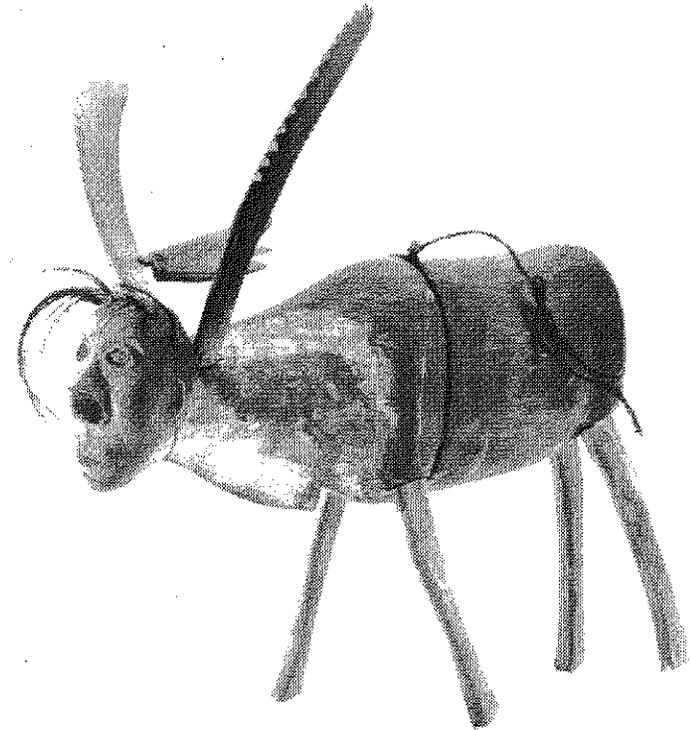


ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

- 22nd Annual Meeting -



23-25 MARCH 1995

WILLIAM A. EGAN CIVIC & CONVENTION CENTER
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

SPONSORED BY

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, ANCSA OFFICE

Reception/Registration: Wednesday, 6:00 - 9:30 PM
THE CHART ROOM, ANCHORAGE HILTON HOTEL

	Space 1	Space 2	Space 3	Space 4	Space 6
Thursday Morning		Culture Change and Continuity	Contributed Archeology	Southeast Alaska	
Thursday Afternoon		Culture Change and Continuity	Historic Period	Southeast Alaska	
Thursday Evening	Public Lecture R. Daugherty				
Friday Morning		Contributed Cultural	Cultural Landscapes	Lithic Raw Material	
Friday Afternoon		Historic Pres. Roundtable	Cultural Landscapes	Aleutian Research	
Friday Evening	Banquet, E. Burch				
Saturday Morning			Folklore in Alaska	Contributed Arch/Physical	
Saturday Lunch	Luncheon, A. McCartney				
Saturday Afternoon		Business Mtg.	Women and Subsistence	Gulf of Alaska	Lithics Workshop

Poster Session: Lobby, Thursday - Saturday
Book Room: Space 5, Thursday - Saturday

Cover Photo courtesy of the Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution
Figure accompanying Southeast Alaska symposium is from BIA ANCSA field sketch, Noyes Island
Remaining figures from Walter J. Hoffman, *The Graphic Art of the Eskimos*, US Government Printing Office, 1897

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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PROGRAM CHAIR Dale Slaughter

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Charles F. Bunch, Director

The organizers thank the many people who volunteered their time and efforts to make this meeting successful, especially Kory Cooper and other members of the University of Alaska Anchorage Anthropology Club. We also appreciate the contributions of the following persons and organizations.

Association President	Robert D. Shaw	
Board of Directors	Georgeie Reynolds Theresa Thibault Michael Yarborough	Timothy Smith William Workman
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Awards Committee	Ty Dilliplane James Payne William Workman	Linda Ellanna Doug Reger
Newsletter Editor	Neil Campbell	

TimeFrame (program printing)

Clay's Quality Printing (conference poster)

PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, 22 MARCH 1995

THE CHART ROOM, ANCHORAGE HILTON HOTEL
RECEPTION/REGISTRATION (6:00 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.)

THURSDAY - SATURDAY, 23-25 MARCH 1995

LOBBY
REGISTRATION AND CONFERENCE POSTER SALES (7:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.)

SPACE 5
BOOK DISPLAY (8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.)

SPACE 6
INFORMAL MEETINGS/"SHOW-AND-TELL" (8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Thursday and Friday; 8:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. Saturday)

This room will be available for impromptu meetings and as a place to display/discuss artifacts or other materials.

WILLIWAW ROOM
SLIDE PREVIEW (7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.)

A projector will be set-up in this room to allow presenters to preview slides prior to their talks.

LOBBY
POSTER SESSIONS

Charles E. Holmes - "An Assessment of Radiocarbon Data Pertaining to Tanana Valley Archaeology"

Joseph D. Bartolini - "BIA ANCSA 14(h) (1) Site Investigations: 1978-1994"

J. David McMahan and R. Joan Dale - "Analysis of an Early Historic Russian Burial from the Aleutians: A Glimpse into the Past of the Unalaska Settlement"

Office of History and Archaeology Staff - "Saving Our Past: Alaska's State Historic Preservation Plan - A Poster Depicting Alaska's Historic Properties"

Thursday, March 23

Space 2

Space 3

Space 4

8:20			Fifield and Putnam
8:30	Miraglia		Maschner
8:40	Ganley		
9:00	Fienup-Riordan	Hanson and Kusmer	Bowers and Betts
9:20	Simon	Worthington	Erlandson and Moss
9:40	Knecht and Pullar	Hall et al.	Dean and Henrikson
10:00	BREAK	BREAK	BREAK
10:20	Simeone	Hunston	Monteith et al.
10:40	Anungazuk	O'Leary	Scherer
11:00	Nowak	W. Sheppard	Schulte and Autrey

LUNCH

1:40		Mills	
2:00	R. Shepard	King	Langdon et al.
2:20	W. Fitzhugh and Haakanson	Partnow	Putnam and Fifield
2:40	Discussant: Mercurlieff	Seager-Boss et al.	O. Mason
3:00		BREAK	Dixon et al.
3:20		Fogarty	Baichtal
3:40		Kingston	
4:00		Simon	

7:00 Public Outreach Presentation, R. Daugherty - Space 1

Ivan: Biography of an Urban Gorilla

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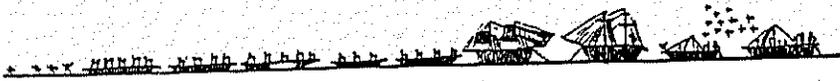
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SPACE 2

CULTURE CHANGE AND CONTINUITY

Organizers and Chairs: Rita Miraglia and Steven R. Street

- 
- 8:30 Rita Miraglia - Introduction
- 8:40 Matthew Ganley - "Historic Transformation of the Role of Anatguk: Northwest Alaska"
- 9:00 Ann Fienup-Riordan - "Yup'ik Metaphors of Conversion, Metaphors of Change"
- 9:20 James J.K. Simon - "Inupiat Reindeer Herding in Alaska: A Critique of Anthropological Classifications?"
- 9:40 Rick Knecht and Gordon Pullar - "Alutiq Culture and Identity Since 1400 A.D."
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 Bill Simeone - "Rifles, Blankets and Beads: The Athapaskan Potlatch in the 20th Century"
- 10:40 Herbert Anungazuk - "Comparing the Diversity of Cultural and Natural Landscapes"
- 11:00 Michael Nowak - "Continuity and Change: A Quarter Century on Nunivak"
- LUNCH
- 2:00 Rita Shepard - "Celebrating Cultural Diversity: 150 Years of Interactive Boundaries in Western Alaska"
- 2:20 William Fitzhugh and Sven Haakanson, Jr. - "Living Yamal: Cultural Survival and Northern Development" [includes video]
- 3:00 Discussant: Ilarion (Larry) Mercurieff

2

SPACE 3

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHEOLOGY

Chair: Richard E. Reanier

- 
- 9:00 Diane K. Hanson and Karla D. Kusmer - "Sea Otter Scarcity and the Prehistoric Environment of the Strait of Georgia, British Columbia"

9:20 Ann Worthington - "A Guide to Denaina House
 Depositions at Kijik"

9:40 Edwin S. Hall, Jr., Richard E. Reanier, Steven L.
 Klingler and Robert Gal - "Late Prehistoric Villages in
 the Colville and Noatak River Drainages" [video]

10:00 BREAK

10:20 Jeff Hunston - "Sleepless in Beringia"

10:40 Matthew B. O'Leary - "Geography of Yupiit Warrior
 Traditions"

11:00 William L. Sheppard - "Alternative Models of Dorset-
 Thule Succession"

SPACE 4

**SOUTHEAST ALASKA: STUDIES IN ARCHEOLOGY, HISTORY AND
 ANTHROPOLOGY**

Organizers and Chairs: Terence E. Fifield and John Autrey



8:20 Terence E. Fifield and David E. Putnam - "Thorne River
 Basket, Prince of Wales Island: Description, Context,
 and Opportunities"

8:40 Herbert D.G. Maschner - "Recent Archaeological
 Investigations in Saginaw Bay, Kuiu Island, Southeast
 Alaska"

9:00 Peter M. Bowers and Robert C. Betts - "Late Holocene
 Microblades on the Northern Northwest Coast:
 Preliminary Report on an Intertidal Site at Port
 Houghton, Alaska"

9:20 Jon Erlandson and Madonna Moss - "Middle and Late
 Holocene Wood Artifacts from Sea Caves in Southern
 Southeast Alaska"

9:40 Jonathan R. Dean and Steve Henrikson - "Ceremonial
 Clothing, the 'Main Sitka Tlingit Chief,' and
 Russian/Tlingit Diplomacy of the 19th Century"

10:00 BREAK

10:20 Daniel Monteith, Priscilla Schulte and Jimmy George,
 Jr. - "Development of Tlingit Language Curriculum
 Using Hypercard"

10:40 Judith E. Scherer - "Linking Traditional, Tourist, and
 Cultural Resource Views of Totem Poles: The Totem Poles
 of Sitka National Historical Park"

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11:00 Priscilla Schulte and John Autrey - "The Bear Stands
Up" [video]

----- LUNCH

2:00 Steven J. Langdon, Douglas Reger and Neil Campbell -
"Pavements, Pounds, Pairs, Piles, and Puzzles: Research
on the Little Salt Lake Fish Weir Complex"

2:20 David E. Putnam and Terence E. Fifield: "Estuarine
Archaeology and Holocene Sea Level Change on Prince of
Wales Island, Alaska"

2:40 Owen K. Mason - "Re-Evaluating the Isostatic
Explanation of Raised Shorelines: The Role of Tectonics
in Lynn Canal and Southern Southeast Alaska"

3:00 E. James Dixon, Robert A. Sattler and Thomas D.
Hamilton - "Late Quaternary Archeology and Paleocology
of Southeast Alaska Karst"

3:20 James F. Baichtal: "Update on Geological and
Paleontological Research on the Ketchikan Area of the
Tongass National Forest"

SPACE 3

THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE HISTORIC PERIOD: CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN
ETHNOHISTORY, HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND VISUAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Organizer and Chair: Robert E. King

1:40 Robin Mills - "Historic Archaeology and Abandonment: A
Study in Site Formation Processes"

2:00 Robert E. King - "Trails North: The Visual History of
Alaska's First Highway"

2:20 Patricia H. Partnow - "Schools in Russian America"

2:40 Fran Seager-Boss, Karen Wood Workman, George A. Wood,
David R. Yesner and William B. Workman - "Excavation of
the Chief Wasilla House Site, A Late 19th/Early 20th
Century Dena'ina Household in Wasilla, Alaska"

3:00 BREAK

3:20 Mary E. Fogarty - "Wrangell Village, Alaska Peninsula:
Survey, Location, and Description"

3:40 Deanna Kingston - "King Island Through the Eyes of
Children"

4:00 James J.K. Simon - "Reindeer Corrals: A Neglected
Aspect of Historical Anthropology in Alaska"

SPACE 1

PUBLIC OUTREACH PRESENTATION

Time: 7:00 p.m.



Speaker: Robert G. Daugherty - Pierce College

Title: "Ivan: Biography of an Urban Gorilla"

Abstract: In October of 1994, a 30 year-old Western Lowland silverback gorilla named Ivan was moved from Tacoma, Washington to Atlanta, Georgia; but this was not a case of a captive gorilla simply changing zoo addresses. For the previous 26 years Ivan had led a solitary existence as a privately owned animal in a most unlikely home for a gorilla: a concrete, steel and glass compound inside a discount retail shopping complex and roadside zoo known as the "B&I Circus Store." For his last eight years at the B&I, Ivan's only regular companionship came from the store's two animal keepers and from Robert Daugherty, an anthropologist at nearby Pierce College. In 1985, Daugherty received permission from the store owners to work with Ivan in order to break up the gorilla's monotonous existence. This developed into a unique, long-term friendship based upon play, art and just general "hanging out." It also led to increased awareness of Ivan's plight among residents of Washington state and the greater Pacific Northwest.

Ivan's big break came with the 1991 airing of the National Geographic Society documentary "The Urban Gorilla," which included a segment on Ivan and his bleak conditions and prospects at the B&I. The surge of national attention and concern that followed led to a three-year period of lawsuits, aborted moves, Michael Jackson rumors, animal-rights demonstrations and bankruptcy proceedings, all of which revolved around the magnificent gorilla in the unusual store. This chain of events culminated with Ivan's 1994 transfer to ZooAtlanta and his successful reintroduction into a world with other gorillas.

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Friday, March 24

Space 2

Space 3

Space 4

8:00		L. Cook	
8:20		Houston	Pearson and Dilley
8:40		Hovis	Kunz
9:00		Worthington and Kain	Gillispie
9:20		Leeper	Layer
9:40	Blackman	Mishler	Malyk-S. and Ashley
10:00	Linkous	BREAK	BREAK
10:20	Kirsis	Norris	J. Cook
10:40	Pedersen	Solovjova	Nash
11:00	Reinhardt	Kari	Mull

LUNCH

1:20	Statewide		Corbett
1:40	Historic	Saleeby	Loring
2:00	Preservation	Schoenberg	Holland
2:20	Planning	Fair	Maschner
2:40	Roundtable	Craver	Funk and Maschner
3:00		Phillips	BREAK
3:20		Discussant: Cochrane	Hoffman
3:40			Johnson
4:00			Wilmerding
4:20			Johnson et al.

5:00 Cash Bar - Lobby

6:30 Banquet, Keynote Address, E. Burch - Space 1:
*The History of Arctic Ethnography as seen from the
 Conodoguinet*

SPACE 2

CONTRIBUTEL APERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Chair: Robert G. Daugherty



- 9:40 Margaret B. Blackman - "Of Meat and Hunger and 'Ever-Lasting Gob Stoppers'"
- 10:00 Jennifer Linkous - "Indigenous Knowledge and Beaver Management Systems: A Comparative Perspective from Selawik and Fort Yukon"
- 10:20 Lise Klein Kirsis - "'She Taught Us How To Be': The Cultural Construction of Birth and Midwifery Among the Koyukon Athabaskans of Interior Alaska"
- 10:40 Marianne Pedersen - "The Sami People and the Nation-State of Norway"
- 11:00 Gregory A. Reinhardt - "Changing Visual Images of 'The Indian' in Nineteenth and Twentieth Century America"

10

SPACE 3

THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Organizers and Chairs: Becky Saleeby and Karlene Leeper



- 8:00 Linda Cook - "Defining Where Cultural Landscape Begins and Hazardous Material Ends"
- 8:20 Bonnie S. Houston - "The Protection of Shishkeenu: Preservation of a Cultural Landscape"
- 8:40 Logan Hovis - "Managing Historic Mining Landscapes: Addressing Natural and Cultural Issues in Alaska" (Part I)
- 9:00 Anne Worthington and Ann Kain - "Managing Historic Mining Landscapes: Addressing Natural and Cultural Issues in Alaska" (Part II)
- 9:20 Karlene Leeper - "The Uses and Perceptions of Cultural Landscapes and Sites on Public Lands"
- 9:40 Craig Mishler - "Anthropology on the Rocks: The Human Landscapes of Interior Alaska Field Geologists, 1898-1935"

10:00 BREAK

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10:20 Frank Norris - "A Cultural Landscape Based on Fishing:
The Example of Aniakchak Bay"

10:40 Katerina G. Solovjova - "The Tradition of Landscape Use
in Russian American Settlement in Alaska in the 18th-
19th Centuries"

11:00 James Kari - "Names as Signs: 'Stream' and 'Mountain'
in Alaskan Athabaskan Languages"

----- LUNCH

1:40 Becky Saleeby - "Notching, Hewing, and Chinking: Log
Cabins in Historic Mining Landscapes"

2:00 Ken Schoenberg - "A Cognitive Approach to
Archaeological Analytical Models"

2:20 Susan W. Fair - "Story, Storage, and Symbol: Functional
Cache Architecture, Cache Narratives, and Roadside
Attractions in the Alaskan North"

2:40 Amy Craver - "Housing Conventions in Talkeetna"

3:00 Nadia Phillips - "Cultural Perception of Wilderness in
the Embroidery of Alaska Old Believers"

3:20 Discussant: Tim Cochrane

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SPACE 4

LITHIC RAW MATERIAL SOURCES IN THE NORTHWEST

Organizer and Chair: Georges A. Pearson



8:20 Georges A. Pearson and Thomas E. Dilley - "Survey and
Sampling Strategy for Secondary Sources of Lithic Raw
Materials in Alaska"

8:40 Michael L. Kunz - "The Natural History, Geography, and
Utilization of the Batza Tena Obsidian Source"

9:00 Thomas E. Gillispie - "The Holocene Archaeology of the
Tangle Lakes District, With Special Reference to the
Landmark Gap Chert Quarry"

9:20 Paul W. Layer - "Applications of Small-Sample Laser
40Ar/39Ar Dating to Archeological Problems"

9:40 Natalia Malyk-Selivanova and Gail Ashley - "The First
Results of Chert Artifact 'Sourcing' in Northwestern
Alaska"

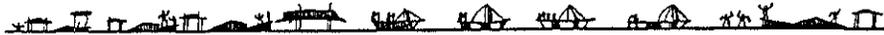
10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 John P. Cook - "Alaska's Obsidian Network"
- 10:40 Stephen E. Nash - "Reflections on the Concept of 'Curation'"
- 11:00 C.G. (Gil) Mull - "The Geological Distribution of Chert in the Brooks Range"

SPACE 2

STATEWIDE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLANNING ROUNDTABLE

Organizers and Chairs: Judith E. Bittner and Robert D. Shaw



1:20 p.m. - 4:20 p.m.

The Alaska Historical Commission is developing a statewide historic preservation plan in cooperation with the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology. Your participation is sought to insure that the full scope of "aaa" members' concerns are included. An introductory slide show on the planning process and objectives will be presented, with a panel/audience participation session to follow.

SPACE 4

RECENT ALEUTIAN ISLAND RESEARCH

Organizer and Chair: Lucille Lewis Johnson



- 1:20 Debra Corbett - "Update and Preliminary Results of the Western Aleutian Archaeological Project"
- 1:40 Stephen Loring - "Sea Cows and Cormorants, Albatrosses and Many Splendid Things: Rimes of an Ancient Mariner in the Western Aleutians"
- 2:00 Kathryn M. Holland - "A Comparison of Stone Tools from Nine North Pacific Archaeological Sites"
- 2:20 Herbert D.G. Maschner - "University of Wisconsin Archaeological Investigations on Unimak Island: Phase I of the Lower Alaska Peninsula Project (LAPP)"
- 2:40 Caroline L. Funk and Herbert D.G. Maschner - "Mixed Terrestrial and Marine Subsistence Strategies on Unimak Island"

WORTHINGTON, ANNE, and ANN KAIN

Managing Historic Mining Landscapes: Addressing Natural and Cultural Issues in Alaska (Part II)

Historic mining sites are a major issue in the National Parks in Alaska. The majority of the large parks, especially Denali, Gates of the Arctic, Yukon-Charley Rivers, and Wrangell-St. Elias contain numerous historic mining districts. In Wrangell-St. Elias alone, nearly 150 mining related sites have been identified through surveys necessary for the administration of the Mining in the Parks Act. Fully one half of these sites, which often extend in complex patterns for miles and miles, are associated with placer mining which many see simply as a blight on the landscape.

Managing historic mining districts is a complex and competitive exercise requiring the identification and evaluation of historic mining districts, the protection of park values in connection with the evaluation of mining plans of operations, and ongoing discussions as to the ultimate fate of these sites. Evaluating mining areas as cultural landscapes within the larger, more pristine environment provides a positive step toward an integrated management approach open to and involving many disciplines and competing goals.

The issue will be explored in two sessions focusing on efforts in Wrangell-St. Elias to address the management of historic mining lands. The first session, conducted by Logan Hovis, will discuss the general parameters of placer mining and the utility of the landscape approach to the assessment and management of mining lands. The second, conducted by Ann Kain and Anne Worthington, will consider the specifics of a particular study area--the Gold Hill Historic Mining District--to illustrate the detailed information generated through the landscape approach and to initiate a discussion of ongoing management concerns for the Gold Hill area.

ZIMMERMAN, MICHAEL R.

A Common Disease, Starvation, and 2 Rare Diseases, Emphysema and Alpha-1-Antitrypsin Deficiency, in A 1000 Year Old Eskimo Mummy

A frozen body, radiocarbon dated to c. AD 800-1200, was found buried under an abandoned house in Utqiagvik.

This 6 year old girl died of starvation. Her intestine was filled with gravel and animal hair, indicating that normal food sources were unavailable. Emphysema, secondary to a rare genetic disorder, alpha-1-antitrypsin (AIAT) deficiency, contributed to her death. Microscopic examination of the lungs and liver was diagnostic of AIAT deficiency.

Numerous growth arrest lines were observed by X-ray in her long bones. Her state of chronic illness may be related to her deliberate burial, a rare finding in ancient Eskimo populations.

SWAN, () E

Title and abstract unavailable

WILLIAMS, ELIZABETH

Father Herman: Syncretic Symbol of Alutiig Identity

Father (Saint) Herman is a figure of great importance to the Orthodox Community in Alaska, especially to the Alutiig of Kodiak. Contemporary comments about Father Herman from the village of Ouzinkie reveal that he is a powerful, multi-vocal symbol of Alutiig identity whose significance, though rooted in the past, continues to be interpreted and reinterpreted in terms of the present.

WILMERDING, ELIZABETH G.

Chernabura Island 1994: Barabara 26 Excavation

One of the goals of the 1994 field season on Chernabura was to test the larger, more distinct, rectangular barabara known as B26. To this end an east-west, 24 m x 1 m trench was dug across one end and two 1 m x 2 m pits were placed at either end of the house interior. Sufficient excavation was made to generate a large number of questions about the nature of the deposit and for us to begin planning another field season. Analysis of other semi-subterranean house pits, such as those at Chaluka, Reese Bay, and Port Moller, which have been excavated in the Eastern Aleutians and the Alaska Peninsula coupled with our preliminary results provide critical input to our research design.

WORTHINGTON, ANNE

A Guide to Dena'ina House Depressions at Kijik

Over the last decade archeologists have identified 13 Dena'ina sites and mapped over 200 house depressions within Kijik National Historic Landmark. Clustered in a variety of configurations these house depressions include simple single-roomed rectangular depressions to complex multi-roomed structures. Scaled drawings of these house depressions, along with maps of the individual sites have recently been compiled into a single document that will soon be available to interested researchers. This paper briefly describes the type of house depressions identified and mapped at Kijik, and provides an introduction to archeologists of the extent of the architecture at Kijik.

WORL, ROSITA

Title and abstract unavailable

3:00 BREAK

3:20 Brian W. Hoffman - "The Structure of Community: An Archaeological Investigation of a Late Prehistoric Communal House on Unimak Island"

3:40 Lucille Lewis Johnson - "Chernabura Island 1994: Barabara 12 Excavation"

4:00 Elizabeth G. Wilmerding - "Chernabura Island 1994: Barabara 26 Excavation"

4:20 Lucille Lewis Johnson, Kathryn Leonard and Alexandra Chan - "Resistivity Survey and Testing: XPM-061, Unga Island, Shumagin Islands"

SPACE 1

DINNER BANQUET AND AWARDS CEREMONY

Cash Bar: 5:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.

Dinner, followed by Awards and Keynote Address: 6:30 p.m. - ?



Keynote Address: "The History of Arctic Ethnography as seen from the Conodoguinet" - by Ernest S. Burch, Jr. (Research Associate, Smithsonian Institution)

Saturday, March 25

	Space 6	Space 3	Space 4
8:00		Ainsworth	Nash
8:20		Mishler	Mason and Bowers
8:40		Williams	Reanier
9:00		Partnow	Loring
9:20		Partnow	Jurgensen and Scott
9:40		Craver	Steen and Scott
10:00		BREAK	BREAK
10:20		Discussion: Partnow et al.	Scott
10:40			Jensen
11:00			Zimmerman

11:30 Luncheon, Keynote Address, A. McCartney - Space 1:
*Thule Eskimo Archaeology and Elusive Whales:
Implications for Alaska*

1:30	Lithic	Adams	
1:40	Raw	T. Andrews	Crowell and
1:50	Material	Ahmaogak	Mann
2:00	Display	Harcharek (2:05)	Knecht
2:20	and	Fogel-Chance	Maschner
2:35	Workshop	Worl	
2:40			Steffian and
2:50		Brewster	Saltonstall
3:00		Swan (3:05)	BREAK
3:20		BREAK	B. Fitzhugh
3:30		Jorgensen	
3:40		Lincoln (3:45)	Klein and Zollars

Continued

activities. This paper will review research conducted to date in order to demonstrate the wealth of information that can be derived from studies of reindeer corrals.

SOLOVJOVA, KATERINA G.

The Tradition of Landscape Use in Russian American Settlement in Alaska in the 18th-19th Centuries

Russian builders used the area's topography and waterways to strengthen the defense capabilities of their settlements. This tradition goes back to the Middle Ages. The Russian tradition of placing fortified settlements on a high precipice, in river curves and mouths, and on peninsulas or islands was widely used in Siberian and in Russian America. Besides protecting the settlement, the surrounding landscape, such as a river or a lake, also enhanced its aesthetic appearance. This paper discusses the practical and aesthetic aspects of Russian American settlement location in Alaska.

STEEN, SUSAN L., and G. RICHARD SCOTT

All Stressed Out: Linear Enamel Hypoplasia in Greenland, Iceland, and Scandinavia during Viking and Medieval Times

Between A.D. 986 and 1500, the Norse population in Greenland was subject to a variety of environmental stresses. Did this stress leave an imprint on their teeth? To evaluate this question, linear enamel hypoplasia (LEH) was observed in Viking and medieval Greenlanders, Danish Vikings, and medieval Icelanders and Norwegians. Contrary to expectations, both early and late Greenlandic Norse skeletons exhibit low frequencies of LEH compared to their European and Icelandic counterparts. Disease and nutritional stress, key factors in LEH, seemingly took different forms in Europe and Greenland. Differences in infectious diseases and contrasts in the weanling diet are likely the primary determinants of LEH variation among these medieval populations of the North Atlantic.

STEFFIAN, AMY F. and PATRICK G. SALTONSTALL

Markers of Identity: Labrets and Social Evolution on Kodiak Island, Alaska

Labrets were a common item of personal adornment among the complexly organized foraging societies of the Alaskan Gulf. Based on ethnographic analogies, archaeologists commonly interpret their occurrence in prehistoric contexts as evidence of ranking. This paper presents a stylistic analysis of prehistoric labrets from the Kachemak and Koniag traditions of Kodiak Island, Alaska, and examines spatial patterning in the distribution of labret styles. We argue that labrets carried information on the wearer's social identity, signaled affiliation with a corporate group (not simply differences in individual status), and relayed different social messages at different levels of organizational complexity.

that migration is the only explanation for the Dorset-Thule transition. This paper examines the chronology of early Thule settlement, assumptions of migration models, and potential alternatives for the Thule migration hypothesis. It is concluded that models of Thule migration versus the *in situ* transformation of Dorset people are equally complex and warrant additional testing of the competing hypotheses.

SIMEONE, BILL

Rifles, Blankets, and Beads: The Athapaskan Potlatch in the 20th Century

Starting in the 19th century Athapaskan people living along the Tanana River gained access to an ever greater volume of trade goods. Instead of undermining the indigenous symbolic system, as some scholars speculate, many of these goods were indigenized or given new meanings that reflected Native ideas about power, wealth, prestige and emotion. Of particular significance were guns, blankets, beads and other objects used as gifts in the potlatch. Today the meaning of these gifts has not been lost but rather enhanced to reflect a contemporary Athapaskan cultural identity.

SIMON, JAMES J.K.

Iñupiat Reindeer Herding in Alaska: A Critique of Anthropological Classifications?

Reindeer herding was introduced to the Alaskan mainland in 1892 as part of an effort by the U. S. Bureau of Education and missionaries to assimilate Alaska Natives into American society, by transforming them into pastoralists. Iñupiat reindeer herding is typically viewed as a dramatic episode of culture change that contributed to the disruption of cultural continuity. This paper suggests that reindeer herding was incorporated into Iñupiat society with little disruption of its cultural integrity. Furthermore, this paper suggests that static views of culture and rigid classifications of society (e.g., hunting and gathering, pastoralism, agriculture, etc.) result in the view that societies are incapable of experiencing change without losing their cultural integrity.

SIMON, JAMES J.K.

Reindeer Corrals: A Neglected Aspect of Historical Anthropology in Alaska

Reindeer corrals are the most significant artifact of reindeer herding in Alaska. They are found throughout the Seward Peninsula, but are poorly represented in existing inventories of the region. Reindeer corrals provide diachronic information on regional land use patterns, pasture territories, reindeer harvesting and processing strategies, as well as the organization of labor among different reindeer herding enterprises. Ongoing research in the Shishmaref area focuses on the archaeology and oral history of reindeer corrals, as well as the operation of modern reindeer corral

Saturday, March 25 (cc)

	Space 2	Space 3	Space 4
4:00	ASSOCIATION	LeCornu	Eidel et al.
4:15	BUSINESS	Oktollik and	DePew
4:20	MEETING	Turner	
4:30		Mike	
4:45		Aga-Therriault	
5:00		R. Mason	
5:15		E. Andrews	

7:00 Belzoni Party - Hollywood Rock

SPACE 3

FOLKLORE IN ALASKA: ISSUES AND POSSIBILITIES

Organizers and Chairs: Amy Craver, Cynthea Ainsworth and Patricia Partnow



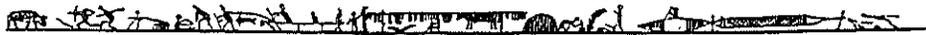
- 8:00 Cynthea Ainsworth - "Folklore Study in Alaska and the Yukon: 1888-1988"
- 8:20 Craig Mishler - "Head Lice in a Match Box: Some Notes on Kodiak Alutiig Weather Lore"
- 8:40 Elizabeth Williams - "Father Herman: Syncretic Symbol of Alutiig Identity"
- 9:00 Patricia Partnow - "Knik Watershed Storytelling Symposium Video"
- 9:20 Patricia Partnow - "Folklore in Wasilla"
- 9:40 Amy Craver - "Community Concept and the Individual"
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 Discussion: "Should we form an Alaska Folklore Society?" - Patricia Partnow, Cynthea Ainsworth and Amy Craver

20

SPACE 4

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Chair: Christine L. Hanson



- 8:00 Stephen E. Nash - "The Alaskan Tree-Ring Research of James Louis Giddings, Jr.: Summary and Prospects"
- 8:20 Owen K. Mason and Peter M. Bowers - "An 8000 Year Old Probable Denali Complex Occupation in the Nenana Valley: Chronology, Stratigraphy and Affinities"
- 8:40 Richard E. Reanier - "Obsidian Hydration Dating: Limitations in Arctic Environments"
- 9:00 Stephen Loring - "In with the 'egg suckers, bug hunters, and grave robbers': Henry B. Collins' first Alaskan field-trip (Nunivak 1927)"

or Wasilla, the traditional Dena'ina chief of Benteh Village, and the person for whom the modern city of Wasilla is named. Chief Wasilla occupied a large house or *nichil* in the village at the turn of the century. The house consisted of two large rooms subdivided by an interior wall: excavations of the house allowed reconstruction of the original walls and roof, as well as floor planking in the rear room associated with a steam bath. Late 19th and early 20th century Euro-American artifacts predominated with few exceptions; some artifacts were consistent with the attribution of Vasili as an important chief. Midden areas contained large amounts of animal bone as well as artifacts, suggesting that salmon and moose were the most important resources in the area. These data provide insights into the late Gold Rush Era occupation of Benteh Village as well as to Chief Wasilla as a historical personage. In addition to the historic excavations, a mid-Holocene (?) component containing a few blades and blade-like flakes was uncovered, suggesting some long-term occupation of the area. Future excavation at the site will focus on those occupations, and a future interpretive site is planned for that location.

SHEPARD, RITA S.

Celebrating Cultural Diversity: 150 Years of Interactive Boundaries in Western Alaska

Barth maintained that although ethnic boundaries exist, they are permeable and subject to manipulation. In fact, he claimed that stable and often vitally important social relations persist across boundaries and that they are frequently based on "dichotomized ethnic statuses." He also submits that social interactions between groups (cf., "ethnicities" or "cultures") do not necessarily lead to social change and acculturation; rather, cultural differences can endure despite contact and interdependence.

"In other words, ethnic distinctions do not depend on an absence of social interaction and acceptance, but are quite to the contrary often the very foundations on which embracing social systems are built" (Barth 1969:10).

Contact-era (i.e., 19th century) western Alaska serves as an excellent model for Barth's ideas. I identify two 19th century settlements which exemplify "ethnic" or group connection while retaining cultural distinctions. In both villages Eskimos and Athapaskan Indians maintained interdependent exchange relations; and both villages had easy access to Russian, then American trade goods, yet they maintained their individual group identities.

SHEPPARD, WILLIAM L.

Alternative Models of Dorset-Thule Succession

The prevailing view among northern archaeologists is that eastern Inuit peoples are descendants of Thule people who immigrated from Alaska around 1000 B.P. The rapid and sweeping nature of the cultural change has led to the belief

archeological record. Ethnographic studies point out the need for consideration of cultural and historic factors in analyses of the patterns in the archeological record. In other words, too great a reliance on analytical models that do not take into account cultural factors can lead to false extrapolations and comparisons from the material record.

SCHULTE, PRISCILLA and JOHN AUTREY

The Bear Stands Up
(videotape)

The Bear Stands Up is a portrait of Tlingit elder Esther Shea of the Tongass Bear Clan. This videotape depicts the transitions in Mrs. Shea's life from the traditional subsistence lifestyle of her youth to boarding school and the suppression of her language and culture to her emergence as a contemporary language and culture teacher. The events are recounted from Esther Shea's perspective and provide valuable insights into the changes which impacted the traditional subsistence lifestyle of the Tongass Tlingit.

SCOTT, G. RICHARD

The Primitive and the Derived: Dental Morphology and the Origins of Modern Humans

When a dental trait is polymorphic in hominoid species (e.g., Carabelli's cusp), its "ancestral condition" cannot be established. To assess primitive and derived dental characteristics in modern human populations one must use traits that are invariant, or monomorphic, in fossil hominoids (e.g., 5-cusped lower molars). Analyses show African and Australian populations most closely approximate the ancestral dental pattern while North Asians and native Americans exhibit the most derived dentitions. Europeans and Southeast Asians fall between these extremes. Two explanations are equally tenable: (1) populations showing the most primitive dental elements stand closest to the root of modern human differentiation and gave rise to all other human populations; and (2) intermediate groups were ancestral to human populations with both more primitive and derived dental patterns.

SEAGER-BOSS, FRAN, KAREN WOOD WORKMAN, GEORGE A. WOOD, DAVID R. YESNER, and WILLIAM B. WORKMAN

Excavation of the Chief Wasilla House Site, a Late 19th/Early 20th Century Dena'ina Household in Wasilla, Alaska

Excavations were undertaken during the summer of 1994 at the Chief Wasilla House Site (ANC-129) as a joint project of the Mat-Su Borough and the University of Alaska Anchorage, with participation by the Knik Tribal Council. Excavations were undertaken because the site, located near the confluence of Cottonwood Creek and Cottonwood Lake in the city of Wasilla, was threatened by development. The site provided an archaeological context for the life and times of Chief Vasili

- 9:20 Laura Jurgensen and G. Richard Scott - "Mandibular Torus Variation in the North Atlantic"
- 9:40 Susan L. Steen and G. Richard Scott - "All Stressed Out: Linear Enamel Hypoplasia in Greenland, Iceland, and Scandinavia during Viking and Medieval Times"
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 G. Richard Scott - "The Primitive and the Derived: Dental Morphology and the Origins of Modern Humans"
- 10:40 Anne M. Jensen - "Agniayaq: Preliminary Results of the Ukkuqusi Excavation, August 1994"
- 11:00 Michael R. Zimmerman - "A Common Disease, Starvation, and 2 Rare Diseases, Emphysema and Alpha-1-Antitrypsin Deficiency, in a 1,000 year old Eskimo Mummy"

SPACE 1

LUNCHEON

Lunch, followed by Keynote Address: 11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.



Keynote Address: "Thule Eskimo Archaeology and Elusive Whales: Implications for Alaska" - by Allen P. McCartney (Department of Anthropology, University of Arkansas)

Abstract: A defining characteristic of Thule Eskimo culture of the Canadian Arctic and the Alaskan "Arctic Whale Hunting Culture" is whaling, and yet, upon tracing these cultures through time, space, and artifactual content, archaeologists have largely ignored the nature and significance of whaling. From the Aleutians to Labrador, baleen whales were the largest and most productive animals available to pre-historic Eskimo societies. A second look at these coastal sites reveals large whale bones, baleen, and, in some cases, graphic renderings of whale hunting. Zooarchaeological reports for such sites tend to focus on small animal remains (seals, caribou, foxes, etc.), at the almost total exclusion of whales. As a result, the possible impacts of whaling on subsistence, economic, social, political, and spiritual patterns are usually overlooked or underemphasized. This presentation will review some of the evidence, interpretations, and significance of whaling, a practice that affected the majority of arctic and subarctic peoples for the past millennium or more.

SPACE 6

LITHIC RAW MATERIAL DISPLAY AND WORKSHOP

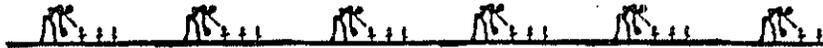
Organizer: Georges Pearson

1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

SPACE 3

WOMEN AND SUBSISTENCE IN NORTHERN CULTURES: ETHNOHISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVES

Organizers and Chairs: Marie Adams, Tracy Andrews, Carol Jorgensen, Rachel Mason and Mary Pete.



- 1:30 Marie Adams - Welcome and Introduction: "Influence of Women in My Life"
- 1:40 Tracy Andrews - "Gender and Subsistence in Northern Cultures: Clarifying Women's Roles and Expanding the Knowledge Base"
- 1:50 Maggie Ahmaogak - Topic: "Role of the Whaling Captain's Wife in Subsistence"
- 2:05 Jana Harcharek - Topic: to be announced
- 2:20 Nancy Fogel-Chance - "First Encounter: A Case of British Colonial Culture and the Iconography of Gender on Alaska's North Slope"
- 2:35 Rosita Worl - Topic: to be announced
- 2:50 Karen Brewster - "'She's the Boss': A Photographic Look at Inupiat Women's Subsistence"
- 3:05 Clare Swan - Topic: to be announced
- 3:20 BREAK
- 3:30 Carol Jorgensen - "Getting Our Voices Heard: Working with Subsistence Issues in Alaska"
- 3:45 Senator Georgianna Lincoln - "Women and Subsistence in Alaska: Overview and Future Directions"
- 4:00 Vickie LeCornu - "The Reawakening of the Matrilineal Clan System as a Basis for Resource Protection"
- 4:15 Irma Oktollik and Edie Turner - "The Woman Catches the Whale"
- 4:30 Agatha Mike - "Women are Very Important to Subsistence: A View from Kotlik"

SALEEBY, BECKY

Notching, Hewing, and Chinking: Log Cabins in Historic Mining Landscapes

Historic mining landscapes come in many shapes and sizes. Some consist only of a small site - perhaps a cabin, some mining tools, and some overgrown tailings. Others are very extensive, covering hundreds of acres and including several sites. The focal point of many mining landscapes in Alaska, regardless of their extent, is the log cabin. The log cabin personalizes the landscape; it provides a point of connection between mining and landscape features and the miner. Given close enough observation to the details of construction - the notching, hewing, and chinking - the log cabin can also reveal something about the miner's own unique history.

This paper explores log cabins located at scores of placer mining sites in Denali, Wrangell-St. Elias, Yukon-Charley Rivers, and Gates of the Arctic - all National Park Service units in Alaska. The variety in these cabins - some still standing and some in ruins - is analyzed in terms of patterns found in specific mining districts and patterns which can be attributed to individual builders. This level of detailed analysis is useful in enhancing the larger story, the broader interpretation of mining landscapes for an entire drainage or an entire historic district.

SCHERER, JUDITH E.

Linking Traditional, Tourist, and Cultural Resource Views of Totem Poles: The Totem Poles of Sitka National Historical Park

Totem poles collected during the early 1900's lost significant socio-cultural dimensions when separated from the family and village context of Native life. Poles became curiosities, remnants, and artifacts of Native traditions. Identifying the original donor and village context for poles in the "Brady Collection" of Sitka National Historical Park reestablishes an important ethnohistorical dimension for poles which have been displayed at World's Fair Expositions, museums, and along park trailways. This presentation will focus on the challenges and benefits of linking a traditional Native cultural dimension with what have effectively become tourist and cultural resource artifacts.

SCHOENBERG, KENNETH

A Cognitive Approach to Archeological Analytical Models

In this heuristic paper, the need to add a cognitive element to the factors used in measuring efficiency and effort when analyzing prehistoric patterns of resource use is advanced. Analytical models (based on natural landscape parameters), such as settlement patterns, catchment area, food procurement/kcal, etc., all depend, to some extent, on assumptions by the investigator about time, distance, effort, and reward that were held by the people responsible for the

PUTNAM VID E., and TERENCE FIFIELD

Estuarine Archaeology and Holocene Sea Level Change on Prince of Wales Island, Alaska

Changes in relative sea level since deglaciation during the terminal Pleistocene have determined the nature, distribution, and preservation of intertidal archaeological features. Preliminary indications suggest significant geographic variability in the effects of isostatic, eustatic, and tectonic elements in southeastern Alaska.

An extensive investigation of estuaries on Prince of Wales Island in 1994 involved sampling of prehistoric wooden stake fish weirs, raised shellfish beds, marine sediment facies, and deltas. Elevation data and more than 18 radiocarbon dates indicate only about 6 meters of relative uplift since a high stand of the sea at about 10,000 B.P.

REANIER, RICHARD E.

Obsidian Hydration Dating: Limitations in Arctic Environments

In addition to its significance as a lithic resource, obsidian also provides an opportunity for dating. Obsidian hydration dating has been practiced in the Arctic since the inception of the method, yet after three decades it remains a promising but by no means routine method. Among the problems recognized by archaeologists are rind measurement errors, variable effects of changing thermal regimes and wildfire histories, and within-source activation energy variability. Thin hydration rinds typical of periglacial environments and limits to measurement precision imposed by optical microscopy exacerbate these problems. Together, these factors limit the precision of hydration dates produced by traditional methods.

REINHARDT, GREGORY A.

Changing Visual Images of 'the Indian' in Nineteenth and Twentieth Century America

No contemporary anthropologist can deny that the popular American imagination regards "Indians" with enduring and almost mystical appeal. As scholars it should be important for us to understand the roots of this attraction. Toward that end, I have been collecting Americana about Native Americans for several years, and these materials figure prominently in a teaching collection in an evolving course about today's perceptions of Native American peoples. With only a few sets of objects, we can observe how this imagery has changed dramatically during the nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

- 4:45 Sheila Aga-Therriault - "Bush Women and the Unseen Economic Clout"
- 5:00 Rachel Mason - "Confessions of a Female Subsistence Researcher"
- 5:15 Elizabeth Andrews - Topic: "Gender and Documenting Subsistence Through Harvest Surveys"

SPACE 4

CURRENT RESEARCH ON THE OCEAN BAY, KACHEMAK, AND LATE PREHISTORIC PERIODS, CENTRAL GULF OF ALASKA

Chair: Aron Crowell

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- 1:40 Aron Crowell and Daniel H. Mann - "Glaciers, Sea Level Dynamics, and Coastal Archaeology in the Central Gulf of Alaska"
- 2:00 Rick Knecht - "Late Prehistoric Culture Change on Kodiak Island, Alaska"
- 2:20 Herbert D.G. Maschner - "A Comment on the Kachemak to Koniag Tradition on Kodiak Island"
- 2:40 Amy F. Steffian and Patrick G. Saltonstall - "Markers of Identity: Labrets and Social Evolution on Kodiak Island, Alaska"
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 Ben Fitzhugh - "Timelines and Tidelines: Early Prehistory of Southeast Kodiak"
- 3:40 Janet Klein and Peter Zollars - "An Overview of the Past Five Years of Archaeological Research in Kachemak Bay"
- 4:00 Thomas Eidel, Peter Zollars, Catherine Hirt and Janet Klein - "Preliminary Data from the Island Creek Site, China Poot Bay, Alaska"
- 4:20 Allan DePew - "Results of Additional Research at the Clam Gulch Site, Cook Inlet Alaska"

SPACE 2

ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION BUSINESS MEETING
Starting Time: 4:00 p.m.

BELZONI PARTY - Time and Location: To Be Announced

ABSTRACTS

ADAMS, MARIE

Influence of Women in my Life

Abstract unavailable

AGA-THERIAULT, SHEILA

Bush Women and the Unseen Economic Clout

This presentation focuses on the contribution that women in the bush make to families through putting up and preserving subsistence foods. The replacement costs of these critically important activities translated into economic terms is discussed.

AHMAOGAK, MAGGIE

Topic - The Role of the Whaling Captain's Wife in Subsistence

Abstract unavailable

AINSWORTH, CYNTHIA

Folklore Study in Alaska and the Yukon: 1888-1988

This paper is a brief intellectual history of the pluralistic goals and contributions to folklore study in Alaska and the Yukon, focusing on the Boasian philological tradition and specific works which meaningfully cross disciplinary boundaries in both scope and intent. The author hopes that recognition of the diversity of goals and definitions currently at work in Alaska will serve to reintroduce an awareness of the multifaceted focus thus allowing a meaningful dialogue between the various academic and indigenous communities which hold in common a profound and abiding respect for the many definitions of "folklore" in Alaska.

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

*Saving Our Past: Alaska's State Historic Preservation Plan
A Poster Depicting Alaska's Historic Properties*

The Alaska Office of History and Archaeology is engaged in developing a statewide historic preservation plan. The planning process includes soliciting public input. The poster was prepared to orient citizens to the site and material remains of historic preservation. The poster is an important supporting effort to the *Statewide Historic Preservation Planning Roundtable* scheduled for 1:20 pm Friday, March 24, as an element of the annual meetings.

able to "backtrack" geological formations and possible quarry sites following the lithic signatures of these rivers.

PEDERSEN, MARIANNE

The Sami People and the Nation-State of Norway

The nation-state of Norway is known to the world for democracy, equality, and a high standard of living. This image of a democratic welfare state was blemished in the late 1970s, when the Sami people revolted against what they perceived as imperialism and forced assimilation. The welfare of Norwegians was partly based on internal colonialism and suppression of an ethnic minority. The Sami people demanded status of an indigenous people with distinctive rights to land and water, and right of self-determination. The relationship between the Sami and the nation-state has been, and still is, heavily influenced by international social currents and politics; thus the Sami/Norwegian relationship is a dynamic one. The Sami finally were recognized as an indigenous people, but not until Sami activists had staged an ethnodrama before the world. The Alta-Kautokeino case, i.e. the government's plan to build a large-scale hydro-electric power project, proved to be a turning point in a relationship that has lasted for more than a thousand years.

PHILLIPS, NADIA M.

Cultural Perception of Wilderness in the Embroidery of Alaskan Old Believers

This study on the Old Believers began in 1987 and embodied ethnographic, historical, and descriptive data. It focused on areas pertaining to the traditional costumes of the Alaska fisherman community on the Kenai Peninsula. It consists of field work, interviews, photography, slide collections, sketches, and drawings. The paper will emphasize the perception of the wilderness in the embroidery patterns applied by the Alaskan Old Believers in elements of their traditional garments, such as female blouses, men's shirts, and in children's outfits. There are three main embroidery techniques popular in the village of Nikolaevsk: needle punch, satin stitch, and cross stitch. The colorful design of the embroidery depicts local flora and preserves observations of the wilderness. Some of the embroidery patterns go back to Russia and are unique records of the flora and fauna of the Pymorsky region, Far East.

The primary objective of this paper is to introduce the rare and ancient culture found in this Alaskan community. Alaskan Old Believers initially inhabited the Pymorsky region of the Far East. Their first villages -almazovka, Amgou, etc. - were established in the 19th century. They migrated to the Kenai Peninsula from Oregon in 1968. Twenty expanded families established their first settlement and named it Nikolaevsk. The population of this unique community significantly increased during the last two decades, and four more villages have sprung up in the Alaskan wilderness.

PARTNOW PATRICIA H.

Schools in Russian America

The topic of schools in Russian America has not been examined from an anthropological perspective. In this paper I describe the formal education offered during the Russian period, explore the extent of its impact in the colony, and look at the effects the institution had on Russian American cultures and society. I contend that an anthropological/ethnohistorical approach to education must consider the contexts of both the parent culture and the receiving culture, and must ask how the institution changed its students and how the students molded the institution.

PARTNOW, PATRICIA, CYNTHIA AINSWORTH, and AMY CRAVER

Discussion: Should we form an Alaska Folklore Society?

If deemed appropriate by the assembled presenters and audience, a proposed mission statement and structure will be distributed and discussed.

PEARSON, GEORGES A.

*Lithic Raw Material Identification and Sourcing
(workshop and poster session)*

A room will be opened for those who wish to examine and display lithic samples. This workshop will serve as an "annex" to the Lithic Raw Material symposium held the day before. Speakers will have a chance to display artifacts and geological specimens discussed in their talks. Several posters related to identification methods, source locations, and flintknapping techniques will also be on hand. The goal of this workshop/poster session is to gather students and professionals alike in an informal setting that will encourage discussion.

PEARSON, GEORGES A., and THOMAS E. DILLEY

Survey and Sampling Strategy for Secondary Sources of Lithic Raw Materials in Alaska

The identification of lithic sources is an essential first step towards the understanding of the dynamics of past cultural systems. Archaeologists must identify the geographic locations of stones once exploited by prehistoric groups if they wish to understand procurement strategies, settlement patterns and exchange networks. Researchers working in Alaska must overcome two major obstacles. The first concerns the unexplored regions of the state. The second, the prevalent exploitation of secondary lithic sources by its early inhabitants. A new experimental survey strategy is proposed that will resolve aspects of both these problems. A systematic survey of drainage systems will not only reveal what types of "knappable" stones they contain but will help circumscribe zones of primary sources. Archaeologists will be

ANDREWS, ELIZABETH

Gender and Documenting Subsistence Through Harvest Surveys

Abstract unavailable

ANDREWS, TRACY

Gender and Subsistence in Northern Cultures: Clarifying Women's Roles and Expanding the Knowledge Base

Abstract unavailable

ANUNGAZUK, HERBERT O.

Comparing the Diversity of Cultural and Natural Landscape

The indigenous people of Alaska are no exception in the profound need of science to learn about their ancient past. Ancient ruins are dug and the contents are studied and examined in laboratories worldwide. Burials were profanely desecrated, and the human remains were removed from sacred burial grounds to cold cabinets, in countless repositories, far away. For over one century, these insipid acts occurred, and still, the scientist can only suggest or assume, this is how it was. The diversity of cultural and natural landscape associated with cultural traditions, as it occurs with indigenous people, cannot be fully described without a firm description of their relationship to their natural setting.

BAICHTAL, JAMES F.

Update on Geological and Paleontological Research on the Ketchikan Area of the Tongass National Forest

Research into the prehistory and paleoecology of southern Southeast Alaska continues. Studies focused on determining the extent of uplift or down-warping of the outer coast and islands adjacent to Prince of Wales Island. A Quaternary(?) volcano was discovered on Suemez Island. The associated deposits show no evidence of glaciation and may indicate the extent of outer island glaciation. Two large sea caves were located at Cape Felix on Suemez Island. These features were associated with an extensive obsidian deposit which showed evidence of quarrying and material reduction. Elsewhere on the Ketchikan Area excavations within selected caves uncovered the remains of nine grizzly and one black bear. Additional remains of a >45,000 BP marmot were recovered.

BARTOLINI, JOSEPH D.

BIA ANCSA 14(h)(1) Site Investigations: 1978-1994
(poster)

Implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), December 1971, provided a limited amount of land to be conveyed to Alaska Native regional corporations as historical places or cemetery sites under section 14(h)(1). Since then, nearly 2260 ANCSA section 14(h)(1) applications have been preadjudicated by the Bureau of Land Management and forwarded to the BIA ANCSA Office for field investigation. Fieldwork commenced in 1978 and continued through 1994. During this 17 year period over 2300 historic places and cemetery sites were documented. This poster illustrates the location of these sites by USGS quadrangle maps.

BITTNER, JUDITH E. and BOB SHAW

Statewide Historic Preservation Planning Roundtable

The Alaska Historical Commission is developing a statewide historic preservation plan in cooperation with the Office of History and Archaeology. Archaeology, both prehistoric and historic, are important elements for inclusion. We seek your help to insure that the full scope of our members' concerns are included.

An introductory slide show on the planning process and objectives will be presented. A panel/audience participation session will follow during which you may directly contribute. A wide variety of groups are being consulted. To be sure the full range of anthropology is adequately represented in the plan, we request your attendance.

BLACKMAN, MARGARET B.

Of Meat and Hunger and "Ever-Lasting Gob Stoppers"

Her children and grandchildren look into the fridge exclaiming, "Nothing to eat." "There's lots to eat in there," she insists. "Nothing to eat," they respond. So she tells them, once again, of the time 40 odd years ago when she was very young and the caribou were scarce and her family beat starvation by eating wolf. In today's world "meat" still means caribou and store foods don't satisfy "hunger," but every village child old enough to walk knows by heart and by taste every brand of candy and pop for sale in the village store. This essay offers a reflective look at food and culture change in Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska.

between an expert from Point Hope, Irma Oktollik, whaling captain's wife, and Edie Turner, an outsider who helped with the food processing necessary in a subsistence community. Irma Oktollik will first give personal narratives about Point Hope women and subsistence. Edie Turner will discuss her conclusions about how women's involvement with survival in a subsistence community such as Point Hope results in a sense of engagement that produces highly responsible older women in touch with spiritual values.

O'LEARY, MATTHEW B.

Geography of Yupiit Warrior Traditions

This paper outlines the geography of Anguyiim Nalliini, "the time of warring" in the Yupiit homeland. Though fragmentary, Yupiit oral traditions of warfare offer the most abundant, most accessible and arguably most detailed data for investigating the late prehistoric era. They record tribal alliances, population shifts, battlefields and, most importantly, numerous village locations. Using site specific oral accounts, mostly drawn from ANCSA Sec. 14(H)(1) fieldwork, it is possible to construct a reasonable settlement map and to roughly define some tribal areas for the last few late prehistoric centuries, a period I call the Warrior Days. This leads to several archaeological expectations bearing especially on site formation and distribution.

PARTNOW, PATRICIA H.

Folklore in Wasilla

Through a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, residents of Wasilla and environs shared "stories of place" at a symposium held over five days in the spring of 1994. As the administrator of the project, I witnessed and oversaw the symposium from planning to implementation. The process whereby Wasillans decided who would represent their community at first suggested an ambiguous and fragmented relationship between people and place. Once the chosen tradition bearers took the floor, their stories were both derivative of their respective cultural backgrounds and at the same time illustrated the transformative nature of the immigrants' "Alaskan experience." Most of the tales related to four topics which, taken together, showed a surprising commonality of experience and worldview.

PARTNOW, PATRICIA H.

The Knik Watershed Storytelling Symposium Video

Residents of Wasilla and surrounding areas came together in the spring of 1994 for four evenings to share stories of place. This rough-edited videotape illustrates the range of story types shared and includes examples of common themes. The tape serves as an introduction to the following paper presentation in the session, *Folklore in Wasilla*.

NASH, PHEN E.

Reflections on the Concept of "Curation"

The concept of "curation" as an explanatory concept has received wide and extremely varied usage in the lithic analysis literature. Recent examinations of the use of "curation" amongst both Old and New World archaeologists suggest that "curation" has been used to explain behavior at numerous points along the lithic tool manufacture, use, and discard continuum, including raw material acquisition. Given this variability in usage, archaeologists should at the very least make explicit their use of the term and concept. It is also clear that archaeology would be better served if standardization in usage is achieved.

NORRIS, FRANK

A Cultural Landscape Based on Fishing: The Example of Aniakchak Bay

The Alaska Peninsula's southeastern coast, between the Chignik villages and Kanatak, has in recent years been nearly devoid of permanent residents. Many cultural sites, however, are scattered along the coastline, one of the most complex and enduring being at the mouth of the Aniakchak River. Human use has taken place there, on a seasonal or permanent basis, for more than six centuries; the nature of that use, however, has changed as traditional economies were overtaken by market-based forces. Common elements that define the area's cultural landscape include fortuitous site elements; the existence of an active, nearby caldera; and a reliance on dependable, renewable food resources.

NOWAK, MICHAEL

Continuity and Change: A Quarter Century On Nunivak

The single community that survives on Nunivak Island in modern times does so because its residents exhibit the ability to combine and synthesize the old and the new. Tracing change is a study of looking at material and social adaptations. For the most part, the material changes tend to be substitutive in nature. By contrast, social change frequently appears to be accretional; new elements emerge in the social culture of these people, but an older base may remain as a discernable core. This paper looks at shelter, travel, and communication for material change examples. Under social change, religion and kinship serve to make a case. Subsistence is a situation where both material and social factors play a role and changes in it support the earlier material/social distinction.

OKTOLLIK, IRMA and EDIE TURNER

The Woman Catches the Whale

"The Woman Catches the Whale." What is meant by that well-known Point Hope phrase? This is the topic of discussion

BOWERS, PETER M., and ROBERT C. BETTS

Late Holocene Microblades on the Northern Northwest Coast: Preliminary Report on an Intertidal Site at Port Houghton, Alaska

Recent archaeological survey has revealed evidence of a late Holocene core and blade technology at the North Point site, Port Houghton, southeast Alaska. The site contains three components, the earliest dated by four radiocarbon dates to between 2030 and 3530 C-14 years BP. Artifacts were found on the surface and buried within beach sediments, and include quartz microblade cores, quartz and obsidian microblades, quartz crystals, chipped and ground slate, chert and obsidian flakes, greenstone cobbles, a possible wood artifact, and fire-cracked rock. Well-preserved faunal remains include deer, goat, marten, beaver, wolf/dog, birds, and fish. The site geomorphology suggests initial human occupation on the beach following neoglaciation, at a time when sea level was within 1 m of its present position. Functionally, component 1 appears to be the result of quarrying and workshop activities associated with quartz crystals intrusive in the local bedrock, as well as fish and mammal processing. Preliminary interpretation of the site offers new insights into the cultural chronology of southeast Alaska, and suggests possible cultural influences from the south, along the British Columbia coast.

BREWSTER, KAREN

"She's the Boss": A Photographic Look at Iñupiat Women's Subsistence

Iñupiat women have always played, and continue to play, a vital role in the subsistence activities of their families and communities. However, since their involvement often is less visible to someone from outside the community, it has not received the external recognition it deserves. Historic and modern photographs presented on slides will be used to journey throughout this world of Iñupiat women's subsistence. Specific emphasis will be placed upon the modern Iñupiat women's involvement with subsistence, and the activities which have persisted through time.

COOK, JOHN P.

Alaska's Obsidian Network

Geochemical characterization of obsidian allows the archaeologist to build a model of prehistoric trade, contact, and travel. There are only three known sources in the State that were utilized: Batza Tena, Okmok Caldera, and Suemez Island. Characteristics of each will be presented and compared. There are, however, a large number of archaeological samples sufficiently distinct from these that there must be several more sources. Spatial analysis will indicate at least the general area where these sources should be. The results of a new series of analyses (100 samples) will be presented. The samples are from a wide variety of

sites, including some from Siberia and the Yukon Territory. Some of them simply expand the known network but others represent previously unknown sources of obsidian.

COOK, LINDA

Defining Where Cultural Landscape Begins and Hazardous Material Ends

Fort Glenn National Historic Landmark is the current testing ground for 1980s legislation that mandated and funded the "clean up" of potentially hazardous materials associated with World War II in the Aleutian Islands. Comprised of over 1200 metal and frame buildings and structures, the abandoned fort occupies the remote and volcanically active eastern corner of Umnak Island. Decades of hurricane force winds, earthquakes, and winter snows followed by lush spring grasses have modeled the buildings deep into the contours of the land creating an intricate cultural landscape and the most intact World War II base in southwestern Alaska.

To comply with Public Law 98-212, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers plans to remove or dispose of all potentially hazardous materials at the site. A similar project on neighboring Unalaska Island in 1986 resulted in the razing of hundreds of buildings, features, and cultural elements and the creation of buried toxic dumps, that plague the community almost ten years later. Fort Glenn represents an opportunity to reassess the process and devise a strategy to preserve the integrity of the site at the same time removing hazardous materials.

CORBETT, DEBRA

Update and Preliminary Results of the Western Aleutian Archaeology Project

The Western Aleutian Archaeology Project, a multidisciplinary project investigating human ecology, environmental change and paleobiology, completed its fourth season of fieldwork in 1994. At previous conferences we have presented papers on project goals and descriptions of the excavations and artifacts. We now have enough information to begin summarizing and synthesizing. This paper presents preliminary results from sites excavated on Little Kiska, Buldir and Shemya Islands.

CRAVER, AMY

Community Concept and the Individual

For most people community is more a state of mind than a particular location. Rather than classifying community as a unit of geography, this analysis will look at how individuals group themselves in terms of shared and differential identity. Drawing examples from the *Knik Watershed Storytelling Symposium* and folklife scholarship this presentation will explore the concept of community as a source of culture that

MONTEITH, DANIEL, PRISCILLA SCHULTE, and JIMM GEORGE, JR. (KA'WE'I)

The Development of Tlingit Language Curriculum Using Hypercard

An overview of the Tlingit language curriculum projects in Southeast Alaska. We will include lessons and materials developed on Hypercard to preserve and perpetuate the Tlingit language and culture. We will discuss the impact of the interactive computer learning on language and cultural acquisition for youths. Issues such as how elders can reach more students and how communities may allow for differences in dialects will be examined.

MULL, C. G. (GIL)

The Geological Distribution of Chert in the Brooks Range

Geological mapping in the Brooks Range shows that high quality chert for tool making is abundant in sedimentary rocks in a number of areas along the northern flank and particularly in the foothills of the central and western Brooks Range. These cherts are dominantly black, light to dark gray, greenish gray, banded gray to black, or tan. Some distinctive chert colors can be correlated with specific rock units and the geographic distribution of these formations has been mapped; this may help narrow the search for sources of specific lithic types. Minor gray, brown to reddish brown, or bright turquoise blue-green chert is associated with basalt in a few areas on the north side of the range. On the south side of the mountains, minor gray to black chert pebbles in conglomerate are probably derived from a linear belt of basalt. Except in a few isolated localities, chert is not present in the range itself.

NASH, STEPHEN E.

The Alaskan Tree-Ring Research of James Louis Giddings, Jr.: Summary and Prospects

James Louis Giddings, Jr. is best known for pioneering archaeological research into the Denbigh Flint Complex, at Cape Krusenstern, and Onion Portage, as well as other sites. Less well recognized is Giddings' extensive dendrochronological and dendroclimatic studies of white spruce collected from an astonishing number of living-tree and archaeological sites from across Alaska. While some of Giddings' tree-ring research has been published, recent research on archived samples and records collected by Giddings suggests that the bulk of Giddings collections have never been analyzed, much less published. Alaska archaeologists should be aware of these important sources of chronometric, climatic, and paleoenvironmental data.

MILLS, VIN

Historic Archaeology and Abandonment: A Study in Site Formation Processes

The Department of Anthropology at the University of Alaska Fairbanks is initiating a multi-year archaeological and ethnohistorical research project directed at investigating the introduction and impact in Interior Alaska of a sustained Euroamerican presence beginning in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. One aspect of this research discussed here is the role that abandonment plays in site formation processes. To this end, UAF conducted an archaeological field school last summer at two historic sites: the native village site associated with the Tolovana Roadhouse, at the confluence of the Tolovana and Tanana rivers, and the old mining town site at Coldfoot along the Middle Fork of the Koyukuk River.

MISHLER, CRAIG

Head Lice in a Match Box: Some Notes on Kodiak Alutiiq Weather Lore

After six years of monthly visits to Kodiak Island villages, I have been repeatedly struck by the constant attention and concern shown by Alutiiq people for changing wind and water conditions. Because they live under some of the worst wind conditions in the world, Alutiigs rely upon a complex system of weather knowledge, signs, and beliefs for guiding their subsistence foraging strategies and for insuring their own personal safety. Although today this lore is largely expressed in English, it has a firm foundation in Alutiiq, and the Alutiiq weatherman was a specialist relied upon for his keen forecasting ability. I plan to discuss this lore as a regional phenomenon based on unique local conditions in each village.

MISHLER, CRAIG

Anthropology on the Rocks: The Human Landscapes of Interior Alaska Field Geologists, 1898-1935

Prompted by the gold rush in the last few years of the nineteenth century and continuing on for the first three decades of the twentieth century, Alaska's Interior was visited by many government field geologists prior to the arrival of trained ethnographers such as Robert McKennan and Cornelius Osgood. Although the primary objectives of their trips were to identify mineral deposits and to make topographic maps of the Territory, most observed Alaska Native people at a critical point in their contact history. Since no official guidelines apparently governed the content of their photography, some geologists took the initiative to document the lives and material culture of Alaska Natives. Others did not. My presentation looks at selected photos and field notes of four geologists who spent time with Athapaskans and assesses the importance of their work to Alaskan ethnography and ethnohistory.

may be abstracted from what people say, do, or e.

CRAVER, AMY

Housing Conventions in Talkeetna

Architectural forms provide insights into their builders and their communities. This analysis contends that Talkeetna's architectural conventions symbolize what locals have come to recognize as their home and community. Many houses in Talkeetna are built and designed by their owners rather than by professional contractors and architects. Using slides, drawings, and interviews this discussion will document the architectural components of form, construction, and use, as well as explore the meanings and ways in which home builders perceive and shape their cultural landscape.

CROWELL, ARON and DANIEL H. MANN

Glaciers, Sea Level Dynamics, and Coastal Archaeology in the Central Gulf of Alaska

Coastal surveys in the Gulf of Alaska, conducted in 1993-94 by the Smithsonian Institution, National Park Service, and U. S. Geological Survey, indicate that study areas on the Alaska Peninsula (Katmai National Park) and outer Kenai coast (Kenai Fjords N. P.) have experienced radically different Holocene glacial and sea level histories, with important consequences for archaeological site preservation. Correlations between site age and height above sea level are examined in order to reevaluate prehistoric settlement densities and apparent demographic trends. In particular, Ocean Bay phase sites (7000 - 3500 B.P.) are more numerous than previously suspected for the Katmai area. The shallow time depth of the Kenai Fjords archaeological record (about 1000 years) is attributed to periodic subsidence during great earthquakes, with the penultimate event (ie prior to 1964) dated from new field evidence to ca. 1170 A.D.

DEAN, JONATHAN R., and STEVE HENRIKSON

Ceremonial Clothing, the "Main Sitka Tlingit Chief," and Russian/ Tlingit Diplomacy of the 19th Century

The authors compare Russian documentation and Tlingit oral history associated with a Russian ceremonial coat and cocked hat recently acquired by the Alaska State Museum. Tlingit sources indicate that the costume was presented to an elder of the Kiks.adi clan of Sitka during a peace ceremony following the Battle of 1804. Russian documentation reveals several negotiations between 1800 and 1843--conducted for political and ultimately commercial purposes--each culminating in the presentation of clothing and other gifts to Kiks.adi leaders. This paper will compare the Tlingit and Russian meanings of the brocaded costume, and its place in Tlingit/Russian relations, during the Russian period.

DEPEW, ALA'

Results of Additional Research at the Clam Gulch Site, Cook Inlet, Alaska

The Clam Gulch site represents a late prehistoric resource acquisition locality on the western coast of the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. Dates from radiocarbon samples indicate use of the site between AD 1470 and AD 1650, a poorly documented time frame in the area. Faunal remains from the site reflect a wide spectrum adaptation utilizing the full range of marine, littoral, and terrestrial resources available in the area. The site assemblage is utilized to suggest possible relations to neighboring cultural traditions.

DIXON, E. JAMES, ROBERT A. SATTler, and THOMAS D. HAMILTON

Late Quaternary Archaeology and Paleoecology Potential of Southeast Alaska Karst

Exploration of recently discovered karst systems and sea caves within the coastal temperate rain forest of southeastern Alaska provides the geological context to define regional sea level history and paleoecology. The caves and their associated deposits may provide new insights into the timing and nature of the earliest human occupation in the Americas and Quaternary land/sea relationships and geomorphology relating to early human habitation. The caves provide natural sediment traps which present new opportunities for locating evidence documenting and interpreting the early prehistory, geology and paleoecology of the Northwest Coast of North America.

EIDEL, THOMAS, PETER ZOLLARS, CATHERINE HIRT, and JANET KLEIN

Preliminary Data From the Island Creek Site, China Poot Bay, Alaska

The Island Creek Site (SEL-250) is a small site located in the tidal flats of the inner portion of China Poot Bay on the south side of Kachemak Bay in south-central Alaska. This site is the second confirmed Ocean Bay site in Kachemak Bay, although artifacts in private collections in and around Kachemak Bay have at least implied such an occupation. The site, located at the base of a rock outcrop (island), and the edge of a tidally influenced creek (locally named Island Creek), is between inches and 3/4 of a mile from the ocean, depending upon the tide. Extreme high tides and storm tides have eroded the creek side of the site, prompting this excavation. For that matter, it was this erosion that led to the site's discovery in 1992 by Mike McBride, a local land owner.

Despite its small size, probably less than 30 square meters in total extent, this multicomponent site presents a number of interesting features including: diagnostics which point to Ocean Bay, a curious feature of piled stones, hearths that date to circa 900 A.D., and at least one very interesting puzzle.

MASON, RACHEL

Confessions of a Female Subsistence Researcher

In subsistence harvest surveys in Alaska Native communities, interviewer and interviewee have gender-based expectations of one another. The researcher brings to the interview cultural beliefs and values about male/female division of labor and the different kinds of knowledge possessed by women and men. The interviewee places the interviewer into known categories of male and female agency personnel. This paper, based on personal experience and discussions with subsistence interviewers and interviewees, asks how the gender stereotypes perpetuated in subsistence research intersect with real differences between men's and women's knowledge and practice of subsistence activities.

MCMAHAN, J. DAVID and R. JOAN DALE

Analysis of an Early Historic Russian Burial from the Aleutians: A Glimpse Into the Past of the Unalaska Settlement (poster)

In October 1994 portions of two human skeletons from beneath a local roadway in Unalaska were analyzed by staff of the Office of History and Archaeology. The most complete individual appears to be a 30-40 year old Caucasian male. Grave associations include wooden coffin fragments, wrought iron nails, a sawn bone artifact, fibers, hair, and pollen. The microscopic examination of these materials substantially contributes to our interpretation of the remains. The coffin fragments have been identified as larch (*Larix spp.*) on the basis of micro-anatomy. Siberian larch, which is known for its longevity and decay resistance, was widely used in construction of the early Russian sailing fleet. Two decayed fibers, tentatively identified as cotton, suggest that the individual was buried in a cotton shroud or clothing. The presence of numerous pollen grains on human hair strands suggests that the individual died in the spring or early summer. Evidence suggests that the remains date from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, and may have been associated with the early Russian occupation of Unalaska. While these remains have presented more questions than answers, their investigation provides a glimpse into the early history of the Unalaska settlement and exemplifies the need for multi-faceted analysis.

MERCULLIEF, LARRY

Discussant: "Culture Change and Continuity" symposium

MIKE, AGATHA

Women are Very Important to Subsistence: A View from Kotlik

Abstract unavailable

north re of Unimak Island. Paleocological investigations result in some observations on lagoon infilling and dune formation on the Bering Sea coast, and a preliminary analysis of site location using remotely sensed images.

MASON, OWEN K.

Re-evaluating the Isostatic Explanation of Raised Shorelines: The Role of Tectonics in Lynn Canal and Southern Southeast Alaska

Surficial geological mapping on the west side of Lynn Canal identified five uplifted wave cut platforms and several former deltas from 30 to 150 m above modern sea level (ASL). Numerous sets of storm ridges have built within 4 m of modern sea level adjacent river mouths and within rocky coves, under the influence of northeasterly waves. A paleo-shoreline at 60 m ASL may date to 12,000 BP, based on correlations with radiocarbon dated features from the Juneau area.

The oldest storm ridges are 3 m above present storm levels. Limited 14 C ages suggest that storm ridges were emplaced within two episodes, 1000-1100 AD and 1500-1700 AD, coincident with the input of glacial sediments onto beaches during the early Medieval glacial advances and the Little Ice Age (LIA). Storms may have increased in intensity during the LIA. The uplifted storm ridges and the stepped nature of the platforms suggests a tectonic cause for uplift in the seismically active Lynn Canal area. This view is supported by comparisons with <3000 yr old archaeological midden and shell from caves uplifted 10 m on Dall Island. The localized nature of tectonism should be factored into generalized sea level curves or paleogeographic reconstructions.

MASON, OWEN K. and PETER M. BOWERS

An 8000 Year Old Probable Denali Complex Occupation in the Nenana Valley: Chronology, Stratigraphy and Affinities

Preliminary testing at the newly-discovered Houdini Creek site (HEA-295) revealed a single component, probably related to the Denali Technocomplex. Bifacial materials were found within a buried organic stringer within a 1 m thickness of loess atop a strath terrace on a small tributary channel of Houdini Creek, Nenana Valley. A single AMS radiocarbon age on charcoal associated with artifacts dated to 7880 +/- 60 BP, (cal 6735-6595 BC). The stratigraphy of the site differs profoundly from the nearby (<2 km) Walker Road site, located on a similar topographic setting. Houdini Creek lacks evidence of well-developed soil formation and of major cryogenic disturbances. Investigators noted charcoal between buried organic horizons at the site and use these observations to assess and compare chronology and stratigraphy at other Nenana Valley sites.

ERLANDSON, JON M., and MADONNA L. MOSS

Middle and Late Holocene Wood Artifacts from Sea Caves in Southern Southeast Alaska

During recent interdisciplinary research in sea caves on the outer coasts of Baker and Noyes Island in the Ketchikan Area of the Tongass National Forest, several unique wooden artifacts were recovered. A suite of radiocarbon dates on wood from these artifacts (or associated materials) suggests that they date to the Middle and Late Holocene, between about 4440 +/- 60 and 840 +/- 80 RYBP. In this paper, we describe the structure, context, and dating of the wooden objects. We also discuss various functional interpretations for the artifacts, searching for analogs in ethnographic literature and museum collections from the Northwest Coast.

FAIR, SUSAN W.

Story, Storage, and Symbol: Functional Cache Architecture, Cache Narratives, and Roadside Attractions in the Alaskan North

Functional food storage caches are a common architectural form among Alaska Native peoples, constructed as subsidiary structures near permanent settlements as well as at campsite localities used by transient Native groups. Functional caches among northern Native groups, particularly Eskimos and Athapaskans, include elevated log storage caches and racks for gear, underground caches, tree caches, natural caches such as ice caves, and among some groups--sacred caches designed for secreting ceremonial objects and intangible mental property such as luck. Cache narratives are also a common type of northern tale, and in many regions, place-names themselves are associated metaphorically with abundance and the ability to cache.

Since Alaska became a state, the classic elevated log-cabin cache has been adopted (in miniature) by many non-Native Alaskans as a symbol of the romantic north and as a tie to Alaska Natives. The cache is an architectural form at once utilitarian and ornamental and sacred and secular as well as metaphorical, depending upon who constructs it, uses it and where it is erected.

FIENUP-RIORDAN, ANN

Yup'ik Metaphors of Conversion, Metaphors of Change

Contemporary Yup'ik orators frequently employ metaphor in conversations concerning the changing conditions of life in western Alaska. Unlike the missionary metaphors published at the turn of the century, the ideas of progress, hierarchy, and opposition are notably absent from contemporary Yup'ik metaphors which focus on concrete comparisons between human activity and features of the natural world. In this respect, they are much closer to biblical precedent than to the metaphors of conversion employed in early twentieth-century missionary accounts.

The goal of many Yup'ik metaphors is to use new concepts--college, (reservations--to explain life in the past, and to use common everyday things--mosquitos, tomcods, king crabs--to understand complicated contemporary life. Perhaps these "mixed metaphors" provide a metaphor for the process of culture change itself, where a single idea, with all its associations, is placed in the context of a broader discourse on life. This metaphoric juxtaposition both informs that discourse and broadens its reference, changing it in the process.

FIFIELD, TERENCE E. and DAVID E. PUTNAM

Thorne River Basket, Prince of Wales Island: Description, Context, and Opportunities

During the summer of 1994 Forest Service Archaeologists discovered and excavated an amazingly well preserved basket from the uplifted estuarine muds of the lower Thorne River. Radiocarbon dated at 5360 +/- 60 years BP, this appears to be the oldest known archaeological basketry specimen from the Northwest Coast. The coarse woven, open twined, spruce root construction attached to a coiled, oval base shows similarities to ethnographic specimens and modern traditions. The Thorne River basket, now housed at the Alaska State Museum in Juneau, has attracted the attention of traditional weavers and archaeologists in Southeast Alaska and throughout the Northwest Coast. Information derived from analysis of the basket itself and from floral and faunal materials contained in the encasing estuarine mud are providing a picture of the coast of Prince of Wales Island 5,000 - 6,000 years ago.

FITZHUGH, BEN

Timelines and Tidelines: Early Prehistory of Southeast Kodiak

The Ocean Bay period has been known since Donald Clark first investigated old material washing out of a roadcut on Sitkalidak Island in the early 1960s. However, our understanding of this 3500-year period remains constrained to relatively few randomly discovered sites, a reasonably secure lithic typology, and one recently excavated wet site (awaiting publication). The Sitkalidak Archaeological Survey, begun in 1993, has recovered evidence of at least seven Ocean Bay period settlements around the Sitkalidak Island region of SE Kodiak. An intensive survey strategy combined with favorable geological history has combined to produce the highest density of Ocean Bay sites yet identified and what is argued to be the best comprehensive evidence of an Ocean Bay settlement pattern. One of these sites, deeply stratified and rich in lithic artifacts, now stands as the oldest dated settlement on Kodiak and has yielded provisional evidence for a link between mainland Paleoarctic cultures and Ocean Bay I culture on Kodiak. On the basis of these new data, this paper considers scenarios for the initial human colonization of Kodiak, Ocean Bay settlement strategies, technological change, and early adaptation to the Kodiak Archipelago.

geochemically and petrologically compared with the outcrop database. Some of them were correlated with single outcrops, some with more than one outcrop and some with chert sources not included in database.

MASCHNER, HERBERT D. G.

A Comment on the Kachemak to Koniag Transition on Kodiak Island

The Kachemak to Koniag transition is one of the more interesting topics in Alaskan prehistory. Explanations put forward to explain this transition have taken three classic themes: migration has been argued by Dumond, diffusion has been offered by Clark, and *in situ* processual development has been put forward by Jordan and Knecht. All three models are plagued with limited data and often a lack of theoretical parsimony. This paper evaluates these models in the context of both their supporting data and theoretical assumptions. It is shown that the strongest data currently point toward a migration of Koniag peoples onto Kodiak Island after 700 years ago. In order to make diffusion or *in situ* processual development stronger arguments, a number of test implications are put forward that will need to be addressed in future studies.

MASCHNER, HERBERT D. G.

Recent Archaeological Investigations in Saginaw Bay, Kuiu Island, Southeast Alaska

Archaeological survey in Saginaw Bay, Kuiu Island resulted in the locating of 41 archaeological sites. These include caves, rockshelters, fish weirs, defensive sites, petroglyphs, large and small villages, and temporary camps. Excavations reveal sites with up to three meters of stratigraphy spanning the last 4500 years. Site location models built on the Tebenkof Bay data were tested and evaluated. These findings further corroborate research conducted in Tebenkof Bay and provide more evidence for the relationship between warfare, village formation, and subsistence change. They also demonstrate, in comparison with other areas of southeast Alaska, considerable spatial variability in the archaeological record of the region.

MASCHNER, HERBERT D. G.

University of Wisconsin Archaeological Investigations on Unimak Island: Phase I of the Lower Alaska Peninsula Project (LAPP)

In 1994 the University of Wisconsin began a six to eight year interdisciplinary effort titled the Lower Alaska Peninsula Project (LAPP). In the project, archaeologists, ecologists, glaciologists, volcanologists, palynologists, and beach-ridge geomorphologists are combining to investigate the relationship between landscape evolution and human ecology. The first season of research included excavations in three sites on the

LORING STEPHEN

Sea Cows and Cormorants, Albatrosses and Many Splendid Things: Rimes of an Ancient Mariner in the Western Aleutians

With the completion of its fourth field-season, the Western Aleutian Human Paleoecology and Biodiversity Project (WAHPBP) continues as an international, interdisciplinary research initiative set in the Near Islands, the westernmost of the Aleutian Chain. 1994 fieldwork was centered on Shemya Island and included a site survey conducted by Debra Corbett (USF&WS) and a block excavation at one of the sites, Shemya-6, by Stephen Loring (Smithsonian). While all of the sites on the island have been catastrophically impacted by military base construction and by recreational digging, remnants yet contain *in situ* deposits. At Shemya-6 quantities of short-tailed albatross remains attest to the significance of this, now nearly extinct species, in prehistoric Aleut subsistence strategies.

LORING, STEPHEN

In with the "Egg Suckers, Bug Hunters, and Grave Robbers": Henry B. Collins' First Alaskan Field-trip (Nunivak 1927)

In 1927 Henry B. Collins and T. Dale Stewart visited Alaska for the Smithsonian Institution. Collins and Stewart spent much of the summer on Nunivak Island where they acquired archaeological, ethnographic, and biological material for the Smithsonian. Collins's diary provides a pithy insight to the young anthropologist's thoughts and a point from which to discuss changes in anthropological field methods and research goals. Stewart and Collins acquired a fascinating collection of material some of which was purchased from native villagers and some acquired from a variety of contexts including houses in abandoned villages, archaeological deposits, and burial scaffolds. Analysis of this collection is proceeding in the context of "community anthropology", a joint research initiative with the community of Mekoryuk and with the Smithsonian Institution.

MALYK-SELIVANOVA, NATALIA, and GAIL ASHLEY

The First Results of Chert Artifact "Sourcing" in Northwestern Alaska

In 1993 and 1994, 51 chert outcrops in Western Brooks Range were geologically studied and sampled. 271 chert artifacts from Northwest Alaskan archaeological sites were also sampled in museums (University of Alaska, Brown University) and from NPS, AK collection. The aim of the work is to obtain the distribution patterns of "Noatak chert" in archaeological sites of northwestern Alaska. Analytical methodology involves INAA, EMPA and petrographic microscopy. A database for five chert outcrops was obtained. Distinctive geochemistry and inclusion mineralogy are seen in different formations and in different diagenetic patterns. Single outcrops can also be distinguished. 37 artifacts from local (Noatak basin) and regional (Northwest Alaska) archaeological sites were

FITZHUGH, WILLIAM and SVEN HAAKANSON, JR.

Living Yamal: Cultural Survival and Northern Development

During the summer of 1994 a Russian-American anthropological team conducted preliminary field surveys in the central Yamal Peninsula as part of the Smithsonian's "Living Yamal" project. In addition to documenting archeological remains (dwelling places, caches, sacred sites) of contemporary Nenets reindeer herders, sites dating to the past two thousand years were identified. Among the finds were the remains of the Tiutey-Sale site used by Chernetsov to define his "Eskimo-like" culture of Yamal. Our experiences with ethnoarcheology, Russian meteorological stations, military bases, oil companies, and news media provide other highlights, illustrated in part with a video report.

FOGARTY, MARY E.

Wrangell Village, Alaska Peninsula: Survey, Location, and Description

The native historic village of Wrangell (var. Port Wrangell, Wrangell Bay) on the Alaska Peninsula was inhabited circa 1882 - 1915. Founded by a group of displaced Yup'iks from the Nushagak area, the village had a population of 57 in 1900, and maintained a Russian Orthodox Church and Alaska Commercial Company station. Abandoned after most of the residents died in an epidemic, the structures were burned and the location of the village was lost over time. It has been generally assumed that the village was located within Port Wrangell Bay. In the spring of 1994 archeologists with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA Office found the remains of Wrangell within Chiginagak Bay. Information presented in this paper details the necessary archival research, oral history interviews, and field work undertaken to locate Wrangell. The information also strongly suggests that the native village of "Kuiukuk" listed in the Tenth Census gave rise to Wrangell.

FOGEL-CHANCE, NANCY

First Encounter: A Case of British Colonial Culture and the Iconography of Gender on Alaska's North Slope

The first extended stay of a group of Europeans on Alaska's North Slope took place between 1852 and 1854. This paper examines the journal of Rochfort Maguire, Commander of H.M.S. Plover which was anchored in Elson Lagoon near Nuvuk during those years. Although it was a limited colonial engagement, the journal is a valuable resource inscribing the premises and priorities of this outpost of British culture. Moving beyond inscription, the journal provides information about how British actions attempted to shape and were shaped by daily interactions. The paper presents how this community of British men imagined themselves. Then, it asks how the British national iconography of gender played a part in the cultural interface between the men of the Plover and villagers of Nuvuk. The paper explores the implications of this British national view for their representation of Iñupiaq womanhood

(e.g. the categorization of women as victims rather than subsistence producers). Finally, it raises questions about the uses and effectivity of such categorizations in authorizing British status there.

FUNK, CAROLINE L., and HERBERT D. G. MASCHNER

Mixed Terrestrial and Marine Subsistence Strategies on Unimak Island

Excavations at UNI-071 in Peterson Lagoon, Unimak Island, revealed a mixed marine and terrestrial resource base. Terrestrial mammals include caribou, bear, fox, and dog/wolf. Marine mammals include harbor seal, fur seal, sea lion, sea otter, and both large and small cetaceans. Large numbers of bird species and dense quantities of salmon, Pacific cod, and mussel remains complete the subsistence package. These data provide important insights into Aleut terrestrial resource use along the Bering Sea. Cut marks and other indicators of processing provide behavioral information ranging from cormorant cloak production to Aleut antler tool technology.

GANLEY, MATT L.

Historic Transformation of the Role of Anaktut: Northwest Alaska

This discussion focuses on the connotations surrounding the terms "anaktut" and "ilisiilaq" and the historical imperatives that have shaped the roles of these practitioners in Northwest Alaska. The syncretism of the traditional roles with Christian concepts and the resultant view of the anaktut as expressed in oral sources, illuminates a particular cognitive shift in the cosmology of the Inupiat.

GILLISPIE, THOMAS E.

The Holocene Archaeology of the Tangle Lakes District, with Special Reference to the Landmark Gap Chert Quarry

Since the 1950's, the Tangle Lakes Archeological District has been the scene of archaeological research important to the development of the discipline in Interior Alaska. Recent work on stratified sites at Round Tangle Lake (Gillispie 1989) and Landmark Gap (Gillispie 1992) provide important insights into the utilization of chert from the Landmark Gap Quarry Site.

HALL, EDWIN S. JR., RICHARD E. REANIER, STEVEN L. KLINGLER, and ROBERT GAL

Late Prehistoric Villages in the Colville and Noatak River Drainages

In 1994 we re-investigated northwestern Alaska Late Prehistoric sites in cooperation with the NPS and BLM. Sites at Tukuto Lake (Sikoruk) and Betty Lake lack boulder-lined structures. Kinyiksukvik on Nigu River and the sites at

rare mineral species or archeological artifacts without destroying the entire specimen. We will discuss laser dating techniques and recent studies using the laser dating method. These studies involve dating volcanic ash layers interspersed among strata containing evidence of human activity, dating of very young (~12,000 year old) volcanism and the dating of stone or glass artifacts to help constrain their source.

LECORNU, VICKIE

The Reawakening of the Matrilineal Clan System as a Basis for Resource Protection

Abstract unavailable

LEEPER, KARLENE

The Uses and Perceptions of Cultural Landscapes and Sites on Public Lands

The designation of areas as parks or other public land usually involves changes in residence and activities of the land's human inhabitants. The inventory and management of cultural sites on public lands requires an understanding of the cultural and natural processes which have formed cultural sites and landscapes. The purpose of this paper is to explore the changing functions of currently public sites and landscapes and to consider the changing meanings of sites and landscapes over time. The stories which a site may tell us about its period of habitation might be influenced by subsequent cultural activities at the site. On the other hand, landscapes and sites, as post-occupation entities may tell us something about the behaviors and beliefs of those who later managed, visited and used them.

LINCOLN, GEORGIANNA

Women and Subsistence in Alaska: Overview and Future Directions

Abstract unavailable

LINKOUS, JENNIFER

Indigenous Knowledge and Beaver Management Systems: A Comparative Perspective from Selawik and Fort Yukon

Indigenous knowledge systems about the environment are an important part of anthropological research. Unfortunately, such knowledge is often ignored or limited to discussions of technology. The research discussed in this paper focused on indigenous knowledge of ecological relationships between beaver, whitefish, and humans in Alaska. The purpose of the study was to understand how Alaska Natives in Selawik and Fort Yukon conceive of these relationships and how their knowledge informs their decisions regarding beaver management and trapping and hunting practices.

kinshi language, and economic focus.

KUNZ, MICHAEL L.

The Natural History, Geography, and Utilization of the Batza Tena Obsidian Source

Most archaeological obsidian in northern Alaskan sites comes from Batza Tena. Research has demonstrated that Batza Tena has been utilized by humans for the last 12,000 years. In 1899 Schrader reported cobbles of obsidian in mid-Koyukuk Valley river gravels but it wasn't until the late 1960's that the source was located by geologists. While regularly mentioned in Alaska's archaeological literature, until recently researchers had spent only limited time in the field at the source locale. Since 1991 BLM archaeologists have spent two weeks each summer investigating the Batza Tena obsidian source and its environs. This paper provides a pictorial narrative of the locale and summarizes our research.

LANGDON, STEVE J., DOUGLAS REGER, and NEIL CAMPBELL

Pavements, Pounds, Pairs, Piles, and Puzzles: Research on the Little Salt Lake Fish Weir Complex

Intertidal wooden stake structures have been identified in over 20 locations on Prince of Wales Island. This paper reports research findings on the stake structures identified in Little Salt Lake, a small embayment approximately two miles north of the community of Klawock on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island in southeast Alaska. The salt lake basin is well-protected from storm influences of both oceanic and riverine sources thus providing a high degree of preservation of the stake structures. Several different types of structures appear to be present in the saltwater basin and will be described. These include pavements, chevrons, lines, pounds, and pairs. A collection of 10 carbon 14 dates have been obtained from different features in the basin ranging from 2210 BP to 310 BP. The puzzles which persist in understanding the technology of salmon capture employed at Little Salt Lake and the aims of continuing research efforts at the site will be discussed.

LAYER, PAUL W.

Applications of Small-Sample Laser $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ Dating to Archeological Problems

The $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ dating method is a variant of the potassium-argon method allowing for age determination of potassium-bearing rocks and minerals over a range in age from about 20,000 years ago back to 4.5 Ga through measurement of the decay of naturally occurring ^{40}K to ^{40}Ar . Recent advances in $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ techniques involve dating of small (millimeter or microgram sized) samples by laser heating using a high-sensitivity mass spectrometer. Because of the small sample sizes, it is now possible to date K-bearing samples such as

Feniak, Desperation, and Burial Lakes in the Noatak drainage all have boulder-lined structures interpreted to be *karigis*. Many of the boulders at the Noatak sites are heavily decorated with complex inscriptions of unknown meaning, ranging from isolated pecked depressions to grouped parallel and intersecting lines. Additionally, the Noatak *karigis* are situated within villages, while that at Kinyiksukvik sits above the village on a knoll.

HANSON, DIANE K. and KARLA D. KUSMER

Sea Otter Scarcity and the Prehistoric Environment of the Strait of Georgia, British Columbia

European explorers observed that sea otters were rare in the Strait of Georgia region in contrast to the outer coast. Some speculate that this resulted from over-hunting and trade to the west coast of Vancouver Island, and others argue that they were never present. Data from archaeological faunal assemblages (3500 BP to Contact) support the argument that only the occasional animal ventured into the region. Based on research by Kvitek, the absence of sea otters may be the result of high frequencies of paralytic shellfish poisoning, indicating that red tide was a chronic problem for sea otters and humans in the area.

HARCHAREK, JANA

Title and abstract unavailable

HOFFMAN, BRIAN W.

The Structure of Complexity: An Archaeological Investigation of a Late Prehistoric Communal House on Unimak Island

Residential structures are one of the most important archaeological indicators of social organization. The appearance of large, multifamily dwellings during late prehistoric times in the eastern Aleutian region is believed to coincide with significant changes in socio-political complexity. Recent test excavations within one of these communal houses on Unimak Island produced archaeological materials from a variety of contexts. Analysis of these materials and their contexts provides a glimpse into the organization of an Aleut communal dwelling. Understanding this organization is the first step towards understanding the structure of the domestic group and the socio-political consequences of ranking.

HOLLAND, KATHRYN M.

A Comparison of Stone Tools From Nine North Pacific Archaeological Sites

A major goal in my studies of Aleutian Archaeology has been investigation of the evidence of cultural affinities and inter-actions of the prehistoric Aleuts because in this way

broader questions of migration, diffusion and trade can be addressed. The step toward this goal was a comparison of the stone tools from the Akun Island archaeological site of Chulka with stone tools from other archaeological sites on Akun Island, selected sites on other Aleutian Islands, the Alaska Peninsula, and Kodiak Island both qualitatively and quantitatively. A description of the methods used in this investigation and subsequent results are presented.

HOLMES, CHARLES E.

An Assessment of Radiocarbon Dates Pertaining to Tanana Valley Archaeology
(poster)

Radiocarbon dates associated with archaeological sites and also with Late Pleistocene and Holocene deposits in the Tanana Valley are evaluated. These data are used to assess traditional chronological frameworks with the aim of updating and fine tuning where possible. A revised chronological model with provisional cultural units for central Alaska is presented.

HOUSTON, BONNIE S.

The Protection of Shishkeenu: Preservation of a Cultural Landscape

In 1804, at the mouth of Indian River near Sitka, Alaska, the Tlingits constructed a fort (Shishkeenu) that was the site of a major battle between the Russian-American Co. employees and the Tlingits. The fort site and the battlefield comprise a cultural landscape that is significant as a national monument and as a sacred site to the Tlingits. Although the fort site was chosen for defensive purposes, the location has been vulnerable to various physical and cultural threats, including floods and violent storms. Removal of gravel from the mouth of the Indian River accelerated the effects of erosion and accretion. Over the decades a variety of measures have been taken to protect the landscape. In the late sixties a new river channel was created to direct the river towards the opposite shore.

This presentation will discuss the significance of the cultural landscape and provide a brief history of the establishment of the Sitka National Historical Park. Using written documentation, oral history, maps, drawings, and photographs, the presentation will outline the changes in the landscape over time and describe the various steps taken to protect the fort site and the battlefield.

HOVIS, LOGAN

Managing Historic Mining Landscapes: Addressing Natural and Cultural Issues in Alaska (Part I)

Historic mining sites are a major issue in the National Parks in Alaska. The majority of the large parks, especially

what we, as anthropologists, see as a problem in the structuring of societies.

KLEIN, JANET and PETER ZOLLARS

An Overview of the Past Five Years of Archaeological Research in Kachemak Bay

Archaeological research in Kachemak Bay, since 1989, has focused upon reassessing known sites and testing sites which pre-date and post-date the Kachemak tradition.

Studies of private collections in Halibut Cove suggest an Alaska Peninsula Eskimo occupation and an Ocean Bay II occupation there. Nearby, flaked blades from the lower component of a site in China Poot Bay (SEL. 250), suggest an Ocean Bay I occupation - the analysis of which is addressed in the following paper.

Three new radiocarbon dates post-date the Kachemak tradition. Dates of 1450 A.D., from a midden near Seldovia (SEL-248) and of 900 A.D. and 910 A.D. from SEL-250 along with the documentation of numerous other culturally unidentified sites suggests considerable activity during the Late Prehistoric Period.

KNECHT, RICK

Late Prehistoric Culture Change on Kodiak Island, Alaska

Archaeological data from Kodiak Island indicates that the houseforms, settlement patterns, and artifacts diagnostic of the Koniag phase came into being shortly after 1400 A.D. It is argued that these changes are linked to the onset of the Little Ice Age. These changes were accompanied by greater emphasis on fish resources, and a decline in sea mammal hunting. Large scale villages and multiple room houses also appear at this time. Similar shifts in late prehistoric settlement pattern and houseform observed elsewhere in coastal Alaska may be also linked to climatic changes associated with the Little Ice Age.

KNECHT, RICK and GORDON L. PULLAR

Alutiiq Culture and Identity since 1400 A.D.

The last 600 years of Alutiiq culture has been characterized by changes in settlement pattern, houseform, and material culture. These changes will be reviewed in the context of an ongoing process of cultural evolution over the past seven millennia. Some have suggested that recent culture change has somehow negated the cultural identity of the Alutiiq people. It is our view that the rate and scope of cultural change experienced by the Alutiiq in recent centuries resembles that of other cultures, including western Europe and America. Although it may no longer resemble some stereotypes of a non-western culture, Alutiiq identity rests solidly upon a shared and enduring prehistoric and historic heritage, worldview,

KING, BERT E.

Trails North: The Visual History of Alaska's First Highway

The Richardson highway, extending northward 368 miles from the coastal town of Valdez, to the interior city of Fairbanks, was Alaska's first highway. It started as a Gold Rush trail in the early 1900's, but by the late 1920's was being upgraded for automobile travel. Today, it remains as one of the most traveled roads in the state.

This paper, using slides, will examine how and why this road developed and how it changed over time. This includes a review of the origins and evolution of its roadhouses and other facilities which have served travelers for approaching 100 years. Finally, this paper will briefly compare this roadway to other pioneer highways in the nation during the same time.

KINGSTON, DEANNA

King Island Through the Eyes of Children

Much has been written about Eskimo Art, especially of the Inuit of Canada. However, this literature has tended to neglect the art of children. This paper focuses on drawings and associated stories created by school children on King Island, Alaska, in the years 1949-51. These drawings and stories offer insight into the world view of these children. In addition, since they were created approximately 20 years after a mission and school were built on King Island, they show how western items and institutions were incorporated into their culture at a time of great cultural change.

KIRSIS, LISE KLEIN

She Taught Us How to Be: The Cultural Construction of Birth and Midwifery Among the Koyukon Athabaskans of Interior Alaska

This discussion focuses on the Koyukon Athabaskan construction of the birth event and the role of midwives in this semi-egalitarian society. For this project data primarily concerned the topics of early-historic and more contemporary midwife assisted births and the social position of midwives in the Koyukon Athabaskan culture. The subjects of menstruation, menstrual seclusion, blood power/pollution, animal symbolism and male participation in birth are handled as information necessary to understanding some of the central ideas about birthing within Koyukon culture.

Findings include that some women stood out in their capacity as midwives in this semi-egalitarian society, suggesting that midwives were a specialized group of women. The underlying issue in this discussion in the case of the Koyukon midwives is the incorporation of specialized knowledge and special forms of empowerment into a semi-egalitarian community. From the perspective of a cross-cultural consideration of specialization in egalitarian societies, this paper explores the particular way in which the Koyukon Athabaskans "solved"

Denali, Gates of the Arctic, Yukon-Charley Rivers, and Wrangell-St. Elias contain numerous historic mining districts. In Wrangell-St. Elias alone, nearly 150 mining related sites have been identified through surveys necessary for the administration of the Mining in the Parks Act. Fully one half of these sites, which often extend in complex patterns for miles and miles, are associated with placer mining which many see simply as a blight on the landscape.

Managing historic mining districts is a complex and competitive exercise requiring the identification and evaluation of historic mining districts, the protection of park values in connection with the evaluation of mining plans of operations, and ongoing discussions as to the ultimate fate of these sites. Evaluating mining areas as cultural landscapes within the larger, more pristine environment provides a positive step toward an integrated management approach open to and involving many disciplines and competing goals.

The issue will be explored in two sessions focusing on efforts in Wrangell-St. Elias to address the management of historic mining lands. The first session, conducted by Logan Hovis, will discuss the general parameters of placer mining and the utility of the landscape approach to the assessment and management of mining lands. The second, conducted by Ann Kain and Anne Worthington, will consider the specifics of a particular study area--the Gold Hill Historic Mining District--to illustrate the detailed information generated through the landscape approach and to initiate a discussion of ongoing management concerns for the Gold Hill area.

HUNSTON, JEFF

Sleepless in Beringia

On December 1, 1994, the Government of the Yukon announced its decision to construct two new heritage facilities in Whitehorse.

The Yukon Beringia Interpretive Centre will be a \$3.3 million conversion of an existing, new \$3.5 million Yukon Visitor Reception Centre. The facility will open in the spring of 1997 and will present the comprehensive story of ice age Beringia. A "Team Beringia" advisory group of scientific and First Nations experts has been formed to support exhibit planning and implementation. The facility will house state-of-the-art exhibits and will have a variety of outreach programs inclusive of a "Sleepless in Beringia" school sleep-over initiative.

A new \$4.0 million Yukon Historic Resources Centre will provide research, collections curation, conservation and ongoing exhibit development support to the Beringia Centre. A new Yukon Paleontologist staff position will be added to the heritage Branch in early 1995/96.

JENSEN, IN Y.

Agniayaag: Preliminary Results of the Ukkuqusi Excavation, August 1994

The North Slope Borough's IHLC, the Barrow elders and the National Science Foundation supported recovery and analysis of a prehistoric child from the eroding bluffs at Ukkuqusi, Barrow.

The well-preserved young girl dated surprisingly early, with corrected RC dates in the vicinity of 1175 to 1350 AD. Probable cause of death and some medical conditions have been documented. The child had been carefully buried in a feature dug through an abandoned house floor that is itself early, apparently late Birnirk.

JOHNSON, LUCILLE LEWIS

Chernabura Island 1994: Barabara 12 Excavation

Vassar College is involved in a multiyear project aimed at understanding the development of cultural complexity in the Shumagin Islands. In the summer of 1994 we investigated a summer campsite on Unga Island, continued excavation begun in 1993 at Barabara 12 on site XSI-040, and began excavation at Barabara 26. We also initiated and completed resistivity surveys at both sites.

In 1993, Barabara 12 was excavated to a depth of about 1 m throughout. In 1994, two trenches across the barabara were taken down to bedrock. These did not reveal a clear house floor, due to ground squirrel activity and to an active fault running through the house. Analysis to date has involved determining the slope of deposits due to seismic activity and applying various approaches to sorting out the stratigraphy.

JOHNSON, LUCILLE LEWIS, KATHRYN LEONARD, and ALEXANDRA CHAN

Resistivity Survey and Testing: XPM-061, Unga Island, Shumagin Islands

On Unga Island in the Shumagin Islands, Southwest Alaska, two sites flank a salmon stream. Most local sites show patterns of house pits surrounded by anthropogenic vegetation. These two sites have two house pits with large adjacent areas of anthropogenic vegetation. In 1989, Johnson hypothesized they represented summer fishing camps with small year-round settlement. In 1994, we mapped and resistivity surveyed one site. We test excavated a trench across an area which showed variation in its resistivity readings. This trench 1) demonstrated that high resistivity indicated large rocks close below the surface, and 2) revealed a concentration of stone net weights, supporting the hypothesis of a fishing camp.

JORGENSEN, CAROL

Getting Our Voices Heard: Working With Subsistence Issues in Alaska

Abstract unavailable

JURGENSEN, LAURA and G. RICHARD SCOTT

Mandibular Torus Variation in the North Atlantic

The Norse settlement of islands in the North Atlantic during the Viking Age was stimulated by economic and political factors. Less heed was paid to the potential biological consequences of this move. Based on observations of Viking Age (Denmark, Greenland) and medieval (Greenland, Iceland, Norway) skeletal samples, one such consequence was the development of unusually large mandibular tori, a trait common among Eskimos and other high Arctic groups. In contrast to the modest frequencies of mandibular torus in Danes and Norwegians, Icelanders and Greenlanders show significantly elevated tori frequencies and expressions. Dietary elements and behavior are implicated in this divergence from the ancestral condition and convergence with unrelated Arctic populations.

KARI, JAMES

Names as Signs: "Stream" and "Mountain" in Alaskan Athabaskan Languages

The distribution of terms for "river" in the place names inventories of Alaskan Athabaskan languages is quite interesting. Rivers are named with the term *niq'ð in the Tanana River drainage above the Goodpaster River (i.e., in the Tanacross and Upper Tanana language areas) and on the Yukon drainage above Beaver Creek (i.e., in the Gwich'in and Han language areas). However, in the languages down stream and to the west/south, most streams are named with the stem *na'. From mapping and analyzing the na/niq'e boundary as well as the distribution of the exceptions to this boundary, I claim that ancient Athabaskan hydronymic stems functioned to demark hydronymic regions in a cognitive mapping system.

A similar cognitive mapping pattern is found in the distribution of terms for "mountain" in Alaskan Athabaskan languages. Proto-Athabaskan *dzðl is used in place names mainly in the languages north of the Alaska Range whereas a place name deghiloyi meaning "the Alaska Range" as used today in Lower Tanana in Central Alaska, has extended its meaning to "mountain" both in place names and in the general lexicon in the languages positioned either south or west of the Alaska Range (Ahtna, Dena'ina, Ingalik, and Upper Kuskokwim). Directionality in prehistoric Athabaskan territorial expansion can be determined from these patterns.