

21ST ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE



HOSTED BY THE ALASKA STATE MUSEUM

Opening Reception : 5:30 p.m.- 7:00 p.m. at the Governor's Mansion					
Wednesday Evening	Ballroom 1	Ballroom 2	Ballroom 3	Egan	Hickel
Thursday Morning	Changing Traditions	Repatiation in Alaska	Late Pleistocene Beringia		
Thursday Afternoon	Changing Traditions	Peoples and Marine Mammals	Late Pleistocene Beringia		
Thursday Evening	Reception: 5:30 - 6:30 P.M., Egan Library, University of Alaska Southeast, Transportation provided by the University.				
Friday Morning	Place Names in Southeast Ak.	Historical Archaeology	Visual Anthropology		
Friday Afternoon	Subsistence in Southeast Ak.	Aleutian Anthropology	Visual Anthropology	Conservation Workshop	What Is a Tribe in Ak. 3:15 -4:30
Friday Evening	Centennial Hall - Social Hour 5:30 -6:30 No Host Bar, Conference Banquet and Awards Ceremony 6:30 - 9:30, Keynote Address: " Trouble With Time: The State of the Search for the First Americans " by Dr. David J. Meltzer.				
Saturday Morning	Southeast Ak. Anthropology	General Archaeology	Ethnohistory and Ethnography		Russian - Eng. Glossary
Saturday Lunch	Ballroom 1 Lunch 12:00 - 2:00 Keynote Luncheon Address: Deconstructing Northwest Coast Prehistory by Dr. Roy Carlson				
Saturday Afternoon	Southeast Ak. Anthropology	General Archaeology	Ethnohistory and Ethnography	Conservation Workshop	
Ballroom 3	Annual Business Meeting - 4:15 p.m.				

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Conference Chair Jon Loring

Conference Committees		
Program	Jon Loring, Chair Helen Alten Marty Betts Robert Betts Gerald Clark Wallace Olson Alexander Dolitsky Steve Henrikson Thomas Thornton	Registration Wallace Olson, Chair Jon Loring Thomas Thornton
		Publicity Jon Loring Wallace Olson
		Book Displays Mark McCallum

The conference organizers would like to thank all of those people who have volunteered their time and efforts to make this conference successful. Thanks to each and everyone of you!

The Conference Organizing Committee would like to recognize the work and contributions of the following persons and organizations:

- Alaska State Museum
- USDA Forest Service: Admiralty Island National Monument and Recreation, Cultural, and Wilderness Management, Regional Office
- USDI, Bureau of Land Management, Arctic District
- Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Subsistence Division

Association President	Robert Shaw	
Board of Directors	Wendy Arundale Phyllis Morrow Ann Feinup-Riordan	Theresa Thibault William Workman
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Student Paper Competition Committee	Christine Hanson Phyllis Morrow	James VanStone
Award Committee	Ty Dilliplane Linda Ellanna Jim Payne	Douglas Reger William Workman
Newsletter Editor	Curtis Wilson	

Darren Spence deserves an extra thank you for outstanding effort in helping with the production of this program.

A special congratulation goes to Michael Lewis winner of the student paper competition!

**CONFERENCE PROGRAM
ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION**

**21ST ANNUAL MEETING
CENTENNIAL HALL, JUNEAU
MARCH 31 - APRIL 2, 1994**

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1994

Governor's Opening Reception : 5:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1994

Registration: 7:30 a.m. - 12 noon, 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

THURSDAY—BALLROOM ONE

**CHANGING TRADITIONS: ANTHROPOLOGY IN
NORTHWESTERN NORTH AMERICA**

Phyllis Morrow (University of Alaska - Fairbanks) and Julie
Cruikshank (University of British Columbia),
Symposium Organizers

- 8:45 Wright, Miranda "Joys and Conflicts of Being a Native
Anthropologist."
- 9:15 Brown, Pam "Cannery Days: A Chapter in the Lives of the
Heiltsuk."
- 9:45 Cruikshank, Julie "Pete's Song: The Work of Mrs. Angela
Sidney."
- 10:15 - 10:30 Coffee Break
- 10:30 Carlick, Alice "Southern Tutchone Oral Traditions."

- 11:00 Johnson, Ingrid "Southern Yukon Beadwork Traditions."
- 11:30 Jensen, Marilyn "Elders Documentation Project."
- 12:00 - 1:30 Lunch
- 1:30 Morrow, Phyllis "On Shaky Ground: Folklore, Collaboration, and Problematic Outcomes."
- 2:00 Meade, Marie "Issues of Translation."
- 2:30 Fienup-Riordan, Ann "Visual Repatriation" and the Living Tradition of Yup'ik Masks."
- 3:00 - 3:15 Coffee Break
- 3:15 Partnow, Patricia H. "Ethnicity in the Twentieth Century: The Alutiiq Case."
- 3:45 Discussion

THURSDAY MORNING—BALLROOM TWO

REPATRIATION IN ALASKA

Steve Henrikson (Curator of Collections, Alaska State Museum),
Symposium Organizer

- 8:00 Henrikson, Steve Introduction, "Repatriation: The Issue and The Act."
- 8:15 Killion, Tom "Repatriation Policy and Update from the Smithsonian Institution."
- 8:45 Mudar, Karen "The Smithsonian Institution's Repatriation of Alaskan Collections: Two Case Studies."
- 9:15 Ganley, Matt "Consolidation of NAGPRA Tribal Consultation Authority: Bering Straits Foundation."
- 9:45 Mertz, Douglas K. "The Anthropologist's Role in Litigation over Native Sovereignty & Title To Native Cultural Artifact."

Yesner, David R.

Dept. of Anth., University of Alaska, Anchorage
Subsistence, Diversity, Faunal Extinction, and Hunter-Gatherer Strategies in Late Pleistocene Beringia

Human Populations and Environments in Late Pleistocene Beringia Symposium

Human colonization of northwest North America occurred during late Pleistocene times, in association with the drowning of the Bering Land Bridge and the climatic amelioration of the "Birch Period" (14-9 KA BP). This resulted in the separation of terrestrial elements of the Rancolabrean Fauna, the reunion of maritime faunas, and the establishment of the postglacial avian flyway. Within this context the extinction of many elements of the terrestrial fauna took place, particularly economic species such as the woolly mammoth. The rapidity of this process may be modeled using the methods of island biogeography ("Mammals on Mountaintops"). Although there may have been pockets of refugia, new radiocarbon dates from the Broken Mammoth site in the central Tanana River valley suggest that mammoths were largely extinct at least 2,000 years before the first humans occupied interior Alaska. Scavenged mammoth ivory, however, continued to be an important material for late Pleistocene technologies, including the atlatl and dart systems recently discovered at the Broken Mammoth site. The faunal elements of the Birch Period reflect a relatively warm, dry interval characterized by an open birch-willow parkland, supporting large herds of bison, elk, and caribou. Early human occupants of interior Alaska exploited these species along with a diversity of small game, birds, and fish (including salmonids). Analyses of faunal remains from the Broken Mammoth site show that late Pleistocene humans utilized methods that allowed intensive harvest of all of these species, with thorough reduction of large game limb elements for meat, marrow, and bone grease. Such sites show an extraction pattern intermediate between the mass bison kills of the Great Plains and the thorough communion of bone associated with recent Athapaskan sites in interior Alaska.

Wolfe, Robert J.

Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Division of Subsistence
The Place of Indigenous Hunting Systems in Marine Mammal Management Regimes: The Case of Harbor Seals and Stellar Sea Lions in Alaska

Indigenous Peoples and Marine Mammals Symposium

This report describes an indigenous marine mammal hunting system in coastal Alaska communities which in practice has been self-regulated by Alaska Native hunters—the contemporary subsistence take of harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*) and Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) by Alaska Natives. Systematic interviews were conducted in 65 coastal Alaska communities, representing Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian, Alutiiq, Aleut, and southwestern Yup'ik groups, to provide information on this poorly documented subsistence use pattern. As shown by the data, subsistence patterns have been primarily self-managed at the extended family level, following customary rules specific to each local Native group. However, the self-regulating, subsistence use pattern faces future difficulties because of significant declines in sea lion and harbor seal populations, due to causes probably unrelated to subsistence hunting, in the Pacific Gulf of Alaska and Aleutian Islands. The report discusses the major issue of how Native expertise, traditional knowledge, and interests might be represented in government management regimes established under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and Endangered Species Act to deal with the declines.

Wright, Miranda

Joys and Conflicts of Being a Native Anthropologist

Changing Traditions: Anthropology in Northwestern North America Symposium

I received a B.A. in anthropology from the University of Alaska Fairbanks in spring 1992, and I am now enrolled as a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology at UAF. I am currently working on a research project with the East Aleutian Borough which includes ethnohistorical research in eight communities in the Aleutian archipelago. During the past year, I worked at the Smithsonian Institution developing an inventory of human remains and funerary objects which fall under Public law 101-185, National American Indian Museum Act, for the tribal communities within the Doyon Limited regional boundaries. I was also involved with a group of Alaska Natives who developed a whole language curriculum based on Native art which accompanies the Crossroads Alaska Exhibit.

As a Native anthropologist, I am often called upon to express the native perspective in matters regarding cultural diversity. My presentation will center around the theme “the joys and conflicts encountered as a Native anthropologist” and will include such topics as second generation permission, ethnic protocol, tokenism, patronism, and cultural identity.

10:15 - 10:30 Coffee Break

10:30 Jacobs, Harold “Repatriation of Tlingit Ceremonial and Spiritual Artifacts.”

11:00 Henriksen, Steve “Repatriation and Compromise in Alaska: Preservation and Interpretation of Museum Specimens Within the Cultural Context.”

11:30 Discussion

12:00 - 1:30 Lunch

THURSDAY AFTERNOON—BALLROOM TWO

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND MARINE MAMMALS

Thomas F. Thornton and Robert J. Wolfe (ADF&G Division of Subsistence), Symposium Organizers

1:30 Wolfe, Robert J. “The Place of Indigenous Hunting Systems in Marine Mammal Management Regimes: The Case of Harbor Seals and Stellar Sea Lions in Alaska.”

1:50 Mishler, Craig “Scientific Research by Alaska Natives: Marine Mammal Harvests in Alaska Coastal Communities.”

2:10 Thornton, Thomas F. “A Spatial Analysis of Seal Hunting in Southeast Alaska.”

2:30 Kitka, Herman (Elder) “Where Have all the Fur Seals Gone?: Traditional Harvest and Use of Fur Seals in Southeast Alaska.”

3:00 Ramos, George (Elder) “Managing and Educating Seal Hunters in Yakutat, Alaska.”

3:30 Jensen, Ann “Where Have all the Seals Gone? Changes Through Time in Availability of Marine Mammals: The View from Greenland.”

- 3:50 Garza, Dolly "Development of a Sitka Tribal Sea Otter Management Plan."
- 4:10 Brown, Greg and Bob Schroeder "Marine Mammal Hunting in a National Park: Huna Tlingits in Glacier Bay."
- 4:30 Wheeler, Polly "In Pursuit of Co-Management: Alaska Natives and the Sea Otter."
- 4:50 Discussion: led by Bob Wolfe, Research Director, ADF&G, Division of Subsistence

THURSDAY—BALLROOM THREE

HUMAN POPULATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTS IN LATE PLEISTOCENE BERINGIA

Richard E. Reanier (Reanier and Associates) and Michael L. Kunz (Bureau of Land Management), Symposium Organizers

- 8:15 Reanier, Richard E. and Michael L. Kunz "The Paleoindian Period in Northern Alaska."
- 8:45 Kunz, Michael L. and Richard E. Reanier "The Mesa Site and the Mesa Project: New Temporal / Typological Associations within the Paleoindian Tradition."
- 9:15 Mann, Daniel H., Richard E. Reanier and Michael L. Kunz "Environmental Change and Paleoindian Occupation of the Mesa Site, Arctic Alaska."
- 9:45 Gal, Robert "Paleoindians of the Brooks Range: A Reconsideration."
- 10:15 - 10:30 Coffee Break
- 10:30 Ackerman, Robert E. and Thomas K. Bundtzen "Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Sites in Southwestern Alaska."
- 11:00 King, Maureen L. and Sergei B. Slobodin "Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Sites in the Upper Kolyma Region, Northeast Russia."

united voice to promote Native participation in resource policies effecting sea otters and their uses. In January 1993, ASOC hired a marine mammal biologist to begin the development of locally-based, regional sea otter management plans. By December 1993, regional management plans will have been developed for each of the six regions served by the Alaska Sea Otter Commission. Regions include Southeast Alaska, Chugach region, Cook Inlet, Kodiak Island, Bristol Bay and the Aleutian Pribilof Islands.

In this paper the concept of co-management is explored in the context of the Alaska Sea Otter Commission. Sea otters provide an interesting case study, for reasons of historic, cultural, and biological origin. As a result, the management questions surrounding sea otters provide a unique case in application of Native, traditional knowledge in the realm of western management.

Willard, Robert

ANILCA, Sounding the Death Knell of Subsistence for Southeast Alaska Natives

Anthropological Perspective on Subsistence in Southeastern Alaska Symposium

It can be said that the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act was specifically designed to protect the cultural existence of the Alaska Native Tribes. Ironically, it is Title VIII that is sounding the death knell of the cultures that are dependent on subsistence. The cultures of 6,000 Southeast Natives, and 30,000 in the Northern region cannot withstand continued Title VIII management, unless Congress takes appropriate steps.

Wilmerding, Elizabeth G.

Lithics of Buldir Island: 1994 Field Season

Aleutian Anthropology Symposium

Buldir Island lies in isolated splendor almost exactly halfway between the Rat Island group and the Near Island group in the Western Aleutians. During the spring and summer months it is home to 90% of the known breeding bird population in the Aleutians. Debra Corbett of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service postulates that both of the prehistoric Aleut populations of the Rat and Near Islands group exploited Buldir's resources. In June of 1993 a crew of seven archaeologists explored in greater depth the extensive midden site first described on Buldir by a 1990 BIA-ANSCA survey. Supported by a grant from the National Geographic Society and contributions from the Smithsonian, USFWS, and the National Museum of Natural History in Paris, we excavated three 2 meter x 2 meter pits and uncovered a huge quantity of fish, bird, and sea mammal bone and a large quantity of culturally modified stone, bone, and wood. This paper presents a preliminary analysis of the lithic materials found in 1993 and attempts to shed light on Corbett's working hypothesis.

the first project to focus on early twentieth century reindeer herding, and the first to examine the impact of the introduction of reindeer through a combination of archaeological and historic sources. Four reindeer herding sites were archaeologically investigated during the 1992 field season, providing a window into the seasonal round of one reindeer herding family, the Barr Family. The purpose of this project is to (1) analyze the material culture, archaeology, and the oral and documentary history of Inupiat reindeer herders in the early twentieth century; (2) discuss how reindeer herding was incorporated into other foraging activities; and (3) examine the social and historic role of reindeer herding among the Inupiat Eskimo people of the northern Seward Peninsula.

Thorton, Thomas F.

Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Division of Subsistence

A Spatial Analysis of Seal Hunting in Southeast Alaska

Indigenous Peoples and Marine Mammals

In Southeast Alaska harbor seals are the most important mammalian resource for which hunting is limited to Alaska Natives and unregulated as to seasons, bag limits, harvest methods or locations. In this respect, analysis of harbor seal hunting in contemporary Native communities potentially offers some highlights into historic hunting patterns and territoriality. Over the past two years, the Division of Subsistence has documented more than 1500 harbor seal kill sites from a survey on the harvest and use of harbor seal and Steller sea lion in 16 Native communities in Southeast Alaska. Seal harvest patterns are analyzed in the context of behavioral ecology theory, the spatial distribution of seals, and traditional Native land and resource tenure systems. Spatial analysis of 1992-93 harvest locations shows strong connections to traditional seal hunting areas in many communities.

Thorton, Tomas F.

Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Division of Subsistence

The Study of Place Names in American Anthropology

Place Names in Southeast Alaska Symposium

Geographical names have been an important focus of anthropological inquiry since the dawn of the field. This paper outlines some of the major contributors to the study of place names in American anthropology and evaluates new directions in toponymic research.

Wheeler, Polly

Alaska Sea Otter Commission

In Pursuit of Co-Management: Alaska Natives and the Sea Otter

Indigenous Peoples and Marine Mammals Symposium

On February 1, 1994, the Alaska Sea Otter Commission signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game whereby they will co-manage sea otters. The Alaska Sea Otter Commission (ASOC) was formed in 1988 as a

11:30 Cinq-Mars, Jacques "The Bluefish Caves: A Synthetic Overview."

12:00 - 1:30 Lunch

1:30 Cook, John P. "The Chindadn Complex."

2:00 Holmes, Charles E., Richard Vanderhoek and Thomas Dilley "Old Microblades in the Tanana Valley: The View from Swan Point."

2:30 Higgs, Andrew S. "Lithic Refits at Walker Road: Continuing Research into the Nenana Complex."

3:00 - 3:15 Coffee Break

3:15 Yesner, David R. "Subsistence, Diversity, Faunal Extinction, and Hunter-Gatherer Strategies in Lake Pleistocene Beringia."

3:45 Dixon, E. James "Defining the Northern Paleoindian Tradition."

4:15 Discussion

5:30 - 6:30 Reception: University of Alaska Southeast, Egan Library, Transportation will be provided by the University

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1994

FRIDAY MORNING—BALLROOM ONE

PLACE NAMES IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA

Tomas Thornton (Alaska ADF&G Division of Subsistence)
and Jeff Leer (Alaska Native Language Center, UAF),
Symposium Organizers

8:00 Thornton, Thomas F. "The Study of Place Names in American Anthropology."

8:20 Autrey, John T. "A Ketchikan Area Native Place Names Project."

- 8:40 Makinen, Ethel and Vida Davis "A Project to Document Place Names and Cultural History in Sitka."
- 9:00 Kitka, Herman (Elder) "A Personal Look at Tlingit Geography through the Eyes of a Sitka Elder."
- 9:20 Leer, Jeff and Elizabeth Nyman (Elder) "Taku River Place Names."
- 9:40 Shepard, Rita "Between Three Cultures: Native Place Names on the Unalakleet River."
- 10:00 - 10:10 Coffee Break
- 10:10 Rossmiller, Diana "The North Slope Borough Traditional Land Use Inventory: A Project inProgress"
- 10:30 Grant, Ken (Elder) "What Does a Name Mean?: Tracing the Cultural Significance of Tlingit Place Names."
- 10:50 Demmert, Ruth "Documenting Tlingit Place Names around Kake."
- 11:10 Mantei, Joan "The Tsetsaut and Their Place Names."
- 11:30 Marvin, Amy (Elder) and Mary Rudolph "Place Names and Song: The Chookaneidi, Song of Glacier Bay."
- 11:50 Discussion: Wallace Olson, University of Alaska Southeast; Julie Cruikshank, University of British Columbia.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON—BALLROOM ONE

ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE ON SUBSISTENCE IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA

Daniel Monteigh (Tongass Tribe) and Priscilla Schulte
(University of Alaska Southeast), Symposium Organizers

- 1:30 Jacobs, Mark "The Impact of Restrictions Placed on Tlingit Culture."

theory, and biological affinity assessment are discussed to hopefully present a more well-rounded perspective of his contributions to anthropology. Major theoretical and methodological issues in physical anthropology, including the origin of man in the New World, were the impetus for Hrdlicka's explorations in Alaska and Siberia, not a direct interest in archaeology. Hrdlicka's major publications pertaining to Alaska, his larger skeletal collections from different regions of the territory, and the research potential of those collections are examined.

Sweeney, Mary Ann

Dept. of Anth., University of Alaska Fairbanks

The archeology of an Early Twentieth Century Inupiat Reindeer Herder's House on the Northern Seward Peninsula, Alaska.

General Session: Historical Archaeology

Reindeer were introduced to Alaska in 1892 and an apprenticeship program was developed by the U.S. Department of Education to train Alaska Natives to manage reindeer. Participants in the Shared Beringia Heritage Program: Reindeer Herding Ethnohistory and Ethnoarchaeology Project excavated at Ublasaun (KTZ-149), a twentieth century reindeer herders' winter settlement on the northern Seward Peninsula, in 1992. This winter settlement was occupied from 1922-1927 by the Barr Family, an extended group of Inupiat reindeer herders. The Barr family moved from Cape Espenberg to Ublasaun, because the area provided good winter pasturage for the reindeer. This paper is a descriptive analysis of the archeology of one reindeer herding winter house, focusing on the house architecture and construction, the relationship of Inupiat traditional material culture and European material culture, and the interaction of three foraging/economic activities, specifically sea mammal hunting, reindeer herding and trapping. Oral history and documentary research is extensively utilized and in combination with the archeology provided an interesting perspective on how Ublasaun was a focus for reindeer herding, sea mammal hunting and trapping activities during the 1920s.

Sweeney, Mary Ann

Dept. of Anth., University of Alaska Fairbanks

The Archaeology of Historic Reindeer Herding in the Bering Land Bridge National Park and Preserve, Northern Seward Peninsula, Alaska

General Session: Historical Archaeology

This study summarized the Shared Beringian Heritage Program: Reindeer Herding Ethnohistory and Ethnoarchaeology in the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, northern Seward Peninsula. An ongoing collaboration since 1991 between the National Park Service and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, the study is about the archaeology of historic reindeer herders who lived in the Cape Espenberg area of the northern Seward Peninsula in the early twentieth century. This is

applications were gleaned from the literature. Field investigations of these were finished in 1992 and demonstrated that site locations and descriptions found in the literature, although somewhat imprecise, were generally reliable but not unfaillingly so. Some sites could not be located.

Observations at others differed radically from descriptions provided in print. Still other sites, some of which were even excavated, were inexplicably found far removed from the indicated locations. Thus considerable caution is required in the use of site description and site location data from literature of this area.

Stanley, David P.

Mariah Associates, Inc.

Punuk Mortuary Behavior at Gambell, Alaska

General Session: Archaeology

The construction of water and sewer systems in Gambell, Alaska has unearthed a large number of Punuk burials. A sparse and random distribution of graves can be expected almost anywhere in Gambell, greater concentrations can be found on beach ridges proximal to prehistoric habitation sites. An analysis of mortuary behavior indicates formal ritual treatment was nearly universal. More specialized treatment, representing greater energy expenditures, was afforded to approximately 19% of the population. Given the lack of correlation of special treatment and age at death, status may be ascribed or earned as a young adult. Radiocarbon dating indicates these mortuary patterns persisting for at least 900 years from the Early Punuk to Thule-Punuk phases. Mortuary behavior suggest a three-tiered social stratification and a tribal form of social organization. A comparison of Old Bering Sea and Punuk mortuary phenomenon suggests that the emergence of a ranked or stratified society does not correlate with the OBS/Punuk transition. However, variations in mortuary behavior do suggest a centralization of power related to the increasing emphasis on whaling beginning during the Early Punuk phase.

Street, Steven R.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANSCA Office

Ales Hrdlicka in Perspective: American Physical Anthropology and Bioarcheology, with Reference to Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, and the Kodiak Archipelago

Aleutian Anthropology Symposium

Even during his investigations in Alaska between 1926 and 1938, the work of Ales Hrdlicka was disparaged by archaeologists. The tendency to criticize Hrdlicka's work, and even character, on archaeological grounds has increased in recent years with the growing influence of Native advocacies on public policy. Though most of this criticism is justified, it is the contention of this paper that judging the actions and the character of Hrdlicka in retrospect is inappropriate. The larger role of Ales Hrdlicka in the development of American physical anthropology, human evolutionary

- 2:00 Willard, Robert Jr. (Tlingit name Kitch Nauix) "ANILCA, Sounding the Death Knell of Subsistence for Southeast Alaska Natives?"
- 2:30 Monteith, Daniel (Tlingit name Daneekw) "In the Shadow of Ketchikan: The Enduring Efforts of the Tongass Tribe to Maintain Subsistence."
- 3:00 - 3:15 Coffee Break
- 3:15 George, Jimmy Jr. (Tlingit name Kaw Wei) and Priscilla Schulte "Don't Break the Dish: Emics and Etics in the Teaching of Tlingit Subsistence."
- 3:45 Jorgensen, Carol J. "Who Are the Traditional Peoples of Alaska, and What Does Subsistence Mean to Them?"

FRIDAY MORNING—BALLROOM TWO

GENERAL SESSION: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Robert Betts, Session Chair

- 8:45 McCoy, Patricia "What a Difference a Day Makes: A review of BLM's Cultural Resource Actions in the Valdez Creek Drainage Alaska."
- 9:15 Leeper, Karlene "An Archeology of Community: Along the McKinley Park Road of the 1920s and 1930s."
- 9:45 Bowers, Peter, Amy Steffian, William Adams, and Robert Weaver "Progress Report on the Barnette Street Archaeological Project, Fairbanks."
- 10:15 - 10:30 Coffee Break
- 10:30 Sweeney, Mary Ann "The Archaeology of an Early Twentieth Century Inupiat Reindeer Herder's House on the Northern Seward Peninsula, Alaska."

11:00 Sweeney, Mary Ann "The Archaeology of Historic Reindeer Herding in the Bering Land Bridge National Park and Preserve, Northern Seward Peninsula, Alaska."

12:00 - 1:30 Lunch

FRIDAY AFTERNOON—BALLROOM TWO

ALEUTIAN ANTHROPOLOGY

Charles E. Diters (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service),
Symposium Organizer

- 1:30 Slaughter, Dale C. "Searching for Aleutian Island Archeological Sites: What You Read About Isn't Necessarily What You Find."
- 2:00 Hoffman, Brian W. and Herbert D.G. Maschner "A Model of the Evolution of Eastern Aleut Village Organization."
- 2:30 Wilmerding, Elizabeth G. "Lithics of Buldir Island: 1994 Field Season."
- 3:00 - 3:15 Coffee Break
- 3:15 Corbett, Debra G. "Wood Chips and Kayak Parts: Aleut Woodworking Techniques."
- 3:45 Scarborough, Lisa Hutchinson "Contemporary Subsistence Uses in Akutan and Nikolski."
- 4:15 Street, Steven R. "Ales Hrdlicka in Perspective: American Physical Anthropology and Bioarchaeology, with Reference to the Alaska Peninsula, the Aleutian Islands, and the Kodiak Archipelago."
- 4:45 Discussant: Douglas W. Veltre, University of Alaska Anchorage

Thus 1993 "fieldwork" had little to do with the classic method of participant observation, but consisted of talks about distant times and places. While these "talks about Nuvuqaq" provided a wealth of previously unrecorded ethnographic information, a major methodological problem remains: in talking about the past, is it past or present conditions that shape our discourse?

Shepard, Rita S.

University of California Los Angeles

Between Three Cultures: Native Place Names on the Unalakleet River

Place Names in Southeast Alaska Symposium

The interaction of several cultures (including Inupiaq, Yupik, and Athapaskan speakers) within the small area that make up the Unalakleet portage has provided me with an opportunity to study how societies affected each other at and during the contact era. I have argued that long-time village residents and elders hold a wealth of unwritten knowledge concerning social and cultural phenomena. My archaeological research along the Unalakleet River includes determination of cultural/ethnic identity for the 19th century inhabitants of several abandoned settlements. Although many Unalakleet villages know traditional names for geographic locations in the villages and the surrounding area, no one has ever sat down to record them. A bicultural/bilingual teacher at the Unalakleet School (who is also a Native Eskimo) helped me to transcribe and register Native names in and around Unalakleet and along the Unalakleet River. These Native place names have helped me interpret the regional archaeology, historic records, linguistics and personal inquiry to gain a further understanding of Unalakleet's cultural heritage.

Slaughter, Dale C.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANSCA Office

Searching for Aleutian Island Archeological Sites: What You Read Isn't Necessary What You Find.

Aleutian Anthropology Symposium

The purpose of this paper is to compare Aleutian Island archaeological site locations and descriptions from the literature with the results of extensive field work recently conducted by the ANSCA Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The focus here will be from Little Tanaga Island in the Andreanof Island group westward. Archaeological investigations in the Aleutian Islands began over one hundred years ago with the pioneering efforts of William Healy Dall. In spite of precocious beginnings, Aleutian archaeology remains poorly known. Nevertheless, a large number of archaeological sites have been reported.

The Aleut Corporation applied for over 200 sites in the study area as historical places and/or cemetery sites under provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. With few exceptions, site locations given by

VISUAL ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE NORTH

Stephen Loring and Deanna Kingston (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution), Symposium Organizers

- 8:15 King, Robert "Stereo-photography of Native Alaskans, 1860's - 1950's."
- 8:45 Fitzhugh, William "The Alaskan Images of Edward W. Nelson (1877-1881)."
- 9:15 Kaplan, Susan "Donald MacMillan's Arctic - Realism and Romance."
- 9:45 Coffee Break
- 10:15 Brewster, Karen "Returning to the Past: Identifying Historic Photographs with Inupiat Elders."
- 10:30 Olson, Marc "The Story of Nalukataq: A Community-Based Heritage Project."
- 11:00 Kingston, Deanna "The Glacier Priest and the Ugiuvangmiut: Insights on History and Tradition Derived from the Films of Bernard Hubbard."
- 11:30 Loring, Stephen "Explorer, Adventurer, Showman, and Lecturer: David Irwin's Promotion of Alaska and the Public Perception of Alaskan Eskimos, 1934-1964."
- 12:00 - 1:30 Lunch
- 1:30 Jonaitis, Aldona "The Mowachaht Whaler's Washing Shrine: A Study of Literary, Photographic, and Media Representations of an Artifact Rarely, if Ever, Seen."
- 2:00 Harcharek, Jana and Marc Olson "The Medicinal and Edible Plants Documentation Project."
- 2:30 Mishler, Craig "Alaskan Subsistence: The Kodiak Connection."

The North Slope Borough Traditional Land Use Inventory began over fifteen years ago as part of a resource analysis of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A). Data was collected on Inupiat place names, subsistence use areas, archaeological sites, and other cultural and historical sites. Recognizing the importance of this work to the Inupiaq people, the NSB Commission on Inupiat History, Language and Culture decided to continue this work and expand the scope to include the entire North Slope. Due to the dynamic nature of land use, collecting North Slope-wide site information is an ongoing process. The North Slope Borough Geographical Information System (NSB/GIS) is working to make this information accessible to resource managers, economic planners, teachers, students, travelers and local residents through printed materials and a digital database. The current goal of the NSB/GIS is to create a bilingual, interactive database which can be easily queried and regularly updated. This paper outlines the history of the project, its current goals, and discusses the methods of compiling and processing site data.

Scarbrough, Lisa Hutchinson

Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Division of Subsistence

Contemporary Subsistence Uses in Akutan and Nikolski

Aleutian Anthropology Symposium

This paper will discuss the contemporary patterns of subsistence use of wild resources by Aleut residents of Akutan and Nikolski. Findings are based on a 1991 Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Division of Subsistence household survey and from interviews with selected respondents from 1990 through 1993. Topics discussed will include hunting and fishing practices, food preservation and meal preparation of various wild resources.

Schroeder, Bob and Greg Brown

Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Division of Subsistence

Marine Mammal Hunting in a National Park: Huna Tlingits in Glacier Bay

Indigenous Peoples and Marine Mammals Symposium

No Abstract Received

Schweitzer, Peter P.

University of Alaska Fairbanks

Talking About Nuvaq: Fieldwork and History

Changing Traditions: Anthropology in Northwestern North America Symposium

The paper deals with the methods and results of fieldwork conducted during the summer of 1993 on Chukotsk Peninsula, Russia. Although the major emphasis has been on indigenous travels from the Siberian Yupik village of Nuvaq (russ. Naukan) to Alaska, prior to 1948, extensively. In 1958 Nuvaq was forcefully relocated and its former inhabitants are now dispersed over several neighboring Chukchi villages.

3:00 - 3:15 Coffee Break

3:15 Cook, Elizabeth "Oral and Visual: The Union of Narratives and Photographs in the Recounting of History."

3:45 Larson, Mary Ann "From Animated Kachina Dancers to Talking Dinosaurs: Multimedia Computer Applications and Visual Anthropology."

**FRIDAY EVENING—CONFERENCE BANQUET AND
AWARDS CEREMONY**

5:30 - 6:30 Social hour with no-host bar, main lobby
Centennial Hall

6:30 - 9:30 Dinner in Centennial Hall Ballroom One followed by
Awards and Keynote Address

Keynote Address:

**"Trouble With Time: The State of the Search for the First
Americans" by Dr. David Meltzer, Southern Methodist
University**

It all seems straightforward enough: our species colonized the Americas last of all the major habitable continents, thus bringing to an end a dispersal that had begun a million years earlier, when ancestral members of the genus *Homo* first ventured out of Africa. But who were the first Americans? When did they arrive? Were they here before 11,500 years ago? Did they come in one migration, or in many and at what intervals? How quickly and by what adaptive strategies did they move across the environmentally diverse and trackless New World?

We have plenty of answers to these questions. Unfortunately, we can't agree which ones are right.

But this is nothing new. Save for brief cease-fires, controversy has plagued the study of the peopling of the Americas ever since the problem was first conceived in its modern form over a century ago — just about the time Charles Abbott wished aloud that "Perhaps the 'Doubting Thomases' will be fewer by the year 2000." Abbott was an optimist.

Today questions about the origins and antiquity of the first

site, clan leaders would restrict access to Disenchantment Bay during the pupping season. This presentation describes the historic and contemporary management, harvest, and use of harbor seals in Yakutat from the perspective of a hunter who was trained in the traditional ways of sealing.

Reanier, Richard E. and Michael L. Kunz

Reanier & Associates, Seattle, Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks
The Paleoindian Period in Northern Alaska

Human Populations and Environments in Late Pleistocene Beringia Symposium

Focusing primarily on newly acquired data from the Mesa (KIR-102) and Putu (PSM-027B) sites, this paper reviews purported northern Alaskan Paleoindian sites. The chronological, typological, and technological affinities of these assemblages are reviewed in relation to Paleoindian materials from western Canada and the High Plains. These comparisons indicate the need for recognition of a northern Paleoindian tradition in the cultural chronology of northern Alaska. Artifact assemblages characteristic of this tradition include lanceolate projectile points (both fluted and nonfluted), spurred graters, endscrapers (both spurred and nonspurred), and large thin bifaces. This tradition has close affinities to Paleoindian cultures of the midcontinent, but determining the precise chronological and cultural relationships will necessitate further research.

Reinhardt, Gregory A.

Dept. of Behavioral Science, University of Indianapolis

**The Maritime Archaeological Project - Pingasagruk: Prospects &
Possibilities on the Horizon**

General Session: Archaeology

As Co-Principal Investigator for a major research grant just received from the Arctic Social Science Program, Office of Polar Programs, of the National Science Foundation, I present speculations about the outcomes of the forthcoming Maritime Archaeological Project-Pingasagruk (MAP-PING). This multi-year settlement pattern study of coastal Inupiat whalers' sites near Wainwright, Alaska, begins with a comprehensive excavation of the badly eroding Pingasagruk (Pingasugruk) site, and will then survey other sites. Ancillary to our study is an experimental device being developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines (Robert Chufo). That technology, Spatial Domain Radar (SDR) might set the stage for an archaeological revolution, creating the prospect of reduced need to excavate sites and the eventual possibility of virtual reality imaging of sites remotely sensed by SDR. We invite researchers with related interests to forge links with MAP-PING.

Rossmiller, Diania

North Slope Borough, GIS Division

**The North Slope Borough Traditional Land Use Inventory: A
Project in Progress**

Place Names in Southeast Alaska Symposium

Pratt, Kenneth L.

ANSCA Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Historical Fact or Historical Fiction?: Ivan Petrov's 1891 Census of Nunivak Island.

General Session: Ethnohistory and Ethnography

The accuracy of Ivan Petrov's enumeration of Nunivak Island for the Eleventh US Census is evaluated by comparing data derived from recent ethnographic and archaeological research with information presented in: (1) the 1890 census report; and (2) a popular report written by Petrov about his Nunivak experience. It is concluded that Petrov's claimed circumnavigation of Nunivak is pure fiction, as are a number of his "factual" statements about the island. These findings cast further doubt on the Nunivak population figures reported by Petrov, and also have implications for the census work he performed in other areas of Alaska.

Putman, David, E. T. Weber Greiser, and Glenn Walter

Historical Research Associates

Tectonic Stream Piracy and Prehistoric Stone Fish Weir Abandonment on Prince of Wales Island, Southeast Alaska.

General Session: Southeast Alaska Anthropology

During July and August, 1993 an archaeological field survey was conducted in central Prince of Wales Island by Historical Research Associates, Inc. as part of the Control Lake E.I.S. funded by the Tongass National Forest. During the conduct of the survey, a large prehistoric stone fish weir complex was identified on the east shore of Salt Lake Bay, associated with a large, inactive delta and an underfit tributary. The noticeable absence of any evidence of contemporary utilization of the tributary by spawning salmonids compelled researchers to investigate the watershed. Aerial photo analysis of drainage patterns suggests that a tectonic event diverted most of the watershed drainage several kilometers to the north, resulting in the construction of a new delta at that location. The redirected drainage likely eliminated salmon runs at the original mouth and may have caused the human abandonment of the weir complex. Organic remains in sediments in the two deltas may provide an opportunity to date the tectonic event, and help to bracket the antiquity of the problematic stone fish weirs.

Ramos, George

Tlingit Elder, Yakutat

Managing and Educating Seal Hunters in Yakutat, Alaska.

Indigenous Peoples and Marine Mammals Symposium

Disenchantment Bay at the head of Yakutat Bay in the southern Gulf of Alaska, has long been recognized by Tlingits as a concentration area and breeding ground for harbor seals. Tlingit hunters have harvested seals in the bay since time immemorial, using special techniques and equipment to insure success amid the shifting ice. Because of its importance as breeding

Americans persist despite our ability to draw on an impressive array of evidence converging from fields as diverse as human genetics, linguistics, and pleistocene geology; despite an almost annual archaeological crop of claims for even older sites and assemblages; and, despite confident assurances by both proponents and critics that the problem has already been solved.

A closer look is in order at the history of why this problem has so stubbornly defied resolution, and the current state of the evidence that bears on its resolution. Useful too is a look at what we need to do and, perhaps more important, what we should not do, to resolve this long-playing controversy.

In honor of April fools day, a solution will be offered. Caveat emptor.

Travel funds for Dr. Meltzer provided by the USDI, Bureau of Land Management, Arctic District

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1994

SATURDAY—BALLROOM ONE

GENERAL SESSION: ETHNOHISTORY AND ETHNOGRAPHY

Michael Burwell, Session Chair

- 8:45 Lancaster, Miriam J. "Botulism Among Alaska Natives"
- 9:15 Iutzi-Mitchell, Roy D. "Political Economy, the Creation of Meaning, and Differential Language maintenance in Four Yup'ik Villages."
- 9:45 Blackman, Margaret "The Nunamiut Diaries of Simon Paneak and Homer Mekiana"
- 10:15 Hall, Edwin S. "Simon Goodbye."
- 10:45 - 12:00 Set-up for Lunch
- 12:00 - 2:00 Lunch
- Keynote Address: "Deconstructing Northwest Coast Prehistory" by Dr. Roy Carlson, Simon Fraser University**

Various models of the development of the culture of the Native peoples of the Northwest Coast of North America have been proposed over the years. These reconstructions involve historical, functional, and ecological variables and are based on both ethnological data and archaeological data interpreted using ethnographic analogy. Although there have been general attacks on the theory of culture, on ethnographic analogy, and on generalization from limited samples of archaeological materials, problems with specific models have rarely been the focus of attention. In this presentation I point out some of these problems.

Travel funds for Dr. Carlson provided by the USDA Forest Service: Admiralty Island National Monument and Recreation, Cultural, and Wilderness Management, Regional Office

- 2:00 King, Robert E. "The Pribilof Islands in 1871: The Story of Mrs. Hugh H. McIntyre and her Remarkable Letters."
- 2:30 Pratt, Kenneth L. "Historical Fact or Historical Fiction?: Ivan Petrov's 1891 Census of Nunivak Island."
- 3:00 Dolitsky, Alexander B. "Alaska-Siberia Lend-Lease to Russia."
- 3:30 Burwell, Michael "The Ark Comes to Juneau: The Satko Family Odyssey and the Pursuit of the Alaska Dream."

SATURDAY—BALLROOM TWO

GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY

Don E. Dumond, Session Chair

- 8:45 Nowak, Michael "Archaeology and Pothunting, Alaska and Colorado, Two Case Studies."
- 9:15 Dale, Rachel Joan "Cranial Variation."
- 9:45 Dillingham, Eric "Pio Point: A Notched Point and Microblade Site Near Coldfoot, Alaska."

10:15 - 10:30 Coffee Break

General Session: Archaeology

Archaeological remains in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta and the Shilikof Strait area of Alaska as well as those of Southeastern Colorado have long been subject to surface collection. Some evidence suggest that this may already have occurred prior to the arrival of European people. The reconstruction of prehistoric events of the regions is possible despite sometimes intense pothunting. It is likely that some of its finer details are sometimes obscured because of this activity. Geological and climatological conditions play a large role in making prehistoric remains accessible to collectors. Information lost through the indiscrete collection of archaeological materials can lead to some potential distortions of a general picture of the prehistoric past. Education serves as the best tool to reduce undocumented random surface collection and digging for "arrowheads". There is evidence that where local people have worked with archaeological programs or become familiar with them through visits and observation, pothunting ceases and these people become important sources of new site information. An air of "competition" can change to one of cooperation.

Olson, Marc

North Slope Borough, TV Studio, Barrow

The Story of Nalukataq: A Community-Based Heritage Project.

Visual Anthropology in the North Symposium

Nalukataq is a video program on Inupiat whaling culture done for a youth-oriented museum exhibition on whales and whaling which incorporated motion picture film footage shot by William Van Valin in the Barrow area between 1912-1918. The Van Valin film footage (housed at the Smithsonian's Human Studies Film Archive) was used to show continuity between earlier time and modern subsistence whaling practices and to provide a forum to discuss the continued cultural importance of whaling to the Inupiat people.

Partnow, Patricia H.

Anchorage, Alaska

Ethnicity in the Twentieth Century: The Alutiiq Case

Changing Traditions: Anthropology in Northwestern North America Symposium

Ethnicity has come to the forefront of world affairs in recent years. This paper explores the ethnicity of the Alutiiqs of the Alaska Peninsula against this backdrop of increased interest in ethnicity: How do Alutiiqs define themselves? How and when do people express their Alutiiqness? How has the definition of Alutiiqness changed through the years? The paper also considers the process of ethnic identification in light of anthropological theory. Is it meaningful to speak of "ethnic groups"? Is ethnicity primarily social and cultural? Is the conflict model of ethnicity universally valid?

Monteith, Daniel

Tongass Tribe

In the Shadow of Ketchikan: The Enduring Efforts of the Tongass Tribe to Maintain Subsistence

Anthropological Perspective on Subsistence in Southeast Alaska Symposium

In recent years members of the Tongass Tribe, living in Ketchikan have had many restrictions imposed on their subsistence activities. Both Federal and State Regulations have made it difficult for the Tongass people to acquire subsistence resources, but equally important have had a dramatic impact on the elders opportunity to teach about subsistence to the younger people. This paper will examine the "traditional and customary" resource areas of the Tongass and the transmission of knowledge about "traditional" areas and resources.

Morrow, Phyllis

Dept. of Anth., University of Alaska Fairbanks

On Shaky Ground: Folklore, Collaboration, and Problematic Outcomes

Changing Traditions: Anthropology in Northwestern North America Symposium

In a recent article, Elsie P. Mather and I discussed our long-term collaboration in recording and interpreting Yupik oral traditions, and the implications of this process as a dialogue between cultural traditions. This paper draws heavily from that conversation, and represents some of my subsequent reflections on our personal struggle to decide what to say and what not to say about Yupik stories. I relate this struggle to theoretical and methodological issues about intersubjectivity and translation that have developed within anthropology and folklore since the 1970s.

Mudar, Karen

The Smithsonian Institution's Repatriation of Alaskan Collections: Two Case Studies

Office of Repatriation, Smithsonian Institution

Repatriation in Alaska Symposium

Since the implementation of the NMAI Act, two repatriations from the National Museum of Natural History to Alaskan groups have been completed. The Prince William Sound repatriation, which was supervised by the Repatriation Office, is compared to the Larson Bay repatriation, which was initiated before the inception of this office. The purpose of the presentation is to discuss problems in addressing requests, and the procedures which have been developed by the Repatriation Office to facilitate the repatriation process.

Nowak, Michael

Colorado College

The Other Side of a Story: Archaeology and Pothunting, Alaska and Colorado, Two Case Studies

10:30 Bedegrew, Anne-Christina "An Evaluation of the Conservation of Raw Material Hypothesis."

11:00 Staley, David P. "Punuk Mortuary Behavior at Gambell, Alaska."

11:30 Lewis, Michael A. "Harpoon Head Chronology of the Miyowagh Mound, St. Lawrence Island." *1994 Award Winner of the Edwin S. Hall Jr. Competition for Best Student Anthropology Paper.*

12:00 - 2:00 Lunch

Keynote Address: "Deconstructing Northwest Coast Prehistory" by Dr. Roy Carlson, Simon Fraser University

Various models of the development of the culture of the Native peoples of the Northwest Coast of North America have been proposed over the years. These reconstructions involve historical, functional, and ecological variables and are based on both ethnological data and archaeological data interpreted using ethnographic analogy. Although there have been general attacks on the theory of culture, on ethnographic analogy, and on generalization from limited samples of archaeological materials, problems with specific models have rarely been the focus of attention. In this presentation I point out some of these problems.

Travel funds for Dr. Carlson provided by the USDA Forest Service: Admiralty Island National Monument and Recreation, Cultural, and Wilderness Management, Regional Office

2:00 Reinhardt, Gregory A. "The Maritime Archaeological Project - Pingasagruk: Prospects and Possibilities on the Horizon."

2:30 Dumond, Don E. "A Reinterpretation of Late Prehistoric Houses of the Naknek Region."

3:00 Harritt, R.K. "Results of Metallurgical Analysis of Selected Copper Artifacts from Southern Alaska."

SATURDAY—BALLROOM THREE

GENERAL SESSION: SOUTHEAST ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGY

Ralph Lively, Session Chair

- 8:45 Baichtal, James F. "An Update on the Pleistocene and Holocene Fauna Recovered from Caves on Prince of Wales and the Surrounding Islands."
- 9:15 Galginaitis, Michael "Deer Harvest Patterns for Residents of Klawock, Alaska: An Empirical Case and Speculative Implications."
- 9:45 Putnam, David E., T. Weber Greiser and Glenn Walter "Tectonic Stream Piracy and Prehistoric Stone Fish Weir Abandonment on Prince of Wales Island, Southeast Alaska."
- 10:15 - 10:30 Coffee Break
- 10:30 Loring, Jon "Montana Creek Fish Trap."
- 11:00 Chaney, Greg "Montana Creek Fish Trap Stratigraphic Interpretation in the Context of Local Geomorphology."
- 11:30 McMahan, J. David "OHA Investigations at the Chilkoot Lake State Recreation Site: An Adventure in Public Archaeology."
- 12:00 - 2:00 Lunch
- Keynote Address: "Deconstructing Northwest Coast Prehistory" by Dr. Roy Carlson, Simon Fraser University**

Various models of the development of the culture of the Native peoples of the Northwest Coast of North America have been proposed over the years. These reconstructions involve historical, functional, and ecological variables and are based on both ethnological data and archaeological data interpreted using ethnographic analogy. Although there have been general attacks on the theory of culture, on ethnographic analogy, and on generalization from limited samples of archaeological materials,

"hired gun" for partisan claimants to neutral arbiters of conflicting claims, the expert must deal with different perceptions and expectations which can affect the degree of deference and respect accorded to the expert and his or her testimony. The anthropologists must also deal with the tension between scientific caution in drawing conclusions and the judicial process's need for categorical conclusions.

This paper will examine the opportunities for anthropologists to act as courtroom experts and the problems associated with such testimony, and it will offer some practical advice on how to deal with lawyers, judges, and the judicial system.

Mishler, Craig

Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Division of Subsistence

Alaskan Subsistence: The Kodiak Connection

Visual Anthropology in the North Symposium

The Alutiiq people on Kodiak Island engage in a wide variety of traditional activities to harvest their wild foods. This video provides brief portraits of six of these activities - octopus hunting, clamming, beach seining, splitting fish, drying fish, and sea lion hunting. The video demonstrates the importance of communal work and sharing and shows the adaptive use of modern technology. Part of the dialogue is in Alutiiq. Footage comes from the Larsen Bay and Old Harbor in 1991 and 1992.

Mishler, Craig

Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Division of Subsistence

Scientific Research by Alaska Natives: Marine Mammal Harvests in Alaskan Coastal Communities

Indigenous Peoples and Marine Mammals Symposium

In 1992 the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Division of Subsistence was awarded a contract from the National Marine Fisheries Service to conduct survey research on subsistence takes of Steller sea lions and harbor seals in 65 Alaskan coastal communities. In view of the declining populations of these animals, the project was designed to gather quantitative and qualitative data on subsistence takes based on oral interviews with active hunters and other heads of households using these species. The research was conducted by Division staff members academically trained in social science research with some assistance from local Natives contracted to identify hunters and develop community household lists. In 1993, during the second year of the project, most of the field work was shifted onto the shoulders of the 65 local research assistants, who were hired and trained as Fish and Wildlife Technicians. This paper evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of this experimental effort to involve local Natives in scientific research.

In the spring of 1992 OHA archaeologists, assisted by local residents, conducted data recovery in the parking lot area. Excavations yielded a small but rich artifact assemblage overlying an apparent house floor which has been radiocarbon dated to approximately 700 years ago. This provides a basal age for the deposit, most of which had been removed in the 1960s during initial parking lot construction. The success of the project is attributed to intense interest and participation of the community, as well as the mutual cooperation of BLM, OHA, and the Chilkoot Indian Association.

Meade, Marie

Anchorage Museum of History and Art

Issues of Translation

Changing Traditions: Anthropology in Northwestern North America Symposium

Marie Meade will discuss both the satisfactions and problems she has experienced working on various translation projects from Yup'ik into English, including the Central Yup'ik Mask Exhibit for the Anchorage Museum. She has worked as a Yup'ik teacher and professional translator for half a decade and will speak about her experiences doing translation work.

Mertz, Douglas Kemp

Attorney at Law, Juneau Alaska

An Anthropologist's Role in Litigation over Native Sovereignty and Title to Native Cultural Artifacts

Repatriation in Alaska Symposium

Courts are increasingly asked to decide controversies over Native American rights, including tribal sovereignty over land, people, and cultural artifacts. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 has the potential for creating conflicts among competing Native American claimants and between them and museum officials. The Native sovereignty movement in Alaska has created even more conflicts about whether the group constitutes a tribe and whether it has, historically and currently, exercised de facto authority over an area and its inhabitants.

In recent litigation anthropologists have been key witnesses in helping courts sort out the facts necessary to making legal judgments. They have been retained by litigants to testify as experts on historical facts showing that a group functions as a tribe, and on modern-day facts showing that a Native group acts as a social cohesive unit exercising self-government. They have testified as experts on traditional rules of property ownership and succession as it relates to import cultural artifacts. Since courts are poorly equipped to decide questions of property ownership or sovereign rights when the controversy turns on conflicting Native testimony regarding unfamiliar legal systems and social structures, courts are likely to rely heavily on anthropologists to sort out the facts and help them reach conclusions.

Anthropologists and other scientists who provide expert testimony to courts regarding Native property and sovereignty rights must expect to be viewed in different ways by different parties in the process. From the role of

problems with specific models have rarely been the focus of attention. In this presentation I point out some of these problems.

Travel funds for Dr. Carlson provided by the USDA Forest Service: Admiralty Island National Monument and Recreation, Cultural, and Wilderness Management, Regional Office.

2:00 Cooper, Doreen C. "Why Are You Digging Up My Old Privy?": Residential Archeology in Skagway, Alaska "

2:30 Lively, Ralph A. "Dating The Rain Country."

3:00 Maschner, Herbert D.G. "Re-thinking Southeast Alaska Archaeology and Prehistory."

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD CONSERVATION WORKSHOP

Friday 1:30 - 3:30 and again on Saturday 2:00 - 4:00, Egan Room.

A practical two-hour workshop about preserving artifacts excavated in Alaska. Designed for the archaeologist, subjects include planning the excavation, the cost benefit of conservation, the influence of excavation techniques on preservation of excavated material, specialized excavation techniques, temporary field storage, documentation systems, packing and shipping artifacts, natural packing materials, specific types of site conditions and artifact materials and their needs. Participants will receive a copy of the *Conservation Manual for Northern Archaeologists*.

Workshop Speakers:

Diana Komejan, Conservator, Yukon Government

Helen Alten, State Conservator, Alaska State Museum

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS

Friday, 3:15 - 4:30, Hickel Room.

"What is a Tribe in Alaska?"

Organizer: Andy Hope, Tribal Enrollment Specialist, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Juneau, Alaska. Participants: Richard Dauenhauer, Sealaska Heritage Foundation, Regina Parot, Tribal Operations Officer, Bureau of Indian Affairs/Juneau Office, Niles Cesar, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Area Director, Bob Anderson, Native American Rights Fund, Alaska Office. This session will discuss the various definitions of the term "Indian Tribe" and methods of reconciling these definitions.

Saturday, 10:15 - 12:00, Hickel Room.

"Russian-English Glossary of Archaeological Terms"

Organizers: Alexander Dolitsky, Alaska Siberia Research Center and Ken Schoenberg, National Park Service. Participants: Robert Ackerman, Washington State University and Henry Michael, University of Pennsylvania, William Workman, University of Alaska, Anchorage.

POSTER SESSIONS

"Get A Handle On The Past" by Mark McCallum

"Arabian Roast in Alaska: a material culture study of Hills Brothers products" by Andrew Higgs and Robert Sattler

"Hidden Dimensions: A Conference on the Cultural Significance of Wetland Archaeology" by Allison Young and Kathryn Bernick

"Recovery of Ice Age Horse Remains from Last Chance Creek, near Dawson City, Yukon" by C. R. Harrington, R.M. Gotthardt, and P.G. Hare

"A Demonstration of the Wenger Anthropological Eskimo Database" by Wendy Arundale
Demonstration, at Alaska State Historical Library 4:30 - 5:30 Friday

"The Montana Creek Fish Trap: A Wet Archaeological Site." by Jon Loring

Recent research in Tebenkof Bay, Kuiu Island, Southeast Alaska, as well as newly available data on the Queen Charlotte Islands and in Prince Rupert Harbor, has brought to the forefront many fundamental issues on the archaeology of the northern Northwest Coast. These issues span the time from the first formation of large shell middens about 5500 years ago, to salmon intensification 3500 years ago, to an escalation in village formation and changing political organization 1500 years ago, to an expansion of conflict and warfare 800 years ago and finally, the abandonment and resettlement of some regions in the last 400 years. Using data ranging in scale from the entire macro-region to the individual household, problems of the regional prehistory are considered in the context of modern archaeological method and theory. A new synthesis and overview will be presented.

McCoy, Patricia

Bureau of Land Management, Glennallen District

What a Difference a Day Makes: A Review of BLM's Cultural Resource Actions in the Valdez Creek Drainage Alaska

General Session: Historical Archaeology

The Valdez Creek Drainage was the site of a 1903 Alaska Gold Rush and continues to evidence present day mine activity. The Bureau of Land Management manages the public lands within this drainage. This paper will briefly review past CRM actions undertaken by BLM and review more recent actions, emphasizing the changed relationships between BLM and the mining community. Currently the largest gold placer mine in Alaska operates in this drainage and both BLM and Cambior Alaska, Inc. have worked towards a satisfactory relationship for all parties.

Using slides, the author of this paper will review the history of Valdez Creek, discuss the actions which lead to the tensions of the 1970s and present the current picture and potential for the future.

McMahan, J. David

Office of History and Archaeology

OHA Investigations at the Chilkoot Lake State Recreation Site: An Adventure in Public Archaeology

General Session: Southeast Alaska Anthropology

In the fall of 1990 the Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) conducted survey and testing of the Chilkoot Lake Village Site (SKG-018), a large, complex site with both pre-contact and post-contact components. The site was one of four major villages within the area which was occupied by the Chilkat and Chilkoot Tlingit during the last century, and is associated with events that have been significant in their culture history. The 1990 investigation, which was precipitated by planned construction activities, revealed the present of remnant midden deposits beneath the parking lot of an area currently managed as a State Recreation Site.

Makinen, Ethel and Vida Davis

Sitka Tribes of Alaska

A Project to Document Place Names and Cultural History in Sitka
Place Names in Southeast Alaska Symposium

This project, funded by the Sitka Tribes of Alaska, was initiated to recover valuable Native geographic information tape recorded by the late Charlie Joseph, a Tlingit elder. This presentation describes the project and presents preliminary results of the research.

Mann, Daniel H., Richard E. Reanier, and Michael L. Kunz

University of Alaska Fairbanks, Reanier and Associates, Seattle,
Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks

Environmental Change and Paleoindian Occupation of the Mesa Site, Arctic Alaska

Human Populations and Environments in Late Pleistocene Beringia Symposium

Paleoindian occupation of the Mesa site occurred during the Pleistocene/Holocene transition, a period of rapid environmental change between 12 and 9 ka BP when global climate switched in an erratic fashion from glacial to interglacial mode. What was the role of environmental change in determining when Paleoindians occupied the Mesa site and what did they do there? This paper reviews ice-core, pollen, and geomorphological data pertaining to Arctic environments, specifically in northern Alaska, for the interval 14,000 to 6,000 yrs BP. We discuss evidence for the occurrence of the Younger Dryas episode of cold climate in Alaska and speculate about its impacts on the human residents of that time. Fluvial geomorphology along the northern front of the Brooks Range suggests widespread aggradation on braided floodplains during the late-Pleistocene, followed by downcutting by predominately meandering streams during the Holocene. Initiation of peat accumulation may have been a widespread environmental change that began ca. 10,000 yrs BP in response to increased summer precipitation and changes in stream plan-forms. Paludification initiated a cascade of ecosystem effects including development of widespread tussock-tundra vegetation, a concomitant decline in range productivity for large herbivores, shrinkage of the active layer over permafrost, and an increase in mosquito populations.

Mantei, Joan

The Tsetsaut and Their Place Names

Place Names in Southeast Alaska Symposium

No Abstract Received

Maschner, Herbert D.G.

Dept. of Anth., University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Rethinking Southeast Alaska's Archaeology and Prehistory

General Session: Southeast Alaska Anthropology

Ackerman, Robert, and Thomas K. Bundtzen

Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Sites in Southwestern Alaska

Dept. of Anth., Washington State University, Alaska Division of
Geological and Geophysical Surveys

Human Populations and Environments in Late Pleistocene Beringia Symposium

Early cultural complexes in southwestern Alaska appear to be distinguished by a microblade technology (Denali complex - Paleoindian tradition) or a bifacial technology (a non-microblade tradition). The Spein Mountain site dated to 10,050±70 radiocarbon years, is an example of the latter. The site contains numerous broken and resharpened lanceolate projectile points, bifacial preforms, a variety of scraper forms, bifacial adze blades, graves on flakes and hammerstones, broken river cobbles, and debitage (bifacial shaping flakes and pressure retouch flakes). There is no evidence of a microblade technology. The assemblage has a generalized Paleoindian character and appears to reflect a rather widely spread Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene hunting assemblage reported also in central and northern Alaska (Nenana complex and the Mesa Site).

During the past summer, we briefly tested a cave developed in Silurian limestone in the Lime Hills areas, first noted by Bundtzen in 1992. Preliminary analysis suggests two possible components - an upper component with a basal fragment of a bone point, a base to mid-section of a bone arrowpoint with side slots for microblades, and a microblade fragment dated between 8,100 and 9,500 radiocarbon years and a lower component with a split caribou medapodial bone worked into a defleshing tool, worked and butchered caribou bone, and the faunal remains of other species dated to between 13,000 and 15,000 radiocarbon years. No lithic material has yet been recovered from the lower component.

Autrey, John T.

USDA Forest Service, Tongass National Forest, Ketchikan Area

A Ketchikan Area Native Place Names Project

Place Names in Southeast Alaska Symposium

The Tongass National Forest, Ketchikan Area Place Names Working Group recently initiated a multi-year partnership project to compile and document places on the Area that are of traditional and contemporary cultural significance to the Tlingit, Tsimshian, and Haida tribes and clans. Native place names are valuable sources of information on traditional land occupation and resource use. Such information is of vast importance in the preservation of Native language and cultural geography as well as enabling the Forest Service of efficiently and sensitively conduct land-use and management activities. The project now is compiling and mapping information for the entire Area based on literature search, interviews with Native elders, and other knowledgeable individuals in the community, entering the information into the Ketchikan Area GIS database, creating preliminary maps and lists, and conducting video and audio-tape interviews as permitted. Funded in part by a grant from the Alaska Regional Office, the Native Place Names Project also represents a

partnership with the University of Alaska Southeast, Ketchikan Campus. Additional partnerships are also being sought with the various Native communities throughout the area.

Baichtal, James F.

USDA Forest Service, Tongass National Forest, Ketchikan Area
An Update on the Pleistocene and Holocene Fauna Recovered from the Caves on Prince of Wales and the Surrounding Islands

General Session: Southeast Alaska Anthropology

In 1990, a significant paleontological discovery was made within a remote passage in a cave on northern Prince of Wales Island. While surveying El Capitan Cave, Kevin Allred found a complete skeleton of a black bear and part of a much larger bear. During the summer of 1992, a collapsed entrance to this chamber was opened and an excavation of the site was conducted under the guidance of Dr. Timothy Heaton, Department of Earth Sciences and Physics, University of South Dakota and Dr. Frederick Grady, Department of Paleobiology, Smithsonian Institution.

The excavation yielded the remains of three grizzlies and four black bears. The grizzlies range in age from $12,295 \pm 120$ yr. B.P. (AA-10445) to $9,760 \pm 75$ yr. B.P. (AA-7794). The black bears recovered from El Capitan Cave dated at $11,565 \pm 110$ yr. B.P. (AA-10446), $10,745 \pm 75$ yr. B.P. (AA-7793), and $6,415 \pm 130$ yr. B.P. (AA-10447). The remains of two juvenile grizzlies were found within Blowing-in-the-Wind Cave, one of which dated at $9,995 \pm 95$ yr. B.P. (AA-10451). Grizzly bears are no longer present on Prince of Wales Island. Grizzly and black bears still inhabit southeastern Alaska but the two species rarely coexist on offshore islands. Given the dates from individuals recovered from these deposits, grizzly and black bears coexisted on the Prince of Wales Island for at least 1,800 years. These discoveries also confirm that, by at least 11,500 yr. B.P. both grizzly and black bears had migrated into southeastern Southeast Alaska.

Other discoveries of note have also been made within the cave passages. Associated with the grizzly and black bears in El Capitan Cave were the remains of red fox, ermine, bat, otter and other small mammals. The floor of the passage consisted of a thick layer of fish bone, thought to be the remains of decomposed otter scat. This deposit dated from $6,810 \pm 65$ yr. B.P. (AA-10449) on the surface to $8,535 \pm 70$ yr. B.P. (AA-11514) at depth. From a passage in Nautilus Cave on Heceta Island, a leg bone of a deer or caribou has dated to $8,180 \pm 70$ yr. B.P. (AA-10574). A marmot tooth recovered from Devil's Canopy Cave on Prince of Wales Island has been dated to $> 44,500$ yr. B.P. (AA-8871A). Cave exploration during the summer of 1993 yielded discoveries of at least three additional bone deposits on Prince of Wales and Dall Islands.

A new species of troglotrophic Stygobromus amphipod was collected by Dr. William Elliott on Heceta Island. Similar Stygobromus species were discovered in caves and karst springs on the western shore of Dall Island. The occurrence of troglotrophic species on Heceta and Dall Island and the apparent lack of troglotrites on Prince of Wales Island appears to be

Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska. In most instances the object of the surveys has been to identify and protect the cultural resources with test excavations being carried out at only a small number of sites. This paper presents a compilation of 491 dates from carbon samples collected at 189 sites located on all three areas of the forest. The dates represent a variety of site types located between Yakutat in the north and the Canadian border in the south. This summary can at best be considered as raw data but will provide specialists doing research in Southeast Alaska with a reference or starting point in understanding the chronology of human occupation of this area.

Loring, Jon

Loring Research

The Montana Creek Fish Trap

General Session: Southeast Alaska Anthropology

In the fall of 1991 a fish trap was excavated from the north bank of Montana Creek near Juneau, Alaska. The trap was partially in the water and partially in the bank. This situation required the construction of a cofferdam and the use of wet site excavation techniques to remove the trap. The excavation lasted five weeks under very difficult conditions. The trap was then moved to the Alaska State Museum for conservation treatment. The waterlogged wood was treated using a combination of different molecular weight PEG's and then slowly allowed to dry. Conservation of the trap will be the main focus of this paper.

Loring, Stephen

Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution

Explorer, Adventurer, Showman and Lecturer: David Irwin's Promotion of Alaska and the Public Perception of Alaskan Eskimos, 1934-1964.

Visual Anthropology in the North Symposium

In 1992 the Human Studies Film Archives (HSFA) at the Smithsonian Institution acquired a collection of 16mm motion picture film footage as well as a series of family scrapbooks detailing the unusual life of David Irwin (ca. 1910-1985). Irwin's remarkable career included an extraordinary solo sled-dog trip from Nome to Barrow to King William Island in the central Canadian Arctic to Churchill on Hudson's Bay in 1934; running the Alaskan Pavilion at both the 1934 and 1964 World Fairs in New York; pioneering the use of parachuting sled dogs and medical emergency practitioners to rescue downed aviators in Alaska during WWII; and bringing Eskimo families from Kotzebue and Wales to participate in circuses, slide-shows, promotional events and roadside attractions throughout the lower-48 during the 1950's and 1960's. The Irwin collection is significant both for its early footage on the Netsilik Eskimos as well as for the fascinating insight provided by the scrapbooks and by the World Fair film footage on the American public's perception of Alaska and Eskimo culture.

Lewis, Michael A.
Dept. of Anth., University of Alaska, Fairbanks
Harpoon Head Chronology of the Miyowagh Mound, St. Lawrence Island

1994 Award Winner of the Edwin S. Hall Jr., Competition for Best Student Anthropology Paper

General Session: Archaeology

Since Collins original harpoon head typology and seriation chronology in the 1930s, little work has been done with St. Lawrence Island material to verify the proposed chronology or establish a relationship with other material remains on the northwest coast of Alaska. At present, the chronological relationships among Okvik, Old Bering Sea, Punuk, and Thule cultures is virtually unknown and inappropriately assumed to represent linear development.

In order to objectively study the relationships between St. Lawrence Island artifact types, it is necessary to abandon Collin's linear model and re-examine the original data and such data as has survived from other early investigators. This paper reconstructs the stratigraphy of the Miyowagh mound near Gambell on St. Lawrence Island from Collin's manuscript, including provenience data of artifacts excavated. Comparison of the mound stratigraphy with vertical and horizontal locations of harpoon heads suggest a non-linear chronological relationship between Okvik, Old Bering Sea and Punuk materials.

Further support for this non-linear model of cultural development is provided by recent C14 dates derived from material excavated from the Miyowagh mound. These dates, coupled with dates derived from other Old Bering Sea and Punuk materials from St. Lawrence Island, suggests that Old Bering Sea and Punuk cultures were at least partially contemporaneous on St. Lawrence Island.

Since archaeological investigation on St. Lawrence Island is precluded due to economic and cultural considerations, and especially in the light of recent NAGPRA repatriation activities, it is necessary to reexamine the original data and study existing collections in museums and private holdings. In the case of St. Lawrence Island, a wealth of archaeological material and documentation exists outside of its original archaeological context, which allows researchers an unprecedented opportunity to complete this important analysis and synthesis without further archaeological excavation.

Lively, Ralph A.
USDA Forest Service, Tongass National Forest, Ketchikan Area
Dating the Rain Country

General Session: Southeast Alaska Anthropology

During the last twenty years archaeologists associated with the Forest Service, either as employees, contractors, or engaged in their own research, have conducted numerous cultural resource surveys for projects on the

correlated with the glacial history of the region. The occurrence of these small aquatic invertebrates are yet another piece to the natural history puzzle of southeastern Alaska.

Bedegrew, Anne-Christina
Dept. of Anth., University of Arizona
An Evaluation of the Conservation of Raw Materials Hypothesis
General Session: Archaeology

Analyses of the relatively simply but ubiquitous microblade technologies most often emphasize one of four explanations: (1) in situ development, for example Gai Pei (1985:235-236), and Jai Lanpo and Huang Weiwen (1985); (2) demic diffusion, for example Borden (1975:15), Anderson (1980:237), and Fladmark (1986:33); (3) invention of the bow and the need for arrow armatures, for example Clark (1977:113), Orliac (1985:36-37), and Davidson (1974: 64); and (4) raw material economization.

The idea that microblade technologies represent a most economic use of raw material by yielding more cutting edge per cubic millimeter of available lithic material (Hester and Grady 1982: 169; Collins 1989: 324; Gambell 1986: 246; Guthrie n.d.) most likely evolved from the Sheets and Muto study of Mesoamerican obsidian blades (1972: 633). In direct contradiction to the above, Flenniken states that "pressure blade production does not produce more effective cutting edge, more economically than biface production if the bifacial debitage is considered (1988: 35)".

However the microblade "economization" or conservation of raw material idea began, data rigorously substantiating or disproving this hypothesis have yet to be published. This paper will present the results of a test of the following hypothesis: There is no appreciable difference in the lengths of cutting edge produced during the manufacture of a biface if the same size, weight, and type of lithic material is utilized for the replicated technologies.

Blackman, Margaret B.
Dept. of Anth., SUNY Brockport
The Nunamiut Diaries of Simon Paneak and Homer Mekiana
General Session: Ethnohistory and Ethnography

"A book of one's own," Thomas Mallon calls the diary in his book length study of the genre; "it's grown a person, with almost a face all its own," exclaimed Virginia Wolf of her diary; "... better than novels, more accurate than histories, and even at times more dramatic than plays," extolled Arthur Ponsonby in one of his catalogues of English diaries. Familiar as the ever so private refuge of the field anthropologist, the diary is less frequently, but equally importantly, an artifact of the peoples we professional journal keepers study. We are fortunate to have as part of the public record the diaries of two Native Alaskans from Anaktuvuk Pass. Simon Paneak (1900-75) kept a diary from 1950-74 and Homer Mekiana (1904-1967) from 1950 to the mid 1960s. These diaries have been and continue to be consulted for their ethnographic content, but the concern here is why these men chose to

write in the first place and what their accounts, both in words and silences, reveal about themselves and the Nunamiut authorship of their own history.

Bowers, Peter, Amy Steffian, William Adams, and Robert Weaver
Northern Land Use Research, Inc., Adams and Associates, Hart
Crowser, Inc.

Progress Report on the Barnett Street Archaeological Project Fairbanks

General Session: Historical Archaeology

Archaeological excavations continued during the 1993 field season at the proposed construction site of a major bridge in the historic heart of Fairbanks. The effort, under the auspices of the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, focused on mitigation of significant historic resources previously identified through research and testing. Efforts involved deep (up to 5 meters) excavation within a highly urbanized area. Continued excavations along Barnette Street collected data from the cellars of the California Saloon/ Chena Bar and Grill (1904-1946) as well as fragmentary remains of one of the first cabins in Fairbanks. Work along the river bank exposed extensive saloon and commercial midden deposits, timbers associated with the Northern Commercial Company dock and warehouse (1905-ca.1920), and a record of historic-period flood and fire deposits. Testing on the north side of the Chena River in the former Riverside Block led to the discovery and mitigation of the intact basement of the pre-1920s Miner's Home Saloon and Restaurant. Excavations over the past two field seasons have unearthed 100,000 artifacts. Preservation is excellent, including labeled bottles of Guinness beer and Quaker Maid Whiskey complete with original contents. A large percentage of the collection relates to waterfront saloon life (e.g.: bottles, coins, trade tokens, gaming pieces, condiment containers, and a gold poke bearing the label of the Washington-Alaska Bank). The collection, currently under analysis, permits our interpretation of the steamboat-era waterfront and goldrush trailhead cultural activities. Combining the archaeological data with oral and documentary records, we expect to characterize cultural aspects of the early saloons, gold-rush driven selection and transportation of goods, construction techniques applied in the town's early commercial district, and effects of environmental conditions of the frontier settlement and urbanization of Fairbanks.

Brewster, Karen

Inupiat History, Language, and Culture Commission, North Slope
Borough

**Returning to the Past: Identifying Historic Photographs with
Inupiat Elders**

Visual Anthropology in the North Symposium

Since the late-1800s, non-native explorers, researchers, teachers, and missionaries have been coming to the Arctic armed with a common tool; the camera. More often than not, these images of a unique people and way of

General Session: Historical Archaeology

Mount McKinley National Park was established in 1917 with the hopes of protecting the game populations and scenic values of the Alaska Range which were threatened by resource development and enhanced access to interior Alaska by the railroad. The railroad stop at McKinley Park and Park Road enhanced visitor access and park development, and facilitated mining operations in the Kantishna area.

Recent studies of needs for new visitor facilities in Denali National Park gave us a chance to survey and research some of the historic sites in the front country of Denali National Park. McKinley Park Station was the community center for those who worked in the park and built its transportation infrastructure and provided services for early tourists. Historical and archaeological studies of residential and work related sites in McKinley Park Station, as well as sites in the park including the park headquarters, Civilian Conservation Corps camps, and the historic tourist camp at Savage River can acquaint us with the structure and human relationships in this small, relatively transient community.

Larson, Mary Ann

University of Alaska Fairbanks, Oral History Program

From Animated Kachina Dancers to Talking Dinosaurs:

Multimedia Computer Applications and Visual Anthropology

Visual Anthropology in the North Symposium

Over the last four years, the Oral History Program at the University of Alaska Fairbanks has been developing a multimedia, oral history database called "Project Jukebox." In the summer of 1993, the program received a National Science Foundation grant to investigate similar interactive computer projects across the United States. This paper focuses on the outcome of those investigations and future implications that these multimedia applications have in terms of visual anthropology.

Leer, Jeff, and Elizabeth Nyman

Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Taku River Place Names

Place Names in Southeast Alaska Symposium

Elizabeth Nyman and Jeff Leer have collaborated in documenting place names along the Taku River and in the Atlin area. So far over 500 place names have been recorded and entered in a database format. Leer moreover documented most of the known place names in the Teslin area, which are especially interesting because of the evidence of linguistic interaction between Tlingit and Athabaskan. This presentation discusses the methodological and comparative linguistic aspects of these two projects.

Place Names in Southeast Alaska Symposium

This paper presents some preliminary results of an ongoing project that seeks to document the ethnogeographic knowledge of Herman Kitka, a Tlingit elder from Sitka. The inquiry explores not only hallowed lands referenced in oral traditions, but also those areas that Mr. Kitka has come to know through personal experience in his long career as a commercial fisherman and subsistence harvester.

Kunz, Michael L. and Richard E. Reanier

Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks, Reanier and Associates,
Seattle, Washington

The Mesa Site and the Mesa Project: New Temporal/Typological Associations Within the Paleoindian Tradition

Human Populations and Environments in Late Pleistocene Beringia Symposium

This paper addresses Mesa site research documenting intermittent use of this "hunting lookout" between 11,700 and 9,700 years BP. Site occupation is constrained between 14 - C14 AMS dates on charcoal from thirteen hearths. The Mesa site artifact assemblage contains over 70 examples of lanceolate projectile points, numerous examples of large, thin bifaces, single and multiple spurred graters, spurred and unspurred end scrapers, retouched flakes, and 16,000 waste flakes resulting from the biface reduction/tool manufacture. Over the last sixteen months more than a dozen high plains/desert southwest Paleoindian researchers have visited the Mesa site and/or examined the artifact assemblage. All agree that the Mesa Complex is composed of "classic" Paleoindian tool-types including projectile points which appear to be closely related to those of the Agate Basin Complex. Additionally, this paper will discuss the Mesa Project, an effort stemming from the discovery of the Mesa Site, aimed at locating and investigating northern Alaskan Paleoindian sites.

Lancaster, Miriam J.

United States Public Health Service, SEARHC, Ketchikan

Botulism Among Alaska Natives

General Session: Ethnohistory and Ethnography

The morbidity of food borne botulism (*Clostridium botulinum*) among Alaska Natives approximates 100 times that of the lower - 48 states. All cases in Alaska are thought to occur among Alaska Natives eating traditionally prepared foods. This is an update of the presenters 1990 published article. The pathophysiology surrounding botulism in Alaska, and the relationship between traditional Alaska Native foods and the occurrence of botulism in Alaska.

Leeper, Karlene

National Park Service, Anchorage

An Archaeology of Community: Along the McKinley Park Road of the 1920s and 30s.

life left the Arctic along with the photographer. In modern times, such photographs have been returned to Native communities, although many times without descriptions or identifications. Since the early 1980s, the North Slope Borough Inupiat History, Language and Culture Commission has been compiling an extensive archive of historic photographs of Northern Alaska from both outside institutions and local Inupiat residents, many of whom were accomplished photographers in their own right.

This presentation will focus on the historic photographic identification work being done with Inupiat elders in Barrow, Alaska. By using historic photographs as a visual memory prompt in the gathering of life experiences, traditions and stories much has been learned about the photos and the people in them, as well as about the Inupiat perspectives on historic photos. One important thing for the Inupiat has been the identification of the people in the photos and description of the photos in their own words.

Brown, Pam

Dept. of Anth. and Sociology, University of British Columbia

Cannery Days: A Chapter in the Lives of the Heiltsuk

Changing Traditions: Anthropology in Northwestern North America Symposium

This paper discusses "Cannery Days - A Chapter in the Lives of the Heiltsuk", an exhibit that I curated at the UBC Museum of Anthropology. The exhibit grew out of concern and unease about how First Nations and their relationship with fish have traditionally been represented in academic literature. This paper tells how my knowledge of the traditional fisheries, my experience as a Heiltsuk woman working in the fish-processing industry, in combination with my training in anthropology have been put to use in preparing an exhibit. It discusses the exhibit as a medium which allowed me to illustrate this relationship without diminishing the lives and experiences of Heiltsuk people.

Burwell, Michael

U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service,
Alaska OCS Region

The Ark Comes to Juneau: The Satko Family Odyssey and the Pursuit of the Alaska Dream

General Session: Ethnohistory and Ethnography

In April 1940, while news of Hitler's invading troops dominated the country's headlines, America was briefly captivated by the journey of out-of-work Virginia machinist Paul Satko, his pregnant wife Molly, their seven children, and one black cat in a homemade vessel called the *Ark of Juneau* as it made its mishap-filled trip from Tacoma up the Inside Passage to Juneau. The family had arrived in Tacoma from Richmond, Virginia in 1938 in the canvas covered steel superstructure of the *Ark* that Satko welded to two car chassis and drove west.

While in Tacoma, Satko attached the wood planking to the *Ark's* metal frame, and on April 22, 1940, 10,000 well wishers watched the *Ark* depart

from Tacoma. The next day the *Ark* was aground near Seattle and local officials prevented the family from proceeding northward as the local Pilots Association believed that the ship was unseaworthy and Satko unqualified to captain it. The younger Satko children were removed from the ship by the welfare court and prevented from re-boarding the ship until Satko made certain repairs. With locally donated materials and the encouragement of Tacomans (who had certified the ship seaworthy and resented the interference of Seattle authorities), Satko and his 18 year old daughter sailed to Everett where the ship repairs were made. Molly and the children arrived later by car and boarded the craft in Everett. After a game of cat and mouse with the local Coast Guard (the ship had still not been cleared as safe by the court), Satko and crew sailed to Anacortes, got customs clearance, and under cover of darkness sailed to Nanaimo, BC where the Canadian authorities pronounced their papers in order for the trip to Alaska. Fifty-six day later, after bad weather, two groundings, and problems with the ship's 1928 Buick power plant, the Satkos reached Ketchikan. The family's progress was followed closely by the media, and its arrival in Alaska was novel enough to make the pages of the New York Times. Movietone news filmed the ship's arriving into Ketchikan.

Once in Ketchikan, the family was given the key to the city, and a local radio station interviewed Satko on a program that became Alaska's first radio broadcast to be heard nationally. The Satkos were looking for land to homestead and wanted to see Wrangell, Petersburg, and Juneau (in fact their original destination had been Cook Inlet, but the delay in Seattle made them scale back their journey.) before settling on a homesite. Eventually, they homesteaded north of Juneau in the Eagle River Valley, hoping to establish a truck farm there and make a living selling produce in Juneau.

Their pursuit of the wild, free, and idyllic Alaska lifestyle at Eagle River lasted until 1944 briefly captured the imagination of pre-war America when the family moved to Juneau. After the war, Paul and Molly Satko and the younger children returned to Virginia, leaving the *Ark* and any hope for realizing their Alaska dream behind. In various published sources, and in testimony in Washington, D.C., Satko often describes his vision of the Better Life on the Last Frontier. His quest was emblematic and briefly captured the imagination of pre-War America.

Carlick, Alice

Faculty of Education, University of British Columbia

Southern Tutchone Oral Traditions

Changing Traditions: Anthropology in Northwestern North America Symposium

Ms. Carlick, also from the Yukon, received a B.A in English from the University of British Columbia in spring 1993, and is now enrolled as a graduate student in the Faculty of Education at U.B.C. During the past summer, she received funding to prepare curriculum materials using oral traditions from her own community as a basis for developing primary school education curriculum. She plans to write her M.A. thesis on this

others were made both on the Pribilof Islands and around Unalaska. Thereafter, until possible as late as 1953, stereo views of various Natives throughout Alaska were produced.

This paper, using slides, will examine these extraordinary "double-images" of Native Alaskans, noting their anthropological significance and research potential.

Kingston, Deanna

Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution

The Glacier Priest and the Ugiuvangmiut: Insights on History and Tradition Derived from the Films of Bernard Hubbard

Visual Anthropology in the North Symposium

With the transfer of Father Hubbard's Alaskan film footage to video, Native communities in Alaska now have the access to images of themselves from the 1930s and 1940s. This presentation will show selected footage of the Ugiuvangmiut (the King Island Inupiaq) and show the tremendous potential of the Hubbard film footage to provide insight to various aspects of traditional life on King Island. A case study focuses on the analysis of dances that Hubbard recorded during his stay on King Island.

Killion, Tom

Office of Repatriation, Smithsonian Institution

Repatriation Policy and Update from the Smithsonian Institution

Repatriation in Alaska Symposium

The Smithsonian Institution is not subject to NAGPRA because of its unique policy on repatriation of Native American artifacts. Information on this policy and its execution will be presented.

Kitka, Herman

Tlingit Elder, Sitka

Where Have all the Fur Seals Gone? Traditional Harvest and Use of Fur Seals in Southeast Alaska.

Indigenous Peoples and Marine Mammals Symposium

Up until the 1950s it was not uncommon to find fur seal holed-up in certain bays along the outer coast of Southeast Alaska for short periods during their migrations to breeding grounds on the Pribilof Islands. Tlingit hunters took advantage of these stopovers to harvest fur seals for subsistence and trade. This presentation examines traditional harvest and use of fur by Sitka Tlingits from the perspective of an elder who participated in what was probably the last fur hunt in Southeast Alaska some 40 years ago.

Kitka, Herman

Tlingit Elder, Sitka

A Personal Look at Tlingit Geography through the Eyes of a Sitka Elder

raised by a renewed access to these preserved collections will be addressed as well.

King, Maureen L., and Sergi B. Slobodin
Dept. of Anth., University of Washington, Magadan Region
Department of Education, Madagan, Russia
Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Sites in the Upper Kolyma Region, Northeast Russia

Human Populations and Environments in Late Pleistocene Beringia Symposium

Recent research in the Upper Kolyma region of NE Russia has revealed several terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene sites whose lithic assemblages are marked by pronounced diversity in lithic reduction strategies. The Uptar assemblage is characterized by bifacial reduction and includes a number of bifacial tools. The Kheta site is typologically similar to "Kiuktai" materials with bifacial technology and wedge-shaped core technology. The Buyunda assemblage, composed of prismatic cores and well over 1,000 blades, is assigned to the Sumnagin culture. Artifacts from Uptar and Kheta were found beneath the Elikchan tephra dating 8,300 years BP. Radiocarbon dates from a stone lined hearth at Buyunda date the occupation to 8,300 - 7,300 BP. Paleoenvironmental investigations demonstrate rapid climatic amelioration beginning 12,500 years ago and the establishment of modern forest by 9,000 years BP. This region provides a unique opportunity to investigate changing technology and tool use in the context of changing paleoenvironments/paleoclimate in Beringia.

King, Robert E.
Bureau of Land Management
The Pribilof Islands in 1871: The Story of Mrs. Hugh H. McIntyre & her Remarkable Letters

General Session: Ethnohistory and Ethnography

In 1871, newlywed, Emma L. (Miller) McIntyre, traveled with her husband, Dr. Hugh M. McIntyre, to the remote Pribilof Islands from their home in Vermont. In a remarkable series of recently-discovered letters sent to relatives, Mrs. McIntyre chronicled their trip to Alaska as well as life on the Pribilofs, just four years after the purchase of Russian America.

This paper, using slides, will trace the McIntyre's adventures in 1871. Her observations provide new insights into the culture of the Pribilof Islands over 120 years ago.

King, Robert E.
Bureau of Land Management
Stereo-photography of Native Alaskans, 1860-1950s
Visual Anthropology in the North Symposium

The earliest-known pictures of Native people of Alaska date back to the 1860s, with stereo photographs being among the first. In 1868, stereo-photographs were taken of Tlingits at Fort Wrangell and Sitka, while in 1871

topic. Her paper will focus on one of the many narratives she learned as a child, "The Girl Who Married the Bear," and how approaches from anthropology literature and education can be combined to use this story in a classroom.

Chaney, Greg
60 Degrees North
Montana Creek Fish Trap Stratigraphic Interpretation in the Context of Local Geomorphology.

General Session: Southeast Alaska Anthropology

A nearly intact 3 meter long spruce and hemlock basket style fish trap was excavated from gravel bar deposits at the confluence of Montana Creek and the Mendenhall River, near Juneau, Alaska, in 1991 using wet site techniques. Two radiocarbon dates derived from samples of the trap average 640 ± 50 B.P. or approximately A.D. 1310. This is the oldest basket style fish trap currently known to have been recovered from Southeast Alaska. Southeast Alaska is a seismically active fjord coast which has been experiencing glacial retreat and associated glacial-eustatically induced uplift for 200 years. It is probable that the Mendenhall Valley has been uplifted at least 3.8 m (12.5 ft) since the trap was buried. In 1991 the site was submerged by spring tides which exceeded 5.2 m (17 ft) which represents 25% of the years high tides. When uplift is considered, in A.D. 1310 the site was submerged at a 1.4 m (4.5 ft) tide level, therefore if the trap was buried where it was used it would have only been accessible at low tide. The fact that the site was still tidally influenced in 1991 after two centuries of uplift helps illustrate how in A.D. 1310, when the land was significantly lower, the site was in a tidal channel on the forest fringe and accessible by canoe at mid to high tide.

Crossbedding and orientation of detritus trapped within the trap structure indicate a paleo stream flow direction which parallels the present course of Montana Creek. Tidal influences would have caused rhythmic changes in stream velocity resulting in deposition of sediment. The presence of associated debris demonstrates that this style of fish trap required frequent maintenance to counteract the natural tendency of these traps to become clogged and buried.

Cinq-Mars, Jacques
Canadian Museum of Civilization
The Bluefish Caves: A Synthetic Overview

Human Populations and Environments in Late Pleistocene Beringia Symposium

Following a summary of a broad range of paleoecological, paleontological, and archaeological evidence unearthed at Bluefish caves in the course of the last fifteen years, this paper will attempt to deal critically with a number of issues having to do with the nature of Beringia and its inhabitants during the late Pleistocene. Emphasis will be placed on the fact that some of the Bluefish Caves evidence can be used to demonstrate that

the well documented Late Glacial eastern Beringian culture manifestations had antecedents that can be traced well back into the Full Glacial and beyond. Finally, an effort will be made at discussing the significance of these data in broader continental and intercontinental perspectives.

Cook, Elizabeth A.

Oral History Program, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

Oral and Visual: The Union of Narratives and Photographs in the Recounting of History

Visual Anthropology in the North Symposium

The union of oral narratives and historic photographs is an exciting approach to the recording and utilization of ethnohistory. When photographs are used as interview prompts, the resulting account can be a personalized view of the community's and individual's past. This paper describes two such projects, carried out under the auspices of the Oral History Project-UAF, which combine the two sources in the creation of audio-visual, interactive photo albums for the Macintosh workstations. Such Alaskan community-based resources provide a new perspective on the recounting of history and reinforce community/researcher interaction by returning a project to the community that helped to create it.

Cook, John P.

Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks

The Chindadn Complex

Human Populations and Environments in Late Pleistocene Beringia Symposium

The purpose of this paper is to present information concerning the lower levels (Levels 6-10) of the Healy Lake Village site and how the Chindadn Complex fits into the culture history of Alaska. The stratigraphy and dating of the site will be illustrated and clarified. Distribution and analysis of the artifact inventory will provide a definition of the complex which will then be compared to other collections.

Cooper, Doreen C.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park

Why are you digging up my old privy?: Residential Archaeology in Skagway, Alaska

General Session: Southeast Alaska Anthropology

Archaeologists at Klondike Gold Rush NHP have performed Archaeology testing at several residential sites in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. The households on Block 39 consisted of both white and blue collar workers, many of whom worked for the White Pass & Yukon Railroad from at least 1900 through the 1920s. The Moore House is the site of the earliest permanent residence in Skagway, that of the town's founder William Moore, who raised his cabin in 1887.

structure on the west coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia: a shrine that contained 88 anthropomorphic carvings, four carved whales, and 16 human skulls. This was a shrine used by Mowachaht chiefs for rituals associated with whaling magic. After considerable negotiations, Hunt purchased the shrine which he sent to New York. Although Boas had intentions of exhibiting this unique assemblage, by the time the shrine got to the American Museum of Natural History, he had left that institution for a professorial position at Columbia University. As a result, since 1905 the components of the Mowachaht whaler's shrine have been in storage at the American Museum, and few people have actually seen the entire artifact. Despite this, the shrine has been represented in scholarly publications, in a silent film by Edward Curtis, and in a popular Canadian television series. It has also become the focal point of repatriation discussions by Native people, non-natives, and Canadian national television. This talk will discuss and analyze these various representations of an extraordinary Native American artwork that few have actually seen as a case study of the manner Native culture is conceptualized and understood by different audiences.

Jorgensen, Carol J.

Tlingit Indian

Who are the Traditional Peoples of Alaska, and What does Subsistence mean to them?

Anthropological Perspective on Subsistence in Southeast Alaska Symposium

This paper will explore the very being of the Alaska Native Peoples and how they see their world. It will concentrate on the ecological, traditional, and cultural knowledge and perspective Native people have in maintaining a relationship and balance with nature. It will further discuss subsistence in the perspective of the beholder, i.e., why the conflict, the confusion, and why State and Federal government and traditional people are at odds dealing with this complex issue. It will try to develop some possible methods in pulling the two diverse cultures, (western/european vs traditional) in understanding truth in resource management, and potential solutions in working things out.

Kaplan, Susan A.

Bowdoin College

Donald MacMillan's Arctic - Realism and Romance

Visual Anthropology in the North Symposium

Donald B. MacMillan, explorer and educator, worked in Labrador, Baffin Island, Ellesmere Island, and Greenland between 1909 and 1954. He overwintered in the Arctic numerous times while exploring the region and studying geography, geology, biology, and Inuit lifestyles. He used cameras regularly, recording people, places, and events. This paper will focus on MacMillan's early career and examine his public representations of the Arctic using his still photograph lectures and finished films. Issues

This paper makes use of extremely detailed catch data from Greenland to examine the changing availability of certain key species of marine mammals through time in certain communities. The data cover several generations starting in the late nineteenth century. It seems that some changes in game species population size and distribution are responses to natural events (such as climate change) and may be cyclic in nature. There are potential policy implications of this phenomenon.

Jensen, Marilyn

Elders Documentation Project

Changing Traditions: Anthropology in Northwestern North America Symposium

Marilyn received a B.A. in anthropology from the University of Alaska in 1992. Soon after graduation, the Council for Yukon Indians received federal funding to undertake a project known as the 'Elders Documentation Project' and Marilyn was immediately hired as one of three researchers. For the next six weeks, she and her colleagues conducted and transcribed detailed interviews with elders in different Yukon communities. Her paper will focus on what it was like to work as an anthropologist in her own community, including issues of how she was accepted and what difficulties she encountered.

Johnson, Ingrid

Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada

Southern Yukon Beadwork Traditions

Changing Traditions: Anthropology in Northwestern North America Symposium

This paper will discuss research Ms. Johnson has undertaken since completing her bachelors degree in anthropology in spring 1993. Last summer, she undertook a project with MacBride Museum in Whitehorse with the goal of learning as much as possible about the beaded work in their collection - from written documents and from interviews with Tlingit elders from her own community. Ingrid is continuing to interview elderly women about how women's artistic traditions intersect with domestic economy, matrilineal kinship, trade, and contemporary feelings about cultural heritage. She brings both her academic background from anthropology and the personal experience of growing up in a community where she was surrounded by this kind of work during much of her life. Her paper will focus on issues arising from this project.

Jonaitis, Aldona

University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks

The Mowachaht Whaler's Washing Shrine: A Study of Literary, Photographic, and Media Representations of an Artifact Rarely, if Ever, Seen.

Visual Anthropology in the North Symposium

In 1903, George Hunt wrote to his friend and colleague Franz Boas at the American Museum of Natural History that he found an extraordinary

The original log cabin was considerably enlarged and remodeled by Moore's son, Ben, and his Native American (Tlingit) wife, Minnie. This house was later bought by the Kirmse family, who owned a jewelry and curio store. They sold it to the Park in 1978. Archaeology analyses have focused on two interpretive themes: (1) the changes which took place in residential life in Skagway as the town evolved from a Gold Rush boom town to a stable economy based on tourism and shipping by the White Pass & Yukon Railroad, the town's largest employer; and (2) the similarities and differences in social or ethnic groups visible through the material culture recovered from discrete household units.

Corbett, Debra

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services

Wood Chips and Kayak Parts: Aleut Woodworking Techniques

Aleutian Anthropology Symposium

The midden site on Buldir Island has been the focus of a multi-year, interdisciplinary research project. Unusual conditions have preserved a wide variety of fragile organic materials including leaves, grass, feathers, and especially wood. An assortment of wooden artifacts will add a great deal to our knowledge of this virtually unknown aspect of Aleut technology. In addition the deposit was full of fragments, pieces, and unfinished specimens. These form an excellent basis for a study of Aleut woodworking technology, from the raw material to the finished products. Wood and bone were worked using similar principles. Our evidence suggests mass production techniques were used to produce components suitable for multiple purposes.

Cruikshank, Julie

Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of British Columbia

'Pete's Song: The Work of Mrs. Angela Sidney

Changing Traditions: Anthropology in Northwestern North America

This paper will discuss how elders in the southern Yukon are able to draw on a traditional dimension of culture as a way of establishing meanings for contemporary events. It discusses how Mrs. Angela Sidney used a particular narrative, the story of Kaax'achgook on four different occasions over forty years to convey a range of different meanings to quite different audiences. As a skillful and perceptive performer, she was able to use the 'same' story to add a range of different meanings to a variety of situations.

Dale, Rachel Joan

Office of History and Archaeology

Cranial Variation

General Session: Archaeology

Cranial attributes are the best indicator of race among humans. This paper is an attempt to provide a limited but useful overview of some of the variety of factors/traits that one must consider when attempting to determine racial affinity to cranial remains from Alaska.

Demmert, Ruth

Tlingit Researcher, Kake

Documenting Tlingit Place Names Around Kake

Place Names in Southeast Alaska Symposium

No Abstract Received

Dillingham, Eric

Bureau of Land Management, Alaska, Arctic District, Anth. Dept.,
University of Alaska Fairbanks

PIO Point: A Notched Point and Microblade Site near Coldfoot

General Session: Archaeology

Pio Point (BET 052) is located one-half mile off the Dalton Highway on a bluff overlooking the Jim River and Grayling Creek valleys. An archaeological survey crew associated with the Trans-Alaska pipeline construction discovered the site in 1974, and three excavation seasons have since followed. The site is vertically unstratified because of shallow burial and periglacial processes. Random and magnetometer sampling located six major artifact and flake concentrations. Both a general site description and the relationships between the localities are explored in this research project using the methods of radiocarbon and obsidian dating, spatial and dimensional analysis of microblade technology and other artifacts, and the distribution of waste flakes. The site now appears to be about 1,600 to 3,000 years old with a general affiliation to the late Northern Archaic. The localities are roughly contemporaneous. Artifacts include tubular microblade and flake cores, notched and lanceolate points, endscapers, knives, crude bifaces, microblades, and retouched flakes.

Dixon, E. James

Denver Museum of Natural History

Defining the Northern Paleoindian Tradition

Human Populations and Environments in Late Pleistocene Beringia Symposium

Fluted projectile points and related lanceolate forms have been found throughout eastern Beringia. Although the fluted projectile points from eastern Beringia have come from sites which either have not been dated or from which the dating is ambiguous, most scholars have assumed a historical relationship between the northern and southern examples based on their morphological similarity. There are several sites which have been excavated in central interior Alaska which have been dated to the interval between 9,500-8,500 BP. These are Component I at the Carlo Creek site (Bowers 1980a), the Jay Creek Ridge site (Dixon 1993:85-87), the

English speaking institutions expanded in all four villages in the latter third of the century. I suggest that political economic developments created social relations, which in turn led to the creation of symbolic associations for Yup'ik and English in the LM villages different from those in the LS villages.

As villagers have reformulated their social histories, they have reformulated the meanings of using Yup'ik and English. In the LS villages, English may have become associated with "the good life", an association that English does not have in the LM villages. With renewed influx of jobs in the second half of the century, young people in the LS villages thus shifted to the language that was prestigious to them (English), while LM villagers have kept their prestigious language, Yup'ik, as the first language of daily interaction.

Jacobs, Harold

Cultural Researcher and Artist, Juneau, Alaska

Repatriation of Tlingit Ceremonial and Spiritual Artifacts

Repatriation in Alaska Symposium

This presentation will include information on the four categories of remains and objects included under NAGPRA—human remains, funerary objects, spiritual objects, and objects of cultural patrimony—and how they apply to the Tlingit people.

Jacobs, Mark

The Impact of Restrictions Placed on Tlingit Culture

Anthropological Perspective on Subsistence in Southeast Alaska Symposium

This presentation will focus on an ethnohistorical examination of Tlingit culture and subsistence. From the beginning of Russian contact until the present day, the Tlingit have had restrictions placed on subsistence and other cultural activities such as "40 day parties" and "potlatches". Specifically the paper will describe how the restrictions and regulations have eroded opportunities for educating and perpetuating traditional Tlingit knowledge.

Jensen, Ann

Dept. of Anth., Bryn Mawr College

Where Have all the Seals Gone? Changes through Time in Availability of Marine Mammals: The View from Greenland.

Indigenous Peoples and Marine Mammals Symposium

Marine mammals of various kinds are vital to continuation of subsistence lifestyles by Native groups. Some species have recently become a concern in the North American Arctic. Apparent drops in populations have led to a number of recent studies of such animals. Unfortunately, information with great time depth is not yet available for Alaska.

and village size have been shown to be important archaeological measures of village organizations and political complexity. This paper uses surface feature descriptions recorded by U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs' archaeologists for ANSCA 14(H)(1) sites in the eastern Aleutians and southwest Alaska peninsula. Radiocarbon dates from these sites span the last 4000 years. Statistical and graphical analyses of the BIA feature data demonstrate clear temporal variation in house size and village organization. Using these data, the authors present a model for the evolution of eastern Aleut villages from egalitarian to multi-lineage, politically complex societies.

Holms, Charles E., Richard Vanderhoek, and Thomas Dilley
Office of History and Archaeology, Anth. Dept., Univ. of Illinois,
Dept. of Geosciences, Univ. of Arizona
Old Microblades in the Tanana Valley: The View from Swan Point
Human Populations and Environments in Late Pleistocene Beringia Symposium

Test data from the Swan Point site are helping refine current archaeological models for central Alaska. Stratified occupations are assignable to Northern Paleoindian, and Northern Archaic complexes, e.g., Chindadn, Nenana, Tuktu, and Denali. The basal cultural level, AMS dated to greater than 11,600 BP, contains blades, microblades, bifacial tools and dihedral burins associated with worked mammoth tusk fragments. These data are among the earliest stone tool assemblages known for eastern Beringia. Distinctive triangular bifaces, dated to c. 10,200 BP, resemble Chindadn or Nenana complex forms. Notched points appear clearly associated with microblade and burin technology that is hypothesized to date younger than 5,000 BP.

Iutzi-Mitchell, Roy D.
Kuskokwim Campus, University of Alaska
Political Economy, the Creation of Meaning, and Differential Language Maintenance in Four Yup'ik Villages
General Session: Ethnohistory and Ethnography

I report on a controlled comparison of four Yup'ik villages, one pair on the Kuskokwim River and another pair on Kuskokwim Bay. Of each pair, one village has maintained Yup'ik as the first language of essentially the entire community, while the other village has undergone language shift to English-only among the youngest generation.

Based on ethnographic and ethnohistoric research from 1987 to 1993, I present an historical overview of each village across the 20th century. I attempt to show the ways in which the River Language Maintenance (LM) village differs from the River Language Shift (LS) village, ways in which the Bay LM village differs from the Bay LS village, and most critically, ways in which the political economies of the two language shift villages resemble each other historically, vis-a-vis the two language maintenance villages.

Wage labor for English-speaking institutions in the first half of the twentieth century characterizes each of the two LS villages; wage labor for

Eroadoway site (Holms 1988), and Component II at the Owl Ridge site (Phippen 1988). Yesner (et al. 1992) report occupations dating c. 7,500 BP from the Broken Mammoth and Mead sites which lack microblade technology but contain similar bifacial stone tools. These sites may relate to the Northern Paleoindian tradition because they contain bifacial forms similar to Paleoindian sites elsewhere in North America and may be transitional between Northern Paleoindian and Northern Archaic traditions. By including these northern examples within the larger Paleoindian tradition the underlying assumption is made that these people in eastern Beringia were part of a larger Paleoindian population who shared a similar way of life and economic system throughout much of western North America.

Dolitsky, Alexander B
Alaska - Siberia Research Center
Alaska - Siberia Lend - Lease to Russia
General Session: Ethnohistory and Ethnography

Although on November 16th, 1933, only 16 years after the United States and the Soviet Union confirmed their first diplomatic agreement, hostility toward each other continued. Despite political tensions between the two nations, in the summer of 1941 the United States offered the U.S.S.R. a generous lend - lease that expresses their desire for close collaboration with the U.S.S.R. against their common enemies, Germany and its allies. Why did the United States offer such firm support to its former ideological and political enemy? Is history between nations with different economic and political structures always a static phenomenon, with little or no change in their relations, or it is in constant flux based on immediate needs and distribution of forces? Do domestic needs of the United States, not purely patriotic and ideological motives, determine its foreign politics and external interests.

Dumond, Don E
Dept. of Anth., University of Oregon
A Reinterpretation of Late PreHistoric Houses of the Naknek Region
General Session: Archaeology

The houses of the Brooks River Bluffs phase of the Naknek River drainage (A.D. 1450-1800) have been described as semi-subterranean structures with a single room. A re-examination of evidence suggest the modal structures to have instead consisted of a larger central room, with a fireplace, from which smaller, peripheral rooms opened. This is in contrast to houses both earlier (of the Brooks River Camp phase, A.D. 1050-1450) and later (of the historic Pavik phase) in the Naknek region. In this multi-room aspect of the Bluffs phase houses more closely resemble the aboriginal houses of contemporary Kodiak island, while differing from the Kodiak structures in important respects. This provides another point of

resemblance in the material culture of sites of southern Bristol Bay and those of Kodiak island for the decades following A.D. 1400.

Fienup-Riordan, Ann

Anchorage, Alaska

"Visual Repatriation" and the Living Tradition of Yup'ik Masks

Changing Traditions: Anthropology in Northwestern North America Symposium

This paper describes plans for an exhibit of Yup'ik masks at the Anchorage Museum of History and Art. The working title of the exhibit "Making the Unseen Seen: the Living Tradition of Yup'ik Masks" refers to two anticipated aspects of bringing Yup'ik ceremonial material out of storage and displaying it in Alaska. Yup'ik masks, specifically shamans' masks, were originally created to make visible the world of helping spirits and other extraordinary beings not normally encountered. They made the unseen visible. Brought out of storage and mounted in an exhibition, the masks' return to Alaska also comprises an act "visual repatriation." Once again the masks make visible the unseen worldview of their turn-of-the-century creators. Whether or not Yup'ik people claim possession of masks in the future, talking to elders about the masks and mounting an exhibit sampling Lower Forty-eight collections are first steps in the two-way process of Yup'ik people owning their past and the museum community better understanding what's in their attic.

Fitzhugh, William

Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution

The Alaskan Images of Edward W. Nelson (1877-1881)

Visual Anthropology in the North Symposium

Edward Nelson took more than 130 glass-plate negatives during his four year stay in western Alaska. Many of these images are the first photographic images of landscapes and Native peoples in this region, including Chukotka. This paper presents a sample of the Nelson photographs together with documentation derived from his recently relocated field diaries (now in preparation for publication at the Smithsonian). Nelson's field notes and his correspondence with Smithsonian officials provides new insight to the content and context of the images, and about the Smithsonian's role in influencing Nelson's choice of subjects and composition. By using the diaries to date the photographs we can reconstruct Nelson's changing attitudes about the use of photography as a tool for ethnographic and museum documentation during his long stay in Alaska.

Gal, Robert

National Park Service, Kotzebue, Alaska

Paleo-Indians of the Brooks Range: A Reconsideration

Human Populations and Environments in Late Pleistocene Beringia Symposium

which began twenty years prior to the passage of NAGPRA.

Traditionally, preservation of objects in museums meant their complete removal from the cultural context, in the process stripping the objects of their traditional meanings and imposing new ones dictated by museums. Within Alaska, institutions could never afford that degree of detachment from Alaska Natives, many of whom were museum constituents, donors, and board members. Unique responses have arisen as a result of this closeness: loans of ceremonial objects to museums, "temporary" (versus "permanent") custodianship, and the continued traditional usage of ceremonial and spiritual objects in museum collections. In addition, this paper will address the preservation of culturally-sensitive information, the exhibition of Alaska Native objects, and NAGPRA's impact on future collecting. Case studies from the Alaska State Museum, Totem Heritage Center, Kodiak Area Native Association, and the National Park Service will be presented.

The goal of this presentation is the encouragement of creative "win-win" solutions to problems and goals common to museums and Native groups, leading to greater trust, understanding, and effectiveness.

Higgs, Andrew S.

Fairbanks, Alaska

Lithic Refits at Walker Road: Continuing Research into the Nenana Complex

Human Populations and Environments in Late Pleistocene Beringia Symposium

The Walker Road site assemblage is the largest collection of Nenana Complex artifacts from central Alaska that date to before 11,000 yrs BP. The Walker Road site assemblage consists of over 5,000 artifacts including 200 tools identified as scrapers, perforators, cobble tools, retouched flakes and blades, wedges, and bifacially and bimarginally worked points or knives. These artifacts are associated with three spatially discrete activity areas within a 12 x 12 m area. Two of the artifact concentrations are associated with well defined hearths while a third concentration is a dense cluster of lithic debitage. Lithic artifacts from the Walker Road site were examined for refits to reconstruct reduction sequences, and to make objective interpretations of site formation. The refit artifacts were used to examine intra-site and inter-site relationships among the three distinct artifact concentrations. Results of the study were successful in identifying the locations of initial tool production and inferring contemporaneity of spatially discrete activity areas.

Hoffman, Brian W. and Herbert D.G. Maschner

University of Wisconsin

A Model of the Evolution of Eastern Aleut Village Organization

Aleutian Anthropology Symposium

The archaeology of north Pacific village-based societies has the potential to provide important insights concerning the origins of sociopolitical complexity in a resource affluent environment. In this context, house size

Language and Culture Commission concerned with documenting the rich botanical knowledge of Inupiat elders. Field work includes the use of helicopters to transport elders to remote areas. For many elders this has been their first opportunity to ride in a helicopter and their first opportunity to return to places where they had lived as children. Video documentation has been an integral feature of all aspects of the project.

Harritt, R.K.

National Park Service, Anchorage

Results of Metallurgical Analysis of Selected Copper Artifacts from Southern Alaska

General Session: Archaeology

Trace elements analysis and an analysis of micro-crystalline structure were conducted on artifacts collected from archaeological and natural contexts from sites in southern Alaska, including Brooks River and the Paugvik site on the Northern Alaska Peninsula, Kodiak Island, the Kenai Peninsula, and Gulkana in inland south-central Alaska. The objects include 26 copper and copper alloy artifacts dating to late prehistoric and historic times. Also included in these analyses were two nuggets of native copper. The techniques used include a microprobe and a microscopic examination. The microscopic examination focused on the grain characteristics and microstructure of each specimen. Chemical and metallographic characteristics used in distinguishing between native and industrial copper are described.

Henrikson, Steve

Alaska State Museum, Juneau

An Introduction to Repatriation and Related Issues

Repatriation in Alaska Symposium

Overview of the background behind the repatriation movement, and the main tenants of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.

Henrikson, Steve

Alaska State Museum, Juneau

Repatriation and Compromise in Alaska: the Preservation and Interpretation of 'Museum Specimens' within the Cultural Context

Repatriation in Alaska Symposium

The repatriation issue has focused attention on more than collections and acquisitions—every aspect of museum operations, from exhibits to publications to governance, will change as a result of changing relationships between museums and Native Americans. The repatriation law, being a flexible outline of these new relationships, offers a great deal of room for interpretation and negotiations between these groups. This presentation will focus on creative programs that have been implemented as a result of collaborations between Alaskan museums and Native groups, some of

In 1976 at the S.A.A. Meetings in St. Louis I presented a paper entitled "Paleo-Indians of the Brooks Range: A Tradition of Uncontrolled Comparison." Since the delivery of that paper, considerable new survey data and some new excavation data have resulted from field efforts in three National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (BLM), in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve (NPS) and the Noatak National Preserve (NPS). New data and syntheses are also available for the western U.S.A. and Canada. Using associated artifact forms reported by recent research in northwestern Alaska, this paper reassesses some of the issues raised in 1976: cultural-historical preconceptions, time-slopes, "Arctic retardation" and variability resulting from season, activity and specialized environments.

Galginitis, Michael

Impact Assessment, Inc.

Deer Harvest Patterns for Residents of Klawok, Alaska: An Empirical Case and Speculative Implications

General Session: Southeast Alaska Anthropology

This paper discusses the pattern of reported deer harvest for hunters from the community of Klawock. Klawock is one of the principal communities on Prince of Wales Island, in Southeast Alaska. The city of about 900 has a strong Native identity, with a long history of Native use of the area, although the current population is slightly more than 50 percent non-Native. Fishing, timber, tourism, and local services are the major employers in the area. The community is readily accessible by air and is centrally located on the extensive Prince of Wales Island road network, which in turn is well-connected to the Alaska Maritime Highway System.

Information was collected in connection with research sponsored by the U.S. Forest Service on the potential effects of the proposed Control Lake timber sale upon subsistence activities in the project area. Hunters from many communities use this area, but those from Klawock appear to be more at risk than others because of a different pattern of land use. The argument has been made that with the development of the road network associated with timber harvest on Prince of Wales Island that hunting has become predominately road-oriented, whereas before access was more typically by boat (for example, Ellanna and Sherrod 1987). While harvest statistics demonstrate that this behavioral change has indeed occurred, our admittedly limited field work in Klawock demonstrates that boat access remains an important component of the Klawock subsistence complex.

While subsistence users report that for the community as a whole that the majority of deer are harvested using road access, many maintain that they prefer deer from areas accessible only by boat and that these areas are the most important for subsistence. These are also the areas from which the most active subsistence users also harvest a wide range of other subsistence resources that road-oriented subsistence users tend not to use. These boat accessible areas also appear to be important in the transmission of subsistence skills and the formation of cultural identity. The need to incorporate this sort of information into impact effects assessment will be

discussed, especially in relation to the concept of "indicator species".

The enthnographic example developed in this paper can also be used to introduce the discussion of another concept, that of "Federally qualified subsistence user". Whether time will allow for this is uncertain. The primary purpose will be to try to untangle the range of variation which is included in the federal definition of subsistence user, to ask if the distribution within this range is a smooth continuum or if it is instead more a collection of discrete "clumps," and to relate some common-sense formulations of what such clumps or groups would be. The analytical implications would remain to be assessed.

Ganley, Matt

Bering Straits Foundation, Nome, Alaska

Consolidation of NAGPRA Tribal Consultation Authority: Bering Straits Foundation

Repatriation in Alaska Symposium

To implement the consultation process of Sections 5-7 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Bering Straits Foundation has received authority to act on behalf of the Bering Straits Region Traditional Councils and IRAs. Such consolidation has long term effects for the repatriation process. This paper will deal with the organizational strategy and ultimate mission of the Foundation's consolidation process. It will also discuss the potential benefits of this consolidation for museums, Tribal groups and the Bering Strait region.

Garza, Dolly

University of Alaska Fairbanks

Development of a Sitka Tribal Sea Otter Management Plan

Indigenous Peoples and Marine Mammals Symposium

This talk will describe how and why the Sitka Sea Otter Commission developed a local tribally based management plan for Sitka area sea otters and will review the major components of the plan. The management plan was developed by the Sitka Sea Otter Commission which was created by the Sitka Tribes of Alaska in 1993. The plan was developed to meet resource conservation needs while providing hunting opportunities for Southeast Natives and should help in resolving viewer - hunter conflicts.

George, Jimmy Jr. and Priscilla Schulte

University of Alaska Southeast, Ketchikan Campus

"Don't Break the Dish": Emics and Etics in the Teaching of Tlingit Subsistence

Anthropological Perspective on Subsistence in Southeast Alaska Symposium

New models of teaching about subsistence resources and their relationship to Tlingit culture have been developed by working with Tlingit elders and culture teachers. This approach attempts to illustrate the dynamic

interplay evident in the interaction of the Tlingit and their subsistence practices. The presenters will discuss the concepts, materials, and strategies utilized in secondary and college curricula.

Grant, Ken

Tlingit, Hoonah

"What does a Name Mean?": Tracing the Cultural Significance of Tlingit Place Names

Place Names in Southeast Alaska Symposium

Tlingit place names are powerful and evocative symbols which summon forth a wide range of mental and emotional associations relating not only to the physical sites themselves, but also to cultural identity, experience and history. In this presentation, a Hoonah Tlingit of the T'akdeintaan clan provides an exegesis of some important place names from his clan territory which are referenced in many key aspects of social life, such as personal and social group naming, oral traditions, and visual art.

Hall, Edwin S. Jr.

SUNY Brockport

Simon Goodbye

General Session: Ethnohistory and Ethnography

In 1960, I first met Simon Paneak, a Nunamiut (Inupiat) from Anaktuvuk Pass. Though I corresponded with him over the next few years, my future led me west to other villages and more distant archaeological sites. In September 1975 Simon left the world he understood so well with which he was so willing to acquaint others. But I remembered Simon and often thought of his wisdom of the Arctic and its life, both large and small. I wanted to ask him about those things but time and distance and more pressing mandates kept me from visiting Simon again. I realized how much I had thus lost and so I began to collect biographical snippets about Simon about five years ago. I have talked about things I learned at several past Alaska Anthropological Association meetings. I now think it will be possible to complete this story in a year or so. But then can I say goodbye to Simon?

Harcharek, Jana, and Marc Olson

North Slope Borough Inupiat History Language and Culture Commission, & North Slope Borough TV Studio

The Medicinal and Edible Plants Documentation Project.

Visual Anthropology in the North Symposium

The "Medicinal and Edible Plants Project" is a major research and cultural heritage initiative of the North Slope Borough Inupiat History,