

Archaeology

Curriculum Leader: Maribeth Murray, Associate Professor in Anthropology at UAF

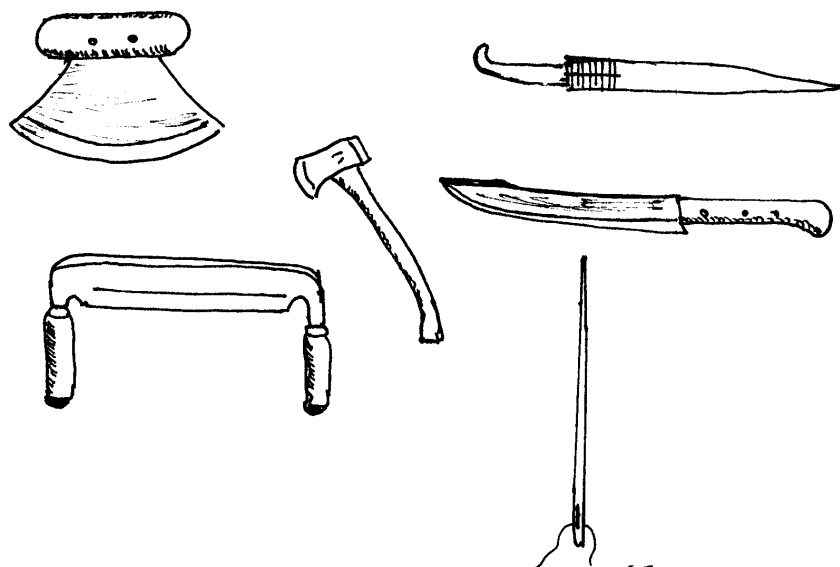
Notes by: Chellie Skoog

Participants: Ellen Simpson, Nick Pavloff, Diane McRae, Danielle Deere, Ben Ramoth, Beth Napoleon & Kenan Napoleon

Photos by: QNT Staff

Clipart by: The Alaska Native Knowledge Network (ankn.uaf.edu/Publications/clipart/)

Date: July 21, 2009



Subject:

- Archaeology

Duration:

- 2 hour class

Description:

This 2-hour class focuses on answering some questions that tribal members had regarding, who can dig, how permissions are obtained, rules surrounding a dig, who can keep artifacts and how to volunteer for a dig. The instructor also shared a brief look into the work she's done in various regions of the state.

Goals:

1. To increase the participants knowledge of finding artifacts and general archaeology
2. To discuss Native traditions with regard to digging up artifacts and how those artifacts are used to better understand the past

3. For participants to gain some knowledge with regard to Archaeology and to openly discuss the pros and cons to the process.

Objectives:

Participants will be able to:

1. Identify the importance and usefulness of the information gained through artifacts
2. Learn about resources for obtaining additional information
3. Share the information with others

Materials:

- PPT presentation from Maribeth Murray
- Other Resources listed below

Procedure:

Since archaeology covers a wide range of topics and as a group we did not participate in a dig, this document is to serve more as a resource link to information regarding archaeology / anthropology. See resource list and links below.

IMPORTANT: It is always important to remember that tribal lands and artifacts are sacred. Some believe that to disturb these locations and items is evil and will bring bad luck. Participation in these activities should always be done with respect and as a quest to learn and all activity should be preceded by a blessing of the event by the Native community. Not all individuals will be open to this work. Be respectful of all beliefs and ideas.

Tips:**Assessment and/or Next Steps:**

Interest in participating in additional courses/conferences regarding Archaeology
Participate in an actual dig of a historical place
Learning about the artifacts found and how they were used
Would love to have this information and the artifacts on the website for reference

Special Comments:

Enjoyed the presenter – very informative
Would like to see more artifacts and learn how they were used
Liked the outline of how artifacts are divided into categories

Other Resources:**Advisory Council on Historic Preservation**

<http://www.achp.gov/regs-rev04.pdf>

The first and only Federal entity created solely to address historic preservation issues, was established as a cabinet-level body of Presidentially appointed citizens, experts in the field, and Federal, State, and local government representatives, to ensure that private citizens, local communities, and other concerned parties would have a forum for influencing Federal policy, programs, and decisions as they impacted historic properties and their attendant values.

ACHP Archaeology Task Force

<http://www.achp.gov/atf.html>

National Historic Preservation Act

<http://www.achp.gov/regs-rev04.pdf>

Made the Federal Government a full partner and a leader in historic preservation. While Congress recognized that national goals for historic preservation could best be achieved by supporting the drive, enthusiasm, and wishes of local citizens and communities, it understood that the Federal Government must set an example through enlightened policies and practices. In the words of the Act, the Federal Government's role would be to "provide leadership" for preservation, "contribute to" and "give maximum encouragement" to preservation, and "foster conditions under which our modern society and our prehistoric and historic resources can exist in productive harmony."

Section 106 – National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

<http://www.achp.gov/regs-rev04.pdf>

Section 106 – Frequently Asked Questions

http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/Section_106_FAQs.htm

National Environmental Policy Act

<http://ceq.hss.doe.gov/Nepa/regs/nepa/nepaeqia.htm> and

<http://www.epa.gov/oecaerth/basics/nepa.html>

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) [42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.] was signed into law on January 1, 1970. The Act establishes national environmental policy and goals for the protection, maintenance, and enhancement of the environment and it provides a process for implementing these goals within the federal agencies. The Act also establishes the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ).

Native American Graves Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

<http://www.nps.gov/history/nagpra/mandates/index.htm>

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act is a Federal law passed in 1990. NAGPRA provides a process for museums and Federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items -- human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony -- to lineal descendants, and culturally affiliated Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. NAGPRA includes provisions for unclaimed and culturally unidentifiable Native American cultural items, intentional and inadvertent discovery of Native American cultural items on Federal and tribal lands, and penalties for noncompliance and illegal trafficking. In addition, NAGPRA authorizes Federal grants to Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and museums to assist with the documentation and repatriation of Native American cultural items, and establishes the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee to monitor the NAGPRA process and facilitate the resolution of disputes that may arise concerning repatriation under NAGPRA.

All Federal agencies are subject to NAGPRA. All public and private museums that have received Federal funds, other than the Smithsonian Institution, are subject to NAGPRA. (Repatriation by

the Smithsonian Institution is governed by the National Museum of the American Indian Act of 1989, 20 U.S.C. 80q.)

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

<http://www.nps.gov/nr/>

The National Park Service administers the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. National Register properties have significance to the history of their community state, or the nation. Nominations for listing historic properties come from State Historic Preservation Officers, from Federal Preservation Officers for properties owned or controlled by the United States Government, and from Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for properties on tribal lands. Private individuals and organizations, local governments, and American Indian tribes often initiate this process and prepare the necessary documentation. A professional review board in each state considers each property proposed for listing and makes a recommendation on its eligibility. National Historic Landmarks are a separate designation, but upon designation, NHLs are listed in the National Register of Historic Places if not already listed.

State Historic Preservation Office (Alaska)

<http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/oha/shpo/shpo.htm>

Ms. Judith Bittner, SHPO, E-Mail: judyb@dnr.state.ak.us

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of History & Archeology, 550 West 7th Ave., Suite 1310, Anchorage, AK 99501-3565 TEL: 907-269-8721 FAX: 907-269-8908

Archaeology Training

Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Fairbanks

<http://www.uaf.edu/anthro/>

Offers undergraduate and graduate (MA and Phd) degrees in Anthropology with specialization in Archaeology.

Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Anchorage

<http://anthro.uaa.alaska.edu/>

Offers undergraduate and graduate (MA) degrees in Anthropology with specialization in Archaeology.

Yukon College, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada

<http://dl1.yukoncollege.yk.ca/anthropology/>

Classes in the anthropology of the Subarctic, occasionally including archaeology and archaeological fieldwork.

Alaska Archaeology Month (National Park Service)

<http://www.nps.gov/akso/CR/AKRCultural/ArcheologyMonth.htm>

Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center

<http://www.mnh.si.edu/arctic/index.html>

Arctic Studies Center 121 West 7th Avenue, Anchorage, AK 99501 phone: 907-343-6162 fax: 907-343-6130 email: crowella@si.edu

Alaska Anthropological Association

<http://www.alaskaanthropology.org/>

Founded in 1974, the Association is a statewide professional organization for people working, studying and interested in all areas of northern anthropology. Today, the Association has over 200 active members in Alaska, the United States and countries including Canada, France, Denmark, Norway, and Japan. For more than thirty years its members have helped to break new ground in basic and applied research, to build collaborations between researchers and communities, and to foster public knowledge and interest in circumpolar cultural heritage. The Association's annual meetings are an international forum for projects in archaeology, linguistics, cultural studies, oral history, medical anthropology, museum exhibitions, cultural resource management, human genetics, and more.

Northern Research Network

<http://northernresearchnetwork.electrified.ca/>

The Northern Research Network facilitates dialogue among researchers conducting work on the circumpolar North in the humanities and social sciences. It is a vehicle for building professional relationships, communicating funding and conference news, sharing resources, and disseminating information on fieldwork and academic writing. As a meeting place for scholars, professionals, and graduate students, the network draws on the collective experience of its members to foster discussion and collaboration across disciplinary lines.

Archaeology Fieldwork

www.archaeologyfieldwork.com

Employment listings, discussion forum, volunteer opportunities

Society for American Archaeology (Public Information and Fieldwork Opportunities)

<http://www.saa.org/publicftp/PUBLIC/resources/TeacherTrainingFieldworkOpportunities.html>

Society for American Archaeology Native American Scholarships

<http://www.saa.org/AbouttheSociety/Awards/SAANativeAmericanScholarships/tabid/163/Default.aspx>

Arthur C. Parker Scholarship and NSF Scholarship for Archaeological Training: To support archaeological training or a research program for Native American students or employees of tribal cultural preservation programs (up to \$4,000).

Undergraduate Archaeology Scholarship for Native Americans:

To support undergraduate studies for Native American students, including but not limited to tuition, travel, food, housing, books, supplies, equipment, and child care (up to \$5,000).

Graduate Archaeology Scholarship for Native Americans:

To support graduate studies for Native American students, including but not limited to tuition, travel, food, housing, books, supplies, equipment, and child care (up to \$10,000).

These scholarships are open to all Native peoples from anywhere in the Americas, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and Indigenous Pacific Islanders. The application process only requires a personal statement, two letters of recommendation, proposed budget, documentation of Native identity, and (for Parker and NSF scholarships only) a brief description of the proposed study program. Applications are due every year on December 15.

Readings in Archaeology - General Overviews and Methods

Fagan, Brian, M. 2006. **Archaeology: A Brief Introduction**. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River. Introduces fundamental concepts in archaeological method and theory. Contains a good glossary of commonly used terms and Guide to Further Reading.

Fagan, Brian, M. 2003. **People of the Earth**. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River. Describes the major developments in world prehistory, including the peopling of North America.

Bahn, Paul, ed., 1996. **The Cambridge Illustrated History of Archaeology**. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Newmann, Thomas, W. and Robert M. Sandford. 2001. **Cultural Resources Archaeology**. Alta Mira Press, Walnut Creek.

Vitelli, Karen, ed., 1997. **Archaeological Ethics**. Alta Mira Press, Walnut Creek. An anthology of writing on ethical issues in archaeology.

Journals

American Antiquity, Journal of the Society for American Archaeology.

Arctic Anthropology

Arctic, Journal of the Arctic Institute of North America

Journal of the Alaska Anthropological Association

Anthropological Papers of the University of Alaska

Archaeology Magazine

Readings on Alaska Archaeology and Ethnography

Ackerman, Robert, 1964. **Prehistory in the Kuskokwim - Bristol Bay Region, SW Alaska**. Laboratory of Anthropology No. 2. Washington State University, Pullman.

Birket-Smith, K.
1953. **The Chugach Eskimo**. Nationalmuseets Skrifter, Etnografisk Række VI. National Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen.

Burch, Ernest S. Jr., and Werner Forman, 1988. **The Eskimos**. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Crowell, Aron L., Amy F. Steffian, and Gordon L. Pullar, eds., 2001. **Looking Both Ways: Heritage and Identity of the Alutiiq People**. University of Alaska Press, Fairbanks.

De Laguna, F. 1956. **Chugach Prehistory: The Archaeology of Prince William Sound, Alaska**. University of Washington Publications in Anthropology, vol. 13. University of Washington Press, Seattle.

1975. **The Archaeology of Cook Inlet, Alaska**. 2nd ed. Alaska Historical Society, Anchorage

Damas, David, ed., 1984. **Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 5, Arctic**. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, 1984: 80-93.

Dumond, D. E. 1987. **The Eskimos and Aleuts**. Revised edition. Thames and Hudson, London.

William W. Fitzhugh and Aron Crowell, eds., **Crossroads of Continents: Cultures of Siberia and Alaska**. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution

Mishler, C. 2001. **Black Ducks and Salmon Bellies: An Ethnography of Old Harbor and Ouzinkie, Alaska**. Technical Memorandum No. 7, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Anchorage.

Morseth, M. 1998. **Puyulek Pu'irtuq! The People of the Volcanoes**. Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve Ethnographic Overview & Assessment. National Park Service, Anchorage.

Partnow, P. 2001. **Making History: Alutiiq/Sugpiaq Life on the Alaska Peninsula**. University of Alaska Press, Fairbanks.

Simeone, W. E. and R. A. Miraglia, 2000. **An Ethnography of Chenega Bay and Tatitlek, Alaska**. Technical Memorandum No. 5, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Anchorage.

Yoshinobu Kotani and William B. Workman, 1980. **Alaska Native Culture and History**, Senri Ethnological Studies, No. 4. National Museum of Ethnology. Osaka, Japan.

Binford, Lewis R. 1978 Nunamiut Ethno-Archaeology. Academic Press, New York. 1980 Willow Smoke and Dog's Tails: Hunter-Gatherer Settlement Systems and Archaeological Site Formation. American Antiquity 45(1): 4-20.

Campbell, John M. and Linda S. Cordell 1975 The Arctic and Subarctic. In: North America, edited by Shirley Gorenstein, pp. 36-73. St. Martin's Press, New York.

Davis, Stanley D. 1990 Prehistory of Southeastern Alaska. In: Handbook of North American Indians. Vol 7. Northwest Coast. edited by Wayne Suttles. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. pp. 197-202

DeLaguna, Frederica 1972 Under Mount Saint Elias: The history and Culture of the Yakutat Tlingit. 3 Parts. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology 7. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Ellanna, Linda J., and Andrew Balluta 1992 Nuvendaltin Quht'ana: the People of Nondalton. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Giddings, James Louis 1952 The Arctic Woodland Culture of the Kobuk River. Museum Monographs, The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania.

1964 The Archeology of Cape Denbigh. Brown University Press, Providence.
Giddings, James Louis and Douglas Anderson 1986 Beach Ridge Archeology of Cape Krusenstern: Eskimo and Pre-Eskimo Settlements Around Kotzebue Sound, Alaska. Publications in Archeology 20. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Griffin, Kristen 1988 An Overview and Assessment of Prehistoric Archaeological Resources, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska. Research/Resources Management Report AR-15. National Park Service, Alaska.

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Gudgel-Holmes, Dianne 1991 Native Place Names of the Kantishna Drainage, Alaska. U.S. National Park Service. PX-9700-8-1067. National Park Service, Alaska Office, Anchorage.

Henn, Winfield. 1978 Archaeology on the Alaska Peninsula: the Ugashik Drainage, 1973-1975. University of Oregon Anthropological Papers No. 14, Eugene.

Holmes, C.E. 1990 The Broken Mammoth Site: Its Relevance in Alaska/Yukon Prehistory. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Hopkins, David M. 1967 The Bering Land Bridge. Stanford University Press, Stanford.

Hopkins, D.M>, J.V. Matthews, C.E. Schweger, and S.B. Young, Editors 1982 Paleocology of Beringia. Academic Press, New York.

Irving, William N. 1964 Punyik Point and the Arctic Small Tool Tradition. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, Madison. University Microfilms no. 64-10247. 1971 Recent Early Man Research in the North. Arctic Anthropology 7(2): 68-82.

American Indians, Volume 6, Subarctic. edited by June Helm. Smithsonian

Larsen, Helge and Froelich Rainey 1948 Ipiutak and the Arctic Whale Hunting Culture. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol 42. New York.

Lynch, Alice J. 1982 QIZHJEH: The Historic Tanaina Village of Kijik and the Kijik Archeological District. Occasional Paper No 32. Anthropology and Historic Preservation CPSU. University of Alaska Fairbanks and National Park Service, Alaska.

Photos of Class Participation:

Photos are available in the photo gallery

Impact:

Members of the group are interested in additional educational opportunities in Archaeology and others would like to pursue participation in a local dig.