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Alaska Anthropological Association

24th Annual Meeting



Klondike Indian Village (Tappan Adney 1902)

April 10 – 12, 1997
Westmark Whitehorse Hotel
Whitehorse, Yukon

24TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
APRIL 9 – 12, 1997
WHITEHORSE, YUKON

Wednesday 8 – 10 pm	Welcoming Reception MacBride Museum 1 st Ave. and Wood St.			
Time	Village Square I	Village Square II	Village Square III	Village Boardroom
Thursday Morning	Beringia – Current Research and Directions for the Future		Transnationalism and the Politics of Identity: Current Issues of Ethnicity in the North	Registration Desk Book Display Posters
Thursday Afternoon	Prehistory of the Interior Northwest		Transnationalism and the Politics of Identity: Current Issues of Ethnicity in the North	↓
Thursday 5:00 – 6:00			General Meeting: The Future of the APUA	
Thursday 7:30 – 9:00 pm	Yukon Science Institute Public Lecture: Women and Symbols of the Ice Age Magherita Mussi			
Friday Morning	The Archaeology and History of the Gold Rush		Arctic Prehistory	Registration Desk Book Display Posters
Friday Afternoon	The Archaeology and History of the Gold Rush		Arctic Prehistory	↓
Friday 3:30 - 4:30 pm	Plenary Session: Archaeology and the Media Heather Pringle			
Friday 6 – 7 pm	Cash Bar			
Friday Evening	Banquet & Awards Keynote Address: "Placing Yukon and Alaska Prehistory" Donald W. Clark			
Saturday Morning	Oral Traditions, Heritage Studies and Art: First Nations Concerns			Registration Desk Book Display Posters
Saturday 12:00 – 1:30 pm		Luncheon Keynote Address: "Niqita! An Old Personal Beef Revisited" Milton M.R. Freeman		↓
Saturday Afternoon	Oral Traditions, Heritage Studies and Art: First Nations Concerns			↓
Saturday 3:50 – 4:50 pm				Poster Session
Saturday 4:30	Association Business Meeting			
Saturday 7:00 & 8:00 pm	Tours of the Yukon Beringia Interpretive Centre Meet in the Lobby			
Saturday Evening	Belzoni Society Party - TBA			

PROGRAMME & ABSTRACTS

Wednesday, 9 April 1997

WELCOMING RECEPTION

Place: MacBride Museum

Time: 8:00 – 10:00 p.m.

Welcoming reception is hosted by the MacBride Museum and the Yukon Historical and Museums Association. An opportunity to meet and chat with conference participants and members of the Yukon heritage community, and to tour the museum. A conference registration table will be set up at the museum in conjunction with the reception. The MacBride Museum is located at First Ave and Wood Street, a block east of the Westmark Hotel.

Thursday – Saturday, April 10-12, 1997

Village Board Room

Registration Desk (8:30 am – 5 pm)

Book Display

Poster Session

Message Board

New Village Board Room

Slide Preview (8:00 am – 5 pm)

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

Thursday, 10 April 1997

SESSION I

BERINGIA: CURRENT RESEARCH AND DIRECTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

Chairs: Jacques Cinq-Mars and Richard E. Reanier

Organizers: Michael L. Kunz and Jacques Cinq-Mars

Village Square I & II

- 8:20 GAL, ROBERT AND STEVEN L. KLINGLER
Deceptive Fundament: New Data from Northwest Alaska
- 8:40 REANIER, RICHARD E.
Alaskan Fluted Points - A Fiftieth Anniversary
- 9:00 BEVER, MICHAEL R. AND MICHAEL L. KUNZ
Paleoindian Technology and the Alaskan Mesa Complex: Results of a Preliminary Comparative Analysis
- 9:20 PEARSON, GEORGES A.
Of Microblades and Chindadn Points: Results of the 1996 Moose Creek Expedition
- 9:40 MANN, DANIEL H., PETEET, DOROTHY M., AND RICHARD E. REANIER
Climate and Ecology During Paleoindian Occupation North of the Brooks Range, Alaska
- 10:00 COFFEE BREAK
- 10:20 MACINTOSH, GORDON D.
Paleoecology of Daylight Coming Out Lake, Beaver Creek, Yukon: Life on the Edge
- 10:40 PEARSON, GEORGES A. Non-Mongoloid Pleistocene Expansions: Old and New Ideas on the Origins of the First Americans
- 11:00 KUNZ, MICHAEL L.
Passing Through Beringia: Speculation Concerning the Reasons Behind the Apparent Rapid Spread of Humans throughout the Western Hemisphere
- 11:20 CINQ-MARS, JACQUES
Beringian Paradoxes
- 11:40 ROGER POWERS (DISCUSSANT)

SESSION 2

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN CULTURAL STUDIES

Chair: Patrick Moore

Village Square III

- 9:00 TLEN, DANIEL
Writing Tutchone
- 9:20 MOORE, PATRICK
Ethnonyms and the Kaska Noun Dictionary Project
- 9:40 MISHLER, CRAIG
Saturnalia in the Subarctic: Reflections on the Gwich'in New Year
- 10:00 COFFEE BREAK
- 10:20 SHEPARD, RITA S.
From Qasgi to Church: The Relationship Between Material and Ideological Transition
- 10:40 CUSACK-McVEIGH, HOLLY
Teakettles, Ghosts and Graves: An Analysis of Situational Meaning
- 11:00 JACKSON, LOUISE M.
Private Collectors as Little Heard Voices in Contemporary Museological Discourse:
Implications for Emerging and Established Alaskan Collections in the Late 1990s
- 11:20 STONE, GEORGE
Ritual, Time and Person in America
- 11:40 SWACKHAMMER, MAC
Repatriation Activities at Museums in Canada and the United States

SESSION 3

PREHISTORY OF THE INTERIOR NORTHWEST

Chair: Raymond Le Blanc

Village Square I & II

- 1:30 RUTHERFORD, DOUG
1995 And 1996 Excavations at JeUs-28: A Paleoarctic Tradition Site Located on Chasàn
Chùà (McIntyre Creek), Whitehorse, Southwest Yukon
- 1:50 HARE, GREG AND T.J. HAMMER
New Data for a Late Persistence of Microblades in the Yukon

- 2:10 HANSON, DIANE K.
Recent Archaeological Investigations at Gulkana, Alaska
- 2:30 NOWAK, MICHAEL
Seasonality and Site Use: Logic and the Reality of Toolkit Specialization
- 2:50 MALYK-SELIVANOVA, NATALIA, ASHLEY, GAIL, GLASCOCK, MICHAEL, AND NEFF, HECTOR
Prehistoric Chert Quarries in the Western Brooks Range, Northwest Alaska
- 3:10 COFFEE BREAK
- 3:30 REANIER, RICHARD E.
Global Positioning System Applications in Archaeology
- 3:50 VANDERHOEK, RICHARD, DILLEY, THOMAS E. AND CHARLES E. HOLMES
North Gerstle Point: A Deeply Stratified Multi-component Site in the Central Tanana Valley, Alaska
- 4:10 DIXON, E. JAMES, HEATON, TIMOTHY H., AND TERENCE E. FIFIELD
Early Holocene Human Remains and the Paleoenvironment of Prince of Wales Island, Southeast Alaska
- 4:30 LE BLANC, RAYMOND
New Dates for an Old Technology: Large Blade Industries in Northeastern Yukon
- 4:50 GENERAL DISCUSSION

SESSION 4

TRANSNATIONALISM AND THE POLITICS OF IDENTITY: CURRENT ISSUES OF ETHNICITY IN THE NORTH

Organizers: Peter Schweitzer and Arthur Mason

Village Square III

- 1:30 SCHREIBER, THOMAS
The Dilemma of Belonging: Squaring the Self and the Nation
- 1:50 KOESTER, DAVID
Globalization in Local Discourses of Justice and Need: Itel'mens of Kamchatka Appeal to the United Nations
- 2:10 SCHWEITZER, PETER
Transnational Eskimos: Naukan Yupik Strategies of Ethnic Distinction and Affiliation

- 2:30 MASON, ARTHUR
Lands of Liberty? A Transnational Perspective from Mexicans Working on Kodiak Island
- 2:50 KINGSTON, DEANNA
The Wolf Dance and King Island Communities and Identities
- 3:10 COFFEE BREAK
- 3:30 PETER SCHWEITZER (DISCUSSANT)
- 3:50 GENERAL DISCUSSION
-

5:00 – 6:00 GENERAL MEETING ON THE FUTURE OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL PAPERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

Village Square III

- 7:30 YUKON SCIENCE INSTITUTE PUBLIC LECTURE:
WOMEN AND SYMBOLS OF THE ICE AGE: THE PALEOLITHIC FIGURINES OF ITALY AND EURASIA.

Presented by Mme. Margherita Mussi, Dipartimento di Scienze dell' Antichità, Università di Roma. Co-sponsored by the Yukon Science Institute and the Yukon Beringia Interpretive Centre of the Yukon Heritage Branch. Westmark Whitehorse Hotel, Village Square I & II. Everyone is welcome!

Friday, 11 April 1997

SESSION 5A

ARCTIC PREHISTORY

Chair: Allen P. McCartney

Village Square III

- 9:20 FRIESEN, MAX
Long-Term Patterns of Interaction on Herschel Island, Northern Yukon Territory
- 9:40 HARRITT, R.K. AND O.K. MASON The Western Arctic Whale Hunting Societies Regional Interaction Project: Recent Archaeology and Geomorphology at Wales, Alaska
- 10:00 COFFEE BREAK
- 10:20 MCCARTNEY, ALLEN P. AND JAMES M. SVELLE
Bowhead Size Selection by Prehistoric North Alaskan Whaling Societies
- 10:40 STEEN, SUSAN L. AND ROBERT W. LANE
Habitual Activities Among Two Alaskan Eskimo Populations Based on Musculoskeletal Stress Markers
- 11:00 HALL, EDWIN S. JR. AND RICHARD E. REANIER
Ipiutak Houses at the Feniak and Bateman Sites, Arctic Alaska
- 11:20 WORKMAN, WILLIAM AND KAREN WOOD WORKMAN
1996 Test Excavations at a Late Prehistoric Site at Port Graham, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska
- 11:40 SUTHERLAND, PATRICIA D.
New Evidence for Links Between Alaska and Arctic Canada: the Satkualuk Site in the Mackenzie Delta

SESSION 6A

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE GOLD RUSH

Organizers: T.J. Hammer and Doreen Cooper

Village Square I & II

- 9:00 LEEPER, KARLENE
Rumors of Gold on the Kobuk River
- 9:20 KING, ROBERT E.
Stereo-Photography and the Klondike Gold Rush

- 9:40 ADKINS, CHARLES
.30-30 Archaeology: The Gold Rush Standard Rifle Cartridge
- 10:00 COFFEE BREAK
- 10:20 COOK, JOHN P., MORGAN, LAEL AND GRETCHEN LAKE
A Study of the Fairbanks Population in its First Decade
- 10:40 COOPER, DOREEN
Minnie Shotridge Moore, from Tlingit Princess to Victorian Matron
- 11:00 HAMMER, T.J.
Differential Abandonment Processes and Intrasite Assemblage Variability at a Klondike Gold Rush Transportation Settlement
- 11:20 MILLS, ROBIN O.
Extractive Settlement Systems and Historic Mining in Interior Alaska
- 11:40 NEUFELD, DAVID
What's Important, What Gets Funded and Who's Accountable? Parks Canada and Chilkoot Trail National Historic Park

SESSION 5B

ARCTIC PREHISTORY (CONTINUED)

Village Square III

- 1:30 JENSEN, ANNE M.
Climate Change and Commercial Whaling: Effects on Subsistence in Alaska and Greenland
- 1:50 LORING, STEPHEN
New Perspectives on Western Aleutian Prehistory: 1996 Fieldwork on Agattu
- 2:10 REINHARDT, GREGORY A.
Planned Handedness?: Differences in Certain Antler Arrowheads
- 2:30 MOONEY, JAMES
This Old House: A Life History of an 18th Century Aleutian Longhouse at Reese Bay, Unalaska, Alaska
- 2:50 GENERAL DISCUSSION
- 3:10 COFFEE BREAK

SESSION 6B

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE GOLD RUSH (CONTINUED)

Village Square I & II

- 1:30 ROSS, ALEXANDRA M. AND ROBIN O. MILLS
"Lamonts Crystallized Eggs": The Potential of Tin Cans in Historic Archaeology
- 1:50 MASTRODONATO, THERESA
Spatial Analysis at an Early 20th Century Historic Mining Site: Tofty, Alaska
- 2:10 SWEENEY, MARY ANN
Frontiers, Beyond the Myth: An Archaeological Proposal and Brief Introduction to Historical Archaeology in the Upper Innoko Drainage
- 2:30 GRAHAM, AMANDA
Spawning Run and Gold Rush: Is a Multicultural History of the Yukon within Our Grasp?
- 2:50 GENERAL DISCUSSION
- 3:10 COFFEE BREAK

3:30 - 4:30 PLENARY SESSION
Village Square I & II

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE MEDIA

Heather Pringle

Contributing Editor, National Geographic Traveler,
Field Correspondent for Equinox Magazine

DINNER BANQUET AND AWARDS CEREMONY

Place: Village Square I & II

6:00 – 7:00 PM No Host Bar

7:00 – Dinner, followed by Awards and Keynote Address

9-ish – Canadian Juno Award Winner **JERRY ALFRED** in Concert
Northern Tutchone Songs and Music

KEYNOTE ADDRESS:

PLACING YUKON AND ALASKA PREHISTORY

Donald W. Clark

Archaeological Survey of Canada
Canadian Museum of Civilization

Saturday, 12 April 1997

SESSION 7A

ORAL TRADITIONS, HERITAGE STUDIES AND ART: FIRST NATIONS CONCERNS

Organizers: Ingrid Johnson and Marilyn Jensen

Village Square I

- 9:00 ANUNGAZUK, HERBERT O.
"I Want to Learn From the Elders": A Recent Surge to Gather Critical Lifeways
Information from the Indigenous Elders of Alaska
- 9:20 NAGY, MURIELLE
Taking Elders to the Land: Inuvialuit Oral History and the Development of New Parks
- 9:40 CRUIKSHANK, JULIE AND TANYA ARGOUNOVA
Establishing Cultural Identity in Post-Soviet Siberia: Oral Tradition and Material Culture
in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)
- 10:00 COFFEE BREAK
- 10:20 NADASDY, PAUL
The Politics of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK); Research and Application
- 10:40 THORNTON, THOMAS F.
The Localization of Traditional Ecological Knowledge
- 11:00 GREER, SHEILA
Environmental Impact Assessment: Traditional Knowledge and Heritage Resource
Management
- 11:20 JACKSON, DAWN
Understanding Repatriation: Establishing Ownership through Family History
- 11:40 MOORE, PATRICK
Mack Peter's Drum

LUNCHEON

Place: Village Square II & III

Time: 12:00 – 1:30

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

NIQITA! AN OLD PERSONAL BEEF REVISITED

Milton M.R. Freeman

University of Alberta

SESSION 7B

ORAL TRADITIONS, HERITAGE STUDIES AND ART: FIRST NATIONS CONCERNS (CONTINUED)
Village Square I

- 1:30 WALKER, BRIAN
Yukon Aboriginal Watercraft - A Continuing Tradition
- 1:50 PROFEIT-LEBLANC, LOUISE AND MARILYN JENSEN
Athapaskan Footwear Exhibition: Footsteps in Time
- 2:10 JENSEN, MARILYN
Footsteps In Time Athapaskan Exhibit of Footwear: Tracking Athapaskan Material culture
- 2:30 JOHNSON, INGRID
Southern Yukon Beadwork Objects: Learning from our Material Past
- 2:50 COFFEE BREAK
- 3:10 Violet Storer (Ta'an Kwach'an First Nation) and Phyllis Morrow (University of Alaska Fairbanks) (DISCUSSANTS)
- 3:30 GENERAL DISCUSSION
-

POSTER SESSION

VILLAGE BOARD ROOM

3:50 - 4:50

PATTERSON, MARY

Dig Afognak: A Partnership in Alaskan Archaeology

STEFFIAN, AMY AND ELIZABETH PONTTI

The Growth of a Tribal Museum: An Alutiiq Example

STEEN, S.L., STREET, STEVEN R. AND R.W. LANE

Correlations Between the Historical Subsistence Strategies of Bering Sea Eskimos and the Skeletal Evidence for Activity-Related Stress

HAMMER, T.J., HARE, GREG AND RUTH GOTTHARDT
The Canyon City Archaeology Project

OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
Alaska Project Archaeology

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS MEETING

Village Square I

Time: 4:30 - Members are urged to attend!

TOURS OF THE YUKON BERINGIA INTERPRETIVE CENTRE

7:00 pm and 8:00 pm

The Yukon Beringia Interpretive Centre is scheduled to open in May, 1997. Previews of the work in progress will be offered to AAA meeting participants.

Sign up sheets will be available at Registration Desk. Meet in the Lobby.

Space is limited – sign up early!

BELZONI SOCIETY PARTY

Time and location to be announced

ABSTRACTS
KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Thursday, 10 April 1997, 7:30 pm
Yukon Science Institute Public Lecture
Westmark Whitehorse Hotel

Margherita Mussi

Dipartimento di Scienze dell' Antichità, Università di Roma

Women and Symbols of the Ice Age: The Paleolithic Figurines of Italy and Eurasia

Delicate carvings depicting women have been found in some 30 Upper Palaeolithic sites of Eurasia, spreading from South-Western France to Siberia. Their age clusters between 28,000 and 20,000 bp, i.e. in the millennia antedating the last Glacial Maximum. The female imagery of later sites, at which engravings are much more frequent, displays distinct characteristics and will not be considered here.

Most of the sites are located in Europe, where there is also a longer history of systematic archaeological research. Only a minority of them, however, yielded more than one or two isolated specimens. The Balzi

Rossi or Grimaldi sites, in Italy and just south of the once glaciated Alps, are one of those exceptional sites at which several figurines were discovered: they are 15 all together, by far the largest sample from Western Europe. Part of the collection has only recently turned up in Canada. This new evidence, together with information gained at several more European sites, allows us to define a specific regional style -i.e., a "West European" one. Other regional styles in female imagery have been previously described by archaeologists working in the Russian plains and in Siberia.

On the other hand, typological and technological similarities link together figurines discovered at a great distance from each other, including the Italian ones. This evidence suggests a broad net of direct and indirect relations, stretching over the continent and linking together distant sites, while allowing for local traditions to develop. This is in good accordance with recent archaeological overviews, after which, before the last Glacial Maximum sparse human groups inhabited a largely depopulated Eurasia, keeping loose relationships with each other.

The Balzi Rossi figurines also give some clues to understanding the rites and ideology of Ice Age populations. Most notably, some specimens are doubles, depicting a woman together with a monster, or mythical

being. While other double carvings were already known before the recent re-discovery of the Balzi Rossi figurines, it is now established for the first time that: 1) anthropomorphic figures with animal attributes are

mythical beings, and not masked humans; 2) women are directly connected with such mythical beings.

Further readings:

- Abramova, Z. 1995. *L'art paléolithique d'Europe orientale et de Sibérie*. Grenoble: J.Millon.
- Bisson, M. and Bolduc P. 1994. Previously undescribed figurines from the Grimaldi Caves. *Current Anthropology* 35: 458-468.
- Delporte, H. 1993. *L'image de la Femme dans l'art préhistorique*. Paris: Picard.
- Mussi, M. Continuity and change in Italy at the last glacial maximum. In: O.Soffer and C.Gamble (eds.), *The World at 18000 BP*, Vol. I: High Latitudes, p.126-147. London: Unwin Hyman.
- Mussi, M. 1995. L'utilisation de la stéatite dans les grottes des Balzi Rossi (ou grottes de Grimaldi). *Gallia-Préhistoire* 33: 1-16.
- Mussi, M. 1995. Les statuettes italiennes de pierre tendre de Savignano et Grimaldi. In: H.Delporte (ed.) "La Dame de Brassempouy", *ERAUL* 74, p. 169-185.
- Mussi, M. and Roebroeks, W. 1996. The Big Mosaic. *Current Anthropology* 37: 697-699.

Friday, 11 April 1997, 4:00 pm
Plenary Session
Westmark Whitehorse Hotel

Heather Pringle
Contributing Editor – National Geographic Traveler
Field Correspondent – Equinox Magazine
The Media and the Messengers

In recent years, North Americans have developed an almost insatiable appetite for books, magazines and television documentaries on scientific subjects. While there is little doubt that the public hungers to learn more about archaeology and anthropology, researchers in these fields have been slow to embrace this audience. Such reticence could prove increasingly costly as competition for scarce research funds heats up. To generate widespread support for their disciplines, archaeologists and anthropologists need to learn how to work with the media. A contributor to such magazines as *Science*, *New Scientist*, *Islands*, *National Geographic Traveler*, *Geo*, *Canadian Geographic* and *Equinox*, Pringle will offer suggestions on how to get researchers' messages across the airwaves and onto the printed page.

Friday, 11 April 1997, 7:00 pm
Keynote Address
Westmark Whitehorse Hotel

Donald W. Clark
Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization
Placing Yukon and Alaska Prehistory

Two score years ago Richard S. MacNeish penned the title "Men Out of Asia: As Seen from the Northwest Yukon". The northwest Yukon was primarily the Engigstciak site. Today, again with the Engigstciak site as a foil (or "foiled by..."?), we examine features common to the prehistory of interior and northern Alaska and the Yukon. The two areas are essentially one culture region,

but the Yukon intervenes between Alaska and interior North America. Consideration of the conjoint positioning of Alaska and the Yukon and their geography enhances our understanding of technological and cultural traditions, communication and prehistoric events in far northwestern North America.

Saturday, 12 April, 12:00 pm
Keynote Address
Westmark Whitehorse Hotel

Milton R. Freeman
Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta
Niqita! An Old Personal Beef Revisited

Arctic anthropologists, for the most part have paid scant attention to the anthropology of food. Certainly we know a great deal about foraging behaviour, the technology of capture, the division of game—sometimes down to the kilogram (yes, you're in Canada!). But what does food really signify? The answer, to this observer, is far more than we ascribe to it. This lunchtime reflection ponders what we might gain (figuratively of course!) by taking food more seriously. And we may consider an Inuit elder's statement reported in one of Hugh Brody's articles: "When you are old, you will care more about food and less about sex. So it is with the caribou". It figures.

ABSTRACTS

Adkins, Charles

Alaska Bureau of Land Management

30-30 Archaeology: The Gold Rush Standard Rifle Cartridge

Session 6A

In many historical archaeological sites, cartridge cases are a substantial part of the archaeological record. Cartridge analysis provides a chronological structure and data to support cultural deductions. Using headstamps and firing pin impressions from a collection of 30-30 cartridge cases, determinations are made as to the minimum number of weapons involved and probable site occupation dates.

Anungazuk, Herbert O.

U.S. National Park Service, Anchorage

"I Want to Learn From the Elders": A Recent Surge to Gather Critical Lifeways Information from the Indigenous Elders of Alaska

Session 7A

Indigenous people have always relied on oral exchange to relay the critical lifeways information that they have shared from time immemorial. This educational style has persevered since the first dawn, but loss of language, over-weighted by domineering educational principals, flamboyant politics, or deceptive secular rule from outside has forced a steady decline of many cultures in Alaska and throughout the world. This decline is a crucial concern within the Alaska Native community. The ways of learning are extremely diverse among the people. There are silent ways of teaching, and the rating system for students is unknown, but indigenous people recognize the traits of successful hunters. The quest is to learn lessons from the elder each day, month and year, as it is also unfortunate to us that the elder is mortal. Their words have survived the passage of time, but the final sunset approaches each day as the culture and heritage they harbor vanishes with their deaths.

Bever, Michael R. and Michael L. Kunz

Southern Methodist University and Alaska Bureau of Land Management

Paleoindian Technology and the Alaskan Mesa Complex: Results of a Preliminary Comparative Analysis

Session 1

Recent research at the Mesa and several other arctic Alaskan sites has produced evidence of an Alaskan Paleoindian occupation dating to the terminal Pleistocene. Defined as the Mesa Complex, these sites contain lanceolate points and other tools which are quite similar to those of the known Paleoindian occupations of temperate North America. A technological description of the Mesa Complex will, firstly, document the procedures involved in the production of these Paleoindian tool forms, and secondly, provide data for a comparative analysis. Possible interpretations which account for an Alaskan Paleoindian presence are considered, and directions for future research designed to address these questions are advanced.

Cinq-Mars, Jacques
Canadian Museum of Civilization
Beringian Paradoxes
Session 1

Variability in the late Pleistocene archaeological record of Alaska and Yukon is conventionally organized into a series of traditions and complexes (Nenana, Paleo-Arctic) and an ever-growing number of closely associated or derived taxonomic entities. Assumptions concerning the timing of the first entry of human populations into the New World have required that the technological expressions of such cultural manifestations be compressed into a 1,000 to 1,500 year time span to accommodate the earliest generally accepted dates for this event. Like the productivity paradox which dominates discussions of the Beringian ecosystem, the early Beringian archaeological record can be seen as characterized by a temporal paradox which, if it is to be resolved, may require a paradigm shift on the part of the archaeological community.

Cook, John P.*, Morgan, Lael** and Gretchen Lake**
*Alaska Bureau of Land Management, ** University of Alaska
A Study of the Fairbanks Population in its First Decade
Session 6A

Fairbanks may well be a unique town in that, within 8 years of its founding, it contained a mature and balanced population, unlike many other gold rush towns of the West and the gold camps of interior Alaska, such as Coldfoot, Chisana, Livengood, and Iditarod. This paper will present data concerning age, gender, marital status, nationality, and occupation; as well as some other observations. The townspeople were older (adult average 38), a third of the population were women, and 13% were children. Only 20% were miners; the remainder provided services of one sort or another.

Cooper, Doreen
U.S. National Park Service
Minnie Shotridge Moore, from Tlingit Princess to Victorian Matron
Session 6A

Social interaction between natives of Alaska and the Yukon and non-natives, mostly Anglos, was usually conducted on both sides with an eye towards keeping any possible advantage over a situation. What, then, was Klukwan Chief George Shotridge's motivation when he offered one of his daughters in marriage to J. Bernard Moore? Married in a Tlingit ceremony in 1890, their remarriage in a Presbyterian ceremony in Juneau perhaps symbolizes the duality that must have existed in their lives. Klinget sai-yat was renamed Minnie Moore by her husband, after one of his favorite sisters. Residing in Skagway until 1907, historical and archaeological research has revealed results of some of the adaptations and changes to her life that Minnie Moore made over the years.

Cruikshank, Julie and Tanya Argounova

Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of British Columbia and Cambridge University

Establishing Cultural Identity in Post-Soviet Siberia: Oral Tradition and Material Culture in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

Session 7A

This paper is based on fieldwork we conducted together in communities near the Lena River during summer 1996. We discuss how to crystallize national identities emerging in one region of contemporary Siberia. Indigenous peoples remain numerically and economically disadvantaged in their new republic, yet exercise growing political power. Connections to place, to history and to political authority are being publicly established through *olonkho*, *serge* and *yhyak* and through the telling of stories about the suppression of cultural activities during the Soviet era.

Cusack-McVeigh, Holly

Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Teakettles, Ghosts and Graves: An Analysis of Situational Meaning

Session 2

The Yupik of Southwest Alaska recognize two distinct categories of stories. Qulirat are stories told about events and characters of the distant past, and Qanemciit which are about people and places in more recent times. Qulirat include ghost stories. A cultural analysis of ghost stories would be incomplete without consideration of performance. Through an examination of variants of the Teakettle Ghost, I argue that the meaning is not fixed, but rather corresponds with intended audience. This approach to Yup'ik ghost stories has broad implications for future research projects that involve both oral knowledge and written texts.

Dixon, E. James*, Heaton, Timothy H.**, and Terence E. Fifield***

*Denver Museum of Natural History, **University of South Dakota, ***Tongass National Forest

Early Holocene Human Remains and the Paleoenvironment of Prince of Wales Island, Southeast Alaska

Session 3

The discovery, in July 1996, of 9,800 year old human skeletal remains in a solution cave on the north end of Prince of Wales Island, Southeast Alaska is a high point in a broad-reaching archaeological and palaeoecological research program focused on the karstlands and sea caves of the southern Alexander Archipelago. We present here an updated report of the discovery, setting, and analysis surrounding the early Holocene human skeleton and a discussion of other fossil remains from On Your Knees Cave (49-PET-408). We place this discovery and ongoing research in the context of our changing concept of the late Pleistocene/early Holocene environment on the northern northwest coast of North America.

Friesen, Max

University of Toronto

Long-Term Patterns of Interaction on Herschel Island, Northern Yukon Territory
Session 5A

This paper outlines the results of the Qikiqtaruk Archaeology Project (1990-1992), focussing on the excavation of a series of Inuvialuit dwellings on Herschel Island, northern Yukon Territory. These dwellings date from the late prehistoric period to early in the Twentieth Century, and thus cover the period during which northern Yukon was incorporated into the European world-economy. For much of this period, Herschel Island was a major hub of interaction between Inuvialuit of the Mackenzie Delta region and Euroamerican explorers, whalers, traders, and missionaries. In this paper, I examine this interaction as an example of the articulation of a very small-scale regional socio-economic system with the expanding European world-economy. The nature of the process of incorporation, as defined within world-system theory, is discussed as it relates to local constraints on interaction, and as manifested in archaeologically-observable phenomena such as house architecture, subsistence, and material exchange.

Gal, Robert and Steven L. Klingler

National Park Service: Western Arctic National Parklands: Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Kobuk Valley National Park, Noatak National Preserve

Deceptive Fundament: New Data from Northwest Alaska

Session 1

*Donnelly -
Burrows -
in Dunes*
Data from the Onion Portage Archeological Site (AMR-001) in the Kobuk Valley enabled the outline of a regional sequence thought to span the last 10,000 years. Subsequently, the earliest levels at Onion Portage have served as archeological benchmarks for researchers statewide. Geological and archeological reconnaissance work in the Noatak National Preserve and the Kobuk Valley National Park indicates that the early record at Onion Portage is not as complete or clear as would be assumed from the literature. New research directions will be illustrated by recent National Park Service investigations of potentially early sites in the Noatak and Kobuk valleys.

Graham, Amanda

Yukon College

Spawning Run and Gold Rush: Is a Multicultural History of the Yukon within Our Grasp?

Session 6B

One of the most vexing problems for contemporary historians is that of integrating the historic experiences of previously marginalized groups into general accounts of the past. The results have been uneven. The inclusion of the Other is still in its infancy in many regions and countries. Despite innovations in the practice and theory of history, Yukon historians have tended to produce traditional forms of history, generally beginning with the first visits of traders, missionaries and miners. This paper establishes that Yukon First Nations people and their experiences have not been incorporated into the territory's history with any consistency, and that First Nations' history tends to be the province of anthropologists and of the First Nations

themselves. It then presents some of the contemporary thinking on the usefulness and limitations of a rapprochement between anthropology and history.

Greer, Sheila

Edmonton, Alberta

Environmental Impact Assessment: Traditional Knowledge and Heritage Resource Management
Session 7A

Since the settlement of the Yukon Land Claim, working with First Nations to record and document traditional land use and heritage sites through oral history has become a routine aspect of environmental impact assessment studies under the Canada Environmental Impact Assessment Act. This paper discusses several recent projects to illustrate how heritage or cultural resource management practices in the Territory are changing, and provides a context for discussing issues of concern, particularly for First Nations.

Hall, Edwin S. Jr. and Richard E. Reanier

SUNY Brockport and University of Alaska Fairbanks and Reanier & Associates

Ipiutak Houses at the Feniak and Bateman Sites, Arctic Alaska

Session 5A

Two inland Ipiutak houses in the Brooks Range, from Feniak and Itkillik Lakes respectively, provide an important glimpse of this enigmatic terminal phase of the Arctic Small Tool tradition. The houses contain well-preserved organic remains including antler and wooden artifacts, engraved art, and faunal material, which will allow comparisons of tool types and subsistence practices between these houses and those from coastal sites. Radiocarbon dates from these houses indicate approximate contemporaneity with coastal Ipiutak Culture sites like the type site at Point Hope, and with other Ipiutak-related inland sites.

Hammer, T.J.

Simon Fraser University

Differential Abandonment Processes and Intrasite Assemblage Variability at a Klondike Gold Rush Settlement

Session 6A

The historic Gold Rush settlement of Canyon City, located 10 km south of Whitehorse, Yukon, was systematically abandoned at the end of the Klondike Gold Rush. The exception to this abandonment pattern was a single log cabin that was destroyed by fire and discovered during archaeological investigations in 1995. The richness of the artifact assemblage recovered from this locality, compared to other localities, underscores the catastrophic abandonment of the cabin. This paper discusses abandonment processes identified at Canyon City and how these processes, contribute to the formulation of a reliable reconstruction of the nature of settlement during the Gold Rush occupation of Canyon City.

Hammer, T.J.*, Hare, Greg** and Ruth Gotthardt**
*Simon Fraser University and **Yukon Heritage Branch
The Canyon City Archaeology Project
Poster Session

Archaeological investigations at the Gold Rush settlement of Canyon City, near Whitehorse, were carried out in 1994, 1995 and 1996 as a joint project of the Yukon Heritage Branch, the Kwanlin Dun First Nation and the Yukon Conservation Society. The project adopted a community-based approach to increase the exposure of the public to archaeological investigations and allow for volunteer participation. The potential of this approach for large excavation projects is excellent. The Canyon City Archaeology project will provide a model for similar archaeological studies in the future throughout Yukon.

Hanson, Diane K.
Office of History and Archaeology, State of Alaska
Recent Archaeological Investigations at Gulkana, Alaska
Session 3

The Gulkana Archaeological Site (GUL-077), gained prominence in the mid-1970's as a result of Workman's research. Recent investigations by the Archaeological Survey Unit of the Office of History and Archaeology are building on this substantial foundation. This late prehistoric Athapaskan site is well known for the abundance of copper items present. Copper, from small nuggets to sheets, rods and cones as well as finished projectile points and decorative items, represent all manufacturing stages. Scrapers, cores, debitage, and barbed bone fragments were associated with hearths. Cache pits dot the hill-side, while larger pits, possibly house depressions, are more common on the crest.

Hare, Greg and T.J. Hammer
Yukon Heritage Branch and Simon Fraser University
New Data for a Late Persistence of Microblades in the Yukon
Session 3

It has traditionally been held that microblade traditions in southern and central Yukon Territory persisted from about 8,000 to 4,500 BP (Workman 1978). This estimate is based on as few as three dated microblade sites. In recent years, a number of new microblade sites have been dated in Yukon which both support and contradict this age range. This paper reports on new dates which range from 2600 to 7160 BP and reviews existing data that suggest that there may be a late persistence of microblade technology in some areas of the Yukon, similar to Alaska and British Columbia.

Harritt, R.K. and O.K. Mason
Environment and Natural Resources Institute, University of Alaska, Anchorage and Geoarch-
Alaska, University of Alaska, Fairbanks
*The Western Arctic Whale Hunting Societies Regional Integration Project: Recent Archaeology
and Geomorphology at Wales, Alaska*
Session 5A

A multicomponent NSF project in northern coastal Alaska includes a focus on prehistoric whaling at Wales. 1996 fieldwork concentrated on the Hillside site and Kurigitavik mound. Wales beachridges changed rapidly during the late Holocene after stabilization of sea level c. 1500BC, but new data indicate that fewer ridges developed in the last 2000 years than at other northwest Alaska complexes. An age of AD390-600 is established for the ridge beneath the Kurigitavik mound based on new radiocarbon dates. The Hillside site has undergone heavy artifact mining and also gully erosion that reflects episodic colluvation. A Hillside test produced charcoal from a lower cultural deposit dating to AD680, the first obtained for this site, indicating that initial occupation was contemporaneous with Punuk culture at Kurigitavik.

Jackson, Dawn

Organized Village of Kake (Ovk), Alaska

Understanding Repatriation: Establishing Ownership through Family History

Session 7A

This paper is based on historical research and interviews with people from Kake, Alaska, familiar with the Killerwhale family. The focus of the research is a burial chest stored at the Alaska State Museum and held in custody by the United States National Forest Service, and thought to contain remains of Tsaagweidi ancestry. The purpose of the research was to not only find a culturally appropriate approach to repatriation (now possible through the Repatriation Act of 1990) that Native tribes like Kake can work with, but to specifically describe how ownership is established through family history.

Jackson, Louise M.

University of British Columbia, Department of Anthropology

Private Collectors as Little Heard Voices in Contemporary Museological Discourse:

Implications for Emerging and Established Alaskan Collections in the Late 1990s

Session 2

The burgeoning literature on collections/collecting is ambivalent about private collectors and their motivations or reminiscences concerning acquisitions. Yet anamnesis provides vital insights to collections histories, particularly if later donated to institutions. Relegated to autobiography or memoir, the collector is left voiceless in museological discourse. Atypical is Dorothy Jean Ray's A LEGACY OF ARCTIC ART, cataloguing and discussing her recent donation to UAF. This paper will look at several collectors of Alaskan material culture, examining theoretical questions concerning past and present private collecting with fundamental relevance to Alaskan Tribal organizations building collections today through repatriation and individual donations.

Jensen, Anne M.

Institute of Anthropology, Ilisagvik College, Barrow, Alaska

Climate Change and Commercial Whaling: Effects on Subsistence in Alaska and Greenland

Session 5B

Bowhead whale hunting practically defines the Thule archaeological culture. Today, it is an organizing focus of Inupiat society in North Alaska, but it has essentially ceased elsewhere. This

is usually considered a direct result of commercial whaling. Climate change may also have affected bowhead stocks. This paper uses climatic and zooarchaeological data from Greenland to examine the changing availability of bowheads through time, and relates this to commercial whaling. These data are compared to Alaskan data. Although the Alaskan data is somewhat less detailed, certain trends are seen. Potentially productive avenues for future research are noted.

Jensen, Marilyn

Legend Seekers (Whitehorse)

"Footsteps In Time" Exhibit of Athapaskan Footwear: Tracking Athapaskan Material Culture
Session 7B

This paper is based on research I conducted in Museums throughout North America and Europe on Athapaskan moccasins to be featured in an exhibit planned by Yukon First Nation people. In addition to numerous museum curators, collection managers, conservators, loan personnel, and registrars, I had the opportunity of talking with many Athapaskan people representing the three major regions: Subarctic, Coastal California and Oregon, and the Southwest. In my paper I discuss the dynamics of Athapaskans reconnecting with their ancient material culture which has been distanced from them over time and space. I also reflect on my personal experience of reconnecting with descendants of my ancient relatives who separated hundreds to thousands of years ago and who are now coming together in a forum to share material culture.

Johnson, Ingrid

Legend Seekers (Whitehorse)

Southern Yukon Beadwork Objects: Learning from Our Material Past
Session 7B

This paper is based on wide-ranging research I carried out from 1993 through 1995 on beadwork objects originating in the Southern Yukon Territory over the last century. During the time I worked on the initial research and in the years that followed, the research became a reference point for my continued work and study, bringing about new understanding of such artifacts and their longstanding relationships with the people who made them. The beadwork objects continue to be important cultural learning and teaching tools for First Nations people of every generation.

King, Robert E.

Alaska Bureau of Land Management

Stereo-Photography and the Klondike Gold Rush
Session 6A

For nearly 30 years prior to the rich Klondike gold strike in 1896, photographers with special stereo cameras were at work in certain parts of Alaska and Canada. Subsequently, beginning in 1897, some joined the stampede to the Dawson area recording many very significant events in 3-D. Altogether, over 200 stereo pictures of the Klondike Gold Rush were made and marketed worldwide, being especially important for providing some of the earliest widely distributed images of this event.

Kingston, Deanna
University of Alaska
The Wolf Dance and King Island Communities and Identities
Session 4

In 1982 and 1991, the King Islanders recreated the complex ceremonial that they call "The Wolf Dance". Among other things, King islanders say that the Wolf Dance "promotes friendship among our people" and that "the Wolf Dance is dangerous". However, the Wolf Dance was not the most important ceremonial in King Island society and was rather inserted into the "better than Christmas" polar bear dances. This paper will explore why the King Islanders chose to revitalize the Wolf Dance, which will demonstrate the complex relationship between Wolf Dance performances and King Island identity(ies?) and community(ies?).

Koester, David
Columbia University
Globalization in Local Discourses of Justice and Need: Itel'mens of Kamchatka Appeal to the United Nations
Session 4

In October of 1993 a group of people in the Itel'men village of Kovran, Russia decided to write a letter of grievance not to the usual local and regional, higher bureaucratic authorities, but to the United Nations. With conditions in the village rapidly worsening, they felt that in the U.N. year of indigenous peoples their entreaties within their native Kamchatka were having no effect. This paper examines the discursive microprocesses of the development of this political act. The aim is to describe and explain how international, national, intercultural, ethnic, regional, local and personal realms of understanding were brought into play in the schoolroom meeting that led to the writing of the letter.

Kunz, Michael L.
Alaska Bureau of Land Management
Passing Through Beringia: Speculation Concerning the Reasons Behind the Apparent Rapid Spread of Humans Throughout the Western Hemisphere
Session 1

Evidence of technology allowing humans to live in sub-Arctic and Arctic environments first appeared in the trans-Baikal region of Russia ca. 35,000 yr BP. The archaeological record of western Beringia (eastern Siberia) suggests that humans did not occupy that region until ca. 15,000 yr BP. The Alaskan archaeological record indicates the occupation of western Beringia lagged well behind the date of technology that allows for human survival in the Arctic. The initial presence of humans in eastern Beringia appears almost simultaneous with human presence in temperate North America and perhaps South America as well. It may well be that climate/environmental circumstances in eastern Beringia were prime factors in the rapid dispersal of humans throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Le Blanc, Raymond
University of Alberta
New Dates for an Old Technology: Large Blade Industries in Northeastern Yukon
Session 3

Investigations of sites with buried components in the Richardson Mountain foothills of northeastern Yukon recovered evidence of large blade production technology. Dates on a number of the sites ranged between 5,000 and 7,500 years, with a single date at 2500 years ago. The persistence of this ancient technology, apparently unassociated with microblade technology, well into the mid-Holocene suggests a somewhat different prehistoric sequence may exist for portions of Yukon than has been defined previously.

Leeper, Karlene
National Park Service, Alaska
Rumors of Gold on the Kobuk River
Session 6A

During the gold rush to Alaska and the Yukon in the 1890s, rumors of gold strikes throughout the country were perpetuated by publishers who wanted to sell newspapers and outfitters and transportation business owners who wanted to sell gear and trips to prospective gold seekers. One of these purported that a prospector had found rich gold bearing gravels along the Kobuk River, in northwestern Alaska. By the spring of 1898, approximately 2000 prospectors were bound for Kotzebue Sound from ports on the west coast. Prospecting ventures on the Kobuk were short lived, and the 800+ prospectors who spent the winter along the river did not find any gold. Some of these went to the Koyukuk, but nearly all went out the next spring, with the majority stopping at Nome to sift gravels on the beach. In the last few years, National Park Service staff located and recorded several sites associated with the Kobuk prospectors. Accounts from several recently rediscovered diaries will be presented in this preliminary work on an obscure locale of the Alaska-Yukon gold rush of 1898.

Loring, Stephen
Arctic Studies Centre - Smithsonian Institution
New Perspectives on Western Aleutian Prehistory: 1996 Fieldwork on Agattu
Session 5B

The Near Island archipelago in the western Aleutians, nearly 2000 kms from the Alaskan mainland, is among the most geographically isolated landscapes ever colonized by maritime hunter-gatherers. The Aleutians link two continents, separate two seas, and support an extraordinarily dense avian and maritime fauna. An international, interdisciplinary archaeological and paleoecological research initiative, now in its fifth year, combines detailed faunal recovery techniques with block excavations to sample the diversity of Aleut settlement and subsistence strategies, to reconstruct now vanished ecosystems, and to explore the social constructs that facilitated community life at the far end of the Aleutian chain. This paper presents the preliminary results of the Smithsonian's 1996 summer field season spent on Agattu, at a small village site on Karab Cove on the southeastern corner of the island. A block excavation in

the village midden revealed over three meters of stratified deposits spanning approximately 2200 years. In addition to the block excavation, a structure associated with a Russian-Aleut sea-otter hunting camp (ca.1760-1785) was excavated that produced, among other things, a large pecked-and-polished carved stone penis (possibly the first reported Aleutian erotica?!). The socio-economic implications of Agattu's unique geology, that it is the only island in the Aleutians composed of uplifted beds of sedimentary rocks (including fine-grained cherts which were intensively utilized throughout the Near Island archipelago), is an important underlying aspect of the research.

MacIntosh, Gordon D.

Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Paleoecology of Daylight Coming Out Lake, Beaver Creek, Yukon: Life on the Edge

Session 1

Daylight Coming Out Lake is located on what was once the extreme southeastern margin of Eastern Beringia, less than 20 kilometers from the Macauley Glacial Limit. Pollen and macrofossil analyses of a 12,000 year old core taken from this lake are yielding new vegetation and climatic interpretations for the Late Glacial to Holocene transition in this region. The results of this research tend to argue against a human presence in Eastern Beringia prior to 11,000 BP.

Malyk-Selivanova, Natalia*, Ashley, Gail*, Glascock, Michael**, and Neff, Hector**

* Rutgers University, Department of Geological Sciences, ** University of Missouri

Prehistoric Chert Quarries in the Western Brooks Range, Northwest Alaska

Session 3

The database of geochemical and petrological signatures for 12 chert varieties from the western Brooks Range was obtained from field sampling and application of instrumental neutron activation and electron microprobe analyses to 201 chert outcrop samples. Geochemical-petrological comparison of 315 chert artifacts from museum collections representing 41 archaeological sites located in Northwest Alaska with the outcrop database indicates that just four of all studied chert outcrops in the western Brooks Range show geochemical correlation with prehistoric artifacts: Wrench Creek quarry (black chert), Upper Kelly River quarry (maroon and blue-gray chert), Upper Kugururok River quarry (maroon and blue-gray chert) and Anisak River quarry (blue-gray to dark gray and to black chert). Maps were constructed of the distribution of each chert variety sourced in the western Brooks Range quarries and found as artifacts in 41 Northwest Alaska prehistoric sites.

Mann, Daniel H., Peteet, Dorothy M., and Richard E. Reanier

Institute of Arctic Biology and Alaska Quaternary Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks;

Lamont Doherty Geological Observatory, Columbia University; University of Alaska Fairbanks and Reanier and Associates

Climate and Ecology During Paleoindian Occupation North of the Brooks Range, Alaska

Session 1

Paleoindian people occupied the northern flank of the Brooks Range between ca. 12,000 and 9700 yr BP. At the Mesa site radiocarbon dates cluster between 10,400 and 9700 yr BP. What

was the environment like during this interval? Today this region has an extremely harsh climate. Did the Paleoindians live there during an interval of milder climate? Today vegetation north of the Brooks Range is dominated by tussock tundra. These tussocks make foot travel difficult and are associated with peat accumulation, thin active layers, and waterlogging. Was the vegetation different during the Paleoindian occupation? We present here a progress report on ongoing geological and paleobotanical research around the Mesa site. Paleoindian occupation north of the Brooks Range may have coincided with an interval of warmer than usual climate within the rapid and drastic climate changes which characterized the Pleistocene-Holocene transition.

Mason, Arthur

University of California Berkeley

Lands of Liberty? A Transnational Perspective from Mexicans Working on Kodiak Island

Session 4

Over the past 10 years, the emergence of a Latin American migrant labor class has made an increasing presence in Alaska, particularly in the state's fishing industry. Hispanics from Mexico, El Salvador, and Peru are a 'historical first group' to undertake significant ventures northward creating strategies of 'capital and cultural accumulation'. Fieldwork on Kodiak Island, and in Calvillo, Mexico, focuses on accounts of migration experiences with an interest in understanding how a mix of cultural strategies for operating in transnational capitalism developed by this latest wave of Mexican migration is linked to the predicaments and opportunities generated by post-modern capitalism.

Mastrodonato, Theresa

University of Alaska Fairbanks

Spatial Analysis at an Early 20th Century Historic Mining Site: Tofty, Alaska

Session 6B

This paper reviews the use of spatial analysis at historic sites in North America through an analysis of Tofty, an early 20th century mining site in Alaska. Spatial analysis is the framework used to define intra-site spatial patterns between two cabins. Each cabin is analyzed separately to determine if specific activity areas exist. The cabins are then compared to determine if there are specific activity areas common to both cabins; if so, are these found in the same spatial position in both cabins. Results from the spatial analysis and general information obtained from excavations will be presented.

McCartney, Allen P. and James M. Savelle

University of Arkansas and McGill University

Bowhead Size Selection by Prehistoric North Alaskan Whaling Societies

Session 5A

Recent biometric analyses indicate that the vast majority of bowhead whales represented at Birnirk, Thule, and early historic Eskimo sites in northern Alaska were in the 7-10 m range, and thus yearling or slightly older individuals. This pattern is similar to bowhead size selection expressed by prehistoric Thule Eskimos of northern Canada, and it presumably relates to risk minimization strategies. In addition, the remains of large (14-18 m) adult bowheads occasionally

occur at North Alaskan sites; these remains probably represent scavenged carcasses, since mid-sized animals are very rarely represented.

Mills, Robin O.

University of Alaska Fairbanks

Extractive Settlement Systems and Historic Mining in Interior Alaska

Session 6A

Settlement systems associated with cosmopolitan frontiers, such as industrial systems, exploitative plantations, supply and transportation systems, and ranching systems, have been hypothesized as distinct from insular or agricultural systems, both in terms of overall settlement patterning as well as internal settlement composition. A model of an industrial-transportation settlement system is reviewed, and then evaluated relative to early twentieth century interior of Alaska mining settlement data.

Mishler, Craig

Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Saturnalia in the Subarctic: Reflections on the Gwich'in New Year

Session 2

Each January 1st, the Gwich'in living in Venetie, Arctic Village, Fort McPherson, and Old Crow celebrate the New Year by going from house to house and pulling outlandish pranks on one another. This celebration seems related to Scottish and Orkney Hogmanay and may have been introduced by servants of the Hudson's Bay Company in the mid-19th century, but it has evolved in a way that would not be recognizable to Scottish and Orkney folk today. Using field observations and key respondent interviews, my presentation will outline elements of the Drin Choh festivities, underscoring how cultural norms are defined by inversion.

Mooney, James

Whitehorse, Yukon

This Old House: A Life History of an 18th Century Aleutian Longhouse at Reese Bay, Unalaska, Alaska

Session 5B

Ethnohistorical and archaeological records are synthesized to recreate the life history of a contact era communal longhouse at Reese Bay, on Unalaska Island. House construction, use, and abandonment are described in early Russian and British accounts and compared to fieldwork of the Unalaska Archaeology and History Project. Driftwood supplemented with whale bone is the main building material, while post support stones denote vertical posts. Artifact distributions are used to investigate activity areas and test accounts stating higher status individuals lived in the eastern end. Natural and cultural transformations after abandonment are discussed including the high replacement cost of driftwood.

Moore, Patrick

Yukon Department of Education

Ethnonyms and the Kaska Noun Dictionary Project

Session 2

This paper will describe a dictionary project which has been conducted by the Kaska Tribal Council with support from Aboriginal Language Services, Yukon. It will specifically look at ways that the terms for language groups, including English terms such as Kaska, Slavey and others, and native language terms such as Dene, have been used to define ethnic or political groupings and how those designations have changed over time. In the course of preparing a Kaska Noun dictionary the project was expanded to include the minority native languages of the region represented by the Kaska Tribal Council, Sekani and Mountain Slavey. The decision to include more than one language relates to issues of ethnic identity and the relationship of ethnic identity to language. This paper will consider the history of the development of a Kaska ethnic and political identity over the last century and a half and its relation to the community of Kaska language speakers.

Moore, Patrick
Yukon Department of Education
Mack Peter's Drum
Session 7A

An artifact often symbolizes the life experiences of the person who made and used it. This paper will focus on a particular drum which was made and used by Mack Peter, a Mountain Slavey man who was born at Fort Selkirk and lived at Ridell Creek on the MacMillan River and later at Ross River, Yukon. The traditions of Mountain Slavey religious leaders and singers, particularly Andrew Yatsule, will be described. The history of drumming, singing and stick gambling by both Kaska and Mountain Slavey in Ross River will be described detailing both periods of decline and revival. A movie clip of stick gambling in Ross River from the 1920s will be presented along with video footage from 1994. There will also be slides of Mack Peter and singers from the Ross River Drummers will conclude with a memorial song for Mack Peter who died in 1996.

Nadasdy, Paul
John Hopkins University
The Politics of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK): Research and Application
Session 7A

Over the past decade the politics of aboriginal land claims and concerns about the cost and efficacy of science-based wildlife management have led to the establishment of an increasing number of regimes for the co-management of natural resources throughout the Canadian North. This has given rise to rapid growth in the study of traditional ecological knowledge, or TEK. The goal of much of this research has been to document TEK--in some cases explicitly before it vanishes--so that it can be integrated with scientific knowledge and so harnessed for use in resource management efforts, environmental impact assessment and land claims negotiations. While this recognition and use of traditional knowledge represents an important step toward the full participation of aboriginal peoples in the management of land and resources within their traditional territories, I would argue that many of the key assumptions underlying the current approach to TEK reflect a cultural bias that continues to work against full community involvement in the co-management process.

Nagy, Murielle

Inuvialuit Social Development Program (Inuvik) and GÉTIC, Université Laval, (Québec)

Taking Elders to the Land: Inuvialuit Oral History and the Development of New Parks

Session 7A

Since the 1984 Inuvialuit Final Agreement, new parks have been established in the western Canadian Arctic. Their creation was followed by oral history projects undertaken by the Inuvialuit Social Development Program and mainly funded by the Yukon Heritage Branch and Parks Canada. This paper summarizes the Yukon North Slope Cultural Study, completed in 1994, and the Aklavik Oral History Project, initiated in 1995. During both projects Inuvialuit elders were interviewed in their communities but also brought back to old camps. It was on the land that much information was gathered about life stories, place names, resources, and cultural features.

Neufeld, David

Yukon and Western Arctic Historian, Parks Canada

What's Important, What Gets Funded and Who's Accountable? Parks Canada and the Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site

Session 6A

Government cultural resource management agencies face major challenges. Over the last few years, operating budgets and staff have been cut. There is concern that important heritage resources may be lost through a failure to research or that existing sites may be undermined through a lack of support. To meet these threats, Commemorative Integrity Statements have been developed for each National Historic Site. Managers are able to explicitly identify both their mandated responsibilities and measurable indicators to illustrate the state of cultural commemoration at their site. The application of the new values-based Cultural Resource Management Policy provides focus for activity and budget decision making. Finally, a regular State of the Parks report highlights the progress, or lack thereof, at each site to the Canadian public. Examples will be drawn from the Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site.

Nowak, Michael

Colorado College

Seasonality and Site Use: Logic and the Reality of Toolkit Specialization

Session 3

In the case of small mobile hunting and gathering groups, the use of particular sites or portions of a site may reflect seasonal adaptations. Among these, shelter characteristics, specific subsistence activities, and toolkit specialization, are elements that can provide archaeological clues. The absence of one of these shifts the burden of proof on the remaining factors. In cases where both subsistence evidence and toolkits are generalized, a case must be made on the single remaining clue- shelter characteristics. This paper deals with the relationship of the three variables and their ability to provide clues for site use.

Patterson, Mary
Afognak Native Corporation, Kodiak Alaska
Dig Afognak: A Partnership in Alaskan Archaeology
Poster Session

Light the Past, Spark the Future, Dig Afognak is an Alutiiq run program based on Afognak Island in the Kodiak Archipelago. Developed by the Afognak Native Corporation in 1994, Dig Afognak is a program which combines both eco-tourism with cultural heritage research as it seeks to regain, restore, and revive interest in Alutiiq culture through traditional knowledge and scientific practice. From June through August, Alutiiq people, both young and old, work in collaboration with archaeologists and visiting scholars. Together they conduct and plan research discovering who the Alutiiq people were in the past, and who they are today.

Pearson, Georges A.
University of Kansas
Non-Mongoloid Pleistocene Expansions: Old and New Ideas on the Origins of the First Americans
Session 1

It has been suggested that the roots of the Clovis cultural complex can be found in the Upper Paleolithic of European Russia. In the New World, the Nenana complex is believed to represent a precursor to Clovis. While these hypotheses have stimulated much thought they remain difficult to reconcile with the Siberian archaeological data and the genetic evidence. This paper expands on these ideas and proposes new hypotheses. It is argued that the Nenana complex derived from a non-Mongoloid population that migrated north across Beringia before the Mongoloid radiation. This idea is supported by small triangular and tear-drop shaped points in Nenana complex assemblages that reveal affinities with Streletskayan industries and the Szeletian. It is argued that the Nenana complex represents a technological intermediate between these Upper Paleolithic cultures and Clovis.

Pearson, Georges A.
University of Kansas
Of Microblades and Chindadn Points: Results of the 1996 Moose Creek Expedition
Session 1

Last summer's re-excavation of the Moose Creek site sought to answer long standing questions regarding the age, number and cultural affiliations of its components. Preliminary evidence suggests that these objectives were met in the field. Among the important discoveries was the identification of at least two previously unrecognized microblade components. The oldest was discovered below an aeolian sand layer thought to represent the Pleistocene-Holocene boundary. The second microblade component was found 30-40 cm below the surface in a buried podzol. In addition, a Chindadn point and sub-triangular point were unearthed below the deepest microblade component. These points were associated with a large flake scatter and a hearth. Charcoal from this feature provides a new AMS date for the Nenana complex.

Profeit-LeBlanc, Louise and Marilyn Jensen
Yukon Heritage Branch and Legend Seekers (Whitehorse)
Athapaskan Footwear Exhibition: "Footsteps in Time"
Session 7B

This paper will serve to describe the collaboration of two Athapaskan First Nations artists with professional anthropologists, curators, museologists and art administrators in depicting the evolution of Athapaskan footwear. This paper will give an overview of the project from the conceptual phase through to the establishment of the exhibition. "Footsteps in Time" consists of 54 artifactual pieces loaned from international collections of museums and other related institutions with Athapaskan holdings. These will be displayed alongside 14 contemporary Yukon pieces at the Yukon Arts Centre Gallery. The goal of the exhibition is to present the materials as evidence of the artistic evolution of Athapaskan footwear construction and their integrity as works of art. Speculation on travel routes and connections will be offered based on common patterns and designs of footwear of a number of Athapaskan groups.

Reanier, Richard E.
University of Alaska Fairbanks and Reanier & Associates
Alaskan Fluted Points - A Fiftieth Anniversary
Session 1

Since their discovery fifty years ago, arctic fluted projectile points have remained a key part of the debate over the antiquity of humans in northern Alaska. Northern fluted points were first presumed as ancient as those from the mid-continent. By the 1970s opinion was divided, with many scholars concluding these artifacts were at most mid-Holocene in age. Re-evaluation of the record from Putu, the lone site with both a late Pleistocene date and fluted points, revealed no convincing association between the date and points. Despite fifty years of research, Alaskan fluted points remain undated by radiocarbon.

Reanier, Richard E.
University of Alaska Fairbanks and Reanier & Associates
Global Positioning System Applications in Archaeology
Session 3

Experience gained over the past several years with both consumer and resource grade Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers reveals some confusion among practicing field archaeologists as to the benefits and shortcomings of GPS. In this paper I review the basics of the GPS, including the system itself, available hardware and software, mapping datums and datum transformation, and the use of differential GPS in remote archaeological settings. Examples of both terrestrial and aviation GPS use in support of archaeological projects are given, and several examples of GPS resources on the Internet are provided.

Reinhardt, Gregory A.
Social Sciences, University of Indianapolis
Planned Handedness?: Differences in Certain Antler Arrowheads
Session 5B

Unilaterally barbed antler arrowheads in Eskimo collections at the Mathers Museum (Indiana University) and The Children's Museum (Indianapolis) come in two basic types: self-pointed ones and slotted ones, the latter meant to receive a chert fore-point. In creating both arrowhead types, one face is cortical and smooth, the other medullary and spongy. There should be an equal chance of having, with the cortical face up, the barbs on either the left or right side. Not only is this not the case, but the left-right ratios also differ between the two classes, begging questions of design: function, ballistics, and right- or left-handedness.

Ross, Alexandra M. and Robin O. Mills

University of Alaska Fairbanks

"Lamonts Crystallized Eggs": The Potential of Tin Cans in Historic Archaeology

Session 6B

Historical archaeologists investigating 19th and 20th century sites usually recover tin canisters, often in abundance. These artifacts are especially prevalent at historic mining localities in interior Alaska, where the nature of the work and the limitations of the environment often realistically precluded the use of other foodstuffs. In addition to inherent technological characteristics of these artifacts, the investigation of specific brand names may provide archaeologists not only with temporal and functional information, but also the degree and extent of existing trade networks. Lamonts Crystallized Eggs tin cans, recovered from both Alaskan and Yukon mining sites, is used to illustrate this potential.

Rutherford, Doug

Arts and Science/Professional Studies, Yukon College

1995 And 1996 Excavations At JeUs-28: A Paleoarctic Tradition Site Located On Chasàn Chùà (McIntyre Creek), Whitehorse, Southwest Yukon

Session 3

The JeUs-28 site was discovered on the proposed Yukon College Endowment Lands during July, 1995. Excavations were conducted over two-week periods during the 1995 and 1996 field seasons. The site was determined to be a single component Paleoarctic tradition habitation site, probably dating between 8,000 and 5,000 BP. Over 500 artifacts and faunal elements were recovered during the excavation of 20 square meters of the site. The paper discusses the findings to date and offers some commentary on the mid-Holocene occupations in the southwest Yukon Territory.

Schreiber, Thomas

University of St. Andrews, Scotland

The Dilemma of Belonging: Squaring the Self and the Nation

Session 4

The paper will explore tentatively some ways in which to tackle what Anthony P. Cohen has termed 'Personal Nationalism'. What makes an individual wish to be 'herself', as well as 'of the nation'? In what manner is the nation being accommodated in the world-making of Native Alaskans? I shall ask how, and where, 'the nation' can be located in the identity of individuals.

Schweitzer, Peter

University of Alaska Fairbanks

Postmodernity at Bering Strait? Transnationalism and Naukan Yupik Ethnic Strategies

Session 4

The recent and belated discovery that native peoples throughout history were not as static as their anthropological portrayals has resulted in the revised image of postmodern communities in perpetual transit. The case of the dispersed Yupik community of former Naukan (Chukotka, Russia) residents seems to be a perfect example of the new orthodoxy: crossing the border to the US for social visits, performances of Eskimo dances, or attendance of international scholarly meetings has become a regular affair for many Naukan people. However, the paper demonstrates that these contemporary developments rest on the same structural relations between local traditions and constraints of the political economy as in previous decades.

Shepard, Rita S.

Department of Anthropology, UCLA

From Qasgi to Church: The Relationship Between Material and Ideological Transition

Session 2

In late 19th century Alaska, when a native community abandoned its qasgi due to the adoption and cultural incorporation of a new Christian ideology it built and embraced a different ceremonial center, the mission church. Within each settlement or region, the abandoned qasgi and the newly constructed church visually symbolized a change of household and community focus; thus, the period of socio-cultural change in contact era Alaska pivots on the acceptance of Christianity. I argue that this ideological transition was a turning point in Native Alaskans' cultural transformation, and that the change in religious structure is a tangible marker of solidification.

Steen, S.L.*, Street, Steven R.** and R.W. Lane***

* University of Alberta, **Arizona State University, ***University of Alaska Fairbanks

Correlations Between the Historical Subsistence Strategies of Bering Sea Eskimos and the Skeletal Evidence for Activity-Related Stress

Poster Session

During 1995 and 1996, data summarizing musculoskeletal stress markers, degenerative joint disease, and craniofacial morphology were collected from observations made on two skeletal series of late prehistoric native Alaskans from Norton Sound and Nunivak Island. Overall, the males from Norton Sound exhibited more pronounced stress of the shoulder girdle and upper arms. Females from both areas appeared to be remarkably similar. Ethnohistorical resources and oral history from living native elders confirm these behavioral interpretations and suggest that subsistence strategies and gender roles in these regions may have been more variable than has been generally assumed.

Steen, Susan L. and Robert W. Lane

University of Alberta and University of Alaska Fairbanks

Habitual Activities Among Two Alaskan Eskimo Populations Based on Musculoskeletal Stress Markers

Session 5A

The classification and interpretation of various types of activity-related stress markers on bone, including musculoskeletal stress markers (MSMs) continues to be an ongoing research problem in human osteology. Two different Alaskan Eskimo populations were analyzed using a systematic method for recording MSMs on skeletal remains. MSM data from Golovin Bay (males=24, females=33) and Nunivak Island (males=39, females=22) indicate similarities and differences suggestive of various subsistence strategies and habitual daily activities, not only between the populations but between males and females within the population.

Steffian, Amy and Elizabeth Pontti

Alutiiq Museum, Kodiak Alaska

The Growth of a Tribal Museum: An Alutiiq Example

Poster Session

Across North America there is a growing number of tribal repositories combining Western museum traditions with Native world views. Together, Native Americans, anthropologists and museum professionals work to preserve, celebrate, and share cultural information in ways that observe traditional beliefs. This poster illustrates the growth and accomplishments of one tribal repository, the Alutiiq Museum in Kodiak, Alaska. In its first two years, the museum has implemented an ambitious program of Alutiiq archaeological research, artifact conservation, exhibit development, and educational outreach. This island-wide effort to care for local materials in a local repository continues to grow with funding and governance from eight Kodiak Native Corporations.

Stone, George

Seward, Alaska

Ritual, Time and Person in America

Session 2

Psycho-pharmacology and the medical model of illness are replacing ceremony and social transition in the rites of passage in America. Where once there was ceremony to aid in life crisis transition, there is now a drug for every life stage. This paper outlines how Biopsychiatry, an alliance of psychiatry, drug manufacturers and other special interest groups, has laid claim to authority to treat human suffering during life crises. The rites of passage traditionally define life crisis problems as transitory and provide social processes to aid in successful transition to a new competent status. Biopsychiatry redefines transitory life crisis problems as permanent defects within the individual. This blocks successful transition, thus creating a permanent deviant underclass. Biopsychiatry is being imposed upon all groups in Alaska.

Sutherland, Patricia D.

Canadian Museum of Civilization

New Evidence for Links Between Alaska and Arctic Canada: the Satkualuk Site in the Mackenzie Delta

Session 5A

In 1993, an archaeological site relating to the Choris culture was discovered on Richards Island in the Mackenzie Delta. The assemblage recovered from test excavations includes linear stamped ceramics, numerous burinated flakes and tools, a remnant microblade industry, and a selection of Denbigh-like lithic artifacts. Further investigations have produced evidence to suggest that the site may have been occupied sporadically by a succession of different groups between 2000 and 6000 years ago. This paper presents the preliminary results of research at the Satkualuk site, and discusses its potential significance for increasing our understanding of prehistoric relationships between Alaska and the Canadian Arctic.

Swackhammer, Mac

Dawson City Museum

Repatriation Activities at Museums in Canada and the United States

Session 2

As a Smithsonian Fellow in Museum Practice, I spent four months interviewing colleagues at museums in Canada and the United States, about repatriation activities and the return/redistribution of First Nations' collections to their communities of origin. This paper will report on differences found between attitudes and activities in the two countries and suggest implications for museums and other institutions as we enter into negotiations with First Nations concerning aboriginal sovereignty over intellectual property rights. The paper will be supported by a short video produced by the NAGPRA committee of the Museum of New Mexico Laboratory of Anthropology.

Sweeney, Mary Ann

University of Alaska Fairbanks

Frontiers Beyond the Myth: An Archaeological Proposal and Brief Introduction to Historical Archaeology in the Upper Innoko Drainage

Session 6B

Since Frederick Jackson Turners infamous 1893 frontier thesis, historians, geographers, and anthropologists have struggled with the applicability of the frontier concept. This historical debate will be reviewed, discussing the various definitions and limitations of the frontier concept as presented in the literature. For archaeology, defining the frontier as a zone of interaction between two ethnic groups is a useful framework for analyzing culture contact and change. This perspective will be used to examine Euroamerican and Athabaskan interaction in the Upper Innoko drainage before and during the gold rush to this area in 1907. Work conducted during the summer of 1996 at the abandoned settlement of Dishkakak will be presented.

Thornton, Thomas F.
University of Alaska Southeast
The Localization of Traditional Ecological Knowledge
Session 7A

The role of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) in small-scale societies has recently drawn much attention. This paper analyzes the production, organization, and maintenance of ethological (animal behavioral) knowledge as an integrated system of knowledge among the Tlingit in particular and northern hunting-gathering societies in general. The paper draws on Hallowell's concept of the "behavioral environment" to overcome simplistic, epistemological dichotomies of TEK vs. Western Science and to help explain the important role of place in the construction of TEK.

Tlen, Daniel
Yukon College
Writing Tutchone
Session 2

This presentation will outline the similarities and differences between the Northern and Southern dialects of Tutchone, a language and dialect complex spoken in central and southern Yukon. Linguists have developed a flexible phonemic alphabet for the general representation of the Northern and Southern Tutchone consonants, vowels and tones. This allows for the recording of unique pronunciations and inter- and intra-dialect differences. Is it feasible to design a standardized alphabet for Tutchone to facilitate, for example, the teaching of the language, and yet preserve dialect differences between Northern and Southern Tutchone?

VanderHoek, Richard,* Dilley, Thomas E.** and Charles E. Holmes***
*Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Anchorage, **Kuskokwim Campus
University of Alaska Fairbanks, ***State of Alaska Office of History and Archaeology
North Gerstle Point: A Deeply Stratified Multi-Component Site in the Central Tanana Valley, Alaska
Session 3

North Gerstle Point is a stratified multi-component archaeological site near the junction of the Gerstle and Tanana Rivers. Testing has revealed at least three cultural components in a geologic context of over 2 meters of bluff top aeolian silt and sand with numerous paleosols. The 240+ artifacts include a core tablet, microblades, scrapers, burins and flakes. Hearth charcoal associated with a moose mandible in Component 2 dates to 4290 +/- 285 years BP. Correlative regional aeolian stratigraphy strongly suggest that fauna and a flake of distinctive lithology from a deeply buried paleosol are evidence of a Late Pleistocene/early Holocene occupation.

Walker, Brian
MacBride Museum, Whitehorse
Yukon Aboriginal Watercraft - A Continuing Tradition
Session 7B

This paper is designed to provide a general survey of indigenous Yukon watercraft and the traditions surrounding their construction, use, and cultural importance. The archival record of photographs and descriptions combined with museum and field artifacts are brought into focus and context by oral traditions provided by Native elders. This investigation attempts to assist reconstructive efforts to include Yukon Aboriginal watercraft as an important aspect of a re-emerging cultural landscape.

Workman, William and Karen Wood Workman

University of Alaska Anchorage

1996 Test Excavations at a Late Prehistoric Site at Port Graham, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska

Session 5A

With NPS support 10 UAA personnel and Port Graham residents excavated ca. 26 square meters at the Port Graham Cannery site (SEL 027). A late prehistoric occupation, dated between AD 1285 and 1485 by three calibrated radiocarbon dates, is separated from superabundant evidence of 20th Century activities by a volcanic ash (probably Katmai 1912) and a sterile subash soil. Among ca. 60 artifacts are simple ulus, slate points with diamond sections, adzes and stone vessels. Flaked stone, boulder spalls and notched stones are absent. Fauna include harbor seal, sea otter, porcupine, albatross, salmon and cod. This was probably a short-term seasonal site related to those of the outer Kenai Peninsula. Few connections are seen with the regionally antecedent Kachemak tradition.

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON HERITAGE BRANCH

The Yukon Heritage Branch is responsible for the development, management protection and interpretation of heritage resources within the Yukon Territory, and assists community museums, local societies and First Nations in the realization of heritage objectives. The Yukon Heritage Branch publishes an Occasional Papers series in research in Yukon's history (written and oral) and archaeology. Publications in palaeontology are planned. A major recent initiative is the opening of the Yukon Beringia Interpretive Centre, which will highlight the Ice Age history of the Yukon. The story of Beringia's ancient animals, people and environment will be told in a series of exhibits (including a replica of the Bluefish Caves), and through a feature film and a multi-media presentation. The Centre is scheduled to open in May 1997.

YUKON HISTORICAL AND MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION

The Yukon Historical and Museums Association serves as an umbrella organization and advocacy group for Yukon museums and historical societies. Its primary goal is to preserve and interpret Yukon's heritage. The society is also involved in the preservation of heritage buildings in the Yukon, produces historical Yukon maps, sponsors lectures, presents annual heritage awards, and produces a number of publications on museum activities and annual conference proceedings on heritage themes.

MACBRIDE MUSEUM

The MacBride Museum was established in 1951 and is the only comprehensive heritage institution in the Yukon. As such, the museum is mandated to collect, preserve, research, document, exhibit and interpret artifacts, specimens, archiveal and research materials, apparatuses and historic structures representative of the natural and human history of the Yukon, from its geological origins to the present. The MacBride Museum is committed to broad public access, raising public awareness of heritage themes and issues and unlocking the mysteries of different cultures and distant times for all Canadian and visitors to our country.

YUKON SCIENCE INSTITUTE

The Yukon Science Institute promotes public awareness of scientific research in the Yukon and assists scientists in coordinating research with local organizations and researchers. The Yukon Science Institute sponsors, with the support of the Yukon Heritage Branch, Industry Canada, the Westmark Whitehorse Hotel and the Yukon News, a public lecture series which features presentations by local, national and international scientists on the results of their research in the Yukon and around the world.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Beth King (Yukon Heritage Branch)

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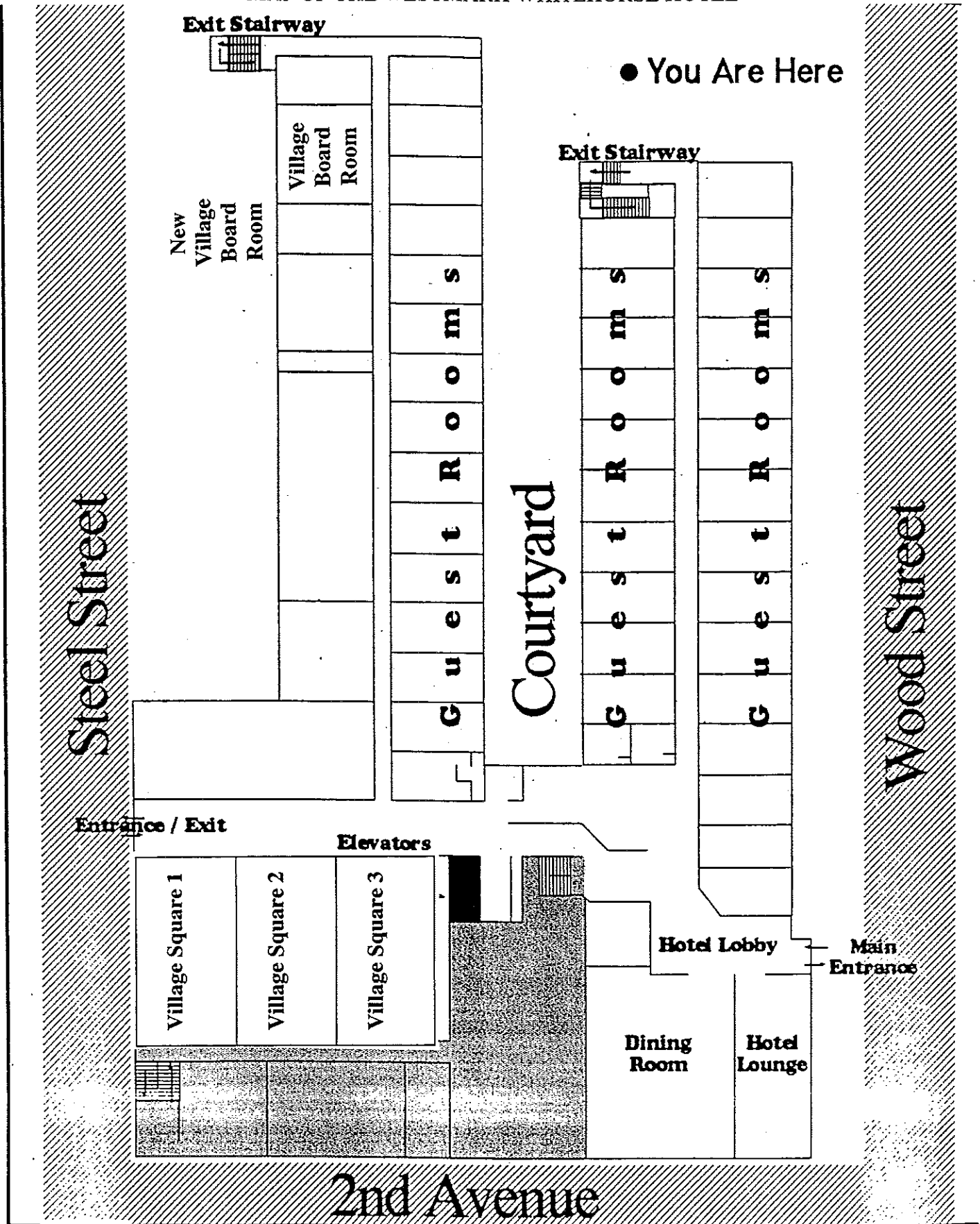
Greg Hare (Yukon Heritage Branch)

Bruce Barrett (Yukon Heritage Branch)

Thanks to the MacBride Museum and the Yukon Historical and Museums Association for hosting the Welcoming Reception.

Thanks are due as well to SYANA (Society of Yukon Artists of Native Ancestry) and Dana Naye Ventures, and the City of Whitehorse for sponsoring coffee breaks on Thursday and Friday.

MAP OF THE WESTMARK WHITEHORSE HOTEL



REVISED

24TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
APRIL 9 - 12, 1997
WHITEHORSE, YUKON

Wednesday 8 – 10 pm	Welcoming Reception	MacBride Museum 1 st Ave. and Wood St.		
Time	Village Square I	Village Square II	Village Square III	Village Boardroom
Thursday Morning	Contributed Papers in Cultural Studies	Beringia: Current Research and Directions for the Future		Registration Desk Book Display Posters
Thursday Afternoon	Transnationalism and the Politics of Identity: Current Issues of Ethnicity in the North	Prehistory of the Interior Northwest		↓
Thursday 5:00 – 6:00		General Meeting: The Future of the APUA		
Thursday 7:30 – 9:00 pm	Yukon Science Institute Public Lecture: Women and Symbols of the Ice Age Magherita Mussi			
Friday Morning	The Archaeology and History of the Gold Rush	Arctic Prehistory		Registration Desk Book Display Posters
Friday Afternoon	The Archaeology and History of the Gold Rush	Arctic Prehistory		↓
Friday 3:30 - 4:30 pm		Plenary Session: Archaeology and the Media Heather Pringle		
Friday 6 – 7 pm	Cash Bar			
Friday Evening	Banquet & Awards Keynote Address: “Placing Yukon and Alaska Prehistory” Donald W. Clark			
Saturday Morning		Oral Traditions, Heritage Studies and Art: First Nations Concerns		Registration Desk Book Display Posters
Saturday 12:00 – 1:30 pm	Luncheon Keynote Address: “Niqita! An Old Personal Beef Revisited” Milton M.R. Freeman			↓
Saturday Afternoon		Oral Traditions, Heritage Studies and Art: First Nations Concerns		↓
Saturday 3:50 – 4:50 pm				Poster Session
Saturday 4:30		Association Business Meeting		
Saturday 7:00 & 8:00 pm	Tours of the Yukon Beringia Interpretive Centre Meet in the Lobby			
Saturday Evening	Belzoni Society Party - TBA			