The Eskimo blanket toss is a popular event at such celebrations as the annual Eskimo Indian Olympics. This scene is only one of thirty-two in the repertoire of Eva Heffle, an Inupiaq Eskimo originally from Krotchua. Her dolls have wooden faces with painted features, seed bead eyes and sheep skin or synthetic hair. Their bodies are of cloth; costumes are made from both animal skins and man made fabrics such as corduroy or calico. The blanket is from walrus hide. Photo Courtesy Alaska State Council on the Arts/Photo by Chris Arend

A portion of Ethel Mohamed’s embroidered tapestry of the 1976 Festival of American Folklife. Ethel Mohamed is a traditional needleworker from Belzoni, Mississippi. She learned the art of embroidery from her mother when she was a young girl. Her brightly colored embroideries recount the saga of her own family and community. This particular work represents Mrs. Mohamed’s memories of the 1976 Festival of American Folklife. Photo by Al Herold
1984 Festival of American Folklife
Smithsonian Institution
National Park Service
June 27-July 1, July 4-8
This Year at the Festival
by Diana Parker and Peter Seitel
Festival Co-Directors

Each year brings talented new participants to the Festival of American Folklife. It is indeed fortunate for the Smithsonian, but even more fortunate for our Nation as a whole, that traditional culture still survives and even thrives in places, and that some of its practitioners are generous and brave enough to come to Washington to demonstrate and perform their cultural legacy before national audiences. Every year these keepers of tradition come to speak with their own voices under the aegis of our National Museum. We are honored by their presence and grateful to them for maintaining, often in the face of powerful totalizing forces, a cultural and aesthetic richness on our planet.

This year marks a change in Festival administration, noteworthy not because of any change in goals or policies, but because the transition gives us opportunity to remember publicly that it was Ralph Rinzler who began the Festival in 1967 and directed it until last year when he became the Institution’s Assistant Secretary for Public Service. Ralph devised the model for scholarly research, planning and production that has made the Festival unique and worthy of continued support by the Institution and of emulation by other folklife festival planners around the Nation. He also created an environment in which innovation has been encouraged, and cross-fertilization of ideas has led to healthy growth. This steady development in the cultural ideas presented in our free, outdoor, festive, educational entertainment has happened under Ralph Rinzler’s careful supervision and with his guidance at important turning points.

In future years, be assured, the same goals will continue to inform the Festival project, not only because we remain committed to them, but also because Mr. Rinzler remains our boss in the Smithsonian administrative structure. We hope to continue to benefit from his guidance and encouragement.
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The Value of Continuity by S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary, Smithsonian Institution

The 1984 Festival of American Folklife is especially significant for the Smithsonian and, I might add, pleasing to me, because it brings vibrant representatives of cultures with which the Institution has a special affinity.

From Alaska come native peoples whose rich traditions have been our concern even before the founding of the Bureau of American Ethnology in 1879. For more than a century, the Institution has devoted a large part of its scholarly effort to the documentation and preservation of the deep and varied cultures of the indigenous peoples of the Americas. To the keepers of these important traditions I bid welcome and extend our gratitude for sharing with us your skills and knowledge.

Also from Alaska come representatives of occupations whose labor and cultural expression have shaped that State in a profound way. Smithsonian involvement with occupational culture goes back to the marvelous accomplishments of industry exhibited in our museums, built by workers whose minds, hands and eyes inherited a cultural legacy from their fellow craftsmen. More direct involvement with the history and culture of work came with the Institution's Festival of American Folklife, which since 1967 has presented folklife demonstrations and performances from over 60 occupational groups. The National Museum of American History has also recently taken direct steps to include the history of working people among its steely monuments of their industry.

That Museum is also home for a research unit which documents another American cultural group represented at this year's Festival. The Festival presentation of Black American expressive culture is reflected in the Program in Black American Culture in the National Museum of American History. The evanescent Festival presentations, which have featured Black American folklife since 1967, together with the permanent Museum program, attest to the importance the Smithsonian attaches to this aspect of American culture.

The abiding Institutional commitment to participants of the Festival program "The Grand Generation: Folklore and Aging" is, in a sense, philosophical in nature. We honor these elder craftsmen, performers, cooks, and storytellers for maintaining the traditions that keep us in touch with our cultural foundations. This core of aesthetic and moral values helps to order and give meaning to our lives. We feel the conservation role of these elders—the preserving and passing down of our heritage—is much the same as that of the Smithsonian.

We welcome and offer our respect to these elder keepers of tradition, and also to Alaskans and Philadelphians, as one conservation organization to another.
Our American Cultural Heritage
by Russell E. Dickenson, Director, National Park Service

The National Park Service welcomes you to the annual Festival of American Folklife. We are pleased to co-sponsor with the Smithsonian Institution this celebration of our nation’s heritage. The Festival site is the National Mall, which is administered by the National Park Service. The Mall is administered by the National Park Service; it is particularly significant that the Festival is held on such lands, as National Parks are set aside to provide a full representation of the American story and to relate the achievements, customs and cultures of its people. The Festival serves this purpose, telling the American story through music, crafts and celebrations.

The National Mall was set aside in 1790 under the L’Enfant Plan for the city of Washington. Extending from the Capitol to the Washington Monument, the Mall comprises 146 acres and is bordered by dynamic monuments, memorials and magnificent museums and art galleries which pay tribute to America’s place in the arts, sciences and history, and reflect the cumulative genius of its people.

Among the more than 350 areas in the National Park system, the Alaska parks include some of the newest and the oldest and certainly some of the most spectacular parks. In addition to preserving their natural beauty, the Alaska parks also conserve much of the Alaskan native lifestyle related to fishing and other subsistence occupations. Many of these traditions from the state of Alaska and the contributions its native peoples have made to America will be seen on the National Mall as you visit this year’s Festival.

We hope your visit will be enjoyable and will include a few moments to partake of the natural beauty found in the parks of our Nation’s Capital.
Alaska's Rich Lode of Occupational Folklife
by Peter Seitel

Metaphors of gold and the mine come easily when speaking of the occupational folklife of Alaskans. So rich and densely symbolic are both gold and the occupational lives of the men and women who turn the Alaskan land to profit, so integral to the dramatic sweep of the Alaskan frontier are both, and so dependent for their economic value on the giant boom and bust fluctuations of international trade, that sometimes for those in "the lower forty-eight" both gold and the lives of Alaskan loggers, fishermen, bush pilots and gold miners are surrounded by an aura that places them at once into the realm of the symbolic, the epic and the heroic.

When the national and international economy is healthy enough to demand the lumber that southeastern Alaska grows and harvests, Alaskan loggers still share the robust life of logging camps. Brought together in such communities, dependent on one another for social life as well as safety in the woods, Alaskan loggers have developed rich traditions of work techniques for handling the giant timber of the Pacific coast and a rich lore that communicates the human dimensions of work in the woods.

The timber industry was established on a large scale in southern Alaska with an increase in the worldwide demand for wood pulp about 30 years ago. Before then, timber was cut and sawed in Alaskan mills largely to make shipping boxes for canned salmon. The industry was an extension of logging in the Pacific Northwest states of Washington and Oregon, and ties remain close between the two regions. At hiring halls in Seattle able bodied "tramp loggers" (men who live single, in bunk houses) were often given advance money for airfare and a pair of caulking boots (essential logging gear), then channeled up to one of the camps in Southeast. Eventually, the towns around Seattle also became home for many retired Alaskan loggers.
Alaskan logger's lore gives names to, comments upon, and remembers the history of work and life in logging camps. Nicknames establish distinct occupational personalities: Grubstake, Packsack Louie, Rhode Island Red, Coos Bay Shortie, and many others (some unfit for a family publication). Packsack's name reflects the inclination of many tramp loggers to quit work at one camp seemingly at a whim and go to work for another. It is said that Packsack once declared he would leave a particular camp because his demand for asparagus at breakfast was met with hot asparagus rather than the cold ones he claimed to have wanted. One group of three loggers, friends supporting one another in a joke, left camp on the same day they entered when they heard the camp was scheduled to be in operation for ten years; they said they did not want such short term work.

Bush pilots have their stories as well. Many seem to be about the limits of the world of flight that they try to press but not transgress. Stories about almost too heavy loads or unusual ones: a live cow or bear, or oxygen tanks propped out the airplane's side windows, like 2"x4"s out the car window of a weekend repairman. Stories also can be heard of near disastrous landings and of the barely visible treacheries of turbulent wind over a water landing spot. Bush pilots also tell of flying in difficult weather to assist people in extreme conditions, like a badly injured logger or a woman having a difficult childbirth.

Bush pilots and air taxi operators fly to places otherwise accessible only by dogsled, boat or foot. Traditionally, bush pilots fly anywhere, landing on glaciers with ski type landing gear, on river sandbars or in thick mud. The more modern air taxi operators fly only to improved landing strips, of
which there are many all over the State. Although in the past there seems to have been a division of opinion between those pilots who valued safety and careful judgment and those who had a more devil-may-care attitude, the question seems definitely to have been decided in favor of the more level heads, who at any rate have survived in greater numbers to have their opinions heard. Although he clearly has considerable luck on his side, the famous flyer who is said to have crashed 30 planes in 28 years is not an example to be emulated.

Safe passage is also a value emphasized by fishermen in their occupational tales. In addition to stressing sound judgment, they frequently remark on the years of occupational experience that enable one to know intimate details of shoreline and local weather patterns, thereby finding one's true position even under blinding conditions.

The fisheries of Alaska are many: salmon, halibut, king crab, dungeness crab, tanner crab, herring, shrimp, black cod, albacore and others. Each has its own fishing techniques, methods of preservation, markets, forms of regulation, and its own sometimes turbulent history in the State. Salmon, halibut, and other species were fished in Alaska long before the coming of Europeans. The first outsiders to exploit salmon as a commercial enterprise were the Russians, who held claim to Alaska prior to 1867. By the turn of the century, the salmon canning enterprises of the Pacific Northwest had extended themselves into southeastern Alaska, using giant floating traps to corral and catch the hoards of migrating fish. The companies established canneries run by workers imported from China and later the Philippines. The salmon fisheries have often been an arena of conflict, as competing groups of fishermen have sought to exploit the same waters (for one aspect of this conflict, see pp. 10-14 in this program book).

Increasing numbers of fishermen and greater efficiency of equipment, especially through the use of power hauling, have placed ever greater demand on the natural resource of fish. Fishermen, biologists, and administrators have recognized the necessity of regulating the size of catches to conserve this valuable resource by opening and closing waters for fishing activity. Open seasons have been getting progressively shorter, with the halibut season down to three days for the entire year. The season on roe herring (herring roe being a delicacy much prized by Japanese) is only a few hours, due equally to the great number and efficiency of the fishermen and to the reproductive cycle of the fish. In those few hours, though, a crewman may earn fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Much commercial fishing in Alaska is structured by relatively short periods of furious activity, followed by relatively long periods of preparation and passing the time.

The epi- tome of boom and bust cycles is, of course, gold mining itself, represented at this year's Festival by miners from the Fairbanks area. Not only do a miner's finances fluctuate with his luck and skill in finding a valuable claim; his activity cycle also swings from full bore mining and sluicing the gold bearing gravel in summer to relative inactivity in winter, when water freezes and the sluice box ices over. The lore of gold mining turns on the uncertainty of economic reward, on the isolation inherent in a non-industrial type mining, and sometimes on the beauty of the landscape itself.

The techniques of placer (pronounced "plasser") mining are shaped by the geological formation in which the gold is found. In placer deposits, gold pieces, ranging from specks to nuggets, have been mixed geologi-
cally among particles, rocks and boulders of other minerals. Miners first uncover the loose, gold-bearing gravel by removing the “overburden,” or top layer of soil. Then they extract the gold by using the action of flowing water on the gravel. Because gold is so relatively heavy per unit of volume, it is not moved as easily by flowing water, but collects as a sediment while other minerals flow by. There are several ways of making water flow through gold-bearing gravel to extract the gold. Alaskan miners demonstrate two at the Festival: the pan and the sluice-box.

Many gold mines are now run by families, and so women and children take their places in occupational tradition alongside of “sourdoughs,” the name given to those who first rushed to Alaska in 1886 to pan gold on the Forty Mile River, and those who rushed to the Klondike in 1897. Gold-mining is inextricably tied to the history of Alaska, and gold miners and their families proudly see their own work in the context of a long tradition.

Alaskan occupational traditions, like those found in all lands, give meaning to the world of work. Through these traditions workers know the history and development of their occupation, share similar feelings about remembered events and people, and learn from the skills and knowledge of experienced hands. Occupational cultures, especially like the Alaskan traditions presented at this year’s Festival, also have a second side to them — an outside, in the sense that they have symbolic or heroic meaning for us outsiders. The romantic image of the gold miner, the logger, the fisherman and the bush pilot have peopled the popular and literary imagination as symbols of the epic confrontation between society and nature. For these Alaskan workers themselves, however, occupational life has more to do with productivity, safety and camaraderie, even though the Alaskan land and sea they make their profit from is, for them and us, among the most dramatically beautiful and valuable on earth.

Suggested reading
Adaptation and Innovation in Tlingit and Haida Salmon Fisheries
by Steve J. Langdon

The first salmon cannery in southeast Alaska was established at Klawock in 1878, setting in motion an historical process of conflict over salmon resources, technological competition and innovation which continues to this day. One of the most interesting episodes in this story took place on the west coast of the Prince of Wales Archipelago, where the indigenous Hénya Tlingit and Kaigani Haida developed new fishing areas and techniques to adapt to Euro-American competition.

Salmon was the staff of life in precontact Tlingit and Haida society. The west coast of Prince of Wales Island is home to five species of Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus* sp.). King salmon, the largest of the Pacific salmon, do not spawn in Prince of Wales streams, but, traditionally, migrating fish were caught out of canoes by trolling bone hooks through the water. Stone weirs (fences) were built in tidal estuaries and at other shallow locations where salmon were known to school on their migration back from the north Pacific to their natal streams. These devices were used for pink and chum salmon, the most numerous species returning to Prince of Wales streams, whose food quality quickly deteriorates when they reach freshwater. Cedar weirs and traps were erected in the streams to harvest the sockeye and coho salmon, the most valued of the species because of their retention of fat content in freshwater.

From May to October, harvesting, processing and storage of salmon for winter consumption was the primary activity of the Tlingit and Haida house group. The house group consisted of 20-40 matrilineally related kinsmen headed by the *yilkswa* or house chief. As a corporate descent group, the house held title to its cedar planked home, names, titles, crests, mortuary poles, masks and other ceremonial regalia. Because the house group held communal title to salmon streams, Tlingit and Haida recognized and honored the territorial rights of each house group to the tradi-
tional streams from which salmon were obtained. Use of the stream was restricted to its members, others were required to obtain authorization from the relevant *yitsat有利于* before using the stream.

After the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867, several Euro-Americans came to the Prince of Wales Archipelago to establish salteries — commercial enterprises which salted salmon for shipment and sale outside of Alaska. In general, these enterprises respected the territorial claims and rights of Indian people and paid a rental fee to the appropriate *yitsat有利于* for use of his house group's stream. At the same time, saltery men introduced the Tlingit and Haida to a new harvesting technique, the beach seine — a small 50-75 fathom net which was deployed by two skiffs and four to six men to harvest salmon on the sandy beaches in the small bays and estuaries below the mouths of the streams. The Tlingit and Haida quickly adopted this new technique and used it to provide salmon for the salteries.

Major fishing grounds in the vicinity of Craig, Klawock, Alaska

Indian salmon weirs and traps in operation
The demand of the salteries for salmon was limited due to capital costs and processing methods. The appearance of canneries in 1878 changed the picture dramatically. Even at this early date salmon canning was a highly efficient industrial operation which could process many times more salmon than the salteries. The cannery at Klawock was soon seeking sockeye from most of the major systems on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island.

The canned salmon industry also proved to be profitable, and in the late 1880s a spurt of construction spread canneries throughout southeast Alaska. When the Pacific Steam Whaling Company erected a major new plant south of Klawock at Hunter’s Bay, Tlingit and Haida property rights were ignored, and the competition for sockeye soon led to the decline of the resource. Many canneries erected barriers in the streams to inhibit the salmon’s migration to their spawning locations but, unlike the Tlingit and Haida, did not remove the barricades to allow enough salmon to escape. These practices soon led the canneries to need additional salmon supplies, so they turned to the seemingly inexhaustible supplies of pink and dog salmon found in virtually every stream on Prince of Wales Island.

These depredations caused serious hardships to the resident Tlingit and Haida. Federal Bureau of Fisheries researcher Jefferson Moser, who visited the area in 1897, reported that serious declines were occurring in runs to most streams due to the erection of barricades, as delegations of chiefs came to him at every stop to relate their concerns:

... Everywhere the Indians were greatly exercised over their condition. These streams, under their own administration, for centuries have belonged to certain families or clans settled in the vicinity, and their rights in these streams have never been infringed upon until the advent of the whites. They claim the white man is crowding them from their houses, robbing them of their ancestral rights, taking away their fish by shiploads; that their streams must soon become exhausted, that the Indian will have no supply to maintain himself and family, and that starvation must follow.

Although the Tlingit and Haida never regained their property rights to salmon, they fought back by adapting to the new purse seine gear which allowed them to catch the salmon in open water and by building mobile fishing vessels. In 1907 however, a new technology, the floating fish trap, was introduced which created fresh conflicts and threats to the Tlingit and Haida. A capital intensive harvesting technique, it could be placed in the bays and inlets further away from the stream mouths. The Tlingit, Haida, as well as Euro-American fishermen quickly perceived the danger posed to their livelihood by this new technique. By the mid-1920s, the cannery owners had deployed the traps throughout southeast Alaska and obtained the majority of their harvests from this device. Further, federal regulations
were established requiring that no fishing, by trap or mobile gear (seines), could be conducted within a half mile of another trap. As locations by which salmon where known to travel were gradually preempted by trap sites, the Tlingit and Haida fishermen were continually forced to seek out new grounds. By the 1930s, advances in vessel design and seine construction allowed them to fish locations systematically on the west coast of Noyes, Baker, and Dall Islands, where salmon were known to appear regularly on their inshore migration. Only here were they able to realize some respite from the traps, as the waters of the north Pacific were too unpredictably tempestuous for the fish traps to operate effectively.

The search for new fishing grounds to intercept the salmon before they reached the traps was but one element in the Tlingit and Haida struggle against the traps. They used the Alaska Native Brotherhood, a fraternal order founded in 1912, to wage political battle against the cannery owners in an attempt to have the traps outlawed. In addition, they sabotaged the traps. Finally, they became “fish pirates” by stealing from the traps and selling the filched fish back to the cannery owner from whose trap the fish had been taken.

The ecological genius of the Tlingit and Haida fishermen is exemplified in their adaptation to the new north Pacific fishing grounds and conditions. In the period before World War II, the “hook-offs” (locations past which salmon migrated and at which seines could be used safely) could only be used at certain stages of the tide due to limitations of technology. The tidal flow in these areas generally sweeps north and south across the headlands at three to six knots. Salmon, however, are traveling from north to south on their homeward migrations, so that to catch them successfully, the seine must take the shape of a broadened U (called a “hook”). The effectiveness of this configuration stems from the salmon’s confusion, as they discover continuous net when funneled toward the deepest part of the U. The seine, if laid out well, functions like a three-sided corral, but, if flattened, loses its effectiveness, as the salmon are able to escape by swimming around each end of the net.

In the 1930s and 1940s, the seine fishing unit consisted of a 40-50 foot gasoline powered vessel on the stern of which was piled the seine and a small wooden skiff with oars. Locations to fish in the north Pacific were selected either where the small skiff could be tied to the shore or where a man could jump off and tie the end of the seine to a rock. The main vessel would then steam away from shore, playing the net out behind it. This technique could only be used when the tide was flowing in the same
direction as the fish were migrating, that is, from north to south. When the tide changed back every six hours, the fishermen had to “anchor up” because the south to north tidal flow would flatten the seine. The salmon, however, were not inhibited by the tidal flow against them as they continued on by, often in massive numbers.

After World War II, gasoline outboard engines were added by the Tlingit and Haida to the wooden skiffs, which were then deepened to handle the greater power. In order for the seine to function when the tide was flowing from south to north, the main vessel and the skiff had to tow the seine through the water faster than the speed of the tide. Only in this way could the necessary U-configuration of the seine be obtained. Such a maneuver required an enormous amount of horsepower to overcome the drag effect from the towed seine as well as coordination between the captain and the skiffman to ensure that the “hook” was maintained as the unit moved north. Finally, a long stretch of shoreline with appropriate depth, unencumbered by reefs, rocks, or other obstacles was also required. This new technique, first developed around 1950, was known as “scooping” to indicate the manner in which Indians were gathering the salmon as they moved down the shoreline rather than waiting for the fish to come to them. It restructured radically the purse seine fishery by doubling the amount of time available to harvest fish.

Major changes have come to the purse seine fishery of southeast Alaska since 1950. Power blocks, half purses, diesel powered aluminum skiffs, radar, radios, “fishfinders” and limited entry permits are now a part of the seascape. But when you go on the “outside,” to Granite Point on Baker Island or the Haystack off Noves Island, you will still find Tlingit and Haida fishermen “hooking” and “scooping” in the quest for salmon.
Smoking and Curing Fish in Alaska, Norwegian Style by Charles W. Smythe

Referred to as "little Norway in Alaska" by its residents, Petersburg is situated on the northwest point of Mitcof Island, midway between Juneau and Ketchikan. A Norwegian fisherman named Peter Buschmann built a cannery on his homestead there in 1896 to take advantage of the abundant salmon runs in the area as well as its closeness to Frederick Sound, one of the best inside halibut fishing grounds in Alaska.

The snow-capped coastal mountains, forest, sky and water provided a beautiful setting. As the community grew, Buschmann encouraged permanent settlement by giving away land to people to build houses with lumber he sold from his sawmill. The timber resource was also valuable to the developing fishing industry, yielding the raw materials for salting barrels and packing crates used for shipping canned salmon.

On the existing shipping route, steamers passed by the Petersburg site as they entered the Wrangell Narrows on their way south from Skagway, Juneau and Sitka to Ketchikan and Seattle. Fish was transported to southern markets on these ships. Using the ice which floats into the Narrows from nearby LeConte and Thomas Bay Glaciers, fish packers were able to keep the fish cold -- particularly the halibut -- on the long trip to Seattle, providing another means of preservation in addition to canning and salting.

Although not the first inhabitants of the area -- Tlingit Indians from Kake had established fish camps on the north end of Mitcof Island -- Norwegians were nevertheless the first to develop a permanent community. Norwegian fishermen from the Seattle area, accustomed to fishing Alaskan waters for salmon and halibut, and others who came directly from Norway were attracted by the fishing opportunities. Five species of salmon were plentiful in summer months, and cod and halibut, traditional Norwegian seafood, were available during the remaining months. Herring, used for halibut bait, could also be caught in winter months.

Charles W. Smythe, a social anthropologist with the Chilkat Institute in Anchorage, Alaska, has conducted research throughout the State and in Australia. He has taught at the University of Alaska and conducted extensive research and written reports on the cultural and economic systems of Alaska natives.

View of Petersburg Harbor from the cannery dock.
Photos by Charles W. Smythe
Through the years, other seafoods have been added to the Petersburg fishing repertoire, including shrimp, king and Tanner crab and, most recently, herring roe. The shrimp fishery, a longstanding industry in Alaska, was started in Petersburg. Since different methods of harvesting are used for the various species, by changing gear types fishermen were able to fish for many months of the year and provide themselves a stable source of income. Presently, the high cost of gear and restricted seasons have made the more traditional methods, such as long lining for halibut and trolling for salmon, less economical.

Norwegians brought with them their customary methods of smoking and curing fish. In their diet, fish is a staple in the way red meat is to many Americans. The Petersburg fishery included those species to which Norwegians were accustomed — grey cod, halibut, and herring — and quickly adopted several more such as steelhead and salmon species (white and red king, red, silver, humpback and chum salmon). Another fish, the black cod, is unique to Alaska and has become one of the favored delicacies when smoked and prepared in Norwegian fashion.

The Norwegian style of preserving fish is the “cold smoke,” in which the temperature is kept low and the fish is cured in the process, rather than cooked or kippered. This method requires a relatively high smokehouse, so that the fish hang well above the heat source generating the smoke. An interior height of eight feet is adequate. Alder is the preferred wood for smoking in Petersburg and elsewhere in Alaska, giving a better flavor than hickory.

For best results, black cod, like other fish, is cleaned and bled (including removing the gills) immediately after it is caught. To prepare for smoking, the fish are “split” — sliced in half lengthwise to remove the backbone and most other bones — washed, and soaked in salt brine solution for about three hours. After soaking, the sides are rinsed in fresh water to remove the salt and hung in the smokehouse for about 18-20 hours of cold smoking. They are then carefully wrapped and frozen until ready for cooking.

Smoked black cod is served in the traditional Norwegian meal of boiled fish and potatoes. Boiled fish is considered very good for the stomach; Petersburg townspeople say it is served in Norwegian hospitals to people with stomach ailments and that one sleeps very quietly after such a meal.

The fish is poached by putting it in a pot of cold water and bringing it to a boil. When it starts to boil, the pot is removed from the fire and set off to the side for a few minutes before serving. Melted butter is served with the fish and peeled potatoes. A “sweet soup,” similar to stewed prunes or other fruit, is served with cod along with bread or crackers.

Another Petersburg delicacy is lox made by the cold smoke process. The most favored fish for this is steelhead, followed by white king, red king, red, silver and humpbacked salmon. Using fresh frozen fish, the method entails first curing the fish in a mild salt. To prepare the fish for salting, smaller fish are sliced (as described above) and shallow slits made on the skin side, or larger fish are cut through to the skin from the flesh side so the salt will penetrate. The fish is covered with the salt, the excess shaken off, and the fish laid in a tub for 20-24 hours depending on thickness. No brine is added since the salted fish produces its own. After brining, the fish are washed off and soaked (freshened) in fresh water for 1 to 1½ hours, then well drained, preferably by hanging them until they stop dripping. The sides of fish are hung by the collar on stainless steel.
hooks in the smokehouse, leaving plenty of room inbetween so that the smoke can circulate freely.

The best time of year to smoke this way in Petersburg is in winter, when it is cold (around freezing) and the heat can be controlled. During other seasons it is too damp and difficult to control the temperature in the smokehouse. Kings and fat, ocean-run steelhead are cold smoked for ten to fourteen days; smaller salmon, such as reds, silvers and humpies, are smoked for six to seven days.

Another method of making lox, called *lutefisk* in Norwegian, is by curing instead of smoking the fish. The sides of fish (2 lbs.) are covered with a mixture of salt (5 tablespoons), sugar (6 tablespoons) and course-ground white pepper (about 20 corns). The sides are put together, flesh to flesh, with lots of dill inbetween, and pressed for three days. After letting it sit untouched for 12 hours, the fish is turned periodically. When the process is completed, the fish is wiped off, not washed, and kept refrigerated.

Some people in Petersburg are fond of making *lutefisk*. A dish usually made in the fall and traditionally served for Christmas dinner in Norwegian homes, it can nevertheless be frozen and cooked anytime throughout the year. *Lutefisk* is grey cod that is soaked in a lye solution. The fresh-caught cod (40 lbs.) is cleaned, split and soaked for three days in a solution of 6 tablespoons of lye in 6 gallons of water. When it is glassy and translucent, it is ready to be soaked in fresh water for four days, the water being changed daily. Then it is ready for cooking (boiling) or freezing (if it is to be stored).

A favorite of some Petersburg fishermen is pickled herring. Like the other fish, the herring are best cleaned and bled just after they are caught to ensure clean, white, firm meat. Using a "gibber," the fisherman gibes the herring, that is, pulls the gills and stomach out with a kind of pliers. The herring are placed in dry salt for eight to ten days, after which they are washed off and immersed in a salt solution for keeping until use. They are packed in layers like sardines (head to tail), with each layer cross-wise to the next.

To ready for pickling, a batch (12 to 15) of herring is freshened, cut up, and soaked again to taste until it is no longer salty. The herring are fileted (sliced into two sides) like larger fish. To remove the backbone, the belly bones are cut away as are any remainders of the dorsal fin. The skin is then peeled off and the meat cut into chunks for eating. The chunks are placed in a mixture of sugar (1½ cups), boiling water (1 cup), vinegar (1 quart), and a handful of pickling spices. Herring is kept for two to three days before eating and served with warm, boiled potatoes or as a snack with crackers.

Another delicious snack is dried halibut or cod called *rekling*. As one fisherman noted, "It is good to chew when you're on watch through the night." The best time to make *rekling* is while fishing off shore, away from flies, in sunny weather. Fresh halibut is sliced into thin strips, washed thoroughly in fresh sea water, and hung in the rigging to dry. It keeps as long as it stays dry, although it can be frozen and served in that condition.

Other Norwegian foods given an Alaskan signature in Petersburg are Norwegian fish cakes, fish balls, and fish pudding made in many different shapes and sizes with the variety of fish available in Petersburg.
Grandmotherly Knowledge, Grandfatherly Knowledge: Alaska’s Traditional Native Arts
by Suzi Jones

“Native art is important. If there was no more Native art and potlatches and dances, life would not be good.”

Julius Isaac
Tanacross, Alaska, 1981

Among Native people of Alaska, the old ways, the indigenous arts, reflected tens of thousands of years of experience in a place. They are what poet Gary Snyder has called “grandmotherly knowledge, grandfatherly knowledge.” Inseparable from Native values — especially a sense of the relatedness of all things — closely tied to the use of local materials, and dependent upon the seasonal rounds of subsistence activities, Alaska’s traditional Native arts are tremendously varied and rich with meaning.

When looking at Alaska Native art, one must take into account the cultural geography of a state which is five times the size of Ohio and covers four time zones from east to west. Alaska is home to three separate ethnic and linguistic groups: Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. The Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian Indians live on the islands and mainland of south-
east Alaska. The Athabaskan Indians, speaking some eleven different languages, live in the Interior. Eskimos reside in the coastal areas, with the Inupiaq along the northwest coast, the Central Yupik along the southwest, speakers of St. Lawrence Island Yupik on the small island two hundred miles off the coast of Nome, and the Koniag, Chugach and Eyak along the gulf coast. The Aleuts are on the western-most chain of islands which extends for hundreds of miles out into the Bering Sea. The arts of each of these peoples are distinct.

All of Alaska's indigenous peoples have been hunter gatherers, and this is reflected in their art, both of the past and present. Dolls are often dressed in hunter's clothing; sea mammal motifs — whales, walruses and seals — as well as various kinds of ducks and sea birds, predominate in Eskimo ivory carvings and in Eskimo masks; flower and animal designs are skillfully worked into Athabaskan and Tlingit beadwork.

A sense of place, often explicit in design and subject matter, is also evident in the materials and techniques used by the artists. In most cases, artists do not purchase their supplies from the local store or from a craft supply house. Eskimo wood carvings are made from driftwood gathered from beaches and riverbanks in spring and summer. Ivory is from the tusks of walrus hunted by Eskimo men in Norton Sound and further north, while old whale bone is scavenged from beaches and turned into sculptures and masks and reindeer horn is shaped into dolls and other carvings. Some Inupiaq make baskets of baleen, the cartilage like fringes that come from the mouth of the bowhead whale. Yupik and Aleut baskets are coiled or twined from a type of rye grass, gathered each fall along the beaches and cured during the winter. These baskets may be decorated
with small pieces of seal intestine which has been dried and dyed bright colors. In southeast Alaska, Indian masks, bentwood boxes and totem poles are carved of cedar, while bowls are made from local alder. Hats and baskets are woven of cedar bark or twined from spruce roots. Snowshoes are made of spruce and faced with caribou babiche (rawhide).

A wide variety of skins are converted into clothing by Native Alaskans. Native-tanned moosehide is the most prized backing material for Athabaskan beadwork. Mukluks (boots), according to the season of use and the style, may be made of reindeer, caribou, or seal, perhaps decorated with beaver or calfskin and probably soled with durable oogruk (bearded seal) hide. Wolverine, fox and wolf skins are commonly used for parka ruffs. "Fancy parkas" are usually made from Arctic ground squirrel skins, while everyday calico parkas are lined with rabbit.

While traditional materials, processes, and designs are strikingly evident in much of the material culture of Alaska's Native people, change is also evident. Power tools and sewing machines shorten and ease tasks. New materials replace old, sometimes by choice, sometimes by economic necessity (beadwork is now often done on felt because a single tanned moosehide may cost four or five hundred dollars), and sometimes because new and complex regulations make access to some materials, such as birchbark, difficult. In addition, side by side with the traditional artists, a generation of contemporary artists are creating new idioms for Alaskan Native art, catching the attention of the international art world.

Among Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts, the skills of the artist have been those acquired as one grew to maturity - a man learning carving, a woman sewing. And all were considered artists, for art has not been seen as a separate category of life or as an inventory of certain objects, but rather as a part of life. It expresses the relatedness of everything in the natural world, the social world and the spiritual world.

Ideas about art were the subject of a recent conversation with Esther Littlefield, a Tlingit woman from Sitka, Alaska, well known for her sewing, beadwork and knowledge of Tlingit history and culture. Mrs. Littlefield's words convey well the sense of art as attitude, as knowledge, and as a way of holding people together:

An artist is something some people never understand.
It's an inner feeling of how you feel about things.
It's beauty that you see.
Not everybody sees beauty in everything.
Sure it's true, there's beauty in everything in daily life, in the leaves and living close to nature. People can just look out and see beauty even if it's raining. That's what we were taught. And then, a long time ago Mama saw beauty in the leaves; from season to season she'd sit somewhere and sew or weave— even weaving a basket or doing something, she'd look around her surroundings and see all the beautiful things. So she creates that. . . .

Art should be respected. And it should be handled with care. . . . people come and want to buy this; they want to buy this; and they want information. They want to pay me. No. It's not worth all the money in the world. I don't want their money because this is my dignity.

And then, a long time ago Mama saw beaut' in the leaves; from season to season she'd sit somewhere and sew or weave—even weaving a basket or doing something, she'd look around her surroundings and see all the beautiful things. So she creates that. . . .

Art should be respected. And it should be handled with care.

. . . . .

Today my name is Littlefield but in the olden time when people get together . . . certain occasions they wear the costumes, and when they do wear them, they're identifying themselves. . . .

If I'm wearing a Raven or a Frog— that's our emblem also, a Frog— and I see somebody else maybe from way down—Hydaburg, Ketchikan, or someplace around there—that I haven't met, I'll walk up to them and introduce myself and that I am Kiksadi.

And what clan are you? The same emblem I have. Then before long we're related. Living here in southeast Alaska, people are related, through our clan through intermarriage, clear down the coast and up further north, we are related.

So by the time we're through, we're related. And what a joy it is to have people know each other.

Hawk mask of painted and stained wood made by Nick Charles, Sr., of Bethel, Alaska. Photo by Suzi Jones, courtesy of the Alaska State Council on the Arts

Suggested reading


Suggested reading

Yupik Dancing
by Ann Fienup-Riordan

Two men came down to the water and entered the open water in their kayaks with only a drum and a spear. They approached the village at night, waiting until the morning to come close. Then they raised their paddles to make their presence visible. They approached slowly, saying, “We fight, some are afraid of death, but still we fight. But spears are meant for killing animals.” And they began to beat the drum, and the women came down to the river dancing. Then they said, “We want to come into the qagngiq [communal men’s house].” And they did, and took council there. And now they only fight with dancing. And the men who came went home to their old village and said, “No more war.” (from The Origin of Dancing by Cyril Chanar)

Half a hundred tiny villages, each populated by between 100 and 500 Yupik Eskimos, lie spread along the coast of western Alaska between the mouths of the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers. First appearances convey isolation and austerity, with man pitted against a cold and inhospitable environment. However, the Yupik area is actually the home of a people committed to harvesting tremendous natural bounty, including sea and land mammals, birds, and a variety of fish. Thanks to relatively late contact with outsiders and infrequent economic intrusions, it remains one of the most culturally vital areas in Alaska, where English is still the second language of the majority of the residents and Yupik Eskimos the first. As the traditional subsistence activities and language continue to flourish, so do many of the traditional cultural activities, including the lively and rich display we know as Yupik dance.

As in the story above, Yupik dancing is said to have begun where warfare left off. Conversely, one of the more covert battles that western society first waged against the Yupik was the suppression of their dance tradition. During the late 1800s in the delta region, Moravian and Catholic missionaries alike viewed with grave misgiving the agayultung (masked dances) along with other embodiments of traditional Yupik cosmology. Overwhelmed by the pagan implications of these traditional representations and the ceremonial cycle in which they were part, the missionaries did their best to discourage their performance. Informal “recreational” dancing survived in the areas missionized by the Catholics, but along the coast south of Nelson Island and along the Kuskokwim River, where Moravian influence prevailed, dance performances were completely suppressed.

Today, in the Catholic communities of the region, dancing in a religious context no longer exists. However, the contemporary Yupik have retained several annual formal dance distributions. The winter season, with all its ceremonial activities, is still referred to as camaqt (drum), an essential and central element in the dance. Along with these major annual events, informal dancing occurs throughout the year. Although more common on stormy winter evenings than during light summer nights when the fish are running, informal dancing is a vital part of village life whenever time permits or an occasion presents itself.

Between one and two dozen participants, including the drummers, are
enough to start off the evening, although the group often grows to ten times its original size as the evening progresses. The older men and women of the community are the chief dancers, along with a group of promising youngsters who have been given some of the simpler dances by their grandparents. Early in the evening, as the group begins to assemble in the community hall, several of the middle-aged men take the drums from the closet where they are kept and begin to play softly, waiting.

The drums are made of a rim of bent wood, approximately two feet in diameter, over which a single piece of plastic (formerly walrus stomach) is tightly stretched. The only instruments to accompany the dancing, they are struck with a thin willow wand. Two to six drums are used, the drummers rotating during the evening as their voices weary and arms grow tired.

Each dance has its own song, which the drummers, accompanied by up to a dozen singers, perform to the beat of the music. Each song consists of two parts: a verse sung in duple time to the increasingly rapid drum beat, and a chorus which is accompanied by an irregular drum beat. Both chorus and verse elicit highly stylized dance gestures, but whereas the verse gestures tend to be more abstract and are danced according to a formal pattern, those of the chorus are often realistic imitations of animal and human behavior, and follow no set pattern. Each verse is danced through twice between choruses. The sequence is repeated again and again, becoming faster, louder and more exaggerated with each repetition, until by the end of the dance the precise syncopation between the drum beats and the movements of the dancers makes it seem as though the dancers themselves were making the sound.

A dance begins as one old man or woman softly sings the verse, which contains both vocables (lexically meaningless syllables) and words descriptive of the action or events the dance will depict. As the singer finishes, the audience begins to generate the dancers, pushing and calling them forth. The heads of the older matrons turn around, searching for the appropriate dancers—those who in years past have been given particular dances as their prerogative by the older men and women who have written the songs. A man and his wife or two cousins come from different parts of the seated mass and join together in public, as the drummers tighten their drum heads and prepare to begin. From two to a dozen individuals perform in each dance. The women dancers stand in a line towards the back facing the audience and the drummers, while the male dancers kneel in front of them, also facing the drummers.

Both the men and the women hold fans while they dance; if no fans are available, they wear gloves, some say out of respect for what they perform.
The men use circular wooden fans decorated with five or six large feathers (mallard or white owl) extending around the rim. In the Nelson Island area, women’s fans are made of grass coils along the edges of which are sewn the long and graceful neck hairs of the reindeer. On the Yukon delta, women hold small wooden finger masks by means of two holes carved at their bases. The small masks are bordered with a combination of short full feathers and long thin ones, topped with tufts of down. Both the flowing hairs and the stiff feathers serve to accentuate the arm and hand movements of the dancers, rendering the women’s movements more fluid and the men’s more staccato.

On special occasions, women may also wear broad strings of beads around their necks, as well as beaded crowns topped with wolf and caribou hair. The beaded fringe of these headdresses often covers the eyes of the performers, studiously cast down as another stylized mark of respect. Both the encircling crowns and the rounded, perforated dance fans, fringed with both fur and feathers, are reminiscent of the mask worn traditionally by the central dancer. The open work design of the fans held by the men is explicitly compared to the pierced hand found as an appendage to many traditional dance masks. The hole in the hand’s center, like the opening in the dance fan, is a symbolic passage through which the spirit of fish and game came to view their treatment by men; if they found it acceptable, it was believed they would repopulate the world. Although the traditional masked dances have been abandoned, the dancers, with fans and arms extended in the motions of the dance like gigantic transformation masks, call forth many of the traditional meanings, including the continued interrelation between the human and nonhuman environment.

When the singer has completed the verse once and the dancers have assembled, the drummers and chorus begin to play and sing. They are led by an older man or woman, the official dance director, who encourages and teases the dancers during each verse by calling out directions during the chorus pantomime, such as “Raise the gun!” and “Shoot!” The director’s motions may be accompanied by the steady back and forth movement of a dance wand, a three foot long piece of decorated driftwood. From a quiet beginning, the scene grows more and more raucous, with the audience shouting back and forth, pulling people off and on to the dance floor, and calling for the dancers to begin again, as the performers play up to an audience that continues to egg them on.

During the dances, women stand, feet flat, body swaying with an up and down motion, and knees bending to the beat, while the men kneel directly in front of them. The dance songs themselves are about everything from winning at cards or war, to an escape from a ghost. Since all songs deal with daily experiences, a catalogue of the changes that have come to the area in the last 20 years can be read from Yupik dance songs: songs about basketball, guitar playing, playing on swings in the school ground, or going to Anchorage.

Yupik dancing is as vital today as ever in the delta region. Men and women continue to dance to the steady rhythm of the hooped drum, traditionally said to represent the beating heart of the spirits as well as the lively movements of the spirits of men and game over the thin surface of the earth. Although many traditions have changed or vanished, the drum continues a steady and meaningful beat.
Alaska Native Oral Tradition by Nora and Richard Dauenhauer

Of the twenty distinct Native American languages spoken in Alaska, we focus here on three as representative: Tlingit, Koyukon Athabaskan, and Yupik Eskimo.

Tlingit Oral Tradition

Tlingit society is characterized by ownership and reciprocity. Songs, stories, designs, personal names, and land are considered the real property of particular clans. The form and content of oral tradition are set in a context of reciprocity of "balance." The two moieties (or divisions) of the Tlingit people, Eagle and Raven, balance each other. Their members address love songs and most oratory to each other, and in host-guest relationships at leasts share in each others' joy and work to remove each others' grief. A song or speech must be answered—not competitively, but only that it not "wander aimlessly." Speeches and stories contain a thematically balanced interaction of the physical and spiritual, the living and departed, humans and animals, people and land.

The major Tlingit oral genres are songs, oratory, and narrative. Narratives include instructive and humorous Raven stories, and clan crest or Shaman spirit acquisition legends. Folktales—defined as deliberate fiction—are conspicuously absent in Tlingit oral tradition, as are some forms popular in the European tradition, such as ballad, narrative verse, and epics in metrical forms. Instead, Alaskan traditions are characterized by a variety of repetitions and share an aesthetic different from that of composed and published literature.

Oratory is highly valued in traditional and contemporary Tlingit society. A public speaker must understand genealogy, the Tlingit clan and kinship systems, heraldic designs on totems, regalia, and tribal art, tribal histories, legends and other narratives, songs, and protocol. He must also know how to connect these poetically, using simile and metaphor to give comfort, encouragement and strength to people in time of grief, and to create bonds among individuals, families, clans, and communities and between the material and spiritual worlds. A few lines of Tlingit oratory exemplify this:

...These terms. Your fathers' sisters would fly over the person who is feeling grief. Then they would let their down fall like snow over the person who is grieving...That's when I feel as if your father's sisters are flying back to their nests with your grief...

An example of Tlingit narrative is the Glacier Bay History, which opens with ownership—how the land was owned, named, and occupied by specific groups. Themes of balance are presented—people and the land, people and the animals, the physical and spiritual, the "eternal return." Then, in the narrative, the balance is upset by a violation of tradition. It continues with death, destruction, and exile, and the ultimate restoration of social and spiritual balance through sacrifice. Thus the history docu-
ments the link of a specific clan group to certain land, heraldry and literature through the spiritual efforts of an ancestor.

**Athabaskan**

Of the Athabaskan languages extending from Alaska and western Canada through California and Oregon, to the Apache and Navajo in the Southwest, eleven are spoken in interior Alaska.

Athabaskan narrative is composed of themes which can be told in highly distilled form or greatly elaborated on, depending upon the situation. One tradition bearer called this “cooking it up and boiling it down.” Sometimes the storyteller advances the narrative and the audience contributes the details. Thus the narrator serves as prompter and the audience plays an active role in telling the story or creating the event.

Riddles—long considered by folklorists not to exist in Native American oral literature—are in fact alive and well in most Alaskan Athabaskan tradition. A favorite is “We come upstream in red canoes [salmon].” Riddles provide training for oratory, which is also important in Athabaskan oral tradition. Through this device people learn to master simile and metaphor, which are later applied in speeches. In keeping with the highly competitive nature of Athabaskan oratory there is a verb “to sit someone down,” meaning to reach a level of metaphor so complex that others cannot respond.

A good example of Koyukon meta poetics is “Gaadook,” a story about the socialization of a child who learns to communicate indirectly. In the beginning, he sleeps often and is otherwise very lackadaisical in doing his work. His mother gives directions indirectly and metaphorically—often in forms similar to riddles, especially when speaking about animals to be trapped. The child takes the instructions literally, with disastrous results. The story is complex and involves a transformation in which the child re-enters society as a fully awakened, useful and productive member, with skills in indirect communication.

Athabaskan songs may be highly personal and private. Some are considered esoteric and having power only for the owner and cannot therefore be performed by others. Much value is placed on songs; one riddle compares using an old song instead of composing an appropriate new one to using an old arrow. Many songs are Zen-like in their humor and artistic response to the absurdity of predicaments in which the composers find themselves. Much of the humor is self-deprecating, and created by including English words in the songs.

**Yupik**

The Central Yupik speak one of the four Eskimo languages in Alaska. Yupik tradition bearers generally distinguish two categories of stories: **qulirat** and **qanemcit.** **Qulirat** concern the mythical past and are part of a long oral tradition which includes accounts of creation, origin legends, and stories about anthropomorphic animals. **Qanemcit** include anecdotes and historical accounts—for example, personal encounters with ghosts or other beings, accounts of famines or illness, and feats of great shamans or hunters whose names are generally known. Within these two categories are several genres, such as war stories told by men, or stock character stories told largely by women which might involve a grandmother-grandchild pair or an isolated household of husband and wife, sometimes with a child. In these stories people are identified by general kinship

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terms. "Grandchild" in these cases is often synonymous with "orphan," and the story may relate how this person was mistreated and later avenged himself. Often these socially marginal characters are spiritually powerful and save or restore the community. The stock character stories generally contain implicit moral teachings, concern a person's instructions to do or not to do something, and describe the consequences which follow from disobeying the injunctions. Unlike the Athabaskan case, Yupik stories and songs were not and are not owned. Stories are frequently located by specific place names telling where events are said to have occurred.

Beyond stories are other oral genres, including songs and ritualized insults. A variety of songs are composed for specific dances or ceremonies; others are included in the stories and sung by people or animals. Additionally, there were power songs, not much discussed today but once used to make things happen: what was sung about came true. Insults were part of traditional exchange rituals. They were couched in clever metaphors or allusions, and the person insulting someone tried to make the barb as inciting as possible, while the person receiving tried to maintain his composure. Sometimes this led to physical fights, but at other times the insult was simply returned (outdone) by the recipient at a later date.

In Yupik oral literature generally, there is a strong emphasis on the idea that whatever a person does reverberates in the human, animal, and supernatural worlds. For example, if dead kinsmen are not fed and clothed through their living namesakes, they will come back to seek what they need. If animals are shown proper respect, they will allow themselves to be caught; if not, there will be scarcity. Proper respect includes making beautiful hunting gear, properly disposing of animal remains, and observing a variety of taboos. If human values are not upheld, disaster will result for whole villages. Expressed values include (among many others) caring for elders, generosity with food, and maintaining a good natured approach toward others.

The Native people of Alaska refer to themselves as "the people." "Yupik" means "real person" and "Tlingit" means "human." The oral traditions of all Native people of Alaska teach the individual how to be human—to know who he or she is and how one fits into society and the cosmos. Even mundane daily chores such as handling garbage have cosmic significance. The categories of sacred and profane are perceived in a very different way than in the secular mainstream American world view.

Stories and songs allude to each other; both record history, and are often reflected in visual arts, such as Chilkat robes, masks, carved dance headdresses and helmets. Alaskan oral traditions are laconic and highly contextualized. A Native American tradition bearer once told a famous anthropologist, "our songs are so short because we know so much." Mainstream Americans can learn much from Native American traditions on how to live in harmony with each other, with nature, and with the cosmos.

Suggested reading
Publications of the Alaska Native Language Center, 3rd Floor, Chapman Bldg., University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701


Suggested films
Haa Shagoon 30 min. color sound University of California Extension Media Center, 2223 Fulton St., Berkeley, CA 94720.

Summer of the Loscheax: Portrait of a Northern Indian Family 28 min. color sound Tamarack Films, 11032 76 St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6B 2C6.

Various films on Alaska Native village life:
Tunmeremaak (The People of Tununak), From the First People: On Spring Ice, At the Time of Whaling, After An Alut Village Leonard Kamberling and Sarah Elder, Alaska Native Heritage Film Project, Rm. 210 Chapman Bldg., University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.
Folk Arts and the Elderly by Bess Lomax Hawes

The Folk Arts Program at the National Endowment for the Arts has distributed its second annual National Heritage Fellowships. So far, thirty-one individuals have been singled out for national recognition as "exemplary master folk artists and artisans," and honored for their "authenticity, excellence and significance within a particular artistic tradition," and for their "ongoing artistic accomplishment." The art forms of these master folk artists have ranged from duck decoy carving to quilting, from ballad singing to bagpipe playing, from storytelling to Afro Puerto Rican bomba dancing. The artists have come from all sections of the nation as well as Puerto Rico; they speak in Yankee English, Louisiana French Cajun patois and Texas Mexican Spanish; they are black, brown, red, and white; they hail from big cities and from country farms, some are women, some are men. All of them, however, were over fifty when they received their awards; a fact made the more remarkable when one realizes that their ages were not generally cited in the letters of nomination. But "ageable" they all were—five in their fifties, eight in their sixties, eight in their seventies, seven in their eighties, and a triumphant three, ninety years old or over.

How does it happen that in the Heritage Fellowships there has been such a concentration on older artists? It was not planned but there does seem to be an especially close relationship between the folk arts and the elderly. The reasons are many, having to do both with the nature of folk arts and the nature of the general human life cycle.

As we note in the Folk Arts Program guidelines, "the folk and traditional arts have grown through time within the many groups that make up any nation—groups that share the same ethnic heritage, language, occupation, religion, or geographic area." They are the "homegrown, traditional artistic activities of such groups...and they serve both to identify and to symbolize the group that originated them." A list of examples might include Samoan storytelling, Ozark balladry, Irish step dancing, and Southeast Asian embroidery. Almost always, these art forms have been learned informally, by casual or not-so-casual observation, or by being "shown," often a relatively brief experience. On the whole, one does not go to Julliard to learn how to play a hammer dulcimer, nor are there courses available, even in our technical schools, in how to build an Eskimo skin boat. Nor do informally learned art forms necessarily lead to an exceptional rather than mediocre practice, for only those practitioners who have mastered their arts through years of refinement are viewed as true "artists" by their communities.

American society does not ordinarily place much stock in informal learning. The notion that an artistic activity or style might be absorbed simply by a process of hanging about and observing sits uneasily with our feeling that the really important things ought to be conveyed in a formalized manner. Just a bit of reflection impresses upon one the universality of those early childhood experiences when one drifted off to sleep to the strains of grandfather's fiddle practicing waltzes, or the family's favorite
## Alaska Program

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<td>1:00</td>
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<td>Occupations: Bush pilots - skills and lore of Alaskan pilots, meet pilots and see their equipment, log books, scrapbooks and other memorabilia. Miners - occupational folklore of placer goldmining, sluice box demonstrations, panning for gold, maps, photos and miners' memorabilia. Loggers - loggers demonstrate power bucking, obstacle pole bucking, choker setting, as throwing and the use of a yarder; tree cutting at 12 noon daily. Fishermen - discussions with Alaskan fishermen and women and demonstrations of the manufacture, use and maintenance of their gear. Crafts: a variety of Native Alaskan crafts including Inupiaq Eskimo carvers, Athabaskan beadworkers, Yukon Eskimo fancy parka makers, Southeast Alaskan Indian Chilkat weavers and Aleut basketmakers.</td>
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<td>5:00</td>
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<td>Yukon Eskimo Stories and Dance: Nunavut Nunavut Dancers</td>
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## The Grand Generation: Folklore and Aging

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## Black Urban Expressive Culture from Philadelphia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Stage</th>
<th>Workshop Stage</th>
<th>Foodways</th>
<th>Ongoing Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
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<td>5:00</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Grand Generation, Folklore and Aging has been made possible through the generous support of the American Association of Retired Persons in celebration of 25 years of service to older Americans, the Atlantic Richfield Foundation, and the National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health.

Schedules are subject to change. Check signs in each program area for specific information.

Musical performances at the Festival have been partially funded by a grant from the Music Performance Trust Funds.
Thursday, June 28

**Alaska Program**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Performance Stage</th>
<th>Workshop Stage</th>
<th>Foodways</th>
<th>Ongoing Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Salmon Preservation</td>
<td>Occupations - bush pilots, skills and lore of Alaskan pilots, meet pilots and see their equipment, log books, scrapbooks, and other memorabilia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Alaska Native Traditions</td>
<td>Fishing Boat Cookery</td>
<td>Miners - occupational folklore of placer gold mining, sluice box demonstrations, panning for gold, maps, photos, and miners' memorabilia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Soups and Sandwiches</td>
<td>Loggers - loggers demonstrate power bucking, obstacle pole bucking, choker setting, ax throwing and the use of a yarder, tree cutting at 12 noon daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Eskimo Studies and Legends</td>
<td>Fishing Boat Cookery</td>
<td>Fishermen - discussions with Alaskan fishermen and women and demonstrations of the manufacture, use and maintenance of their gear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Soups and Sandwiches</td>
<td>Crafts a variety of Native Alaskan crafts, including Umpqua Eskimo carvers, Athabaskan bead workers, Yupik Eskimo canoe makers, southeast Alaska Indian Chilkat weavers and Aleut basket makers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Salmon Preservation</td>
<td>&quot;Calling the Cotton Press&quot; Work Songs and Stories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Southeast Indian Dance</td>
<td>Salmon Preservation</td>
<td>African American Spirituals and Subsistence: The Moving Mountain Singers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Grand Generation: Folklore and Aging**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Stage</th>
<th>Workshop Stage</th>
<th>Foodways</th>
<th>Ongoing Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Old Time Music Wade and Julia Manner</td>
<td>Fruit Leather</td>
<td>Crafts demonstrations all day - split oak basket making, southern pottery, toy making, stone carving, embroidery, quilting, net making, crab pot making, hide tanning and bead working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Appalachian Ballads Sam Brad Workman</td>
<td>Chicken Pies</td>
<td>Learning Center: The Grand Generation exhibition and oral history project - Smithsonian folk forms and interviews; festival visitors about their memories, stories and traditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Appalachian Native Traditions</td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies</td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
<td>Traditional Foods</td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Appalachian Folk Tales</td>
<td>Traditional Foods</td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Appalachian History and Legends</td>
<td>Traditional Foods</td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Appalachian History</td>
<td>Traditional Foods</td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Black Urban Expressive Culture from Philadelphia**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Stage</th>
<th>Workshop Stage</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Revue</td>
<td>Greens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Do-wop Singing</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Street Drills</td>
<td>Greens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Tap Dance</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Gospel Singing</td>
<td>Greens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>College Stepping</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Casserole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Sacred Singing and Dance</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Pie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Alaska program has been made possible by the State of Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, through its Division of Tourism and the Alaska Seaboard Marketing Institute. Additional funding has been made available through private and corporate donations.

The Grand Generation: Folklore and Aging has been made possible through the generous support of the American Association of Retired Persons in celebration of 25 years of service to older Americans, the Atlantic Richfield Foundation, and the National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health.
## Friday, June 29

### The Alaska Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Stage</th>
<th>Workshop Stage</th>
<th>Foodways</th>
<th>Ongoing Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>St. Lawrence Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Salmon Preservation</td>
<td>Occupations: Bush pilots – skills and lore of Alaskan pilots, meet pilots and see their equipment, log books, scrapbooks and other memorabilia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alaska Native Traditions</td>
<td>Fishing Boat Cookery Chowders</td>
<td>Miners – occupational folklore of placer gold mining, sluice box demonstrations, punning for gold, maps, photos and miners' memorabilia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thlingit Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Sourdough Cookery Pancakes</td>
<td>Loggers – loggers demonstrate power bucking, obstacle pole bucking, choker setting, ax throwing and the use of a yarder, tree cutting at 12 noon daily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eskimo Stories and String Games</td>
<td>Alaskan Occupations</td>
<td>Fishermen – discussions with Alaskan fishermen and women and demonstrations of the manufacture, use and maintenance of their gear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Crafts: a variety of Native Alaskan crafts including Inupiaq Eskimo carvers, Athabaskan basket workers, Yupik Eskimo fancy parka makers, Southeast Alaskan Indian Chilkat weavers and Aleut basket makers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Grand Generation: Folklore and Aging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Stage</th>
<th>Workshop Stage</th>
<th>Foodways</th>
<th>Ongoing Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Old-Time Music Dance and Julia Mather</td>
<td>Fruit Leathers</td>
<td>Crafts demonstrations all day – split oak basketmaking, southern pottery, toymaking, stone carving, embroidery, quilting, net making, crab pot making, hide tanning and beach working.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawaiian Hula Dancing</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>African-American Spirituals and Shouts</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Moving Star Hall Singers</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lutuan Music, Song and Dance</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appalachian Music Tommy Jarrell and Friends</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>African American Elders, Stories of Wit and Wisdom</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blues John and James Jackson</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Older Folk Artists</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Black Urban Expressive Culture from Philadelphia

<table>
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<th>Performance Stage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Greens</td>
<td>Greens</td>
<td>Greens</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sweet Potato Pie</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Pie</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Pie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Do-wop Singing</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Street Drills</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rappers and Turntable Wizards</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Traditional Comedy</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tap Dance</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gospel Singing</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colleague Stepping</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
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<td>Collegiate Stepping</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Spoons and Washboard Slim</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dj Rapping and Break Dancing</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sacred Singing and Street Corner Sounds</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Greens</td>
<td>Greens</td>
<td>Greens</td>
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<td>Biscuits</td>
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<td>Sweet Potato Pie</td>
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Saturday, June 30

A sign language interpreter will be available from 11:00 to 5:30 at the Black Urban Expressive Culture area.

Volunteer interpreters will be available upon request at the Volunteers Tent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Stage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>St. Lawrence Island Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Salmon Preservation</td>
<td>Occupations; Bush pilots; skills and lore of Alaskan pilots; meet pilots and see their equipment, logs and scrapbooks and other memorabilia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Athabaskan Song</td>
<td>Fishing Boat Cookery; Chowders</td>
<td>Miners - occupational folklore of placer gold mining, sluice box demonstrations, panning for gold, maps, photos and miners' memorabilia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Thlingit Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Sourdough Cookery; Pancakes</td>
<td>Loggers - loggers demonstrate power bucking, obstacle pole bucking, choke setting, ax throwing and the use of a yarder, tree cutting at 12 noon daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Eskimo Games</td>
<td>Fishing Boat Cookery; Work Food</td>
<td>Fishermen - discussions with Alaskan fishermen and women and demonstrations of the manufacture, use and maintenance of their gear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Athabaskan Song</td>
<td>Sourdough Cookery; Breads</td>
<td>Crafts - a variety of Native Alaskan crafts including Inupiaq Eskimo carvers, Athabaskan beadworkers, Yupik Eskimo fancy parka makers, Southeast Alaskan Indian Chilkat weavers, and Aleut basketmakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>St. Lawrence Island Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Salmon Preservation</td>
<td>The Grand Generation: Folklore and Aging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Thlingit Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Stories and Dance</td>
<td>African-American Spirituals and Shouts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Appalachian Ballads: Nimrod Workman</td>
<td>Fruit Leather</td>
<td>Crafts - demonstrations all day - split oak basketmaking, southern pottery, toymaking, stone-carving, embroidery, quilting, net making, crab pot making, hide tanning and bead working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>African-American Spirituals</td>
<td>Chicken Pies</td>
<td>Learning Center: The Grand Generation exhibition and oral history project - Smithsonian folk arts interview festival visitors about their memories, stories and traditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Appalachian Music; Tom Jones; Darrell and Friends</td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies</td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Hawaiian Hula Dancing</td>
<td>Chicken Pies</td>
<td>Chicken Pies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Blues John and James Jackson</td>
<td>Grape Leaves</td>
<td>Grape Leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Hawaiian Hula Dancing</td>
<td>Grape Leaves</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Revue</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Pie</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Pie</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Pie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Do-Wop Singing</td>
<td>Verbal Artistry</td>
<td>Verbal Artistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Street Drills</td>
<td>Migration from South to North</td>
<td>Migration from South to North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Traditional Comedy</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Tap Dance</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
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<td>Migration from South to North</td>
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<td>4:00</td>
<td>Traditional Comedy</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>St. Lawrence Island</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Salmon Preservation</td>
<td>Occupations: Bush pilots - skills and lore of Alaskan pilots, meet pilots and see their equipment, log books, scrapbooks and other memorabilia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Athabaskan Song</td>
<td>Native Traditions</td>
<td>Fishing Boat Cookery Chowders</td>
<td>Miners - occupational folklore of placer gold mining, stance box demonstrations, panning for gold, maps, photos and miners' memorabilia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Sourdough Cookery Pancakes</td>
<td>Loggers - loggers demonstrate power handling, obstacle pole bucking, choker setting, ax throwing and the use of a yarder; tree cutting at 12 noon daily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Athabaskan Song</td>
<td>Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Sourdough Cookery Breads</td>
<td>Fishermen - discussions with Alaskan fishermen and women and demonstrations of the manufacture, use, and maintenance of their gear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Salmon Preservation</td>
<td>Crafts: a variety of Native Alaskan crafts including Inuit Parka makers, Southeast Alaska Indian Chilkat weavers and Aleut basketmakers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Alaska program has been made possible by the state of Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development through its Division of Tourism and the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute. Additional funding has been made available through private and corporate donations.

### The Grand Generation: Folklore and Aging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Performance Stage</th>
<th>Workshop Stage</th>
<th>Foodways</th>
<th>Ongoing Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Old-Time Music and Julia Mainer</td>
<td>African-American Storytelling</td>
<td>Fruit Leathers</td>
<td>Crafts: demonstrations all day - Split oak basketmaking, southern pottery, toymaking, stone carving, embroidery, quilting, net making, crab pot making, hide tanning and beadworking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
<td>Tommy Jarrell and Friends</td>
<td>A Sense of Place: Chesapeake Bay Storytelling</td>
<td>Learning Center: The Grand Generation exhibition and oral history project - Smithsonian Folklorists interview Festival visitors about their memories, stories and traditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Hawaiian Hula Dancing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Black Urban Expressive Culture from Philadelphia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Performance Stage</th>
<th>Workshop Stage</th>
<th>Foodways</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Greens</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Do-wop Singing</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Gospel Singing</td>
<td>Rappers and Turntable Wizards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Devil Dancing</td>
<td>Stepping Traditions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Collegette Stepping</td>
<td>Black Vaudville, Minstrel, and Med Shows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>DJ Rapping and Break Dancing</td>
<td>Sacred Singing and Street Corner Sounds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Schedules are subject to change. Check signs in each program area for specific information.

Musical performances at the Festival have been partially funded by a grant from the Music Performance Trust Funds.
Festival Hours
Opening ceremonies for the Festival will be held in the Alaska Performance tent at 11:00 a.m., Wednesday, June 27. Thereafter, Festival hours will be 11:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. daily, with two evening concerts at 7:30 p.m. on June 29 and July 6 at the Sylvan Theatre Stage. On concert evenings food sales and a performance stage will continue from 5:30 until 7:15 p.m.

Food Sales
Alaskan seafood will be sold in the Alaska area, soul food representing Philadelphia will be available in the Black Expressive Culture area, and traditional foods of older Americans will be sold in the Grand Generation area. Beverage stands also will be set up throughout the site, and GM food sales will be located at various points near the site.

Sales
A variety of crafts and records relating to the 1984 Festival programs will be sold in the Craft Sales and Information tent on the Festival site.

Press
Visiting members of the press are invited to register at the Festival Press tent on Madison Drive at 12th Street.

First Aid
An American Red Cross mobile unit will be set up in a tent in the Administration area near 12th Street on Madison Drive, during regular Festival hours. The Health Units in the Museums of American History and Natural History are open from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Rest Rooms
There are outdoor facilities for the public and disabled visitors located in all of the program areas on the Mall. Additional rest room facilities are available in each of the museum buildings during visiting hours.

Telephones
Public telephones are available on the site opposite the Museums of Natural History and American History, and inside the museums.

Lost and Found/Lost Children and Parents
Lost items may be turned in or retrieved at the Volunteer tent in the Administration area. Lost family members may be claimed at the Volunteer tent also. We advise putting a name tag on youngsters who may be prone to wander.

Bicycle Racks
Racks for bicycles are located at the entrances to each of the Smithsonian museums.

Metro Stations
Metro trains will be running every day of the Festival. The Festival site is easily accessible to either the Smithsonian or Federal Triangle stations on the Blue Orange line.

Services for Disabled Visitors
Sign language interpreters will be available at the Festival each day in a specified program area. Oral interpreters will be available upon advance request if you call (202) 357-1696 (TDD) or (202) 357-1697 (voice). There are a few designated parking spaces for disabled visitors at various points along both Mall drives. These spaces have the same time restrictions as other public spaces on the Mall.

Evening Concerts
At 7:30 p.m. on Friday, June 29 (rain date, Saturday, June 30) and Friday, July 6 (rain date, Saturday, July 7), an evening concert will be held at the Sylvan Theatre on the Washington Monument grounds. These concerts will present music and dance from the programs featured at the Festival.

Southeastern Pottery Exhibition
From June 2 through August 19, an exhibition presenting ware made by the traditional potters still operating throughout the South will be on display in the National Museum of American History. This exhibition was organized by the Office of Folk Life Programs for the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service.

National Heritage Fellowship Program
The National Endowment for the Arts' National Heritage Fellowships are awarded each year to outstanding traditional artists from across the nation. These artists exemplify authenticity and excellence in their art form and have attained stature in their tradition and their community. The Festival of American Folklife is proud to present four of the 1984 National Heritage Fellowship recipients:

Janie Hunter, Black singer/storyteller—South Carolina
Paul Tuilana, Inupiaq Eskimo mask maker/dancer—Alaska
Cleofes Vigil, Hispanic storyteller-singer—New Mexico
Emily Zuttermeister, master hula teacher—Hawaii

Additional recipients of the 1984 National Heritage Fellowships are:

Clifton Chenier, Louisiana Creole accordionist—Louisiana
Bertha Cook, knotted bedspread maker—North Carolina
Joe Cormier, New England fiddler (Nova Scotia)—Massachusetts
Elizabeth Cotten, Black songster-song writer—Washington, D.C.
Burton Craig, Appalachian potter—North Carolina
Albert Fahlbusch, hammered dulcimer maker and player—Nebraska
Mary Jane Manigault, Black Carolina basketmaker—South Carolina
Genevieve Mougin, Lebanese lace maker—Iowa
Martin Multihill, Irish fiddler—New York
Howard (sandman) Sims, Black tap dancer—New York
Ralph Stanley, old-time country banjo and fiddle band—Virginia
Margaret Tafoya, Santa Clara Pueblo potter—New Mexico
Dave Tarras, klezmer clarinetist—New York

Festival Staff
Festival Co-Directors: Diana Parker, Peter Seigel
Alaska Program Coordinator: Larry Deemer
Assistant Coordinators: Kate Potterfield, Warren Smith
Assistant Participant Coordinator: Anna McAlear
Consultant: Suzy Jones
Administrative Officer (on leave): Betty Beuck
Derbyshire
Acting Administrative Officer: Jewell Dunlavy
Field Services Manager: Barbara Strickland
Participant Coordinator: Trinka Osman
Chief Volunteers: Joharie Rushad, Tom Sinclair, Neville Waters, Jr.
Technical Coordinator: Richard Fieldwork: Peter Derbyshire
Green Crew Director: Peter Magoun
Chief Typist: Stefanie Procopioi
Construction Director: Van Merz
Grounds Crew: Beth Curren, Michael Dolan, Robin Galbraith, Lea Hart, Pat Hunt, Terry Menefield, Fred Price, Nuna Sharek, Alane Strickland, Joe Viola, Holly Wright
Chief Volunteer: Corinne Libby
Special Events Coordinator: Sarah Lewis
Program Committee: Thomas Vennum, Jr.
Coordinator: Arlene Liebenau
Volunteer Coordinator: Gail Carter
Assistant Coordinator: Annette Dexter
Evening Concerts: Chief Volunteer: France Galindo
Supply Coordinator: Anya Nykvoriuk
Assistant: Mark Puryear
Sound Production Coordinator: Cal Southworth
Sound Production Crew Chief: Phil Fox
Sound Production Crew: Dean Langwell, Jimmie Silman III, Erwin Webb
Chief Volunteer: Sue Goodwin
Office Assistant: Linda Benner
Festival Aides: Yvonne Chapman, Francesca McLean, Ed Nofin, Johanna Thompson
Logistics Coordinator: Dorothy Neumann
Craft Sales Coordinator: Karen Brown
Public Information: Susan Bliss, Leslie Braunstein
Visitors Hospitality: Chief Volunteer: Linda Groff
Site Designer: Richard Derbyshire
Site Consultant: Ken Dresser

Sign Language Interpreters: Janet Bailey, Jean Lindequist, Hank Young
Volunteer Interpreter: Barry Nickelsberg
Photographers: Richard Hofmeister, Kim Nielsen, Dane Penland, Jeff Ploskonka, Jeff Tinsley

Internal Office Support
Accounting
Administration
Anthropology Dept., NMNH
Audio-Visual Unit
Communication & Transportation
Congressional & Public Information
Contracts
Duplicating
Elementary & Secondary Education
Special Education
Exhibits Central
Dept. of Exhibits, NMNH
General Counsel
Grants & Risk Management
History of Science & Technology
Dept. NMNH
Horticulture
Management Analysis
Membership & Development
Opfants
Press
Public Affairs
Dept. of Public Programs, NMNH
Public Service
Security & Protection
SITES
Supply Services
Travel Services
Visitor Information & Associates Reception Ctr.

Special Thanks
General Festival
We extend special thanks to all the volunteers at this year's Festival. With their assistance we are able to present the programs of the 1984 Festival of American Folklife.

Exxon Corporation
Folklore Society of Greater Washington
National Council of Traditional Arts
National Portrait Gallery Cabi
et Exhibit Shop
Bill Pearson
Jack Skuce
Spirit of '76
Washington Convention & Visitors Assn.
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Dwain Winters
Alaska Program
Alaska Geographic Society
Alaska State Council on the Arts
Earl Beisfite
Alex Bertulis
Carol Derfner, Office of the Governor
Jack Fisher, Alaska Pilots' Assn.
Larry Golden
Bill Hosdon, Alaska Seafood Marketing Inst.
Ben Jones, Northwest and Alaska Fishing Center, Seattle, WA
Allen Korohonan, Human Resources, Washington, D.C.
Governor's Office
Steve Langdon
Mark Pavlicki, National Forest Products Assn.
Riverbend Sawmill
Mary Francis Siltich, Seaplane Pilots Assn.
David Squires
Loi Svennson, Alaska Seafood Marketing Inst.
John Taber, Human Resources, Washington, D.C. Governor's Office
Jim Thorsen, George-Washing
ton National Forest
Bob Wolfe, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washing
ton, D.C.
Peggy Yocum
The Grand Generation Program
Jane Beck
Carlo Bergomi
Robert Bethike
Elena Braidunas
Annette Buchanan
Kim Burdick
Robert Burghardt
Charles Camp
Jehu Camper
Lillian Camper
George Carey
Reed Cherington
Amanda Dungan
Liz Dear
Amber Denmore
Jane Deren
Elaine Eff
Irene Fay
Carl Fleischhauer
Duris Francis Erhard
Meg Glaser
Henry Glassie
Viola Hilsdon
Goodwin Harding
Suzu Jones
Porter Kier
Barbara Kirshenblatt Gambrick
Michael Korn
Festival Site Map

R = Restrooms
Evening concerts at the Sylvan Theater

Performance Stage

Food Demonstrations

Fruit Juice Sales

Craft Sales and Information

Learning Center

Press

Logging Area

Information

Craft Sales and Information

Fruit Juice Sales

Sluice Box

Bush Plane

Metro (Sm)

Jefferson Drive
Department of Agriculture

14th Street

Madison Drive
Museum of American History

Folklore in Aging

Food Sales

Performance Stage

Crafts Area

Participant Area

Workshop Area

R

Crafts Area

Food Sales

Food Demonstrations

Fishing Tent

Alaska

Department of Agriculture

Black Urban Expressive Culture Program

Arena Stage

Carole Boughter

Martha Bowditch

Breaker Boy Crew

Saul Broudy

Carolyn Bryant Ensemble

Wendy “Lady B” Clark

LeeEllen Friedland

“Geech” Gentleman Zodd and the Fantastic 3

Folklife Center, International House of Philadelphia

Matunda Ya Afrika

New Gospel Light Music Store

Sally Peterson

The Smurftettes

South Philadelphia Soul Steppers

Pamela Thompson

David Vann, WDAS

WDAS Radio, Philadelphia

WHAT Radio, Philadelphia

Reverend Louise Williams, WDAS

Amy Kolkin
Marsha MacDowell
Kathleen Mundell
Blanton Owen
Estelle Pierce
Eddie Rankin, Twin Springs Fruit Farm, Orrtanna, PA
Joe Reid
Gwen Rochester
Sue Samuelson
Don Sepulveda
Elizabeth Sharpe
Steve Sportini
Bob Teske
Elaine Thatcher
Sandra Timmerman
Zenna Todd
Barrie Toelken
Two Eagle River School
Vilus Vairakois
William W. Warner
Henry Willett
Joe Wilson
ChriISSA Wittenberg
Lloyd Wright
Peggy Yocum
Helen Zimmer

Department of Agriculture
Black Urban Expressive Culture from Philadelphia

Participants in the 1984 Festival of American Folklife

Alaska Participants

Crafts
Ester Littlefield, Tlingit bead worker—cultural historian—Sitka
Larry Matay, Aleut games—Kodiak Island
Martha Matay, Aleut basketmaker—Kodiak Island
Flora Mather, Tsimshian basketmaker—Ketchikan
Ella Nichols, Yupik Eskimo grass fish hook maker—Kasigluk
Joe Nichols, Yupik Eskimo fish trap maker—Kasigluk
Selina Peratovitch, Haida basketmaker—Ketchikan
Johnny Peter, Jr., Athabaskan fish wheel builder—Klutchwan
Louise Peter, Athabaskan headworker—Klutchwan
Tony Peter, Athabaskan fish wheel builder—Klutchwan
Wayne Price, Tlingit woodcarver—Wrangell
Delores Skan, Athabaskan headworker—Fairbanks
Dolly Spencer, Inupiaq Eskimo doll maker—Iliamna
Gertrude Swamy, Aleut basketmaker—Unalski
Jenny Thlumaut, Tlingit Chilkat weaver—Klutchwan
Cla Tiulana, Inupiaq Eskimo skin sewer—Anchorage
Paul Tiulana, Inupiaq Eskimo ivory carver storyteller—Anchorage

Foodways
Debby Dalton, regional cook—Hoonah
Geraldine Dick, regional cook—Hoonah
Charlene Nelson, regional cook—Ketchikan

Occupations
Bus Pilots
Ruth Jefford—Wasilla
Donald E. "Butch" Vent—Sitka
Alden Williams—Anchorage
Fishermen and Women
Richard Dalton, Sr., Tlingit—Hoonah
George Davis, Tlingit—Hoonah
Raymond Dick, Tlingit—Hoonah

Nels Evens—Petersburg
Geraldine Frink—Petersburg
Max Haube—Petersburg
Eldor Lee—Petersburg
Heidi Ruth Lee—Petersburg
Charles Nelson, Haida—Ketchikan

Loggers
Bryan Bickar—Sitka
Oliver "Porky" Bickar—Sitka
Art Brooks—Anacortes, Washington

Vernon Elason—Sitka
Ted Larsen—Sitka
Gary Winnop—Sitka

Miners
Carl Heflinger—Fairbanks
Walter Roman—Fairbanks
Ernest Wolff—Fairbanks

Performers
Betel Native Dancers
Dick Andrew, Yupik Eskimo drummer singer—Bethel
Elena Charles, Yupik Eskimo dancer—Bethel
Nicholas A. Charles, Sr., Yupik Eskimo drummer singer—Bethel
Joe Chieft, Jr., Yupik Eskimo masked dancer—Bethel
Lucy Jacobs, Yupik Eskimo dancer—Bethel

Eskimo Games
Robert "Big Bob" Aiken, Inupiaq Eskimo—Barrow
Louise Charles, Yupik Eskimo—Barrow
Gregory Nothing, Inupiaq Eskimo—Barrow
Joshua Okpik, Jr., Inupiaq Eskimo—Barrow
Carol Picket, Inupiaq Eskimo—Barrow
Brian Randazzo, Aleut—Anchorage

Gigat Hoon Dancers
Chris Baty, Tlingit dancer—Mt. Edgecumbe
Isabella Brady, Tlingit, program director—Sitka
Betsy Brown, Eskimo/Aleut dancer—Mt. Edgecumbe
Melanie Duncan, Tlingit dancer—Sitka
Douglas Gray, Tlingit dancer—Sitka
Brian James, Tlingit dancer—Mt. Edgecumbe
Robert A. James, Tlingit drummer—Mt. Edgecumbe
Ethan Makinen, Tlingit, song caller, dancer instructor—Sitka
Lillian Nielsen, Tlingit drummer—Sitka
Alicia Williams, Tlingit dancer—Sitka

Gambell Singers and Dancers
Steven Aningayou, St. Lawrence Island Yupik Eskimo singer/dancer—Gambell
Melvin Apassigok, St. Lawrence Island Yupik Eskimo singer/dancer—Gambell
Wesley Apatski, St. Lawrence Island Yupik Eskimo singer/dancer—Gambell

Lewis Ikaitan, St. Lawrence Island Yupik Eskimo singer/dancer—Gambell

Vivian Ikaitan, St. Lawrence Island Yupik Eskimo dancer—Gambell

Delia Oozevaseuk, St. Lawrence Island Yupik Eskimo dancer—Gambell
Estelle Oozeveseuk, St. Lawrence Island Yupik Eskimo dancer — Gambell
Evangeline Tubian, St. Lawrence Island Yupik Eskimo dancer — Gambell
Jerry Tubian, St. Lawrence Island Yupik Eskimo singer dancer — Gambell
Linda J. Tubian, St. Lawrence Island Yupik Eskimo dancer — Gambell

Austin Hammond, Tingit storyteller cultural historian — Haines
King Island Dancers Inupiaq
Sebastian McGinty’s Yukon Group
Billy Demoski, Athabaskan guitarist singer — Galena
Berchman Esmaillik, Athabaskan fiddler — Nulato
Sebastian McGinty, Sr., Athabaskan singer — Kaltag

Nanuwatuk Dancers
Chunna McIntyre, Yupik Eskimo storyteller dancer — Anchorage
Dora Moore, Yupik Eskimo dancer — Anchorage
Walter “Babe” Williams, Tingit master storyteller — Hoonah

The Grand Generation Participants

Crafts
Rachel Bowers, Native American craftperson — Pablo, Montana
Jehu Camper, woodcarver — Harrington, Delaware
Lillian Camper, chair carter — Harrington, Delaware
Lucray Clark, basketmaker — Lamont, Florida
Marie Dettwiler, quilter — Pocokmoke City, Maryland
Kathryn Good, quilter — Lancaster, Pennsylvania
Fern Hostetter, quilter — Westover, Maryland
Alphonso Jennings, basketmaker — Lamont, Florida
Genevieve King, quilter — Westover, Maryland
Mayer Kimshenblat, toymaker storyteller — Downsvlew, Ontario, Canada
Susie Kurz, quilter — Pocokmoke City, Maryland
Carolyn Minnick, quilter — Westover, Maryland
Ethel Mohamed, embroiderer — Belzoni, Mississippi
Zenna Todd, quilter — Ennice, North Carolina

Agnes Vanderburg, Native American craftperson — Anke, Montana
Jean Ann Yoder, quilter — Westover, Maryland

Foodways
Rose Ayedamian, regional cook — Waltham, Massachusetts
Gudrun Berg, regional cook — Bemidji, Minnesota
Aline Garrett, regional cook — Lafayette, Louisiana
Aline Mitchell Garrett, regional cook — St. Martinville, Louisiana
Frances Kitching, regional cook — Smith Island, Maryland
Barbara Berg Swenson, regional cook — Tonka Bay, Minnesota

Occupations
Jerry Brown, southern potter — Hamilton, Alabama
Lawrence Davis, Pullman porter — Washington, D.C.
Ernie Ford, Pullman porter — Washington, D.C.
Alex Kellam, Chesapeake Bay waterman — Crisfield, Maryland
Ernest Kitching, Chesapeake Bay waterman — Smith Island, Maryland
Lester Lee, Chesapeake Bay waterman — Chester, Maryland
William Miller, Pullman porter — Washington, D.C.
Roger Morini, stone carver — Hyattsville, Maryland
Vincent Palumbo, stone carver — Upper Marlboro, Maryland
Patrick Plunkett, stone carver — Washington, D.C.
Constantine Seleris, stone carver — Garrett Park, Maryland
Gerald Stewart, southern potter — Louisville, Mississippi
Rosina Tinkler, labor and civil rights activist — Washington, D.C.

Performers
Clifford Blake, Sr., storyteller singer — Natchez, Louisiana
Andy Calhun, banjo player — Galax, Virginia
Edward Edno, Sr., storyteller — Wishram, Washington
Alice Gerrard, guitar player singer — Galax, Virginia

Indo Chinese Community Center
Laotian musicians, singers, dancers — Washington, D.C.

James Jackson, guitar player — Fairfax Station, Virginia
John Jackson, guitar player singer — Fairfax Station, Virginia
Tommy Jarrell, fiddler — Mr. Airy, North Carolina
Doris Kirshenblat, storyteller — Downsview, Ontario
Houlliaomahai Lewis, hula dancer — Kaneohe, Oahu, Hawaii
Noe Noe Lani Lewis, hula dancer — Kaneohe, Oahu, Hawaii
Julia Mainier, guitar player — Flint, Michigan
Wade Mainier, banjo player singer — Flint, Michigan

The Moring Star Hall Singers
Benjamin Bligen, spiritual singer and shouter — Johns Island, South Carolina
Ruth Bligen, spiritual singer and shouter — Johns Island, South Carolina
Shawdy Huggins, spiritual singer and shouter — Johns Island, South Carolina
Yonne Rivers, spiritual singer and shouter — South Carolina

Jannie Hunter, spiritual singer and shouter — Johns Island, South Carolina
Mary Finckney, spiritual singer and shouter — Johns Island, South Carolina
Tiny Rivers, spiritual singer and shouter — Johns Island, South Carolina
Yonne Rivers, spiritual singer and shouter — Johns Island, South Carolina
Loretta Stanley, spiritual singer and shouter — Johns Island, South Carolina

The Poppich Brothers Tamburizza Orchestra
Bob Lalich, Tamburizza musician — Lansing, Illinois
John Lalich, Tamburizza musician — Lansing, Illinois
Peter Mistovich, Tamburizza musician — Dulton, Illinois

Adam Popovich, Tamburizza musician — Dulton, Illinois
Ted Popovich, Tamburizza musician — South Chicago, Illinois

Cleofes Vigil, storyteller singer — San Cristobal, New Mexico
Reverend Daniel Womack, storyteller singer — Roanoke, Virginia

Nimrod Workman, ballad singer — Mascot, Tennessee
Kai Zuftermeister, hula dancer — Kaneohe, Oahu, Hawaii

Black Urban Expressive Culture Participants from Philadelphia

Foodways
Patricia Carson, regional cook — Philadelphia
William Carson, regional cook — Philadelphia
Aretha Davis, regional cook — Philadelphia

Performers
Camille
Savannah Bryan, “Bas”, street drills performer
Sharon Goldsmith, “Rene”, street drills performer
Debbie Joiner, captain
Nicole Joiner, “Nickie”, street drills performer
Kim Littlejohn, street drills performer
Gene Mack, street drills performer
Contessa Watson, “Tessi”, street drills performer

Disco Queens and Kings
Barbara Gilford, “Pineapple”, GQ dancer
Michael Gilford, GQ dancer drummer
Desiree Thomas, GQ dancer
Ellison Thomas, GQ dancer drummer
Richie Thomas, GQ dancer drummer

Grand Master Nell and the Funk Nation
Robert Bolling, “Robbie B”, rapper
Purrell Parker, “The Grand Master Nell”, DJ leader
Ronald Parker, “Ronnie Ron”, rapper
Walter Rhone, “M C Cesar”, rapper

Grand Masters of Funk
Parris Ellis, “Perry P”, rapper
Gary Odum, “Gary Grand”, DJ leader
Kevin Owens, “Cosmic Key”, DJ
Arnold Watts, “Money Man”, rapper

Groove Phi Groove Social Fellowship
Jeffrey A. Edwards, “Mr. Smooth”, collegiate stepper
Glenn Glassow, “Quick-draw”, collegiate stepper
John Guthrie, “Ultra Vibe” collegiate stepper
Terrance T. Henderson, “Mr. T” collegiate stepper
Eric M. Rutherford, “Sir Rapa-lo”, collegiate stepper
Carleton Yearwood, "E Man", collegiate stepper
*International Playgirls*
"Lady Ice T", rapper
"Lady Smurf", rapper
Willie J. Jones, "Ashcan", comic

*Arlene Mills Ultrasound*
Crystal McGruder, gospel singer
Pastor Arlene Mills, piano player, gospel singer
Ethel Smith, gospel singer
Lisa Speakes, gospel singer
Willfred Speakes, drummer, gospel singer
David Winslow, keyboards, player, gospel singer

*Neighbor’s Complaint*
Luther Moore, "L.A.", do wop singer
Bob Murphy, "Big Murf", do wop singer, leader
Harry Schmitt, "Golden Voice Harry", do wop singer
Richard Tabron, "Rich", do wop singer

*New Image*
Darrall Stanley Campbell, "Darrall", do wop singer
Andrew L. Rose, "Andy", do wop singer
Ricardo Rose, do wop singer, leader
Alfred D. Williams, "Al", do wop singer
Anthony B. Williams, "Tony", do wop singer

*Philadelphia Tap Dancers*
Germaine Ingram, tap dancer
Sandra Janoff, tap dancer
LaVaughn Robinson, tap dancer, leader

*Scanner Boys*
George Bonilla, "Wild Legs", break dancer
David Ellerbe, Jr., "Rene-gade", break dancer
Lorenzo Harris, "Prince of the Ghetto", break dancer, leader
Kevin Johnson, "Wildstyle", break dancer
Gilbert H. Kennedy, "Shalamar", break dancer
Nathaniel J. McCray, "Grand Wizard Ski", DJ

*Sensational Cherubims Gospel Singers*
Edward L. Abraham, gospel singer
Cecil C. Brown, gospel singer
Clarence E. Denkins, "Pop", gospel singer
Smiley Fletcher, gospel singer
Henry C. Thrower, "Duke", gospel singer

Frank Meadows, "Sonny", piano player
Horace Williams, "Spoons", spoons player, poet
Robert Young, "Washboard Slim", washboard player
### Wednesday, July 4

**Alaska Program**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>St. Lawrence Island</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Stories and Dance</td>
<td>Salmon Preservation</td>
<td>Occupations: Bush pilots - skills and lore of Alaskan pilots, meet pilots and see their equipment, log books, scrapbooks and other memorabilia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Athabaskan Song</td>
<td>Alaska Native Traditions</td>
<td>Fishing Boat Cookery and Work Food</td>
<td>Miners - occupational folklore of placer gold mining, sluice box demonstrations, panning for gold, maps, photos and miners' memorabilia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Tingit Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Sourdough Cookery</td>
<td>Loggers - loggers demonstrate power bucking, obstacle pole, pole bucking, choker setting, ax throwing and the use of a yarder, free cutting at 12 noon daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Tingit Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Eskimo Stories and String Games</td>
<td>Sourdough Cookery Breads</td>
<td>Fishermen - discussions with Alaskan fishermen and women and demonstrations of the manufacture, use and maintenance of their gear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Eskimo Games</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Alaskan Occupations</td>
<td>Crafts: a variety of Native Alaskan crafts including Inupiak Eskimo carvers, Athabaskan beadworkers, Yupik Eskimo toy parks and Alaska Native Indian Chilkat weavers and Aleut baskermakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Athabaskan Song</td>
<td>St. Lawrence Island</td>
<td>Fishing Boat Cookery Work Food</td>
<td>Old Time Music: Wade and Julia Marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>St. Lawrence Island</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Alaskan Occupations</td>
<td>African-American Spirituals and Shouts: The Moving Star Hall Singers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Southeast Indian Dance</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Stories and Dance: Nunamara Dancers</td>
<td>Salmon Preservation</td>
<td>&quot;Calling the Cotton Press&quot;: Work Songs and Stories</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Grand Generation: Folklore and Aging**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Performance Stage</th>
<th>Workshop Stage</th>
<th>Foodways</th>
<th>Ongoing Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Blues, John and James Jackson</td>
<td>In the Old Tradition Appalachian Music</td>
<td>Fruit Leathers</td>
<td>Crafts: demonstrations all day - split oak basket making, southern pottery, toymaking, stone carving, embroidery, quilting, net making, crab pot making, hide tanning and beadworking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tanzania Music: The Popovich Brothers</td>
<td>Grandparents and Grandchildren in Several Cultures</td>
<td>Chicken Pies</td>
<td>Learning Center: The Grand Generation exhibition and oral history project - Smithsonian folklorists interview festival visitors about their memories, stories and traditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>African-American Spirituals and Reverece</td>
<td>Children's Games and Songs from the Sea Islands</td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daniel Wもうま</td>
<td>Appalachian Music: Tommy Jarrell and Friends</td>
<td>Traditional Foodways</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Black Urban Expressive Culture from Philadelphia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Performance Stage</th>
<th>Workshop Stage</th>
<th>Foodways</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Greens</td>
<td>GQ Dancing</td>
<td>Stepping Styles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
<td>Collegiate Stepping</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Pie</td>
<td>Gospel</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Casserole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Greens</td>
<td>Tap Dance</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
<td>Gospel and Break Dancing</td>
<td>Black Vaudeville, Masterboy's Med Shows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
<td>Spoons and Washboard Sim</td>
<td>A Capella, R&amp;B Harmonizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Pie</td>
<td>DJ, Rapping and Break Dancing</td>
<td>Dance Traditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Alaska Program

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<th>Ongoing Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>St. Lawrence Island Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Yukip Eskimo Stories and Dance</td>
<td>Salmon Preservation</td>
<td>Occupations: Bush pilots - skills and lore of Alaskan pilots, meet pilots and see their equipment, log books, scrapbooks and other memorabilia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Athabaskan Song</td>
<td>Alaska Native Traditions</td>
<td>Fishing Boat Cookery: Chowders</td>
<td>Miners - occupational folklore of placer gold mining, sluice box demonstrations, panning for gold, and miners' memorabilia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Tingit Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Eskimo Stories and String Games</td>
<td>Sourdough Cookery: Pancakes</td>
<td>Loggers - loggers demonstrate power lifting, obstacle pole lifting, still setting, throwing and the use of a yonder, tree cutting at 12 noon daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Eskimo Games</td>
<td>Alaskan Occupations</td>
<td>Fishing Boat Cookery: Work Food</td>
<td>Fishermen - discussions with Alaskan fishermen and women and demonstrations of the manufacture, use and maintenance of their gear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Athabaskan Song</td>
<td>Tingit Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Sourdough Cookery: Breads</td>
<td>Salmon Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Eskimo Games</td>
<td>Alaskan Occupations</td>
<td>Salmon Preservation</td>
<td>African American Spirituals and Shouts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Southeast Indian Dance: Gaja Hoon Dancers</td>
<td>Yukip Eskimo Stories and Dance: Nunamata Dancers</td>
<td>Salmon Preservation</td>
<td>African American Spirituals and Shouts: The Moving Star Hall Singers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### The Grand Generation: Folklore and Aging

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<th>Foodways</th>
<th>Ongoing Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Old Time Music: Wade and Julia Mainer</td>
<td>African-American Storytelling</td>
<td>Fruit Leather</td>
<td>Crafts demonstrations all day - split oak basket making, southern pottery, toymaking, stone carving, embroidery, quilting, net making, crab pot making, hide tanning and bead working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Blues John and James Jackson</td>
<td>Hawaiian Hula Dancing</td>
<td>Chicken Pies</td>
<td>Learning Center: The Grand Generation exhibition and oral history project - Smithsonian Folklorists interview Festival visitors about their memories, stories and traditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Appalachian Ballads: Norman Workman</td>
<td>Children's Games and Songs from the Sea Islands</td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies</td>
<td>Appalachian Music: Tommy Jarrell and Friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Appalachian Music: Tommy Jarrell and Friends</td>
<td>Oral History: Sleeping Car Porters</td>
<td>Chicken Pies</td>
<td>Appalachian Music: Tommy Jarrell and Friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Hawaiian Hula Dancing</td>
<td>A Sense of Place: Chesapeake Bay Watermen</td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies</td>
<td>Hawaiian Hula Dancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>African American Spirituals and Shouts</td>
<td>Honoring the Elders: Native American Traditions</td>
<td>Grape Leaves</td>
<td>African American Spirituals and Shouts: “Calling the Cotton Pickers” Work Songs and Stories</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Black Urban Expressive Culture from Philadelphia

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Performance Stage</th>
<th>Workshop Stage</th>
<th>Foodways</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Greens</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Revue</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Do-wop Singing</td>
<td>Sacred Harmonies</td>
<td>Greens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>GQ Dancing</td>
<td>Stepping Styles</td>
<td>Greens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Traditional Comedy</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Tap Dance</td>
<td>DJ Amistry</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Gospel</td>
<td>DJ Popping, and Break Dancing</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>Collegiate Stepping</td>
<td>Black Vaudeville, Minscherry, Med Shows</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>Spoons and Washboard Slim</td>
<td>A Capella, R&amp;B Harmonizing</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>DJ Ripping and Break Dancing: Grand Master Nell and the Funk Funk Nation</td>
<td>Dance Traditions</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Pie</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Pie</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Alaska Program

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<th>Workshop Stage</th>
<th>Foodways</th>
<th>Ongoing Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>St. Lawrence Island Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Stories and Dance</td>
<td>Salmon Stories and Dance Preservation</td>
<td>Occupations: Bush pilots – skills and lore of Alaskan pilots, meet pilots and see their equipment, log books, scrapbooks and other memorabilia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Athabaskan Song</td>
<td>Athabaskan Native Traditions</td>
<td>Fishing Boat Cookery, Chowders</td>
<td>Miners – occupational folklore of placer gold mining, sluice box demonstrations, panning for gold, maps, photos and miners' memorabilia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Thong Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Southeast Indian Dance</td>
<td>Sourdough Cookery, Pancakes</td>
<td>Loggers – loggers demonstrate power bucking, obstacle pole bucking, choker setting, as throwing and the use of a yarder, tree cutting at 12 noon daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Eskimo Games</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Fishing Boat Cookery, Work Food</td>
<td>Fishermen – discussions with Alaskan fishermen and women and demonstrations of the manufacture, use and maintenance of their gear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Athabaskan Song</td>
<td>St. Lawrence Island Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Sourdough Cookery, Breads</td>
<td>Crafts, a variety of Native Alaskan crafts including Inupiaq Eskimo carvers, Athabaskan beadworkers, Yupik Eskimo fancy parka makers, Southeast Alaskan Indian Chilkat weavers and Aleut weavers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Eskimo Games</td>
<td>Southeast Indian Dance, Giga Haic Dancers</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Stories and Dance, Nunamta Dancers</td>
<td>Salmon Stories and Dance Preservation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Grand Generation: Folklore and Aging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Performance Stage</th>
<th>Workshop Stage</th>
<th>Foodways</th>
<th>Ongoing Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Old Time Music, Wade and Julie Maner</td>
<td>Appalachian Musicians</td>
<td>Fruit Leathers</td>
<td>Crafts – demonstrations all day – split oak basket making, southern pottery, toymaking, stone carving, embroidery, quilting, net making, crab pot making, hide tanning and beadworking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>African American Spirituals</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
<td>Chicken Pies</td>
<td>Learning Center: The Grand Generation exhibition and oral history project – Smithsonian Folk Life Festival visits about their memories, stories and traditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Hawaiian Hula Dancing</td>
<td>Traditional Stone Carvers</td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies</td>
<td>Traditional Foodways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>African American Spirituals and Shouts</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
<td>Chicken Pies</td>
<td>Traditional Foodways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Tumburiza Music: The Popwich Brothers Tumburiza Orchestra</td>
<td>Appalachian Music Tommy Jarrell and Friends</td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies</td>
<td>Traditional Foodways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
<td>Blues John and James Jackson</td>
<td>Stories of Wit and Wisdom</td>
<td>Grape Leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Salmon Preservation</td>
<td>Other Folk Artists</td>
<td>Older Folk Artists</td>
<td>Older Folk Artists</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Black Urban Expressive Culture from Philadelphia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Greens</td>
<td>Greens</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Reven</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Sacred Harmonies</td>
<td>Stepping Styles</td>
<td>Greens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>GQ Dancing</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>College Stepping</td>
<td>Gospel, Popping, and Break Dancing</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Casserole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Dance Traditions</td>
<td>Dance Traditions</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Pie</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Pie</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Pie</td>
</tr>
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Friday, July 6

Evening Concert at 7:30 p.m. at the Sylvian Theatre

A sign language interpreter will be available from 11:00 – 5:30 in the Black Urban Expressive Culture area.

Volunteer interpreters will be available upon request at the Volunteer Tent.
### Alaska Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>St. Lawrence Island</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Stories and Dance</td>
<td>Salmon Preservation</td>
</tr>
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<td>Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Athabaskan Song</td>
<td>Alaska Native Traditions</td>
<td>Fishing Boat Cookery Chowders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Tingit Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Emu Divinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Tingit Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Eskimo Stories and String Games</td>
<td>Sour Dough Cookery Pancakes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Southeast Indian Dance</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Eskimo Games</td>
<td>Alaskan Occupations</td>
<td>Fishing Boat Cookery Work Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Tingit Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Sour Dough Cookery Breads</td>
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<td>3:00</td>
<td>Athabaskan Song</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St. Lawrence Island</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Eskimo Games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Tingit Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Eskimo Stories and Dance</td>
<td>Noon Nunamiut Dancers</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Southeast Indian Dance</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Stories and Dance</td>
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### The Grand Generation Folklore and Aging

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Appalachian Ballads</td>
<td>Children's Games and Songs from the Sea Islands</td>
<td>Fruit Leatheres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nimrod Workman</td>
<td>Appalachian Music</td>
<td>Appalachian Spirituals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hawaiian Hula Dancers</td>
<td>Hawaiian Hula Dancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tanoburita: Music of the Popovitch Brothers and Tinburita Orchestra</td>
<td>A Sense of Place: Chesapeake Bay Watermen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Native American Spirituals and Shouts: The Missing Star Hall Singers</td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Black Urban Expressive Culture from Philadelphia</td>
<td>Chicken Pies</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Pie</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Greens</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Casserole</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Pie</td>
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</tr>
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**Sunday, July 8**

A sign language interpreter will be available in the area.

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### Alaska Program

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<tr>
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<th>Workshop Stage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00 St. Lawrence Island Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Stories and Dance</td>
<td>Salmon Preservation</td>
<td>Occupations: Bush pilots - skills and lore of Alaskan pilots, meet pilots and see their equipment, log books, scrapbooks, and other memorabilia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 Alutaskan Song</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Fishing Boat Cookery Chowders</td>
<td>Miners - occupational folklore of placer gold mining, sluice box demonstrations, panning for gold, maps, photos, and miners memorabilia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 Thlingit Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Thlingit Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Sourdough Cookery Pancakes</td>
<td>Loggers - loggers demonstrate power2 bucking, obstacle pole bucking, choke setting, ax throwing and the use of a yarverc at cutting at 12 noon daily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 Eskimo Games</td>
<td>Eskimo Games</td>
<td>Fishing Boat Cookery Work Food</td>
<td>Fishermen - discussions with Alaskan fishermen and women and demonstrations of the manufacture, use and maintenance of their gear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 Alutaskan Song</td>
<td>Thlingit Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Sourdough Cookery Breads</td>
<td>Crafts - a variety of Native Alaskan crafts including Inupiq Eskimo carvers, Alutaskan beadworkers, Yupik Eskimo fancy parka makers, Southwest Alaskan Indian Chilkat weavers and Aleut basketmakers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00 St. Lawrence Island Eskimo Dance</td>
<td>Thlingit Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Salmon Preservation</td>
<td>Blanks John and James Jackson: &quot;Calling the Cotton Press,&quot; Work Songs and Stories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00 Eskimo Games</td>
<td>Southeast Indian Dance</td>
<td>Yupik Eskimo Stories and Dance</td>
<td>Blues John and James Jackson: &quot;Calling the Cotton Press,&quot; Work Songs and Stories.</td>
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The Alaska program has been made possible by the state of Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development through its Division of Tourism and the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute. Additional funding has been made available through private and corporate donations.

### The Grand Generation: Folklore and Aging

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<th>Ongoing Presentations</th>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 Old-Time Music Wade and Julia Mainer</td>
<td>African American Storytelling</td>
<td>Fruit Leather</td>
<td>Crafts - demonstrations all day - split oak basket making, southern pottery, toymaking, stone carving, embroidery, quilting, net making, crab pot making, hide tanning and beadworking.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 African American Spirituals and Shouts</td>
<td>Tlingit Stories and Legends</td>
<td>Chicken Pies</td>
<td>A Sense of Place: Chesapeake Bay Storytelling and Grandfatherly Knowledge: Hispanic Tales.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00 Appalachian Music: Tom Judd and Friends</td>
<td>Traditional Stone Carvers</td>
<td>Chicken Pies</td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies - Appalachian Music: Tom Judd and Friends.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 African American Spirituals and Shouts</td>
<td>Ballads from the Appalachian Coalfields</td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies</td>
<td>Appalachian Music: Tom Judd and Friends.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00 Hawaiian Hula Dancing</td>
<td>Older Folk Artists</td>
<td>Grape Leaves</td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies - Hawaiian Hula Dancing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00 Blues John and James Jackson</td>
<td>&quot;Calling the Cotton Press&quot;</td>
<td>Grape Leaves</td>
<td>Norwegian Cookies - Blues John and James Jackson.</td>
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The Grand Generation: Folklore and Aging has been made possible through the generous support of the American Association of Retired Persons in celebration of 25 years of service to older Americans, the Atlantic Richfield Foundation, and the National Institute on Aging. National Institutes of Health.

### Black Urban Expressive Culture from Philadelphia

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<tr>
<td>11:00 Revue</td>
<td>Greens</td>
<td>Revue</td>
<td>Revue - Black Urban Expressive Culture from Philadelphia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 Biscuits</td>
<td>Greens</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
<td>Biscuits - Black Urban Expressive Culture from Philadelphia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 Sacred Harmonies</td>
<td>Greens</td>
<td>Sacred Harmonies</td>
<td>Sacred Harmonies - Black Urban Expressive Culture from Philadelphia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 Stepping Nites</td>
<td>Greens</td>
<td>Stepping Nites</td>
<td>Stepping Nites - Black Urban Expressive Culture from Philadelphia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00 Street Poetry</td>
<td>Greens</td>
<td>Street Poetry</td>
<td>Street Poetry - Black Urban Expressive Culture from Philadelphia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00 Biscuits</td>
<td>Greens</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
<td>Biscuits - Black Urban Expressive Culture from Philadelphia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00 Sweet Potato Pie</td>
<td>Greens</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Pie</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Pie - Black Urban Expressive Culture from Philadelphia.</td>
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Schedules are subject to change. Check signs in each program area for specific information.

Musical performances at the festival have been partially funded by a grant from the Music Performance Trust Funds.

A sign language interpreter will be available from 11:00 - 5:30 at the Alaska Performance Stage. Volunteer interpreters will be available upon request at the Volunteers Tent.
gospel hour on the radio, or the matachine society next door getting ready for the fiesta tomorrow. In the visual dimension, as the child watches the swift fingers of a basketmaker selecting and rejecting grass stems, or sees the seamstress making the vital decisions between contrasting or complementary colors, or absorbs, just by living with it, the spare dignity of furniture built in the Shaker style, an equal number of elegant distinctions are being learned, even though not taught.

Whether or not we practice or personally participate in the local art forms, each of us grows up within an aesthetic environment that helps us identify and express from whence we come. Thus we come to know early on whether our folks like to workshop God with big massed choirs or solo voices, to dance to oompah bands or to bluegrass combos, to sleep under overshot coverlets or woven Indian blankets. And, depending upon individual temperament, family attitudes, the demands of the larger society, and a myriad other variables, each of us may dedicate some part of ourselves to emulating those artistic features and techniques we most admire during our growing up days. We may begin to try playing the fiddle, clogging, whistling, or singing harmony.

A lot can be learned by observation and trial-and-error, or simply being part of the scene. But there are techniques, materials, specifics that are harder to come by. Where is the young learner to turn? Typically, to the grandparental generation. Parents are generally busy people, earning the money, raising the babies, putting food on the table and clothes on the backs, running the farm or the household or the store or fulfilling the demands of the job. Even thinking about teaching a young child can be an added imposition, though most parents will “shew” a thing or two on the fly. But the longer term, more serious learning relationships generally skip a generation.

As one changes focus from the learner to the teacher, from the younger to the older, a sense of pattern begins to emerge from all the variables. A number of years ago I taught folklore at a state university in California, an area often settled down in by retirees. My students were all expected to do some fieldwork, and a regular semester assignment was to seek out and do a structured interview with someone over sixty-five. Over and over again my horrified students protested they did not know anyone over sixty-five, over and over I brutally replied, “They’re all around, go make friends. Heck, you might even try talking to your grandfather!”

Such human treasures they found: a Van Nuys clockmaker who also made and repaired musical instruments and finally shyly admitted to being able to play the five-string banjo of his youth that now stood in a corner of his shop; a grandmother in Anaheim who, after her interview, went up into her attic and brought down her old guitar, an exquisite turn-of-the-century rosewood “lady’s model” wrapped carefully in a long silk scarf (none of her grown children had ever known that their mother both played and sang; her fascinated grandson was her first audience in over fifty years); an Irish steelworker from the Midwest who brought his old Irish “elbow” pipes into retirement with him and soon developed a sort of human train of young musicians who followed him like a line of ducklings.

My students and I became able almost to graph the career lines of these artists. All of them had been exposed to their eventual art form in childhood, normally by “picking it up,” watching fine musicians or artisans, absorbing the aesthetic criteria, getting the feel of what is good and what
is better, becoming excited, trying out a skill, making mistakes, getting corrected. Some were universalists, attempting a bit of many crafts and styles; some fewer became entrapped early, one might almost say, in a single art form and made it their own speciality.

Childhood moved into young adulthood with increasing energies shown most frequently by the musicians and dancers (good for courtship, after all). But with marriage and growing family responsibilities, much of the artistic activity slackened off; a kind of general latency period set in and life became real and earnest and the “old ways” began to seem less beautiful and interesting. My files contain perhaps a hundred interviews containing one or more of the following statements: “I don’t know, I just stopped quilting (or fiddle playing or embroidery or any number of things) while the children were growing up. I was too tired, and we wanted so many things you had to buy, and the old things just got to seem too old fashioned and corny. And then there wasn’t any time.”

But when people reached their fifties and sixties, many resumed their old art form like a second career with all the enthusiasm of teenagers—and infinitely more knowledge and subtlety. We began almost to wonder whether the long middle period of inactivity was not so much a time of abandonment of the art as a time for lying fallow, for gathering together energies, ideas, creativity. Perhaps the older musicians and dancers could not jump so high nor move so quickly, but the smaller movements and the less frequent notes so often had the elegance and authority that comes only from mastery and from experience. And the morale—the enthusiasm of the old artists and artisans is death-defying. Carmen Maria Roman, who came to Cleveland in 1952 from Puerto Rico, and who has taken up again the art of embroidery she learned as a girl says: “I love it, oh boy! No more pills, no more nervous, I’m happy!” Sra. Roman works with her niece to produce traditional ornamental favors for weddings, christenings and baptisms—elegant creations of lace ribbons and embroidered flowers. They sometimes make as many as five hundred for a special occasion, and the artist remarks, “If you don’t have these at a wedding, it’s not really a wedding.” No wonder she is happy—she has resumed a vital role in her own culture, aided appropriately by a young relative.

Here we begin to see the life cycle of a single artist repeating and overlapping with the brand new oncoming second generation in a never-ending linked chain. Admittedly this is an idealized picture, but most diagrams or analytic schemes are just exactly that: representations of the knobby, awkward, and unmanageable reality. And a pattern, even though it may not exactly fit any single individual or situation, can still express an essential truth. What we see, over and over again, not just in the United States but around the world, is that the three generations that overlap in their individual lifetimes interact in the following pattern: the grandparents inspire and instruct the children while the adult parents work to support and protect both the young and the old, until such time as they themselves become the grandparents and their own children take up the middle year tasks and a new generation of young ones come along.

The late great anthropologist Margaret Mead was once asked at a public forum what was the most vital problem in the United States of the 1970s. Without pausing a beat, she said, “How to put the grandparents back into contact with the grandchildren.” It is dismally true that within the contemporary United States, at least, changing patterns of housing, employment,
and family structures have driven deep rifts into the vital communicative chain that has transmitted cultural values, skills and morale across the generations for millennia. It is a deeply troubling situation.

What can be done about all this? In connection with my job as a grants officer for an arts agency, I have often asked folk artists that I meet what they would really most like to do. A poignantly large number of the older ones say that what they would really like to do is teach young people. Over and over they say that they want to get into the schools, to work with the children, to be allowed to be in touch with the generation that has always been their special historical responsibility. Can this ever be arranged? Not everywhere, of course, nor with every senior citizen, many of whom announce forthrightly that they have done their bit for future generations and want to relax for awhile. But so very many artists — especially, it seems, the artists — really long for a genuine contact with the young.

Another observation that is crystal clear to any folklorist is that our older citizens are incomparable aesthetic resources. So much of the gerontological literature that I glance through basically treats the elderly as a problem and old age as a time of life when a burdensome series of special conditions have to be met. In folk arts, the elderly are, generally speaking, thought of as the solution, rather than the problem (or at least as a solution). And it seems we worry about meeting their needs in order that they may continue to be productive and help us onward with their wisdom and experience in the arts. It seems that, in quite a different point of view, and I recommend it to all those who work with the elderly as a more respectful and considerate stance, and one that is always productive of cooperation and achievement.

Finally, I would like to suggest that the overall every other generational pattern that I refer to as "the chain" is an infinitely subtle and effective communicative pattern that provides both for continuity and for change in proportions that are balanced with extraordinary delicacy. We will neither remain mired in the past nor careen rudderless into the mysterious future if we can respectfully help maintain this age-old system of order. In it, both the old and the young have their appointed responsibilities, their traditional and crucial roles. (They may, of course, swap positions and often do: I know many radical grandparents and plenty of conservative children, but in general a certain balance tends to maintain.) Even in such mundane interactions as learning to make baking powder biscuits or how to turn a fiddle "Sebastopol" style, the leit motifs of "Well, the way I always heard it" and "But why couldn't it?" intertwine in a never-ending dance of give and take, stability and innovation. It is a great system, and I hate to see it weakening because half of the participants are in retirement villages and the other half have gone off to day camps.

Our traditional arts — the ways of magnifying and decorating our lives through which we express our sense of ourselves and our belongingness to our own special people — are the essential preserve of experienced and senior practitioners. They often appear simple, but a lifetime may be needed to get them just exactly right. And all this experience, all this devotion and skill turns to ashes, if the human chain is not in working order, if there is no one to pass the art on to.

Suggested reading:
Francis Erhard. Dorns. Everybody in my Family has Something from Me. Older Cleveland Folk Artists. Cleveland, Ohio: Cleveland Department of Aging, 1984.
All of Life's a Stage: The Aesthetics of Life Review
by Mary Hufford

Expressive Culture and Stages of Life

We think of growing up as something that happens in stages. The conventional stages of the human life cycle include infancy, childhood, adolescence, young adulthood, middle age, and old age. While in reality there are no strict boundaries between them, we celebrate the crossing of their imaginary borders in rituals like baby showers, christenings, bar mitzvahs, commencements, weddings, and retirement banquets. Within the stages marked by those borders, we become responsible for different parts of our culture — and our scripts and our audiences are modified as we grow.

If we think of folklife as a kind of embroidering on the chores of being — chores that are universal and inescapable, such as eating, raising children, seeking shelter, and moving about, we might examine the ways in which members of each stage of life approach the same set of chores differently. Consider a motor skill such as walking. Children never walk. They skip, run, dance, or shuffle sideways to get where they are going. They master locomotion by playing with it. While old people cannot play with locomotion in that way, the task of walking about can be spruced up with an imaginatively wrought walking stick — something that may endure and become a reminder of the person who used it.

The material culture of children is ephemeral. Their art is a kind of salvage art that transforms materials of everyday life into paper airplanes, paper footballs, clothespin pistols, grassblade whistles, cootie catchers, Chinese jump ropes, skeletons, and hopscotch boards. Their playhouses are not meant to last, built as they are of scraps borrowed from the real world of older people: sheets draped over chairs, books stacked on top of one another, discarded plywood, tarpaper, and trees, or perhaps even a little bush. Sand and snow are also valid media. Thus their play might be seen as a rehearsal for roles they will assume in later life. They invest their dwellings not with memories but with mimesis.

Among adults we find a kind of artistry that commences at some point in late mid life, often triggered by a life crisis, such as retirement, or the death of a loved one. For his medium, as well as for his content the older artist often reaches back into his youth and to the old people he knew then. A skill such as quilting, fiddling, canning or carving may be revived. That skill may have been acquired in youth under the tutelage of an older relative or neighbor and abandoned in the middle years when there was no time for such activities.

At first it may seem that the revived skill is simply a way to pass the time that has suddenly expanded. On closer inspection, however, we find two other needs being met: the need to interpret and integrate one's life and
the need to educate the new youth, to supply them with the skills and materials that they can unpack in their own elderly lives. Thus, in contrast to the ephemera of children, the creations of old people are made to endure. Their hobbies take an autobiographical bent, their task the performance of life review.

Life Review Projects

Autobiographies do not always take the form of books. Folk art exhibits are filled with life review projects that comprise a kind of three-dimensional reminiscence for their makers, whereby the past bursts into tangible being.

Many of the artists whose works are exhibited and performed on the Mall this year exemplify the pattern described above. Although Ethel Wright Mohamed learned the art of embroidery early in life from her mother, she did not practice the craft in earnest until her husband died in 1965. After forty-one years of marriage she said she felt like a ship without a rudder. She began to feel a need to recapture and relive the memories of her married life, and the medium she chose was needlework. In her first “memory picture” she relived her wedding day.

Within a decade Ethel Mohamed produced ninety embroidered memory pictures—enough to stand for her autobiography. In them her past is bound to existence, a past represented not only by landmark events, such as the birth of a new baby, but scenes from everyday life, like her husband’s bedtime story hours with the children. The images spring not only from her own remembered experiences but from the memories she received from her parents and grandparents. She imagines on fabric the wedding of her great-grandparents and the departure of her great-grandfather for the Civil War. Thus, not only is her personal past bound to existence in her needlework, but it is bound to the great historical events that comprise the national past.

In Chelsea, Vermont, in 1939, when Ina Hackett Grant was in her late fifties, she began to stitch together a memory quilt. Seven years later, the
80-year-old Vilis Varakops of Chicago, Illinois, reproduces a scene from his childhood in Lithuania in this model of a windmill village. Photo by Carl Fleischhauer

quilt, consisting of one hundred and seventy-two decorated blocks, won the first prize at the Tunbridge World’s Fair. On the blocks she depicted various farmhouses, each one distinguished as the site of an important event, such as the birth of a child. She also celebrated regional activities, such as maple sugaring, the use of horses in the now vanished farming technology of her childhood, her son’s foxhound, and the United States flag.

We find another example in the art work of Elijah Pierce, the son of an ex-slave. Born near Baldwyn, Mississippi in 1892, when Pierce was nine years old his brother gave him a pocket knife and he has been carving wood ever since. As a preacher and a barber he became a central figure in his community. At some point in his mid-sixties while working in his barber shop he began a project that would take him twenty years to complete: an elaborate walking stick on which are carved scenes from his life. Like Ethel Mohamed’s stitched autobiography, Pierce’s carved past combines family history, Biblical references, life cycle events and images from everyday life—the tools of his trade, the cross with a halo, the funny story that a customer once told him—all rescued from miscellany and uniquely combined into one artistic statement that stands for his life.

From far flung parts of the country, and from divergent cultures the variations on recurring themes emerge. However, while some of the themes may seem to echo those represented in popular nostalgia paintings (covered bridges, farmhouses, and pastoral scenes in general), it is important to recognize the profound difference underlying the two genres. While popular painting generalizes about the past, the life review project recreates specific experiences. In the former we see the elimination of detail in an effort to appeal to a wider audience; in the latter we see a passion for detail. The hen house and yard portrayed in Ina Grant’s quilt is not just any hen-house and yard, though it may evoke other hen houses and yards. It is her hen-house and yard, as it looked through her kitchen window. No other eyes will ever see the world the same way, she seems to tell us.

Perhaps remembered life is crystallized most frequently in paintings. However, reliving the past is not the only motive for recapturing it. Roland Rochette of Vermont, whose working life as a logger and farmer is captured on canvas, addresses the importance of his work to its intended audience:
I like to do things that the younger generation haven't seen. I think it's kind of instructive for the younger people. Younger people, a lot of them, don't believe what the older people did and how hard they worked.

For elderly immigrants the removal from the homeland creates a gulf not only between themselves and the past, but between themselves and the future, as embodied in their children. Neng Vang, a member of our most recent immigrant group, the Hmong, speaks of the difficulty of bridging those twin chasms:

'It is difficult for us since we are not Americans. We were not born here, we have migrated here. There is no good way for us [elders] to look to the future . . . the only way is through the young. It is the hope of all the heads of the families that the youngest sons and daughters will learn so that they will help us.'

In his basement in Chicago, 80-year-old Vilius Variakojis recreates in miniature models the scenes from his childhood village in Lithuania. His basement is regarded as a museum, often visited by Lithuanian children for whom their cultural history is twice encapsulated in his models. First, they depict a place that literally no longer exists as it is remembered, and second, through the models something of their parents' childhood is retrieved. The models, featuring the windmills typical of the region, serve to evoke the place in its absence. They sparkle with specificity. Describing Variakojis's work, Elena Bradunas writes:

'The windmill model recreates one that stood near his family farm. He remembers swinging on the sails of the windmill with his childhood friend, the miller's son. The adjacent farmstead is his own: the family house, outdoor sauna, animal barn, granary sheds and outbuildings are constructed according to scale and arranged exactly as they once stood— even the flowerbeds, trees, and grandfather's bench under the birch.

The flowerbeds call to mind another form of folk art that is often ritualized among older people. In producing miniatures we can deliberately invoke, inspect and contemplate the multifaceted past. In gardens the life cycle itself is miniaturized, and the past evoked in unpredictable ways. A garden comprises entities with life cycles that recur each year. In experiencing a garden our senses are fully engaged. The repeated experience of a garden throughout our own life cycles is one way of achieving continuity with the self of other stages. The yearly cycle of a garden builds up a residue of associations with other stages in our own lives, bound as they are to seasons. Beyond this, in tending a garden we assist in the creation of a beauty that we can behold with pure pleasure. Tom Brown, a 73-year-old woodsman in South Jersey interweaves his garden with his mythology, in naming it Paradise Acres. Several years ago he planted the following poem at its center:

Here in my garden I spend many an hour
Planting my vegetables and my flowers
The Lord sends the sunshine and the showers
I harvest my vegetables, enjoy my flowers
Here I relax and rest and enjoy
Peace and Happiness.
Life Not Death in Venice: The Transmission of an Endangered Tradition by Barbara Myerhoff

In 1971 I began an anthropological study of "Ethnicity and Aging," part of a larger project entitled "Social Contexts of Aging." Funded in part by the National Science Foundation it concentrated on a community of very old immigrant Jews from Eastern Europe, the focus of whose social life was the Israel Levin Senior Adult Center in Venice, California. Throughout my work there a singular and dominant theme was apparent: the invisibility of older people in today's society.

Among very old people, deprived of natural intergenerational continuity and unable to transmit their ethnic culture or personal histories to their progeny, the problem of social inattention is especially serious. It became clear to me working among these elders that they were intent on presenting themselves to the world, being noticed, interpreting the meaning of their history and culture to a wider outside world that would remember them after they had died, and possibly transmitting something of their lives to younger people. Many of their struggles were intractable, but their invisibility was not inevitable. Over time, the old people taught me to see them in their own terms, and it grew evident that they appreciated every attempt that anyone made to depict and convey their folklore and histories to the outside world. Above all, they craved audiences for, without attention, they and their culture faced oblivion. In every way they could, they tried to capture witnesses, so over time, I began to make additional efforts to enhance their visibility, to outsiders as well as to themselves.

I had long known that these elderly Eastern European immigrants were naturally self-dramatizing, introspective, and eager to find ways to transmit their knowledge and experience to younger people and outsiders. Acutely aware of themselves as bearers of a dying culture — the world of Yiddishkeit — they felt a mission to pass on their immediate memories and perceptions. They were known for their verbal portraits of their lives and were consummate storytellers, steeped in the oral tradition of Hassidism and Talmudic debate. Gradually, I discovered that a great many of them were also visual artists, completely self-taught, having overcome the religious tradition which forbade portraiture and depiction of images. They were painters, carvers, sculptors, craftsmen, as well as tailors, weavers and tinsmiths. They talked about and brought in paintings and art objects they had made. One of their most intriguing works was an immense mural they had completed along the entire wall of the Israel Levin Center: a collective portrait of their history, from the Eastern European shtetls (towns) of their childhood, through their middle years spent in the east-
In June, 1927, a member of the Israel Levit
Senior Adult Center was struck by a bicyclist on
the boardwalk. The elders organized a protest
march down the boardwalk, bearing placards
saying "Life Not Death in Venice." The protest,
a victory for the elders' visibility, grew out of
their increased knowledge of themselves as vi-
tal members of society, and their insistence on
being recognized by an unconscious world.

Photo by Nick Myerhoff, age 11.
interpretations, actual historical experiences of the elderly, and the assimilated and imaginative versions of those experiences by people who had directly lived them, briefly as children, or indirectly, through their parents’ and grandparents’ memories and stories. The performances were wide-ranging and eclectic, showing the immense richness and variety distilled from the Yiddish heritage. Abba Eban opened the art exhibit. Isaac Beshvis Singer told stories of his family life in pre-Holocaust Poland; Lee Strassberg reminisced about the klezmer music of his childhood; Barbara Kirschblatt-Gimblett showed home movies of Poland between the wars; Jerome Rothenberg read poetry from his anthology, A Big Jewish Book; “Mickey Katz and His Octogenarians” offered Caskill and vaudeville music together with American humor and music; the Traveling Jewish Theater performed stories of the Hassidic master, Reb Nachman of Bratzlav; Tillie Olsen read “Tell Me a Riddle,” her novella about an aging, dying couple in Venice, Georgie Jessel and Baruch Lumet each gave comic and dramatic readings in English and Yiddish. The Israel Levin Senior Adult Chorus opened and closed the series.

Audiences were large, enthusiastic and diverse. Many were composed of young people, astonished at finding themselves for the first time amidst so many old people. “I never dreamed they had so much energy!” was a commonly heard remark. “Where have they been hiding all this art work?” was often heard. “Grandma, you never told me you could draw!” “You never asked,” was the reply. The exhibit was full of discovery and surprise.

The experience showed clearly that there are elderly people all over America, waiting only to be asked about their stories and folk art. Their memories and works are stored in boxes in cellars, in trunks, in attics; their poems are locked in drawers, needing only a witness to bring them to light; a recipient to complete the interchange that is requisite to all cultural transmission.

In our time we have come to realize that the concept of “image” is not a shallow or trivial affair. Images are the coinage by which we are known and valued by the world, and ultimately they are internalized; as such they become the basis for self evaluation. Appearance becomes “reality” and non-appearances may be oblivion. Teaching disdained people how to control their images, how to shape a view of themselves and their culture, despite often contradictory images presented from the outside, gives them power and the means for self determination. We have come increasingly to accept our multicultural, diversified world, as richer than the once idealized homogeneous “melting pot.” We deepen the total culture as well as the members of ignored groups when we aid them in “being themselves,” publicly and powerfully.

Folk art is a means not only of communication across generations but at the same time assisting the elderly gain autonomy over their own images. By arranging for elders to present their own artistic works and interpretations of their culture in a context in which they see themselves as major figures, their self worth and political empowerment are enhanced.

The “Life Not Death in Venice” project can serve as a model for utilizing the resources of the elderly, heightening our general awareness of them as contributors to the life of a community, and calling attention to the riches they provide in their role as repositories of history and vanished cultures. We must create such occasions, when young and old are brought together, to face each other in the giving and receiving of lives and lore.
Black American Urban Culture
by Bernice Reagon

Black America began its move to the city because of a driving and desperate need for change. When rural southern communities, for all their fresh air and land, still remained too much a choking, binding, stagnating experience because of racism, economic, social, and political repressions, some people had to leave. Leaving meant many times leaving an extended family, a community, institutions and friends to go to an unknown area with few contacts and few concrete promises. The promise of the city was that it was there. It had an openness and pace that did not exist in small farm-based communities. The promise was that one could test one's abilities in uncharted and untapped territory. There was a pioneering thrust to the expanding Black neighborhoods. Initially there was no space to accommodate the numbers; community boundaries were extended block by block, street by street — many times in conflict with other ethnic groups who had come to the city looking for the same thing.

When Charles Albert Tindley left the eastern shore of Maryland for Philadelphia during the 1870s, it was for the rest of his life — a portion that could not come to him had he stayed in Berlin, Maryland. There he had been hired out; he had been forced to learn to read in secret; he had also been deeply loved by his family and was part of the rich Black Methodist community. Here was a spirit that wanted more than Berlin, Maryland, could offer. He needed open country, so he moved to town. As many before and after him, when he moved to Philadelphia, it was into the home of his mother's sister, who had already migrated there. Like many before and after her, the first families to settle became a beacon for the generation that followed.

And yet Tindley did not leave Berlin in many ways. He selectively chose to hold on to long cherished ways of caring and nurturing and building community. Using the same cultural principles and the new challenges and opportunities, he sought to build a new Black community through his church ministry in Philadelphia.

The culture of Black urban America reveals much about the developing new communities. Its range goes far beyond the current street corner and dope pushers, and broken glass, and bread lines, and unemployed young men and crime, and hostility, and smoldering anger. All of this is present — but only as a part of a larger, more complex and dynamic cultural arena, created by a people making its way in a new land.

The rhythm and flavor of Black American urban community life takes one in many directions. The church is a good place to begin, for it served as the first community for the newly arrived family. Many urban churches have memberships based on rural congregations. People from eastern shore, Maryland, especially around Berlin, moved into South Philadelphia and into the church that became Tindley Temple United Methodist under Tindley's leadership. In New York, eastern shore communities moved to Salem United Methodist in Harlem. In Washington and New York, there is

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a Southern Baptist Church. In D.C., the congregation has a South Carolina base. Many Chicago Black churches, especially Baptist, are shaped by members arriving from Mississippi. And this goes on, for Black migration patterns follow well-traveled corridors. People from the rural areas leave their people and move to urban areas with other branches of their family; thus, over time, entire communities are transplanted.

The Black urban church at its best is the place where the raw edges of change are softened, where old flavors from home are not discarded, but blend in comforting ways in a new urban gospel pot. There you can find the elders of Black sacred songs and prayers, still held by those who only left behind those things that would hold you down, while bringing along all a body or soul would need to stay together. One can go to the Southern Baptist Church in Washington, D.C., and still find a strong traditional unaccompanied song service led by elders who hold the old rich pattern of singing a phrase of song before going down in prayer. An opening devotional service might have as many as ten prayers. Some of the prayers start with the Twenty-Third Psalm, others with the Lord's Prayer. Both patterns are traceable to regional church traditions in southern communities.

Urban churches range from major edifices, like Tindley Temple in Philadelphia that seats 3,000 and Wheat Street Baptist in Atlanta, Bible Way Temple in Washington, to Abyssinian in Harlem, to Mt. Pisner Baptist in Chicago, to storefronts. Here one finds people in worship giving up cultural ideas of a building and creating a worship space in whatever space is available. Inside one usually finds the old patterns with amen corners and general congregational seating laid out, as well as pulpit and choir areas if there is one. These congregations start with small numbers, as few as five or six, and the successful ones grow to larger congregations. In certain cases small congregations are maintained because of the desire for intimate family related worship.

In many churches, devotional services led by the elders with their old songs in the old traditions have been supplanted by the sounds of gospel songs accompanied by electronic organs or instrumental combos. The
new songs shake the rafters, with tambourines, drums, horns and pentecostal shouts — new songs written by new songwriters for a people in a new time, and a new place.

The new songs, called gospel, were the musical expression of a people moving to the city. From Charles Albert Tindley came “Stand By Me,” Lucy Elizabeth Campbell composed “Something Within,” Thomas Dorsey composed “Move On Up A Little Higher.” They were printed and sold and recorded, and they entered the people’s oral tradition through these phonograph recordings and the radio. This new urban music became national in scope, found in congregations throughout the Black community, city and country, small and large.

Going out to a “singing” is another urban-based activity which takes place in churches, schools, auditoriums. “Singings” are programs of gospel music, with anywhere from two or three to ten groups doing a few numbers each. The evening is opened by a minister and many times ends with the doors of the church being opened. It is the Christian social cultural event.

Today, one finds gospel music in congregations throughout the community regardless of denomination: Baptist, Methodist, Catholic and Episcopalian. Its repertoire has also become a staple of high school choruses, and the formation of gospel choirs on all university campuses is both a social, cultural and political issue. Beginning with the Howard University Gospel Choir during the late 1960s, gospel music advocates demanded a recognized space for it in the American sacred music tradition alongside the European based classical repertoire.

Then there is the home; the row house, the apartment with children who have keys; where the food is still pig feet and collard greens and stewed corn and tomatoes and okra — bought fresh or frozen or sometimes even grown in the garden out back — if there is a back, or down the street if there are community plots this year. Life changes — work is where ever it can be found — so home is sometimes where we sit in the evenings and on weekends. And if you are lucky, even though grandmama is “down home,” she is also the warm, soft, wise, old lady across the hall, around the corner, down the street, who serves just in the needed times. She has her home remedies, and she listens, and her eyes have watched the streets and can tell you how they can be the way to where you want to be, or what to do so you do not get stuck there.

The street has no fields, no wide spacious yards — many front porches are stoops on the sidewalk. People sit outside in the evening when the sun goes down, after work. Children play on the sidewalk. The yards once used for play are now for decoration and hold flowers brought up from the South. The games change; “Here goes Miss Lily” and “Green Green Rocky Road” and jump rope move over and give way to “double dutch” chants that pick up the latest topics on the block. The “double dutch” that young girls do is a part of their socialization — girls learn to grow up into a community of womanhood on the sidewalk as well. Street cheers — a community based extension of cheerleading — are today’s most prolific recreational activity for young females. The language of school based cheerleading is controlled and overseen by adults, that of street cheers is not. Here language is a reflection of young girls’ moving into womanhood through a ritual of puberty, exploring a full range of social and cultural ideas — work, sex, careers, dreams and fantasies.
For young males the street is for moving in gangs. Organized activities are football, band, drill squads. However, street gangs are without adult supervision, and activity ranges from groups that work daily on music in teenage bands to roammers — groups of young men who walk around looking for action of almost any kind.

The street also has its music, in the form of “do wops” and “rap” groups. The music of the street became the basis of the music of the “show,” with the best discoveries forming “the top 20” (once race-based, now crossover record sales charts), with musicians like Stevie Wonder, LaBelle, Donna Summer and Michael Jackson. Blues of the country, fields and small town juke joints became Chicago urban blues, R and B, soul, and funk. Reflections of evolving patterns of socialization, this Black American popular music is an integral part of the rites of passage of young Black teenagers moving into adulthood. That it comes to most of its listeners through a commercial entertainment industry does not obscure the fact that it is also street based culture. And when the industry runs dry, as it did with disco, it goes back to the streets and packages the latest new song form, in this case “rap.” With the development of rappers, block bands, and dance groups, the street and sidewalk performance spaces are also basements, park festivals, recreational centers and street stages. With the advent of “breaking,” Black social dance is being redefined in every way. Change in form, motion, function and players propel Black dance forward into a new time and space, while at the same time echoing age old practices of African based rituals.

The street as passageway gets its strongest cultural symbol from marches and parades, from high school bands, the followers of Marcus Garvey, to those of Daddy Grace, to Caravans of the next Black politician campaigning for the next highest office. It has its picket signs and protest demonstrators. It also has its vendors, on trucks and cars, and on street sidewalks: selling melons, greens, potatoes and onions, roasted peanuts, mangoes, jewelry, earrings, posters and buttons. If you need it or want it, you can find it in the street markets.

As in any pioneering effort, there is the cost. Moving into spaces where there are no spaces always results in broken and way laid lives on broken street corners, with no jobs, schools with too few Black teachers in charge who hold and cherish an aesthetic that is dynamic and Black.

This sidewalk and street culture in its place is like the street — it is supposed to be a place to somewhere else. Something you use to get where you want to go. It is also the place where people get lost.

The presence today of Blacks at the head of American cities is a signal of progress in the continuing transformation of the Black American presence in America. Black urban culture is no longer the art of moving into a few blocks or finding a relative to show a new arrival the ropes. Today urban areas are in many instances new Black communities with political power to name leadership and elder positions. Black American urban culture continues to reflect a community still being born, still in transition, still working out the problems faced by a people once secure in extended families on rural land settlements, then moving in search of a new kind of security, where family, home, church, party, street and community may be formed far beyond blood lines. The culture of American cities echoes the fact that urban America is also Black urban America, a powerful, rich, evolving source of cultural life and creativity.
Street Dancing, “Rapping” and DJ Mixing: Traditional African-American Performance and Contemporary Urban Culture

by LeeEllen Friedland

In the last year there has been an explosion of mass media attention to some new and exciting performing arts. “Break dancers” have made their way into mainstream American consciousness via major motion pictures and television appearances. Rhythmic dance songs on the radio feature clever poetic “raps” about the trials of urban life or the joys of dancing. And the “funky” dance music played in clubs and discos, heard on radio, and seen on television musical variety shows includes a new type of instrumentalist: the disc jockey, or DJ, who plays a barrage of electronic turntables, mixers, and special effect synthesizers with the finesse of a symphonic percussionist.

As these performing arts attain widespread popularity, the initial media images of tough minority youths leading the urban avant-garde are being transformed into an all American craze of national proportions. Youths of every cultural background are trying to spin on their heads, while tapes of DJ mixing, such as "scratching," play in the background. But at the same time, the abundant exposure in the media has not revealed the extent to which these popular performing arts have developed from, and are continually enriched by, cultural and community traditions.

In different ways, street dancing, verbal rapping, and DJ mixing on the airwaves have all developed from the traditional forms and aesthetics of African American artistic performance. Street dancing, for example, has a long and venerable history in African American culture. Whether this dancing is actually performed on the street is not as important as the fact that it is exhibition dancing, performed by dancers who cultivate a specialized repertoire and set of skills. In contemporary urban black communities this exhibition dancing is a vital part of children’s and adolescent culture. Younger children learn from older children, teenagers teach toddlers. Often the teaching networks progress along family lines, though it is also common for neighborhood acquaintances to develop an apprentice relationship. Street dancing is easily intermixed with other sorts of play activity, and playgrounds and street corners frequently become impromptu sites for “jamming,” when youths will take turns dancing in friendly competition. Sometimes a “jam” will evolve into an informal teaching session, as dancers exchange new steps and practice complicated moves and variations.

The exhibition dancing repertoire is extensive and fluid, and falls generally into three major categories: 1) fast stepping; 2) mimicry; and 3) acrobatics. Fast stepping is very important in the African American dance
tradition, and includes both soft-shoe and tap dance styles. Historically, these vernacular fast stepping styles have had a tremendous influence on dance in American popular entertainment, but community innovation has always continued alongside theatrical development. Soft-shoe stepping, known in some areas as "GQ," features flashy stepping patterns that are punctuated with quick turns and flips. Two dancers often work out routines in which they coordinate stepping sequences with clever gestures, dramatic expressions, or partner related kicks and slides. Tap dancing, while not as common in the repertoire of today's young street dancers, is still considered an impressive artistic endeavor where certain young dancers have adopted it as their specialty. There are fewer older tap dancers in Black communities today than there were a generation ago to tutor these young tappers. There are cases, however, where the generation gap has been bridged and the step fundamentals and tapping rhythms have been continued in the traditional dance repertoire.

The second type of exhibition dancing, exemplified by "the pop" or "popping," employs mimicry. All of the several different styles of popping involve some sort of imitation, parody, or exaggeration of body movements. In one of the most distinctive styles the performer moves the body with robot-like segmentation, while executing simple tasks like bending, turning, or walking in a mechanical rhythm. Another common style of popping is sometimes called "electric boogie," to describe a pulse ripples through the body with a wave-like effect, and "moon walking," in which a dancer slides backwards while the feet seem to step forward in a stylized way.

The third major type involves some sort of acrobatics, such as flips and tumbling which are injected into stepping sequences. Additionally, there are two important acrobatic forms that are considered quite difficult to perform but artistically satisfying when well executed. One of these, "ground stepping" or "floor floating," refers to various movements performed while the dancer hovers just above the ground (or the floor), balancing all the body weight only on the hands. In one move, called "the sweep," the dancer swings the legs around in a full circle, shifting the body's weight from hand to hand as the legs sweep under them. Another ground stepping move is "the helicopter," in which the dancer balances as if in a handstand, but then kicks and twists both legs up in the air in flashy, yet graceful maneuvers.

The second acrobatic form consists of different types of spins performed using some part of the body as the fulcrum. These spins are the distinctive element in what has come to be known as "break dancing" or "breaking." A break dancing sequence generally begins with a few rudimentary steps, followed by a descent to the ground where the dancer spins on the back, head, knee, hand, or torso. Variations of the sweep and other ground stepping moves are sometimes used in break dancing in order to help build momentum for a spin. Break dancing has been highlighted by the media, albeit out of proportion to its relative importance as a form in the traditional performance repertoire. Although an exciting and difficult acrobatic form of street dancing, it is fairly limited when compared to fast stepping or the pop.

Verbal arts are also a highly respected and important type of artistic performance in African American communities. The traditional repertoire includes a number of forms, such as verbal insults—known variously as
"the dozens," "sounding," "signifying" = poetic "rhyming," and narrative "toasts." The rapping that is interspersed with the broadcast of funk and disco music has evolved from these traditional verbal arts and incorporated some musical elements as well. Disco rapping generally uses rhyming patterns, and the content usually describes a scene, tells a story, or comments on some current state of affairs. For example, a rapper will often begin by introducing himself by his "disco name" (nickname) and proceed to brag about his excellence or some exploit for which he considers himself famous, progressing thereafter to more descriptive topics, which often center around music and dancing or urban life. The content of a rap and the verbal style with which thoughts are expressed are quite important, and listeners attend carefully to all the words. A good rapper will incorporate clever turns of phrase and quote from well-known songs and familiar expressions in the attempt to catch the listener's ear. Though there is improvisation in rapping, material is composed in parts ahead of time. In fact, segments which prove successful are commonly written down by a rapper and saved to complete a longer piece. In performance, a rapper will draw on his or her stock of composed poetic segments as well as the traditional repertoire of formulative fillers, rhymes, and responsorial chants.

In addition to its verbal artistry, rapping is also important as a part of musical performance. The recitation style used for rapping is highly inflected, although never considered to be actual singing. The musical significance of rapping lies more in its rhythmic patterns which provide a contrapuntal embellishment to the recorded rhythm track playing continuously in the background.

Music is the inspiration for rapping and dancing, and a successful dance event requires the services of a disc jockey and an electronic sound system. In addition to speakers, amplifier, and a record collection, DJs surround themselves with an orchestra of electronic equipment, including two turntables, a mixer, headphones, echo box, and whatever type of synthesizer is affordable. Much more than merely shuffling commercial recordings back and forth, the DJ is a master performer on the "wheels of steel" (turntables), and thus considered a creative musician. The musical performance arises from his "mixing," which includes playing discs, creating new non-recorded sounds, and integrating the varied sound output. There are several techniques of mixing: one, called "scratching," or "cutting," involves the controlling of the mechanical revolutions of the turntables with a finger, so that the sound of the recording is distorted in some way to produce different rhythmic patterns. Non-electronic percussion playing, such as drumming or tap dancing, can be used to add another rhythmic layer to the music. Rapping completes the aesthetic picture with poetry.

The street dancing and rapping that is performed by urban Black youths today demonstrates how traditional African-American performing arts continue to evolve and influence mainstream popular entertainment. The role of traditional musician and percussion playing has been inherited by the DJ, who has adapted modern audio technology to a creative endeavor and transformed its formerly passive use into an active artistic pursuit based on traditional aesthetics.

Suggested readings
Suggested recordings (dance singles)
Jump On It. by Nucleus Sunnyview Records SUN 411
Mega mix. by Herbie Hancock Columbia Records 44 04900
The Message. by Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five Sugarhill Records SF 208
Prompin' It Up, by P. Funk All Stars CBS Records 4790-4981
Black Philadelphia
A Photo Essay by Roland Freeman

South Side Market

Benjamin Francis
Roland Freeman is a documentary photographer conducting ongoing research in Black culture throughout the African Diaspora. Since 1972, he has been a field research photographer for the Smithsonian's Festival of American Folklife. He is presently Photographer in Residence and Research Associate with the Institute for the Arts and Humanities, Howard University, Washington, D.C.

Suggested reading:
Freeman, Roland L. Something to Keep You Warm (exhibit catalogue). Jackson, Mississippi, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 1981.


(Both books distributed by the author, 11th Ingraham Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.)
Foodways in a Festival Setting by Charles Camp

In 1971, when I first became involved in the Festival of American Folk Life as a fieldworker assigned to identify craftspeople for the presentation of traditions from my native Ohio, I recommended that a man from East Canton named Virgil Miller be invited to demonstrate the process of apple cider making on the Mall. I can admit now that I recommended Mr. Miller as a potential Festival participant almost as an afterthought, having failed to identify as many craftspeople as I had planned. I hoped that cider making might by some stretch of the term “craft” be considered along with my other recommendations. When Mr. Miller was invited to participate I was happy for him but privately concerned that, among practitioners of more widely recognized and respected Ohio traditions (rug weavers, basket makers, gunsmiths, and the like), Mr. Miller’s demonstration of cider making would appear so unremarkable that few Festival visitors would pause to observe him at work.

As it turned out, my fears were unfounded. Not only did large crowds gather around the cider press Mr. Miller had trucked from Ohio, but the very thing I had considered to be the demonstration’s weakest point—the utter familiarity of the foodstuff (apples) and the processed product (cider)—proved to be its greatest strength. Knowing at a glance what it was that Mr. Miller was doing gave his audience an opportunity to focus upon the cultural characteristics of his work—the occupational skills which had been passed down to him within his family, the differences between cider making (and cider itself) in Ohio and other parts of the country, and the mixed blessings of operating a small family business whose fortunes were dependent upon such undependable things as sun, rain, and frost.

Much of what was valid for the presentation of Virgil Miller at the 1971 Festival is also true for the study and presentation of American foodways in general. Few aspects of our cultural life are more broadly expressive of ethnic, regional, occupational, or age group identities than foodways, yet food is seldom the symbol of first choice in characterizing a particular culture group. If, as Festival founder Ralph Rinzler observed in 1971, the preparation of food is frequently the most persistent of cultural traits among the descendants of immigrants, lasting long after language, song, dance, and ritual have been eradicated or diluted, then foodways is predictably the folkloric subject of last resort, attracting scholarly attention only after the loss of other traditions have left food as an isolate of identity, the cultural core most resistant to change.¹

The notion that folkloric represents both the most artistic and the most highly endangered traditions within a community lends justification to the continued documentation of forms of expression which may no longer be commonly practiced, such as ballad singing, observance of secular rituals like mumming or may day, or the making of stained glass windows. Still, this view tends to overshadow the truly traditional charac-

ter of most aspects of foodways and the degree to which food serves American communities as an abidingly useful social instrument and symbol. Virtually every step in the path which links field to market to kitchen to dinner table is marked by tradition, from the observance of lunar signs in the planting of a corn crop to the hollers of street vendors; from the composition of a Cajun gumbo to the carving of a Thanksgiving turkey or the apportionment of a wedding cake. And, unlike many other forms of cultural expression which are profoundly changed by the intervention of institutions bent on the “improvement” of community life, foodways are most often sheltered from rapid change by the intimacy of their acquisition and transmission: the food preferences we acquire as children eating at the family table are sustained and extended through the informal apprenticeships of daughters to mothers and sons to fathers. Few cooks can recall when it was that they learned how to make gravy or when to pick a vine-ripened melon because the process of learning such things is so closely bound to the process of growing up. The lessons are communicated within a setting of reassuring familiarity—the small tasks and practiced measurements—which consistently produce predictably delicious results.

But while cookery is the culinary focus of foodways, it is the range of occasions when people sit down to eat together which provides the sharpest view of food’s cultural utility. From a family’s Sunday dinner to a community oyster and ham supper, food events provide the basis for the comparison of ethnic and other variety in community life because such.
events embody and express roles and relationships among the people involved as well as specific individual tastes and preferences. The division of labor for a family reunion picnic, for example, is a delicate task which draws upon varied sorts of familial information, who may be depended upon to make arrangements for the rental of a park shelter, how best to accord due respect to older family members without overburdening them with the day's labors, honoring the specialties of a dozen cooks without producing a table offering two kinds of macaroni salad and ten fancy desserts.

If the consumption of special meals may define an important social occasion, then individual foods may serve as symbols with meanings beyond their culinary merits. Eastern European pyrovolki (elaborately decorated Easter eggs) refer back to the imagery of nature and of food for their spiritual message, yet in their decoration the eggs become objects which can no longer be considered edible. Virtually every culture group in America produces (and consumes) some sort of bread, and the differences between Greek pita and Jewish matzoh cannot be accurately measured in a comparison of their ingredients. The uses of these and other foods provide the keys to our understanding of them as part of a cultural as well as a culinary tradition. The act of breaking bread has an almost universal meaning as a sign of sharing, but in foodways the proximity of the ordinary and the symbolic is uncommonly evident: at the same time that a shared meal may symbolize togetherness, the act of eating from the same pot enacts togetherness.

As a generally intimate, if ordinary enterprise, the preparation and consumption of food is not easily presented at an event like the Festival of American Folklife. For cooks who come to the Mall to demonstrate the cookery traditions characteristic of the place or ethnic community from which they come there is much concern that what has been learned during a lifetime of familiarity may not be so easily communicated in a few words to Festival audiences. The task of planning two weeks worth of Festival presentations—the estimate of ingredients, description of necessary equipment, and selection of the foods or processes which best communicate the traditions the participant personifies—is both foreign and considerable. But from its beginnings more than fifteen years ago, the Festival has used the familiar as well as the rare in American folk culture to inform its audiences about the subtle, human sources of that culture's abiding strength. The presentation of foodways at the Festival serves not only to broaden the definition of folklore that visitors bring to the event, but also to identify the fundamentally traditional character of the varied ways in which Americans prepare and use foods to serve their cultural as well as nutritional purposes.

Suggested reading

Ethnic and regional culinary traits are transmitted through the preparation of formulas during a food demonstration at the 1975 Festival of American Folklife.
Continuity and Tradition in Foodways
by Joan Nathan

By the time Pablo Picasso was in his nineties he was able to dash off pen and ink drawings and produce large canvases without the careful thought of a young artist starting out. So it is with traditional culinary artists — cooks who have been spinning off strudels, fruit leathers, pot pies, biscuits, and even fish stews their whole life through. By the time a cook reaches fifty, sixty or seventy he or she is no longer bound by exact measurements and feels comfortable about adding merely a handful of this or a dash of that. Similarly, instinct tells the cook that the feel of the dough is just right. Consequently, rather than reading written directions passed down from one generation to another, it is easier for a young child simply to watch a grandparent or a parent stretching the strudel, ladling out grape juice to harden into fruit leather, or rolling out puff pastry to envelope chicken.

Through repeated observation one generation learns from another. Somehow grown-ups do not have the time to watch grandparents, but young children do. In fact, before the advent of television, it was the customary afternoon activity to watch grandparents who lived with families do the cooking, the carpentry, and the sewing. Even while their hands were so occupied, familial tales could be transferred from one generation to another.

Cooking links generations, it binds families, it continues traditions. Although it is more difficult in the United States today, where families live separately and distances between them are greater than in the old country, or where migratory patterns have sometimes totally uprooted families and their traditions, it is still possible for two generations to spend leisure time linking up during vacations, long visits, or other set aside hours.

At this year's Festival we are stressing continuity and tradition in food ways. Rose Acadianan comes from a time honored Armenian tradition where the grape and its leaf are the center of cultural and culinary customs. A function without stuffed grape leaves (yakumbi) or fruit leathers (basdelk) is no function. Not only does Mrs. Acadianan teach Armenian cooking in her native Watertown, Massachusetts, but she has always let her children observe her culinary activities. Aline Garrett of St. Martinville, Louisiana, learned to make puff pastry from a local French woman. Her pot pies, which she sells for $2.50 apiece, have financed her children's education through college. Duncan Hukill of Skagway, Alaska, once the cook of a local restaurant, is his town's sourdough starter expert. His sourdough pancakes and his wife's sourdough bread and cakes are known throughout the area. His daughter and son in law are now using his 100 year old starter to continue the tradition. And Pat and Bill Carson of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, love to cook the greens, biscuits, and sweet potato pies that they learned to make from their mothers and their aunt Adrena Davis, all of whom continue the culinary custom started in North Carolina, but now transferred to Philadelphia.
Freezing Grape Leaves
To freeze grape leaves, wash fresh ones in cold water. Boil water in a large saucepan, add salt and then place the leaves in stacks with dull sides up, criss crossed in the boiling water.

Turn off the heat, cover the pan and let the leaves stand for 15 minutes. When the green leaves have turned light brown, remove from the pan, squeeze water out of the leaves and stack on a plate until they are cool. Roll up stacks, dull side up, squeeze again, cover with wax paper and freeze.

Yalanchit (Armenian Stuffed Grape Leaves)
Makes about 70

Saute the onions, pignoli and currants in oil until the onions are soft; add the parsley, dill, cinnamon, salt and pepper, rice, sugar and stewed tomato juice and simmer, covered, 15 minutes until the rice is half cooked. Uncover, squeeze with half of the lemon, and continue cooking 5 more minutes. Chill.

Squeeze the water from some grape leaves, take off the stems and line the bottom of a heavy pot with the leaves, dull side up. Place another leaf, dull side up with stem removed, on a flat surface with the stem end away from you. Place 1 tablespoon of filling on the leaf near the stem end, flatten filling to the width of the leaf; then fold the stem end over the filling. Press the filling firmly underneath the leaf near the stem end; flatten filling to the width of the leaf; then fold the stem end over the filling. Press the filling firmly underneath the leaf; fold the sides in and roll from the top toward you.

Place the stuffed grape leaves in two rows in the lined pot. Add 1 cup more water. Place a small plate in the pot to keep the stuffed leaves down, then place a regular cover on the kettle. Bring to a boil and simmer for 20 minutes. Remove the covers and squeeze the remaining lemon over the leaves, simmer, covered, 10 minutes more. Allow to cool in the pot and then chill.

Serve cold as an appetizer or as a side dish with meat.

Basdek (Armenian Fruit Leathers)
An Armenian trademark is basdeh, a cousin to the apricot fruit leathers sold in Mid Eastern grocery stores. It is one of the few cooked fruit delicacies in the Armenian cuisine and is a sign of welcome in an Armenian home. Although relatively easy to prepare, the timing is essential, as is the assistance of at least one other person. Leftover sauce makes a perfect grape pudding.

Place the grapes with the water in a large pot. Cover and cook slowly until the fruit is softened, stirring occasionally. When the fruit is squeezable, place in a large colander and knead the fruit with spoons to help squeeze the juice out.

To every 21 cups of grape juice add 4 cups sugar or to taste. Then mix a little of the juice with the flour, mixing well and gradually adding all the flour to more juice, beating well with a rotary egg beater until all the lumps from the flour are removed. Then place the juice mixture over a high heat and keep stirring until it comes to a boil, about 10-15 minutes. As soon as it starts to bubble, stir constantly for 25 minutes, lowering the
heat slightly if it boils over. Then spread a dining room table with at least three 2½' by 3½' bed sheets. Filling a saucepan with the pudding-like mass, using a large spoon, ladle it onto the sheets. Flatten out to the thickness of a pie crust and continue pouring until the sheet is filled, leaving a one inch border. Sprinkle with sesame seeds. Leave for about 4 hours. When it starts to jell, lift up and down a few times to aerate. Then hang outside over clotheslines for several days, lifting up and down occasionally, or place on a clothesline in a basement near the heater for a few days until hard as leather. Then fold in small pieces. Break off a piece to eat and serve with walnuts.

Variation: the leftover juice can be eaten as pudding or a string can be strung with walnuts and dipped 3 or 4 times into the \textit{basdeik} and eaten as candycoated nuts.

Aline Mitchell Garrett’s Chicken Pie

Makes 3 dozen

Make a roux of the oil and flour, stirring constantly until brown. Add the onion, cooking until golden, and then add chicken, seasoned with salt and pepper. Add celery and green pepper. Almost cover with water and simmer, covered, about 40 minutes or until tender. Remove. Add mushrooms, scallions and parsley to the stock, simmering, uncovered, about 20 minutes more to reduce sauce. Skin and bone the chicken and return to sauce. Cool in refrigerator until ready.

Combine 8 cups of the flour, salt and 8 tablespoons of the shortening in a bowl. Add the water and stir until the ingredients come together in a ball. If needed add more water. Roll out ball of dough in a square about ½ inch thick.

Spread about 8 more tablespoons of the shortening all over the square as you would puff pastry. Sprinkle flour over the shortening and fold square, making two horizontal folds. Spread 1 tablespoon of the shortening at each end and sprinkle flour over the shortening. Fold one end over the other like an envelope. Let pastry sit in the refrigerator for 30 minutes.

Roll dough into a square again and repeat steps given in above paragraph; do not set aside. Cut dough into 12 equal squares. Cut individual squares in half and roll each one at a time in a circle of dough, filling with 1 heaping tablespoon of filling. Fold edges. Use tines of a fork to press dough together.

Combine egg yolks and a little water. Paint the pies with the egg mixture so that they will bake golden brown. Freeze on a cookie sheet, then wrap individually. To bake, heat oven to 400 degrees and bake from 20 to 30 minutes or until brown.

Filling:

- 4 tablespoons Crisco or oil
- 6 tablespoons flour
- 1 large diced onion
- three 2½ pound chickens, cut up
- salt and freshly ground pepper to taste
- 3 stalks celery, chopped
- 1 bell pepper, chopped
- two 4-oz. cans mushrooms, drained
- 1 handful chopped scallions
- 1 handful parsley

Crust:

- 8 to 9 cups all purpose flour
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 1⅛ cups Crisco (about 28 tablespoons)
- 2½ cups cold water
- 3 egg yolks
Evolution of the Southern Potting Tradition by Nancy Sweezy

The southern potting tradition has evolved through three phases, each determined by the needs and living styles of its time: early lead-glazed earthenware patterned after British and European ware; 19th century utilitarian stoneware of indigenous style; and the brightly-glazed earthenware of the past sixty years showing eclectic inspiration.

Today, the thirty-five principal traditional pottery shops still operating in the South lie in a crescent swath from Kentucky through North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi to Texas. During the 19th and early 20th centuries there were hundreds of small potteries supplying ware essential to farm and homestead throughout the agrarian South. Notes a Mississippi potter, "They were like hillside sawmills, scattered around the countryside. Sometimes they had their kickwheels out under a shade tree." Southern potting has always been a family enterprise, combined with farming, with children helping in the shop as well as in the field, learning skills as they grow. Waymon Cole remembers that, when he was young, "We didn't have to buy nothing at our house but coffee, sugar, sody and salt."

Some simple earthenware was being produced on English coastal plantations by the mid-17th century. By 1720 William Rogers, referred to as "the poor potter of Yorktown," in reports sent back to England, was producing a substantial amount of earthenware and brown salted stoneware in Virginia despite regulations curtailting such manufacture. Lead-glazed earthenware for daily use was imported as well as produced in settlements here throughout the 18th century with techniques potters brought from Britain and northern Europe. Finer wares continued to be imported after Independence.

As interior regions of the South became settled, the pioneer homesteads needed sturdy ware. By 1820 potters, some of them slaves, began making more durable vessels of stoneware: jars and jugs for storage, pitchers, cream pans, and butter churns for milk processing and other necessary items, such as oil lamps, baby bottles, animal feeders, chamber pots and even grave markers. Early potters settled on farmland in the clay rich piedmont crescent west or north of the sandy coastal plains. They dug clay, then moistened and ground it to a workable consistency in a simple mill rotated by the farm mule. In a small, earth-floored shop the potter sliced the clay to pick it clean of roots and gravel, worked it smooth by wedging and kneading, then turned a series of repeated shapes standing at a treadle kickwheel. The ware was barned hard with wood in a long, shallow "groundhog" kiln, built of homemade brick into a slope for insulation. The pottery was glazed with either an alkaline glaze indigenous to the region, made of ash, clay and sand or powdered glass, or by salt fuming, a technique brought from Europe. For salting, a kiln of unglazed pots is burned to high stoneware temperature, then salt is poured into the ware chamber through ports in the arch. The salt vapor...
izes and its sodium content bonds with the clay of the pots to form a clear glaze of orange-peel texture.

Pots were sold at the shop but were also hauled to distant general stores by wagon, the price of ware fluctuating between four and ten cents per volume gallon. Charles Craven remembers his father quitting a day's work when he had turned one hundred gallons of ware, satisfied that the four dollar income was more than he could make at any other work. Boyce Yow recalls hauling pottery with his father from Seagrove to eastern North Carolina counties in the early 1900s:

They let you know when they had the ware ready. You'd pack it in straw, or it would break running over the roots. The wagon had a white cover on it, kinda pitched up and stuck out over the front end. Had narrow wheels that cut down ruts. We hauled all the old pots—churns, crocks, flowerpots. We'd buy up other stuff they didn't have down there—dried fruits, peanuts. Sometimes we'd trade coffee, lard, plow points, axe handles. Bring 'em back for people here.

After the Civil War, a commercial market for whiskey jugs developed. New shops sprang up and old ones increased production to fill the new demand as well as the continuing farm needs. In the late 1900s many potters built large round "beehive" kilns or raised the shallow groundhog to a tunnel shape. Some began using commercially available brown Albany slip or off-white Bristol glazes.

Early in the century the enactment of Prohibition and the economic changes brought by the first World War precipitated a decline in the need for jugs and the farm ware, but, as potter Evan Brown from Arden, North Carolina noted, "The demand for churns didn't just up and disappear." In sparsely populated rural areas the style of living changed slowly; it was not until the 1940s and 1950s that several family enterprises in the deep South turned from a peripheral line of flowerpots to full production of a wide range of unglazed garden ware.

In more industrialized areas of the mid-South, however, the old potters had to find a new market in the 1920s. During the Depression years many shops adapted their "bigware" skills successfully to making brightly
glazed, decorative earthenware urns and jars — "big enough for a child to hide in" — for patio, porch and garden. World War II depressed this pottery market and the small family shops survived through the 1950s by making ware "18 inches on down" for the home, as well as wholesale tourist items.

The range of the old stoneware forms had been fairly narrow and well defined. To establish a market for homeware the potters had to produce a wide range of forms and colors that required more refined turning skills, a new knowledge of complex glazes, and attention to aesthetics as well as function. As Dorothy Auman remembers:

People were so picky. You were trying to appeal to them enough to buy, so you make many, many shapes. The very same bowl shape ended up in several forms — it's been crimped, fluted, pulled in and made a squat basket.

In this period, labor-saving machinery was devised, kilns were improved and fired with modern fuels. Today, the potteries with roots in tradition extend from small shops, burning churns and jugs with wood, to the large horticultural shops, with specialized turners and semi-automated equipment. Most of the shops remain simple and labor-intensive with an assortment of mechanical aids built or adapted by the potters for their needs.

While the product of each period of pottery making in the South has differed, certain elements of form have been retained which link the earlier types of ware to that which is traditional today. These elements have been formed by the potters' view of the craft as functional and are inherent to their method of shaping the ware. Because the potter expects to make many utilitarian pots, he or she turns a series of one shape — twenty casseroles or a hundred mugs — completing each form on the wheel. The turning is rapid, deftly economical. Because each form is completed o., the wheel without later trimming, the spontaneous integrity of the pot's shaping is caught in a swift moment. Pots shaped completely by the turning of plastic clay are, of necessity, wide based, giving them an earth bound, practical quality.

Overall, the production processes, even when aided by mechanical means, follow the inherent rhythms of earlier patterns, from the digging of clay in dry season, daily turning and periodic firing, to passing skills from one generation to the next. Many potters agree with one who says, "It's just something to make a living." But, it is not a living that many, once involved in it, have given up.

Suggested reading

This article presents background information for the exhibition *Southeastern Pottery*, organized by the Office of Folklore Programs for the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service. The exhibition will open June 27 in the National Museum of American History, adjacent to the Festival Site, and continue until August 19.
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