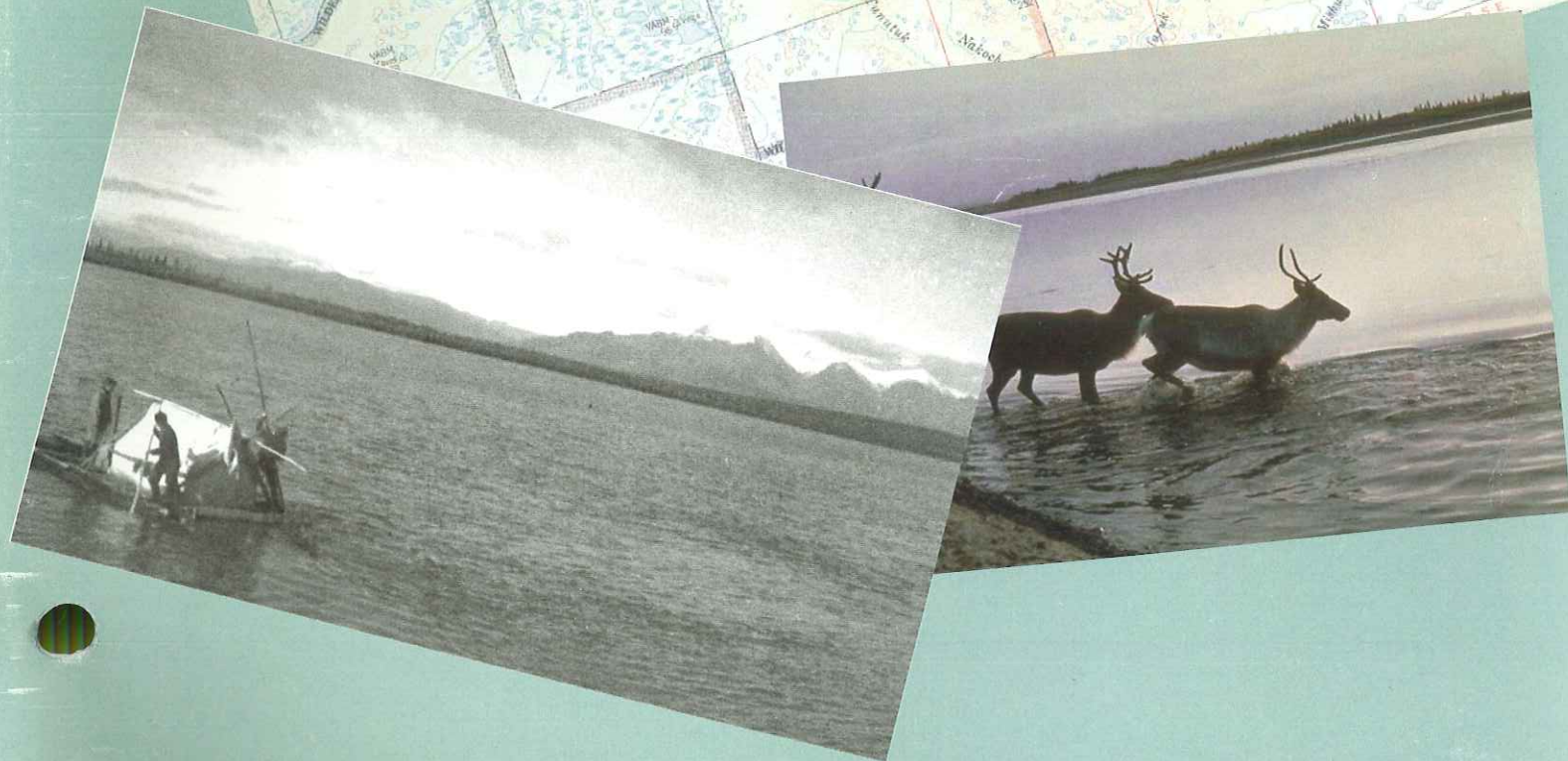


Land, Landscapes and Landmarks

Alaska Anthropological Association

***29th Annual Meeting
April 4-6, 2002***



PROGRAM ERRATA AND LAST-MINUTE CHANGES
Alaska Anthropological Association - 29th Annual Meeting, April 4-6, 2002

THURSDAY

SESSION 4: HAINES ROOM - National Historic Landmarks (cont.)

Change presentation time

- 3:30 Kiska WW II Battlefield, Aleutian Islands, Alaska - Charles Mobley (Charles Mobley and Associates) - *NOT 3:20*

SATURDAY

SESSION 16: KENAI/DENALI ROOM - Beringian Connections in the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene

Change presentation times

- 9:30 Origins of Beringian Maritime Adaptations: An Archeological Enigma - E. James Dixon (U Colo Museum and Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research) *NOT 9:20*
- 9:50 Final Pleistocene Siberian and Alaskan Record: A Comparative Study of Prehistoric Adaptation Strategies - Sergey A. Vasil'ev (Institute for the History of Material Culture, St. Petersburg) *NOT 9:40*
- 10:10 Northeast Asia Cultural Development Scenario in Late Pleistocene - Early Holocene: Transformation, Evolution, Replacement, Or Change? - S. B. Slobodin (Russian Academy of Sciences, Magadan) *NOT 10:00*
- 10:30 BREAK *NOT 10:20*
- 10:50 Wrangel Enigma: Looking for New Research Perspectives - Dmitriy Gerasimov (Peter the Great Museum of Anth and Ethnography, Kunstkamera) *NOT 10:40*
- 11:10 On the Typological Variety of Upper Paleolithic Microcores in South Siberia - Sergey Lisitsyn (Institute for the History of Material Culture, St. Petersburg) *NOT 11:00*
- 11:30 Archaeology and Paleoecology of Zhokhov Island: Interdisciplinary Studies in 2000 and 2001 - Daniel Odess (UAF) et al. *NOT 11:20*

SESSION 17: JUNEAU ROOM - Contributed Papers in Archaeology

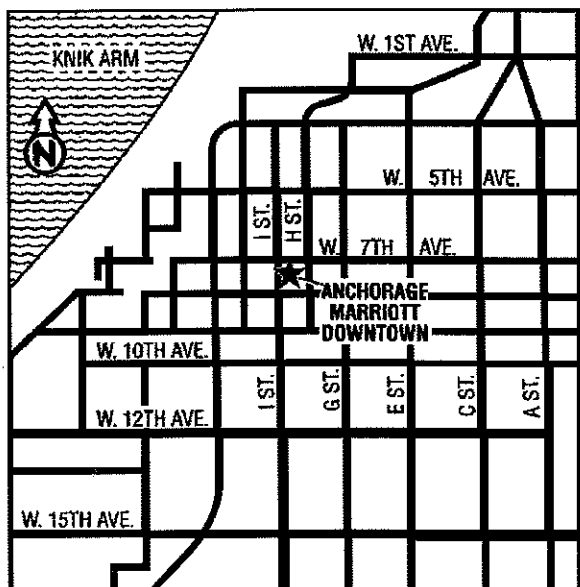
Cancelled Paper:

- 8:30 Sprucing Up Houses: An Interdisciplinary Investigation of 18th-Century Labrador Inuit Use of Plants and Animals - Susan A. Kaplan (Bowdoin College), Jim Woollett, Rosanne D'Arrigo, Brendan Buckley, Allison Bain, and Cynthia Zutter

SESSION 20: JUNEAU ROOM - Contributed Papers in Archaeology (cont.)

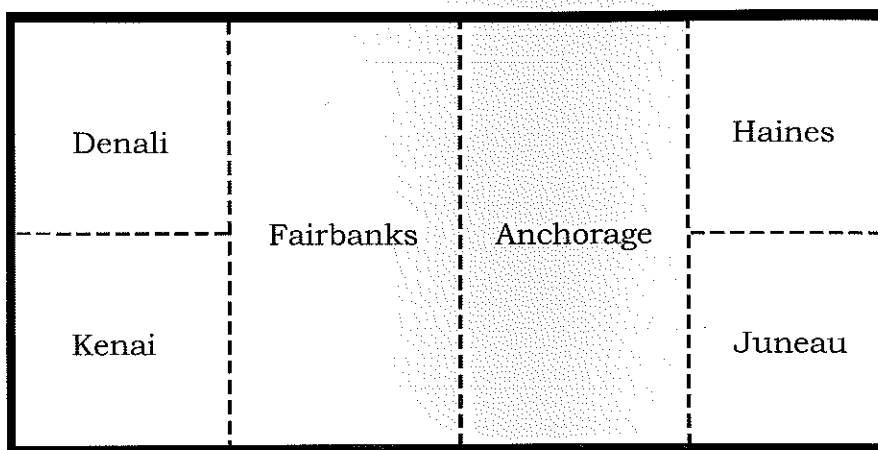
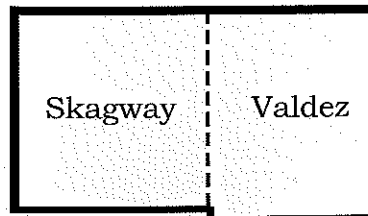
Change title and author:

- 2:20 Tr'ocheh and Forty Mile Sites Stone Technology - Isabelle Corriveau (Parks Canada) and T.J. Hammer (Hammerstone Consulting)



Parking

Valet parking is available for hotel guests at the 7th Avenue entrance. Fee is \$10.00 daily. Parking is also available at the nearby parking deck garage at 6th and 'M' Streets for \$5.00 (8 hours) daily.



Registration Table Schedule (Upper Lobby)

April 3 5PM - 8PM
 April 4 7:30AM - 4PM
 April 5 7:30AM - 4PM
 April 6 7:30AM - 12PM

Book/Poster Room Schedule (Skagway/Valdez)

April 4 8AM - 5PM
 April 5 8AM - 5PM
 April 6 8AM - 4:30PM

Preview Room (See Registration Desk for Information)

April 4 7AM - 4PM This room is available for practicing and for previewing slides and
 April 5 7AM - 4PM computer presentations. See personnel at the registration desk for
 April 6 7AM - 12PM access.

SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3

EVENING:

Registration Open, Marriott Upper Lobby, 5:00 p.m.

Reception and No-host Bar, Marriott Upper Lobby, 6:00-8:00 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4

	<i>JUNEAU ROOM</i>	<i>HAINES ROOM</i>	<i>KENAI/DENALI ROOM</i>
MORNING	Session 1 - Contributed Papers in Ethnohistory and Oral History - 8:30-10:10 a.m.	Session 2 - National Historic Landmarks: Research, Preservation, and Education - 8:30-11:50 a.m.	Session 3 - Ipiutak: People, Place, and Time - 8:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
LUNCH 12:00-1:30 p.m.			
AFTERNOON	Session 7 - Adamagan: Current Perspectives on a First Millenium BC Aleut Town on the Lower Alaska Peninsula - 2:00-5:00 p.m.	Session 4 - National Historic Landmarks (cont.) - 1:30-3:40 p.m. Session 5 - In Memory of David Hopkins - 4:30-6:00	Session 6 - Ipiutak (cont.) - 1:30- 2:30 p.m.
EVENING Reception at Native Heritage Center, 7:00-9:00 p.m.			

FRIDAY, APRIL 5

	<i>JUNEAU ROOM</i>	<i>HAINES ROOM</i>	<i>KENAI/DENALI ROOM</i>
MORNING	Session 8 - Contributed Papers in Applied Anthropology - 8:10 a.m.-12:10 p.m.	Session 10 - Contributed Papers in Historic Archaeology - 8:30-11:50 a.m.	Session 9 - Symposium in Honor of Douglas D. Anderson - 8:30-11:50 a.m.
LUNCH 12:00-1:30 p.m.			
AFTERNOON	Session 13 - Crossroads of Ethnography and Archeology: Theories and Methods in Studying Land, Landmarks, and Landscapes - 2:00-5:30 p.m.	Session 12 - The Hot Springs Site and Western Alaska Prehistory: A Symposium in Honor of Atsuko and Hiroaki Okada - 1:30-4:50 p.m.	Session 11 - Symposium in Honor of Douglas D. Anderson (cont.) - 2:00-3:30 p.m.
Alaska Journal of Anthropology Board Meeting, Marriott Bar, 5:00 p.m.			Session 14: Kenai/Denali Room - "Landscape," "Animals," and the Law - 3:35-5:30 p.m.
EVENING - Award Banquet and Dancing to Athabaskan Fiddlers, ANCHORAGE/FAIRBANKS ROOMS, 6:00-10:00 p.m.			

SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE (cont.)

SATURDAY, APRIL 6

	<i>JUNEAU ROOM</i>	<i>HAINES ROOM</i>	<i>KENAI/DENALI ROOM</i>
MORNING	Session 17 - Contributed Papers in Archaeology - 8:30-11:50 a.m.	Session 15 - Land, Landscape, and Culture Change: Current Topics in Economic Anthropology - 8:30-10:20 a.m.	Session 16 - Kenai/Denali Room - Beringian Connections in the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene - 8:30-11:40 a.m.
LUNCH 12:00-2:00 p.m., Keynote Speaker: George Smith, ANCHORAGE ROOM			
AFTERNOON	Session 20 - Contributed Papers in Archaeology (cont.) - 2:00-3:20 p.m.	Session 18 - Relict Cultural Landscapes in Alaska - 2:00-3:00 p.m.	Session 19 - Beringian Connections in the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene (cont.) - 2:00-3:00 p.m.
Session 23, SKAGWAY/VALDEZ ROOM - Poster presentations with their authors - 2:00-4:00 p.m.		Session 21 - Workshop: Artifact Photography for Presentation and Publication - 3:10-5:00 p.m.	Session 22 - Friends of Archaeology and Ethnology at the University of Alaska Museum Working Group - 3:00-4:30 p.m.
			Alaska Anthropological Association Business Meeting, 5:00-6:00 p.m.
EVENING Belzoni Society Meeting, Chilkoot Charlie's on Spenard, 8:00 p.m. to ???			

FINAL PROGRAM
29TH MEETING OF THE ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,
MARRIOTT HOTEL, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, APRIL 4-6, 2002

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3 - EVENING

- 5:00 **Registration Open, Upper Lobby**
6:00-8:00 **Reception and No-host Bar, Upper Lobby**

THURSDAY, APRIL 4 - MORNING

SESSION 1: JUNEAU ROOM

Contributed Papers in Ethnohistory and Oral History Chair: Robert E. King (BLM)

- 8:30 *Qayaqtaġuŋiqtuag* and *K'etetaalkkaanee*: A Comparison of Two Northern Story Cycles - William Sheppard (Sheppard Research)
- 8:50 "Slim" Williams (1881-1974): The Man Who Promoted Alaska - Robert E. King (BLM)
- 9:10 Divine Inspiration: Inventing Religious Terminology across the Arctic - Anna Berge (Alaska Native Language Center, UAF) and Lawrence Kaplan (ANLC, UAF)
- 9:30 The 1797 Battle of Kenai: A Case of Human Agency in Colonial Conflict - Alan Boraas (Kenai Peninsula College)
- 9:50 Estimating Casualties for the Aleut Resistance, 1763-1775 - Matt O'Leary (BIA-ANCSA)

SESSION 2: HAINES ROOM

National Historic Landmarks: Research, Preservation, and Education Organizers: Becky Saleeby (NPS) and Janet Clemens (NPS)

- 8:30 Opening Remarks - Becky Saleeby (NPS)
- 8:40 National Historic Landmarks in the Great Land: Legacies of Alaska's Past - Janet Clemens (NPS)
- 9:10 A Preliminary Report of Radiocarbon Dates and Occupation Surfaces from the Lower Midden Deposits of the Mink Island Site (XMK-030), 7,500-4,000 BP - Jeanne Schaaf (NPS)
- 9:30 Advances in Knowledge of the Significance of Palugvik, a National Historic Landmark Site and District in Prince William Sound - Linda Yarborough (USDA Forest Service)
- 9:50 Exhibiting Landmarks: The Making of "Fragile Treasures Linking Generation to Generation, National Historic Landmarks in Northern Alaska" - Amber Ridington (Western Kentucky U)
- 10:10 BREAK
- 10:30 The Westernmost National Historical Landmark - Herbert Anungazuk (NPS)

- 10:50 Lessons Learned at Castle Hill (American Flag Raising Site NHL): Implications for Trade and Industry in Russian America - Dave McMahan (OHA)
- 11:10 National Historic Monuments in Lake Clark Katmai National Park and Preserve: Brooks River and Kijik Archeological Districts - Dale Vinson (NPS)
- 11:30 A Cautionary Tale from Skagway - Doreen Cooper (R & D Consulting)

SESSION 3: KENAI/DENALI ROOM

Ipiutak: People, Place and Time Organizers: Jennifer Newton (UAF) and Dan Odess ((UA Museum/UAF)

- 8:00 A View of Northeast Asia at the Beginning of the Christian Era - Sergei Slobodin (Northeast Interdisciplinary Research Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences)
- 8:20 Some Results and Perspectives of Excavation in the Bering Strait Area - S.A.Arutiunov (Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Russian Academy of Sciences)
- 8:40 Human Settlement in the Kamchatka River Basin in the Last 2000 Years - Nikolai Krenke, Institute of Archaeology, Russian Academy of Sciences)
- 9:00 The Paleo-Metal Period in the North of Far East Siberia - Alexander Lebedintsev (Northeast Interdisciplinary Research Institute, Magadan)
- 9:20 Traditions of Okhotsk Culture Pottery-Making in the Context of Adaptation - Irina S. Zhushchikhovskaya (Institute of History, Archaeology, and Ethnography of Peoples of Far East, Vladivostok)
- 9:40 Distribution and Characteristics of Wood Resources in Bering Strait: Implications for Ipiutak Time - Claire Alix (Alaska Quaternary Center and UA Museum)
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 Artistic Styles of Ancient Bering Strait Ivory Carving: Evidence for Reconstruction of Cultural and Ethnic Patterns Between Different Inuit Groups of the Region - Mikhail Bronshtein (State Museum of Oriental Art, Moscow)
- 10:40 Health, Gender, and Violence in the Prehistory of Point Hope - Ligia Benedetto Giardini (U of São Paulo, Brasil) and Sabine Eggers (U of São Paulo, Brasil)
- 11:00 Pattern and Practice: Death at Ipiutak - Jennifer I. M. Newton (UAF)
- 11:20 New Radiocarbon Dates From an Interior ASTt Site in the Arctic Foothills of Northern Alaska - Joshua D. Reuther (UAF/NLUR), S. Craig Gerlach (UAF), and Carol Gelvin-Reymiller (UAF/NLUR)

- 1:40 The Ipiutak Collapse as Viewed From the Trees: Adverse Weather After AD 900 - Valerie Barber (UAF) and Owen K. Mason (UAA)

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

SESSION 4: HAINES ROOM

National Historic Landmarks: Research, Preservation, and Education (cont.) Organizers: Becky Saleeby (NPS) and Janet Clemens (NPS)

- 1:30 Kennecott National Historic Landmark: Managing a Cultural Landscape - Anne Worthington (NPS)
- 1:50 Making a Lasting Impression: Remembering the Forgotten War at the Aleutian World War II NHL Visitor Center - Linda Cook (NPS)
- 2:10 Cleaning Up National Historic Landmarks - Diane Hanson (USACE)
- 2:30 BREAK
- 2:50 Basic Truths - Michael Yarborough (Cultural Resources Consultants)
- 3:10 2001 Archeological Monitoring at Fort Glenn National Historic Landmark, Eastern Umnak Island - Yvonne Meyer (Cultural Resources Consultants)
- 3:20 Kiska WW II Battlefield, Aleutian Islands, Alaska - Charles Mobley (Charles Mobley and Associates)

SESSION 5: HAINES ROOM

In Memory of David Hopkins Organizer: Becky Saleeby

- 4:30 Screening of Video, *Journey of Discovery* - Jeanne Schaaf (NPS)
- 5:00 Remembrances of David Hopkins - Dan O'Neill, author of *Hopkins' Bridge*, and other speakers; friends are encouraged to share stories about Dave

SESSION 6: KENAI/DENALI ROOM

Ipiutak: People, Place and Time (cont.) Organizers: Jennifer Newton (UAF) and Dan Odess (UAF Museum/UAF)

- 1:30 Ipiutak: an Anthropological Constant - Susan L. Steen (U of Alberta)
- 1:50 A View From Point Hope: The Ipiutak Project - Andrew Tooyak (The Ipiutak Project, Point Hope) and Pinky Tooyak (The Ipiutak Project)
- 2:10 Discussants: Don Dumond (U of Oregon) and Owen K Mason (UAA)

SESSION 7: JUNEAU ROOM

Adamagan: Current Perspectives on a First Millennium BC Aleut Town on the Lower Alaska Peninsula Organizer: Herbert D. G. Maschner (Idaho State U)

- 2:00 Dating, Stratigraphy, and the 1200 Year Primary Occupation of Adamagan - Herbert D. G. Maschner (Idaho State U)
- 2:20 End of an Era: Landscape Change and the Abandonment of Adamagan - James W. Jordan (Antioch New England Graduate School)
- 2:40 Intersite and Intrasite Comparisons of Adamagan House Floors - Garrett Knudsen (Idaho State U)
- 3:00 Adamagan, Episode II: Attacking the Bones - Laura Smith (Idaho State U)
- 3:20 BREAK
- 3:40 An Analysis of the Fishing Economy at Adamagan - Amber Tews (Idaho State U)
- 4:00 The Stone Tool Technology of Adamagan - Tara Gauthier (Idaho State U)
- 4:20 Altered Plant Communities on the Lower Alaska Peninsula: a Hypothesis for Humans as Ecosystem Engineers - David R. Johnson (Idaho State U)
- 4:40 Adamagan on the Regional Landscape - Herbert D. G. Maschner (Idaho State U) and James W. Jordan (Antioch New England Graduate School)

THURSDAY, APRIL 4 - EVENING

7:00-9:00 Reception at Alaska Native Heritage Center

FRIDAY, APRIL 5 - MORNING

SESSION 8: JUNEAU ROOM

Contributed Papers in Applied Anthropology Chair: Kaerin S. Stephens (UAA)

- 8:10 The Doctor Will See You Now: Telemedicine in Western Alaska - Kaerin S. Stephens (UAA)
- 8:30 Sex and Violence in Depictions of "Indians" - Gregory A. Reinhardt (U of Indianapolis)
- 8:50 Distance Makes the Heart Grow Fonder: Exploring the Phenomenon of Distance Activism - Julie Raymond-Yakoubian (UAF)
- 9:10 Yakutat Surf and Turf with Berries on the Side: Subsistence Patterns in 2001 - Robert Schroeder (USDA Forest Service) and Judith Ramos (Yakutat Tlingit Tribe)

- 9:30 Will the Best Manager Please Stand Up: The Struggle for Tribal Involvement in the Research and Monitoring Efforts Surrounding the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill - Patty Brown-Schwalenberg (Chugach Regional Resources Commission)
- 9:50 BREAK
- 10:10 Dynamics of Indigenous Collaboration in Alaska - Aron L. Crowell (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution)
- 10:30 King Island Cares for its People - Deanna Kingston (Oregon State U)
- 10:50 Community Participation in Research or Research Participation in Community: Examples from Siberia and the Russian Far East - David Koester (UAF)
- 11:10 Participation by Itelmens in Excavations of their Past - Nikolai Krenke (Institute of Archeology, Russian Academy of Sciences)
- 11:30 The Festival Alkhalalalai in the New Ideology of Itelmens - Olga Mourashko (Moscow State University, IWGIA)

SESSION 9: KENAI/DENALI ROOM

Symposium in Honor of Douglas D. Anderson Organizers: E. James Dixon (U of Colorado) and Robert Gal (NPS)

- 8:30 Who, What, When, Where--Forty-five Years of Arctic Archaeology at the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology and Brown University - David W. Gregg (Haffenreffer Museum, Brown U)
- 8:50 Forming Traditions: Douglas Anderson and 5000 Years of Prehistory in the Noatak Drainage - Julie Esdale (Brown U)
- 9:10 Rediscovery of the NR-5 Site: A "New" Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Site on the Noatak River, Northwest Alaska - Jeff Rasic (Washington State U)
- 9:30 Providence and Frugality: Tools for High Latitude Living - Robert Gal (NPS)
- 9:50 Stone Age House Recycling in Lapland - Jarmo Kankaanpaa (Veikkola, Finland)
- 10:10 Why Bother Analyzing Quartz Debitage? - Tuija Rankama (U of Helsinki, Finland)
- 10:30 BREAK
- 10:50 An Early Arctic Small Tool Tradition Structure From Interior Northwestern Alaska - Daniel Odess (UAF/UA Museum)
- 11:10 Archeological Survey of Glaciers and Snow Fields - E. James Dixon (U of Colorado)

- 11:30 Things Were Never the Same Again: Post-contact Spatial and Social Organization at Point Hope
- Mary A. Larson (U of Nevada)

SESSION 10: HAINES ROOM

Contributed Papers in Historic Archaeology Organizer: Catherine Williams (NLUR)

- 8:30 Yaachox Bluff, an Examination of a Rock Art Site in Interior Alaska and Local Oral History -
Martin Gutoski (UAF)
- 8:50 Livin' Good in Livengood: A History of the Tolovana District and Synopsis of its Archaeological
Potential - Kristjan W. M. Farnen (NLUR)
- 9:10 The Beck Site: A Klondike Gold Rush Era Cabin Residence Near Eagle, Alaska - Robert A.
Sattler (Tanana Chiefs Conference) and Thomas E. Gillispie (TCC)
- 9:30 The Hollembaek Site (XBD-201): An Early 20th Century Miner's Cache Near Delta Junction -
Patricia Browne (UAA) and Dave McMahan (DNR OHA)
- 9:50 Twilight of a Settlement: Archeological Investigations at Coldfoot, an Isolated Mining Town -
Robin O. Mills (BLM) and Mary Ann Sweeney (UAF)
- 10:10 BREAK
- 10:30 "It's Bigger than a Breadbox": Identifying Feature Types Associated with Historic Mining-
related Ditches - Stacie McIntosh (NPS)
- 10:50 Archaeology of the WAMCATS: Alaska's Pioneer Telegraph System - Morgan Blanchard (U of
Nevada, Reno)
- 11:10 Military Prefabricated Buildings: A Brief History and Guide for Field Identification of Remains -
Catherine M. Williams (NLUR)
- 11:30 Recent Cultural Resource Inventory by the Bureau of Land Management in the Central Area -
Howard L. Smith (BLM)

FRIDAY, APRIL 5 - AFTERNOON

SESSION 11: KENAI/DENALI ROOM

Symposium in Honor of Douglas D. Anderson (cont.) Organizers: E. James Dixon (U of Colorado)
and Robert Gal (NPS)

- 2:00 Integrating Aboriginal Values and Knowledge into Sustainable Forest Management Through
Ecological and Social Research - Clifford G. Hickey (U of Alberta)
- 2:20 Controversies and Concepts in the Illegal Antiquities Trade: Educational and Teaching
Perspectives - Harold D. Juli (Connecticut College)

2:40 The Future of Arctic Research: A Case Study in Subsistence Studies Among Saami Reindeer Herders - Robert Wheelersburg (Elizabethtown College, PA, and Umea U, Sweden)

3:00 Commentary - Douglas D. Anderson (Brown U)

SESSION 12: HAINES ROOM

The Hot Springs Site and Western Alaska Prehistory: A Symposium in Honor of Atsuko and Hiroaki Okada Organizer: Herbert D. G. Maschner (Idaho State U)

1:30 Introductions of Atsuko and Hiroaki Okada - William Workman (UAA)

1:40 The Hot Springs Village Site: Is it Unique or Common in the Area? - Hiroaki Okada and Atsuko Okada

2:00 The Hot Springs Site and Western Alaska Peninsula Archaeology - Herbert D. G. Maschner (Idaho State U)

2:20 A View of Hot Springs from the Aleutian Islands - Allen P. McCartney (U of Arkansas)

2:40 ASTt at Port Moller? Don E. Dumond (U of Oregon)

3:00 BREAK

3:20 Flakes, Fried Eggs, and Doughnuts: Basalt Debitage Analysis along the Aleutian Range - Brian W. Hoffman (U of Wisconsin) and D. Randall Cooper (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

3:40 Paleoecology of the Hot Springs Site: Integrating the Faunal Analyses - David R. Yesner (UAA)

4:00 Climate and Landscape Change in the Port Moller Region - James W. Jordan (Antioch New England Graduate School)

4:20 Discussion - William Workman (UAA)

SESSION 13: JUNEAU ROOM

Crossroads of Ethnography and Archeology: Theories and Methods in Studying Land, Landmarks, and Landscapes Organizer: Daniel Monteith (U of Alaska Southeast - Juneau)

2:00 Sea Level Modeling and Coastal Migration Theories - Lucas E. Gamble (UAS-Juneau)

2:20 The Archeological and Paleontological Role of the Caves of Southeast Alaska - Barbara Morgan (UAS-Juneau)

2:40 Studying My Ancestors: An Alaska Native Perspective at 49-PET-408 - Yarrow Varra (UAS-Juneau)

3:00 Linguistic Migration - Kimberly Unger (UAS-Juneau)

- 3:20 A Brief Overview of the Pictographs and Petroglyphs of Southeast Alaska - Matthew Brock UAS, Juneau)
- 3:40 BREAK
- 4:00 The Canoe: A Symbol of Culture and the Environment - Jeff Martinson (UAS-Juneau)
- 4:20 Assimilation Rather than Eradication as the Driving Force in the Development of the Chilkat Blanket - Luke Tabor (UAS-Juneau)
- 4:40 The Face of the Observer - Emily Walker (UAS-Juneau)
- 5:00 Discussant: Terry Fifield (District Archeologist, USDA Forest Service)

SESSION 14: KENAI/DENALI ROOM

"Landscape," "Animals," and the Law Organizers: Norman Easton (Yukon College, Whitehorse) and Paul Nadasdy (U of Wisconsin)

- 3:35 Landscape, "Animals," and the Law: Introduction- Norman Easton (Yukon College, Whitehorse) and Paul Nadasdy (U Wisconsin)
- 3:40 "White People Think 'Heritage' is a Bunch of Old Buildings:" "Heritage," Land, and Animals in the Southwest Yukon - Paul Nadasdy (U Wisconsin)
- 4:00 Construing "Conservation": Recent Conceptual Constructions and Their Distorting Application to Alaska Native Cultural Practices - Steve J. Langdon (UAA)
- 4:20 "It's Hard Enough to Control Yourself; It's Ridiculous to Think You Can Control Animals": Competing Views on "The Bush" in Contemporary Yukon - Norman A. Easton (Yukon College)
- 4:40 Dipnets, Fish Wheels, and Motorhomes: The Atna' and their Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Alaska's Copper River Fishery - Davin Holen (ADF&G, Division of Subsistence)
- 5:00 Interior Alaska Tribes and the US Military: Sacred Landscapes, Government-to-Government Consultation, and Regulatory Compliance - Jim Simon (Tanana Chiefs Conference), Carol Gelvin-Reymiller (TCC) and Karlene Leeper (USAF, 611th Air Support Group)

FRIDAY, APRIL 5 - EVENING

- 5:00 **Alaska Journal of Anthropology Board Meeting - Marriott Bar**
- 6:00-10:00 **Award Banquet and Dancing to Athabaskan Fiddlers - Anchorage/Fairbanks Rooms**

SATURDAY, APRIL 6 - MORNING



SESSION 15: HAINES ROOM

Land, Landscape, and Culture Change: Current Topics in Economic Anthropology Organizer: Daniel Monteith (U of Alaska Southeast - Juneau)

- 8:30 Social, Cultural and Economic Impacts of Ecotourism on Indigenous Ecuadorians - Annette Wright (UAS-Juneau)
- 8:50 Avoiding Common Pitfalls: A Look at the Uncertain Economic Future of Bonners Ferry, Idaho - Nick Cooley (UAS-Juneau)
- 9:10 Dual Systems of Care: Is Separate Equal? - Victoria Collins (UAS-Juneau)
- 9:30 Development of the Tobago Rainforest - Melissa Roberts (UAS, Juneau)
- 9:50 Discussant: Priscilla Schulte (UAS-Ketchikan)

SESSION 16: KENAI/DENALI ROOM

Beringian Connections in the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Organizers: Dan Odess (UA Museum/UAF) and Vladimir Pitulko (Institute for the History of Material Culture, RAS, St. Petersburg)

-  8:30 Usewear Analysis of the Stone Tools from Component I at Walker Road, a Late Pleistocene Archaeological Site in Central Alaska - Tom Flanigan (UAF)
- 8:50 Understanding Assemblage Variability in Interior Alaska: Beyond Type - Ben A. Potter (UAF and NLUR)
- 9:10 Activity Areas and Spatial Distributions at the Broken Mammoth Paleoindian Site, Big Delta, Alaska - Daniel E. Stone (UAA) and David R. Yesner (UAA)
- 9:20 Origins of Beringian Maritime Adaptations: An Archeological Enigma - E. James Dixon (U of Colorado Museum and Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research)
- 9:40 Final Pleistocene Siberian and Alaskan Record: A Comparative Study of Prehistoric Adaptation Strategies - Sergey A. Vasil'ev (Institute for the History of Material Culture, St. Petersburg)
- 10:00 Northeast Asia Cultural Development Scenario in Late Pleistocene - Early Holocene: Transformation, Evolution, Replacement, Or Change? - S. B. Slobodin (Russian Academy of Sciences, Magadan)
- 10:20 BREAK
-  10:40 Wrangel Enigma: Looking for New Research Perspectives - Dmitriy Gerasimov (Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, Kunstkamera)

11:00 On the Typological Variety of Upper Paleolithic Microcores in South Siberia - Sergey Lisitsyn (Institute for the History of Material Culture, St.Petersburg)

11:20 Archaeology and Paleoecology of Zhokhov Island: Interdisciplinary Studies in 2000 and 2001 - Daniel Odess (UAF) et al.

SESSION 17: JUNEAU ROOM

Contributed Papers in Archaeology Chair: Dale C. Slaughter (BIA)

8:30 Sprucing Up Houses: An Interdisciplinary Investigation of 18th-Century Labrador Inuit Use of Plants and Animals - Susan A. Kaplan (Bowdoin College), Jim Woollett, Rosanne D'Arrigo, Brendan Buckley, Allison Bain, and Cynthia Zutter

8:50 Smokehouses and Dwellings: Structures at an Interior Fish Camp, Kodiak Island, Alaska - Patrick Saltonstall (Alutiiq Museum), Robert Kopperl (Alutiiq Museum), and Amy Steffian (Alutiiq Museum)

9:10 Cooperative Archaeological Survey of the Middle Mulchatna River Valley: Results of the 2000-01 Investigations - John Branson (NPS) and Dave McMahan (OHA)

9:30 Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Interior of Bristol Bay: Preliminary Findings *or* Round Houses of the Nushagak? - Dale C. Slaughter (BIA) and K. Gregory Biddle (BIA)

9:50 BREAK

10:10 Excavations at Jack's Last Pingo: Late Denbigh on the Beaufort Sea? - Richard E. Reanier (Reanier & Associates) and Kristen E. Wenzel (Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute)

10:30 The Clovis Occupation of North America: Insights from Paleoeskimo Settlement of the Arctic - Michael Kunz (BLM, Fairbanks), Constance Adkins (BLM, Fairbanks), and Dale C. Slaughter (BIA)

10:50 The Faulkner Site: An Overview of an Early Holocene Lithic Assemblage--Dates and Data from Aurora Lagoon, Kachemak Bay, Alaska - Peter Zollars (Anchorage, AK) and Janet Klein (Homer, AK)

11:10 Case Studies in Material Science in Archaeology - Monica Shah (NPS)

11:30 Blood Residue Analysis and Alaskan Archaeology - Joshua D. Reuther (NLUR and UAF) and S. Craig Gerlach (UAF)

SATURDAY, APRIL 6 - NOON

12:00-2:00 **Luncheon, Anchorage Room - Speaker: George Smith**

SATURDAY APRIL 6 - AFTERNOON

SESSION 18: HAINES ROOM

Relict Cultural Landscapes in Alaska Organizer: Lance Foster (NPS)

2:00 Archaeology and the Cultural Landscapes Model - Lance Foster (NPS)

2:20 Methods in the Reconstruction of Dena'ina Geography - James Kari

2:40 Abandonment and Reoccupation at Nukleet, Northwest Alaska - Aaron Roberston (UA Museum)

SESSION 19: KENAI/DENALI ROOM

Beringian Connections in the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene (cont.) Organizers: Dan Odess (UA Museum/UAF) and Vladimir Pitulko (Institute for the History of Material Culture, RAS, St. Petersburg)

2:00 TBA - Ted Goebel (U of Nevada Reno)

2:20 Reevaluating Chard's Hypotheses on Amur/Alaskan Connections: Recent Artifactual, Faunal, and Human Osteological Data from the Early Neolithic Boisman II Site, Slavianka, Russia - David Yesner (UAA), Daniel E. Stone (UAA), Margie M. Goatley (UAA), Alexander N. Popov (Russian Far East U, Vladivostock), Olga Moreva (Russian Far East U), David Brodzhansky (Russian Far East U)

2:40 The Yana RHS Site: Exploring the Arctic 27,000 Years Ago - Vladimir Pitulko (Institute for the History of Material Culture, St. Petersburg), M. A. Anisimov (Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute, St. Petersburg), A.E. Basilyan, E. Yu. Giria (Institute for the History of Material Culture, St. Petersburg), P. A. Nikolsky, E. Yu. Pavlova (Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute, St. Petersburg), and V. E. Tumskoy

SESSION 20: JUNEAU ROOM

Contributed Papers in Archaeology (cont.) Chair: Robert D. Shaw

2:00 Survey Efforts in the Scottie Creek Valley, 2001 - Norman A. Easton (Yukon College) and Glen McKay (U of Victoria)

2:20 Hän Stone Technology - Isabelle Corriveau (Parks Canada)

2:40 Preservation and Analysis of Two Pictograph Sites in Lake Clark National Park (LACL): Preliminary Results from KEN-229 and SEL-006 - Melissa F. Baird (U of Oregon) and Madonna L. Moss (U of Oregon)

3:00 "Poor Fish": A Comparative Ethnoarchaeological Study of *Keggiinalek* (Woman's Knife) Use at an Active Fish Camp in Western Alaska - Lisa Frink, (U Wisconsin), Brian W. Hoffman (U Wisconsin), and Robert D. Shaw (Anchorage, AK)

SESSION 21: HAINES ROOM

3:10-5:00 Workshop: Artifact Photography for Presentation and Publication Organizer: Gregory A. Reinhardt (U of Indianapolis)

SESSION 22: KENAI/DENALI ROOM

3:00-4:30 Friends of Archaeology and Ethnology at the University of Alaska Museum Working Group Organizer: Daniel Odess (U of Alaska Museum)

SESSION 23: SKAGWAY/VALDEZ ROOM

2:00-4:00 Posters (posters will be there throughout the meeting, but the presenters will be present during this session)

Tom's Bench Site (XHP-468) - Core and Blade Technology in the Noatak River Drainage of Northwest Alaska - Rita Eagle (Anchorage)

Pictographs of the Seward Peninsula, Alaska - Matt Ganley (Bering Straits Foundation)

Technology, Subsistence, and Settlement During the Early Holocene in Central Alaska - C. E. Holmes (OHA and UAA) and B. A. Potter (UAF)

Preliminary Analysis on Sourcing Clay Sediments Used in Pottery Production at Kukulik, Saint Lawrence Island - Diana Jozwik (UAF, Department of Geology and Geophysics)

Conservation of Organics by Passivation Polymer Technology: Practical Observations from the Castle Hill Collection - Dave McMahan (OHA)

Native Place Names of Southwest Alaska - Southeast Native Subsistence Commission (Juneau) and Thomas Thornton (St. Lawrence U)

5:00-6:00 KENAI/DENALI ROOM: Business Meeting, Alaska Anthropological Association

ABSTRACTS

BANQUET ENTERTAINMENT AND KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Mishler, Craig (Vadzaih Unlimited) Bill Stevens (Fort Yukon), and Virgil Titus (Minto) - **The Metal That Sings**
Put on your dancing shoes and enjoy a festive evening of old-time Athabaskan fiddle music. As introduced by Craig Mishler, author of the *The Crooked Stovepipe*, we will be treated to guest musicians from Interior villages led by Bill Stevens, originally of Fort Yukon. Their lively dance tunes and songs include both upriver and downriver styles, going back to the days of the Hudson's Bay Company in the 1840s and coming up to country standards of the 1950s. AWARDS BANQUET, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, ANCHORAGE/FAIRBANKS ROOMS, 6:00-10:00 P.M.

Smith, George (Associate Director, Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service) - **Changing Career Paths and Archaeology in the New Millennium**

The discipline of archaeology has changed over the past three decades. In addition to research skills, archaeologists must be cognizant of issues dealing with stewardship, diverse pasts, social relevance, ethics and values, written and oral communication and real work problem solving because archaeology is being called upon to provide data to help manage, in the public interest, the non-renewable resource we call our national heritage. This brings with it the need for new and/or modified skills, knowledge, and abilities to meet the challenges of the profession as practiced in all its diverse applications within the context of a global patrimony. LUNCHEON, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, ANCHORAGE ROOM, 12:00-2:00 P.M.

SYMPOSIA

Dixon, E. James (U of Colorado) and Robert Gal (National Park Service) - **Symposium in Honor of Douglas D. Anderson**

This symposium recognizes Douglas Anderson's lifetime contribution to Alaskan anthropology. Dr. Anderson has served on Brown University's faculty since 1965 and remains active in teaching and research. He began his Alaskan career as a student of Louis Giddings, excavating at Cape Krusenstern. Following Giddings' untimely death in 1964, Dr. Anderson undertook the formidable task of completing Giddings' research at Cape Krusenstern and Onion Portage. He is widely recognized as the foremost expert in the archeology and ethnology of northwest Alaska. Douglas Anderson has been a mentor to many northern anthropologists, sharing his knowledge and creativity with students, friends, and colleagues. SESSION 9, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 8:30 - 11:50 A.M.; SESSION 11, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 2:00 P.M. - 3:30 P.M.

Easton, Norman (Yukon College, Whitehorse) and Paul Nadasdy (U of Wisconsin) - **"Landscape," "Animals," and the Law**

For many northern aboriginal people, the bush is a sentient place charged by powerful spiritual and symbolic significance, as opposed to Euro-Americans' inert Euclidean space housing a collection of "resources." The role conceptual differences play in structuring interpersonal and aboriginal-state relations has become increasingly evident with the rise of aboriginal land claims and of resource co-management regimes. The lack of shared understanding of concepts such as "land" and "animal" has led to difficulties in negotiating, implementing, and enforcing laws, regulations, and agreements. This symposium explores how such conceptual differences play themselves out in contemporary legal, political, and personal contexts. SESSION 14, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 3:35-5:30 P.M.

Foster, Lance (NPS) - Relict Cultural Landscapes in Alaska

Archaeologists have been hearing for some time about the term "cultural landscapes," usually in regards to lands administered by the National Park Service. Reactions range from "What is that exactly?" to "We've been doing that for years!" This session is designed to produce an overview of the cultural landscape model, how it applies in the National Park Service as a program, and how it relates to archaeological concerns, especially how it might usefully apply to interdisciplinary work. In terms of archaeological research, it is most closely aligned to settlement patterns, catchment studies, migration routes, ethnogeography, and past environments... in short, how people relate to and see their environment as a system, physical, techno-economic, and ideological, and the physical remnants of those systems as imprints on the landscape. SESSION 18, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, HAINES ROOM, 2:00-3:00 P.M.

Maschner, Herbert D. G. (Idaho State U) - Adamagan: Current Perspectives on a First Millennium BC Aleut Town on the Lower Alaska Peninsula.

The Adamagan site in Morzhovoi Bay on the lower Alaska Peninsula has been the recent focus of excavations by the Lower Alaska Peninsula Project. Over 70m² have been excavated on a village site that covers nearly 140,000 m², which includes over 800 surface depressions. New AMS dates tie the bulk of the Adamagan occupation to a period from 1000 BC to AD 100. Paleoecological and geomorphological investigations identified ancient shorelines, tying the occupation to sea levels higher than modern levels. This symposium will present new analyses of the fauna, lithic technology, stratigraphy, paleoecology, house floors, and other data. SESSION 7, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, JUNEAU ROOM, 2:00-5:00 P.M.

Maschner, Herbert D. G. (Idaho State U) - The Hot Springs Site and Western Alaska Prehistory: A Symposium in Honor of Atsuko and Hiroaki Okada

During the 1970s and 1980s, Atsuko and Hiroaki Okada led excavations at one of the most important village sites in the Bering Sea region. Spanning over 4000 years of occupation, the Hot Springs site has been the center of discussions on the origins of villages, Aleut and Eskimo ethnogenesis, as a focal point of regional prehistoric interaction spheres, and for the development of maritime adaptations. This symposium investigates the importance of the research conducted by the Okadas by showing the relevance of the Hot Springs site to all discussions of the prehistory of the Bering Sea and north Pacific. SESSION 12, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 1:30-4:50 P.M.

Monteith, Daniel (U of Alaska Southeast - Juneau) - Crossroads of Ethnography and Archeology: Theories and Methods in Studying Land, Landmarks, and Landscapes

This session will investigate recent theories and methods used in cultural anthropology and archeology in Southeast Alaska. Specific topics will include the peopling and migration of the coast, use of archeology and ethnography in documenting cultural histories, and contemporary issues about archeology and social change. SESSION 13, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 2:00-5:30 P.M.

Monteith, Daniel (U of Alaska Southeast - Juneau) - Land, Landscape, and Culture Change: Current Topics in Economic Anthropology

This session will examine the impacts of heritage tourism, eco-tourism, and other forms of economic development on the culture and the landscape of various regions of the world. Topics will focus on how identity and culture is reasserted and reinforced in light of these new development plans. Avenues of new research and methods will be explored. SESSION 15, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, HAINES ROOM, 8:30-10:20 A.M.

Newton, Jennifer (UAF) and Dan Odess (UA Museum/UAF) - Ipiutak: People, Place and Time

In 1939, Helge Larsen, Froelich Rainey, and Louis Giddings discovered and began to excavate the Ipiutak-type site at Point Hope. In the years since the publication of their work (1948), data bearing on our understanding of the Ipiutak culture has expanded considerably, with research focused on such key topics as dating, subsistence, settlement patterns, political relations with other cultures, biological

relationships with other people(s), religion and iconography, and Ipiutak origins and their ultimate fate. This symposium will bring together an international group of scholars working on Ipiutak and related issues to discuss the results of recent research. SESSION 3, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 8:00 A.M.-12:00 P.M.; SESSION 6, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 1:30-2:30 P.M.

Odess, Daniel (U of Alaska Museum) - Friends of Archaeology and Ethnology at the University of Alaska Museum Working Group

The University of Alaska Museum serves as the repository for historic and prehistoric collections from lands throughout Alaska. Over the next three years the Museum will expand dramatically, adding new facilities, galleries, and collections-storage space. We expect this session to be held annually. This year's informal round-table discussion will continue the dialogue begun last year between Museum staff and various stakeholders including archaeologists, researchers, and members of the public. Discussion topics include new repository fees and curation guidelines, recent additions to the Archaeology and Ethnology collections, and expected impacts of construction activities on access to collections during the Museum's expansion. SESSION 22, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 3:00-4:30 P.M.

Odess, Dan (UA Museum/UAF) and Vladimir Pitulko (Institute for the History of Material Culture, RAS, St. Petersburg) - Beringian Connections in the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene

Western Beringia has long been seen as the logical source area for peoples colonizing the New World, though clear evidence has remained elusive. More recently there has been recognition that the cultural relationships between Eastern and Western Beringia have been dynamic, with ideas, information, technology and people moving in both directions at various times. Emphasizing recent discoveries in the archaeology of Western Beringia, this session will focus on the connections or lack thereof between different parts of Eastern and Western Beringia in the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene. SESSION 16, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 8:30-11:40 A.M.; SESSION 19, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 2:00-3:00 P.M.

Reinhardt, Gregory A. (U of Indianapolis) - Workshop: Artifact Photography for Presentation and Publication

This workshop repeats one that was presented at the 1998 aaa's in Anchorage, but I've learned and experimented with more things since then. Goal 1: for photographic novices, learn the basics--films, equipment you need, and what that equipment does. Goal 2: learn how to control light, focus, texture, and color. Goal 3: learn about other techniques that allow you to produce vibrant, interesting slides for presentations. NO FEE; handouts provided (replicating PowerPoint text being discussed). We won't be playing with cameras, set-ups, lighting; this is purely PowerPoint lecture with plenty of shots showing set-ups, lights, focusing, etc. SESSION 21, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, HAINES ROOM, 3:10-5:00 P.M.

Saleeby, Becky and Janet Clemens (National Park Service) - National Historic Landmarks: Research, Preservation, and Education

NHLs in Alaska: We're talking heritage and not hockey! This symposium will highlight recent research, preservation, and education efforts undertaken at several of Alaska's most significant prehistoric and historic places. Our National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) in Alaska are located throughout the state, from Kake to Barrow and from Eagle to Attu. SESSION 2, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, HAINES ROOM, 8:30-11:50 A.M.; SESSION 4, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, HAINES ROOM, 1:30-3:40 P.M.

Williams, Catherine (NLUR) - Contributed Papers in Historic Archaeology

Current research in the historic archaeology of Alaska including several studies of Gold Rush Era mining sites and prefabricated buildings from World War II. SESSION 10, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 8:30-11:50 A.M.

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Alix, Claire (Alaska Quaternary Center and UA Museum) - **Distribution and Characteristics of Wood Resources in the Bering Strait: Implications for Ipiutak Time**

Driftwood is the main source of wood in coastal Alaska and Chukotka. Addressing the amount of wood needed by communities, possible shortages, patterns of abundance, use and selection by coastal consumers, this paper presents the modern and prehistoric patterns of driftwood distribution in the Bering Strait. Fieldwork in summer 2001 recorded locations of driftwood abundance and characterized its composition. Archaeological collections, including wooden artifacts of Qitchevik (Golovin Bay, AD 550-650) are also analyzed. On the basis of climatic information for the 1st millennium A.D. and the results of archaeological analysis, we discuss the possible availability of wood during Ipiutak time. SESSION 3, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 9:40 A.M.

Anungazuk, Herbert (NPS) - **The Westernmost National Historical Landmark**

Wales is located strategically as it is a point where the hunter, the mammals, birds, and fish converge to play the ancient ritual of survival. Man and his prey have played an ancient role together, but little except what has survived over time. The land bore no other mark until world diplomacy appeared in the form of military sites, roads, and scars of urban necessity. Decisions on land ownership now play a role as a plaque showing a National Historic Landmark designation exists, but it may be the only reminder of its presence, as it has remained a subject of little discussion since it has been placed there. SESSION 2, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, HAINES ROOM, 10:30 A.M.

Arutiunov, S. A. (Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Russian Academy of Sciences) - **Some Results and Perspectives of Excavation in the Bering Strait Area**

Archaeological sites on the Asian side of Bering Strait include ancient cemeteries, dwelling sites, and monuments of stone, whale bone, polar bear and walrus skulls. Ekven is the largest such site, containing these and other features. Hundreds of burials have been excavated there, and work is now focused on dwellings and on salvaging areas being eroded by the increasingly aggressive surf. The latter include semi-subterranean houses and probably also some ritual structures. Research there since 1960 and at Uelen provides a basis for comparison, generalization, and conclusions about maritime adaptation and culture change over the past two millennia. SESSION 3, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 8:20 A.M.

Baird, Melissa F. (U of Oregon) and Madonna L. Moss (U of Oregon) - **Preservation and Analysis of Two Pictograph Sites in Lake Clark National Park (LACL): Preliminary Results from KEN-229 and SEL-006**

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve (LACL) contains a wealth of prehistoric archaeological data with enormous potential to shed light on the interactions and movements of the indigenous inhabitants. Two archaeological sites, Tuxedni Bay (KEN-229) and Clam Cove (SEL-006), contain pictographs that are rapidly deteriorating due to both natural and human actions. What is the significance of this rock art within the larger regional archaeological record? This paper presents preliminary analyses and photographs of these sites and the surrounding area. We hope to provide tangible solutions and strategies to address the immediate preservation needs of these fragile and irreplaceable sites. SESSION 20, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, JUNEAU ROOM, 2:40 P.M.

Barber, Valerie (UAF) and Owen K. Mason (UAA) - **The Ipiutak Collapse as Viewed From the Trees: Adverse Weather After AD 900**

Dendroclimatology allows the reconstruction of climate during and after the Ipiutak collapse ca. AD 900. To examine this relationship, we obtained wood from the Birnirk site collected by Owen Rye in 1948. The outer rings, 14C-dated to ca. AD 1000, establish that the sequences commenced AD 700. Tree ring growth records a major shift in the 9th century: from very high prior to AD 800, to extremely low, with unfavorable summer weather persisting for 100 years. This century witnessed region-wide coastal erosion

and increased storminess. Adverse weather apparently influenced the Ipiutak collapse. Growth conditions improved after AD 950. SESSION 3, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 11:40 A.M.

Berge, Anna (Alaska Native Language Center, UAF) and Lawrence Kaplan (ANLC, UAF) - Divine Inspiration: Inventing Religious Terminology across the Arctic

In West Greenlandic, the word "church" is *oqaluffik*, literally, "a place of much talking." In Aleut, a "house of prayer" is a *kamgaˆx*, related to the messenger feast tradition. The word for "angel" translates as "winged one" in Yup'ik, but as "a big breath" in Inuktitut. All across the Arctic, Eskimo and Aleut peoples found Native ways of expressing new religious concepts, but they did so in markedly different ways. In this paper, we compare terminology in order to shed light on the differences in the experiences of the various groups of speakers. SESSION 1, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, JUNEAU ROOM, 9:10 A.M.

Blanchard, Morgan (U of Nevada, Reno) - Archaeology of the WAMCATS: Alaska's Pioneer Telegraph System

Constructed between 1900 and 1904, the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System (WAMCATS) was the first telegraph system to connect Alaska to the contiguous United States. Stretching over 2000 Miles, WAMCATS linked Nome, Fairbanks, Fort Liscum (Valdez), and Fort Egbert (Eagle) to Vancouver and Seattle. Wireless communications replaced WAMCATS by 1911. A joint research project between the BLM and the University of Nevada Reno is underway to examine the archaeological record of WAMCATS within Alaska's Fortymile National Wild and Scenic River Corridor. Current research focuses on WAMCATS stations at Fort Egbert and on the north fork of the Fortymile River. SESSION 10, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 10:50 A.M.

Boraas, Alan (Kenai Peninsula College) - The 1797 Battle of Kenai: A Case of Human Agency in Colonial Conflict

When the Dena'ina attacked the Russian redoubt at Kenai in 1797, an estimated 120 people died in the conflict. The Dena'ina won, regaining control of their territory. Their victory diverted Russian colonial expansion to Sitka and contributed to the demise of the Russian America Company. Gibson has proposed that the RAC failed because of overextended lines of communication and inability to feed themselves in a European manner. In choosing a mainland capitol at Sitka instead of Kenai, the Russians were committed to regular travel across the Gulf of Alaska and abandoned the area of Alaska where subsistence agriculture was possible. SESSION 1, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, JUNEAU ROOM, 9:30 A.M.

Branson, John (NPS) and Dave McMahan (OHA) - Cooperative Archaeological Survey of the Middle Mulchatna River Valley: Results of the 2000-01 Investigations

During 2000 and 2001, a crew sponsored by the NPS, State, BIA, Lake and Peninsula Borough, Nondalton Village, Kijik Corporation, and Northern Wilderness Adventures conducted a reconnaissance of the middle Mulchatna River valley. The survey, partially grounded in 1980s ethnographic and linguistic studies, is the first ground survey in the middle Mulchatna region. The investigation identified approximately 30 sites, including rectangular multi-room house pits with associated features, historic cabin ruins, and a single lithic scatter. The house pits, near the historic western boundary of Dena'ina territory, are similar to Kijik and Kenai examples, yet with subtle architectural differences. SESSION 17, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, JUNEAU ROOM, 9:10 A.M.

Brock, Matthew (UAS, Juneau) - A Brief Overview of the Pictographs and Petroglyphs of Southeast Alaska

This paper will present an overview of the techniques, styles, locations, theories, and finally some thoughts on interpretation of the varied Petroglyph and Pictograph sites in Southeast Alaska. The paper will also address ideas on age and cover some of the individuals that have worked to study this important part of the cultural heritage of the Pacific Coast. SESSION 13, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 3:20 P.M.

Bronshtein, Mikhail (State Museum of Oriental Art, Moscow) - Artistic Styles of Ancient Bering Strait Ivory Carving: Evidence for Reconstruction of Cultural and Ethnic Patterns Between Different Inuit Groups of the Region

From the 1980s, researchers from the Museum of Oriental Art have conducted excavations on the Chukotka coast of the Bering Strait. The works of art found there share common features with OBS and Ipiutak artifacts from St. Lawrence Island and the mainland coast of Alaska. They are evidence of the existence of a single artistic tradition on both shores of the Bering Strait. At the same time this tradition includes artifacts of different styles. The study of these styles affords an opportunity for reconstructing ethnic and cultural patterns between sea mammal hunters in various locations of the Bering Strait region. SESSION 3, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 10:20 A.M.

Brown-Schwalenberg, Patty (Chugach Regional Resources Commission) - Will the Best Manager Please Stand Up: The Struggle for Tribal Involvement in the Research and Monitoring Efforts Surrounding the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

As a result of the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) and subsequent court settlement, the EVOS Trustee Council was established to administer the \$900 million settlement fund through an established restoration work plan. Conspicuously absent is the voice of the Alaska Natives who were devastated by the oil spill's effects upon their traditional use areas and lifestyle. The Tribes have requested active participation in the Trustee Council's restoration activities through involvement in scientific research and monitoring in their traditional use areas. They have proposed development of a \$20 million endowment, drawn from the Trustee Council's \$170 million Restoration Reserve. SESSION 8, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 9:30 A.M.

Browne, Patricia (UAA) and Dave McMahan (DNR OHA) - The Hollembaek Site (XBD-201): An Early 20th Century Miner's Cache Near Delta Junction

In the spring of 2001, Delta Junction farmer Hollembaek discovered a cache of historic items in a rocky cleft on State land along the Tanana River. The collection, dating to circa 1904, included items commonly found in published lists of recommended provisions for northern gold seekers. Realizing the historical importance of the find, Mr. Hollembaek contacted the Office of History and Archaeology, which investigated the site and took possessions of the recovered materials. The cache presents a snapshot of the material culture of the Alaska Gold Rush, and offers a tangible link to the adventurous spirit of those who participated. SESSION 10, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 9:30 A.M.

Clemens, Janet (NPS) - National Historic Landmarks in the Great Land: Legacies of Alaska's Past

This slide show, produced by Dean Littlepage, highlights each of Alaska's NHLs organized by theme: ancient hunters, people of the Arctic, south coast sea hunters, people of the salmon, exploration and pioneer science, Russian America and the fur trade, the Russian Orthodox church, the gold Rushes, resource industries, river highways, Alaska's Natives in a changing world, and World War II. Dean has used modern and historic images, maps, and artwork to enliven the presentation, originally intended as part of an educational program for general audiences throughout the state. SESSION 2, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, HAINES ROOM, 9:40 A.M.

Collins, Victoria (UAS Juneau) - Dual Systems of Care: is Separate Equal?

Alaska's health care delivery system has challenges specific to the state. Geographic location and population density, among other things, make a generic system of care inappropriate. The larger of the two systems of public health management is administered by state's Division of Public Health, and funded mainly by Medicaid. The other, which provides separate care primarily for Alaska Natives, is administered by regional Native corporations and funded in large part by allocations from the Indian Health Service through Medicaid. This dual care system lends itself to a comparison of the economic and social costs and benefits of the separate systems. SESSION 15, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, HAINES ROOM, 9:10 A.M.

Cook, Linda (NPS) - Making a Lasting Impression: Remembering the Forgotten War at the Aleutian World War II Visitor Center

Military facts and figures often go hand in hand with the interpretation of War, but at the Aleutian World War II Visitor Center in Unalaska, these details are merely jumping off points for designing exhibits that leave one with a real feeling of who the people were that experienced war in the Aleutians. Exhibits that personalize historic events create broader public involvement and give meaning to what it was like to live through the war. In turn, giving the public, municipalities, agencies, and landowners this knowledge opens the door to better resource management and historic and archaeological preservation in NHLs. SESSION 4, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, HAINES ROOM, 1:50 P.M.

Cooley, Nick (UAS Juneau) - Avoiding Common Pitfalls: A Look at the Uncertain Economic Future of Bonners Ferry, Idaho

Bonners Ferry is a small, rural town in Northern Idaho. For over a century its economy has depended on natural resource extraction (timber and mining) and agriculture. The rapidly changing global economy and increased concern for the environment have caused many rural towns like Bonners Ferry to question their economic health and longevity. If economic development is seen as an antidote for the problems of rural towns, attention must be given that the communities do not fall victim to "underdifferentiation" or "overinnovation." My paper will discuss how Bonners Ferry may be able to escape such pitfalls while revitalizing the economy. SESSION 15, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, HAINES ROOM, 8:50 A.M.

Cooper, Doreen C. (R & D Consulting) - A Cautionary Tale from Skagway

To archaeologists, the lack of standing structures does not equal a lack of cultural resources. This fact may not be obvious to construction managers. In Skagway, a construction project for Immigration and Naturalization Service housing hit a snag last fall when work began without doing Section 106 compliance. Federal planners were unaware that all of Skagway is included in an National Historic Landmark. Construction work was temporarily halted while archaeologists assessed the area. With only two occupation periods at the site – the Klondike Gold Rush and World War II – it is fairly unique in Skagway's urban area. Four possibly significant features were identified, and further work is planned this spring. SESSION 2, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, HAINES ROOM, 11:30 A.M.

Corriveau, Isabelle (Parks Canada) - Hän Stone Technology

The Hän traditional territory is located on both sides of the Yukon-Alaska boundary. The Tr'ochëk and Forty Mile sites in the Klondike region contribute to our limited knowledge of pre-contact Hän culture. These sites reflect traditional lifeways at Hän fish camps during the late prehistoric and early contact period. My paper will: 1) identify the reduction technologies present at both sites; and 2) evaluate Le Blanc's proposition that the late prehistoric shift in reduction type resulted in diminished importance of lithic technology. The Tr'ochëk and Forty Mile collections will help us understand lithic technology and will broadly enhance northwestern archaeology. SESSION 20, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, JUNEAU ROOM, 2:20 P.M.

Crowell, Aron L. (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution) - Dynamics of Indigenous Collaboration in Alaska

Anthropologists have worked collaboratively with indigenous communities on repatriation, land claims, tribal recognition, museum exhibitions, language preservation, and other identity-focused issues and projects. Yet within anthropology itself modern indigenous identities are often construed as "invented traditions" or falsely "essentialist" in their internalization of colonialist categories. The paper considers anthropological practice and Alaska Native identities in the context of this current debate, with a specific focus on the Alutiiq region. SESSION 8, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 10:10 A.M.

Dixon, E. James (U of Colorado Museum and Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research) - **Archeological Survey of Glaciers and Snow Fields**

Approximately 10% of the earth's land surface is covered by ice. Global warming is rapidly melting ice and exposing rare archeological remains. These sites are important to understanding the role of high latitude and high altitude environments in human adaptation and cultural development. GIS modeling is used to identify areas exhibiting high potential for the preservation and discovery of frozen archeological remains in Alaska's Wrangell-Saint Elias Mountains. Areas holding the highest potential for archeological site discovery are: 1) ice-covered passes used as transportation corridors, and 2) glaciers and areas of persistent snow cover used by animals that attracted human predators. SESSION 9, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 11:10 A.M.

Dixon, E. James (U of Colorado Museum and Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research) - **Origins of Beringian Maritime Adaptations: An Archeological Enigma**

Archeological sites throughout coastal regions of eastern Beringia suggest early Holocene and possibly even late Pleistocene maritime adaptations. The growing eastern Beringian evidence includes the ecological setting of archeological sites, analyses of faunal remains, obsidian trace element analyses, and carbon isotope values for human bone. Research along the Russian coasts does not provide a similar suite of evidence supporting early maritime adaptations in western Beringia. The timing and origins of early Beringian maritime adaptations remains unclear. SESSION 16, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 9:20 A.M.

Dumond, Don (U of Oregon) - **ASTt at Port Moller?**

Various researchers have suggested that archaeological assemblages from the coasts of lower Cook Inlet, Kodiak Island, the Alaska Peninsula, and the eastern Aleutians indicate a presence before 3000 BP of the Arctic Small Tool tradition (ASTt), as originally defined by William Irving. Radiocarbon evidence implies a substantial occupation of the Hot Springs site at Port Moller between 4500 and 2500 BP, when any ASTt occupation or influence should be in evidence. Collections from the Hot Springs site as illustrated in reports by the Okadas and their collaborators will be examined toward this end. SESSION 12, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 2:40 P.M.

Eagle, Rita (Anchorage) - **Tom's Bench Site (XHP-468) - Core and Blade Technology in the Noatak River Drainage of Northwest Alaska**

A poster describing microblade technology and recent findings at XHP-468. POSTER, SESSION 23, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, SKAGWAY/VALDEZ ROOM, 2:00-4:00 P.M.

Easton, Norman A. (Yukon College) - **"It's Hard Enough to Control Yourself; It's Ridiculous to Think You Can Control Animals": Competing Views on "The Bush" in Contemporary Yukon**

Aboriginal Athapaskan conceptions of the "bush" and its occupation by "other-than-human persons," as well as the nature of proper relations between "human persons" and the bush and its occupants, vividly contrast with Euro-Canadian views of "wilderness" and "natural resources." These distinctive perceptions, and the values and behaviors they engender, create considerable misunderstandings in regard to "joint management," now required under the Yukon Umbrella Final Agreement. The current structure and implementation of the UFA's joint management provisions contradict its overarching goals to protect the Yukon Indian People's cultural distinctiveness, their social well-being, and their economic and spiritual relationship with the land. SESSION 14, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 4:20 P.M.

Easton, Norman A. (Yukon College) and Glen McKay (U of Victoria) - **Survey Efforts in the Scottie Creek Valley, 2001**

Under the direction of Scottie Creek Elder, Mr. Joseph (Tommy) John, the authors conducted archaeological survey in the middle drainage of the Scottie Creek valley. Mr. John has lived most of his

life in the valley and has gained an intimate knowledge of its landscape and history. With his guidance we mapped traditional trails and did test excavations at eight localities, uncovering prehistoric material at four of them. Artifacts included microblades, a macroblade, and a basally thinned point. This paper will discuss these finds in the context of the region's previous archaeology and ethnohistoric documentation. SESSION 20, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, JUNEAU ROOM, 2:00 P.M.

Esdale, Jule (Brown U) - Forming Traditions: Douglas Anderson and 5000 Years of Prehistory in the Noatak Drainage

While excavations by Giddings and Anderson at Onion Portage and Cape Krusenstern provide an outstanding chronology of northwest Alaska, they also leave significant gaps. Anderson's 1960s survey of the Noatak drainage provided the baseline chronological framework of human occupation of the Brooks Range. Recently, Anderson's students have built upon his Noatak Basin findings. Spatial analysis of artifacts suggests that microblades and bifacial tools were used concurrently. The RBS site, on the Anisak River, contains microblades made from wide oval-platform cores and lanceolate projectile points. Nimiuktuk River assemblages include similar wide oval platform and wedge-shaped microblade cores, and notched projectile points. SESSION 9, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 8:50 A.M.

Farmen, Kristjan W. M. (NLUR) - Livin' Good in Livengood: A History of the Tolovana District and Synopsis of its Archaeological Potential

The Livengood area is often dismissed as an archaeological backwater, with nothing significant to contribute to our archaeological understanding of Alaskan mining. This perception is utterly unfounded. While Livengood's heyday was in a later era than interests many Alaskan historical archaeologists (circa 1920-1940), this does not mean there is no archaeological potential in the area. Rather, the Livengood area can give us an archaeological window into a later period of Alaskan mining history. Mainly historical in its nature, this paper explores the obscure history of Livengood and the Tolovana District with an eye toward the area's largely untapped archaeological prospects. SESSION 10, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 8:50 A.M.

Flanigan, Tom (UAF) - Usewear Analysis of the Stone Tools from Component I at Walker Road, a Late Pleistocene Archaeological Site in Central Alaska

Usewear analysis provides an analytically independent means for testing interpretation of tool function derived from technological or morphological analyses. Combined with spatial analysis it provides a means for identifying specific activity areas within a site. Component I at Walker Road dates to 11,300 BP and contains 220 formal tools made from several distinct raw materials. Techno-morphological analyses suggest they have been used for a variety of purposes. Employing data derived laboratory experiments to control for the physical properties of different lithic materials, an effort was made to determine actual use to which the tools from Walker Road were put. SESSION 16, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 8:30 A.M.

Foster, Lance (NPS) - Archaeology and the Cultural Landscapes Model
SESSION 18, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, HAINES ROOM, 2:00 P.M.

Frink, Lisa (U Wisconsin), Brian W. Hoffman (U Wisconsin), and Robert D. Shaw (Anchorage, AK) - "Poor Fish": A Comparative Ethnoarchaeological Study of *Keggiinalek* (Woman's Knife) Use at an Active Fish Camp in Western Alaska

Begun in 1997, the primary focus of this ongoing long-term research is to document seasonal fish camp activities and to use experimental archaeological approaches to further understand modern behavior in hopes of illuminating prehistoric activities and material remains, as well as to pose further questions to the archaeological record. This particular study combines the skilled Native expertise of salmon production and the use of historically accurate reproductions of ground slate and early historical metal knives. It aims to determine quantitative and qualitative differences in technological efficiency and

processing time between traditional stone knives, historical metal knives, and modern steel knives.
SESSION 20, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, JUNEAU ROOM, 3:00 P.M.

Gal, Robert (National Park Service) - **Providence and Frugality: Tools for High Latitude Living**

The rich ethnographic literature for peoples living at high latitudes illustrates annual cycles punctuated by intense activities at multiple locations over short time periods. Although coping with long winters and short-term resource availability and abundance should also have preoccupied prehistoric peoples' time, archaeological analyses rarely consider these influences. Several archaeological examples from northern Alaska are presented to illustrate how the consideration of prehistoric providence, or foresight, and frugality, or economy can reshape our understanding of the archaeological record. SESSION 9, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 9:30 A.M.

Gamble, Lucas E. **Paleo-Sea Level Modeling and Coastal Migration Theories**

Although coastal migration routes of early humans from Beringia into North America were first suggested in the 1960s, many still consider such routes implausible. However, recent studies of post-glacial geology and paleo-sea levels on the Western Canadian continental shelf support the possibility of coastal migration routes from Beringia into North America between 14,000 and 10,000 BP. At 10,400 years BP sea level was 100 meters below present sea level, exposing large areas of the Queen Charlotte Basin. Modeling paleo-sea levels and sub-aerial exposure of land in Southeast Alaska provides further support of early coastal migrations from Beringia into North America. SESSION 13, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 1:40 P.M.

Ganley, Matt (Bering Straits Foundation) - **Pictographs of the Seward Peninsula, Alaska**

Throughout the Arctic only a few examples of rock art have been documented. This power session reveals two rock art sites from Alaska's Seward Peninsula, both located within the traditional area of the Qawiarmiut people. One of the sites was documented early in the 20th century and was later described by Dorothy Jean Ray. The other site was first documented in 1982 as one of Bering Straits Native Corporation's 14(h)(1) (Cemetery and Historic site) selections. These two examples of pictographs provide a unique visual connection to pre-contact Qawiarmiut life. POSTER, SESSION 23, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, SKAGWAY/VALDEZ ROOM, 2:00-4:00 P.M.

Gauthier, Tara (Idaho State U) - **The Stone Tool Technology of Adamagan**

Excavations at Adamagan (XCB-105) during 2001 have expanded our understanding of lithic technology at the site and in the region. A wide array of lithic artifacts including projectile points, hafted knives, end blades, retouched flakes, and scrapers have been uncovered along with thousands of pieces of debitage. The tool technology at Adamagan reflects a sedentary subsistence pattern, heavily dependent on marine resources. Chipped stone tools at the site are specialized for processing marine resources with a wide variety of scraping technologies. This paper discusses continued research on the lithic technology from a sedentary maritime group on the lower Alaska Peninsula. SESSION 8, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, JUNEAU ROOM, 4:00 P.M.

Gerasimov, Dmitriy (Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, Kunstkamera - Wrangel
Enigma: Looking for New Research Perspectives

In 2000 excavations at Devil's Gorge explored possible relationships between human arrival and extinction of mammoths in the mid-Holocene on Wrangel Island. Radiocarbon dates and palaeozoological collections do not support the idea that humans were responsible. The data support a new interpretation of the site as the short-term camp of a small group of visiting hunters. Current interpretation of Devil's Gorge as a variant of the Old Whaling culture remains promising but uncertain. Keys to this question may be found in contemporaneous materials from the Chukchi Peninsula, with implications for development of later cultures in the region. SESSION 16, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 10:40 A.M.

Giardini, Ligia Benedetto (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil) and Sabine Eggers (U de São Paulo) - **Health, Gender, and Violence in the Prehistory of Point Hope**

Humans have occupied coastal areas since early civilization. Some groups grew large and sedentary in response to maritime adaptation, eventually resulting in cultural transitions and the emergence of social complexity seen in Point Hope and coastal Brazil. Whether associated with climate, ecological, demographic, or technological change, or contacts with other peoples, this affects health. We investigate the impact of cultural transitions on type and prevalence of pathologies, nutritional status, and life expectancy. Comparing Ipiutak with other prehistoric maritime populations, we analyze the occurrence of gender-specific activities and violent trauma, and the correlation of social stratification with stature and general health. SESSION 3, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 10:40 A.M.

Goebel, Ted (U of Nevada Reno) - **TBA**

SESSION 19, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 2:00 P.M.

Gregg, David W. - (Haffenreffer Museum, Brown U) - **Who, What, When, Where--Forty-five Years of Arctic Archaeology at the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology and Brown University**

Collections and archives housed at the Haffenreffer Museum document forty-five years of archaeological expeditions in Alaska by Brown Anthropology Professors J. Louis Giddings and Douglas Anderson and dozens of their students. While Brown University's Alaskan anthropological work is relatively well known, the records of Giddings's and Anderson's expeditions and the participants' slides and notes have become increasingly valuable historical and ethnographic documents as time has marched on. This paper presents a timeline and cast of characters of Alaskan archaeology at Brown as an aid to researchers interested in the history of Alaskan archaeology or in the Alaska the archaeologists witnessed. SESSION 9, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 8:30 A.M.

Gutoski, Martin (UAF) - **Yaachox Bluff, an Examination of a Rock Art Site in Interior Alaska and Local Oral History**

This paper examines the line between a specific rock art site in Alaska and local indigenous oral histories obtained from Athabascan elders. Historic sites are reflections of stories: stimulants for creating meaning through narrative. Sites are not just a name fixed to a specific place but create opportunities to talk about things people consider important to echo the changes that have occurred through generations. SESSION 10, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 8:30 A.M.

Hanson, Diane K. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) - **Cleaning up National Historic Landmarks**

Many World War II and Cold War sites are of National and International importance, but military sites are dangerous places. Disposal standards were not so meticulous as they are today: asbestos, PCBs, petroleum products, and arsenic are common contaminants in military sites, landmark or not. Unexploded ordinance, uncovered sewers, collapsing tunnels, screw-pickets or anti-personnel stakes, and barbed wire are additional concerns. Cleanup of such important sites requires a balance between the protection of delicate historic sites and human health and safety. The balance has not always been successful and certainly not without conflict. SESSION 4, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, HAINES ROOM, 2:10 P.M.

Hedman, William - **2001 Archeological Monitoring at Fort Glenn National Historic Landmark, Eastern Umnak Island**

During July and August of 2001 archeologists were present on Umnak island in the eastern Aleutians to monitor the initial phase of environmental remediation work in the vicinity of Fort Glenn National Historic Landmark. In addition to archeological monitoring, an effort was made to inventory the cultural resources of eastern Umnak Island. This work resulted in several discoveries. This presentation will address monitoring activity, the extent of World War II era military construction on eastern Umnak, the condition of key military structures and features, and the number, size, and location of newly documented

Hickey, Clifford G. (U of Alberta) - **Integrating Aboriginal Values and Knowledge into Sustainable Forest Management Through Ecological and Social Research**

This presentation summarizes research projects funded by the Sustainable Forest Management Network in the Caribou Mountains/Lower Peace River region of northern Alberta. The SFMN is one of twenty-two networks set up by the Canadian government to address important Canadian social issues. Around 15 projects have been undertaken over the past seven years in the CM/LPR region in various disciplines, from hydrology to Traditional Environmental Knowledge. This paper presents a broad regional research strategy for the next several years, identifies ways to achieve an Integrated Resource Management Plan, and drafts model research and policy development for the SFMN's other regional nodes. SESSION 11, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 2:00 P.M.

Hoffman, Brian W. (U of Wisconsin) and D. Randall Cooper (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.) - **Flakes, Fried Eggs, and Doughnuts: Basalt Debitage Analysis along the Aleutian Range**

Black basalt, found at sites from Port Moller to Attu Island, is a chipped stone material ubiquitous along the Aleutian Range. This paper combines basalt flint knapping experiments with analyses of excavated flakes to address questions regarding organization and maintenance of AD 17th century Aleut houses on Unimak Island. High ratios of small flakes demonstrate the Aleut inhabitants cleaned their floors using size-sorting methods like sweeping which preferentially removed larger flakes. Debitage clusters found inside the houses, however, did not result from cleaning (secondary dumps), but instead exhibited spatial characteristics of in situ flint knapping stations ("fried-egg" and "doughnut" patterns). SESSION 12, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 3:20 P.M.

Holen, Davin (ADF&G, Division of Subsistence) - **Dipnets, Fish Wheels, and Motorhomes: The Atna' and their Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Alaska's Copper River Fishery**

Political ecology is a holistic mode of inquiry that combines political and economic analysis as applied to resource use and access by competing social systems. Traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) can be used as a tool within political ecology discourse to show a customary and traditional use of a resource, therefore claiming that resource within a political climate. Theory and concepts derived from Political Ecology enable a better understanding of the competing claims on salmon in the Copper River Basin, where a debate has risen between the Atna' traditional subsistence fishery and the sport or personal use fishery of urban users. SESSION 14, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 4:40 P.M.

Holmes, C. E. (OHA and UAA) and B. A. Potter (UAF) - **Technology, Subsistence, and Settlement During the Early Holocene in Central Alaska**

The ubiquitous interior-based microblade technology, prevalent at the close of the Pleistocene in Alaska, continued to thrive throughout the early Holocene. Shifts in weather patterns and changing climate affected prey animal populations. In turn, adjustments in human settlement and subsistence strategies were effected. Despite environmental changes over several millennia the basic lithic tool kit distinguished by microblade and burin technology remained essentially unchanged. POSTER, SESSION 23, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, SKAGWAY/VALDEZ ROOM, 2:00-4:00 P.M.

Johnson, David R. (Idaho State U) - **Altered Plant Communities on the Lower Alaska Peninsula: a Hypothesis for Humans as Ecosystem Engineers**

As part of the Lower Alaska Peninsula Project, vegetation, soil, and plant nutrient studies suggest an alteration of plant communities on prehistoric Aleut village sites when compared to other plant communities on the landscape. Differences include increases in diversity, productivity, and soil nitrogen availability in these villages. Increases in the diversity and productivity of the plant community may not only benefit the Aleut themselves, but also may benefit other species on the landscape. These differences

give rise to a hypothesis that humans functioned in a similar ecological role that has been suggested for other animal species: that of ecosystem engineers. SESSION 8, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, JUNEAU ROOM, 4:20 P.M.

Jordan, James W. (Antioch New England Graduate School) - Climate and Landscape Change in the Port Moller Region.

The Okadas and colleagues cited pollen data from Port Moller as indicating local climatic conditions that influenced the cultural sequence at the Hot Springs site. This paper places the Hot Springs data in regional context by reviewing paleoenvironmental and sea level research from the Shumagin Islands, western Alaska Peninsula, and eastern Aleutian Islands. Pollen data suggest that middle and late Holocene climatic fluctuations were of insufficient magnitude to directly affect inhabitants of the region. However, coastal environmental change during the Holocene is pervasive in the region, as shown by uplifted beaches, coastal wetlands, and the embayment and sedimentation of estuaries. SESSION 12, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 4:00 P.M.

Jozwik, Diana (UAF, Department of Geology and Geophysics) - Preliminary Analysis on Sourcing Clay Sediments Used in Pottery Production at Kukulik, Saint Lawrence Island

This project employs geological methods to characterize the archaeological site of Kukulik, on Saint Lawrence Island. This site, excavated by Otto Geist from 1931-1935, includes pottery, wood, bone and ivory artifacts. To test the hypothesis that the people of Kukulik used local sources of clay to produce their pottery, I employ X-ray diffraction, electron microprobe analysis, X-ray fluorescence and petrographic slides to fingerprint the source of clay utilized in Kukulik pottery. The results will have implications for the study of other prehistoric sites in the arctic and the movement of prehistoric people between Saint Lawrence Island and the Siberian mainland. POSTER, SESSION 23, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, SKAGWAY/VALDEZ ROOM, 2:00-4:00 P.M.

Jordan, James W. (Antioch New England Graduate School) - End of an Era: Landscape Change and the Abandonment of Adamagan

Adamagan was strategically located to maximize access to marine and intertidal resources during the main period of occupation, 1100 BC-100 AD. The site was initially occupied during a higher-than-modern period of sea level. However, falling sea level, fluctuations in climate and coastal sedimentation, and enclosure of estuaries led to pronounced changes in coastal ecology and an apparent shift in resource base. Landscape features mapped and dated at Adamagan in 2001 suggest the site was abandoned during the highest stand of Morzhovoi Lake. Dynamic environmental change at Adamagan provides an important context for viewing culture change in the North Pacific region. SESSION 7, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, JUNEAU ROOM, 2:20 P.M.

Juli, Harold D. (Connecticut College) - Controversies and Concepts in the Illegal Antiquities Trade: Educational and Teaching Perspectives

This paper argues that archaeologists have a professional responsibility to develop educational programs and teaching approaches to reduce site destruction, artifact looting, and the market in illegally acquired antiquities. I describe three controversies in the professional debate on illegal antiquities and suggest educational concepts and teaching methods to promote better public understanding of the issues surrounding the acquisition, study and display of artifacts having undocumented origins. While education alone will not stop the illegal trade, the heightened awareness and reduced consumption brought by recent programs in environmental and smoker education suggest that antiquities education efforts might result in similar gains. SESSION 11, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 2:20 P.M.

Kankaanpaa, Jarmo (Veikkola, Finland) - Stone Age House Recycling in Lapland

The Kauvonkangas Site in southern Finnish Lapland, presumably a seasonal sealing and fishing village, contains over 220 house pits dating to around 3400-2950 BC. The houses were not all occupied at the

same time; as the beach receded, new rows of houses were built closer to shore. Two house pits were excavated in 1998. Their location suggests they were successive homes of the same family group. The older house may have been "recycled" for another purpose once it was abandoned as a dwelling. The possible recycling of abandoned houses has implications for interpreting the archaeological record of long-term settlements. SESSION 9, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 9:50 A.M.

Kaplan, Susan A. (Bowdoin College), Jim Woollett, Rosanne D'Arrigo, Brendan Buckley, Allison Bain, and Cynthia Zutter - **Sprucing Up Houses: An Interdisciplinary Investigation of 18th-Century Labrador Inuit Use of Plants and Animals**

Uivak was one of three significant 18th-century whaling communities in Okak Bay, Labrador. A communal house at the site was dated between the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries by analyzing spruce house supports using dendrochronology and through artifact analyses. Faunal, entomological, and botanical remains recovered from the communal house at its associated midden are providing insights into ways in which Labrador Inuit used plant and animal resources. These studies are revealing how 18th-century Labrador Inuit adapted to the world around them and altered the landscapes in which they made their homes. SESSION 17, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, JUNEAU ROOM, 8:30 A.M.

Kari, James - **Methods in the Reconstruction of Dena'ina Geography**
SESSION 18, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, HAINES ROOM, 2:20 P.M.

King, Robert E. (BLM) - **"Slim" Williams (1881-1974): The Man Who Promoted Alaska**

When First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt was asked what her fondest memory was of the Chicago World's Fair of 1933, she replied it was meeting long-distance dog-musher and Alaska promoter, Clyde C. "Slim" Williams. For the next three decades, Williams charmed and influenced thousands more Americans with his tales of Alaska and his campaign to build a road to the "Last Frontier."

This paper, a slide-illustrated version of a longer work in progress on this colorful Alaskan, looks at the real "Slim" and his role in "interpreting" Alaska to the nation in the mid-20th century. SESSION 1, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, JUNEAU ROOM, 8:50 A.M.

Kingston, Deanna (Oregon State U) - **King Island Cares for its People**

In 1929, Edward Curtis recorded the origin story of King Island, in which a hunter caught a giant fish that turned into King Island. He decided to stay when he saw the plentiful food resources. A retrospective analysis of fieldnotes, transcripts, and other writings, and more recent interviews finds that King Island foods are still a central concern. In addition, several stories of the island's spirit who warned and protected the King Islanders further demonstrate the belief that the island takes care of its people. This paper will detail this information in anticipation of a potential legal case. SESSION 8, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 10:30 A.M.

Knudsen, Garrett - (Idaho State U) - **Intersite and Intrasite Comparisons of Adamagan House Floors**

The exposure of intact house floors from different spatial and temporal coordinates across Adamagan was an important excavation success of the 2001 field season. Unique features uncovered include structural whalebone, postholes, storage pits, hearths, organic remains, and lithic artifacts. This paper describes Adamagan house floors based on location, radiocarbon date, stratigraphy, unique features, associated artifacts, and suite of faunal remains. It compares Adamagan house floors to those described at Russell Creek, Hot Springs, and Unimak Island, and discusses regional trends in spatial organization on the Lower Alaska Peninsula. Changing environmental, social, and cultural conditions are highlighted briefly regarding such trends. SESSION 7, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, JUNEAU ROOM, 2:40 P.M.

Koester, David (UAF) - Community Participation in Research or Research Participation in Community: Examples from Siberia and the Russian Far East

--What does it mean for research to become a locally meaningful, social actor? What power does it embody and how are social relations refracted by or repelled from it as a social force? Does or can research have agency or is it a tool? This talk examines these questions in the context of research conducted in and for indigenous communities in Kamchatka, Russia, with some comparison to previous work in Iceland. SESSION 8, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 10:50 A.M.

Krenke, Nicolai (Institute of Archeology, Russian Academy of Sciences) - Human Settlement in the Kamchatka River Basin in the Last 2000 Years

SESSION 3, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 8:40 A.M.

Krenke, Nikolai (Institute of Archeology, Russian Academy of Sciences) - Participation by Itelmens in Excavations of their Past

SESSION 8, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 11:10 A.M.

Kunz, Michael (BLM, Fairbanks), Constance Adkins (BLM, Fairbanks), and Dale Slaughter (BIA) - The Clovis Occupation of North America: Insights from Paleoeskimo Settlement of the Arctic

Archaeologists generally accept Clovis Culture as the earliest widespread aggregation of interrelated sites in the Western Hemisphere. Beginning around 11,500 BP, Clovis people suddenly appeared and traversed an area of about 3.4 million square miles, from Southern Canada to Northern Mexico. They accomplished this in little more than 200 radiocarbon years. While there are few clues as to how such a vast area could be settled so quickly, comparisons may be drawn from the Arctic's rich archaeological record. The sudden appearance of Paleoeskimos and their rapid expansion across the broad reaches of the Arctic may provide insights into Clovis expansion. SESSION 17, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, JUNEAU ROOM, 10:30 A.M.

Langdon, Steve J. (UAA) - Construing "Conservation": Recent Conceptual Constructions and Their Distorting Application to Alaska Native Cultural Practices

Recent investigations of hunter-gatherers' resource use have constructed "conservation" as behaviors requiring explicit cognition and choice. These definitions eliminate the inference of conservation from integrated social and cultural practices providing for resource continuity. This paper explores how recent definitions of Alaska Native resource use distort Native practices. The new discourse dismisses or minimizes cultural conceptualization practices aimed at maintaining "equilibrium" or "harmonious relations", and fails to allow for synergistic interactions to maintain resources despite environmental flux. Consequently, this new discourse privileges the scientific abstraction of "conservation" and the state apparatus of "resource management," diminishing the accomplishments of traditional cultural practices. SESSION 14, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 4:00 P.M.

Larson, Mary A. (U of Nevada, Reno) - Things Were Never the Same Again: Post-contact Spatial and Social Organization at Point Hope

By focusing on the ethnographic as well as the archaeological, Doug Anderson has shown many of us how important an understanding of cultural anthropology is to archaeology. This study of the historic era at Point Hope combines ethnographic techniques with archaeological concerns to address how the epidemics and economic changes brought by Euro-American contact affected the community's organization. The Black Death wrought similar changes in Europe in the fourteenth century, and that situation is compared to the case at Point Hope in an effort to create a context for a larger discussion of the economic and social effects of epidemics. SESSION 9, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 11:30 A.M.

Lebedintsev, Alexander (Northeast Interdisciplinary Research Institute, Magadan) - The Paleo-Metal Period in the North of Far East Siberia

Metal penetrated Northeast Asia by the end of the second millennium BC. Bronze tools in Chukotka and copper tools on the Okhotsk Sea Coast (OSC) probably came via Yakutia from the Transbaikalian and Baikal area. Iron from the Amur reached the OSC in the late first millennium BC. Use of iron promoted the development of sea mammal hunting and facilitated bone tool production. From the OSC, iron reached the Bering Sea Eskimos on the west side of the strait at the beginning of the first millennium AD, and from there was traded to Alaska. SESSION 3, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 9:00 A.M.

Lisitsyn, Sergey (Institute for the History of Material Culture, St. Petersburg) - On the Typological Variety of Upper Paleolithic Microcores in South Siberia

Studies of the typological evolution of stone microindustry in the Siberian Paleolithic generally have dealt with periodization of wedge cores and the spread of microblade knapping technology. The microindustry comprises a variety of *microcores* for manufacturing standardized *microblanks* and secondary flaking sequence debitage. The microblade technique, which started in the advanced Upper Paleolithic, should be regarded as the last stage of technical progress of a microindustry originating in the Early Upper Paleolithic. Pressure knapping, first introduced in earlier technocomplexes, became more efficient when combined with wedge-frontal treatment, which provided durability of wedge cores and broad cross-cultural spread over North Asia. SESSION 16, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 11:00 A.M.

Martinson, Jeff (UAS-Juneau) - The Canoe: A Symbol of Culture and the Environment

This paper will investigate three major canoe types found on the Northwest coast at the time of European arrival. I will discuss why the study of canoe designs are a gateway to understanding the process of diffusion along the coast; and how different designs found on the Northwest coast display the environments role as a stimulus to the development of different canoe types. The difference in style and designs of canoes is a reflection of use, diffusion and maritime condition. SESSION 13, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 4:00 P.M.

Maschner, Herbert D. G. (Idaho State U) - Dating, Stratigraphy, and the 1200 Year Primary Occupation of Adamagan

The Adamagan site (XCB-105) in Morzhovoi Bay on the western Alaska Peninsula was the regional focus of occupation between 1100 BC and AD 100. Hundreds of surface depressions and thousands of subsurface living surfaces indicate that this was critical locale on the regional landscape. Over 40 AMS dates, extensive excavations, well-preserved stratigraphy, and other features are discussed and placed in the context of a multidimensional research effort. SESSION 7, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, JUNEAU ROOM, 2:00 P.M.

Maschner, Herbert D. G. - (Idaho State U) - The Hot Springs Site and Western Alaska Peninsula Archaeology

The Hot Springs site is a classic archaeological enigma. It shows typological relationships with nearby assemblages from multiple time periods, but in many cases is unique. The first Alaska manifestations of many particular technological traits are found at the site. Comparisons with the lower Alaska Peninsula do little to alleviate problems of regional chronology. While some components are present in both locales, others are not. Some lithic, bone, and ivory technological traits are identical, others quite at odds with each other. We are only beginning to understand the extremely complex social, political, and ethnic environment of the southern Bering Sea. SESSION 12, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 2:00 P.M.

Maschner, Herbert D. G. (Idaho State U) and James W. Jordan (Antioch New England Graduate School) -

Adamagan on the Regional Landscape

Aleut gardens, whale hunting, technological specialists, fishing intensification, a dense village population, sea levels, climate, complex houses, and let's not forget a few nice artifacts! This paper will attempt to place Adamagan in a regional social, political, ecological, and ethnic context. SESSION 7, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, JUNEAU ROOM, 4:40 P.M.

McCartney, Allen P. - (U of Arkansas) - **A View of Hot Springs from the Aleutian Islands**

The Hot Springs site was thoroughly examined during the 1960-1970's, first by a University of Wisconsin-Meiji University team and later by Sapporo University archaeologists. Hiroaki Okada participated in the 1960 study and directed subsequent investigations. Lying near the juncture of historic Bristol Bay Eskimo, Alutiiq, and Aleutian territories, Hot Springs became a key site in southwestern Alaska. Explication of the Hot Springs cultural sequence and comparisons from surrounding areas augmented understanding of cultural relationships and boundary definitions. Atsuko and Hiroaki Okada's durable interest in Hot Springs has been a major factor during the past 40 years of southwestern Alaska archaeology. SESSION 12, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 2:20 P.M.

McIntosh, Stacie (NPS) - **"It's Bigger than a Breadbox": Identifying Feature Types Associated with Historic Mining-related Ditches**

Most archaeologists conducting field surveys in Alaska will inevitably come across a ditch at some time in their career. Found just about everywhere that mining occurred, ditches played the all-important role of providing scarce water necessary for the sorting and sluicing process. Associated with ditches are a wide variety of water-control devices, from penstocks and wastegates to flumes and siphons, as well as cabins, bridges, and other features necessary for the ditch's continued operation. The author will explain how to identify and describe the structures inherent to ditches, using examples from the granddaddy of all water-movers - the Davidson Ditch. SESSION 10, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 10:30 A.M.

McMahan, Dave (OHA) - **Conservation of Organics by Passivation Polymer Technology: Practical Observations from the Castle Hill Collection**

The unanticipated recovery of numerous early 19th century organic artifacts during the 1997-98 excavations at Castle Hill presented a challenge for treatment and interim curation. Some of the artifacts were treated by passivation polymer technology (silicone impregnation), a process recently developed and patented by Texas A&M's Archaeological Preservation Research Laboratory and Dow Corning Corporation. Treatment of the Castle Hill artifacts has resulted in practical observations that may benefit others considering this technology for archaeological or museum collections. The process has advantages and disadvantages which must be weighed against particular needs, artifact types, and alternative technologies. POSTER, SESSION 23, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, SKAGWAY/VALDEZ ROOM, 2:00-4:00 P.M.

McMahan, Dave (OHA) - **Lessons Learned at Castle Hill (American Flag Raising Site NHL): Implications for Trade and Industry in Russian America**

The Castle Hill Archaeological Project, conducted in Sitka during 1997-98, produced the largest, most diverse collection of 19th century Russian materials from any site in Alaska. Excavations focused on building ruins and deposits from an early 19th century workshop complex. The collection reflects Sitka's multinational and multi-ethnic trade relations. Results of analyses have influenced our understanding of life in Russian American and caused us to reconsider some preconceived ideas. Archaeological data suggest that the material culture of Russian-America Company employees was more abundant and diverse than previously imagined, and has more of a Russian flavor than indicated by previous research. SESSION 2, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, HAINES ROOM, 10:50 A.M.

Maschner, Herbert D. G. (Idaho State U) and James W. Jordan (Antioch New England Graduate School) -

Adamagan on the Regional Landscape

Aleut gardens, whale hunting, technological specialists, fishing intensification, a dense village population, sea levels, climate, complex houses, and let's not forget a few nice artifacts! This paper will attempt to place Adamagan in a regional social, political, ecological, and ethnic context. SESSION 7, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, JUNEAU ROOM, 4:40 P.M.

McCartney, Allen P. - (U of Arkansas) - **A View of Hot Springs from the Aleutian Islands**

The Hot Springs site was thoroughly examined during the 1960-1970's, first by a University of Wisconsin-Meiji University team and later by Sapporo University archaeologists. Hiroaki Okada participated in the 1960 study and directed subsequent investigations. Lying near the juncture of historic Bristol Bay Eskimo, Alutiq, and Aleutian territories, Hot Springs became a key site in southwestern Alaska. Explication of the Hot Springs cultural sequence and comparisons from surrounding areas augmented understanding of cultural relationships and boundary definitions. Atsuko and Hiroaki Okada's durable interest in Hot Springs has been a major factor during the past 40 years of southwestern Alaska archaeology. SESSION 12, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 2:20 P.M.

McIntosh, Stacie (NPS) - **"It's Bigger than a Breadbox": Identifying Feature Types Associated with Historic Mining-related Ditches**

Most archaeologists conducting field surveys in Alaska will inevitably come across a ditch at some time in their career. Found just about everywhere that mining occurred, ditches played the all-important role of providing scarce water necessary for the sorting and sluicing process. Associated with ditches are a wide variety of water-control devices, from penstocks and wastegates to flumes and siphons, as well as cabins, bridges, and other features necessary for the ditch's continued operation. The author will explain how to identify and describe the structures inherent to ditches, using examples from the granddaddy of all water-movers - the Davidson Ditch. SESSION 10, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 10:30 A.M.

McMahan, Dave (OHA) - **Conservation of Organics by Passivation Polymer Technology: Practical Observations from the Castle Hill Collection**

The unanticipated recovery of numerous early 19th century organic artifacts during the 1997-98 excavations at Castle Hill presented a challenge for treatment and interim curation. Some of the artifacts were treated by passivation polymer technology (silicone impregnation), a process recently developed and patented by Texas A&M's Archaeological Preservation Research Laboratory and Dow Corning Corporation. Treatment of the Castle Hill artifacts has resulted in practical observations that may benefit others considering this technology for archaeological or museum collections. The process has advantages and disadvantages which must be weighed against particular needs, artifact types, and alternative technologies. POSTER, SESSION 23, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, SKAGWAY/VALDEZ ROOM, 2:00-4:00 P.M.

McMahan, Dave (OHA) - **Lessons Learned at Castle Hill (American Flag Raising Site NHL): Implications for Trade and Industry in Russian America**

The Castle Hill Archaeological Project, conducted in Sitka during 1997-98, produced the largest, most diverse collection of 19th century Russian materials from any site in Alaska. Excavations focused on building ruins and deposits from an early 19th century workshop complex. The collection reflects Sitka's multinational and multi-ethnic trade relations. Results of analyses have influenced our understanding of life in Russian American and caused us to reconsider some preconceived ideas. Archaeological data suggest that the material culture of Russian-America Company employees was more abundant and diverse than previously imagined, and has more of a Russian flavor than indicated by previous research. SESSION 2, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, HAINES ROOM, 10:50 A.M.

Meyer, Yvonne (Cultural Resources Consultants) - 2001 Archeological Monitoring at Fort Glenn National Historic Landmark, Eastern Umnak Island

During July and August of 2001 archeologists were present on Umnak Island in the eastern Aleutians to monitor the initial phase of environmental remediation work in the vicinity of Fort Glenn National Historic Landmark. In addition to archeological monitoring, an effort was made to inventory the cultural resources of eastern Umnak Island. This work resulted in several discoveries. This presentation will address monitoring activity, the extent of World War II era military construction on eastern Umnak, the condition of key military structures and features, and the number, size, and location of newly documented prehistoric sites. SESSION 4, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, HAINES ROOM, 3:10 P.M.

Mills, Robin O. (BLM) and Mary Ann Sweeney (UAF) - Twilight of a Settlement: Archeological Investigations at Coldfoot, an Isolated Mining Town

Founded in 1899 and abandoned about 1930, Coldfoot served as part of the transportation and supply network of the Koyukuk Mining District. Excavations have uncovered seven complete structures, as well as secondary trash pits and outhouse pits. No documents have identified the excavated structures; thus, an attempt is made to ascribe function to them based upon artifacts and architectural details. Coldfoot played several roles during its short history, initially as a Central Distribution Center, and later as an Intermediate Transfer Point. The archaeological evidence reflects the latter state in Coldfoot's history, with little indication of the early gold rush settlement. SESSION 10, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 9:50 A.M.

Mobley, Charles M. (Charles M. Mobley & Associates) - The Kiska WW II Battlefield, Aleutian Islands, Alaska

In 1942 Japanese troops occupied Kiska and Little Kiska Islands, captured the U.S. Navy radio crew, and established an air and naval base. After a year of bombardment, Allied troops retook the island only to find the enemy gone. When military occupation ended in 1946, management reverted to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In 1985, these occupied areas became an NHL. NPS and the Navy conducted a joint underwater survey of sunken vessels in the harbor in 1989, and the author recorded features while accompanying a contracted hazardous materials evaluation team in 1995. The NHL nomination is currently under revision. SESSION 4, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, HAINES ROOM, 3:20 P.M.

Morgan, Barbara (UAS, Juneau) - The Archeological and Paleontological Role of the Caves of Southeast Alaska

The caves of Southeast Alaska have yielded many new archeological and paleontological discoveries. These caves preserve artifacts and provide new research possibilities. When exploration of these caves began it was assumed that the type and number of caves and artifacts would be consistent throughout the different islands of the region. However, preliminary research indicates that each island is unique in the type and number of caves and artifacts, possibly due to differences in human and glacial history. This paper will explore some of the unique aspects of the caves on several islands. SESSION 13, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 2:20 P.M.

Mourashko, Olga (Moscow State University, IWGIA) - The Festival Alkhalalalai in the New Ideology of Itel'mens

SESSION 8, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 11:30 A.M.

Nadasdy, Paul (U Wisconsin) - "White People Think 'Heritage' is a Bunch of Old Buildings:" "Heritage," Land, and Animals in the Southwest Yukon

The Umbrella Final Agreement between the Government of Canada, the Territory of Yukon, and Yukon First Nations defines "heritage resources" as things and places, such as artifacts, buildings, and trails, with cultural or historical value. It establishes an ownership regime and a system for preserving and managing

these resources. By treating heritage as a collection of things, the UFA--like existing government policy and legislation--treats First Nations culture as "dead" and irrelevant to people's lives. Yukon First Nation people, however, locate their heritage in a constellation of continuing activities, knowledge and values that are intimately connected with land and animals. **SESSION 14, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 3:40 P.M.**

Newton, Jennifer I. M. (UAF) - Death at Ipiutak

The burials discovered by Larsen, Rainey and Giddings at Ipiutak, on the Point Hope peninsula, are best known for their spectacular grave goods and burial practices, which some excavators thought were suggestive of a "ghost cult." Ipiutak collections from the National Museum of Denmark, the American Museum of Natural History, and the University of Alaska Museum were studied and re-inventoried, and burial features on the Ipiutak peninsula were re-mapped. Burial practices and associated artifacts were considered in light of their spatial relationships to both the settlement and each other, as well as possible implications for site chronology and settlement structure. **SESSION 3, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 11:00 A.M.**

Odess, Dan (UAF) - An Early Arctic Small Tool Tradition Structure From Interior Northwestern Alaska

This paper reports on an early ASTt site in the western Brooks Range, northwestern Alaska, and discusses its significance within the context of the early ASTt across the North American Arctic. After providing an overview of probable site economy, I discuss ASTt architecture. Denbigh houses have proven elusive, and the structure from the site bears strong similarity to Pre Dorset, Independence I, and Sarqaq houses from the Canadian Arctic and Greenland, adding a new dimension to our understanding of the relationships between the various techno-complexes that comprise the early Arctic Small Tool tradition. **SESSION 9, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 10:50 A.M.**

Odess, Dan (UAF), Vladimir Pitulko (Institute for the History of Material Culture, St. Petersburg), M. A. Anisimov (Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute, St. Petersburg), A. E. Basilyan, E. Yu. Giria (Institute for the History of Material Culture, St. Petersburg), P. A. Nikolsky, E. Yu. Pavlova (Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute, St. Petersburg), and V. E. Tumskoy - Archaeology and Paleoecology of Zhokhov Island: Interdisciplinary Studies in 2000 and 2001

The research project 'Zhokhov 2000' investigates the environmental and human history of the Laptev and East Siberian Seas. Fieldwork resumed in 2000 on the early Holocene archaeological site on Zhokhov Island (Pitulko 1993), and on the environmental history of Zhokhov and New Siberia. The interdisciplinary research brings team members together as research questions dictate. Work on the Zhokhov site has produced a number of significant finds including basketry and barbed bone harpoons with inset microblades, and other organic artifacts. These finds shed new light on early Holocene paleoeconomy and technology in Northeast Asia and even into Alaska. **SESSION 16, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 11:20 A.M.**

Okada, Hiroaki and Atsuko Okada - The Hot Springs Village site: Is it Unique or Common in the Area?

The first field season revealed that continuous occupation of the Hot Springs site spanned several thousand years. Subsequent seasons revealed elaborate burials, ceremonial features, well-preserved house floors, and other important features. Newly calibrated radiocarbon dates indicate the site was occupied for three time periods between 5500 BP. and 600 BP. Around 4200 BP and 2000 BP there appear to have been short (500 year) periods of depopulation. Palynological evidence shows a mild climate during occupational periods and a somewhat colder climate during intermission periods. The Hot Springs chronology is placed in a broader context through comparisons with more recent excavations. **SESSION 12, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 1:40 P.M.**

O'Leary, Matt (BIA, ANCSA Office) - Estimating Casualties for the Aleut Resistance, 1763-1775

After the 1793-1764 Aleut Uprising against Russian-Kamchadal hunter-voyagers, retaliation against Unangan villages allegedly destroyed a robust aboriginal population. At least fifty military engagements occurred 1759-1775 within Veniaminov's Unalaska District, stretching from Islands of Four Mountains to the Shumagin Islands. He reports 120 pre-Russian villages, many of which correspond to place-names, historic mentions, and archeological sites. The ratio of Unangan to promyshlenniki was perhaps 11:1 in 1763-64. Unangan supposedly initiated 80 percent of violent encounters. I estimate a minimum 900-1200 Unangan casualties, an 8-10% loss assuming 8000 souls for the district. Either Veniaminov estimated too high or the body count is underestimated. **SESSION 1, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, JUNEAU ROOM, 9:50 A.M.**

Pitulko, Vladimir (Institute for the History of Material Culture, St. Petersburg), M. A. Anisimov (Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute, St. Petersburg), A. E. Basilyan, E. Yu. Gria (Institute for the History of Material Culture, St. Petersburg), P. A. Nikolsky, Dan Odess (UAF), E. Yu. Pavlova (Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute, St. Petersburg), and V. E. Tumskoy - **Yana RHS Site: Exploring the Arctic 27,000 Years Ago**

In summer 2001 a group of project participants visited the famous location of Pleistocene fauna remains on the lower Yana river, East Siberia. A particular reason to visit this place was an organic artifact found several years ago. The artifact, approximately 40cm long, is made of woolly rhinoceros horn. Its shape resembles foreshafts known from North American Clovis sites. An exposure of the cultural layer containing Pleistocene fauna remains and worked stones was found 200m from the horn foreshaft. The site is dated by C-14 to 25-27,000 BP. This is a pebble-tool industry with no sign of any blade technology. **SESSION 19, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 2:40 P.M.**

Potter, Ben A. (UAF) - **Understanding Assemblage Variability in Interior Alaska: Beyond Type**
SESSION 16, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 8:50 A.M.

Rankama, Tuija (U of Helsinki, Finland) - **Why Bother Analyzing Quartz Debitage?**

The paper discusses quartz debitage analyses of two Stone Age house sites in southern Finnish Lapland. Low-power microscopy was employed to carry out technological, fracture, and use wear analyses. The fracture analysis showed that the assemblage did not represent a complete reduction sequence but was selected on the basis of flake fragment type. Distribution studies of the tools and various fragment categories indicated that in only one of the houses the artifacts were *in situ*. Patterns of finds distribution suggested activity areas, the deliberate choice of specific flake fragment types as tool preforms, and quartz caching within this house. **SESSION 9, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 10:10 A.M.**

Rasic, Jeff (Washington State U) - **Rediscovery of the NR-5 Site: A "New" Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Site on the Noatak River, Northwest Alaska**

One of the most interesting sites Anderson identified during his pioneering 1961 survey of the Noatak Basin was the NR-5 site. It was the survey's only stratified site with preserved hearth features, and it contained several large, edge ground spear points reminiscent of Paleoindian artifact types. Unfortunately, charcoal samples collected in 1961 were too small for conventional dating. In 2000 NPS archaeologists revisited the site and obtained new radiocarbon dates, spatial, and stratigraphic data. These new data, along with comparisons to other recently excavated sites in northwestern Alaska, suggest that the NR-5 site dates were early Holocene or Late Pleistocene. **SESSION 9, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 9:10 A.M.**

Raymond-Yakoubian, Julie (UAF) - **Distance Makes the Heart Grow Fonder: Exploring the Phenomenon of Distance Activism**

The phenomenon of "distance activism" regarding environmental issues has become common in the United States. This type of activism, as well as the motivations for those who participate in it, is

examined. Place theory, geopiety, and environmental philosophies are specifically considered as constructs for understanding advocacy in support of and commitment to mentally and physically distant places. The implications of this research to the environmental movement, and for understanding environmental advocacy, are also explored. SESSION 8, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 8:50 A.M.

Reanier, Richard E. (Reanier & Associates) and Kristen E. Wenzel (Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute) - **Excavations at Jack's Last Pingo: Late Denbigh on the Beaufort Sea?**

Excavations in 1999 at the Jack's Last Pingo site on Jones Mound, Beaufort Sea coast revealed both historic and prehistoric occupations. The sparse historic artifacts include a cartridge case, rusted sheet metal, and crushed bone fragments. The prehistoric occupation of the pingo, dated to 2140 BP, was also brief in nature, with weapon refitting, lithic manufacture, and skin processing activities documented by the recovered artifacts. Intriguingly, the presence of a microblade and an edge-ground end blade imply a very late ASTt occupation in the region, as suggested by the late John E. "Jack" Lobdell more than 15 years ago. SESSION 17, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, JUNEAU ROOM, 10:10 A.M.

Reinhardt, Gregory A. (U of Indianapolis) - **Sex and Violence in Depictions of "Indians"**

In the Euro-American stereotyping of American Indians, many themes are discernible and reflect a mishmash of culturally confused sensibilities about them. This paper addresses racier dimensions of these "Indians," usually ethnically baseless fabrications of Western fantasy. "Indians" were objectified, made into mirrors of and excuses for presenting Euro-American thoughts regarding the sexes, sexuality, savagery, and vehemence. Using "Indians" to sell ideas and products is an intellectual atrocity that was widespread in the last two centuries and persists today. It's time to stop. SESSION 8, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 8:30 A.M.

Reuther, Joshua D. (NLUR and UAF) and S. Craig Gerlach (UAF) - **Blood Residue Analysis and Alaskan Archaeology**

Since 1983, blood residue analysis in archaeology has been a controversial subject. Archaeologists in Alaska have made several attempts to incorporate blood residue analysis into research designs. This paper presents data from a controlled comparative experiment to assess two methods used in blood residue analyses: crossover-immuno-electrophoresis (CIEP) and radio-immuno-assay (RIA). Modern blood samples adhering to lithic material were subjected to various taphonomic processes and analyzed. Stone tools from archaeological sites in Alaska with identifiable faunal remains were also examined. Nine artifacts that had been subject to blood residue analysis on two previous occasions were added to the study in 2001. SESSION 17, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, JUNEAU ROOM, 11:30 A.M.

Reuther, Joshua D. (UAF and NLUR), S. Craig Gerlach (UAF and NLUR), and Carol Gelbin Reymiller (TCC) - **New Radiocarbon Dates from an Interior ASTt Site in the Arctic Foothills of Northern Alaska**

The Croxton site challenged previous notions of chronology and temporal relationships within the Arctic Small Tool tradition. Radiocarbon dates collected in 1981 and 1982 argued for late inland ASTt occupation in the Brooks Range. However, a split charcoal sample sent to two laboratories revealed a 565-year discrepancy. Radiocarbon dates produced by Dicarb Radioisotope Co. were suspected to be unsystematically younger than dates from other laboratories. Sixteen new samples were submitted to Beta Analytic, Inc. in 1999 and 2000, to clarify the chronological position of ASTt components at the Croxton site; and evaluate models of stability and change in the ASTt. SESSION 3, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 11:20 A.M.

Ridington, Amber (Western Kentucky University) - **Exhibiting Landmarks: The Making of "Fragile Treasures Linking Generation to Generation, National Historic Landmarks in Northern Alaska"**

In northwestern Alaska seven archaeological sites have been designated as National Historic Landmarks because of their contribution to our understanding of prehistoric culture phases and peopling of North

America. To foster preservation of these fragile landmarks, the National Park Service is developing a traveling exhibit that highlights Inupiat connections to the NHL sites. By incorporating local interpretations and knowledge about the sites, it is hoped that the exhibit will strike a responsive chord in Inupiat communities. The research for this project included oral interviews of elders who worked with Louis Giddings at Onion Portage, Cape Krusenstern, and Iyatayet. SESSION 2, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, HAINES ROOM, 9:50 A.M.

Roberston, Aaron (UA Museum) - Abandonment and Reoccupation at Nukleet, Northwest Alaska

High-precision (AMS) dates from Nukleet on Cape Denbigh generally support Giddings' typology-based assessment that used dendrochronology from the Kobuk River sequence to place occupation at ca. 400-800 BP. However, these new dates combined with spatial analysis suggest occupation was not continuous, and that the site was occupied and abandoned at least twice in 400 years. The combination of analytical techniques used here may produce a finer-grained temporal view of abandonment and reoccupation than has previously been seen in the prehistoric past, and thus has implications for prehistoric demographic reconstructions at both local and regional scales. SESSION 18, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, HAINES ROOM, 2:40 P.M.

Roberts, Melissa (UAS, Juneau) - Development of the Tobago Rainforest

The Tobago Rainforest Reserve is unique in terms of its cultural and historical origins. The Reserve was conceptualized during the height of colonialism, when sugar plantations were the focus of the economy. Over the past 200 years the community of Tobago has worked together to retain their special biodiversity. Today eco-tourism and the development of eco-tourism lodges introduces new challenges to the people of Tobago. This paper will examine how the global economy and economic expansion impacts the Island and the efforts of locals to pursue sustainable development. SESSION 15, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, HAINES ROOM, 9:30 A.M.

Saleeby, Becky (NPS) - Opening Remarks

The 49 National Historic Landmarks in Alaska, whether they be prehistoric or historic and whether they be located in Barrow or in Kake (or somewhere in between), all have one thing in common. They all possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. These opening symposium remarks provide a very brief history of how these exceptional properties came to be designated as NHLs and an overview of ongoing efforts in research, preservation, and public education on their behalf. SESSION 2, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, HAINES ROOM, 8:30 A.M.

Saltonstall, Patrick (Alutiiq Museum), Robert Kopperl (Alutiiq Museum), and Amy Steffian (Alutiiq Museum) - Smokehouses and Dwellings: Structures at an Interior Fish Camp, Kodiak Island, Alaska

The Outlet site is a multicomponent interior settlement at the head of Kodiak's Buskin River. Here Alutiiq people captured and processed salmon for more than 5000 years. Three years of excavation at the site by the Alutiiq Museum's Community Archaeology program have revealed a variety of structures dating from the Early Kachemak Tradition through the Early Koniag. This paper describes these structures, which include both dwellings and fish processing features, and compares them with structures previously recorded in coastal settings. The Buskin River structures provide new information on economic activities and enrich the picture of prehistoric resource use in the Kodiak archipelago. SESSION 17, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, JUNEAU ROOM, 8:50 A.M.

Sattler, Robert A. (Tanana Chiefs Conference) and Thomas E. Gillispie (TCC) - The Beck Site: A Klondike Gold Rush Era Cabin Residence Near Eagle, Alaska

Test excavations at the Beck site resulted in a rich assemblage of manufactured goods dating to c.1895 - 1930. The cabin residence is satellite to the town of Eagle, the military garrison at Fort Egbert, and a complex of sites centered around Calico Bluff downstream of Eagle. These include the protohistoric Han site of Juts'ok, Seventymile and Starr cities, and the Eagle to Circle trail. This area is among the earliest

centers of gold prospecting in Interior Alaska, dating to at least 1887. A major excavation of the site is planned for 2002 in cooperation with the University of Alaska-Fairbanks. SESSION 10, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 9:10 A.M.

Schaaf, Jeanne (NPS) - A Preliminary Report of Radiocarbon Dates and Occupation Surfaces from the Lower Midden Deposits of the Mink Island Site (XMK-030), 7,500 – 4,000 Years BP

The National Park Service completed four seasons of excavation at the Mink Island site, located in Katmai National Park on the Pacific coast of the Alaska Peninsula. The site is within the Amalik Bay Archaeological District nominated for National Historic Landmark status. Eighteen cubic meters were excavated at the lower midden and 28 cubic meters at the upper/younger midden (2000 to 500 years BP). Sixty radiocarbon dates from the lower midden are reported here. Exquisite preservation of several occupation floors dating between 7,500 and 4,000 years BP and micro-stratigraphic excavation provide a high-resolution snapshot of prehistoric site-use patterns. SESSION 2, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, HAINES ROOM, 9:10 A.M.

Schroeder, Robert (USDA Forest Service) and Judith Ramos (Yakutat Tlingit Tribe) - Yakutat Surf and Turf with Berries on the Side: Subsistence Patterns in 2001

The Yakutat Tlingit Tribe, working with the Juneau Forestry Science lab and the Division of Subsistence, completed a community harvest assessment in 2001 and is engaged in documenting traditional Tlingit ecological knowledge for the area. This paper presents results from household surveys that demonstrate the continuing strong subsistence lifeways in this community. Beyond the numbers and maps that describe subsistence for management purposes, the paper examines the cultural meaning of subsistence for Yakutat residents and for the Yakutat Kawada. Researchers found that the tie to place provided through hunting, fishing, and gathering remains a central characteristic of Yakutat Tlingit culture. SESSION 8, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 9:10 A.M.

Shah, Monica (NPS) - Case Studies in Material Science in Archaeology

Cooperative efforts between archaeologists and conservators have long been carried out in order to learn more about manufacture techniques, technological innovations, and especially for materials identification. While there is a long and active history in archaeology of collaborative efforts, work in Alaska has been limited. Analytical techniques that have been used on artifacts and samples from other parts of the world can be applied to research in Alaska. By looking at some examples, both high-tech and low-tech methods can be developed and applied to the needs of archaeologists working in Alaska. SESSION 17, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, JUNEAU ROOM, 11:10 A.M.

Sheppard, William (Sheppard Research) - *Qayaqta* and *K'etetaalkkaanee*: A Comparison of Two Northern Story Cycles

It has long been noted that similarities exist between the Inupiat story cycle *Qayaqta* and *K'etetaalkkaanee*, a more widespread Athapaskan story cycle. It appears *Qayaqta* originated from the Athapaskan tale, but was made a distinctly Inupiat story in the way it begins and with the inclusion of common Eskimo story motifs. The plots, story elements, and motifs of the cycles are compared to understand how *Qayaqta* evolved and what, if any, Inupiat influences can be found in *K'etetaalkkaanee*. The overall geographic distributions of the stories and story elements provide the basis for understanding the relative antiquity of the two cycles. SESSION 1, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, JUNEAU ROOM, 8:30 A.M.

Simon, Jim (Tanana Chiefs Conference), Carol Gelvin-Reymiller (TCC) and Karlene Leeper (USAF, 611th Air Support Group) - Interior Alaska Tribes and the US Military: Sacred Landscapes, Government-to-Government Consultation, and Regulatory Compliance

A cooperative agreement between the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. (TCC) and the US military addresses cooperative cultural resource management on 2.5 million acres of military lands in Interior

Alaska. Specifically addressing properties of historical and cultural significance to Interior Alaska Tribes, this project also provides Tribal capacity building through an internship program at TCC. Philosophical and conceptual differences in documenting and evaluating Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs), the ways Tribal knowledge should be transmitted and managed, who obtains and controls the data, and what it means to discuss sacred landscapes, are issues central to these efforts. SESSION 14, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 5:00 P.M.

Slaughter, Dale C. and K. Gregory Biddle (BIA Alaska Region - Archaeology) - Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Interior of Bristol Bay: Preliminary Findings or Round Houses of the Nushagak?

Over the past several years, the BIA Alaska Regional Archeology, through its required Section 106 Review process, has investigated numerous archeological sites on various rivers around Bristol Bay in southwest Alaska. While the historic settlement patterns in the area have been adequately delineated, only recently has this prehistoric pattern started to emerge. In several cases, this pattern is a mirror of that elucidated by James VanStone in the 1970s, although with some significant variations and possibly an apparent differing subsistence focus. This paper will present some preliminary findings on Norton and Thule occupations of the drainages of Bristol Bay. SESSION 17, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, JUNEAU ROOM, 9:30 A.M.

Slobodin, S. B. (Northeast Interdisciplinary Research Institute, Russian Academy of Science, Magadan) - Northeast Asia Cultural Development Scenario in Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene

Reconstructions of Northeast Asia cultural development represented in some works imply Late Pleistocene - Early Holocene complexes transformation or the complete change of cultural traditions. We assume it might have been one of the four scenarios (transformation, evolution, replacement, or change of cultures) or some combination. Today there are evidences of the complete change of cultural and technologic traditions of Northeast Asia on the edge of Pleistocene and Holocene. The non-microblade bifacial tradition is followed by the bifacial microblade with wedge-shaped cores changed by the unifacial microblade tradition with rotated cores. SESSION 16, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 10:00 A.M.

Slobodin, Sergei B. (Northeast Interdisciplinary Research Institute, Russian Academy of Science, Magadan) - A View of Northeast Asia at the Beginning of the Christian Era

The start of the Christian era in Northeast Asia is characterized by the development of cultures ancestral to historically known ethnic groups. This paper will provide an overview of interior, riverine, and coastal cultural and economic developments over the past ~2000 years from the northern Okhotsk Sea Coast, Kamchatka, Chukotka, and Kolyma. Archaeological cultures to be discussed include: Tokareva, Old Koryak, Old Itel'men, Old Bering Sea, Okvik, Punuk, Birnirk, Thule, Old Kerek, Kanchalan, and others. SESSION 3, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 8:00 A.M.

Smith, Howard L. (BLM) - Recent Cultural Resource Inventory by the Bureau of Land Management in the Central Area

Since 1997 the Northern Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management has conducted cultural resource inventory at various locations in the Circle Quadrangle, including both unpatented federal mining claims and areas in the Steese National Conservation Area. The work resulted in recordation of a number of new historic sites, including what we believe to be a near-complete database of historic structures in the Conservation Area. Results of the inventory are briefly described, and proposed future work is discussed. SESSION 10, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 11:30 A.M.

Smith, Laura (Idaho State U) - Adamagan, Episode II: Attacking the Bones

Perched on the edge of the modern day Lower Alaska Peninsula, the prehistoric Aleut village of Adamagan (XCB-105) was uniquely situated so as to allow residents access to resources from both the North Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea. This paper will explore the subsistence economy of Adamagan,

with particular emphasis on its mammalian and avian archeofaunas. SESSION 8, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, JUNEAU ROOM, 3:00 P.M.

Southeast Native Subsistence Commission (Juneau) and Thomas Thornton (St. Lawrence U) - Native Place Names of Southwest Alaska

In 1994 the Southeast Native Subsistence Commission (SENSC) initiated a three-part project to document Native place names in Southeast Alaska. The project has been funded largely through the National Park Service Heritage Preservation Fund grant program, with additional support from Native, state (ADF&G) and federal entities, and covers all of southeast Alaska's communities, from Yakutat to Hydaburg. The maps displayed in this session represent one of the products developed during the place name project. To date, over 2,300 toponyms have been included in a detailed GIS-compatible dataset. POSTER, SESSION 23, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, SKAGWAY/VALDEZ ROOM, 2:00-4:00 P.M.

Steen, Susan L. (U of Alberta) - Ipiutak: An Anthropological Constant

The Ipiutak peoples of Point Hope thrived long before the onslaught of European whalers and traders. The first official and recorded European contact with the people of Point Hope did not occur until approximately one thousand years afterwards. The first recorded contact was in 826; however, it would take another twenty-five years before this contact could be considered direct and continual. This lack of European contact allows a unique opportunity to use the Ipiutak people of Point Hope as a constant to further evaluate the effects of contact on other indigenous populations of Alaska, specifically Golovin Bay and Nunivak Island. SESSION 6, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 1:30 P.M.

Stephens, Kaerin S. - The Doctor Will See You Now: Telemedicine in Western Alaska

This paper is based on data collected from two focus groups and several interviews with Community Health Aides (CHAs) in Western Alaska (Bristol Bay, Norton Sound, and Kotzebue Sound regions) during May and August of 2001. The research was part of a qualitative evaluation for the Alaska Telemedicine Test-bed Project (ATTP) funded by the National Library of Medicine. CHA participants discussed their: (1) perspectives on the training process; (2) experiences using fiberoptic otoscopes, digital cameras, and computer-modem systems in their clinics; (3) innovative applications of telemedicine technology; and (4) suggestions on how telemedicine consultations can be improved. SESSION 8, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 8:10 A.M.

Stone, Daniel E. (UAA) and David R. Yesner (UAA) - Activity Areas and Spatial Distributions at the Broken Mammoth Paleo-Indian Site, Big Delta, Alaska

The Broken Mammoth site is the only late Pleistocene Nenana Complex site containing well-preserved faunal remains as well as organic and lithic artifacts. Both lower components (one late Pleistocene, the other early Holocene) contain a large number of hearths. Size, depth, and content of the hearths suggest different seasons, length of occupation, and range of activities for these two components. Faunal remains from these occupations suggest markedly distinct patterns of resource utilization. The addition of organic artifacts to the known Nenana Complex toolkit reinforces previous suggestions, based solely on lithics, of linkages with Clovis sites south of the ice sheets. SESSION 16, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 9:10 A.M.

Tabor, Luke (UAS, Juneau) - Assimilation Rather than Eradication as the Driving Force in the Development of the Chilkat Blanket.

Development and assimilation of the Chilkat Dancing Robe into Southeast Alaska native societies at the turn of the nineteenth century was a function of blending weaving techniques familiar to the Northern (Ravens Tail robes) and Southern (Cedar bark robes) regions of Southeast Alaska. This hypothesis is currently questioned against theories of that examine the influence of disease. SESSION 13, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 4:20 P.M.

Tews, Amber (Idaho State U) - An Analysis of the Fishing Economy at Adamagan

Across the north Pacific, salmon have traditionally been seen as key to most subsistence economies although various *Gadidae* have also been shown to be critical in many areas. On the western Alaska Peninsula there is a clear spatial separation with salmon based economies on the Bering Sea side, and Gadid-based economies on the Pacific side. The site of Adamagan, located on what was the tip of the Alaska Peninsula 2500 years ago, show almost equal emphasis on both salmonids and gadids further demonstrating the site's position at the interface between two ecosystems. ADAMAGAN SYMPOSIUM

Tooyak, Andrew (The Ipiutak Project) and Pinky Tooyak (The Ipiutak Project) - A View from Point Hope: The Ipiutak Project

"The Ipiutak Project" gathered together material about Point Hope and the Ipiutak culture, placing it in a CD-ROM format that was both informative and easily accessible. Its aim was to encourage an awareness in Point Hope school children of the documentation and other resources about their own history that are available outside the Village. Resources in New York, Fairbanks and Sitka were drawn upon and included in the CD-ROM. SESSION 6, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 1:50 P.M.

Unger, Kimberely (UAS, Juneau) - Linguistic Migration

Linguistic maps and linguistic migration can be used to support coastal migration theory. This is based on the present distribution of Na-Dene and its proto-stocks. Languages, as with most things, travel from high concentration to low concentration. This would indicate, then, that Na-Dene generally moved from north to south. This paper will present the movement of Na-Dene along the coast of Alaska. SESSION 13, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 3:00 P.M.

Varra, Yarrow (UAS-Juneau) Studying My Ancestors: An Alaska Native Perspective at 49-PET-408

Ancient human remains discovered in Southeast Alaska brought together scientists, resource managers, and Native tribes in a quest for knowledge of the region's first inhabitants. Under a 1997 NAGPRA agreement, Native students helped excavate site 49-PET-408. Archaeological evidence indicates these bones are the oldest human remains recorded within Alaska, a discovery that could help rewrite theories on the peopling of America. This paper presents the perspective of a Native student who has continued participation beyond the original fieldwork. It discusses correlations between oral history and the scientific findings presented by this site, relating to what tribal people call "Time Immemorial." SESSION 13, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 2:40 P.M.

Vasil'ev, Sergey A. (Institute for the History of Material Culture, St. Petersburg, Russia) - Final Pleistocene Siberian and Alaskan Record: A Comparative Study of Prehistoric Adaptation Strategies

The paper compares the subsistence and settlement patterns of the Final Paleolithic of Siberia and the earliest Alaskan cultures. The two areas under consideration share a lot of culture traits, including big game hunting as the principal subsistence activity, logistical use of exploited territories with seasonal moves and specialized foci, intensive use of inhabited space as evidenced by fireplaces and lithic concentrations, etc. In both regions the majority of the sites are clustered along large drainages. In these respects the Siberian and Alaskan Final Pleistocene sites sharply differ from the Paleoindian adaptations to the south from the ice sheets. SESSION 16, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 9:40 A.M.

Vinson, Dale (NPS) - National Historic Monuments in Lake Clark Katmai National Park and Preserve: Brooks River and Kijik Archeological Districts

Brooks River and Kijik Archeological Districts NHL's both occupy prime locations for exploiting Bristol Bay sockeye salmon runs. Archeological research documented 4500 years of occupation at Brooks River, while Kijik documents up to 750 years of Dena'ina settlement. The development of the Alaska sports fishing industry and more recently bear viewing have placed Brooks River in the mainstream of visitation, development and funding, while Kijik mainly draws the interest of archeologists and local Dena'ina

people. At Brooks River archeological compliance now over-shadows research. Accurate maps and a basic chronology exist for Kijik, but Kijik research remains in its initial phase. SESSION 2, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, HAINES ROOM, 11:10 A.M.

Walker, Emily N. (UAS, Juneau) - The Face of the Observer

This paper will look at the life of Frederica de Laguna, examining the substantial contribution of her anthropological research in Southeast Alaska. With a career in Anthropology spanning over 60 years, she stands out as both a powerfully effective observer, and as an ethnographer who has earned the enduring respect of those she has studied and colleagues alike. SESSION 13, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, JUNEAU ROOM, 4:40 P.M.

Wheelersburg, Robert (Elizabethtown College, PA, and Umea U, Sweden) - The Future of Arctic Research: A Case Study in Subsistence Studies Among Saami Reindeer Herders

Although much is known about Saami reindeer herders, one area that has received little attention is traditional activities that support herding families and provide a means for cultural survival. This paper examines the current political dynamics, economics and social characteristics of Saami subsistence, compared to similar research among Inuit and Inupiat groups. Recommendations for additional research are addressed. SESSION 11, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 2:40 P.M.

Williams, Catherine M. (NLUR) - Military Prefabricated Buildings: A Brief History and Guide for Field Identification of Remains

During World War II thousands of Quonsets, Butlers, Jamesways, Pacifics, Stouts, and Elephant shelters were shipped to Alaska and fitted together to provide temporary shelter for the armed forces and their supplies. In addition to those found at military sites, a great many of these buildings were re-used after the war and some are still in use today. The origins and development of the various hut types will be traced briefly, and a "field guide" to their features presented that will allow archaeologists to determine which type they have found and whether it has been modified from its original form. SESSION 10, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 11:10 A.M.

Worthington, Anne (NPS) - Kennecott National Historic Landmark: Managing a Cultural Landscape

When Wrangell-St. Elias National Park & Preserve purchased the Kennecott NHL, a historic copper mine and mill, in 1998 it acquired a number of headaches as well. In addition to preserving the very obvious red and white buildings the park had to deal with hazardous materials, expanding visitor needs at this destination, natural disasters, community relations as well as all the accompanying archeological sites, small scale features and artifacts that tend to get lost when overshadowed by such striking buildings. In an amendment to its General Management Plan the park decided to manage the NHL as a cultural landscape. This presentation will describe some of the issues and solutions the park is working towards in managing this NHL. SESSION 4, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, HAINES ROOM, 1:30 P.M.

Wright, Annette (UAS Juneau) - Social, Cultural and Economic Impacts of Ecotourism on Indigenous Ecuadorians

Ecuadorian Amazon excursions are increasing and causing change for the indigenous peoples in previously undeveloped areas. This paper strives to examine the economic impacts of ecotourism, both positive and negative, on traditional cultures as well as the impact of the exploitation of local indigenous cultures on ecotourism. SESSION 15, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, HAINES ROOM, 8:30 A.M.

Yarborough, Linda Finn (Chugach National Forest) - Advances in Knowledge of the Significance of Palugvik, a National Historic Landmark Site and District in Prince William Sound

In 1933 Frederica de Laguna archaeologically surveyed sites on Hawkins Island, collecting surface remains at Qucuyvli and excavating at Palugvik. Based on stratigraphy and artifact comparisons, she concluded that Palugvik provided a comprehensive view of the culture history of the region. In 1996,

National Forest archaeologists conducted excavations at Palugvik and nearby Qucuyvli. Analysis of resulting data suggests that fish were more important subsistence resources than previously assumed. Palugvik's significance as representing the entire culture history of Prince William Sound is now questioned as a result of C14 dates that indicate a 900-year hiatus in site occupation. SESSION 2, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, HAINES ROOM, 9:30 A.M.

Yarborough, Michael (Cultural Resources Consultants) - **Basic Truths**

Archeological insights gained during monitoring of environmental restoration at World War II installations in the Aleutian Islands have provided these basic truths:

1. If archaeological sites weren't hidden in the ground, anyone could find them;
2. Construction equipment and "historic properties" cannot share the same space;
3. Construction rarely halts and the SHPO is usually not called.

SESSION 4, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, HAINES ROOM, 2:50 P.M.

Yesner, David R. (UAA) - **Paleoecology of the Hot Springs Site: Integrating the Faunal Analyses**

The Hot Springs Site on the Alaska Peninsula is unique in its position at the historic cultural boundary between Aleut and Alutiiq peoples, and an important boundary zone for both marine and terrestrial faunas. The abundance of well-preserved faunal remains at the site, as well as the length of time period occupied, provides a rich body of evidence for testing hypotheses about both sea level dynamics and climatic change in the eastern Bering Sea region. This paper integrates existing paleoecological data from mammalian, avian, and invertebrate faunas to shed light on these problems and suggest potential avenues for future research. SESSION 12, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, HAINES ROOM, 3:40 P.M.

Yesner, David R. (UAA), Alexander N. Popov (Russian Far East State U, Vladivostok), Daniel E. Stone (UAA), Olga L. Moreva (Russian Far East State U), Margie M. Goatley (UAA), and David Brodzhansky (Russian Far East State U) - **Re-evaluating Chard's Hypotheses on Amur-Alaskan Connections: Recent Artifactual, Faunal, and Human Osteological Data from the Early Neolithic Boisman II Site, Slavianska, Russia**

Joint excavations at the Boisman II site provide data for the Early Neolithic Boisman Culture of the Russian Far East. Artifactual data demonstrate early development of fishing and sea mammal hunting technologies, and initial faunal analyses show that fish and sea mammals were a significant portion of subsistence. Convergence in artifact styles with early south coastal Alaskan industries, and morphological/metric linkages with Bering Sea human remains, suggest reconsideration of hypotheses linking these maritime peoples. The 40+ human burials recovered from the site, and associated artifacts, suggest high cultural complexity among lower Amur River/Japan Sea peoples as early as 5000 BC. SESSION 19, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 2:20 P.M.

Zhushchikhovskaya, Irina S. (Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography of Peoples of Far East, Vladivostok) - **Traditions of Okhotsk Culture Pottery-Making in the Context of Adaptation**

Traditions of pottery-making in the Okhotsk culture (Sakhalin Island, 1-mid. of 2 mil. AD) were greatly determined by natural factors and subsistence context. Technological standards of pottery-making are adapted to local climatic situations which were unfavorable for this craft activity. Morphological standards were intended to maintain the function of ceramic containers for thermal processing of animal organic products. The features of Okhotsk pottery reflecting these adaptations are common in the pottery of some other Northern Pacific cultures with similar climatic conditions and based on sea mammal hunting economies. SESSION 3, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, KENAI/DENALI ROOM, 9:20 A.M.

Zollars, Peter (Anchorage, AK) and Janet Klein (Homer, AK) - **The Faulkner Site: An Overview of an Early Holocene Lithic Assemblage--Dates and Data from Aurora Lagoon, Kachemak Bay, Alaska**

Recent tests at Aurora Lagoon produced six new radiocarbon dates, five of which temporally support the presence of Early Holocene human activity in the southern coastal Kenai Peninsula. Calibrated dates ranging from 8170-7760 BP (Beta 152922) to 7680-7420 BP (Beta 158402) represent a series of early

visitations by unknown maritime hunters. The site's lower component suggests at least two early occupations, covering an estimated 500 years. Present evidence indicates seasonal use. A less than diagnostic, lithic assemblage continues to obscure precise cultural identification. Vandalism, erosion, and ever-increasing development will continue to destroy the irreplaceable in Kachemak Bay's prehistory.

SESSION 17, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, JUNEAU ROOM, 10:50 A.M.

Notes

CONFERENCE HOSTED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
ALASKA SUPPORT OFFICE, ANCHORAGE

General Conference Organization: Becky Saleeby

Program Coordination: Rachel Mason

Registration and Graphic Production: Susan Bender

Book and Poster Room: Chuck Ditters

Technical Support: Judy Kesler, John Christopher,
Gena Weinberger