarized in maps that show geographic and cultural distribution of cherts from each quarry throughout prehistoric time in northwestern Alaska. The geographic boundaries show possible distribution of prehistoric cherts from the western Brooks Range quarries across the Bering Strait, to the Arctic Ocean, to the northwest and to the east. The cultural affiliation of four quarries ranges from the American Paleo-Arctic tradition to the recent Eskimo. Results of chert sourcing provide critical information for reconstruction of prehistoric network in the western part of eastern Beringia.

**Nancy Sheehy (Steller Secondary School, Anchorage)***Skeletal Preparation by public school biology students with help from the Anchorage Consortium of Zooarchaeologists (Session: 2c)*

A joint effort by local zooarchaeologists and public school biology students has resulted in the first organized collection of Alaska vertebrate skeletons for use by zooarchaeologists in Alaska. In early 1997, the Biology students obtained dead animals from local governmental agencies, individuals, and the Pratt Museum in Homer, Alaska. Local zooarchaeologists helped the students and teacher learn the procedure for skeletal preparation. After preparing the skeletons, students catalogued their specimens. This project has been so successful that it will be continued this year in Steller Secondary's Biology classes. Students have been so enthusiastic that many have continued with independent study skeletal preparation projects beyond the scope of the biology class. Students see a direct benefit to the community from their work and make an effort to complete their task much more thoroughly than they have in the past with simple dissection work that is thrown away at the end of the lesson.

**Rita Shepard (University of California Los Angeles)***Changing Residence Patterns and Intrafamilial Role Changes: Causes and Effects in Turn-of-the-Century Western Alaska (Session: 1c)*

The influx of Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries, and of the American cash economy, had a strong impact on the physical structure of Native domestic systems in western Alaska. People adopted the new religions in order to be accepted by, and near to, the "power" that controlled access to the new goods and services. As men stopped building and frequenting their communal qasgis and joined their families in churches and in the above-ground family cabins that replaced the semi-subterranean houses, I suspect that patterns of domestic and societal communication also changed. This paper examines the changes in household social organization and division of labor associated with these shifts.

**William Simeone (Division of Subsistence, ADF&G) and William Sheppard (Antietam Research)***Introduction to Papers in Honor of James W. VanStone (Session: 2b)***William Sheppard (Antietam Research)***Inuit Prehistory and Legendary Geography (Session: 2b).*

In this paper the distributions of Inuit folktales are used as a means to examine interaction and population movements of prehistoric and protohistoric peoples from Siberia to Greenland. The extent to which folktales are shared between Inuit regional groups, dialect divisions, and language divisions is used to infer the diffusion

of tales across cultural boundaries, retention and loss of archaic forms, and areas of independent invention. These patterns are examined in relation to models of Arctic prehistory. The relative lack of overlap between bodies of oral literature recorded in the eastern and western Arctic further complicates the enigmatic picture of Dorset-Thule succession.

**James J. K. Simon and R. Joan Dale**

*The 1997 Archaeological Monitoring of the Deering Village Safe Water Project: A Preliminary Investigation of Ipiutak Mortuary Practices (Session: 3d)*

Seven burials were excavated in Deering, Alaska during monitoring efforts associated with a sewer and water construction project between August and October of 1997. Human remains were found in three basic archaeological contexts, (1) grave facilities, (2) isolated elements within grave fill, and (3) multiple disarticulated burials within midden deposits. Evidence of the cultural manipulation of the dead was identified in five of the burials in the form of defleshing and disarticulation cutmarks and perimortem breakage. Artifacts associated with the dead included intentional grave goods and those that incidentally accompanied the corpse at the time of interment. Grave goods included magnificent ivory carvings that compete with those reported by Larsen and Rainey (1948), such as a composite burial mask. Dozens of other ivory, bone, antler, and stone implements were found associated with the burial. Similarities to Kachemak mortuary practices (Simon and Steffian 1994) may be suggestive of possible affiliation between the Ipiutak and Kachemak people of the Kodiak Archipelago.

**Julie Sprott (Private Consulting)**

*Expression of Kinship ties via the Nuniaq-ing Custom Among Alaskan Inupiat. (Session: 3f)*

An aspect of traditional Inupiaq childrearing maintained through contemporary time is nuniaq-ing, a kind of stereotyped cooing directed by adults to infants and young children. Nuniaq-ing behavior appears to cement ties of particular kin to particular children. Special terms, for example, "paniing" and "igniing" [translated as "my daughter" and "my son" respectively, are used by parents as they "sing-song" other words of endearment to their children. Examination of nuniaq-ing not only provides a window into understanding more about the affectional realm of kin relations, but also helps to illuminate more generally the context of childrearing among Northwest arctic Inupiat.

**Dennis Stanford (Smithsonian Institution)**

*Title and abstract to be announced (Session: 3d)*

**Susan L. Steen and Robert W. Lane (University of Alberta)**

*Cribra Orbitalia and Porotic Hyperostosis in an Alaskan Eskimo Population (Session: 3b)*

The main objective of this study is to present plausible causal factors responsible for the high frequency of cribra orbitalia and porotic hyperostosis found in an Alaskan Eskimo population from Nunivak Island (n=137). Skeletal lesions of cribra orbitalia and porotic hyperostosis are the result of an iron deficiency as a consequence of inherited anemias, iron-deficient diets or malabsorption of dietary iron. Typically, iron-deficient diets (e.g., protein and iron deficient maize based diets) and genetic factors (i.e., thalassaemia, sickle-cell anemia and hereditary spherocytosis) are cited as the primary causes of anemia among prehistoric and historic populations. Although Eskimo groups have traditionally consumed diets rich in iron, skeletal lesions indicate that anemia was extremely widespread in this community. Parasitic infection and diarrheal diseases, as described in ethnographic accounts, appear to be the likely candidates in explaining the prevalence of anemia among the people of Nunivak Island.

**Amy F. Steffan, Patrick G. Saltonstall, and Elizabeth B. Pontti (Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository)**

*Village or Camp? Settlement Permanence during Kodiak's Ocean Bay Tradition (Session: 1a)*

Archaeologists studying cultural development in the Gulf of Alaska are currently exploring issues of settlement permanence. How mobile were early coastal foragers and when did logistical foraging from centrally located villages develop? This paper uses environmental data to investigate settlement options for foragers in the Kodiak Archipelago. These options are then evaluated with archaeological data from Kodiak's Ocean Bay tradition - with particular emphasis on information from recent excavations at the Blisky site. We argue that the logistic foraging pattern has great antiquity. Although mobile hunting and gathering may be possible, we believe Kodiak foragers were developing a centrally based foraging system

in the Ocean Bay 11 period and perhaps earlier.

**Henry Stewart (Showa Women's University, Japan)**

*Kipijuituq: Gender in the Netsilik Society (Session: 1c)*

Past gender studies in cultural anthropology have tended to center upon Western examples. This problem has been discussed by Bodenhorn 1990, Callender & Kochems 1983, Fulton & Anderson 1992, Gilmore 1996, Guemple 1987, Murray 1994, Robert-Lamblin 1981, Roscoe 1995, Saladin d'Anglure 1987, 1990, 1993, 1994a,b, Stewart 1991. One point common to all of the above discussions is that the male/female dichotomy underlies most discussions in Western literature on gender. However, a third gender (sex) may be noted in many non-Western societies. One such example is that of a new-born "male" child in the Netsilik society. Such a male child, referred to a kipijuituq, is raised until its first catch, usually when about 14 or 15 years of age, as a "female". The grandparents, usually paternal, determine whether a new born male child is to be a kipijuituq or not, by "talking" (hanaurajuk) to the baby. The reaction of the baby to such "talking" is the basis upon which the determination is made. The child, as well as its parents and those associated with the child, must abide by the grandparent's determination. Otherwise, misfortune would befall the child and/or others of the group. Also, if the namesake of the child was a kipijuituq, that child would necessarily also be a kipijuituq. Thus, in Netsilik society, gender does not always coincide with biological sex. Also, upon meeting certain socially prescribed conditions, the gender of a kipijuituq changes.

**Steven Street (Realty Services, Association of Village Council Presidents, Bethel, Alaska)**

*A Study of Human Skeletal Stature Estimates and Inferences Concerning Population History and Differential Gender Roles in the Bering Sea Region. (Session: 1c)*

Modern statistical studies of human biological affinity using metric or nonmetric skeletal data have emphasized variation in the skull, rather than the postcrania. Metric data taken from the axial skeleton is the most commonly used in forensic cases to estimate the stature of an individual prior to death and is less frequently used today to infer population relationships. This recent trend is due, in some part, to many of the basic assumptions underlying numerical taxonomy. Nevertheless, stature estimates made from postcranial measurements can be especially informative in studies of sexual dimorphism within a population and, by extension, can expose differences and similarities in population dynamics between groups. Stature estimates made from two series of protohistoric Bering Sea peoples from Norton Sound and Nunivak Island are used to illustrate differences between males and females in the region, as well as to contrast and compare members of the same sex from the two local groups. Historical population dynamics in the Bering Sea region and differential gender roles are implicated as the proximate causes for both the similarities and differences observed between groups within the same sex.

**George Stone (Kawerak, Incorporated)**

*The Emergence of Strategic Social Action in Rural Alaska (Session: 1b)*

This paper presents an emerging model of social action that informs the delivery of children's services in the Nome area of rural Alaska. The model synthesizes elements of strategic family therapy and symbolic anthropology to guide social action and empower families and villages to solve their own social problems. Strategic Social Action was first used in Barrow in 1993-1994. During that time application of the model cut the use of foster care by 70 percent and returned 50 native children safely to their families.

**Richard VanderHoek (National Park Service)**

*In the Footsteps of the Glacier Priest: National Park Service Archaeological Survey in the Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve (Session: 1d)*

In June and July of 1997 NPS conducted the first systematic archaeological survey to be mounted in the Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve. Twenty one new archaeological sites were discovered and documented, eleven of them prehistoric and ten historic in nature. Of the eight sites for which radiocarbon data is available, one dates to ~2000 radiocarbon years BP, 5 sites, including the largest site, range between 1190 and 1620 BP, one dates to 640 BP, and one shows repeated use over the last two millennia. The largest site, found in the Aniakchak Lagoon, contains 34 housepits and sections of eroding midden. Ongoing analysis includes the processing of tephra samples in conjunction with USGS to develop a regional tephra chronology.

**Brian Van Pay**

*The Use of Remotely Sensed Data and GIS Techniques to Locate Ancient Village Sites Based on Vegetation Growth (Session: 2d)*

Remote sensing technologies have shown to be a successful tool in locating ancient village sites on the Lower Alaska Peninsula. The spectral signatures of site vegetation received from Landsat Thematic Mapper images and color infrared aerial photography are different from the spectral signatures of the surrounding landscape. Hence, an ISODATA unsupervised classification was successful at identifying areas that were later ground truthed as previously unrecorded village sites. Future remote sensing systems, with increased spectral and spatial resolutions, promise a new tool to many arctic researchers in locating archaeological sites based on site vegetation.

**Douglas W. Veltre (University of Alaska Anchorage)**

*New directions in Aleut cultural heritage pursuits (Session: 2c)*

For the first three-quarters of this century, at the same time that federal assimilationist policies and outside economic interests were increasingly undermining traditional aspects of Aleut culture, anthropologists, archaeologists, and linguists worked to document both the distant past as well as traditional aspects of contemporary Aleut life. Building upon the foundations laid by those earlier researchers in the region, Aleuts are now striving both to Strengthen and to reestablish connections to their traditional past. Land ownership and control of archaeological properties - largely accomplished through several recent pieces of federal legislation - have provided the basis for Aleuts to take a more active role developing goals for, and participating in, a wide variety of cultural heritage projects, including archaeological investigations.

**Polly Wheeler and Matt Ganley (University of Alaska, Fairbanks)**

*Applied Anthropology in the North: Cases, Queries, and Direction (Workshop) (Session: 1f)*

**Karen Workman and William Workman (University of Alaska Anchorage)**

*Sampling vs. Block Excavation at two Recent Archaeological Sites on the Southern Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. (Session: 2b)*

Multicomponent archaeological sites at Port Graham (SEL 027) and on Chugachik Island (SEL 079) were each excavated in two consecutive seasons. Here we discuss what we expected based on the first year and then look at sampling techniques which might yield what is representative of the site as a whole. Types of late prehistoric artifacts from SEL 027 and ceramic designs from 19<sup>th</sup> century cups and saucers from SEL 079 are the objects used in sampling. A minimum of 20 to 30 square meters of excavation is required to adequately characterize the artifact assemblage from these two sites. The deployment of these units (trenches, block excavation, or randomly selected) does not appear to be as significant as the area excavated in determining artifact inventory composition. Reconstructed china cups and saucers having dozens of catalog designations and proveniences in a hunters' camp site permit some statements regarding relative age of deposition, cultural practices, and later site disturbance.

**William Workman (University of Alaska Anchorage) Karen Workman (University of Alaska Anchorage)  
David Yesner (University of Alaska Anchorage)**

*Peninsula, Alaska 1997 Excavations at SEL 027: A Late Prehistoric Site at Port Graham, Kenai (Session: 1a)*

The Workmans directed three UAA students and four Port Graham residents in a seven week excavation. 1996 testing had revealed a late prehistoric occupation dated to ca. 1300 - 1500 AD (calibrated) beneath a substantial deposit of 20th century trash and a volcanic ash (probably Katmai 1912). In 1997 we excavated an additional 62 m<sup>2</sup> of this shallow site, recovering ca. 120 prehistoric artifacts and bringing the total area excavated to ca. 90 m<sup>2</sup>. Prehistoric artifacts now total ca. 180 items. Some 20th century material was also collected. Several new artifact classes were recovered in 1997, for example, splitting adzes and single-barb bone points, but no major changes in assessment was necessitated. This was a warm season limited purpose camp with no evidence for houses, but we recorded accumulations of fire-cracked rocks, small pits (earth ovens?) and a boulder pile (a pigment source?). The 1997 fauna is being studied. Fluctuations in artifact frequencies between 1996 and 1997 remind us that larger samples are preferable to smaller ones.

**Linda Finn Yarborough (U.S. Forest Service, Chugach National Forest)**

*Early Historic Archaeofauna of the Verdant Cove Early Contact Village Site (XBS-029) (Session: 1a)*

Native Alaskans occupied site XBS-029, in Verdant Cove near the mouth of Aialik Bay on the southeastern coast of the Kenai Peninsula, during the late eighteenth, and possibly early nineteenth, century A.D. The artifact collection is characterized by stone, bone, and wood implements, and early historic glass beads. The well preserved archaeofauna of this site have potential to address the question of when post-European contact changes in the Native Alaskan subsistence economy began to occur. The various maritime species in the collection reflect the coastal location of the site and its intermittent seasonal use. Comparisons of the XBS-029 fauna with late prehistoric archaeofauna from other intermittently used sites suggest that the western fur trade economy had little effect on local subsistence practices during this site's period of occupation.

**David R. Yesner (University of Alaska Anchorage)**

**and Alexander N. Popov (Museum of Archaeology, Russian Far East State University, Vladivostok)**

*Earliest Maritime Hunters Of The Russian Far East: Recent Excavations At The Boisman Site, Primorye (Session: 1a)*

Excavations since 1991 at the Boisman Site, near Vladivostok, Primorye Province, have uncovered burials of Chuckchi-Kamchatkan physical type, associated with an shellmound dating to 6,350 yr BP. The Boisman site is the earliest well-dated coastal settlement in the Russian Far East, and the type site for the Boisman "Early Neolithic" Culture which during an early Holocene marine transgression. Elaborate grave goods associated with the burials suggest significant status differentiation as early as 6,000 yr BP. Joint excavations between Russian Far East State University and the University of Alaska Anchorage during 1996 and 1997 have expanded the data base for the site, including partial exposure of the first semi-subterranean house known from the Boisman Culture. Initial study of faunal remains from the site demonstrates a focus on marine as well as terrestrial mammal and bird hunting, along with both anadromous (salmonid) and nearshore fishes. Steller sea lions, harbor seals, and small whales were exploited, while the most important terrestrial mammals included several cervids, fox, and wild boar. Additional excavations are planned for 1998.

**Christopher E. Young (Washington State University)**

*Preliminary Report of Excavations at NOAA217 Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Northwest Alaska (Session: 3a)*

In the summer of 1997, the National Park Service undertook the excavation of a late prehistoric Eskimo house pit threatened by continued coastal erosion. The excavation revealed the well preserved wood used in the construction of a 5 m x 4 m sub-rectangular house and 3.5 m long entry tunnel dating to around 1400 A.D. Several thousand bone, ceramic, stone, wood, and other organic artifacts were recovered. The paucity of evidence for repeated long term occupation of this feature suggest a single or highly condensed period of utilization. Seal and walrus dominate the faunal component and indicate an early spring occupation.

**Anne M. Young (University of Alaska Fairbanks)**

*The Many Legacies of William A. Oquilluk, Eskimo Historian (Session: 2e)*

The turn of this century saw many changes come to Northwest Alaska. Whaling, gold stampedes, reindeer importation, and epidemics were a few of those Western impacts on the Inupiaq population of the Seward Peninsula. William Oquilluk, born into this time of change, was trained by his grandfather to be a tradition bearer for the Kauweramuit people. His collaboration with well known anthropologists Ray, Lantis, and Koranda contributed to some of the first sources of information available about early Northwest Alaska. His work with Dr. Laurel Bland resulted in the publication of a book of Eskimo lore and history, as well as an extensive deposit to the Archives of the Alaska and Polar Regions Department of the Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks. This paper will examine the contributions to the history and anthropology of Northwest Alaska made by the life and knowledge of William Oquilluk.

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