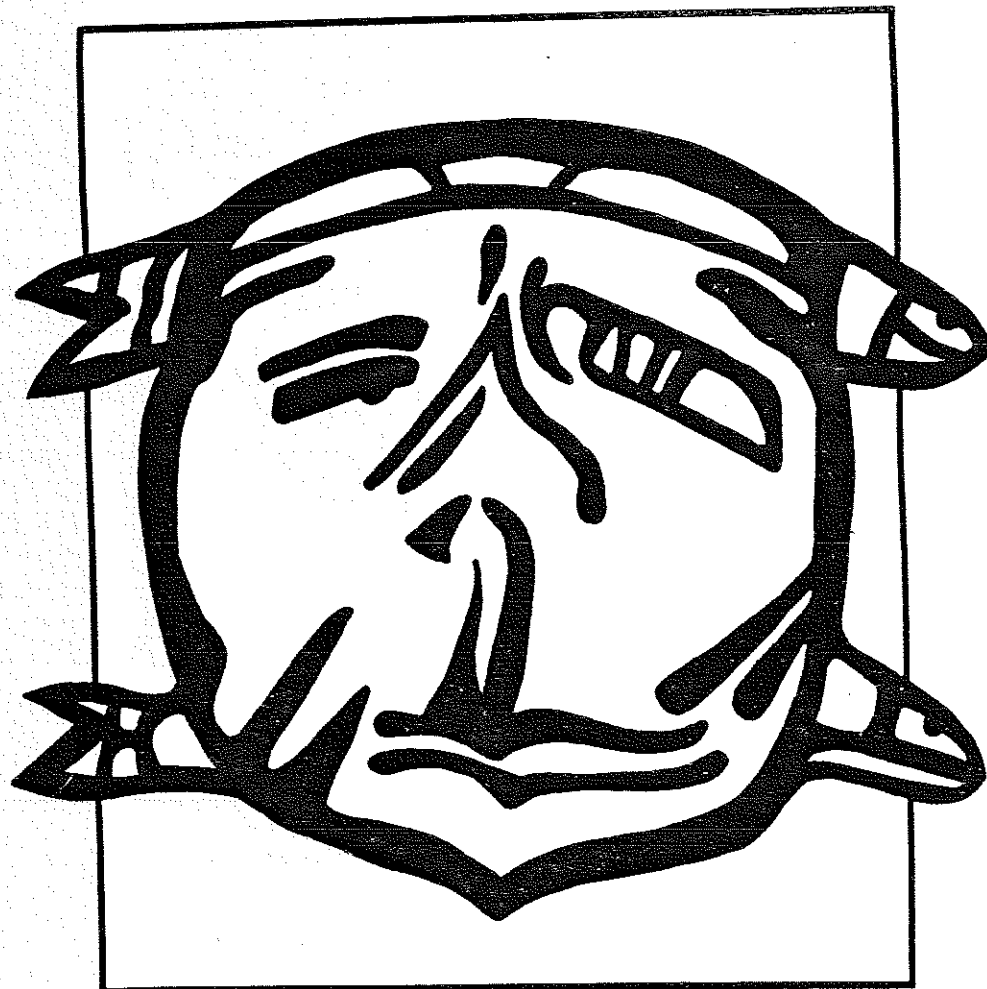


12th Annual Meeting  
**ALASKA**  
**ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION**



**MARCH 1-2, 1985**  
**Anchorage Sheraton Hotel**

**GUEST SPEAKERS:**

Catharine McClellan,  
University of Wisconsin  
Robert McGhee,  
National Museum of Canada

**SYMPOSIA:**

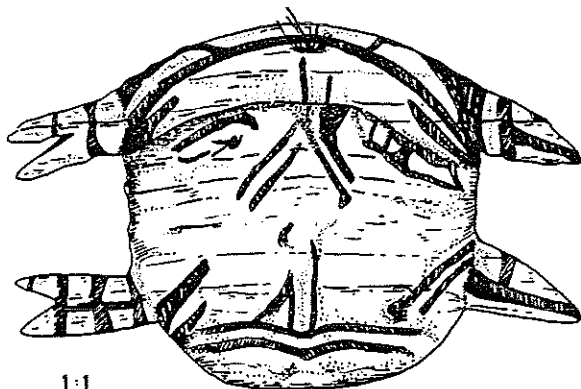
Late Prehistoric Archaeology  
Ethnohistory  
Subsistence

Luncheon Speaker, Friday, Ballroom

Dr. Robert McGhee, Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Canada. Head of the Research Section, Archaeological Survey. Dr. McGhee is the author of numerous monographs and articles on Canadian Arctic prehistory, climatic change, symbolic archaeology, and the pre-Inuit occupation of the Canadian Arctic. The topic of his talk will be "The Eastern Eskimo and the Norsemen".

Luncheon Speaker, Saturday, Ballroom

Dr. Catharine McClellan, retired Professor of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin. Dr. McClellan has done ethnohistoric, ethnographic, and folkloristic studies in the Yukon Territory since the mid-1940's. She completed her doctoral dissertation on culture change and native trade in the southern Yukon Territory at the University of California in 1950. worked as the editor of Arctic Anthropology from 1974 to 1982, and served as president of the American Ethnological Society. Her major ethnographic monograph is MY OLD PEOPLE SAY and she will be co-authoring an ethnohistory of the Ahtna with Frederica de Laguna.



A painted wood carving from the lower levels of the Manokinak Site on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta is the basis of this years poster and program cover design. The Norton Culture (ca. A.D. 400) carving was first accurately drawn by Susan Fair (left) and later interpretively rendered by Eleanor Segard for the 12th Annual Meeting poster and program cover (front cover)

The 12th Annual Meeting of the Alaska Anthropological Association has been organized and presented with the assistance of the publication staff and office facilities of the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys (Ross Schaff, Director), the financial assistance of the ARCO Foundation and the Alaska Historical Commission, and equipment from Audio-visual Services, Anchorage Community College.

## SESSION SCHEDULE SUMMARY

### Friday Morning

#### Kuskokwim

East: Current Views on Late Prehistoric Cultures in Alaska:  
a symposium, Session 1  
[R. Shaw, D. Dumond, R. Harritt -organizers]

West: Contemporary Themes in Alaskan Subsistence  
Research I [T. Haynes -organizer]

Yukon: Contributed Papers in Cultural Anthropology  
[Chair: J. Payne]

#### Ballroom,

Section C: Contributed Papers in Archaeology, Section 1  
[Chair: T. Smith]

### Friday Afternoon

#### Kuskokwim

East: Current Views on Late Prehistoric Cultures in Alaska:  
a symposium, Session 2  
[R. Shaw, D. Dumond, R. Harritt -organizers]

West: Contemporary Themes in Alaskan Subsistence  
Research II [T. Haynes -organizer]

Yukon: Alaska Native Institution Building: current issues  
[G. Brelsford -organizer]

Kuskokwim HOSTED RECEPTION, 6:15-7:30

### Saturday Morning

#### Kuskokwim

East: Contributed Papers in Archaeology, Session 2  
[Chair: C.E. Holmes]

West: Workshop on Industrial Development and Coastal  
Community Change [M. Bennett-Walter -organizer]

Yukon: Alaskan Ethnohistory Symposium, Sessions 1 and 2  
[K. Arndt, C. Mishler, W. Schneider -organizers]

### Saturday Afternoon

#### Kuskokwim

East: Contributed Papers in Archaeology, Session 3  
[Chair: K.W. Workman]

West: Culture and Rural Alaskan Drinking: current issues  
[G. Brelsford -organizer]

Yukon: Alaskan Ethnohistory Symposium, Session 3  
[K. Arndt, C. Mishler, W. Schneider -organizers]

#### Kuskokwim

East: BUSINESS MEETING, 4:30

## **PROGRAM**

12th Annual Meeting  
ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
Sheraton Anchorage Hotel  
March 1 and 2, 1985

FRIDAY, March 1, 1985

Registration 8:00 -5:00, Second Floor

### Morning

#### Kuskokwim East

#### Current Views on Late Prehistoric Cultures in Alaska: a symposium, Session 1

Organizers: R. Shaw, D. Dumond, R. Harritt

- 8:20 Burch, E., "The Sociology of the Late Prehistoric Inupiat: some guidelines for research"
- 8:40 McCartney, A., "Late Prehistoric Metal Use in the New World Arctic"
- 9:00 Turner, C., "A New View of Alaskan Population Structure at about Historic Contact"
- 9:20 Anderson, D., "The Late Prehistoric Archaeology of the Kotzebue Sound-Kobuk River Area of Northwestern Alaska"
- 9:40 Fitzhugh, W., "Ethnographic Paleo Eskimos of the Western Arctic: style, symbol, and ethnicity"
- 10:00 COFFEE
- 10:20 Smith, H., "Excavation at the Nuk Site (SOL-002)"
- 10:40 Dumond, D., "Trends and Traditions in Alaskan Prehistory: a new look at an old view of the Neo-Eskimo"
- 11:00 Aigner, J., and L. Black, "Identifying Late Prehistoric Polities in the Aleutian Islands: an archaeological research design"
- 11:20 Harritt, R., "The Crystal Palace: a late prehistoric house at Brooks River, Katmai National Park and Preserve"
- 11:40 Ackerman, R., "Late Prehistoric Settlement at Chagvan Bay, Southwestern Alaska"

#### Kuskokwim West

#### Contemporary Themes in Alaskan Subsistence Research I

Organizer: T. Haynes

- 9:00 Haynes, T., "Introductory Remarks"
- 9:10 Pedersen, S., "Spatial Dimensions of Subsistence Resource Use in Kaktovik, NE Alaska"
- 9:30 Stratton, L., "Patterns of Resource Use in the Copper River Basin"
- 9:50 Halpin, L., "Contemporary Patterns of Resource Use in Tetlin, Alaska"

10:10 COFFEE

10:30 Reed, C., and L. Smith, "Back to the Land: the Kachemak Bay subsistence fishery"

10:50 George, G., "A Tale of Two Studies: subsistence research in Sitka, Alaska"

11:10 Stern, R., "Human Utilization of Fish in Arctic Alaska"

11:30 Discussion

### Yukon

#### **Contributed Papers- Cultural Anthropology**

Chair: J. Payne

9:00 Fienup-Riordan, A., "The Mask: the eye of the dance"

9:20 Pearce, T., "Musical Characteristics of Tanana Athabascan Dance Songs"

9:40 Delgado, D., "Gwich'in Athabascan Storytelling"

10:00 Boraas, A., "Per Capita Energy Consumption and Social Regulators in Alaska: preliminary study"

10:20 COFFEE

10:40 Blackman, M., "Custodians of the Past: the North Slope Borough field school"

11:00 Cassell, M., "And Lanced all the Great Whales...: a mode of production approach to socioeconomic change in the Arctic, 1800 -1910"

11:20 Ganley, M., "The Malemiut: a study in ethnonymy"

11:40 Gal, R., "AYAHAAT: social networks and subsistence activities in the vicinity of Tasiqpak Lake, northern Alaska"

### Ballroom. Section C

#### **Contributed Papers in Archaeology, Session 1**

Chair: T. Smith

9:00 Gillispie, T., "Radiocarbon Evidence for Ages of Tephra and Paleosols in Central Alaska"

9:20 Dilley, T., "Spodosols, Paleosols, and Tephra From the Middle Susitna River Valley, Alaska"

9:40 Lively, R., "Freezing as a Variable in Lithic Edgewear"

10:00 COFFEE

10:20 Young, A., "Cultural Resource Management and Museums"  
 10:40 Gillispie, T., "Radiocarbon Dated Notched Biface Sites  
 in Alaska"  
 11:00 Lively, R., "Verification of an Intra-site Random  
 Sample Design in Interior Alaska"

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 12:00-2:00 LUNCHEON Speaker: Robert McGhee, National Museum  
 of Man, Ottawa  
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### Afternoon

#### Kuskokwim East

#### Current Views on Late Prehistoric Cultures in Alaska: a symposium, Session 2

Organizers: R. Shaw, D. Dumond, R. Harritt

2:00 Nowak, M., "Post Norton Nunivak: a study in coastal  
 adaptation"  
 2:20 Clark, D., "Pacific Eskimos: the reality of  
 complication or the complication of reality"  
 2:40 Holland, K., "A 1000 Year Long Akun-Kodiak Interaction  
 Sphere"  
 3:00 Jordan, R., "Preliminary Results from the Bryn Mawr  
 Karluk Project: toward a more complete paleo-  
 ethnography of the Koniag"  
 3:20 COFFEE  
 3:30 Workman, K., and W. Workman, "The Last 1300 Years of  
 Prehistory in Kachemak Bay: where later is less"  
 3:50 Kari, J., "The Sequence of Tanaina Migrations into  
 Cook Inlet"  
 4:10 Erlandson, J., and M. Moss, "Cultural Continuity in  
 Southeast Alaska: the antiquity of the Tlingit  
 cultural pattern"  
 4:30 McGhee, Robert, (Discussant)

#### Kuskokwim West

#### Contemporary Themes in Alaskan Subsistence Research II Organizer: T. Haynes

2:00 Sheppard, W., "Variability in Historic Norton Bay  
 Subsistence"  
 2:20 Sobelman, S., "Subsistence-based Economy and Adaptive  
 Strategies in a Coastal Environment"  
 2:40 Brelsford, T., "ANILCA 810 and Recent Federal Land  
 Management"  
 3:00 COFFEE

3:20 Schroeder, R., "Cultural Traditions, Cash Economy, and the Subsistence Harvest and Use of Fish and Game in Rural Communities"

3:40 Caulfield, R., "Subsistence in Higher Education: an empowering tool for rural Alaskan students"

4:00 Break

4:20 Chance, N., (Discussant)

4:40 Wolfe, R., (Discussant)

### Yukon

#### **Alaska Native Institution Building: current issues**

2:00- Chair: Gregg Brelsford, Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Assoc.

4:00 Participants:  
 Edgar Blatchford, Chugach Alaska Corp.  
 Frank Berry, Cook Inlet Native Assoc.  
 Maxim Lestenkof, St. Paul IRA Council  
 Steve Aufrecht, School of Business and Public Administration, U. of A., Anchorage  
 George Irvin, Alaska Federation of Natives  
 Bill Dann, Bill Dann and Associates

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 6:15-7:30 Hosted Reception, Kuskokwim Room  
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#### SATURDAY, March 2, 1985

Registration 8:00 -1:00, Second Floor

#### Morning

#### Kuskokwim East

#### **Contributed Papers in Archaeology, Session 2**

Chair: C.E. Holmes

8:40 Reger, D., "Culture History of the Kenai River Drainage: a preliminary framework"

9:00 Holmes, C., "Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Human Occupation on the Upper Kenai River"

9:20 McMahan, D., "Mortuary Remains at SEW-216: a preliminary report of investigations"

9:40 Gibson, D., "Preliminary Analysis of a Microcore-microblade Industry from the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska"

10:00 COFFEE

- 10:20 Campbell, C., "A Preliminary Report on Two Cave Sites Located on the Outer Islands of the Prince of Wales Archipelago, Southern Southeastern Alaska"
- 10:40 Mobley, C., "Test Excavation at Yatuk Creek Rockshelter, Prince of Wales Island, Southeastern Alaska"
- 11:00 Klingler, S., "Archaeological Survey on Unimak Island -1979"
- 11:20 Veltre, D., A. McCartney, J. Aigner, and M. Veltre, "An Archaeological Survey of Amaknak and Unalaska Islands"
- 11:40 Mason, O., "Petrographic Analysis of Stone Artifacts from Three Archaeological Sites on Umnak Island, Aleutians"

### Kuskokwim West

#### **Workshop on Industrial Development and Coastal Community Change**

Organizer: M. Bennett-Walter

- 8:20 McNabb, S., "Biological and Economic Aspects of Subsistence Foraging Behavior: Continuities and Discontinuities"
- 8:40 Wolfe, B., "Cash and Subsistence Uses in Southwest Alaska"
- 9:00 Ruppert, D., "Subsistence and Land Use Planning: Balancing Natural Resource Considerations"
- 9:20 Robbins, L., "Responses of St. Lawrence Islanders to Lease Sales 100 and 107"
- 9:40 BREAK
- 10:00 Dekin, A., "Planning Input from Communities: politics and participation"
- 10:20 Baring-Gould, M., "Utilization of Public Hearing Testimony and the Preparation of Data on Subsistence Systems on the North Slope"
- 10:40 Payne, J., "The Cordova Fishermen and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline: a legal/political response"
- 11:00 Kruse, J., "Advancing Toward an Alaska Social Indicator System"
- 11:20 Bennett-Walter, M., (Workshop organizer)
- 11:30 Bodley, J., (Discussant)

### Yukon

#### **Alaskan Ethnohistory Symposium, Session 1**

"Historic Events in Oral and Written Sources"

Organizers: K. Arndt, C. Mishler, W. Schneider

- 8:10 Mishler, C., "Opening Remarks"
- 8:20 Kurtz, J., "The Bow and Arrow Wars: warfare between the Yukon and Coastal Eskimos"



8:40 Kari, J., "Language Work and Ethnohistory: the Upper Ahtna narratives"

9:00 Kerttula, A., "Ahtna-Russian Contact in Oral Tradition: a methodological treatise"

9:20 Fall, J., "The Upper Inlet Qeshqa and the Fur Trade"

9:40 Mishler, C., "Historical Demography and Genealogy: the decline of the northern Kenai Peninsula Tanaina"

10:00 Arndt, K., "The Russian-American Company and the Smallpox Epidemic of 1835 -1840"

10:20 COFFEE

**Alaskan Ethnohistory Symposium, Session 2**  
**"Artistic and Material Culture in the Historic Period"**

10:30 Arndt, K., "Opening Remarks"

10:40 Kent, R., "An Analysis of Caribou Fence Technology"

11:00 Staley, D., "Driftwood Tipi Structures on the Seward Peninsula Coast"

11:20 Rousselot, J-L., "Early Alaskan Collections in German Museums"

11:40 Sczawinski, T., "Siberian Yupik Eskimo Tattooing, 1848 - 1930"

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12:00-2:00 LUNCHEON Speaker: Catharine McClellan,  
 University of Wisconsin

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Afternoon

2:00 Facility Tour of New Anchorage Historical and Fine Arts Museum

Kuskokwim East

**Contributed Papers in Archaeology, Session 3'**  
 Chair: K.W. Workman

2:00 Kunz, M., "A Report of Phase II of a Cultural Resources Inventory in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve"

2:20 Reanier, R., and M. Kunz, "Recent Obsidian Hydration Studies in the Brooks Range"

2:40 Maschner, H., "A Critique of the Dyuktai Culture of Northeast Asia"

3:00 COFFEE

3:20 Workman, W., "Report on 1984 Meeting on Current Status  
of CRM Archaeology in Alaska"

3:40 Rigg, D., "Potential for Interpretation of  
Archaeological Sites within the Alaska State Park  
System"

4:00 Crowell, A., "Site Destruction and Future Research  
Prospects on Saint Lawrence Island: a survey and  
situation report"

### Kuskokwim West

#### **Culture and Rural Alaskan Drinking: current issues"**

2:00- Chair: Gregg Brelsford, Aleutian/Pribilof Islands  
4:30 Assoc.

Participants:

Ted Mala, School of Health Sciences, U. of A.,  
Anchorage

George Mundell, State Office of Alcoholism and Drug  
Abuse

Joan Hamilton-Cannelos, Alcohol Program, RURAL CAP

Jennifer Bousquet, Cook Inlet Native Association

JoAnn Bernier, Public Health Consultant

### Yukon

**Alaskan Ethnohistory Symposium, Session 3**  
Life History Round Table: a panel discussion  
Organizers: K. Arndt, C. Mishler, W. Schneider

2:00 Moderator: William Schneider

-4:30 Participants: Rosita Worl, Charles Smythe, Ann Fienup-  
Riordan, David Libbey, Margaret Blackman, Basil Hedrick

Closing Remarks: Katherine Arndt

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\*\*\*\*\*BUSINESS MEETING\*\*\*\*\*

Kuskokwim East

4:30

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Ackerman, Robert E.,  
Washington State University  
(Friday, 11:00, Kuskokwim East)

"Late Prehistoric Settlement at Chagvan Bay, Southwestern Alaska"

Excavations in the late 1950's and early to late 1960's uncovered evidence of a complex of pit house clusters at the entrance to Chagvan Bay (southeast coast of Kuskokwim Bay) in southwestern Alaska. On a gravel spit, composed of a series of old beach ridges, 133 house pits, grouped in six clusters, extended from a rocky headland to the present entrance to Chagvan Bay. The back beach house pits contained artifacts reminiscent of both Choris and early Norton phases and dated c. 2300-2100 BP. The forward house pits contained European goods in small amounts, but otherwise had a material inventory reflective of a continuing Norton cultural tradition. House pits intermediate between the early and late components contained assemblages that appear to indicate additions to and a continuation of aspects of the Norton cultural tradition. Ground slate knife or projectile forms are in general more common in the marine oriented tool forms while the land mammal hunting artifact complex appears more conservative with chipped stone end blades/points rather similar to Norton types. The equipment concerned with fishing shows some change in the shape and material selected for net weights. It has not been determined if the relatively small sample of faunal material will be adequate to reflect any adaptive subsistence shifts in the late prehistoric period. Where possible, several of the house pits will be re-dated as a check on the earlier radio-carbon determinations.

Aigner, Jean S. and Lydia Black,  
University of Alaska-Fairbanks  
(Friday, 11:00, Kuskokwim East)

"Identifying Late Prehistoric Politics in the Aleutian Islands: an archaeological research design"

Archaeologists in Alaska have the opportunity to develop research strategies to identify cultural polities (societies) in the late prehistoric and historic periods. Several categories of archaeological data can contribute to the determination of intergroup boundaries: settlement systems, which link to polity social structure; art, which links to both social structure and world view.

According to historic and ethnographic data, at the contact with the Russians, Krenitzin Aleuts encroached on the Unalaska coast facing Akun Strait. One such group was reported as located

in Reese Bay. It is likely Krenitzin people were found at Eider Point and nearby, as well. In contrast, Unalaska Aleuts were firmly in control of the coastline from Volcano Bay southwest toward Umnak Island, Illiulik Bay, and Beaver Inlet.

Our study will focus upon evidence suitable for archaeological verification of such polity differences. We shall select for study two village sites which were the historic homes of Unalaska Aleuts (Volcano Bay) and of Krenitzin Aleuts (Reese Bay or Eider Point). Our research is multi-phased and begins with a mapping of all the surface features at the village sites. Houses, graves, and other structures will be identified. Next, a ten-percent random sample of each structural type will be excavated. Information on architectural details, spatial organization of work, and artifact function will be collected. Finally, stylistic characteristics of artifacts will be analyzed in detail.

Intra-village variation will first be assessed, and key architectural, spatial and stylistic systems defined. Following that, inter-village variation will be analyzed. If the hypothesis is correct, and recovered archaeological evidence from the selected sites shows significant differences, it follows that polities can be distinguished.

Anderson, Douglas D.,  
Brown University  
(Friday, 9:20, Kuskokwim East)

"The Late Prehistoric Archaeology of the Kotzebue Sound-Kobuk River Area of Northwestern Alaska"

Significant changes have occurred in the prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns of the Kotzebue Sound - Kobuk River area during the past millennium. Along the coast, the people began to hunt baleen whales some time between A.D. 1000 and 1200, but ceased around A.D. 1400. During the last 500 years fishing has become increasingly important, and at different times throughout the entire millennium caribou hunting seems to have rivaled both sea mammal hunting and fishing in importance as a subsistence activity.

Along the Kobuk River both caribou hunting and fishing were periodically very successful pursuits, but at other times appear to have been only minimally successful.

Looking at clues from the early period, I discuss possible reasons for the variations in the subsistence activities in the region and examine the repercussions in the settlement pattern changes in resource availability over time.

Arndt, Katherine,  
Fairbanks, Alaska  
(Saturday, 10:00, Yukon)

"The Russian-American Company and the Smallpox Epidemic of 1835-1840"

A major smallpox epidemic swept through Alaska in 1835-1840. Correspondence of the Russian-American Company records the extraordinary, but ultimately unsuccessful, measures taken by the Russians to halt its spread, and provides data on the effects of the epidemic on Alaskan natives and the company's trade. Comparisons of Russian efforts with those of the Hudson's Bay Company and American traders in the Great Plains smallpox epidemic of 1837-1838 show the Russian and English monopolies to have been much more active and effective than the Americans, who relied upon the U.S. Government to take the major role in fighting the disease.

Baring-Gould, Michael,  
University of Alaska, Anchorage  
(Saturday, 10:20, Kuskokwim West)

"Utilization of Public Hearing Testimony and the Preparation of Data on Subsistence Systems on the North Slope"

The paper describes a unique methodology of combining content analysis with field research that may have significant application for future research in sparsely populated areas subjected to a history of impact situations. The purpose and funding of the research was to provide data on perceived threats to subsistence activities on the North Slope for utilization by Minerals Management Service in the preparation of an environmental impact statement for Lease Sale 87 in the Beaufort Sea. The initial methodology consisted of a content analysis of public testimony given by over 150 different North Slope residents at over twenty public hearings from 1971 through 1982, including written comments and affidavits submitted by some individuals. Various of these individuals were subsequently interviewed in the field in Barrow, Raktovik, and Nuiqsut for the purpose of updating their statements and providing further elaboration on their perceptions of the relation of energy development to subsistence and lifestyle issues.

Blackman, Margaret,  
SUNY-Brockport  
(Friday, 10:40, Yukon)

"Custodians of the Past: the North Slope Borough field school"

Increasingly, Native people have indicated an interest in using anthropologically derived skills to investi-

gate their own past. Accordingly, in 1983, Edwin Hall and Associates proposed to the North Slope Borough a field school which would acquaint high school students with the archaeology and ethnology of the regional area and provide them with an introduction to the basic skills for investigation and appreciation of this rich culture history. The Borough, acting upon its longstanding commitment to Inupiat culture history, funded a two week field school for Barrow High School students which took place in August of 1984. Fifteen students participated in an archaeological excavation and oral history project with a two-week followup period for analysis of artifacts in September of 1984. This paper describes the project, assesses its results, offers suggestions for improvement of this and similar endeavors, and discusses the potential value of such Foxfire type projects for both anthropologist and Native.

Borass, Alan,  
Kenai Peninsula Community College  
(Friday, 10:00, Yukon)

"Per-capita Energy Consumption and Social Regulators in Alaska: a preliminary analysis"

In recent years Richard Adams (1975, 1982) has revived the anthropological questions raised by Leslie White (1943) of the relationship of energy utilization to social organization. Using an approach developed by Adams, this talk looks at the relationship between per-capita energy consumption and the percent of social regulators in a community. Social regulators are those who neither grow, catch or gather food or make something tangible. The preliminary data for Alaska generally support Adams' findings that as per-capita energy consumption increases, the percentage of social regulators also increases. The data also indicate that communities can be divided into transitional, unstable, colonial and stable categories based on the relationship of the number of regulators and per-capita energy consumption.

Brelsford, Greg,  
Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.  
(Friday, 2:00 -4:30, Yukon)

"Alaska Native Institution Building: current issues" Panel Discussion

As a relatively new state in the Union, Alaska is in a dynamic period of building its economic and governmental institutions. This is particularly true among Alaska Natives. In the 13 years since passage of the Alaska

Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), over 400 Alaska Native regional and village profit, non-profit and local governmental organizations have emerged statewide.

These organizations are significant actors in the social, economic and political affairs of the state. They govern communities, conduct business and manage over \$1.5 billion in assets and 40-50 million acres of land. In today's "organizational society", these organizations also promote and protect the unique cultural and political interests of their Alaska Native members, such as subsistence and sovereignty, in the large and complex administrative systems of the surrounding culture. As such, they are critical to the equitable participation of Alaska Natives in mainstream Western culture.

This panel will examine the current issues in developing Alaska Native economic, political and tribal institutions. The purpose is to identify the key activities and concerns involved in building effective and enduring Alaska Native institutions. The panel will address such questions as: 1) What are the major issues facing the successful development of permanent and effective Alaska Native organizations, both now and in the future? 2) How are these issues being addressed in terms of current practice and in terms of future planning? and 3) How are these issues unique to Alaska Native organizations? Panel members will consist of leaders of all sectors of Alaska Native institution building.

**Brelsford, Greg,**  
Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association,  
Inc.

(Saturday, 2:00 -4:30, Kuskokwim West)

"Culture and Rural Alaskan Drinking: current issues" **Panel Discussion**  
Drinking continues to be the number one social health issue in Alaska. Its presence is pervasive, and it directly or indirectly impacts all individuals, families and communities in the state. Because Alaska encompasses a broad range of cultural diversity, the style and form of drinking in the state may be expected to reflect this cultural diversity.

This panel will examine the cultural dimension of drinking in rural Alaska. It will briefly survey current anthropologically oriented research on drinking in the state. The panel will also identify cultural issues that arise in the management and provision of alcohol oriented human services. Finally, it will identify future directions for research, service delivery

and social policy. The panel will be composed of Alaska Native and non-Native researchers, program managers and policy makers from throughout the state.

**Brelsford, Taylor,**  
McMaster University  
(Friday, 2:40, Kuskokwim West)

"ANILCA 810 and Recent Federal Land Management"

Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act was proposed as a mechanism to ensure comprehensive consideration of the subsistence practices in federal land management decisions, including an opportunity for formal involvement by local subsistence hunters. The recent decision in Kunaknana and Nunnick v. Clark sanctions an extremely high threshold for what constitutes a "significant restriction" on subsistence harvest and casts doubt on the accomplishment of this broad purpose. Federal land use decisions leading to and derived from Kunaknana will be described, and the implications for the use of subsistence research and the formal involvement of local subsistence hunters will be examined.

**Burch, Ernest, Jr.,**  
Smithsonian Institution  
(Friday, 8:20, Kuskokwim East)

"The Sociology of the Late Prehistoric Inupiat: some guidelines for research"

The several early historic Inupiat societies of northern Alaska exhibited extremely precise adaptations to their respective environments and a highly complex pattern of inter-societal relations and inter-regional movements. Both characteristics are suggestive of a population that had developed its way of life in the same general area over a long period of time. Among the many phenomena that archaeologists might usefully investigate in order to elucidate the sociological aspects of this development are the following: (1) the ebb and flow of population on a regional basis; (2) territorial boundaries; (3) relations between and among settlements; (4) settlement size and structure; (5) the role of fish resources in site selection, village size and the economy in general; and (6) family life. Among the things that are best forgotten is the very misleading (and quite false) dichotomy between coast dwellers and inlanders.

Campbell, Chris R.,  
U.S. Forest Service, Ketchikan  
(Saturday, 10:20, Kuskokwim East)

"A Preliminary Report on Two Cave Sites Located on the Outer Islands of the Prince of Wales Archipelago, Southern Southeast Alaska"

During the 1984 field season, two caves were discovered on the outer coast of islands in the Prince of Wales Archipelago. The first appears to have been used as a temporary camp by both sexes, and contains rare items such as a projectile point shaft, cedar mats, twists of processed cedar bark fiber, leather, and corroded copper tools. The second is most significant for the large amount of well executed pictographs it contains, suggesting that it may have been used for ritualistic purposes. These sites represent unique discoveries on the Northwest Coast.

Cassell, Mark,  
SUNY-Binghamton  
(Friday, 11:00, Yukon)

"...And Lanced All the Great Whales': a mode of production approach to socioeconomic change in the Arctic, 1800-1910"

The utility of the concept of mode of production as a tool for understanding socioeconomic change is well known in economic anthropological circles. Thus far, the only applications of a mode of production analysis have been in colonial/agricultural/pastoral contexts. The present paper represents the first attempt at a mode of production analysis in a North American hunter-gatherer context, in this case the Inupiat of the Northwest Alaskan coastal plain. The purpose here is to better understand the impact of the nineteenth century Euro-American commercial whaling industry in the Arctic via the identification of the processes and mechanisms involved in the articulation of capitalism with the pre-capitalist traditional Inupiat socioeconomic formation. The detrimental effects of commercial whaling on traditional Inupiat society are well documented. The present paper seeks to go beyond what happened and to attempt to understand how and why things happened as they did.

Caulfield, Richard,  
University of Alaska  
(Friday, 3:40, Kuskokwim West)

"Subsistence in Higher Education: an empowering tool for rural Alaskan students"

Federal and state subsistence laws and policies can be of vital concern to residents of rural Alaska. Rural dev-

elopment efforts of village and regional Native corporations must also consider subsistence uses in economic development planning. This paper describes a new university course included as part of a field based "Rural Development" degree program offered through the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. The course provides students with an opportunity to consider the many perspectives regarding subsistence in Alaska and to explore the significance of current law and policy as it applies to their own community.

Clark, Donald,  
National Museum of Man, Ottawa  
(Friday, 2:20, Kuskokwim East)

"Pacific Eskimos: the reality of complication or the complication of reality"

The Pacific Eskimo or Neoeskimo inhabitants of the Pacific coast are represented by the Koniag, the Chugach and lesser little-known groups. These people occupied the Pacific frontier of the Eskimo world, abutting tribes of the Northwest Coast. Technological assemblages like those distinctive to the Koniags at the time of European contact are traced back no farther than about 1100 A.D.

With the geographic and temporal parameters of the Pacific Eskimo thus roughly defined, this paper examines Pacific Eskimo genesis and frontier or boundary phenomena. Primarily Koniag historical ethnography and archaeological data from Kodiak Island are utilized. The two topical or problem foci are not completely mutually exclusive, and therefore they are profitably orchestrated in concert.

Types of data considered include culture elements distinctive to the last millenium which variously transgress Indian-Eskimo boundaries or, otherwise, seemingly show peculiar boundary behavior. Among these are petroglyph masonry, the vapour sweat bath, successful and failed introductions of pottery, and the adoption or mimicry of Northwest Coast prestige symbols. Also examined are the appearance of Thule or Neoeskimo traits in the Pacific area, their combination with earlier traits, and elements like mummification and aconite dart whaling which if not ancient continuities among Pacific Rim cultures at least are uncharacteristic of the broader Eskimo community.

The objective of this analysis is to arrive at a realistic complication of contrastive models of migration and *in situ* development in order to feasibly explain Pacific Eskimo roots.

Crowell, Aron.  
National Museum of Natural History  
(Saturday, 4:00, Kuskokwim East)

"Site Destruction and Future Research Prospects on Saint Lawrence Island: a survey and situation report"

For over 50 years the numerous coastal midden sites on Saint Lawrence Island, with deposits which span the sequence from the Old Bering Sea phase through historic period Eskimo culture, have been mined by Saint Lawrence Island Eskimos in search of commercially valuable ivory and ivory artifacts. This activity has increased in response to rising prices and the depressed economy of the island, and is now a major source of cash income for local people and the native village corporations. An archaeological resource survey, including photography and mapping of about 40 sites, was made on the island during August, 1984 to document the impact of native digging and erosion. The potential of these sites is significant for research into such problems as settlement pattern changes, demographic stability, and the timing and nature of cultural introductions from Siberia. Ways to establish local cooperation and support for a combined site conservation and museum development program are being explored.

Dekin, Albert, Jr.,  
State University of New York,  
Binghamton

(Saturday, 10:00, Kuskokwim West)  
"Planning Input from Communities--  
Politics and Participation"

Recent research in Nuiqsut and Barrow provided opportunities to study traditional Inupiat patterns of public political participation. These include public hearings, conferences, scoping meetings, etc. Traditional values of deference, tolerance, reluctance to inhibit the behavior of others and the proper public role of leaders cause these events to follow similar sequences.

As a result, the depth and range of individual feeling is muted, differences of opinion are left unexpressed and traditional leaders exercise their leadership by speaking first and setting the direction and tone of the remarks. As a result, the views of a significant minority may be respected in practice but remain unexpressed in public. Illustrations taken from our fieldwork suggest that changes may be desirable in the procedures used by planners to gain community input because of the political processes which operate in formal public hearings and meetings.

Delgado, Diego,  
Fairbanks, Alaska  
(Friday, 9:40, Yukon)

"Gwich'in Athabascan Storytelling"

Product of a thirty month long field study and library research, the author reports his findings on the storytelling tradition of the Gwich'in Athabascans, the northernmost native American Indian population.

The writer first surveys the target population, their habitat, and the related literature, then he explores the content, format, techniques, and objectives of their past and present storytelling tradition, and finally, he attempts to formulate a working hypothesis of future trends.

Dilley, Thomas,  
University of Alaska Museum  
(Friday, 9:20, Ballroom, Section C)

"Spodosols, Paleosols, and Tephra From the Middle Susitna River Valley, Alaska"

Recent geoarchaeological studies in the middle Susitna Valley have revealed a complex regional Holocene stratigraphy consisting of multiple tephra units, eolian units, and buried paleosols. Two spodzolic soils are developed on these sedimentary units. The modern spodzolic soil is developed on a 20-30cm thick tephra package composed of several separate tephra falls. Generally, the albic/spodic horizon boundary follows a tephra contact. The organic horizon of this surface spodzolic soil has yielded 15 radiocarbon dates ranging from modern to 1800 years B.P. and numerous Athapaskan archaeological sites.

The other spodzolic soil is a buried paleosol, 20-30cm thick, located beneath the modern soil and can be recognized in a catena-type fashion throughout the region. A tephra with distinctive mineralogy composes the albic horizon while the underlying spodic horizon is usually developed on glacial drift. Over 24 radiocarbon dates from the buried organic horizon of this soil range in age from 2800 to 5200 years B.P.. Several significant notched point assemblages have been recovered from this horizon. Locally, eolian deposition has accounted for other paleosols within this stratigraphic framework. Many of these paleosols also contain archaeological materials.

Dumond, Don E.,  
University of Oregon  
(Friday, 10:40, Kuskokwim East)

"Trends and Traditions in Alaskan Prehistory: a new look at an old view of the Neo-Eskimo"

The relationship of current archaeological knowledge to recent classifications of the Eskimo-Aleut languages is examined. It is suggested that the relative homogeneity of Eastern Eskimo speech can be best explained by aspects of social dynamics; that the best overall fit of linguistics with archaeology is achieved if the division between Eastern Eskimo and Western Eskimo is dated to coincide with the spread of Neo-Eskimo culture after about AD 500, and the division between Proto-Aleut and Proto-Eskimo is placed at or after 1000 BC. This is essentially the position taken by Collins in 1954, but which was later modified by others, including the present writer. Implications for late prehistory are discussed, while implications for early prehistory and considerations from physical anthropology are touched lightly.

Erlandson, Jon, and Madonna Moss,  
University of California, Santa Barbara  
(Friday, 4:10, Kuskokwim East)

"Cultural Continuity in Southeast Alaska: the antiquity of the Tlingit cultural pattern"

This paper reviews ethnographic evidence for Tlingit patterns of technology, subsistence, and settlement and examines archaeological evidence for the antiquity of similar adaptations in southeast Alaska. Current archaeological data suggest that elements of Northwest Coast material culture were present by at least 4,000 B.P. By 2,000 B.P., settlement in large villages and seasonal satellite camps, as well as a partial reliance upon stored foods is evident. While it is not currently possible to conclusively demonstrate the antiquity of Tlingit occupation in southeast Alaska, continuity in technology, subsistence, and settlement suggests the possibility of in situ cultural development spanning several millennia.

Fall, James,  
ADF & G, Subsistence  
(Saturday, 9:20, Yukon)

"The Upper Inlet Tanaina Qeshqa and the Fur Trade"

This paper explores the role of the Upper Cook Inlet Tanaina qeshqa, "rich men" in the Euroamerican fur trade of the late 18th and 19th Centuries. The Tanaina are an Athapaskan speaking people of southcentral

Alaska. In precontact times, each qeshqa provided leadership in economic activities, including trade, to a group of follower-kin. This management of the Upper Inlet Tanaina redistribution economy increased the prestige and political power of the qeshqa. During the fur trade era, the qeshqa served as middlemen between their followers, other native groups, and the Euroamerican traders. Thus, they acquired new opportunities to enhance their prestige and power through the display and distribution of wealth. This system dissolved by the early 20th Century with the decline of the fur trade, reduced populations of fish and game, and the loss of Tanaina population to disease. The paper is based upon oral traditions recorded with Tanaina elders, and written sources, including the journals of traders and missionaries.

Fienup-Riordan, Ann,  
Anchorage, Alaska  
(Friday, 9:00, Yukon)

"The Mask: the eye of the dance"

The paper discusses the system of symbols and meanings surrounding the work of the Bethel mask maker, Nick Charles. In 1983 Nick was the focus of interviews concerning his life and work. In the process, he gave valuable information on the traditional significance of his craft, as well as testimony to its continued power to evoke a complex system of symbols and meanings. These meanings, in turn, connect both traditional and contemporary masks and masked dances to both past and present aspects of Yup'ik ideology and culture. These include the broad themes of birth and rebirth and a dynamic reproductive cycling between the worlds of the living and the dead, and the elaboration of vision imagery, epitomized in the circle and dot motif in Yup'ik iconography as well as the encircling ring in other social and material contexts, as a means of both depicting and effecting this movement.

Fitzhugh, William,  
Smithsonian Institution  
(Friday, 9:40, Kuskokwim East)

"Ethnographic Paleoeskimos of the Western Arctic: style, symbol, and ethnicity"

The origins of the Okvik/Old Bering Sea art styles remain one of the great archaeological puzzles of the North. Equally interesting and unexplored from the anthropological point of view are the meanings and context of this art and that of the sequential styles that follow it in the Bering Sea



region: Ipiutak, Punuk, Western Thule, and Bering Sea Eskimo. This paper explores specific elements of symbolism found in these early art styles and relates it to evolved forms with proposed similar context and meanings in 19th Century Bering Sea Eskimo culture. In addition, ecological, historical, and demographic arguments are presented to help explain the development of the concepts through time, their geographic distributions, and their cultural affiliations.

Gal, Robert,  
Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks  
(Friday, 11:40, Yukon)

"AYAHAAT: social networks and subsistence activities in the vicinity of Tasigpak Lake, northern Alaska"  
No Abstract Received

Ganley, Matthew,  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
(Friday, 11:20, Yukon)

"The Malemiut: a study in ethnonymy"

The group name "Malemiut", as it is presently applied by anthropologists and linguists, is an example of the variability found in Native American ethnonymy. Present usage of the term does not correspond with the information contained in historical sources. This paper is an attempt to unravel the sequence of documents that discuss the "Malemiut" people and the evolution of this term to its most recent use for self-identification by a particular people.

George, Gabriel,  
ADF & G, Subsistence  
(Friday, 10:50, Kuskokwim West)

"A Tale of Two Studies: subsistence research in Sitka, Alaska"

This paper compares the results of two research projects conducted in Sitka by the Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game. In 1982, the Division conducted studies in several different communities of Alaska and published the results in a report entitled, "Resource Use and Socio-economic Systems: case studies of fishing and hunting in Alaskan communities". Sitka was selected as a case study for several reasons, including its location in southeastern Alaska, its moderate size (7,803 residents in 1980), and its long history--it was initially a Tlingit community. The research methodology used was an opportunistic survey. Study results were used by the Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game when considering the criteria for identifying subsistence uses. In 1983, the Division conducted addition-

al research in Sitka in order to evaluate the results of the earlier study. Data gathering methods included a survey of a randomly selected sample of households.

Gibson, Douglas,  
Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys  
(Saturday, 9:40, Kuskokwim East)

"Preliminary Analysis of a Microcore-microblade Industry from the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska"  
No Abstract Received

Gillispie, T.E.,  
University of Alaska Museum  
(Friday, 9:00, Ballroom, Section C)

"Radiocarbon Evidence for Ages of Tephra and Paleosols in Central Alaska"

Radiocarbon studies of 84 archaeological and geological samples from the middle Susitna Valley have been instrumental in establishing the ages of region-wide tephras, and buried soils. The ages of the Devil (c. 7485 B.P.), Watana (c. 1850-2700 B.P.) and Oshetna (c. 5130-5900 B.P.) are now more precisely known. Periods of active accumulation of O horizons in buried soils are now well dated at c. 7100 B.P., c. 5100-4000 B.P., c. 3400-2800 B.P., and c. 1800-750 B.P. In localities with favorable edaphic conditions these periods are represented by micro-podsols.

Correlation of the Susitna date list with ages of Holocene paleosols and stabilized surfaces elsewhere in central Alaska indicates that the accumulation periods may be region-wide, and related to Holocene climatic events. The regional nature of these events has important implications for correlation of cultural chronologies and Holocene paleoenvironmental records throughout central Alaska.

Gillispie, T.E.,  
University of Alaska Museum  
(Friday, 10:40, Ballroom, Section C)

"Radiocarbon Dated Notched Biface Sites in Alaska"

Analysis of radiocarbon data assembled from the literature on 24 notched biface sites in Alaska has led to the following classifications: 1) Early notched biface + microblade assemblages 7500 to 5500 years ago; 2) middle Holocene notched biface assemblages without microblade technology 6700 to 4000 years ago; 3) late Holocene Interior notched biface assemblages with microblade technology 2550 to 750 years ago; and 4) late Holocene Bering Sea assemblages with (generally) rare notched bifaces 4000 to 1000 years ago.

North to south age gradients in the time of first arrival of notched bifaces in Alaska, first suggested by Workman (1978), are described, as are age relationships between Northern Archaic assemblages in Alaska, and early notched biface occurrences in western Canada, and the Northeast, and Northern Plains. Locational data from 103 sites, and assemblage contents from a more limited series confirm the primary association of notched bifaces with the boreal forest zone.

At present, there is no reliable radiocarbon evidence to indicate the presence of notched bifaces in Interior Alaska between 4000 to 2550 years ago. Quantitative analysis of assemblage contents indicate that the Tase Lake Phase of southwest Yukon Territory (MacNeish 1964) is a plausible precursor for the Late Denali Complex. Analysis of obsidian trade (Cook 1981) supports this connection.

Halpin, Libby,  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
/University of Washington  
(Friday, 9:50, Kuskokwim West)

"Contemporary Patterns of Resource Use in Tetlin, Alaska"

A study of current resource use patterns in Tetlin, Alaska, was conducted during the summer of 1984. The purpose was to provide baseline information for ongoing land use planning activities on the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge and to address data needs of the Alaska Board of Fisheries and Game. During a two month period of residence in the community, interview schedules were administered to 75% of all households. Information was recorded on types of resources utilized, methods and seasonality of harvest, and areas used for resource procurement.

Comparisons made with resource use patterns in Tetlin in the 1920's (McKenna 1959) and in the 1960's (Guedon 1974) revealed changes in species taken and harvest areas utilized. Current patterns, for example, reveal an increased reliance on moose and whitefish, and a decreasing use of caribou, sheep, and bear. Most harvest activity currently occurs within a 20-mile radius of the village, including the northern portion of the Tetlin NWR. This paper discusses contemporary resource harvest practices and rules associated with land use patterns.

Harritt, Roger R.,  
University of Oregon  
(Friday, 11:20, Kuskokwim East)

"The Crystal Palace: a late prehistoric house at Brooks River, Katmai National Park and Preserve"

Excavations in Katmai National Park and Preserve that were carried out by the National Park Service in 1983 and 1984 revealed remains of a late prehistoric semi-subterranean house that had burned with most of the belongings of the inhabitants inside. Cultural materials include, in addition to stone artifacts of types familiar in the region, numerous objects of organic and other materials not previously encountered in this region. Among these are two nearly complete harpoon or spear socket pieces; a hafted copper blade; a leister prong; a carved and drilled antler fishing lure; sections and fragments of basketry; and a number of carved wood items not yet assigned to specific tool classes. Particularly striking was the presence of at least 22 quartz crystals. The house appears to provide a detailed view of life at Brooks River during the latest prehistoric period. Some interpretations are given.

Holland, Kathryn,  
Arizona State University  
(Friday, 2:40, Kuskokwim East)

"A 1,000 Year Long Akun-Kodiak Interaction Sphere"

The Eastern Aleutians played an important demographic role in the developmental continuum that led to the North Pacific/Bering Sea historic coastal adaptation. Physical anthropologists, beginning with Hrdlicka, have identified significant differences in human cranial traits of Paleo-Aleuts and Neo-Aleuts though not in dental traits. This biological difference prompted me to question whether the material culture was also different. Excavation of a strictly Neo-Aleut site on Akun Island dating to 740 A.D. by C.G. Turner II, et al., confirmed that not only are there biological differences between Paleo- and Neo-Aleuts but there were indeed some material culture differences as well at Chulka on Akun Island. While the artifact analysis has not been completed, several of these differences are highlighted in this paper. Slate tools at Chulka were found in association with the earliest Neo-Aleuts along with small Kodiak-like dogs and notched needles. Based on the slate tools and dogs, present research indicates interaction between Chulka and Kodiak extended back at least 1,000 years.

Holmes, Charles E.,  
Alaska Division of Geological and  
Geophysical Surveys  
(Saturday, 9:00, Kuskokwim East)

"Late Prehistoric and  
Protohistoric Human Occupation on the  
Upper Kenai River"

Three multicomponent sites pertaining to the past 5000 years were investigated in 1984. A component with notched point forms dates to c. 3500 B.C., and likely documents a variant of the Northern Archaic tradition. Several components dating from c. A.D. 1350 to 1700 appear to represent Eskimo occupations. Athabascan presence, undoubtedly Tanaina, is documented only for the last 200 years.

Interpretations of house form and associated fauna from the Eskimo occupations suggest winter settlement with reliance upon local resources for the interior Kenai Peninsula. The occurrence of marine shell ornaments and sea mammal hunting gear indicates that coastal resources also were used. The presence of native copper, amber, obsidian, and iron implies that extensive trading networks were well-established prior to the historic period.

Jordan, Richard,  
Bryn Mawr College  
(Friday, 3:00, Kuskokwim East)

"Preliminary Results from the Bryn Mawr Karluk Project: toward a more complete paleoethnography of the Koniag"

Two seasons of archaeological research by Bryn Mawr College in the Karluk region of western Kodiak Island have been oriented toward an understanding of cultural developments along one of the most productive salmon rivers in Alaska. Research in 1983 was devoted to local chronology and settlement patterns, while efforts the following year were oriented toward the prehistory and contact history of the Koniag. Though numerous sites were located that shed light on all known Kodiak traditions - Ocean Bay, Kachemak, and Koniag - only the latter will be discussed herein.

A fragmentary, but growing body of literature, translated from Russian sources, strongly suggests that the Koniag probably had the largest and densest populations and the most socio-politically complex forms of organization known among all Eskimo groups.

Bryn Mawr College research has tended to confirm this ethnohistorically derived view and to date has produced somewhat unexpected information on Koniag settlement patterns and

household organization. Survey results in interior regions have discovered four major sod-house villages along the shores of Karluk Lake and River. The largest of these extends for 2.1 kilometers, a pattern which contradicts the assumption that Koniag economy and settlement was exclusively oriented toward coastal resources.

Excavations at KAR-1, located at the mouth of Karluk Lagoon where the river enters Shelikof Strait, has revealed seven superimposed sod houses. This classic "wet-site" has such extraordinary preservation that even the most fragile and delicate organic remains are preserved, permitting us to reconstruct Koniag domestic life in unusual detail. One unexpected result is that an elaborate artistic tradition, and by derivation ceremonial and religious life, flourished but in a rarely preserved and recoverable medium - wood. Exotic raw materials, including beaver teeth, mountain sheep horn, caribou antler, fossil bone or ivory, jet, obsidian, and amber indicate that these long distance regional contacts were so common that the use of the materials were incorporated into everyday life. A much fuller understanding of Koniag paleoethnography thus resulted from combining ethnohistorical and archaeological approaches.

Kari, James,  
Alaska Native Language Center  
(Friday, 3:50, Kuskokwim East)

"The Sequence of Tanaina Migrations into Cook Inlet"

Based upon extensive linguistic evidence, including dialectology, ethnogeography, lexicography, and ethnohistoric narratives, a sequence of Tanaina migrations into Cook Inlet from an earlier homeland west of the Alaska Range has been suggested. This theory (which is presented briefly in Kari and Kari, 1982, Dena'ina E'ne'na, Tanaina Country, ANLC) will be summarized. Neologisms in marine-oriented vocabulary indicate that the Tanaina were incursive into Cook Inlet. Data on relative distance among dialects, and the loci of numerous war stories, demonstrate that the Upper Cook Inlet area is the first area in Cook Inlet occupied by the Tanaina. The distribution of transparent Tanaina place names argues that the Tanaina controlled all ecosystems in the language area in a continuous network at the time of contact.

Kari, James,  
Alaska Native Language Center  
(Saturday, 8:40, Yukon)

"Language Work and Ethnohistory:  
the Upper Ahtna narratives"

Burch has argued, in his 1981 paper "Studies of Native History as a Contribution to Alaska's Future", that there is an urgent need to document the remaining knowledge about the history of the native societies of Alaska that existed prior to western contact. A forthcoming collection of historical (non-fiction) narratives told by recognized Upper Ahtna tribal historians in their own language is important for its factual content about pre- and post-contact events in a geopolitically important area of the Subarctic. The narrators state, for instance, that the two incidents in which parties of Russians or creoles were killed (Samoilov in 1794-95 and Serebrennikov in 1848) occurred in the territory of the same chieftainship. In addition, the Upper Ahtna narratives represent, in the Alaskan context, an advance in ethnohistoric method, because the stories are presented in the native language, and therefore, have a level of accuracy, integrity, and eloquence that would be impossible to convey in English synopses.

Kent, Ronald J.,  
Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA  
(Saturday, 10:40, Yukon)

"An Analysis of Athabascan Caribou  
Fence Technology"

Samples of poles ends and stumps cut from once living trees were collected at fourteen caribou fences in northeast Alaska in 1983 and 1984 to provide cross-cut sections for a dendrochronology study and an analysis of cutting methods. One facet of the present study was suggested by an Arctic Village translator who noted that the stumps he observed at a caribou fence were cut by someone who did not understand the "right way to cut a tree" and indeed the stumps in the vicinity of the village are, for the most part, cut in an entirely different style. A morphological analysis of stumps and cut ends indicates: (1) different methods were employed between and within some sites; (2) axe blade width varies between and within some sites; (3) a tool other than a metal axe appears to have been employed at some sites; (4) component function may have determined how a tree was to be cut; (5) end cut morphology may be a chronological indicator. The analysis has produced data to be used in the

dendrochronology study and has raised questions that can be used in future native interviews dealing with specific component function.

Kertulla, Anna,  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
(Saturday, 9:00, Yukon)

"Ahtna-Russian Contact in Oral  
Tradition"

In 1847 Ruf Serebrennikov, a creole and trained navigator, was chosen by Tebenkov (Governor of Russian America) to explore the course of the Copper River. Serebrennikov and his party never returned. Only a part of his journal was brought to the Russian American Company post on Hinchinbrook Island by one of his native guides.

The Ahtna oral tradition is rich with legends about massacres of "Russians". In 1973 the Alaska Journal Magazine published an english version of such a story as told to B. Stephen Strong by Fred and Katie John of Mentasta. Strong concludes, as did others before him, that the oral tradition is a precise historical record of the events surrounding the massacre of Serebrennikov and party. Utilizing ethnohistorical methods I have analyzed both the available oral traditions and historical documentation on the expedition and conclude that the oral tradition published by Strong reflects at least two events of Russian exploration on the Copper River and provides us with several examples of stereotyping in both oral traditions and historical documents. The need to analyze such stereotyping and inconsistencies in assessing oral traditions for historical validity is stressed.

Klingler, Steve,  
Alaska Division of Geological and  
Geophysical Surveys  
(Saturday, 11:00, Kuskokwim East)

"Archaeological Survey on Unimak  
Island-1979"

In 1979 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service conducted archaeological survey of portions of the coast of Unimak Island in the Aleutian Islands. Thirty-four sites, varying from single feature seasonal sites to large permanent villages were investigated while surveying the northwest end of the island, between Scotch Cap and Cape Lapin. The site investigations, which included site mapping, profiling of stratigraphic sections, and artifact collection, documented an apparent heavy population utilizing the island's varied resources. Subsistence pursuits included the taking of sea mammal, fish, and caribou. Artifacts collected

indicate that Unimak was well within the continuum of the Aleutian tradition, but with influence from mainland Alaska also apparent, particularly during the more recent prehistoric period.

**Kruse, John,**  
Institute of Social and Economic Research  
(Saturday, 11:00, Kuskokwim West)  
"Advancing Toward an Alaska Social Indicator System"  
No Abstract Received

**Kunz, Michael,**  
National Park Service  
(Saturday, 2:00, Kuskokwim East)  
"A Report of Phase II of a Cultural Resources Inventory in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve"

During the summer of 1984, the National Park Service conducted a reconnaissance level archaeological survey in the valleys of the North Fork Koyukuk River and the Itkillik River, in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve. Neither of these river valleys had ever received more than incidental archaeological investigation in the past. During the course of the survey 106 prehistoric sites were located along the North Fork Koyukuk River between the confluence of Ernie Creek and the confluence of the Glacier River. Preliminary data suggests that, numerically, the sites evenly represent both Indian and Eskimo cultures. A total of 74 prehistoric sites were located in the Ulu Valley between the Oolah Pass and the confluence of the Itikmalak River. All of these sites appear to represent cultures of the Eskimo continuum. The chronological range of sites both on the North Fork and the Itkillik may be between 8000 - 50 years ago with the majority of sites appearing to fall into the 1000 - 3000 year old category. Additional regional obsidian hydration chronology data was collected from many of the sites. This paper is an overview of the data obtained as a result of this survey.

**Kurtz, James,**  
Bureau of Indian Affairs  
(Saturday, 8:20, Yukon)  
"The Bow and Arrow Wars: warfare between the Yukon and Coastal Eskimo"  
Ethnographic accounts of southwest Alaska by Zagoskin referred to a group of Eskimos known as the "Magagmyut" or "those who live on the level tundra places". Prior to the arrival of the Russians these people were engaged in active warfare with their northern Eskimo neighbors. They were reported to have been feared for their raids on

and destruction of villages on the lower Yukon River. Zagoskin identified their location as being "between the two arms of the Yukon called the Kizhunuk (Kazhunok) and the Kipnayak".

The period of warfare involving the coastal and the Yukon River Eskimos is known in oral history accounts as the "Bow and Arrow Wars". Local place names, legendary personages and many tales can be traced to this period of conflict.

Examination of ethnographic records and oral history accounts pertaining to this period can be used to help define the origin and identity of the people formerly referred to as the Magagmyut warriors. This paper will attempt to first document some of the tales surrounding the methods and battles of the Bow and Arrow Wars, and second, show that the historical Magagmyut warriors were the ancestors of present Chevak and Hooper Bay residents.

**Lively, Ralph'**  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
(Friday, 9:40, Ballroom, Section C)  
"Freezing as a Variable in Lithic Edgewear"

The presence of moisture in all lithic material may cause stone tools used at temperatures below freezing to be more brittle, resulting in greater edgewear. A series of experiments was conducted to compare the edge damage on flake tools used to perform a variety of tasks at temperatures above and below freezing. If a significant difference in breakage patterns can be established, it may aid archaeologists in determining the seasonality of site use in areas where long periods below freezing are common.

**Lively, Ralph,**  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
(Friday, 11:00, Ballroom, Section C)  
"Verification of an Intra-site Random Sample Design in Interior Alaska"

Random sampling as an intra-site research design is seldom used in Alaska. As a result the boundaries and location of activity areas in many sites are not established. A one percent random sampling program was conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at the Chugwater Site (FAI-035) during the 1982 field season. Between 4 June and 30 September, 1984, the Department of Anthropology of the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, conducted a ten percent random sampling program in selected areas of the site to verify the effectiveness of the

Corps of Engineers' design. Preliminary results of this program, which was performed in conjunction with a field techniques course, suggest that the site boundaries established by the Corps were accurate and artifact density and concentration were reasonably reflected.

Maschner, Herbert D.,  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
(Saturday, 2:40, Kuskokwim East)  
"A Critique of the Dyuktai Culture of Northeast Asia"

Many recent articles have expounded the importance of the Dyuktai Culture to the problem of the peopling of the New World. Most of these articles are either English summaries by Soviet scientists or reviews of these summaries by American scientists. Through an analysis of Soviet sources I demonstrate that the Proto-Dyuktai sites (30,000-35,000 years ago) as described by Yuri Mochanov, are equivocal and even a liberal critique reveals no substantive evidence for man in far Northeast Asia prior to 17,000 years ago. It will be shown that after 17,000 years ago the artifacts associated with Dyuktai sites are taxonomically variable and that very few sites evidence the typological criteria used to classify them as Dyuktai. I propose that all-encompassing terminologies such as "Dyuktai" that are currently in use in the Arctic serve no purpose but to hide artifactual variability thereby rendering some stone tool data useless for explaining human behavior in the Late Pleistocene.

Mason, Owen,  
Fairbanks, Alaska  
(Saturday, 11:40, Kuskokwim East)  
"Petrographic Analysis of Stone Artifacts from Three Archaeological Sites on Umnak Island, Aleutians"

Though archaeological attention has focused on southwest Umnak Island for the last quarter of a century, not until the early 1980's had geologists adequately surveyed the region. Only at this time, then, has it become possible to establish the provenience of artifacts from archaeological sites. In the early period during the Middle Holocene (8500-4000 B.P.) prehistoric usage of materials changes markedly. At Anangula, the inhabitants evidence an eclectic selectivity, with rock types ranging from cherts, felsites, basalts, and obsidian--all roughly in the same proportions. By contrast, younger sites such as Sandy Beach Bay and Idaliuk Bay record the use of basalts and andesite predominantly. Archaeologists have assumed that local

sources played a preeminent role in shaping material choice. The present research reports on thin sections from artifacts from the three sites to test this assumption. Preliminary results indicate, to the contrary, that a single, non-local source on the south slope of Mt. Vsevidof remained the provenience of basalt during the entire early period.

McCartney, Allen P.,  
University of Arkansas  
(Friday, 8:40, Kuskokwim East)  
"Late Prehistoric Metal Use in the New World Arctic"

Iron and copper pieces are scarce among prehistoric Alaskan and Canadian Eskimo collections and, as a result, we tend to interpret them as "exotics" rather than functionally significant elements of the tool kit. However, the relative abundance of metal fragments found at some sites, technologic experimentation (especially with regard to burin/graver grooving), and ethnohistoric accounts of metal demand all suggest that metal was central to Eskimo adaptations and styles. Asiatic iron was available in Siberia during the first millennium B.C., and it began to be traded eastward across Bering Strait during the first millennium A.D. where it had significant impact upon Bering Strait Eskimos (following Semenov). Thule Eskimos, familiar with Asiatic iron in North Alaska, moved eastward during the second millennium A.D. and passed into three other metal spheres: Coronation Gulf copper, northern Greenland (Cape York) meteoric iron, and southern Greenland Norse iron. Native and Asiatic/European metals, therefore, were important in shaping Eskimo cultures prior to and during earliest non-native colonization.

McMahan, Dave,  
Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys,  
(Saturday, 9:20, Kuskokwim East)

"Mortuary Remains at SEW-216: a preliminary report of investigations"  
During the summer of 1984, mitigation excavations were conducted along the Sterling Highway in the vicinity of Coopers Landing by personnel from the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys. SEW-216, one of four sites investigated, produced a cremation and primary flesh inhumations representing two components in the local cultural sequence. Despite poor preservation, some biological attributes were attainable and may contribute to our understanding of cultural interactions in the area.

McNabb, Steven L.,  
Anchorage, Alaska

(Saturday, 8:20, Kuskokwim West)

"Biological and Economic Aspects of Subsistence Foraging Behavior: continuities and discontinuities"

Subsistence foraging patterns have both biological and economic dimensions, but these dimensions are merely necessary (and not sufficient) parameters of subsistence behavior. Human foraging systems comprise more than predation in food-web or energy-transfer models. Similarly, subsistence systems evade simple analysis in a classic market-economic mode since subsistence consumers influence "supply" and "price" not through willingness to buy but through willingness to produce. In one form or another, these facts are acknowledged by most subsistence researchers and OCS EA/EIS staff.

However, the actual practice of EA/EIS work may obscure these facts. Although discontinuities among subsistence, biological, and economic dimensions of habitats or regions are recognized, discontinuities among impacts ascribed to these dimensions may be viewed as evidence of flawed or unintegrated analysis. EA/EIS impact categories, though, are dissimilar, hence discontinuities are unavoidable. Impact definitions and similarities among subsistence, economic, and biological systems are compared in order to identify potential sources of confusion in EA/EIS work.

Mishler, Craig,  
Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys  
(Saturday, 9:40, Yukon)

"Historical Demography and Genealogy: the decline of the northern Kenai Peninsula Tanaina"

From death certificates available from the State Office of Vital Statistics and the Kenai Courthouse, the devastating impact of contagious diseases on Kenai Peninsula Tanainas during the years 1913-1918 now becomes abundantly clear. While no descriptive accounts of Kenai Mountain Tanainas have survived, it is hypothesized that interior communities on the Kenai Peninsula were decimated by these and earlier 19th Century epidemics in the same way as those on the coast of Cook Inlet at Kenai and Point Possession. Official death certificates are also useful for genealogical purposes, allowing a fairly complete reconstruction of the family of Feodore Sasha, probably the last of the Kenai Mountain Tanainas and a key informant to both Osgood and de Laguna in the early

1930's. All of this is valuable for interpreting the cultural affiliation of a cremation locus excavated by the State Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys in the Squilantnu Archaeological District near Cooper Landing during the 1984 field season.

Mobley, Charles M.,  
Fairbanks, Alaska

(Saturday, 10:40, Kuskokwim East)

"Test Excavations at Yatuk Creek Rockshelter, Prince of Wales Island, Southeastern Alaska"

Yatuk Creek Rockshelter was discovered near the present coastline of Naukati Bay on Prince of Wales Island, in the Tongass National Forest, and tested incidental to intensive survey of timber harvest units. A small test pit revealed natural and cultural stratigraphy consisting of a natural shell deposit dated 7360  $\pm$ 80 B.P. (BETA 9488), at the base of the column, overlain by a culturally sterile soil. Above this is a carbonaceous soil dated 1270  $\pm$ 90 B.P. (BETA 9489) containing animal bone, shell, and charcoal. The upper 15cm of soil contains a discontinuous carbonaceous lens dated 460  $\pm$ 120 B.P. (BETA 9490), which yielded a bone barbed point fragment. The bone assemblage from the cultural deposits included river otter, harbor seal, black bear, canid, salmonid, and bald eagle. Shell from the cultural levels, as well as the basal (natural) shell deposit, contained no species not present in the vicinity today. Yatuk Creek Rockshelter is the sixth radio-carbon-dated prehistoric site reported in southeastern Alaska.

Nowak, Michael,  
Colorado College  
(Friday, 2:00, Kuskokwim East)

"Post Norton Nunivak: a study in coastal adaptation"

The prehistory of Nunivak Island, Alaska, begins with a Norton occupation of select portions of the island. Subsequently, coastal adaptation intensifies with the appearance of the direct ancestors of the Eskimos living on the island at the time of contact. Site density on Nunivak is a reflection of this adaptation. Although the island shares much of its later prehistory with surrounding areas, its insular status can sometimes be seen in the material record. The model which appears to best explain post Norton site distribution on Nunivak is one that sees a diversified resource base being exploited.

Payne, James,

Anchorage, Alaska

(Saturday, 10:40, Kuskokwim West)

"The Cordova Fishermen and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline: a legal /political response"

In 1971 the Cordova District Fisheries Union (CDFU) filed suit to halt the trans-Alaska pipeline from terminating at Valdez, Alaska. This paper describes the motives, organization and activities of the fishermen with this suit. The fishermen were strongly opposed to port operations and shipping oil by tanker in Prince William Sound, their fishing grounds. Petroleum shipping was seen as a threat to the sensitive ecology and renewable resources of Prince William Sound that could subsequently disrupt the fishermen's economy and quality of life. Their opposition pitted the CDFU against the petroleum industry, the State of Alaska and the Federal Government in a legal/political battle lasting almost four years. Though they won their suit they lost the battle in Congress. Traditional political organization, innovative approaches and aggressiveness were important factors in the fishermen's effort. That encounter provided organization and tactical experience useful in pursuing and attaining other fisheries' goals.

Pearce, Tony,

Fairbanks, Alaska

(Friday, 9:20, Yukon)

"Musical Characteristics of Tanana Athabascan Dance Songs"

Tanana Athabascan culture is represented today in the villages of Nenana and Minto. These two villages have shared close associations dating from prehistoric times up to the present. The music of the two villages shares common characteristics. Although studies contributing to the general knowledge of Alaskan Athabascan music exist, this is the first study emphasizing purely musical characteristics. There are many classes of songs among the Tanana. For this thesis, forty-one Tanana Athabascan dance songs have been transcribed and analyzed to yield information regarding general characteristics of this class of music.

Pedersen, Sverre,

ADF & G, Subsistence

(Friday, 9:10, Kuskokwim West)

"Spatial Dimensions of Subsistence Resource Use in Kaktovik, NE Alaska"

This paper will discuss findings of recent research on the spatial dimensions of land use associated with hunting, fishing, and gathering in the

small Inupiat community of Kaktovik, Alaska. Land use mapping with 24 households produced 15 community resource bibliographies and three community land use summary maps for the period between 1923 and 1983. Overall dimensions of the community resource area and the extent of overlap of Kaktovik's land use area with those of nearby communities will be presented.

Existing subsistence land use by Kaktovik residents will be discussed in the context of current and planned land use conversions, from non-industrial to industrial, now taking place in and near the community's resource area.

Reanier, Richard E., and Michael Kunz,  
University of Washington and National Park Service

(Saturday, 2:20, Kuskokwim East)

"Recent Obsidian Hydration Studies in the Brooks Range"

Over the past two years the Cultural Resources Inventory project in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve has collected obsidian hydration data from archaeological sites recorded by the project as a means of providing chronological control for the region. To date 135 hydration rim measurements have been made from sites along the Kobuk, North Fork Koyukuk, and Itkillik Rivers. In the few localities where radiocarbon control has been available in addition to obsidian hydration dates, serious discrepancies exist between the two dating methods. In general, obsidian hydration dates based on effective hydration temperatures (EHT) derived from air temperature records are far too old. The use of ground temperature records to derive EHT provides much greater concordance between the two methods but ground temperature records are scarce in the Brooks Range. The project has begun to use thermal diffusion cells to directly measure EHT at several selected localities in order to refine the regional chronology. Despite these improvements, the impossibility of ascertaining an artifact's post-depositional thermal history remains the most serious limiting factor for obsidian hydration dating in this region.

Reed, Carrie, and Larry Smith,

ADF & G, Subsistence and Kachemak Bay Subsistence Group

(Friday, 10:30, Kuskokwim West)

"Back to the Land: the Kachemak Bay subsistence fishery"

This paper discusses the unusual dynamics of a local subsistence salmon fishery on Kachemak Bay in southcentral Alaska. This fishery has recently



become a subject of controversy, as the increasing population growth and economic development of the region precipitated resource allocations debate. As a result of user group resistance to management efforts at restricting, limiting, or abolishing the fishery, it exists today as the only court-ordered fishery in the state.

Several decades of catch and participation statistics, along with data gathered through several years of monitoring by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, comprised background material for a two year study (1982-1984) of the subsistence fishery, as part of a larger resource use study of southern Kenai Peninsula communities. Findings revealed some surprising peculiarities of this fishery and its participants. Further analysis into the roots of controversy over the fishery points to an ideological basis in the larger issue of increasing urbanization of formerly sparsely settled geographic regions. It is suggested that, as this occurs, continuing clashes in value orientations may be illuminated through a lens such as the allocation of the state's resources.

Rager, Douglas,  
Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys  
(Saturday, 8:40, Kuskokwim East)  
"Culture History of the Kenai River Drainage: a preliminary framework"

A provisional framework for the culture history of the Kenai River drainage has become possible within the last few archaeological field seasons. Core and blade collections related to early Holocene age collections from elsewhere represent the oldest cultural remains to be found in the area. A single notched point site dated radiometrically to between 4500 and 5000 years ago marks the second oldest stage found in the Kenai drainage.

A hiatus of 2000 years in the documented record is followed by a stage related to Kachemak Bay collections which dates from 2500 to 1500 radiocarbon years ago. That stage is characterized by heavy use of ground slate ulus, chipped stone points, planing adzes, notched stones, scrapers, and semi-subterranean houses with complex, paved hearths.

The latest prehistoric stage contains copper artifacts, grooved splitting adzes, barbed bone points with line holes, some slate ulus, possibly notched stones, multi-roomed, semi-subterranean houses, and flexed burials. Radiocarbon dates place the

late prehistoric period from about 1000 years ago to contact.

Historic contact occurred sometime before the arrival of Captain James Cook in Cook Inlet in 1778. Early historic native cremation remains have been recovered from one locality and probably date to the 19th Century.

Rigg, Diana,  
Office of History and Archaeology,  
Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

(Saturday, 3:40, Kuskokwim East)

"Potential for Interpretation of Archaeological Sites within the Alaska State Park System"

This paper provides an overview of known archaeological sites within the Alaska State Parks System. There is a brief discussion of potential for interpretation at the Beluga Point Site as part of the Turnagain Arm Scenic Corridor, an ongoing Parks project.

Robbins, Lynn, and Ron Little,  
Western Washington University and Utah State University

(Saturday, 9:20, Kuskokwim West)

"Responses of St. Lawrence Islanders to Lease Sales 100 and 107"

The St. Lawrence Island Eskimos oppose Lease Sales 100 and 107 according to the survey data and field observations recorded and made in 1982, and a subsequent lawsuit initiated by the native people. Opposition is recorded in an informal attitude protocol of Gambell and Savoonga which revealed that a large majority of people in both communities want neither onshore nor offshore oil development.

Perceived threats from oil development are to subsistence resources and native cultures. Some residents believe some development is inevitable and they therefore would like to maximize economic benefits. Both communities are taking action to design and implement long term land and coastal use plans to conserve natural resources and protect native culture.

Rousselot, Jean-Loup,  
Smithsonian Institution  
(Saturday, 11:20, Yukon)

"Early Alaskan Collections in German Museums"

A search for testimonies of Alaskan material culture from the early contact period is often limited to the Cook and so-called Cook collections. But, a number of very small collections of outstanding value are preserved in Western European museums. They were made in the first half of the 19th Century and consist of mostly no more than 30 pieces. These collections are without exception unpublished.

Taking a closer look at the German collections, it can be noted that the objects belong to the oldest of these museums and are poorly documented; these collections mainly consist of clothing and hunting weapons. The geographical origin of the specimens is not recorded, but the gut parkas, and the delicate manufacture of the colored weapons have resulted in these pieces being attributed in the museum catalogues as being Aleut/Kodiak.

But through comparison with well documented specimens, it is possible to reconstruct a wider distribution of the origins of these early collections, reaching from Prince William Sound to St. Michael. The collectors or donors of these collections were members of exploring expeditions (e.g., Krusenstern, Langsdorff) or involved in the fur trade (e.g., Asch, Hofschlager, Wrangell).

**Ruppert, Dave,**  
Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks  
(Saturday, 9:00, Kuskokwim West)  
"Subsistence and Land Use Planning: balancing natural resource considerations"

No Abstract Received

**Schneider, William,**  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
(Saturday, 2:00, Yukon)  
"Life History Round Table: a panel discussion"

Life histories are a type of ethnohistoric research which focuses in on an individual and documents their life. This is the most intimate form of ethnohistory because it demands very personal knowledge of the subject, knowledge often gained from intensive sharing between narrator and writer.

The panel will discuss their experiences in writing oral histories and will provide an evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses of the approach. The format for discussion will consist of each author giving a 5-7 minute explanation of their life history project. Then the panel will discuss how they determined the nature of the final product, the audiences they were trying to reach, and the implications of their research to the broad ethnohistorical questions of cultural persistence and change.

**Schroeder, Robert'**  
ADF & G, Subsistence  
(Friday, 3:20, Kuskokwim West)  
"Cultural Traditions, Cash Economy, and the Subsistence Harvest and Use of Fish and Game in Rural Communities"

Recent field research in rural Alaskan communities has documented continued dependence on fish and game resources, and has provided more complete data on subsistence than was previously available. Cash, property, and market transactions are also part of community economy, however, and herein lies the analytic difficulty. Neither models of pure hunters and gatherers nor models of small scale cash economies work very well in this context. This paper attempts to reconcile theory with data in the course of analyzing subsistence and cash economy interactions in rural Alaska.

**Sczawinski, Timothy,**  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
(Saturday, 11:40, Yukon)  
"Siberian Yupik Eskimo Tattooing, 1848-1930"

In this presentation I focus on four main points concerning the practice of tattooing among the Siberian Yupik Eskimo of St. Lawrence Island and mainland Siberia. First I discuss major sources of information. Secondly, I describe the technique of tattooing as practiced by men and women including some information on "special tattoo marks". Thirdly, I describe actual placement of tattoos on the body with specific reference to variation in the design between regions, villages and between individuals within particular villages. Lastly, I attempt to show that specific patterns were associated with distinct groups and served to identify members of families, villages and regions. I conclude with the proposition that this knowledge helps us to clarify the population distribution and movements of specific Siberian Yupik Eskimo groups and augments available historic documentation.

**Sheppard, William L.,**  
Northwestern University  
(Friday, 2:00, Kuskokwim West)  
"Variability in Historic Norton Bay Subsistence"

The research discussed in this paper was aimed at acquiring an understanding of the scope and significance of variability in the subsistence patterns of the Malimiut people living in Norton Bay, Alaska during the period between 1915 and 1930. Data collection was done through interviews with elders, primarily in the village of Kobuk and focused on the places different families used for subsistence activities throughout the year. This data indicates that there was considerable variation between different families, both in terms of the spatial

dimensions of resource use and in terms of overall resource emphases. In addition, particular families exhibited considerable variability from year to year in subsistence orientation. These results present a problem for current optimal foraging models that predict a much narrower range of variability. Further, this research suggests that ecological approaches to subsistence, both past and present, must orient study design and data collection to cope with potential variability.

Smith, Howard L.,  
Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks  
(Friday, 10:20, Kuskokwim East)

"Excavations at the Nuk Site (SOL-002)"

During August and September of 1977, the Bureau of Land Management conducted limited excavation at the Nuk Site, a late prehistoric coastal settlement located about 20 miles east of Nome on the Seward Peninsula. The Nuk site is one of several late prehistoric settlements in the vicinity of Safety Sound. Past excavations in the immediate area of Safety Sound have revealed a cultural sequence extending back to the Denbigh Flint Complex times, and excavation of the Nuk sites adds to our understanding of the recent end of this continuum.

Portions of one large structure and several surrounding areas were excavated, resulting in small collections of ceramic, faunal remains, and artifacts of wood, stone, bone, antler and ivory. Analysis of the recovered material largely supports the description of the site that has been developed through ethnographic research in the area.

Sobelman, Sandra,  
Fairbanks, Alaska  
(Friday, 2:20, Kuskokwim West)

"Subsistence-based Economy and Adaptive Strategies in a Coastal Environment"

The relationship between cultural behavior and environmental factors in a coastal Inupiat community on the Seward Peninsula are examined within the theoretical framework of cultural ecology. Specific behaviors are viewed as adaptive strategies in a mixed cash-subsistence economy which operate within the context of four general community characteristics: (1) community-wide networks for resource distribution; (2) flexibility in resource activities; (3) transmission of knowledge about a defined geographical area; and (4) efficiency in patterns of procurement and processing. These four characteristics

are seen as mechanisms through which individuals operate to achieve economic stability in a mixed economy. It is suggested that an understanding of the relationship between environmental factors, community characteristics, and adaptive strategies are vital features to be considered in all resource management and rural economic development issues.

Staley, David,  
Washington State University  
(Saturday, 11:00, Yukon)

"Driftwood Tipi Structures on the Seward Peninsula Coast"

Remains of conical driftwood structures, located west of Rocky Point on the north shore of Norton Sound, were investigated during the BIA-ANCSA Seward Peninsula survey of 1984. One variation, a log tipi-like residential structure, was of particular interest. This structural type may be that mentioned by ethnohistorical sources as occurring in this vicinity. A review of the literature indicates that this unique form of architecture is areally limited, had a specialized seasonal function, and has existed for at least 200 years. Nelson's (1899) description of several of these driftwood structures provides a baseline with which to compare the structural details observed during the 1984 survey. There appears to be a marked relationship between the abundance of driftwood, the structure type, and seasonal resource use.

Stern, Richard,  
ADF & G, Subsistence  
(Friday, 11:10, Kuskokwim West)

"Human Utilization of Fish in Arctic Alaska"

The aboriginal peoples of Arctic Alaska have been classified by various scholars on the basis of the societies' annual round of subsistence activities. The major Inupiat patterns include: Arctic whale/walrus hunting pattern; caribou hunting pattern; Arctic hunting and fishing pattern; small sea mammal hunting and fishing pattern; salmon fishing pattern along the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers and Bristol Bay; and a Pacific whaling and fishing pattern. Only the first three will be examined further in this paper. The Arctic whale/walrus hunting pattern included the harvest of large whales, walrus, seals and fish. The caribou hunting pattern focused on the harvest of caribou, but also included seals, belukha whales, and fish. The small sea mammal hunting pattern emphasized seals, belukha whales, fish and caribou. Subsistence practices varied locally,

regionally, and over time. Fish are a substantial portion of the seasonal round in all of these subsistence patterns. There are industrial developments occurring in the Arctic, as well as changing land status and associated land uses that require a better understanding of the human utilization of fish. This paper summarizes the present state of knowledge of the human utilization of fish in Arctic Alaska.

**Stratton, Lee'**

ADF & G, Subsistence

(Friday, 9:30, Kuskokwim West)

"Patterns of Resource Use in the Copper River Basin"

Mapping of resource use areas was undertaken in 1984, in a study area consisting of the Copper River Basin, the Wrangell Mountains, and portions of the Matanuska and Susitna rivers bordering the Copper River drainage. The purpose of this study was to document resource use areas for selected species and resource categories in 20 communities or population subgroupings within the study area. Through mapping sessions with knowledgeable resource harvesters in each area, composite maps for the communities were developed for eight resource categories, reflecting land uses over the past 20 years. This paper examines the variety of use patterns which emerged, and how these relate to transportation methods utilized by local hunters and fishers, human and resource population densities, and accessibility of the resources, among other factors.

**Turner, Christy G., II,**

Arizona State University

(Friday, 9:00, Kuskokwim East)

"A New View of Alaskan Population Structure at about Historic Contact"

This revision is based chiefly on analyses of 23 independent morphological dental traits in living and skeletal Alaskan groups from St. Lawrence to Pt. Barrow (485 individuals), Yukon (70), Alaska Peninsula (14), Kachemak (23), Kodiak (221), Aleutians (693), SE Alaska (39), British Columbia (>300), and Chukotka (>200).

In the interior, Yukon Indians show no divergence with any NW Coast groups, very little with some other Alaskans and Siberians, but pronounced divergence with more southerly Indians. As expected on linguistic grounds Yukon Indians belong to the Na-Dene grouping. There are three coastal populations. The N coast has Neo-Eskimo, but possibly not Birnirk-derived as population replacement is suggested. Only Aleuts

occur in the stable and isolated Aleutians. Neo-Aleuts arose internally. Little is known for the Bering Sea coast, but I propose population instability will be found when Ipiutak is finally studied. Dumond's few Peninsular skeletons seem dentally more like NW Coast Indians than like Aleuts or Eskimos, as decidedly do also the Kodiak Uyak burials. The Workmans and Lobdell's Kachemak people unclosely lie between NW Coast Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

From these findings I hypothesize (a) that the late prehistoric picture of Eskimo population structure is one of repeated coastal expansion, cloning, and extinction; and (b) that the N Pacific from Naknek to Vancouver, and all of Alaska interior, was genetically linked prior to the disruptive late prehistoric arrival of Neo-Eskimos, who also reunited on the Alaska Peninsula with their long isolated Aleut relatives of Land Bridge times.

**Veltre, D., A. McCartney, J. Aigner, and M. Veltre,**

Anchorage Community College/University of Alaska, Anchorage, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, and Anchorage, Alaska

(Saturday, 11:20, Kuskokwim East)

"An Archaeological Survey of Amaknak and Unalaska Islands"

An archaeological reconnaissance of portions of Unalaska and Amaknak Islands in the eastern Aleutians during the summer of 1984 examined several actual or purported sites in detail, a number of which had not previously been reported in the literature. Important results of the survey include the following: (1) the recognition that the intense World War II military utilization in the area, in spite of destroying some archaeological sites entirely, left significant portions of many sites intact; and (2) the identification, on stratigraphic and typological grounds, of five sites as being Anangula related and likely dating to the period before ca. 5500 B.P.

**Wolfe, Robert,**

ADF & G, Subsistence

(Saturday, 8:40, Kuskokwim West)

"Cash and Subsistence Uses in Southwest Alaska"

No Abstract Received

Workman, K. W., and W. B. Workman  
University of Alaska, Anchorage  
(Friday, 3:30, Kuskokwim East)

"The Last 1300 Years of Prehistory  
in Kachemak Bay: where later is less"

From ca. 1000 B.C. to ca. 500 A.D.  
a rich Pacific Eskimo tradition flourished at the tip of the Kenai Peninsula. In the 19th Century, Tanaina Athapaskans with an eskimoid adaptation occupied much of the bay. Little is known of the intervening 1300 years, but the small size and apparent scarcity of sites and absence of strong continuity with the antecedent Kachemak tradition suggest a profound change and diminishment of human exploitation of the bay. Intrusion of an Alaskan Peninsular culture late in the First Millennium A.D. at the Yukon Island Bluff Site had little lasting impact. We integrate data from our excavations at the Seal Beach and Cottonwood Creek Sites with de Laguna's earlier work to throw light on the significance of this shadowy period in Kachemak Bay prehistory. During this time, long standing close connections with Kodiak Island were broken and utilization of this rich bay appears to have been light, perhaps episodic. Limited archaeological data from Cottonwood Creek (if daringly interpreted) and Tanaina oral tradition suggest that the Tanaina came to Kachemak Bay in late prehistoric times, expanding into a lightly utilized area, but one which contained sufficient role models to enable them to quickly acquire a maritime adaptation.

Workman, William B.,  
University of Alaska, Anchorage  
(Saturday, 3:20, Kuskokwim East)

"Report of 1984 Meeting on Current  
Status of CRM Archaeology in Alaska"

This is a report to the AAA membership on the major conclusions and recommendations which emerged from an SAA sponsored meeting on CRM archaeology held in October 1984. Many topics were covered in this three day meeting and various degrees of consensus were reached by the 12 participants on major issues. Major recommendations include the pressing need for a detailed assessment of the Alaskan archaeological data base, the need for more extensive open (named reviewer) peer review in CRM work, a high priority for drafting of a state RP3 plan, and uniform application of Department of Interior standards as a prerequisite for the practice of archaeology in Alaska. A higher level of state support for the functions of the SHPO's office is badly needed. Archaeologists

must become more active advocates of needed programs and legislation. Broadly based committees should be struck to study the sensitive issues of relic collecting and the proper treatment of human burials. Currently there is minimal organizational structure in the Alaskan archaeological community to implement these and other recommendations. All interested parties are invited to consider what can and should be done about this situation.

Young, Allison A.,  
University of Alaska Museum  
(Friday, 10:20, Ballroom, Section C)

"The Relationship Between Cultural  
Resource Management and Museums"

Today in the museum community there is a crisis in curation resulting from many factors. Museums are faced with an ever increasing number of collections that must be curated, as well as older collections that were never properly maintained. The increased number of collections is caused by factors which include federal legislation requiring archaeological surveys, and increased public and private support for archaeology. However, with increased archaeological productivity there has not been increased funding for curation and management of such collections; nor has there been time for museum directors and curators to develop policies directed towards more adequate curation standards, collection management procedures, and curation costs. Suggested solutions to the crisis in curation include: a national system of repositories for effective use of federally funded collections; curation costs built into every contract for survey and excavation work; re-evaluation of museum policy regarding collection management procedures, standards, documentation systems, and educational programs; and definition of the role of CRM in museums. These and other solutions must be seriously examined by both cultural resource managers and museum personnel.



ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
12th Annual Meeting

Sheraton Hotel  
March 1 and 2, 1985

Organizers:

Robert D. Shaw, Alaska Archaeological Survey, Division of  
Geological and Geophysical Surveys (DGGS)  
John E. Lobdell, Anchorage Community College

Program:

Douglas Reger, Alaska Archaeological Survey, (DGGS)

Registration:

Douglas Veltre, Anchorage Community College  
Douglas Gibson, Alaska Archaeological Survey, (DGGS)  
Kathy Davis, Anchorage Community College

Publicity:

Craig Mishler, Alaska Archaeological Survey, (DGGS)

Facilities:

Steve Klingler, Alaska Archaeological Survey, (DGGS)  
Robert Mack, Anchorage Community College

Numerous other volunteers helped make this conference happen. They helped with all aspects of the conference with the above individuals having primary responsibility. Unfortunately space does not allow a listing of the many people who helped. The group of individuals who organized symposia or who agreed to chair sessions of contributed papers deserve special thanks from the conference committee. Without their efforts, confusion would have prevailed.