



United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Alaska State Office
222 West Seventh Avenue, #13
Anchorage, Alaska 99513-7599
<http://www.ak.blm.gov>

8100 (AK-931)

Memorandum

To: Director (240), LS, Room 204
Attention: Rebecca Lasell, Cultural Heritage Specialist

From: Deputy State Director, Division of Resources

Subject: Fiscal Year 2009 Cultural Resources Management Program Annual Report

This is in response to Washington Office Information Memorandum No. 2009-165, dated June 30, 2009, requesting information for the Cultural Resources Management Program annual report.

The requested statistical information table is attached. Below are our narrative summaries of our Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 accomplishments, though modified, per instruction, to actually cover the period August 1, 2008 to July 31, 2009. They are arranged by the requested headings and are generally annotated to show which Bureau of Land Management (BLM) offices or personnel were involved.

Part I: Major FY 2009 Accomplishments associated with the management and protection of archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources (with volunteer contributions reported and those involving museum collections noted):

#1: COMPLETION OF GULKANA RIVER SURVEYS:

The Glennallen Field Office completed the fifth and final year of the Gulkana River Surveys, covering over 300 acres of high probability land forms on the lower stretches of the river. These surveys located five newly recorded prehistoric sites along the river, including a large buried site that may be associated with the most northern traditionally known Ahtna Athapaskan fish weir along the Gulkana river system. Additional work in this reporting includes a controlled subsurface test of the site to obtain accurate radiometric dates on several hearths found at the site in shovel test pits. This regionally rare data provides a better understanding of prehistoric use of the Gulkana River and its fishery.

2 Photos in photo disk: (titles shown in bold):

Figure 1 Gulkana River Surveys: GFO archaeology crew members recording a prehistoric pit feature along the Gulkana River.

Figure 2 Gulkana River Surveys: GFO archaeology crew member examining the profile of a test pit at the Canyon Lake prehistoric “Sand Dune Site” along the Gulkana River.

#2: STEELE CREEK ROADHOUSE RESTORATION:

In late June through early July 2009, restoration efforts were underway at the Steele Creek Roadhouse, an historic two-story log building on the National Register. The roadhouse, situated at the mouth of Steele Creek on the main stem of the Fortymile River, is located inside the Fortymile Wild & Scenic River corridor, which is managed by the Fairbanks District Office’s Eastern Interior Field Office. Originally built in the very late 19th century, the building became the center of a small community that catered to the summer riverine and winter overland trail system that connected the Fortymile drainage to the rest of the Alaskan interior. It ceased final operations following the construction of the Taylor Highway in the early 1950s.

To accomplish this work, The BLM partnered with the United States (U.S.) Forest Service’s Mountain Heritage Associate program based out of Denver, which specializes in historic building restoration efforts across the country. Also involved this summer were five volunteers with the Teacher Preservation Corp, a non-profit organization that pools together teachers with historic building preservation interests and skills, with projects that need labor. The roadhouse is a 60’ long, 20’ wide, two full storied log building that needs to be realigned (i.e., it is leaning to the north) and have its rotten sill logs and lower courses of logs replaced. About one third of the log replacement occurred this summer, with the project to be completed in the summer of 2010.

2 Photos in photo disk: (titles shown in bold):

Mills Steele Creek photo1: Photo of the Steele Creek Roadhouse, south side, with series of anchored braces used to realign the building back to vertical. The building had been leaning to the northward.

Mills Steele Creek photo2: Photo of the northeast corner of the Steele Creek Roadhouse, along the north wall, illustrating replacement of highly deteriorated sill and lower wall logs.

#3: BLACK RIVER DRAINAGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE:

The BLM manages more than 2 million acres of land in the upper Black River drainage, which is managed by the Fairbanks District Office’s Eastern Interior Field Office. Yet the only prior archaeological survey to have occurred was a 10 days float trip along one river in 1991. During the summer of 2009, two archaeologists in a helicopter focused on covering as much ground as possible, to determine the nature of the prehistoric footprint on the land, that is, what types of sites seems to be present on what types of topographic features. They were also scoping which tributaries of which rivers are floatable, in order to make plans for future ground-based work throughout the area. In all, 25 new prehistoric sites were found in this initial reconnaissance effort, which allows a more focused effort in subsequent years, including next summer 2010.

3 Photos in photo disk: (titles shown in bold):

Mills Black R survey photo1: Aerial photo of a typical scene in the upper Black River drainage.

Mills Black R survey photo2: Testing a rockshelter for subsurface archaeological and paleontological remains.

Mills Black R survey photo3: Exposed surfaces were examined for cultural material. Twenty-five new prehistoric sites were found, including this one, 49-BLR-00079. The flags indicate the locations of surface lithic remains.

#4: MITIGATION DATA RECOVERY AT SMITH CREEK, KOYUKUK MINING DISTRICT:

In August 2008, the Central Yukon Field Office fielded seven archaeologists to conduct data recovery at three historic cabin ruins on claims being worked by Silverado Gold Mine Inc. Three pre-WWII domestic ruins were excavated over the course of approximately 10 days. Numerous artifacts were recovered which will aid tremendously in our understanding of the lifestyle and economics of mining during the 1920s and 1930s in the remote Alaskan gold camp of Nolan in the southern Brooks Range mountains. This project was staffed by employees of the Central Yukon and Eastern Interior Field Offices, the Alaska State Office, as well as a volunteer from the University of Alaska Museum of the North. Immediately following the excavation, Central Yukon Field Office Archaeologist, Bill Hedman, gave a tour of the excavation sites and the larger WIS-385 historic district to the Alaska Interior Resource Advisory Council and Alaska State Director Tom Lonnie.

2 Photos in Photo Disk are within a Word file labeled “Hedman 2009 Report pics” – photos labeled as follows:

#1 BLM seasonal archaeologist Steve Lanford catalogs a scatter of domestic debris at an early 20th century cabin site while the crew excavates a cabin foundation.

#2 BLM archaeologist Bill Hedman maps the contents of a cellar depression at the Smith Creek cabin complex.

#5: MITIGATION DATA RECOVERY AT ACME CREEK, KOYUKUK MINING DISTRICT:

This excavation, ahead of construction of an access road for mining of Acme Creek located in the vicinity of the historic mining camp of Nolan, Alaska, was again conducted by staff of the Central Yukon and Eastern Interior Field Offices, as well as employees of the University of Alaska Museum of the North. This small excavation in June 2009 focused on a very early 20th century prospecting camp consisting of a tent platform and extensive artifact scatter. This excavation resulted in the collection of a substantial number of extremely well-preserved turn of the century artifacts.

2 Photos in photo disk: (titles shown in bold):

Acme Creek excavation photo1: Shows excavation of the early 20th century prospecting camp at Acme Creek.

Acme Creek excavation photo2: Shows excavation for down slope artifacts at the early 20th century prospecting camp at Acme Creek.

#6: TEST EXCAVATION OF SITE 49-DEL-402, KIVALINA RIVER, NORTHWEST ALASKA:

This test excavation, in July and August 2009, benefited from the varied expertise of number of employees from the Central Yukon Field Office as well as those from volunteers coming from the University of Illinois and Madison, Wisconsin. Testing of this site, which dates in excess of 10,000 years, has resulted in the accumulation of the largest assemblage of faunal material yet produced by a northern Alaskan site of this age. The abundance and high state of preservation of the bone samples will allow for the running of numerous AMS dates on material from the site. Also among the finds was a fluted point base similar to others that have been found primarily in

surface sites or in less datable contexts in Alaska. This site is likely to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the earliest prehistory of northern Alaska.

2 Photos in Photo Disk are within a Word file labeled “Hedman 2009 Report pics” – photos labeled as follows:

#1 BLM Realty Specialist Kevan Cooper stands by to assist Steve Lanford and Kristin Hedman with the test excavation of site DEL-402 in the Kivalina River drainage.

#2 Test excavations at DEL-402 take place as smoke from fires in the Alaskan interior fill the surrounding valleys.

#7: KOLOVIK VILLAGE ETHNOHISTORY:

The old Eskimo village of Kolovik located in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A) lies on the Arctic Coast several miles west of Pitt Point. When the Interior Department assumed management of the Reserve in 1976 the location, which includes standing remnants of sod houses, ice cellars, graves, etc., federal signs were posted to help protect the site from damage/disturbance resulting from petroleum exploration activities. At that time there was little information written or oral concerning the village and in the intervening years little additional information came to light. In 2008, through a stroke of luck, the Arctic Field Office Archaeologist became aware of a Barrow resident who was born at Kolovik. The archaeologist contacted her and arranged a trip to the site during July of 2009. During that visit the informant told about the entire history of the site from its founding around 1890 to its abandonment in 1947. She reported on which families lived in the six sod houses there and how they conducted their lives. She further gave valuable insights on the importance of Kolovik during its historic occupation and that there had been prehistoric occupations there as well. Of equal importance to her was the joy she felt in being able to return to the location of her childhood.

2 Photos in photo disk: (titles shown in bold):

Kunz Highlight photo 1: Old Eskimo Village of Kolovik and former resident informer.

Kunz Highlight photo 2: Old Eskimo Village of Kolovik and former resident informer.

#8: ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT FOR PIPELINE LEGACY COLLECTIONS: The State Office Archaeologist, with help from the Alaska State Office of History and Archaeology, the Alaska Museum of the North, and the Glennallen and Fairbanks BLM offices, developed an annual progress report in March 2009 for the accountability, assessment, and curation of artifacts collected in the past along the Trans-Alaska Pipeline corridor. This annual report fulfilled yearly requirements outlined in an overall BLM accountability plan written in 2007 following the ratification of a 2005 Programmatic Agreement (PA) that BLM-Alaska developed and signed with the Advisory Council, the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office, and others. The PA was for the consideration and management of historic properties affected by operations and maintenance activities along the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. The 2007 accountability plan that came from it addressed the retrieval and care of legacy museum collections. Photographs included for this highlighted accomplishment were taken in June 2007 and show how pipeline and other legacy archaeological collections are being catalogued and re-housed at the University of Alaska Museum of the North in Fairbanks.

9 Photos in photo disk: (titles shown in bold):

UA MU #1: BLM rehoused collections in Museum at UAF.

UA MU #2: Student entering data on newly processed BLM collections at Museum.

UA MU #3: UAF student re-housing BLM collections at Museum.

UA MU #4: Univ. of AK Museum of the North in Fairbanks.

UA MU #5: BLM rehoused collections in UAF Museum.

UA MU #6: Looking at rehoused BLM collections in Museum storage area.

UA MU #7: Rehoused collections at UAF Museum.

UA MU #8: Student processing BLM collection at UAF Museum.

UA MU #9: UAF students processing BLM collections at Museum.

Footnote on photographs: Page 33 of BLM's September 2008 "Preserve America Report" included two of these nine photographs: UAMU #8 and UAMU #6. The latter shows former Alaska Museum of the North Curator Daniel Odess displaying re-housed BLM collections in storage drawers. (Dr. Odess is now Assistant Associate Director of Park Cultural Resources Programs for the National Park Service, Washington, D.C.)

Part 2: Other Accomplishments (organized by 10 topics):

- National Programmatic Agreement implementation
 - ✓ The Alaska State Office, with participation and assistance by all District and Field Offices and the Alaska Fire Service, conducted the first Listening Session on Oct. 22, 2008, that provided input for negotiations by BLM nationally over the 1997 National Programmatic Agreement (PA) for Section 106 compliance.
 - ✓ The Central Yukon Field Office Archaeologist continued to serve as Alaska's Cultural Resource Data Representative on the joint state and national Cultural Resources Data Sharing Partnership (CRDSP), including representing Alaska at the BLM-sponsored annual national CRDSP meeting. (The CRDSP derives from terms in the 1997 National PA.)
 - ✓ The Alaska State Office transferred \$25,000 of Cultural Resources Data Share money received from the Washington Office to the Alaska State Office of History and Archaeology under terms of Cooperative Agreement LO9AC15336 CRDS. (Note: This is to assist in an ongoing partnership project between BLM and the State Office of History and Archaeology, to update and further automate Alaska State archaeological site information into a GIS format. Some of this year's money was also targeted to find and assess records on archaeological sites excavated during the Pipeline Project of the 1970s.)
 - ✓ The State Office Archaeologist provided training on the 1997 National PA and 1998 Alaska Protocol to the new Anchorage Field Office manager.
 - ✓ The State Office Archaeologist assisted the National Training Center in Phoenix with planning for various Cultural Heritage Program courses to be offered in future years. These are BLM training opportunities envisioned under the 1997 National PA.

- Native American coordination and consultation
 - ✓ The Glennallen Field Office signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Native Village of Mentasta that established a government-to-government consultation protocol.
 - ✓ Note: BLM-Alaska is also reporting over 3,600 instances of Native American coordination and consultation on the statistics tables portion of this report, with the majority of those actions due to our lands program that fulfills various entitlement mandates for Alaska Natives including land transfers under the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

- Museum collections management
 - ✓ The Alaska State Office Archaeologist completed a scheduled museum review with the Museum of Nature & Science in Dallas, Texas, and supplied a report to the National Curator on 6/23/2009 by e-mail (a second scheduled museum review and report with the University of Wisconsin Curation Facility will be done prior to 9/30/2009).
 - ✓ The Northern District Office transferred six archaeological collections in their archaeological lab to the University Alaska Museum of the North for these sites: UA2008-77 (LIV-475), UA2008-66 (WIS-393), UA2008-67 (WIS-401), UA97-100 (BEN-010), UA97-101 (BEN-164), and UA2008-069 (WIS-403). (This information was originally provided to the National Curator on 2/25/2009 by e-mail.)
 - ✓ The State Office Archaeologist and BLM National Curator assisted Princeton University with its request for the loan of internationally significant archaeological collections from the Point Hope, Alaska area for an exhibition.
 - ✓ The Anchorage Field Office Iditarod National Historic Trail Program inventoried and cataloged over 5,000 photos, field notes, and other documents generated in the late 1970s as part of the Comprehensive Management Plan for the Trail. Also, the same office is currently developing an agreement with the Alaska Resources Library and Information Service to curate the collection and make it available to the public on the Internet.

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) activities
 - ✓ The Alaska State Office Archaeologist was successful in getting three Notices of Inventory Completion (NOIC) printed in the *Federal Register* for various legacy museum collections involving partial sets of human remains subject to repatriation under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

(NAGPRA): #1: NOIC printed 8/13/2008 for 221 sets of remains housed and the Museum of the Aleutians and Smithsonian Institution; #2 NOIC printed 8/13/2008 for 7 sets of remains housed at the Alutiiq Museum, University of Wisconsin Curation Facility, and Smithsonian Institution; and #3 NOIC printed 5/27/2009 for 3 sets in Smithsonian Institution.

- ✓ The Alaska State Office Archaeologist consulted with six Alaskan Tribes or Corporations to advance work on various ongoing active NAGPRA cases.
- Identification, evaluation, stabilization, rehabilitation, monitoring or protection projects
 - ✓ The Glennallen Field Office Archaeologist monitored, and assisted with, the construction of an interpretive trail through the Tangle Lakes Archaeological District.
 - ✓ The Anchorage Field Office Archaeologist inspected potential safety/shelter cabin locations along Iditarod National Historic Trail for cultural resources.
 - ✓ The Anchorage Field Office Archaeologist developed modifications for an addition to a historic Art Deco building on Mayflower Island (JUN-1066) with AK State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and BLM Engineering staff. This follows a 2008 MOA with the SHPO that allowed demolition of outbuildings at the John Rishell Minerals Information Center Historic District (JUN-1065).
 - ✓ The Glennallen Field Office Archaeologist, with assistance from the State Office Archaeologist, relocated and documented an historic cabin site and a grave site within the Sourdough Creek Campground in September 2008.
- Data recovery projects (Note: See several reported previously in PART I.)
- Heritage Tourism projects
 - ✓ Jack Wade Dredge Public Display: Work progressed by the Eastern Interior Field Office on the public display in Chicken, Alaska involving machinery from the Jack Wade Dredge, a placer gold dredge that was dismantled for public safety reasons in 2007. The dredge was originally situated along the Taylor Highway, which parallels Wade Creek, a recreational section of the Fortymile Wild & Scenic River system, found in the Fairbanks District Office's Eastern Interior Field Office. The BLM has partnered with the local, Chicken-based non-profit Fortymile Miners' Association to place seven pieces of machinery from the dredge on display on FMA land in Chicken. The Eastern Interior Field

Office is in the final stages of producing interpretive panel production for the site. These will be installed during summer 2010.

- Notable Planning projects
 - ✓ The Anchorage Field Office continued planning for the FY 2010 restoration/stabilization of the Dalton Cache, a National Register listed historic Property near Haines, Alaska (work included securing more money for the project that is expensive due to its remote location).
 - ✓ The State Office Archaeologist assisted the Washington Office in early planning for special BLM actions and events in FY 2010 and later, to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the 1862 Homestead Act.
 - ✓ The State Office Archaeologist assisted the Washington Office with planning for the late July – early August 2010 National Boy Scout Jamboree, marking the 100th anniversary of the start of the Boy Scout movement in the United States.

- Notable prosecution of offenders, or effective projects, methods, or techniques used to improve protection
 - ✓ The Central Yukon Field Office began investigations and enforcement work on the unauthorized removal of parts from a rare F-82 aircraft on Army lands, with the case continuing into FY 2010, so details are limited.
 - ✓ The Northern District Office enforcement staff was engaged during 2009 in investigative work on the unauthorized removal of archaeological and paleontological resources in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and also in some surrounding federal and state lands, with cases pending (thus, specific details are not yet released).

- CRM publications and brochures produced (including web publications)
 - ✓ The Anchorage Field Office Archaeologist produced text and photos for the “Oscar Tryck” Portraits of the Past section of Iditarod National Historic Trail web page at www.blm.gov/ak/st/en/prog/sa/iditarod. (See photo of Oscar Tryck on disk labeled: **OscarTryck.jpg**. Note: Tryck’s profile and other “Portraits of the Past” can be read on the Iditarod National Historic Trail web page. Also see photo of town of Iditarod on disk labeled: **Iditarod709a.jpg**. This photo shows a wild fire approaching the abandoned historic town of Iditarod along the Iditarod National Historic Trail in June 2009.)

- ✓ The State Office Archaeologist created a new archaeology webpage as a supplement to the 2009 Alaska Archaeology Month poster. Both provide new information and photos on some of the oldest and most significant archaeological sites found in Alaska since Alaska Statehood in 1959. It was placed on the Alaska State Office website at <http://www.blm.gov/ak/st/en/prog/culture/archaeology.html>
- Other Notable Work: Public Outreach, Interns, National Register Work
 - ✓ The Glennallen Field Office Archaeologist presented a lecture to members of the public and the Valdez Historical Society at the Valdez Museum on recent glacier and ice patch work being conducted around the Copper River Basin.
 - ✓ The Glennallen Field Office Archaeologist hosted three anthropology interns from colleges in Wyoming, Minnesota and Wisconsin, providing hands on experience in field archaeology.
 - ✓ The Anchorage Field Office Archaeologist wrote two Determinations of Eligibility for cabins on Scow Harry Creek near Medfra, Alaska, receiving concurrence from the Alaska SHPO.
 - ✓ The Anchorage Field Office Archaeologist developed an archaeology-related educational activity and manned Anchorage Outdoor Week Archaeology station in May 2009 for 10 sessions.
 - ✓ The Anchorage Field Office Archaeologist provided WWII interpretive materials for Anchorage's Abbott Loop School historic display.
 - ✓ The Anchorage Field Office Archaeologist created Pearl Harbor and Memorial Day interpretive displays.
(See photo on disk labeled: **KenTaylorAward.jpg**. Note: Ken Taylor was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross as one of the few pilots to get airborne and fight during the attack on Pearl Harbor. After retirement from the U.S. Air Force, he lived for many years in Anchorage and was Commander of the Alaska Air National Guard. (from <http://www.pearlharborhero.net/id13.html>))
 - ✓ The Fairbanks District Office cultural resource staff continued its annual participation in Fairbanks Outdoor Days, an environmental education effort aimed at the area's sixth graders.
 - ✓ The State Office Archaeologist gave a public program on Homesteading in Alaska at the BLM Anchorage Science Center on May 20, 2009, the 147th anniversary of the signing of the 1862 Homestead Act by President Lincoln.

- ✓ The State Office Archaeologist wrote 3 articles for various issues of the BLM-Alaska *Frontiers* magazine that is distributed to the public both by mailing and via the Internet. The topics were: #1 (Issue 105, Winter 2008) Lyndon Johnson's role in the drive for Alaska Statehood; #2 (Issue 106, Spring 2009) Alaska's celebration 50 years prior to Statehood at the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition; and (Issue 107, Summer 2009) John Logan (1914-2009), a friend of BLM, and his role in helping getting Alaska better connected to the Lower 48 states 70 years ago. These articles may be seen by visiting this site: <http://www.blm.gov/ak/st/en/info/frontiers.html>
- ✓ The State Office Archaeologist presented a paper at the 2009 Alaska Anthropological Association Annual Meeting on a noted early Alaskan dog musher, William F. Cooper.
- ✓ The State Office Archaeologist led development and design of the 2009 interagency Alaska Archaeology Month Poster that featured information on some of the earliest archaeological sites in Alaska. BLM-Alaska funded the poster's cost of production so that copies could be sent to all the schools in Alaska.
- ✓ The State Office Archaeologist assisted in the development of a display on the 50th Anniversary of Alaska Statehood at the Great Alaska Outdoor Sportsman Show held in Anchorage in April 2009. He also helped staff the booth at this event.
- ✓ The State Office Archaeologist set up and took down the 50th Anniversary of Alaska Statehood display for an all-day Saturday special program event by the Anchorage Genealogical Society in April 2009.
- ✓ The State Office Archaeologist continued to provide assistance on the subject of homesteading to the National Park Service at the Homestead National Monument near Beatrice, Nebraska, and to Nebraska Public TV.

Part 3: FY 2008 - 2009 Challenge Cost Share Projects (1770): Heritage Resource and Cooperator Projects

State	Cooperator Name/ CCS	BPS No.	Project Name	BLM Approved Funding	Final Contributions / Matching Funds	Volunteer Hours
2008						
AK	CCS	28545	Lake Ahtna Palynology	23,000	\$25,741	0
	CCS	29084	Arch Museum Collection	20,000	\$20,000	0
	CCS	39754	BLM-UAM Travel Grant	4,000	\$4,000	0
	CCS	42379	UAM St. Lawrence Island	20,000	\$0	0
			Subtotal	66,000		

Project #28545: Lake Atna Palynology

Description: This multi-year project ended in FY 2008. It was a joint effort between the Glennallen Field Office and the University of Alaska, Fairbanks' (UAF) geology department. The goal of the project was to accurately date the draining of late Pleistocene or early Holocene Lake Atna, which filled the entire Copper River Basin around 10,000 years ago. UAF analyzed and dated pollen and other organic material from lake cores taken from BLM lands in order to date and reconstruct the post ice age environments of the Copper River Basin. UAF's analysis of these cores was presented during fall 2008 to both the BLM and the palynology research community. This information is allowing the BLM to determine if any potentially National Register Eligible, early Holocene archaeological sites might exist on BLM lands south of the Tangle Lakes Archaeological District, a National Register Archaeological District created for the protection of one of the densest clusters of early prehistoric archaeological sites in the North American Subarctic.

Projects #29084 & #42379: both for Archaeology Collections at the University of Alaska Museum of the North (UAM) in Fairbanks, Alaska

Description: BPS Project #29084 ("Museum Archaeology Collection") is multi-year Challenge Cost-Share (CCS) partnership that ended in FY 2008 between the Fairbanks District Office and the University of Alaska Museum of the North, in Fairbanks, Alaska (UAM). BPS Project #42379 ("CCS-UAM St. Lawrence Island Collection") is a similar multi-year CCS partnership between the same parties that began in FY 2008. Its target is more narrowly focused on specific collections from St. Lawrence Island. Both projects were funded through 1770 (Challenge Cost Share) and provided funds to UAM to re-house and catalog existing BLM archaeological collections in the museum, bringing them up to modern curatorial archival standards. The work was (and is) done by students supervised by Museum staff. Between Aug. 1, 2008 and July 31, 2009, 49 accessions (=49 BD units) were re-housed and catalogued that included a total of 8,292 artifacts, using 970 hours of student labor, with a total expenditure of \$20,082.

Project #39754: CCS UAM Travel Grant

Description: The multiyear partnership with UAM funds a graduate student fellowship for \$3000 in FY08 and \$4000 in FY09. The UAM matches this partnership 1:1 with overhead and staff time. This project brings a non-Alaskan based graduate student to the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks in order to work on existing BLM archaeological collections, towards the goal of achieving a graduate degree in archaeology.

Part 4: National Register of Historic Places:

No BLM-Alaska sites were entered on the National Register of Historic Places in FY 2009. Also, no BLM-Alaska sites were determined formally eligible to the Register by the Keeper of the National Register in FY 2009.

Part 5: Historic Structures List Update & Report on Possible Homestead-related Properties:

Dalton Cache (SKG-002): Its condition was changed from “Good” to “Fair” in our FY 2008 annual report due to roof and structural damage caused by 37 feet of winter snow, with the damage first detected in late FY 2007. Subsequently, the Anchorage Field Office in FY 2008 coordinated temporary stabilization of the log structure and also wrote an interagency agreement with the enterprise unit of USDA Forest Service for further substantial stabilization and repair work in what was hoped to be FY 2009 but instead will be in FY 2010.

Homestead-related Structures: None known to be homestead-related, but further research will continue.

Part 6: Listing of Outlaw Treachery (LOOT) Forms:

No LOOT forms submitted. There are ongoing investigations that should result in the submission of one or more LOOT forms next year.

Part 7: Updates to Museum Collection Information (responding to Attachment 5):

Update for Non-BLM (other Federal and non-Federal) repositories holding BLM Archaeological Museum Collections (Page 2 of Attachment 5):

Response: The list supplied with Attachment 5 reported 8 verified repositories with BLM-Alaska museum collections. Listed below are 3 more. All were found to be holding Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) legacy collections during the period covered by this report. The resolution of these NAGPRA cases, including whether all or only some of these collections are repatriated, will only later resolve whether any of three repositories may end up holding BLM-AK museum collections in the longer term. Listed below is the limited amount of information that we have verified with these repositories at this time. Updates will be sent to the BLM National Curator when we receive new information:

#1 Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago: holding 1 partial human skull from Cherni Island, Alaska that we are working as NAGPRA Case #9.
Repository Condition: Fair or Good, as reported (we assume) in a prior AAM

survey about which we have no specific information. The partial skull is catalogued at the Field Museum as #193460 (accession #2492).

#2 Public Museum of Grand Rapids, Michigan: holding 15 partial sets of human remains and 1,949 associated funerary objects, per an inventory sent to BLM on May 20, 2009, with a copy made and sent to the BLM National Curator. Please refer to that to answer questions about catalog numbers for the items. Repository Condition: Fair or Good, as reported (we assume) in a prior AAM survey about which we have no specific information. We are working this as NAGPRA Case #11.

#3 Peabody Museum at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: holding 16 partial sets of human remains and approximately 1,500 other items from the Nikolski (Chaluka Mound) site, per an inventory sent to the BLM National Curator on April 23, 2009 by Dr. Diana Loren of the Peabody Museum, and then copied and sent by the BLM National Curator to BLM-Alaska in late April 2009. Please refer to that to answer questions about catalog numbers for the items. Repository Condition: Fair or Good, as reported (we assume) in a prior AAM survey about which we have no specific information. We are working this as NAGPRA Case #12. (Note: There might be additional collections at this museum that could end up being BLM's responsibility. We understand that the U.S. Army may wish to claim no authority over collections it authorized removed off former GLO/BLM land that it managed years ago.)

Update for Non-BLM (other Federal and non-Federal) repositories holding BLM Paleontological Museum Collections (Page 2a(?) of Attachment 5):

Response: The listing shown for BLM-Alaska is accurate as written, except 113 more fossils were added to the University of Alaska Museum of the North in Fairbanks, per a report received in December 2008 that was previously sent to the BLM National Curator. These items were recovered under BLM-issued Paleontological Resources Use Permit #87983 issued June 20, 2008.

Update on Non-BLM (other Federal and non-Federal) repositories **potentially** holding BLM Museum Collections (Page 4 of Attachment 5):

Response: See information on the Peabody Museum at Harvard given earlier in this report noting that this previously-listed "potential" repository is confirmed to hold at least some legacy collections from Nikolski for which BLM recognizes ownership. As to other "potential" repositories for BLM-AK museum collections on the list, the Smithsonian Institution is verified only to be temporarily holding NAGPRA materials for four of our ongoing NAGPRA cases (Cases #1, 4, 5, 6), as reported earlier to the BLM National Curator, with those materials likely to be repatriated sometime. We have no further information about any of the others.

Update to Report Changes in Repositories and Changes in Collections Data (Page 5 of Attachment 5):

Response: See preceding information that provides some information relevant to this request. We have only one additional situation to report as an update in this category. It regards BLM-AK NAGPRA Case #10 (items from Burial #6 of the Chaluka Mound, with all materials at the Univ. of Wisconsin Archaeological Curation Facility):

This burial includes 8 small fragments of human bone and 275 other objects including coffin pieces, fragmentary faunal remains, pebbles, rocks, and some cultural materials (including buttons/snap). The BLM National Curator has been sent copies of everything we know about this case so far, including all e-mails about it. Should all 283 of these items be repatriated under NAGPRA, it is not clear at this time if they will indeed deduct 283 items from the total number of items curated at the Wisconsin facility, for which we otherwise have a complete inventory that was sent last fall to the BLM National Curator. Some of these 283 NAGPRA items may have been grouped together and counted as fewer than 283 items in that inventory. Thus, at some time in the future we may have a revised number of the total BLM items in this repository. However, presently we do not have that information and cannot make that determination.

Additional Information: On August 14, 2009, our State Archaeologist sent the BLM National Curator a summary of our 12 NAGPRA cases that may provide certain additional useful information. If more information is needed about them please contact him. Since that summary was made, some changes have occurred (including one repatriation of a NAGPRA collection in August 2009 thus ending one of the 12 ongoing BLM-AK NAGPRA cases) but those changes fall outside the reporting period of August 1, 2008 to July 31, 2009.

Part 8: Museum Collection Assessment Form (411 DM Checklist)

Attached is a new 411 DM Checklist for the Archaeology Department of the University of Alaska Museum of the North completed in 2009 by its archaeology curator, Jeffrey Rasic.

If you have any questions, please contact our State Archaeologist, Robert King, at the above address, or by phone at 907-271-5510.

3 Attachments

1 – Statistical Forms (10 pp)

2 – UA Museum of the North Updated Condition Report (4 pp)

3 – Photo CD

cc w/attachment #1 only:

AK-010 Gary Reimer

AK-011 Jim Fincher

AK-011 Donna Redding

AK-012 Will Runnoe

AK-012 John Jangala

AK-020 Bob Schneider/Susan Will

AK-023 Lon Kelly

AK-024 Lenore Heppler

AK-025 Shelly Jacobson

AK-024 Robin Mills

AK-023 Mike Kunz

AK-025 Bill Hedman