

Alaska Anthropological Association



26th Annual Meeting
Westmark Fairbanks
Fairbanks, Alaska
March 31–April 3, 1999

**26th Annual Meeting
Alaska Anthropological Association**

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Friday April 2 1999 - Luncheon Banquet

Dr. Bjarne Grønnow, Historical-Archaeological Experimental Centre, Lejre, Denmark

The First West Greenlanders - Results of the Archaeological Investigations at the Permafrozen Qeqertasussuk Site in Disko Bay, West Greenland

In collaboration with the University of Copenhagen the local museum in Qasigiannuguit has carried out excavations at the Qeqertasussuk Site in Disko Bay, West Greenland. The site covers the time span of 3900 - 3100 BP and represents the pioneer phases of the Saqqaq Culture. Excellent preservation conditions for all sorts of organic material make this early Paleo-Inuit site quite unique in the Eastern Arctic. Thus, we have gained insight into life and life conditions during the earliest occupation of this most resource rich part of West Greenland. The paper presents the results of the interdisciplinary analyses of the finds and discuss cultural changes from the pioneer phase to the later phases of the Saqqaq Culture.

Saturday April 3 1999 - Dinner Banquet

Dr. Harvey Feit, Department of Anthropology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Powerful Ecologies: James Bay Cree Hunting, Metaphors and Dialogues of Resistance

James Bay Cree representations of land and subsistence hunting which emerged in the recurrent debates over the James Bay hydroelectric projects in northern Quebec are shaped both by Cree cultural meanings and by the cultural patterns of nonNative North Americans. Cree elders and spokespersons sought effective means of communicating to nonNatives a sense of Cree relationships with the lands on which they live and with the animals they hunt. The most effective and enduring of these communicative strategies emerged from the borders of Cree and nonNative cultures. These intercultural discourses took place in the context of alliances with indigenous rights and environmental supporters in the struggles against hydroelectric development, as well as in the histories the fur trade relations, and Christian missionization. In this paper I explore the development and importance of these metaphors in Cree political struggles. At the center of these communications are dialogues on spirituality, moral standing, environment and power.

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Westmark Fairbanks Hotel
March 31-April 3 1999

Sponsored by
Department of Anthropology
University of Alaska Fairbanks

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Program at a Glance

Time	Wednesday March 31	Thursday April 1	Friday April 2	Saturday April 3
Morning		1) Linguistic Anthropology in the Circumpolar World 9-12:00 West Gold Room 2) Alaska's Russian Heritage: Archaeology and Ethnohistory in Russian America 9-12:00 Middle Gold Room	1) River Beds, Artifacts and Interviews: Research Diversity on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta 8:30-12:00 West Gold Room 2) Current Research in Circumpolar Archaeology 9-11:20 East Gold Room	1) Presenting Archaeology to All Alaskans 9-12:00 West Gold Room 2) New Directions in the Study of Northern Art Forms 9-12:00 Birch Garden East 3) Boy Scout Merit Badge Session 9-12:00 Birch Garden West
Lunch		12-1:30	Keynote Luncheon: Dr. Bjarne Grønnow 12-2:00 Middle Gold Room	12-2:00
Afternoon		1) Linguistic Anthropology in the Circumpolar World 1:30-2:50 West Gold Room 2) Contributed Papers in Archaeology, Taphonomy and Physical Anthropology 1:30-3:10 Middle Gold Room 3) Contributed Papers in Ethnohistory and Cultural Anthropology 3:30-5:10 Middle Gold Room	1) River Beds, Artifacts and Interviews: Research Diversity on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta 2-5:00 West Gold Room 2) Contributed Papers in Prehistoric Archaeology: Interior Alaska 2-5:00 East Gold Room	1) Presenting Archaeology to All Alaskans 2:00-4:20 West Gold Room 2) Contributed Papers in Archaeology: Coastal Alaska 2:00-5:20 Birch Garden East 3) Applying Anthropology in Alaska Today: Context, Process and Outcomes 2:00-4:20 Birch Garden West 4) Contributed Papers in Anthropology 2:00-4:20 Chena Room
Evening	Registration and Welcome Reception – Westmark Fairbanks Hotel 6-9:00 pm West and Middle Gold Room		AAA Business Meeting 5:00 Birch Garden East Belzoni Party – Time and Place TBA	Keynote Banquet: Dr. Harvey Feit 5:00 No Host Bar 6:30 Banquet East and Middle Gold Rooms

Books, Posters and Films – Rampart Room

Thursday April 1 9-5:00

Friday April 2 9-5:00

Saturday April 3 9-5:00

Schedule of Papers

Thursday April 1, 1999

Linguistic Anthropology in the Circumpolar World (West Gold Room)

Chair: Roy D. Iutzi-Mitchell, University of Alaska Anchorage

- 9:00 AM **LEGLER, Gretchen, University of Alaska Anchorage**
By the Time You're Toast, It's Way Past Time to Leave: Playing with Language as a Means of Survival in Antarctica
- 9:20 AM **SVONNI, Mikael, University of Umea**
Language Shift and Maintenance Matters: The Sami Case
- 9:40 AM **HALLAMAA, Panu, University of Helsinki**
The State of the Aleut and Pacific Yupik Languages in Alaska
- 10:00 AM **BREAK**
- 10:20 AM **ANDERSON, Gregory D.S., University of Chicago**
The Changing Syntactic Typology of Native Siberia
- 10:40 AM **MILLER, Thomas Ross, Columbia University**
Voices in Wax: Shamanic Musico-Lexica and Early Phonography
- 11:00 AM **RESENDIZ, Katherine, University of Alaska Anchorage**
Immersion Education in Anchorage: Policy and Praxis
- 11:20 AM **GALLOWAY, Matthew, University of Alaska Anchorage**
The Icebox as a Medium for Free Spirits
- 11:40 AM **HALLAMAA, Panu, University of Helsinki**
The Situation of the Karelian and Veps Languages in the Karelian Republic in the Russian Federation
- 12:00 **LUNCH**
- 1:30 PM **MORROW, Phyllis, University of Alaska Fairbanks**
Managing Comanagement: Dynamics of Resource Negotiations
- 1:50 PM **KAPLAN, Lawrence, D., University of Alaska Fairbanks**
Eskimo Snow Terms: Cultural Treasure Trove or Hoax? Or, Tarraq's Sense of Snow
- 2:10 PM **BASHAM, Charlotte and Kathy SIKORSKI, University of Alaska Fairbanks**
New Pathways to Ancestral Knowledge: Developing Computerized Gwich'in Language Materials
- 2:30 PM **HOLTON, Gary, University of California at Santa Barbara**
Tanacross Athabaskan Tone
- 2:50 PM **IUTZI-MITCHELL, Roy, University of Alaska Anchorage**
Linguistic Archaeology and the Reconstruction of Proto-Eskimo Kinship System

Thursday April 1, 1999

Alaska's Russian Heritage: Archaeology and Ethnohistory in Russian America (Middle Gold Room)

Chair: Erik D. Hilsinger, University of Alaska, Fairbanks

- 9:00 AM McMAHAN, Dave, Alaska Office of History and Archaeology
The Castle Hill Archaeological Project: Results of the 1998 Field Season
- 9:20 AM THOMPSON, Daniel, Alaska Office of History and Archaeology
Russian Ceramics on Russian Sites: A New Look
- 9:40 AM PETRUZELLI, Renee, Alaska Office of History and Archaeology
Site Use Patterns from Faunal Remains at SIT-002
- 10:00 AM BREAK
- 10:20 AM GROVER, Margan, A., Alaska Office of History and Archaeology
A Material Preference: Preliminary Results of Textile Analysis at SIT-002
- 10:40 AM McMAHAN, Dave, Alaska Office of History and Archaeology
Characterization of Hairs and Fibers from Castle Hill: Preliminary Results of
Microscopic Examination
- 11:00 AM ARNDT, Katherine L., Fairbanks
Katmai Station, 1883-1889: The Journals of Nikolai R. Fomin
- 11:20 AM VELTRE, Douglas, University of Alaska Anchorage and Allen P. McCARTNEY,
University of Arkansas
Archaeological Surveys of Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Century Settlements in the
Pribilof Islands, Alaska
- 11:40 AM HILSINGER, Eric, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Historic Archaeology at Kolmakovsky Redoubt: Synthesizing Converging Lines of
Evidence
- 12:00 LUNCH

Thursday April 1, 1999

Contributed Papers in Archaeology, Taphonomy and Physical Anthropology (Middle Gold Room)

Chair: Joel D. Irish, University of Alaska Fairbanks

- 1:30 PM GAL, Robert, and Steven L. KLINGLER, National Park Service
Fallow and Unplowed: The Archaeology of the Middle Kobuk Region, Alaska
- 1:50 PM SATTLER, Robert, Alaska Quaternary Center, E. James DIXON, Denver Museum of
Natural History, Timothy H. HEATON, University of South Dakota, and Thomas A,
AGER, US Geological Survey

Late Pleistocene and Holocene Sediments and Paleoenvironments in a Southeast Alaska Cave

- ✕ 2:10 PM FORSHAW, Robert, University of Alaska Fairbanks
VAL-323 - A Late Prehistoric Ahtna Site on Klutina Lake near Glenallen, Alaska: A First Look
- 2:30 PM THORNTON, Meg, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Peregrine Falcons as Taphonomic Agents
- 2:50 PM LEGGE, Scott S., University of Alaska Fairbanks
Spondylolysis and Spina Bifida Occulta in a Skeletal Collection from Golovin Bay, Alaska
- 3:10 PM BREAK

**Contributed Papers in Ethnohistory and Cultural Anthropology
(Middle Gold Room)**

Chair: Robin O. Mills, Northern Land Use Research, Inc.

- 3:30 PM PETER RABOFF, Adeline, Arivahan, University of Alaska Fairbanks
The Di'hajj Gwich'in Along the Yukon River, 1847-53
- 3:50 PM MISHLER, Craig, Anchorage
Robert McKennan's Journal of the Chandalar
- ✕ 4:10 PM KARI, James, Dena'inaq' Titaztun, University of Alaska Fairbanks
The Traditional Territory of the Cantwell-Valdez Creek Ahtna
- 4:30 PM McINTOSH, Stacie, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Alut-Berry: Ethnobotanical Classification in Shishmaref, Alaska
- 4:50 PM SIMON, James, J.K., Tanana Chiefs Conference, Fairbanks
The Role of Reindeer Herding in Bering Strait Inupiaq Culture and Society

Friday April 2, 1999

River Beds, Artifacts and Interviews: Research Diversity on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta (West Gold Room)

Co Chairs: Lisa M. Frink, and Caroline L. Funk, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Dennis Griffin, University of Oregon

Discussants: Phyllis Morrow, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Robert Shaw, Office of History and Archaeology, Anchorage

- 8:30 AM FRINK, Lisa, Caroline FUNK, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Dennis GRIFFIN,
University of Oregon
Opening Comments

8:40 AM MASON, Owen K., Alaska Quaternary Center, and William R. DUPRE, University of Houston
Was the Yukon Delta Uninhabitable Until 3000 Years Ago? The Interplay of Neoglacial Storms, Yukon River and Sea Level Changes

9:00 AM ACKERMAN, Robert E., Washington State University
Prehistoric Cultures of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Region: A Regional Overview

9:20 AM GRIFFIN, Dennis, University of Oregon
Changing Perspectives on an Eskimo Village: Insights Through the 20th Century

9:40 AM O'LEARY, Matt, Bureau of Indian Affairs
Early Yupiit-Cupiit Regional Groups with Special Reference to Ceramic Cooking Pot Designs

10:00 AM BREAK

10:20 AM PRATT, Ken, US Bureau of Indian Affairs
Caribou Hunting and Interior Land Use on Nunivak Island

10:40 AM FRINK, Lisa M., University of Wisconsin-Madison
Fish Tales: Women and Decision Making in Western Alaska

11:00 AM NANUWAK, Mary, Chevak Traditional Council Community Archaeology Project
Community Science

11:20 AM FUNK, Caroline, L., University of Wisconsin-Madison
Eenie-Meenie-Minee-Mo: Where Should My Site Go?

11:40 AM Robert SHAW – Discussant

12:00 LUNCH

2:00 PM FIENUP-RIORDAN, Ann, Anchorage
An Anthropologist Reassesses Her Methods

2:20 PM NOWAK, Michael, Colorado College
Population Dynamics in a Southwestern Alaskan Village

2:40 PM McCLENAHAN, Patricia, USDA-Fish and Wildlife Service
Beyond the Published Literature: Alternative Sources of Information About Yup'ik Subsistence and Settlement on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta

3:00 PM BREAK

3:20 PM HENSEL, Chase, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Bigboat Village and Training Village: Different Approaches to Community Development Quota "Development" in the Y-K Delta

3:40 PM BRELSFORD, Taylor, Federal Subsistence Management Program
A Wary Truce: Culture, Knowledge, and Power in Federal Subsistence Management

4:00 PM STREET, Steven, R., Association of Village Council Presidents, Inc.

Tribal Cultural Resource Management from a Regional Perspective: Observations from AVCP, Inc.

4:20 PM Phyllis MORROW – Discussant

Friday April 2, 1999

Current Research in Circumpolar Archaeology (East Gold Room)

Chair – S. Craig Gerlach, University of Alaska Fairbanks

- 9:00 AM BROADBENT, Noel, University of Umea, Sweden.
Lichens and Labyrinths
- 9:20 AM KAPLAN, Susan A., Bowdoin College and Jim WOOLLETT, CUNY
Choice, Challenge and Change: The Interplay of Climate, Geography and Culture on the Labrador Coast
- 9:40 AM MURRAY, Maribeth S., University of Alaska Fairbanks
The Importance of Being Last: Real and Perceived Differences Between Dorset and Thule Cultures in the Canadian Arctic
- 10:00 AM BREAK
- 10:20 AM MILLS, Robin, O., Peter M. BOWERS, Northern Land Use Research, Inc. and S. Craig GERLACH, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Site Structure and the Organization of a Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeological Site Near Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska
- 10:40 AM CSONKA, Yvon, University of Neuchatel
The Archaeology of Ekven Settlement, Asian Shore of Bering Strait
- 11:00 AM SHEPPARD, William L., Sheppard Research
Social Ecological and Archaeological Consequences of Dog Traction
- 12:00 –2:00 LUNCH

Contributed Papers in Prehistoric Archaeology – Interior Alaska (East Gold Room)

Chair: Peter M. Bowers, Northern Land Use Research, Inc.

- 2:00 PM POTTER, Ben A., University of Alaska Fairbanks
Intersite Analyses in Fort Greely and Fort Wainwright, Alaska
- 2:20 PM KUNZ, Michael L., Bureau of Land Management, Daniel E. MANN, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Richard E. REANIER, University of Alaska Fairbanks and Dorothy M. PETEET, NASA, Goddard Institute for Space Studies
Folded in Time: Radiocarbon Dating at the Pleistocene/Holocene Transition
- 2:40 PM BOWERS, Peter, M., Northern Land Use Research, Inc.
Recent Developments in the Archaeology of the American PaleoArctic Tradition, Brooks Range, Alaska

- 3:00 PM BREAK
- 3:20 PM RASIC, Jeff, Washington State University
Tuluak Hill: A Lithic Workshop in the Western Brooks Range
- 3:40 PM DILLEY, Thomas E., Kuskokwim Campus, University of Alaska
Stratigraphic and Chronological Comparison of Paleoindian Sites in the Nenana and Tanana Valleys, Alaska
- 4:00 PM YESNER, David, University of Alaska Anchorage, Charles E. HOLMES, Office of History and Archaeology, and George PEARSON, Kansas University
Organic Artifacts from the Broken Mammoth Site: Analysis and Comparisons with Siberian and Paleoindian Materials
- 4:20 PM PATTERSON, Jody, University of Alaska Fairbanks
First Approximation of a Surficial Lithic Scatter Typology in the Nutzotin Mountains, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Alaska
- 4:40 PM MASCHNER, Herbert D.G., and Nicole MISARTI, University of Wisconsin-Madison
A Late Arctic Small Tool Related Component at the End of the Alaska Peninsula.

Saturday April 3, 1999

Presenting Archaeology to All Alaskans (West Gold Room)

Co-Chairs: Becky Saleeby, National Park Service
Diane Hanson, Office of History and Archaeology

- 9:00 AM SHAW, Robert, Office of History and Archaeology
The Boy Scout Merit Badge as a Means of Increasing Public Understanding of Archaeology
- 9:20 AM McCALLUM, Mark, Tongass National Forest, Petersburg
Windows on the Past: Visitor Preferences at an Archaeological Site Near Petersburg, Alaska
- 9:40 AM KING, Robert E., Bureau of Land Management
Heritage Education in Alaska: A Progress Report
- 10:00 AM BREAK
- 10:20 AM HANSON, Diane K., Alaska Office of History and Archaeology
Project Archaeology in Alaska
- 10:40 AM DAVIS, Wyndeth, National Park Service
Archaeology Alive! What are those interpreters THINKING????
- 11:00 AM MASON, Rachel, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Teaching "The Rise of Civilization" to College Students
- 11:20 AM BROWN, Nancy and Pat MARTIN, Curriculum/Bilingual Department, Bethel, AK
The Mysterious World of Archaeology, Educational Standards, and Curriculum in a Rural Alaskan School District

- 11:40 AM FIFIELD, Terry, Craig and Thorne Bay Ranger Districts
Community Archaeology on Prince of Wales Island, Southeast Alaska
- 12:00 LUNCH
- 2:00 PM FIFIELD, Terry, Craig and Thorne Bay Ranger Districts, and E. James DIXON, Denver
Museum of Natural History
Reaching Out from the Rainforest: Public Involvement with Interdisciplinary
Investigations at 49-PET-408, Prince of Wales Island
- 2:20 PM LINDGREN, Alexandra, Kenaitze Indian Tribe, I.R.A., Kenai
Kenaitze Konnections
- 2:40 PM CORBETT, Debra, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Archaeology, the Kenaitze Kids and the Russian River
- 3:00 PM BREAK
- 3:20 PM LAUBENSTEIN, Karen, J., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Introducing Anthropology/Archaeology Through Educational Fiction.
- 3:40 PM STEFFIAN, Amy, Alutiiq Museum, Kodiak
Broadcast Archaeology
- 4:00 PM SALEEBY, Becky, National Park Service
Archaeology Month: Reach Out and Touch Someone

Saturday April 3, 1999

New Directions in the Study of Northern Art Forms (Birch Garden East)

Co-chairs: Molly Lee, University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks
Aldona Jonaitis, University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks

Discussant: Suzi Jones, Anchorage Museum of History and Art

- 9:00 AM JONAITIS, Aldona, University of Alaska Museum/Department of Anthropology, UAF
The Cultural Biography of the Totem Pole
- 9:20 AM LEE, Molly, University of Alaska Museum/Department of Anthropology, UAF
Spirits into Seabirds: The Covenant Christian Church and the Secularization of Nunivak
Island Masks
- 9:40 AM LINCOLN, Amber, University of Alaska Museum/Department of Anthropology, UAF
Beads, Baskets and Drums: The Role of Arts and Crafts in the Contemporary Yup'ik
Subsistence Economy
- 10:00 AM BREAK

- 10:20 AM LINN, Angela, University of Alaska Museum/Department of Anthropology, UAF
Playing for Real: Alaska Native Play Dolls and the Anthropological Literature
- 10:40 AM MARTIN, Cydney, National Park Service
Fashion and Function in the Far North: Inupiat Parka Trim 1880-1940
- 11:00 AM MORRIS, Lisa, M., University of Alaska Fairbanks
Mapping Disaster: The Art of Henry W. Elliot and the Decimation of the Pribilof Island
Fur Seals
- 11:20 AM REINHARDT, Gregory, A., University of Indianapolis
Eskimo Architecture: The Known and the Unknown
- 11:40 AM Suzi JONES – Discussant
- 12:00 LUNCH

Saturday April 3, 1999

Contributed Papers in Archaeology – Coastal Alaska (Birch Garden East)

Chair: Roger Powers, University of Alaska Fairbanks

- 2:00 PM WEINBERGER, Eugina, University of Alaska Anchorage
A Look at Buldir in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries
- 2:20 PM CARVER, G.A. and R. KNECHT, Museum of the Aleutians, Dutch Harbor
Holocene Sea Levels and Coastal Occupation in the Eastern Aleutians
- 2:40 PM DAVIS, Brian, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Eastern Aleutian Sea Mammal Hunting During the Mid-Holocene Neoglacial:
Subsistence System Resilience
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 PM SALTONSTALL, Patrick and Amy STEFFIAN, Alutiiq Museum, Kodiak
Early Prehistoric Settlement in Chiniak Bay: A View from Zaimka Mound
- 3:40 PM MASON, Owen K., Alaska Quaternary Center, UAF Museum
Wind, Water, Waves: Paleogeography, Sea Level and Storm History of the Katmai Coast
- 4:00 PM FOSTER, Nora R., Fairbanks
Shellfish remains from the Mink Island, XMK 030 Site, Katmai National Park, Alaska.
- 4:20 PM DILLEY, Thomas, E., Kuskokwim Campus, University of Alaska and Richard
VANDERHOEK, National Park Service
Tephrochronology, Soil Stratigraphy and Coastal Geomorphology of Aniakchak National
Monument, Alaska
- 4:40 PM VANDERHOEK, Richard, National Park Service
Near the Birthplace of the Winds: 1998 NPS Archaeological Survey of Aniakchak
National Monument and Preserve

5:00 PM YOUNG, Christopher E. and Sabra GILBERT-YOUNG, Washington State University
1998 Coastal Erosion Assessment Survey, Shishmaref to Cape Espenberg, Bering Land
Bridge National Monument, Northwest Alaska.

Saturday April 3, 1999

Applying Anthropology in Alaska Today: Context, Process and Outcomes (Birch Garden West)

Chair: Kerry Feldman, University of Alaska Anchorage

2:00 PM CORDES, Penelope, M., Culture Matters, Anchorage
Old Tools, New Applications: The Use of Kinship Diagrams in Head Start

2:20 PM FELDMAN, Kerry, University of Alaska Anchorage
Applied Anthropologist as Sleuth: King Salmon Village and Tribal Status Research

2:40 PM BARNHARDT, Ray, University of Alaska Fairbanks
The Melding of Emic and Etic in Indigenous Education Reform

3:00 PM BREAK

3:20 PM SMITH, David, M., University of Alaska Fairbanks
Surfacing Tacit Realities as a Tool in Educational Program Assessment

3:40PM GILMORE, Perry, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Using Anthropological and Linguistic Perspectives in Language Socialization in Teacher
Education

4:00 PM FAST, Phyllis, A., University of Alaska Fairbanks
Anthropology or Native Studies: What is the Difference

Saturday April 3, 1999

Contributed Papers in Anthropology (Rampart Room)

Chair: Peter Schweitzer, University of Alaska Fairbanks

2:00 PM STEPHENS, Kaerin, University of Alaska Anchorage
Tibetan Medicine in Exile: Contemporary Practitioners and Traditional Knowledge

2:20 PM YAMIN, Sveta, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Healing Through Symbols: Indigenous Conceptualization of Power Within the Context of
Siberian Shamanism

2:40 PM KOSKEY, Mike, University of Alaska Fairbanks
The Consequences of State and Collective Farm Reform in the Chukotka Autonomous
Okrug

3:00 PM BREAK

3:20 PM ANTES, Scott, G., University of Alaska Fairbanks
Bingo People and Non-Bingo People: Socialization, Economics and the Attribution of
Blame

3:40 PM CRAVER, Amy, Folklore Institute, Indiana University
Talking Circles, Radionuclides, Traditional Knowledge and Databases: Icons for a
Postmodern Arctic Research Agenda.

Films and Posters (Chena Room)

Thursday April 1 (9:00-5:00)

Friday April 2 (9:00-5:00)

Saturday April 3 (9:00-5:00)

THORNTON Thomas F., University of Alaska Southeast, UAS Media Services
Time of Gathering: Tlingit Berry Picking in Glacier Bay (film)

BROADBENT Noel, University of Umea, Sweden
Ice Hunters of the Bay of Bothnia (film)

HANSON, Christine L., and Hasmin S. MILLER, University of Alaska Anchorage
LEH in Medieval Scandinavia (poster)

HIGGS, Andrew, Northern Land Use Research, Inc.
Archaeology and History of Citizen's Mill (poster)

BENDER, Susan, National Park Service
Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists (poster)

Abstracts

LINGUISTIC ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE CIRCUMPOLAR WORLD

Chair: Roy Ituzi-Mitchell, University of Alaska Anchorage

LEGLER, Gretchen, University of Alaska Anchorage

By the Time You're Toast, It's Way Past Time to Leave: Playing With Language as a Means of Survival in Antarctica

A National Science Foundation Artists and Writers grant recently allowed me to spend nearly seven months in Antarctica. I present here an "essay" on language patterns and behaviors among workers and scientists in Antarctica, exploring Antarctic humor and more broadly language play. I explore here not only what I see as a peculiar brand of Antarctic humor, created in response to the unique conditions there, but also language patterns, invented words and phrases that I think have something to do with the landscape itself and with the special kind of isolation that Antarctica insists upon.

SVONNI Mikael, University of Umea

Language Shift and Maintenance Matters: The Sami Case

The Sami of Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia have been in contact with other peoples for a long time, but, during the last five to six decades, the language use pattern has changed gradually, and the country's majority languages (i.e., Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish, or Russian) dominate speech. I give some details of the present position of the Sami languages, the conditions for language shift/language maintenance among the Sami, and how the Sami will preserve their languages. With majority languages dominating public life, Sami is now mostly used within the family and among close friends.

HALLAMAA Panu, University of Helsinki

The State of the Aleut and Pacific Yupik Languages in Alaska

The author concentrated his research in 1993-95 on Aleut (Unangam tunuu) and Pacific Eskimo (Sugtestun) languages. For each of these languages there were thought to be chances of survival in one or two villages. The author was able to do detailed linguistic inventories in three Unangam villages and four Sugpiaq villages. The results of these surveys is presented here. As a by-product, the study produced a method of assessing the viability of a language in small communities as well as a way to present the linguistico-sociological situation in small communities in a detailed and efficient way.

ANDERSON, Gregory D. S., University of Chicago

The Changing Syntactic Typology of Native Siberia

Syntactic typology of the languages of Siberia appears to be changing due to intense contact with Russian. Most Native Siberian languages lack(ed) complementizers, relative pronouns and clausal subordinators, these functions being performed instead by various 'participial', 'gerundive' or 'converbial' affixes. Complex sentence constructions are becoming increasingly Russian like, consisting of sequences of finite verbs joined by complementizers, relative pronouns, or other lexical clausal subordinators, either borrowed from Russian itself, or simply be calqued on Russian models. This (morpho)syntactic variability is conditioned

by a complex of sociolinguistic factors. Turkic, Tungusic and other language examples (Copper Island Aleut) are presented.

MILLER, Thomas Ross, Columbia University

Voices in the Wax: Shamanic Musico-Lexica and Early Phonography

This presentation, through the analysis of early 20th-century wax-cylinder recordings, examines the problem of interpreting special ceremonial languages used by Sakha, Yukaghir and other shamans of northeastern Siberia in recitation and song. The complexity of variations documented in the North Pacific region suggests that the relation between semantic unintelligibility and ritual efficacy is of central importance in spirit possession and flight and the performance of healing. Combining ethnolinguistic, ethnomusicological, and museological analyses of the first shamanistic phonograph records from the North Pacific with archival museum documentation demonstrates the construction of meaning in ethnographic inscriptions as an interpretive gesture.

RESENDIZ, Katherine, University of Alaska Anchorage

Immersion Education in Anchorage: Policy and Praxis

Language immersion is an approach to teaching second languages involving a complete switch from the first language of the home to the target language in the school. By this method students acquire the second language not necessarily through formal lessons on its rules but rather by using the target language in dealing with other subjects. Anchorage School District has three different language immersion schools. This paper will examine the official, written policies which guide these programs, juxtaposed with the cultures of the immersion classrooms, and the interplay between policy and practice.

GALLOWAY, Matthew, University of Alaska Anchorage

The Icebox as a Medium for Free Spirits

Anchorage is a city that has an economy and lifestyle much influenced by United States military personnel stationed there. The body of military personnel and their dependents is continuously changing, as people are restationed from Alaska, or brought here from another place. However, a large number of veterans retire to Alaska, returning after long years of absence. This paper will endeavor to explain why this is so, with an emphasis on the prototype theory of categorization finalized by Eleanor Rosch. How is Alaska categorized by those who have just arrived, and by those soon to leave?

HALLAMAA, Panu, University of Helsinki

The Situation of the Karelian and Veps Languages in the Karelian Republic in the Russian Federation

The author recently conducted detailed studies into the linguistic sociological situation of the Olonets Karelian language, Karelian Proper and the Veps language in the Karelian Republic, collecting data on 4,500 individuals of various ethnic backgrounds. The author presents linguistic data on the current status of these languages, gives first hand accounts of the poverty that exists in Russia these days and of the changed political atmosphere which very effectively prevents the Native peoples' efforts to achieve a consciousness of their linguistic situation. Highlighted is the present unrestrained capitalism in Russia and the social role of television.

MORROW Phyllis, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Managing Comanagement: Dynamics of Resource Negotiations

Cooperative resource management meetings provide ideal settings for understanding how negotiations are textured by competing claims to legitimacy, and how domination is achieved in specific interactional settings. Linguistic anthropology has a special contribution to make here both because of its uniquely focused attention on the communicative dimensions of bounded interactions, and because of its roots in cultural anthropology, a discipline sensitive to the larger relationship between social action and systems of shared values and beliefs. This paper analyzes observed and recorded verbal interchanges during comanagement meetings in Bethel, Alaska, to understand how the interplay of ethnicity and ideology shapes the dynamics of resource negotiation.

KAPLAN, Lawrence D., University of Alaska Fairbanks

Eskimo Snow Terms: Cultural Treasure Trove or Hoax? Or, Tarraq's Sense of Snow

That Eskimo languages have extensive terminology to describe different types of snow was long held as a commonplace of linguistic anthropology since it was brought up by Boas in 1911, meant to illustrate how the physical adaptation of a people to its environment was reflected linguistically. In the 1980s Pullum and others reexamined it and then sought to expose it as a groundless claim which had been perpetrated on an unknowing public. To date, very little has been heard from Eskimo linguists on this subject, and I now propose to join the chorus of voices which currently expound on this topic.

BASHAM Charlotte and Kathy SIKORSKI, University of Alaska Fairbanks

New Pathways to Ancestral Knowledge: Developing Computerized Gwich'in Language Materials

We report on a collaborative project between a Gwich'in community and UAF to develop computerized language lessons for adults learners interested in the ancestral language as a means of strengthening the connection with their cultural heritage and of communicating with elders. The authors worked to develop lessons in Gwich'in as a second language which include photographs, maps, and other material presented along with audio narratives dealing with various culturally relevant topics. Using interactive software, the learner is able to make choices regarding topics, the type of language lesson, as well as the particular pathways used to acquire new knowledge.

HOLTON, Gary, University of California Santa Barbara

Tanacross Athabaskan Tone

Pitch is used to express meaning in Tanacross which has developed a complex system of tonal contrasts consisting of high, low, rising, falling, and extra high pitch. Historical change, specifically the loss of segmental material, has led to certain semantic functions, e.g., negation, being expressed solely by pitch. Thus Tanacross is more conservative than might be thought, because segmental information has been preserved in the tone system. I briefly survey of pitch phenomena in Tanacross and conclude with discussion of acoustic and phonological properties of pitch, including tone spread and the difference between stem and prefix tones.

IUTZI-MITCHELL, Roy, D., University of Alaska Anchorage

Linguistic Archaeology and the Reconstruction of the Proto-Eskimo Kinship System

Kinship scholars have observed exceptions to "Eskimo-type" kinship in western Alaskan Eskimo societies, classifying these as "Iroquoian." These Alaskan examples suggest a provocative question: Was Iroquoian or Eskimo-type kinship a feature of Proto-Eskimo social organization? I examine the modern distribution of kinship forms, the linguistic forms of their historical antecedents in Proto-Eskimo, and juxtapose Stammbaum- with Wellentheorie models of linguistic relations. Using semantic prototype theory, I explore the degree to which we may reconstruct the meanings of cognate kinship terms now found in most Eskimo languages, attempting to discern features of the Proto-Eskimo kinship system.

ALASKA'S RUSSIAN HERITAGE: ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOHISTORY IN RUSSIAN AMERICA

Chair: Erik D. Hilsinger, University of Alaska, Fairbanks

There are numerous possibilities and great potential for research combining history, ethnology, and archaeology in the territory formerly claimed by Russia in the New World. The archaeology of Russian sites and Native Alaskan sites associated with the Russian American Company will be one area of consideration. The ethnohistory of Native Alaskan peoples associated with the Russian American Company will also be considered. Finally, the promise of research approaches combining the methods of history, ethnology, and archaeology will be considered in light of recent calls for integrated research approaches in culture contact studies.

McMAHAN, Dave, Alaska Office of History and Archaeology

The Castle Hill Archaeological Project: Results of the 1998 Field Season

During 1997-1998, the Office of History and Archaeology conducted excavations at Castle Hill, the former capitol of Russian-America in Sitka, Alaska. In 1997, archaeological work on a natural bench near the base of the hill identified an extensive organic-enriched midden deposit containing materials derived primarily from the 1830s period. The assemblage included residues of metalworking and other manufacturing activities. In 1998, excavations were expanded eastward to reveal the ruins of four buildings, along with a coppersmithing forge and other associated features. Some of the excavated buildings are believed to have been workshops where artisans and craftsmen (primarily Alaska Natives and Creoles) manufactured and repaired items for the Russian-American Company. The team recovered 4,100 pounds of artifacts, perhaps as many as ½ million pieces. The significance of the collection is enhanced by the inclusion of organic items such as textiles, cordage, rope, hair, fur, feathers, leather, worked wood, and exotic botanical materials. The assemblage is currently being cataloged, and will be accessioned to the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks. The year 1830 marked the end of a period of renovation and new construction in the Sitka settlement. From 1831 to 1836, the Russian-American colonies were under the progressive leadership of Chief Manager Baron F. P. Wrangell. The Castle Hill collection presents a unique chance to further understand this period of Alaska's history.

THOMPSON Daniel, Office of History and Archaeology

Russian Ceramics on Russian Sites: A New Look

Excavations at Castle Hill State Historic Park by the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology have recovered an unparalleled collection of ceramics dating from the first half of the Nineteenth century. Based upon the identification of a large number of impressed backmarks, it is now possible to attribute a Russian origin to a previously unrecognized ware type. A proposed standard for identification, as well as a list of its known producers will be presented. A series of functionally and temporally differing site collections were examined for the presence and quantity of this ware. This research, coupled with manufacturing history, has resulted in a reliable ceramic horizon date for use throughout Russian America, as well as new insight into issues of company supply and Native consumer choice.

PETRUZELLI, Renee, Office of History and Archaeology

Site Use Patterns from Faunal Remains at SIT-002

General site use patterns have emerged from the examination of the Castle Hill fauna. Remains from a midden outside of the Russian period structures consist primarily of cod (*Gadus* Sp.) and small mammals, while bone from beneath a floor of one of the buildings are primarily large local and imported domestic land mammals. Sea lions, seals, and deer represent the large indigenous mammals, and pigs and cow are the predominant livestock. Calcined bone and shell fragments were deposited in small pockets near a forge in the settlement. The burned material appears to have been deposited from elsewhere and does not reflect subsistence activities associated with the structures.

GROVER, Margan A., Office of History & Archaeology

A Material Preference: Preliminary Results of Textile Analysis at SIT-002

Excavations at Sitka's *Baranof Castle State Historic Site* recovered a wide variety of materials including unusual quantities of leather, hair, feathers, basketry and textile remnants. This study provides an ethnohistoric approach to the quantification and correlation of historical and archaeological data with a strict focus on textiles. Weave and fiber analysis resulted in categorizing the data into groups of fabric types, which were then compared to Russian American Company records, as well as textile industry resources and ethnographic data. The large percentage of woolen fabrics provides inferences in regard to economics and trade of textiles, an area as yet largely unexplored in Russian America.

McMAHAN, Dave, Alaska Office of History and Archaeology

Characterization of Hairs and Fibers from Castle Hill: Preliminary Results of Microscopic Examination

During 1997-1998, the Office of History and Archaeology conducted excavations at Castle Hill, the former capitol of Russian-America in Sitka, Alaska. The importance of the large assemblage of recovered artifacts (over two tons) is enhanced by the inclusion of organic items such as textiles, cordage, rope, hair, fur, feathers, leather, worked wood, and exotic botanical materials from the circa 1830s period. The identification and characterization of materials in each of these groups through polarized light microscopy (PLM) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) offers insights into patterns of trade, diet, technology, and cultural preferences, as well as the evaluation of conservation treatments. This preliminary study sets the stage for more specific types of analyses.

ARNDT, Katherine L., Fairbanks, AK

Katmai Station, 1883-1889: The Journals of Nikolai R. Fomin

Creole N. R. Fomin was the Alaska Commercial Company trader resident at Katmai from May 1878 to April 1890. Beginning in 1883, the Company required its traders to keep official post journals. Fomin's journals, written in Russian, are particularly important because they cover a period for which little Company correspondence survives. While most informative with regard to the seasonal round of sea otter hunting and trade, they also provide glimpses of Alutiiq village life.

VELTRE, Douglas W., University of Alaska Anchorage and Allen P. McCARTNEY, University of Arkansas

Archaeological Surveys of Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Century Settlements in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Shortly after Russian fur hunters found the uninhabited Pribilof Islands of St. Paul and St. George in the late 1780s, they began forcing Aleut men from the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula to travel there on a seasonal basis to provide labor for the profitable commercial harvest of northern fur seals. Recent archaeological surveys of the early camps show them to be unusual in many respects when compared to contemporary sites in the Aleutian Islands region. These include the absence of precontact site components, their relatively narrow period of occupation, their occupancy by an exclusively male population, and their potential as multi-ethnic settlements to reveal differences between the lives of Russian overseers and of Aleut laborers.

HILSINGER, Erik D, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Historic Archaeology at Kolmakovsky Redoubt: Synthesizing Converging Lines of Evidence

Historic archaeology has the potential to fulfill the holistic premise of Anthropology. By incorporating the history, ethnohistory, ethnography and cultural geography of Kolmakovsky Redoubt with the archaeological findings, a new and different interpretation of the site is discovered. These conclusions contrast with previous research conducted at the site and in other regions of Russian America. This paper will present some of the methods and conclusions of new research into the Russian American Company fur trading post on the Middle Kuskokwim.

Contributed Papers in Archaeology, Taphonomy and Physical Anthropology

Chair: Joel D. Irish, University of Alaska Fairbanks

GAL Robert and Steven L. KLINGLER, National Park Service

Fallow and Unplowed: The Archaeology of the Middle Kobuk River Region, Alaska

Since 1940, only five archaeological research projects (three survey and two excavation projects), not begun by Giddings or initiated by the National Park Service, have been conducted in the middle reaches of the Kobuk River. By 1993, only seven sites had been located away from the banks of the Kobuk River. NPS research in 1993, 1996, 1997 and 1998 has located fifty new prehistoric and historic sites (13 from the short-lived 1898 Goldrush), mapped 15 Arctic Woodland Culture winter village sites and supported two

paleoecological studies. These new data will be synthesized to illustrate the unrealized research potential of Kobuk Valley National Park and surrounding areas.

SATTLER, Robert, Alaska Quaternary Center, E. James DIXON, Denver Museum of Natural History, Timothy H. HEATON, University of South Dakota, and Thomas A. AGER, US Geological Survey

Late Pleistocene and Holocene Sediments and Paleoenvironments in a Southeast Alaska Cave

Excavations at a solution cave in Southeast Alaska (49-PET-408) reveal organic surface sediments overlying clastic fill. Radiocarbon ages indicate that the organic fill is younger than c. 9,300 B.P. while the inorganic clastic sediments extend to the limit of radiocarbon dating (c. 42,000 B.P.). Organic fill consists of decomposed forest litter with well-preserved pollen and faunal remains that reflect coastal rainforest, while the older sediments includes abundant small and large mammalian faunas representing different climates and habitats. The organic fill includes an accumulation of large bedrock blocks resulting from headward retreat of the cave brow. Older clastic sediments are ploygenetic and include components of fluvial, eolian, and breakdown processes. A microblade assemblage with bifacial tools is dated to between 8,700 tp 9,300 B.P. at the boundary of these two broadly different deposits below and outside the dripline.

FORSHAW, Robert, University of Alaska Fairbanks

VAL-323 A Late Prehistoric Ahtna Site on Klutina Lake Near Glenallen, Alaska: A First Look

Excavation of VAL-323 was conducted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Area Archeology prior to the properties sale and removal of Federal restruictions. VAL-323 consists of one house pit structure and a possible earlier cache pit. Due to various taphonomic difficulties normally found in the boreal forest, organic material is rarely preserved. The uniqueness of this site provides a rare opportunity to study faunal remains from an interior site. In addition, a collection of anomalous stone spheres and collect mud-stone discs were found in the house pit. The possible reason for the collection of these will be probed.

THORNTON, Meg, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Peregrine Falcons as Taphonomic Agents

This paper discusses the role of Peregrine falcons as taphonomic agents. Peregrine falcon pellets were collectd from five locations on the Tanana River, Alaska and data was recorded on element abundance and breakage patterns of the prey remains. This data is then compared to the published data on small animal assemblages accumulated by owls, other diurnal raptors, and small carnivores.

LEGGE, Scott S., University of Alaska Fairbanks

Spondylolysis and Spina bifida occulta in a Skeletal Collection from Golovin Bay, Alaska

The Golovin Bay skeletal collection, analyzed at the University of Alaska Fairbanks during the summer of 1995, provides us with an opportunity to examine the frequencies of spondylolysis and spina bifida occulta firsthand in an Eskimo group dating to between 100 and 300 yBP. The occurrence of spondylolysis in this collection is more similar to that of the Eskimos of Greenland or northern Alaska (Point Hope) than to either the Eskimos of southern Alaska or non-Eskimo populations. The overall frequency of spina bifida occulta (12.8%) appears to be lower than that seen in other non-Eskimo groups. However, the lack of good comparative data for spina bifida occulta makes characterization of this condition difficult.

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ETHNOHISTORY AND CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Chair: Robin O. Mills, Northern Land Use Research

PETER RABOFF, Adeline, Arivahan, University of Alaska Fairbanks

The *Di'hajj Gwich'in* along the Yukon River, 1847-53

The *Di'hajj Gwich'in*, a sub-group of the *Gwich'in*, were a little studied group until the writings of Robert McKennan (1964), Frederick Hadleigh-West (1959), Edwin S. Hall (1975), and Ernest S. Burch, Jr. and Craig Mishler (1995). The earliest writing of Alexander Hunter Murray, William Lucas Hardisty, and Strachen Jones of the Hudson's Bay Company, Robert McDonald of the Church Mission Society, Robert Kennicott, and others remained un-researched for their references to the *Di'hajj Gwich'in*. Now together with the oral tradition of *Neets'ajj Gwich'in* elders and the genealogies as passed down by the late Stephen Steven *Tsee Ghoo' Tsyaa Tsal* Peter of Arctic Village, Alaska, it is possible to piece together much more of the *Di'hajj Gwich'in* prehistory than was supposed possible. This is a brief history of the *Di'hajj Gwich'in* who lived along the Yukon River between the rapids on the Lower Yukon River Ramparts and the Ray River, which enters on the north side at the upper end of the Lower Ramparts.

MISHLER, Craig, Anchorage

Robert McKennan's Journal of the Chandalar

It comes as a pleasant surprise that Robert McKennan, the first professional ethnographer to do field work with Interior Athabaskans in Alaska, kept daily journals of his work in the Upper Tanana in the winter of 1929-1930 and with the *Gwich'in* in the summer of 1933. These recently discovered journals tell engaging stories and reveal a side of the writer that is missing from his published monographs, *The Upper Tanana Indians* (1959) and *The Chandalar Kutchin* (1965). The Chandalar journal, in particular, allows us to see how McKennan bonded to certain families and disdained others, and how he carefully negotiated personal relationships with his key respondents, day by day. In this paper I will present some highlights of this journal, place it in the context of McKennan's anthropological career, and discuss plans for its publication.

KARI, James, Dena'inaq' Titaztun, University of Alaska Fairbanks

The Traditional Territory of the Cantwell-Valdez Creek Ahtna

Jake Tansy of Cantwell is an expert on the uplands of the Upper Nenana and Upper Susitna Rivers—the territory of the Valdez Creek-Cantwell Ahtna band. This place name corpus has been refined at different intervals for more than 18 years. The vibrancy of this place name network is reinforced by Jake having had continued access to a large portion of his traditional territory where he can view and articulate in his language any and all aspects of the ethnogeography and social history. Jake has recorded several detailed travel and place narratives which add rich context and texture to the ethnogeography. These narratives offer explanations on the meanings and origins of many of the names. A thorough set of trails and passes throughout the territory is described from varying starting points. Functional and navigational aspects of the mental map are communicated through the interplay of place names, riverine directionals, and detailed landscape descriptions. The range of this band territory is clearly delimited by the place name network, and the functionality of the mental map is made clear when it is contrasted with adjacent areas where for Jake Tansy there is no Athabaskan place name network (e.g., south of Cantwell towards Broad Pass). Of special interest is the network of names and trails that goes past the entrance of Denali National Park and Preserve.

McINTOSH, Stacie, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Alutit-Berry: Ethnobotanical Classification in Shishmaref, Alaska

Plant resources have been used by indigenous peoples around the world as food, medicines, and various household products such as dyes, cleansers, and containers, as well as in certain rituals and ceremonies. In light of the decades of research in Alaska related to the enhanced understanding of cultural and linguistic groupings among the Inupiat and other indigenous peoples, it seems appropriate to begin to understand the system of plant utilization among Alaska Native communities. As a starting point to understanding this diversity, the initial focus must be on understanding the system of plant utilization within a single community. This system includes the cognitive aspect of plant classification. This paper represents a synthesis cognitive theory and general botanical knowledge, in which several hypotheses concerning the universality of systems of folk classification will be tested using data collected from the village of Shishmaref, Alaska.

SIMON, James J.K., Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.

The Role of Reindeer Herding in Bering Strait Inupiaq Culture and Society

Domesticated reindeer were introduced to Alaska from the Russian Far East at the end of the nineteenth century as a project in social engineering designed to assist in the assimilation of Alaska Natives into Euroamerican society. Most previous discussions of Alaska Native reindeer herding have focused on reindeer introduction as an agent of culture change associated with culture contact and economic modernization. This diachronic study of more than a century of Bering Strait Inupiaq reindeer herding, however, demonstrates that reindeer herding was incorporated into traditional Inupiaq culture and society to the extent that it now helps to maintain and reproduce traditional Inupiaq values and social relations.

Inupiaq reindeer herding emerged as a result of the previous experience the Bering Strait Inupiat had with the intercontinental trade of Chukchi reindeer herding products prior to reindeer introduction. Bering Strait Inupiat were already aware of the economic potential of reindeer herding, such that reindeer herding was incorporated into traditional Inupiaq conceptions of property, wealth, prestige, social organization, subsistence, and land use practices. This incorporation provided the opportunity for the Bering Strait Inupiat to improve standards of life during a period of rapid social change associated with increasing Euroamerican influences. Furthermore, it also provided the means to maintain Inupiaq cultural identity through the emergence of reindeer umialiks and through the importance of reindeer herding in maintaining traditional social relations. In effect, reindeer herding became part of Bering Strait Inupiaq traditional culture through its importance to Inupiaq cultural reproduction.

RIVER BEDS, ARTIFACTS, AND INTERVIEWS: RESEARCH DIVERSITY ON THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM DELTA

Co-Chairs: Lisa M. Frink and Caroline L. Funk, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Dennis Griffin, University of Oregon

The Yukon Kuskokwim Delta is enormously rich culturally and ecologically. Its vast and diverse landscape has been the focus of natural science and anthropological research for decades. To further the tradition of communication among native peoples, management personnel, and natural and social scientists we are gathering an array of individuals who have experience working on the delta. Native people are negotiating a balance between the old and the new. Their interests and co-operation have enriched research and inspire scientific, government and native interactions. Wildlife monitoring and research is relatively unencumbered

by intrusive development. Geological and geographical studies work to understand earth processes and human action on the landscape. Global anthropological and sociological questions and issues are addressed in a region containing extensive archaeological resources and a large population of native peoples. This will be an opportunity for communication, learning and the further development of research on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta.

MASON, Owen, K., Alaska Quaternary Center, University of Alaska Museum and William R. DUPRE, University of Houston

Was the Yukon Delta Uninhabitable until 3000 years ago? The Interplay of Neoglacial Storms, Yukon River and Sea Level Changes

Fierce storm surges have forced several Yukon-Kuskokwim (Y-K) Delta communities to relocate in the 20th century; geomorphology acts as a severe constraint to settlement. The delta forms with declining or static sea level (SL) changes and high sedimentation, with subsidence accentuating storm effects and rapid SL changes. Sea level was >1 m below present prior to 3000 BP. Stronger, more frequent storms during the Neoglacial, 1600-200 cal BC, possibly rendered the Delta uninhabitable while sedimentation buried earlier sites. The Y-K delta consists of several sub-lobes, formed as deposition shifted north-eastward, from the Black River lobe active 2500 cal BC-500 cal BC, to the present lobe formed since 2000 BP. Upper limiting ages constrain the abandonment of the Black River lobe, e.g., the Manokinak River, was first occupied AD 700-800, following an abandonment. Norton occupations, the oldest (3000 BP) near the Y-K delta, are on north-facing beach ridges on Nelson Island; most Y-K delta beach ridges are poor site locations. Due to technological constraints, most settlements favor abandoned distributaries in subsiding areas.

ACKERMAN, Robert, E., Washington State University

Prehistoric Cultures of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Region: A Regional Overview

The prehistory of the Yukon Kuskokwim region begins as early as 10,000-11,000 BP with hunter-gatherers in the foothills of the Alaska Range and the Kuskokwim Mountains. The earliest cultural assemblages are those associated with the Paleoindian tradition and the Paleoarctic/Beringian tradition. These cultural traditions were followed by an intermediate upland tradition characterized by large blade cores (Kagati Lake complex), and a regional expression of the Northern Archaic tradition which extended the record to ~4000 BP. There is then an apparent break in the record during which time the subsistence strategy appears to shift away from the hunting of upland herbivores to a hypothetical use of riverine resources as a possible intermediate adaptation and finally to a major reliance on coast resources. The coastal settlements containing Choris/Norton assemblages appear to have been established ~3000-2500 BP and continued as the dominant subsistence strategy in the region until ~900 BP when a Punuk-Thule cultural assemblage is evident in the archaeological assemblages. Occupation of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta lowlands as noted by Shaw (1982, 1998) likely occurred as a result of developments in subsistence technologies during the Norton Culture period. Prior to advances in the technology of net fishing, the delta with its episodic flood and shifting river channels in spite of an abundance of fish and waterfowl would have been avoided while protected bays and headland spits were regarded as more favorable locations.

GRIFFEN, Dennis, University of Oregon

Changing Perspectives on an Eskimo Village: Insights through the 20th Century

Nash Harbor village on Nunivak Island has been incorporated into the local seasonal round of island residents for at least 2500 years. As a fall seal camp, year round village, and later as the location for the first island school, Nash Harbor has served as a focus of island settlement and subsistence until its abandonment in 1959. By combining the results of archaeological excavations, oral interviews, ethnohistoric documents and historic photographs, I attempt to reconstruct the changing role of this

village through time and trace the changes and impacts to village settlement after the introduction of western ideas.

O'LEARY, Matt, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Early Yupiit-Cupiit Regional Groups with Special Reference to Ceramic Cooking Pot Designs

With the publication of Burch's (1998) encyclopedia of northwest nations, it seems timely to revisit regional groups among the people living immediately southward, the Yupiit-Cupiit of southwest Alaska. The paper begins with an early 19th century "tribal" map based on the five dialects of Central AlaskaYup'ik. From these boundaries we draw on linguistic inferences and supporting material to sketch a protohistoric scenario that accounts for this regional configuration. The hypothetical group reconstruction circa 1500 AD is compared against archaeological ceramic distributions, primarily surface decoration of cooking pots, as known from published excavation reports and assorted gray literature. Ceramic distributions are material culture units that record former social boundaries or interaction spheres, but not necessarily discrete Yupiit-Cupiit regional groups. But to what extent do ceramic distributions intersect early regional group (dialect) boundaries?

PRATT, Ken, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Caribou Hunting and Interior Land Use on Nunivak Island.

Most accounts concerning the Nunivak Eskimos disregard the importance of caribou in the traditional economy and suggest minimal use of the island's interior. But extensive data now exist on interior-based caribou hunting, including oral history accounts about its methodology and documentation on 70 interior sites which collectively contain more than 500 stone shelters. These findings expand our knowledge of historic and prehistoric Nunivak Eskimo subsistence patterns, and also illuminate the role of outside groups in extermination of the island's caribou. This study has intriguing implications for future research on the adjacent mainland, and in other insular settings.

FRINK, Lisa, M., University of Wisconsin-Madison

Fish Tales: Women and Decision-Making in Western Alaska

Increasingly, ethnoarchaeologists are understanding the complexities of women's labor in hunter gatherer societies. Little research though has been conducted with groups that rely mainly on fish. In this paper I will explore the subsistence role of Cup'ik Eskimo women in the Yukon Delta region of western Alaska. Data from interviews and observation at a summer fish camp suggest at least two important facts about women's labor. First, that the processing of fish is a highly skilled occupation, a concept not often applied to women's activities; and second, my research on fish processing shows that women's roles are highly managerial. These ethnographic findings have direct impact on the interpretation of the archaeological record in the Yukon Delta region, and perhaps in other areas as well.

NANUWAK, Mary, C., Chevak Traditional Council Community Ethnoarchaeology Project

Community Science

I intend to discuss the Chevak Traditional Council Community Archaeology Project, in particular the importance of utilizing elders in scientific projects. Our elders are a critical link in our history. They are the living models of a different style of education. They learned their knowledge of Cup'ik ways, rituals, story telling, and practical skills through tedious, intense, and broad experience. What is most striking is

the complexity of their knowledge and the high level of commitment required to learn Cup'ik ways, compared to western style schooling. I will share my observations and reactions to my work last summer accompanying a village elder, Mr. Joseph Tuluk, as he shared his memories of Cup'ik life at several earlier village sites.

FUNK, Caroline, L., University of Wisconsin-Madison

Benie-meenie-minee-mo: Where should my site go?

Typical archaeological views of northern cultures give the impression that prehistoric humans were selecting places to live, camp, or otherwise occupy themselves according to some genetically defined algorithm. This may be a result of the biases inherent within the material record. In an attempt to find out how living selection logic compares to developed prehistoric patterns I am systematically combining archaeological data and information from Yup'ik and Cup'ik oral histories. The first step of this process has been learning to work with oral histories and deciding what aspects of sites can be meaningfully defined. This paper describes the uncomfortable complexities I have encountered and the practical compromises I have made.

FIENUP-RIORDAN, Ann, Anchorage

An Anthropologist Reassess Her Methods

This autobiographical essay describes the situated character of my work with the Yup'ik people of southwestern Alaska, moving from the classical ethnography of my dissertation *The Nelson Island Eskimo*, to issues of representation in *Eskimo Essays* and *Freeze Frame*, to the foregrounding of the Yup'ik voice in *Boundaries and Passages*, to full-scale collaboration in the Yup'ik mask exhibit *Agayuliyararput* (*Our Way of Making Prayer*). I relate changes in my work to changes in anthropological thinking, changes in the situation of Alaska Natives in general, and changes in my relationship with Yup'ik people in particular. As narrative path through my work I will describe my changing relations with one man, Paul John of Toksook Bay, and the traditional tales and histories he has told me. For more than 20 years I have taken different lessons from both the stories and their narrator, and he has intended different meanings (see Cruikshank 1998). Describing our relationship raises important issues of general interest to those concerned with the methodological, ethical, and political issues that long-term ethnographic research raises.

NOWAK, Michael, Colorado College

Population Dynamics in a Southwestern Alaskan Village

The factors that contribute to the size of a small bush community have varied over time. Among the earliest elements were introduced disease (a negative force) and village consolidation (an accretive factor). Later factors included the arrival of a cash economy and wage labor opportunity. These elements led to a stable or declining population for about four decades of the 20th century. The latter portion of the 1980's saw the beginning of a phenomenon that is currently operative. "Children" (young people, often in their teens) began having children. It is difficult to predict what the long-term consequences of a rapid local population increase are, but short term effects include a housing crunch, social services strain, and a strong transfer payment dependency. This phenomenon is also evident at some other Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta villages.

McCLENAHAN, Patricia, USDA - Fish and Wildlife Service

Beyond the Published Literature: Alternative Sources of Information about Yup'ik Subsistence and Settlement on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta

A function of the Fish and Wildlife Service's Subsistence Program, organized in response to the requirements of Title VIII of ANILCA, is to establish and to make changes in Customary and Traditional Use determinations in the Federal Subsistence Hunting and Trapping Regulations. The Staff Anthropologist researches and prepares analyses of the requested changes. Excellent published literature addressing prehistoric, historic and modern subsistence-settlement data on Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta inhabitants and their ancestors exists; however, we lack equivalent information on a number of villages and on a variety of issues. At the same time, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta inhabitants have a rich oral tradition. In the face of data gaps, alternative sources to published anthropological studies are being utilized to achieve the mission of the program. This paper reviews and evaluates some of these sources.

HENSEL, Chase, University of Alaska-Fairbanks

Bigboat Village and Training Village: Different Approaches to Community Development Quota "Development" in the Y-K Delta

New economic opportunities in YK-Delta villages have been limited in recent years. Previous income sources such as salmon fishing, trapping, state spending and transfer payments are in decline while living and subsistence costs continue to rise. Unemployment and underemployment are high. One potential bright spot on this otherwise bleak economic horizon is the CDQ (Community Development Quota) program, designed to include Bering Sea villages in fisheries such as pollock, halibut, and crab. This paper will present research in villages whose CDQ groups have followed very different investment strategies with quite disparate results. It will close with an analysis of how these strategies may relate to local authority structures, theories of development, and chance.

BRELSFORD, Taylor, Federal Subsistence Management Program

A Wary Truce: Culture, Knowledge, and Power in Federal Subsistence Management

On the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta over the past 15 years a major effort has been dedicated to bridging the gulf that separated western-trained resource managers and the Yup'ik residents, whose traditional views about the natural world remain particularly strong. Using examples from brown bear management and an initiative to address wasteful harvest, this paper will explore the sources of recent progress. Key elements include: a multi-cultural and interdisciplinary staff, increased skill in cross-cultural communications, and institution-building through advisory councils and working groups.

STREET, Steven, R., Association of Village Council Presidents, Inc.

Tribal Cultural Resource Management from a Regional Perspective: Observations from AVCP, Inc.

Primarily as a result of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, tribes throughout the United States have assumed programs previously administered directly by the federal government, including compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. Historic preservation programs in Alaska can not be modeled directly on the success stories of the Lower '48. Concepts of "tribe" and "tribal land" defined in federal law are ambiguous and poorly apply to historic or contemporary patterns of indigenous land use and ownership in Alaska. Of the 226 federally-recognized tribes in Alaska, 56 are within the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta region. A discussion of AVCP's new role in cultural resource management will help illustrate how tribal historic preservation initiatives must reflect the sovereign rights and missions of member tribes, while still benefiting the region as a whole.

CURRENT RESEARCH IN CIRCUMPOLAR ARCHAEOLOGY

Chair: S. Craig Gerlach, University of Alaska Fairbanks

BROADBENT, Noel, University of Umea

Lichens and Labyrinths

The uplifted beaches of the Bothnian coast in northern Sweden are rich in stone features including large and small cairns, graves, hut walls, stone ovens, compass roses, boat landings, and over 300 labyrinths. The same wave-washed cobble beaches were also colonized by *Rhizocarpon geographicum*, and growth rates could be calculated at numerous sites. The brackish and tideless waters of the Bay of Bothnia does not impede lichen colonization which starts at mean sea level. From AD 600 to AD 1750 lichen growth was linear and could be described using linear regression equations. Hundreds of stone features were dated using lichen, including the mysterious stone labyrinths. Features on high beaches could be shown to be of younger ages than suggested by elevation, and seemingly contemporary features at the same shore levels could be separated in time.

KAPLAN, Susan A., Bowdoin College and Jim WOOLLETT, CUNY

Choice, Challenge and Change: The Interplay of Climate, Geography and Culture on the Labrador Coast.

During the 17th and 18th centuries Labrador Inuit experienced extensive changes in their social and physical environments. Climate changed, affecting the Inuit's use of the landscape and seascape, and the availability of game. Also, a succession of European groups appeared on Labrador's shores. The newcomers provided new economic opportunities and presented serious social and ideological challenges to Labrador Inuit society. The paper examines how this small-scale society responded and reacted to changes in physical and socio-economic environments, and illustrates the necessity of considering the interplay of environmental and social factors in analyses of culture change.

MURRAY, Maribeth S., University of Alaska Fairbanks

The Importance of Being Last: Real and Perceived Differences Between Dorset and Thule Cultures in the Canadian Arctic.

Dorset and Thule cultures are generally presented as being quite different in terms of population size, settlement density and permanence, and socio-economic complexity. An examination Dorset and Thule settlement patterns at the regional and site levels suggests that these differences are more apparent than real. The assertion that the two cultures are fundamentally different is explained with reference to differential preservation, techniques of data collection and analysis, historical accident of discovery, and pervasive evolutionary views of prehistory.

MILLS, Robin O., and Peter M. BOWERS, Northern Land Use Research, Inc., and Craig GERLACH
University of Alaska Fairbanks

Site Structure and the Organization of a Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeological Site Near Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska

Recent archaeological investigations in Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska, resulted in the excavation of nearly 200 m² and 21 features at a late prehistoric/early historic camp, butchering and processing site (XCL-359). More than 38 features were identified, including tent rings, hearths, cache pits, windbreaks, hunting blinds

and caribou and mountain sheep processing areas. Repeated occupations over the past 1600 years by late phases of the Arctic Small Tool tradition and other late prehistoric components produced thousands of identifiable faunal elements, thousands of lithic artifacts, and a small amount of late 19th and 20th century Nunamiut material. We examine the spatial organization of all categories of recovered artifactual and faunal material, statistically position these data in relation to the spatial distribution of features, discuss site seasonality, and evaluate a new model of site structure in relation to previous behavioral and archaeological models of site structure and organization for the Nunamiut at Anaktuvuk Pass.

CSONKA Yvon, University of Neuchatel, Switzerland

The Archaeology of Ekven Settlement, Asian Shore of Bering Strait

During four seasons, archaeologists from Russia, Switzerland and Germany have excavated the settlement of Ekven. The older areas of the site have been washed away by erosion ; the remaining part was inhabited during all neo-eskimo phases from late Old Bering Sea culture until late prehistoric times. One large isolated dwelling has been excavated in detail: it testifies to a remarkable blend of Birnirk and early Punuk cultural attributes. The stratigraphic study of the erosion front of the site has resulted in a good understanding of cultural sequences and of architectural details.

SHEPPARD, William L., Sheppard Research

Social, Ecological, and Archaeological Consequences of Dog Traction

The adoption of dog traction was one of the most significant technological changes for prehistoric Eskimo societies. It radically altered the way individuals and societies could interface with each other and the environment and consequently, has significant implications for interpretation of the archaeological record. Despite the importance of this cultural change, there has been little discussion of its potential implications in the above areas. This paper addresses the potential consequences of adopting dog traction especially in regard to the effects of increased social interaction and different mobility strategies and their archaeological reflections. Although this is primarily a theoretical discussion, attention will be given to several recent archaeological studies in Northwest Alaska and how a more explicit consideration of dog traction would affect those analyses.

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY: INTERIOR ALASKA

Chair: Peter M. Bowers, Northern Land Use Research, Inc.

Potter, Ben A., University of Alaska Fairbanks

Intersite Analyses in Fort Greely and Fort Wainwright, Alaska

Prehistoric intersite analyses were conducted within Ft. Greely and Ft. Wainwright Army bases in Alaska (n=157 sites). An interassemblage database and a project database were constructed listing various technological, ecological, and stylistic variables. Hierarchical cluster analyses were performed, and characterizations were developed for the resulting groups. The major conclusions include: 1) there appear to be several real groupings of sites characterized by different artifact classes; 2) microblade sites tend to be lower in absolute elevation, contain faunal remains, have larger assemblage sizes and more diverse tool classes present, and are marginally more associated with water than non-microblade sites.

KUNZ, Michael L., Bureau of Land Management, Daniel H. MANN, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Richard E. REANIER, University of Alaska Fairbanks, and Dorothy M. PETEET, NASA, Goddard Institute for Space Studies

Folded in Time: Radiocarbon Dating at the Pleistocene/Holocene Transition

Human arrival in the New World occurred at an awkward time in the radiocarbon chronology. Ocean circulation patterns fluctuated radically between 14 to 10 ^{14}C ka BP, altering rates of CO_2 exchange between atmosphere and ocean causing the relative abundance of ^{14}C in the atmosphere to fluctuate. This resulted in radiocarbon age plateau in organic compounds formed during Late Glacial times. Samples of different calendar age yield the same or age-reversed ^{14}C ages. One of the most prominent age plateau occurs in the Younger Dryas Chronozone, 11 to 10 ka ^{14}C yr BP. Detailed AMS dating of archaeological charcoal from the Mesa site and of plant macrofossils from the Lake of the Pleistocene illustrate the problems introduced by the Younger Dryas age plateau in the chronological interpretation of cause and effect. On the positive side, the YD age plateau provides a distinctive, globally distributed marker for this period in time. New dates from the Mesa site suggest that Paleoindian occupation there could have been extremely brief: perhaps less than a decade. The Lake of the Pleistocene provides evidence for the occurrence of the Younger Dryas cold episode in northern Alaska.

BOWERS, Peter, Northern Land Use Research, Inc.

Recent Developments in the Archaeology of the American PaleoArctic Tradition, Brooks Range, Arctic Alaska

Recent investigations of several sites in the Brooks Range offer new data relating to the American PaleoArctic Tradition (APAT). Site DEL-185, Red Dog Mine, Delong Mountains, involved surface collection of over 8,100 m^2 and subsurface excavation of nearly 100 m^2 . This shallowly-buried site yielded thousands of lithic artifacts including wedge shaped cores, microblades, burins, bifaces, and related artifacts of apparent APAT association. Also recovered were some materials reminiscent of the Arctic Small Tool Tradition and Paleoindian-like lanceolate points. Also in 1998, I obtained an AMS date from Area 22 of the Lisburne site, excavated in 1978-79 (Bowers 1982) and also of apparent APAT affiliation. The resultant mid-late Holocene date raises some questions about the persistence of northern microblade technologies and adds yet another caution for de facto presumptions of late Pleistocene or early Holocene ages for such materials. The late date on microblades at Lisburne also has a bearing on the nearby Mesa site, which has been the subject of some debate regarding the possible association of undated microblades within what is otherwise a classic Paleoindian assemblage.

RASIC, Jeff, Washington State University

Tuluak Hill: A Lithic Workshop Site in the Western Brooks Range

The Tuluak Hill site is a lithic workshop located in the western Brooks Range which is provisionally dated to the Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene. Occupants of the site exploited a nearby source of high toolstone quality chert for the production of large bifacial cores and lanceolate shaped projectile points. Because it contains aborted tools from various stages of manufacture, the site is useful for interpreting production processes. Examination of these production processes sheds light on the composition of toolkits and tool provisioning strategies that were used by early Brooks Range populations.

DILLEY, Thomas E., Kuskokwim Campus, University of Alaska

Stratigraphic and chronological comparison of Paleoindian sites in the Nenana and Tanana Valleys, Alaska
The Tanana and Nenana Valleys contain eight of the nine paleoindian sites in Alaska older than 11,000 yr B.P. The stratigraphy, soils, and cultural occupations between the two regions are broadly similar but show more differences, suggesting local factors were important in site formation. The initial occupations in the Tanana Valley, associated with organic paleosols, are up to 500 years older than those in the Nenana Valley. The later, Denali-age occupations in both regions occur in paleosols which may be correlative. Paleoenvironmental data indicate the Tanana Valley was warmer and drier than the Nenana Valley during this period.

YESNER, David R., University of Alaska Anchorage, Charles E. HOLMES, Office of History and Archaeology, and Georges PEARSON, Kansas University

Organic Artifacts from the Broken Mammoth Site: Analysis and Comparisons with Siberian and Paleoindian Materials

1998 excavations at the Broken Mammoth site near Big Delta contributed a large sample of microblade materials from the 7,500 year old Denali component, and new faunal and artifactual materials from the 11,800-10,000 year old Nenana components. Among the latter were the first record of macroblades and additional organic artifacts, including a bone point with detailed incisions. These incisions indicate that the point was bound by sinew or cordage on both ends and in the middle, suggesting a novel hafting method. This item, and other organic artifacts recovered from the Broken Mammoth site during 1990-93, demonstrate linkages with specific Siberian and Paleoindian industries which are reviewed here.

PATTERSON, Jody University of Alaska Fairbanks

First Approximation of a Surficial Lithic Scatter Typology in the Nutzotin Mountains, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Alaska

Surficial lithic scatters are commonly encountered during many archaeological survey projects. Surface scatters are often ignored in the literature and only described in the gray literature. Yet, with the use of clustering algorithms and multivariate statistics it is possible to group homogenous assemblages in an objective manner and use these groupings as data sets for answering archaeological questions. This paper is a first approximation of such a procedure. Assemblage data from surface lithic scatters ($n = 99$), located in the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, are grouped into clusters using hierarchical clustering. The clustered cases (clusters = 6) are then used as the grouping variable for discriminant analysis to determine what functions contribute to the formation of the clusters, if the clusters are valid, and if discriminant functions can accurately place new cases successfully into existing clusters. While the variables used here are general, the procedure shows potential for developing a typology of surface lithic scatters.

MASCHNER, Herbert D. G., and Nicole MISARTI, University of Wisconsin-Madison

A Late Arctic Small Tool Related Component at the End of the Alaska Peninsula

Excavations conducted at the Russell Creek Site (XCB-022) resulted in the identification of a 3100 to 3500 year old village site. Houses are small, oval, and less than two meters in diameter, and contain box-hearths. Artifacts include microblades, a microblade core, bifacial bi-points, ground stone, and a diverse bone technology. Waterfowl, cod, and sea mammals dominate faunal remains. A general overview of the site, findings, and preliminary interpretations will be provided.

PRESENTING ARCHAEOLOGY TO ALL ALASKANS

Co-Chairs: Becky Saleeby, National Park Service, and Diane Hanson, Office of History and Archaeology

This symposium will highlight public outreach programs, developed by professional archeologists, for presentation in the schools, at local museums, or with any group of non-professional archaeologists. It will be modeled after a symposium presented at the SAA meetings in 1998, which focused on the many high quality and creative public education programs sponsored by archeologists nationwide. Its goal is to provide a forum to share our Alaska success stories, and to encourage others to become involved in organizing and providing archeological education opportunities for all Alaskans.

SHAW, Robert, Office of History and Archaeology

The Boy Scout Merit Badge as a Means of Increasing Public Understanding of Archaeology

When discussing public education, archaeologists frequently focus on youth as a primary and ideal target group. Among youth, interest is high; they are impressionable and open to new ideas. With the newly (1997) revised Boy Scout Archaeology Merit Badge booklet, the community of professional archaeologists has an ideal opportunity to interact with our youthful constituents. The new program, well organized and open to professionally oriented programs, is demanding and conveys complex concepts. Alaska Anthropological Association (aaa) members provided a first use of the Archaeology Merit Badge program last year, and aaa looks forward to providing similar opportunities into the future.

McCALLUM, Mark, Tongass National Forest, Petersburg

Windows on the Past: Visitor Preferences at an Archaeological Site Near Petersburg, Alaska

We have witnessed a phenomenal growth of public archaeology programs, but little effort has been devoted to determining their effectiveness. Since 1993, Forest Service archaeologists have lead bi-weekly summer tours of a 2,000-year-old fish trap and petroglyph near Petersburg. Last summer we asked tour participants why they visit archaeological sites and how they prefer to learn. Questionnaire results suggest people visit sites to learn facts to perceive the feelings of past people. Visitors prefer site tours, visitor centers, self-guided interpretive trails and hands-on experiences. This information will help guide future development of Forest Service public archaeology programs.

KING, Robert E., Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage

Heritage Education in Alaska: A Progress Report

In the early 1990's, in response to a change in federal law, the nation's largest land-managing agency, the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM), inaugurated a far-reaching national program, "Heritage Education." It was designed with the twin goals of: 1) using the vast historic and archaeological resources under its jurisdiction to support the education of young Americans, and 2) strengthening children's sense of personal responsibility for the stewardship of America's cultural heritage. This slide-illustrated paper examines how this program has developed in Alaska, including one part of it called "Project Archaeology," which has since evolved into a statewide effort.

HANSON, Diane K, Alaska Office of History and Archaeology

Project Archaeology in Alaska

Alaska Project Archaeology is part of a national program developed by the Bureau of Land Management. The goal, like many archaeological educational programs, is to teach children to respect our common heritage, learn scientific methods and to not harm archaeological sites. Unlike many other programs, the intent is not to interact directly with the students, but to train teachers and archaeologists within the community to present lessons with an archaeological theme in the classroom. Alaska presents a set of logistical and communication problems trying to reach the educators that are usually not encountered by coordinators in other states.

DAVIS, Wyndeth, National Park Service, Alaska Support Office, Anchorage

Archaeology Alive! What are those interpreters THINKING????

Agency archaeologists rely on professional interpreters to communicate information to the public. Often the results are mutually unsatisfactory. All good interpretation is based on factual information. Yet interpreters often find wading in the waters of "archaeological fact" a spirit-dampening experience. Archaeologists can help interpreters understand basic concepts about the process of archaeology, which interpreters can use to better inform the public. Come learn what is going on in the minds of interpreters from an archaeologist in "deep cover" as a park ranger. Check out which tools we use, what we're up to -- you don't get this chance every day!

MASON, Rachel, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Teaching "The Rise of Civilization" to College Students

I taught The Rise of Civilization for the first time in the fall of 1998 at the Fort Richardson campus of UAA. Since this course fills a general requirement, and none of the students were anthropology majors, I expected that we would start at Ground Zero in introducing anthropological concepts. Although this was largely the case, I was surprised to find that due to public interest in archaeological discoveries, fueled by television programs, several of the students knew more than I did about Olduvai Gorge, the Egyptian pyramids, and the Hopewell Exchange Sphere. The most difficult challenge was to convey to the students an "anthropological" perspective in contrast to other approaches to prehistory.

BROWN, Nancy Brown, and Pat MARTIN, Curriculum/Bilingual Department, LKSD

The Mysterious World of Archaeology, Educational Standards, and Curriculum in a Rural Alaskan School District

Curriculum development in the Lower Kuskokwim School District (LKSD), the largest rural district, is driven by the Alaska State and National Standards. Anthropology, part of the National Council for the Social Studies Standards, is not part of the Alaska State Social Studies Standards which include Government and Citizenship, History, and Geography. Regardless, anthropology and archaeology are included in the District's curriculum. Instruction in Alaskan classrooms emphasizes the new High School Graduation Qualifying Exam which tests a student's ability in reading, writing, and math. This focus has an impact on other content area instruction including anthropology.

FIFIELD, Terry, Craig and Thorne Bay Ranger Districts, Tongass National Forest, Craig

Community Archaeology on Prince of Wales Island, Southeast Alaska

The people of Prince of Wales are faced with a changing economy and values, as well as new opportunities and ethical dilemmas. As the population and communities grow, the development opportunities of today clash with the responsibility to protect our archaeological legacy. Archaeology suddenly has meaning in the lives of today's island residents. Through an active program of Public or Community Archaeology we have sought to make this meaning a positive one. By sharing information with the public, involving members of the public in archaeological projects, and working with schools, a productive relationship has been forged, which encourages feedback between professional archaeologists and our many publics. In this paper I will discuss the Investigations at the Craig Ballpark Site, an ongoing community project, and the Coffman Cove Community Archaeology Project, an ambitious effort, which is just getting off the ground. These projects illustrate the many ways archaeology may serve the public while accomplishing its own goals.

FIFIELD, Terry, Craig and Thorne Bay Ranger Districts and E. James DIXON, Denver Museum of Natural

Reaching Out from the Rainforest: Public Involvement with Interdisciplinary Investigations at 49-PET-408, Prince of Wales Island

Investigations at an early Paleomarine cave site on northern Prince of Wales Island have provided many opportunities to involve the public. In planning the research at this inland cave site every effort was made to encourage responsible public participation and to provide information to the many interested sectors of the public. These efforts have included an internship program, volunteerism, student opportunities, and visitor hospitality. The research team has worked enthusiastically with local, national, and international media. Public talks have been hosted in communities throughout Southeast Alaska and in other parts of the country. These outreach efforts have enriched the project and given the people of Prince of Wales Island a pride in the work we are doing here and a sense of ownership in the project, which we hope translates into resource protection and future support for archaeological work.

LINDGREN, Alexandra, Kenaitze Indian Tribe, I.R.A., Kenai

Kenaitze Konnections

The mystique and appeal of archaeology travel through cultures, ages, and countries – everyone connects to this discipline. Kenaitze youth participate in excavations, surveys, and preservation and protection projects on federally managed Kenaitze ancestral land. Other Tribal youth, archaeological interns and interpreters catalog and study previous summers' artifacts and information at K'Beg, the Kenaitze Interpretive Site, intriguing and thrilling tourists, locals, school groups, and even fishermen with the knowledge and enthusiasm they share. The value and benefit of these projects includes the connections made past-present-future, youth-tribal Elder-public, while pride in and knowledge of our traditions and history are enhanced and strengthened.

CORBETT, Debra, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage

Archaeology, the Kenaitze Kids and the Russian River

In 1994 the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service joined with the Kenaitze Indian Tribe youth camp to do archaeology on the upper Kenai River. Every year since then tribal youth have helped with surveys and excavations in the S qilantnu Archaeological District. While the archaeological findings of this project exceed all expectations the lessons go far beyond dates and artifacts. This paper discusses the project and my expectations, the youth and the actual experiences of working with this project over the last 4 years.

LAUBENSTEIN, Karen J., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Introducing Anthropology/Archaeology Through Educational Fiction

Anthropologists research, publish findings, and theorize, but many have a difficult time preparing information for lay audiences. After nearly two decades of taking scientific papers and converting them into educational fiction for different age groups and types of publications, I have learned how to keep factual information and the science, but make it come alive using fiction as a mechanism rather than a camouflage. This has worked very successfully for the BLM's National Project Archaeology student handbooks introducing prehistoric and historic archaeology. I will discuss techniques, creativity, reading levels, character/plot development, writer's guides, and resources involved in writing educational fiction.

STEFFIAN, Amy, Alutiiq Museum, Kodiak

Broadcast Archaeology

In 1998, the Alutiiq Museum joined Kodiak's KMXT Public Radio to produce a weekly feature on Alutiiq heritage. *The Alutiiq Word of the Week* is a two minute show that combines Alutiiq vocabulary with a brief cultural lesson drawn from the museum's archaeological, ethnographic, and archival collections. The feature is designed to provide listeners with the sounds of Alutiiq language while increasing respect for Native heritage, knowledge of Alaskan prehistory, and public support for historic preservation. This paper describes *The Alutiiq Word of the Week* project and illustrates how print and electronic broadcasts can extend the reach of educational programs designed to share archaeology with the public.

SALEEBY, Becky, National Park Service

Archaeology Month: Reach Out and Touch Someone

The National Park Service (Alaska Support Office), as the primary sponsor of Alaska Archaeology Week for the past nine years, has taken the leap to join the ranks of states with month-long celebrations of archaeology. In this expanded scheduling window, community coordinators throughout the state have greater flexibility in planning lectures, children's programs, and museum tours for a local audience. We, as professional archaeologists, should also take this opportunity to reach out and touch a more diverse audience. This paper offers suggestions for planning relevant and educational programs for Alaskans of various ages, backgrounds, and interest levels.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE STUDY OF NORTHERN ART FORMS

Co-chairs: Molly Lee, and Aldona Jonaitis, University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks

Discussant: Suzi Jones, Anchorage Museum of History and Art

Interdisciplinary approaches to the study of expressive culture in the circumpolar North have increased dramatically since 1990. This panel will focus on recent developments broadly conceived. We encourage submissions such as case studies, comparative research and/or innovative theoretical approaches to the art, architecture, and material culture of the North.

JONAITIS, Aldona , UA Museum & UAF Department of Anthropology

The Cultural Biography of the Totem Pole

Many people think of totem poles as ancient artifacts from the Northwest Coast, but in reality they are a relatively recent invention of the Native people from this region. In this paper I will describe the pre-contact prototypes from which totem poles developed, the external forces and internal needs that operated upon that development, and the history of the totem poles from their earliest manifestations to those of the present. Attention will also be paid to the role tourism has played in the proliferation of totem poles in the 20th century.

LEE, Molly, UA Museum & UAF Department of Anthropology

Spirits into Seabirds: The Covenant Christian Church and the Secularization of Nunivak Island Masks

The Cu'pik-speaking Yup'ik Eskimos of Nunivak Island, like those of other localities in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta of southwestern Alaska, have a masking tradition dating back to prehistoric times. Analysis of a collection of 25 Nunivak masks at the University of Alaska Museum attests to a dramatic change in masks made in the 1940's and those made in the 1980's. Whereas the earlier masks depicted a variety of spirit beings and were designed to cover the face or forehead, later varieties represent seabirds (cormorants, loons, puffins or composites of these). Larger, more dramatic, and more complex than the earlier masks, the modern type are made to be hung on the wall, not worn or danced. This paper will trace these stylistic and functional changes and will suggest that they can be correlated to the introduction of Christianity to the Island. In 1936-7, a branch of the Evangelical Covenant Christian Church was founded at Mekoryuk by an Inupiaq Eskimo minister. I will suggest that altering the form and iconography of the masks is a strategy that has allowed the Nunivagmiut to embrace a conservative brand of Christianity while continuing to produce an art form that had proved one of their most reliable commodities to turn into money for the purchase of commercial goods.

LINCOLN, Amber, UA Museum & UAF Department of Anthropology

Beads, Baskets and Drums: The Role of Arts and Crafts in the Contemporary Yup'ik Subsistence Economy

In the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, a significant proportion of Central Yup'ik and Cu'pik people continue to live primarily off the land. Today, this requires a substantial cash boost, for snow machines, boats, guns and the gas and ammunition that fuel them. The disastrous 1997 and 1998 salmon seasons affected both the cash flow from commercial fishing and the availability of salmon for food. At the same time, the huge demand for tables and large audience of buyers at the Alaska Federation of Natives Crafts Fair indicates that arts and crafts production is on the rise and that their sale to outsiders may be one way of filling the economic gap. Based on research at the AFN Native Crafts Fair and on observation of a steering committee of concerned economists, bureaucrats and anthropologists attempting to encourage arts and crafts production in the Delta, this paper will focus on the continued symbolic importance of subsistence to Yup'ik culture, and on the question of whether the sale of arts and crafts can help perpetuate this way of life.

LINN, Angela, University of Alaska Museum & University of Alaska Fairbanks

Playing for Real: Alaska Native Play Dolls and the Anthropological Literature

Deposited at the University of Alaska Museum is one of the largest collections of Alaska Native dolls and figurines in any public institution. Among these, a significant number are children's play dolls. In Alaska Native cultures of earlier times, both life expectancy and childhood were relatively brief. Thus, play - and the role that dolls had in it - was of great importance. As is the case with many collections coming into

museums before the 1960's, documentation for the play dolls in the UAM collection is usually minimal or absent. This paper will consider major sources in the psychological and anthropological literature of play such as Piaget, Huizinga, Cohen and Norbeck as an alternative approach to understanding the role of play in the lives of Alaska Native children and the important contribution play dolls made to their social and psychological development.

MARTIN, Cydney, National Park Service and Dept. of Anthropology, UAF

Fashion and Function in the Far North: Inupiat Parka Trim 1880-1940

Prior to Euroamerican contact, Inupiat garments shared some design elements, construction techniques, and material types with other northern indigenous cultures. Although intergroup trade relationships may have fostered the exchange of some ideas and designs, individual groups maintained distinctive styles that were unique to their own regions. In the mid-nineteenth century whalers and explorers sailed north through Bering Strait, dramatically changing the social and economic environment of the north. In addition to providing western materials and tools to the Inupiat people, this changed environment created new rationales and opportunities for cultural exchange between native groups.

Parka trim designs from the late 1800s through the present reflect the increasing contact between Inupiat and Euroamerican cultures and, simultaneously, the increasing intermingling of design elements of Siberian, Alaskan and Canadian native peoples. Some parka trim elements change over time while others remain the same. By tracing these changes and correlating the pattern of their occurrence with the pattern of introduced western influences we can better understand the adjustments Inupiat and other northern indigenous peoples made to Euroamerican culture.

MORRIS, Lisa, University of Alaska Museum and University of Alaska Fairbanks

Mapping disaster: The Art of Henry Wood Elliott and the Decimation of the Pribilof Island Fur Seals

One of the most widely publicized environmental scandals of the 19th Century was the decimation of the Pribilof Island fur seals. Naturalist and watercolorist Henry Wood Elliott was at the heart of the controversy. In 1890, he authored a scathing report on the United States' management of the fur seal herd as well as the ravages inflicted on it by open-ocean sealers. To illustrate the destruction of the seals, Elliott produced fifteen watercolor maps intended for his report. Unfortunately, time constraints prevented these maps from being published. This paper will discuss the significance of these recently discovered maps and the tragic depletion of one of 19th-century America's most lucrative fur resources.

REINHARDT, Gregory A., Dept. of Social Sciences, University of Indianapolis

Eskimo Architecture: The Known and the Unknown

As the book *Eskimo Architecture* (co-authored with Molly Lee) goes to press, there remains a significant number of what Claude Lévi-Strauss referred to as "black boxes" (i.e., unknown dates, styles and the like) in the typologies across the Arctic. In the book we describe dwelling construction in some detail, discuss other non-dwelling built forms, create a typology of Eskimo winter and summer dwellings, and observe traits common to most of the Eskimo built environment of the early historic period. It is the non-material aspects of the investigation that remain most problematic: the emic validity of our typology, the relationship of gender to built reality, the variable meanings and symbolisms with which dwellings were imbued, the links between dwellings and subsistence, settlement, and mobility, the salience of energy requirements to house occupancy and other such lacunae in the ethnographic and archaeological records. Thus, the book only scratches the surface of what is known, what might yet be discovered, and what will remain forever in doubt. This paper will discuss some of the most important problematics of the research.

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY – COASTAL ALASKA

Chair: Roger Powers, University of Alaska Fairbanks

WEINBEGER, Eugena, University of Alaska Anchorage

A Look at Buldir in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries

This paper will look at Buldir in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries as seen through the archaeologist eyes. Examining lithics, wood artifacts, and bone deposits found there. The dig was led by Debbie Corbett with the US Fish and Wildlife, Dixie West with the University of Kansas, and Christine Lefevre with the National Museum of Natural History in Paris, and is a part of the Western Aleutian Archaeology and Paleobiology Project.

CARVER, G.A. and R. KNECHT, Museum of the Aleutians

Holocene Sea Levels and Coastal Occupation in the Eastern Aleutians

Holocene sea level along the Bering Sea coast in the eastern Aleutians has undergone several rapid rises and falls of up to 8 meters. These sea level changes have driven dynamic coastal processes that have impacted settlement patterns. Geomorphic evidence of former sea levels and radiocarbon ages from the Margaret Bay and Summer Bay sites at Unalaska place constraints on the age and magnitude of the sea level fluctuations. Archaeological evidence from these sites shows some of the impacts of the sea level changes on the settlement and subsistence patterns.

SALTONSTALL, Patrick, and Amy STEFFIAN, Alutiiq Museum

Early Prehistoric Settlement in Chiniak Bay: A View from Zaimka Mound

This paper presents preliminary results of an on-going study of early prehistoric settlement in the Chiniak Bay region of the Kodiak Archipelago. Archaeological excavations at Zaimka Mound in 1998 uncovered the remains of Early Kachemak and Ocean Bay Settlements. We describe the site's features, examine patterns in assemblage composition, and trace the origins of raw materials to investigate settlement function. Zaimka's Early Kachemak component seems to represent a fish camp, while its Ocean Bay layers contain evidence of a more permanent settlement. These occupations offer an expanded view of the variety of settlement types used by Kodiak's early foragers.

MASON, Owen, Alaska Quaternary Center

Wind, Water, Waves: Paleogeography, Sea Level and Storm History of the Katmai Coast

Seven thousand years of prehistory and geomorphic change are preserved at Mink Island (XMK-030), excavated by the NPS (1997-98). Mink Island, a till-covered bedrock knob, lies between two islets of the Takli archipelago, and is surrounded by a wide, active shore platform. Site sedimentation involved rapid (anthropogenic?) slope wash, archaeo-faunas and artifacts from brief Ocean Bay (OB) and Kachemak visits, airfall tephra, wind-deposited beach sand and a dune formed due to Neoglacial (3500 BP) storms or sediment supply intensification. XMK-030, <0.5 m below storm-deposited driftwood, is subject to annual wave action. Site stratigraphy lacks evidence of higher sea level (SL); instead indicating lower SL during OB, 7500-7000 BP, as at other OB Takli sites. The high SL stand proposed by Crowell and Mann (1995) should be rejected.

FOSTER Nora, R., University of Alaska Museum

Shellfish Remains from the Mink Island, XMK 030 Site, Katmai National Park, Alaska

Molluscan and other shell from the Mink Island site were examined as part of excavations during the 1998 field season. Twenty-one taxa were distinguished. Minimum number of individuals (MNI) of each taxon as compared by unit and level. Katherina tunicata, Mytilus trossulus, and Nucella lamellosa were found in all ten levels considered; Saxidomus giganteus, in seven levels, and Littorina sitkana in eight. All species found in the excavation were observed living in the immediate vicinity. Differences in the quantity, composition, and distribution of shellfish within the excavation change between the sixth and fifth levels. Change could be related to physical breakdown of the shell, cultural differences, or environmental change.

DILLEY, Thomas E., Kuskokwim Campus, University of Alaska, and Richard VANDERHOEK, National Park Service

Tephrochronology, soil stratigraphy, and coastal geomorphology of Aniakchak National Monument, Alaska

Over 40 tephra geochemical analyses and 25 radiocarbon dates allow for the development of a regional tephrochronology and stratigraphy to aid in the interpretation of the archaeology, pedology, and coastal geomorphology of Aniakchak National Monument. Three coastal beach-ridge complexes are located at the heads of Amber, Aniakchak, and Kujulik Bays and appear to have formed since the 3400 yr B.P. catastrophic eruption of Aniakchak Caldera. The lack of youthful raised marine terraces, the presence of prograded beach-ridge complexes at modern sea-level, and the occurrence of a wide intertidal wave-cut platform indicate late Holocene vertical tectonic stability.

VANDERHOEK, Richard, National Park Service

Near The Birthplace of the Winds: 1998 NPS Archaeological Survey of Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve

The 1998 NPS archaeological survey focused on sections of the monument and preserve not covered in 1997 including Kujulik Bay, Cape Kumlik, Aniakchak River, and sections of Aniakchak Bay. Over 1260 acres were surveyed, with 15 new sites found. Two village sites were discovered in Kujulik Bay, one featuring housepits ranged around a large (>15m wide) depression containing cultural material. Testing in Aniakchak Bay uncovered the edge of a prehistoric house floor with preserved wood planks, underlying a 1m thick shell midden that dates to 1450±40 RCY BP. Ongoing NPS research is developing a cultural chronology for this poorly known region.

YOUNG, Christopher E. Young, and Sabra GILBERT-YOUNG, Washington State University

1998 Coastal Erosion Assessment Survey, Shishmaref to Cape Espenberg, Bering Land Bridge National Monument, Northwest Alaska

During the summer of 1998, the National Park Service undertook a survey of the northern coast of the Bering Land Bridge National Monument to assess the impact of recent storm generated erosion damage to cultural resources. The survey covered 55 continuous miles of coast visiting 33 previously recorded archaeological sites, and identifying 39 new ones. The most acute erosion was noted on the 22 mile long Kivido barrier island. Evidence suggests some archaeological sites have eroded as much as two meters within the last year, with several sites exhibiting as much as seven meters of bluff retreat since 1986.

APPLYING ANTHROPOLOGY IN ALASKA TODAY: CONTEXT, PROCESS & OUTCOMES

Chair: Kerry D. Feldman, University of Alaska Anchorage

Papers are invited for what is hoped will be a full day session related to applying anthropology in Alaska today. "Applied Anthropology" has been loosely defined as "anthropology put to use." Papers from cultural or linguistic anthropologists are the focus of the session, but some topics in archaeology and biological anthropology would be appropriate as well. Practitioners outside of academia are particularly encouraged to submit papers. At the conclusion of the symposium there will be a general discussion of the "state of the art" in Alaska and the perceived training and education needs for applying (primarily sociocultural) anthropology in federal, state and private settings. The Anthropology Department of the University of Alaska Anchorage has proposed a Master's degree program in applied and general anthropology, with the encouragement and support of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. It is hoped that this symposium will assist in identifying what and how the UAA program, if approved by the UA Board of Regents at their June 1999 meeting, might best prepare applied anthropologists, particularly in sociocultural anthropology. The symposium papers will be examined for possible publication submission to the Occasional Anthropological Papers of the University of Alaska, Aurora (the publication of the Alaska Anthropological Association) or some other appropriate venue.

CORDES, Penelope M., Culture Matters

Old Tools, New Applications: The Use of Kinship Diagrams in Head Start.

This description of the application of anthropological methods in a pilot project to improve the mental health component of Head Start programs in Alaska illustrates features common to applied anthropology: interdisciplinary collaboration; advocacy; community resistance to research; and limitations on the role of the anthropologist.

FELDMAN, Kerry, University of Alaska Anchorage

Applied Anthropologist as Sleuth: King Salmon Village & Tribal Status Research

In 1998 the King Salmon Village Council attempted to apply for recognition under the Indian Reorganization Act. The Village enlisted anthropological assistance to document the presence of Native peoples as of May 1936 in and around present day King Salmon and the genealogical ties of current Native residents/Village Council members to those ancestral inhabitants. A problem for such recognition was the U.S. government's claim, in constructing an air base there in 1942 to confront the Japanese invasion of the Aleutian Islands, that it was uninhabited. And there are current white eyewitnesses to support such a claim. The evidence to support Native habitation in the King Salmon area would have to come from a variety of sources, requiring the holistic anthropological mode of inquiry: archaeology, linguistics, ethnohistory, federal archives (reindeer herding records, Western Union telegraph records, census data), Russian explorer journals, photographs, Russian Orthodox Church records and genealogical interviews. A hitherto unknown Native name for the prehistoric barabara village at the confluence of King Salmon Creek and Naknek River was discovered: "anaqchiak" ("a shitty place"). In addition, a hitherto unknown Native name for "New Savonoski" was discovered: "Ulutluq" (Tide-Overflows). And perhaps the mystery of how "Eskimo Creek" got its name has been resolved. This paper makes a plea for tying anthropological theory and rigorous method to ethnohistorical research so that the latter is not simply turning on a tape recorder and getting "varied voices" in our "texts."

BARNHARDT, Ray, Professor of Cross Cultural Studies, University of Alaska Fairbanks

The Melding of Emic and Etic in Indigenous Education Reform

The presentation will explore the nexus between emic and etic perspectives as they are brought to bear in a large-scale initiative aimed at integrating indigenous knowledge systems into formal education institutions in Alaska. The examples will be drawn from the field experiences associated with the Alaska Rural Systemic Initiative – an educational reform effort co-sponsored by the Alaska Federation of Natives, the University of Alaska and the National Science Foundation.

SMITH, David M., University of Alaska Fairbanks

Surfacing Tacit Realities as a Tool in Educational Program Assessment

Critical ethnographic attention to schooling and education has demonstrated the importance of tacit realities in explicating educational processes and their often puzzling outcomes. This paper describes a model developed and used by the author for surfacing these realities in a form that can be used by educators in assessing both expected and unexpected outcomes of program implementation.

GILMORE, Perry, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Using Anthropological and Linguistic Perspectives on Language Socialization in Teacher Education

Cross-cultural studies of the cultural dimensions of language socialization provide perspectives that can greatly expand traditional understanding of how languages are acquired and are taught. In this paper the author analyzes her experiences in applying these understandings, gained from her own extensive research, to teacher education.

FAST, Phyllis, A., University of Alaska Fairbanks

Anthropology or Native Studies, What is the Difference

Anthropology and Native Studies have a dialogic relationship, wherein one is the Subject, the other the Object, which implicates itself in the heuristics of teaching courses which are recognizably separate from those of the Subject. So few of the Alaska Native Studies courses at UAF are housed solely in the Alaska Native Studies department, that students have trouble understanding what the department does that matters to any of them. In this state of cultural and pedagogic ambiguity a Native anthropologist attempts to explain, at least to herself what Native Studies contributes to Anthropology, and visa versa. Besides the thorn-in-the-side manifestation of having the Object irritatingly present at faculty meetings, Native Studies provides a continuing source of interactive data directly to the university. On the other hand, anthropology's plethora of analytical modes brings Native people countless new methods of exploring themselves, so much so, that Native students are often more interested in pursuing an Anthropology major than a Native Studies minor. These and other dilemma are contemplated in this paper.

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ANTHROPOLOGY

Chair: Peter Schweitzer, University of Alaska Fairbanks

STEPHENS, KAERIN S., University of Alaska Anchorage

Tibetan Medicine in Exile: Contemporary Practitioners and Traditional Knowledge

This paper discusses rapid cultural change in an indigenous medical tradition using Arjun Appadurai's model on the cultural dimensions of globalization (1991, 1996). The data is based on historical reports, publications of the Tibetan Medical and Astro Institute and contemporary practitioners of traditional medicine in Tibetan communities throughout India and Nepal between 1992 and 1994. Contemporary Tibetan medical practice flourishes in exile despite the presence of other Asian medical traditions and biomedicine. Mechanization and expansion of training facilities followed financial aid from the Indian government and international donors. Information and images of Tibetan medicine in exile have been commercialized to attract Western patrons who are open to alternative forms of healing with a strong metaphysical component.

YAMIN, Sveta, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Healing Through Symbols: Indigenous Conceptualization of Power within the Context of Siberian Shamanism

This paper presents an analysis of the symbolism underlying shamanic healing within the Siberian context, which encompasses the indigenous cosmology, perception of illness, as well as historical and ecological settings. Of particular interest is the indigenous conceptualization of shamanic power, which is suggested to be the key factor contributing to the overall success of shamanism as a healing system. The perception of power is constructed with various indigenous notions and the conceptual qualities associated with them. Such notions are derived from the native mythology, belief system, cultural history, and ecology, and, in turn, are symbolically incorporated into all aspects of the shamanic healing. This paper also addresses the syncretic elements observed in the Siberian shamanism and discusses the historical processes which underlie them. The syncretic notions are suggested to function as meaningful symbols in the construction of the indigenous conceptualization of shamanic power during the process of culture change.

KOSKEY, Michael S., University of Alaska Fairbanks

The Consequences of State and Collective Farm Reform in the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug

Reindeer herding in the Russian north has undergone rapid and severe changes in Russia's post-Soviet period. The implementation of Russia's privatization program (1993-1994) seriously disrupted the viability of collective and state farms, and especially affected those farms oriented towards reindeer herding. Often very dependent on the Soviet Russian state political system and its social and economic institutions, severe hardships have become commonplace among reindeer herders and herds. Former state farm and collective farm reorganizations stripped many social services from the control of the farms, placing them under the control of the regional administration. This administration, however, has proven unable to consistently supply social services or foster free market capitalist reform among reindeer herding enterprises. Many of the problems endured by reindeer herders and their herds, however, have their origin in the Soviet period, and still limit the viability of reindeer herding as a sustainable market-oriented enterprise today.

ANTES, Scott E. Antes, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Bingo People and Non-Bingo People: Socialization, Economics and the Attribution of Blame

This paper focuses on the ubiquitous bingo phenomenon present in traditionally subsistence-oriented Alaskan communities, and the attitudes within those communities towards playing bingo. On one hand there are those community members—the "bingo people"—who praise bingo as vehicle through which friends can socialize, and as a source of revenue without which certain local salaries could not be paid. On the other hand are those—the "non-bingo people"—who blame bingo for a majority of their community's serious social ills. Whatever bingo's perceived impact on a given community, few would argue that—for better or worse—bingo has been a significant causal agent in local culture change.

CRAVER, Amy, Folklore Institute, Indiana University

Talking Circles, Radionuclides, Traditional Knowledge, and Databases: Icons for a Postmodern Arctic Research Agenda

As traditional knowledge begins to be included into Arctic research agendas and initiatives, there is a growing expectation on the part of Alaska Natives that they will be full partners in setting future Arctic research agendas and their systems of knowledge will inform and enhance western science. Focusing on a project that uses talking circles to elicit traditional knowledge from Native science experts, which is then documented in a database, this paper will explore how traditional knowledge is negotiated, interpreted, transformed, and displayed to satisfy various local/global agendas.

FILMS AND POSTERS

THORNTON, Thomas F., University of Alaska Southeast and UAS Media Services

Time of Gathering: Tlingit Berry Picking in Glacier Bay

This 18-minute film, produced for the National Park Service, follows Tlingit elders on a berry picking trip to Glacier Bay National Park in 1996. The traditional homeland and food collecting area ("our icebox") of the Huna Tlingit, Glacier Bay was especially renowned for its prodigious patches of berries, many varieties of which were rarely found in quantity elsewhere. Tlingit clans owned and managed the most productive berry patches as hereditary property. Although park regulations have constrained traditional Tlingit activities, berries can still be legally harvested and, thus, form a vital material, social, and spiritual link to their ancestral home.

BROADBENT, Noel, University of Umea

Ice Hunters of the Bay of Bothnia

This Swedish video documents seal hunting historically known from the 1500s, but archaeologically documents as early as AD 400. Large expeditions were launched every spring and most village men were involved for as long as three months each year, from February to May. Specialized boats, skis, and clothing were used on the ice and in open leads. Up to 15,000 ringed and gray seals were taken each

season. Each seal boat was manned by three to five men from the same village and the take was shared equally. In addition to providing for local needs, seal oil is recorded as having been one of Stockholm's earliest trade items.

HANSON, Christine L Hanson and Hasmin S. MILLER, University of Alaska Anchorage

LEH in Medieval Scandinavia

The development of enamel defects is a topic of considerable interest among skeletal biologists. Linear enamel hypoplasias (LEH) are commonly studied as they are generally thought to represent stress-induced growth disruptions. The present research uses the frequency of LEH in spatially dispersed but chronologically compact samples to document regional differences in growth stress.

The samples consist of 1068 teeth representing the permanent dentition of 921 individuals from medieval Scandinavia. The individuals came from six locations in Denmark, Norway, and Greenland. The highest frequency of LEH occurred in the lower canine (29.13%) followed by the upper central incisor (27.51%). According to developmental charts, the upper incisor and lower canine crowns are completely formed between 4 and 7 years of age. Thus early childhood seems to have been a stressful time for medieval Scandinavians. Overall, LEH were more common in maxillary teeth than in mandibular teeth. Statistically significant differences in LEH frequencies were not found between males and females but locations did differ significantly.

HIGGS, Andrew, Northern Land Use Research, Inc., Fairbanks

Archaeology and History of Citizen's Mill

In 1991, Northern Land Use Research archaeologists documented the ruins of a three-stamp mill and circular concentrating table found on Melba Creek, 17 miles north of Fairbanks. Preservation efforts relocated the mill ruins to Fairbanks as part of the Fort Knox Mitigation program. Since its discovery and reconstruction, continued historical research has authenticated the significance of the mill. Dubbed the "Citizen's Mill," it was the first ore-crushing mill in the Fairbanks Mining District. Originally designed and erected in 1909 at the Fairbanks foundry of Brambaugh, Hamilton and Kellogg, the mill serves as an example of local engineering. Funded by several Fairbanks entrepreneurs, the mill succeeded in drawing attention away from the competing town of Chena, and helped start a boom for gold lode prospecting in the district. After several years of successful performance in Fairbanks, the mill eventually moved to Melba Creek. Now 90 years later, the reconstructed Citizen's Mill resides at Alaskaland, less than two miles from its original townsite location.

BENDER, Susan, National Park Service

The Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists

The Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists (ACZ) is composed of members representing all levels and types of expertise in faunal analysis; from the established professional, to students at the secondary school level through the undergraduate and graduate levels of the college system. ACZ members represent Federal, State of Alaska, Municipal, and Private agencies and sectors. The common bond between ACZ members is their interest in anthropology and Alaskan archaeology, and specifically zooarchaeology. As an Interest Group of the Alaska Anthropological Association, the mission of ACZ is to promote research and communication on issues relating to the archaeological interface between humans and animals.
