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 ethnohistoric 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 Hanokinak 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 Kotszebue Sound-Kobuk River Area of Northwestern Alaska"
9:40       Fitzhugh, W., "Ethnographic Paleoeskimos 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"
11:40      Ackerman, R., "Late Prehistoric Settlement at Chagyan 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., "AYAHAA: 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"

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

Afternoon

Kuskokwim East

Current Views on Late Prehistoric Cultures in Alaska: a symposium. Session 2
Organizers: R. Shaw, D. Dumond, R. Harriott

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 Konig" 

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 Lestenko, 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 -7:00, 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"


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

10:00 COFFEE
Campbell, C., "A Preliminary Report on Two Cave Sites Located on the Outer Islands of the Prince of Wales Archipelago, Southern Southeastern Alaska"

Mobley, C., "Test Excavation at Yatuk Creek Rockshelter, Prince of Wales Island, Southeastern Alaska"

Klingler, S., "Archaeological Survey on Unimak Island -1979"

Veltre, D., A. McCartney, J. Aigner, and M. Veltre, "An Archaeological Survey of Amaknak and Unalaska Islands"

Mason, O., "Petrographic Analysis of Stone Artifacts from Three Archaeological Sites on Unnak 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 Athna narratives"
9:00 Kerttula, A., "Athna-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 Rousselet, J-L., "Early Alaskan Collections in German Museums"
11:40 Szczawinski, T., "Siberian Yupik Eskimo Tattooing, 1848 - 1930"

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

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

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

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

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 - 4:30
Chair: Gregg Brelsford, Aleutian/Pribilof Islands 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 - 4:30
Moderator: William Schneider
Participants: Rosita Worl, Charles Smythe, Ann Pienup-Riordan, David Libbey, Margaret Blackman, Basil Hedrick
Closing Remarks: Katherine Arndt

********************BUSINESS MEETING********************
Kuskokwim East
4:30
********************BUSINESS MEETING********************
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 cul-
tural tradition. House pits inter-
mediate 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 conserv-
ative 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 mat-
terial 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, 17:00, Kuskokwim East)

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

Archaeologists in Alaska have the
opportunity to develop research strat-
tegies 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 ethno-
graphic 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 Unmak Island, Illiluk Bay, and
Beaver Inlet.

Our study will focus upon evidence
suitable for archaeological verifica-
tion 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 struc-
tural type will be excavated. Informa-
tion on architectural details, spa-
tial 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 sub-
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. 7000 and 1200, but
ceased around A.D. 1400. During the
last 500 years fishing has become in-
creasingly 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 minimal-
ly successful.

Looking at clues from the early
period, I discuss possible reasons for
the variations in the subsistence act-
ivities 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 07 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, Kaktovik, 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-
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, Taylor,
McMaster University
(Friday, 2:40, Kuskokwim West)
"AKILCA 870 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 Kunaaknaa and Nunquik 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 Kunaaknaa 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 meta, twisted 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 socio-economic 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 deve-eloiment 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 Koniasg, 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 Koniasg 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 Koniasg historical ethnography and archaeologiccal 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 millennium 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 mumification 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 feasi-
Crowell, Aron.
National Museum of Natural History
(Saturday, 4:00, Ruskokwim East)
"Site Deatruction and Future Research Prospects on Saint Lawrence Island: a survey and situation report" - plans for over 30 years of 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.

Delgado, Diego.
Fairbanks, Alaska
(Friday, 9:40, Yukon)
"Gwich'in Athabaskan 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, one of 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, solonion units, and buried paleosols. Two spodic soils are developed on these sedimentary units. The modern spodic 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 spodic soil has yielded 15 radiocarbon dates ranging from modern to 1600 years B.P. and numerous Athapaskan archaeological sites.

The other spodic soil is a buried paleosol, 20-30cm thick, located beneath the modern soil and can be recognized in a cuta-a-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, solonion 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,
ADP & G, Subsistence
(Saturday, 9:20, Yukon)
"The Upper Inlet Tanaina Geshua and the Fur Trade"

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

Alaska. In precontact times, each geshua 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 geshua. During the fur trade era, the geshua served as middlemen between their followers, other native groups, and the Euro-American 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 unexpected 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)
"AYAHAA: social networks and subsistence activities in the vicinity of Taqiqmak Lake, northern Alaska"
No Abstract Received

Ganley, Matthew, University of Alaska, Fairbanks (Friday, 11:20, Yukon)
"The Malemiut: a study in ethnography"
The group name "Malemiut", as it is presently applied by anthropologists and linguists, is an example of the variability found in Native American ethnonyms. 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, ADP & 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 Socioeconomic 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 additional 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. 1485 B.P.), Watana (c. 1850-2700 B.P.) and Oshtena (c. 5130-5900 B.P.) are now more precisely known. Periods of active accumulation of 0 horizons in buried soils are now well dated at c. 7100 B.P., c. 5700-6000 B.P., c. 3400-2800 B.P., and c. 1800-750 B.P. In localities with favorable edaphic conditions these periods are represented by microcycles. 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 Tsey Lake Phase of southwest Yukon Territory (Hao Neish 1984) is a plausible precursor for the Late Denali Complex. Analysis of obsidian trade (Cook 1987) 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.

Harriss, Roger K.
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.
Three multicompontent 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. Athabaskan presence, undoubtedly Tanaina, is documented only for the last 200 years.

Interpretation 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 imply that extensive trading networks were well-established prior to the historic period.

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 Konig. Though numerous sites were located that shed light on all known Kodiak traditions - Ocean Bay, Kachemak, and Konig - only the latter will be discussed herein.

A fragmentary, but growing body of literature, translated from Russian sources, strongly suggests that the Konig probably had the largest and densest populations and the most sociopolitically 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 Konig 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 2.7 kilometers, a pattern which contradicts the assumption that Konig 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 Konig 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 Konig paleoethnography thus resulted from combining ethnohistorical and archaeological approaches.

"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 Ethn., 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 names argues that 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 recogn-
ized 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 
(Samoylov 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 stor-
ies are presented in the native lan-
guage, 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 Athabaskan 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 den-
drochronology 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 dif-
f erent style. A morphological analysis 
of stumps and cut ends indicates: 
(1) different methods were employed be-
tween and within some sites; (2) the 
blade width varies between and within 
some sites; (3) the hay or 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.

Kartulla, 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 Tepenkov (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 
published an English version of such a story as told to B. Stephen 
Strong by Fred and Katie John of 
Hentasta. Strong concludes, as did 
others before him, that the oral tradi-
tion is a precise historical record of 
the events surrounding the massacre of 
Serebrennikov and party. Utilizing 
ethnohistoric methods I have analyzed 
both the available oral traditions and 
historical documentation on the expedi-
tion and conclude that the oral tradi-
tion 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 histori-
ical 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 perma-
ent 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 
including 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.

Krus, 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 investigations 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 Goleah Pass and the confluence of the Itikmalsak 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 "Magagymut" 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 Kishnunuk (Kazunuk) 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 Magagymut 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 Magagymut 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 percent random sampling program was conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at the Chugwater Site (FAL-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
Corp 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.

Machner, 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 Molchanov, are equi-vocal 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, 17:40, Kuskokwim East)
"Petrographic Analysis of Stone Artifacts from Three Archaeological Sites on Umnak Island, Aleutian"

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 Angunula, the inhabitants evidence an eclectic selectivity, with rock types ranging from cherts, andesites, 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 that the contrary, that a single, non-local source on the southern slope of Mt. Yeuviedof 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, technological experimentation (especially with regard to burin/graver grooving), and ethnographic 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 Horse 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 SSW-216: a preliminary report of investigations"

During the summer of 1984, mitigation excavations were conducted along the Sterling Highway in the vicinity of Cooper's Landing by personnel from the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys. SSW-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.

Miller, Craig.
Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys
(Saturday, 9:40, Yukon)
"Historical Demography and Genealogy: the decline of the northern Kenai Peninsula Tanaines"

From death certificates available from the State Office of Vital Statistics and the Kenai Courthouse, the devastating impact of contagious diseases on Kenai Peninsula Tanaines during the years 1913-1918 now becomes abundantly clear. While no descriptive accounts of Kenai Mountain Tanaines 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 Fredore Sassa, probably the last of the Kenai Mountain Tanaines 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 Squirrelnun Archaeological District near Cooper Landing during the 1984 field season.

Mobley, Charles W.
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 Nakatki 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 ±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 ±90 B.P. (BETA 9489) containing animal bone, shell, and charcoal. The upper 15cm of soil contains a discontinuous carbonaceous layer dated 460 ±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 radiocarbon-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 site distribution on Nunivak is one that shows 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, organ-
ization 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 fisher-
men's economy and quality of life.
Their opposition pitted the CDFU
against the petroleum industry, the
State of Alaska and the Federal Govern-
ment in a legal/political battle last-
ing almost four years. Though they
won their suit they lost the battle in
Congress. Traditional political organ-
ization, innovative approaches and ag-
gressiveness were important factors in
the fishermen's effort. That encounter
provided organization and tactical ex-
perience useful in pursuing and attain-
ning other fisheries' goals.

Pearce, Tony.
Fairbanks, Alaska
(Friday, 9:20, Yukon)
"Musical Characteristics of Tanana
Athabascan Dance Songs"

Tanana Athabascan culture is re-
presented today in the villages of
Nome 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. Al-
though studies contributing to the
general knowledge of Alaskan Athabas-
kan music exist, this is the first study
emphasizing purely musical characteris-
tics. 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.
ADFG, 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 27
households produced 15 community re-
source bibliographies and three com-
munity 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.

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 hydra-
tion data from archaeological sites
recorded by the project as a means of
providing chronological control for the
region. To date, 175 hydration rim
measurements have been made from sites
along the Kobuk, North Fork Koyukuk,
and Ithkik Rivers. In the few local-
ities where radiocarbon control has
been available in addition to obsidian
hydration dates, serious descrepan-
cies exist between the two dating methods.
In general, obsidian hydration dates
based on effective hydration tempera-
tures (EHT) derived from air tempera-
ture 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 local-
ities in order to refine the regional
chronology. Despite these improve-
ments, the impossibility of ascer-
taining 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.
ADFG, 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)

"Cultural History of the Kenai River Drainage: a preliminary framework"

A provisional framework for the cultural 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 1500 to 1450 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, 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/Rodiak.

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.

Sosnowski, 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 Mallikut 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 West)
"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 Denigh 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 ethnographic 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, 17:10, 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 marine 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 uses and associated land uses that require a better understanding of the human utilization of fish. This paper summarized the present state of knowledge of the human utilization of fish in Arctic Alaska.

Stratton, Lee
ADG & G, Subsistence
(Friday, 9:30, Kuskokwim East)
“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 (93), 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 Peninsula skeletons seem dentally more like NW Coast Indians than like Aleuts or Eskimos, as decided do also the Kodiak Uyak burials. The Workman’s and Lobdell’s Kachemak people unclearly 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 Nakan 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.

Valtra, D., A. McCartney, J. Aigner, and W. Valtra
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.

Walz, Robert
ADG & G, Subsistence
(Saturday, 8:40, Kuskokwim West)
“Cash and Subsistence Uses in Southwest Alaska”

No Abstract Received
Workman, R. 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 eskimo
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 Pen-
sinsula culture late in the First Mil-
lenium 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 prehis-
tory. 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 archaeologi-
cal 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 adapta-
tion.

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 SAA
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 a wide range of consensus
was reached by the 12 participants
on major issues. Major recommendations
include the pressing need for a de-
tailed assessment of the Alaskan arch-
 aeological 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 uni-
form application of Department of
Interior standards as a prerequisite
for the practice of archaeology in
Alaska. A higher level of state sup-
port 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 treat-
ment of human burials. Currently there
is minimal organizational structure in
the Alaskan archaeological community to
implement these and other recommenda-
tions. 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 col-
lections 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 legisla-
tion requiring archaeological surveys,
and increased public and private sup-
port 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
concept in curation include: a national
system of repositories for effective
use of federally funded collections;
curation costs built into every con-
tract for survey and excavation work;
re-evaluation of museum policy regard-
ing 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 exa-
mined by both cultural resource man-
agers and museum personnel.
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 PREVAILLED.