

WEDNESDAY	
8:30 - 4:30 - <b>ACZ Workshop on Butchery</b> with Guest Instructor Pat Shipman and afternoon Seal Butchery with Sven Haakanson	
5:00 - 7:00 - <b>Welcome Reception and Registration</b> in the Harbor Room with Cash Bar and Hors d'oeuvres at the Best Western Kodiak Inn	

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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8:00 am - Noon - <b>REGISTRATION OPEN</b> - Cama'i Café	8:00 am - Noon - <b>REGISTRATION OPEN</b> - Cama'i Café	8:30 - 9:30 am - <b>REGISTRATION OPEN</b> - Cama'i Café
8:30 am - 5:00 pm - Book Room & Refreshments - Cama'i Café	8:30 am - 5:00 pm - Book Room & Refreshments - Cama'i Café	8:30 am - 12:30 pm - Book Room & Refreshments - Cama'i Café

Elks 1		Elks 2		Sun'aq	
8:30	1 - Corbett	8:30	2 - Kingston	8:30	11 - Schneider Panel
8:40	Miraglia	8:40	Sachamana	8:40	12 - Monteith
9:00	Leeper	8:50	Kaplan	8:40	Mishler
9:20	Livingston	9:10	Panel	9:10	Wark
9:40	Roe	9:30	Alvanna	9:30	Easton
10:00	Causer et al.	9:40	Nelson et al.	9:50	Kunibe
10:20	<b>BREAK</b>	10:00	<b>BREAK</b>	10:10	<b>BREAK</b>
10:40	West	10:20	Panel	10:30	Kingston
11:00	Wilmerding	10:40	Pushruk	10:50	Mork
11:20	Strumwasser et al.	10:50	Ford et al.	11:10	Aquino
11:40	McLain	11:10	Panel	11:30	Farrel
12:00	<b>LUNCH - On Your Own</b>	11:40	<b>LUNCH - On Your Own</b>	11:50	Monteith
1:00	Mayac	12:00	<b>LUNCH - On Your Own</b>		
1:10	Wilmerding	1:00	Ganley		
1:30	Lefevre et al.	1:30	Mason		
1:50	Funk	1:50	Alix		
2:10	<b>BREAK</b>	2:10	Panel		
2:30	McLain	2:30	<b>BREAK</b>		
2:50	Hatfield	2:50	Mayac		
3:10	Corbett	3:00	Kingston		
3:30	Panel	3:20	Panel		
		3:40	Workman		

12:30 - Buses from the Mall to the Powerhouse	
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<b>Luncheon with Key Note Address by Jim Pepper Henry (NMAI)</b>	
12:45 - 2:45 at the Old Powerhouse Restaurant	

2:45 - Buses from the Powerhouse to Kodiak Inn or Alutiiq Museum	
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<b>Tour of Archaeological Sites on Road System</b>	
3:00 - 5:00 (leaves from the Alutiiq Museum)	

<b>King Island Dancers</b>	
3:00 - 5:00 at the Alutiiq Museum	

<b>AAA Business Meeting</b>	
5:00 - 7:00 in the Harbor Room at the Best Western Kodiak Inn	

<b>Belzoni Society Meeting</b>	
7:00 - 9:00 at the Village Bar	

<b>Don Clark Roast</b>	
8:30 - 10:00 in the Harbor Room at the Best Western Kodiak Inn	

# NOTES:

Only the lead author's name is listed in papers with multiple authors. Numbers refer to session numbers:

- Session 1 - Anthropology of the Western Aleutian Islands
- Session 2 - Rain, Fog, Hugs & Tears - Results of the 2005 King Island Field Season
- Session 3 - Alaska Rock Art Database (ARAD)
- Session 4 - From Kodiak to Canada: Papers in Honor of Don Clark
- Session 5 - Conference Posters in the Alutiiq Museum Gallery
- Session 6 - Old Harbor: An Anthropological Prism
- Session 7 - Contributed Papers in Archaeology

- Session 8 - Anthropology as Preservation
- Session 9 - Opportunities for Research, the Inside Scoop from the National Science Foundation
- Session 10 - Social Transitions in the North Memorial Symposium
- Session 11 - Oral History in Alaska
- Session 12 - On the Hook: Maintaining a Subsistence Priority
- Session 13 - Contributed Papers in Cultural Anthropology
- Session 14 - Friends of the University of Alaska Museum



## SESSION 1

### Anthropology of the Western Aleutian Islands

Organizer: Debra Corbett (US Fish and Wildlife Service)

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 8:30 AM to 3:50 PM

- 8:30 **Opening Remarks** Debra Corbett (US Fish and Wildlife Service)
- 8:40 **Tukusngaluga: The Chief's Gathering Place** Rita A. Miraglia (Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA)
- 9:00 **Opportunities for Archaeological Outreach during a Field Season at Shemya Island** Karlene Leeper (U. S. Air Force)
- 9:20 **A Linguistic Analysis of Aleut Shamanism** Michael Livingston (Idaho State University)
- 9:40 **Something Taken, Something Left Behind: Former Military Sites in the Aleutians** Christopher H. Roe (University of Alaska Anchorage)
- 10:00 **Two Ends of the Earth: The Biological Palæoenvironments of the Western Aleutians and Tierra del Fuego** Douglas Causey (University of Alaska Anchorage), Christine Lefèvre, (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France), and Debra Corbett (US Fish and Wildlife Service)
- 10:20 BREAK
- 10:40 **New Excavations in the Central Aleutians: Adak Island** Dixie West (University of Kansas)
- 11:00 **The Archaeology of a Housepit on Chernabura Island, Alaska** Elizabeth G. Wilmerding (Vassar College)
- 11:20 **Analysis of Bird Bones from XSI-007, the Periwinkle Mound, Chernabura Island** Lisa Strumwasser (Vassar College), Leah Weissburg (Vassar College), and Lucy Johnson, (Vassar College)
- 11:40 **Burial Clothing from Fortress Island, Unalaska area, Alaska** Allison McLain (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology)
- 12:00 LUNCH BREAK
- 1:30 **Continuity and Change in Lithic Debitage and Artifacts Over Time at Two Sites on Clam Lagoon, Adak Island, Alaska** Elizabeth G. Wilmerding (Vassar College)
- 1:50 **Archaeological excavations on Adak Island. Faunal analysis from ADK-011 (Zeto Point)** Christine Lefèvre (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France), Dixie West (University of Kansas), and Debra Corbett (US Fish and Wildlife Service)
- 2:10 **Prehistory and Contacont on Rat Island** Caroline Funk (Richard Stockton College of New Jersey)
- 2:30 BREAK
- 2:50 **The Prehistory and History on Amchitka Island** Allison McLain (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology)
- 3:10 **Testing for Continuity: Chipped stone comparisons of western and eastern Aleutian sites** Virginia Hatfield
- 3:30 **Ulaagamax-Chief's Houses: Politics and Power in the Western Aleutians** Debra Corbett (US Fish and Wildlife Service)



### Rain, Fog, Hugs, and Tears: Results of the 2005 King Island Field Season

Organizer: Deanna Paniataaq Kingston (Oregon State University)

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 8:30 AM to 4:10 PM

- 8:30 **Introductory Remarks** Deanna Paniataaq Kingston (Oregon State University)

- 8:40 **Placenames Introduction** Marie Saclamana (King Island Elder)
- 8:50 **So Little Land, So Many Names: Place Names of King Island** Lawrence Kaplan (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
- 9:10 **Panel Discussion** Marie Saclamana, Teddy Mayac, Gabriel Muktoyuk, Earl Mayac, Johanna Kane, Lawrence Kaplan, Deanna Paniataaq Kingston
- 9:30 **Seabirds Introduction** Francis Alvanna or Earl Mayac
- 9:40 **Traditional Knowledge of Land Birds and Seabirds on King Island: A collaborative effort to preserve knowledge of bird ecology** S. Kim Nelson (Oregon State University) and the King Island Community
- 10:00 **Panel Discussion** Francis Alvanna, Gabriel Muktoyuk, Earl Mayac, Kim Nelson
- 10:20 BREAK
- 10:40 **Botany Introduction** Helen Pushruk
- 10:50 **Greens, berries, and botany: A collaborative project to preserve plant knowledge for future generations of the King Island Native Community** Jesse Ford (Oregon State University), Cathleen Osborne-Gowey (Oregon State University) Kai Henifin (Oregon State University), and the ladies of King Island
- 11:10 **Panel Discussion** Helen Pushruk, Becky Amarok, Marie Saclamana, Charlene Saclamana, Agnes Mayac, Mary Dillard, Lillian Tiulana, Leona Mayac, Frances Muktoyuk, Susie Toliver, Jesse Ford, Cathleen Osborne-Gowey
- 11:30 LUNCH BREAK
- 1:00 **Archaeology Introduction** Teddy Mayac
- 1:10 **A Preliminary Archaeological Survey of King Island** Matt Ganley (Bering Straits Native Corporation)
- 1:30 **Landscape History of Woolley Lagoon: Implications for King Islanders living on the barrier** Owen K. Mason (Geoarch Alaska)
- 1:50 **Using Wood on King Island: Procurement, Transport, Circulation and Change** Claire Alix (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
- 2:10 **Panel Discussion** Teddy Mayac, Gabriel Muktoyuk, Francis Alvanna, Earl Mayac, Matt Ganley, Owen Mason, Claire Alix
- 2:30 BREAK
- 2:50 **Stories/Discourse Introduction** Teddy Mayac or Helen Pushruk or Marie Saclamana
- 3:00 **“Do you see those rocks on top of the rocks? Who put them there? Well, I’ll tell you, when God created this world, these are special for the King Island people!”: King Islander Discourse of King Island** Deanna Paniataaq Kingston (Oregon State University)
- 3:20 **Panel Discussion** Helen Pushruk, Teddy Mayac, Marie Saclamana, Gabriel Muktoyuk, Earl Mayac, Deanna Paniataaq Kingston, Lawrence Kaplan
- 3:40 **Rain, Fog, Hugs, and Tears Synthesis Panel**



### SESSION 3

#### **The Alaska Rock Art Database (ARAD): A Tool for Data Management of Rock Art Sites in Alaska**

Organizers: Melissa F. Baird (University of Oregon), Madonna L. Moss (University of Oregon)  
and Jeanne Schaaf (National Park Service)

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 8:30 AM to 10:00 AM



## SESSION 4

### From Kodiak to Canada: Papers in Honor of Don Clark

Organizer: Patrick G. Saltonstall

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 10:10 AM to 4:20 PM

- 10:10 **Introductory Remarks** William Workman (University of Alaska Anchorage)
- 10:20 **A Project Needs Time to Gestate** Lydia Black (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
- 10:40 **Microblade Origins, Adaptations, and Extinction** E. James Dixon (University of Colorado)
- 11:00 **Microblade Production and Use in Southwestern Alaska (Denali Complex, 12,000 – 9500 Cal Yr BP)** Robert E. Ackerman (Washington State University)
- 11:20 **Late Holocene Microblades and Other Locarno Beach - Marpole Culture Type Attributes on the Northern Northwest Coast: Perspectives from the North Point Wet Site** Pete Bowers (Northern Land Use Research)
- 11:40 **Technological Adaptation and Evolution in the Early Ocean Bay Period on the Kodiak Archipelago, Alaska** Ben Fitzhugh (University of Washington)
- 12:00 LUNCH
- 1:30 **Charcoal and the Early Kachemak: A comparative study of fuel preferences and landscape use on Kodiak Island** Jennie Deo (University of Washington)
- 1:50 **Kodiak Island's Prehistoric Fisheries: Human Dietary Response to Climate Change and Resource Availability** Catherine Foster (University of Washington)
- 2:10 **Five Seasons with the Late Kachemak** Donald W. Clark (Canadian Museum of Civilization)
- 2:30 **Salmon, Storage, and Side Rooms: The Development of Multi-Roomed Houses in the Kodiak Archipelago** Patrick G. Saltonstall (Alutiiq Museum) and Amy F. Steffian (Alutiiq Museum)
- 2:50 BREAK
- 3:10 **Kenai, Kodiak, and Beyond: Historic Trade Beads in Archaeological Context** Aron Crowell (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution) and Rita Eagle (University of Alaska Anchorage)
- 3:20 **Parallel but Separate Worlds: Comparing the Archaeological Sequences of the Eastern Aleutians and the Kodiak Archipelago** Rick Knecht (University of Alaska Fairbanks) and Richard S. Davis (Bryn Mawr College)
- 3:40 **Tales of the North Pacific Part II** Don E. Dumond (University of Oregon)
- 4:00 **Discussant** William Workman (University of Alaska Anchorage)



## SESSION 5

### Posters

ALUTIIQ MUSEUM GALLERY, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 5:00 PM - 7:00 PM

**An Early 20th Century Reindeer Corral on the Goodhope River, Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Northwest Alaska** Sabra Gilbert-Young (National Park Service)

**An Experimental Study: The Formation of Edge Damage Mimicking Retouch on Glass Fragments** Molly Proue (Colorado State University), Aaron C. Robertson (Colorado State University), and Scott Shirar (Colorado State University)

**Olsen Bay Fisheries Research Facility, Port Gravina, Cordova** Suika Rivett (Chugach National Forest), Shawn Kennedy (Chugach National Forest), and Francisco Castro (Chugach National Forest)



**Four Archaeological Field Seasons on Donnelly Training Area** Aaron C. Robertson, (Colorado State University), Scott Shirar (Colorado State University), and Molly Proue (Colorado State University)

**Whistle Stop Project on the Glacier Ranger District, Chugach National Forest** Lesli Schick (Chugach National Forest)

**Fish Traps and Weirs in Central Southeast Alaska** Jane Smith (Tongass National Forest)

**Alaska Office of History and Archaeology 2003-2005 Archaeological Survey of Ice Patches in the Amphitheater Mountains, Central Alaska** Richard VanderHoek (Alaska Office Of History and Archaeology), Randolph M. Tedor (Alaska Office Of History and Archaeology), and Charles E. Homes (Alaska Office Of History and Archaeology)

**Cultural Resource Site Identification and Protection During the Selendang Ayu Response** Catherine Williams (Northern Land Use Research), Christopher Wooley (Chumis Cultural Resource Services), Michael Yarborough (Cultural Resource Consultants), Jason Rogers (Nautical Archaeologist, Unalaska), and Robert Betts (Vanguard Research)



## SESSION 6

### **Old Harbor: An Anthropological Prism**

Organizer Craig Mishler (Vadzaih Unlimited)

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 8:30 AM to 10:40 AM

- 8:30 **Introductory Remarks** Craig Mishler (Vadzaih Unlimited)
- 8:40 **Summers In Hollywood: The Shearwater Bay Cannery And The Community Of Old Harbor** Rachel Mason (National Park Service)
- 8:55 **Old Harbor: Learning from Disaster** Nancy Yaw Davis (Cultural Dynamics)
- 9:10 **Old Harbor in the Moonlight** Liz Williams (Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Division of Subsistence)
- 9:25 **Community and Anthropology in Old Harbor Today** Courtney Carothers (University of Washington)
- 9:40 **Old Harbor/New Harbor** Craig Mishler (Vadzaih Unlimited)
- 9:55 **Discussant** Sven Haakanson, Jr. (Alutiiq Museum)
- 10:10 **Discussion with the Audience**



## SESSION 7

### **Contributed Papers in Archaeology**

Moderator: To be Announced

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 8:30 AM to 4:50 PM

- 8:30 **Microblade Industries from the Russian Far East** Yan Axel Gomez Coutouly (University of Paris)
- 8:50 **Late American Paleo-Arctic Assemblages from the Noatak River Drainage, Northwestern Alaska?** Robert Gal (National Park Service)
- 9:10 **The Early Holocene Colonization of Southcentral Alaska** Brian Wygal (University of Nevada-Reno) and Ted Goebel (University of Nevada-Reno)
- 9:30 **Early to Middle Holocene Raw Material Variability in Southcentral Alaska: An Update from Trapper Creek** Kathryn Krasinski (University of Nevada-Reno) and Samuel Coffman (University of Nevada-Reno)
- 9:50 **A Fluted Projectile Point Base from the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Northwest Alaska** Christopher Young (National Park Service) and Robert Gal (National Park Service)
- 10:10 **BREAK**

- 10:20 **Modeling Microblade Technological Organization: Form, Function, Context** Ben Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks & Northern Land Use Research)
- 10:40 **The Rosaliya Site (KIR-196): A Short-term Composite Tool Maintenance Station in the Central Brooks Range, Alaska** Natalia S. Slobodina (University of Alaska Anchorage)
- 11:00 **Two Mid-Holocene Tent-Ring Settlements on the Shores of Agiak Lake, Central Brooks Range, Alaska** Aaron Wilson (University of Alaska Anchorage)
- 11:20 **Tent Ring Variation through Time in the Brooks Range** Andrew Tremayne (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
- 11:40 **Recent Developments in Middle Susitna Drainage Archaeology** Daniel E. Stone (Matanuska-Susitna Borough)
- 12:00 LUNCH (Noon - Alaska Journal of Anthropology Board Meeting at the 2nd Floor Restaurant)
- 1:30 **A Norton Period Village on the Alagnak River, Southwest Alaska** Barbara Bundy (Katmai National Park & Preserve, Anchorage)
- 1:50 **The Early Occupation of the King Salmon River Site (49UGA-052): Oval Houses of the Ugashik Drainage** K. Gregory Biddle (U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Alaska Region)
- 2:10 **The Mysterious Rodent of Kodiak** Donald W. Clark (Canadian Museum of Civilization)
- 2:30 **Alutiiq Engineering: The Mechanics and Design of Skeletal Technologies in the Late Prehistory of the Kodiak Archipelago** Amy Margaris (University of Arizona)
- 2:50 **The Beauty of “Ugly” Eskimo Cooking Pots** Lisa Frink (University of Nevada, Las Vegas) and Karen Harry (University of Nevada, Las Vegas)
- 3:10 BREAK
- 3:30 **Rivers Cannot Quench: Cultural Resources and the Fire Season of 2004** Howard Smith (Bureau of Land Management)
- 3:50 **A Summary of Cultural Resources in the Tanana Flats Training Area** Julie Raymond-Yakoubian (Colorado State University)
- 4:10 **Digital Photogrammetry: a Lightweight Field Recording Method for Ethnographers and Archaeologists** Jay Flaming (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
- 4:30 **Issues in the Twenty First Century American Frontier: A case study of current cultural resource management policies and practices in McCarthy, Alaska** Jason Esler (University of Montana-Missoula)



## SESSION 8

### Anthropology as Preservation

Organizer: Amy Steffian

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 8:30 AM to 3:30 PM

- 8:30 **Village Partnerships in Northwest Alaska: Archaeological Mentorship Program 2004-2005** Becky Saleeby (National Park Service)
- 8:50 **Susten: Breaking Trails to the Future** Brett Encelewski (Kenai Indian Tribe, IRA) and Debra Corbett, US Fish and Wildlife Service
- 9:10 **McKinley Trail Cabin: The Hope for Historic Preservation** Melissa Workmon (University of Alaska Anchorage & U.S. Forest Service)
- 9:30 **Alaska Native in the Gold Rush: A Look at Valdez Creek in the Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century** Robert E. King (Bureau of Land Management)
- 9:50 **Quantifying Looting and Vandalism at Archaeological Sites in Alaska, Washington and Oregon** Barbara Bundy

(Katmai National Park & Preserve)

10:10 BREAK

10:30 **Archaeological Site Stewardship in the Kodiak Archipelago** Amy F. Steffian (Alutiiq Museum) and Patrick G. Saltonstall (Alutiiq Museum)

10:50 **Introducing Stories from Stone – A Short Film** Bill Hedman (Bureau of Indian Affairs, Alaska Region)

11:20 **Historic Preservation and Identity: Homesites, Photographs and Family Histories of the Woody Island Historic District** Christopher Wooley (Chumis Cultural Resource Services)

11:40 **Cultural Revival and Identity: The Woody Island Tribal Council and the indigenous families of Tangirnaq** Gordon Pullar (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

12:00 LUNCH (Noon - Alaska Journal of Anthropology Board Meeting at the 2nd Floor Restaurant)

1:30 ***Kahtnuht'ana Qenaga: A Web-Based Dena'ina Language Program*** Alan Boraas (Kenai Peninsula College), Michael Christian (Kenai Peninsula College), and Alexandra Lindgren (Kenaitze Indian Tribe, I.R.A.)

1:50 **Raising our Voice: The Qik'rtarmiut Alutiit Language Revitalization Program** April Laktonen Counciller (Alutiiq Museum)

2:10 **Documenting the Cape Alitak Petroglyphs** Sven D. Haakanson, Jr. (Alutiiq Museum)

2:30 BREAK

2:50 **Applied Anthropology as Preservation** Liz Williams (Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Division of Subsistence)

3:10 **Yup'ik Elders Sharing Traditional Skills: Yuungnaqpiallerput** Theresa Arevgaq John (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

3:30 **Northern Material Culture Then, Now and the Year After Next: or How I Started Following Murdoch and Wound Up Trying to Save Some Buildings as Well** Anne M. Jensen (Ukpeagvik Iñupiat Corporation)

3:50 **Discussant** Judy Bittner (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology)



## SESSION 9

### Opportunities for Research, the Inside Scoop from the National Science Foundation

Organizer: Anna Kerttula de Echave

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 11:00 AM - NOON



## SESSION 10

### Social Transitions in the North Memorial Symposium

Organizers: David Koester (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Nelson Hancock (Pratt Institute), Amy Craver (US Fish and Wildlife Service), and Rachel Mason (National Park Service)

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1:30 PM – 5:05 PM

1:30 **Organizers Opening Remarks**

1:40 **Resilience & Adaptation: Insights that Inform the Health Disparities Challenge** Kathy Graves (University of Alaska Anchorage)

2:00 **Inupiaq Survival Strategies: Extended Family Sharing Networks** Amy Craver (US Fish and Wildlife Service)

2:20 **“He’s a good boy, just too much mischief”: Social transitions and behavioral norms of youth in contemporary southwest Alaskan villages** Stacy M. Rasmus (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

- 2:40 **Major factors contributing to social pathologies in communities in transition: Data from the 1993 Social Transitions in the North study.** Brian Saylor (University of Alaska Anchorage) and Kathy Graves (University of Alaska Anchorage)
- 3:00 **Accessing data from the 1993 Social Transitions in the North study** Brian Saylor (University of Alaska Anchorage) and Susan Means
- 3:20 **A Village A Decade Later: A Demographic Close-Up Of Post-Soviet Transition** David Koester (University of Alaska Fairbanks) and Elena Fedorovna Diakonova (Evreka Educational Center)
- 3:40 **An international comparison of health conditions among Inuit and Indigenous Peoples of Chukotka** Larissa Abryutina (Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North)
- 4:00 **A Cottage Industry: Local Perspectives on Governor Abramovich's Architectural Reform and Social Transition in Chukotka** Sveta Yamin (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
- 4:20 **"We Have Forgotten the Taste of Bread": Reindeer Herders' Expectations about Subsistence and the World's Expectations about Them** Patty Gray (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
- 4:40 **"What are they doing to those reindeer?": teaching about ethnographic research and about the Circumpolar North in an Ontario university** Pamela Stern (University of Waterloo)
- 5:00 **Organizers Closing Remarks**



### SESSION 11

#### Oral History in Alaska - Where We Are and Where We Want to Go.

Organizers: William Schneider (University of Alaska Fairbanks) and Karen Brewster (University of Alaska Fairbanks)  
SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 8:00 AM to 11:30 AM

**Moderator:** William Schneider (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

**Panelists:** Karen Gaul (National Park Service), Sven Haakanson, Jr. (Alutiiq Museum), Gray Holton (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Helen Howarth (Rasmuson Foundation), Theresa John (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Anna Kerttula de Echave (National Science Foundation), Mary A. Nordale (Alaska Humanities Forum, former board member), Gordon Pullar (University of Alaska Fairbanks) and Anne Remick (Alaska Humanities Forum)



### SESSION 12

#### On the Hook: Maintaining a Subsistence Priority

Organizer: Daniel Monteith (University of Alaska Southeast)  
SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 8:30 AM to 12:10 PM

- 8:30 **Introductory Remarks** Daniel Monteith (University of Alaska Southeast)
- 8:40 **Alaskan Subsistence: the Kodiak Connection** A video by Craig Mishler (Vadzaih Unlimited)
- 9:10 **Living History, the Land with Two Faces, being a story about Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, and the Hoonah Tlingit** Kyle Wark (University of Alaska Southeast)
- 9:30 **Distribution of Subsistence Fisheries in the Scottie Creek Valley, Yukon-Alaska Borderlands** Norm Easton (Yukon College)
- 9:50 **A Study of the Origin of Native American Potatoes of Southeast Alaska** Elizabeth Kunibe (University of Alaska Southeast)
- 10:10 BREAK
- 10:30 **The Past and Future of Sacred Medicinal Vegetation Used by the Lingit** Jessica Chester (University of Alaska Southeast)



- 10:50 **Healing Traditions** Vivian Mork (University of Alaska Southeast)
- 11:10 **Economic Implications of the Filipino Community in Juneau** Valerie Aquino (University of Alaska Southeast)
- 11:30 **Historic, Traditional, and Contemporary Subsistence Usage in Saxman** Mike Farrell (University of Alaska Southeast)
- 11:50 **The Community of Saxman and their Struggle for Subsistence** Daniel Monteith (University of Alaska Southeast)



### SESSION 13

#### Contributed Papers in Cultural Anthropology

Moderator: Nancy Yaw Davis (Cultural Dynamics)

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 8:30 AM to 12:30

- 8:30 **In Pursuit of the Ukrainian Dream: Trans-Local Identities of the Soviet Migrants to the North** Sveta Yamin (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
- 8:50 **From Kotlik to Kangerlussiat: Reflections on Some Economic Constants of Far Northern Life** Michael Nowak (Colorado College)
- 9:10 **Healing and Wellness in Alaska: The progression of the Rural Development Program at the University of Alaska Fairbanks** Dixie Dayo (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
- 9:30 **Tough Love, Discipline and Survival: Leadership Development in Indigenous Communities** Miranda Wright (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
- 9:50 BREAK
- 10:10 **The Path of Iñupiaq Traditional Knowledge in Three North Bering Sea Societies** Carol Zane Jolles (University of Washington)
- 10:30 **The Path of Iñupiaq Traditional Knowledge in Three North Bering Sea Societies** Deanna Paniataaq Kingston (Oregon State University)
- 10:50 **The Path of Iñupiaq Traditional Knowledge in Three North Bering Sea Societies** Herbert Anungazuk (National Park Service)
- 11:10 BREAK
- 11:30 **Gravitomancy: An Arctic Form of Divination** Gregory A. Reinhardt (University of Indianapolis)
- 12:50 **King George Got Diarrhea: The Yukon - Alaska International Boundary Survey and the Upper Tanana Dineh** Norm Alexander Easton (Yukon College)



### SESSION 14

#### Friends of the University of AK Museum

Organizer: Daniel Odess

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM

## Abstracts

### KEY NOTE SPEAKERS

Bar-Yosef, Ofer (Harvard University) - **“Out of Africa and into Eurasia” – The Dispersals of Modern Humans**

Current genetic studies indicate that Modern humans emerged as a new population ca. 200-150,000 years ago in sub-Saharan Africa. The human fossils, such as Omo-Kibish, Herto (Ethiopia), and Skhul-Qafzeh (Israel), support this notion. It does not explain the Upper Paleolithic Revolution that occurred in North Africa and Eurasia from ca. 45 ka, although recent estimates suggest a date of ca. 60 ka for a southern exit (through the Bab el-Mandeb straits) into Arabia, India and southeast Asia, reaching Australia ca. 40 Ka B.P. The efforts to decouple the fossils of Archaic Modern humans from the Upper Palaeolithic cultural remains, requires a continent-wide revision, to be presented in the meeting, concerning the demise of the Neanderthals, and the dispersal of the Upper Paleolithic new technologies across Eurasia through migrations, and cultural diffusions. AWARDS BANQUET, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, GOLDEN ANCHOR, U.S. COAST GUARD BASE, 6:00 – 9:00 PM

Henry, James Pepper (National Museum of the American Indian) – **Challenges in Managing Culturally Sensitive Collections**

The presentation will explore the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian's various challenges of managing one of the largest collections of Native American ethnographic and archeological material in the world with regard to the cultural sensitivities and concerns of the museum's contemporary Native constituencies. A focus will be the development of collections management practices that address those concerns while balancing institutional mandates and fiduciary obligations for preserving and protecting collections held in public trust. Also, emphasis will be placed on collaboration with Native peoples and others with regard to stewardship and interpretation of culturally sensitive collections and intellectual property. LUNCHEON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 12:30 - 3:00 PM, POWERHOUSE RESTAURANT

## SYMPOSIA

Baird, Melissa F. (University of Oregon), Madonna L. Moss (University of Oregon), and Jeanne Schaaf (National Park Service) - **The Alaska Rock Art Database (ARAD): A Tool for Data Management of Rock Art Sites in Alaska**

The Alaskan Rock Art Database (ARAD) was created to facilitate regional comparative analysis of images at two pictograph sites in Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. ARAD has been populated with site-specific information from pictograph and petroglyph sites throughout Alaska. ARAD can be used in two ways: at the data entry stage, by researchers who are reporting or updating information related to rock art site visits, rock art imagery, material culture, testing, or bibliographic materials; and as a knowledge base, providing information for researchers. We will have the database available to demonstrate how it works and to seek feedback. SESSION # 3

Corbett, Debra (US Fish And Wildlife Service) - **Anthropology in the Western Aleutian Islands**

The symposium will focus on the Aleutian Islands with an emphasis on the western and central islands. Unangan (Aleut) people have lived in these islands for thousands of years, and left behind numerous traces of their ancient lifestyle. They developed rich and vibrant cultures that are little understood and have often been considered poor reflections of better known eastern Aleutian traditions. Researchers have left these remote and now mostly uninhabited islands alone until very recently. In the last decade an enormous amount of research has taken place in the farther reaches of the island chain. This symposium will be an opportunity for various researchers to present some of their findings from this work so that this information can be made available to the descendants of the original inhabitants and others interested in life in the Aleutian Islands over the last several thousand years. SESSION # 1

Kinston, Deanna Paniataaq (Oregon State University) **Rain, Fog, Hugs, and Tears: Results of the 2005 King Island Field Season**

In 2003, the National Science Foundation Arctic Social Sciences Program funded a project entitled “Documenting the Cultural Geography, Biogeography, and Traditional Ecological Knowledge of King Island, Alaska”. The project was originally requested in 1997 by King Island Elder Marie Saclamana, who stated that we needed to get King Island Elders to King Island before any more die in order to record placenames. This symposium will feature presentations on various aspects of the project, given by both King Island community members and the western scientists involved in the project. Presentations will focus on King Island placenames, stories, plants, sea birds, and archaeology. SESSION #2

Koester, David (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Nelson Hancock (Pratt Institute), Amy Craver (US Fish and Wildlife Service), and Rachel Mason (National Park Service) - **Social Transition in the North Memorial Symposium**

In the early 1990s, with the Russian North undergoing tremendous change in the wake of the collapse of the Soviet Union and with a simultaneous concern to understand the dynamics of change among the indigenous population of Alaska, Russian and American researchers came together in a unique interdisciplinary social science collaboration. The “Social Transition in the North” project brought together political science, economics, epidemiology, demography, ethnography, and more to examine the causes and consequences of change in North Pacific indigenous communities. The project, and the community of northern scholars was dealt a terrible blow when four researchers, Aleksandr Pika, Steven McNabb, Richard Condon and William Richards died while traveling by boat off the coast of Chukotka. This symposium marks the passing of the tenth anniversary of that tragic event by offering a chance to appreciate the aims

and accomplishments of the STN project and to present contemporary research in light of the STN framework. The symposium will also be held in conjunction with a memorial reception that will present a personal view of the researchers. Papers are invited especially that are concerned with the impact of epidemiological, demographic, and domestic changes on Northern communities. Native health, subsistence practices, population dynamics, historical processes, and social transition are all topics that would be welcome contributions. Other contributions concerning contemporary lives in Alaska or northern Russia and especially concerning or based on international collaborative research in these areas would be particularly fitting additions to the program. SESSION #10

Kerttula de Echave, Anna (National Science Foundation) - **Opportunities for Research, the Inside Scoop from the National Science Foundation**

Program Officer Anna Kerttula de Echave will discuss the policies and programs of the National Science Foundation and the many opportunities for funding Arctic research, not only through the Arctic Social Sciences program but through special announcements, emphasis areas, the Bering Ecosystem Study, and the International Polar Year. In addition, Anna will discuss opportunities for Post Doctoral research in polar regions, dissertation research, special opportunities for minority scholars, and research experiences for undergraduates (REUs). Anna will talk about the basics of the NSF process from applications, reviews, panels, and funding availability. Finally, she will discuss her vision for the Arctic Social Science Program which she directs. SESSION #9

Mishler, Craig (Vadzaih Unlimited) - **Old Harbor: An Anthropological Prism**

For the past four decades, Old Harbor has hosted a variety of cultural anthropologists and treated them extremely well. In many ways it is the ideal village for fieldwork. But, like Redfield and Lewis in Tepoztlán, we have come to see the village in very different ways. Shaped by age, gender, training, personality, and research agendas, we each have a unique ethnographic lens through which we look at the people and institutions that bind this community as a community. Our panel examines the many conditions that have helped us to describe and define this special place. Sven Haakanson, Jr. will act as the session discussant. SESSION #6

Montieth, Daniel (University of Alaska Southeast) - **On the Hook: Maintaining a Subsistence Priority**

This year a few communities will be in jeopardy of losing their subsistence priority status with the federal government. The presenters of this session will examine the social and economic importance of subsistence. Both ethnohistorical and ethnographic methods will be employed to emphasize the historical and contemporary significance of subsistence to various communities and groups. SESSION #12

Odess, Daniel (University of Alaska Fairbanks Museum) - **Friends of the University of Alaska Museum**

An information session with an update on the museums expansion project and changes that have occurred with curation policies and access procedures. SESSION #14

Saltonstall, Patrick G. (Alutiiq Museum) - **From Kodiak to Canada: Papers in Honor of Don Clark**

Don Clark began his auspicious career as an anthropologist on the shores of Kodiak Island, dedicating his more than 50 year career to studying the prehistoric societies of coastal Alaska, the Alaskan interior, the Yukon, and the Northwest Territories. In honor of Dr. Clark's distinguished career, and the Alaska Anthropological Association's first ever Kodiak meeting, participants are invited to give papers on any subject relating to Clark's work. Bill Workman has graciously agreed to act as symposium discussant. SESSION #4

Schneider, William (University of Alaska Fairbanks) and Karen Brewster (University of Alaska Fairbanks) - **Oral History in Alaska – Where We Are and Where We Want to Go**

A roundtable discussion about the priorities and directions for oral history in Alaska. A panel of experts working in the fields of oral history and cultural documentation will discuss topics such as: what oral history is; where we are going with oral history in this state; what are key areas of needed research and for recording (topics and individuals); what are critical issues of preservation and access; and recommendations for the future. We are interested in hearing from members of the Alaskan anthropological community who would like to contribute and we plan to invite funding organizations to attend and comment on research funding options. The session will be held in three parts: 1) priority areas for documentation; 2) developments in preservation and access; and 3) funding opportunities and partnerships. SESSION #11

Steffian, Amy F. (Alutiiq Museum) - **Anthropology as Preservation**

Because of its documentary nature, anthropological research preserves cultural information and resources. In recent years, anthropologists have actively embraced this aspect of their work, combining preservation and educational initiatives with academic inquiry. Presenters are invited to give papers highlighting efforts to join anthropological research with historic preservation, object conservation, language revitalization, cultural renewal, and community education. Judy Bittner, Alaska's State Historic Preservation Officer, will act as the symposium's discussant. SESSION #8

## PAPERS AND POSTERS

Abryutina, Larissa (Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North) - **An international comparison of health conditions among Inuit and Indigenous Peoples of Chukotka**

This paper presents results of the Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic (SLICA). Probability sampling techniques were used in all countries to ensure that the 7,000 interviews statistically represent all Inuit adults living in Inuit settlement regions as well as the indigenous peoples of Chukotka. The intent of SLICA is to develop a new way of measuring living conditions that is relevant to arctic Native

peoples, to compare living conditions among Native peoples of the Arctic, and to better understand the relationships among living conditions. The intent of this paper is to focus on a comparison of health conditions. SOCIAL TRANSITIONS IN THE NORTH MEMORIAL SYMPOSIUM, SESSION 10, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 3:40.

Ackerman, Robert E. (Washington State University) - **Microblade Production and Use in Southwestern Alaska (Denali Complex, 12,000 – 9500 Cal Yr BP)**

Microblades and organic artifacts recovered from the Lime Hills cave in Southwestern Alaska were the discards of hunters using the site as a temporary camp. The microblades, as armature inserts into the slotted antler arrowheads and spearheads, represent the final stage of tool production. Microblade cores were not recovered from the site, nor was the debitage normally associated with microblade production. The Denali complex assemblage from the Ilnuk site on the Holitna River, a microblade workshop, will serve as a comparative behavioral setting. It would appear that the risk reduction strategies employed by northern hunters was to carry completed microblade inserts for rearming their weapons rather than rely upon the on-site production of microblades from transported microblade cores. FROM KODIAK TO CANADA: PAPERS IN HONOR OF DONALD CLARK, SESSION 4, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 11:00.

Alix, Claire (University of Alaska Fairbanks) - **Using Wood on King Island: Procurement, Transport, Circulation and Change**

In 1881, E. W. Nelson, describing house architecture on King Island, states that “driftwood was abundant there”. Today, the contrast is still striking between the bareness of the island, the steepness of its coast preventing major driftwood deposition, and the amount of wood in the village. This paper presents what is known of the wood used on King Island based on literature review, on-site observations and discussions with members of the King Island community. It discusses trade and origin of the wood, and the potential variations that may have occurred through time in the amount of driftwood reaching the island. RAIN, FOG, HUGS, AND TEARS: RESULTS OF THE 2005 KING ISLAND FIELD SEASON, SESSION 2, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1:50.

Aquino, Valerie (University of Alaska Southeast) - **Economic Implications of the Filipino Community in Juneau**

Presently, Filipinos are the largest non-Native ethnic group in Alaska and claim presence in the state as far back as late 1700s. Despite a significant population and foundation, particularly in the Southeast region, they remain under-represented in literature. Using ethnographic accounts, archival collections, and oral histories, this paper examines the Filipino community's interactions with other ethnic groups, both in the formal and informal economies in Juneau, and explores the implications of these exchanges. The study is integral in ascertaining a more complete understanding in which Filipinos have influenced, and even helped shape, Juneau's formation. ON THE HOOK: MAINTAINING A SUBSISTENCE PRIORITY, SESSION 12, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 11:10.

Biddle, K. Gregory (U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Alaska Region) - **The Early Occupation of the King Salmon River Site (49UGA-052): Oval Houses of the Ugashik Drainage**

Joint excavations by the BIA and Hamline University at 49UGA-052, on the King Salmon River of the Ugashik drainage, have delineated archeologically distinctive occupations from about 1900 years ago until the mid-1940s. Four distinct house forms reflect the changing occupations represented at the site. The earliest occupation, represented by over 90 large, oval depressions, is reflective of other Norton-affiliated sites investigated by BIA and other researchers. This paper highlights the preliminary analyses of the earlier UGA-052 materials, and reiterates the prevalence of the oval house form from Norton sites on the large river systems draining into Bristol Bay. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1:50.

Black, Lydia (University of Alaska Fairbanks) – **A Project Must Have Time to Gestate**

D. W. Clark and I met for the first time face-to-face in the early 1970s at an International Congress on Social Sciences in Vancouver in Canada. I was just beginning my new life as an anthropologist, but Donald was aware of my circumpolar interests, encouraged by Chester Chard. Donald knew that I handled Russian sources freely. Soon, he urged me to document that the famous (infamous) “Journal of Reverend Father Juvenalii,” published by UC Berkeley, and used as a genuine primary source was a fabrication. At the same time, Donald suggested we pool our forces (archaeological, social anthropological and ethnohistorical) to do a comprehensive history of Kodiak Archipelago. Needless to say, this seemed at the time polite collegial chitchat. But whenever we met, Donald would bring up the matter but we never moved from square one. Then, I retired to Kodiak in 1998. First visitors to my house were Don Dumond and Donald. Don brought the project up once again: now that we are both retired, let us do the work. Mellowed by good dinner, I agreed. And after more than 20 years of germination, the project began to show signs of life. We began work that often seemed to be penal servitude but there were rewards, too.. Co-operation, face-to-face, with Alutiiq Elders, Linguists, tribal historians, and organizations, such as Native Village of Afognak was invaluable. The opus grew like the beanstalk and gained weight. We had no heart to put it on a diet. Editorial assistance became a must. We chose Dr. Kathy Arndt, who has been selflessly helping us with documents of Russian-American Company. Focused, almost ready to go to print, we were able to get a very modest award from the Alaska Humanities Forum for Kathy's editing. Old as we are, we learned a lot. Most of all, that like a good bread-dough, a worthwhile project is not made in a few minutes and without a hefty amount of elbow-grease. We bear the message that twenty years plus of germination made for a good harvest (we hope). If you engage in a complex project: Do not rush! Take your time! Check and re-check, never rely on a single source or stick to a single methodology. Know, that you will make mistakes and will be criticized. Good luck to those who will come to correct our errors. FROM KODIAK TO CANADA: PAPERS IN HONOR OF DON CLARK, SESSION 4, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 10:20.

Boraas, Alan (Kenai Peninsula College), Michael Christian (Kenai Peninsula College), and Alexandra Lindgren (Kenaitze Indian Tribe, I.R.A.)- **Kahtnuht'ana Qenaga: A Web-Based Dena'ina Language Program**

The Kenai dialect of the Dena'ina language is among the most endangered of Alaska's Dené or Athabascan languages. Though no active



speakers remain, there is an extensive repository of audiotape recordings from the 1970s through early 1990s of both vocabulary and traditional story narratives (sukdu). In a collaborative effort between the Kenaitze Indian Tribe, I.R.A. and Kenai Peninsula College, the authors have been involved in digitizing archived Dena'ina recordings from which HTML products suitable for internet publication are being produced. Linked pages include Dena'ina phonology, vocabulary, grammatical structure (including the complex verb structure), narratives, and ethnogeography of Dena'ina territory. ANTHROPOLOGY AS PRESERVATION, SESSION 8, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1:30.

Bowers, Pete (Northern Land Use Research) - **Late Holocene Microblades and Other Locarno Beach - Marpole Culture Type Attributes on the Northern Northwest Coast: Perspectives from the North Point Wet Site**

The North Point wet site, located near Petersburg, was reinvestigated in 2005. The intertidal midden contains ground and chipped slate, quartz and obsidian microblades, dated by four C14 determinations to 2270-2780 BP. The site yields remarkable organic preservation (e.g., cordage, wooden wedges, bone points and harpoons, and a rich fauna dominated by cod). North Point is strikingly similar to Locarno Beach and Marpole sites, known from the Strait of Georgia >900km to the south. The site is re-examined in light of previous speculations (e.g., Borden, Carlson, Clark, Dumond, Mitchell, Moss) regarding long-distance relationships between Alaska and the southern B.C. coast. FROM KODIAK TO CANADA: PAPERS IN HONOR OF DON CLARK, SESSION 4, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 11:20.

Bundy, Barbara (Katmai National Park & Preserve, Anchorage) - **A Norton Period Village on the Alagnak River, Southwest Alaska**

In 2004, National Park Service archeologists conducted an intensive testing program at a large prehistoric village site (DIL-161) along the Alagnak River. The eroding site consists of prehistoric house depressions and a recent cabin. No other site along the Alagnak River has been intensively tested or excavated.

Testing revealed that the site includes forty-six prehistoric and seven historic features. Thirteen radiocarbon dates fall between 2140 and 1300 cal B.P., within the Norton period. A preliminary comparison between DIL-161 and other Norton sites suggests considerable variation that may be the result of differential resource availability, gradual cultural change, or seasonality. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1:30.

Bundy, Barbara (Katmai National Park & Preserve, Anchorage) - **Quantifying Looting and Vandalism at Archaeological Sites in Alaska, Washington and Oregon**

Protecting archaeological sites from intentional destruction requires an understanding of the dimensions of the problem. In this study, the proportion of archaeological sites in Alaska, Washington and Oregon that have been looted or vandalized was quantified and statistically compared to factors thought to contribute to these activities.

Although data quality was a persistent problem and results should be considered preliminary, this analysis demonstrates that improved data on looting and vandalism are essential in combating looting. Archaeologists are in the best position to collect more systematic data on looting, which can then be used to more comprehensively address the problem. ANTHROPOLOGY AS PRESERVATION, SESSION 8, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 9:50.

Carothers, Courtney (University of Washington) - **Community and Anthropology in Old Harbor Today**

Old Harbor, like most Alaskan fishing villages, faces significant challenges from the increasing privatization of the ocean. This paper provides a reflection on my current ethnographic research on this topic. I discuss how I am coming to know the community of Old Harbor, both as a political unit and as a way of life. I discuss the initial goals of my research and the current context that has shaped the questions I have explored. I reflect on some of the limits and opportunities that I have faced as a young female anthropologist conducting research in the community today. OLD HARBOR: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL PRISM, SESSION 6, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 9:25.

Causey, Douglas (University of Alaska Anchorage), Christine Lefèvre (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France), and Debra Corbett (US Fish & Wildlife Service) - **Two Ends of the Earth: The Biological Palaeoenvironments of the Western Aleutians and Tierra del Fuego**

Zooarcheology provides a unique window into the biological history of terrestrial environments. As a means to understand better the linkages between climate, environment, and biota we initiated a comparative study of the palaeoenvironments in two high-latitude island archipelagos, the western Aleutian Islands and Tierra del Fuego. We focused on the palaeoavifauna hunted by early Aleuts (Bering Sea) and the "canoeros" peoples (Sub-Antarctic and Fuegian seas), who subsisted in large part by foraging on the coastal marine life. Most of the seabird species recovered from these early sites varied widely in distribution and abundance through time and space. In the western Aleutians, over four millennia, we found that marine bird populations were negatively correlated with temperature and positively correlated with precipitation. By contrast in Tierra del Fuego over 6000 years, we found nearly the opposite patterns, marine bird populations were positively correlated with temperature and negatively correlated with precipitation. These differences are unlikely to be associated with differences in biodiversity or culture; instead, we believe that differences in oceanography and physical environment may have a stronger role. In neither region did we observe widespread or long-term effects associated with hunter-related depletions of populations. The most significant factor affecting the biota was associated with climate change. ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, SESSION 1, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 10:00.

Chester, Jessica (University of Alaska Southeast) - **The Past and Future of Sacred Medicinal Vegetation Used by the Lingit**

The Lingit were able to flourish in Southeast Alaska because of their adaptation to the abundant resources. They developed ways of healing through spiritual and corporeal worlds. The Lingit traditional knowledge of healing was based on their belief of the spiritual aspects of plants. Plants were used as medicines, in Shaman's rituals, and also as aids in oratory to heal emotional wounds. The

knowledge of plants and vegetation has changed but has also been important to the cultural survival. Lingit elders concerns about sacred healing products being disrespected and marketed in the cash economy will be discussed. **ON THE HOOK: MAINTAINING A SUBSISTENCE PRIORITY, SESSION 12, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 10:30.**

Clark, Donald W. (Canadian Museum of Civilization) - **The Mysterious Rodent of Kodiak**

During the Russian period there was an Alutiiq village southwest of Kodiak Island named Ukamak, or, in translation “Ground Squirrel.” Its name is appropriate as the village was founded in 1798 by Alutiit, put there by the Russians to produce ground squirrel parkas.. Chirikof is situated 40 miles from the nearest island, so there has been some interest in how the squirrels got there.

It had been surmised that the squirrels were planted there. Fox farmers have been cited but fox farming was not established there until 1891. Persons who were aware that Alutiit had been going to the island from possibly before the time Russians arrived on Kodiak suggested that native people had brought in the squirrels. In 2005 an Alutiiq Museum party of four persons went to the Island and collected ground squirrel bones from three precontact middens. Two of the sites were radiocarbon-dated. For the so-called Kachemak midden the date is 2070 ± 80 BP or cal. BC 240 to AD 90. The other site returned, from charcoal found immediately above an almost pure layer of squirrel bones, the date 460 ± 50 BP or calibrated AD 1600 to 1620. Even with the vagaries of radiocarbon dating, the squirrels are securely prehistoric. **CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 2:10.**

Clark, Donald W. (Canadian Museum of Civilization) - **Five Seasons with the Late Kachemak**

This paper describes small-scale excavations done by D. Clark for the Afognak Native corporation and Native Village of Afognak. Three sites were tested: one at the old Afognak Village known as Aleut Town and two 9 kilometers away at the mouth of the Afognak River. Aleut Town, though historically an Alutiiq village, yielded terminal Late Kachemak material approximately 1000 years old.

The other sites, called Tsunami and Salmon Bend, were several centuries later. “Tsunami” “had been inundated by a tidal wave. There was no flaked chert industry at Aleut Town, but flaked projectile points and other implements are moderately abundant on the river mouth. Salmon Bend had possibly war arrow tips, suggestive of Norton Culture, among them a cache of 18 tips. The presumed obligate fish campsites on the river with the ocean-fronting site at Aleut Town failed to clearly illustrate differences between summer settlements and winter or permanent settlements. **FROM KODIAK TO CANADA: PAPERS IN HONOR OF DONALD CLARK, SESSION 4, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 2:10.**

Corbett, Debra (US Fish and Wildlife Service) - **Ulaagamax-Chief's Houses: Politics and Power in the Western Aleutians**

The earliest Russian explorers to the Aleutians described Near Island chiefs houses that were larger than those of ordinary people. Chiefs houses were used to entertain guests, shelter widows and orphans and had ritual purposes. Between 1997 and 2003 WAAPP archaeologists excavated two chiefs houses. The structures were not only larger than ordinary houses but were built using whale bone structural elements. Rare and valuable items used in construction and obvious spiritual elements suggest a role in projecting the power and authority of Near Island chiefs. **ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, SESSION 1, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 3:30.**

Counciller, April Laktonen (Alutiiq Museum) - **Raising our Voice: The Qik'tarmiut Alutiit Language Revitalization Program**

In 2004, the Alutiiq Heritage Foundation, with the support of local tribal councils, Native corporations and educational organizations, was awarded funding for a 3-year language revitalization program by the Administration for Native Americans (ANA). Due to the extreme state of language loss in the Kodiak region, the project implements an adult Master-Apprentice model of language transmission, as well as materials development and language outreach in area schools. This presentation will explore the community planning process that led to the “Qik” Project, lessons learned through implementation, and the need for expanded programming to save the Kodiak Alutiiq Dialect. **ANTHROPOLOGY AS PRESERVATION, SESSION 8, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1:50.**

Craver, Amy (US Fish and Wildlife Service) - **Inupiaq Survival Strategies: Extended Family Sharing Networks Social Transition in the North Memorial Symposium**

Although social change has altered many aspects of Inupiaq domestic life in Northwestern Alaska, the traditional Inupiaq social structure remains fundamentally unaltered. This presentation will explore how Inupiaq individuals, families and communities draw upon their traditional extended kinship networks as a strategy for spreading risk and distributing resources among family members. One explanation for the persistence of Inupiaq social structure is that the Inupiat continue to draw upon a subsistence lifestyle and implement extended family networks as they harvest, process, and distribute subsistence foods. Further, the Inupiat continue to maintain sharing networks today because year round employment opportunities are few in most rural Inupiaq communities. **SOCIAL TRANSITIONS IN THE NORTH MEMORIAL SYMPOSIUM, SESSION 10, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 2:00.**

Crowell, Aron (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution) and Rita Eagle (University of Alaska Anchorage) - **Kenai, Kodiak, and Beyond: Historic Trade Beads in Archaeological Context**

Glass trade beads from two Alutiiq village sites on the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula-dating to ca. CE 1800-1810 and 1860-1880-are compared to other assemblages from southern Alaska, including the Russian post at Three Saints Harbor on Kodiak Island (1784-ca. 1820). An Alaskan bead seriation chronology, originally proposed by Crowell in 1994, is discussed. In addition, beads from the two Kenai sites show wear patterns indicative of use and circulation, compared to uncirculated beads from Russian structures at Three Saints. Cultural information on bead use is discussed, based on depositional contexts and ethnohistoric information. We acknowledge and appreciate Don Clark's many contributions to Alaskan historical archaeology. **FROM KODIAK TO CANADA: PAPERS IN HONOR**

Davis, Nancy Yaw (Cultural Dynamics) - **Old Harbor: Learning from Disaster**

From the steps of Airport Heights Elementary School in Anchorage in April 1964, the evacuees from Old Harbor began educating me, then a very young and very pregnant anthropologist. Those interviews provided some of the data for my doctorate from the University of Washington, 1971. Subsequently, four short bursts of research with villagers (1965, 1975, 1978, 1984) further shaped my understanding of small coastal villages in the Central North Pacific, with larger messages about culture change and continuity. Highlights of insights, and a few humorous episodes, are shared here by "The Spy From the BIA", as Sven Haakanson, Sr., called me, with a twinkle, a laugh, and a story. OLD HARBOR: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL PRISM, SESSION 6, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 8:55.

Dayo, Dixie (University of Alaska Fairbanks) - **Healing and Wellness in Alaska: The Progression of the Rural Development Program at the University of Alaska Fairbanks**

The Rural Development Program at the University of Alaska Fairbanks has graduated over 150 mostly Alaska Native students who are in leadership positions throughout Alaska. The program began with a two-pronged approach that included classes providing a background for development issues and specific job skills. The social issues that face Alaska Native villages pointed to a need to include a healing and wellness foundation to the program. The author of this paper, who grew up in rural Alaska and has held leadership positions at the village level, will describe how healing and wellness is becoming an integral component of the program. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY, SESSION 13, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 9:10.

Deo, Jennie (University of Washington) - **Charcoal and the Early Kachemak: A comparative study of fuel preferences and landscape use on Kodiak Island**

The subsistence strategies of the Early Kachemak phase on Kodiak Island have remained elusive, due, in part, to a paucity of sites dated to 3,000-4,000 BP. Recent excavations by the Alutiiq Museum, however, have produced sizeable assemblages from this period, enabling the analysis of more complex resource acquisition behaviors. This paper explores Early Kachemak fuel preferences and associated strategies, citing new data from the Horseshoe Cove site, a codfish processing facility in northeastern Kodiak. A comparative charcoal analysis evaluates the desirability of hardwood versus softwood fuel, proximity of sites to preferred woody taxa, and implications for associated landscape use. FROM KODAIK TO CANADA: PAPERS IN HONOR OF DONALD CLARK, SESSION 4, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1:30.

Dixon, E. James (University of Colorado) - **Microblade Origins, Adaptations, and Extinction**

Access to lithic resources necessary to make clothing, weapons, and other tools is restricted by snow and freezing in high latitudes during winter. Microblade manufacture was an adaptation to this ecological constraint. It increased cutting edge length per volume of stone and enabled people to carry small compact cores to produce lithic projectile point insets and blades for precision cutting implements throughout the winter. It originated in Asia and reached eastern Beringia at least 14,000 years ago. This innovation facilitated permanent colonization of circumpolar environments and persisted until replaced by a more efficient technological adaptation - the introduction of metal. FROM KODAIK TO CANADA: PAPERS IN HONOR OF DONALD CLARK, SESSION 4, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 10:40.

Dumond, Don E. (University of Oregon) - **Tales of the North Pacific Part II**

This continues a paper I began but left unfinished in Anchorage last year, a paper dealing with "maybe just so" stories concocted as potential explanations of events. Spinning off from archaeological definitions for Kodiak proposed by Donald W. Clark nearly forty years ago, this concluding installment concerns Kachemak Times and Koniag Times. Possibly not coincidentally, the beginnings of both periods occurred when North Pacific peoples were in flux, and when there were some notable environmental perturbations. FROM KODAIK TO CANADA: PAPERS IN HONOR OF DONALD CLARK, SESSION 4, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 3:40.

Easton, Norm Alexander (Yukon College) - **Distribution of Subsistence Fisheries in the Scottie Creek Valley, Yukon-Alaska Borderlands**

The Scottie Creek valley on the Yukon-Alaska borderlands is an especially fecund environment, holding abundant whitefish and ungulate populations. Located on the eastern fringes of Beringia, recent archaeological excavations have documented human occupations of the Nenana complex, circa 10,000 + years bp. Both place name research and oral history of Upper Tanana Dineh indicate that the region was especially favored in pre-contact times as one of dependable subsistence. Numerous fish camps and villages in the valley have been documented, most of which hold evidence of prehistoric occupation. This paper will present the distribution of known fishery localities in the Scottie Creek valley, discuss their implications to the proto-historic and prehistoric demography of the region, and their continuing significance in contemporary subsistence. ON THE HOOK: MAINTAINING A SUBSISTENCE PRIORITY, SESSION 12, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 9:30.

Easton, Norm Alexander (Yukon College) - **King George Got Diarrhea: The Yukon - Alaska International Boundary Survey and the Upper Tanana Dineh**

The southern portion of the 141st Meridian was demarcated by the International Boundary Commission Survey between 1907 and 1913. The work of the survey passed through the Scottie and Snag Creek watersheds, the traditional territory of Upper Tanana speaking Dineh. The establishment of the border would come to have profound social, economic, and cultural effects later in the late 20th century. The Dineh of the borderlands were not unaware of the implications of the boundary survey and from early on the Upper Tanana asserted their rights to occupation and use of their traditional territory regardless of the claims of the state. In this paper I contrast the state's archival and the Dineh's oral history records of how the international border was established across the aboriginal territory of the



Encelewski, Brett (Kenaitze Indian Tribe, IRA) and Debra Corbett (US Fish and Wildlife Service) - **Susten: Breaking Trails to the Future**

Over 13 years ago the Kenaitze Indian Tribe invited the US Fish and Wildlife Service to collaborate in Susten camp, the Tribe's newly developed cultural heritage program. This unique partnership involves Kenaitze and other Native youth in archaeological projects on the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. The Tribe and FWS both had ideas and goals for the effort but the actual results have exceeded all our hopes. This paper presents the personal impact of the camp on one camper and illustrates the power of tradition and culture to guide the future. ANTHROPOLOGY AS PRESERVATION, SESSION 8, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 8:50.

Esler, Jason (University of Montana-Missoula) - **Issues in the Twenty First Century American Frontier: A case study of current cultural resource management policies and practices in McCarthy, Alaska**

This paper will take a critically applied approach in analyzing a variety of historical and professional practices that are currently preventing a positive relationship from developing between the federal administration of the National Park Service and the rural frontier communities that continue to thrive on our natural resources. I will argue that static visions of the environmentalist movement towards conservation are impacting the National Park Service's ability to uphold both the ideals of the frontier cultures and the American public. My ethnographic experience in a rural community shows that the original goals of wilderness conservation in America are fundamentally flawed when applied to rural communities and subsistence resource management policies in the twenty-first century, specifically within Alaska. By looking at both the literature and practices of NPS employees, I will argue that the original ideals of community cooperation in Alaska's National Parks are floundering due to three main reasons; (1) personal agendas within the NPS in Wrangell St. Elias National Park (WSENP), (2) the "linguistic flaws of misrepresentation" that exist within ANILCA, and (3) the lack of cultural relativity within current subsistence resource management policies and behavior. I will also argue that in order for the environmentalist movement and the NPS to uphold their goals of preservation and conservation, they must take into account and respect the desires and needs of the human culture that will inevitably structure the social attitude of the environment which they also wish to protect. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 4:30.

Farrell, Mike (University of Alaska Southeast) - **Historic, Traditional, and Contemporary Subsistence Usage in Saxman**

This research will examine, in depth, the contemporary and traditional subsistence usage in the community of Saxman, Alaska. This research will utilize ethnographic and ethnohistorical sources to better understand the Sanya Kwaan Tlingit historical and subsistence use. Research will employ household usage surveys conducted by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Subsistence Division to gain contemporary perspectives about subsistence activities. ON THE HOOK: MAINTAINING A SUBSISTENCE PRIORITY, SESSION 12, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 11:30.

Fitzhugh, Ben (University of Washington) - **Technological Adaptation and Evolution in the Early Ocean Bay Period on the Kodiak Archipelago, Alaska**

This paper explores technological stability and change in the early Ocean Bay lithic assemblage from Kodiak's Tanginak Spring Site (7500-6000 cal BP). I re-evaluate expectations that the earliest occupants of this site were recent arrivals in the archipelago and evaluate changes in the tool kit over 1500 years. The talk will explore the linked processes of adaptation and innovation from an ecological and evolutionary perspective, revisit important ideas put forward by Don Clark on the origins of the ground slate industry, and argue for a shift in mobility strategies related to change in technological organization around 6700 cal BP. FROM KODIAK TO CANADA: PAPERS IN HONOR OF DONALD CLARK, SESSION 4, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 11:40.

Flaming, R. Jay (University of Alaska / Gates of the Arctic National Park) - **Digital Photogrammetry: a Lightweight Field Recording Method for Ethnographers and Archaeologists**

In the past, photogrammetry (a tool for extracting spatial information from photographs) has been used by specialists, and required dedicated tools. However, new technology has placed this technique within reach of most researchers. Photographs may be taken using consumer grade digital or film cameras (or even historic photographs) and processed after returning from the field. Thanks to a grant from the University of Alaska's Geist Fund, during the 2005 field season we tested the applicability of this technology during ethnohistorical and archaeological research in Gates of the Arctic National Park.

Photogrammetry offers the opportunity for immersive recreation of events or places, as well as providing a digitally curated record of objects. This paper will provide a short introduction into photogrammetry, how it relates to archaeologists and ethnographers, and how to make field data more accessible for photogrammetric analysis. Some examples of field photographs from Gates of the Arctic that have been converted to 3D models will be presented. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 4:10.

Ford, Jesse (Oregon State University), Cathleen Osborne-Gowey (Oregon State University) Kai Henifin (Oregon State University), and the ladies of King Island - **Greens, berries, and botany: A collaborative project to preserve plant knowledge for future generations of the King Island Native Community**

Traditional knowledge of plants is an important aspect of cultural heritage. It includes not only the names and uses of plants, but their habits and requirements, how to respect their needs, use them wisely, and provide for the future reciprocal relationships between plants and people. When *Ugiuvangmiut* left King Island after perhaps hundreds of generations, plants lost their stewards. Many changes have likely taken place because of the loss of this relationship, but also because *Ugiuvak* is a tiny island, with naturally high rates of both



colonization and extinction. Our collaborative work focuses on both preserving knowledge, and understanding change. RAIN, FOG, HUGS, AND TEARS: RESULTS OF THE 2005 KING ISLAND FIELD SEASON, SESSION 2, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 10:50.

Foster, Catherine (University of Washington) - **Kodiak Island's Prehistoric Fisheries: Human Dietary Response to Climate Change and Resource Availability**

This preliminary research uses stable isotope analysis, zooarchaeological remains, and salmon abundance data to examine the effects of climate change and resource availability on Kodiak Island's prehistoric fisheries. Using this unique data set, this research will test the idea that prehistoric fishing focus shifted from the riverine to the marine environment as fish availability fluctuated in response to climate change during the late Holocene. The significance of this project lies in the potential of archaeological and paleoenvironmental data to contribute to an understanding of the large, long-term processes affecting Alaskan fisheries, fish ecology, and human-environmental interaction in southern Alaska. FROM KODIAK TO CANADA: PAPERS IN HONOR OF DON CLARK, SESSION 4, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1:50.

Frink, Lisa (University of Nevada, Las Vegas) and Karen Harry (University of Nevada, Las Vegas) - **The Beauty of "Ugly" Eskimo Cooking Pots**

Arctic Alaskan ceramics studies are as yet a relatively untapped resource in archaeology. In this paper we investigate the manufacturing challenges that potters in coastal western Alaska faced. For the most part, archaeologists studying ceramic technology have focused on how technological choices would have enhanced the intended use of the vessel. In the case of the Yup'ik Eskimo cooking pot, however, such an approach has interpretive limits. Rather, we hope to demonstrate that sounder explanations can be made through the full consideration of the social, environmental, and technological context in which the vessels were made and used. We propose the environmental challenges, socioeconomic conditions, and preferential use envelop the vessels' technological attributes. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 2:50.

Funk, Caroline (Richard Stockton College of New Jersey) - **Prehistory and Contact on Rat Island**

Rat Island is one of the smaller western Aleutian Islands, and little archaeological research has occurred there. However, small-scale excavations performed in 2003 allow the definition of a local culture that is surprisingly different from Near Islands Aleut culture. There was early contact between Aleuts and Russians on Rat Island, making an excellent locale for understanding the processes of contact in the Western Aleutians. In site RAT-00081, a sequence of house floors transform from traditionally organized Aleut spaces to a western-structured space. Since modifications to domestic space reflect profound cognitive restructuring, this evidence suggests that Rat Island Aleuts underwent severe cultural modification after contact. ANTHOPOLOGY IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, SESSION 1, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 2:30.

Gal, Robert (National Park Service) - **Late American Paleo-Arctic Assemblages from the Noatak River Drainage, Northwestern Alaska?**

Anderson has grouped the earliest archaeological components at the Onion Portage Site in the Kobuk River drainage in Northwestern Alaska into the "American Paleo-Arctic Tradition," which he has dated at Onion Portage to between 8,000 and 9,600 rcybp. NPS investigations at several sites in the adjacent Noatak River drainage have radiocarbon-dated technologies to the later part of the American Paleo-Arctic period that are unheralded at Onion Portage. These Noatak River sites, in which notched projectile points, lanceolate projectile points and microblade cores repetitively co-occur, challenge the commonly accepted distinction of American Paleo-Arctic and Northern Archaic traditions in Northwestern Alaska. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 8:50.

Ganley, Matt (Bering Straits Native Corporation) - **A Preliminary Archaeological Survey of King Island**

The archaeology record of King Island is virtually unknown and little survey or documentation of the man-made features of King Island has been completed in past decades. During the month of July, a preliminary survey of the roughly 2.3 sq. mile island was undertaken. Pedestrian survey of the island revealed numerous burials and curious stone features and provided the necessary background for more detailed work to be conducted in 2006. A report of the 2005 results and a presentation of four C-14 dates will be provided during this paper. RAIN, FOG, HUGS, AND TEARS: RESULTS OF THE 2005 KING ISLAND FIELD SEASON, SESSION 2, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1:10.

Gilbert-Young, Sabra (National Park Service) - **An Early 20th Century Reindeer Corral on the Goodhope River, Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Northwest Alaska**

During the 2005 field season NPS archeologists visited a known reindeer corral, mapped it with an electronic total station, and took representative photographs to document its construction and condition. Review of the existing literature on reindeer husbandry in Bering Land Bridge National Preserve and subsequent interviews conducted with regional elders that winter provided insight into the interesting history of this little known reindeer corral on the interior of the Preserve. POSTER, SESSION 5, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 5:00.

Gomez Coutouly, Yan Axel (University of Paris) - **A study of the Ustinovka Complex: Microblade Industries from the Russian Far East**

In this paper we present the lithic industries of the Paleolithic microblade sites from the Maritime Territories (Russian Far East). We focus on the existing dichotomy of raw material usage between two different regions. Around Zerkal'naya River valley, tuff is the main raw material available, whereas in the Ilistaya River valley obsidian pebbles and diabase are the main ones. Both clusters of sites are defined as being part of the Ustinovka Complex, the local expression of the greater Microblade Technocomplex.

Although clear points of technical and technological convergence exist between both regions, there are also noteworthy differences which cannot be exclusively explained by the regional distinction in the raw material economy. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 8:30.

Graves, Kathy (University of Alaska Anchorage) - **Resilience & Adaptation: Insights that Inform the Health Disparities Challenge**

This presentation will explore the results of a multi-method study to examine the resilience, adaptive capacities, and gender role transitions of 73 Alaska Native men during adulthood using survey and ethnographic data from the “Social Transitions of the North” (McNabb, Richards, Condon & Pika, 1993-1995) and similar follow-up data ten years later. The study was designed to begin to fill the gap in our understanding of the dynamic processes that contribute to Alaska Native men’s capacity to cope effectively with rapid social change. The literature related to the psychology of Alaska Native men tends to spotlight the psychopathology and problems they face. What has not been highlighted is that, despite the historical trauma and loss of cultural patterns that have resulted in chronic social problems, many Alaska Native men have found adaptive pathways. This study examined how Alaska Native men have utilized resilience and ego adaptations to respond to cultural and historical circumstances and gender role transitions. The study found that, although Alaska Native men are being challenged by the redefinition of their position within the family and community, they are adapting to social and environmental transitions, collective emotional and psychological injury. Data analysis suggests that cultural values such as subsistence, responsibility to the tribe, respect for the land, honoring elders, and reliance upon Christian values can help them adapt and minimize effects of chronic social problems. The results of this study contribute to a better understanding of the adaptive capacities and resilience that may have protected some Alaska Native men against the negative consequences of social change and cultural devastation. SOCIAL TRANSITIONS IN THE NORTH MEMORIAL SYMPOSIUM, SESSION 10, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1:40.

Gray, Patty (University of Alaska Fairbanks) - **“We Have Forgotten the Taste of Bread”: Reindeer Herders’ Expectations about Subsistence and the World’s Expectations about Them**

In this paper, I ethnographically explore changes in food consumption and attendant social relations that occurred in the 1990s in a remote region of Russia’s far north, Chukotka. In the process, I highlight ways that postsocialist consumption patterns in Russia’s hinterlands defy common expectations. I focus on a particularly iconic segment of Chukotka’s population – reindeer herders – who, as indigenous peoples, are associated with subsistence. While subsistence foods are certainly appreciated by Chukotka’s reindeer herders, other foods are equally if not more appreciated – such as fresh-baked bread, apples, and candy from Moscow. Such foods were readily available under state socialism – they were even delivered by helicopter to tundra camps serviced by the collective farm system. Under free market capitalism, these foods became scarce, and reindeer herders turned to seeking out in their tundra environment those classic subsistence items which they were imagined to relish: fish and game, berries, mushrooms, pinenuts. While some observers heralded a ‘return to subsistence’ in the tundra, reindeer herders complained that they had “forgotten the taste of bread.” Ironically, these “subsistence” foods were much in demand by Chukotka’s urban dwellers, so tundra dwellers began to exchange them for food imported by their collective farm directors, although often what they were offered were less-nutritious packaged commodities such as dried ramen noodles from Asia and cakes from eastern and western Europe. Meanwhile, farm directors allowed herders to consume reindeer meat only on credit. Thus, past expectations have been frustrated by changes favoring market relations and the global food market. SOCIAL TRANSITIONS IN THE NORTH MEMORIAL SYMPOSIUM, SESSION 10, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 4:20.

Haakanson, Sven D., Jr. (Alutiiq Museum) - **Documenting the Cape Alitak Petroglyphs**

At the far southern tip of Kodiak Island lie the Cape Alitak Petroglyphs. Although these images pecked into the coastal bedrock have long drawn visitors, they have never been fully documented and are wearing away with the tides. Working with the nearby Native Village of Akhiok, the Alutiiq Museum has spent the past five summers recording this rare and unique form of ancient art. With rubbings, photographs, and sketches, students have helped to document hundreds of images, locating many new glyphs and preserving cultural information, while simultaneously building a knowledge of archaeology, respect for the past, and pride in their heritage. ANTHROPOLOGY AS PRESERVATION, SESSION 8, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 2:10.

Hatfield, Virginia (Texas Tech University) - **Testing for Continuity: Chipped stone comparisons of western and eastern Aleutian sites.**

How the western Aleutian occupations relate to the eastern Aleutian occupations has been a matter of research and speculation for centuries, but few comparisons between either ends of the island chain have been conducted. Since these islands span 1000 miles or more, their relationship is far from obvious. I compared chipped stone debris and tools from eastern and western Aleutian sites to determine if they represent related or different populations. I analyzed chipped stone reduction techniques from recently excavated sites on Amaknak Island, in the eastern Aleutians, and from Shemya Island, the western Aleutians, both dating around 3200 rcybp. Comparisons between these two sites illustrate comparable technologies. Based on the presence of macroblade, microblade, and bifacial technology at either end of the Aleutian archipelago, historical continuity was established. ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, SESSION 1, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 3:10.

Hedman, Bill (Bureau of Indian Affairs, Alaska Region) - **Introducing Stories from Stone**

The excavation of site KOD-415 on Uganik Island was a collaborative effort between the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Alutiiq Museum that went beyond traditional contract archaeology. With this project, we were able to utilize the museum’s unique position in the Alutiiq community and their established potential for outreach to carry Regional Archaeology’s work beyond the usual bureaucratic and processional realms and into the community. Our goal was not only to share the data, but to involve the community in the entire process, thereby allowing the traditions and material culture of the past to play a more complete role in the culture of the present. ANTHROPOLOGY AS PRESERVATION, SESSION 8, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 10:50.

Jensen, Anne M. (Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation) - **Northern Material Culture Then, Now and the Year After Next: or How I Started Following Murdoch and Wound Up Trying to Save Some Buildings as Well**

During the 1<sup>st</sup> International Polar Year (IPY) a US scientific station was established near Utqiagvik. Work included the collection and documentation of ethnographic material by John Murdoch. His publication, *Ethnological Results of the Point Barrow Expedition* (1892), falls squarely within the trend at that time of documenting what were believed to be the vanishing ways of life of vanishing native peoples. In fact, the Inupiat did not die out, and modern Inupiat find the information gathered and preserved in Murdoch of great value, as do archaeologists working on pre- and post-contact collections from the Barrow area.

In commemoration of Barrow's role in the 1<sup>st</sup> IPY, we embarked on a modern version of these ethnological collecting projects for the 4<sup>th</sup> IPY, scheduled for 2007-2009. The project will document modern equivalents of the items Murdoch collected and their uses. This will provide a valuable resource for the community in the future as change continues. The project's value will only grow through time, as happened with the material collected during the 1<sup>st</sup> IPY.

Teachers in Barrow and Germany who had an on-going pen-pal program between their classes got interested in the documentation as a way for students to share about their cultures. This component expanded, with older German students planning to do an ethnographic analysis of the letters.

Another IPY project on polar field stations led to a desire to understand the role of the Ray field station and NARL in the community of Barrow. This in turn led to a concern with the current physical condition of these important historic structures, and to the beginning of attempts to determine if they can be preserved. ANTHROPOLOGY AS PRESERVATION, SESSION 8, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 3:30.

John, Theresa Arevgaq (University of Alaska Fairbanks) - **Yup'ik Elders Sharing Traditional Skills: Yuungnaqpiallerput**

The presentation will be about the Aesthetics Appreciation of Alaska Native Arts class at the Kuskokwim Campus of students documenting Yup'ik elders traditional skills. Yup'ik elders will teach students diverse skills including traditional dance, kayak making, sewing seal gut and twining grass. The students will learn how to document what the elders share.

This course is a collaborative effort between the Kuskokwim Campus and the Calista Elders Council (CEC). I am tying the two entities together by co-teaching this class with Anthropologist Ann Fienup-Riordan and I also serve as a planner for CEC on Yuungnaqpiallerput Exhibit. ANTHROPOLOGY AS PRESERVATION, SESSION 8, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 3:10.

Jolles, Carol Zane (University of Washington), Deanna Paniataaq Kingston (Oregon State University) and Herbert Anungazuk (National Park Service) - **The Path of Inupiaq Traditional Knowledge in Three North Bering Sea Societies**

At the end of 2001, Carol Jolles [U. of Washington], Deanna Kingston [Oregon State U.], and Herbert Anungazuk [National Park Service-Anchorage] began research with the Native villages of Wales and Diomed and with the King Island diaspora communities living in Nome and Anchorage. The focus of the research was examination of sociocultural and economic changes often associated with globalization processes in these three subsistence-oriented Inupiat populations whose homelands are found in the north Bering Strait region. What particularly has characterized the research has been the attempt to track the flow of traditional knowledge among these groups across generations from the current Elders to those now entering adulthood and to try to understand not only the path of this knowledge and the inevitable changes that define it, but also its impact on identity. This year, as the research draws to a close, we wish to offer a brief accounting of our joint experiences. Because we, ourselves, represent diverse elements of the "northern experience," we will present our research not only as a summary of what we have been able to learn from the large body of narrative life history interviews, oral traditions interviews, and cooperative participant-observation documentation that we have been able to assemble, but also as a showcasing of our research as an embodiment of our distinctive multi-cultural perspectives. Together we are a non-Native Anglo cultural anthropologist of mixed Scotch-Russian Jewish descent who grew up in the suburbs of Washington DC, a cultural anthropologist of mixed Inupiaq-Anglo descent with ties to the King Island Native community who grew up in Oregon, and an Inupiaq cultural anthropologist who was born and raised in the Native village of Wales and who spent his early years training to become a marine mammal hunter. We hope to make the case that our backgrounds not only have shaped our collective experiences in the field in special and productive ways but also the outcomes of that research. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY, SESSION 13, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 10:30.

Kaplan, Lawrence (University of Alaska Fairbanks) - **So Little Land, So Many Names: Place Names of King Island**

Steep, rocky and small as it is, King Island has a surprising number of place names, which are being collected and mapped under a NSF project to document King Island culture and land use. Starting with existing sources, largely compiled earlier by groups of elders, we have collected over 150 names whose exact locations and cultural importance we are trying to determine. Some names appear widely known and must go back a long way, while others are less well-established and known by particular groups. Some are quite linguistically transparent, and others are much less so. RAIN, FOG, HUGS, AND TEARS: RESULTS OF THE 2005 KING ISLAND FIELD SEASON, SESSION 2, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 8:50.

King, Robert E. (Bureau of Land Management) - **Alaska Native in the Gold Rush: A Look at Valdez Creek in the Early 20th Century**

In the early 1900s, Ahtna Indians began working at gold mines in the Valdez Creek drainage of central Alaska, with some Natives continuing sporadic mining there into the later 1940s. While the outlines of this unusual story of acculturation and change were collected in the later 1970s, more recent work has surprisingly enriched it further. In 2004, archaeological testing and oral interviews



provided new information on how this settlement was organized and functioned in its last years. This paper will present these new findings. It may also provide encouragement for anyone else pondering the value of restudying an historic settlement for which a report was already “completed.” ANTHROPOLOGY AS PRESERVATION, SESSION 8, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 9:30.

Kingston, Deanna Paniataaq (Oregon State University) - **“Do you see those rocks on top of the rocks? Who put them there? Well, I’ll tell you, when God created this world, these are special for the King Island people!”: King Islander Discourse of King Island**

*Ugiuvak*, or King Island, Alaska, holds a special place within the hearts and minds of the *Ugiuvangmiut*. The main objective of a current National Science Foundation project is to understand why this is so. In this paper, I explore the relationship between people and place through placenames and discourse and stories about King Island. Within this context, I also explore the origin story, recorded by Curtis and Ross, in which a hunter caught a giant fish that turned into *Ugiuvak*. Preliminary results suggest that food lies at the core of this special relationship. RAIN, FOG, HUGS, AND TEARS: RESULTS OF THE 2005 KING ISLAND FIELD SEASON, SESSION 2, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 3:00.

Knecht, Richard A. (University of Alaska Fairbanks) and Richard S. Davis (Bryn Mawr College) - **Parallel but Separate Worlds: Comparing the Archaeological Sequences of the Eastern Aleutians and the Kodiak Archipelago**

One of Donald Clark’s most significant contributions to Anthropology is his seminal work in defining the prehistoric cultural sequence for the Kodiak Archipelago. At the time of Russian contact, the Fox Islands in the Eastern Aleutians and the Kodiak Archipelago represented the two major centers of indigenous population in coastal southwest Alaska. Here we compare and contrast the antecedents of the historically known Unangan and Alutiiq cultures through the archaeological record. Our analysis emphasizes long-term continuity following initial occupation of both the Eastern Aleutians and the Kodiak Archipelago. We discuss evidence for interactions between these areas as well as similar but distinct cultural responses to climatic changes that occurred during the Neoglacial and the Little Ice Age. FROM KODIAK TO CANADA: PAPERS IN HONOR OF DON CLARK, SESSION 4, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 3:20.

Koester, David (University of Alaska Fairbanks) and Elena Fedorovna Diakonova (Evreka Educational Center) - **A Village A Decade Later: A Demographic Close-Up Of Post-Soviet Transition**

This project represents an attempt to examine the changes that have taken place in a Kamchatkan village over a ten year period. It is based on a residential map of households made in a village in 1993-94. This is then compared to a mapping of households ten years later with narrative accounts of what has occurred in the changing households. By examining not just the statistics of movement and migration but the stories of mobility, this paper presents a close up view of the demographics and social change of the post-Soviet transition. SOCIAL TRANSITIONS IN THE NORTH MEMORIAL SYMPOSIUM, SESSION 10, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 3:20.

Krasinski, Kathryn (University of Nevada-Reno) and Samuel Coffman (University of Nevada-Reno) - **Early to Middle Holocene Raw Material Variability in Southcentral Alaska: An Update from Trapper Creek**

Recent investigations along the middle course of the Susitna River have led to the partial recovery of two small but informative artifact assemblages from the vicinity of Trapper Creek in Southcentral Alaska. This preliminary report on the variety and spatial distribution of lithic raw material from these sites poses unique questions regarding the role of high and low quality toolstone, resource learning, and raw material procurement strategies among prehistoric hunter-gatherers. Lithic refit studies have also revealed aspects of site structure, particularly with regard to the vertical provenience of artifacts. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 9:30.

Kunibe, Elizabeth (University of Alaska Southeast) - **A Study of the Origin of Native American Potatoes of Southeast Alaska**

Potatoes presently being grown in Southeast Alaska have been traced back generations through oral and written history to approximately 1775. Research will be presented from comparative DNA studies of these genetic artifacts, enabling us to follow genetic trails to their points of origin. Recently, DNA analysis has been done on a potato from Southeast Alaska, which may suggest linkages with other potatoes on the Northwest Coast. ON THE HOOK: MAINTAINING A SUBSISTENCE PRIORITY, SESSION 12, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 9:50.

Leeper, Karlene (U. S. Air Force) - **Opportunities for Archaeological Outreach during a Field Season at Shemya Island**

Construction workers at Eareckson Air Station, Shemya Island uncovered archaeological deposits during a pipeline project in 2002. US Fish and Wildlife Service archaeologists and the archaeologist for the Air Force’s 611 Civil Engineer Squadron returned in May 2005 to conduct excavations. The project leaders had planned a number of auditorium lectures as outreach to the island residents. Other outreach opportunities were created through interest and demand of island’s residents. This presentation will discuss outreach opportunities and how demand or lack of it by the consumers determined their success. ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, SESSION 1, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 9:00.

Lefèvre, Christine (Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France), Dixie West (University of Kansas), and Debra Corbett (US Fish and Wildlife Service) - **Archaeological excavations on Adak Island. Faunal analysis from ADK-011 (Zeto Point)**

In June 1999, the Western Aleutian Archaeological and Paleobiological Project conducted archaeological investigations on Adak Island. Members of the team visited two areas on the northeast side of the island, and, with permission from the Department of the Navy, investigated three sites. The data presented here concerns the largest site of the Clam Lagoon area, ADK-011, also known as Zeto Point site.



Two features were excavated and dated and both yielded faunal remains. Marine mammals, birds, fish and invertebrates are unevenly represented in both features, showing a strong reliance on the marine environment for subsistence, although the presence of ptarmigan bones indicated also the exploitation of terrestrial resources. ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, SESSION 1, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1:50.

Livingston, Michael (Idaho State University) - **A Linguistic Analysis of Aleut Shamanism**

For at least 9000 years, hunters and gatherers lived in the Aleutians with spiritual beliefs tightly interwoven into almost every aspect of daily life. The arrival of explorers in 1741 and the subsequent onslaught of fur hunters forever altered the ancient culture. By the early 1800s, when asked about ancient spiritual beliefs, a common response was, "It was nonsense. We don't want to talk about it." Clues about ancient spiritual beliefs persist in the linguistic record, ancient personal names, geographic place names, and myths. This presentation will focus on what those vestiges might reveal. ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, SESSION 1, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 9:20.

Margaris, Amy (University of Arizona) - **Alutiiq Engineering: The Mechanics and Design of Skeletal Technologies in the Late Prehistory of the Kodiak Archipelago**

Mechanical testing of various osseous materials shows that caribou antler is less strong but much more resistant to fracturing than cervid long bone tissue. An analysis of late prehistoric bone and antler artifacts from the Kodiak Archipelago demonstrate that the Alutiiq were skilled engineers, working with a carefully selected array of raw materials whose innate and working properties influenced how they could be used to create subsistence equipment. For instance antler, although not locally available, was the material of choice for creating tool components that underwent frequent battering, such as toggling fish harpoons. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 2:30.

Mason, Owen K. (Geoarch Alaska) - **Landscape History of Woolley Lagoon: Implications for King Islanders living on the barrier**

King Islanders have maintained cabins and facilities on the Woolley barrier for only thirty years, although the region was traditionally viewed as a way station to and from the island. As early as 1926, Father Lafortune suggested that the Woolley lagoon might serve as an adequate substitute for King Island, citing its bountiful birds and fish and its lagoon with beluga trapping capabilities. With ownership passing to the King Island Native Corporation in the 1980s, the Woolley barrier functions as a seasonal camp for many King Islanders during the exile ("the diaspora") from the island and will likely serve as its major subsistence encampment for the foreseeable future. In this regard, the geomorphology, landscape history and coastal hazards of Woolley Lagoon are of considerable importance to King Islanders. To investigate this history, a combination of geological perspectives was employed, from the deep time of the geologic past to the implications of altering the barrier with engineered constructions. RAIN, FOG, HUGS, AND TEARS: RESULTS OF THE 2005 KING ISLAND FIELD SEASON, SESSION 2, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1:30.

Mason, Rachel (National Park Service) - **Summers In Hollywood: The Shearwater Bay Cannery And The Community Of Old Harbor**

The Kodiak Fisheries cannery in Shearwater Bay operated from the mid-1920s through the 1950s. Old Harbor resident George Inga, born in 1925, remembers that most of the village moved to temporary quarters at the cannery each summer. Some worked at the cannery; others fished on cannery-owned boats. While conducting research in Old Harbor in 1990, I noticed that several people listed Shearwater as their birthplace. This paper examines whether the seasonal migration to Shearwater—along with other aspects of involvement in commercial fishing—assured Old Harbor residents cultural continuity along with the benefits of access to cash, goods and services. OLD HARBOR: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL PRISM, SESSION 6, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 8:40.

McLain, Allison (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology) - **Burial Clothing from Fortress Island, Unalaska area, Alaska**

This paper will provide information and descriptions about a virtually unknown collection of late prehistoric/early historic period clothing from a burial on Fortress Island in the Unalaska area. The clothing was buried with four individuals in a sarcophagus burial excavated by Weyer during the Stoll-McCracken Expedition in 1928. The clothing and other burial items have never been adequately described or published although this work is now being undertaken. Some of the garments may be the few existing examples of late prehistoric/early historic clothing. This paper presents research undertaken by the author and the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association as part of repatriation research for Aleut repatriation claims. ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE WESTERN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, SESSION 1, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 11:40.

McLain, Allison (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology) - **The Prehistory and History of Amchitka Island**

This paper will present the prehistory and history of Amchitka Island so that an up-to-date picture is provided to other researchers. It will supplement the other histories that have been published and draw together many sources of information on the island. It will also summarize the population history of the island and the history of anthropological investigations there. ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE WESTERN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, SESSION 1, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 2:50.

Miraglia, Rita (Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA) - **Tukusngaluga: The Chief's Gathering Place**

In 1991, BIA ANCSA archaeologists investigated an ANCSA 14(h)(1) application on the north shore of Amlia Island. Two circular depressions were located and tested. The tests did not produce any cultural material. BIA subsequently certified the site ineligible. The site was reinvestigated by BIA in 2001. This paper will report on the results of that investigation, as well as on ways in which politics can affect the fate of a heritage site. ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, SESSION 1, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 8:40.

Mishler, Craig (Vadzaih Unlimited) - **Old Harbor/New Harbor**

My views of Old Harbor are shaped by the many visits I have made there over the past fifteen years. In 1989 it was an impoverished village coping with the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Today it has embraced a different social reality—hosting wealthy sportsmen in search of outdoor adventure and gourmet meals. A significant part of the community now caters to luxury and leisure. Native allotment sales have generated new wealth. Some constants which remain are Russian Orthodoxy, banyas, and bingo. Old Harbor's changes and its constancies help us to ask the fundamental question of what a village is. OLD HARBOR: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL PRISM, SESSION 6, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 9:40.

Mishler, Craig (Vadzaih Unlimited) - **Alaskan Subsistence: the Kodiak Connection**

This R-rated video was first produced for the Alaska Department of Fish & Game in 1993 but was never released because it documents an illegal but highly traditional method of octopus hunting, using Clorox bleach. Shot in Larsen Bay and Old Harbor, it contains additional segments on clamming, beach seining, splitting and drying salmon, and sea lion hunting. Some Alutiiq language is spoken by the late Larry Matfay and Anakenti Zeedar. Watch with an accompanying parent or legal guardian. 30 mins. ON THE HOOK: MAINTAINING A SUBSISTENCE PRIORITY, SESSION 12, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 8:40.

Mork, Vivian (University of Alaska Southeast) - **Healing Traditions**

This paper combines the ideas of nutrigenomics and how they affect Alaska Native people and their consumption with subsistence foods and mass produced food. Now the human genome is mapped we are discovering much more that what we eat affects our bodies in many ways. Human beings can now begin to eat for their ethnic and cultural backgrounds. It is important for Alaska Native people to return to more traditional foods as a way to prevent and fight off diseases. ON THE HOOK: MAINTAINING A SUBSISTENCE PRIORITY, SESSION 12, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 10:50.

Monteith, Daniel (University of Alaska Southeast) - **The Community of Saxman and their Struggle for Subsistence**

Since 1990 Saxman has had to continually document and advocate with the Federal Subsistence Board to maintain their rural status and subsistence priority. Saxman has tried to maintain their independent status as a second class municipality and as a Alaska Native rural community with a village IRA tribal council. This paper will examine the contemporary social and economic significance of subsistence for this Alaska Native community. ON THE HOOK: MAINTAINING A SUBSISTENCE PRIORITY, SESSION 12, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 11:50.

Nelson, S. Kim (Oregon State University) and the King Island Community - **Traditional Knowledge of Land Birds and Seabirds on King Island: A collaborative effort to preserve knowledge of bird ecology**

Limited information is available on the placenames, habitat, behavior, population trends, and subsistence hunting of birds on King Island (KI). Based on in situ interviews with 10 KI elders, we created a list of birds known to occur on KI and a calendar of bird arrivals with corresponding arrival ceremonies. Details on when, where, and how they collected birds or bird eggs, which species were preferred, and why were also compiled. This information provides a foundation for developing research questions and interpreting our observations of birds, but more importantly preserving knowledge of birds on KI for future generations of Ugiuvangmiut. RAIN, FOG, HUGS, AND TEARS: RESULTS OF THE 2005 KING ISLAND FIELD SEASON, SESSION 2, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 9:40.

Nowak, Michael (Colorado College) - **From Kotlik to Kangerlussiat: Reflections on Some Economic Constants of Far Northern Life**

Life in Alaska, Canada, and Greenland may be characterized by a series of economic conditions that create remarkably similar challenges for the people of these locations. There is some variation in just how specific needs are addressed. This is partly due to different histories in the westernization of these areas, but also because administering governments differ somewhat in the manner in which many underlying problems are addressed. A major consideration is the fact that nowhere in these locations can communities exist independent of considerable outside opportunities and aid. One example of the reality of northern life may be seen in a consideration of the role that traditional foods play in the lives of contemporary people. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY, SESSION 13, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 8:50.

Potter, Ben (University of Alaska Fairbanks & Northern Land Use Research) - **Modeling Microblade Technological Organization: Form, Function, Context**

A number of datasets at various intersite and intrasite levels are used to examine hypotheses about microblade (composite implements) vs. bifacial point functions in Late Pleistocene and Holocene Alaska. These hypotheses include cultural, demic, or temporal factors, conservation of lithic raw materials, focus on different prey species, or different functions. A model of microblade function within technological systems in Interior Alaska is described, and the relationship of this technology to bison extirpation and changes in economy and settlement patterns in the Late Holocene is explored. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 10:20.

Proue, Molly (Colorado State University), Aaron C. Robertson (Colorado State University), and Scott Shirar (Colorado State University) - **An Experimental Study: The Formation of Edge Damage Mimicking Retouch on Glass Fragments**

Many experiments have demonstrated the effect of human trampling on artifacts. Experiments have shown that trampling (by humans and animals) can produce edge damage on flakes that mimics deliberate retouch. Most archaeological experimenters have focused their

efforts on chipped stone or ceramic artifacts. In contrast, this paper focuses on bottle glass fragments, and expands the realm of trampling to examine, through experimental archaeology, the effects of the following non-cultural methods of breakage: 1) Human trampling, 2) Truck trampling, 3) ATV trampling, 4) Shooting with a .22 caliber rifle, and 5) Shooting with a 12-gauge shotgun. POSTER, SESSION 5, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 5:00.

Pullar, Gordon, L. (University of Alaska Fairbanks) - **Cultural Revival and Identity: The Woody Island Tribal Council and the indigenous families of Tangirnaq**

Late in 2002 the last resident of Tangirnaq, a Sugpiaq (Alutiiq) village known as Leisnoi to the Russians and Wood Island to the Americans, moved to Kodiak. This “last Tangirnarmiut” was Johnny Malignak and he lived his entire life on this small island. The descendants of this once busy community maintain contact through their village corporation and tribal council. This paper traces much of the village family history through the eyes of the president of the Woody Island Tribal Council whose mother was the first student at Wood Island School to earn a high school diploma. ANTHROPOLOGY AS PRESERVATION, SESSION 8, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 11:40.

Rasmus, Stacy M. (University of Alaska Fairbanks) - **“He’s a good boy, just too much mischief”: Social transitions and behavioral norms of youth in contemporary southwest Alaskan villages**

There have been several recent attempts to improve the mental health of Alaska Native youth, but few research efforts made to understand local definitions of what constitutes a healthy child in a rural Alaskan context. In this paper I will introduce the concept of “mischief” as a local cultural schema actively engaged by youth in villages with both constructive and destructive outcome. Data for this paper are drawn from fieldwork in four Yup’ik villages, and in-depth interviews with youth from these communities. Implications for the normalization of potentially disruptive behavior will be discussed in terms of the problems encountered when trying to intervene with youth in these villages to effect change. SOCIAL TRANSITIONS IN THE NORTH MEMORIAL SYMPOSIUM, SESSION 10, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 2:20.

Raymond-Yakoubian, Julie (Colorado State University) - **A Summary of Cultural Resources in the Tanana Flats Training Area**

The Tanana Flats and its associated buttes and hills are an alluring vision from atop many high points in Fairbanks. For many, thoughts about the history of human use of these prominent topographic features come to mind while taking in the expanse of the Flats and their backdrop of the Alaska Range. This paper examines what we currently know about the cultural resources of the Flats, specifically the Army’s Tanana Flats Training Area, which encompasses the majority of that physiographic region. Following a synopsis of our current state of knowledge, specific goals for the future of research in the Training Area are proposed. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 3:50.

Reinhardt, Gregory A. (University of Indianapolis) - **Gravitomancy: An Arctic Form of Divination**

This paper examines ethnographic accounts of a divination practice generally called “head-lifting” or “stone-lifting.” In either case, a person divines yes-no information by asking a spirit presumably linked to some object that he or she hefts by a strap or cord. Because other things sometimes get lifted as well, the unifying procedure is divining by weight. “Weight-lifting” means something else; besides, “gravitomancy” has more ring to it. I’ve found little like this outside the Arctic, and there mostly among the Inuit (rather than Yup’ik or Alutiiq). I’m seeking audience insights, e.g., is this topic new, or already done? CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY, SESSION 13, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 11:50.

Rivett, Suika (Chugach National Forest), Shawn Kennedy (Chugach National Forest), and Francisco Castro (Chugach National Forest) - **Olsen Bay Fisheries Research Facility, Port Gravina, Cordova**

Olsen Bay, a small bay on the east side of Prince William Sound, has been used by both prehistoric and historic inhabitants, originally for food, and later for research. During the 20th Century, Olsen Bay was the site of ground breaking research on salmon fitness both before and after the 1964 Earthquake. The research facility in Olsen Bay grew from one cabin and fish weir to a multipurpose facility conducting research, including monitoring stream levels, salmon populations, and rainfall. This research helped in the development of a sustainable salmon fisheries plan for the Pacific region. POSTER, SESSION 5, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 5:00.

Robertson, Aaron C. (Colorado State University), Scott Shirar (Colorado State University), and Molly Proue (Colorado State University) - **Four Archaeological Field Seasons on Donnelly Training Area**

For the past five years U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska (USAG-AK) has proactively managed the cultural resources on army lands (1.7 million acres). Archaeological fieldwork conducted during the summers of 2002 to 2005 by USAG-AK on Fort Wainwright’s Donnelly Training Area, 4 km south of Delta Junction, includes the survey of over 212 km<sup>2</sup> and identification of over 250 archaeological sites. Over 100 of these sites have been evaluated to determine eligibility for listing in the NHRP. 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. POSTER, SESSION 5, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 5:00.

Roe, Christopher (University of Alaska Anchorage) - **Something Taken, Something Left Behind: Former Military Sites in the Aleutians**

Many military facilities have existed in the Aleutian Islands in recent history. Military forces occupied a few of these facilities for many years, but most of these bases and outposts were used for only a short time and then abandoned. As the military forces withdrew from the Aleutians, they left much behind them. This paper provides a brief overview of the military presence in the Aleutians in the latter

half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and speculates on the institutional values that the military forces put on material objects with respect to what was taken away and what was left behind. ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIANS, SESSION 1, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 9:40.

Saleeby, Becky (National Park Service Alaska Region Office) - **Village Partnerships in Northwest Alaska: Archaeological Mentorship Program 2004-2005**

The summer of 2005 was the second season for the Archeological Mentorship Program. Funded by a National Park Service (NPS) Shared Beringian Heritage grant, the program provides instruction and fieldwork opportunities for young people from villages in Northwest Alaska. Archeologists from the Alaska Regional Office, Western Arctic National Parklands, and Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve collaborated to provide training for eight young people, aged 16 – 22, from the villages of Point Hope, Kiana, and Noatak. Plans are now in the works for continuing the program in 2006. ANTHROPOLOGY AS PRESERVATION, SESSION 8, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 8:30.

Saltonstall, Patrick G. (Alutiiq Museum) and Amy F. Steffian (Alutiiq Museum) - **Salmon, Storage, and Side Rooms: The Development of Multi-Roomed Houses in the Kodiak Archipelago**

The development of multi-roomed houses is one of the most archaeologically visible events in southcentral Gulf of Alaska prehistory. Sometime after 1000 B.P., foragers began adding side rooms to their dwellings, building more space for people and goods and creating a new social milieu. Although multi-roomed houses are a conspicuous part of Kodiak's late prehistoric record, archaeologists have had little structural data from the centuries surrounding the transition to this type of dwelling. Where and when did these houses first develop and how did this change occur? New data from the Kodiak region suggests that the transition to multi-roomed structures occurred 800 years ago and coincided with a period of intensified salmon fishing and processing. The initial expansion in household space appears to reflect a need to store more goods and to control these stores. FROM KODIAK TO CANADA: PAPERS IN HONOR OF DON CLARK, SESSION 4, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 2:30.

Saylor, Brian (University of Alaska Anchorage) and Kathy Graves (University of Alaska Anchorage) - **Major factors contributing to social pathologies in communities in transition: Data from the 1993 Social Transitions in the North study.**

The Social Transitions in the North (McNabb, Richards, Condon & Pika, 1993-1995, Saylor (ed) 2004) data set was used to identify those principle factors which appear to contribute to enhanced resiliency among Alaskan Native groups participating in the study. An index of social pathology was constructed using variables in the original data set. A variety of domains including cultural identification, demographic characteristics, family cohesion, physical and mental health status were examined to determine the principle factors underlining differences in the extent of social pathology. Implications for subsequent analysis and follow-up studies with Russian collaborators will be discussed. SOCIAL TRANSITIONS IN THE NORTH MEMORIAL SYMPOSIUM, SESSION 10, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 2:40.

McNabb, S., Richards, W., Condon, R. & Pika, A. (1993-1995). Comparative Study of Social Transition of the North: Alaska and Russian Far East (STN) Unpublished study.

Saylor, et al. (2004) Social Transitions in the North, International Journal of Circumpolar Health, Supplemental #1.

Saylor, Brian (University of Alaska Anchorage) and Susan Means (National Archives and Records Administration, Pacific Alaska Region) - **Accessing data from the 1993 Social Transitions in the North study**

In September 1995, the *Comparative Study of Social Transition in the North: Alaska and the Russian Far East* (McNabb, Richards, Condon & Pika, 1993-1995, Means, S, 2004) research team was conducting field work in Chukotka in the Russian Far East when an incident occurred that claimed the lives of 14 individuals. At that time, most of the data collection for the project had been completed and the Principal Investigators (PIs) were preparing for the analysis phase. The collection was eventually transferred to the University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA), to make it available for ongoing research. Staff at the UAA Institute for Circumpolar Health Studies (ICHS) reviewed, organized, inventoried, and cataloged the STN collection. Access protocols were developed for accessing the archived data. These protocols were designed to provide access to the Social Transitions in the North to interested researchers consistent with the National Science Foundation's Principles for Conduct of Research in the Arctic. Most of the materials in the collection are available from the UAA Archives and Manuscripts Department, Consortium Library. Documents and data containing sensitive information are maintained by ICHS to assure confidentiality of research participants. SOCIAL TRANSITIONS IN THE NORTH MEMORIAL SYMPOSIUM, SESSION 10, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 3:00.

McNabb, S., Richards, W., Condon, R. & Pika, A. (1993-1995). Comparative Study of Social Transition of the North: Alaska and Russian Far East (STN) Unpublished study.

Saylor, et al. (2004) Social Transitions in the North, International Journal of Circumpolar Health, Supplemental #1.

Schick, Lesli (Chugach National Forest) - **Whistle Stop Project on the Glacier Ranger District, Chugach National Forest**

The Chugach National Forest, Glacier Ranger District, began survey in 2005 on the multi-year Whistle Stop project in Trail River Valley. The project proposes to reopen the historic railroad stops between Portage and Moose Pass, with hiking and interpretive opportunities for the public throughout 37 miles of trails. Archeological surveys monitored and documented numerous historic sites, including road houses, homesteads, trapping cabins, tie hacking activities and historic railroad infrastructure and station houses. POSTER, SESSION 5, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 5:00.



Slobodina, Natalia S. (University of Alaska Anchorage) - **The Rosaliya Site (KIR-196): A Short-term Composite Tool Maintenance Station in the Central Brooks Range, Alaska**

The Rosaliya site is a small, single-component prehistoric site located on a large terrace overlooking the Killik River. Limited testing in 2005 yielded flakes, microblades, core tablets, burin spalls, an abrader, and three lanceolate projectile points. Site activities included the discard of used microblades and bifacial tools, production of microblades, and the replacement of microblade insets in composite tools. A hearth feature uncovered during testing was dated to 5120+/-40 BP. This small briefly occupied site clearly demonstrates the co-existence of microblade and bifacial technologies during the late Northern Archaic period. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 10:40.

Smith, Howard (Bureau of Land Management) - **Rivers Cannot Quench: Cultural Resources and the Fire Season of 2004**

The summer of 2004 set records for acres burned by wildfires in Alaska, with well over six million acres consumed. During the summer of 2005 personnel from the Bureau of Land Management's Fairbanks District Office conducted an assessment of the impacts of these fires on historic and prehistoric sites in eastern interior Alaska. Fifty-one sites were visited during this assessment. The results of the assessment and recommendations for future management of cultural resources in wildfire situations are presented. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 3:30.

Smith, Jane (Tongass National Forest) - **Fish Traps and Weirs in Central Southeast Alaska**

Over the past several decades archaeologists have studied and accumulated information about hundreds of ancient inter-tidal fishing structures across the Alexander Archipelago. In central southeast Alaska, an area encompassing about 3 million acres, we have visited over a hundred fishing sites and have collected sharpened wood stakes for radiocarbon analysis. Configurations range between elaborate traps to simple weirs and span a nearly 5000 year temporal range. Our site data is housed as a GIS point layer and is linked to an Access database complete with site specifics. POSTER, SESSION 5, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 5:00.

Steffian, Amy F. (Alutiiq Museum) and Patrick G. Saltonstall (Alutiiq Museum) - **Archaeological Site Stewardship in the Kodiak Archipelago**

Since 1998, the Alutiiq Museum and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service have teamed to study and preserve archaeological sites throughout the Kodiak region. The Museum's Site Stewardship program, led by professional archaeologists, combines problem oriented research with site monitoring. This paper illustrates how the program facilitates studies of Kodiak prehistory, while developing extensive baseline information on the condition of archaeological deposits across the region, involving the public in the preservation of cultural resources, and reducing intentional site vandalism. Through Site Stewardship, preservation has become an active goal of the museum's field research projects. ANTHROPOLOGY AS PRESERVATION, SESSION 8, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 10:30.

Stern, Pamela (University of Waterloo) - **"What are they doing to those reindeer?": teaching about ethnographic research and about the Circumpolar North in an Ontario university**

One of the goals of the Social Transitions in the North project was to break down national barriers in the study and understanding of the contemporary life circumstances of northern indigenous peoples. For many reasons Canadians, if they think about the Arctic at all, assume that it lies wholly within their nation. During the Fall of 2005, the author introduced a digital learning object as part of the curriculum of introductory sociocultural anthropology. Over a period of several weeks students watched a short clip from Andre Golovnev's film *Pegtymel* three times, each time with more verbal information intended to simulate the growing understanding that occurs during ethnographic fieldwork. At the same time, information about the past and present lives of Chukchi was included in class lectures and assigned readings. The goal was to introduce Ontario students to anthropological data gathering and analysis and to expand students' knowledge about the lives of and issues facing the variety of peoples in the Circumpolar North. For most University of Waterloo students, this course constitutes their only exposure to anthropology and to the life circumstances of diverse peoples. This paper will assess this pedagogical effort and consider the challenges to teaching Canadian students about the Arctic beyond Canada. SOCIAL TRANSITIONS IN THE NORTH MEMORIAL SYMPOSIUM, SESSION 10, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 4:40.

Stone, Daniel E. (Matanuska-Susitna Borough) - **Recent Developments in Middle Susitna Drainage Archaeology**

Over the last two years the Matanuska Susitna Borough has conducted archaeological surveys and excavations on its land in the Trapper Creek area of the Susitna River, a region largely neglected until this time. Nineteen sites have been discovered, at least two prehistoric, along an 18 mile corridor adjacent to the Susitna, Chulitna, and Talkeetna rivers with excavations at two sites in partnership with the University of Nevada, Reno. An overview of the sites is presented along with the field methodology involved for traversing and locating sites within a relatively untrammelled wilderness and some preliminary implications revealed. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 11:40.

Strumwasser, Lisa (Vassar College), Leah Weissburg (Vassar College), Lucy Johnson (Vassar College) - **Analysis of Bird Bones from XSI-007, the Periwinkle Mound, Chernabura Island**

We will present our preliminary analysis of bird bones recovered from the Periwinkle Mound. This analysis complements the previously completed analyses of fish and sea mammal bones and shellfish remains, and, when complete, will allow us to understand dietary change and continuity at the site over its 1000 years of occupation. ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE WESTERN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, SESSION 1, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 11:20.

Tremayne, Andrew (University of Alaska Fairbanks) - **Tent Ring Variation through Time in the Brooks Range**

This study compiled and synthesized existing and new data obtained from 334 tent rings in the Central Brooks Range, twenty one of which are radiocarbon dated. There are at least three tent ring types on the landscape ranging in ages from 50 to 5000 years. Types are distinguished by size, shape, and number of ring stones. The best indicator for identifying prehistoric tent rings comes from stone count. The higher the number of stones used the higher the probability of prehistoric dates and associations with stone tools. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 11:20.

VanderHoek, Richard (Alaska Office Of History and Archaeology), Randolph M. Tedor (Alaska Office Of History and Archaeology), and Charles E. Holmes (Alaska Office Of History and Archaeology) - **Alaska Office of History and Archaeology 2003-2005 Archaeological Survey of Ice Patches in the Amphitheater Mountains, Central Alaska**

The 1997 discovery of prehistoric artifacts melting out of ice patches in the Yukon has alerted northern archaeologists that ice patches may be reservoirs of significant, well-preserved cultural materials. Archaeological surveys of ice patches in the Amphitheater Mountains by OHA from 2003-2005 recovered arrow shafts, barbed antler points, lithic points, chopped and split antler, rolled birch bark and a "gopher stick" or atlatl. Long term studies by USGS of several Alaskan glaciers show that most bodies of ice in interior Alaska are melting without replacement, mandating the immediate need for ice patch archaeological surveys by land and cultural resource managers. POSTER, SESSION 5, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 5:00.

Wark, Kyle (University of Alaska Southeast) - **Living History, the Land with Two Faces, being a story about Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, and the Hoonah Tlingit**

Glacier Bay, *Sit' Eeti Geeyi*, (The place where the glaciers were), once homeland of the Hoonah Tlingit, now National Park and Preserve, has a significant local cultural heritage, both as a food production site, and as a landmark of ancestral accomplishment. This paper will explore the history of this location, and its current place in Tlingit and Alaskan Culture. ON THE HOOK: MAINTAINING A SUBSISTENCE PRIORITY, SESSION 12, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 9:10.

West, Dixie (University of Kansas) - **New Excavations in the Central Aleutians: Adak Island**

In 2005, the Central Aleutians Archaeological and Paleobiological Project began excavating archaeological sites surrounding Clam Lagoon on Adak Island, Alaska. Geologists are reconstructing the sea level history, extent of glaciation, and the coastal paleogeography and its relationship to the archaeological settlements. Changes in the natural environment around the sites is based on identification of prehistoric faunal remains by historical ecologists. Problems of marine reservoir variability are addressed by comparing dated terrestrial organics with associated marine samples. AMS dating of organics from, and geochemical analysis of, tephra layers will aid in differentiating different volcanic eruptions. ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, SESSION 1, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 10:40.

Williams, Catherine (Northern Land Use Research), Christopher Wooley (Chumis Cultural Resource Services), Michael Yarborough (Cultural Resource Consultants), Jason Rogers (Nautical Archaeologist, Unalaska), and Robert Betts (Vanguard Research) - **Cultural Resource Site Identification and Protection During the Selendang Ayu Response**

The soybean transport ship Selendang Ayu grounded on the west coast of Unalaska Island in December, 2004, rupturing cargo and fuel tanks. Archaeologists representing the Coast Guard (federal lead) and the responsible party (the shippers) were part of the winter initial response team and the spring cleanup efforts. Coordination was carried out with federal and state agency archaeologists, local landowners, and the Qawalangin tribe. The poster will summarize the procedures of emergency response as set out in national and state agreement documents and the results of consultation, survey, and monitoring on this project. Many known sites were re-visited, several new sites were located, and impacts to all sites were successfully avoided, thanks to the cooperative effort of the entire response team. POSTER, SESSION 5, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 5:00.

Williams, Liz (Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Division of Subsistence) - **Applied Anthropology as Preservation**

The Division of Subsistence at the Alaska Department of Fish and Game conducts applied anthropological research to document the importance of the subsistence lifestyle. This data is gathered to satisfy the mandates of the State Subsistence Law and to provide information to regulatory bodies such as the Alaska Boards of Fisheries and Game. Subsistence harvest surveys are used to quantify harvest amounts. Interviews are conducted to document changes in customary and traditional subsistence uses. This data is not just for government. It can be used for cultural preservation, educational initiatives, tribal-community grants, and public education. ANTHROPOLOGY AS PRESERVATION, SESSION 8, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 2:50.

Williams, Liz (Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Division of Subsistence) - **Old Harbor in the Moonlight**

My first visit to Old Harbor was in October, 1991. I was greeted by Father Sergius and Eleanor Naumoff. That night Eleanor and I walked to Innokenty and Nina Zeedar's house to visit. I almost could not go in because a full moon was shining in a clear, dark, sky onto Sitkalidak Strait and the village. The moon clearly illuminated Sitkalidak Island and the mountains behind the village. It was one of the most beautiful nights. Once inside, however, I almost couldn't go out because it was just as bright and much warmer. OLD HARBOR: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL PRISM, SESSION 6, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 9:10.

Wilmerding, Elizabeth G. (Vassar College) - **The Archaeology of a Housepit on Chernabura Island, Alaska**

The Nunik site (XSI-040) is located on the north end of Chernabura Island, the southernmost of the Shumagin Island group, located south of the Alaska Peninsula in the North Pacific Ocean. The site consists of more than eighty depressions. Over two field seasons we

excavated a portion of a rectangular house and one of its side chambers. Eleven radiocarbon dates on charcoal indicated that four components of occupation were present in 1.8 meters of deposit. Component 1 (110-40 BP) was a historic period campsite. Component 2 (390-200 BP) was a rectangular housepit occupied at the time of Russian contact in 1741 AD. Component 3 (1500-400 BP) was dominated by fire features and is not well understood. Component 4 (3660-3250 BP) was a very early occupation known only through a 2 m by 1 m test pit. My dissertation provided a detailed description and analysis of faunal and lithic debris from all four components. The distribution of debitage and faunal remains were viewed from the stand point of long-term residences and short-term campsites. This paper will be a brief overview of this work. ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, SESSION 1, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 11:00.

Wilmerding, Elizabeth G. (Vassar College) - **Continuity and Change in Lithic Debitage and Artifacts Over Time at Two Sites on Clam Lagoon, Adak Island, Alaska**

During the 2005 field season, the Central Aleutians Archaeological Project excavated at two middens on Adak Island. ADK-171, (6000 BP), contained large quantities of Clinocardia clam shells and a modest quantity of lithics. ADK-012, (2300 BP), contained a larger quantity of lithic remains. Lithic artifacts included griddlestones, abraders, cores, projectile points, and bifaces. The debitage derived largely from platform and bipolar core reduction but there were also small quantities of debris associated with bifacial production. Changes in raw material and frequency of flake types indicated both continuity and change in procurement patterns and manufacturing technology and hinted at changes in subsistence over 3700 years. ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, SESSION 1, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 11:30.

Wilson, Aaron (University of Alaska Anchorage) - **Two Mid-Holocene Tent-Ring Settlements on the Shores of Agiak Lake, Central Brooks Range, Alaska**

The terrain surrounding Agiak Lake exhibits myriad sites and features including caribou drivelines, hunting blinds, tent rings, meat caches, and lithic scatters. This summer a Gates of the Arctic NP field crew recorded these features in detail. In part, this project examined two tent-ring complexes on either end of the lake. These complexes are similar in physical location, ring structure and artifact composition. More than 50 rings were mapped using highly accurate GPS units, and surface artifacts were recorded. In addition, limited subsurface testing exposed various diagnostic artifacts and charcoal and bone suitable for dating. Dates from these two sites are tightly clustered around 4650 BP. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 11:00.

Wooley, Chris B. (Chumis Cultural Resource Services) - **Historic Preservation and Identity: Homesites, Photographs and Family Histories of the Woody Island Historic District**

Leisnoi Village, (a.k.a. Woody Island Tribal Council) is a federally recognized tribe whose members consider Woody Island in the Kodiak Archipelago to be their home. The pre-contact archaeology of Woody Island includes evidence of human use through the Ocean Bay, Kachemak and Koniag phases, followed by extensive historic use as an Alutiiq village, a Russian and American maritime commercial center, military communications outpost, Baptist mission and industrial school, territorial school, World War II harbor defense site and FAA station. A project to reconnect tribal members with their roots, to preserve the culture and history of Woody Island, and to re-establish a Leisnoi Village presence on the island has been among the Tribal Council's goals since its inception in 1998. This paper describes recent Council-sponsored historic preservation activities, including nominating the Woody Island Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places. ANTHROPOLOGY AS PRESERVATION, SESSION 8, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 11:20.

Workmon, Melissa (University of Alaska Anchorage & U.S. Forest Service) - **McKinley Trail Cabin: The Hope for Historic Preservation**

The McKinley Trail Cabin was constructed in 1912 along the Copper River and Northwestern Railway. It has had a long history of use as a hunting and trapping cabin, and more recently as a public rental cabin as a part of the US Forest Service rental system. This report will summarize the cabin's long history and explain its significance as the only remaining structure in the village of Alaganik. It will also cover what the possibilities are for the cabin's future. ANTHROPOLOGY AS PRESERVATION, SESSION 8, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 9:10.

Wright, Miranda (University of Alaska Fairbanks) - **Tough Love, Discipline and Survival: Leadership Development in Indigenous Communities**

The Koyukon Athabascan people of Alaska have survived for thousands of years in an extremely harsh environment. In this paper, the concept and definition of the term "*doyon*" will provide a basis for a discussion on leadership from an indigenous perspective. The traditional concept, definition, and criteria for leadership will be reviewed and defined in the context of contemporary community education and leadership development. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY, SESSION 13, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 9:30.

Wygall, Brian (University of Nevada-Reno) and Ted Goebel (University of Nevada-Reno) - **The Early Holocene Colonization of Southcentral Alaska**

The colonization of empty landscapes by small-scale foragers has become a significant area of research in Arctic archaeology. Recent excavations in southcentral Alaska revealed two stratigraphically sealed early-middle Holocene occupations. Both assemblages were recovered from overlook positions within the river lowlands near the convergence of three major central Alaska Range drainages, the Susitna, Talkeetna and Chulitna Rivers. These corridors are believed to have been essential migratory pathways linking the interior and southcentral regions of the state. Presented here are preliminary findings regarding ages, stratigraphic sequences and lithic technologies from the Trapper Creek and Susitna River Overlook sites. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 9:10.

Yamin, Sveta (University of Alaska Fairbanks) - **A Cottage Industry: Local Perspectives on Governor Abramovich's Architectural Reform and Social Transition in Chukotka**

Since his election as Governor of the farthest northeast entity of the Russian Federation, a resource oligarch Roman Abramovich has supported numerous initiatives to improve living conditions in Chukotka. One of his major projects is the intensive construction of new housing units, commonly referred to as "cottages." The undertaking can be viewed as the most dramatic architectural and spatial transformation seen in Chukotkan villages since the peak of the Soviet era. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in five coastal villages, this paper explores the economic and social impacts of the new housing program from the perspectives of Chukotka residents. SOCIAL TRANSITIONS IN THE NORTH MEMORIAL SYMPOSIUM, SESSION 10, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 4:00.

Yamin, Sveta (University of Alaska Fairbanks) - **In Pursuit of the Ukrainian Dream: Trans-Local Identities of the Soviet Migrants to the North**

The Soviet era population influx to the Russian North amounts to millions of people. While the indigenous cultures have for over a century captured the interest of anthropologists, migrant or settler populations seldom become a subject of ethnographic studies. Focusing on the experiences of migrants who made their working careers in the Soviet Chukotka and have since resettled in Ukraine, this paper examines the role of migration in cultivating trans-local adaptations. By illuminating some theoretical and ethnographic insights gained from this research I suggest that the scope of northern ethnography should not be geographically confined to the North. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY, SESSION 13, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 8:30.

Young, Christopher (National Park Service), and Robert Gal (National Park Service) - **A Fluted Projectile Point Base from the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Northwest Alaska**

A 2005 reconnaissance survey near Serpentine Hot Springs identified the first fluted projectile point base from the Seward Peninsula. A surface find, the point is part of larger site consisting of at least six distinct concentrations of flaking debris. Test units adjacent to the point revealed sediments of depths up to 40 cmbs. Charcoal retrieved from these test units in association with cultural material yielded three dates 10,000 RCYBP (Cal BP 11,200 to 12,360). This site offers the potential to provide critical data in evaluating proposed time-slopes between fluted point technology of the far North and of areas further south. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, SESSION 7, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 9:50.

## ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

### 33RD ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 1-4, 2006

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

**Meeting Host:** Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository

**Coordinating Committee:** Katie St. John and Amy Steffian

**Registration:** Katie St. John

**Program:** Amy Steffian

**Book Exhibit:** Charles Ditters

**Belzoni Awards:** Diane Hanson



## ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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**Newsletter Editor:** Becky Saleeby



# Historic Kodiak

Kodiak Island is famous for huge Kodiak brown bears, world-class sport fishing, one of the largest commercial fishing ports in the nation, and the magnificent green that the island turns during the summer—which is why Kodiak is affectionately called *Alaska's Emerald Isle*.

The Kodiak environment, with its rich marine waters, rocky shores, and verdant meadows, has provided food and raw materials for the Alutiiq people for more than 7,500 years. Kodiak's first settlers were undoubtedly attracted to the region by the sea mammals, seabirds, fish, and shellfish that formed the foundation of a rich subsistence lifestyle.

Russian colonization of the Kodiak Island Archipelago began in 1784. A succession of Russian traders and merchants came to the area seeking valuable sea otter pelts. Alexander Baranov established a trading post at St. Paul Harbor in 1792. Kodiak became the first capital of Russian America and was a major fur trading center for many years. The most lasting legacy of the Russian era is the Russian Orthodox religion. Holy Resurrection Russian Orthodox Church, with its blue onion domes, is a prominent fixture in downtown Kodiak.

After the U.S. purchased Alaska in 1867, Kodiak's economy shifted abruptly from the fur trade and whaling. Salmon became the economic staple and canneries dotted the islands by the 1890s.

In 1941, Kodiak became a major staging area for North Pacific operations during World War II. The population of the tiny village soared to more than 25,000. A submarine base and air station were constructed at Women's Bay and an army outpost was established near the Buskin River. Bunkers and gun emplacements were built at Chiniak, Long Island and Fort Abercrombie.

Today, a thriving, year-round commercial fishing industry is the economic engine that drives Kodiak. Consistently ranked as one of the top three fishing ports in the US, Kodiak is homeport to more than 700 vessels. The site of the former Naval Air Station is now the country's largest Coast Guard Station, servicing the fishing fleet, freighter traffic and recreational boaters in the North Pacific.

## Local Restaurants

**The Chartroom** - Breakfast, lunch & dinner, full service bar.  
Daily, 7 am - 2 pm & 5:30 pm - 9 pm. 486-5712

**El Chicano Mexican Restaurant & Cantina** - Lunch & dinner. Daily 11 am - 9 pm. 486-6116

**Henry's Great Alaskan Restaurant** - Lunch & dinner, full service bar. Mon - Sat, 11:30 am - 9 pm. 486-8844

**Kodiak Mongolian Barbecue** - Lunch & dinner. Mon- Sat 11 am - 10 pm, Sun Noon - 10 pm. 486-4414

**Old Powerhouse Restaurant** - Lunch & dinner. Tues - Sun 11:30 am - 2 pm & 5 pm - 9 pm. 481-1088

**Peking Sizzler Burger & Second Floor Restaurant**- Lunch & dinner. Daily 11 am -11 pm. 486-3300

## Useful Numbers

Emergency	911
Police Dispatch	486-8000
Fire Department	486-8040
Medical Center	486-3281
Care Clinic	486-6188
Alutiiq Museum	486-7004
Visitors Center	486-4782
A & B Taxicab	486-4343
AK Cab Company	486-2345



