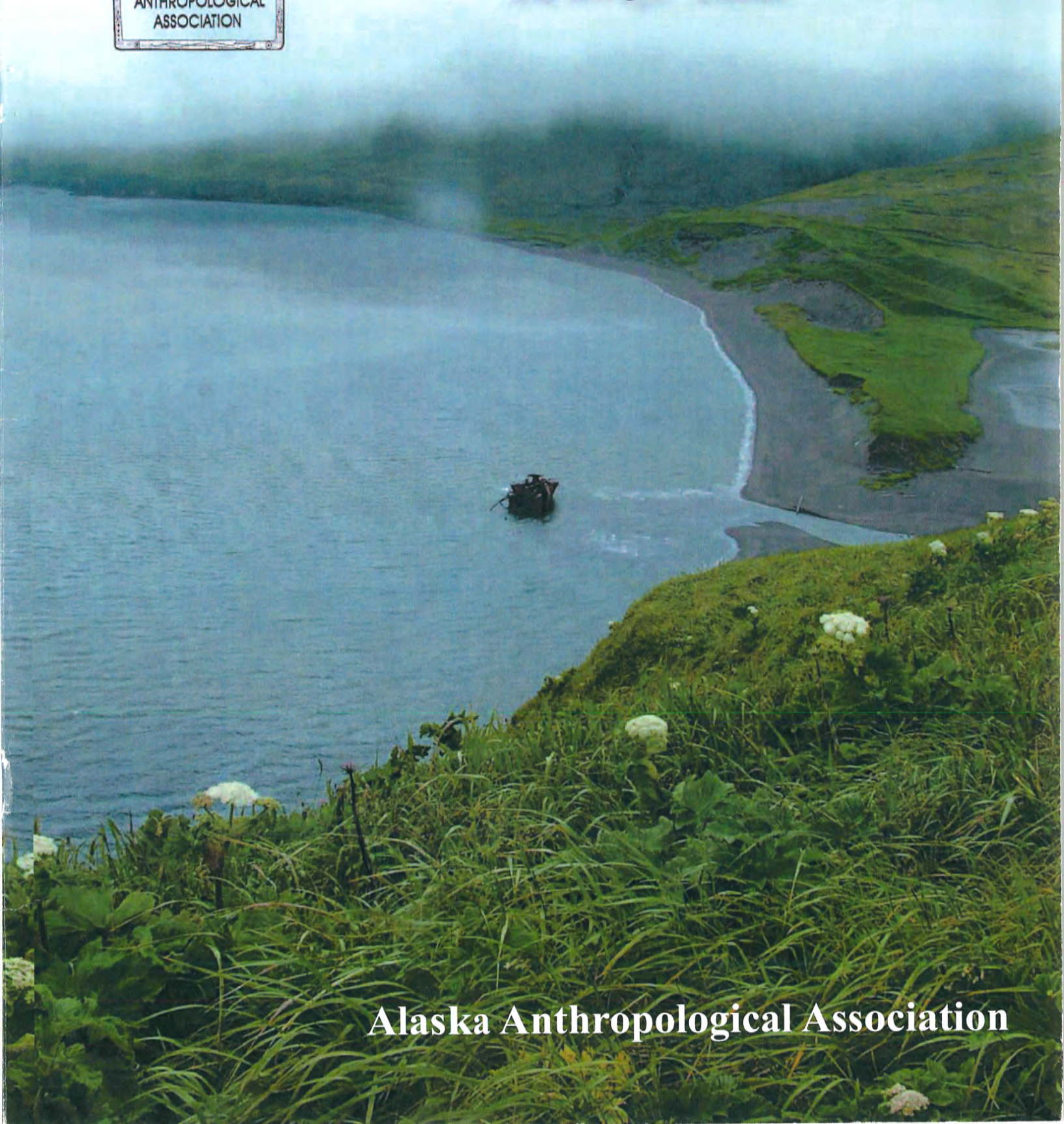




35th Annual Meeting

February 27 - March 1, 2008

Anchorage, Alaska



Alaska Anthropological Association

SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

WEDNESDAY

9:00 - 4:30

Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists Workshop

Birch/Willow Room

6:00 - 9:00 pm

Registration
Reception

Promenade
Dillingham/Katmai

THURSDAY Morning

King Salmon/Iliamna

Katmai

Dillingham

Session 1:
Papers in Honor of
Don Dumond
(8:00 - 12:00)

Session 2:
Ethnography of
Relationality
(8:20 - 10:00)

Session 4:
Current
Research at UA
Museum
(8:00 - 10:00)

Session 3:
Ethnobiology in
Alaska
(10:40 - 12:00)

Session: 5
Alaska Native
Males in Post-
Secondary Ed
(10:40-12:00)

Lunch

Afternoon

Session 1: Continued
(1:30 - 5:10)

Session 6:
Nelson Island
(1:30 - 4:30)

Session 7:
Mixed Descent
AK Native Ident.
(1:50 - 4:10)

Evening

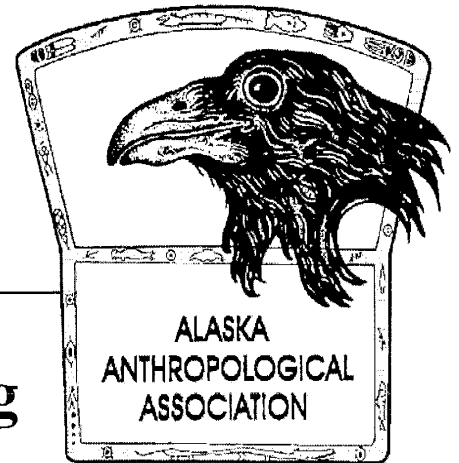
Reception for the Exhibit “*Yuungnaqpiallerput*/The Way We Genuinely Live: Masterworks of Yup’ik Science and Survival” at the Anchorage Museum of History and Art (121 W. 7th Ave.)

5:30 - 7:30 pm

Front cover: Kiska Harbor near the outlet of Trout Lagoon. Looking down from the 25mm anti-aircraft battery on Mercy Point, the image shows the remains of the Nozima Maru, a Japanese transport sunk by US air attacks on 15 September 1942.

Photographed by Dirk H.R. Spennemann
August 2007

Continued on Inside Back Cover



35th Annual Meeting

of the

Alaska Anthropological Association

February 27 - March 1, 2008

Anchorage, Alaska

Hilton Hotel

2008 Conference Committee - Polly Wheeler, Rachel Mason, Janet Cohen, Amy Craver,
and Liz Williams

Conference Chair - Polly Wheeler

Program Chair - Rachel Mason

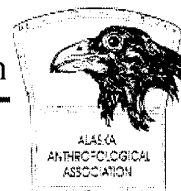
Program Design and Layout - Judy Kesler and Becky Saleeby

Registration and Volunteer Coordinator – Rita Eagle

Book Room – Greg Dixon

Program Cover Photo – Dirk Spennemann

Program Illustration – Mark Luttrell



Wednesday, February 27 9:00 – 4:30

Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists Workshop

Ninth Annual Workshop: Bone, Antler, and Ivory Identification (Joan Dale and Monica Shah)
Birch/Willow Room

Wednesday Evening 6:00 – 9:00 pm

Registration – Promenade and Reception Dillingham/Katmai Room

Thursday, February 28

Morning

Session 1: King Salmon/Iliamna Room

Contributed Papers in Honor of Don Dumond

(Organized by Herbert Maschner and Owen Mason)



- 8:00 Herbert Maschner (Idaho State University) and Owen Mason (Geoarch Alaska) - Introduction and Overview of Dumond's Work
- 8:20 Max Friesen (University of Toronto) - Towards an Understanding of Late Dorset Aggregations: Longhouses and Hearth Rows at the Cadfael Site, Victoria Island
- 8:40 David Yesner (UAA) - Early Beringian Archaeology in North American and Northeast Asian Contexts
- 9:00 Loukas Barton (Lake Clark National Park) - Migrations on the Edge of Nowhere: The Late Pleistocene Peopling of Northeast Asia
- 9:20 Becky Saleeby (National Park Service) - Ancient Footprints in a New Land: Dumond's Views on the Peopling of America
- 9:40 Ben Potter (UAF), Peter Bowers (Northern Land Use Research), Joshua Reuther (NLUR and University of Arizona), and Carol Gelvin-Reymiller (UAF and NLUR) - Little Delta Dune Site: A Late Pleistocene Multi-component Site in Central Alaska

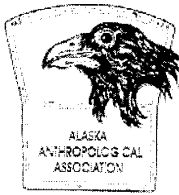
10:00 BREAK

10:20 Don Dumond (University of Oregon) - Notes on Okvik . . . Culture? Style?

10:40 William Fitzhugh (Smithsonian Institution) - The Bering Sea Eskimo Harpoon: Key to Technology, Spirits, and Denizens of the Deep

11:00 Roger Harritt (ENRI, UAA) - Toward a Norton Era Site Typology for Eastern Norton Sound

NO
 REPLACES BY
 MIKE MASON
 SUBS OF DON



Program

11:20 Owen Mason (Geoarch Alaska) - The Place of *Qimiarzuq* (Jabbertown) in Prehistory: An Early Thule Village Connected with Kotzebue Sound

11:40 David Morrison (Canadian Museum of Civilization) - Three Sites: A Review of Thule Archaeology on the Southern Coast of Amundsen Gulf

12:00 LUNCH

Session 2: Katmai Room

Ethnography of Relationality: Creating, Experiencing, and Being in a Relational World (Organized by Josh Wisniewski and Patrick Plattet)

8:20 Patrick Plattet (University of Neuchatel, Switzerland)
- Big Water and the Fallen Seal: Koryak Perceptions of Shifting Environments

8:40 Phyllis Fast (UAA), and Karen Stickman (National Park Service) - Athabascan Relations with Waste and Waste Not

9:00 Kerrie-Ann Shannon (UAF) - "Maybe We'll Get Tangled": Asserting Autonomy, Demonstrating Competence and Teaching the Anthropologist

9:20 Thomas Thornton (Portland State University) - Relation and Revelation in Tlingit Landscape Perception

9:40 Josh Wisniewski (UAF) - Empathizing With Animals: A View Toward Iñupiaq Hunting as Knowing

10:00 BREAK

Session 3: Katmai Room

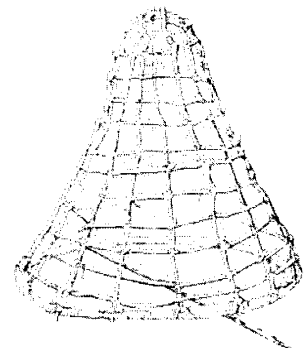
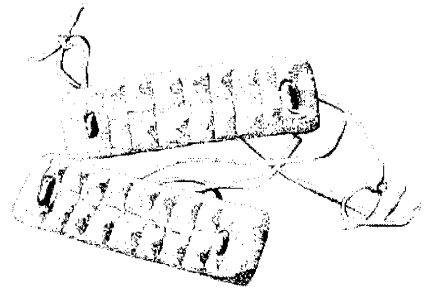
Ethnobiology in Alaska

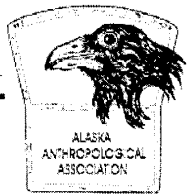
(Organized by Olga Lovick and Siri Tuttle)

10:40 Lawrence Kaplan (UAF) - Linguistic Aspects of King Island Ethnobiology

11:00 Michael Koskey (UAF) - Indigenous Placenames as Ethnobiological and Ethnohistorical Data

11:20 Olga Lovick (Alaska Native Language Center) - Songbirds and Birdsongs in Upper Tanana Athabascan





11:40 Bill Simeone (Alaska Department of Fish & Game) - Upper Ahtna Salmon Fishing Sites and Salmon Diversity in the Copper River: A Convergence of Local and Scientific Knowledge?

12:00 LUNCH

Session 4: Dillingham Room

Current Research in Archaeology at the University of Alaska Museum of the North

(Organized by James Whitney)

8:00 Natalia Slobodina (UA Museum and National Park Service), John Cook, Joshua Reuther (Northern Land Use Research), Jeff Speakman (Smithsonian Institution), and Jeff Rasic (National Park Service) - New Data from Old Collections: Alaskan Archaeological Obsidian Database



8:20 Sarah Meitl (UAF) - Denbigh Flint Complex at Onion Portage: What Can Stone Tools Tell Us?

8:40 Scott Shirar (UAF, National Park Service) - Subsistence and Seasonality at a Late Prehistoric House Pit in Northwest Alaska

9:00 Victoria Ciccone (Central Washington University) - Teasing out the Tangles: Preliminary Results from Tangle Lakes Museum Collections

9:20 Dawn Planas (UA Museum) - Archaeological Baleen: Its Structure, Deterioration, and Conservation

9:40 Chris Houlette (UA Museum of the North) - Reconstructing Kukulik: Continued Efforts, Further Realizations and New Insights

10:00 BREAK

Session 5: Dillingham Room

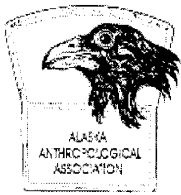
Recruitment, Retention, and Graduation of Alaska Native Males in Post-Secondary Education

(Organized by Daniel Monteith)

10:40 William Andrew (UAS), Lyle James (UAS), Rick Huteson (UAS), and Daniel Monteith (UAS) - Round-table Discussion

12:00 LUNCH





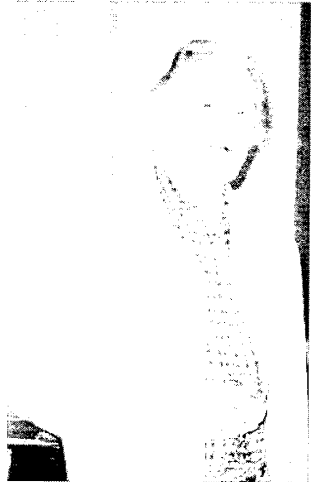
Thursday Afternoon

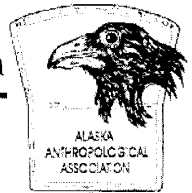
Session 1 (Continued): King Salmon/Iliamna Room

Contributed Papers in Honor of Don Dumond

(Organized by Herbert Maschner and Owen Mason)

- 1:30 Robert McGhee (Canadian Museum of Civilization) - Exodus, Migration or Venture? Thule Population Size in Arctic Canada
- 1:50 Claire Alix (UAF) - Thule and Ipiutak Wood Working Traditions in Northwestern Alaska
- 2:10 Herbert Maschner (Idaho State University) - Evaluating Dumond's Ideas on Anangula, Ocean Bay, and the Ethnogenesis of North Pacific Society
- 2:30 Dennis O'Rourke (University of Utah), Elizabeth Marchani (University of Utah), and Justin Tackney (University of Utah) - mtDNA Diversity in Prehistoric Inhabitants of the Alaska Peninsula
- 2:50 Richard VanderHoek (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology) - Cultural Implications of 4th Millennium BP Eruptions on the Central Alaska Peninsula
- 3:10 BREAK**
- 3:30 Aron Crowell (Smithsonian Institute) Joe Liddle, and Mark Matson - Hot Spots and Margins: Geographical Discontinuities in Southern Alaskan Coastal Settlement Patterns
- 3:50 Gregory Biddle (Bureau of Indian Affairs) and Jeanne Schaaf (National Park Service) - Recent Discoveries in Southwest Alaska: A Report of Investigations in the Wood River/Tikchik Lakes Area and at Round Island, Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary
- 4:10 Patrick Saltonstall (Alutiiq Museum) and Amy Steffian (Alutiiq Museum) - Siderooms and Storage Pits: An 850-year-old House from Kodiak Island
- 4:30 Dale Vinson (National Park Service) - What's Left for Archaeologists to Do at Brooks Camp, Katmai National Park and Preserve?
- 4:50 William Workman (UAA) and Karen Wood Workman - Periphery to Core: The Significance of Dumond's Alaska Peninsula Work in the Interpretation of Southern Alaskan Prehistory



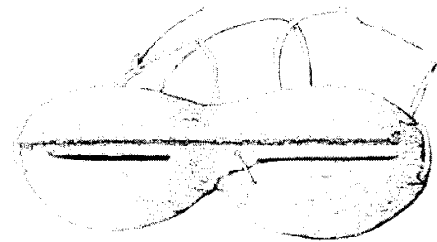


Session 6: Katmai Room

Nelson Island Natural and Cultural History Project

(Organized by Ann Fienup-Riordan)

- 1:30 Ann Fienup-Riordan (Calista Elders Council) – Introduction
- 1:50 Mark John (Calista Elders Council) - Urgency of Documenting Traditional Knowledge in the Yukon - Kuskokwim Delta
- 2:10 Alice Reardon (Calista Elders Council) - Working with Nelson Island Elders
- 2:30 Steven Street (Association of Village Council Presidents) - A Cross-Cultural Experience of Place
- 2:50 June McAtee (Calista Corporation) - Traditional Use of Pigments and Mineral Materials from Nelson Island
- 3:10 BREAK**
- 3:30 David Chanar, Sr. - My Return to Nelson Island
- 3:50 Thomas Doolittle (Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge) - Western Science and Traditional Knowledge Meet on Nelson Island
- 4:10 Discussion

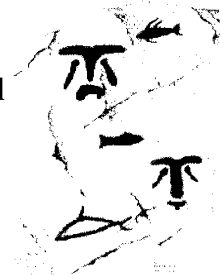


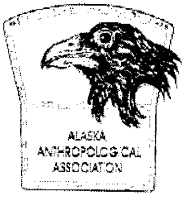
Session 7: Dillingham Room

Mixed Descent Alaska Native Identity and Anthropological Essentialist Constructions

(Organized by Phyllis Fast and Kerry Feldman)

- 1:50 Kerry Feldman (UAA) – Experiences of Ethnic Complexity and Identity Among Alaska Natives in an Urbanizing Environment: Lessons Learned from Research Regarding an IRA Tribal Application
- 2:10 Phyllis Fast (UAA) - Million Dollar Baby: Mixed Descent and Financial Incentives
- 2:30 Kelly Gwynn (UAA) - Identifying Identity
- 2:50 Roy Mitchell (UAA) - Shifting Ethnicities and Shifting Languages Among Alaska Native Peoples in the 19th Century





3:10 BREAK

3:30 Jeane Breinig and Phyllis Fast (UAA) - Discussion: Native Women Writers and Identity

3:50 Rachel Mason (National Park Service) - Moderator of Discussion on Portrayals of Mixed Identity by Natives and Anthropologists

Thursday Evening 5:30 – 7:30

Reception for the exhibit “*Yuungnaqpiallerput/The Way We Genuinely Live: Masterworks of Yup’ik Science and Survival*”

Anchorage Museum of History and Art

Friday, February 29

Morning

Session 8: Katmai room

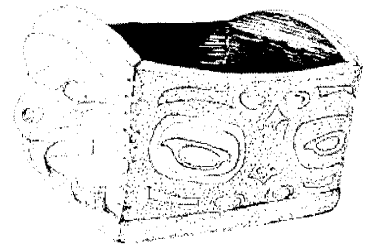
The Benefits of Cultural Resource Management

(Organized by Karlene Leeper)

9:00 Barbara Bundy (Washington State Department of Transportation), and Ken Juell (Washington State Department of Transportation) - The Role of CRM in Developing New Technologies

9:20 Michael Burwell (Minerals Management Service) - The Alaska Shipwreck Database

9:40 Margan Grover (Bold Peak Archaeological Services) - Volunteers Needed, No Experience Necessary: Public Participation in Salvage Archaeology



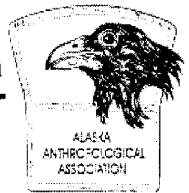
10:00 BREAK

10:20 Donna Lane (Donna Lane Associates) and Rob Meinhardt (Bureau of Indian Affairs Archaeology) - The Legacy of Pile Bay

10:40 Karlene Leeper (611 Civil Engineer Squadron, US Air Force) - Distant Early Warning Radar Oral History Project

11:00 Patricia McClenahan (Pacific Northwest Resources Consultants) - The Role of Archaeological Predictive Modeling in Cultural Resources Management

11:20 Alan DePew (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology) - Cultural Resources Management in Alaska: Observations of a Disenfranchised Academic



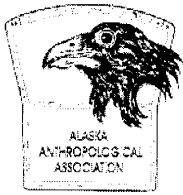
Session 9: Dillingham Room

Central Aleutians Archaeology/Paleobiological Project

(Organized by Dixie West)



- 8:00 Dixie West (University of Kansas), Lyn Gaultieri (Seattle University), and Christine Lefèvre (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, France)
- Introduction and Overview of the Central Aleutians Project
- 8:20 Lyn Gaultieri (Seattle University), Brenn Sarata (Fugro Engineers B.V.), Mitsuru Okuno (Fukuoka University, Japan), and Dixie West (University of Kansas) - The Effects of Environmental Change on Ancient Aleut Settlement and Migration in the Central Aleutian Islands
- 8:40 Mitsuru Okuno (Fukuoka University, Japan), Lyn Gaultieri (Seattle University), Keiji Wada (Hokkaido University of Education, Japan), Masayuki Torii (Kumamoto Gakuen University, Japan), Brenn Sarata (Fugro Engineers B.V.), and Toshio Nakamura (Nagoya University, Japan) - Tephrochronology of Adak Island in the Central Aleutian Islands of Alaska
- 9:00 Arkady Savinetsky (Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences), Zhanna Antipushina, Bulat Khassanov, Nina Kiseleva, Olga Krylovich, and Andrei Pereladov - Reconstruction of the Ecosystem History of Adak Island (Aleutian Islands) During the Holocene
- 9:20 Elizabeth Wilmerding (Vassar College) and Virginia L. Hatfield (Texas Tech University)
- The Zeto Point (ADK-011) Lithic Assemblage from the 2006 CAAPP Expedition
- 9:40 Kirsten Nicolaysen (Whitman College), Taylor Johnson (Whitman College), Dixie West (University of Kansas), Virginia Hatfield (Texas Tech University), and Elizabeth Wilmerding (Vassar College) - Provenance of Obsidian Fragments Recovered from Adak Island, Central Aleutian Islands: Evidence for Long-Distance Transport of Raw Lithic Material
- 10:00 BREAK**
- 10:20 Marvin Kay (University of Arkansas-Fayetteville) - Clam Lagoon Archaeology and Technology
- 10:40 Richard Jeannotte (Kansas State University), Kirsten Nicolaysen (Whitman College), Taylor Johnson (Whitman College), and Dixie West (University of Kansas)
- Characterization of Organic Molecules Associated with Stones in an Archaeological Context: Adak Island, Alaska



Program

- 11:00 Susan Crockford (Pacific Identifications, Inc., British Columbia) - A Unique Assemblage of Prehistoric Birds and Mammals from Adak Island: (ADK-011, House 1)
- 11:20 Dixie West (University of Kansas) - A Note on Bone Tools from ADK-011: Adak Island, Alaska
- 11:40 Hiroko Koike (Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan) and Dixie West (University of Kansas) - Some Archaeozoological Perspectives Using Isotope and DNA Analyses
- 12:00 Theresa Lammer (University of Kansas) and James Beach (University of Kansas) - Specify for Archaeology: Database Design for Archaeological Collection Management

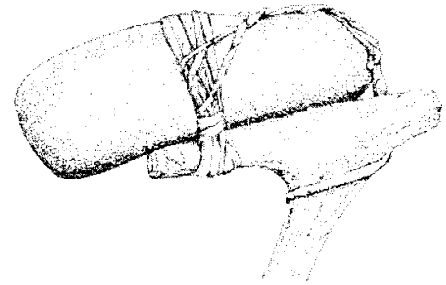
12:20 LUNCH

Session 10: King Salmon/Iliamna Room

The Dene-Yeniseic Hypothesis

(Organized by James Kari)

- 9:00 James Kari – Introduction
- 9:20 Bernard Comrie (Max Planck Institute) - On Arguing for the Genealogical Affiliation of Languages
- 9:40 Edward Vajda (Western Washington University) - The Siberian Origin of Na-Dene Languages

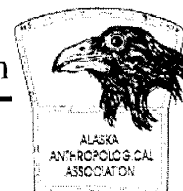


10:20 BREAK

- 10:40 Jeff Leer (Alaska Native Language Center) - The Phonology of Tlina-Dene (Athabascan-Eyak-Tlingit)
- 11:20 Johanna Nichols (University of California Berkeley) - Proof of Dene-Yeniseian Relatedness
- 11:40 Discussion

12:00 LUNCH

The *Alaska Journal of Anthropology* Board will meet at NOON at the Hilton Restaurant, Ground Floor



Friday, February 29

Afternoon

Session 10 (Continued): King Salmon/Iliamna Room

- 1:50 John Ives (University of Alberta) - Three Collaborative Contexts in Which Dene-Yeneseic Connections Can be Assessed
- 2:10 Yuri Berezkin (Museum of Anthropology & Ethnography, Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint-Petersburg) - Athabaskan Mythology in American and Eurasian Context
- 2:30 James McNeley (Diné College) and Alexandra Kim Maloney (UAA) - A Comparison of a Pair of Ket and Diné (Navajo) Myth Motifs
- 2:50 Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mount Saint Vincent University, Nova Scotia) - More Linguistic Resemblances Across the Pacific: Penutian, Uto-Aztecan and Austronesian

3:10 **BREAK**

- 3:30 William Poser – Discussant
- 3:50 William Workman – Discussant
- 4:10 Johanna Nichols – Discussant
- 4:30 General Discussion

Session 11: Katmai Room

Archaeology of Alpine and Montane Environments

(Organized by Brian Wygal)

- 1:50 Brian Wygal (Denali National Park and Preserve) - Results of the 2007 Archaeological Survey of Denali National Park & Preserve
- 2:10 Sam Coffman (University of Nevada, Reno) and Brian Wygal (Denali National Park and Preserve) - Early Holocene Lithic Reduction from the Bull River and Costello Creek Area of Denali National Park
- 2:30 Aaron Wilson (Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve) - The Imaigenik Site: Irving's Arctic Small Tool Prior to Punyik
- 2:50 Kathryn Krasinski (University of Nevada, Reno) - Holocene Use of Pleistocene-age Bison Bones in Central Alaska





3:10 BREAK

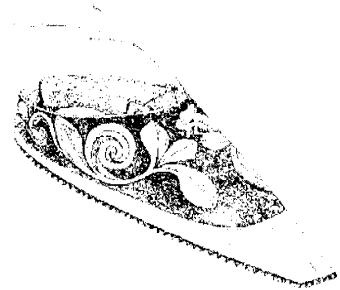
- 3:30 Richard VanderHoek (State Office of History and Archaeology) and Randolph Tedor (State Office of History and Archaeology) - Lithic Sources, Antler Points and Historic Trails: OHA 2007 Fieldwork on the Denali Highway, AK
- 3:50 John Jangala (Bureau of Land Management) - Caribou Fences, Storage Pits and Campsites: Late Prehistoric Use of Uplands in the Alphabet Hills, Copper River Basin, Alaska
- 4:10 Kelly Anne Eldridge (UAA) - Staying out of Sight: Hunting Blind Sites in Alaska

Session 12: Dillingham Room

General Aleutians

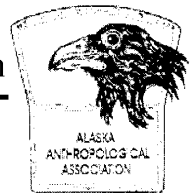
(Organized by Allison Young McLain)

- 1:50 Allison McLain - An Assessment of WWII Impacts on Amchitka Archaeological Sites
- 2:10 Diane Hanson (UAA), David Staley, Debra Corbett (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), and Kimberly Fleming (UAA) - Upshore Sites on Central Aleutian Islands
- 2:30 Debra Corbett (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) - *Ula-x*, *Ulaagamax*, and Barabaras
- 2:50 Chris Roe (UAA) - Landscape as Artifact: Military Land Use at Fort Glenn, Umnak Island, during World War II



3:10 BREAK

- 3:30 Michael Thomas (UAA) - Analysis of Fish Remains from Little Kiska, Aleutian Islands, Alaska
- 3:50 Rachel Mason (National Park Service) - Past Connections among the Lost Villages of Unalaska Island: Biorka, Chernofski, Kashega, and Makushin
- 4:10 Nicholas Jew (University of Oregon) - The Efficacy of Geochemical Analysis for Potential Sourcing of Basalt Artifacts on Amchitka Island
- 4:30 Felix Torres (Suisy-sur-Seine, France) - A Tree from the Earth to the Sky. The "Father's House" of Nikolski (Aleutians, Alaska): How the Umnak Aleuts Became Christians



Friday Evening

Reception and Book Signing 6:00 – 7:00

Denali Room

Robert King will be signing his new book, *Postcards from Alaska, Souvenir Pictures of the Last Frontier, 1890s- 1940s*

Katherine Ringsmuth will be signing her new book, *Beyond the Moon Crater Myth: A New History of the Aniakchak Landscape*

Banquet, Awards, and Banquet Speaker 7:00– 11:00

Denali Room

Dr. Patricia Sutherland, Curator, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization – Strangers, Partners, Neighbours? Norse/Native Contact in Arctic Canada



Saturday, March 1

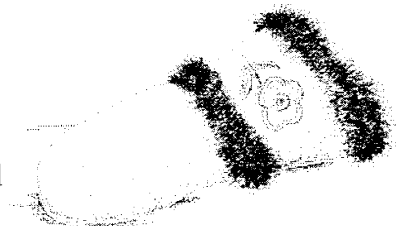
Morning

Session 13: Katmai Room

Racism in Anchorage – Panel Discussion

(Organized by Patricia Partnow)

8:20 Participants include Kiatcha Benson, Dennis Arashiro, Alice Hisamoto, Norwood Eggeling, Robert Crosman, and Shirley Mae Springer Staten



Session 14: *King Salmon/Iliamna Room*

Archaeology at the Amaknak Bridge Site

(Organized by Michael Yarborough)

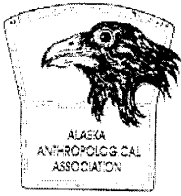
8:40 Richard Knecht (UAF) and Richard Davis (Bryn Mawr College)
- Research History and Context of the Amaknak Bridge Site

9:00 Richard Davis (Bryn Mawr College) - Penecontemporaneous Lithic Industries from Amaknak Bridge and Margaret Bay, Unalaska: What do the Differences Mean?



9:20 Richard Knecht (UAF) - Bone and Ground Stone Artifacts from the Amaknak Bridge Site, Unalaska

9:40 Susan Crockford and Gay Frederick (Pacific Identifications Inc., Canada)
- Comprehensive Archaeozoological Analysis Reveals a Uniquely “Arctic-temperate” Character of the Vertebrate Assemblage from Amaknak Bridge (UNL-050)



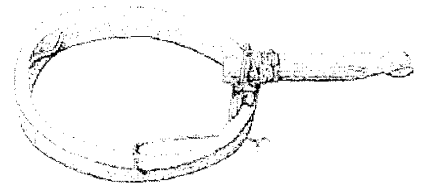
10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 Michael Yarborough (Cultural Resource Consultants LLC) - Salvage Recovery at the Amaknak Bridge Site
- 10:40 Jason Rogers (Cultural Resource Consultants LLC) - Architectural Features at the Amaknak Bridge Site
- 11:00 Chris Wooley (Chumis Cultural Resource Services) - Stomping Alaskan Prehistory: How Unalaska Island Livestock Obliterate the Past

Session 15: Dillingham Room

Contributed Papers in Archaeology and Cultural Anthropology

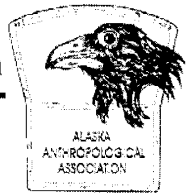
(Polly Wheeler, Morning Chair)



- 8:20 Molly Proue (Northern Land Use Research) and Justin Hays (NLUR) - Investigation of Prehistoric Indigenous Pottery Technology on Kodiak Island
- 8:40 Chris Wooley (Chumis Cultural Resource Services), Joshua Reuther (NLUR and University of Arizona), Justin Hays (NLUR), Molly Proue (NLUR), and Burr Neely (NLUR) - Middle Kuskokwim Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment Overview
- 9:00 Justin Hayes (NLUR), Josh Reuther (NLUR and University of Arizona), Molly Proue (NLUR), and Chris Wooley (Chumis Cultural Resource Services) - Recent Archaeological Investigations in the Middle Kuskokwim Region
- 9:20 J. David McMahan (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology), Timothy Dilliplane (Massachusetts Maritime Academy), Artur V. Kharinskiy (Irkutsk State Technical University, Russia), and Vladimir Tikhonov (Taltsy Museum of Architecture and Ethnography, Russia) - Russian Colonial Archaeology and Cultural Exchange in Alaska and Siberia: An Overview of Recent Collaborations
- 9:40 Kristin Scheidt (UAA) – Caribou Demographic of the Hungry Fox Site, Northern Alaska

10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 Norman Easton (Yukon College, Whitehorse) and Peter Schnurr (UAA) - New Radiocarbon Dates from the Little John Site: Implications for Terminal Pleistocene Paleoecology
- 10:40 Richard Reanier (Reanier & Associates) - The Umiat Triangle: The U.S. Navy's Activities at Umiat, Alaska

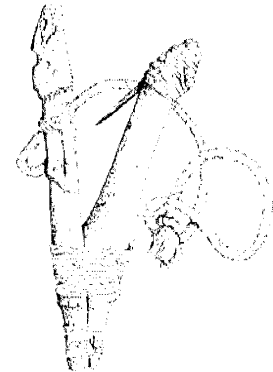


11:00 Anne Jensen (UIC Science) – Adaptive Reuse Iñupiaq Style: Incorporation of Euro-American Material Culture in Iñupiaq Life

Poster Session: Birch/Willow Room

10:20 – 11:30 in Book Room

James Baichtal (Tongass National Forest), Susan Crockford (Pacific Identifications, Inc., British Columbia), and Risa Carlson (University of Cambridge and Tongass National Forest) - Possible Evidence of Warmer, Drier Climates During the Early Holocene of Southern Southeast Alaska from Shell-Bearing Raised Marine and Peat Deposits



Charles Holmes (UAA), Barbara Crass (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh), and Brant L. Kedrowski (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh) - Swan Point Fauna: Analytical Approaches to Visible and Circumstantial Evidence

Elizabeth Kunibe (UAS) and Daniel Monteith (UAS) - Land Use Map of Tlingit Food Systems: Gardening and Growing Non-indigenous Vegetable Root Plants

Anne Jensen (UIC Science) – The Nuvuk Archaeological Project: Learning About and From the Past in the North

Nadia Jackinsky-Horrell and Stephen Loring (Smithsonian, NMNH) - Iconography on Wooden Bowls and Spoons from Nunivak Island, Alaska at the Smithsonian Institution

Saturday Luncheon 11:30 – 1:30

Chart Room

Julie Cruikshank, Professor Emerita of Anthropology, University of British Columbia – Are Glaciers Good to Think with?



Saturday Afternoon

Session 15 (Continued): Dillingham Room

(William Hunt, Jr., Afternoon Chair)

1:50 Ken Takahashi (University of Tokyo, Japan) - Harpoon Head Reprocessing in Okhotsk Culture

2:10 William Hunt, Jr. (National Park Service) - “Just a Pile of Rocks”: A cursory inventory of Alpine Cairns in Southeast Chichagof and Northeast Baranof Islands, Tongass National Forest, Southeast Alaska



Program

- 2:30 William Hunt, Jr. (National Park Service) - "Singin' In The Rain": An Archaeological Inventory of Sitka National Historical Park, Alaska
- 2:50 Elizabeth Kunibe (UAS) - The Trade Perspective: Unfolding Gender Roles in Early Tlingit Trade Relations
- 3:10 BREAK**
- 3:30 Gregory Reinhardt (University of Indianapolis) - White Indians: The Commonplace Counterfeiting of Native American
- 3:50 Rita Miraglia (Bureau of Indian Affairs ANCSA Office) and A. Patrick Kearney (Department of the Interior, Aviation Management, Boise) - The Trap of the Known Place Name: A Cautionary Tale
- 4:10 Robert King (Bureau of Land Management) - Seeing Alaska through Old Postcards
- 4:30 Craig Mishler - Writing the Folktale: The Blind Man and the Loon
- 4:50 Robert Gal (National Park Service) - Shifting Shores: The Significance and Potential of Beach Ridge Archaeology for an International Beringian Park
- 5:10 Daniel Stone (Native Village of Eklutna) - Taking the Trail Home: Settlement Patterns of the K'enaht'ana Dena'ina...And Forgotten Knowledge

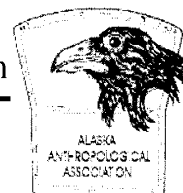
Session 16: Katmai Room

Student Symposium

(Organized by Richard Galloway and Kim Fleming)



- 2:10 Rita Eagle (UAA /Arctic Studies Center)
- The Women of Verdant Cove: XBS-029, the Early Contact Village Site
- 2:30 Richard Galloway (UAA) – Kings County Mining Company: High Expectations, Low Results
- 2:50 Robert Max Dean (UAA and Chugach National Forest) - Constructing a Data Management System for the Study of Historic Mining
- 3:10 BREAK**
- 3:30 Kim Fleming (UAA) – Voices of Mothers
- 3:50 Lauren Shutt (UAA) - Roll Along: The Impact of the Army Community in Anchorage



Session 17: King Salmon/Iliamna Room

Underwater Archaeology and Submerged Cultural Resources in Alaska

(Organized by Peter Bowers and Jason Rogers)

1:40 Peter Bowers and Jason Rogers - Introduction



1:50 Nancy Darigo (URS Corporation), Owen Mason (Geoarch Alaska), and Peter Bowers (Northern Land Use Research) - Archaeological Potential of Buried Terrestrial Landforms in the Beaufort Sea: A Review of Existing Geological and Geophysical Data

2:10 James Baichtal (Tongass National Forest) and Risa Carlson (University of Cambridge and Tongass National Forest) - New Mapping of Old Landforms: The Paleogeography of Shell-bearing Raised Marine Deposits in Southeast Alaska and Their Potential Archaeological Significance

2:30 E. James Dixon (Maxwell Museum, University of New Mexico) - Archaeological Potential of the Alexander Archipelago's Continental Shelf

2:50 Daniel Monteith (UAS) - Neoglacial Research and Oral Histories in Glacier Bay: A Convergence of Science and Traditional Ecological Knowledge

3:10 BREAK

3:30 Jenya Anichenko (Anchorage Museum of History and Art) - The Bark *Kad'yak*: A Russian Shipwreck off Kodiak Island

3:50 Randolph Beebe - In Search of the Lost Fleet: The 1871 Whaling Disaster

4:10 Jason Rogers (Alaska Maritima) - The *Eliza Anderson*: A Gold Rush Shipwreck in Dutch Harbor

4:30 Michael Burwell (Minerals Management Service) - The Story of the *Princess May* Before and After Sentinel Island

4:50 J. David McMahan (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology)
- Underwater Archaeology and Maritime Heritage in the State of Alaska: An Update

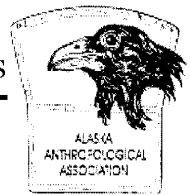
Association Board Meeting 4:00 Portage Room

Business Meeting 5:30 Katmai Room

Saturday Evening

Belzoni Society 7:00-9:00

Platinum Jax, 901 W. Sixth Avenue



ABSTRACTS – KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Sutherland, Patricia D. (Canadian Museum of Civilization) Strangers, Partners, Neighbors? Norse/Native Contact in Arctic Canada [BANQUET – FRI 7 P.M. – DENALI]

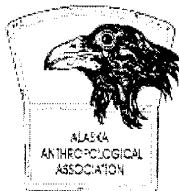
Artifacts resembling those used by mediaeval Europeans have recently been recognized in several archaeological collections from Dorset culture Palaeo-Eskimo sites on Baffin Island and the adjacent region of northern Labrador. Pieces of smelted metal and occasional Norse artifacts have long been known from early Inuit sites, indicating some form of sporadic contact between these two groups. The evidence recovered from Dorset sites is of a different character. It suggests that early Europeans may have had a greater presence in Arctic Canada, and that interaction with Aboriginal occupants of the Eastern Arctic may have been more frequent, widespread, and complex than has previously been believed. Current investigations at a site on the south coast of Baffin Island indicate the possibility of a shore station, most likely established in order to engage in trade with the local inhabitants. The nature of such trade, and of the relationship between the Norse and the Aboriginal peoples of the eastern Arctic, is the subject of ongoing research efforts.

Cruikshank, Julie, Professor Emerita of Anthropology, University of British Columbia – Are Glaciers Good to Think With? [LUNCHEON – SAT 11:30 A.M. – CHART ROOM]

The Saint Elias Icefields dominate a landscape where powerful narratives have emerged in the course of human encounters. During the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, indigenous residents and early European visitors encountered dynamic geophysical processes here. They independently reported experiences in oral and written narratives that circulated from this place. But they also encountered one another, and all parties drew on landscape imagery to articulate experiential accounts of social “otherness.” Scientific research in these icefields began in the twentieth century; more recently, the region has become a UNESCO designated World Heritage Site and a site for global climate change research.

In oral histories transmitted in indigenous communities near the Alaska-Yukon border, glaciers are sentient, animate and responsive to human behavior – part of a social world. Glaciers listen, pay attention, and they respond to human indiscretion. These narratives position nature and culture in a single social field and graft colonial and environmental histories onto older stories. Early visitors to this region, by contrast, held views of a nature configured as sublime (La Pérouse), as spiritual (John Muir) or as a resource to be harnessed in the goal of material progress (Frederick Schwatka) and their conceptions gained ground over time. They imprinted their views in writings that were circulated widely internationally often at the hand of editors.

These narratives, in turn, subsequently encountered varying audiences of listeners and readers, gathering fresh interpretations as they travel through different registers of time and space. My discussion centers on four kinds of encounters: (a) encounters of diverse groups with unpredictable and changing landscapes at the end of the Little Ice Age; (b) encounters among indigenous peoples and North Atlantic strangers; (c) encounters of narrative reproductions of these experiences with subsequent audiences as they pass from tellers to listeners or from writers to readers, and finally (d) the legacy of these entangled narratives that weave their way through contemporary debates on environment, politics and science.



ABSTRACTS - INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Alix, Claire (UAF) – Thule and Ipiutak Wood Working Traditions in Northwestern Alaska [DUMOND – TH 1:50 P.M. – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

This paper presents key elements of Thule and Ipiutak wood working traditions in Northwestern Alaska. Analyses of artifact collections from sites on Seward Peninsula were conducted with a special focus on selection and wood working technology. A detailed characterization of the wood and of cut marks left at the surface of the wood provides information on the manufacturing process from the time when the wood was selected to when the finished object is used. This allows us to identify specific ways the raw material was procured and used and to discuss differences in wood availability between the two periods.

Anichenko, Jenya (Anchorage Museum of History and Art) – The Bark *Kad'yak*: A Russian Shipwreck off Kodiak Island [UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY – SAT 3:30 PM– King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

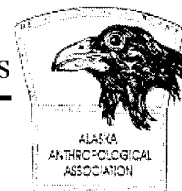
In August 2003, the remains of a ship believed to be the Russian-American Company vessel *Kad'yak* were discovered off the coast of Kodiak Island. The following summer an archaeological investigation of the shipwreck documented and recorded the submerged site. This project was important for a number of reasons: it was the first substantive underwater archaeology to take place in Alaskan waters, the *Kad'yak* is the oldest wreck discovered in Alaska, and it is a reminder of the shared heritage of Russians and Alaskans. This paper will describe the history of the *Kad'yak*, and the findings from the archaeological investigation.

Baichtal, James F. (Tongass National Forest), and Risa J. Carlson (University of Cambridge and Tongass National Forest) – New Mapping of Old Landforms: The Paleogeography of Shell-bearing Raised Marine Deposits in Southeast Alaska and Their Potential Archaeological Significance [UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY – SAT 2:10 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

A literature search and years of field reconnaissance have resulted in a dataset of over 300 shell-bearing raised marine deposits throughout Southeast Alaska. It includes site location, elevation, description, and over 170 radiocarbon dates. Interpretation of this data gives insight on the timing and complexity of isostatic crustal adjustments that resulted from glaciation and deglaciation, eustatic sea level change, and subsequent tectonic uplift. These data suggest that ice loading during the LGM resulted in a forebulge west of the ice front. Collapse of this forebulge after deglaciation and rising sea levels provide an explanation for the absence of archaeological sites prior to 10,300 B.P. near shore today.

Baichtal, James F. (Tongass National Forest), Susan J. Crockford (Pacific Identifications, British Columbia), and Risa J. Carlson (University of Cambridge and Tongass National Forest) – Possible Evidence of Warmer, Drier Climates during the Early Holocene of Southern Southeast Alaska from Shell-Bearing Raised Marine and Peat Deposits [POSTER – SAT 10:20-11:30 in Book Room: Birch/Willow Room]

Charcoal has been recovered from raised marine deposits from 15 sites and 24 samples ranging in age from 8170 to 9430 B.P. on Prince of Wales and the surrounding Islands. At one site not



only was charcoal recovered but abundant fish bone. Analysis of the fishbone identified 18 species of fish. Of note was the presence of Pacific sardine, previously only observed in southeastern Alaska during the end of exceptionally warm, strong El Niño periods. This evidence suggests the possibility of a warmer and dryer climate during the early Holocene and that fire may have been a component of the ecology of southeastern Alaska.

Barton, Loukas (Lake Clark National Park) – Migrations on the Edge of Nowhere: The Late Pleistocene Peopling of Northeast Asia [DUMOND – TH 9:00 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

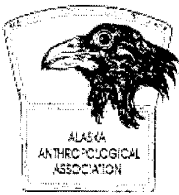
The existence of anatomically modern humans in northeast Asia is central to our understanding of arctic adaptations, New World colonization, microlithic innovations, and human genetic variation. Yet the timing and nature of their arrival are poorly understood. Ongoing research in northwest China focuses on the history of hunter-gatherer land-use, 100-25 kya, and provides a baseline for tracking demic expansion, interspecific competition, and cultural transmission during the last glaciation. This work is sited in China's Western Loess Plateau, where stratified loess-paleosol deposits provide the environmental associations necessary for inferring patterns of hominid site selection and resource acquisition that complement and append the limited fossil record.

Beebe, Randolph – In Search of the Lost Fleet: The 1871 Whaling Disaster [UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY – SAT 3:50 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

In August 1871, 32 Yankee whaling ships, pursuing bowhead whales, were trapped in pack ice near Wainwright Inlet of the Chukchi Sea. More than 1000 people boarded boats and rowed 90 miles south past Icy Cape where they were rescued. All but one of the abandoned ships were crushed by the ice and sunk or burned near Point Belcher. This event affected dramatically both the Yankee whaling community and the local Native population. This presentation focuses on underwater and land surveys conducted in 2005 and 2007 in search of the remains of the 1871 whaling fleet. Analysis of over 200 recorded targets and of the collected oral history gives some insight into shipwreck site formation processes in the arctic and circumpolar region.

Berezkin, Yuri (Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint Petersburg) – Athabaskan Mythology in American and Eurasian Context [DENE-YENISEIC – FR 2:10 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

The borderline in Canada between Inuit and Algonkian mythologies is one of the sharpest in the New World. These results are in good agreement with the special position of the Eskoaleutian languages, cultures, and genes in respect to the American Indian ones. The situation with the Athabaskan mythologies is different. Most of the motifs found in their myths and tales are shared either with the Amerindian groups or with the Inuit and Yupik. Possibly, most of original Asiatic heritage of the Na-Dene has been lost. However, there are several interrelated motifs which are specific just for the Athabaskans which were preserved by the Southern Athabaskans after their movement to the American Southwest and which find correspondences in Southern Siberia.



Biddle, K. Gregory (Bureau of Indian Affairs), and Jeanne M. Schaaf (National Park Service) – Recent Discoveries in Southwest Alaska: A Report of Investigations in the Wood River/Tikchik Lakes Area and at Round Island, Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary [DUMOND – TH 3:50 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

The Samuelson and Gorman archaeological sites have produced evidence of nearly continuous occupations spanning the last 3500 years in the Wood River Lakes. The locations of the sites indicate a reliance on salmon and available game. The Round Island archaeological site has evidence of island-based walrus hunting about 5700 years ago and again 3600 years ago. Over 100 mapped prehistoric surface depressions on Round Island represent semi-subterranean houses, cold storage pits, and other activity areas from settlements affiliated with the Norton and Thule cultural traditions spanning the last 2500 years. These sites have relied heavily on Dr. Dumond's Naknek cultural chronology for interpretation and comparison.

Bundy, Barbara, and Ken Juell (Washington State Department of Transportation) – The Role of CRM in Developing New Technologies [BENEFITS OF CRM – FR 9:00 AM – Katmai Room]

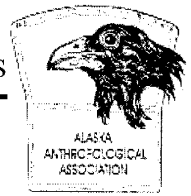
One of the unique facets of Cultural Resources Management (CRM) archaeology is the wide range of environments that are explored. Because CRM testing must characterize an area defined by a project, rather than research goals or the limits of existing methods, practitioners are motivated to develop new technologies. In the Pacific Northwest, these often include deep testing, remote sensing, and the corresponding alternative approaches for identification and evaluation of sites. This paper presents and discusses some recent methods used at WSDOT.

Burwell, Michael (Minerals Management Service) – The Alaska Shipwreck Database [BENEFITS OF CRM – FR 9:20 AM – Katmai Room]

In the mid-1980s, the Alaska OCS Region of the Minerals Management Service began to compile a shipwreck database for Alaskan waters. By 1992, the list included over 1,100 wrecks ranging from early Russian occupation (1741) to World War II. The list appeared in tabular form in the 1992 MMS Technical Report Shipwrecks of the Alaskan Shelf and Shore. By popular demand, MMS later posted a searchable form of the list on the Web. It has now been updated to the present day, with over 3,500 new shipwreck and stranding events. The database is now usable in GIS. Zooming in on any portion of the Alaska coastline reveals what wrecks occurred in that location and provides links to other information.

Burwell, Michael (Minerals Management Service) – The Story of the *Princess May* Before and After Sentinel Island [UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY – SAT 4:30 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

The *Princess May's* stranding on Sentinel Island in August 1910 makes it possibly the most well-known shipwreck image in America, but the rest of the story makes for a harrowing narrative. The steamer was built in England in 1888 as the *Mei Shih*. She spent most of her time on the Chinese coast, where she survived the Sino-Japanese war as well as an attack by pirates. She began her career in the Alaskan trade as the *Hating* but was soon renamed the *Princess May*, a name she retained for the rest of her career. She spent her final years in the banana trade between New York and Jamaica, and was finally scuttled off Kingston in late 1935.



Chanar Sr., David – My Return to Nelson Island [NELSON ISLAND – TH 3:30 PM – Katmai Room]

During 2007 two trips to Nelson Island brought me back to the place I was born and raised. This trip brought alive things my parents had talked about. I experienced first hand how far they had to travel and the hardships they endured. Being part of the group traveling around the Island meant a great deal to me personally and reminded me of things I had forgotten.

Ciccone, Victoria (Central Washington University) – Teasing out the Tangles: Preliminary Results from Tangle Lakes Museum Collections [CURRENT UA MUSEUM – TH 9:00 AM – Dillingham Room]

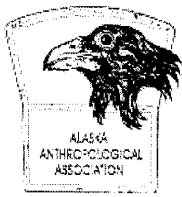
This paper presents the initial results of examination of materials collected over 25 years ago from the Tangle Lakes Archaeological District. The previously unstudied sites are located in a unique geographic position at the cusp of three different river drainages along the southern flank of the Alaska Range in eastern Beringia: The Gulkana, the Delta, and the Maclaren rivers. The intersection of other features in this area makes it especially intriguing: Numerous glacial ridges provide excellent overlooks, there is a known tool stone source in the vicinity, the area has witnessed passage of the Nelchina caribou herd, and recent ice patch archaeology suggests even greater caribou antiquity. This project outlines the material remains and presents new information from unstudied museum collections.

Coffman, Sam (University of Nevada, Reno), and Brian Wygal (Denali National Park and Preserve) – Early Holocene Lithic Reduction from the Bull River and Costello Creek Area of Denali National Park [ALPINE – FR 2:10 PM – Katmai Room]

Recent archaeological survey in the mountains southwest of Broad Pass yielded several prehistoric sites from approximately 3000 feet in elevation. The Bull River 2 and Costello Creek sites produced particularly dense lithic assemblages from buried contexts. Initial lithic analysis of the assemblages suggests raw material procurement and biface reduction was a key emphasis in this area. Charcoal recovered within the cultural horizon from one of these sites returned four AMS dates between 10,310 and 10,490 BP, making this site one of the earliest known south of the range divide and therefore significant to the early colonization of southcentral Alaska.

Comrie, Bernard (Max Planck Institute) – On Arguing for the Genealogical Affiliation of Languages [DENE-YENISEIC – FR 9:20 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

In order to show that two languages are genealogically related, i.e., descend from a common ancestor, it is not sufficient to point to similarities between them. Similarities between languages can be due to several factors, in particular (a) chance, (b) language universals or general tendencies, (c) borrowing, (d) common ancestry. These brief remarks will address the extent to which it is possible to distinguish among these scenarios, with illustrations, emphasizing that the reasonable establishment of genealogical affiliation is a time-consuming process that requires the careful application of rigorous methodology.



Corbett, Debra (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) – *Ula-x, Ulaagamax, and Barabaras* [GENERAL ALEUTIANS – FR 2:30 PM – Dillingham Room]

Traditional interpretations of Aleut prehistory have emphasized continuity through time and homogeneity across the Chain. This paper reviews the literature and recent research on house forms and finds a complex history of variation and change. What do houses tell us about Aleut history and about Aleut social organization?

Crockford, Susan (Pacific Identifications Inc., British Columbia) – *A Unique Assemblage of Prehistoric Birds and Mammals from Adak Island: (ADK-011, House 1)* [CENTRAL ALEUTIANS – FR 11:00 AM – Dillingham Room]

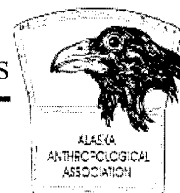
Out of a sample of 1273 bird bones, ancient murrelet is by far the most common species, although geese and eiders are fairly well represented. The mammalian sample is similarly unique: out of 1239 mammal bones, harbor seal and sea otter are equally common, as are northern sea lion (SSL) and northern fur seal. In addition, female SSL remains relatively more common than usual, and newborn SSL are also represented, suggesting a nearby SSL rookery was being exploited. I have also tentatively identified a skull fragment of long-finned pilot whale, a species considered extinct in the North Pacific and previously unknown from this region except for specimens recently recovered from Amaknak Bridge (UNL50).

Crockford, Susan J., and S. Gay Frederick (Pacific Identifications Inc., Canada) – *Comprehensive Archaeozoological Analysis Reveals a Uniquely “Arctic-temperate” Character of the Vertebrate Assemblage from Amaknak Bridge (UNL-050)* [AMAKNAK – SAT 9:40 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

Comprehensive archaeozoological analysis of the vertebrate fauna recovered from Amaknak Bridge site UNL-050 (on Unalaska, dated ca. 3,500 – 2,500 BP), provides strong evidence that during this time, spring sea ice must have extended as far south as Unalaska and remained well into summer, which suggests that ice must have blocked the Bering Strait until early fall and prevented northern fur seals from breeding on the Pribilof Islands. With eight cetacean species and five true seal species identified so far, the total count of 18 species of marine mammals may be the highest count yet for an archaeological site in the eastern North Pacific. Several species of birds represented in the assemblage are today found almost exclusively in arctic habitats.

Crowell, Aron L. (Smithsonian Institution), Joe Liddle (UAS), and Mark Matson – *Hot Spots and Margins: Geographical Discontinuities in Southern Alaskan Coastal Settlement Patterns* [DUMOND – TH 3:30 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

Dumond's pioneering survey work on the Alaska Peninsula revealed a pattern of site concentration in certain bays (e.g. Kukak, Amalik) while other stretches of coastline offered scant evidence of human settlement, a pattern that he later analyzed in terms of resource distributions (1987). Subsequent coastal surveys across the entire Gulf of Alaska indicated equally large variability in settlement density. A new Gulf-wide GIS study, analyzing almost 2000 sites, 17,000 km of shoreline, and 24 key food species, indicates that sites are highly clustered (occurring in only 13% of 6800 shoreline segments) and are highly correlated with resource diversity (more than ten species available), probably because seasonal and decadal variations in marine productivity are buffered in such zones.



Darigo, Nancy (URS Corporation), Owen K. Mason (GeoArch Alaska), and Peter M. Bow-ers (Northern Land Use Research) – Archaeological Potential of Buried Terrestrial Land-forms in the Beaufort Sea: A Review of Existing Geological and Geophysical Data [UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY – SAT 1:50 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

We reviewed existing core analyses, geoarchaeological/geophysical data, and assessed the archaeological potential of submerged and buried terrestrial paleolandforms beneath the Alaskan Beaufort Sea. Geophysical data from OCS lease areas indicate the potential presence of relict landforms beneath the seafloor shoreward of the 20m isobath, where shorefast winter ice tends to protect the seafloor from ice gouging. Six C14 dates from this study were added to a compilation of all known dates (n=32) for the Beaufort Sea shelf, and interpreted in the context of regional data and sea level changes from the Chukchi, Laptev, and Canadian Beaufort Seas.

Davis, Richard (Bryn Mawr College) – Penecontemporaneous Lithic Industries from Amaknak Bridge and Margaret Bay, Unalaska: What do the Differences Mean? [AMAKNAK – SAT 9:00 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

Level 2 at Margaret Bay (UNL-048) and the Amaknak Bridge site (UNL-050) overlap for at least 200 years (3100 – 3300 rcybp). They are separated only by a few hundred meters across Unalaska's Iliuliuk Bay. The lithic industries can be distinguished by a number of typological and technological features. Amaknak Bridge has numerous small, stemmed projectiles with basal grinding, a variety of stemmed knives, adzes, and small, chipped and ground rods. These features are largely absent in Level 2 at Margaret Bay, but Margaret Bay has Arctic Small Tool elements that are not found at Amaknak. It is suggested the differences are primarily autochthonous, but the possibility they derive from non-local cultures is also considered.

Dean, Robert M. (UAA and Chugach National Forest) – Constructing a Data Management System for the Study of Historic Mining [STUDENT SYMPOSIUM – SAT 2:50 PM – Katmai Room]

This paper examines the construction of a data management system for the study of historic mining. First, a review of the requirements and goals of such a system is undertaken, followed by an assessment of system component selection. Second, system architecture and the database schematic are explored. Third, suggested end-user configurations and expected functionality are considered. Finally, examples illustrative of the transformational potential of the functioning management system are presented.

DePew, Alan (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology) – Cultural Resources Management in Alaska: Observations of a Disenfranchised Academic [BENEFITS OF CRM – FR 11:20 AM – Katmai Room]

The process of cultural resources management is changing in Alaska. Disagreement exists on the relative merits of these changes. This paper discusses the changes, provides observations on the disagreement, and relates the disagreement to the long standing relationship between academic research and cultural resources management in Alaska. Concluding remarks address the role the Alaska Anthropological Association and other practitioners can, should and/or may play in the evolution of cultural resource management.



Dixon, E. James (Maxwell Museum, University of New Mexico) – Archeological Potential of the Alexander Archipelago's Continental Shelf [UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY – SAT 2:30 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

Large areas of the continental shelf of Southeast Alaska were ice-free during and near the end of the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) when sea level was 100-120 m lower than today. The Cordillerian Glacier created a forebulge that caused regions of the continental shelf to rise above modern sea level. Maritime adaptations were established prior to 10,000 years ago when the Northwest Coast continental shelf was above modern sea level. Artifacts and other evidence recovered from the continental shelf suggest underwater sites may be located along ancient submerged shorelines and other locales that were inundated by post-Pleistocene sea level rise.

Doolittle, Thomas C. J. (Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge) – Western Science and Traditional Elder Knowledge Meet on Nelson Island [NELSON ISLAND – TH 3:50 PM – Katmai Room]

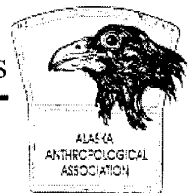
From 16 to 31 July 2007, our team traveled over 300 km by boat around Nelson Island in western Alaska. We documented 56 bird species, including white wagtails and slaty-backed gulls, which are casual breeders in Alaska. We located four sites for cliff-nesting raptors, and five sites for colonially nesting birds. We harvested 11 fish species for sustenance, and three spine stickleback were found in the stomach of northern pike. We live-trapped ten tundra voles at one location, and observed seven other mammal species. The range expansion of beaver and their potential effects on fisheries, shrubification of the tundra, and climatic changes dominated comparative discussions between scientific and traditional perspectives.

Dumond, Don (University of Oregon) – Notes on Okvik . . . Culture? Style? [DUMOND – TH 10:20 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

Okvik “culture” was named by Rainey from 1930s excavations in the Punuk Islands, although Collins had earlier used “Old Bering Sea style I” for similar material from the Hillside site, St. Lawrence Island. After related material appeared on the Chukchi Peninsula, Russian investigators concluded that Old Bering Sea I and Okvik represented two separate peoples, and that the Punuk Island and Hillside sites were mixed. Researchers have invented complex migrations to explain these “mixtures,” but published and unpublished data suggest that both “styles” have appeared together wherever they are known. The two together must represent a single group.

Eagle, Rita (UAA/Arctic Studies Center) – The Women of Verdant Cove: XBS-029, The Early Contact Village Site [STUDENT SYMPOSIUM – SAT 2:10 PM – Katmai Room]

The anonymity of a systems approach may have contributed to the relative invisibility of females in the archaeological record. More post-modern approaches to site interpretation require that the researcher attempt to discover the behavior and lives of individuals who occupied archaeological sites, rather than analyzing the record only in terms of group responses to cultural and environmental forces. This paper focuses on the presence and everyday activities of women at an Alutiiq early contact village site on the outer Kenai coast, utilizing ethnohistorical data and analysis of artifacts and faunal remains.



Easton, Norman Alexander (Yukon College, Whitehorse), and Peter Schnurr (UAA) – New Radiocarbon Dates From the Little John Site – Implications for Terminal Pleistocene Paleoecology [CONTRIBUTED PAPERS – SAT 10:20 AM – Dillingham Room]

Ivory fragments collected from nearby the Little John Site (KdVo-6) in 2007 have been radiocarbon dated to c. 38,000 years BP. In this paper we place this new date within the context of previous and emergent data being generated in the region of the southern Yukon - Alaska borderlands in order to provide a broad perspective on the paleoecology of the Late Quaternary of the area.

Eldridge, Kelly Anne (UAA) – Staying out of Sight: Hunting Blind Sites in Alaska [ALPINE – FR 4:10 PM – Katmai Room]

Recent survey in Denali National Park found a number of hunting blinds along a ridgeline in the north of the Park. Primary construction of these features consists of circular stacked rock structures, one with multiple rooms. The identification of rock hunting blinds in general is difficult due to superficial similarities with bear digs and natural formations; however, rock formations were integral to indigenous hunting strategy in high elevations. Ethnographic evidence of rock cairns used for caribou hunting in Anaktuvuk Pass and the existence of doughnut-shaped rock blinds in the Absaroka Mountains supports archaeological interpretations for the finds made in Denali.

Fast, Phyllis (UAA) – Million Dollar Baby: Mixed Descent and Financial Incentives [MIXED DESCENT AK NATIVE IDENTITY – TH 2:10 PM – Dillingham Room]

American notions of Native American hypodescent are intertwined with federal funding policies, leading to complex attitudes toward mixed descent identification. Decisions about one's Native begin with birth when parents and hospital administrators fill out a birth certificate. This paper examines the evolution of policies regarding how much or little Indian blood counts toward medical and administrative costs. Throughout life, Native people encounter continuous social pressures which simultaneously render them invisible social actors and visible funding agents. Some of the funding goes to the individual, but much of it goes into bureaucratic pockets. What impact do these factors have on social constructions of Native identity?

Fast, Phyllis Ann (UAA), and Karen E. Stickman (Lake Clark National Park) – Athabascan Relations with Waste and Waste Not [RELATIONALITY – TH 8:40 AM – Katmai Room]

Recycling nearly everything from animal parts to fuel oil derives both from ancient constructions of northern Athabascan reality and from contemporary political, economic, and social exigencies. This paper explores the popularity of recycling plastic bags as a factor in on-going development of social indigenous identity. Heightened attention to recycling has its origins in the continuous poverty of subsistence hunting and fishing as well as the on-going poverty imposed on northern Athabascans through contemporary American policies and customs. The combined impetus reinforces key elements of native identity to meet approval of tribal and mainstream bureaucratic fund raising and financial management.



Feldman, Kerry (University of Alaska Anchorage) – Experiences of Ethnic Complexity and Identity among Alaska Natives in an Urbanizing Environment: Lessons Learned from Research Regarding an IRA Tribal Application [MIXED DESCENT AK NATIVE IDENTITY – TH 1:50 PM – Dillingham Room]

Alaska Natives in Seward Alaska have applied for tribal recognition under the Indian Reorganization Act. I was asked to conduct research regarding their social relationships as Natives in Seward from prior to 1936 to present. Most members of the current Qutekcak Native Tribe (originally founded in 1972, renamed in 1993) are of mixed descent from all areas of Alaska. This paper discusses their experiences and raises questions regarding how/why anthropologists may ignore mixed descent reality when describing “Alaska Native culture” in Alaska. Are we prone to essentializing fiction regarding Alaska Natives and what are the consequences for Alaska Natives?

Fienup-Riordan, Ann (Calista Elders Council) – The Nelson Island Natural and Cultural History Project: Introduction [NELSON ISLAND – TH 1:30 PM – Katmai Room]

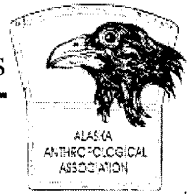
In fall 2006, the National Science Foundation’s BEST program funded the Nelson Island Project through a grant to the Calista Elders Council (CEC). This project is CEC’s first attempt to incorporate additional scientists to carry out a unified study of topics often viewed separately--natural change and cultural history. To date, a defining feature of our conversations has been the integrated way in which information is shared. Nelson Island elders have been reluctant to distinguish between human impacts on the environment and the “natural” effects of climate change. Instead, they continually refer to the role of human action in the world when describing changes they have observed during their lives.

Fitzhugh, William W. (Smithsonian Institution) – The Bering Sea Eskimo Harpoon: Key to Technology, Spirits, and Denizens of the Deep [DUMOND – TH 10:40 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

The Western Eskimo harpoon complex is one of the most distinctive features of Eskimo culture and in many respects is the defining element of that tradition. Although its origins are still obscure, its history for the past 4000 years provides a wealth of information on technology and chronological, spiritual, and symbolic aspects which illuminate systems of belief that are among the most complex of any prehistoric tradition. The harpoon is not only the means for dinner, but is also the key to the spiritual world in which Eskimo culture developed and flourished. Study of harpoon components and iconography has produced many surprises which have provided archaeologists with far more than schemes for chronology and cultural identification.

Fleming, Kim (UAA) – Voices of Mothers [STUDENT SYMPOSIUM – SAT 3:30 PM – Katmai Room]

Much of the medical care received and delivered in the Anchorage area comes from prenatal care and labor and delivery services. In 2004 (the last year for which there are available statistics) Anchorage saw 4,838 live births; in addition to this, there is a burgeoning immigrant population. Increasingly more of these births are occurring amongst women from ethnically and culturally diverse backgrounds. This project discusses interviews with mothers from multiple cultural backgrounds and how they can help us to gain a better understanding of how their



pregnancy and birth experience in Anchorage met their emotional and cultural needs.

Friesen, Max (University of Toronto) – Towards an Understanding of Late Dorset Aggregations: Longhouses and Hearth Rows at the Cadfael Site, Victoria Island [DUMOND – TH 8:20 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

Although Don Dumond's fieldwork is concentrated in Alaska, his elegant archaeological syntheses have been influential across the Arctic. This paper is about one aspect of the eastern Arctic record which Dumond did not dwell on: Late Dorset longhouse aggregations. The Cadfael site is the largest Late Dorset aggregation site currently known. During two field seasons at the site, we mapped four longhouses, 24 hearth rows, and over 350 other features; and excavated portions of many of them. The resulting spatial complexity leads to a number of interpretive challenges. In this paper I will interpret new data on features, faunal samples, and artifacts, in an effort to understand aspects of the "life history" of the site.

Gal, Robert (National Park Service) – Shifting Shores: The Significance and Potential of Beach Ridge Archaeology for an International Beringian Park [CONTRIBUTED PAPERS – SAT 4:50 PM – Dillingham Room]

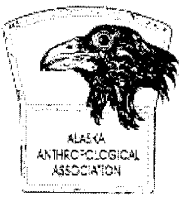
In 1881, Edward W. Nelson made observations on the locations of three ancient villages and one modern village at Cape Vankarem. He interpreted the relative ages of the villages based on landforms and his general observation that "The western Eskimo have [a] . . . custom of building their villages facing the water and parallel with the shore line." He exploited the implications of horizontal stratigraphy for Arctic archaeology, a methodology that is known as "beach ridge archaeology." J. Louis Giddings' investigations around the Kotzebue Basin will be used to illustrate the potential of beach ridge archaeology for multi-disciplinary climatic and ecological research. Beach ridge archaeology should be a unifying principle for the archaeology of the last 4,000 years on both sides of Bering Straits.

Galloway, Richard (UAA) – Kings County Mining Company: High Expectations, Low Results [STUDENT SYMPOSIUM – SAT 2:30 PM – Katmai Room]

The Kings County Mining Company made big plans to find their fortunes in the gold fields of the Klondike. The first setback was the torpedo ship, *Temerario* that held them up in Uruguay. The second set back was arriving in Alaska after Cook Inlet was frozen. The third was heading overland with all their supplies from the Kachemak Bay, up the Fox River in late November. The mode of transportation was wheelbarrows. Kings County Creek bears the name of the final stopping place of the group in Alaska.

Grover, Margan Allyn (Bold Peak Archaeological Services) – Volunteers Needed, No Experience Necessary: Public Participation in Salvage Archaeology [BENEFITS OF CRM – FR 9:40 AM – Katmai Room]

It can be difficult as a professional and trained archaeologist to hand a shovel or trowel to non-archaeologists and let them loose on an archaeological site. In fact, it goes against all we are taught about the scientific nature of our field. More archaeologists are finding that, while challenging, involving the public in excavations is a rewarding and educational experience for all. This paper will explore strategies for bringing communities into the archaeological process.



I'll provide examples of frustrations, learning experiences, and triumphs of community volunteers - as well as my own.

Gualtieri, Lyn (Seattle University), Brenn Sarata (Fugro Engineers B. V.), Mitsuru Okuno (Fukuoka University, Japan), and Dixie West (University of Kansas) – The Effects of Environmental Change on Ancient Aleut Settlement and Migration in the Central Aleutian Islands [CENTRAL ALEUTIANS – FR 8:20 AM – Dillingham Room]

Holocene environmental changes potentially led to alteration of food resources available to ancient Aleuts, forcing them to migrate from the central Aleutians. General climate changes associated with warming and cooling events, tectonic uplift, and volcanic eruption affected the ancient Aleuts. Multiple, thick layers of tephra, a volcanogenic sediment, cover most of the central Aleutian Islands. Tephra may have altered both local fresh and saltwater chemistry such that the Aleuts' nutritional resources were significantly altered. Tectonic uplift altered the types of marine resources of food. At least two Holocene emergence events coupled with climate changes associated with glacial activity may have contributed to a gradual decrease of the ancient Aleut population on the central Aleutian Islands.

Gwynn, Kelly (UAA) – Identifying Identity [MIXED DESCENT ALASKA NATIVE IDENTITY – TH 2:30 PM – Dillingham Room]

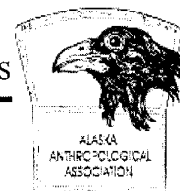
This paper will explore the various mechanisms that contribute to the creation of identity and hybridity of identities, especially in relation to Alaska Natives living in urban areas. Mass migration to urban areas for economic and other reasons has been occurring with greater frequency since World War II. We have multi-ethnic institutions such as the Alaska Native Heritage Center and UAA. At UAA, Native Student Services hosts events including food and traditional entertainment from Alaska's wide range of cultures. This paper will be based primarily on the literature to date and include interviews with facilitators of and participants in multi-ethnic events.

Hanson, Diane K., (UAA) David P. Staley, Debra G. Corbett, and Kimberly Fleming – Upshore Sites on Central Aleutian Islands [GENERAL ALEUTIANS – FR 2:10 PM – Dillingham Room]

Hanson and Staley presented a paper during the 1984 aaa meetings about ADK-127, an up-shore site on Adak Island. ADK-127 has 18 cultural depressions, is 100 feet above sea level, ¼ mile from a shoreline, on a hill overlooking Adak Strait. An organic sediment sample produced a date of 1530 ± 50 BP (O'Leary 2001). Eight additional up-shore sites with cultural depressions were found at elevations between 100 and 400 feet above sea level during an archaeological pedestrian survey of the area in 2007. Samples from two sites produced dates of 190 ± 40 BP and 580 ± 40 BP.

Harritt, Roger (ENRI, UAA) – Toward a Norton Era Site Typology for Eastern Norton Sound [DUMOND – TH 11:00 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

Work carried out in 2006 at the Difchahak site (NOB-00005) produced new information about a major Norton settlement in eastern Norton Sound. A new map shows surface features with their relative sizes, forms, and distributions across the 600m length of the site. A section of check stamped pottery was among the artifacts recovered. Four new AMS dates were obtained from



charcoal from four house floors, showing that the age of the occupation falls squarely in the Norton era, ca. 2,400-1,800 BP. Comparisons with other sites in the vicinity indicate differential site functions existed and raise interesting questions concerning economic and social relations between the large Norton settlements in eastern Norton Sound.

Hays, Justin (Northern Land Use Research), Josh Reuther (NLUR and University of Arizona), Molly Proue (NLUR), and Chris Wooley (Chumis Cultural Resource Services) – Recent Archaeological Investigations in the Middle Kuskokwim Region [CONTRIBUTED PAPERS – SAT 9:00 AM – Dillingham Room]

Compared to the rest of the state, very little archaeological research has been conducted in interior southwest Alaska. We report on archaeological investigations in the Middle Kuskokwim region conducted between 2004 and 2007. In this paper we present preliminary analyses and a regional comparison of new sites with those that have been previously identified. We discuss models for prehistoric land use patterns and subsistence strategies practiced in the region for the last two thousand years.

Holmes, Charles E. (UAA), Barbara A. Crass (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh), and Brant L. Kedrowski (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh) – Swan Point Fauna: Analytical Approaches to Visible and Circumstantial Evidence [POSTER – SAT 10:20 – 11:30 in Book Room: Birch/Willow Room]

Physical evidence for Swan Point animal species is rare, frequently consisting of unidentifiable calcined or degraded fragments. Dentition (horse, mammoth) and bones (goose, ptarmigan) are present at ca. 14,000 cal BP. Fish vertebrae and fragmented bones (birds, elk, bison) are associated with ca. 12,000 cal BP hearths containing abundant gastroliths. Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry was used to analyze concentrations of saturated Fatty Acid Methyl Esters (FAMES) from burnt residues in ca. 14,000 cal BP hearths. The resultant FAME patterns are consistent with burning bones of large ruminants (e.g., bison, elk) as well as monogastric herbivores (e.g., rodents, hare, horse, mammoth).

Houlette, Chris (UA Museum of the North) – Reconstructing Kukulik: Continued Efforts, Further Realizations, and New Insights [CURRENT UA MUSEUM – TH 9:40 AM – Dillingham Room]

Funded by the Saving Americas Treasures program, museum staff has continued work on the re-housing and re-organization of the collections from the 1934 and 1935 Department of the Interior – Alaska College Expeditions (DOI-ACE) to St. Lawrence Island. With this process more than 50% completed, the potential of the collections for research purposes is seen in a new light. So too however, are the persistent complications. This paper will discuss some of these issues as well as some future possibilities for these collections.

Hunt, William J., Jr. (National Park Service) – “Just a Pile of Rocks”: A cursory Inventory of Alpine Cairns in Southeast Chichagof and Northeast Baranof Islands, Tongass National Forest, Southeast Alaska [CONTRIBUTED PAPERS – SAT 2:10 PM – Dillingham Room]

In late August 2007, a unique multi-agency collaboration led to a brief archeological reconnaissance on mountains at Chichagof and Baranof Islands. The National Park Service and the Forest



Service provided the field team, and the Coast Guard provided transportation to and from the field areas. Sitka Tribe of Alaska members provided background information and advice. Project goals were to identify and record basic information for any rock cairns encountered and, if possible, collect data to help make cultural and temporal associations. Over the course of a few hours at two locations, the team recorded 22 rock cairns of various sizes. Evidence for cultural, temporal, seasonal, and functional associations is discussed.

Hunt, William J., Jr. (National Park Service) – “Singin’ In the Rain”: An Archeological Inventory of Sitka National Historical Park, Alaska

[CONTRIBUTED PAPERS – SAT 2:30 PM – Dillingham Room]

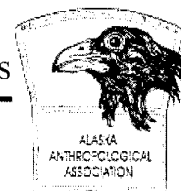
Alaska’s oldest national park, Sitka National Historical Park, is located on Pacific face of Baranof Island in the Alaskan panhandle. Park interpretation in this mountainous temperate rain-forest focuses on Northwest Coast Native American culture and the 1804 battle which allowed the Russians to establish its colonial capital, Novo-Arkhangel’sk (New Archangel), on Baranof Island. In 2005, park managers invited the NPS Midwest Archeological Center to direct a four-year parkwide archeological inventory. This paper discusses project goals, methods, and results to date.

Ives, John W. (University of Alberta) – Three Collaborative Contexts in Which Dene-Yeniseic Connections Can be Assessed [DENE-YENISEIC – FR 1:50 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

There are three fruitful areas in which the interests of anthropologists, archaeologists, geneticists, and linguists could intersect in exploring the prospective relationship between Dene and Yeniseic. The reconstruction of kin terminologies has allowed diagnostic indications concerning ancient Athapaskan social structure and economic organization. Prototypical terms for key technological thresholds (e.g., the adoption of bow and arrow or ceramic technologies) can be equally invaluable. Finally, mortuary complexes and aDNA analyses may already have revealed the early Holocene archaeological identity of Yeniseic ancestors in the Cis-Baikal region (through incidence of mtDNA haplogroup F, also common among today’s Ket and Shor populations).

Jackinsky-Horrell, Nadia M. (Smithsonian Institution), and Stephen Loring (Smithsonian Institution) – Iconography on Wooden Bowls and Spoons from Nunivak Island, Alaska at the Smithsonian Institution [SAT 10:20-11:30 – Book Room: Birch/Willow Room]

This poster highlights Nadia Jackinsky-Horrell and Stephen Loring’s research on Cup’ik/Yup’ik iconography at the Smithsonian Institution including information about the history of collecting and research on Nunivak Island, a brief description about the variety of painted designs found on Cup’ik wooden objects, and the authors’ research questions. Along with photographs of some of the wooden bowls from the Smithsonian’s National Museum of Natural History collections, this poster includes a historical photograph of Smithsonian collector Henry Collins and children from Nash Harbor.



Jangala, John W. (Bureau of Land Management) – Caribou Fences, Storage Pits and Campsites: Late Prehistoric Use of Uplands in the Alphabet Hills, Copper River Basin, Alaska [ALPINE – FR 3:50 PM – Katmai Room]

During archaeological inventories along the West Fork of the Gulkana River, the BLM documented two late prehistoric archaeological sites that are arguably associated with a nearby ethnographically reported caribou fence. An eroding campsite near an upland lake yielded two hearths dated between 685 and 920 years BP as well as stone and copper artifacts. A second site contained cache pits on a nearby bluff overlooking the river. This pair of sites in the river's uplands near a reported caribou fence suggests a long term pattern of late season hunting and meat storage in an area remote from known Ahtna villages.

Jeannotte, Richard (Kansas State University), Kirsten Nicolaysen (Whitman College, WA), Taylor Johnson (Whitman College), and Dixie West (Kansas University) – Characterization of Organic Molecules Associated with Stones in an Archaeological Context: Adak Island, Alaska [CENTRAL ALEUTIANS – FR 10:40 AM – Dillingham Room]

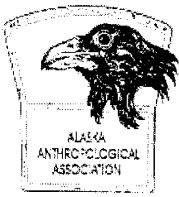
The Kansas Lipidomics Research Center seeks to identify the origins of organic molecules associated with “griddlestones” recovered from Adak Island. The “griddlestones” consist of hornblende andesite that cleaves into flat fragments. They have a dark, often greasy, matrix that contains organic residues in different stages of decomposition; thus the residue may reflect the diet of indigenous islanders. Lipids are biomarkers in archaeological research and can allow us to trace changes in prehistoric diets and the Holocene environment. Environmental perturbations and taphonomic degradation may compromise the integrity of archaeological samples, hundreds to thousands of years old; nevertheless, using lipid biomarker analysis, it is possible to recover chemical signatures from degraded archaeological samples.

Jensen, Anne (UIC Science) – Adaptive Reuse Iñupiaq Style: Incorporation of Euro-American Material Culture in Iñupiaq Life [CONTRIBUTED PAPERS-SAT 11:00 AM– Dillingham Room]

Even before contact, items of Euro-American material culture made their way into the inventory of materiel on the North Slope. The pace accelerated after contact, but the impact on Iñupiaq culture was not as profound as some might expect. This paper gives several examples where such items have been recovered archaeologically, including a house built from materiel recovered from shipwrecks, which was the subject of extensive testing by the Maritime Archaeological Project at Pingusuruk (Pt. Franklin). The Nuvuk Archaeological Project has excavated portions of a well-preserved activity area from the period of initial Iñupiat adoption of Yankee whaling technology. Shipwreck materiel is still collected to make weapons today.

Jensen, Anne (UIC Science) – The Nuvuk Archaeological Project: Learning About and From the Past in the North [POSTER– SAT 10:20-11:30 – Book Room: Birch/Willow Room]

This poster describes an ongoing project which involves Northern students in archaeological and ethnographic research, and also presents information to a broader non-Northern audience. This project has been ongoing since 2005, and builds on previous experience with training high school



and college students in Arctic fieldwork and laboratory archaeology. This season we added components to accommodate visiting students from Hawaii and students from the Rural Alaskan Honors Institute (RAHI) program, as well as students from the local junior college, some of whom were non-traditional students.

Jew, Nicholas (University of Oregon) – The Efficacy of Geochemical Analysis for Potential Sourcing of Basalt Artifacts on Amchitka Island [GENERAL ALEUTIANS – FR 4:10 PM – Dillingham Room]

This paper contains two main topics: evaluation of the efficacy of geochemical techniques for the identification of lithic raw materials used to make stone tools in the Aleutian Islands, and using the data set acquired from principal components analysis to generate hypotheses pertaining to exchange and interaction on Amchitka Island. Using x-ray fluorescence, I compared elemental concentration of basalt artifacts between six archaeological sites on Amchitka. The basalt artifacts were chemically matched with specimens containing similar elemental properties to determine if they may have derived from the same geologic sources. The generation of hypotheses was directed towards identifying potential basalt source locations on Amchitka and archaeological sites which may be appropriate candidates for future investigations of exchange and interaction.

John, Mark (Calista Elders Council) – Urgency of Documenting Traditional Knowledge in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta [NELSON ISLAND – TH 1:50 PM – Katmai Room]

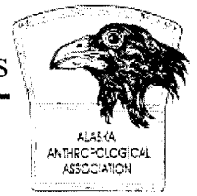
Elders that are 65 years and older are really the only ones left that could talk about life as it was in the more rural parts of Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. Today they are dying off at a fast rate and they are taking with them very valuable knowledge. Elders 65 years and older are the ones that experienced semi-nomadic subsistence lifestyle that existed in the region before the schools started to be built. Back then, elders were still the primary teachers of “Yupik Way of Being” and those that are 65 years and older are the ones that hold that knowledge.

Kaplan, Lawrence (UAF) – Linguistic Aspects of King Island Ethnobiology [ETHNOBIOLOGY – TH 10:40 AM – Katmai Room]

A NSF-funded project is currently in its final year of working with the King Island Inupiat to document and describe aspects of traditional life, before the community moved from King Island to the Alaska mainland in the 1950's and 1960's. As a linguist, I work with project staff on Inupiaq language terms relating to the flora and fauna and place names of King Island. The island is home to bird colonies, with dozens of species, as well as to diverse plant life. Places are tied in with plants and birds, since a toponym may describe subsistence activities or species associated with a particular location.

Kay, Marvin (University of Arkansas-Fayetteville) – Clam Lagoon Archaeology and Technology [CENTRAL ALEUTIANS – FR 10:20 AM – Dillingham Room]

Although exotic lithics occur in an archaeological context on Adak Island, the predominant pattern was procurement of local stone for ground and chipped stone tool production over several thousand years. Seal oil lamps recovered from Adak Island were fashioned from relatively soft igneous rock of large size and spheroidal shape. These stones plus harder



materials used for chipped stone production were deliberately selected apparently from shoreline beach deposits across the lagoon. Distinctive production chains exist for ground and chipped ulus. Microscopic use-wear analysis indicates a wide array of chipped stone tool functions, long use-lives, and recycling. This patterning suggests conservation and possible difficulty of access to even clearly local stone resources.

King, Robert E. (Bureau of Land Management) – Seeing Alaska through Old Postcards [CONTRIBUTED PAPERS – SAT 4:10 PM – Dillingham Room]

Picture postcards of Alaska were first marketed in late 1897 as the Klondike Gold Rush was beginning. They soon became very popular and by the early 1900s were sold and collected as part of a national fad. Early tourists bought Alaskan postcards to send to family and friends all over the world. For recipients, these “pictorial ambassadors” helped shape their impressions of this far northern land. So what were they seeing? How was Alaska portrayed and “marketed” by postcards of the 1890s through the mid-20th century? The author recently wrote a book on the subject and shares some of his observations while showing many of these sometimes surprising “postcard gems” from Alaska’s past.

Knecht, Richard (UAF) – Bone and Ground Stone Artifacts from the Amaknak Bridge Site, Unalaska [AMAKNAK – SAT 9:20 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

Bone preservation in early prehistoric sites in the Aleutian Islands is rarely encountered; however, excavations at the Amaknak Bridge site (UNL-050) have yielded a large collection of bone artifacts and faunal material dating from about 3000 rcybp. Bone artifacts associated with sea mammal hunting and fishing were produced in a great variety of styles and sizes at this time. Bone and ivory artwork from the site are among the earliest known examples from the Bering Sea area. The ground stone assemblage includes a wide variety of labrets and other ornaments. The collection reflects cultural adaptations to environmental changes then underway in the Eastern Aleutians.

Knecht, Richard (UAF), and Richard Davis (Bryn Mawr College) – Research History and Context of the Amaknak Bridge Site [AMAKNAK – SAT 8:40 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

The Amaknak Bridge site is an early prehistoric occupation on Unalaska Island that was first recorded during a WWII era survey by Alvin Cahn. Larger-scale excavations were undertaken by the Museum of the Aleutians in 2000 and in 2003, when a data recovery project uncovered the remains of 12 stone-walled houses and recovered more than 11,000 artifacts, along with faunal collections. The site was occupied as colder climatic conditions of the Neoglacial gripped the Aleutian Islands. The archaeological record reflects a wide range of cultural responses to these changes. This paper summarizes results of the 2000 and 2003 field seasons and discusses the significance of this research to our understanding of Alaskan prehistory.

Koike, Hiroko (Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan), and Dixie West (University of Kansas) – Some Archeozoological Perspectives Using Isotope and DNA Analyses [CENTRAL ALEUTIANS – FR 11:40 AM – Dillingham Room]

Adak Island is an ideal location to understand human adaptations to cold environments. Enor-



mous amounts of archeozoological remains preserved in middens enable us to estimate prehistoric exploitation activities. Molluscan shells show that growth rates of modern cockle shells found on beaches are smaller than growth rates of shells recovered from the archaeological site Adak-011. Stable isotope analysis of archaeological bone representing Steller sea lions and sea otters can provide valuable information on trophic level and abundance of the prehistoric arctic marine ecosystem. DNA analysis is conducted using QIAGEN QIAamp DNA stool minikits. DNA analysis can help us predict phylogenetic population histories through deep time.

Koskey, Michael (UAF) – Indigenous Placenames as Ethnobiological and Ethnohistorical Data [ETHNOBIOLOGY – TH 11:00 AM – Katmai Room]

Indigenous place-names have been identified as a significant source of ethnohistorical information throughout Alaska. They provide information concerning the change in resource frequency in a region, where indigenous place-names refer to prior ecological conditions. By inquiring about the meaning of place-names, and comparing the current ecological situation at a site, inferences can be made concerning environmental change. Place-names are also categorized employing a semantic classification technique used in previous studies of Gwich'in place-names as a means of indicating historic use sites. Particular attention is paid to those related to human activity, and analysis concentrates on sites related specifically to fishing.

Krasinski, Kathryn E. (University of Nevada, Reno) – Holocene Use of Pleistocene-age Bison Bones in Central Alaska [ALPINE – FR 2:50 PM – Katmai Room]

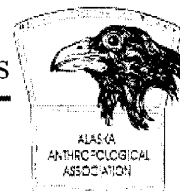
In the early 1940s, road improvement of the Denali National Park and Preserve road exposed two incomplete crania of extinct Pleistocene bison. One specimen was painted with numerous red dots and a patch of uniform color, while the other has only a single red dot. Because the pigment was placed on highly weathered bone surfaces and across the edges of breaks, the painting event followed the death of the bison after a considerable passage of time. The painting event may be as recent as the 20th century. Possible interpretations include sympathetic magic, entoptic phenomena, or decoration for an esthetic purpose.

Kunibe, Elizabeth (UAS) – The Trade Perspective: Unfolding Gender Roles in Early Tlingit Trade Relations [CONTRIBUTED PAPERS – SAT 2:50 PM – Dillingham Room]

Many early ethnographers generalized gender roles in early Tlingit Society. Oral histories and research reveal that Tlingit women had a larger place in trade than some of the recorded history shows. This research focuses on women's roles in trading to meet the cultural needs of the Coastal Tlingit and Interior Athabascan societies. It focuses on the life of Elizabeth David and her role as a Tlingit woman trader. We examine the trade relationship, the products traded, and the routes taken in her travels.

Kunibe, Elizabeth (UAS), and Daniel Monteith (UAS) – Land Use Map of Tlingit Food Systems: Gardening and Growing Non-indigenous Vegetable Root Plants [POSTER – SAT 10:20-11:30 – Book Room: Birch/Willow Room]

This poster will focus on the Tlingit People in the Juneau area and surrounding islands and their early food systems that included growing non-indigenous plants introduced through Northwest Coast trade and European contact prior to and after 1765. The extent of these agricultural and



garden sites used by the Tlingit People will be shown. Included will be charts showing the most recent results of genetic studies comparing these introduced plants with possible South American points of origin. These are the research of the USDA, Agricultural Research Service geneticists in cooperation with the poster authors. It will also explore some horticultural and agricultural developments and methods of Tlingit gardening.

Lammer, Theresa (University of Kansas), and James Beach (University of Kansas)
– Specify for Archaeology: Database Design for Archaeological Collection Management
[CENTRAL ALEUTIANS – FR 12:00 noon – Dillingham Room]

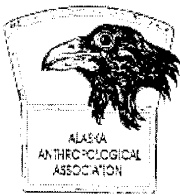
Local, state, and federal investments in archaeological and anthropological research have resulted in thousands of Arctic collections and millions of samples now housed in museums. Lacking integrated digital documentation, these collections are vastly underutilized. Digital capture and dissemination of these data can provide cultural, climatic, and ecosystem information on a temporal scale for researchers in the social, natural, and geophysical sciences. The University of Kansas Biodiversity Institute is adapting biodiversity collections management software to manage archaeological collections. The project is yielding a database schema that diagrams relationships among archaeological components including features, locations, projects, and artifacts. The schema will ultimately lead to software, free of charge, which archaeologists and curators can use to share information on Arctic collections.

Lane, Donna (Donna Lane Associates), and Rob Meinhardt (Bureau of Indian Affairs Archeology) – The Legacy of Pile Bay
[BENEFITS OF CRM – FR 10:20 AM – Katmai Room]

To fulfill the agency's obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, BIA Regional Archeology contracted Donna Lane Associates to assist in determining the eligibility of a historic house at Pile Bay, Alaska. Ms. Lane made this recommendation while recapturing life at Pile Bay during the mid-twentieth century: she will share her experience and the history that was unraveled. BIA Regional Archeology has made the story of Pile Bay available in an educational pamphlet entitled "The Legacy of Pile Bay." This is the second of two educational pamphlets produced by BIA Regional Archaeology for the purpose of sharing some of Alaska's unique and often obscured history.

Leeper, Karlene (611 Civil Engineer Squadron, US Air Force) – Distant Early Warning Radar Oral History Project [BENEFITS OF CRM – FR 10:40 AM – Katmai Room]

The US Air Force has projects to demolish obsolete radar sites throughout the State of Alaska. Some of these sites are eligible for the National Register because of their importance to Cold War history. One project being carried out to mitigate effects of the demolitions is an oral history project from the point of view of North Slope Alaska residents who observed, participated in and were otherwise affected by the construction and operation of Cold War military infrastructure in their rural communities.



Leer, Jeff (Alaska Native Language Center) – The Phonology of Tlina-Dene (Athabaskan-Eyak-Tlingit) [DENE-YENISEIC – FR 10:40 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

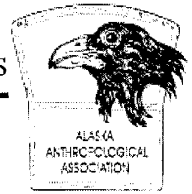
Here I present formal proof of the Tlina-Dene hypothesis, namely that Athabaskan, Eyak, and Tlingit together belong to an ancient language family roughly comparable in time depth with Indo-European. We have long been aware of similarities between these languages. One is the set of “classificatory verbs” consisting of an intransitive stative theme meaning that an object of a particular shape or type “is lying” there (and its causative “is keeping O” there) together with a transitive motion theme referring to handling such an object. Another is the characteristic verb template with essentially the same order of elements in Athabaskan, Eyak, and Tlingit. And above all, the hallmark of Tlina-Dene is the tripartite portmanteau prefix known as the classifier. What has been lacking until now is the proof of regular sound correspondences, which will be presented in this paper. Among the most significant findings are a TID palatal *ky-series which merged with the sibilant *ts-series in Athabaskan-Eyak but with the velar *k-series in Tlingit, except for onset *ky, which became Tlingit sh, e.g. TID ~*--kyiñ’ “head” > PA *--tsi’, E tsiN’- (IE-), Tl -shá “head.” This series contrasts with the TD velar *k-series, which remain velars in Tlingit and Eyak, and are fronted to palatals in PA. In Eyak and especially Athabaskan, we see how a classifier may become incorporated into the onset of the stem syllable, e.g. Pre-PA *O-ł-a: y > PA *O-la:/le: “to handle multiple objects.” This also happened in the prehistory of Tlingit. Compare: PA *O-u:-D-ni: > Koy O-u-D-ni/ni’, ɬik yudni alongside Toklat-Bearpaw O-u-di/di’, ɬitsh yudi “thinks it is a dog” and Chip O-u-di/dí, 7ayudi “thinks so of O”. Pre-Tlingit *O-u-D-niy > *O-u-diy > Tlingit O-u-dzhi~, yé’ 7u`wadzhí: “thinks so of O,” ke`dl-X 7u`wadzhí: “thinks it is a dog.” This phonological history of Tlina-Dene lays the foundation for comparing Tlina-Dene with other languages and language families.

Lovick, Olga (Alaska Native Language Center) – Songbirds and Birdsongs in Upper Tanana Athabaskan [ETHNOBIOLOGY – TH 11:20 AM – Katmai Room]

Typologically, many birds are named for their call (Adams and Cawardine, 1992). This is true especially with respect to songbirds that are typically characterized by their call. In Upper Tanana Athabaskan, however, many songbirds also have a “musical phrase” in the language; for example, the yellow warbler sings its own name (*k’eladihtthoo*) with a special melody that is reminiscent of its song, and which is translated -- somewhat opaquely -- with “I’m yellower than you.” We explore the relationships between birds and their songs.

Maschner, Herbert (Idaho State University) – Evaluating Dumond’s Ideas on Anangula, Ocean Bay, and the Ethnogenesis of North Pacific Society [DUMOND – TH 2:10 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

Dumond argued early in his career that there were interesting and probably relevant similarities between archaeological complexes of the upper Alaska Peninsula/Kodiak and those of the western Alaska Peninsula and Eastern Aleutian Islands. Beyond his comments about Anangula, Dumond speculated that Ocean Bay would eventually be found as a regional manifestation of early maritime life across the north Pacific based on limited data from Umnak Island (Sandy Beach Bay), and prior to the more recent excavations around Dutch Harbor and on Sanak Island that have shown him to be absolutely correct. The implications of these arguments now allow a radical reformulation of the geographic history of the Aleut.



Mason, Owen K. (Geoarch Alaska) – The Place of *Qimiarzuq* (Jabbertown) in Prehistory: An Early Thule Village Connected with Kotzebue Sound

[DUMOND – TH 11:20 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

Jabbertown (Qimiarzuq), 7 km east of Pt. Hope, has an important place in arctic prehistory, discovered in 1939 during investigations on Inuit origins by Larsen and Rainey. Jabbertown was unfortunately overshadowed by the “enigmatic, mysterious” Ipiutak cemetery. The author’s re-evaluation of the site and its collections was enabled by a 2005 site visit and a visit to the Danish National Museum in 2006. Innovative multi-room architecture at Jabbertown has parallels across the Chukchi Sea, from Paipelghak to Cape Espenberg. Natchuk harpoon heads and distinctive diagonal motifs on browbands establish cultural links southward to Deering and Cape Krusenstern.

Mason, Rachel (National Park Service) – Past Connections among the Lost Villages of Unalaska Island: Biorka, Chernofski, Kashega, and Makushin

[GENERAL ALEUTIANS – FR 3:50 PM – Dillingham Room]

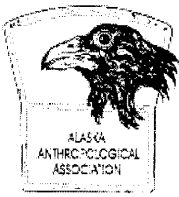
During the Russian colonial area, several small villages around the coast of Unalaska Island served as auxiliary settlements to the administrative center of Unalaska. The villages were inter-dependent, each specializing in economic resources and activities. Chernofski was abandoned in 1928; Biorka, Kashega, and Makushin were never successfully resettled after their residents were removed for internment during World War II. Based mainly on oral histories collected by Raymond Hudson, this paper examines the economic, political, and religious relationships, as well as those shaped by kinship and marriage, among the Lost Villages and Unalaska during the late 19th and early 20th century.

McAtee, June (Calista Corporation) – Traditional Use of Pigments and Mineral Materials from Nelson Island [NELSON ISLAND – TH 2:50 PM – Katmai Room]

Nelson Island has long been known as a rich source of several mineral pigments and other mineral materials, which were used by the inhabitants of the island and nearby areas, not only for ornamentation, but more importantly to preserve and protect organic materials from decomposition. The geological history of the island created conditions favoring formation of clays proximal to coal seams, in fault gouges, and associated with buried paleosols, and of bog deposits of vivianite and hydrous red ochre. This paper discusses the paleoenvironment of these deposits and the traditional uses of the clays, iron phosphates, iron hydroxides, and fossil resins found on Nelson Island.

McClenahan, Patricia (Pacific North West Resources Consultants) – The Role of Archaeological Predictive Modeling in Cultural Resources Management of Archaeological Resources [BENEFITS OF CRM – FR 11:00 AM – Katmai Room]

Cultural properties in the prehistoric or historic archaeological record may not be easily identified. Developers often ignore their potential existence at proposed construction sites. The archaeological record requires its own strategy for identification, preservation, sampling and mitigation. In compliance activities, Section 106 NHPA provides us an opportunity to sample an archaeological universe. Where we sample is controlled by requirements for planned construction and development. An interesting development in archaeology not much utilized in Alaska is predictive modeling as an integral component of planning and project implementation. How can



predictive modeling be used in CRM to benefit, not harm, archaeological resources?

McGhee, Robert (Canadian Museum of Civilization) – Exodus, Migration or Venture? Thule Population Size in Arctic Canada [DUMOND – TH 1:30 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

This paper explores the nature of the “Thule migration” from Alaska to Arctic Canada and Greenland, and of the subsequent Classic Thule occupation of the region. Current evidence suggests that this occupation was from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. Although a modified Thule way of life continued in Greenland, Baffin Island, Labrador, and around the coasts of Hudson Bay, Central Arctic and High Arctic regions seem to have been largely abandoned before the end of the fifteenth century. An attempt is made to estimate Thule population size, based on population dynamics and winter house counts. The results suggest that the Thule population was significantly smaller than the numbers generally associated with the initial “migration” and subsequent occupation.

McLain, Allison Young – An Assessment of WWII Impacts on Amchitka Archeological Sites [GENERAL ALEUTIANS – FR 1:50 PM – Dillingham Room]

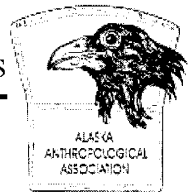
The military development and occupation of Amchitka Island during World War II impacted most of the archaeological sites on the island. This paper will examine the specific impacts and levels of damage to the archaeological sites as well as provide information on the WWII antiquities trade as sanctioned by the War Department. It will include photographs of the Amchitka Antiquities Fair and objects that made their way into museum collections and some that remain in private hands.

McMahan, J. David (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology) – Underwater Archaeology and Maritime Heritage in the State of Alaska: An Update [UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY – SAT 4:50 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

Our state lags behind other coastal states in developing a dedicated program for managing cultural sites on our submerged lands. New and inexpensive remote sensing, navigation, and diving technologies have removed many of the obstacles that previously prevented site discovery and exploration. This has resulted in a drastic increase in incidents involving the disturbance of protected, submerged, cultural resources. The protection of submerged resource sites is achieved largely through implementation of several sections of the Alaska Historic Preservation Act. In recent years, the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology has begun to build partnerships with federal agencies and academic institutions to generate baseline data needed to identify, manage, and interpret its rich maritime heritage.

McMahan, J. David (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology), Timothy L. Dilliplane (Massachusetts Maritime Academy), Artur V. Kharinskiy (Irkutsk State Technical University), and Vladimir V. Tikhonov (Taltsy Museum of Architecture and Ethnography) – Russian Colonial Archaeology and Cultural Exchange in Alaska and Siberia: An Overview of Recent Collaborations [CONTRIBUTED PAPERS – SAT 9:20 AM – Dillingham Room]

As Russians ventured eastward from Siberia into the North Pacific and what is now Alaska in search of furs, their interactions with native peoples resulted in profound cross-cultural contact.



The archaeological record of 18th-19th century Russian America, intertwined with elements of indigenous culture, complements and enriches the oral and written record. Recent collaborations between Russian and US scholars on the study of Russian America have resulted in important multi-disciplinary investigations and cultural exchange. New technologies are also demonstrating potential for better understanding colonial Russian America, and may help scholars in their quest for defining features of Russian colonial sites on the two continents.

McNeley, James K (Diné College), and Alexandra Kim Maloney (UAA) – A Comparison of a Pair of Ket and Diné (Navajo) Myth Motifs [DENE-YENISEIC – FR 2:30 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

In 2002, we studied similarities between Ket and A-E-T cultures based on the Dene-Yeniseic hypothesis. This paper focuses on Ket-Diné (Navajo) parallel myth motifs in which “Dragon Fly” in Ket and “Big Fly” in Navajo assist other beings in traveling to a deity in the sky. We present these data and the results of our review of other cultures for further examples of these motifs.

Meitl, Sarah J. (UAF) – Denbigh Flint Complex at Onion Portage: What Can Stone Tools Tell Us? [CURRENT UA MUSEUM – TH 8:20 AM – Dillingham Room]

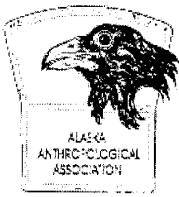
The Denbigh Flint Complex (Denbigh) has been known for over fifty years, yet there is still much we do not understand. The majority of Denbigh material remains are lithic scatters and hearths representing a passing occupation of a location. However, the Denbigh occupation at Onion Portage contains dozens of features and thousands of artifacts. These remains present a unique opportunity to examine how Denbigh people lived and if or how their behavior changed through time. Selected artifact assemblages are compared between features and evaluated in terms of current theories concerning behavior patterns of Denbigh culture.

Miraglia, Rita A. (Bureau of Indian Affairs ANCSA Office), and A. Patrick Kearney (Department of the Interior, Aviation Management) – The Trap of the Known Place Name: A Cautionary Tale [CONTRIBUTED PAPERS – SAT 3:50 PM – Dillingham Room]

The authors unravel the tangled history of the place name Point Steele on Hinchinbrook Island in Prince William Sound. The tools used include aerial observations of the local geography and the action of erosion and deposition, oral history, historic documents and historic maps, and aerial photography.

Mishler, Craig – Writing the Folktale: The Blind Man and the Loon [CONTRIBUTED PAPERS – SAT 4:30 PM – Dillingham Room]

The ancient tale of the Blind Man and the Loon has traveled across the arctic, reaching dozens of storytellers in many languages, from the Inuit and Dene to peoples of the Northwest Coast. Of interest are the many ways it has been recorded in print and on film. While basic elements of the tale have migrated through geographic space, its morphology has been shaped by certain linguistic and literary conceptions of how it should be represented. Using Danish archival sources, I look at the evolution and semiotics of the tale since it was first recorded in Greenland in the 1820s.



Mitchell, Roy (UAA) – Shifting Ethnicities and Shifting Languages Among Alaska Native Peoples in the 19th Century [MIXED DESCENT AK NATIVE IDENTITY – TH 2:50 PM – Dillingham Room]

Individuals of mixed ancestry (i.e., of more than one Alaska Native or Siberian Native group) in the 19th century appear to have made informed decisions about which ethnic group or society to ally with. This at times led to wholesale shift of ethnicity and language for entire Native societies in Alaska and Chukotka. I will examine instances of language-and-ethnic shift from Athabascan to Tlingit, Eyak to Tlingit, Athabascan to Yup'ik, Athabascan to Inupiaq, and Siberian Yupik to Chukchi and discuss them in terms of differential power. I will also explore implications for our notions of ethnicity among Alaska Native peoples.

Monteith, Daniel (UAS) – Neoglacial Research and Oral Histories in Glacier Bay: A Convergence of Science and Traditional Ecological Knowledge [UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY – SAT 2:50 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

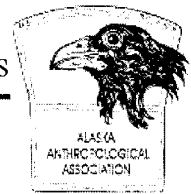
Recent geoarchaeological research in Glacier Bay, Alaska has yielded new radiocarbon dates that enhance our understanding of the area's neoglacial history. Tlingit oral histories and place names compliment the geological data and offer valuable insights about the ancient landscape of the Bay. Moreover, the oral narratives provide important diachronic information about human responses to one of the most dynamic landscapes in Southeast Alaska. This research focuses on how human and ecological changes reflect both resilience and vulnerability.

Morrison, David (Canadian Museum of Civilization) – Three Sites: A Review of Thule Archaeology on the Southern Coast of Amundsen Gulf [DUMOND – TH 11:40 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

The southern coast of Amundsen Gulf is a historically unoccupied region in the western Canadian Arctic through which, for reasons of simple geography, the Thule migration must have passed on its way to the eastern Arctic beginning about 800 years ago. This paper examines data from three Thule period sites – Tiktalik, Pearce Point, and Morris – in an attempt to better understand and characterize the Thule occupation of this strategic region.

Nichols, Johanna (University of California Berkeley) – Proof of Dene-Yeniseian Relatedness [DENE-YENISEIC – FR 11:20 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

I discuss three issues in the proof of genealogical relatedness in linguistics, showing how they are and are not problematic for Dene-Yeniseian: (1) the number of putative cognates needed relative to the available word stocks and the length and semantic precision of those cognates; (2) the different diagnostic values of different morphological types; and (3) linguistic geography, in particular the status of both Na-Dene and Yeniseian as typological outliers in their respective continents. The Dene-Yeniseian case can provide linguists with a model of how to proceed in long-range comparison.



**Nicolaysen, Kirsten (Whitman College), Taylor Johnson (Whitman College),
Dixie West (Kansas University), Virginia Hatfield (Texas Tech University), and Elizabeth
Wilmerding (Vassar College) – Provenance of Obsidian Fragments Recovered from Adak
Island, Central Aleutian Islands: Evidence for Long-Distance Transport of Raw Lithic Ma-
terial [CENTRAL ALEUTIANS – FR 9:40 AM – Dillingham Room]**

Excavation has recovered small obsidian flakes from two locations on Adak Island, yet obsidian does not outcrop on the island. The only known Aleutian obsidian source is on Akutan Island, ~ 800 km away. Elemental analysis revealed abundances of 38 elements from four obsidian flakes, a dacitic fragment, and five samples from the Akutan obsidian exposure. Principle Components Analysis indicates the compositions of all four Adak obsidian flakes are the same, though they were from two sites and from different occupation layers. The closest potential source for the dacitic fragment is a lava flow from Atka Island, located ~160 km from Adak. These results indicate that Unangan peoples transported lithic materials large distances through trade, direct transport, or raiding.

**Okuno, Mitsuru (Fukuoka University, Japan), Lyn Gualtieri (Seattle University),
Keiji Wada (Hokkaido University of Education, Japan), Masayuki Torii (Kumamoto
Gakuen University, Japan), Brenn Sarata (Fugro Engineers B.V.), and Toshio Nakamura
(Nagoya University, Japan) – Tephrochronology of Adak Island in the Central Aleutian
Islands of Alaska [CENTRAL ALEUTIANS – FR 8:40 AM – Dillingham Room]**

Tephrochronology is a useful, independent dating technique for archaeological sites in Adak Island covered by Holocene series of soil-tephras. Since 2005, we have conducted a tephrostratigraphic study on the island to establish a chronological framework. In the dispersal maps for three tephtras, these have similar tendencies to increase in value to the north but not to Moffet and Adagdak volcanoes. The Intermediate tephra has thickest and the largest diameter of lithic fragments at the northeastern part of the island. This evidence suggests that the source for this tephra is a submerged island nearby. We also performed AMS radiocarbon dating indicating eruption ages of the Intermediate and Sandwich ashes.

**O'Rourke, Dennis H. (University of Utah), Elizabeth E. Marchani (University of Utah), and
Justin Tackney (University of Utah) – mtDNA Diversity in Prehistoric Inhabitants of the
Alaska Peninsula [DUMOND – TH 2:30 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]**

We have begun to survey ancient mitochondrial (mt) DNA variation along the Alaska Peninsula, focusing on samples recovered archaeologically from the Hot Springs Site near Port Moller and a number of sites in the Brooks River/Naknek Lake region. For those yielding adequate amounts of nucleic acids, mitochondrial hypervariable sequences were determined. Substantial inter-individual sequence variation was detected. Results to date indicate that the observed haplogroup frequencies from the peninsula samples are not significantly different from those observed in the larger Aleut series. Work is continuing on these samples to increase the ancient DNA sample size from each site, as well as to confirm initial sequencing results with individual sample replications.



Planas, Dawn (UA Museum) – Archaeological Baleen: Its Structure, Deterioration, and Conservation [CURRENT UA MUSEUM – TH 9:20 AM – Dillingham Room]

The University of Alaska Museum of the North curates the collections from Otto Geist and Froelich Rainey's excavations on St. Lawrence Island in 1934-1935. These collections contain a significant number of baleen artifacts, which show varying degrees of deterioration both on an aesthetic and structural level. The unique physical and chemical properties of baleen make any conservation approach problematic. Research was carried out to examine the structural composition of baleen and its agents of deterioration, previous conservation methods employed, and possible preservation treatments of baleen in archaeological collections.

Plattet, Patrick (University of Neuchatel, Switzerland) – Big Water and the Fallen Seal: Koryak Perceptions of Shifting Environments [RELATIONALITY – TH 8:20 AM – Katmai Room]

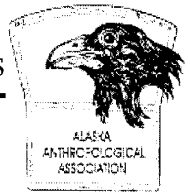
In Northwestern Kamchatka, fall hunting for seals on the shores of the Okhotsk Sea takes place in a highly transformative landscape due to extreme diurnal tides. At daily intervals, "Big Water" turns everything upside down: rivers and lakes are submerged by the sea; terra firma becomes navigable zone, secured positions on the land yield ground to dangerous aquatic traps. In this constantly shifting environment, hunters' relations to the land are versatile. They reveal a thick topography whose constituents are shaped through oral traditions, kinship ties and genealogies, communal rituals and personal experience. Drawing upon recent ethnographic material, this paper aims at outlining Koryak ways of interacting with (in) a "moving world."

Potter, Ben A. (UAF), Peter M. Bowers (Northern Land Use Research), Joshua D. Reuther (NLUR and University of Arizona), and Carol Gelvin-Reymiller (UAF and NLUR) – Little Delta Dune Site: A Late Pleistocene Multi-component Site in Central Alaska [DUMOND – TH 9:40 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

Recent investigations along the Tanana River, Central Alaska, yielded 8 buried sites within a Pleistocene dune field, one with > 5m of stratified sediments. Little Delta Dune Site (XBD-298) revealed hearths, lithic artifacts, and associated avian and mammalian fauna from 4 contextually secure, deeply buried components, dating from ~13,300 cal BP to ~10,000 cal BP. Stratigraphic integrity, site formation and disturbance are assessed, and landscape evolution is described as are implications for regional prehistory and human land use patterns. A long-term multi-disciplinary research project is being developed for the area.

Proue, Molly (Northern Land Use Research), and Justin Hays (NLUR) – Investigation of Prehistoric Indigenous Pottery Technology on Kodiak Island [CONTRIBUTED PAPERS – SAT 8:20 AM – Dillingham Room]

Indigenous pottery has largely been found in archaeological sites on the south end of Kodiak Island, leading researchers to suggest that its use and manufacture was restricted to a few families from that region. The absence of pottery in archaeological sites on the north end of the island has been the sole criterion for maintaining this assumption; however, few if any rigorous analyses have been conducted to validate or reject this idea. This form of technology is one of the least studied and therefore least known of Kodiak's prehistoric industries. This paper tests whether pottery sherds were made locally or were possibly an exotic trade item.



Reanier, Richard E. (Reanier & Associates) – The Umiat Triangle: The U. S. Navy’s Activities at Umiat, Alaska [CONTRIBUTED PAPERS – SAT 10:40 AM – Dillingham Room]

Umiat on the Colville River, important in Iñupiaq mythology, also has a 65-year history of WWII and Cold War era facilities that largely has escaped the attention of archaeologists. In 1943 the Navy began a ten-year search for oil in Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, and the first deep well was drilled at Umiat in 1945. Drilling continued under civilian contractors until 1953 when Congress terminated funding. The Navy’s presence supported numerous ancillary research programs, including ones related to LORAN and nuclear detection, and was the catalyst for the Arctic Research Laboratory that supported northern research well into the 1970s.

Reardon, Alice (Calista Elders Council) – Working with Nelson Island Elders [NELSON ISLAND – TH 2:10 PM – Katmai Room]

The Nelson Island Project transcribes and translates recorded materials from the circum-navigation of Nelson Island and topic-specific gatherings for the Calista Elders Council, and includes interviewing elders and facilitating discussion in efforts to gather traditional knowledge about the island. At Umkumiut Camp, I assisted in the documentation of customary sites and seasonal camps. Elders involved in the project have contributed knowledge concerning their relationship with the land and waters surrounding Nelson Island, the traditional lifestyle they observed in the old village sites, place names and stories associated with them, animals and plants they depend on, changes in the environment, among other things.

Reinhardt, Gregory A. (University of Indianapolis) – White Indians: The Commonplace Counterfeiting of Native Americans [CONTRIBUTED PAPERS – SAT 3:30 PM – Dillingham Room]

This paper visually samples the world of America’s “Indian wannabes,” those who lack Native ancestry or even familiarity with indigenous cultures, yet dress and attempt to act like Native American. Most--but not all--of them are Caucasians. Sometimes these posers play “Indian” individually, while others do so in groups. The look-at-me-I’m-an-Indian game has garbed ordinary people and celebrities alike in costumes ranging from slipshod and salacious to stridently serious. Group examples of “Indians” include the Improved Order or Red Men, Campfire Girls, Boys Scouts’ Order of the Arrow, and “Black Indians” of New Orleans. What does it take to become American Indian? Evidently, a few feathers, some beads, or a touch of buckskin will suffice.

Roe, Chris (UAA) – Landscape as Artifact: Military Land Use at Fort Glenn, Umnak Island, during World War II [GENERAL ALEUTIANS – FR 2:50 PM – Dillingham Room]

This paper analyzes a military map, dated 1944, of Fort Glenn (Cape Air Field) on Umnak Island. Fort Glenn was an active U. S. Army Air Force base from 1941-1945. The map analysis includes an explanation of the map symbols depicted on the map and an analysis of the spatial placement and distribution of the various military features such as buildings, roads, airfields, and so forth. As an introduction to the analysis, this paper also briefly discusses the stratified society of the Army with regard to commissioned and enlisted personnel, the functional components or branches of the Army, and pertinent aspects of the Army command structure during World War II.



Rogers, Jason S. (Cultural Resource Consultants) – Architectural Features at the Amaknak Bridge Site [AMAKNAK – SAT 10:40 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

During excavations conducted at the Amaknak Bridge site, Unalaska, between 1977 and 2007, a number of stone-lined semi-subterranean structures were unearthed. Many of these houses were fragmentary, having eroded or been truncated by later construction, but several were complete (or nearly so). Most contained complex hearth features consisting of fireplaces, vents, and sub-floor channels. The architecture exhibited at Amaknak Bridge represents the peak of this building technology, which has so far been seen at only three sites in the Aleutians. This paper will provide a detailed look at structures encountered during the 2006-2007 excavations, and discuss topics such as construction methods, hearth complex functionality, and sequence and chronology.

Rogers, Jason S. (Alaska Maritima) – The *Eliza Anderson*: A Gold Rush Shipwreck in Dutch Harbor [UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY – SAT 4:10 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

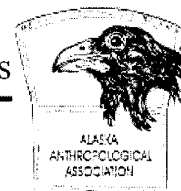
The *Eliza Anderson* was a side-wheel steamship built in 1858 in Portland, Oregon. After an illustrious 30-year career on Puget Sound she was finally laid up in a Duwamish bone yard. Following the discovery of gold on the Klondike, the decrepit hulk was hastily refitted for a journey to Alaska. She barely survived a series of storms and mishaps, and was finally abandoned in Dutch Harbor, where she went to pieces. The submerged wreck site was found and identified in November, 2005.

Saleeby, Becky (National Park Service) – Ancient Footprints in a New Land: Dumond's Views on the Peopling of America [DUMOND – TH 9:20 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

For 40 years, Don Dumond has contributed his thoughts about the peopling of the New World to a number of scholarly publications. Over the decades, prevailing views regarding the chronology, migration routes, and material culture of these earliest Americans have been modified as a result of new site data and improved radiocarbon dating methods. This paper examines Dumond's role in marshalling a broad range of anthropological evidence in an attempt to better understand the earliest Alaskans and their role in colonizing a continent.

Saltonstall, Patrick G., and Amy F. Steffian (Alutiiq Museum) – Siderooms and Storage Pits: An 850-year-old House from Kodiak Island [DUMOND – TH 4:10 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

The development of multi-roomed houses is one of the most archaeologically visible events in the prehistory of south central Alaska. About 1000 BP, foragers began building dwellings with siderooms, creating sheltered space for large groups of people and accumulations of goods. Although multi-roomed houses are a conspicuous part of the late prehistoric record, there has been little structural data with which to evaluate their development. Where and when did these houses appear, and how did this change occur? The excavation of an 850-year-old, multi-roomed house from southern Kodiak reveals that these structures reflect the expansion of Late Kachemak houses.



Savinetsky, Arkady B. (Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences), Zhanna A. Antipushina, Bulat F. Khassanov, Nina K. Kiseleva, Olga A. Krylovich, and Andrei M. Pereladov – Reconstruction of the Ecosystem History of Adak Island (Aleutian Islands) During the Holocene [CENTRAL ALEUTIANS – FR 9:00 AM – Dillingham Room]

As part of the Central Aleutians Archaeological and Paleobiological Project, the Russian Group of Historical Ecology identified biological samples from two archaeological sites: ADK-171 and ADK-009; and from a peat deposit located at Heaven Lake on Adak Island. Invertebrate and mammal remains and fish bones have been identified from these sites. Diatom analysis of samples from Heaven Lake was performed. Radiocarbon analysis in the Russian Lab permitted the synchronization of samples collected from deposits of different genesis. The identification of remains from the archaeological sites has allowed us to determine the dynamics of composition, abundance, and main factors affecting populations of mammals, fish, and invertebrates in the Clam Lagoon vicinity.

Scheidt, Kristin (UAA) – Caribou Demographic of the Hungry Fox Site, Northern Alaska [CONTRIBUTED PAPERS – SAT 9:40 AM – Dillingham Room]

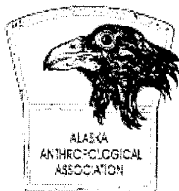
Hungry Fox (49-KIR-289) is a late prehistoric Inupiaq site. Located along the Killik River within the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, the site consists of a large faunal assemblage. This collection possesses a diverse range in species but, like most fauna-rich assemblages from the region, is dominated by caribou remains. Using osteometric data collected on the caribou as well as tooth eruption and wear patterns, an age-sex profile of the caribou was created. The demographic of the caribou hunt provides an understanding into the nature of the site, and the people once occupying it.

Shannon, Kerrie-Ann (UAF) – “Maybe We’ll Get Tangled”: Asserting Autonomy, Demonstrating Competence and Teaching the Anthropologist [RELATIONALITY – TH 9:00 AM – Katmai Room]

Hunting and gathering, or procurement more generally, cannot be separated from the social environment. In this paper I will explore my own enskilment in learning how to fish with an Inuit family in the Canadian Arctic. By conceiving of knowledge as skill, we can focus on a different way of learning rather than a different kind of knowledge. In this paper I will explore the learning of a skill not as a process of transmission but of “guided rediscovery.” In the ethnographic example I will illustrate how a child can simultaneously assert his autonomy and set up the framework for the anthropologist to learn the skills in both fishing and proper social relations.

Shirar, Scott (UAF, National Park Service) – Subsistence and Seasonality at a Late Prehistoric House Pit in Northwest Alaska [CURRENT UA MUSEUM – TH 8:40 AM – Dillingham Room]

This paper examines a house from a late prehistoric village site (XBM-131) located near the confluence of Maiyumerak Creek and the Noatak River in the Noatak National Preserve. In 2006, a substantial amount of artifacts and faunal remains were excavated from this approximately 500-year-old house. Faunal remains and artifacts associated with the living floor of this house were identified and analyzed. This analysis explores how subsistence resource use is reflected in each of these two assemblages, and examines the relationship between these two classes of data. Seasonal occupation is determined through an evaluation of selected faunal remains.



Shutt, Lauren (UAA) – Roll Along: The Impact of the Army Community in Anchorage [STUDENT SYMPOSIUM – SAT 3:50 PM – Katmai Room]

With the recent return of Fort Richardson's 4th Brigade Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division, the impact of soldiers and their families in the Anchorage area has become more visible. Using participant observation, key informant interviews, and self-administered questionnaires, this paper documents that impact, with specific focus given to the perspective of Army spouses. One finding is that spouses see Anchorage as remarkably supportive, due to the significant population of retired military and the parallels between "Alaskan" activities and military culture. Research also demonstrated that community involvement was vital in their successful adjustment to life in Alaska.

Simeone, Bill (ADF&G) – Upper Ahtna Salmon Fishing Sites and Salmon Diversity in the Copper River: A Convergence of Local and Scientific Knowledge? [ETHNOBIOLOGY – TH 11:40 AM – Katmai Room]

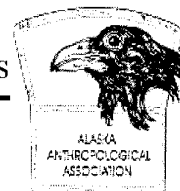
James Kari collected place names of Upper Ahtna salmon fishing sites. There are at least 20 different named salmon fishing streams collected by Kari, and these names either refer to some aspect of habitat or some morphological characteristics of the salmon that spawn in that stream. In sum, the Ahtna names seem to reflect the diversity of salmon in Upper Copper River. Recent genetic research, as well as research in the evolution of salmon, indicate that salmon are in a sense a reflection of their spawning and rearing habitat. This paper explores the possible convergence of Ahtna observations with scientific observations about salmon diversity.

Slobodina, Natalia (UA Museum and National Park Service), John Cook, Josh Reuther (Northern Land Use Research), Jeff Speakman (Smithsonian Institution), and Jeff Rasic (National Park Service) – New Data from Old Collections: Alaskan Archaeological Obsidian Database [CURRENT UA MUSEUM – TH 8:00 AM – Dillingham Room]

This fall, University of Alaska Museum collaborated with the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service in a long-term Alaskan obsidian provenance study. Prior to this research, scientists working with obsidian sourced stone tools from approximately 200 sites in Alaska and seven sites in the Yukon Territory. The recent efforts added around 150 sites to this list. A large portion of the artifacts included in this study are from UAM collections obtained in 1940s to the present. New and/or unknown sources were identified in various collections. One significant contribution this project makes is incorporation of the results from all previous and current obsidian studies into one database which will be made available to archaeologists for research purposes.

Stone, Daniel E. (Native Village of Eklutna) – Taking the Trail Home: Settlement Patterns of the K'enaht'ana Dena'ina...And Forgotten Knowledge [CONTRIBUTED PAPERS – SAT 5:10 PM – Dillingham Room]

Under a NPS grant, the Native Village of Eklutna conducted archaeological surveys around the Upper Cook Inlet in 2007. The premise was that if a landscape has a Dena'ina name, the Dena'ina were there and used that land. Investigations were then made to seek out evidence of cultural resources at these places along with other areas of high interest. Surveys resulted in recovering 56 new AHRS sites; these include four prehistoric sites with stone artifacts, and nine villages. Four of the villages were previously unknown in oral or ethnographic records, and



three of them reflect a settlement strategy never before dreamed of. Forgotten knowledge has now been recovered.

Street, Steven R. (Association of Village Council Presidents) – A Cross-cultural Experience of Place [NELSON ISLAND – TH 2:30 PM – Katmai Room]

Preparation for the Calista Elders Council Nelson Island Natural and Cultural History Project began during 2006. Matt O'Leary from the BIA ANCSA Office and I compiled existing place name information in GIS and produced working paper maps to use during community meetings prior to the field trip in July 2007. Cultural and geographical locations were verified, corrected, and augmented both during community meetings and field visits in 2007. I had visited most of these historic places during the mid-1980's, felt I had a good understanding of what we would discover at these sites, but what I learned was very different from what I expected.

Takahashi, Ken (University of Tokyo, Japan) – Harpoon Head Reprocessing in Okhotsk Culture [CONTRIBUTED PAPERS – SAT 1:50 PM – Dillingham Room]

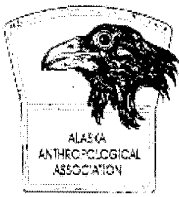
Okhotsk Culture, known as a sea mammal hunting culture, extended over south Sakhalin, the northeast coast of Hokkaido, and the Kuril Islands from ca. AD 5C to AD 12C. The Okhotsk people used various types and sizes of toggling and barbed harpoon heads. In this presentation, I will discuss the reprocessing of the toggling harpoon head Group A, the prevailing open socket type with a line groove. The study of the processing traces and harpoon size distribution indicates that some of the small-sized Group A harpoon heads were produced as a result of reprocessing.

Tarpent, Marie-Lucie (Mount Saint Vincent University, Nova Scotia) – More Linguistic Resemblances Across the Pacific: Penutian, Uto-Aztecan and Austronesian [IDENE-YENISEIC – FR 2:50 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

Languages of the Penutian group (such as Tsimshianic and other languages along the North Pacific Coast) share strong similarities not only with the Uto-Aztecan group, but also with some of the Austronesian groups, especially in the Philippines and Indonesia. Manifold resemblances of both structure and vocabulary (including lexical-phonological correspondences) tend to support the validity of one of Johanna Nichols's areal divisions encompassing areas of both the Asian and American shores of the Pacific. These findings can make a contribution to the debate about pre-Columbian coastal expansions from Asia, as well as to language classification on both sides of the Pacific Rim.

Thomas, Michael (UAA) – Analysis of Fish Remains from Little Kiska, Aleutian Islands, Alaska [GENERAL ALEUTIANS - FR 3:30 PM – Dillingham Room]

Fish remains were analyzed from Tingmiukpuk (KIR-273) on the island of Little Kiska, a small island in the Rat Island group in the far western Aleutians. The purpose is to reconstruct a portion of the pre-contact diet. The physical size of the fish determined through osteometric analysis of selected skull bones is compared to Trevor Orchard's analysis of fish from Attu Island. Based on preliminary investigations, *Gadidae* (cod), *Scorpaenidae* (rock fish), and *Cottidae* (sculpins) constituted most of the fish consumed.



Thornton, Thomas F. (Portland State University) – Relation and Revelation in Tlingit Landscape Perception [RELATIONALITY – TH 9:20 AM – Katmai Room]

The role of culture and the senses in the experience and perception of landscape has been a topic of concern among anthropologists of the northern hunter-gatherers since Hallowell's classic studies of Ojibwa ethno-metaphysics and the "behaviorial environment." Recently, debates about the nature of environmental perception have been renewed by Ingold's critique of "cultural constructivist" descendants of Hallowell and a range of studies emphasizing perspective and sensory participation in the phenomenology of perception. This paper addresses the debate in light the author's experiences with Tlingit perceptions and interpretations of two extraordinary events.

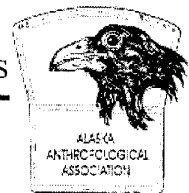
Torres, Felix (Suisy-sur-Seine, France) – A Tree from the Earth to the Sky, the "Father's House" of Nikolski (Aleutians, Alaska): How the Umnak Aleuts became Christians [GENERAL ALEUTIANS – FR 4:30 PM – Dillingham Room]

This article proposes a solution to the enigma of the "Father's House" (or "Monument House") of Nikolski, a small wooden cabin next to the village church. An account suggested the Monument House covers the remnants of a cross placed on the site of the first baptism in the Aleutians in 1759. We analyse the different meanings of the "Father's House" in Aleut/Unangan mythology, ethnography, history, and religion. In fact, two different sites existed, merged in popular Aleut memory. This specific place summarizes and perpetuates the most decisive event in contemporary Aleut history: their conversion to Christianity and the way in which the Unangan have adapted the Christian message.

Vajda, Edward J. (Western Washington University) – The Siberian Origin of Na-Dene Languages [DENE-YENISEIC – FR 9:40 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

The Na-Dene family (Tlingit, Eyak, Athabaskan) was presumably the latest New World stock to become established in North America before the Eskimo-Aleut languages. The comparative method can be used to demonstrate that these languages have a distant relative in North Asia – the Ket language isolate. Ket is the sole survivor of the once widespread Yeniseic family, which includes Ket plus several extinct languages--Yugh, Kott, Assan, Arin, Pumpokol -- formerly spoken from Mongolia and Kazakhstan throughout western Siberia (attested by early explorers and via substrate river names). All known Yeniseic languages seem to be related at a time depth of about 2,500 years. The large number of cognates between them permits the reconstruction of much basic vocabulary, suggesting a proto-language spoken by mobile bands of hunter-gatherer-fishers in the boreal forests of northern Inner Asia.

This first part of this presentation introduces several intractable problems in reconstructing proto-Yeniseic phonology that cannot adequately be solved using family-internal evidence alone. Yet Ket is generally regarded as a language isolate, a situation that precludes outside comparisons with other families. The second part of the presentation describes regular sound correspondences based on several dozen cognates in basic vocabulary between Yeniseic and Athabaskan-Eyak-Tlingit (Na-Dene) suggesting a genetic link between these families. The Yeniseic-internal phonological problems presented earlier are then revisited, with the Na-Dene comparative evidence yielding precise solutions to all of the problems. The talk concludes by suggesting that this sort of "usefulness" of the purported evidence is a natural concomitant to



regular sound-correspondences and provides strong confirmation of genetic relatedness between language groups.

VanderHoek, Richard (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology) – Cultural Implications of 4th Millennium BP Eruptions on the Central Alaska Peninsula

[CENTRAL ALEUTIANS – TH 2:50 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

Dumond, Workman, and others have wrestled for decades with the possible cultural effects of catastrophic volcanic eruptions on human populations in the Arctic. Recent biological and ethnographic studies of volcanic effects from Mount St. Helens, Kamchatka, and New Zealand, coupled with historic Katmai accounts, suggest that the fourth millennium BP Veniaminof and Aniakchak pyroclastic flows and the Aniakchak tephra fall provided zones of very low productivity on both the Alaska Peninsula and in Western Alaska. These volcanic effects extirpated human populations and caused large uninhabited regions, separating populations that we have come to know as the Yupik and Unangan peoples.

VanderHoek, Richard (Alaska Office of History and Archeology), and Randolph M. Tedor (Alaska Office of History and Archeology) – Lithic Sources, Antler Points and Historic Trails: OHA 2007 Fieldwork on the Denali Highway, AK

[ALPINE – FR 3:30 PM – Katmai Room]

OHA 2007 field activities included joint survey operations with both BLM cultural resources personnel and DNR Lands personnel. Survey was conducted in the Tangle Lakes –Delta River corridor and resulted in the discovery of six new sites on state land and a new bedrock lithic source. Operations in the Glacier Gap basin uncovered a new site with exotic lithics, a possible segment of the historic Paxson Trail, and recovered several cores from bogs in the basin. Continuing alpine survey recovered an antler arrow point from an ice patch that in 2004 yielded lithic points and a 1000-year-old arrow shaft fragment.

Vinson, Dale (National Park Service) – What's Left for Archeologist to Do at Brooks Camp, Katmai National Park and Preserve? [DUMOND – TH 4:30 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

Research at Brooks River from 1960 to 1970 produced a cultural chronology that provides the framework for interpreting prehistory of the Alaska Peninsula. Integration of the cultural sequence with the sequence of tephra emplacements at Brooks Camp and the surrounding region expedite correlations of disparate sites. Excavations at the Brooks River Cutbank site demonstrate the development of complex communities and could provide information about population growth and relationships with the Koniag. In addition, widespread sampling could encounter information about relationships with Yupik people to the west and the appearance of Russians in Bristol Bay. Additional components could be added to the Brooks River archeological record by sampling deeper sediments in areas far removed from Brooks River or Naknek Lake.



West, Dixie (Natural History Museum and Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas)

– A Note on Bone Tools from ADK-011: Adak Island, Alaska

[CENTRAL ALEUTIANS – FR 11:20 AM – Dillingham Room]

Bone tools from the 2006 excavations at ADK-011 represent fish hooks, needles, awls, wedges, and a variety of types commonly found in Aleutian assemblages. Excellent organic preservation permits analysis of bone debitage from the site. Numerous slivers and chunks of mammal and bird bone debitage suggest that bone working was a common, and messy, practice. Debitage was distributed within a house interior and its associated midden. Modified, but unfinished, sea lion ribs suggest that kayak construction (?) occurred. Analysis is ongoing, but distribution of bone debitage may provide information on site formation processes at this well-preserved village site.

West, Dixie (University of Kansas), Lyn Gaultieri (Seattle University, WA), and

Christine Lefèvre (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, France) – Introduction and Overview of the Central Aleutians Project

[CENTRAL ALEUTIANS – FR 8:00 AM – Dillingham Room]

With current (2004 - 2008) NSF funding, Dixie West, Lyn Gaultieri and Christine Lefèvre are conducting research in the Andreanof Island group of the Aleutian Islands. This international and interdisciplinary project is addressing connections between natural and human systems during the Holocene, beginning with the archaeology, paleobiology, and paleoenvironment of Adak Island. The research team involves French and Canadian zooarchaeologists, Russian scientists specializing in historical ecology, Japanese scientists specializing in tephrochronology and marine mammal stable isotopes/DNA, as well as North American specialists in archaeology, geomorphology, and microbiology.

Wilmerding, Elizabeth G. (Vassar College), and Virginia L. Hatfield (Texas Tech University) – The Zeto Point (ADK-011) Lithic Assemblage from the 2006 CAAPP Expedition

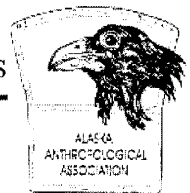
[CENTRAL ALEUTIANS – FR 9:20 AM – Dillingham Room]

Analyses of the lithic materials recovered from the 2006 Central Aleutians Archaeological and Paleobiological Project excavations at ADK-011, the Zeto Point Village site, by Liz Wilmerding and Virginia Hatfield, are ongoing. Preliminary results indicate there were three main periods of occupation in this area of the site, dating between 285-340 BP, around 600 BP, and between 2390-2420 BP. The lithic materials from these occupations reflect bifacial and expedient flake technology, as well as ground stone technology. In all periods, people primarily relied on local materials, andesite/basalt and chert, although recovery of a few flakes and one biface made from obsidian indicate that non-local lithic materials were utilized.

Wilson, Aaron K. (Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve) – The Imaigenik Site: Irving's Arctic Small Tool Prior to Punyik

[ALPINE – FR 2:30 PM – Katmai Room]

William Irving defined the Arctic Small Tool tradition in 1964 based largely on the Punyik Point site in the Brooks Range. Fourteen years prior he excavated at Imaigenik, a site that produced a typical ASTt lithic assemblage, as well as faunal remains and a hearth. The site is likely to have been influential in Irving's conceptualization of the ASTt, but because the term had not yet been coined and little was ever published on the site, Imaigenik is rarely referenced. A reanalysis of



the Imaigenik data stands to secure Imaigenik's place as an archaeologically and historically significant ASTt site.

Wisniewski, Josh (UAF) – Empathizing With Animals: A View Toward Iñupiaq Hunting as Knowing [RELATIONALITY – TH 9:40 AM – Katmai Room]

Through iterative relations with bearded seals (*ugzruit*) and other seal forms encountered during spring and fall seal hunting, Kigiqtaamiut hunters cultivate a highly individuated pragmatic-experiential understanding of *ugzruit* as powerful sentient life forms. An empathetic understanding of *ugzruit* (and other sentient forms) is actualized through hunters' ability to relate and consequently respond to an animal's experience of a hunter. Concomitantly, empathy for animal-others develops as the hunter-self interacts directly with *ugzruit* as sentient beings. This paper engages an Iñupiaq hunting way of knowing of and being. It explores local ontological, epistemological constructs as simultaneous elements conversely shaping and shaped by the other, rendering personal experience a foundational component of local environmental knowledge construction.

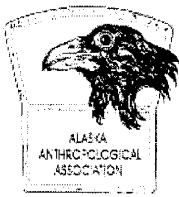
Wooley, Chris B. (Chumis Cultural Resource Services) – Stomping Alaskan Prehistory: How Unalaska Island Livestock Obliterate the Past

[AMAKNAK – SAT 11:00 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

Currently, federal money and programs are focused on rat eradication efforts in an effort to rehabilitate certain Aleutian island ecosystems. Yet the ecological impacts and irreversible cultural resource damages that livestock cause (primarily cattle and horses, but also sheep) are largely ignored. Without herd management, livestock have had free rein on Unalaska Island and are wreaking havoc. Various considered a source of natural beef by some consumers and as "trespass grazers" by bureaucrats, livestock are indiscriminately destroying large chunks of prehistory. This paper describes what is arguably the worst preventable damage to Alaska's cultural resources.

Wooley, Chris (Chumis Cultural Resource Services), Josh Reuther (Northern Land Use Research and University of Arizona), Justin Hays (NLUR), Molly Proue (NLUR), and Burr Neely (NLUR) – Middle Kuskokwim Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment Overview [CONTRIBUTED PAPERS – SAT 8:40 AM – Dillingham Room]

This presentation describes recent cultural resource inventory and assessment in a relatively poorly-known area of the state. Cultural resources on the Middle Kuskokwim River span the ages and include a range of archaeological and historic site types. Prior observations by Oswalt, Van Stone, Osgood, Hrdlička, and others enabled us to gain a general sense of what to expect in the area, but as is typical of more systematic surveys of large areas, a broader picture emerged along with lots of questions. The area contains historic mining-related cultural resources, prehistoric travel corridors with use areas, and one very significant prehistoric site.



Workman, William (UAA), and Karen Wood Workman – Periphery to Core: The Significance of Dumond's Alaska Peninsula Work in the Interpretation of Southern Alaskan Prehistory [DUMOND – TH 4:50 PM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

The persistent labor of Dumond and his students over four decades on the Bering Sea and Pacific sides of the Alaska Peninsula has generated two long cultural sequences. These have proven essential in addressing broader regional problems such as diffusion and movement of peoples between these domains, the origins of the Norton culture and the ethnogenesis of the Native inhabitants. Dumond's work highlights the potential of well-dated small sites in reconstructing cultural history, and highlights broader theoretical problems such as the articulation of the linguistic and archaeological records and the unity and diversity of the Esk-Aleutian world over much of Holocene time.

Wygal, Brian (Denali National Park and Preserve) – Results of the 2007 Archeological Survey of Denali National Park and Preserve [ALPINE – FR 1:50 PM – Katmai Room]

Denali National Park and Preserve has initiated a four-year (2006-2009) archeological survey and management plan in accordance with the NPS Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program. The 2007 survey focused attention on three areas of the Park including the mountainous region west of Cantwell and select areas on either side of the Teklanika River north of the Stampede Trail. The 2007 research strategy was designed to increase understanding of high elevation (>3000 feet) sites and reports on the variety of prehistoric and historic sites discovered thus far. These sites range from lithic workshops to historic trap lines.

Yarborough, Michael (Cultural Resource Consultants) – Salvage Recovery at the Amaknak Bridge Site [AMAKNAK – SAT 10:20 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

During 2006 and 2007, a team of archaeologists from Cultural Resource Consultants LLC conducted a "salvage recovery" at the Amaknak Bridge Site near Unalaska. This paper presents an overview of this phase of archaeological work at the site and a summary of preliminary results from this extensive exploration of a small, but intensively occupied, ancient Unangan village.

Yesner, David R. (UAA) – Early Beringian Archaeology in North American and Northeast Asian Contexts [DUMOND – TH 8:40 AM – King Salmon/Iliamna Room]

Over 25 years ago, Dumond published one of the earliest treatments of the linkage between the peopling of Alaska and the peopling of the Americas. It underscored the problems of relating early Alaskan assemblages to those of the continental US, including microlithic, bifacial, and fluted point industries. Dumond's own important microblade assemblages from the Alaska Peninsula, dating to the earliest Holocene, have now taken on increased importance as part of the story of the colonization of forested and coastal regions of southern Alaska that parallels a similar story in Northeast Asia.

