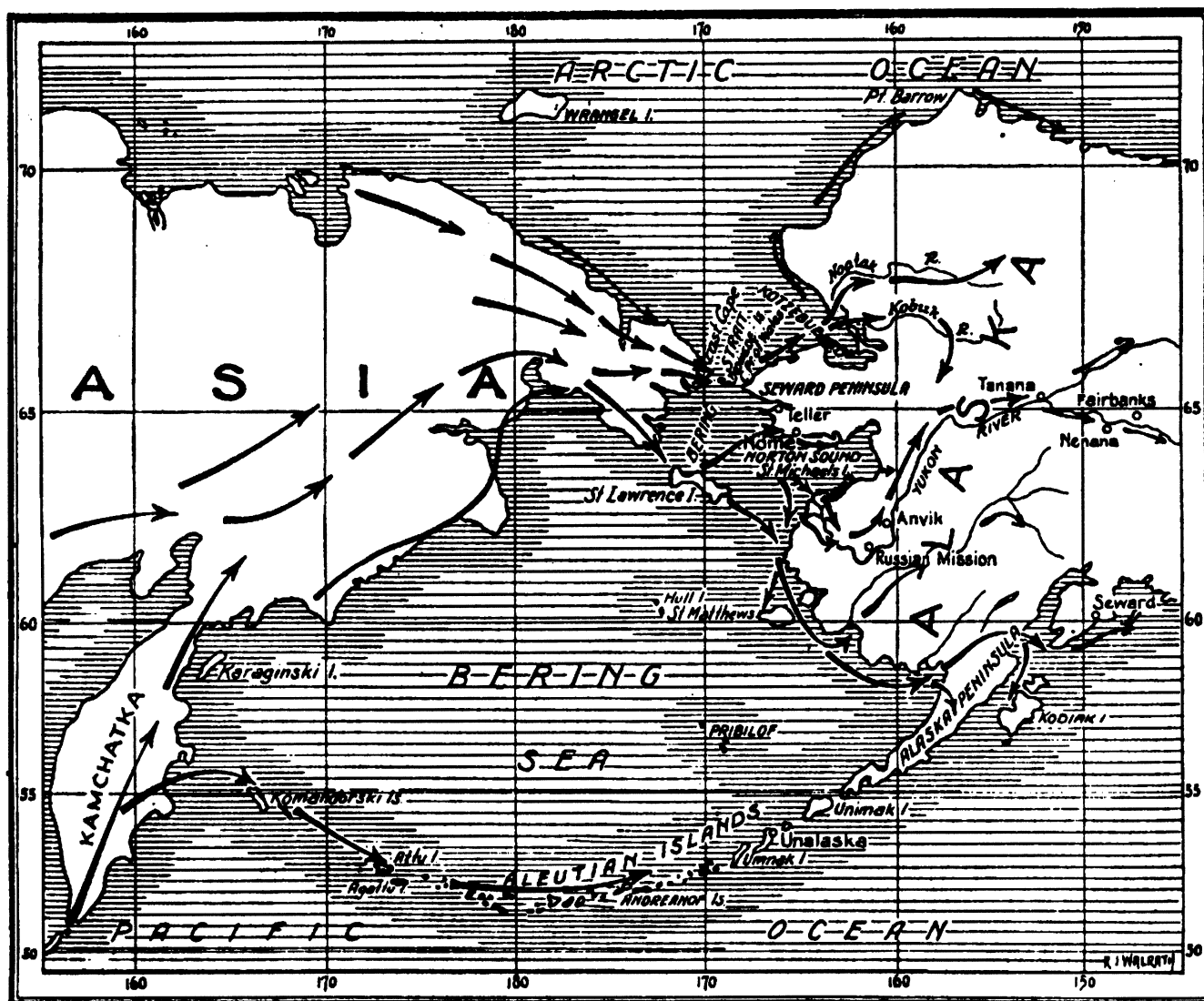


ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION 32ND ANNUAL MEETING



"PROBABLE MOVEMENTS FROM NORTHEASTERN ASIA TO ALASKA AND IN ALASKA."

ALEŠ HRDLÍČKA 1930

**MARCH 10-12, 2005
HILTON ANCHORAGE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA**

**ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
2005 KEYNOTE SPEAKERS**

**PATRICIA A. MCANANY
FRIDAY DINNER KEYNOTE SPEAKER**

Patricia A. McAnany is Professor of Archaeology at Boston University. Her area of research focuses on the Maya Lowlands where she has been directing archaeological research since 1990. Her current project, the Xibun Archaeological Research Project, has received multiple years of funding from the National Science Foundation and is directed towards an understanding of the political economy of the cacao (chocolate) production in Classic Maya society. Field seasons for the Xibun and earlier K'axob projects have been conducted as joint research and teaching seasons; as a result, Dr. McAnany has provided field training for over a hundred undergraduate students as well as advanced training and masters/dissertation material for a dozen graduate students.

Through the 1990s, Dr. McAnany's field research focused on the site of K'axob, where she directed NSF-supported investigations into the agricultural uses of wetlands and the significance of ancestor veneration within domestic contexts. Her publication on Preclassic life at K'axob, *K'axob: Ritual, Work, and Family in an Ancient Maya Village* (2004), has been published by the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA and has been nominated for the 2005 Best Book Prize awarded by the Society for American Archaeology. Dr. McAnany also is the author of *Living with the Ancestors: Kinship and Kingship in Ancient Maya Society* (1995, University of Texas Press), editor of *Sacred Landscape and Settlement in the Sibun River Valley: XARP 1999 Survey and Excavation* (2002, SUNY Institute of Mesoamerican Studies), co-editor of *Prehistoric Maya Economies of Belize* (1989, JAI Press), and has written numerous journal articles and book chapters both as sole author and jointly with her students and colleagues.

Dr. McAnany has served on the Board of Directors of the Society for American Archaeology (2000-2003), as Secretary of the Archaeology Division of the American Anthropological Association (AD-AAA from 1994-1996), and most recently has been elected to a two-year term on the Board of the AD-AAA and as Treasurer for the Brooklyn Historical Society, which is located in her hometown of Brooklyn, Connecticut. She is also a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* and has been the recipient of a fellowship at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study at Harvard University (1999-2000).

**DENNIS H. O'ROURKE
SATURDAY LUNCHEON KEYNOTE SPEAKER**

Dennis H. O'Rourke is Professor of Anthropology at the University of Utah. Following post-doctoral training in psychiatric genetic epidemiology at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, Dr. O'Rourke joined the faculty of the University of Utah in 1978. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Kansas in 1980 with a dissertation on the effects of inbreeding in hamadryas baboons. Dr. O'Rourke subsequently served as Anthropology Department chair (1990-1996) and Associate Dean of the College of Social and Behavioral Science (1989-1990). His long-term interests in population structure and the analysis of geographic variation in gene frequencies led to a term as editor of *Human Biology: The International Journal of Population Biology and Genetics* (1999-2003).

Following early work using graphical imaging methods to document geographic patterns of genetic variation among the indigenous populations of North, South, and Middle America, Dr. O'Rourke began focusing research efforts on the emerging field of 'molecular archaeology.' His recent research projects have used ancient DNA approaches to study the prehistoric populations of the American Southwest, Great Basin, Eastern Canadian Arctic and the Aleutian Islands. This work uses molecular genetic methods to examine prehistoric population migrations, identify signatures of population replacements, and establish population origins. Dr. O'Rourke's latest investigations include work on the genetics of non-human species in prehistory in order to better understand the relationship of prehistoric hunters to their prey, as well as investigations into the distribution of infectious disease pathogens in prehistoric populations.

**ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
32ND ANNUAL MEETING
HILTON ANCHORAGE HOTEL**

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 2005

8:30 A.M. – 4:00 P.M. ALASKA CONSORTIUM OF ZOOARCHAEOLOGISTS MEETING: LUPINE ROOM

**5:00 P.M. – 8:00 P.M. CONFERENCE REGISTRATION AND WELCOMING CASH BAR
AND HORS D'OEUVRES: BIRCH AND WILLOW ROOMS, LOBBY LEVEL**

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 2005

ALL DAY

**CONFERENCE REGISTRATION – 7:45 A.M. – 4:00 P.M.
BOOK AND POSTER EXHIBIT: BIRCH AND WILLOW ROOMS – 8:00 A.M. – 5:00 P.M.
PAPER PREVIEW AREA: BIRCH AND WILLOW ROOMS – 7:45 A.M. – 5:00 P.M.**

MORNING

**SESSION 1
DILLINGHAM ROOM
SYMPOSIUM: THE PEOPLE OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS:
ORIGINS, CULTURAL AND GENETIC VARIATION (PART 1 OF 2)**

**ORGANIZERS: MICHAEL H. CRAWFORD AND DENNIS O'ROURKE
CHAIR: MICHAEL H. CRAWFORD**

- 8:40 Melvin Smith: History of Anthropological Research in the Aleutians.
- 9:00 Richard Davis: The Eastern Aleutian Archaeological Sequence: Issues of Continuity and Change.
- 9:20 Douglas W. Veltre: Archaeology of the Central Aleutian Islands.
- 9:40 Dixie West, Christine Lefevre, and Debra Corbett: The People at the End of the World: The Prehistory of the Near Islands, Alaska.
- 10:00 Break

THURSDAY MORNING

- 10:20 Patricia Petrivelli: Tidal Waves of Change: Russian and American Contacts.
- 10:40 Moses Dirks: Linguistic Diversity in the Aleutian Islands.
- 11:00 Dennis H. O'Rourke, M.G. Hayes, and S. Smith: Molecular Variation in Prehistoric Aleut Populations.
- 11:20 Rohina Rubicz, M. Zlojutro, and Michael H. Crawford: Molecular Genetic Evidence for the Peopling of the Aleutian Islands.
- 11:40 Don Dumond: Discussant

SESSION 2

KING SALMON AND ILIAMNA ROOMS

SYMPOSIUM: TRADITIONAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE AND FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES (PART 1 OF 2)

ORGANIZERS AND CO-CHAIRS: POLLY WHEELER AND AMY CRAVER

- 9:00 Polly Wheeler: The Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Monitoring Program and TEK.
- 9:20 Jim Simon: Modeling User Knowledge, Local Knowledge, Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Indigenous Knowledge Systems: An Exercise in Applied Anthropology.
- 9:40 Davin L. Holen: Is this TEK? The Local Knowledge of the Euro-American Community of Lake Minchumina.
- 10:00 Amy Craver: Methods for Documenting TEK: Issues and Challenges.
- 10:20 Break
- 10:40 Michael F. Turek and Mathew Brock: Southeast Alaska Subsistence Fisheries Traditional Ecological Knowledge Database.
- 11:00 Philippa Coiley-Kenner and James A. Fall: The Use of a Textural Database, "From Neqa to Tepa," to Publish Transcripts from Interviews about Traditional Ecology Information.
- 11:20 David B. Andersen: Consulting Traditional Knowledge: An Example from the Koyukuk.
- 11:40 Catherine Moncrieff: "Listening to Elders" – Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Salmon Studies on the Yukon River.

SESSION 3
KATMAI ROOM
PAPERS IN HONOR OF JOHN E. LOBDELL

ORGANIZERS AND CO-CHAIRS: THERESA THIBAUT AND RICHARD REANIER

- 8:00 Kerry Feldman: Introduction
- 8:05 William Workman: Remembering Jack: John Lobdell's Contributions to Our Understanding of the Kenai Peninsula Kachemak Tradition.
- 8:20 Karen Wood Workman: Can Faunal Analysis Separate the Middle Component from the Historic Tanaina Component at Seal Beach (SEL 079)?
- 8:40 Christy G. Turner II, Nicolai D. Ovodov, and Olga V. Pavlova: Siberian Hyenas, Other Carnivores, Cannibalism, and the Peopling of the New World.
- 9:00 G. Richard Scott: The Donner Party Revisited: Recent Excavations at Alder Creek.
- 9:20 Break
- 9:40 Mark Schindler: Jack Lobdell's Contributions to the North Slope Oil and Gas Industry: A Client's View.
- 10:00 Richard E. Reanier: "We Know You're Making All That Big Oil Money Now" – Jack Lobdell and Cultural Resources of the Arctic Slope of Alaska.
- 10:20 Richard Stern: "What? Jack Worked in Utah?" – The Utah Trust Lands Project.
- 10:40 Glinda and Darci Lobdell: Reflections.

SESSION 4
KATMAI ROOM
SYMPOSIUM: RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN NORTHERN ALASKA (PART 1 OF 2)

ORGANIZER AND CHAIR: JEFFERY RASIC

- 11:20 Michael Kunz, Robin Mills, Dale Slaughter, Richard Reanier, Stacie McIntosh, and Thomas Hamilton: 2004 – Punyik Point Revisited.
- 11:40 Robert Gal and Steven L. Klingler: Mollusks, Neades, Giants and Heroes: Establishing Contexts for Interpreting the Tuktu-Naiyuk Site, Central Brooks Range, Alaska.

LUNCH – ON YOUR OWN
12:00 – 2:00

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

SESSION 5

DILLINGHAM ROOM

**SYMPOSIUM: THE PEOPLE OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS:
ORIGINS, CULTURAL AND GENETIC VARIATION (PART 2 OF 2)**

ORGANIZERS: MICHAEL H. CRAWFORD AND DENNIS O’ROURKE

CHAIR: DENNIS O’ROURKE

- 2:00 Michael H. Crawford, Ruhina Rubicz, R. Deka, R. Devor, and V. Spitsyn: Molecular Genetic and Demographic Consequences of a Historically Founded Isolate: Bering Island, Russia.
- 2:20 J. L. Arismendi and Dennis H. O’Rourke: Mitochondrial DNA Sequence Variation and Temporal Continuity in Aleut Populations.
- 2:40 Joan Coltrain: Temporal and Dietary Reconstruction in Past Aleut Populations: Stable- and Radio-Isotope Evidence.
- 3:00 Break
- 3:20 Anne Keenleyside: Patterns of Health and Disease in Pre- and Post-Contact Aleuts.
- 3:40 Carol Ballew: Current Health Status of the Aleuts.
- 4:00 Lydia Black: Discussant
- 4:20 Discussion

SESSION 6

KING SALMON AND ILIAMNA ROOMS

**SYMPOSIUM: TRADITIONAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE AND FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT:
ISSUES AND CHALLENGES (PART 2 OF 2)**

ORGANIZERS AND CO-CHAIRS: POLLY WHEELER AND AMY CRAVER

- 2:00 Erica Valentine-McCall: Tradition Shines Through: User Participation in Subsistence Fisheries Management.
- 2:20 Liz Williams: TEK, Capacity Building, Western Biological Science and Subsistence Fisheries Management: The Only Recipe for these Ingredients is Local.
- 2:40 William E. Simeone: Ahtna Cosmology, Environmental Knowledge and the Harvest of Salmon.
- 3:00 Break
- 3:20 James Magdanz, Charles J. Utermohle, and Robert J. Wolfe: Social Networks and Wildlife Management: An Example from Deering, Alaska.

- 3:40 Caroline Brown: The Role of Interdisciplinary Approaches to TEK in Management Decisions.
- 4:00 Susan Georgette: Insights into the Natural History of Whitefish: Contributions from Traditional Knowledge in the Kotzebue Sound Region, Alaska.
- 4:20 Steve Langdon: Discussant

SESSION 7
KATMAI ROOM

SYMPOSIUM: RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN NORTHERN ALASKA (PART 2 OF 2)

ORGANIZER AND CHAIR: JEFFERY RASIC

- 2:00 Julie Esdale: Tuktu-Naiyuk Revisited.
- 2:20 Christopher E. Young: An Arctic Small Tool Tradition (ASTt) Tent Ring from Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska.
- 2:40 Christina A. Jensen and David R. Yesner: Late Prehistoric Faunal Assemblage from the Hungry Fox Site, Central Brooks Range.
- 3:00 J. Jeffrey Flenniken and Aaron Wilson: Stone Artifacts from the Hungry Fox Site (KIR289), Brooks Range, Alaska.
- 3:20 Break
- 3:40 Daniel Odess and Jeffery Rasic: Nogahabara 1 and the Late Pleistocene Prehistory of Alaska.
- 4:00 Jeffery Rasic: Examining Technological Organization Concepts with an Intact Stone Toolkit from the Nogahabara 1 Site.
- 4:20 Robert Gal, Steven L. Klingler, Richard Martin, and Lois L. Spees: Microblade Core Variability at the Amakomanak Site (AMR-00095), Cutler Drainage, Noatak National Preserve, Alaska.
- 4:40 Randolph M. Tedor and Robert Gal: ASTt Burin Technology: Leatherman of the Past.

SPECIAL EVENING PRESENTATION

PATRICIA MCANANY
PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY
BOSTON UNIVERSITY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

“From Kodiak, Alaska, to Belize, Central America: An Archaeological Odyssey”

Public Lecture – Lucy Cuddy Center – University of Alaska Anchorage – 7:30 p.m.

Bus for conference attendees leaves the Hilton Anchorage at 6:45 p.m.
and returns following the lecture. Bus seating is limited.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 2005

ALL DAY

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION – 7:45 A.M. – 4:00 P.M.

BOOK AND POSTER EXHIBIT: BIRCH AND WILLOW ROOMS – 8:00 A.M. – 5:00 P.M.

PAPER PREVIEW AREA: BIRCH AND WILLOW ROOMS – 7:45 A.M. – 5:00 P.M.

MORNING

SESSION 8

DILLINGHAM ROOM

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN HISTORICAL AND MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY

CHAIR: CATHERINE M. WILLIAMS

- 8:40 Frank J. Cantelas and Evguenia Anichtchenko: The Russian American Company Vessel *Kad'yak*.
- 9:00 Michael Burwell: A Predictive Site Inventory for the Remains of the Russian Steamer *Politkofsky* at St. Michael, Alaska.
- 9:20 John O. Jensen, Michael H. Burwell, J. David McMahan, and Karl Gurcke: Alaska's "Ship of Gold": Documentation of the Steamer *SS Portland*.
- 9:40 J. David McMahan and Timothy (Ty) Dilliplane: Formation of a Joint Siberian – Alaskan Research Group on Russian America: Opportunities and Goals in the Irkutsk Region.
- 10:00 Break
- 10:20 Lisa Frink: Gender and the Village Tunnel System in Precontact and Colonial Western Alaska.
- 10:40 Susan A. Kaplan: Uivak: Living Well on the Edge of the North Atlantic.
- 11:00 Doreen Cooper: Digging for Historical Data.
- 11:20 Robert Forshaw: The Alaska Digital Archives.
- 11:40 Catherine M. Williams: The Davidson Ditch and Early Industrial Mining in Fairbanks, Alaska.

SESSION 9
KING SALMON AND ILIAMNA ROOMS
THE MIDDLE SUSITNA SURVEY AND INVENTORY PROJECT

ORGANIZER AND CHAIR: FRAN SEAGER-BOSS

- 8:00 Fran Seager-Boss: Why Survey and Inventory the Chulitna and Susitna River Corridor?
- 8:20 Daniel E. Stone: Initial Archaeological Surveys into the Mid-Susitna Drainage: Tracking Ancient Footsteps.
- 8:40 Randolph M. Tedor and Fran Seager-Boss: Setting the Stage: Implications for the Peopling of the Susitna River Basin.
- 9:00 Brian Wygal and Fran Seager-Boss: The Holocene Peopling of Southcentral Alaska: New Evidence from Trapper Creek.

SESSION 10
KATMAI ROOM
CONTRIBUTED PAPERS ON BERINGIA

CHAIR: RICHARD VANDERHOEK

- 8:20 John F. Hoffecker and Scott A. Elias: Woody Shrubs May Have Been Critical to the Lateglacial Settlement of Beringia.
- 8:40 Michael Kunz and Tony Baker: Arctic Paleoindian Relationships and Connections to the Pleistocene Cultures of the High Plains.
- 9:00 Kathryn Krasinski and David R. Yesner: Intra-Site Spatial Analysis at the Broken Mammoth Site.
- 9:20 Ben A. Potter: Dimensional Analysis of Site Structure in Central Alaska.
- 9:40 Aaron C. Robertson: Three Years of Phase-One Surveys on Donnelly Training Area.
- 10:00 Richard VanderHoek, Brian T. Wygal, Charles E. Holmes, J. David McMahan, and Randy M. Tedor: Ice Patch Atlatls, Frost Boils, and Historic Trails: The OHA 2004 Field Season in the Denali Blocks, Denali Highway Region, Alaska.
- 10:20 N.A. Easton, Glen MacKay, Arthur McMaster, and Peter Schnurr: 2004 Excavations at KdVo-6, a Nenana Complex Site of the Yukon - Alaska Borderlands.

FRIDAY MORNING

SESSION 11
KING SALMON AND ILIAMNA ROOMS
SYMPOSIUM: FOR “UNCLE BILL”:
PAPERS IN HONOR OF WILLIAM BATES WORKMAN (PART 1 OF 2)

ORGANIZERS AND CO-CHAIRS: DAVID R. YESNER AND DOUGLAS W. VELTRE

- 9:35 David R. Yesner: Introduction
- 9:40 Janet R. Klein and Peter Zollars: Continuity and Change Among Strangers, Kinsmen and Radiocarbon Dates in Kachemak Bay, Alaska.
- 10:00 David R. Yesner and Aron L. Crowell: Little Ice Age Climates and Subsistence in the Eastern Aleutians and the Outer Kenai Coast: Implications from Zooarchaeology.
- 10:20 Douglas R. Reger: Denaina Use of Marine Resources: A Re-Examination.
- 10:40 Alan Boraas and Donita Peter: Religious Explanation in Dena’ina Archaeology.
- 11:00 James Kari: Prehistoric Implications of the **Ts’enhdghulyal** War Stories.
- 11:20 Robert E. Ackerman: The Fairwell Mountain Cave Site.
- 11:40 Charles E. Holmes: The Taiga Period: Holocene Archaeology of the Northern Boreal Forest.

SESSION 12
KATMAI ROOM
CONTRIBUTED PAPERS ON NORTHERN COASTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

CHAIR: OWEN K. MASON

- 11:00 Christyann Darwent, John Darwent, and Laura Smith: The Old Whaling Site at Cape Krusenstern: New Results Breed New Questions.
- 11:20 Owen K. Mason: Ipiutak Remains Mysterious: A Focal Place Still Out of Focus.
- 11:40 Max Friesen and Charles Arnold: The Timing of the Thule Migration: New Dates from the Western Canadian Arctic.

LUNCH – ON YOUR OWN
12:00 – 2:00

BOOK SIGNING BY DR. PATRICIA MCANANY – BIRCH AND WILLOW ROOMS – 12:15 – 1:45

SESSION 13
DILLINGHAM ROOM
SYMPOSIUM: ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE, IDENTITY, AND CHANGE

ORGANIZER AND CHAIR: MATHEW BROCK

- 2:00 Christopher Smith: The Tourist Tradition: Anonymous Tlingit Market Artists of the 20th Century.
- 2:20 Jessica Chester: Psychological Implications of Lingít Language Loss.
- 2:40 Vivian Mork: Transgenerational Effects of Trauma as Seen Through Social Problems Facing Alaska Natives and Their Communities.
- 3:00 Break
- 3:20 William Andrews: Contemporary Tlingit Identity and Moiety Exogamy.
- 3:40 Elizabeth Kunibe: Tuberculosis: Project Journey Back Home.
- 4:00 Mathew Brock: Decolonizing Native Subsistence Fishing.
- 4:20 Daniel Monteith: Discussant.

SESSION 14
KING SALMON AND ILIAMNA ROOMS
**SYMPOSIUM: FOR “UNCLE BILL”:
PAPERS IN HONOR OF WILLIAM BATES WORKMAN (PART 2 OF 2)**

ORGANIZERS AND CO-CHAIRS: DAVID R. YESNER AND DOUGLAS W. VELTRE

- 2:00 Donald W. Clark: Coming Home Clean and Dry: Archaeology in the Age of Retirement.
- 2:20 Don E. Dumond: Tales of the North Pacific.
- 2:40 Richard VanderHoek and Robert E. Nelson: Further Evidence for the Significance of Volcanism in the Prehistory of Subarctic Northwest North America.
- 3:00 Herbert Maschner: William Workman’s Contributions to Eastern Aleut Prehistory: From Chirikof to Port Moller and Beyond!
- 3:20 Break
- 3:40 Douglas W. Veltre: One of the Boys: Alan May’s Three Seasons with Aleš Hrdlička in the Aleutian Islands.
- 4:00 Christy G. Turner II and G. Richard Scott: The Physical Anthropological Intermediacy Problem of Na-Dene/Greater Northwest Coast (ND-GNWC) Indians.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

4:20 Roy Carlson: Early Colonization of Coastal British Columbia.

4:40 Jeff Hunston: Discussant

4:50 David R. Yesner: Discussant

SESSION 15
KATMAI ROOM

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS ON ZOOARCHAEOLOGY AND PALEOBOTANY

CHAIR: LINDA FINN YARBOROUGH

2:00 Laura Smith: Beyond the Bones: Material Culture, Animals' Names and Subsistence Economies in the Western Arctic.

2:20 Brittany Murray, Lucille Lewis Johnson, and Jillian Sprance: A Meat Utility Index for Sea Otter, *Enhydra lutris*, and its Application to the Faunal Remains from the Periwinkle Mound (XSI-007), Chernabura Island, Alaska.

2:40 Nora R. Foster: Shellfish Remains from the Mink Island XMK 030 Site, Katmai National Park, Alaska.

3:00 Break

3:20 Catherine Foster and Justin Hays: Preliminary Analyses of an Early Kachemak Midden at Horseshoe Cove, Kodiak Island.

3:40 Jennie Deo: Fuelwood Harvesting on Kodiak Island, Alaska: Archaeology and Modern Subsistence at a Crossroads.

4:00 Linda Finn Yarborough and Susan Mulholland: Results of Phytolith Analysis at the K'Beq Site, SEW-168, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska.

SPECIAL SESSION
FIREWEED ROOM – LOBBY LEVEL
RECEPTION IN HONOR OF WILLIAM B. WORKMAN'S RETIREMENT
CASH BAR AND HORS D'OEUVRES
5:00 – 6:00 P.M.

6:00 – 10:00 P.M.
CASH BAR, DINNER, AWARDS AND KEYNOTE ADDRESS
BRISTOL BAY BALLROOM

GUEST SPEAKER: PATRICIA A. MCANANY
PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY
BOSTON UNIVERSITY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

***“Acting Locally, Thinking Globally:
Maya Archaeology in a Postmodern World”***

As anthropology defines its place in the twenty-first century, archaeologists find themselves yearning increasingly for greater archaeological clarity on topics of gender, ethnicity, and human agency. In an effort to circumvent challenges to the notion of culture, some socio-cultural anthropologists have re-engaged with the historical particularism of Franz Boas, while archaeologists have embraced the historical-contingency approach of postprocessualism and distanced themselves from the formulation of cross-cultural theories advocated by processual archaeology. These developments parallel increasing participation of indigenous peoples in the construction of archaeological narratives that inform their histories. Yet, the soft focus of archaeological evidence can stymie the goal of “peopling the past” and result in a continuation of more general statements about cultural change that are possible due to the strongly longitudinal nature of archaeological data.

The mega-trends within anthropology have taken some unusual twists within Maya archaeology. Accused of terminal particularism during the heyday of functionalism, Maya archaeology continued to be practiced in a cultural-historical mode long after the “science” of processualism came to rule North American archaeology. A preoccupation with local sequences was buttressed by assertions of ancient Maya “uniqueness”, some of which are real and some concocted. At the same time, the continued survival and increasing “voice” of several million Mayan speakers in Guatemala, México, Belize—and as recent immigrants to the United States—is beginning to check the tendency of Maya archaeologists towards hyperbole and promote a greater sense of social responsibility and ethics in reference to narratives of the past.

Beyond issues of ethics and intellectual framework, the sheer intensity of field work that has been conducted in the Maya Lowlands coupled with the hieroglyphic decipherment of the last few decades has yielded unusually fine-grained historical information about ancient Maya society on topics such as gender, agency, and statecraft (alliance, intermarriage, martial conflict, and tribute), as well as ancestor veneration and ritual feasting (including the imbibing of a distinctive drink made of chocolate). Discussion of an archaeological case study of chocolate farmers in the Sibun Valley of Belize reveals the manner in which a locale that produced a highly desired luxury good became enmeshed in a larger web of competing political spheres. Complementing the study of sugar by anthropologist Sidney Mintz, the Sibun Valley case provides an example of how an understanding of local history and human agency can co-exist with a concern for general theory within a Postmodern academic world.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 2005

ALL DAY

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION – 7:45 A.M. – 3:00 P.M.

BOOK AND POSTER EXHIBIT: BIRCH AND WILLOW ROOMS – 8:00 A.M. – 2:30 P.M.

PAPER PREVIEW AREA: BIRCH AND WILLOW ROOMS – 7:45 A.M. – 2:30 P.M.

MORNING

SESSION 16

DILLINGHAM ROOM

SYMPOSIUM: THE SANAK ISLAND PROJECT (PART 1 OF 2)

ORGANIZER AND CHAIR: HERBERT MASCHNER

- 8:40 Herbert Maschner, Nancy Huntly, James Jordan, Bruce Finney, and Kate Reedy-Maschner: The Sanak Island Project Biocomplexity Research Design and its Context in the Anthropology of the Western Alaska Peninsula Region.
- 9:00 Liza Mack and Kate Reedy-Maschner: Global Industry and Local Subsistence Economies: The Complex Heritage of Sanak Island as a North Pacific Hub.
- 9:20 Herbert Maschner and James Jordan: The Prehistory of Sanak Island.
- 9:40 Sean R. Mack: Historic Archaeology of Sanak Island.
- 10:00 Break
- 10:20 James Jordan, Bruce Finney, and Herbert Maschner: Late Quaternary Geomorphic History of the Sanak Islands.
- 10:40 Bruce Finney, Andrea Krumhardt, Molly Odell, Nicole Misarti, Diana Odorczuk, James Jordan, and Herbert Maschner: Paleoenvironmental History of Sanak Island, Alaska, Over the Last 14,000 Years.
- 11:00 Diana Odorczuk, Bruce Finney, James Jordan, and James E. Begét: Holocene Tephrochronology and the Effects on the Paleoenvironment of Sanak Island, Alaska.
- 11:20 Nicole Misarti, Bruce Finney, and Herbert Maschner: Ecosystem Change in the Northeast Pacific.
- 11:40 Kimberly D. Gilliland, Nancy Huntly, and Jon Knudsen: The Effects of Domestic Grazers on Soil Nutrients and Plant Community Composition on Ancient Aleut Village Sites.

SESSION 17
KING SALMON AND ILIAMNA ROOMS
SYMPOSIUM: PAPERS IN HONOR OF FEDERICA DE LAGUNA (PART 1 OF 2)

ORGANIZER AND CHAIR: RACHEL MASON

- 8:55 Rachel Mason: Introduction
- 9:00 William Workman: Pioneer and Contemporary: Frederica de Laguna's Contributions to the Anthropology of South Central Alaska.
- 9:20 Linda Finn Yarborough: Recent Perspectives of Frederica de Laguna's Contributions to Prince William Sound Prehistory.
- 9:40 H. Kory Cooper: Copper and Sociopolitical Complexity.
- 10:00 Patrick Saltonstall and Amy Steffian: Beyond the Kachemak: Late Prehistoric Settlement and Salmon Fishing in the Kodiak Archipelago.
- 10:20 Break
- 10:40 Rachel Mason: Frederica de Laguna's Encounters with Aleš Hrdlička.
- 11:00 Peter M. Bowers and Madonna L. Moss: A Giant in the Rainforest: Frederica de Laguna's Contributions to the Anthropology of Southeast Alaska.
- 11:20 Michael Krauss: Freddy and Eyak.
- 11:40 Discussion

SESSION 18
KATMAI ROOM
STUDENT PAPERS

CHAIR: AARON WILSON

- 8:40 Stacy Hipsak: Two Sites Tested by William N. Irving in 1962 on the Upper Noatak River, Noatak National Preserve, Northwest Alaska.
- 9:00 Natalia S. Slobodina: Transverse Burin Technology at the Girls Hill Site.
- 9:20 Melissa R. Workmon: Alaskan Mining History: The Lauritsen Cabin.
- 9:40 Cassandra Dale: Faunal Remains from the Victor Holm Cabin Site.
- 10:00 Break

SATURDAY MORNING

- 10:20 Kimberly Rae Fleming: The Umiak: A Look at Regional Variations in Walrus Hide Preparation in the Bering Strait Region.
- 10:40 Ryo Kubota: Interpretation of Cup'ik Dances as Documentaries.
- 11:00 Patty Malcolm: Preliminary Investigations of the Long Term Effect of the War-Time Internment and Resettlement of the Aleuts.
- 11:20 Amanda M. Shearer: Bridging Two Worlds: Government-to-Government between the Department of Defense and Federally Recognized Tribes in Athabascan Country.
- 11:40 Elisha Gionet: Women as Participants in Development: Examining Self-Esteem and Society's Value of Rural Peruvian Women.

12:00 – 2:00 P.M.
LUNCHEON AND KEYNOTE ADDRESS
ROOM TO BE ANNOUNCED

GUEST SPEAKER: DENNIS H. O'ROURKE
PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

***“Beringian Expansion, Colonization, and Arctic Adaptations:
Molecular Contributions to North American Arctic Prehistory”***

Molecular genetic methods now permit contrasts between ancient (ancestral) and contemporary (descendant) gene pools, facilitating the study of prehistoric population movements and colonizations. We have used this strategy to evaluate population history models in Northern North America. In the Eastern Canadian Arctic, ancient mitochondrial DNA data exhibit a clear signature of replacement of Dorset by Thule, while in the Aleutians similar genetic evidence suggests long-term continuity. In both instances stable carbon and nitrogen isotope ratios help focus and clarify results of the genetic analyses. In the Aleutian case, the isotopic results suggest a more complex social and population history than revealed by ancient DNA analysis. These examples illustrate the utility of molecular approaches to understanding human population dynamics and settlement in prehistory, and are beginning to yield insights into the initial colonization of the Americas. New models of colonization require bringing disparate data from archaeology, ethnohistory, ecology, isotope chemistry, and human population genetics into accord.

SESSION 19
DILLINGHAM ROOM
SYMPOSIUM: THE SANAK ISLAND PROJECT (PART 2 OF 2)

ORGANIZER AND CHAIR: HERBERT MASCHNER

- 2:00 Jonathan Knudsen, Nancy Huntly, and Kimberly Gilliard: Aleut Village Sites Support Distinct Assemblages of Songbirds.
- 2:20 Spencer Wood, Amber Tews, and Roland Russell: Comparing Ancient Midden and Present Day Marine Communities to Detect Long Term Changes in Intertidal Community Composition.
- 2:40 Amber M. Tews: Marine Mammal Exploitation in the Sanak Islands and Adjacent Regions.
- 3:00 Garrett Knudsen: Archaeological Survey of the Nelson Lagoon Drainage.
- 3:20 Break
- 3:40 Michael Falkner, Herbert Maschner, and Andrew Williamson: Some Observations on the Lithic Technologies of the Western Alaska Peninsula.
- 4:00 Herbert Maschner and James Jordan: A New Archaeological Chronology for the Eastern Aleut.
- 4:20 David R. Yesner: Discussant
- 4:40 Vern Byrd: Discussant

SESSION 20
KING SALMON AND ILIAMNA ROOMS
SYMPOSIUM: PAPERS IN HONOR OF FEDERICA DE LAGUNA (PART 2 OF 2)

ORGANIZER AND CHAIR: RACHEL MASON

- 2:00 Molly Lee: "It Can't Be a Tlingit Basket, So What Is It?": The Influence of Frederica de Laguna in the Delineation of an Alutiiq (Pacific Eskimo) Basket Type.
- 2:20 Angela J. Linn: Spirits and Spectacles: Athabascan Masks at the University Museums.
- 2:40 Janet Klein and Gladi Kulp: Frederica de Laguna's Photograph Collection and its Availability from the Alaska State Library.
- 3:00 Rita Miraglia: Preserving Chugach Culture: Makarka Chemavisky, Matrona Tiedeman, Frederica de Laguna, and ANCSA 14(h)(1).
- 3:20 Break
- 3:40 Lora Johnson: Frederica de Laguna and the Chugach Story.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

4:00 Nancy Yaw Davis: Intellectual Inspiration.

4:20 Discussion

SESSION 21
KATMAI ROOM
CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

CHAIR: EIRIK SAETHRE

2:00 Anne M. Jensen: Northern Material Culture Through International Polar Year Collections, Then and Now: In the Footsteps of Murdoch and Turner.

2:20 Michael Burwell: Hunger Knows No Law: Seminal Native Protest and the Barrow Duck-In of 1961.

2:40 Holly Cusack-McVeigh: "What Couldn't Be Seen": Environmental Concerns and Sense of Place in Southwestern Alaska.

3:00 Gregory A. Reinhardt: "Indians" in Today's Mass Market: American Indians as Commodities.

3:20 Break

3:40 George Stone: The Politics of Affliction: Drunken Comportment as a System of Justice and Social Control.

4:00 Eirik Saethre: Beam Me Up, Japaljarri: Alien Abductions, Rainbow Serpents, and the "Third Space" in an Australian Aboriginal Community.

4:20 David Natcher: The Praxis of Cross-Cultural Resource Management.

**BUSINESS MEETING, ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
DILLINGHAM ROOM
5:00 P.M.**

**BELZONI SOCIETY GATHERING
CHILKOOT CHARLIE'S
7:00 P.M.**

POSTER ABSTRACTS

POSTERS WILL BE DISPLAYED IN THE BIRCH AND WILLOW ROOMS ALL DAY THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AND UNTIL 2:30 SATURDAY.

Bowers, Peter M., Ben A. Potter, Josh D. Reuther, (Northern Land Use Research, Inc.) and Owen K. Mason (GeoArch Alaska)
NLUR Archaeological Research in the Tanana Basin, 1994-2004.

We present highlights of more than a decade of archaeological survey and excavation in the Tanana Basin by Northern Land Use Research, Inc. A number of important prehistoric sites have been discovered, test excavated and dated, including Houdini Creek, Little Delta River #3 and #4, Hurricane Bluff, Owl Knoll, HEA-327, and Nenana Dune. Several large surveys have been conducted, including the 1994-2000 Healy to Fairbanks Intertie, 1998 Yukon Training Area and Fort Greely Army Lands Withdrawal, and 2001 proposed Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline. Data from these and other investigations are summarized and patterns are related to central Alaskan prehistory, cultural chronology, and land use.

Cooper, H. Kory (University of Alberta)

Source Determination of Native Copper Using Neutron Activation Analysis: Preliminary Results and Implications for Future Research.

Prior to the arrival of explorers and fur traders in northwestern North America in the 18th century, copper was highly prized among indigenous groups. Native copper (i.e. 98-99% pure) was made into artifacts that circulated through a trade network distributing prestige goods throughout the Northwest Pacific. Much of this copper is believed to have originated from southeastern interior Alaska and southwestern Yukon. Several documented sources lie within Wrangell-St. Elias National Park. This poster presents the preliminary results of a study investigating the copper trade of this region using neutron activation analysis for source characterization based on trace element data.

Depasqual, Seth (Chugach National Forest)

Subtle Reminders of a Laborious Past.

This Poster will describe the context and results of an archaeological survey performed by Chugach National Forest. During the summer of 2004 a Chugach National Forest archaeological field crew conducted a pedestrian survey of the Bear Creek drainage. Located near the town of Hope, Bear Creek has hosted an extensive mining history since the late 19th Century. Although a hand full of sites have been previously documented, many others were suspected to exist. The survey monitored the existing sites while producing numerous others previously unrecorded.

Etnier, Michael A. (National Maritime Mammal Lab and the University of Washington), Max Malavansky, Jr. (St. George Traditional Council), and Michael Smolen (World Wildlife Fund)

Evaluation of the Paleontological Resources at Staraya Artil, St. George Island: A Community-based Research Project in the Pribilof Islands.

The World Wildlife Fund has initiated community-based research projects in four Alaskan villages. On St. George, we are evaluating paleontological deposits adjacent to the original village site established by Gerassim Pribilov. Our initial survey documented remains of fur seal, sea lion, and fox eroding from ca. 200 m of beach berm. Examination of private collections indicates that walrus and murre are also encountered by beachcombers. Although we encountered abundant modern cultural material relating to the fishing industry, no historic cultural material has been found on the beach. Ten AMS dates on fur seal bones ranged from 1770 - 2685 BP.

Funk, Caroline (Richard Stockton College of New Jersey)

Experiential Anthropology in the Classroom.

College students in New Jersey are accustomed to densely developed Eastern landscapes. An Arctic Anthropology course is pedagogically challenging from within this setting because Arctic cultures and environments seem remote and impenetrable. I attempt to minimize students' cognitive distance through a multiple approach to learning that includes experiential laboratories. Last spring's Arctic Anthropology undergraduate class made *akutaq*, gambled Athapaskan-style, and constructed a Greenland summer tent. The students filmed and photographed their tent construction laboratory, simultaneously experimenting with cultural roles and the participant observer anthropologist's role. This poster combines their impressions of the tent-building experience with my summary of the process.

Gilbert-Young, Sara E. (National Park Service, Western Arctic National Parklands)

Identification of Cervid Vestigial Foot Elements from Zooarchaeological and Modern Comparative Collections.

Vestigial foot elements originating from the "dew-claws" of several cervids are documented and anatomically positioned to aid zooarchaeologists in their identifications. The ability to recognize these elements directly impacts the number of identified elements in a collection. Vestigial metacarpals and the vestigial first and second phalanges can be used to identify whether or not that element came from a fore limb or a hind limb. Implications for their occurrence within late prehistoric Alaskan sites are presented.

POSTER ABSTRACTS

Saleeby, Becky and Susan Bender (National Park Service)

Archeological Mentorship Program 2004

This poster highlights year one of a three-year project, funded by the National Park Service Shared Beringian Heritage Program and designed to provide village youth an opportunity to learn archeological skills. In 2004, the National Park Service partnered with the village of Noatak. High school students embarked upon a program, which included classroom study and activities in their village plus two weeks of fieldwork at the Tuktu-Naiyuk site near Anaktuvuk Pass. While in Noatak, the students were mentored by an adult member of their community, who had no archeological experience, but proved to be highly motivated and competent.

Schick, Lesli and Heather Hall (Chugach National Forest)

The Iditarod National Historic Trail in Girdwood, Alaska.

Starting in 2002, the Chugach National Forest began the multi-year project of documenting sites along the Iditarod National Historic Trail, from Seward to Girdwood. Historic and current documents will convey the history of use, sites located along the trails and future plans in the Girdwood area.

Turek, Mike and Mathew Brock (Alaska Department of Fish and Game)

John Muir, Glacier Bay, and the Tlingit Indians.

In 1879 John Muir sailed north on the first of several trips into Glacier Bay. Traveling in Southeast Alaska in 1879 required the cooperation of the Tlingit Indians. The Tlingits, although hesitant to leave on a long trip in the autumn eventually agreed to lead Muir into Glacier Bay. Muir and his Tlingit companions spent more than a month at sea traveling almost a thousand miles. During his travels Muir grew to know and like the Tlingits. An experienced wilderness traveler, Muir respected the Tlingits ability to live and travel in the wilds of Southeast Alaska. However Muir took issue with the Tlingits choice of food, their custom of making and drinking "hoochenoo," and their hunting. This poster will discuss Muir's attitudes towards Native hunting and how his philosophy has influenced the management of Glacier Bay National Park

Wisniewski, Josh and Margan Grover

We're Always Going Back and Forth: *Kigiqtaamiut* Territoriality and Land Use Along the Sandy Shore.

This information is part of an Army Corps of Engineers funded project to document subsistence land use and local values. In part, the relationship between contemporary subsistence land use by Shishmaref residents and traditional Bering Strait territorial boundaries, as well as intersections between locally-generated traditional ecological knowledge of lands and resource harvesting contribute to a sense of identity will be illustrated. This work articulates the importance of maintaining relationships to traditionally used and occupied lands and will contribute to an Environmental Impact Statement exploring different community relocation alternatives in response to rapid erosion of Sarichef Island. The poster is a product of on-going collaboration between Shishmaref hunters and Josh Wisniewski.

SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS

The People of the Aleutian Islands: Origins, Cultural and Genetic Variation

(Sessions 1 and 5)

Organized by Michael Crawford (University of Kansas) and Dennis O'Rourke (University of Utah)

This symposium provides a holistic approach to the reconstruction of the peopling of the Aleutian Islands, the effects of a collision of cultures and its cultural and biological sequelae. The Aleutian archipelago has been continuously inhabited by Aleut people and their direct descendants for over 8,500 years, representing the longest continuous habitation of any geographical region in North America. As a consequence, the region and its inhabitants present an enviable opportunity to investigate in considerable detail the relationship between aspects of local ecology, subsistence patterns, and biological and linguistic variation over time, all within a well defined ethno-historical and archaeological record.

The aims of this symposium are three-fold. First, to bring investigators from different disciplines together to share their unique research perspectives, methods and results. While such intra-disciplinary cross-fertilization is uniformly recognized as important to the integration of knowledge and understanding of any region, people, or time period, such direct interactions among investigators from divergent intellectual traditions is not common. Second, we will discuss research in the Aleutians from a native perspective. To this end, a number of contributors are Aleut investigators, including an introduction to the symposium by a trustee of the Aleut Corporation. Third, we wish to bring the burgeoning anthropological investigations in the Aleutians to a broader anthropological and native audiences. The contributors to this symposium represent scholars whose research span archaeological excavations across the island chain, patterns of genetic variation in both prehistoric and contemporary Aleut populations, Aleut linguistic diversity, cultural history, and diverse aspects of Aleut ecology--including dietary reconstruction of early Aleut populations based on stable isotope analyses, aspects of health ecology in modern and prehistoric Aleut communities, and details of modern and historic subsistence ecology. It is our intention that this fuller, rich tapestry of Aleut history, culture and maritime adaptive strategy will be realized in this symposium.

Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Fish and Wildlife Management: Issues and Challenges

(Sessions 2 and 6)

Organized by Polly Wheeler and Amy Craver

The federal government's management authority for subsistence was expanded to include fisheries on all federally managed public lands and waters in 1999. As part of this, the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program was established within the federal Office of Subsistence Management, with the purpose of supporting projects that provide information for federal subsistence fisheries management. A unique aspect of the Program is its focus on projects involving the collection and analysis of Traditional Ecological Knowledge, or TEK. A challenge of these projects has been how best to conduct TEK research and how best to incorporate research findings into management. Through this session we highlight some of the projects funded under the Program (and one not funded under the program, but which has specific application to the focus of the session), with a specific eye towards addressing some of the methodological, theoretical and practical issues and challenges associated with conducting such work.

Alaska Native Culture, Identity, and Change

(Session 13)

Organized by Mathew Brock (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence)

This session will address issues of Southeast Alaskan culture, identity, and change as experienced by Alaskan Natives. Topics covered include subsistence fishing, psychological implications of language loss, historic and contemporary Tlingit identity, and "Tourist Era" Tlingit artists. The papers will use ethnographic and ethnohistorical research methods.

Sanak Island Project

(Sessions 16 and 19)

Organized by Herbert Maschner (Idaho State University)

The Western Alaska Peninsula has been the focus of dedicated research for eleven field seasons. Through that period the project evolved from exploration and survey, to the development of GIS and remote sensing for settlement analysis, to the study of catastrophic environmental change to the development of regional sequences, village formation studies, and complex systems analysis. In its most recent manifestation, we now recognize that the "natural environments" of the region are only "natural" in the light of thousands of years of human harvesting. Moving far beyond issues of sustainability, coupled human-natural systems, and human-landscape interactions, we now seek to understand the role of the Aleut within the structure of the north Pacific ecosystem. While this requires new methods of ecological investigation, modeling, and analysis, it further requires that we invest in the construction of detailed archaeological sequences, the recording of traditional knowledge and histories, and investigations of regional adaptive diversity.

SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS

Papers in Honor of Frederica de Laguna

(Sessions 17 and 20)

Organized by Rachel Mason (National Park Service)

Dr. Frederica de Laguna was a very influential figure in Alaskan anthropology. From her first archaeological and ethnographic investigations in Alaska in 1930 until her death in 2004, she worked with many Alaska Native groups, particularly the Chugach, Eyak, Tlingit, Ahtna, Dena'ina, and Athapaskans along the Yukon River. This session honors Dr. de Laguna's many contributions to anthropology in Alaska.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Ackerman, Robert E. (Washington State University)

The Fairwell Mountain Cave Site. (Session 11)

During an archaeological survey of the area between the South Fork of the Kuskokwim River and Big River in southwestern Alaska, a small cave was discovered in a limestone ridge near Fairwell Mountain. The cave at the time of occupation was 1.2 m wide, 1.25 m high and 3.25 m deep. An accumulation of charcoal, carbonized grease, calcined bones and artifacts was uncovered lying conformably on the floor of the cave. Three radiocarbon dates from hearths at the center of the cave provided dates of 2921±23, 3165±40 and 3760±189 BP indicating a late Holocene occupation by terrestrial hunters who utilized a variety of faunal resources.

Andersen, David B. (Research North, Fairbanks, Alaska)

Consulting Traditional Knowledge: An Example from the Koyukuk. (Session 2)

In the past, the indigenous inhabitants of the Koyukuk River region were heavily dependent on resident fish species for subsistence. This dependence elevated fishing to a year-round activity and placed an unusual emphasis on understanding how, where, and when various fish species could be most efficiently caught and utilized. The resulting body of local and traditional ecological knowledge pertaining to fish is rich and remains remarkably intact today, as is the reliance on non-salmon fish. This presentation describes an effort to document local knowledge of non-salmon fish species in the Koyukuk River drainage and explores some methodological considerations for this kind of research.

Andrews, William (University of Alaska Southeast, Juneau)

Contemporary Tlingit Identity and Moiety Exogamy. (Session 13)

Historically and today there are many dynamic processes of culture change that have impacted Lingit identity. In Lingit culture the marriage rule of moiety exogamy helped preserve balance, reciprocity, social cohesion, and identity. This paper will examine the contemporary psychological and sociological issues for both the individual and the clan when moiety exogamy is not practiced.

Arismendi, J.L. and D.H. O'Rourke (University of Utah)

Mitochondrial DNA Sequence Variation and Temporal Continuity in Aleut Populations. (Session 5)

Modern and ancient Aleuts are distinctive in possessing relatively high frequencies of mitochondrial (mt) DNA haplogroup D as determined by discrete marker analysis. This haplogroup is rare in other populations of northern North America. In addition, modern Aleuts are characterized by a preponderance of haplogroup D₂, a subtype that is less common in more southerly populations that possess haplogroup D.

In order to fully characterize the relationship between ancient and modern Aleut populations we undertook to sequence the first hypervariable region (HVSI) of the mitochondrial genome in ancient Aleut samples that had been identified as haplogroup D based on discrete marker data. Due to the degraded nature of ancient nucleic acids, we obtained HVSI sequence data in four overlapping fragments that span ~355bp of the HVSI region. Haplogroup D in modern Aleuts is associated with HVSI polymorphism 16129G→A, while subtype D₂ is defined by 16223C→T, 16362T→C, and 16271T→C. As expected, sequencing small amplicons from degraded ancient mtDNA samples has proven challenging, and not all segments have yielded readable sequences in all samples attempted to date. In particular, segment two (Cambridge Reference Sequence [CRS] np 16131-16218) has proven recalcitrant to sequencing. Fortunately, haplogroup D and subtype D₂ sequence variants cluster in segments 1 (CRS np16055-16139), 3 (CRS np 16209-16303), and 4 (CRS np 16287-16410). Of the samples examined to date, for which sequence variation in these fragments has been confirmed, all share the D₂ markers with modern Aleut populations. Although sample sizes are as yet small, ancient DNA sequencing results do confirm maternal lineage continuity of Aleut populations from early in prehistory to the present. Additionally, we are evaluating sequence variation in other ancient northern samples in order to put the Aleut pattern in geographic and temporal context.

Ballew, Carol (Alaska Native Epidemiology Center)

Current Health Status of the Aleuts. (Session 5)

The Aleut people of southwestern Alaska have passed through the epidemiologic transition. The population is small but growing steadily. Infectious diseases account for very few deaths among them now. Infant and childhood mortality are very low. The leading causes of morbidity and mortality are chronic diseases, including cardiovascular disease and cancer, and unintentional injury. Among Alaska Native groups, Aleuts have the highest prevalence of diagnosed diabetes and also have had a substantial rate of increase in the diagnosis of diabetes over the past decade. The complications of diabetes and other chronic diseases are expected to account for increasing proportions of morbidity and mortality in the future. Lifestyle choices, especially the use of tobacco, are avoidable risk factors. Tobacco use is associated with half the chronic mortality among the Aleuts. The Aleuts express great concern over the increase in cancer incidence and mortality over the past several decades.

Boraas, Alan (Kenai Peninsula College) and Donita Peter (Alaska Native Heritage Center)

Religious Explanation in Dena'ina Archaeology. (Session 11)

One of the distinguishing characteristics of Late Prehistoric Dena'ina archaeological village sites is that despite numerous large houses (*nichil*) and underground cold storage pits, excavation produces few artifacts or faunal remains. This contrasts sharply with the previous non-Dena'ina Riverine Kachemak tradition which yields abundant artifacts and fauna and the early historic Dena'ina era in which sites also yield abundant artifacts and some fauna (specifically moose bones). The explanation is rooted in behavior motivated by Dena'ina multi-dimensional cosmology. Lack of artifacts at Late Prehistoric Dena'ina sites is related to the concept of *beggesh* which dictated the careful disposal of artifacts usually in the owner's cremation. Lack of faunal remains also can be explained by religious motivation which dictated disposed by fire or in water.

Bowers, Peter M. (Northern Land Use Research, Inc.) and Madonna L. Moss (University of Oregon)

A Giant in the Rainforest: Frederica de Laguna's Contributions to the Anthropology of Southeast Alaska. (Session 17)

In 1949, Frederica de Laguna began her research in the Tlingit territory of Southeast Alaska. Among numerous important publications stemming from this work, her monumental ethnographic monograph about Yakutat Tlingits, *Under Mount Saint Elias* (1972) stands as one of the most comprehensive and far-reaching studies in North American anthropological literature. In 1991, another landmark publication appeared, *The Tlingit Indians* by George Thornton Emmons. After Emmons' death in 1945, Freddy took on the daunting task of compiling his materials for publication. In addition to reviewing her lasting contributions to Northwest Coast knowledge, we offer some personal reflections on Freddy as a teacher and colleague.

Brock, Mathew (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence)

Decolonizing Native Subsistence Fishing. (Session 13)

Abstract: This presentation will look at the effects of Western influences on Alaskan Native subsistence fishing and Traditional Ecological Knowledge. A shift in Native lifestyle started several hundred years ago with the arrival of the Spanish and the Russian traders and explorers. With the introduction of the first iron implements and progressing through to rifles and later aluminum skiffs the world of Alaska Natives has been altered by the process of Western influence. Drawn from primary and secondary sources this paper will present the long term and ongoing effects of Western influence on contemporary Southeast Alaskan Native subsistence users.

Brown, Caroline (Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence)

The Role of Interdisciplinary Approaches to TEK in Management Decisions. (Session 6)

The harvest and use of non-salmon fish species has long been a critical component of the subsistence economies of the lower-middle Yukon villages of Grayling, Anvik, Shageluk, and Holy Cross. From 2003-2004, ADF&G combined anthropological and biological methods to document traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) of these species and specifically to address local concerns about northern pike populations around Reindeer Lake. This paper will discuss the merits and obstacles of this interdisciplinary approach to contribute to a larger dialogue about the role of TEK research in management regimes.

Burwell, Michael (U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service)

A Predictive Site Inventory for the Remains of the Russian Steamer *Politkofsky* at St. Michael, Alaska. (Session 8)

The historical significance, unique construction, and likely existence of the remains at the Russian steamer *Politkofsky* at St. Michael, Alaska are discussed in an attempt to develop a predictive site inventory. Survivability of maritime archaeological remains and site formation processes using methodologies from Muckelroy and Delgado are used to form a predictive expectation of what might be at the site. Such a predictive framework assists in better formulating a viable research design and in selecting future site location survey strategies. Site-formation theory, assessing all relevant natural and cultural factors predicts a continuous, shallow-water site with a large degree of site integrity and hull preservation.

Burwell, Michael (U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service)

Hunger Knows No Law: Seminal Native Protest and the Barrow Duck-In of 1961. (Session 21)

Although the Project Chariot controversy at Point Hope commanded the headlines in 1961, another issue of nearly equal contention--over Native hunting rights--would explode in Barrow in May 1961. This event, remembered as the Barrow "Duck-In," marked another seminal protest by Alaska Natives against federal control of their lands and lives. This paper explores the history and application of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (1918) in Alaska, Native protest of the law, and recent developments that have attempted to bring the Treaty more in line with indigenous customary and traditional practices.

Cantelas, Frank J. and Evguenia Anichtchenko (East Carolina University)

The Russian American Company Vessel *Kad'yak*. (Session 8)

The first underwater archaeological investigation of a shipwreck in Alaska took place in July 2004, on the Russian American Company bark *Kad'yak*. Built in Lubeck, Germany, in 1851, *Kad'yak* served as supply and trading vessel in the North Pacific

before sinking near Kodiak Island with a cargo of ice March 1860. The site is the only Russian American Company vessel in US waters and currently the oldest known shipwreck in Alaska. This paper examines the results of the *Kad'yak* site survey in the context of Russian maritime history in Alaska.

Carlson, Roy

Early Colonization of Coastal British Columbia. (Session 14)

In this paper I present a model of the colonization of the coast of British Columbia by caribou hunters from the Yukon during the Younger Dryas climatic interval, 11,000-10,000 C-14 years ago. This model is based on the presence of a continuous tundra environment extending from central Alaska through the Yukon out onto the northern coast, the presence of caribou remains in these same regions, the nature of caribou as a desirable, exploitable resource, and the similarities in the lithics from pre-micro blade assemblages in sites on the coast of British Columbia with lithics from Nenana complex sites in Alaska and the Yukon. This model does not preclude human colonization by other routes.

Chester, Jessica (University of Alaska Southeast, Juneau)

Psychological Implications of Lingít Language Loss. (Session 13)

The abuse done to the Lingít children in the American boarding schools contributed to the rapid assimilation of many Lingít people. The decline of the use of the Lingít language led to many psychological cultural issues. Impacts to the individual and their identity will be examined.

Clark, Donald W.

Coming Home Clean and Dry: Archaeology in the Age of Retirement. (Session 14)

The joys of a field archaeologist are great when one is not soaking wet, cold and miserable, covered with mud, discouraged from finding little, bathlessly aromatic, and broken up from falling into the pit. And the list goes on. But there is a post retirement escape into which I have slid, and perhaps one day Bill too. It too has its joys of discovery. This is ethnohistorical research based on puzzling documents and purportedly factual oral information, plus, as always, a great deal of interpretation.

The project I draw on for examples is by Professor Lydia Black and me, assisted by Katherine Arndt. Most of the data were dug up, so-to-speak, by Lydia Black. We have many hundred pages of text now being edited by Kathy Arndt. This enterprise deals with the history of the Villages of Kodiak Island. Most of them are rooted in archaeology. It also addresses peripheral topics such as population decline and its causes, export of Alutiiq people to California and the Kurile Islands, resettlement of Kolosh or Tlingit on Kodiak, and with Chirikof Island, the notorious locale of exiled cattle. The Old Islander lithic complex, which I trust will come out of retirement, also is from Chirikof. I wish now to stroll along some of the academic byways of the villages study.

Coiley-Kenner, Philippa (Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game) and James A. Fall (Division of Subsistence Alaska Department of Fish and Game)

The Use of a Textual Database, “From Neqa to Tapa”, to Publish Transcripts from Interviews about Traditional Ecology Information. (Session 2)

This paper will accompany a demonstration of the textual database “From Neqa to Tapa” (in Yup'ik, the generic name for "fish", *neqa*, and the making of "aging fish heads", *tapa*). “From Neqa to Tapa” is an example of one way to organize research notes for the purposes of retrieving information by topic, and to publish and distribute the information. Much of the structure of “From Neqa to Tapa” is taken from WHISKERS!, a database containing information on marine mammals collected in Alaska coastal communities in the early 1990s. Both of these databases are a response to requests from the public, particularly the participants in research, to make the information accessible.

Coltrain, Joan (University of Utah)

Temporal and Dietary Reconstruction in Past Aleut Populations: Stable- and Radio-Isotope Evidence. (Session 5)

Recent research in the Aleutian Islands has resulted in significant revisions to Aleutian prehistory. The view that occupation of the Aleutian Islands was best characterized as a relatively unbroken, uniform adaptation to a rich marine environment has given way to the recognition that Aleut prehistory was significantly shaped by contact with the Alaskan peninsula and a complex of environmental variables unique to the island chain. Here I report stable isotope ratios and AMS radiocarbon dates on purified bone collagen from skeletal assemblages recovered at Chaluka midden, and Kagamil and Shiprock burial caves, and discuss the implications of these data for recent revisions to mid- to late-Holocene Aleutian prehistory.

Cooper, Doreen (R&D Consulting)

Digging for Historical Data. (Session 8)

Archaeology often deals with the faceless people of the past. On sites where transience is common, and the occupants are unknown, historical documents, especially census records, can be consulted to give a profile that can yield more data on the

occupants' ethnicity, gender, occupation, age and social standing. In Skagway, death records were used to look at mortality during the Gold Rush. The 1900 census was used to extrapolate data for a specific section of town, and then that information was compared to the town at large, yielding information that can profile household types.

Cooper, H. Kory (University of Alberta)

Cooper and Sociopolitical Complexity. (Session 17)

Prior to the arrival of explorers and fur traders in northwestern North America in the 18th century, copper was highly prized among indigenous groups. Native copper circulated through a trade network distributing prestige goods throughout the Northwest Pacific. Much of what is known about this copper trade is due to the fieldwork, both ethnographic and archaeological, of Dr. De Laguna. Her research among the Ahtna, Tlingit, Eyak, and Chugach peoples of southcentral and southeastern Alaska provides us with detailed information about the importance of copper in Native society allowing for a discussion of the relationship between copper and sociopolitical complexity.

Craver, Amy (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fisheries Information Service)

Methods for Documenting TEK: Issues and Challenges. (Session 2)

One of the major challenges for investigators funded through the Monitoring Program is how to best document TEK within the context of its application to fisheries management. Because TEK is typically some combination of worldview and technical knowledge, employing a variety of data collection methods helps to better understand and address the interrelated, component parts that comprise the complex whole. This presentation will explore four different means for collecting TEK: interviews, mapping, place names, and taxonomies.

Crawford, MH, R. Rubicz, R. Deka, R. Devor, and V. Spitsyn (University of Kansas, University of Cincinnati Medical Center, Integrated DNA Technology, IA, and the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow)

Molecular Genetic and Demographic Consequences of a Historically Founded Isolate: Bering Island, Russia. (Session 5)

Small, reproductively isolated island populations of known history and formation provide a unique window into the actions of the processes of evolution through the founder effect, genetic bottlenecks, and other stochastic processes. The best known examples of such studied populations include: Tristan da Cunha (southern Atlantic) and Pitcairn Island (Pacific Ocean island). Both island populations offer an opportunity to study the consequences of long term evolutionary action. In 1825 Russian-American Company relocated Aleut hunters and their families from Atka, Attu and Unalaska to the Commander Islands to supply Russian expeditions and to harvest seals for furs. In 1970s, the inhabitants of Medny Island were relocated by the Soviet government, leaving Bering as the sole Russian Aleut community. In 2001, a combined US-Russian expedition to Kamchatka and Bering Island, sponsored by NSF and the Russian Academy of Science, sampled the remaining Aleuts, admixed Russian-Aleut, and for comparative purposes Koryaks and Evens of Kamchatka. The DNA was analyzed for mtDNA, y-chromosome STRs, and autosomal STRs. There was a reduction in heterozygosity in the Aleut population of Bering, compared to Aleuts along the archipelago. All of the Y-chromosome haplotypes were of Russian or Asian origin, indicating that gene flow was from Russian males to Aleut females. Out of the 5 Asian founder haplogroups found in the Americas, only one mtDNA haplogroup found on Bering Island.

Cusack-McVeigh, Holly (Kenai Peninsula College)

What Couldn't Be Seen: Environmental Concerns and Sense of Place in Southwestern Alaska. (Session 21)

Yup'ik stories and personal narratives underscore the importance of human awareness and proper action in relation to the land. Careless action and careless words by human beings can dissolve the seemingly tangible boundaries between the human and spirit world. Places on the land prove permeable and uncertain. When contaminants damage the land and waters we see a disruption of vital subsistence activities, but there is also a disruption in the spirit world. Environmental contamination is equivalent to disrespect. Outside agencies often fail to grasp the importance of this contemporary perspective. This leads to miscommunication and mistrust between Yupit and non-Natives.

Dale, Cassandra (Chugiak High School)

Faunal Remains from the Victor Holm Cabin Site. (Session 18)

Victor Holm emigrated from Finland settling in Coho, Alaska on the Kasilof River in 1890. The Kachemak Heritage Land Trust and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service historians excavated along the foundations of the cabin and house in 2004 during the building reconstruction. A small faunal assemblage was recovered during the excavations. The fauna consists primarily of large mammals and birds. Fish are absent which is unusual given its location beside the river, and shellfish are rare. The primary large mammal is moose, and no large domestic animals were identified. The eagle bones present may be from eagle bounty hunting.

Darwent, Christyann, John Darwent, and Laura Smith (University of California, Davis)

The Old Whaling Site at Cape Krusenstern: New Results Breed New Questions. (Session 12)

Recent work at the Old Whaling site on Cape Krusenstern has resulted in new radiocarbon dates, a better understanding of the cultural occupations and geological deposits, and a more detailed account of lithic reduction and raw material use across the site. Systematic auger testing (283 holes), small test units (6-50x50cm and 6-1x2m), and surface mapping revealed at least three occupation levels at the “summer” locality and at least two occupation levels at the “winter” locality. New radiocarbon dates indicate that the site was likely inhabited between 2670 ± 40 and 2800 ± 70 BP, which is a considerably shorter and younger occupation than originally estimated.

Davis, Nancy Yaw

Intellectual Inspiration. (Session 20)

Four episodes shared here highlight selected aspects of Frederica de Laguna's character and contribution to northern studies. These personal events illustrate her intellectual inspiration in my life and provide insight into the much larger influence of her scholarly contributions to Native peoples of Alaska. She was a class act, from an era of traditional anthropology now no longer possible, and her awesome productivity and scholarly legacy humbles – and challenges – us all.

Davis, Richard (Bryn Mawr College)

The Eastern Aleutian Archaeological Sequence: Issues of Continuity and Change. (Session 1)

At the time of Russian contact, the Eastern Aleutians had an estimated population of 16,000 living in substantial settlements close to rich marine resources. Here we explore the antecedents of historically known Unangan culture through the archaeological record. Several models of Aleutian culture and population history have been proposed; our analysis emphasizes continuity of occupation for most of the 9000 year sequence. In addition, we recognize significant variations that may reflect short term responses to climatic change. The earliest known settlers occupied the archipelago in early Holocene times not long after the retreat of glacial ice. Their settlements and technology have a prima facie resemblance to a terrestrial subsistence origin. By 6000 bp shallow subterranean structures with a more maritime technology are evident. Between 4000 and 3000 bp truly substantial settlements with elaborate and large architectural structures appear. This was recently exemplified in the 2003 excavations at the Amaknak Bridge Site in Unalaska where we found evidence for diverse maritime subsistence strategies, corporate dwellings, and possible social rankings. The remaining 2500 years witnessed marked population growth, increased social differentiation, and the appearance of many new technological elements. Although the Aleutians are frequently viewed as a zone of isolated cultural development, we find compelling evidence at various intervals for significant interaction with peoples from the Pacific Coast to the arctic.

Deo, Jennie (University of Washington)

Fuelwood Harvesting on Kodiak Island, Alaska: Archaeology and Modern Subsistence at a Crossroads. (Session 15)

As fuel oil prices skyrocket and steady employment remains scarce in many coastal Alaskan villages, the cost of home heating is reaching a critical level. Recent interviews with driftwood gatherers from the Kodiak Island villages of Old Harbor and Akhiok indicate that some individuals are returning to driftwood-fueled stoves as their primary source of heat. Understanding the 7,500 year history of fuelwood use on southeast Kodiak Island has particular relevance in light of this trend. In this research, fuelwood harvesting models based in optimal foraging theory were tested with archaeological charcoal from Sitkalidak Island, Alaska, and notions of driftwood intensification explored.

Dirks, Moses (Unalaska)

Linguistic diversity in the Aleutian Islands. (Session 1)

A comparison of the language dialects spoken in the central, eastern, and western Aleutian Islands reveals that a significant linguistic differentiation took place since the settlement of the islands. This linguistic diversity was preserved despite cultural contact with Russians and the relocation of Aleut settlements during World War II. The nature of the dialect variation is discussed by a Native Aleut speaker and linguist.

Dumond, Don (University of Oregon)

Tales of the North Pacific. (Session 14)

A series of “just maybe so” stories in six sets or interludes, in the referents of some of which William Workman may have had a hand, between all of which the connections may be subject to argument, and with all of them — of course — told largely from a vantage point on the northern Alaska Peninsula. To wit: 1) Of Anangula Times. 2) Of AST Times (episode 1). 3) Of Ocean Bay Times. 4) Of AST Times (episodes 2 and onward). 5) Of Kachemak Times. 6) Of Koniag Times.

Easton, Norm (Yukon College, Whitehorse), Glen MacKay (University of Victoria), Arthur McMaster (Yukon College, Whitehorse), and Peter Schnurr (Yukon College, Whitehorse)

2004 Excavations at KdVo-6, a Nenana Complex Site of the Yukon - Alaska Borderlands. (Session 10)

KdVo-6 is a multi-component site located on the upper reaches of Mirror Creek, a tributary of the Chisana - Tanana Rivers, about ten km east of the Yukon-Alaska Alcan border station. Excavations of the initial locus in 2003 unearthed artefacts in stratigraphic succession typologically related to Historic, Late Prehistoric, and Northern Archaic traditions, overlying microblades and Chindadn point levels identified with the Denali and Nenana complexes. Further excavations within a second locus of the site with much deeper (1 m +) sediment deposition revealed three buried paleosols associated with undiagnostic artefacts and faunal remains. Excavations in 2004 focused on this area and recovered additional faunal material and artefacts in association within the paleosols, radio-carbon dated to appx. 10 kybp. Correlation between the two loci remains problematic however. In this paper we present an account of the materials recovered to date at KdVo-6.

Esdale, Julie (Brown University)

Tuktu-Naiyuk Revisited. (Session 7)

Although Campbell's Tuktu-Naiyuk site north of Anaktuvuk Pass hasn't been evaluated since the 1960s, it has remained a prominent example of the Northern Archaic in archaeological literature. The 6000 year old radiocarbon date Campbell received from a hearth is frequently cited along with an association between bifacial and microblade projectile-point technology. Excavations during the summer of 2004 uncovered artifact assemblages containing notched and lanceolate points with associated hearth features dating from 8000-3000 years B.P. Assemblages demonstrate activities related to animal processing, animal consumption and tool repair. Microblade technology was extremely rare at the site and not associated with notched-point assemblages.

Falkner, Michael (Idaho State University), Herbert Maschner (Idaho State University), and Andrew Williamson (Sagebrush Archaeological Consultants)

Some Observations on the Lithic Technologies of the Western Alaska Peninsula. (Session 19)

Lithic tools excavated from village sites on the Alaska Peninsula display a wide range of reduction techniques, morphological variation, and suggest a variety of functional uses in which stone tools were employed. While variations in stone tool technologies demonstrate an immense amount of human activity, the task at hand is to address the smaller problem of investigating lithic reduction strategies and in describing the variation in tool forms and types. Secondly, a preliminary regional chronology of formal projectile point types or end-blades is put forth in an attempt to sequentially separate point forms.

Finney, Bruce (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Andrea Krumhardt (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Molly Odell (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Nicole Misarti (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Diana Odorcuk (University of Alaska Fairbanks), James Jordan (Antioch New England Graduate School), and Herbert Maschner (Idaho State University)

Paleoenvironmental History of Sanak Island, Alaska, over the Last 14,000 Years. (Session 16)

Sediment cores from lakes on Sanak Island are used to construct continuous, high-resolution paleoenvironmental records. We employ a multi-proxy approach including analysis of magnetic susceptibility, organic matter, biogenic silica, stable isotopes, and pollen. Chronologies are constrained by AMS radiocarbon dates on terrestrial macrofossils and tephrochronology. Following deglaciation, lacustrine sedimentation commenced ~ 14,000 cal yr BP. Major changes in sediment characteristics and rates occur ~10,000 cal yr BP. Sedimentation during the Holocene is influenced by numerous volcanic events, and lake productivity appears to be highest during the later Holocene. The pollen-based vegetation history will be compared to productivity, mineral influx and stable isotopic records to develop a holistic view of environmental change.

Fleming, Kimberly Rae (University of Alaska Anchorage)

The Umiak: A Look at Regional Variations In Walrus Hide Preparation in the Bering Strait Region. (Session 18)

The umiak is a large, open skin boat used by indigenous cultures across Canada, Alaska and Eastern Siberia. Throughout these regions there are certain consistent patterns in design, construction and use; however there also persists very distinct and regionally specific methods. This paper will specifically examine the variations in walrus hide preparation as found in the Bering Strait Region and correlate those variations to varied models of economic production, resource control, and the relative power of the umialik in these societies.

Flenniken, Jeffrey J (Lithic Analysts) and Aaron Wilson (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Stone Artifacts from the Hungry Fox Site (KIR289), Brooks Range, Alaska. (Session 7)

Technological lithic analysis based upon replicative data was conducted for all stone artifacts recovered from the Hungry Fox Site (KIR289), central Brooks Range, Alaska. Results reveal that prehistoric inhabitants brought in partially reduced chert nodules for use in the manufacture of bifacial projectile points and other artifacts that were added to the flake stone tool kit. Shouldered/stemmed bifacial projectile points were either repaired or replaced with more serviceable equipment. Processing of

large game, the main activity at this site, was undertaken with the aid of slate cutting tools, quartzite ovate flake knives (*Teshoa*), schist knives, and large marrow extraction tools.

Forshaw, Robert (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

The Alaska Digital Archives. (Session 8)

The Alaska Digital Archives is a collaborative effort of the University of Alaska Anchorage, the Alaska State Library and the University of Alaska Fairbanks. The goal is to create a statewide digital archive of historical documents in order to expand and facilitate public access. An additional goal is to create a process whereby other institutions which house historical information, can include their unique data. This presentation will explain how to use this research tool, what type of information is available, and how to potentially become a member of Alaska's Digital Archives.

Foster, Catherine (University of Washington) and Justin Hays (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Preliminary Analyses of an Early Kachemak Midden at Horseshoe Cove, Kodiak Island. (Session 15)

It has been well established that the Early Kachemak era in the Kodiak Archipelago represented a dramatic shift towards an intensified fishing economy. This idea has been supported by technological changes, such as the increased presence of the ulu, netsinker, and smokehouse; however, there has never been an archaeological faunal collection analyzed from the Early Kachemak period to support this idea. Last summer the Alutiiq Museum, working under contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, excavated a midden at Horseshoe Cove on outer Uganik Island, which dates to 3400 B.P. This excavation uncovered a midden dominated by fish remains, and preliminary analyses indicate these are primarily pelagic fish. Based on previous research on fishing intensification, the faunal evidence from Horseshoe Cove appears to support a shift towards a more focused, intensified subsistence economy based on fishing during the Early Kachemak.

Foster, Nora R. (NRF Taxonomic Services)

Shellfish Remains from the Mink Island XMK 030 Site, Katmai National Park, Alaska. (Session 15)

Excavations at Mink Island in Katmai National Park during the 1997-2000 field seasons afforded the opportunity to increase knowledge about human presence in the Shelikof Strait area. Extensive and deep shellfish middens at two loci indicate that the site was occupied at two different time periods and that clams, chitons, and snails gathered from the nearby intertidal zone were a consistently used food resource. Shellfish from a column sample from the upper and younger locus and more extensive samples from the lower locus were analyzed to determine spatial distribution abundance and species richness. The bivalves *Saxidomus gigantea* and *Mytilus trossulus*; the chiton *Katharina tunicata*; and gastropods *Nucella lamellosa* and *Littorina sitkana* were found most consistently throughout the levels in both loci. Within the lower locus, the quantity, species richness, species composition and spatial distribution of shell and fragments varied among levels. Abundance and species richness were greatest in a limited area in levels 17 through 26.

Friesen, Max (University of Toronto) and Charles Arnold (Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Center)

The Timing of the Thule Migration: New Dates from the Western Canadian Arctic. (Session 12)

The Thule migration eastward from Alaska is one of the great events in the arctic past, yet many aspects of this process, including its timing, remain unclear. In this paper, we present new dates for the earliest known Thule sites in the Amundsen Gulf / Beaufort Sea region: Nelson River and Washout. This region acted as a "bottleneck" through which Thule migrants would have to pass, and therefore the timing of these occupations have important implications for our understanding of events in both the eastern and western Arctic.

Frink, Lisa (University of Nevada, Las Vegas)

Gender and the Village Tunnel System in Precontact and Colonial Western Alaska. (Session 8)

Western Alaskan coastal sites have remnants of intra-site tunnels, passageways that connected the village men's house(s) and family houses. The chambers provided a significant avenue in which people and goods could move about during a prolonged siege, a hallmark of precontact raiding. However, these tunnels were also necessary for integrating a village and would have been a key conduit between the village households, the domains of the women. By the late 1800s, these tunnels were no longer part of village construction. This paper explores the cultural meaning of the chambers and the cultural consequences of their loss.

Gal, Robert and Steven L. Klingler (National Park Service)

Mollusks, Neades, Giants and Heroes: Establishing Contexts for Interpreting the Tuktu-Naiyuk Site, Central Brooks Range, Alaska. (Session 4)

John M. Campbell finished his excavations at the Tuktu-Naiyuk Site forty-four years ago. Published and unpublished data from the site suggested that additional information from the site could significantly add to our understanding of a number of sites in the Noatak drainage in which notched and lanceolate projectile points and various elements of a microblade technology co-occurred at several time periods. In 2005, NPS archaeologists returned to the Tuktu-Naiyuk Site. The NPS performed intensive surface

survey of approximately 12,000 square meters (1.2 hectares or 3 acres) of the 16 hectares (40 acres) of the estimated site area and identified and mapped 56 separate lithic concentrations whose cumulative area was 956 square meters. Previous excavations were still visible and 118 test/excavation ‘scrapes’ with a cumulative area of 437 square meters were mapped. The NPS crew limited its 2005 test excavations to about 100 square meters in seven excavation blocks. The anticipated clarity that prompted the 2005 NPS work at Tuktu-Naiyuk Site did not appear. Instead, the 2005 work has raised questions about the delineation of the Tuktu Complex and about the use of this construct by others.

Gal, Robert (National Park Service), Steven L. Klingler (National Park Service), Richard L. Martin (University of Alaska Anchorage), and Lois L. Spees (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Microblade Core Variability at the Amakomanak Site (AMR-00095), Cutler Drainage, Noatak National Preserve, Alaska.
(Session 7)

A National Park Service reconnaissance survey in 1992 identified core and blade materials at a site located near the headwaters of Amakomanak Creek in the Cutler River drainage. The Amakomanak Site is near an historically used pass between the Noatak and Kobuk drainages through the Baird Mountains and is 61 kilometers (38 miles) northeast by air from the Onion Portage Site. NPS investigations in 2003 identified 21 spatially segregated localities at the site, two of which (G, N) contained core and blade material. Subsurface testing at these two localities recovered associated charcoal. Three AMS dates reveal an age of 8,650 to 8,700 rcybp. The core forms at Localities G and N show variability that is best explained by ‘une chaine operateire’ and are different from core forms represented in the earliest dated stratigraphic levels (~8,100 rcybp; Band 8, Levels 1 and 3) and in the earlier Akmak fill at Onion Portage.

Georgette, Susan (Division of Subsistence Alaska Department of Fish and Game)

Insights into the Natural History of Whitefish: Contributions from Traditional Knowledge in the Kotzebue Sound Region, Alaska. (Session 6)

Whitefish are a staple subsistence food in the Kotzebue Sound region, one of the few fish available to every community in any abundance. Despite its significance, this resource has received little attention from natural or social scientists. In a recent FIS-funded project, researchers interviewed dozens of elders in six northwest Alaska villages to explore their understanding of whitefish natural history and their experience with subsistence whitefish fishing. This paper discusses some of the challenges of traditional knowledge research encountered in this project and offers practical applications of the project findings to fisheries management and biological research.

Gilliland, Kimberly D. (Idaho State University), Nancy Huntly (Idaho State University), and Jon Knudsen (Idaho State University)

The Effects of Domestic Grazers on Soil Nutrients and Plant Community Composition on Ancient Aleut village Sites.

(Session 16)
Ancient Aleut village sites commonly support more plant diversity and biomass than neighboring areas with similar topography. These differences in vegetation are often attributed to addition of nutrients into the soil from past activities of people. We studied plant community composition and soil nutrient concentrations on and off of ancient Aleut village sites on Sanak Island, AK. We found lower plant diversity and biomass on village sites than off of sites. The relatively recent addition of human-introduced grazers may be responsible for the differences seen on Sanak, as we found more evidence of grazers on sites than off.

Gionet, Elisha (Wheaton College)

Women as Participants in Development: Examining Self-Esteem and Society’s Value of Rural Peruvian Women.

(Session 18)
Rural Peru is steeped with machismo culture, thus as aid organizations are implementing various programs, it is of importance to critically analyze the role of women within development. The author of this study spent six months working with Luke Society – Moyobamba in rural villages. Activities were held to discuss social empowerment topics with mothers of the communities and help each village discuss ideas towards gender equity initiatives. The outcome of these meetings evolved into a larger analysis of women’s value as seen by themselves as women and by society at large and led towards implications of further work in the communities.

Hipsak, Stacy M. (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Two Sites Tested by William N. Irving in 1962 on the Upper Noatak River, Noatak National Preserve, Northwest Alaska.

(Session 18)
In 1962 William N. Irving conducted a motor-boat supported survey of the Noatak River from its mouth to the vicinity of Midas Creek. Irving’s 1962 Noatak collections have been donated to the National Park Service. On the left bank of the Noatak River about 5.9 river km downstream of the mouth of the Cutler River, Irving tested three of sixteen or more summer houses and called the site “Sunday Creek.” No historic artifacts were recovered; the limited collections appear to be Late Prehistoric in age. On the right bank of the Noatak River, about 5.9 river km above the mouth of the Cutler River, Irving tested another site with at least 10

surface features, all of which he believed to be Proto-Historic in age. A test cut in Feature 10 revealed a deeper, older occupation which produced only flaked stone, bone fragments and a labret; this older occupation was also visible in section along the cutbank. Four modern steel traps were found east of the site and probably represent a third occupation of the locale. This paper illustrates and discusses the collections made by Irving at the two sites.

Hoffecker, John F. (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado at Boulder) and Scott A. Elias (Royal Holloway, University of London)

Woody shrubs may have been critical to the Lateglacial settlement of Beringia. (Session 10)

Although the recent discovery of a site on the lower Yana River dating to ca. 30 kya suggests that at least parts of Beringia were occupied prior to the Last Glacial Maximum, permanent settlement does not seem to have occurred until the Lateglacial interstadial (beginning at 16-15 kya). The appearance of sites coincides with a rise in *Betula* pollen and macrofossils that indicate widespread return of woody shrubs at this time, encouraging speculation that the introduction of a fuel source was the critical variable that triggered human settlement. The paleoenvironmental record indicates, however, that full-sized trees remained scarce or absent in most parts of Beringia for several more millennia. Woody shrubs alone do not provide adequate fuel and combustible green bone probably was a more important fuel source during the initial period of settlement, which is supported by evidence of burned bone at the earliest sites (e.g., Berelekh). Because bone has a high ignition temperature and cannot be fired with non-woody plant tinder (cf. Thery-Parisot 2001), we suggest that the spread of dwarf birch after 16 kya provided the requisite starter fuel for bone and thus became the critical variable for Lateglacial settlement of Beringia.

Holen, David L. (Division of Subsistence Alaska Department of Fish and Game)

Is this TEK? The Local Knowledge of the Euro-American Community of Lake Minchumina. (Session 2)

The knowledge of western peoples who live in wilderness environments has been termed local knowledge (LK). The community of Lake Minchumina, located in the Interior of Alaska, is a predominately Euro-American community whose residents have engaged in subsistence activities over successive generations. In many ways residents interact with their environment as both Euro-Americans steeped in western understandings of science, yet also have emotional ties to the land. For many residents, living in Lake Minchumina is both a choice and a tradition of their families. When does their worldview transform from purely pragmatic observation to a cultural tie to the land?

Holmes, Charles E.

The Taiga Period: Holocene Archaeology of the Northern Boreal Forest. (Session 11)

It can be difficult to place archaeological material from mid and late Holocene sites into coherent classification schemes that have broad acceptance and utility. Workman's work in the Southwest Yukon is an exception, and is still a touchstone after thirty years. Now a "vague and variable" Northern Archaic tradition is often evoked for notched point assemblages with and without microblades. Northern Archaic has become a convenient catch-all term for numerous artifact collections found between Anderson's Northwest Alaska and Workman's Southwest Yukon. I propose a more neutral approach with an overarching framework to accommodate local and regional classification. The goal is to refine and clarify how current terminology is used. Data from Lake Minchumina, Swan Point, and other interior sites form the basis for defining the Taiga Period that is divided into early, middle, and late cultural periods.

Jensen, Anne M.

Northern Material Culture through International Polar Year Collections, Then and Now: In the Footsteps of Murdoch and Turner. (Session 21)

This paper will provide a brief introduction to the upcoming 4th International Polar Year (IPY). It will then describe a developing project based on the encyclopedic ethnological reports resulting from expeditions to Pt. Barrow, Alaska and Fort Chimo in the Ungava District (now northern Quebec) which are perhaps the most lasting product of the scientific output from the 1st IPY. Together, John Murdoch's Ethnological Results of the Point Barrow Expedition (1892) and Turner's Ethnology of the Ungava District (1894) form the intellectual bedrock of northern native studies in their respected regions. These publications are likely the only research results from the original IPY which still are consulted routinely by researchers.

We will be undertaking a modern version of these ethnological collecting projects. Using the categories developed by Murdoch and Turner, with a few additions (e.g. communications equipment, navigation devices), the project will document modern equivalents of the items Murdoch collected and their uses. Project documentation will provide a valuable resource for comparative studies of Iñupiat material culture change through time. The project's value will be enduring and will only grow through time, as happened with the material collected during the 1st IPY, leaving a legacy for future generations of researchers.

Similar programs could be carried out elsewhere. There are reportedly some collections & photographs from other original IPY sites. However, this program need not be limited to those locations. It can be undertaken in any interested community. We are interested in adding additional partners to the project.

Jensen, Christina A. and David R. Yesner (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Late Prehistoric Faunal Assemblage from the Hungry Fox Site, Central Brooks Range. (Session 7)

KIR-289 (Hungry Fox) is a late prehistoric (500 rcyrbp) site located on an eroding bank of the Killik River within Gates of the Arctic National Park. In addition to lithic and amber fragments, bone and antler materials were recovered from the site due to excellent organic preservation. July 2004 excavations at the site focused on Locality 3, which contains the majority of materials that retain original context within slump blocks near the top of the bank. Nearly 300,000 identifiable specimens of bone, antler, and fish scales were recovered from the excavations. The vast majority of specimens are attributable to caribou, but moose, sheep, canid, ptarmigan, raven, grayling, ground squirrel, and vole and remains were also recovered. Taphonomic alteration of bone and antler appears to be largely limited to root etching and sun bleaching. Degree of fragmentation varies between units, with the most northerly units yielding both the highest volume and the highest fragmentation of bone; a significant portion of ungulate long bones and mandibles were largely intact. Preliminary analysis of caribou mandibles indicates a full spectrum of age ranges were harvested. Future studies will focus on demographic reconstruction of the caribou sample, with implications for late prehistoric hunting strategies at the site.

Jensen, John O. (Sea Education Association), Michael H. Burwell (U.S. Minerals Management Service), J. David McMahan (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology), and Karl Gurcke (National Park Service)

Alaska's "Ship of Gold": Documentation of the Steamer *SS Portland*. (Session 8)

In May 2004, a research team documented and confirmed the identity of the wreckage of the steamer *SS Portland* near Katalla. Termed "Ship of Gold" by the media, the *Portland* was credited with launching the Klondike Gold Rush when she steamed into Seattle in July 1897 with miners and newly found fortunes. The project was a cooperative effort by the Office of History and Archaeology, the U.S. Minerals Management Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service. Logistical costs were shared by the producers of the PBS show "History Detectives," who aired the *SS Portland* episode in August 2004.

Johnson, Lora (Chugach Museum and Institute of History and Art)

Frederica de Laguna and the Chugach Story. (Session 20)

It is an honor to pay respect to Frederica de Laguna who spent so many years of her life exploring the life and history of the Native peoples of south central Alaska. Her research and publications have made significant and lasting contributions to both the history and future of Alaska and Alaska Natives. During the seventy-plus-year period between 1930 and 2004, dramatic events and unforeseen changes and innovations have reshaped the face of Alaska. Frederica de Laguna's scholarly work has done a great deal to add depth and substance, and keep alive the Chugach story.

Jordan, James (Antioch New England Graduate School), Bruce Finney (University of Alaska Fairbanks), and Herbert Maschner (Idaho State University)

Late Quaternary Geomorphic History of the Sanak Islands. (Session 16)

The Sanak Island group is geomorphologically and ecologically distinct from the adjacent Alaska Peninsula because of its bedrock geology, isolation and exposure on the continental shelf, and historic land use. The archipelago was overrun by the thin, distal margin of an LGM ice sheet complex centered between the peninsula and Shumagin Islands, and was ice free by 14,000 cal yr BP. Since deglaciation, the island has witnessed episodes of tectonic uplift, alluviation and downcutting, tsunamis, and multiple volcanic ash falls. Geomorphic evidence of hydrologic and coastal change is pervasive, suggesting a strong abiotic influence on the spatial and temporal patterns of human settlement of the islands.

Kaplan, Susan A. (Bowdoin College)

Uivak: Living Well on the Edge of the North Atlantic. (Session 8)

Uivak, an eighteenth century Inuit whaling community in coastal Labrador, is on a peninsula with high hills, providing a panoramic view of the area and easy access to the North Atlantic and protected waterways of Okak Bay. Uivak was near other Inuit communities and a Moravian Mission station. Investigations at Uivak included excavation of House 7, a communal house with a stratified midden, and analysis of the community's placement. This paper uses architecture, artifacts, faunal remains, and samples of wood, beetles, and macroflora to discuss how the occupants used this house and interacted with the natural and social world.

Kari, James

Prehistoric Implications of the Ts'enhghulyal War Stories. (Session 11)

The **Ts'enhghulyal** stories are an important set of prehistoric stories for the Lake Clark/ Iliamna area that have been carefully passed on by the Nondalton Dena'ina. Six episodes have been recorded in the Dena'ina language by Antone Evan in 1974 and Andrew Balluta in 1985 and 2004. The stories take place in a single generation, that of the hero **Ts'enhghulyal** ('he moves his legs') at specific places (Newhalen area, Kijik area, and Naknek). Episodes involve raids and altercations between an Alaska Peninsula Eskimo people and the Dena'ina as well as stories of when the hero was a baby and an old man. The geopolitical thrust

of the set of stories is that the Dena'ina had prior occupation of Lakes Iliamna and Clark and that in a ten-to-twenty year period they thwarted Eskimo expansion into these drainages.

Keenleyside, A. (Trent University)

Patterns of Health and Disease in Pre- and Post-Contact Aleuts. (Session 5)

The health of northern indigenous populations prior to European contact and the biological impact of contact on these populations have received a great deal of attention in the medical, historical, and anthropological literature. With respect to patterns of health and disease among the Aleuts, much of our information has been derived from studies of skeletal and mummified remains, ethnohistorical accounts, evidence of traditional medicine, and inferences from modern scientific evidence. This paper presents the results of a paleopathological analysis of pre- and post-contact remains from the eastern Aleutian Islands. An examination of these remains for indicators of physiological stress revealed that the Aleuts suffered from a variety of health problems prior to contact, including nutritional deficiencies, trauma, infection, and dental pathology. Compared to other pre-contact populations from Alaska, the Aleuts exhibited high rates of cranial trauma and intracranial infection, possibly reflecting interpersonal violence and other cultural practices. Analyses of these remains also revealed evidence of declining health in the late pre-contact/early contact period, as indicated by an increase in cranial infection. Archaeological, epidemiological, and historical data point to several possible explanations for these findings, including the introduction of new pathogens by Europeans.

Klein, Janet R. and Gladi Kulp

Frederica de Laguna's Photograph Collection and Its Availability from the Alaska State Library. (Session 20)

Frederica de Laguna willed 4,000+ photographs taken during her Alaskan field work from 1930-1968, to the Alaska State Library in Juneau. The presenters will provide an overview of the collection and its availability for use. "My pictures include individuals and groups, native manufactures, dwellings, plants, scenery, and historic buildings. I tried to cover the relationship of people to their environment, showing houses and camps, methods of making a living, life cycles, shamanism, religious beliefs and practices. And a commitment to combine archaeological, historical, and ethnographical data and methodology, to present Native cultures as on-going, and Native peoples as creators of their own destinies." FdeL

Klein, Janet R. and Peter Zollars

Continuity and Change Among Strangers, Kinsmen and Radiocarbon Dates in Kachemak Bay, Alaska. (Session 11)

William Workman, the consummate "Kachemakologist," has a passionate interest in all things "Kachemak." For several decades, he focused on excavating, describing, and radiocarbon dating large Kachemak tradition middens. Having dug with Bill, we benefited greatly from his expertise and continue building around his solid body of work; however, we changed focus, opting for smaller more manageable sites. During our decades in the field, we have added 19 more dates which mostly pre and post-date the Kachemak tradition. They clearly demonstrate a chronological continuum of diverse cultures which inhabited Kachemak Bay throughout the past eight millennia.

Knudsen, Jonathan (Idaho State University), Nancy Huntly (Idaho State University), and Kimberly Gilliland (Idaho State University)

Aleut Village Sites Support Distinct Assemblages of Songbirds. (Session 19)

The plant communities of Aleut village sites differ from those of the surrounding landscape on the lower Alaska Peninsula, Sanak, and islands in the Aleutians. We tested whether this landscape alteration affects the diversity, species composition, or behavior of a higher trophic level. Songbirds were observed on village sites and adjacent control sites on Sanak Island. Village sites had significantly more species and higher species diversity of birds. Control sites had significantly higher activity levels of birds. Thus, the unique vegetation of ancient villages may alter overall diversity and activity level of birds.

Knudsen, Garrett (Idaho State University and the University of Cambridge)

Archaeological Survey of the Nelson Lagoon Drainage. (Session 19)

The Aleut have long been regarded as highly "maritime adapted" by archaeologists, ethnohistorians, and anthropologists; a closeness to the sea considered pertinent to all elements of Aleut existence. Where this view may be accurate for the greater Aleutians, inhabitants of the Alaska Peninsula have been able to exploit considerable quantities of salmon for thousands of years, leading to a departure from traditionally held views of Aleut subsistence and settlement that assume a predominant coastal orientation. Several large sites dating over the last 3000 years contain over 250 surface depressions and large permanent houses constructed of whalebone, located up to twenty kilometers by river from the Bering Sea. These data are discussed with respect to social complexity, settlement, and salmon fishing and a novel expression of Aleut village life is outlined.

Krasinski, Kathryn and David R. Yesner (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Intra-Site Spatial Analysis at the Broken Mammoth Site. (Session 10)

Intra-site spatial analysis in archaeological sites is a technique that can be used to illustrate the connections between activity, behavior and artifact location. By examining the spatial distribution of artifacts from the Nenana and Denali complexes at the Broken Mammoth site (XBD-131) in interior Alaska, preliminary statements regarding the connection between economic behavior and site organization can be portrayed for its earliest components. Yesner and Stone (2002) have proposed that the Broken Mammoth site may show evidence of several workshop or activity areas. After mapping the distribution of artifacts, fauna, and hearths, k-means cluster analyses support their claim.

Krauss, Michael (Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Freddy and Eyak. (Session 17)

My professional friendship with Frederica de Laguna lasted a good 40 years during which we shared an abiding interest in the Eyak language and its documentation. Although well known to the Russians, Eyak as a separate language was not “discovered” by the Americans until de Laguna’s first trip to Prince William Sound in 1930. Following a second trip in 1933, she pointed out its importance to Boas and Sapir. The topic then lay fallow until 1950s, when I committed myself to a full documentation of Eyak, then as now the Alaskan language closest to extinction. Frederica de Laguna was a steadfast colleague all along the way.

Kubota, Ryo (Tohoku University, Japan)

Interpretation of Cup’ik Dances as Documentaries. (Session 18)

Cup’ik dances, once prohibited by the missionaries, have been revived since 1940s. Some of the dances have been those passed down from the past representing hunting rituals, but new compositions continue to be added which refer to their contemporary experiences and interests though recurrent themes such as subsistence activities may be found both in old and new dances. This study focuses on the contents of the songs and the meanings of the motions that accompany the songs. This study seeks to interpret the dance performances as documentaries reflecting the history as experienced by the Cup’iks.

Kunibe, Elizabeth (University of Alaska Southeast, Juneau)

Tuberculosis: Project Journey Back Home. (Session 13)

Analyzing the Project Journey Back Home. One of the largest repatriations in the United States occurred in 1999 in Sitka, Alaska. Their airport considered expansion and the realization that over 160 Alaskan Native people, who died from tuberculosis, were buried in WWII bunkers skirting the runway needed to be returned home.

Kunz, Michael (BLM) and Tony Baker

Arctic Paleoindian Relationships and Connections to the Pleistocene Cultures of the High Plains. (Session 10)

Twenty-seven years ago the Brooks Range Mesa Site established the presence of a High Plains Paleoindian culture in Arctic Alaska. Subsequent discovery of other sites with identical assemblages resulted in the conception of the Mesa Complex. In 1993, the Irwin-Sluiceway site was discovered 145 miles SW of the Mesa containing projectile points technologically similar to those of the Mesa Complex. Work in that region over the next 10 years disclosed additional Sluiceway sites with dates matching those of the Mesa Complex. This paper discusses the relationship between Mesa and Sluiceway, and a possible connection to the Agate Basin Complex of the High Plains.

Kunz, Michael (BLM), Robin Mills (BLM), Dale Slaughter (Boreal Imagery), Richard Reanier (Reanier & Associates, Inc.), Stacie McIntosh (BLM), and Thomas Hamilton (USGS)

2004 – Punyik Point Revisited. (Session 4)

In 1954 and 1961 William Irving conducted excavations at Punyik Point, a large archaeological site located in the western Brooks Range on the northern shore of Etivlik Lake which lies in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. Irving’s work at the site resulted in the formulation of the Arctic Small Tool tradition, a cultural construct defined by what he termed the Punyik artifact assemblage. In June 2004, the BLM sent a team of archaeologists to assess impacts to the site, and to obtain additional information regarding occupational events and chronology. This paper summarizes the findings of that work.

Lee, Molly (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

It Can’t Be a Tlingit Basket, So What is It??: The Influence of Frederica de Laguna in the Delineation of an Alutiiq (Pacific Eskimo) Basket Type. (Session 20)

In 1977, while a student intern at the Alaska State Museum in Juneau, I noticed a spruce-root basket that differed markedly from its Tlingit companions on a collection-room shelf. The basket’s catalogue card revealed that it had been collected in Prince William Sound, north of Tlingit country. A search for others like it led to the ransacking of early Alaskan collections in Europe, Canada, and the U.S. Frederica de Laguna’s publications were critical to the success of the study, as was her encouragement. It spurred me on to publish a description of this hitherto unknown basket type.

Linn, Anglea J. (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Spirits & Spectacles: Athabascan Masks at the University Museums. (Session 20)

In 1935, as part of a larger expedition, Frederica de Laguna traveled to several Deg Hit'an (Ingalik) and Holikachuk villages in Western Alaska, where she collected a number of discarded wooden masks, now held by the University of Pennsylvania Museum. About the same time, the University of Alaska Museum (UAM) in Fairbanks, obtained similar masks that were placed in storage. Since then, virtually no research has been done on these pieces. This presentation will examine the University of Pennsylvania and the UAM collections as a demonstration of how de Laguna's early ethnographic research has helped to document the UAM pieces.

Mack, Liza (Idaho State University) Kate Reedy-Maschner (Idaho State University)

Global Industry and Local Subsistence Economies: The Complex Heritage of Sanak Island as a North Pacific Hub.

(Session 16)

The past few centuries of Sanak Island life can be summarized as shifting local-global economic patterns surrounding sea otters, cod, salmon, fox farming and cattle, under waves of Russian, American, and Scandinavian authority and/or influence. Through an extensive review of ethnohistoric documents and new interview data with former residents of Sanak Island, we have a detailed picture of the local history, demographics and settlement, politics, Aleut family dynamics, along with the historic and modern subsistence and commercial uses of the island and surrounding waters. Although uninhabited today, Sanak remains an important center for local people, rich in resources for Aleut subsistence harvesting. This move from an industrial heritage to contemporary local subsistence economies facilitated by a commercial fishing industry is a unique reversal of development in the region.

Mack, Sean R.

Historic Archaeology of Sanak Island. (Session 16)

The historic period in the occupation of Sanak Island began with the arrival of Russians in the late 1750s, and its exploration by Solov'ev in 1771. At that time, Sanak had two large villages composed of corporate households. The village of Sanagax was located on the northwest point of the island, while Kaasax was located on the southeast corner of the island. An archaeological survey of Sanak Island located both of these communities, and our research can now trace the development of these villages into the historic communities of the 20th century. Further, numerous fishing cabins, cod fishing stations, and other historic features were identified that compose a rich and detailed historic archaeology of this North Pacific commerce hub, changing from Russian sea otter hunters to Scandinavian cod fishermen to cattle ranches and modern land use.

Magdanz, James S, Charles J. Utermohle, and Robert J. Wolfe (Division of Subsistence Alaska Department of Fish and Game)

Social Networks and Wildlife Management: An Example from Deering, Alaska. (Session 6)

Social network data from Deering, Alaska, show households cooperate extensively in the production and distribution of wild foods. Researchers compared harvest and distribution patterns for three large mammals. Harvest patterns for moose were different, apparently affected by regulations. When caribou populations were low in the 1970s, state regulations limited harvests to one bull caribou per person per year. To the extent that hunters complied with them, those regulations would have reorganized Deering's wild food production and distribution system, disrupted family networks, and reduced harvesting efficiency, but might not have reduced actual harvests. Agencies still manage subsistence on an individual or household basis, which disadvantages extended family networks in times of shortages.

Malcolm, Patty (Western Washington University)

Preliminary Investigation of the Long Term Effect of the War-Time Internment and Resettlement of the Aleuts.

(Session 18)

Internment and resettlement of populations is a global concern. Historically, there is a long trail of disastrous relocation case studies such as, the Inuit relocation in the eastern arctic, and the Navajo relocation in the American southwest. An investigation of the long term effect of the war-time internment and resettlement of the Aleuts would further understanding of resettlement practice and policy. Involuntary resettlement is a traumatic experience in the life of the affected group. Disruption of social groups will unfortunately continue with future technological and economic change. Understanding mistakes made in the Aleuts internment and resettlement would contribute to avoiding the same mistakes which seem to continue in case after case in resettlement of peoples. Without extensive research, neither the benefits nor their sufferings can be properly understood.

Maschner, Herbert (Idaho State University)

William Workman's Contributions to Eastern Aleut Prehistory: From Chirikof to Moller and Beyond! (Session 14)

Bill Workman will tell you that he has never worked in the Aleutian region and has even expressed his discomfort making statements about Aleutian prehistory. Yet his early summary of the 1960s Hot Springs excavations, his detailed thesis on Chirikof Island, and his anecdotal but critical comparisons in many of his works to finds further west, have helped shape many of the issues addressed in Aleutian archaeology today. Based on recent research in the western Gulf of Alaska, I will demonstrate the Workman

has not only done extensive research on the archaeology of the Aleut (even if he did not realize it at the time), but in fact, he defined their ancient eastern frontier along the north Pacific.

Maschner, Herbert (Idaho State University), Nancy Huntly (Idaho State University), James Jordan (Antioch New England Graduate School), Bruce Finney (University of Alaska Fairbanks), and Kate Reedy-Maschner (Idaho State University)

The Sanak Island Project Biocomplexity Research Design and its Context in the anthropology of the Western Alaska Peninsula Region. (Session 16)

The Sanak Islands Project is a transdisciplinary effort seeking to understand the role of the Aleut in the structure of the North Pacific ecosystem. The Aleut have been harvesting the North Pacific for nearly 10000 years, so there is no a priori reason that the marine ecosystem can be understood without reference to the Aleut as ecosystem engineers. Thus, there is no “natural” North Pacific without the Aleut as a top level harvester. The primary research questions include both bottom up and top down processes. First, what have been the roles of prehistoric, historic, and modern Aleut in the structure and functioning of the north Pacific ecosystem and is it possible for that role to continue to viably sustain the communities that live in this ecosystem today? Second, how have major changes in the environment, such as sea level, climate, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions, conditioned human social behavior in the context of humanity’s role as a key condition in the engineering of the North Pacific ecosystem?

Maschner, Herbert (Idaho State University) James Jordan (Antioch New England Graduate School)

The Prehistory of Sanak Island. (Session 16)

116 prehistoric and protohistoric sites were found during the Sanak survey. Over 70 AMS dates span 6000 years. Bulk midden samples were collected from over 35 sites, and extensive collections were made at nine sites. Notable and but early results include a number of large, late prehistoric villages with nucleus-satellite houses, two well-preserved villages dating between 3700 and 4200 BP, and the mapping of nearly 4000 depressions. Unlike earlier expectations that saw Sanak as peripheral to the Peninsula, we now believe Sanak to have been its own dynamic center of Aleut populations for thousands of years, but one that falls within the regional prehistoric sequence.

Maschner, Herbert (Idaho State University) James Jordan (Antioch New England Graduate School)

A New Archaeological Chronology for the Eastern Aleut. (Session 19)

Based on the analysis of nearly 1000 radiocarbon dates from the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands, a new regional chronology is presented that subsumes a number of local sequences. This chronology is grounded in sequence ‘hinge-points’ where region-wide shifts in behavior occur across the entire region. These generally occur at 10,000 BP, 6,000 BP, 4,500 BP, 2300 BP, and 900 BP, and 450 BP. Smaller events with more local manifestations occur at 3600 BP and 1400 BP. These events often include technological, settlement, and other shifts, but also cross-cut factors often used in northern chronologies.

Mason, Owen K. (GeoArch Alaska)

Ipiutak Remains Mysterious: A Focal Place Still Out of Focus. (Session 12)

Despite 65 years of attention, little is known about site structure, demography, or subsistence of Ipiutak. Only 14 radiocarbon ages provide chronological referents for the 575 houses and the nearly 150 burials. Archaeologists cannot decide conclusively if the settlement was dependent on caribou or on sea mammals, whether only two or three families lived at the site or two or three hundred lived there year-round. The degree of religious and aesthetic elaboration, military expertise and violence, implies greater complexity rather than lesser. Extant 14C data indicate considerable antiquity for the Tikigaq spit. Little is known about the collapse of Ipiutak.

Mason, Rachel (National Park Service)

Frederica de Laguna’s Encounters with Aleš Hrdlička. (Session 17)

In the early 1930s, when Frederica de Laguna first conducted archeological and ethnographic research in southcentral Alaska, Aleš Hrdlička had already been coming to Alaska since 1926 to study Indian and Eskimo populations and collect human remains. De Laguna was just beginning her long career; Hrdlička was already a well-known physical anthropologist. Later, de Laguna was openly critical of Hrdlička. She was particularly scornful of his methodology at the Uyak site on Kodiak. Hrdlička, who particularly abhorred female scientists, never had anything good to say about de Laguna. This paper looks at the two scholars’ reactions to each other’s work.

McMahan, David J. (Office of History and Archaeology) and Timothy (Ty) Dilliplane (Brown University)

Formation of a Joint Siberian-Alaskan Research Group on Russian America: Opportunities and Goals in the Irkutsk Region. (Session 8)

In August 2004, State Archaeologist Dave McMahan and Historical Archaeologist Ty Dilliplane traveled to Irkutsk, Siberia, at the invitation of Vladimir Tikhonov, Director of the Taltsi Architectural and Ethnographic Museum. The agenda included site visits and discussions of collaborative research on Russian America. This culminated in the formation of a “Joint Siberian – Alaskan

Research Group on Russian America.” Goals include the establishment of a Russian American Company Museum in Irkutsk, joint excavations at Baranov’s glass factory and Verkholsky Ostrog, bilingual publications, and the organization of a Third International Conference on Russian America. Irkutsk offers superb research opportunities for those interested in Russian America.

Miraglia, Rita

Preserving Chugach Culture: Makarka Chemavisky, Matrona Tiedeman, Frederica de Laguna, and ANCSA 14(h)(1).

(Session 20)

Frederica de Laguna’s work served as the basis for ANCSA 14(h)(1) archeological, historic, and cemetery sites in the Chugach, Doyon, Cook Inlet, and Sealaska Regions. This paper focuses primarily on de Laguna’s Chugach work, with an emphasis on her working relationships with Chugach Elder Makarka Chemavisky and his daughter Matrona Tiedeman. These relationships and the lives of Chemavisky and Tiedeman are explored through de Laguna’s writing (both fiction and non-fiction), as well as through oral history interviews recorded as part of the 14(h)(1) program with Makarka Chemavisky’s nephew Theodore F. Chemavisky and Makarka’s adopted son, John Klashinoff.

Misarti, Nicole (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Bruce Finney (University of Alaska Fairbanks), and Herbert Maschner (Idaho State University)

Ecosystem Change in the Northeast Pacific. (Session 16)

Changes in climate have proven to affect all aspects of the ocean ecosystem including species composition, abundance and geographic distribution. The Aleut way of life has been dependant on the ocean for thousands of years and fluctuations in this ecosystem will have impacted this lifestyle, even if only at the local level. Conversely, preferential resource consumption may have influenced local ecosystems. In order to investigate long-term ecosystem change, an analysis of lake-core data and of $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ isotope ratios of bone recovered from archaeological middens spanning 5000 years are used to examine temporal changes in trophic relationships and ecosystem fluctuations.

Moncrieff, Catherine (Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association)

“Listening to Elders” – Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Salmon Studies on the Yukon River. (Session 2)

From traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) interviews, to local identification of salmon to customary trade, TEK studies on the Yukon River are examining, recording and utilizing local knowledge for improved fisheries management. Successful projects work with communities as partners in order to have project designs that are appropriate for each community. Rapport is built through hiring local assistants and frequent communication, visits, updates and sharing of results with the project assistants and participants. Communities and participants deserve the opportunity to review and revise the results prior to publication. Through experience, lessons are learned and new directions are taken.

Mork, Vivian (University of Alaska Southeast, Juneau)

Transgenerational effects of trauma as seen through social problems facing Alaska Natives and their communities.

(Session 13)

Why is it that the Native people of Alaska whom this land belonged to for thousands of years still disproportionately suffer from violence, poverty, poor health, and alcohol and substance abuse? Statistics clearly illustrate the cultural conflicts in Alaska. Historically, the United States of America has created a policy of genocide when dealing with Native peoples. Today, in contemporary times we see the transgenerational effect of trauma through social problems facing Alaska Natives and their communities.

Murray, Brittany, Lucille Lewis Johnson, and Jillian Sprance (Vassar College)

A Meat Utility Index for Sea Otter, *Enhydra lutris*, and its application to the faunal remains from the Periwinkle mound (XSI-007), Chernabura Island, Alaska. (Session 15)

At the Periwinkle Mound, sea mammal bones overwhelmingly belong to *E. Lutris*. Therefore, we butchered a young male sea otter in order to derive a meat utility index for sea otters. Using this index and others from the literature, we report on the amount of food derived from fish, sea lion, seal and sea otter for the excavated portion of the site.

Natcher, David (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

The Praxis of Cross-Cultural Resource Management. (Session 21)

Despite the multidisciplinary interest directed to resource co-management, research pertaining to the formation and maintenance of these cross-cultural institutions has been approached in rather vague ways, more by description than by any practical approach to theory building. While conclusions drawn from this body of research generally agree that cultural diversity can enhance the pool of available human resources from which management decisions are drawn, research has yet to show under what conditions and at

what cultural consequence indigenous representatives are able to express themselves. Nor has it been shown how cultural biases, including perceptions of the “other,” influence group behavior. In this analysis we set out to identify whether cultural differences enhance or hinder the working-group effectiveness of the Carmacks Renewable Resource Council (CRRC), in the Yukon Territory of Canada. By identifying the cultural variance found within CRRC, we have been able to sharpen the distinctions between culture and organizational fit. In doing so, cultural theory has been used to shed light on the “hidden” conflicts that can occur when culturally diverse groups, with fundamentally different value systems and colonial histories, enter into a coordinated management process.

Odess, Daniel (University of Alaska Fairbanks, University of Alaska Museum) and Jeffery Rasic (Gates of the Arctic National Park)

Nogahabara 1 and the Late Pleistocene Prehistory of Alaska. (Session 7)

Nogahabara 1 (49KAT6), a single-component, Late Pleistocene archaeological site in interior Alaska has produced an assemblage of tools lost or abandoned early in their use-life. In contrast to most sites that produce broken or exhausted tools reflecting a narrow range of tasks, the collection appears to be a more or less complete lithic toolkit as it would have existed while in use. The diversity of the assemblage and the widely traded lithic raw material it includes raise questions about the validity of distinctions that have been drawn between several Late Pleistocene techno-complexes in this, the presumed gateway to the Americas.

Odorcuk, Diana (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Bruce Finney (University of Alaska Fairbanks), James Jordan (Antioch New England Graduate School), and James E. Begét (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Holocene Tephrochronology and the Effects on the Paleoenvironment of Sanak Island, Alaska. (Session 16)

Five lacustrine cores from Sanak Island provide a nearly continuous sedimentation record since deglaciation, approximately 11,900 +/- 60 yr BP (14,000 BP calibrated), including an important record of large Holocene eruptions along the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Island Arc. Approximately 20 tephros were collected from the cores and characterized based on major element glass geochemistry using an electron microprobe, and glass shard morphology using a scanning electron microscope. Ten radiocarbon dates provide age constraints on eruptions. The size and frequency of these eruptions would have had a significant impact on the paleoecology of the island, and therefore on the ancient inhabitants. Two unusually thick deposits record large caldera-forming eruptions that may have deemed the island temporarily inhospitable.

O'Rourke, Dennis H., M.G. Hayes, and S. Smith (University of Utah, Salt Lake)

Molecular Variation in Prehistoric Aleut Populations. (Session 1)

Molecular genetic information on the prehistoric inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands was obtained from a subset (n=47) of skeletal samples (n=80) excavated by Hrdlicka and Laughlin in the early 20th Century, and curated at the National Museum of Natural History. The samples span an age range of approximately 3,800-950 radiocarbon years BP and come from the islands of Kagamil, Shiprock, and Umnak.

Ancient nucleic acids were extracted from small skeletal fragments (~0.2-1.0 gm/sample) and examined for mitochondrial (mt) DNA markers that define the four common mtDNA haplogroups in modern Native American populations (haplogroups A, B, C and D). All Aleutian samples proved to belong to either haplogroup A or D, with the latter three times as frequent as the former. The haplogroup frequencies observed among prehistoric Aleuts are indistinguishable from those reported in contemporary Aleut communities. We observed no temporal or geographic (site specific) trends in the presence or frequency of these two haplogroups. In contrast, mortuary practices did differ across sites, as did the distribution of dietary regimes as indicated by stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analyses. Although there is complete overlap in the temporal distribution of paleo- and neo-Aleuts over the past 1,000 years, according to Hrdlicka's cranial shape classification, all of the oldest samples (i.e., those dated between 1,000 and >3,500 BP) were classified by him as paleo-Aleut.

The high frequency of haplogroup D among ancient and modern Aleuts demonstrates considerable temporal continuity of this population, and distinguishes the Aleuts from other circum-arctic populations. The predominance of haplogroup D is relatively uncommon in other circum-arctic populations, although we have detected it at high frequency in paleoeskimo samples of the eastern arctic. The implications of the prehistoric distribution of this mtDNA haplogroup will be discussed relative to arctic and subarctic settlement and Aleut population history.

Petrivelli, Patricia (Subsistence Branch BIA, Anchorage)

Tidal Waves of Change: Russian and American Contacts. (Session 1)

In the Russian and American periods, there are events which could be described as tidal waves, or the technically correct term, tsunamis, because of their impact on Aleut culture. In between these events, gradual changes were brought about by more subtle actions. The patterns of change brought by Russian and American contact are compared and contrasted on a regional basis, while focusing on the effects on Atka, located in the central Aleutians. This approach allows a general description of the overall effects and the specific responses of one community in their efforts to maintain social and cultural traditions.

Potter, Ben A. (University of Alaska Fairbanks and Northern Land Use Research, Inc.)

Dimensional Analysis of Site Structure in Central Alaska. (Session 10)

This paper presents the results of 1999-2003 excavations and a detailed analysis of cultural materials from Gerstle River Component 3 located in the Tanana Basin and dating to 10,000 cal BP. A dimensional analysis of site structure collates all the available patterning and explores site activities, disposal modes, organization of space, locational redundancy, storage, seasonality, group size and social structure, methods of faunal procurement, economy, and settlement system.

Rasic, Jeffery (Gates of the Arctic National Park)

Examining Technological Organization Concepts with an Intact Stone Toolkit from the from the Nogahabara1 Site.

(Session 7)

The lithic assemblage from the Nogahabara 1 site (49KAT6) is a kind rarely seen in the archaeological record; it represents a functional stone toolkit rather than a discarded assemblage of worn or broken tools and debitage. Composed mostly of Batza Tena obsidian, the kit contains 270 formed or used tools including bifaces, flake blanks, microblade cores and core preforms, microblades, unifacial and flake tools, and bifacial projectile points or knives. Features of the toolkit provide a chance to examine some widely held assumptions about stone tool procurement behaviors, mobile toolkit composition, and the formation of lithic assemblages.

Reanier, Richard E. (Reanier & Associates, Inc.)

"We Know You're Making All That Big Oil Money Now" – Jack Lobdell and Cultural Resources of the Arctic Slope of Alaska. (Session 3)

John E. "Jack" Lobdell was often teased by his colleagues with this comment during his twenty years of work on the Arctic Slope. His reticence to talk openly about this aspect of his career came from an obligation to protect the oil and gas exploration plans of his clients. This paper reviews Jack's accomplishments, including the first comprehensive reconnaissance of mid-Beaufort Sea coastal sites, the excavation of five key sites that added immensely to our understanding of the area, and more than 120 reports that detail his commitment to protecting the archaeological record in the face of ongoing exploration and development activities.

Reger, Douglas

Denaina Use of Marine Resources, a Re-Examination. (Session 11)

Increasing numbers of archaeological excavations in the past decade around lower and middle Cook Inlet have expanded our knowledge about Denaina use marine resources. Un-reported results and reports with limited distribution show an impressive number of marine species used, especially north of Kachemak Bay. As expected, the Denaina exploited most prey but with decreasing availability near the northern range of the various species. The Denaina went to great effort to obtain some marine resources from well outside the normal resource range. When interpreting remains in archaeological sites, especially shellfish, we need to re-think their use. We need to look beyond the traditional dietary analysis when considering shells in non-coastal sites. Evidence for uses of shellfish other than food was recently un-covered in a site near Kasilof and point one direction we should look.

Reinhardt, Gregory A. (University of Indianapolis)

"Indians" in Today's Mass Market: American Indians as Commodities. (Session 21)

Despite centuries of misrepresentation in verbal and visual media, Euro-Americans persist in presenting "Indian" images steeped in stereotypes. A fairly representative sample of such misconceived depictions appears in the glossy-color ad-and-coupon inserts of Sunday newspapers. About monthly, one can find hokey "Indians" advertised for sale among these pages. My slide presentation examines trends and traits implicit in modern visual renderings: every idea from same-old-same-old noble savages to perfect celestial people, and objects ranging in form from figurines, statuettes, and dolls to plates, knives, and other odder things yet.

Robertson, Aaron C. (U.S. Army Alaska)

Three Years of Phase-one Surveys on Donnelly Training Area. (Session 10)

For the past four years U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska (USAG-AK) has proactively managed the cultural resources on lands that it manages (1.7 million acres). Phase-one surreys conduced during the summers of 2002 to 2004 by USAG-AK on Fort Wainwright's Donnelly Training Area (formerly part of Fort Greely), 4 km south of Delta Junction, have surveyed over 165 km² and identified over 200 archaeological sites. The majority of these sites are surface lithic scatters, however more than 50 are buried sites with large subsurface components. Artifacts recovered from these sites range from small triangular projectile points, similar to those found at Nenana and Chindadn complex sites, to 1930s era Hills Brothers Coffee cans.

Rubicz, Rohina, M. Zlojutro, and Michael H. Crawford (University of Kansas)

Molecular Genetic Evidence for the Peopling of the Aleutian Islands. (Session 1)

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) evidence indicates the Aleutians were settled by a migration of people into the region from the east, later followed by a westward expansion throughout the island chain. Based on mtDNA hypervariable region I (HVS-I) sequences, Aleuts appear to have a Siberian origin, being most closely related to Chukotkan populations (the Chukchi and Siberian Eskimos). There is no evidence for an island-hopping migration into the western Aleutians from Kamchatka, as groups from that location are genetically dissimilar. Reduced Median network analysis demonstrates the existence of three major mtDNA subhaplogroups within the Aleut population. A3, A7 (an Aleut-specific subclade of A3) and D2. After the initial peopling of the eastern Aleutians at approximately 9,000 BP, mismatch analysis and coalescent time estimates indicate an expansion of the Aleut mtDNA at 5,400 BP. The results are interpreted as representing 1) biological continuity in the region, with a kin-structured peopling of the central and western islands; 2) intrusion of a later population dominated by subhaplogroups D2, followed by a westward expansion; or 3) biological continuity in the region with significant gene flow from neighboring populations to the east.

Saethre, Eirik (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Beam Me Up, Japaljarri: Alien Abductions, Rainbow Serpents, and the 'Third Space' in an Australian Aboriginal Community. (Session 21)

In the remote desert community of Lajamanu, sightings of UFOs are a common occurrence. The aliens, as they are often called, constitute a discrete category within local Aboriginal cosmology that merges both 'Western' and 'Aboriginal' epistemologies into something that is neither. As such, 'the aliens' constitute a 'third space' that allows for the critical contestation and re-evaluation of the boundaries separating the 'West' from the 'Native' in the neo-postcolonial globalized universe.

Saltonsall, Patrick G. and Amy Steffian (Alutiiq Museum)

Beyond the Kachemak: Late Prehistoric Settlement and Salmon Fishing in the Kodiak Archipelago. (Session 17)

When Frederica de Laguna defined the cultural history of Kachemak Bay, she noted a major cultural discontinuity in the late prehistoric era. Around AD 1000 the Eskimo-like Kachemak tradition was supplanted by evidence of Athapaskan occupation. Archaeologists have long speculated on the causes of this transition suggesting that residents were forced out of the region by a changing environment and competition with Athapaskan neighbors. Comprehensive surveys of river systems in the Kodiak archipelago show substantial increases in the intensity of settlement after A.D. 1000. Does this reflect the influx of foragers from Kachemak Bay, an increased reliance on anadromous fish, or some combination of factors? This paper explores patterns in riverine settlement in the Kodiak region, and their ties to regional patterns of cultural evolution across the Kachemak to Koniag transition.

Schindler, Mark (AES Lynx Enterprises, Inc.)

Jack Lobdell's Contributions to the North Slope Oil and Gas Industry: A Client's View. (Session 3)

In the late 1970s, Jack Lobdell answered the oil and gas industry's need to protect archeological and cultural resources. The oil and gas industry confronted certain permitting and operational challenges resulting from adoption of new environmental laws and policies. Jack's data supported many projects across the north slope of Alaska including the early Alpine days and the Alpine Development Project. His 20-year cultural resources protection program grew to encompass biology, lake studies and natural history. Jack's presentation of the Kuukpikmiut history and the Colville created trust and confidence and opened communications with Nuiqsut. Jack created the model to protect cultural resources. He did this with his inimitable style and humor that will be remembered by those lucky enough to have worked with him.

Scott, G. Richard (University of Nevada, Reno)

The Donner Party Revisited: Recent Excavations at Alder Creek. (Session 3)

During the past two summers, a team of historical archaeologists and physical anthropologists have employed a variety of techniques to explore a locale in the California Sierras near Alder Creek, one of the two sites where members of the ill-fated Donner Party were snowbound. Although the story of the Donner Party is well known, mostly because of the survival cannibalism practiced by some of its members, evidence for anthropophagy comes entirely from historic accounts. The descriptions provided by party members and historians are often graphic and generally consistent, but there has never been any direct taphonomic evidence for cannibalism in the form of modified human bone. From metal detectors and ground penetrating radar to cadaver dogs trained to find historic skeletal remains, researchers have recovered thousands of bone fragments and many historic artifacts at the Alder Creek site the past two summers. Bone analyses to date, while not definitive, are enough to whet the appetite.

Seager-Boss, Fran (Matanuska-Susitna Borough)

Why Survey and Inventory the Chulitna and Susitna River Corridors? (Session 9)

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough acquired a Coastal Zone Management grant for the purpose of conducting a survey and inventory of archaeological and historical sites on borough property in advance of major development projects. A request to examine

portions of eighteen miles of the Middle Susitna and Lower Chulitna River frontage was submitted. A power point presentation will include an overview of known sites within the Susitna and Matanuska basins prior to the Survey conducted in 2004. Emphasis will be on the need for the survey and the importance of river passages for early migrations into Upper Cook Inlet. Also addressed will be sites mentioned in Shem Pete's Alaska but never documented in the archaeological record.

Shearer, Amanda M. (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Bridging Two Worlds: Government-to-Government Between the Department of Defense and Federally Recognized Tribes in Athabaskan Country. (Session 18)

One of the foremost principles of U.S. Indian law is the "trust" doctrine, arising from the early Supreme Court decisions of Chief Justice John Marshall. Although tribes are recognized as "domestic dependents" with inherent sovereignty over their own affairs, the U.S. government has accepted various trust responsibilities such as protecting tribal rights and resources. There are 231 federally recognized tribes in Alaska entitled to this Government-to-Government relationship. The Department of Defense has been working to conduct meaningful Government-to-Government consultation in Alaska on projects/policies that may have implications for tribes. The implementation of this process is challenging, and often involves conflict.

Simeone, William E. (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence)

Ahtna Cosmology, Environmental Knowledge and the Harvest of Salmon. (Session 6)

In this paper, I examine the logic and practice of traditional Ahtna salmon management. The Ahtna have inhabited the Copper River Basin for at least a millennium and have developed a considerable body of environmental knowledge that they have applied to effective management practices. These practices included strategies to control when and where the harvest took place, the amount harvested, and the size and condition of the fish caught. However, unlike scientific resource management, which is predicated on the strict separation of the biophysical, human, and supernatural worlds, Ahtna management is predicated on a line of continuity between these three spheres.

Simon, Jim (Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence Interior-Western-Arctic Regions)

Modeling User Knowledge, Local Knowledge, Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Indigenous Knowledge Systems: An Exercise in Applied Anthropology. (Session 2)

Western science investigations of indigenous worldviews are commonly referred to as Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) research. Despite the plethora of funded TEK research in Alaska, however, there remains a remarkable diversity of opinion about defining what is and what is not TEK, whether or not TEK can be integrated with Western knowledge, and how best to apply TEK research to natural resources management. This paper proposes a model that distinguishes between user and local knowledge, TEK, and indigenous knowledge systems in an attempt to inform these questions and provide a framework to guide future TEK research and its application.

Slobodina, Natalia S. (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Transverse Burin Technology at the Girls Hill Site. (Session 18)

Transverse burins were first recognized in Alaska by Frederick West in the Donnelly Ridge site complex. Burin technology has not been thoroughly investigated; the question of the use of the tools remains unanswered. This paper summarizes an attempt to analyze a collection of transverse burins and burin spalls from the Girls Hill site. Burins and spalls at the site are fairly concentrated and indicate an activity area. To approach these two types of artifacts as part of the same technology, usewear analysis and refitting studies with the goal of understanding the technology and the removal sequence were done.

Smith, Christopher (University of Alaska Southeast, Juneau)

The Tourist Tradition: Anonymous Tlingit Market Artists of the 20th Century. (Session 13)

This paper will cover research of "Tourist Era" Tlingit artists from the past century. Based on interviews of local elders, collectors, and artists this research spans art work created between ca. 1875 and 1970. The income from these artists played an important role in supplementing the artist's subsistence income and the money was often used to perpetuate ceremonial gatherings. Many of the artists were the very same men who were commissioned to make Tlingit art and they did not consider themselves "tourist artists" even though this is the label given them by art historians and anthropologists.

Smith, Laura (University of California, Davis)

Beyond the Bones: Material Culture, Animals' Names and Subsistence Economies in the Western Arctic. (Session 15)

Without direct evidence of animal exploitation in the archaeological record preserved in data generated from faunal remains, anthropologists must often turn to the indirect correlates of subsistence economies, such as technology or site location/landscape. A third line of indirect evidence for subsistence economies can be found in the Aleut and Iñupiaq names for animals. Although technological change can be rapid, linguistic change is typically considered to be much slower. The slower rate of linguistic change will be reflected in the names for animals important in the Aleut and Iñupiaq subsistence economy; by contrast linguistic

change relating to technology will occur at a much faster, less conservative rate. By examining the archaeological evidence for Aleut and Iñupiaq subsistence economies along with linguistic data, it becomes possible to get a glimpse into the internal logic of arctic cultures.

Smith, Melvin (The Aleut Corporation)

History of Anthropological Research in the Aleutians. (Session 1)

The Aleut region has the longest history of anthropological and archaeological investigations in all of Alaska. Although predating formal anthropological studies, the extensive ethnographic account by the Russian Orthodox priest Ivan Veniaminov in the early 1800s laid a solid foundation for scientific archaeological and anthropological investigations over the next 100 years, including those William Healy Dall in the 1870s, Waldemar Jochelson in 1909-10, and Ales Hrdlicka in the 1930s. Following World War II, research continued, but the evolving political picture in Alaska gave Aleut people increasing influence and control over such efforts. With the passage of the Alaska Claims Settlement Act of 1971- and its establishment of regional and village non-profit and for-profit corporations- and the passage of the National Museum of the American Indian Act in 1989 and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act in 1990, Aleuts entered a new era of active engagement in anthropological research and cultural heritage preservation and revival in their region.

Stern, Richard (ACRC Services)

“What? Jack Worked in Utah?” – The Utah Trust Lands Project. (Session 3)

In 1995, the Utah Trust Land Administration (TLA) contracted with Lobdell & Associates, Inc., to conduct a cultural resources survey of selected Utah state lands. The one-section sized parcels were scattered throughout Utah, lying within different land management jurisdictions – national forests, national parks and monuments, and Navajo Reservation lands. The challenge was to conduct a reconnaissance level survey of some 60 widely dispersed parcels within a tight time frame and budget. Jack attacked the project with Alaska-sized energy and methods that were shocking to traditional Utah archaeologists, managing to evaluate more than 90 parcels in the time allotted. This is a photographic journey through the Utah landscape with our crew, Jack’s off-road vehicles, his RV, a chartered helicopter, and – dare I mention? – his personal airplane.

Stone, Daniel E. (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Initial Archaeological Surveys into the Mid-Susitna Drainage: Tracking Ancient Footsteps. (Session 9)

In the spring of 2004, the Mat-Su Borough initiated a survey of the Trapper Creek area of the Susitna River, a region largely neglected until this time. Sixteen sites were discovered, at least two of which were prehistoric, along an 18 mile corridor adjacent to the Susitna, Chulitna, and Talkeetna rivers. An overview of the sites is presented along with the field methodology involved for traversing and locating sites within a relatively untrammelled wilderness. Some preliminary implications are discussed.

Stone, George (Family Therapist)

The Politics of Affliction: Drunken Comportment as a System of Justice and Social Control. (Session 21)

This paper highlights the social function of affliction by examining drunken comportment as a system of justice and social control among Alaska Natives. This is important because a new, virulent strain of “Nature vs. Nurture” is quietly ravaging our culture. Pharmaceutical marketing is deliberately redefining affliction as an individual biological phenomenon. This is radically reshaping our concept of “self,” minimizing the important of social context in human life, and creating a vast underclass of permanently afflicted persons. Anthropology is uniquely positioned to study this process and provide cross-cultural assessment of it. Other disciplines will find practical application for anthropological research.

Tedor, Randolph M. (University of Alaska Anchorage) and Robert Gal (National Park Service)

ASTt Burin Technology: Leatherman of the Past. (Session 7)

Primus Creek is a small winding rivulet located between Desperation Lake and Burial Lake within the boundaries of the Noatak National Preserve in northwestern Alaska. Archaeological investigations conducted along Primus Creek’s small terrace system during the 2001 field season revealed a cluster of five sites that have been ascribed to the Arctic Small Tool tradition (ASTt) based on surface collected artifact morphology. This paper specifically focuses on the analysis of nine burins recovered from the site cluster in an attempt to refine the analytical systems developed by previous researchers relating to the unique attributes associated with ASTt burin technology.

Tedor, Randolph M. (University of Alaska Anchorage) and Fran Seager-Boss (Matanuska-Susitna Borough)

Setting the Stage: Implications for the Peopling of the Susitna River Basin. (Session 9)

Archaeological evidence from the Nenana River Valley and Tangle Lakes District indicates that highly mobile hunter-gatherers occupied regions adjacent to the Susitna River Valley prior to 10,000 B.P. While geologic and palynologic evidence indicates glacial retreat and plant colonization in the Susitna Basin between 11,500 and 10,000 B.P. the earliest well-documented

archaeological sites date only to ~7,000 B.P. By employing a multidisciplinary research perspective, this paper attempts to survey the evolution of the Susitna River Basin during the late Pleistocene and early to mid-Holocene.

Tews, Amber M. (Idaho State University)

Marine Mammal Exploitation in the Sanak Islands and Adjacent Regions. (Session 19)

Excavations on Sanak Island, Alaska, revealed micro-geographical differences in marine mammal distributions. Because of its geographical location, it comes as no surprise that marine mammals comprise 99 percent of the mammalian remains and dominated subsistence for 5000 years. However, it is surprising that terrestrial mammals, which are not found on the island, make up the other one percent. Further, variations in the regional distributions of many species also account for the substantial differences in marine mammal harvesting between Sanak Island and the western Alaska Peninsula.

Turek, Michael F. (Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game) and Mathew Brock (Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game)

Southeast Alaska Subsistence Fisheries Traditional Ecological Knowledge Database. (Session 2)

The Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Division of Subsistence has been documenting Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) of subsistence fisheries in Southeast Alaska for over twenty years. The Sitka Tribe of Alaska has also collected TEK. The data both organizations have collected requires systematic analysis so fisheries managers can use it with maximum efficiency and effectiveness. The Division of Subsistence and the Sitka Tribe of Alaska are working cooperatively to develop a Subsistence Fisheries TEK database. This presentation will discuss on-going development of the database and its potential for use by researchers, managers, and the public.

Turner, Christy G. II (Arizona State University, Tempe) and G. Richard Scott (University of Nevada, Reno)

The Physical Anthropological Intermediacy Problem of Na-Dene/Greater Northwest Coast (ND-GNWC) Indians.

(Session 14)

It has been recognized for more than 30 years that the dentition of the Indians of the Alaskan Interior and Pacific Northwest have several crown and root trait frequencies that are intermediate between those of Aleut-Eskimo and all other North and South American Indians (Macro-Indian). Advances in ethnogenetics has also turned up a similar picture. Explaining this condition of intermediacy has led to four microevolutionary models of migration from Siberia: (1) Two migrations with ND-GNWC formed by admixture in Alaska between ancestral Macro-Indian (Paleo-Indian) and ancestral Aleut-Eskimo; (2) Three migrations (Paleo-Indian, Aleut, Eskimo, with ND-GNWC formed by admixture between Paleo-Indian and Aleut; (3) Three migrations from Siberia (Paleo-Indian, Aleut-Eskimo, ND-GNWC); (4) Four migrations from Siberia (Paleo-Indian, Aleut, Eskimo, ND-GNWC). For a number of reasons, scenario number 3 has been preferred by Turner in various publications.

Here we re-examine the intermediacy problem and in the light of this problem continue our effort to better understand the physical anthropology of Kodiak Island native peoples, especially those skeletons excavated from the Uyak site by Aleš Hrdlička and students in the 1930s.

Turner, Christy G. II (Arizona State University, Tempe), Nicolai D. Ovodov, and Olga V. Pavlova (Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology Novosibirsk)

Siberian Hyenas, Other Carnivores, Cannibalism, and the Peopling of the New World. (Session 3)

Peopling of the New World has several controversial considerations, especially timing. No consensus exists for when the initial colonization occurred, although Alaskan archaeologists favor a date around 13,000 BP. This is much later than the modern human appearance in Europe, Asia, and Oceania around 50,000 BP. Arctic cold and patchy habitat are generally regarded as responsible for the tardy Beringian transit. However, recent excavations in northern Siberia reveal that some people occupied the region during the coldest period of the late Pleistocene---the Late Glacial Maximum, but there is a near total absence of human skeletal remains despite remarkably good preservation. Hence, other potential delaying factors need to be considered.

Two that my co-authors and I have been researching are: (1) the role that now extinct Siberian cave hyenas and other large carnivores may have played in the Siberian demographic expansion; and (2) the role of emergency cannibalism, not uncommon in the Arctic. This talk will illustrate how we are establishing distinctive late Pleistocene perimortem bone damage signatures of hyenas and humans. The former is based on bone refuse left exclusively or nearly so by cave hyenas. The latter is based on refuse left primarily by humans. Each bone fragment is scored for some two dozen variables. As of last summer, the seventh in our project, we have examined or excavated faunal remains from 29 sites, selecting a total of 9,360 pieces of bone out of >500,000 on the basis of minimal root damage and diameters greater than 2.5 cm. To date, we have two Holocene human bone assemblages that might have been cannibalized. Samples of faunal and human remains will be illustrated.

Valentine-McCall, Erica (Native Village of Eyak)

Tradition Shines Through – User Participation in Subsistence Fisheries Management. (Session 6)

Social science research is becoming increasingly important in the fields of biological and physical sciences. The inclusion of traditional ecological knowledge in subsistence fisheries management not only satisfies moral and ethical aspects of many Alaska's rural residents' cultures, but it also can assist in the development of holistic approaches to fisheries management, thus improving the ecological viability of the fisheries. This paper addresses the need for the incorporation of traditional ecological knowledge in subsistence fisheries management. In using the FIS-funded project, Chinook Escapement Monitoring, as an example of effective public participation, principals and criteria necessary to cultivate effective public participation in subsistence fisheries management are presented.

VanderHoek, Richard and Robert E. Nelson

Further Evidence for the Significance of Volcanism in the Prehistory of Subarctic Northwest North America. (Session 14)

In the 1970's William Workman was an early voice in noting that some past volcanic eruptions had a profound effect on prehistoric human populations of Alaska and the Yukon. This interest resulted in several publications, including "The Significance of Volcanism in the Prehistory of Subarctic Northwest North America". His regional analysis of the cultural effects of prehistoric volcanism included discussion of the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutians, but little archaeological or vulcanological data existed at the time to allow detailed analysis. Research in these areas conducted since the late 1970's show two Holocene periods of intense volcanic activity in the Aleutian Arc, which appear to have had significant effects on regional human populations.

VanderHoek, Richard, Brian T. Wygal, Charles E. Holmes, David McMahan, and Randolph M. Tedor (State of Alaska DNR/DPOR, Office of History and Archaeology)

Ice Patch Atlats, Frost Boils, and Historic Trails: The OHA 2004 Field Season in the Denali Blocks, Denali Highway Region, Alaska. (Session 10)

The Alaska Office of History and Archaeology completed its second season of management of the cultural resources in the Denali Blocks, two large blocks of State land along the Denali Highway, one which includes part of the Tangle Lakes Archaeological District. The season's activities included: monitoring trails, including the historic Yost Trail; performing mitigation work on the Landmark Gap Trail Site; documenting the Landmark Gap argillite source; archaeological survey; and monitoring ice patches in the Amphitheater Mountains. Ice patch survey showed considerable further melting from last year, and discovered what may be the first atlatl recovered from the boreal forest.

Veltre, Douglas W. (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Archaeology of the Central Aleutian Islands. (Session 1)

The central Aleutian Islands stretch for some 900 km, approximately half of the total curvilinear area of occupation of the Aleut (Unangan) people of Alaska. While this region may be defined on purely geographical terms, it also is one which was recognized as culturally and linguistically distinct by Aleuts, at least since the recent late-prehistoric and early contact periods. Although begun in the late 1800s as the earliest archaeological investigations in Alaska, archaeological research in this important region over the last 125 years has nevertheless been very limited, restricted by logistical difficulties as well as by the vagaries of the research priorities of those investigating Aleut prehistory. Therefore, a broad range of research questions remains to be fully addressed; these include the nature of maritime adaptations over the several thousand year occupation of the islands; the definition, time-depth, and visibility of intra-regional political and linguistic groupings; the impact of humans on the Aleutian ecosystem; and the mechanisms and effects of trade and exchange between the eastern Aleut area, with its proximity to other Native cultures of mainland Alaska, and the largely isolated western Aleutian Islands.

Veltre, Douglas W. (University of Alaska Anchorage)

One of the Boys: Alan May's Three Seasons with Aleš Hrdlička in the Aleutian Islands. (Session 14)

Aleš Hrdlička recruited a number of young men as crew members for his three seasons of archaeological field work for the Smithsonian Institution in the Aleutian Islands from 1936-38. However, only one his "boys," Alan May, an apple grower from Wenatchee, Washington, endured the experience for all three seasons. Why this might have been so, and what it was like to work with the "Old Man," are revealed in May's carefully kept journals from those years.

West, Dixie (University of Kansas), Christine Lefevre, and Debra Corbett

The People at the End of the World: The Prehistory of the Near Islands, Alaska. (Session 1)

The Western Aleutians Archaeological and Paleobiological Project is providing new information about the colonization of the Near Islands, size of the Near Islands settlements, communication among Aleut groups, and subsistence strategies of prehistoric populations. We are also looking at: long-term trends in Holocene environmental change, the ways in which prehistoric human inhabitants of the archipelago responded to shifts in the distribution and abundance of resources, and how they may have impacted their resource base. Our research includes a biotic survey of terrestrial invertebrates-a subject virtually unstudied in the Aleutians.

Archaeological research has largely focused on the Alaskan Peninsula and the eastern Aleutians-the perceived "center of gravity." Until we know more about human/natural interactions in the western two-thirds of the longest archipelago in the world, we cannot safely assume that a prehistoric cultural center is that which has been most accessible to modern researchers and subsequently the most well studied.

Wheeler, Polly (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fisheries Information Services)

The Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Monitoring Program and TEK. (Session 2)

This paper provides context for the session by presenting information on the Fisheries Monitoring Program, a relatively new federal program funding social science research on fisheries in Alaska. I provide some background on the program, and discuss some of the challenges of this developing applied social science program, specifically focusing on some of the issues raised by research involving the collection and analysis of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) and its application to fisheries management in Alaska.

Williams, Catherine M. (Northern Land Use Research, Inc)

The Davidson Ditch and Early Industrial Mining in Fairbanks, Alaska. (Session 8)

By 1920, gold production in the Fairbanks District was falling. The high grade placer deposits had been mined, and the cost of extracting gold from low-grade and deeply buried deposits made mining uneconomical. The arrival of the Alaska Railroad helped set the economic scene for profitable industrial mining, and the Fairbanks Exploration Company took the plunge. This paper will concentrate on the construction of the Davidson Ditch, a 90-mile water supply that made FE Company operations possible, and will also quickly examine the machinery that used the water to strip and thaw the ground and dredge the gold.

Williams, Liz (Division of Subsistence Alaska Department of Fish and Game)

TEK, Capacity Building, Western Biological Science and Subsistence Fisheries Management: The Only Recipe for these Ingredients is Local. (Session 6)

Capacity building is a reciprocal process that facilitates incorporation of TEK into western biological science and management. Resource managers can use TEK if anthropologists translate information from one cultural context into western biological concepts. The spirit of ANILCA 812 is dialogue with rural communities that informs federal subsistence fishery management. For this to occur, it is necessary for anthropologists to suspend their "management" and TEK assumptions so they can hear what communities are telling them.

Wood, Spencer (University of British Columbia), Amber Tews (Idaho State University) and Roland Russell (Oregon State University)

Comparing Ancient Midden and Present Day Marine Communities to Detect Long Term Changes in Intertidal Community Composition. (Session 19)

Have intertidal communities changed over the last few millennia? It is hypothesized that subsistence harvesting can dramatically alter both species composition and population structures of intertidal ecosystems. Here we use the united insight of prehistoric midden and contemporary intertidal composition to analyze temporal changes in intertidal communities of Sanak Island, Alaska. We demonstrate that some massive discrepancies exist between the relative abundances of species harvested prehistorically and today, and that middens imply an urchin-rich intertidal biological community existed in the past: a structurally and functionally distinct type of ecosystem in comparison to the algal-dominated communities that are present today.

Workman, Karen Wood

Can Faunal Analysis Separate the Middle Component from the Historic Tanaina Component at Seal Beach (SEL 079)? (Session 3)

Jack Lobdell identified the fauna from two sites on Chugachik Island, one a Kachemak tradition village, the other an historic Tanaina hunting camp overlying two earlier components. This paper uses his work at the latter site to help answer questions regarding the shift from an Eskimo to an Athapaskan occupation of Kachemak Bay. Carbon dates for the Kachemak tradition at Seal Beach are 100 B.C. and A.D. 265 while dates of ca 1270 A.D. and 1440 A.D. bracket volcanic ash. Above the ash, artifacts of the middle component are not distinctive. Lobdell's analysis of midden fauna atop the ash may help to separate the prehistoric component from the historic.

Workman, William B. (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Remembering Jack: John Lobdell's Contributions to Our Understanding of the Kenai Peninsula Kachemak Tradition. (Session 3)

Between 1974 and 1981 Lobdell co-directed four major excavations in Kachemak Bay. His 1980 Ph.D dissertation at the University of Tennessee presented an analysis of the fauna and human osteology from Kachemak tradition middens at Cottonwood Creek and on Chugachik Island and the small nonhuman faunal sample from the post-Kachemak tradition Yukon Island Bluff site.

This was the first detailed study of the Kachemak tradition subsistence base and the first modern study of a Kachemak tradition human skeletal series. Except for several brief papers on human paleopathology, Jack did not publish his results, but numerous regional workers have sought it out and used his hard-won data. This paper will focus on what we learned from Jack and what we have learned since his work ended about the subsistence base and human biology of the Kenai Peninsula Kachemak tradition.

Workman, William B. (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Pioneer and Contemporary: Frederica de Laguna's Contributions to the Anthropology of South Central Alaska.

(Session 17)

In 1930-1933 de Laguna undertook over 20 months of anthropological research in Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound, resulting in publication of two archaeological monographs and (with Birket-Smith) an ethnographic monograph on the Eyak of the Copper River Delta. After 1933 her attention shifted to other parts of Alaska, although she worked extensively with the Ahtna of the Copper River region (1958-1968) and returned for a month to Kachemak Bay in 1978. Although only part of her remarkable career, this work remains of fundamental importance in regional prehistory, with major contributions to the ethnography of the Chugach, Ahtna, Eyak and Dena'ina as well. The southcentral Alaskan work of this great scholar will be evaluated, supplemented with limited unpublished information acquired through sporadic contacts with her over a period of 36 years.

Workmon, Melissa R. (University of Alaska Anchorage & U.S. Forest Service)

Alaskan Mining History- The Lauritsen Cabin. (Session 18)

The Lauritsen Cabin was built around 1898 along the banks of Canyon Creek, by a Danish miner named Laurits Lauritsen. The cabin was accepted into the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. In 2002, the U.S. Forest Service conducted an excavation & restoration to replace the deteriorated sill logs, repair the roof & construct a floor. This report will deal with the history of the cabin & its builder. It will also go over the restoration & what the U.S.F.S. plans are for the cabin.

Wygala, Brian (University of Nevada-Reno) and Fran Seager-Boss (Matanuska-Susitna Borough)

The Holocene Peopling of Southcentral Alaska: New Evidence from Trapper Creek. (Session 9)

Discovered in the Spring of 2004 by Matanuska-Susitna Borough archaeologists, the Trapper Creek Overlook site is positioned on a high prominence with a view of the converging Chulitna, Talkeetna and Susitna Rivers. Cultural deposits yielded a small collection of early to middle Holocene artifacts including one originating from the Batza Tena obsidian source over 450 kilometers northwest of the site. Based on the recovery of a single proximal microblade fragment and evidence for microblade production from a re-utilized end scraper fragment, the assemblage is tentatively attributed to the Denali complex and possibly exhibits signs of raw material stress.

Yarborough, Linda Finn (Chugach National Forest)

Recent Perspectives of Frederica de Laguna's Contributions to Prince William Sound Prehistory. (Session 17)

Frederica de Laguna conducted the first Prince William Sound-wide archaeological site survey, and her analyses of data from site excavations resulted in theories that are still relevant today. Beginning in the 1970s, surveys and excavations authorized or conducted by Chugach National Forest archaeologists, and data gathered during the EVOS cleanup, have added to and expanded upon the body of knowledge that de Laguna amassed. These new data, however, have not fundamentally changed the culture history concepts that she presented. This overview of recent archaeological work in the sound relates de Laguna's understanding of Prince William Sound prehistory to the current expanded perspective.

Yarborough, Linda Finn (Chugach National Forest) and Susan Mulholland (Duluth Archaeology Center)

Results of Phytolith Analysis at the K'Beq site, SEW-168, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. (Session 15)

The K'Beq site is a late prehistoric/early historic Athapaskan site near Cooper Landing. In 2001, the Chugach National Forest, coordinating with the Kenaitze Indian Tribe and the Passport in Time program, partially excavated three depressions which had been previously identified as cache pits, although no testing had taken place in or around them. It was expected that few artifacts would be found, and indeed, no artifacts or radiocarbon samples were recovered. As planned, samples were collected for phytolith analysis by the Duluth Archaeology Center. The results show that phytoliths are present, and may corroborate ethnohistoric information regarding site activity areas.

Yesner, David R. (University of Alaska Anchorage) and Aron L. Crowell (Arctic Studies Center)

Little Ice Age Climates and Subsistence in the Eastern Aleutians and the Outer Kenai Coast: Implications from Zooarchaeology. (Session 11)

Early work on reconstructing traditional subsistence from archaeological sites in the Kenai Peninsula region, especially in Kachemak Bay, used as explanatory themes intensity of subsistence harvest and local geological change. These ideas were developed largely in the absence of information about significant climatic changes impacting the marine as well as terrestrial environments. An illustration of how this situation has changed over the past two decades is illustrated by recent

zooarchaeological analyses from sites dating to the Little Ice Age Period in southern Alaska. Using data from the Spit Site in the Amaknak Island region and the Early Contact Village Site on Verdant Cove in Kenai Fjords, the impact of Little Ice Age climates can be demonstrated on the breeding and behavior patterns of sea mammals (fur seals, harbor seals, and sea lions) and the subsistence of groups who hunted them. These data suggest reconsideration of earlier analyses of zooarchaeological data from the Gulf of Alaska/Bering Sea regions.

Young, Christopher E. (National Park Service, Western Arctic National Parklands)

An Arctic Small Tool Tradition (ASTt) Tent Ring from Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska. (Session 7)

During a reexamination of the Tuktu-Naiyuk site in 2004, NPS investigators identified and excavated a stone tent ring dating to approximately 2,500 years ago. Previously published data from the site draws on aggregates of various artifact types collected from across a vast site area to construct a chronology of cultural succession for north central Alaska. The 2004 excavation represents a discrete manifestation of one of those postulated components present in the Anaktuvuk Pass region 2,000-4,000 years ago.

THURSDAY				FRIDAY				SATURDAY			
Dillingham Room	King Salmon and Iliamna Rooms	Katmai Room	Dillingham Room	King Salmon and Iliamna Rooms	Katmai Room	Dillingham Room	King Salmon and Iliamna Rooms	Katmai Room			
8:00 a.m.		3 – William Workman		9 – F. Seeger-Boss	10 – J. Hoffecker et al.						
8:20 a.m.		Karen Workman		Daniel Stone	16 – Maschner et al.						
8:40 a.m.	1 – Melvin Smith	Christy Turner et al.	8 – Cantelas et al.	Randy Tedor et al.	Mike Kunz et al.	17 – R. Mason - 8:55	18 – Stacy Hipsak				
9:00 a.m.	Richard Davis	Richard Scott	Michael Burwell	Brian Wygal et al.	K. Kraskinski et al.	Liza Mack et al.	William Workman	Natalia Slobodina			
9:20 a.m.	Douglas Veltre	Jim Simon	John Jensen et al.	BREAK	Ben Potter	H. Maschner et al.	Linda Finn Yarborough	Melissa Workmon			
9:40 a.m.	Dixie West et al.	Davin Holen	David McMahan et al.	11 – Janet Klein et al.	Aaron Robertson	Sean Mack	H. Kory Cooper	Cassandra Dale			
10:00 a.m.	BREAK	Amy Craver	BREAK	David Yesner et al.	Vanderhoek et al.	BREAK	P. Saitonstall et al.	BREAK			
10:20 a.m.	Patricia Petrivelli	BREAK	Lisa Frink	David Yesner et al.	Easton et al.	James Jordan et al.	BREAK	Kim Fleming			
10:40 a.m.	Moses Dirks	Michael Turek et al.	Susan Kaplan	Alan Borrass et al.	BREAK	Bruce Finney et al.	Rachel Mason	Ryo Kubota			
11:00 a.m.	Dennis O'Rourke et al.	Colley-Kenner et al.	Doreen Cooper	James Kari	12 – Darwent et al.	Diana Odorczyk et al.	Peter Bowers et al.	Patty Malcolm			
11:20 a.m.	Rohina Rubicz et al.	David Andersen	Robert Forshaw	Robert Ackerman	Owen Mason	Nicole Misarti et al.	Michael Krauss	Amanda Shearer			
11:40 a.m.	Dumond: Discussant	Catherine Moncreiff	Robert Gal et al.	Charles Holmes	Max Friesen et al.	K. Gilliland et al.	Discussion	Elisha Glonet			
	Lunch on Your Own – 12:00-2:00			Lunch on Your Own – 12:00-2:00			Luncheon & Keynote Address by Dr. Dennis H. O'Rourke				
2:00 p.m.	5 – M. Crawford et al.	6 – Valentine-McCall	7 – Julie Esdale	13 – C. Smith	14 – Donald Clark	15 – Laura Smith	19 – J. Knudsen et al.	20 – Molly Lee	21 – Anne Jensen		
2:20 p.m.	J. Arismendi et al.	Liz Williams	Christopher Young	Jessica Chester	Don Dumond	Murray et al.	Spencer Wood et al.	Angela Lim	Michael Burwell		
2:40 p.m.	Joan Coltrain	William Simeone	C. Jensen et al.	Vivian Mork	R. Vanderhoek et al.	Nora Foster	Amber Tews	Janet Klein et al.	Cusack-McVeigh		
3:00 p.m.	BREAK	BREAK	J. Flenniken et al.	BREAK	Herbert Maschner	BREAK	Garrett Knudsen	Rita Miraglia	Gregory Reinhardt		
3:20 p.m.	Anne Keenleyside	James Magdanz et al.	BREAK	William Andrews	BREAK	Catherine Foster et al.	BREAK	BREAK	BREAK		
3:40 p.m.	Carol Balaw	Caroline Brown	Dan Odess et al.	Elizabeth Kunibe	Douglas Veltre	Jennie Deo	Michael Falkner et al.	Lora Johnson	George Stone		
4:00 p.m.	Black: Discussant	Susan Georgette	Jeff Rasic	Mathew Brock	Christy Turner et al.	Linda Yarborough et al.	H. Maschner et al.	Nancy Yaw Davis	Erik Saethre		
4:20 p.m.	General Discussion	Langdon: Discussant	Robert Gal et al.	Montelth: Discussant	Roy Carlson		D. Yesner: Discussant	Discussion	David Natcher		
4:40 p.m.			Randy Tedor et al.	Hunston, Yesner: Discuss			V. Byrd: Discussant				
	University of Alaska Anchorage Campus Presentation by Dr. Patricia A. McAnany UAA Cuddy Center – 7:30 p.m.			Cash Bar, Dinner, Awards & Keynote Address by Dr. Patricia A. McAnany Bristol Bay Ballroom – 6:00 - 10:00 p.m.				Association Business Meeting 5:00 - 6:30 p.m.			
	Reception in Honor of William Workman's Retirement Cash Bar and Hors d'oeuvres Fireweed Room (Lobby Level) 5:00 - 6:00 p.m.										

Notes:

- Numbers refer to session numbers in the program.
- Only the lead author's name is listed for papers with multiple authors.
- Posters and books will be on display in the Birch and Willow Rooms all day Thursday and Friday and until 2:30 p.m. Saturday.
- A speaker prep area – with computer and slide projector – will be available in the Birch and Willow Rooms until 2:30 p.m. Saturday.

**ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
32ND ANNUAL MEETING • MARCH 10-12, 2005**

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