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COLLEGE

The one man's knife blade found at Pedro Bay is unlike those found at Kafia (Oswalt, 1955a, Pl. 3) and Uyak (Heizer, 1956, Pl. 35). This artifact exhibits finer workmanship than any other single specimen in the collection. It is similar to those found in all periods of Kachemak Bay (de Laguna, 1934, Pl. 32).

Grinding stones have been divided into three major types: whetstones, grinding stones, and grinding slabs. This division was made on the basis of size and form; it is quite possible that many of the specimens may have served more than one purpose.

Whetstones are widely distributed in southwestern Alaska and occur at Kachemak Bay (de Laguna, 1934, Pls. 22, 53, 55), Kafia (Oswalt, 1955a, Pl. 6), and Uyak (Heizer, 1956, Pl. 35).

Grinding stones similar to Pedro Bay specimens also occur at Kafia (Oswalt, 1955a, Pl. 6), Kachemak Bay (de Laguna, 1934, Pl. 21), and Uyak (Heizer, 1956, Pl. 35). They are all beach pebbles which have been modified.

Grinding slabs occur in Kachemak Bay III (de Laguna, 1934, Pl. 18) but are not found at Kafia. Four of the Pedro Bay specimens show traces of red ocher and were probably used in the manufacture of this pigment. Three stone objects with hematite stains were reported from Uyak and discussed under paint mortars (Heizer, 1956, p. 53).

Hammerstones are common to all stages of Kachemak Bay (de Laguna, 1934, Pl. 21). One Pedro Bay type, which has been pecked in the middle of both sides, was not present in the Kachemak Bay sequence. Hammerstones were also found at Uyak (Heizer, 1956, Pl. 34) and Kafia (Oswalt, 1955a, Pls. 5, 6).

Choppers are found at Kafia (Oswalt, 1955a, Pl. 3) but were not reported from Kachemak Bay or Uyak.

Red ocher is found at Kachemak Bay (de Laguna, 1934, p. 117) and Uyak (Heizer, 1956, p. 53) but was not reported from Kafia.

Household

Pottery is limited to two black, crude sherds (Pl. 4, 1). The two sherds found at Pedro Bay were fired in a poorly controlled oxidizing atmosphere. The core color is 2.5Y 2/0 on the Munsell color chart and the surface is 10 YR 3/2 to 2/1 on the Munsell color chart. The surface is not consistent in color and the finish is slightly smoothed. The fracture is crumbling. The temper is coarse and very coarse sand (Wentworth gauge mica) with a few particles of grass. The thickness is 0.6 cm.

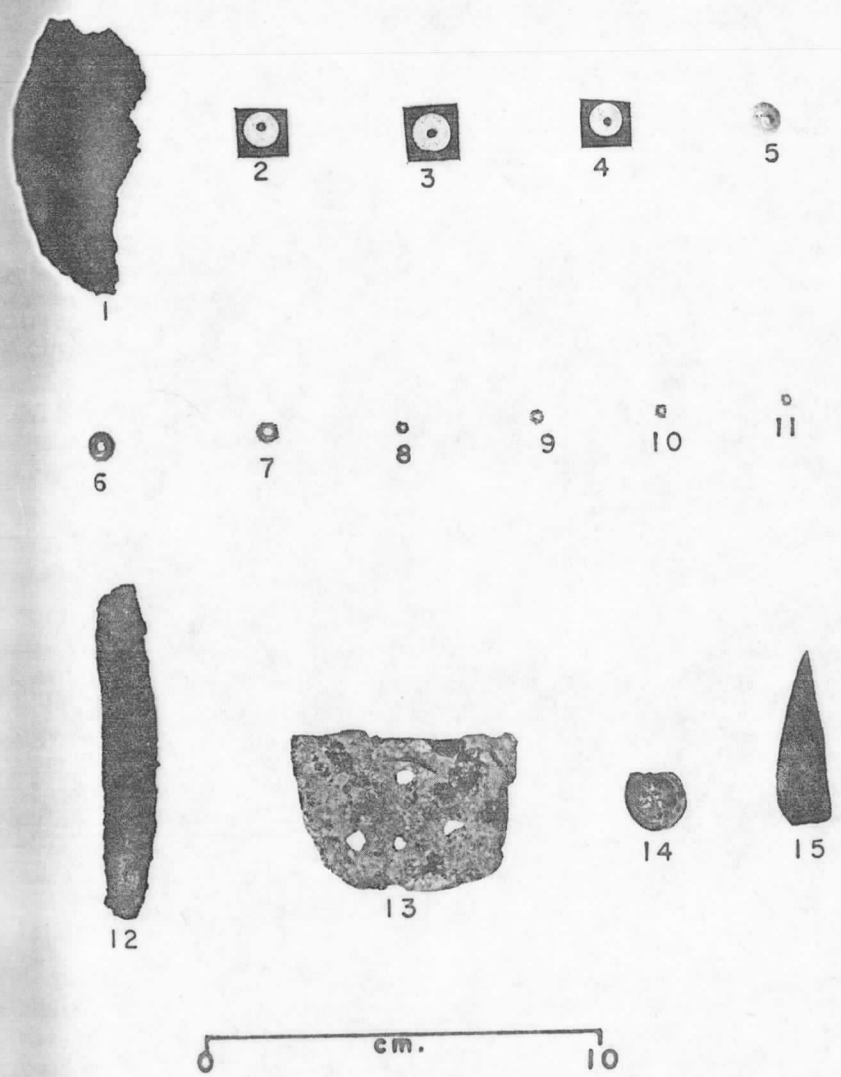


PLATE 4

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| 1. | pottery sherd | 8. | glass bead, Type 6 |
| 2, 3. | glass beads, Type 1 | 9-11. | glass beads, Type 7 |
| 4. | glass bead, Type 2 | 12. | iron fragment, use unknown |
| 5. | glass bead, Type 3 | 13. | copper object, use unknown |
| 6. | glass bead, Type 4 | 14. | copper button? |
| 7. | glass bead, Type 5 | 15. | lancet |

Birch bark, which was probably used for household containers and roofing materials, was found in all four structures. Because of poor preservation, no particular designs or shapes could be distinguished.

Analysis and Comparisons

No pottery was found at Kafia or Uyak, but two sherds were found at Kachemak Bay (de Laguna, 1934, Pl. 29). The Kachemak Bay sherds are not similar to the Pedro Bay sherds. Pottery has been reported from the Bristol Bay sites of Pavik, Snag Point, Platinum South Spit, Chagvan Bay, and Nanvak Bay (Larsen, 1950, pp. 178-184). The Pavik thin ware (0.5-0.8 cm.) closely resembles the two Pedro Bay sherds which may have originated at Pavik. It is also interesting that "bayonet" type grooved points, glass beads, iron, and a predominance of ground slate objects as well as similar house types are found at both Pavik and Pedro Bay. Osgood (1937, p. 77) reports that pottery was found only among the Kachemak Bay Tanaina, who may have manufactured it themselves or gained it in trade with the Ingalik at Anvik.

For additional discussion of Alaskan pottery, interested readers may consult Oswalt (1952b, 1953a, 1953b, 1955b), de Laguna (1947), and Van Stone (1954).

Birch bark containers are reported for the Iliamna Tanaina (Osgood, 1937, p. 104) in addition to containers of wood and skin. The use of stone lamps by the Iliamna Tanaina is also reported (Osgood, 1937, p. 108) but has already been shown to be absent from the Pedro Bay collection. Father Juvenal (1952, p. 50) noted that, in contrast to the coastal peoples, the Iliamna (or Lake Clark?) people used no oil except for oiling bidarkas and the article seemed quite scarce. It may then be inferred that the stone lamp was not used. This might suggest that the introduction of stone lamps into the Iliamna Lake Tanaina culture was after the abandonment of the Pedro Bay site and after 1800.

Personal Adornment

Fifteen *glass beads* of European manufacture were found at Pedro Bay (Pl. 4, 2-11). They have been divided into seven types on the basis of size and color. There are three main sizes: large, medium, and small which are 0.8 cm., 0.6 cm., and 0.4 cm. respectively.

Type 1—two beads are large, opaque white, and irregular in outline (Pl. 4, 2-3).

Type 2—two beads are large, opaque white, and circular in cross-section (Pl. 4, 4).

Type 3—two beads are large, opaque light blue, and circular in cross-section (Pl. 4, 5).

Type 4—one bead is large, opaque dark blue, and circular in cross-section with the sides converging slightly at the top (Pl. 4, 6).

Type 5—one bead is medium, translucent blue, and has been ground flat at both top and bottom (Pl. 4, 7).

Type 6—one bead is small, opaque blue-green, and oval with flat ends in cross-section (Pl. 4, 8).

Type 7—six beads are small, translucent blue, and oval with flat ends in cross-section (Pl. 4, 9-11).

One *bear tooth pendant* was badly deteriorated but may have had a hole drilled in one end for attachment.

Analysis and Comparison

The fifteen glass beads found at Pedro Bay present interesting problems. The distributional and chronological implications of glass beads in the southwestern Alaska area have been discussed by de Laguna (1956, pp. 60-65; p. 211), and it will not be necessary to reiterate the literature.

In the excavations at Pedro Bay, the fifteen beads recovered from three houses are divided into seven types since it is felt that each type is distinct and may have chronological implications for future archaeological work in the area. De Laguna's "Cook" type blue glass bead has been classified as Type 3 in our classification, and the "Glacier Island" (Prince William Sound) black and white type beads were not found at Pedro Bay. Types 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7 are not found at Prince William Sound.

Glass beads were not found at Kachemak Bay, Kafia, or Uyak, but blue, red, and white glass beads were reported from Pavik in Bristol Bay and are considered to date from the nineteenth century (Larsen, 1950, Fig. 55, A, 12, 13).

De Laguna (1956, p. 64) suggests four cultural stages in Prince William Sound. On the basis of glass beads alone, the Pedro Bay site would resemble her protohistoric stage. In conclusion, it seems probable that glass beads were in the Tanaina, Chugach, and Bristol Bay area before 1741 and certainly before Cook's arrival in Cook Inlet in 1778.

Pendants of bear teeth are found at Kachemak Bay (de Laguna, 1934, Pl. 50, 56) but not reported from Kafia or Uyak.

Ceremonial or Medical

One ground slate *lancet knife* has bilateral cutting edges, semi-lunar outline, and is flat in cross-section (Pl. 4, 15).