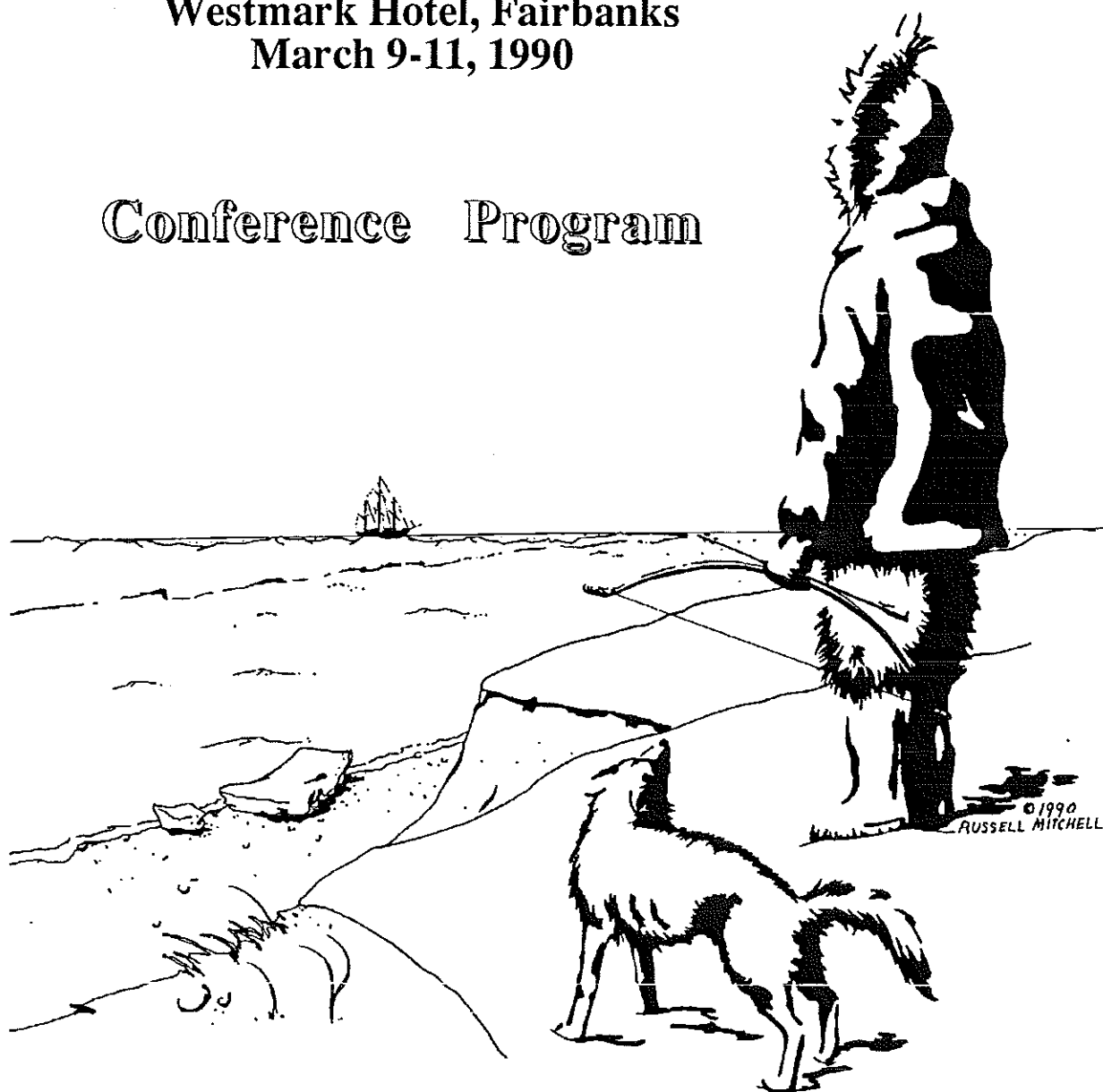


# Alaska Anthropological Association

## 17th Annual Meeting

Westmark Hotel, Fairbanks  
March 9-11, 1990

### Conference Program



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### A. McFadyen Clark

A. McFadyen Clark is a museum anthropologist. She has recently completed 12 years as Chief of the Canadian Ethnology Service, Canadian Museum of Civilization (formerly the National Museum of Man); ten years as Canadian Chairman of the Canadian-USSR Arctic Science Exchange Programme for Archaeology and Traditional Ethnography; and three years as President of the International Committee for Museums of Ethnography. In addition to museum administration, McFadyen Clark has been active in exhibition development and education. The International Athapaskan exhibit, *Strangers of the North; Museummobiles North*, a travelling caravan show depicting Native cultures in the Canadian Arctic and Subarctic that travelled to small towns and villages across Canada for over 15 years; and the permanent exhibit, *Trail of Mankind*, the introductory gallery to the old National Museum of Man are examples of her museum work.

McFadyen Clark's interests include Paleo-Indian archaeology, archaeology and ethnology of circumpolar subarctic peoples, and interior northern North American Inupiat and Indian ethnography, but describes traditional Athapaskan ethnography as her "...first love and forte". She has carved out an especial niche among the Koyukuk River Athapaskans of Alaska, where she produced significant work on the culture history of the Koyukuk River Koyukon.

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### Dr. James F. Deetz

Dr. James Deetz, who earned his PhD. from Harvard University in 1960, has had a long and distinguished career in historical archaeology. During the past 30 years he has been associated with several institutions of higher learning, including the University of California at Santa Barbara (1961-67); Harvard University (1965-66); Brown University (1967-78); College of William and Mary (1977-78); the University of California at Berkeley (1978 to present) and the University of Cape Town (1988-91). He also served as director of the Lowie Museum of Anthropology from 1979 to 1988, as President of the Society for Historical Archaeology in 1974, on the Society for American Archaeology Executive Committee (1972-74) and the Society for Historical Archaeology Executive Committee (1975-76).

Among Dr. Deetz's numerous publications are works on the archaeology of colonial America, Native American art and artifacts, method and theory in historical archaeology, and several popular articles. One recurrent theme that runs throughout much of Dr. Deetz's work is the attempt to utilize the archaeological record to reflect broader social aspects of past cultures.

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### Geoffrey Pope

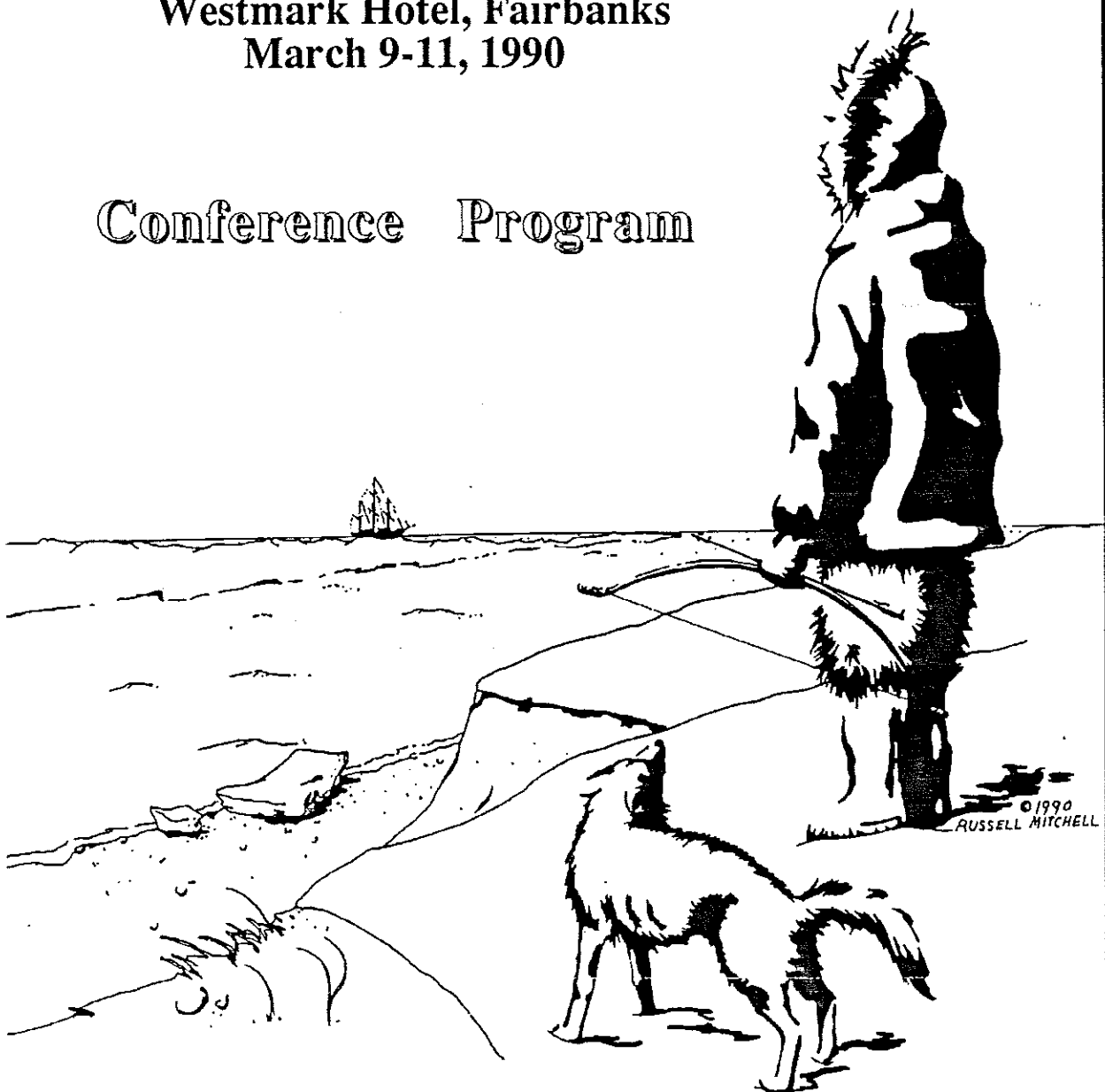
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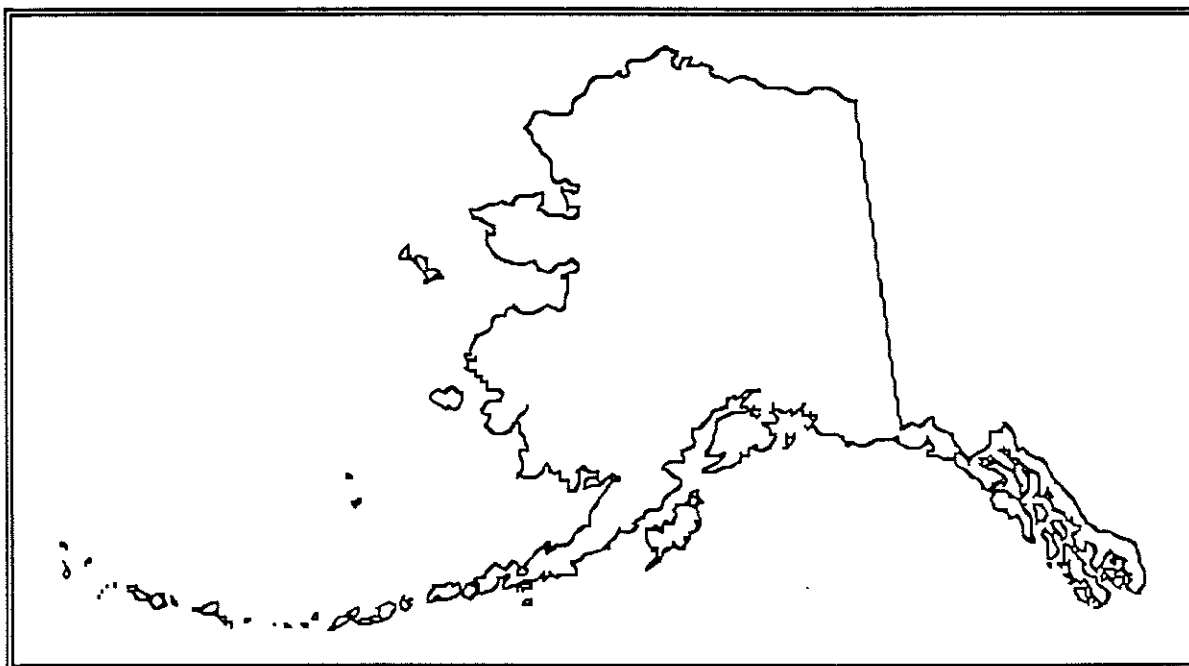
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**Thursday, March 8**  
Interagency Archaeological Group Meeting  
Westmark Hotel, Rampart Room  
2:00-4:00 pm

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**Friday, March 9**

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**Registration - 7:00 am to 12:00 pm**

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**Culture Contact and Change in Arctic and Subarctic Areas of Asia and  
North America**

**West Gold Room**

Conference Organizers: James Van Stone, Robert Shaw, and Roger Harritt

Conference Chairperson: James Van Stone

This project is supported in part by a grant from the Alaska Humanities Forum and the  
National Endowment for the Humanities, a federal agency.

- 8:30 Van Stone, James, Robert Shaw & Roger Harritt  
Introductory Remarks by the Symposium Organizers
- 8:40 Balikci, Asen  
*Prospects for Comparative Ethnographic Studies between the Asian and North  
American Arctic*
- 9:00 Hickey, Clifford G.  
*The Myth of the Direct Historical Approach: The Case of the Canadian Arctic*
- 9:20 Kaplan, Susan A. and Edmund Searles  
*Donald B. MacMillan and the North Greenland Eskimos*
- 9:40 Krech, Sheppard  
*Dependency in the Western Subarctic before 1900?*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 Reynolds, Georgeie  
*Greenlandic Norse Influence on Inuit Culture: Additional Evidence*

- 10:40 Hanks, Christopher C. and David Pokotylo  
*In Situ Adaptation by the Mountain Dene and Understanding the Impact of European Contact on the Mackenzie Drainage Athapaskan Land Use Patterns*
- 11:00 Hunt, Bill  
*Under the Law: Alaska's Natives and the Territorial Court*
- 11:20 Moss, Madonna L.  
*Changes in Tlingit Food Production after Contact*

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**Historical Archaeology in Alaska  
Middle Gold Room**

Conference Organizer and Chairperson: Robert E. King

- 8:50 King, Robert E.  
Introduction
- 9:00 Ditters, Charles E. and Susan D. Morton  
*"Un-forgetting" the Campaign: Resources in the Kiska National Historic Landmark*
- 9:20 Morton, Susan D.  
*Underwater Archaeology in the Aleutians*
- 9:40 Steele, Julia L.  
*The Unalakleet River Revisited: Trade, Settlement and Subsistence on the Kaltag Portage.*
- 10:00 Henrikson, Steve  
*Tlingit Defensive Armor*
- 10:20 **Break**
- 10:40 Redding-Gubitosa, Donna  
*The Russian Orthodox Religion at Kwigiumpainukamiut, central Kuskokwim River, Alaska.*
- 11:00 Wooley, Chris B.  
*Iñupiat Images: The North Slope Photographs of William Van Valin and Leo Hansen*
- 11:20 King, Robert E.  
*A Brief History of "Tin Cans" in Alaska*
- 11:40 King, Robert E.  
Discussion

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**Contributed Papers in Cultural and Physical Anthropology  
Rampart Room**

Conference Chairperson: Polly Wheeler

- 9:20 Reinhardt, Gregory A.  
*A Head-Count of Six People from Mound 44 at the Utqiagvik Site, Barrow, Alaska*
- 9:40 Basham, Charlotte and Patricia Kwachka  
*Communication and Health: Diabetes and Alaska Natives*
- 10:00 Lively, Ralph A., Joel Irish and Stanley D. Davis  
*Human Remains from Three Rock Shelters at Wilson Cove, Admiralty Island, Alaska*
- 10:20 **Break**
- 10:40 Nowak, Michael  
*Income Stability in a Small Alaskan Community*
- 11:00 Wheeler, Polly  
*The Urban Bush: Analogues and Adaptation*
- 11:20 Schroeder, Robert F.  
*Harvest, Trade, and Exchange of Sitka Sound Herring Eggs: A Continuing Tlingit Tradition*

**Luncheon 12:00 - 1:45**

Dr. Annette McFadyen Clark: *Trade at the Crossroads*

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**Culture Contact and Change in Arctic and Subarctic Areas of Asia and North America**

**West Gold Room - Continued from Friday Morning**

Conference Chairperson: Roger Harritt

- 2:00 Leer, Jeff  
*Evidence of a Northern Northwest Coast Language Area*
- 2:20 Dumond, Don E.  
*A Southern Origin for Norton Culture?*
- 2:40 Yesner, D. and C. Holmes  
*Transformational Dynamics of Nineteenth Century Athapaskan Culture: The Dena'ine of the Interior Kenai Peninsula*
- 3:00 Holland, Kathryn M. and Christy G. Turner  
*Can we Believe Russian Accounts of Aleut Life?*



- 3:20 **Break**
- 3:40 Jackson, Louise  
*Were Nineteenth Century Trade Goods "Things that the Natives Did not in the Least Need?": Teacups and Culture Change in Southwestern Alaska*
- 4:00 Sheppard, William  
*Contact Period Settlement Dynamics in Norton Sound*
- 4:20 Cassell, Mark S.  
*Feeding Industry: The Creation of an Industrial Labor Force in Late 19th/Early 20th Century North Alaska*
- 4:40 Gerlach, Craig and Owen K. Mason  
*New Chronologies and Models of Cultural Contact and Change in Arctic Prehistory*

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**Tribes in Alaska: Anthropological, Legal, and Tribal Perspectives**

**Rampart Room**

A panel Discussion Moderated by Andrew Hope, III

- 2:00 Discussants: Lare Aschbrenner, Will Mayo, Nancy Yaw Davis, Steve Conn, Steve Langdon, Judy Bush

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**Life Histories**

**Middle Gold Room**

Conference Organizers: Bill Schneider and Margaret Blackman  
Conference Chairperson: Bill Schneider

- 2:00 Schneider, Bill  
Introductions
- 2:10 Blackman, Margaret B.  
*We Stay in One Place Now: Thoughts on Anaktuvuk Pass Family History*
- 2:30 Hall, Edwin S., Jr.  
*If Only I Too Had a Map in My Mind: The Potential Biographies of Simon Paneak*
- 2:50 Nageak, James  
*Grandfather Remembered: A Study in Inupiaq Life History Research*
- 3:10 **Break**
- 3:30 Hales, David  
*The Andrew Skin Project: A Lifetime of Healing*
- 3:50 Demmert, Jane Pollard  
Title not available

4:10 Mishler, Craig  
*The Gwich'in Legacy of Johnny and Sarah Frank*

4:30 Schneider, Bill  
Closing Remarks

**Hosted Reception  
Pioneer's Hall, Alaskaland  
5:00 to 7:00 pm**

Transportation will be provided  
to and from the Westmark Hotel

**Public Lecture**

**Dr. Geoffrey Pope,  
University of Illinois, Urbana  
8:30 pm, Westmark Hotel, West Gold Room**

*Origins of Modern Humans: the View from Asia*



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**Saturday, March 10**

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**Contributed Papers in Prehistoric Archaeology**

**West Gold Room**

Conference Chairperson: Michael Kunz

- 8:40 Davis, Stanley D.  
*Preliminary Report on the Yakutat Project*
- 9:00 Odess, Daniel  
*A Method of Assigning Affiliation to Organic Artifacts*
- 9:20 Clark, Fred P.  
*At the End of the Chain: Recent Archaeological Reconnaissance and Implications for Settlement Pattern Studies in the Western Aleutians*
- 9:40 Cooper, D. Randall  
*A Brief Assessment of Lithic Resources and Technology on Agattu Island*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 Hoffman, Brian W.  
*A Comparison of Cultural Depressions in the Aleutian Islands and Along the Southwest Tip of the Alaska Peninsula*
- 10:40 Smith, Timothy A.  
*Compliance Testing Reveals Two Early Norton (Smelt Creek Phase) Occupations at Brooks River, Katmai National Park and Preserve*
- 11:00 Kent, Ronald J.  
*Additional Evidence for a Tuktuk Complex Assemblage at Old John Lake in Northeast Interior Alaska*
- 11:20 Gillispie, Tom  
*Measuring the Effectiveness of Subsurface Sampling During Archaeological Survey: An Example from Central Alaska*

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**The Sounds of Silence: Social Science Research and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Disaster**

**Rampart Room**

Conference Organizer and Chairperson: James T. Payne

- 8:30 Payne, James T.  
Title not available

- 8:45 Morrison, Eric J.  
*Never Cry Over Spilt Oil*
- 9:00 Mason, Rachel  
*Oiled Salmon Fishermen in Kodiak*
- 9:15 Fall, James A.  
*Subsistence Use of Fish and Wildlife and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill*
- 9:30 McNabb, Steven  
*Law, Policy, and Science in Assessments of Catastrophic Impacts*
- 9:45 Davis, Nancy Yaw  
*The Good, The Bad, and The Question*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:15 Robbins, Lynn  
*The Effects of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill on Kenai, Alaska*
- 10:30 Araj, Sharon  
*Impact of Exxon Valdez Oil Spill on one Alaskan Community: A Survey Study*
- 10:45 Miraglia, Rita A. and Lora L. Johnson  
*Cultural Resource Protection in Prince William Sound—A Native Perspective*
- 11:00 Callaway, Don  
Title not available
- 11:15 Jorgenson, Joseph  
*Studying Social Indicators in Forty Alaskan Villages*
- 11:30 Jorgenson, Joseph  
Discussion

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**Alaska Quaternary Center Symposium on the Paleoecology of Alaska and the North Pacific**

**Rampart Room**

Conference Organizers and Chairpersons: Robert A. Sattler and Owen K. Mason

- 8:40 Salmon, David K.  
*Aspects of the Meteorology of the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea*
- 9:00 Bowers, Peter  
*The Hayes Tephra Deposits: Archaeological and Stratigraphic Significance of a Widespread Upper Holocene Volcanic Ash in Southcentral Alaska*
- 9:20 Begét, J. E., D. Pinney, K. Campbell, and R. D. Reger  
*Correlation of the Jarvis Creek Ash and the Hayes Vent Tephra*

- 9:40 Gillispie, Tom  
*Middle Holocene Climate and Culture Change in the Talkeetna Mountains, Alaska*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 Mason, Owen K. and James E. Begét  
*Changes in Late Holocene Flood Frequency of the Tanana River, Alaska*
- 10:40 Bigelow, Nancy, Roger Powers, and Jim Begét  
*Increased Sediment Size in the Nenana Valley: A Proxy Record of the Younger Dryas Cold Interval?*
- 11:00 Vinson, Dale M. and Robert A. Sattler  
*A Tale of Four Arctic Caves*
- 11:20 Sattler, R. A. and E. J. Dixon, Jr.  
*Terrestrial Evidence of the Last Glacial/Interglacial Transition from an Arctic Cave in Northeast Alaska*
- 11:40 Hopkins, David M.  
Discussion

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Luncheon 12:00 - 1:45</b>  Dr. James Deetz: <i>Comparative Historical Archaeology of the  19th Century Frontier in the U. S. and South Africa</i></p>
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### Contributed Papers in Prehistoric Archaeology

**West Gold Room - Continued from Saturday Morning**  
Chairperson: Julia L. Steele

- 2:00 Erlandson, Jon, Madonna Moss, and Robert Stuckenrath  
*Radiocarbon Dates from a Tlingit Fort in Sitka Sound, southeast Alaska*
- 2:20 Hurley, Warren F. X.  
*An Archaeological Survey for the Tongass National Forest, Ketchikan: Basic Research Design*
- 2:40 Steele, Julia L.  
*The Upper Chilkat Valley: Archaeological Investigations at Three Rock Shelters*
- 3:00 **Break**
- 3:20 Vanderhoek, Richard  
*An Ethnographic and Experimental Look at Bola Use in Coastal Alaska: Where and Why Not?*

- 3:40 Harritt, R. K.  
*Recent Archaeology in Bering Land Bridge National Preserve: The 1989 Field Season at Cape Espenberg and in the Ikpek Area*
- 4:00 Mobley, Charles M.  
*Results of the Campus Site Restudy Project*

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**Culture Contact and Change in Arctic and Subarctic Areas of Asia and North America**

**West Gold Room - Continued from Friday**

- 2:00 Van Stone, James and William Workman  
*Critique on the Symposium "Culture Contact and Change in Arctic and Subarctic Areas of Asia and North America"*

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**Tanana-Yukon Historical Society**

**Rampart Room**

- 2:00 Cole, Terrence  
*Historic and Archaeological Resources of Illinois and Barnette Streets*

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**Poster Presentations**

**Chena Room**

- Cook, John P.  
*Obsidian Characterization and Distribution*
- Krieg, Theodore M. and Philippa A. Coiley  
*Togiak Bay Petroglyphs*
- Morton, Susan D.  
*The National Archaeological Database*

**Association Business Meeting**  
East Gold Room - 4:30 pm

**Sunday, March 11**

West Gold Room - 10:00 am

Discussion: HB 436. An Act Relating to the Protection of Alaska Native  
Unmarked Burials; and to Require Persons to Report the Discovery of  
Human Remains

## Abstracts



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Araji, Sharon  
University of Alaska, Anchorage  
Rampart Room - Saturday 10:30 am

*Impact of Exxon Valdez Oil Spill on one Alaskan Community: A Survey Study*

The present report examines the social, psychological and economic effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on one Alaskan community. Information was gathered via structured personal and telephone interviews with a purposive sample of community leaders, social service agency personnel, and community members. The data was gathered in November of 1989. Preliminary descriptive analysis is currently in progress and findings from this analysis will constitute the basis of this report.

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Balikci, Asen  
Université de Montréal  
West Gold Room - Friday 8:40 am

*Prospects for Comparative Ethnographic Studies between the Asian and North American Arctic*

Research in northern Canada has focused on the application of cultural ecology perspectives in the study of socio-cultural change. The data were gathered in the context of prolonged field work in specific communities. In Siberia, field work by Soviet scholars did not involve prolonged stays in a given community, resulting in a general lack of data integration, and an inability to describe the hidden aspects of social organization. These profound differences between northern Canadian and eastern Siberian culture change studies make comparisons difficult.

However, in reference to the Chukchi, numerous ethnohistorical studies have been published taking into account Russian-Native relations and contacts between Native groups. Substantively, there are numerous parallelisms in the process of socio-cultural change in northern Canadian and eastern Siberian cases: Sedenterization, massive adoption of modern technology, loss of the traditional belief system,

changes in social organization and rituals in the settlements, compulsory education, emergence of monoparental families and a multiplicity of welfare state services. But the differences are also important; in the Chukchi case the traditional subsistence base, reindeer breeding, is still very strong—engendering a wide cultural split between a modern settlement form and a semi-traditional nomadic camp pattern.

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Basham, Charlotte and Patricia Kwachka  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
Rampart Room - Friday 9:40 am

*Communication and Health: Diabetes and Alaska Natives*

The incidence of diabetes has increased dramatically among Native Americans in the Lower 48 and has become one of the most pervasive and intractable of Native American health problems (Gohdes 1986). Recent data show a sudden and marked increase in the incidence of diabetes among Native Alaskans as well (Schraer 1987). Because diabetes is an extremely complex disease affecting multiple body systems and requiring active patient participation and compliance in treatment, effective communication between the patient and health care providers is necessary for optimum health care outcomes. This paper presents the results of a pilot project investigating the perspectives of Alaska Native diabetic patients on their roles as patients and their responsibility for and participation in health care. Research methods included conducting personal interviews of patients and health care providers, observing patterns of communication in the Native Health Clinic, and videotaping interactions between patients and the patient educator.

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Begét, J. E., D. Pinney, K. Campbell, and R. D. Reger  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
Division of Geologic and Geophysical Surveys, Dept. of Natural Resources, Fairbanks  
Rampart Room - Saturday 9:20 am

*Correlation of the Jarvis Creek Ash and the Hayes Vent Tephra*

New radiocarbon dates obtained by R. Reger show that the Jarvis Creek ash, found along the Delta River, was deposited ca.  $3,660 \pm 275$  yr B.P. This information, together with detailed data on the petrography and major-element glass geochemistry of the Jarvis Creek ash, indicate this tephra is correlative with the Hayes Volcano tephra set produced during eruptions about 3650 yr B.P. This extends the known distribution of Hayes source tephra across the Alaska Range and into central Alaska, more than 400 km from the source vent.

Only a single ash layer is visible in the field at Jarvis Creek sites and in lake sediments and peat bogs near Tangle Lakes, while 2-7 ash layers are present at Cantwell and at localities within the Susitna basin and near the Hayes volcano. The Jarvis Creek ash samples and tephra from newly discovered sites near Tangle Lakes are geochemically very similar, and appear to record deposition from a large tephra plume which travelled northeast across the Alaska Range, producing an extensive discrete stratigraphic marker horizon.

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Bigelow, Nancy, Roger Powers, and Jim Begét  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
Rampart Room - Saturday 10:40 am

*Increased Sediment Size in the Nenana Valley: A Proxy Record of the Younger Dryas Cold Interval?*

The abrupt deposition of a sandy loess in eolian sections along the Nenana River in central Alaska may record an increase in wind intensity between ca. 11,100 and

10,700 yr B.P. This occurred at the same time as the Younger Dryas climatic reversal in northern Europe, also recognized in the oxygen isotope record of Greenlandic and Antarctic ice cores. In addition, the Greenlandic ice cores record a dust peak at this time, reflecting an increase in the vigor of atmospheric circulation.

The sandy loess correlated with the Younger Dryas falls between two distinct cultural occupations in the Nenana valley, the Nenana and Denali complexes. Perhaps the climatic conditions between 11,100 and 10,700 years B.P. precluded human occupation of the valley.

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Blackman, Margaret B.  
State University of New York College, Brockport  
Middle Gold Room - Friday 2:10 pm

*We Stay in One Place Now: Thoughts on An Anaktuvuk Pass Family History*

Though numerous ethnological and archaeological studies have been conducted among the Nunamiut of Northern Alaska, life history research with the Nunamiut has been largely untapped. In the summer of 1989 Ed Hall and I conducted life history interviews with Doris Hugo, her mother's sister, Dora Hugo, and her brother Justus Mekiana of Anaktuvuk Pass. In 1949 they and their families walked from the Killik River to settle in Anaktuvuk Pass. The stories they separately tell offer a detailed view of nomadic life in the 1940's, perspectives on the recent history of the community, and commentary on the present life of Anaktuvuk Pass. As well, their accounts of the same events are instructive of individual, gender, and age differences in life story telling. Our work is very much in progress with at least another season of field research required, but already we face challenging issues in the presentation of family stories.

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Bowers, Peter  
Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage  
Rampart Room - Saturday 9:00 am

*The Hayes Tephra Deposits: Archaeological and Stratigraphic Significance of a Widespread Upper Holocene Volcanic Ash in Southcentral Alaska*

The Hayes volcanic vent, located in the Tordrillo Mountains 150 km. northwest of Anchorage, produced the most widespread and one of the most readily-identifiable set of Holocene volcanic ash deposits known in southcentral Alaska. As many as eight eruptions from the Hayes vent resulted in an estimated 15-22 cubic km. of ash, distributed in a bilobate pattern extending more than 400 km. northeast and at least 250 km. south of the vent (Riehle, Bowers, and Ager, in press). Geochemical, mineralogical, stratigraphic, and radiocarbon age data suggest that several previously reported ash beds in the region are part of one set of ashfalls which occurred about 3400 - 3800 years B.P. The significance of the Hayes tephra is discussed in the context of modern volcanic analogs, regional stratigraphy, and interior Alaskan prehistory. Although major eruptions of the Hayes vent probably caused temporary disruptions of terrestrial ecosystems, it is unlikely that concomitant changes in human subsistence and settlement patterns can be detected by the available sparse archaeological data.

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Callaway, Don  
Minerals Management Service  
Rampart Room - Saturday 11:00 am

Abstract not available

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Cassell, Mark S.  
State University of New York, Binghamton  
West Gold Room - Friday 4:20 pm

*Feeding Industry: The Creation of an Industrial Labor Force in Late 19th/Early 20th Century North Alaska*

The commercial whaling period in the Western Arctic (ca. 1850-1910) saw a

decline in the expression of certain social institutions of the traditional North Alaskan Inupiat Eskimo. One such traditional institution, that of the umialik as food storage manager for the winter village, entailed a set of social relations which were actively manipulated by commercial interests in efforts to create and control an Eskimo industrial labor force. This paper discusses the process of creating an industrial labor force and the commercial manipulation of traditional North Alaskan Inupiat Eskimo social relations of food storage in the late 19th/early 20th century.

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Clark, Fred P.  
Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA Office,  
Anchorage  
West Gold Room - Saturday 9:20 am

*At the End of the Chain: Recent Archaeological Reconnaissance and Implications for Settlement Pattern Studies in the Western Aleutians*

Thirty-two ANCSA 14(h)(1) applications were investigated during the summer of 1989 on the Near Island and Rat Island groups of the Aleutian Chain. Additionally, several non-ANCSA archaeological sites were identified. This paper briefly details site distribution, site and feature morphology, and discusses new radiocarbon dates associated with several of these sites. Some methodological issues and their applicability to settlement pattern studies are considered.

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Cook, John P.  
U. S. Bureau of Land Management,  
Fairbanks  
Chena Room

*Obsidian Characterization and Distribution*

Elemental fingerprints of 590 obsidian samples have been segregated into 32 source groups. Computer graphics will first display the distribution of the sampled sites, will then present and compare the compositional data and, lastly, show the distribu-

tion of the various obsidian groups through space and time.

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Cooper, D. Randall  
Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA Office,  
Anchorage  
West Gold Room - Saturday 9:40 am

*A Brief Assessment of Lithic Resources and  
Technology on Agattu Island*

In 1989 a Bureau of Indian Affairs ANCSA crew, with support from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, surveyed ten 14(h)(1) sites and documented 21 others on the island of Agattu near the end of the Aleutian chain. Most sites had substantial exposures of artifacts and midden debris. Stone artifacts from these exposures and from small scale excavations suggest prehistoric inhabitants employed a very expedient lithic technology greatly influenced by the nature of the island's considerable lithic resources.

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Davis, Nancy Yaw  
Cultural Dynamics, Anchorage  
Rampart Room - Saturday 9:45 am

*The Good, The Bad, and The Question*

Analysis of one question on a five question survey answered by 145 respondents in three distinctly different settings provides insights on human responses to disasters. The question, fourth in the sequence, was simply: "Do you think the oil spill was a good thing or a bad thing to happen?" The timing and circumstances of the survey are considered in the context of one focussed event, the Prince William Sound Oil Spill of 1989, but the unusually perceptive answers lead to larger questions concerning the role of major disruptive events in human prehistory, the contemporary fragmentation of the state and nation, and future responsibilities on a global scale.

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Davis, Stanley D.  
U. S. Forest Service, Sitka  
West Gold Room - Saturday 8:40 am

*Preliminary Report on the Yakutat Project*

The Yakutat Archaeological Project was initiated by the Forest Service in August 1986 in response to the advance of Hubbard Glacier, and initial blockage of Russell Fiord. Surveys establish that two sites, Diyaguna'Et and Shallow Water Town, are being actively eroded by the streams which front them. Dating the formation of the Yakutat forelands and the glacial activity within this area is of prime importance to the archaeology. Prehistoric populations had to adapt to this Pleistocene-like environment. Extensive evidence was recorded pertaining to mortuary practices and house type beginning in prehistoric time and extending into the historic. Evidence shows they were practicing a maritime subsistence economy. Artifacts recovered from the two sites included ground stone tools, copper and iron tools, a variety of trade beads, ceramics, wood, and basketry. Twenty C14 dates from Diyaguna'Et indicate occupation from ca. 840 AD - 1880 AD, and fifteen dates from Shallow Water Town indicate occupation from ca. 1200 AD - 1850 AD.

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Demmert, Jane Pollard  
Middle Gold Room - Friday 3:50 pm

Title not available

Good citizenship is a referential ideal threaded through a series of conversations with a Tlingit Indian woman in her mid-60's who raised her five children as a single, working mother, after the loss of her husband. She has described a series of practices and ideals learned from her parents and grandparents, which seem to be integral to her concept of good citizenship. This paper considers the intergenerational construction and reinterpretations of these ideals as family collective practice, drawing upon the experience and perspectives of this mother and her five adult children from their present and retrospective vantage points as parent, and/or grandparents,

and child. Drawing upon Hicks (1981) and McCarthy (1988) this paper focuses on ways in which the interplay of these factors has been experienced and integrated into rather distinctive interpretations of the concept of good citizenship, which has its roots in traditional Tlingit culture.

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Diters, Charles E. and Susan D. Morton  
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage  
U. S. National Park Service, Anchorage  
Middle Gold Room - Friday 9:00 am

*"Un-forgetting" the Campaign: Resources in the Kiska National Historic Landmark*

During September, 1989, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the U. S. Navy, and other cooperators conducted a preliminary inventory and assessment of the World War II period structures and other remains located around Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. The materials range from casually discarded artifacts (glass and ceramic chards, cartridge casings, tools) through large items (coastal defense artillery pieces, barracks and mess hall structures), to major terrain modifications (runway construction, road alignments). The information gathered will be used to assist in planning for the preservation and interpretation of the resources, and to revise the National Historic Landmark designation of the property to better reflect the scope of the materials present.

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Dumond, Don E.  
West Gold Room - Friday 2:20 pm

*A Southern Origin for Norton Culture?*

Some scholars propose a south Alaskan origin for prehistoric Norton culture, known in much of arctic Alaska by the last centuries BC. Besides Norton culture itself, a test of this hypothesis considers correspondences among assemblages attributed to ancestral Aleuts, who are recognized on the southernmost Alaska Peninsula before 2000 BC; contemporaries of Kodiak Island and the Pacific coast of the northern Alaska Penin-

sula; and folk of Arctic Small Tool tradition, who appeared on the Bearing Sea slope of the northern Peninsula around 1900 BC. Although the hypothesis cannot be falsified, it fails to explain known patterns of distribution. Alternatives are sought.

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Erlandson, Jon, Madonna Moss, and Robert Stuckenrath  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
University of Pittsburgh  
West Gold Room - Saturday 2:00 pm

*Radiocarbon Dates from a Tlingit Fort in Sitka Sound, southeast Alaska*

Radiocarbon dates from a shell midden (49-SIT-228) located near Sitka indicate that the site was occupied primarily between AD 1175 and 1390 (560-775 BP). The setting and structure of the midden are typical of forts described by Tlingit descendants. The age of 49-SIT-228 supports the notion that southeast Alaskan forts appear later than other Tlingit site types. This pattern, if confirmed by dating of additional southeast Alaskan sites, may result from the interaction of population growth, environmental change, and territorial circumscription, which led to an intensification of warfare among the prehistoric Tlingit.

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Fall, James A.  
Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Middle Gold Room - Saturday 9:15 am

*Subsistence Use of Fish and Wildlife and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill*

The Exxon Valdez oil spill occurred in or near areas used by 18 rural communities for subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering. Prior to the spill, the Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game had conducted baseline studies of subsistence uses in each of these communities. Most of the results of these studies appear in the division's technical paper series. Since the oil spill, the division has been involved in a four component oil spill response project. The overall goal of the project is to provide communities with reli-

able information that they can use in their responses to the spill's effects. The four components are: 1) a project which tests subsistence foods for evidence of hydrocarbon contamination; 2) a harvest survey which will update subsistence data for 1989; 3) assistance in designing regulatory changes made necessary by damage to harvest areas; and 4) a public communications program. The paper will describe each of these components and present any preliminary findings which are available.

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Gerlach, Craig and Owen K. Mason  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
West Gold Room - Friday 4:40 pm

*New Chronologies and Models of Cultural Contact and Change in Arctic Prehistory*

This paper examines how Arctic archaeologists have constructed models of cultural contact and change using general classificatory schemes, specific artifact typologies, and absolute and relative chronologies. Many studies confuse archaeological sites with human communities, the cultural with the social, and patterns of artifact distribution with behavioral process. In so doing, the problem of time-scale is ignored and the problem of contemporaneity is inadequately considered. The necessity for rigorously establishing a temporal and spatial relationship is rarely treated as a prerequisite of higher order models explaining cultural contact and change. This study also examines some of the ways in which alternative hypothesis about culture contact and change may be evaluated in terms of new absolute and relative chronologies, what constitutes necessary and sufficient evidence of cultural contact and change in the archaeological record, and ways to relate behavioral process to patterns of artifact distribution through typology, chronology, and archaeological systematics.

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Gillispie, Tom  
GDM, Inc., Fairbanks  
West Gold Room - Saturday 11:00 am

*Measuring the Effectiveness of Subsurface Sampling During Archaeological Survey: An Example from Central Alaska*

During 1989, GDM, Inc. performed an archaeological survey of the Round Tangle Lake Campground, along the Denali Highway, Alaska. Sites were located by a strategy of 100% surface survey and systematic subsurface sampling. Testing and evaluation of sites included 100% surface collection, and intensified subsurface sampling. This survey resulted in discovery of 50 archaeological localities, including six which were discovered by subsurface sampling, and was designed to produce exact data on sampling rates, site size, and artifact density in order to allow us to estimate the effectiveness of the survey in locating subsurface sites, using recently developed statistical methods. Lessons learned from the Round Tangle Lake Survey apply to the much larger area surveys characteristic of Alaskan cultural resource management.

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Gillispie, Tom  
Rampart Room - Saturday 9:40 am

*Middle Holocene Climate and Culture Change in the Talkeetna Mountains, Alaska*

Recent developments in theories of Quaternary climate change have renewed examination of how global climate trends may effect cultural adaptations. In Alaska, boreal forest environments in alpine settings provide a sensitive natural laboratory for studying relationships between Holocene climates and prehistoric change. Research conducted in the Talkeetna Mountains of southcentral Alaska reveals that major shifts in the intensity of human utilization of this highland area, as well as changes in material culture, have coincided with meso-scale climate events recorded by episodes of paleosol formation, and changes in pollen spectra. In turn these local events can be correlated to regional and global

climatic shifts and appear to be linked to cyclic changes in solar radiation brought about by Milankovitch forcing and solar constant variations. The strongest such relationship is between onset of a Middle Holocene thermal maximum and Northern Archaic occupation of the region.

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Hales, David  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
Middle Gold Room - Friday 3:30 pm

*The Andrew Skin Project: A Lifetime of Healing*

Inflicted with severe abdominal pain, Andrew Skin, an Iñupiat man from Selawik, Alaska, sought the help of Della Keats, a well-known Eskimo tribal doctor. Keats succeeded in treating Skin and inspired him to help others by learning and using similar techniques. Since 1959 Skin has devoted most of his life to assisting and caring for others. This paper discusses the methods and processes that have been used in collecting detailed information about Skin's life and techniques in an effort to provide a detailed biography of an Eskimo tribal doctor.

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Hall, Edwin S., Jr.  
State University of New York, Brockport  
Middle Gold Room - Friday 2:30 pm

*If Only I Too Had a Map in My Mind: The Potential Biographies of Simon Paneak*

Simon Paneak was a Nunamiut Eskimo, who spent most of his 75 years travelling upon the land and harvesting the resources of the Brooks Range. During his time he not only was an acute observer of his surroundings but also of the ways in which the land and its bounty sustained his people. He freely offered his knowledge to generations of Nunamiut, to scientists and to many others who visited Anaktuvuk Pass and Simon to renew an acquaintance with the land and another way of life that in its own fashion also sustained them. I want to write his story, but I am not sure exactly how to begin. The beginning is very important, for Simon has many stories--as many

and as varied as those who sought him out for their own reasons. How I start his story will do much to determine the course of our journey, its flow and the impact that its waves have as we pass by the shore.

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Hanks, Christopher C. and David Pokotylo  
Canadian Parks Service, Yellowknife  
University of British Columbia, Vancouver  
West Gold Room - Friday 10:40 am

*In Situ Adaptation by the Mountain Dene and Understanding the Impact of European Contact on the Mackenzie Drainage Athapaskan Land Use Patterns*

The nature of European contact and its impact on indigenous populations in the Mackenzie drainage has long been debated by scholars. Many favor population displacement and cite evidence for Athabaskan groups being pushed further north into the Mackenzie valley and mountains by the Cree during the proto-contact and contact period. Recent ethnoarchaeological research, however, suggests that indigenous land use patterns in the Mackenzie valley and mountains, to the introduction of the fur trade, was based on an *in situ* evolution.

Intensive regular contact occurred significantly later for the Mountain Dene than for their relatives living along the Mackenzie valley. This makes them an ideal case study for examining the processes of culture adaptation necessitated by regular interaction with European traders.

The changes that the Mountain Dene underwent are in many ways analogous to the process which occurred to people in the Mackenzie valley in the late 18th and early 19th century. When compared with material from that area, the mountain data will help clarify and broaden understanding of the impact of European contact on Athabaskan land use in the Mackenzie drainage.

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Harritt, R. K.  
U. S. National Park Service, Anchorage  
West Gold Room - Saturday 3:40 pm

*Recent Archaeology in Bering Land Bridge  
National Preserve: The 1989 Field Season  
at Cape Espenberg and in the Ikpek Area*

Results of the 1989 field season of the ongoing mitigation project in Bering Land Bridge National Preserve are presented. 1989 field work at Cape Espenberg was done to establish a timeline for the formation of Cape Espenberg, and to unravel the horizontal stratigraphy of a complex portion of the landform. Mitigation sampling of artifact scatters at three sites at beachridge complex C, resulted in a collection of 63 artifacts, including a single burin. Collections from Cape Espenberg obtained as a result of the project now number 2,288 and represent the Denbigh, Norton, Ipiutak, Western Thule, and Kotzebue period traditions.

Work in 1989 in the Ikpek area near Lopp Lagoon was located approximately 120 miles southwest of Cape Espenberg. This work was designed to mitigate erosion of sites and develop information on cultural traditions contemporaneous with those represented at Cape Espenberg. This effort resulted in the sampling of seven sites, which includes samples from surface artifact scatters, buried activity areas, houses and unidentified depressions. 1989 artifact collections from this area number 839, and represent the Western Thule, Kotzebue Period and early historic archaeological traditions.

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Henrikson, Steve  
Alaska State Museum  
Middle Gold Room - Friday 10:00 am

*Tlingit Defensive Armor*

The body armor used by Tlingit warriors has received a great deal of attention over the years—from early Russian explorers to modern-day museum curators. This paper focuses on the structure and decoration of Tlingit armor, and on the use of armor in the

early historic period. Perhaps the most flamboyant part of a warrior's "suit" of armor was the helmet and visor, carved and painted in the well-known formline style of the Northwest Coast. Complete with leather and wooden armor for the torso, arms, and legs, the armor system was adequate protection from traditional weaponry. The use of armor by the Tlingit is revealed through historical accounts and oral history, and similarities to Asian and Eskimo armor are shown through a comparison of construction techniques. Symbolic association between physical and spiritual warfare is brought to light through a comparison between the equipment of the warrior and the tools of the shaman.

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Hickey, Clifford G.  
University of Alberta, Edmonton  
West Gold Room - Friday 9:00 am

*The Myth of the Direct Historical  
Approach: The Case of the Canadian  
Arctic*

Archaeologists and other historically oriented anthropologists working in the Far North have benefitted from an impressive ethnographic data base compiled during the historic period. They have used this record, in the main uncritically, to project patterns back in time in order to interpret earlier periods. This has been deemed possible because of the belief that specifics of cultural contacts and change were known, recognizable and could be factored into interpretation. This paper examines cases in which early contacts between Inuit and Europeans, some quite ephemeral, may have altered Canadian Inuit societies in ways that invalidate straightforward analogical reasoning because important shifts took place before they could be documented. These alterations range from land use and geographic distributions to transformations of basic ideology. Cases examined include the Copper Inuit, Netslingmiut, and groups on Baffin Island.



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Hoffman, Brian W.  
Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA Office,  
Anchorage  
West Gold Room - Saturday 10:00 am

*A Comparison of Cultural Depressions in  
the Aleutian Islands and Along the South-  
west Tip of the Alaska Peninsula*

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA 14(h)(1) project has currently surveyed nearly 200 sites in the Aleutian Islands and along the southwest tip of the Alaska Peninsula. As part of these surveys over 4,000 surface features have been mapped and described. These surface features are almost exclusively depressions. Based on archaeological and ethnohistorical research the vast majority of the depressions are believed to be the remains of ancient dwellings, storehouses and other human constructions. Regional variability in the size and shape of the depressions is examined through the comparison of surface features found on Agattu Island in the western Aleutians, Adak Island in the central Aleutians and Izembek Lagoon on the Alaska Peninsula.

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Holland, Kathryn M. and Christy G. Turner  
Arizona State University, Tempe  
West Gold Room - Friday 3:00 pm

*Can we Believe Russian Accounts of Aleut  
Life?*

A corollary of W. Arens' (1979, *The Man-Eating Myth*) challenge to the reliability of cannibalism stories, which he asserts can only be accepted if professional anthropologists witness the act, is that no accounts on any ethnographic topic can be accepted. Such skepticism is healthy and warranted. We suggest that archaeology can play a major role in evaluating the reliability of early contact reports.

Akun Island, and especially its abandoned village called Chulka, was selected for measuring the effects of Russian contact and the correspondence between Russian accounts and historic refuse because Chulka contained several meters of midden, about

half of which was deposited after Russian contact in 1767. This rich depository of diachronic activity permitted statistically significant tests of pre- and post-contact artifact types, fabrication materials, food refuse, and various patterned and idiosyncratic activities.

In our presentation we itemize the temporal changes in material culture, evaluate various reports about Akun, including Veniaminov's census, and suggest some areas where the ethnographic accounts are weak and possibly incorrect. We also suggest that contact phenomena may have analogies in physical and chemical dynamics.

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Hunt, Bill  
U. S. National Park Service, Anchorage  
West Gold Room - Friday 11:00 am

*Under the Law: Alaska's Natives and the  
Territorial Court*

From the acquisition of Alaska in 1867 the military handled incidences of unrest and crime among the Natives of Alaska. With the establishment of a federal district court at Sitka in 1885 cases involving Natives were treated with more consistency. While there is some controversy over the court's definition of "Indian Country" the court applied the precedents of outside jurisdictions in its decisions and was checked by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco and the U.S. Supreme Court court officials in Alaska. The U.S. Marshal and the U.S. Attorney, particularly, were able to interpret some incidents concerning Natives in informal ways. This paper reviews the administration of the law as it affected Natives in early territorial days.

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Hurley, Warren F. X.  
U. S. Forest Service, Ketchikan  
West Gold Room - Saturday 2:20 pm

*An Archaeological Survey for the Tongass National Forest, Ketchikan: Basic Research Design*

The Ketchikan Area of the Tongass National Forest has initiated an intensive archaeological survey program in order to meet CRM objectives for timber sales during the present five year operating period ('89-'94). The survey program concentrates around, but is not limited to, the Prince of Wales archipelago in southern Southeast Alaska. The survey program is guided by a research-based approach towards cultural resource management, with an integrated and dynamic focus. Seven basic research topics have been identified. A multistage system of review is proposed whereby each (annual) phase of the project is evaluated and revised, based upon progress on the research topics. A primary objective involves the refinement of the "sensitivity zone" concept through the use of GIS and statistical inference methods. Other project goals include improvement of the present database by thorough and accurate site locations and verification, the refinement of field survey techniques by systematic evaluation and monitoring, and providing a mechanism for peer and public review through reports and interpretation.

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Jackson, Louise  
University of California, Los Angeles  
West Gold Room - Friday 3:40 pm

*Were Nineteenth Century Trade Goods "Things that the Natives Did not in the Least Need?": Teacups and Culture Change in Southwestern Alaska*

The quest for resources and their subsequent acquisition are critical factors underlying the motivations and goals of Euro-American and Native participants in southwestern Alaskan interethnic contact. Nineteenth century trade goods merit a central role in the development of culture change theory. However, their potential for

exploring issues such as changing social and subsistence practices, the way people made a living, and the adoption of an alien economic system, has been little exploited. My goals are: (1) to explain the relationship between excavated British cups and saucers and the motives and goals of Eskimo and Athapaskan inhabitants of the sites from which they came; (2) to use the ceramics to establish site settlement sequences, and monitor how indigenous artifacts altered in response to Western influences; and (3) to discuss processes of change including whether contact was first hand or diffused and intermittent or sustained; changes were internally or externally motivated, and voluntary or forced, and whether participants were operating from a position of independence or dependence.

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Jorgenson, Joseph  
Rampart Room - Saturday 11:15 am

*Studying Social Indicators in Forty Alaskan Villages*

Abstract not available

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Kaplan, Susan A. and Edmund Searles  
Bowdoin College, Brunswick  
West Gold Room - Friday 9:20 am

*Donald B. MacMillan and the North Greenland Eskimos*

In 1906, while standing at Cape Thomas Hubbard, Robert E. Peary looked northwest and saw snow-clad summits of a new land which he called Crocker Land. In 1913 Donald B. MacMillan, who went North to confirm the existence of this land and claim it and its resources for the United States, determined that Crocker Land did not exist. He and other members of his expedition spent the next four years living among North Greenland Eskimos while doing scientific work. This paper examines interaction between Crocker Land expedition members and North Greenlanders well acquainted with the advantages and disadvantages of working with North American explorers. How concepts of race and

leadership effected Explorer-Eskimo relations will be discussed.

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Kent, Ronald J. :  
Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA Office,  
Anchorage  
West Gold Room - Saturday 11:20 am

*Additional Evidence for a Tuktuk Complex  
Assemblage at Old John Lake in Northeast  
Interior Alaska*

During the 1989 field season, four archaeologists from the Bureau of Indian Affairs spent three weeks surveying a large ANCSA 14(h)(1) historic site and Native allotments at Old John Lake. Over 40 prehistoric cultural loci were recorded. Many of the loci contain associated microblades but are generally lacking in either subsurface deposits or temporally significant artifacts. However, at one loci a large cultural feature produced three radiocarbon samples associated with microblades which yielded uncorrected radiocarbon dates of  $4380 \pm 190$  BP;  $4730 \pm 100$  BP and  $5260 \pm 150$  BP. These dates may provide additional evidence for placing at least part of the Old John Lake material within the Tuktuk complex, as first proposed by Edwin S. Hall, Jr. and Robert A. McKennan in 1973.

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King, Robert E.  
Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage  
Middle Gold Room - Friday 11:20 am

*A Brief History of "Tin Cans" in Alaska*

The earliest use of "tin cans" (metal containers for food or beverages) in Alaska is not well documented. Such cans, however, were in increasing use by the Gold Rush period of the 1890's, with those being manufactured and supplied predominantly from the "Lower 48." Subsequently, cans in Alaska continued being imported from similar sources and reflected the changing trends in can sizes, shapes, and technology originating outside of Alaska. This pattern remains largely unchanged today. Using slides, this paper will briefly trace the last 100-plus years of tin cans in Alaska down to today's food, beer, and soda cans

which will become part of tomorrow's archaeological sites.

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Krech, Sheppard  
Brown University, Providence  
West Gold Room - Friday 9:40 am

*Dependency in the Western Subarctic before  
1900?*

Much of the traditional literature on native people of the Subarctic assumes that native people rapidly became involved in the new mercantilistic economy of the fur trade and quickly grew to become dependent on it, much as Frederick Jackson Turner assumed in his sweeping statements about the frontier. Innis, Rich, and other historians of the trade were all consumers of writers who themselves assumed, with other Victorians, that hunters and fishers like those living in the Subarctic were, as L. H. Morgan put it, "the zero of human society," and that they would inevitably either disappear or become dependent. Inheritors of this position in the twentieth century include, for the eastern Subarctic, Steward and Murphy, and Hickerson; even Wolf in his magisterial *Europe and The People without History* accords to the fur trade a role of transformation and dependence. In this paper, I examine the Athapaskan-speaking people of the western Subarctic to see whether dependence or dependency (both concepts are defined) develops as a result of the fur trade. This paper is the second of a two-part examination of the entire North American Subarctic, the first part having been published in 1988 (Newberry Library).

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Krieg, Theodore M. and Philippa A. Cooley  
Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA Office,  
Anchorage  
Chena Room

*Togiak Bay Petroglyphs*

Petroglyphs are a rare occurrence throughout Alaska, and in Southwest Alaska documented petroglyphs are almost nonexistent. In 1989 a BIA ANCSA crew located a site containing five petroglyphs on Togiak

Bay, Alaska. Examples of these petroglyphs will be illustrated in poster form. Local oral history attributes the petroglyphs to a stone woman located nearby overlooking Bristol Bay.

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Leer, Jeff

University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
West Gold Room - Friday 2:00 pm

*Evidence of a Northern Northwest Coast Language Area*

Leer has recently revealed linguistic information that points toward an areal grouping in the northern part of the Northwest Coast, which he calls the Northern Northwest Coast (NNWC) language area. The languages which can be considered to belong to this grouping are Haida, Eyak, Tlingit and Aleut.

Two facets of the evidence for the NNWC language area may have important implications for the prehistory of this area. First, Haida and Eyak share more of the core linguistic features of this grouping than either does with Tlingit.

Second, Alutiiq (the Eskimo language of the Koniag and Chugach) shares none of the distinctive NNWC features, whereas Aleut exhibits some of the most typologically salient of these features. The final implication is that not Alutiiq but some other, possibly extinct language was spoken on Kodiak Island during this period. This hypothesis may, however, be difficult to reconcile with the latest archaeological evidence from Kodiak Island.

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Lively, Ralph A., Joel Irish and Stanley D. Davis

U. S. Forest Service, Sitka  
Rampart Room - Friday 10:00 am

*Human Remains from Three Rock Shelters at Wilson Cove, Admiralty Island, Alaska*

Limited testing of three rock shelters at Wilson Cove, Admiralty Island, Alaska recovered a sample of two hundred and seventy-six human bones. A minimum of four-

teen individuals, ten adults, two juveniles, and two infants, have been identified. The majority of the skeletal material (259 bones) was found scattered on the surface of Rock Shelter 3. A 150-gram sample of bone from this rock shelter provided a C14 date of  $1930 \pm 100$  BP, with a C13 adjusted age of  $2100 \pm 100$  BP. Additional human skeletal material was found in midden material in Rock Shelter 1. A shell sample from this material provided a C14 date of  $1920 \pm 70$  BP, C13 adjusted to  $2370 \pm 70$  BP. These dates, ca. 20 AD, are among the earliest associated with human skeletal remains in southeast Alaska.

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Mason, Owen K. and James E. Begét

University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
Rampart Room - Saturday 10:20 am

*Changes in Late Holocene Flood Frequency of the Tanana River, Alaska*

The Tanana River basin drains both the north slope of the Alaska Range and the south slope of the Yukon-Tanana upland. A sequence of flood deposits of the Tanana River are preserved in a small bedrock-sheltered slough near Fairbanks. Examination of these deposits suggests that large changes in flood frequency have occurred during the late Holocene. Three major lithostratigraphic units are observed: (1) thick cross-bedded, pedogenically unaltered alluvial silty sands which were deposited ca. 3000-2000 B.P., recording an interval of large floods; (2) a series of thin silty beds and paleosols formed after 2000 yrs ago during an interval when floods were uncommon; and (3) a sequence of sand units recording multiple large floods during the last several hundred years. Comparison of the flood frequency record with times of glacial expansion in the Alaska Range and Brooks Range suggests that flood frequencies have changed in response to regional climate changes. Long-term warming due to increasing CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere and the "greenhouse effect" may produce changes in the frequency of large floods in central Alaska.

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Mason, Rachel  
University of Virginia  
Rampart Room - Saturday 9:00 am

*Oiled Salmon Fishermen in Kodiak*

During the summer of 1989, all but a few Kodiak salmon fishing areas were closed because of the danger of oil contamination. Some seiners were chartered by Exxon and other agencies, and a Seiners' Association formed in July was able to secure rotating charters to dip oil out of the water. However, most of the seiner fleet sat idle for most of the summer. This paper examines the effect of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on Kodiak commercial salmon fishermen's occupational identity. Interviews with fishermen and their families, along with a survey of gear license holders, revealed a perceived change from an independent occupational self-image to one of powerless dependence. The research also shows that some pre-existing tensions among fishing gear types (i.e., seiners, setnetters, and draggers) were maintained and even exacerbated by the events of the oil spill response and clean up.

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McNabb, Steven  
Social Research Institute and Human  
Relations Area Files  
Middle Gold Room - Saturday 9:30 am

*Law, Policy, and Science in Assessments of  
Catastrophic Impacts*

The chronicle of legal, political, and scientific responses to the Exxon Valdez oil spill is very similar to the record of responses to other catastrophes, such as Three Mile Island, Love Canal, and the Bhopal methylisocyanate explosion. In each case, government responses, legal strategies designed to recover or (in the case of industry) minimize damages, and scientific investigations were swiftly organized, but tended to operate without coordination and, in some instances, antagonistically.

The interests of the various parties were different, despite a common orientation toward protection of what was perceived as

"the public good." Evidence that the interests of many victims were not served due to these conflicts is very compelling. This informal discussion presents evidence for the parallel between these catastrophes and highlights the implications of that parallel for victims of the Exxon Valdez spill. Additional parallels to other major tort cases, such as the Agent Orange and Dalkon Shield examples, will be noted.

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Miraglia, Rita A. and Lora L. Johnson  
Chugach Alaska Corporation  
East Gold Room - Saturday 10:45 am

*Cultural Resource Protection in Prince  
William Sound--A Native Perspective*

The archaeological and historic sites on Prince William Sound and the Kenai Coast are closely tied to the living culture of the Chugach people, many of whom still live in the region. When the Exxon Valdez oil spill occurred, Chugach Alaska Corporation, together with the village corporations, recognized the grave threat of the oil spill and the clean-up efforts to their cultural sites. An oil spill response team was formed to face the crisis. Working separately from Exxon's cultural resource program, the CAC archaeologists tried to represent native concerns, often meeting with strong resistance. Concerns included insufficient devotion of manpower and resources to the protection of the cultural resources by the federal and state agencies, privatization of the cultural resource program by Exxon, inadequate interaction between concerned parties, and an emphasis on cataloging of sites and interest in publicity at the expense of the protection of the resource.

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Mishler, Craig  
Middle Gold Room - Friday 4:10 pm

*The Gwich'in Legacy of Johnny and Sarah  
Frank*

On June 15, 1988, Sarah Frank passed away in Venetie, Alaska. Her husband Johnny preceded her in death on December 27, 1977. Both lived into their 90's, and their deaths

mark an end to an era characterized by living away from villages and almost totally off the land. How the Franks survived as a family is really a microcosm of how the Gwich'in survived as a tribal group. The Franks left a legacy of over 37 hours of tape recordings, which contain an extensive amount of autobiography and oral history.

In June, 1989 the Alaska Native Language Center at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, received a grant to transcribe and translate these recordings. This paper explores some of the challenges of shaping these oral autobiographies. With the four surviving children of Johnny and Sarah now becoming active participants in the project, what is beginning to emerge is a family autobiography.

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Mobley, Charles M.  
West Gold Room - Saturday 4:00 pm

#### *Results of the Campus Site Restudy Project*

Artifacts from the Campus site were subjected to pen-and-ink illustration, photography, a computerized attribute analysis, and other studies to develop a comprehensive report. The four major lithic technologies represented are microblade, macroblade, biface, and core/flake systems, with secondary input into retouching and burination subsystems. Examination of the horizontal and vertical distribution of specimens indicates spatial homogeneity, suggesting a single component. The range of variability commonly acknowledged for the artifact assemblage was expanded to include such forms as a microblade core on a cortical cobble. Basally-ground lanceolate points are a more significant element of the collection than previously thought. Radiocarbon dates indicate a temporal placement of about 3000 BP. The restudy suggests that the Campus site—although originally a type site for the Denali Complex and historically significant in the identification of microblade assemblages in North America and the early perception of Asian origins for humans in the New World—is one of the growing number of Alaska microblade sites

sufficiently recent as to be excluded from the Denali Complex.

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Morrison, Eric J.  
Alaska Pacific University  
East Gold Room - Saturday 8:45 am

#### *Never Cry Over Spilt Oil*

Tatitlek, a small Alaska Native village in Prince William Sound whose population is comprised of Chugach Eskimos and Aleuts was dramatically impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. This village of about 100-120 Alaska Natives survived primarily by subsistence with a cash supplement from seasonal commercial fishing. This community was invaded by a massive coagulation of insensitive news media, government bureaucrats, technocrats, and scientists who assaulted elders and children without consideration to their sensitive lifestyle. Native foods were replaced with canned foods and their hunting and fishing lifestyle that brought community and cultural health and stability was abruptly ended.

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Morton, Susan D.  
U. S. National Park Service, Anchorage  
Middle Gold Room - Friday 9:20 am

#### *Underwater Archaeology in the Aleutians*

In September of 1989, the National Park Service, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U. S. Navy conducted a joint underwater archaeology project at Kiska Island in the Aleutians. The purpose of the project was to non-destructively document submerged wrecks of ships and aircraft associated with the Japanese and American occupations of Kiska Island during World War II, and to assess the condition of WW II structural remains on Kiska Island. A remote sensing survey of Kiska Harbor using side scanning sonar was completed. Ten submerged wrecks were located and documented, including a Japanese submarine, and possibly a B-17 aircraft.

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Morton, Susan D.  
U. S. National Park Service, Anchorage  
Chena Room

*The National Archaeological Database*

In 1984, Congress provided funds to the National Park Service (NPS) to establish a computerized bibliographic database of reports from federal archaeological projects and other work done on federal lands. This system, known as the National Archaeological Database (NADB), is now available for use in Alaska. The NPS, in conjunction with the State of Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, has collected 4700 bibliographic records for NADB. Because the bulk of the land in Alaska is Federal, the database will eventually include bibliographic references for most of the archaeological work that has been done in the state. An explanation of the program and demonstration of the software will be given.

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Moss, Madonna L.  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
West Gold Room - Friday 11:20 am

*Changes in Tlingit Food Production after Contact*

After contact, the Tlingit rapidly incorporated themselves into the world economy, and altered the modes and scale of food production. In addition to providing for their own subsistence and indigenous exchange systems, the Tlingit provided food for sea-faring explorers and traders, as well as Russian and British colonists. Tlingit foodways changed as new imports were added to the diet, sometimes as replacements for "traditional" foods. Hunting of fur-bearing mammals intensified to the point of over-exploitation. Shifts in settlement occurred as groups decimated by disease consolidated into fewer villages, abandoning some sites, and putting others to new uses. The unit of production shifted from subdivisions of clans to nuclear families. In this paper, the baseline of prehistoric resource use patterns is derived from archaeological research and

reconstruction based on ethnographic data. Against this background, the historic changes as well as some persistent economic patterns stand out in bold relief.

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Nageak, James  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
Middle Gold Room - Friday 2:50 pm

*Grandfather Remembered: A Study in Iñupiaq Life History Research*

In this paper, I explain how I am researching the history of my grandfather, Andrew (Akutchuk) Akootchook. The methods I use rely on my Iñupiaq background and knowledge, and the knowledge which family members are sharing with me. Because of my concern for reaching two primary audiences, the North Slope Iñupiaq community and the academic community, I am, from the start, concerned about how this material will be presented.

I think that my research methods, while compatible with standard anthropological procedures, also offer some distinct advantages: 1) a more intimate and personal picture of Iñupiaq life, 2) a greater emphasis on kinship ties, 3) a chance to look at different perspectives of family members who knew my grandfather at different times in his life, 4) the involvement of my extended family in the research effort.

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Nowak, Michael  
Colorado College  
Rampart Room - Friday 10:40 am

*Income Stability in a Small Alaskan Community*

Because economic opportunities are generally limited in small, isolated communities of Western Alaska, situations that permit the development of new industries can be important to the economic health of a community. Two industries serve as the primary foci of this paper. One, handicrafts, can be seen as a stable or slowly growing source of income. The other, commercial fishing, grew explosively, but has not shown itself to be stable. It can be looked at

as an example of an industry which began with large short term profits and today is faced with considerable, longer term debts.

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Odess, Daniel  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
West Gold Room - Saturday 9:00 am

*A Method of Assigning Affiliation to Organic Artifacts*

Several researchers have noted the similarity exhibited by lithic artifacts from Norton, Near Ipiutak, and Ipiutak cultural contexts (Larsen and Rainey 1948:153, Hall 1973, Irving 1962 and 1964, Larsen 1968). These similarities are so pronounced that researchers now speak of artifacts from these contexts as belonging to the Norton-Ipiutak continuum. In an attempt to distinguish between these conceptually distinct cultures, decorative styles and morphology of organic artifacts are examined and compared. Excavations during 1981 and 1982 at the Croxton site yielded an assemblage of stone and organic artifacts which Gerlach (1988, 1989) has tentatively assigned to the Ipiutak culture, despite unusually late dates for the material. My initial research confirms this designation. Using morphological and artistic traits as a basis for comparison, I will discuss the organic material from the Croxton site in relation to the Norton-Ipiutak continuum.

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Payne, James T.  
Alaska Pacific University  
Rampart Room - Saturday 8:30 am

Title not available

The Exxon Valdez oil spill had an immediate and pervasive effect on the community of Cordova, Alaska and on the fishermen who fish in Prince William Sound. Brief research in April 1989 and more extended research in August have provided some preliminary findings on these effects. Initial post-spill social cohesiveness, based on common interests and traditional associations, was fragmented when opportunities arose to work on spill cleanup. The dynamics of social alliance and economic decision

making are explored. Community political process and decision making are also examined.

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Redding-Gubitosa, Donna  
University of California, Los Angeles  
Middle Gold Room - Friday 10:40 am

*The Russian Orthodox Religion at Kwigiumpainukamiut, central Kuskokwim River, Alaska.*

The establishment of Russian fur trading and trading posts in interior Alaska was closely accompanied by the Russian Orthodox religion. In many instances the fur trader acted as an agent of the church. Although prevalent in the region today, Russian Orthodoxy was not universally accepted when first introduced. Acceptance at Kwigiumpainukamiut was probably typical. Historical references and archaeological data provide a glimpse at the introduction and subsequent acceptance of the Russian Orthodox Church at Kwigiumpainukamiut.

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Reinhardt, Gregory A.  
University of Indianapolis  
Rampart Room - Friday 9:20 am

*A Head-Count of Six People from Mound 44 at the Utqiagvik Site, Barrow, Alaska*

In 1982 the Utqiagvik Archaeology Project gained admittance to and excavated Mound 44. This locus embraced the remains of a prehistoric semi-subterranean house containing a huge artifact inventory plus several well-preserved bodies. Both before and after autopsy these human remains received wide media coverage, as did the romantic notion of a "frozen family" crushed to death at home during the long Arctic night, and what began as physical evidence available to the autopsy team has since been taken as fact, that five people were found in this house. However, a reassessment of available data suggests the observable presence of a sixth person from Mound 44.



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Reynolds, Georgeie  
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Anchorage  
West Gold Room - Friday 10:20 am

*Greenlandic Norse Influence on Inuit Culture: Additional Evidence*

Much has been written on the nature of Norse-Inuit contact between the years of A.D. 985-1350 when the Norse Eastern and Western settlements in Greenland flourished. The use of ownership marks in coastal Alaska has received some attention in the literature and has been linked to Inupiat and Yupik notions of property and game rights. Many ownership marks duplicate single runic characters found, not only in the Norse settlements, but in Inuit sites as well. The instances of Norse artifacts in Inuit sites has been well documented. This paper explores the possibility that the idea of denoting private property symbolically by adoption of single characters was adopted by the Inuit and eventually taken back to Alaska by groups of individuals of the Thule culture expanding westward into Alaska, as hypothesized by Collins and Taylor. This paper examines runes and ownership marks in their appropriate contexts. It will be shown that function and form are identical, and that the timing of ownership marks in Alaska, A.D. 1400 corresponds favorably with Norse contact and return to Alaska.

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Robbins, Lynn  
Western Washington University  
Rampart Room - Saturday 10:15 am

*The Effects of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill on Kenai, Alaska*

The Human Relations Area Files' Minerals Management Service Social Indicators Study conducted a random sample survey of 61 residents and an availability sample of 35 political, social service and business leaders in Kenai, Alaska, in August 1989, on the social and economic effects of the oil spill. The residents believed the spill was caused by errors in judgment and complacency by Exxon, the federal government and the State of Alaska, and that since the

spill there will be fewer such accidents because of the many precautions and newly-established regulations of oil transport. The city of Kenai, its fishers, retailers, and governments experienced profound adverse effects from loss of personnel to the clean-up and money to fisheries closure. This paper gives many systematically derived generalizations and anecdotes about the spill.

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Salmon, David K.  
Institute of Marine Sciences, University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
Rampart Room - Saturday 8:40 am

*Aspects of the Meteorology of the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea*

The meteorology and oceanography of the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea regions are important in forcing changes in the climate and physical environment of Alaska, particularly along the coastline. The development and passage of storm systems causes high winds, excessive precipitation and local sea level changes. The Gulf of Alaska is an extremely active meteorological area, and supports the formation and development of storm systems on a number of different space and time scales. The high coastal mountains that surround the Gulf affect the passage of storms and act to modify the nearshore wind field. Nearshore winds are highly variable and include coastal jets and katabatic winds. Remotely generated atmospheric disturbances also impact the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska. Storm systems that form in the Kuroshio region off of Japan often propagate northeastward along the Aleutian storm track, and either veer northward into the Bering Sea or continue eastward into the Gulf of Alaska. The physical mechanisms that cause the large interannual variations in these regions will also be considered.

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Sattler, R. A. and E. J. Dixon, Jr.  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
Rampart Room - Saturday 11:20 am

*Terrestrial Evidence of the Last  
Glacial/Interglacial Transition from an  
Arctic Cave in Northeast Alaska*

Lower Rampart Cave 1 contains abundant terrestrial organic fossils that date from ca. 23,000 B.P. to present. This period includes the last glacial interval of extremely continental climates through to the modern interglacial of more moist and warm climates. Organic and inorganic fractions from three sediment columns were analyzed. The organic sediments consist of fragments of vertebrates, invertebrates and woody plants. Inorganic sediments consists of stratified matrix supported gravel.

The polygenetic origin of the sediments may be sensitive to the changing environmental parameters of the late Quaternary, perhaps increased temperature and moisture, and decreased winds in the Holocene. The trends may also represent a shift in aeolian source material after late-glacial flooding of proglacial lakes in the northern Yukon. A pulse of fine-grained sediment from the lake basins upstream may have become conducive for retransport into the cave after flooding ceased.

LRC-1 contains a diverse fossil assemblage for interpreting the timing and nature of the last glacial/interglacial transition in eastern Beringia. The taxonomic richness and diversity of macrofossils makes this locality important for understanding the terrestrial ecosystem response to the last major change in climate in northeast Alaska.

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Schroeder, Robert F.  
Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Juneau  
Rampart Room - Friday 11:20 am

*Harvest, Trade, and Exchange of Sitka  
Sound Herring Eggs: A Continuing Tlingit  
Tradition*

Field research conducted in spring 1989 documented the subsistence harvest of herring eggs on western hemlock branches (haaw), hair seaweed (ne), and macrocystis kelp (daaw). This report describes how this fishery takes place and examines the distribution and exchange of herring eggs from Sitka Sound to other communities. The contemporary patterns of use were found to be congruent with those described in Tlingit oral history and in early explorer accounts. In contrast to many other fish and wildlife species used in southeast Alaska, herring egg harvest takes place primarily within the Native community. Although no commercial market exists for the haaw and ne that account for the bulk of the Sitka Sound harvest, an established traditional trade network redistributes large quantities of these products. This contemporary system of customary trade of fresh or frozen herring eggs shipped by air or fast boat or ferry compares with earlier trade systems that moved dried herring eggs over similar trade routes.

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Sheppard, William  
University of Alaska, Anchorage  
West Gold Room - Friday 4:00 pm

*Contact Period Settlement Dynamics in  
Norton Sound*

During the mid- to late-1800s a series of population movements occurred in Norton Sound both at societal and household levels. This paper explores the scope of these movements and how contact events may or may not have influenced them. Eastern Norton Sound is highlighted; in that area census records indicate that early movements may have been more extensive than previously thought. The paper also uses the example provided by contact

period movements to examine the realities of Norton Sound social organization during the historic period, especially relating to territorial boundaries and marriage patterns.

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Smith, Timothy A.  
U. S. National Park Service, Anchorage  
West Gold Room - Saturday 10:40 am

*Compliance Testing Reveals Two Early Norton (Smelt Creek Phase) Occupations at Brooks River, Katmai National Park and Preserve*

Testing prior to construction projects at Brooks Camp on Naknek Lake and near NPS residences on Brooks Lake both revealed Smelt Creek phase material. Both were radiocarbon dated to ca. 2100 BP. The Brooks Lake tests revealed a 4 X 4 meter sub-rectangular house pit with a short entry passage but very few artifacts. The Naknek Lake tests contained a good collection of check-stamped pottery. A lower component at Brooks Lake is also present, dating to ca. 4300 BP and is probably related to Kodiak tradition (Takli Birch?) material.

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Steele, Julia L.  
U. S. Bureau of Land Management,  
Anchorage  
Middle Gold Room - Friday 9:40 am

*The Unalakleet River Revisited: Trade, Settlement and Subsistence on the Kaltag Portage.*

When the Russian explorer Zagoskin crossed the portage from Norton Sound to the Yukon River in 1843 he found a group of Indians, the Ulukagmut, living on the Unalakleet River within twenty miles of the coastal Eskimo village of Unalakleet and serving as middlemen in the coast-interior exchange. Today the portage is not permanently inhabited. This paper reviews the evidence for demographic and cultural change in the area and outlines research problems that could be addressed by archaeological excavations of sites on the portage.

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Steele, Julia L.  
U. S. Bureau of Land Management,  
Anchorage  
West Gold Room - Saturday 2:40 pm

*The Upper Chilkat Valley: Archaeological Investigations at Three Rock Shelters*

In summer 1989 test excavations were conducted at a series of rock shelters located along the Tahini River, a tributary of the Chilkat. The investigations uncovered cultural materials at three locations. These materials included pictographs, structural remains, hearths, faunal remains, and cordage. These finds will be discussed and an attempt will be made to place them in a regional context.

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Vanderhoek, Richard  
West Gold Room - Saturday 3:20 pm

*An Ethnographic and Experimental Look at Bola Use in Coastal Alaska: Where and Why Not?*

The bola is a bird-hunting weapon formerly used in much of coastal Alaska, and was a characteristic feature of the Thule culture, but does not appear to have been used by some Thule groups like the Chugach Eskimo. Since most bird hunting by the Chugach would have been done on or near water and often near wooded areas, a set of experiments were devised to test bola use in these conditions. A wood bola, which floats, was tested against bone and stone bolas. Bola use was simulated from a kayak, and other tests were performed. Testing suggested that bola use by kayak would be a risky endeavor. The wood bola performed comparably to bone or stone, string length seemingly the greatest factor in ease of throwing. These experiments suggest the bola would have limited usefulness in some coastal areas, being most effective when thrown from land in open surroundings.

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Vinson, Dale M. and Robert A. Sattler  
Alaska Quaternary Center, Fairbanks  
Rampart Room - Saturday 11:00 am

*A Tale of Four Arctic Caves*

There are four caves excavated and published in eastern Beringia: Trail Creek Caves 2 and 9, Bluefish Cave 1, and Lower Rampart Cave 1. These caves contain shallow deposits of polygenetic sediments, ca. 1.5 meters in depth, with basal sediments dating to the last glacial maximum (Duvanny Yar glacial interval). Deposition seems to have been continuous since the last full-glacial, and cryogenic and biogenic processes are evident. Archaeological components within the cave deposits are of differing ages: possibly Pleistocene in Bluefish and Trail Creek Caves, and Holocene in Rampart Cave.

These calcareous pocket caves feature abundant, well preserved faunal remains. The mammalian faunas from the caves are the most species rich of any *in situ* early Holocene or Pleistocene Beringian fauna.

Consideration of the effects of geological, biological, and archaeological processes contributing to the cave deposits allow for a more accurate understanding of late Pleistocene/early Holocene paleoecology.

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Wheeler, Polly  
University of Alberta  
Rampart Room - Friday 11:00 am

*The Urban Bush: Analogues and Adaptation*

I contend that most Alaska Natives living either permanently or temporarily in the urban center of Fairbanks, Alaska, closely identify with certain areas and events which in some way parallel the rural or bush environment. Parallels can be economic, social, political, or cultural. Preliminary research suggests that the degree of identification with and development of urban analogues for the bush may influence the degree of adaptation to the city. In this paper I examine this phenomenon as it

exists among urban natives, and discuss how the existence of this phenomenon may or may not provide for successful adaptation to urban life.

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Wooley, Chris B.  
North Slope Borough  
Middle Gold Room - Friday 11:00 am

*Iñupiat Images: The North Slope Photographs of William Van Valin and Leo Hansen*

The North Slope Borough Commission on Iñupiat History, Language and Culture has recently assisted the Alaska and Polar Regions Archives of the Elmer E. Rasmuson Library in printing 8" X 10" black and white prints of glass plate negatives taken on the North Slope during the first quarter of the twentieth century by William Van Valin. The author is consulting Iñupiat elders to identify the content of the photographs in order to salvage the data for future generations.

The photos of Leo Hansen, a Danish photographer employed by Knud Rasmussen on the Fifth Thule Expedition between 1923-25 were recently donated to a Danish archives by Leo Hansen's widow. Copies of these photos and 25 minutes of movie footage which include North Slope scenes of historical and cultural importance are also being acquired by the North Slope Borough for identification as part of the Borough's cultural preservation program.

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Yesner, D. and C. Holmes  
University of Alaska, Anchorage  
Office of History and Archaeology, Dept.  
of Natural Resources, Anchorage  
West Gold Room - Friday 2:40 pm

*Transformational Dynamics of Nineteenth Century Athapaskan Culture: The Dena'ina of the Interior Kenai Peninsula*

Acculturation theory emphasizes the differential transformation of cultural elements resulting from culture contact, with a much more rapid transformation of some elements, particularly during early stages

of contact. Material culture elements often become altered initially, with selective appropriation of those items that allow the population to function more efficiently within the preexisting adaptive system. During later stages of acculturation, rapid transformation of the system results in replacement of nearly all cultural components, including settlement patterns and the network of social relations. This process occurred in the transformation of traditional Dena'ina Athapaskan culture, and may be manifest in other Alaska Native cultures as well. Data from recent archaeological excavations in the interior of the Kenai Peninsula (and elsewhere) demonstrate the transformation of Dena'ina artifact inventories. At the same time, traditional house styles, subsistence patterns, and household dynamics were retained, as revealed by analyses of artifacts, faunal remains, and feature morphology and function. These data are further illuminated by comparison with sites from both the immediate precontact and postcontact periods, as well as later, well-documented historic contexts.



## Notes

## Friday, March 9

West Gold Room	
Culture Contact and Change in Arctic and Subarctic Areas	
8:40	Balikci
9:00	Hickey
9:20	Kaplan & Searles
9:40	Krech
BREAK	
10:20	Reynolds
10:40	Hanks & Pokotylo
11:00	Hunt
11:20	Moss

Middle Gold Room	
Historical Archaeology in Alaska	
9:00	Diters & Morton
9:20	Morton
9:40	Steele
10:00	Henrikson
BREAK	
10:40	Redding-Gubitosa
11:00	Wooley
11:20	King

Rampart Room	
Contributed Papers in Physical and Cultural Anthropology	
9:20	Reinhardt
9:40	Basham & Kwachka
10:00	Lively, et. al.
BREAK	
10:40	Nowak
11:00	Wheeler
11:20	Schroeder

### Luncheon 12:00-1:45

Dr. Annette McFadyen Clark - *Trade at the Crossroads*

2:00	Lee
2:20	Dumond
2:40	Yesner & Holmes
3:00	Holland & Turner
BREAK	
3:40	Jackson
4:00	Sheppard
4:20	Cassell
4:40	Gerlach & Mason

Life Histories	
2:10	Blackman
2:30	Hall
2:50	Nageak
BREAK	
3:30	Hales
3:50	Demmert
4:10	Mishler
4:30	Schneider

Tribes in Alaska: A Panel Discussion	
Moderator: Andrew Hope III	
Discussants:	
Lare Aschbrenner, Will Mayo	
Nancy Yaw Davis, Steve Conn,	
Steve Langdon, and Judy Bush	

Hosted Reception: 5:00 - 7:00 pm, Pioneer's Hall, Alaskaland

Public Lecture: Dr. Geoffrey Pope, 8:30 pm West Gold Room

## Saturday, March 10

Contributed Papers in Prehistoric Archaeology	
8:40	Davis
9:00	Odess
9:20	Clark
9:40	Cooper
BREAK	
10:20	Hoffman
10:40	Smith
11:00	Kent
11:20	Gillispie

Social Science Research and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill	
8:30	Payne
8:45	Morrison
9:00	Mason
9:15	Fall
9:30	McNabb
9:45	Davis
BREAK	
10:15	Robbins
10:30	Araji
10:45	Miraglia & Johnson
11:00	Callaway
11:15	Jorgenson

Paleoecology of Alaska and the North Pacific	
8:40	Salmon
9:00	Bowers
9:20	Begét, et. al.
9:40	Gillispie
BREAK	
10:20	Mason & Begét
10:40	Bigelow, et. al.
11:00	Vinson & Sattler
11:20	Sattler & Dixon
11:40	Hopkins

Luncheon 12:00-1:45 - Dr. James Deetz: *Comparative Historical Archaeology of the 19th Century Frontier in the U.S. and South Africa*

2:00	Erlandson, et. al.
2:20	Hurley
2:40	Steele
BREAK	
3:20	Vanderhoek
3:40	Harritt
4:00	Mobley

2:00	Van Stone & Workman
Discussion: Culture Contact and Change in Arctic and Subarctic Areas	
Business Meeting	
East Gold Room 4:30 pm	

Tanana-Yukon Historical Society	
2:00	Terrence Cole
"Historic and Archaeological Resources of Illinois and Barrette Streets."	



# Alaska Anthropological Association

## 17th Annual Meeting

### Conference Organizing Committee

#### Conference Organizers

John Cook  
Michael Kunz  
Lee Douthit

#### Program Chair

Howard Smith

#### Conference Poster

Russell Mitchell

The Alaska Anthropological Association would like to thank the following organizations for their support of the conference:

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Computerland  
Tanana-Yukon Historical Society

The Association and conference organizers also owe a debt of gratitude to the many individuals who volunteered their time and effort to support these meetings.

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