

## Antler On The Sea The Yupik And Chukchi Of The Russian Far East

Set in the Gulf Stream off the coast of Havana, Hemingway's magnificent fable is the story of an old man, a young boy and a giant fish. In a perfectly crafted story, which won for Hemingway the Nobel Prize for Literature, is a unique and timeless vision of the beauty and grief of man's challenge to the elements in which he lives.

After Jessica learns of a shocking horror taking place at her property, she sees no choice other than to gather her kids and flee. Unfortunately, that won't be as easy as she had hoped. Will Jessica and her family make it out of there alive, or will they fall victim to this unfathomable evil? The Hungry One is book #4 in this thrilling series, co-written by Tom Lyons.

Mermaid Christmas Kawaii Face Antler Christmas Crab Under The Sea Journal And Notebook. Celebrate the Holiday season with this perfect writing Companion for Journaling new ideas, taking notes and daily activities. Also great for doodling and storing favorite handed down recipes. Treat yourself to this cool notebook or give as a great gift for a birthday /Christmas/Holidays, Weddings etc. For that special someone who enjoys the Holiday season

Passing through more than thirty thousand years of history, the poems of "Bone Antler Stone" are a panorama of Europe from the painted caves of Chauvet and Lascaux to contact with Greece and Rome. The changing spiritual and material lives of the earliest Europeans are vividly imagined through their artwork, burials, architecture, and their interaction with the landscape, the seasons, and one another.

Start with a simple, comfortable felt tunic. Add accessories and props made from materials found around the house. Presto! You've created an imaginative costume without picking up needle and thread. You can easily create a full wardrobe of interchangeable costumes. With this book it's quick . . . it's easy . . . it's fun . . . and kids will love it!

Publisher description

Since the late 1970s, household archaeology has become a key theoretical and methodological framework for research on the development of permanent social inequality and complexity, as well as for understanding the social, political and economic organization of chiefdoms and states. This volume is the cumulative result of more than a decade of research focusing on household archaeology as a means to gain understanding of the evolution of social complexity, regardless of underlying economy.

Farm City meets The Omnivore's Dilemma in Cold Antler Farm, a collection of essays on raising food on a small homestead , while honoring the natural cycle of the "lost" holidays of the agricultural calendar. Author Jenna Woginrich is mistress of her one-woman farm and is well known for her essays on the mud and mess, the beautiful and tragic, the grime and passion that accompany homesteading. In Cold Antler Farm, her fifth book, she draws our attention to the flow and cycle not of the calendar year, but of the ancient agricultural year: holidays, celebrations, seasonal touchstones, and astronomical events that mark sacred turning points in the seasons. Amidst the "lost" holidays of the equinoxes, May Day, Halloween, and Yule, we learn the life stories of her beloved animals and crops--chicken, pig, lamb, apples, basil, tomatoes. May apple blossoms are sweet fruit for rambunctious sheep in June. And come September, the harvest draws together neighbors for cider making under the waning summer sun. The living beings she is tending fuel one another--and the community--day to day, season by season. By examining what eating seasonally really means, the "ancient" reclaimed calendar becomes a source of wisdom. How do we set down roots and break new ground in spring? How to best nourish body and soul in the heat of deep summer? And what can we learn by simply paying more attention to weather patterns than to our social network feeds? Cold Antler Farm encourages us to eat and live well with respect to for the natural rhythm of the seasons. In turn we learn what it means to be truly connected, not super-networked.

"This thesis is an analysis of emerging collective group identities among two indigenous cultural groups (Yupik and Chukchi) and one immigrant group (Newcomers) within the Soviet Union."--p. 2

"From the role of the moose in the creation of North America to its current status as an iconic animal, Frances and Walter Griggs show how the moose influenced the growth and development of North America"--Page 4 of cover.

This volume brings together for the first time the most significant papers on the interpretation of objects and collections and examines how people relate to material culture and why they collect things. The first section of the book discusses the interpretation of objects, setting the philosophical and historical context of object interpretation. Papers are included which discuss objects variously as historical documents, functioning material, and as semiotic texts, as well as those which examine the politics of objects and the methodology of object study. The second section, on the interpretation of collections, looks at the study of collections in their historical and conceptual context. Many topics are covered such as the study of collecting to structure individual identity, its affect on time and space and the construction of gender. There are also papers discussing collection and ideology, collection and social action and the methodology of collection study. This unique anthology of articles and extracts will be of inestimable value to all students and professionals involved in the interpretation of objects and collections.

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An inquisitive fox sets off on a seafaring voyage with a crew of deer and pigeons in this enchanting tale of friendship and adventure. Marco the fox has a lot of questions, like: how deep does the sun go when it sinks into the sea? And why do birds have such lizardy feet? But none of the other foxes share his curiosity. So when a magnificent ship adorned with antlers and with a deer for a captain arrives at the dock looking for a crew, Marco volunteers, hoping to find foxes who are as inquisitive as he is that can answer his questions. The crew finds adventure and intrigue on their journey. And, at last, Marco finds the answer to his most important question of all: What's the best way to find a friend you can talk to?

This innovative new collection opens a door into the rich history of animals in China. This title is also available as Open Access.

"This book is for anyone who has looked at artifacts from the Northwest Coast in a museum and wondered: "How were these made?" "What was their function?" "How were they used?" Hilary Stewart lifts artifacts out of their isolation in a glass case and puts them into the context of the life of early native people on the coast." "Archaeological excavations, or "digs," have unearthed an array of ancient artifacts. While items made of perishable materials such as wood, bark and hide usually decayed over time, many objects of stone, bone, antler and shell have been found."

"In clear, easy to read text and over 1000 illustrations and 50 photos, Hilary Stewart depicts a wide range of artifacts. These tools, weapons, hunting and fishing gear, household and ceremonial items and ornaments reveal much about a people's way of life: how they fed, clothed, adorned and housed themselves; their technologies, skills and art; their trading and travelling

patterns."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Bette, a mother sparrow separated by accident from her mate, takes her chicks on a long search when a faithful reindeer permits her to make a nest in his antlers.

An empirically supported proposal for synthesizing multiple approaches to the study of the mind in the past. In *The Foundations of Cognitive Archaeology*, Marc Abramiuk proposes a multidisciplinary basis for the study of the mind in the past, arguing that archaeology and the cognitive sciences have much to offer one another. Abramiuk draws on relevant topics from philosophy, biological anthropology, cognitive psychology, cognitive anthropology, and archaeology to establish theoretically founded and empirically substantiated principles of a discipline that integrates different approaches to mind-related archaeological research. Abramiuk discusses the two ways that archaeologists have traditionally viewed the human mind: as a universal or as a relative interface with the environment. He argues that neither view by itself can satisfactorily serve as a basis for gleaning insight into all aspects of the mind in the past and, therefore, the mind is more appropriately studied using multiple approaches. He explains the rationale for using these approaches in mind-related archaeological research, reviewing the literature in both cognitive psychology and cognitive anthropology on human memory, perception, and reasoning. Drawing on archaeological and genetic evidence, Abramiuk investigates the evolution of the mind through the Upper Paleolithic era--when the ancient mind became functionally comparable to the modern human mind. Finally, Abramiuk offers a model for the establishment of a discipline dealing with the study of the mind in the past that integrates all the approaches discussed.

The Siberian Yupik people have endured centuries of change and repression, starting with the Russian Cossacks in 1648 and extending into recent years. The twentieth century brought especially formidable challenges, including forced relocation by Russian authorities and a Cold War "ice curtain" that cut off the Yupik people on the mainland region of Chukotka from those on St. Lawrence Island. Yet throughout all this, the Yupik have managed to maintain their culture and identity. Igor Krupnik and Michael Chlenov spent more than thirty years studying this resilience through original fieldwork. In *Yupik Transitions*, they present a compelling portrait of a tenacious people and place in transition—an essential portrait as the fast pace of the newest century threatens to erase their way of life forever.

An illuminating, often humorous history of the Jewish Mother traces the evolution of this popular icon through decades of American culture, detailing both positive and negative aspects through the years while examining such images as the "Yiddishe Mama," "Molly Goldberg," the smothering and shrewish scourge of Portnoy's Complaint, and beyond.

Demonstrates the method of the deer song

In this book, Patty Gray explores why the 'indigenous rights movement' of the Chukotko people has been unsuccessful.

Artefacts made from skeletal materials since the Roman period were, before this book, neglected as a serious area of study. This is a comprehensive account which reviews over fifty categories of artefact. The book starts with a consideration of the formation, morphology and mechanical properties of the materials and illuminates characteristics concerning working with them. Following chapters discuss the organisation of the industry and trade in such items, including the changing status of the industry over time. Archaeological evidence is combined with that from historical and ethnological sources, with many illustrations providing key visual reference. Originally published in 1985.

Moose's friend Magpie tells jokes that help him find his way as he grows antlers, migrates, and then loses his antlers. Includes facts about moose.

Scientific notes and summaries of investigations in geology, hydrology, and related fields.

Exploring Ancient Wood and Fiber Technologies along the Northwest Coast of North America, Dale R. Croes and Kathleen Hawes Ground-Penetrating Radar Studies at the HAMMER Test Bed Facility, Richland, Washington, Lawrence B. Conyers An Experimental Archaeological Study of the Effects of Off-Road Vehicles on Lithic Scatters, Carolyn R. Temple and Robert Lee Sappington Digging for Wealth, Archaeological and Historical Analysis of an Early Twentieth Century Ore Processing Mill Site in Shoshone County, Idaho, Ashley M. Morton and Robert Lee Sappington [Graduate student paper winner] Adapt and Adopt: Apsáalooke (Crow) Beadwork and Regalia from the Nineteenth Century to Today, Kiley E. Molinari [Undergraduate student paper winner] An Exploration of Intentions and Perceptions of Code-Switching among Bilingual Spanish-English Speakers in the Inland Northwest, Grace F. Cooper

This book introduces readers to the belief and symbolism present in the prehistoric art of the Bering Strait region. For about a century, the archaeology of this area has mainly focused on material, economic, and technological perspectives, leaving studies of prehistoric spirituality, religion, and cosmology to be under-conceptualized. This text questions the nature of materiality, and the relationship between it and spirituality. It employs an analytical and methodological approach located within the frameworks of practice theory and animist ontologies to open up thought-provoking avenues for interpretive possibility. This book also provides new knowledge about the prehistoric material culture of ancient Inuit people, and offers an assessment of contemporary archaeological theories, such as cognitive archaeology, structural archaeology, and shamanism theory, in order to examine the reliability of these theories in the studies of prehistoric art. According to the ontological trend which has constituted a powerful challenge to traditional nature/culture and body/mind dichotomies, this book reconsiders prehistoric Inuit cultures, providing an analysis of therianthropic motifs on prehistoric ivories to explore potential shamanism within ontological and cosmological structures.

Since the first drawings left on walls of ancient caves, human beings have been fascinated with that unique phenomenon of the animal kingdom, the presence of horns and antlers. From the mythical "unicorn" exercising the power over life and death to the perceived aphrodisiacal and other medical properties of rhinoceros horns and growing antlers, these conspicuous protuberances have had a significant place in the history of mankind. Part of that ancient interest in antlers and horns was due to their value as symbols of masculinity; this interest persists today in trophy hunting, an honorable tradition carried on for centuries in many countries of the world. This book, which deals with evolution, morphology, physiology, and behavior, has not been devised as a comprehensive review of the subject of horns, prong horns, and antlers; rather, it is a series of chapters

stimulating thoughts, discussions, and initiation of new studies. As editors, we did not interfere with the content of articles nor with the opinions and interpretations of our contributors, and we left them to decide whether to accept the suggestions of our reviewers. Despite the fact that various aspects of cranial appendages have been studied since the end of the eighteenth century, many controversial views still exist, as witnessed in various chapters of this book.

Organized for in-the-field use or at-home reference, this guide brings together text, line drawings, range maps, and more than 1,000 color photographs to illustrate and describe the tracks and sign left by North American mammals -- feeding signs, scat, burrows, tunnels, bedding areas, rubbings, remains, and 104 life-size tracks.

Table of contents

Anna M. Kerttula, an anthropologist, offers a vivid portrayal of life in Sireniki, a Siberian village on the Bering Sea. Once a traditional Yup'ik community, it was by the final years of the Soviet Empire home to three cultural groups: the Yup'ik, native hunters of sea mammals; the Chukchi, nomadic reindeer herders who had been required by the state to turn their animals over to cooperative farms; and Russians of European ancestry enticed to the region by incentive programs designed to colonize the Russian Far East. Kerttula, who lived among the villagers for eighteen months, draws on her experiences to explore how each group's beliefs and customs have transformed those of the other two. Her book shows the endurance of the indigenous cultures of Far Eastern Russia despite years of intrusion by the Soviet state. The author describes in rich detail how the Yup'ik, the Chukchi, and the Russian "newcomers" developed a sense of cultural difference because of their separate symbolic systems and yet cohered as a community. She explains that relations among the groups have become tenuous since the breakup of the Soviet Union and the subsequent collapse of the local economy. Kerttula's research provides a unique perspective on today's ethnic rivalries within the former USSR. She maintains that these conflicts, not always expressions of ancient animosities, may be efforts toward mutual understanding during times of economic and social change.

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