Archaeological Survey—Chignik-Meshik Rivers Region, Alaska

A Report on a 2012 NPS CESU Agreement

Task Agreement #J9796100057 **Cooperative Agreement #H9911080028**

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Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Project Description

In 2012 an archaeological research project on the Alaska Peninsula was continued through a partnership between the University of Alaska Museum of the North (UAMN) and the National Park Service (NPS). This project began in 2010 with a specific focus on the Chignik and Meshik River valleys located on the central portion of the Alaska Peninsula. The project area includes federally owned land within Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve and the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge, but also land owned by the state of Alaska, village corporations, and private individuals (Figure 1). During 2010 a research design was written in order to guide the fieldwork that took place between 2010 and 2012. The field report from 2010 includes the pertinent background information for this project including a regional review, basic project information, the survey plan, and the research design. All of this information including the results from the 2010, 2011, and 2012 field season will also be presented in a final report to be written during 2013 (Shirar and Rasic 2010, 2011; Shirar et al. 2011, 2012).

The following report presents information collected during the 2012 field season. All of our fieldwork was conducted from two different field camps during June of 2012. There was a six person crew stationed in the field for approximately three weeks. A field camp was set up near Chignik Lake village between June 4th and 10th and from here we based our helicopter operations and conducted archaeological site testing and survey. On June 10th we moved our camp to Wildman Lake where we stayed until June 21st and conducted testing and survey work.

This report summarizes the results of the 2012 field session. This includes basic site type and distribution information, AHRS cards for each new site recorded, lists of artifacts and charcoal identifications, and new radiocarbon dates obtained from collections made during 2012. The 2012 field crew included: Loukas Barton (NPS), Jim Jordon (Antioch University), Scott Shirar (UAMN), Fawn Carter (UAMN), Stormy Fields (UAMN), and Lori Hansen (UAMN).

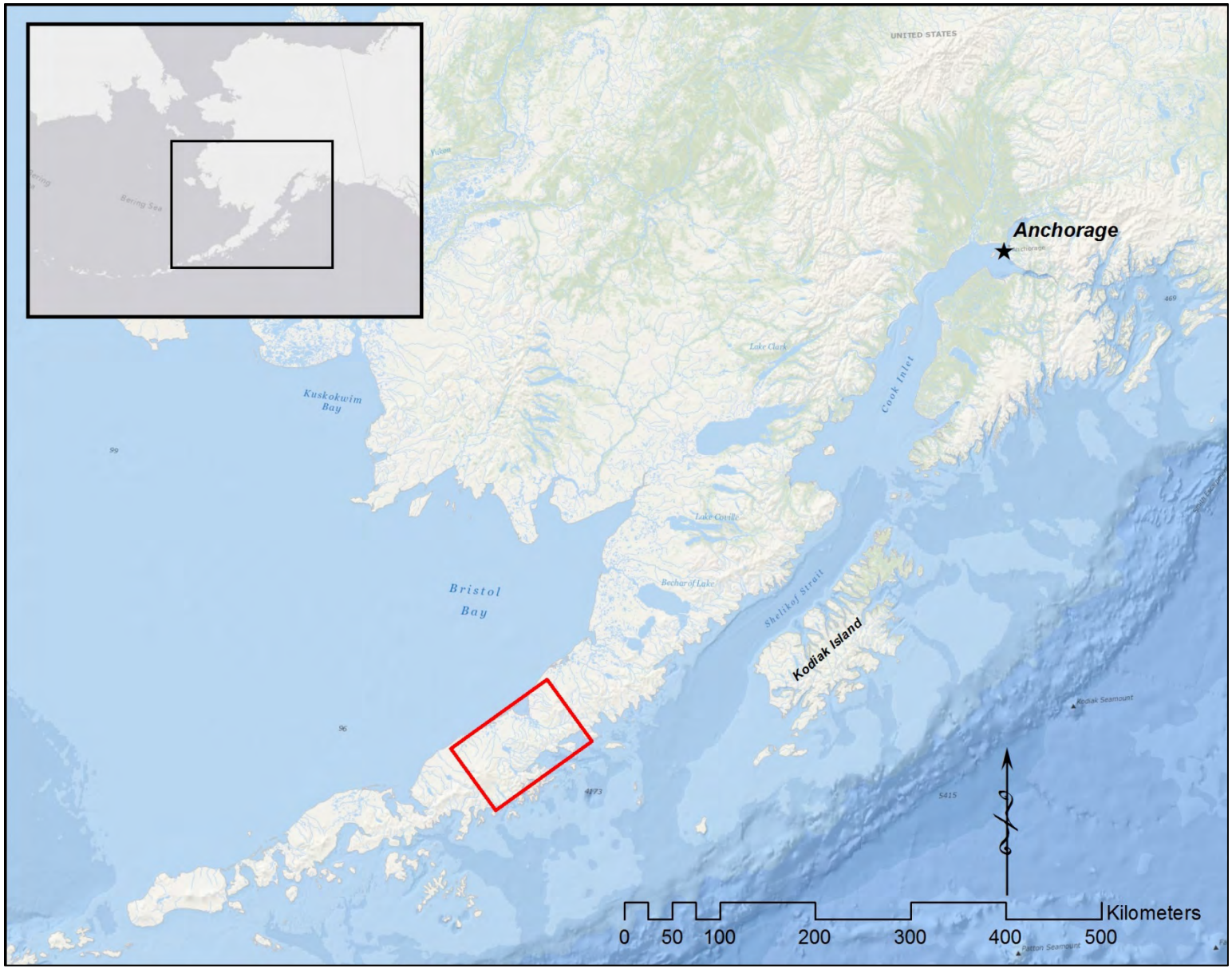

Figure 1: Map showing the project area located on the Central Alaska Peninsula

Field Methods

Our field methods for 2012 were based on protocols that were set up and used in 2010 and 2011 (Shirar and Rasic 2010; Shirar et al. 2011, 2012). During 2010 an emphasis was placed on aerial reconnaissance and survey in order to become familiar with the project area and to look for and find as many sites as possible and to identify high priority areas to visit on the ground. During 2011, fieldwork did not include any extensive aerial reconnaissance but rather was based on the ground out of two separate field camps which were chosen based on 2010 reconnaissance flights. We decided during 2012 to conduct additional aerial reconnaissance in the project area and to combine this with as much site testing as possible. We had five days contracted with a helicopter based out of Chignk Lake and we worked in three groups of two to maximize our effort. Generally two groups would get dropped off at separate sites to work for the day while the third group conducted aerial survey.

After our helicopter charter left, we spent an additional twelve days camped at a remote field camp where we performed pedestrian survey and site testing. We decided to locate our remote field camp at Wildman Lake which is located on State-owned land just outside of the original project area. During 2012 reconnaissance flights we located a large complex of village sites located at and around Wildman Lake. Due to the significance of this find we decided the best way to spend the rest of our time would be here, surveying the area and mapping and testing these sites.

While on the ground at all of the sites we visited during 2012 we employed the same field methods as in 2010 and 2011. In each area we visited there were either visiting known sites that we wanted to test, conducting aerial or pedestrian survey, and/or trying to characterize the soils, tephra deposits, and stratigraphy. All excavations at known sites consisted of controlled 50x50cm square test units that were dug in 10cm arbitrary levels with all soil screened through ¼" mesh. An Oakfield brand, tube style soil probe was also employed at some of the known sites in order to explore feature deposits and to get a quick glimpse into site stratigraphy. Due to a lack of success in 2011, less emphasis was placed on finding pre-eruption sites during 2012 and we did not utilize the four inch soil auger this season.

2012 Results

This section of the report presents the results of the 2012 field season and is divided up according to geographical region. A total of thirty-seven new sites were recorded. Twenty-one of these newly recorded sites and four previously recorded sites were visited by crew members on the ground. Test units were excavated at thirteen of the twenty-five visited sites and artifacts or specimens were collected from nineteen of the twenty-five. Thirty-five 50x50cm test units and a single 1x1m test unit were excavated. Sites that were not visited on the ground were marked, recorded, and described from the air. All twenty-five of the sites visited during 2012 consist primarily of a prehistoric component although several exhibit either a definite or supposed historic component. Twenty-four of these twenty-five sites display surface features in varying quantities, while the twenty fifth consists of a surface lithic scatter and cairn.

Chignik River Valley (21 sites)

We spent significant time in the Chignik River valley conducting aerial survey and site testing. For the purposes of this report the Chignik River Valley includes the area from Black Lake all the way down to Chignik Lagoon including several tributaries such as West Fork River, Alec River, and Chiaktuak or Red Salmon Creek. A total of eighteen new sites were recorded in this area and many of these were not tested and many were not even visited on the ground. Altogether three sites were tested in the Chignik River valley during 2012.

CHK-00005 was a main focus of work during 2012 and the goal was to revisit and conduct further testing at this site located on the lower Chignik River at the outlet of Chignik Lake (Figure 2). More testing was conducted at this site in 2012 because of the deep cultural deposit encountered here. In 2010 two 50x50cm test units (TU-01 and TU-02) were excavated in separate single room house features at CHK-00005 (Figure 3). A charcoal sample was collected at 140cmbs from a soil probe placed in the bottom of TU-01 and this sample returned a pre-eruption C^{14} date of cal BP 4840-4580 (Table1) (Shirar et al. 2011:18-21, 117-120). Since this is the only cultural component we have encountered during the first two years of this project associated with a radiocarbon date older than 2000 years, we decided to return to this site and open up a larger square to get a better understanding of the deeper material. We also wanted to get a better look at the natural stratigraphy here and better map the CHK-00005 tephra sequence.

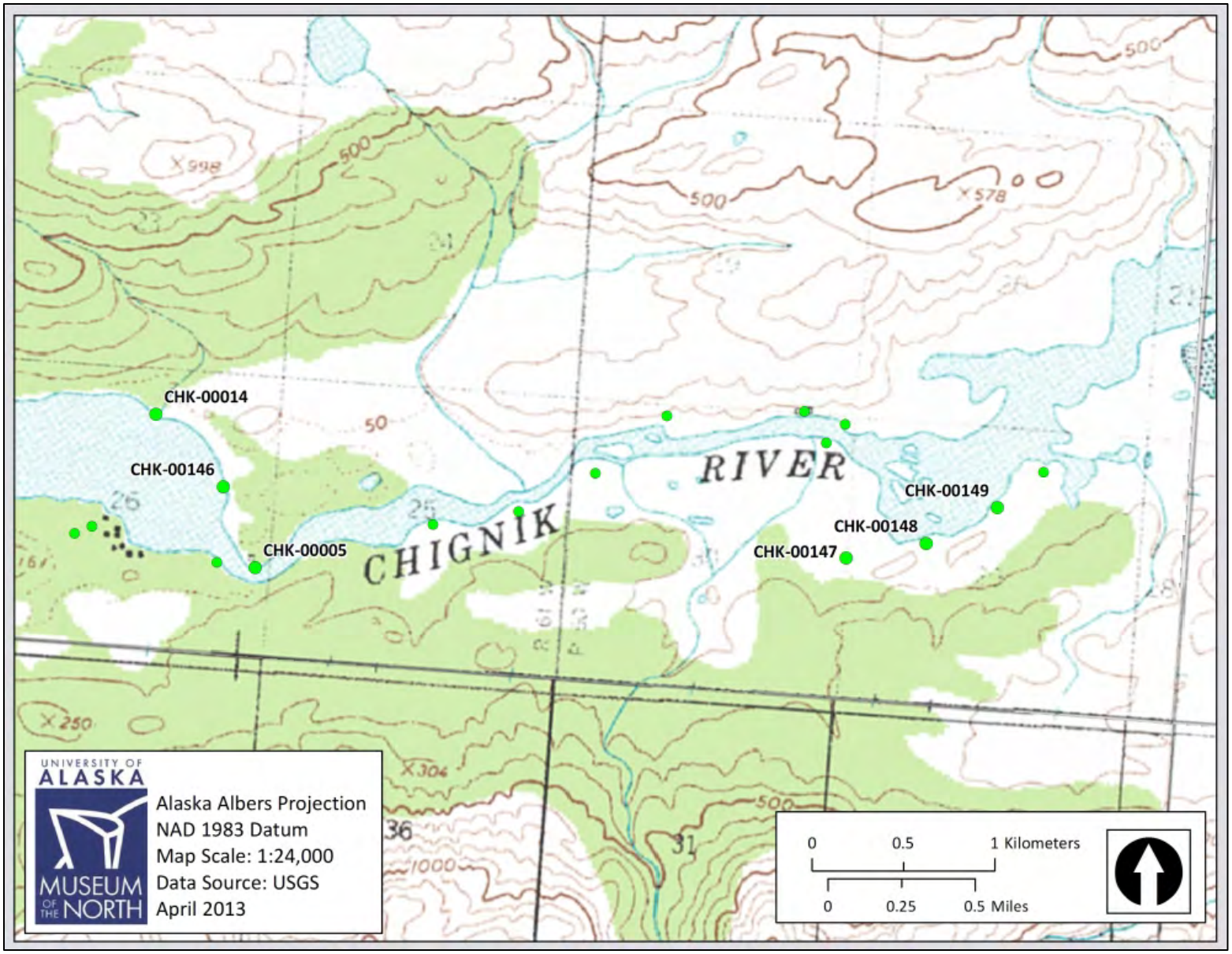

Figure 2: Map showing the location of CHK-00005 and several other sites at Chignik Lake (only selected sites are labeled)

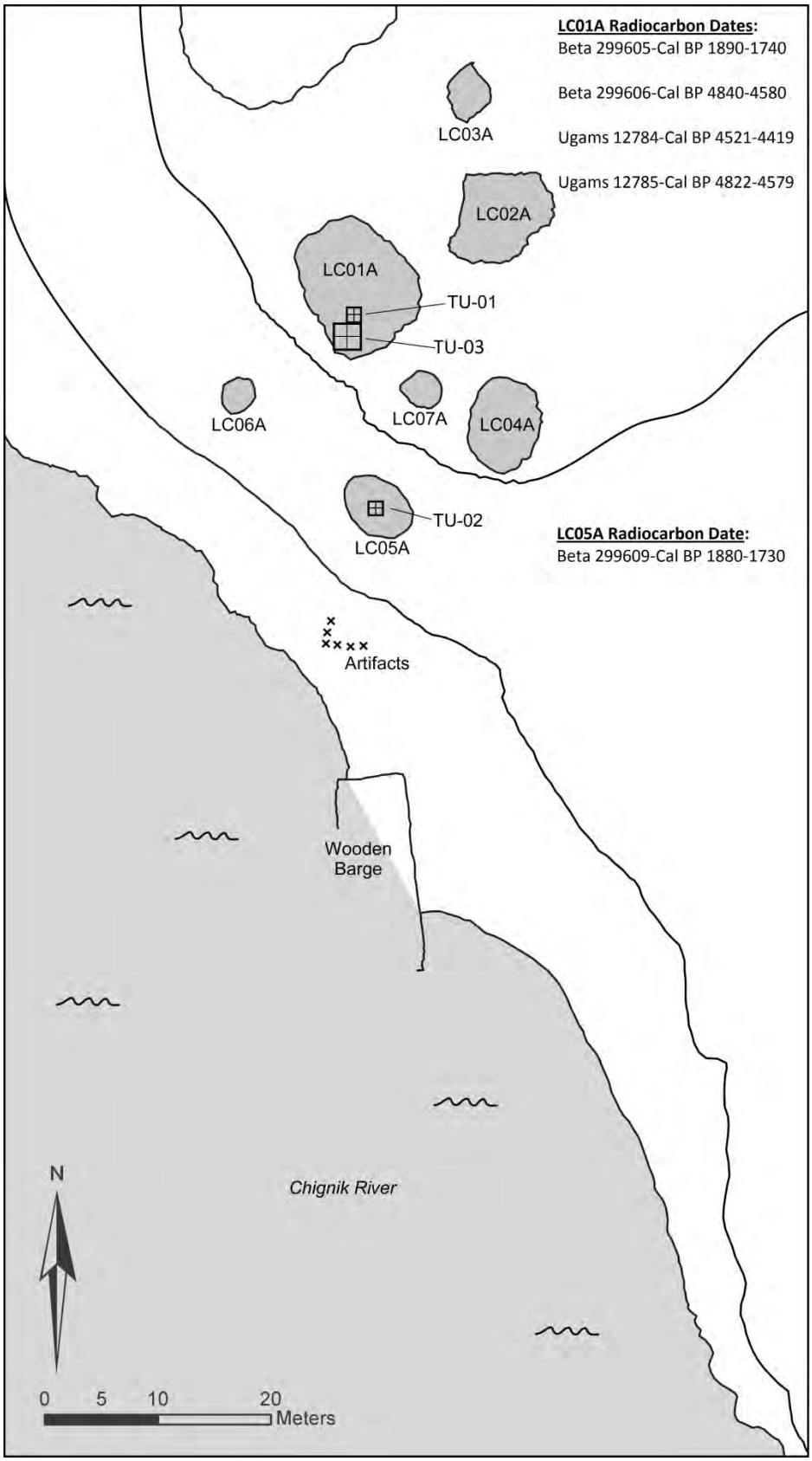

Figure 3: CHK-00005 site map with test unit locations and associated radiocarbon dates

Table 1: All radiocarbon dates from CHK-00005

Lab #	Provenience	Component	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	Calibrated Age (Cal BP)
Beta 299605	TU-01, 90cmbs	Norton	1890±30	1890-1740
Beta 299609	TU-02, 82cmbs	Norton	1880±30	1880-1730
Ugams 13404	TU-01, 110cmbs	Tephra	2540±30	2750-2495
Beta 299606	TU-01, 140cmbs	Pre-eruption	4190±40	4840-4580
Ugams 12784	TU-01, 138cmbs	Pre-eruption	3996±24	4521-4419
Ugams 12785	TU-03, 140cmbs	Pre-eruption	4145±24	4822-4579

TU-03 at CHK-00005 consists of a 1x1m test unit set up off the south edge of TU-01 in the single room house feature designated LC01A (see Figure 3). TU-03 was excavated in 50x50cm quads and in arbitrary 10cm levels. Due to time constraints, we stopped excavating in the two southern quads of TU-03 at 70cmbs. The two northern quads in TU-03 were excavated down to a total depth of 140cmbs and once the back dirt was cleaned out of TU-01, it was also excavated to 140cmbs.

As expected TU-03 was positive for cultural material and flakes began showing up in the first 10cm level, including the ground surface in some quads. Fifteen pieces of debitage were recovered in the top 10cm of TU-03 followed by a break in cultural material until about 40cmbs. Cultural material was recovered in every 10cm level of this unit from 30 to 140cmbs, which means there could be even deeper, possibly older components at this site. A majority of the artifacts collected in TU-03 came from between 70 and 90cmbs, which is similar to what was seen in TU-01 in 2010 (Shirar et al. 2011:18-21). This 20cm layer coincides with a house floor and this is likely the main component associated with the house feature. Radiocarbon dates were run on this component in 2010 and revealed a date of cal BP 1890-1740 placing this house in the “Norton” time period (see Table 1).

Between 0 and 70cmbs a total of 1246 flakes, eleven net sinkers, one projectile point base, two biface fragments, one retouched flake, one ground slate tool fragment, and five charcoal samples were found and collected (Table 2) (Figure 4). Between 70 and 90cmbs 1848 flakes, 30 net sinkers, five bifaces (some fragments), six projectile points (some fragments), six retouched or utilized flakes, one ground slate tool fragment (which may be modified into a net sinker), and three charcoal samples were recovered and collected (Table 2) (Figure 5). The artifacts and samples collected between 70 and 90cmbs, the main component of the house feature, constitute 56.43 percent of the entire assemblage collected in TU-03. This is a majority of the artifact collected and does not account for the fact that TU-03 switched to a 50x100cm unit at 70cmbs. If the entire 1x1 meter unit could have been excavated, the 70-90cmbs levels would likely account for closer to 70 percent of the assemblage. TU-01 illustrates this

point in that 64.65 percent of the entire assemblage in TU-01 is from the 70-90cm level, which is a more accurate representation of the true artifact density of this Norton component (Table 3).

Table 2: Numbers of artifacts and samples from different stratigraphic layers in TU-03 at CHK-00005

	0-70cmbs (n=1267)	**70-90cmbs*** (n=1899)	**90-100cmbs** (n=140)	**100-120cmbs** (n=47)	**120-140cmbs** (n=12)
Debitage	1246	1848	131	43	4
Utilized/Retouched Flakes	1	6	0	0	0
Bifaces and Fragments	2	5	0	0	0
Projectile Points and Fragments	1	6	0	0	0
Net Sinkers	11	30	3	0	0
Ground Slate	1	1	0	0	0
Charcoal	5	3	6	4	8

* TU-03 transitioned to a 50x100cm unit at 70cmbs

Figure 4: Artifacts from 0-70cmbs in TU-03 at CHK-00005

Figure 5: Artifacts from 70-90cmbs in TU-03 at CHK-00005

Table 3: Numbers of artifacts and samples from different stratigraphic layers in TU-01* at CHK-00005

	0-70cmbs (n=207)	**70-90cmbs** (n=587)	**90-100cmbs** (n=72)	**100-120cmbs** (n=26)	**120-140cmbs** (n=16)
Debitage	198	579	66	22	10
Utilized/Retouched Flakes	0	0	0	1	0
Bifaces and Fragment	1	3	0	0	0
Projectile Points and Fragments	0	0	0	0	0
Net Sinkers	0	0	3	1	0
Ground Slate	0	0	0	0	0
Charcoal	8	5	3	2	6

* includes 2010 and 2012 data

Artifacts continue below this primary Norton component but with a dramatic decrease in overall abundance. Only 212 artifacts and charcoal samples (4.96%) were found between 90 and 100cmbs in TU-01 and TU-03 combined. At roughly 100cmbs a thick, coarse, orange colored tephra is encountered which marks the end of the Norton component (Figures 6 and 7). Due to the undulating surface here and the fact that we were excavating in arbitrary levels 65 flakes, one utilized flake, one net sinker, and six charcoal samples were found between 100 and 120cmbs even though the sterile orange tephra accounts for a majority of this 20cm layer. Future excavation in this feature should use natural levels to better show and confirm this sterile break between components. None of the charcoal samples collected above this coarse orange tephra during 2012 were identified to species.

Figure 6: CHK-00005, TU-01 and TU-03, East Wall Soil Profile

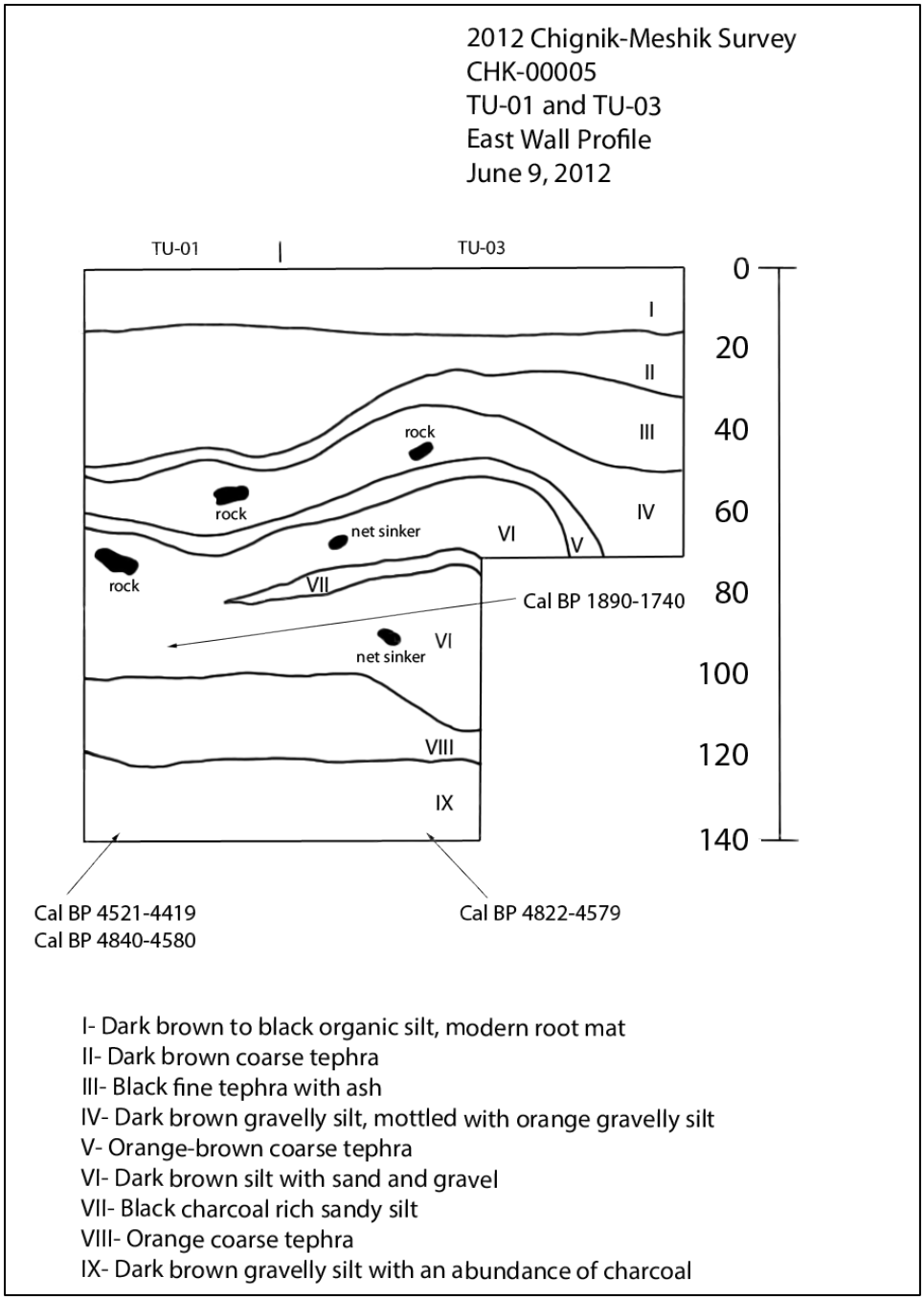

Figure 7: CHK-00005, TU-01 and TU-03, East Wall Soil Profile

In both test units below the orange tephra, a small amount of lithic debitage was present along with abundant charcoal. Combined, a total of 14 flakes and 14 charcoal samples were collected from this pre-eruption component between 120 and 140cmbs (see Tables 2 and 3). In terms of material types the debitage from this pre-eruption component is markedly different from the Norton component debitage. The chipped stone artifacts and debitage collected above 100cmbs are largely made from gray basalt. Interestingly, eight of the 14 flakes collected between 120 and 140cmbs are basalt but the remaining six are comprised of four different kinds of lithic raw material (Figure 8). Twelve individual pieces of charcoal from four different samples collected between 137 and 142cmbs were identified to species and include a mix of willow and alder. Of these twelve identified samples, two single pieces of willow charcoal were submitted for radiocarbon analysis and returned dates of cal BP 4521-4419 (UGAMS 12784) and cal BP 4822-4579 (UGAMS 12785), which is consistent with the date from 2010 and confirms the pre-eruption age of this deeper component. A single radiocarbon date on unidentified charcoal collected from the east wall of TU-01 in middle of the orange tephra deposit returned a calibrated range of 2750-2495 cal BP. If this dates the volcanic event that produced the tephra deposit, then it cannot represent the Aniakchak II cadera-forming eruption. Alternatively, the orange tephra may be from Aniakchak, and the charcoal is intrusive from a post-depositional overlying cultural component.

Figure 8: Photograph showing the material type variety in the pre-eruption component at CHK-00005

CHK-00146 is one of four new sites recorded along the shores of Lower Chignik Lake and the Lower Chignik River during 2012. This site is located on the eastern shore of Chignik Lake in between CHK-00014 and CHK-00005 (see Figure 2). There are approximately 12 circular, single room house depressions here, but the site is exceedingly brushy which makes the features more difficult to recognize. The west edge of the site (towards the lake) consists of a 3-5m high cut bank and at least two house features are actively eroding (Figures 9 and 10). A surface collection was made along this cut including 10 net sinkers (Figure 11), 73 flakes, two utilized flakes, a biface, a pottery fragment, and a complete projectile point (Figure 12). All of the flaked stone along this bank consisted of basalt and there was an abundance of charcoal and FCR here but none was collected. This site is easily picked out on the landscape marked by the shell of a recent cabin that remains uncompleted.

Figure 9: Photograph showing the eroding west edge of CHK-00146 next to Chignik Lake

Figure 10: Photograph showing the eroded west edge at CHK-00146

Figure 11: Net sinkers collected from the eroded edge of CHK-00146

Figure 12: A complete projectile point collected from the eroding edge of CHK-00146

CHK-00147 is located on high bluff overlooking the Chignik River valley about 250 meters removed from the edge of the river (see Figure 2). More than likely this landform was once along the main channel of the river which has since changed its course. This site was noted during aerial reconnaissance and is a large village consisting of an estimated 40+ cultural depressions. Unfortunately this site was not visited on the ground but the surface features here likely represent a mix of house features and cache pits. This is just one of several known village sites located along the Chignik River between Chignik Lake and Chignik Lagoon.

CHK-00148 was found during pedestrian survey and is located on top of a high bluff on the right bank of the Chignik River between CHK-00147 and CHK-00149 (see Figure 2). This landform is narrow and relatively small without enough room for a large village (Figure 13). There are two cultural features here that are subtle, but that appear to be single room houses. Both of these depressions were probed using an Oakfield tube style probe. Both features exhibited a charcoal lens between 70 and 75cmbs. A small basalt flake was recovered and collected from one of the probes at 72cmbs. No charcoal samples were collected from this site.

Figure 13: Photograph showing an overview of CHK-00148

CHK-00149 was located during pedestrian survey along the right bank of the Chignik River. This site is located immediately atop a steep bluff overlooking the river between CHK-00007 and CHK-00148 at a spot referred to locally as "Shallow Waters" (see Figures 2 and 14). There are approximately ten single room houses here along with a large number of smaller circular features that likely represent cache pits. All ten of these house depressions are deep with steep berms around the edges. From the top of the bluff where the single room houses are located, the site gradually slopes down to the east and meets the river. On a low bench here, just above the beach is one multi-room Koniag style house feature (Figure 15). A large portion of this bench is still covered in snow so there may be more than just a single feature here. There is also a large scatter of surface artifacts along the beach indicating this portion of the site is being actively eroded. No subsurface testing was conducted at CHK-00149 but a surface collection of artifacts along the beach was made. Collected artifacts include five flakes, two net sinkers, and three bifaces.

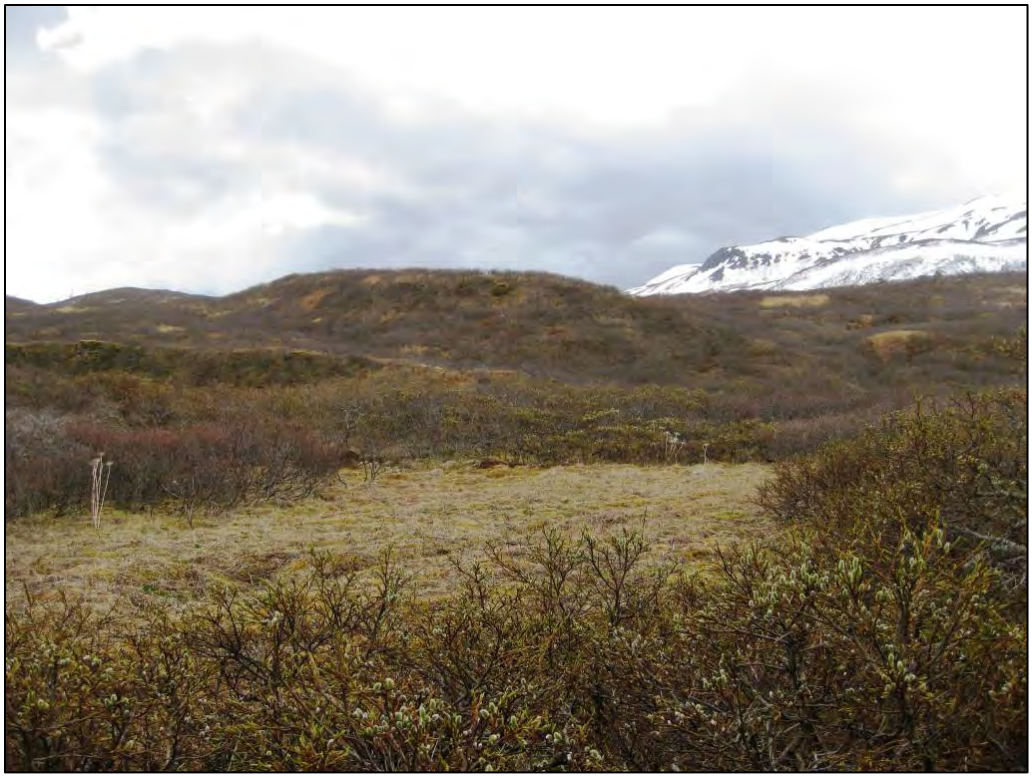

Figure 14: Photograph showing an overview of CHK-00149

Figure 15: Photograph of the multi-room house feature located on a lower bench at CHK-00149

The upper Chignik River, which is referred to locally as "Black Lake River", is also the location of numerous archaeological sites. In 2012 several new sites were found in this area and four of these were recorded above the mouth of the river where it feeds into Chignik Lake: CHK-00158, CHK-00159, CHK-00160, and CHK-00161 (Figure 16). All four of these sites are located in a row along the left bank of the river and were identified during aerial reconnaissance.

CHK-00159 is situated near where the Black Lake River feeds into the upper portion of Chignik Lake (Figure 16). There are several subtle depressions located in a clearing on a small, flat terrace near the lakeshore. These surface depressions likely represent a mixture of house and cache features. This site was not visited on the ground so an exact count of the surface features is currently unknown, but this is not a large site. An aerial photograph was taken for this site.

CHK-00160 is located roughly one kilometer upriver from CHK-00159 along the left bank of the Black Lake River (Figure 16). This site consists of many cultural depressions with definite multi-room Koniag style houses present. An exact count of the surface features at this site was no made because this site was not visited on the ground. This site is larger than CHK-00159, but an aerial photograph is not available.

CHK-00158 is located on the left bank of the Black Lake River, approximately one kilometer upriver from CHK-00160 and two kilometers upriver from the CHK-00159 (Figure 16). This general area is a spot referred to by residents in Chignik Lake as "Short Point." CHK-00158 consists of multiple cultural depressions which likely comprise a combination of house and storage features. This site was not visited on the ground and therefore an accurate estimate of features cannot be made. An aerial photograph of this site is not available.

CHK-00161 is the furthest upriver of these four sites and is situated on a relatively low river terrace approximately 600 meters above CHK-00158, also along the left bank of the river (Figure 16). This site appears small from the air with only 3-5 house features visible. This site was not visited on the ground so there is potentially more house and storage features present here. An aerial photograph is not available for this site.

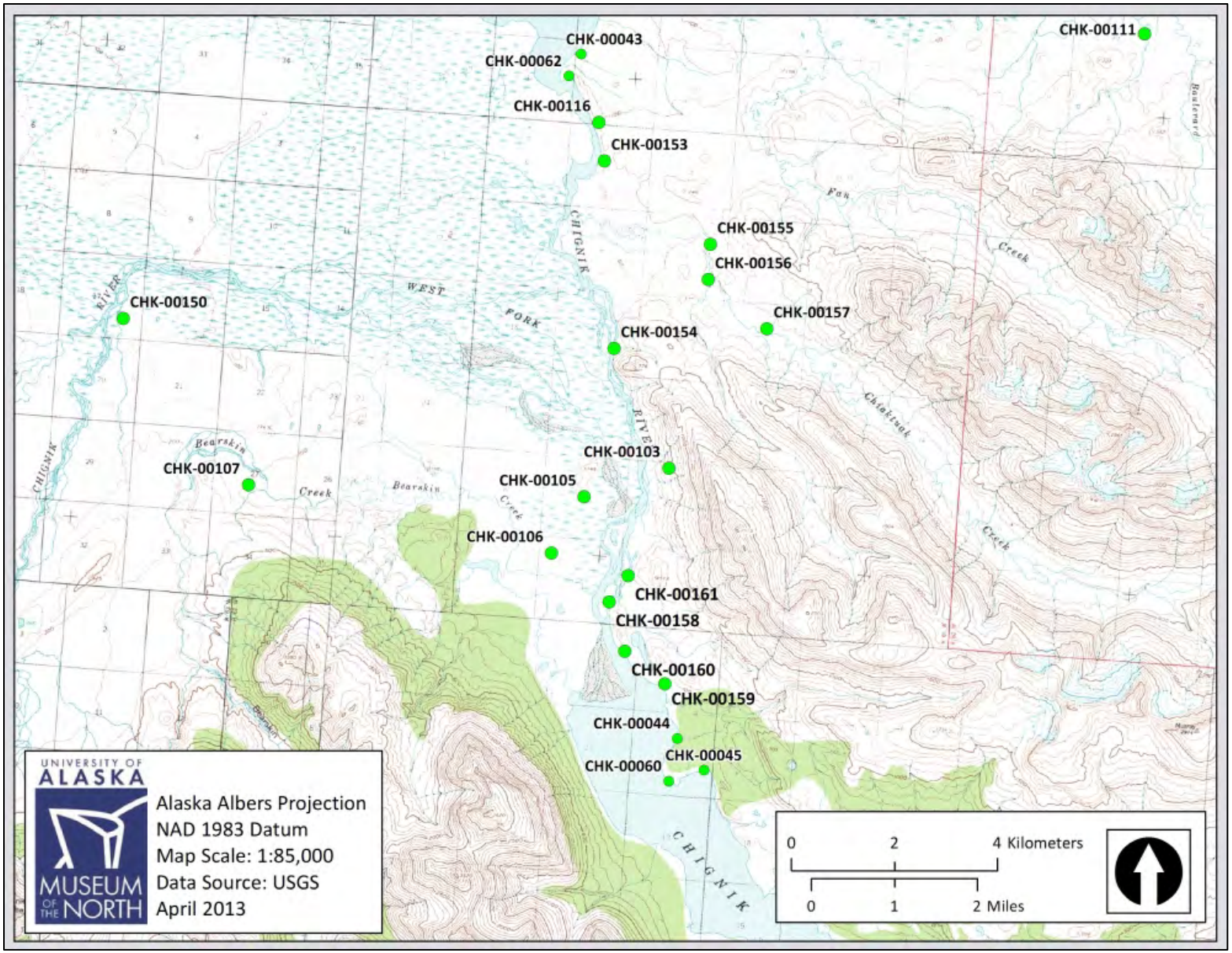

Figure 16: Map showing sites on Black Lake River, just above Chignik Lake

CHK-00153 is one of two new sites recorded further up Black Lake River, closer to where the river flows out of Black Lake (see Figure 16). This site is situated about a mile downriver from Black Lake and is on the southern terminus of a mile-long bluff along the left bank of the river (Figure 17). The site consists of several house depressions which were observed from the air. More features may be found at this site once it is investigated via pedestrian survey. The nearest known site is CHK-00116 which is located along this same bluff approximately 750 meters to the north-northeast.

CHK-00154 is located along the left bank of the Black Lake River on a relatively low river terrace not too far from the water (see Figure 16). This site was also recorded from the air and consists of square sod houses. Given these feature types CHK-00154 is likely historic or proto-historic in nature, but this site was not visited on the ground and therefore a positive determination of this cannot be made. Additional cultural features may be present here. The nearest known sites are CHK-00105 and CHK-00103 which are located roughly three kilometers to the south.

CHK-00155 is one of three newly recorded sites (CHK-00155, CHK-00156, and CHK-00157) located along the drainage of Chiaktuak Creek, referred to locally as Red Salmon Creek, which is a tributary of the Black Lake River (see Figure 16). This site is located on the left bank of Red Salmon Creek about three kilometers east of the Black Lake River. CHK-00155 consists of several house and cache pit features visible on the ground surface. These features were recognized during aerial reconnaissance but this site was not visited on the ground.

CHK-00156 is also situated on the left bank of Red Salmon Creek near the confluence with a small unnamed creek (see Figure 16). This site location is approximately 700 meters upstream from CHK-00155, which is the nearest known site. Only a single house depression was noted at this site, but there is the potential for more given that CHK-00156 was recognized from the air and not visited on the ground.

CHK-00157 is also located in the Red Salmon Creek valley and is the furthest upriver of these three sites. CHK-00157 is situated on a lone point on the right bank of the creek near the confluence of two small unnamed drainages approximately 1.5 kilometers southeast of CHK-00156, which is the nearest known site (see figure 16). There are only a few cultural depressions at this site and two of these were tested using an Oakfield tube style soil probe. Three probes (Pr01, Pr02, and Pr03) were placed in a possible multi-room house. Pr01 and Pr02 were both negative and ended around 70cmbs in either frozen or very compact soil. Pr03 also went to 70cmbs but turned up a very faint smear of charcoal. A fourth probe (Pr04) was placed in a square depression with a south facing tunnel. Pr04 encountered one charcoal-rich layer between 43 and 46cmbs and a second at 56cmbs. Samples were collected at each

depth and three individual pieces from 56cmbs were identified as willow or willow/poplar. A sample of one of the pieces identified as willow was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and returned a date of cal BP 2291-2004 (UGAMS 12789). No test units were excavated at this site and no artifacts were collected.

Figure 17: Aerial photograph of CHK-00153 with site area circled in red

CHK-00116, a previously recorded site on the Black Lake River, was visited, mapped, and tested during 2012. This site was first recorded in 2010 during which time it was identified from the air but not visited on the ground (Figures 18 and 19). CHK-00116 is located along the left bank of the upper Chignik River between CHK-00062 near the outlet of Black Lake and CHK-00153, further downstream (see Figure 16). The site consists of 60 surface features that include a mix of houses and cache pits which are situated on the highest terrace above the river (Figure 20). House feature styles include multi-room, keyhole, single room, and deep square depressions that likely represent an historic or proto-historic occupation here (Figures 21 and 22). There is also a lone house depression (feature #55, Figure 20) situated on a small bench about halfway down the terrace edge toward the river. Based on its shape this feature also has the potential to be historic or proto-historic in nature.

Figure 18: Aerial view of CHK-00116 with site area circled in red

Figure 19: Close-up aerial overview of CHK-00116

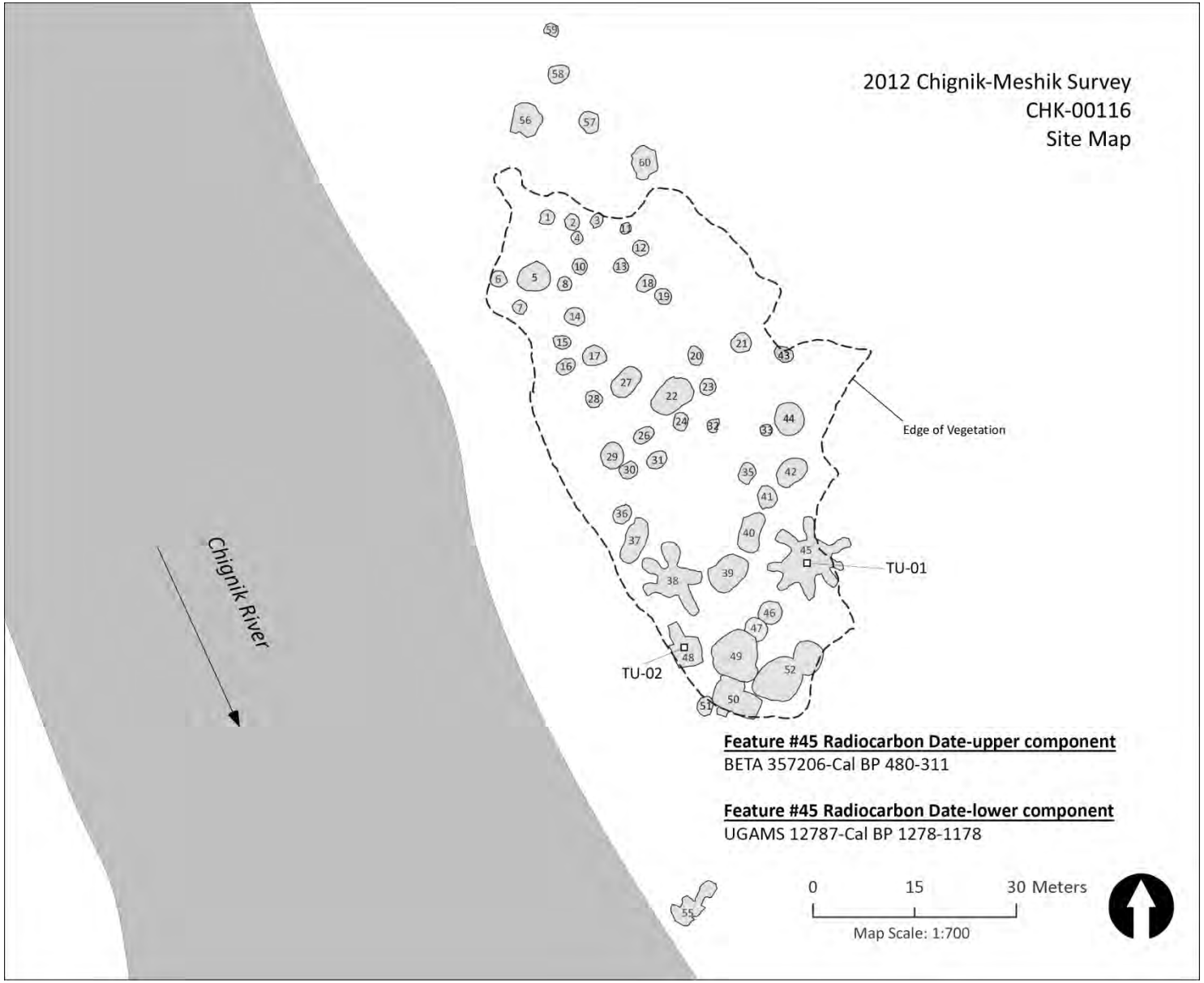

Figure 20: CHK-00116 site map with test unit locations and associated radiocarbon dates

Figure 21: A square house depression at CHK-00116 (feature #48)

Figure 22: A square house depression at CHK-00116 (feature #50)

Two 50x50cm test units (TU-01 and TU-02) were excavated in house features at this site. TU-01 was placed in a large multi-room house (feature #45) along the southeast side of the site (see Figure 20) and was positive for cultural material. Artifacts began appearing at 20cmbs and continued in every 10cm level down to 70cmbs. A total of 50 flakes were recovered from this test unit with a majority of these found between 50 and 70cmbs. A biface fragment was recovered at 40cmbs and a complete biface was found at 48cmbs. These were the only two tools recovered from this feature. The soil profile in TU-01 shows several alternating tephra deposits with two possible hearths/house floors present, one at 25cmbs and a second at 65cmbs (Figure 23). Six charcoal samples were collected from various depths throughout the test unit. Three individual pieces of charcoal from the deepest sample collected at 63cmbs were identified. One of these pieces is willow and the other two are unknown angiosperms. The single piece of willow charcoal from 63cmbs dates the lowest cultural material in this feature to cal BP 1278-1178 (UGAMS 12787). A single piece of unidentified charcoal from 28cmbs dates the multi-room house feature (#45) to cal BP 480-311 (Beta 357206). These two dates indicate that a multi-room house feature was built on top of an earlier occupation dating to the “Norton” time period.

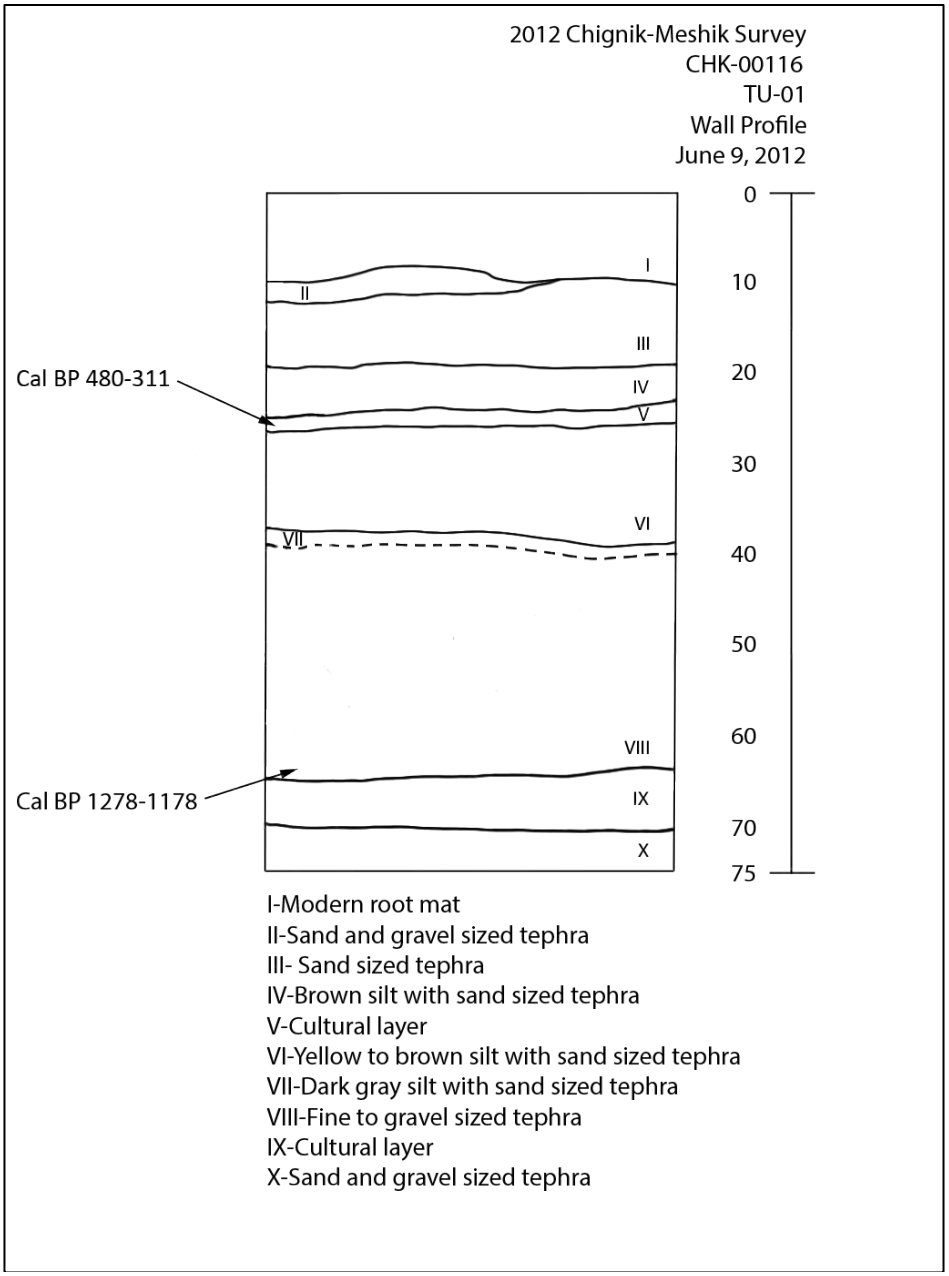

Figure 23: CHK-00116, TU-01, Soil Profile

TU-02 at CHK-00116 was placed in the bottom of a deep square depression (feature #48) which also resembles the keyhole shaped features located at other sites in the Chignik River area (see Figure 20). TU-02 was positive for cultural material with a total of 6 flakes recovered between 10 and 30cmbs. No tools or charcoal were found in this test which was terminated before it could be completed. TU-02 ended at 30cmbs when the helicopter arrived to pick up the crew. Although TU-02 was not completed a soil profile was drawn of the south wall of the test unit (Figure 24).

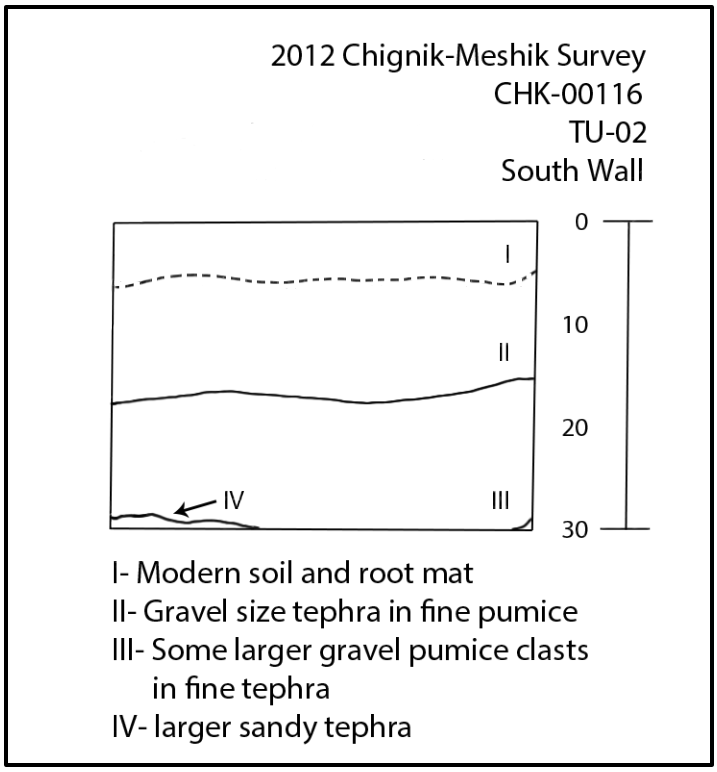

Figure 24: CHK-00116, TU-02 Soil Profile

CHK-00150 is a newly recorded site located along the West Fork River which is a main tributary west of the Black Lake River. The site, which is the only one known for the West Fork drainage, is located approximately 9.5 kilometers west of the Black Lake River where the West Fork turns hard to the south across from its confluence with Rapid Creek (see Figure 16). CHK-00150 was recorded from the air and consists of one deep keyhole style depression along with several cache pit features along the right bank of the river. Since this site was recorded during aerial reconnaissance and was not visited on the ground, there is the potential for additional cultural features here.

CHK-00107, located in the vicinity of CHK-00150 and recorded from the air during the 2010 field season (Shirar et al. 2011:50), was visited and tested during 2012. This site is situated along the right bank of Bearskin Creek just above where the creek takes a hard turn to the east below Bearskin Gulch (see Figures 16 and 25). Bearskin Creek flows into the upper Chignik River just above the mouth of Chignik Lake. The site, situated approximately 7 kilometers west of the Chignik River, consists of 60 surface features which include a mix of single room houses and cache pits (Figures 26 and 27).

Figure 25: Aerial photograph showing an overview of CHK-00107 on a terrace above Bearskin Creek

Figure 26: Overview of a large single room house depression at CHK-00107

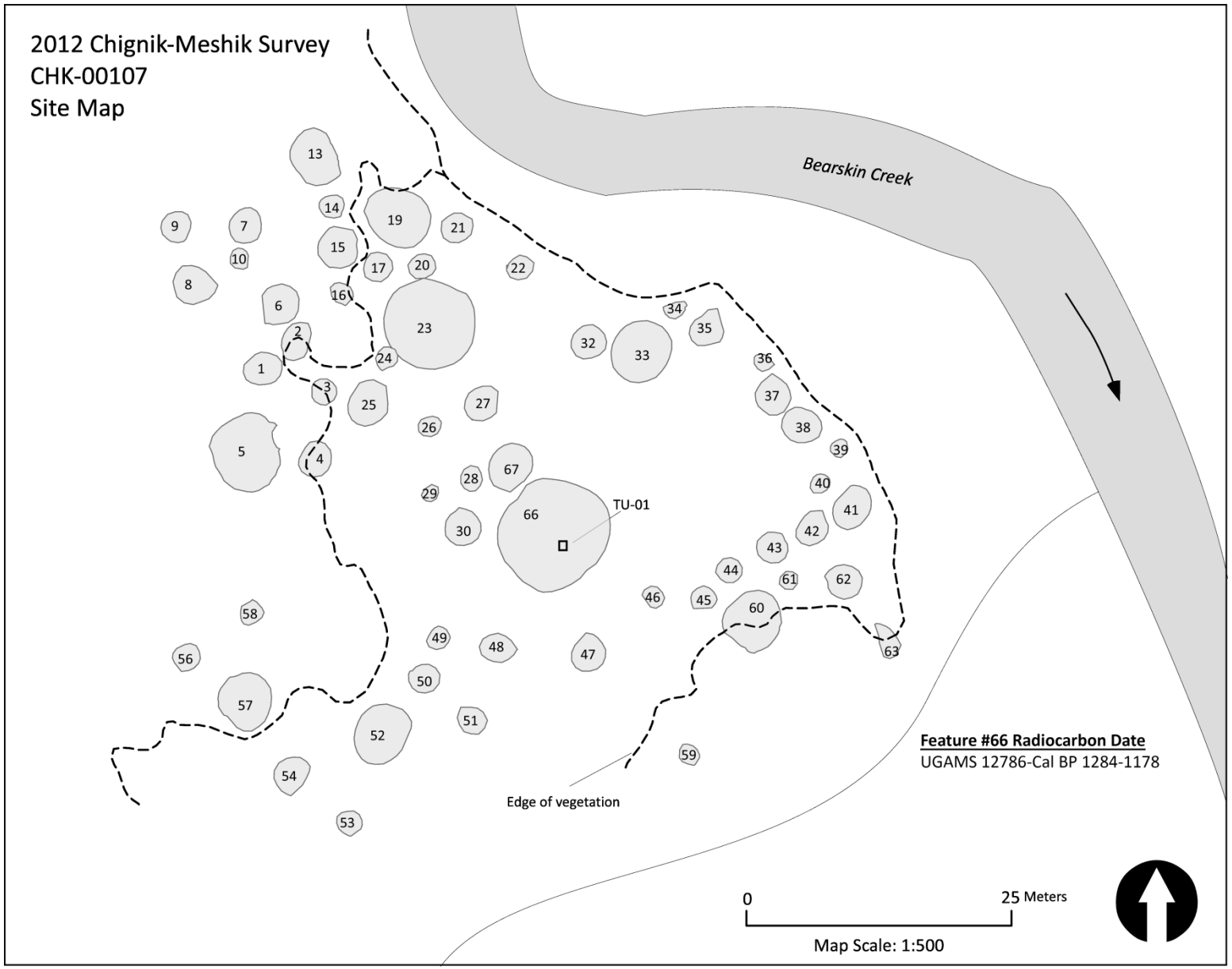

Figure 27: CHK-00107 site map showing test unit location and associated radiocarbon dates

Two large single room houses were probed at CHK-00107 using an Oakfield brand tube style soil probe. Two probes (Pr01 and Pr02) were placed in a large, deep rectilinear shaped single room house with a large berm. Pr01 went down to a total depth of 72cmbs and a charcoal sample was collected from an unknown depth. Pr02 reached a total depth of 83cmbs which is where a charcoal sample was collected. Three additional probes (Pr03, Pr04, and Pr05) were placed in another deep, large single room house with a high berm. Pr04 and Pr05 were both negative but Pr03 produced charcoal. A sample was collected between 71 and 73cmbs in Pr03 but it is poorly preserved. None of the charcoal samples collected from these probes was identified or submitted for C^{14} analysis.

One 50x50cm test unit (TU-01) was excavated at CHK-00107 and was placed in the center of a deep, single room house depression (feature #66) with a diameter of 8-10 meters (see Figure 27). TU-01 was excavated in a third house separate from the two that were probed. This test was positive for cultural material and artifacts were found between 60 and 90cmbs. A total of 32 flakes were collected along with a single biface fragment and a small modified stone. The modified stone artifact consists of a small white stone that is ground smooth on several edges and is perhaps a whetstone (Figure 28). The soil profile for TU-01 shows several alternating tephra deposits down to roughly 70cmbs where a dark, charcoal rich, well defined hearth sits directly atop a lower compact layer of coarse culturally sterile tephra (Figures 29 and 30). Seven charcoal samples were collected from TU-01 between 60 and 85cmbs. From these seven samples, four individual pieces of charcoal from the well-defined hearth at the base of the unit were identified as willow/poplar, alder, and an unknown angiosperm. A single piece of willow/poplar charcoal from 85cmbs was submitted for C14 analysis and dates this feature to cal BP 1284-1178 (UGAMS 12786).

Figure 28: Modified stone collected from TU-01 from 60-70cmbs

Figure 29: CHK-00107, TU-01, South Wall Profile Photograph

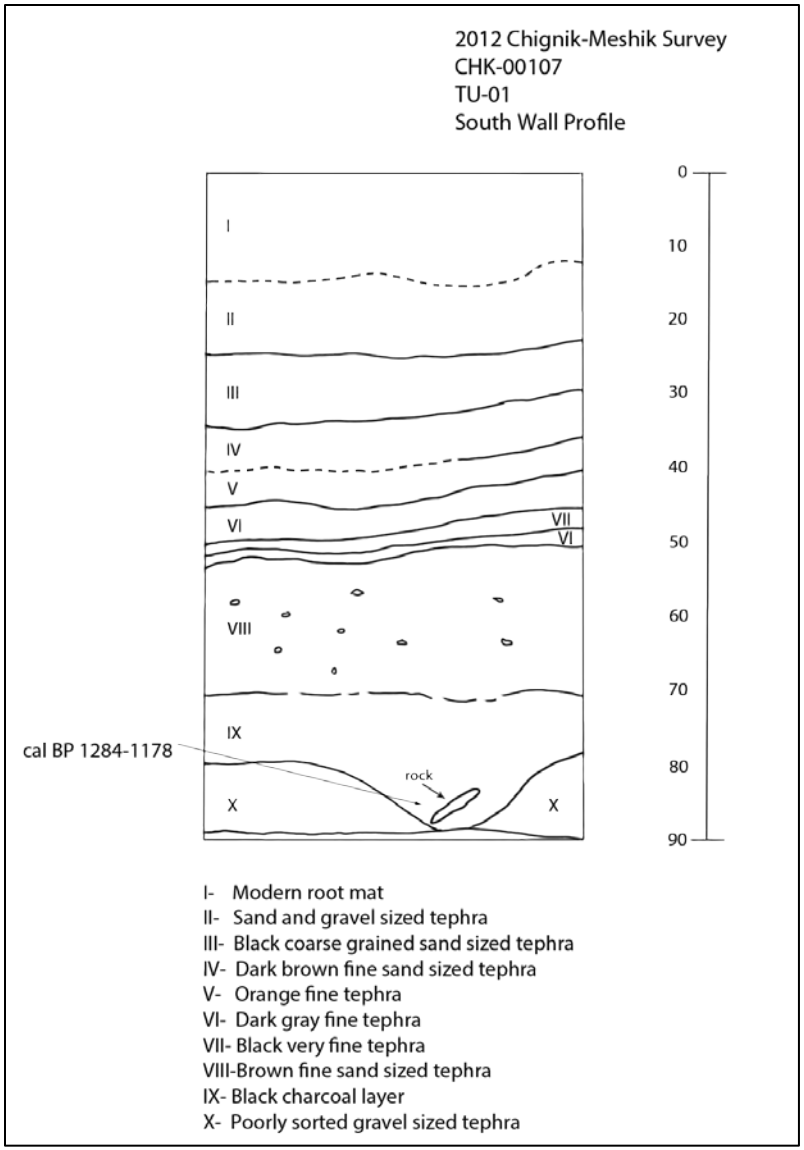

Figure 30: CHK-00107, TU-01, South Wall Profile Drawing

CHK-00142 is one of two new sites located along the shores of Black Lake during aerial reconnaissance in 2012. This site is situated near the shore of the southeast lobe of Black Lake near the mouth of the Alec River (Figure 31). CHK-00142 consists of two house depressions: one square with collapsed sod walls and one multi-room (Figure 32). These two house depressions are situated on an old point approximately 50 meters back from the present lake shore and this point likely represents the old lake margin. The multi-room house here is not the typical shape of a Koniag style house and may be historic. This site was recorded entirely from the air and no work was completed on the ground. Given the thick brush present at this site there is the potential for additional features here.

CHK-00143, the second new site at Black Lake, is located on the northeast lobe of the lake near the mouth of a small unnamed creek which is one of several minor drainages that originate on the south face of Black Peak (Figure 31). The site consists of at least two rectangular houses with collapsed sod walls and several small rounded depressions. The style of the houses here indicates an historic or proto-historic affiliation, but no testing or other work on the ground was completed to confirm this.

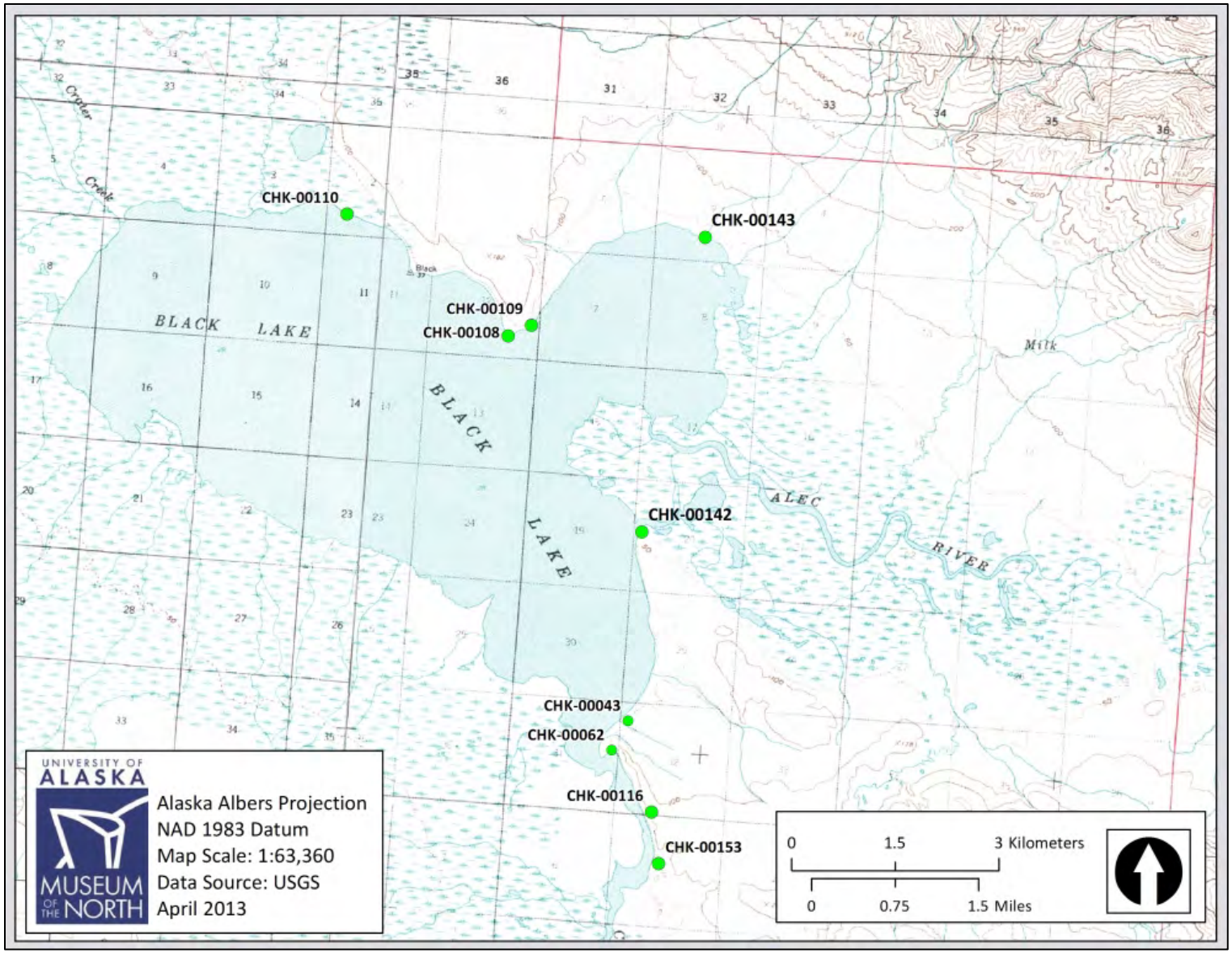

Figure 31: Map showing site locations for CHK-00142 and CHK-00143

Figure 32: Aerial photograph of CHK-00142 with house depressions visible

CHK-00151 is one of two new sites recorded along the middle portion of the Alec River valley during 2012. This site is situated on the highest terrace above the Alec River near the mouth of Cathedral Creek in a similar setting as CHK-00111 (Figure 33). The site is between CHK-00152, which is 1.3 kilometers to the west-northwest, and CHK-00111 which is 850 meters to the east-northeast. CHK-00151 consists of numerous cultural features including houses and cache pits. The site was recorded during aerial reconnaissance and was not visited on the ground; therefore a more accurate count of the cultural features here cannot be made until pedestrian survey of the site is accomplished. Based on what was observed from the air this site is a relatively large one for the Alec River valley.

CHK-00152 is also located on the highest terrace above the Alec River just 1.3 kilometers west-northwest of CHK-151. This site was recorded in the field as three separate waypoints (LB12-015, LB12-016, and LB12-017) during aerial survey but was assigned a single AHRS number because of the continuous appearance of features from the air (Figure 33). CHK-00152 appears large and expansive and consists of multiple houses and cache pits including multi-room and single room house depressions, but the exact number of features within these three waypoint locations is unknown. The site location coordinates for CHK-00152 equate with waypoint LB12-015, while the feature clusters at LB12-016 (coordinates.removed) and LB12-017 (coordinates.removed) are subsumed under this single location. This site may be delineated into two or three separate sites but a pedestrian survey is required to make a final determination on this point. All three of these waypoint locations were taken from the air and should be considered approximate. A large rectilinear house feature observed at LB12-017 indicates a potential historic or proto-historic component at this site.

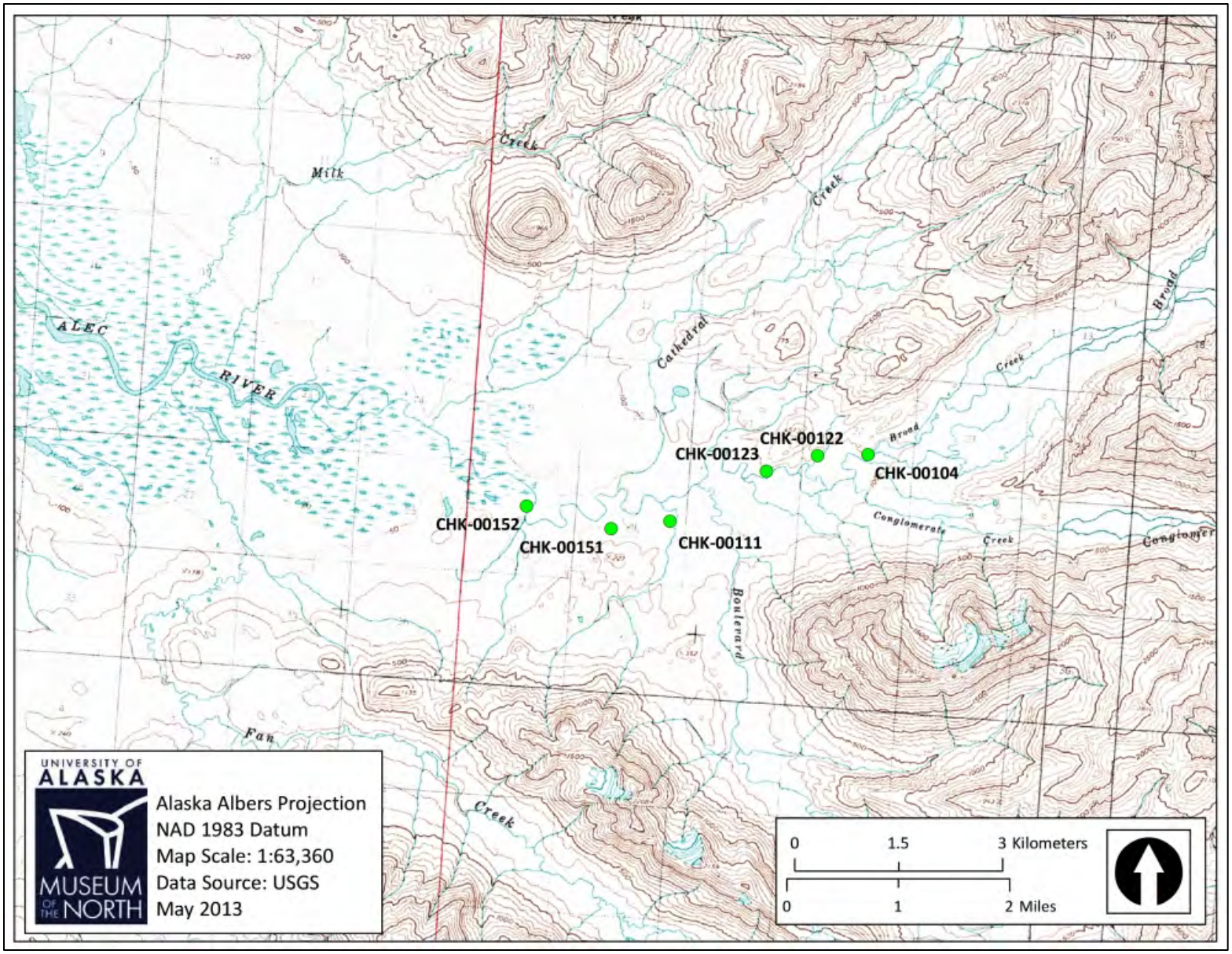

Figure 33: Map showing the locations of CHK-00151 and CHK-00152

Meshik River Valley, Bristol Bay, and the Pacific Coast (6 sites)

We spent a total of two days conducting aerial survey and testing in the Meshik River valley during 2012. One new site was found and visited on Braided Creek and two new sites were found and visited on Blue Violet Creek. In addition to these three sites in the Meshik River valley, one new site was recorded along the Bristol Bay coast near the mouth of the Unangashak River. The Unangashak Site, CHK-00015 and CHK-00003, was also visited on the ground during 2012. Little time was spent surveying along the Pacific coast, but one site was recorded north of Chignik Lagoon near Thompson Valley. This section of the report describes the work that was completed at these sites.

CHK-00139 is a small village site located on Braided Creek, which is a tributary on the south side of the Meshik River (Figure 34). The site is located on a glacial moraine along the right bank of the creek approximately 70 meters from the water. CHK-00036, a surface lithic scatter located along the edge of a small airstrip in the vicinity, is located on the same landform approximately 700 meters to the southeast (Dumond 1992:96). CHK-00139 consists of at least six distinct house depressions with several cache pit features also present. A single soil probe (Pr01) was conducted in one of the single room house features at this site. Pr01 went down to a total depth of 118cmbs and charcoal was noted at 30, 45, and 50cmbs. A single piece of charcoal was collected from 45cmbs and subsequently identified as an unknown angiosperm. This sample was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates this house feature to cal BP 1404-1316 (UGAMS 12788). No 50x50cm test units were excavated at CHK-00139 and a site map was not drawn.

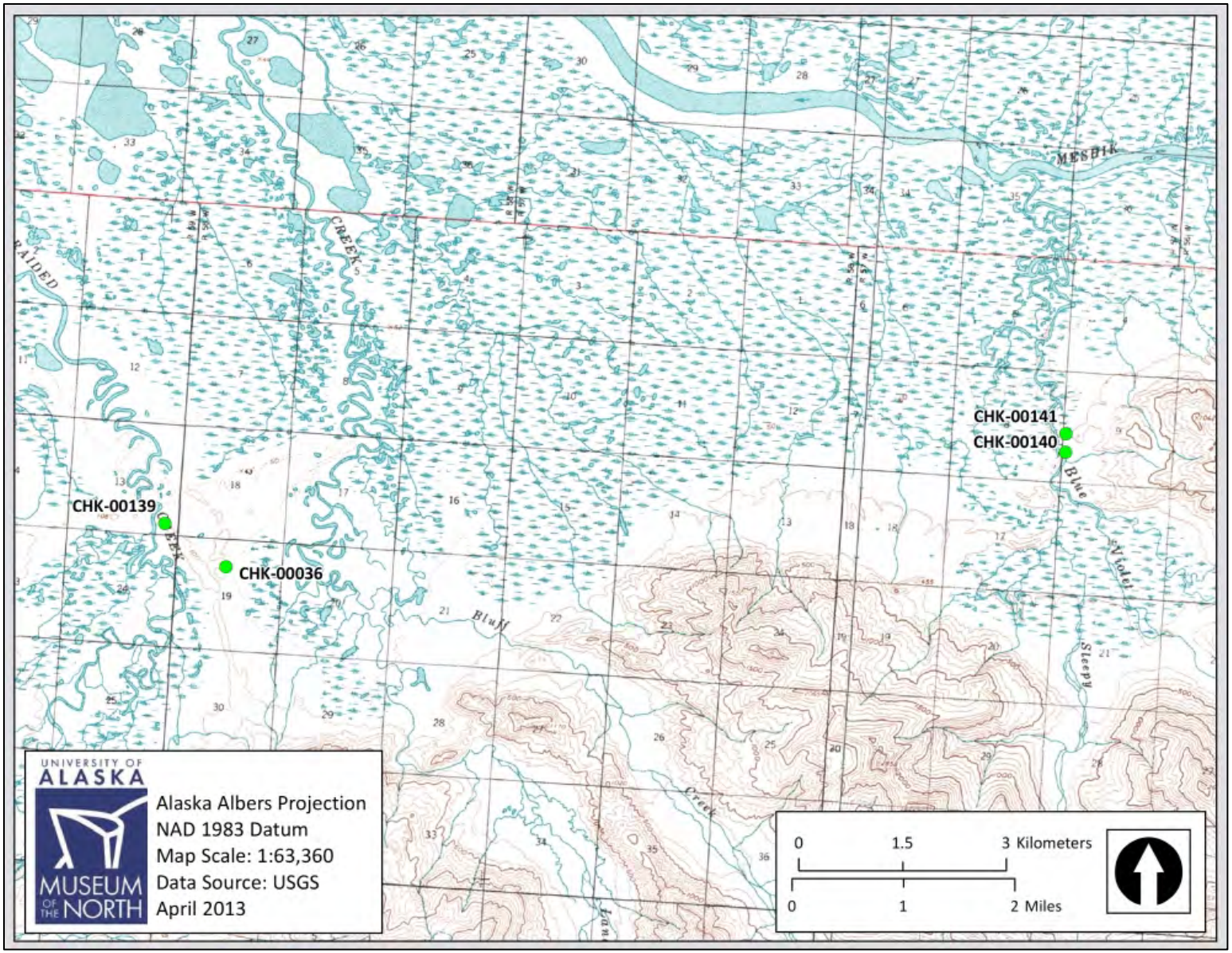

Figure 34: Map showing the location of sites along Braided Creek and Blue Violet Creek in the Meshik River valley

CHK-00140 is located atop a bedrock terrace promontory along the right bank of Blue Violet Creek (see Figure 34). This spot is on the edge of the first terrace above the lowlands that lead to the Meshik River, which is located approximately 3.5 kilometers to the north of the site. CHK-00140 consists of approximately 15 house size depressions with many smaller cache pit size cultural features also present (Figure 35). A total of 76 surface depressions were mapped at this site. Most of the houses here are of the single room variety and some appear to have entrance/exit tunnels.

Two 50x50cm test units (TU-01 and TU-02) were excavated at CHK-00140. TU-01 was placed in a single room house (feature #62) located along the east side of the site (see Figure 35). This test unit was positive for cultural material with artifacts first showing up at 25cmbs and extending down to 60cmbs. Forty-five flakes were recovered from TU-01 along with a net sinker, a biface, and a complete projectile point. The soil profile for this test unit shows an upper hearth feature situated between 15 and 25cmbs even though a majority of the artifacts were recovered at 50-60cmbs (Figure 36). Four charcoal samples were collected, two associated with the upper hearth and two associated with the densest cultural layer (50-60cmbs). Three individual pieces of charcoal from 50 and 55cmbs were identified as willow or willow/poplar. One piece of the willow/poplar charcoal from 50cmbs was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates this house feature to cal BP 1387-1306 (UGAMS 12790).

TU-02 was excavated in a large single room house depression with an apparent tunnel (Feature#71) located on the south side of the site (Figure 35). This test unit contained cultural material and artifacts were collected within every level down to 60cmbs. Fourteen flakes, a net sinker, and a single charcoal sample were collected from TU-02. The soil profile for this test unit shows several alternating bands of pumice and tephra with no distinct house floor despite a discrete concentration of charcoal at approximately 25cmbs (Figures 37 and 38). Three individual pieces of charcoal, collected at 23cmbs, were submitted from the sample for identification and consisted of willow, willow/poplar, and birch. A single piece of the willow/poplar charcoal dates this feature to cal BP 1236-1064 (UGAMS 12791).

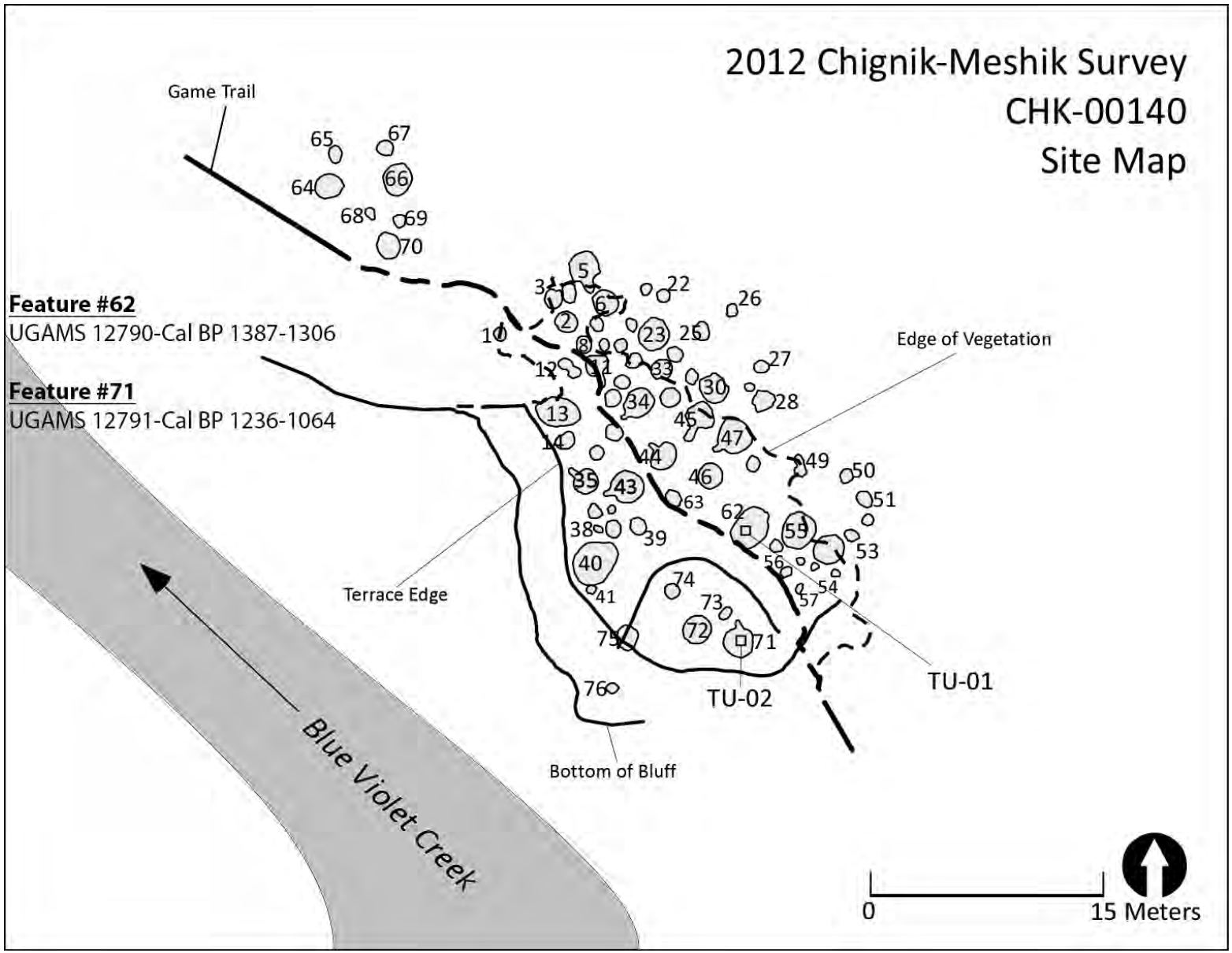

Figure 35: CHK-00140 site map showing surface features, test units, and associated radiocarbon dates

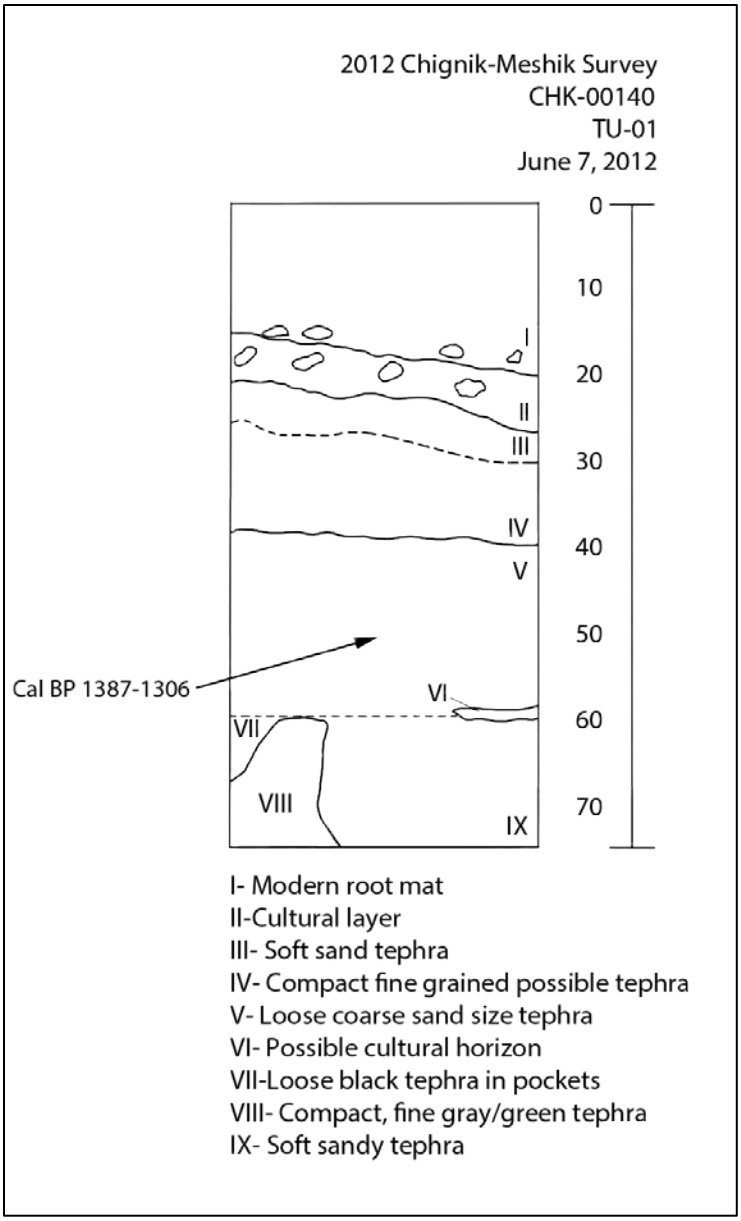

Figure 36: CHK-00140, TU-01, North Wall Profile Drawing

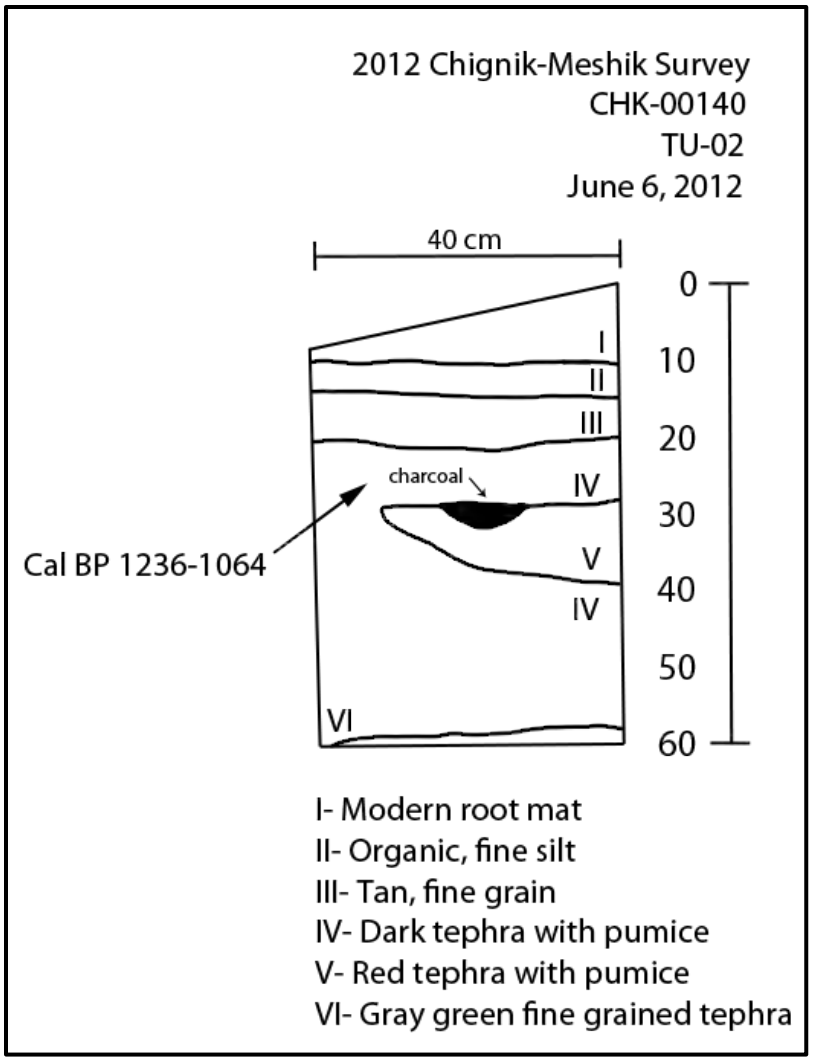

Figure 37: CHK-00140, TU-02, Unit Wall Profile Drawing

Figure 38: CHK-00140, TU-02, Unit Wall Profile Photograph

CHK-00141 is located approximately 250 meters north of CHK-00140 and is situated in a small clearing on a point along the right bank of Blue Violet Creek (see Figure 34). The site consists of one large single room house depression (feature #7) and several cache pits (Figure 39). Also near this site is a rectangular feature (feature #1) that is likely an historic sod house, although no associated surface artifacts were found to confirm this and this feature was not tested. This rectangular feature appears to have two rooms and is accompanied by two rectangular depressions, one along a side wall and one along what would have been the back wall (Figure 39).

One 50x50cm test unit (TU-01) was excavated at CHK-00141 and it was placed in the center of the single room house depression (feature #7) (Figure 39). This test unit was positive for cultural material and 85 flakes and one net sinker were found and collected between 10 and 40cmbs. There is a clear cultural component in this feature between 20 and 40cmbs where a bulk of the artifacts (66 flakes and the net sinker) are directly associated with a hearth feature (Figure 40). One charcoal sample was collected from this hearth and two individual pieces were submitted for analysis and were identified as willow and willow/poplar. One sample of willow charcoal was submitted for c14 analysis and dates this feature to cal BP 1694-1546 (UGAMS 12792). TU-01 was terminated at 50cmbs with a culturally sterile level between 40 and 50cmbs.

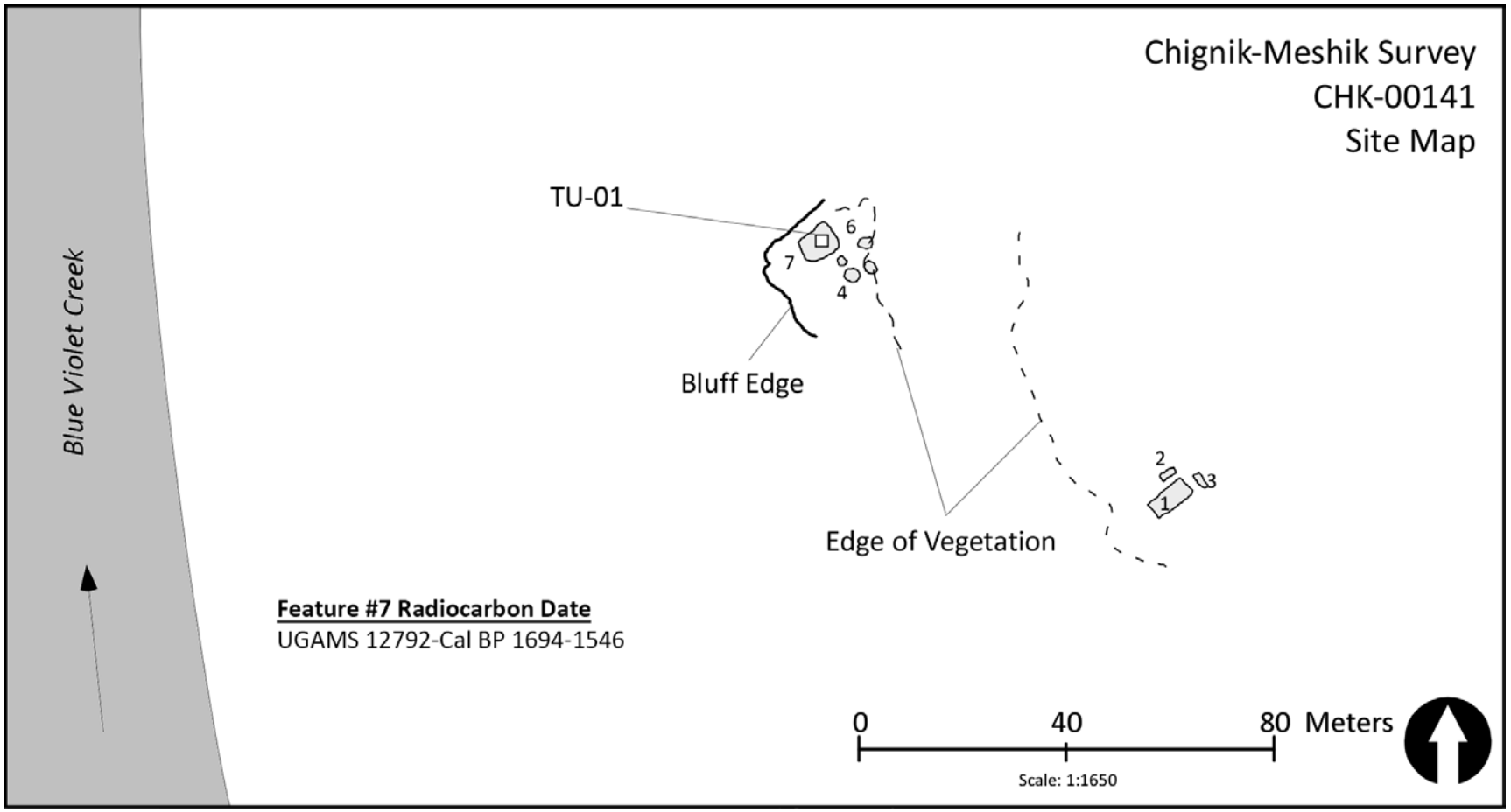

Figure 39: CHK-00141 site map showing features, test locations, and radiocarbon dates

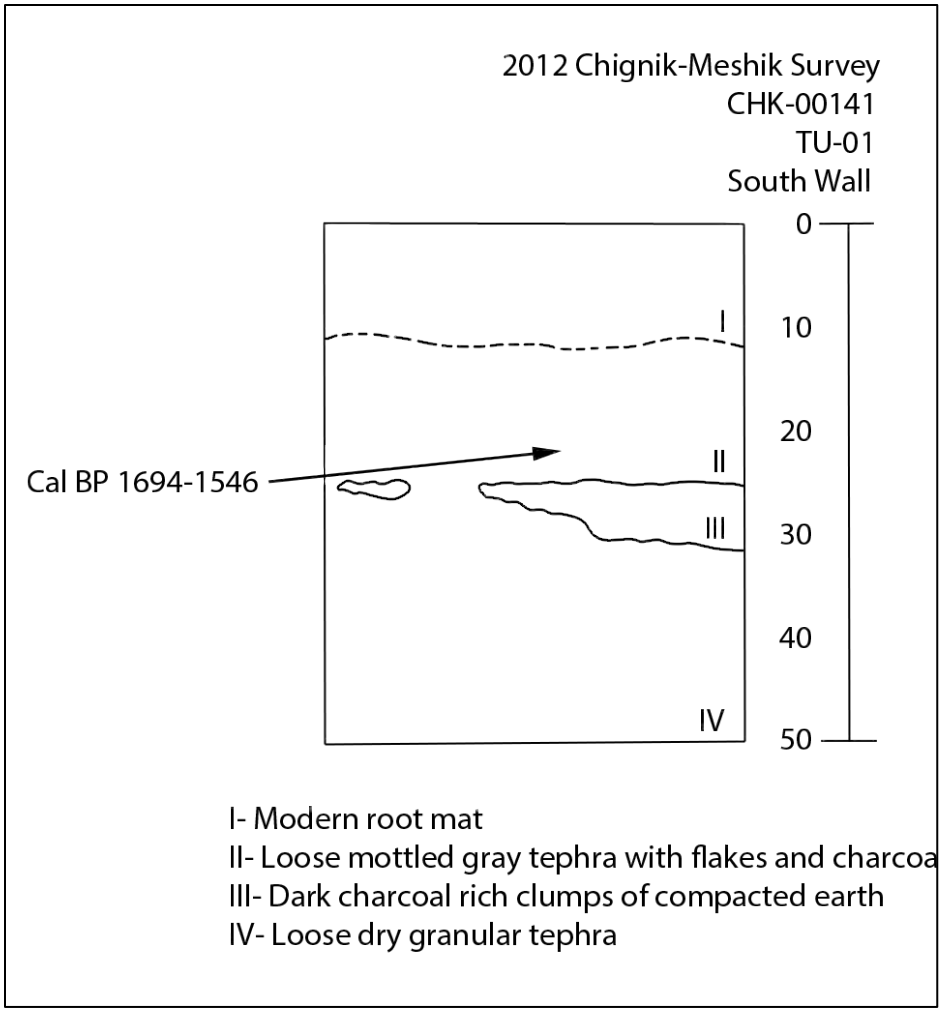

Figure 40: CHK-00141, TU-01, South Wall Profile Drawing

CHK-00145 is located along the right bank of Unangashak Creek near the mouth, close to where the creek meets Bristol Bay (Figure 41). This site consists of at least two or three multi-room houses situated on a terrace above the tidal flats. This site was recorded from the air during aerial reconnaissance and was not visited on the ground. Unfortunately a photograph overview of the site was not collected.

CHK-00015 is a large village site recorded by Don Dumond in 1975 and believed to be the site of the historic Unangashak Village (Dumond 1992:94) (Figure 41). **CHK-00003** represents a dilapidated historic structure that is incorporated within the larger village and which represents the historic occupation at this site. This structure may be the remains of a Russian Orthodox church that was present in the historic village here, which was abandoned following the influenza epidemic of 1919 (Dumond 1992:94). There are hundreds of prehistoric house and cache pit depressions at this site in addition to the historic component. Dumond (1992:95) estimated the site area to be 250x100 meters but the prehistoric component of this site extends far back from the river and an estimate of 800x200 meters is more accurate (Figures 42 and 43). Dumond (1992) excavated two small test pits here and collected historic as well as prehistoric artifacts. Dumond (1992) also reported a radiocarbon date of BP 1175±65 for one of the house depression he tested here.

CHK-00015 and CHK-00003 were visited on the ground during the 2012 field season in order to conduct a condition assessment. The site was briefly visited and walked during the course of aerial survey while a crew was already in the general area. The historic structure that constitutes CHK-00003 is still visible at the site (Figure 44). In general the site is well vegetated and appears in stable condition except for minimal disturbance by rodent burrows (net sinker photograph). No erosion was noted along the bluff edge of the site closest to the river. This site is much larger than it appears from the air with house depressions extending to the east away from the river. These cultural features extend well past where the vegetation transitions from grass and pushki to the moss and lichen covered hummocks (see photograph). No test units or probes were excavated at this site and no collections were made.

Figure 41: Map showing the locations of CHK-00145, CHK-00015, and CHK-00003

Figure 42: Overview photograph of CHK-00015 and CHK-00003 (circled in red)

Figure 43: Overview photograph of CHK-00015 and CHK-00003 (circled in red)

Figure 44: Close up photograph of the cabin ruin that is CHK-00003 within CHK-00015

CHK-00144 is a coastal site located on the Pacific Ocean side of the Alaska Peninsula north of Chignik Lagoon but south of Hook Bay and Cape Kumliun (Figure 45). The site is on a point above the Pacific Ocean in between two drainages which are labeled on maps as Thompson Valley and McKinsey Valley. CHK-00144 consists of a very large settlement with numerous well-defined house and cache pit depressions. There is at least one feature at this site which appears rectilinear in shape and could represent an historic occupation at this site, in addition to the prehistoric component. This site was recorded from the air during aerial reconnaissance and was not visited on the ground.

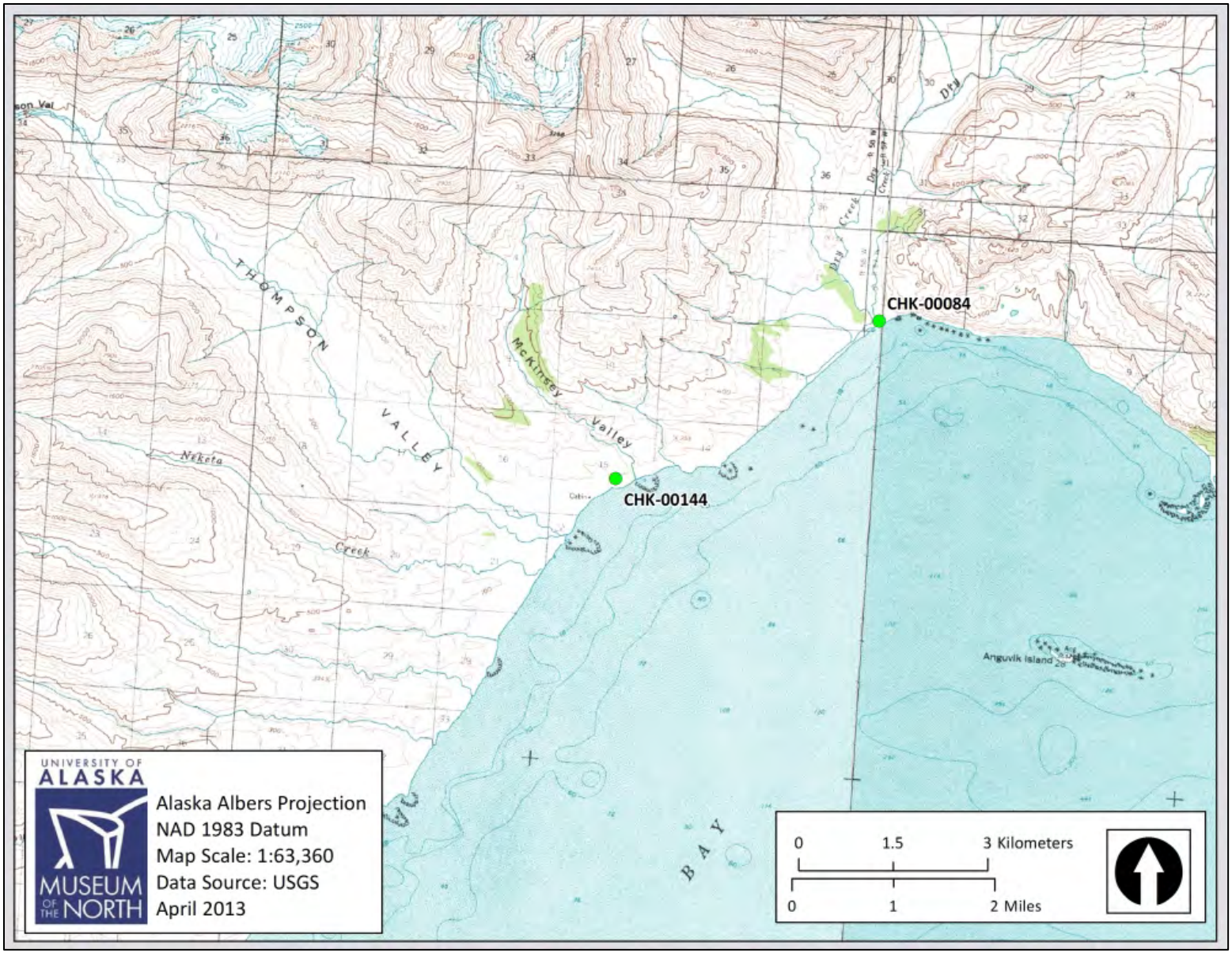

Figure 45: Map showing the location of CHK-00144 on the Pacific Coast

Wildman Lake (14 sites)

Altogether we spent twelve days during 2012 conducting pedestrian survey and small scale testing in the vicinity of Wildman Lake and the Ocean River. The decision to relocate and spend almost two weeks at Wildman Lake was made after a brief fly over of the area revealed the extensive village sites that are located here with hundreds of cultural features combined. While on the ground at Wildman Lake, these features were delineated into fourteen new sites and each site was visited and recorded (Figure 46). Subsurface testing in varying degrees was carried out at eight of the fourteen sites and collections were made at nine. None of the fourteen sites at Wildman Lake were completely mapped due to time constraints and the high number of cultural features located in the area. This section of the report describes each of these fourteen sites and details the work that was accomplished at each. Several small mound features were also recorded among these sites, but it is unclear if these are culturally related. It is assumed these mounds are cultural based on stratigraphy seen during probing and because they do not naturally occur at other locations on the Alaska Peninsula. These mound features were not tested and their cultural association is currently unconfirmed and their exact function is undetermined.

CHK-00125 is the largest village site of the group and is located between Lower Wildman Lake and the Ocean River along the right bank of Lower Wildman Creek (Figure 46). This site covers nearly the entire area between the lake and the river and also extends to the west and north along the right bank of the Ocean River. Features here are situated on both the second and third terraces above the Ocean River. CHK-00128, CHK-00129, and CHK-00130 are all located near CHK-00125, across from the confluence of Lower Wildman Creek outlet and the Ocean River (Figures 47, 48, and 49). CHK-00125 consists of several hundred house features including many variations on the typical single room and multi room styles present at other village sites on the Central Alaska Peninsula (Figures 50, 51, 52, 53, and 54). In addition to the many obvious house depressions at this site there are also numerous smaller depressions here that likely represent storage features. The site map for CHK-00125 is nowhere near complete but still shows almost 100 cultural depressions and most of the blank areas on this map contain features. The photographs in Figures 47, 48, 52, 53, and 54 give a better impression of the vastness of this site compared to the other settlements recorded during the three years of this project. This site is stable and well vegetated and no surface artifacts were found here.

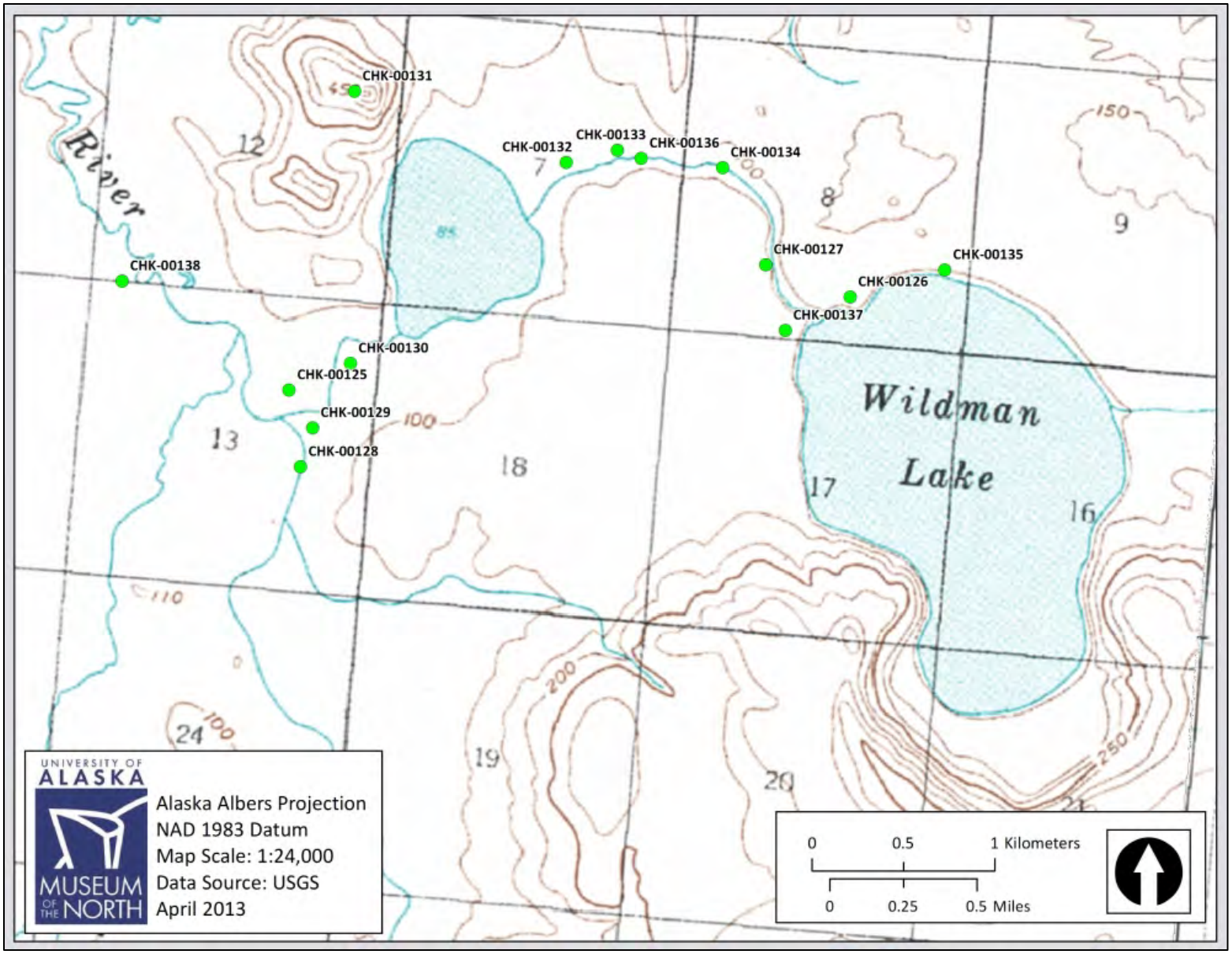

Figure 46: Map showing the locations of the fourteen newly recorded sites at Wildman Lake and the Ocean River

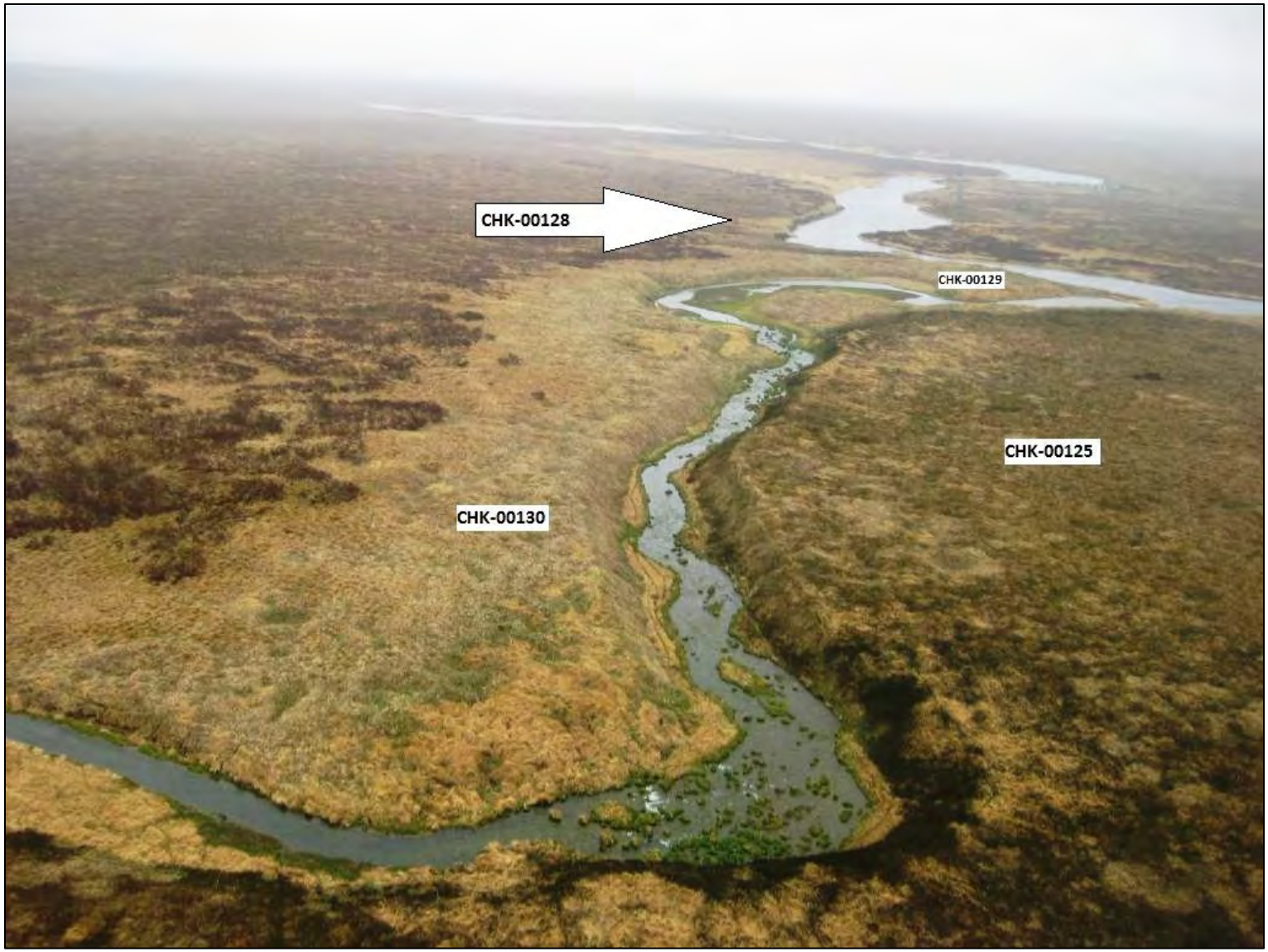

Figure 47: Aerial photograph showing CHK-00125, CHK-00128, CHK-00129, and CHK-00130

Figure 48: Aerial photograph showing CHK-00125, CHK-00129, and CHK-00130

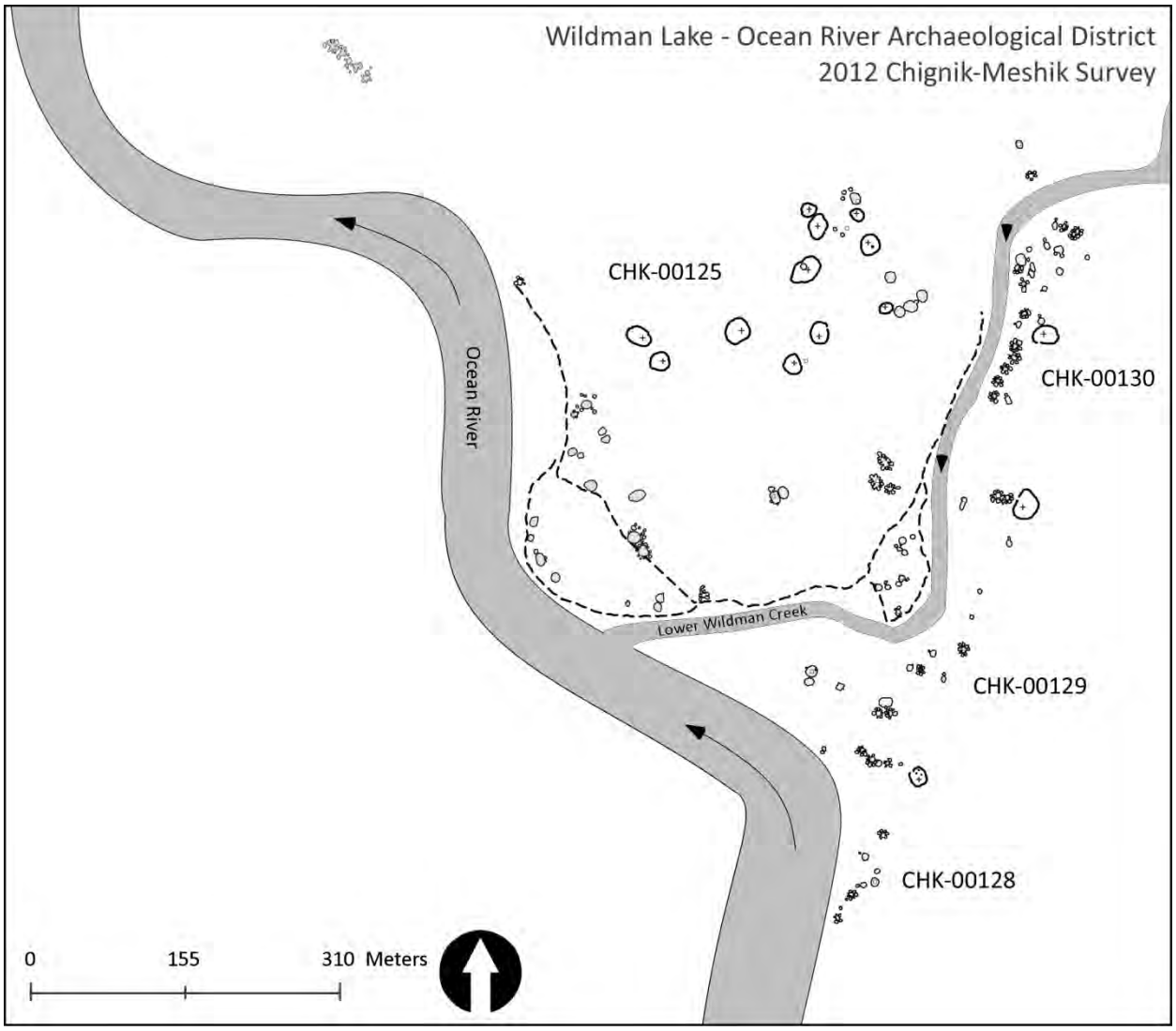

Figure 49: Overview of site maps for CHK-00125, CHK-00128, CHK-00129, CHK-00130

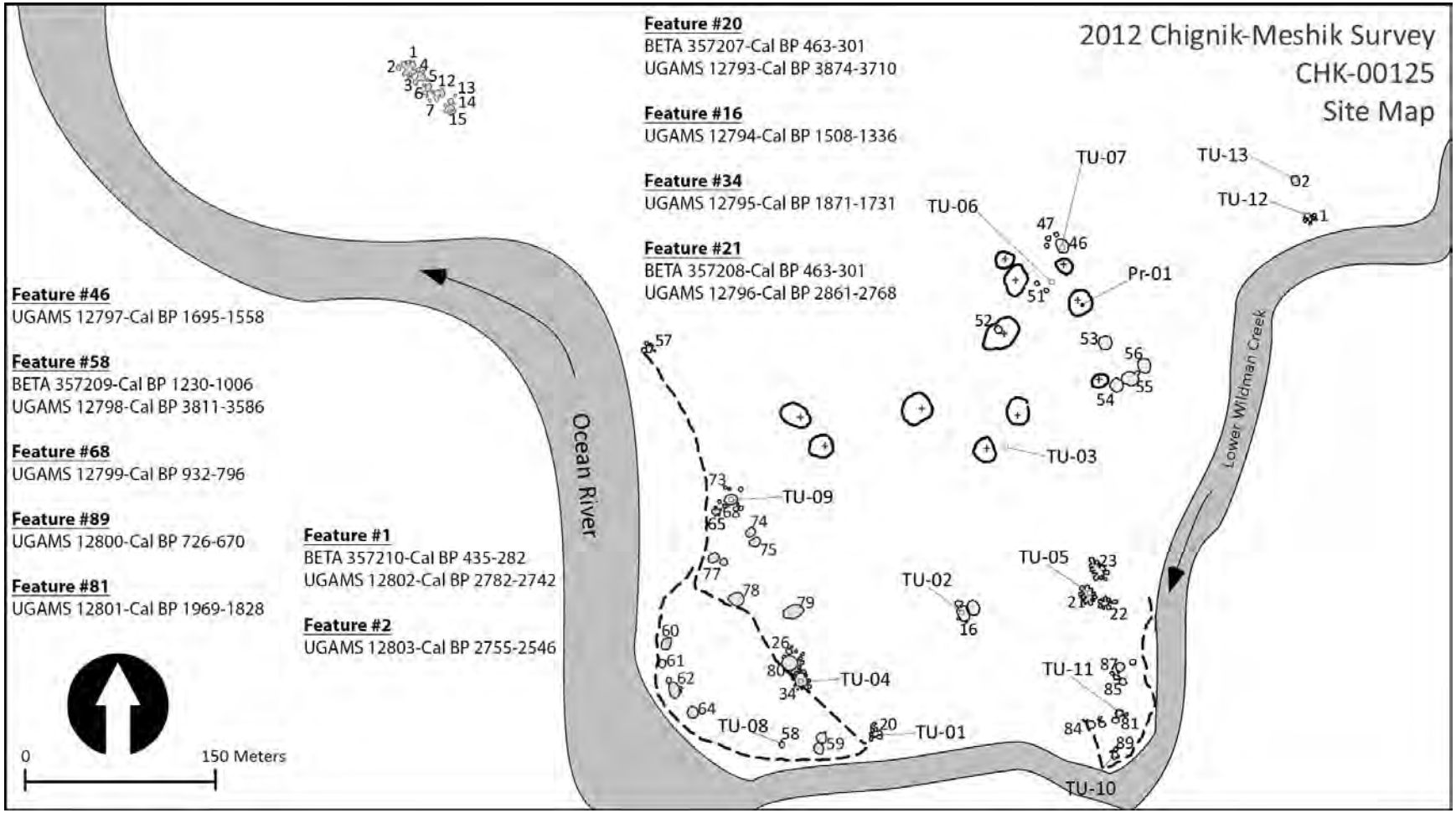

Figure 50: CHK-00125 site map showing surface features, test units, mound features, and radiocarbon data (not all features were mapped)

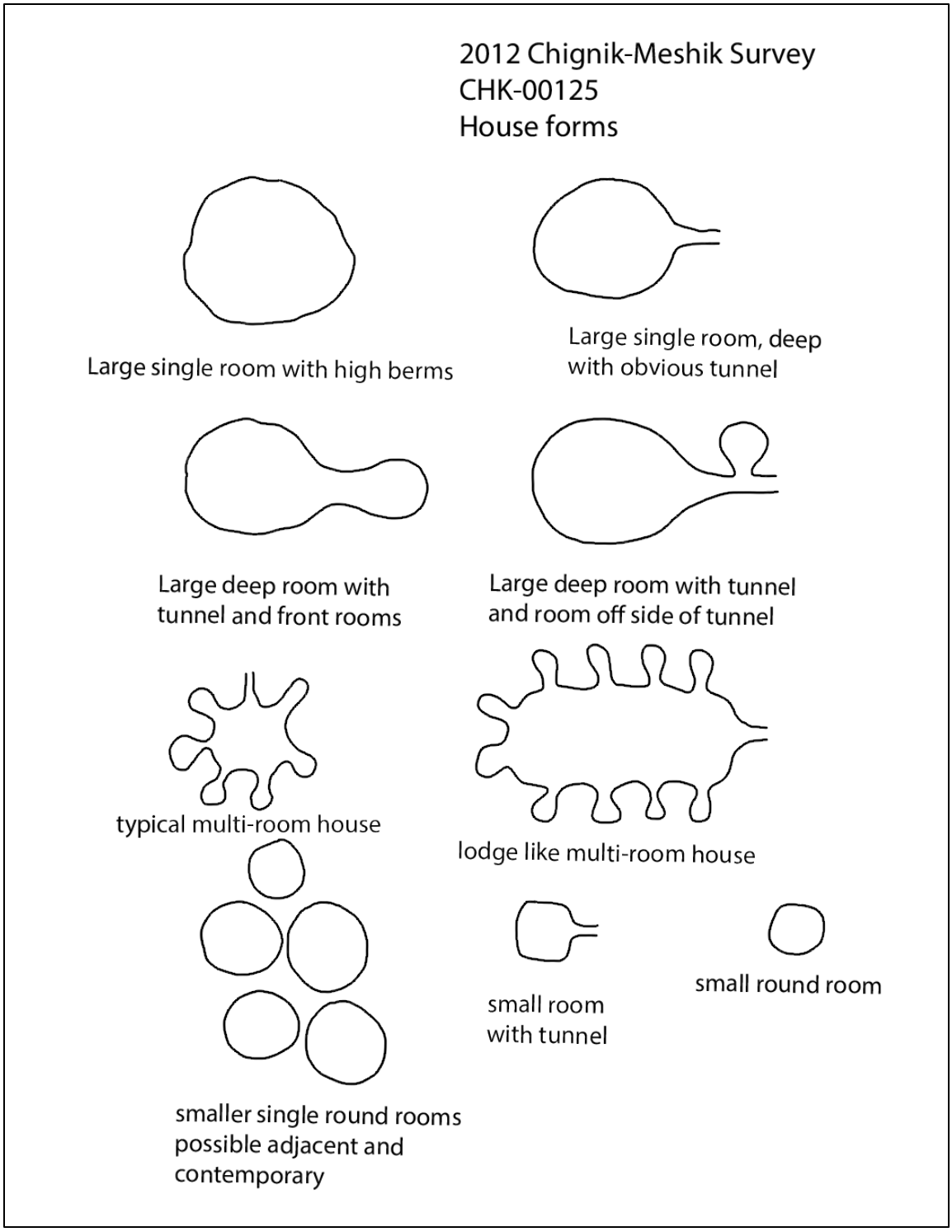

Figure 51: Sketched illustrations of different feature types at the Wildman Lake-Ocean River sites

Figure 52: Aerial photograph of extensive surface features at CHK-00125, CHK-00129, and CHK-00130

Figure 53: Aerial photograph exemplifying the extensive surface features at CHK-00125

Figure 54: Aerial photograph exemplifying the extensive surface features at CHK-00125

A total of thirteen 50x50cm test units (TU-01 through TU-13) were excavated in different areas at CHK-00125. Eleven of these were excavated in eleven separate single room or multi-room houses and two (TU-03 and TU-06) were excavated in "midden" areas outside of any obvious feature (see Figure 50). TU-01 was placed in the center of a well-defined multi room house depression (feature #20) on a point on the third river terrace, across from the confluence with Ocean River (see Figure 50). TU-01 was positive for cultural material with artifacts beginning in the first 10cm level and continuing down to 90cmbs with a total of 74 flakes and 17 charcoal samples collected (Table 4). Two pieces of charcoal both from 80cmbs were submitted for identification and one is alder while the other is willow.

Flakes and charcoal are consistently present throughout this entire unit and the soil profile indicates there are at least two components in this feature, with a deep charcoal rich layer at about 82cmbs and an upper hearth between 25 and 45cmbs (Figures 55, 56, and 57). The upper component in TU-01 is associated with the multi-room house depression while the lower component predates this surface feature. A single piece of unidentified charcoal dates the multi-room house feature to cal BP 463-301 (BETA 357207). The single piece of alder charcoal from 80cmbs was also submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates the lower component at this site to cal BP 3874-3710 (UGAMS 12793). This test unit was terminated at approximately 92cmbs when a culturally sterile, medium black sand was encountered followed by a coarse, sterile, compact tephra (see Figures 55, 56, and 57).

Table 4: Numbers of artifacts and samples from different test units at CHK-00125

TU	Fea	Flakes	Retouched or Utilized Flakes	Bifaces and Fragments	Projectile Points and Fragments	Net Sinkers	Ground Stone	Pottery	Hammer Stone	Ochre	Mica	Charcoal
01	20	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
02	16	61	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
03	na	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
04	34	61	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
05	21	292	-	1	-	5	-	87	-	1	-	7
06	na	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
07	46	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
08	58	74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
09	68	49	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	10
10	89	112	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2
11	81	61	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
12	1	439	3	2	2	7	1	-	-	-	-	10
13	2	399	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5

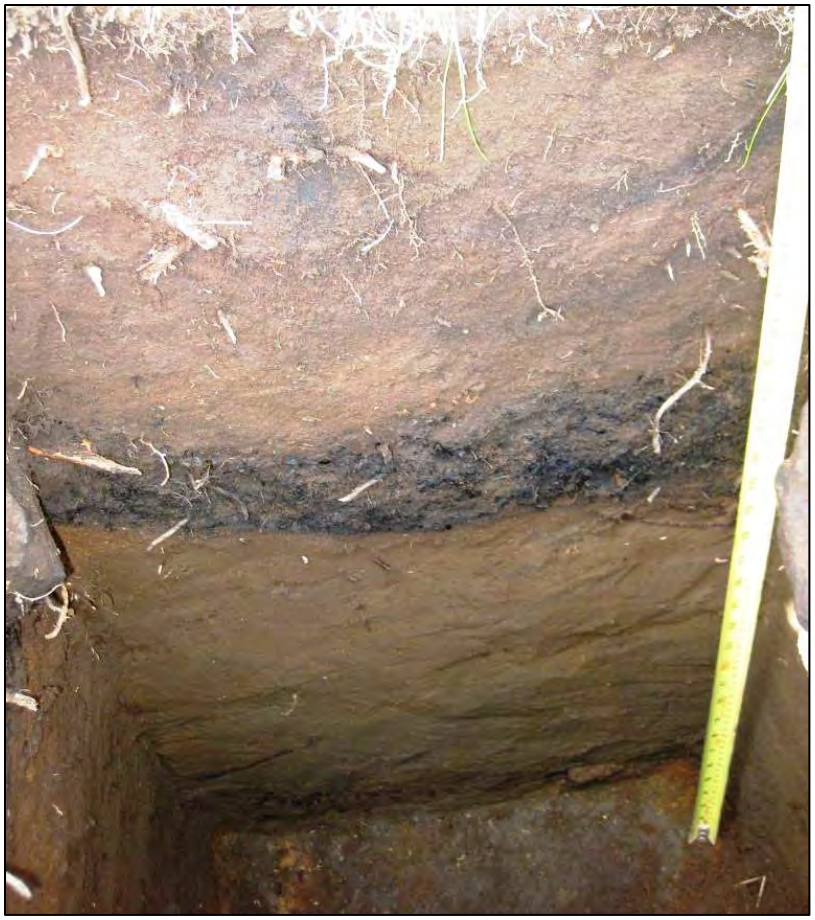

Figure 55: Photograph, CHK-00125, TU-01, North Wall Profile

Figure 56: Photograph, CHK-00125, TU-01, lower North Wall Profile

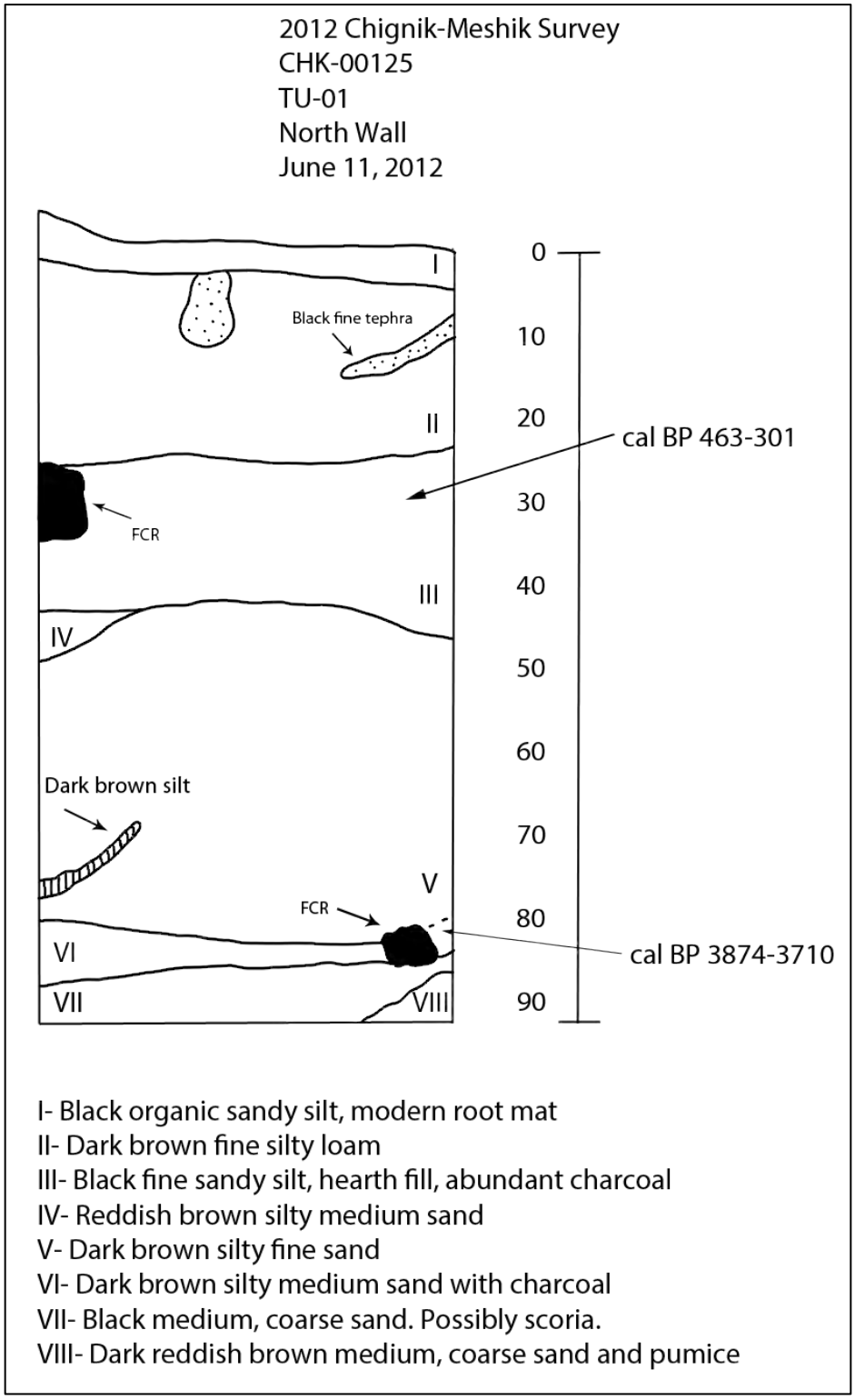

Figure 57: CHK-00125, TU-01, North Wall Profile Drawing

TU-02 was excavated in the center of a single room house (feature #16) located away from the edge of the third river terrace (see Figure 50). Cultural material was present in this test unit beginning with the first 10cm level all the way down to 90cmbs. A total of 61 flakes, one retouched flake, and one biface were collected from within this feature (see Table 4). Charcoal associated with the cultural component was found at varying depths within this unit and a total of eight samples were collected from 35, 47, 66, 75, and 78cm below surface. A single piece of willow charcoal collected from 78cmbs dates this feature to cal BP 1508-1336 (UGAMS 12794). The soil profile for this unit shows alternating layers of silt, sand, and tephra with a charcoal rich layer between 40 and 50cmbs (Figure 58). TU-02 was terminated at 95cmbs due to depth and five centimeters of culturally sterile reddish brown silty fine sand.

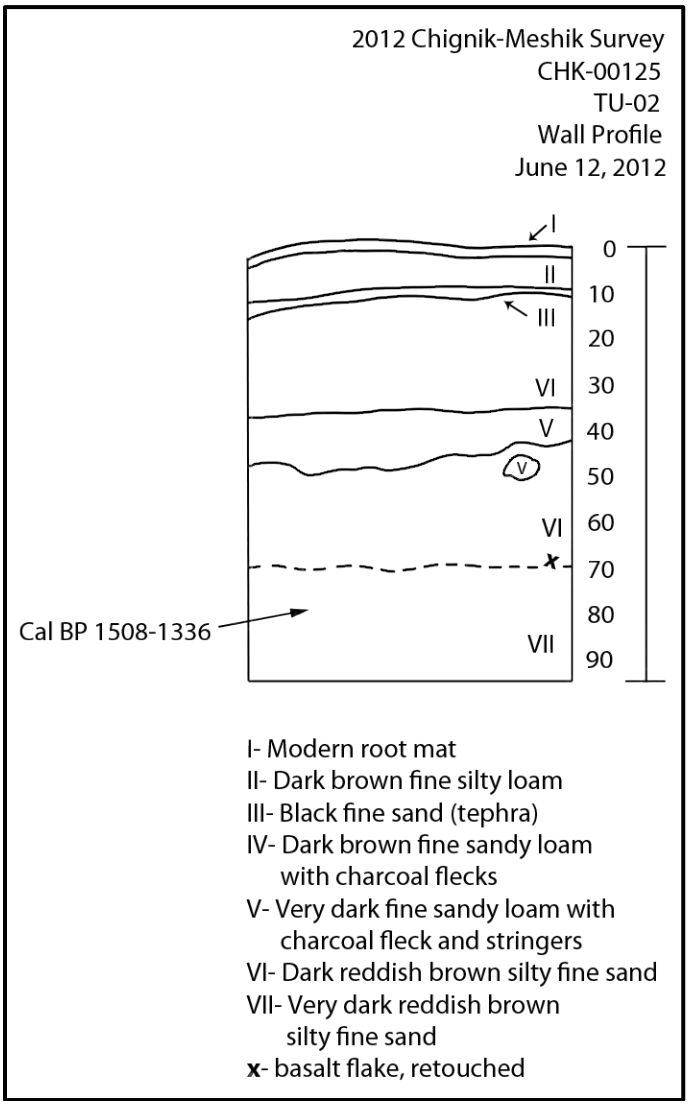

Figure 58: CHK-00125, TU-02, South Wall Profile Drawing

TU-03 at CHK-00125 was placed several hundred meters away from the Ocean River outside of any obvious cultural feature (see Figure 50). The intent of this test unit was to expose a non-cultural stratigraphic sequence of the terrace. However, even though there is no cultural feature here a total of eleven flakes and one biface were recovered between 50 and 70cmbs (see Table 4). No charcoal was recovered from TU-03. This test unit went down to 100cmbs and still represents a largely unaltered stratigraphic profile which consists of alternating bands of silty sand and tephra (Figure 59). TU-03 was terminated at 100cmbs within a distinct pink tephra which is also seen in many of the other test units excavated in the Wild Man Lake area. If well-dated this pink tephra could potentially serve as a regional stratigraphic and temporal marker. The fact that lithic debris was recovered from this unit even though it is located some distance from any obvious cultural feature speaks to the enormous extent of this site.

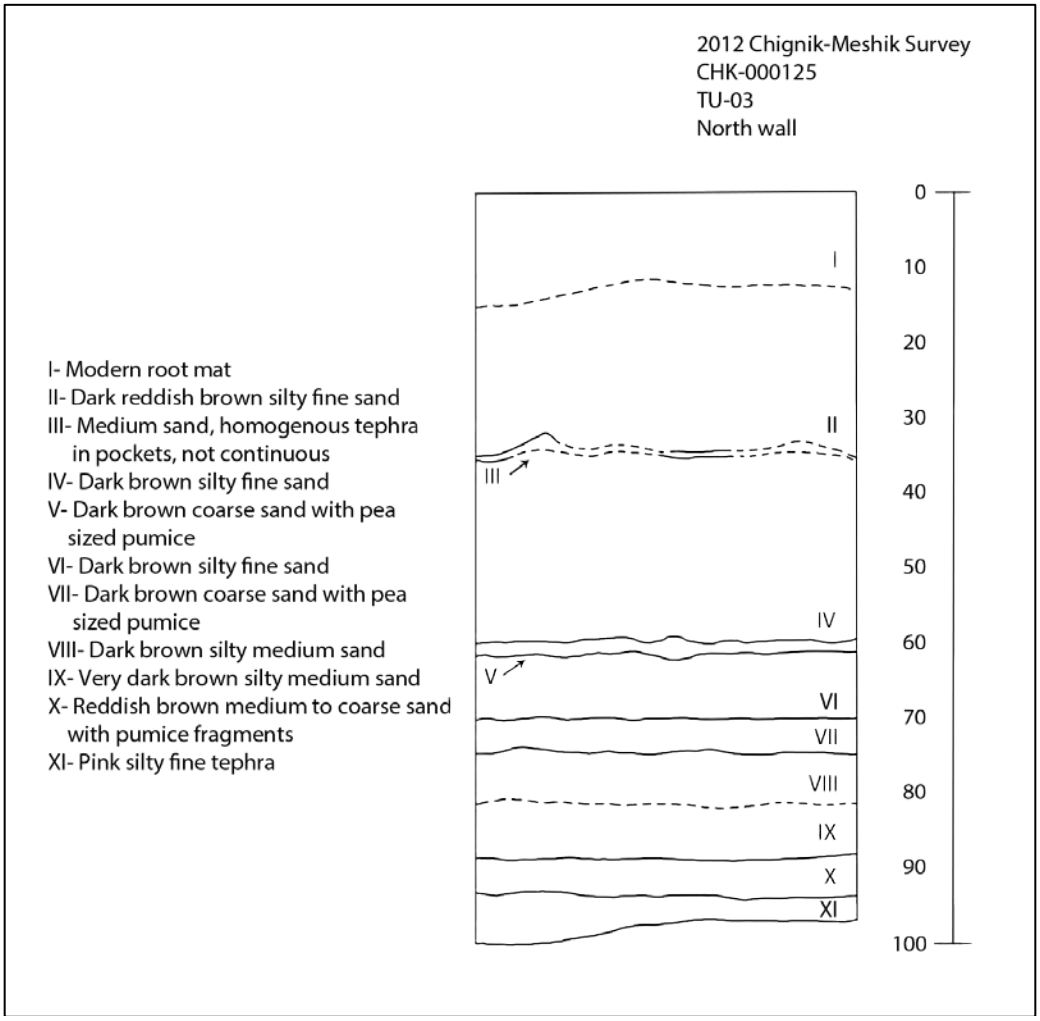

Figure 59: CHK-00125, TU-03, North Wall Profile Drawing

TU-04 was opened up in the center of a large single room house (feature #34) located along the edge of the third terrace at CHK-00125 near where TU-01 was excavated (see Figure 50). Artifacts were recovered throughout this unit beginning with the first 10cm level and continuing down to 70cmbs. Altogether 61 flakes were found along with one projectile point, three net sinkers, and five charcoal samples (see Table 4). Charcoal was recovered from various depths including 30, 34, 45, 50, and 59cmbs. A single piece of alder charcoal associated with cultural material at 59cmbs was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates this feature to cal BP 1871-1731 (UGAMS 12795). The stratigraphic profile for TU-04 shows a dark brown layer between 50 and 60cmbs which likely represents the house floor (Figure 60 and 61). This unit was terminated at 90cmbs after two successive culturally sterile 10cm levels were excavated through a dark reddish brown fine grained tephra.

Figure 60: CHK-00125, TU-04, North Wall Profile

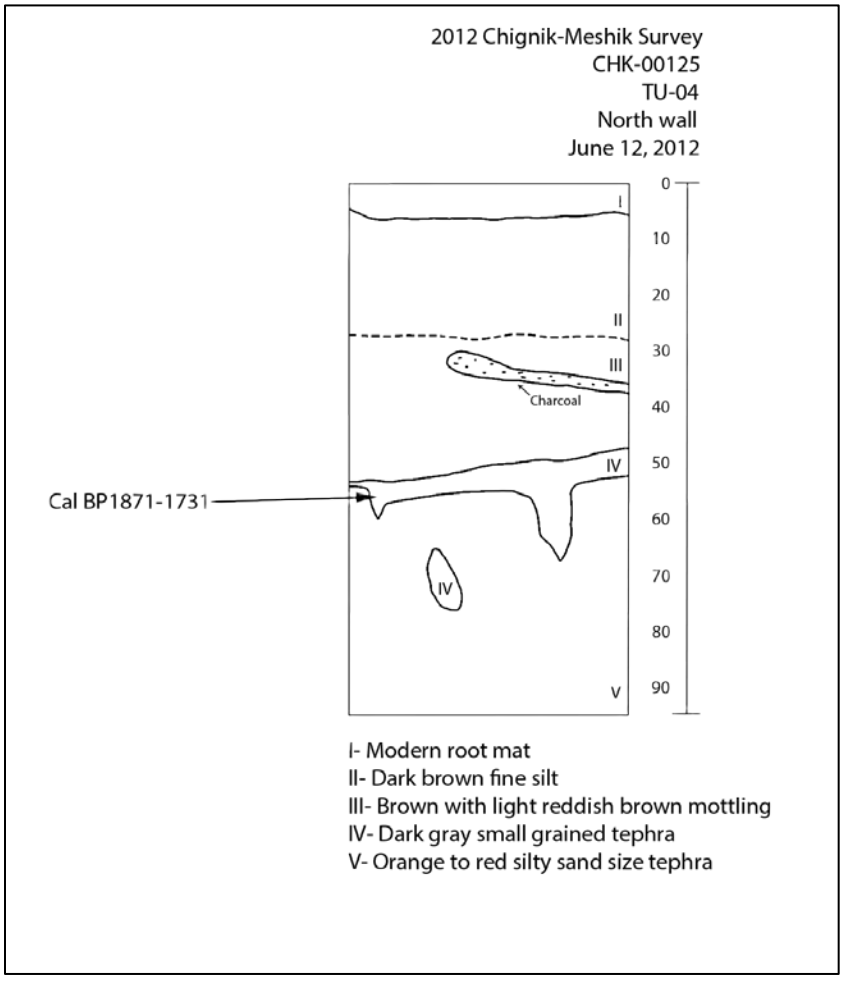

Figure 61: CHK-00125, TU-04, North Wall Profile Drawing

TU-05 was excavated in a large, lodge-like, multi-room house depression (feature #21) located on the third river terrace above the Ocean River (see Figure 50). This spot is further upstream from where TU-01, TU-02, and TU-04 were excavated. This test unit was positive for cultural material and artifacts were collected in every 10cm level down to 70cmbs. A total of 292 flakes, one biface fragment, five net sinkers, 87 potsherds, and one ochre sample were collected (see Table 4). The pottery recovered in this test unit is an unusual find in that it is the only instance of pottery for all three years of this project despite dozens of test units. The 87 potsherds were collected in three separate lots but they all came from the same general area between 60 and 63cmbs in the southwest corner of the unit. There are at least eight rim sherds present within the entire lot of pottery and three of these clearly show a decorative incised line around the edge of the rim, as seen on the center sherd in Figure 62. These potsherds are thick, tempered with sand, and several pieces refit. Given their context these 87

potsherds likely belong to the same vessel, which appears to be an oil lamp that was left sitting on the house floor which broke after the structure was abandoned.

Figure 62: Examples of the pottery from CHK-00125, TU-05, 60-63cmbs

Charcoal was present throughout much of TU-05 and seven samples were collected from 15, 30, 32, 42, 53, 58-60, and 62cmbs. Once piece of charcoal collected from between 58 and 60cmbs was identified as alder and a second piece from 62cmbs was identified as willow. The west and south wall profiles were drawn for this test unit and show two distinct charcoal and artifact-rich zones that likely represent different house floors within this test unit (Figures 63 and 64). A single piece of unidentified charcoal from 15cmbs dates the upper component associated with the surface feature to cal BP 463-301 (BETA 357208). The single piece of alder charcoal collected between 58 and 60cmbs, which was directly associated with the pottery recovered from this unit, was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates the deeper component within this test unit to cal BP 2861-2768 (UGAMS 12796). Given this radiocarbon result on the lower house floor and the presence of pottery, the multi-room house feature that is apparent on the surface was likely built into or on top of an abandoned house feature from an earlier "Norton" occupation. In the west wall profile this lower floor dives from 30 to 60cmbs which indicates that TU-05 was placed along the inside edge of the older house. The two profile drawings from TU-05 indicate that when the later house was built there was little impact on the lower component. This is consistent with the shallow nature of other "Koniag" style houses tested in the project area. TU-05 ended at 80cmbs after a sterile 10cm layer, and artifacts likely were not found below 63cmbs based on the soil profiles and depth of artifacts collected in-situ.

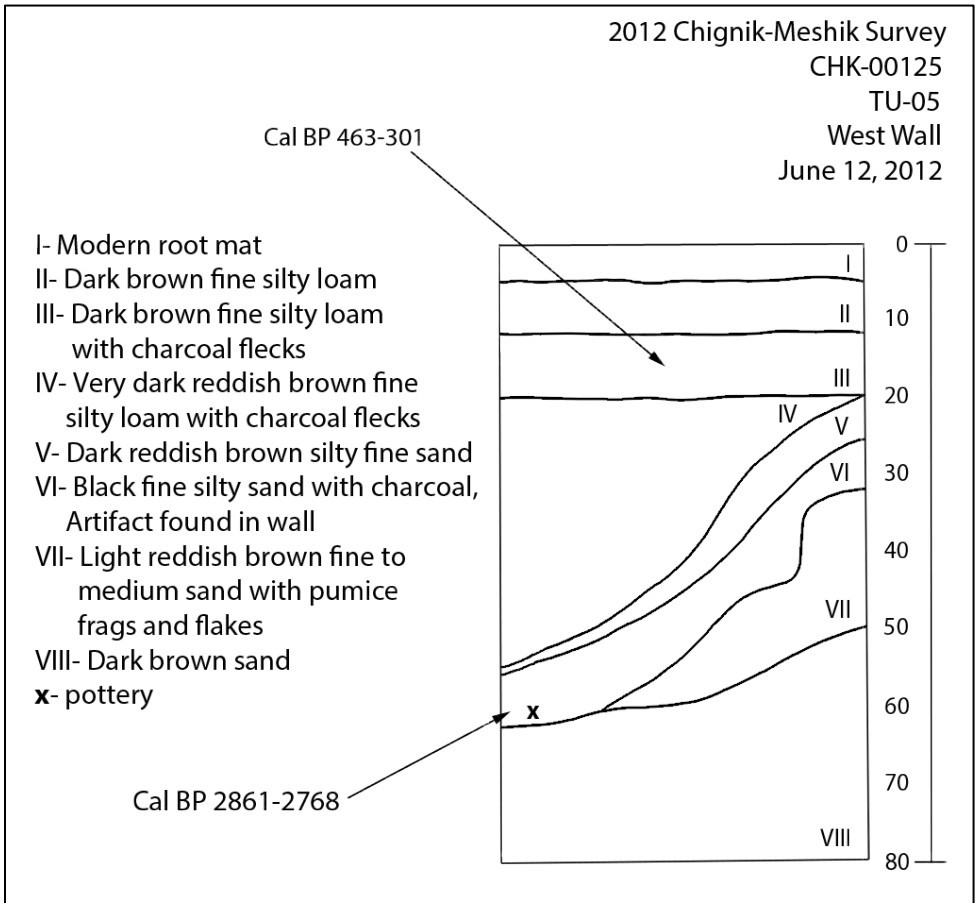

Figure 63: CHK-00125, TU-05, West Wall Profile Drawing

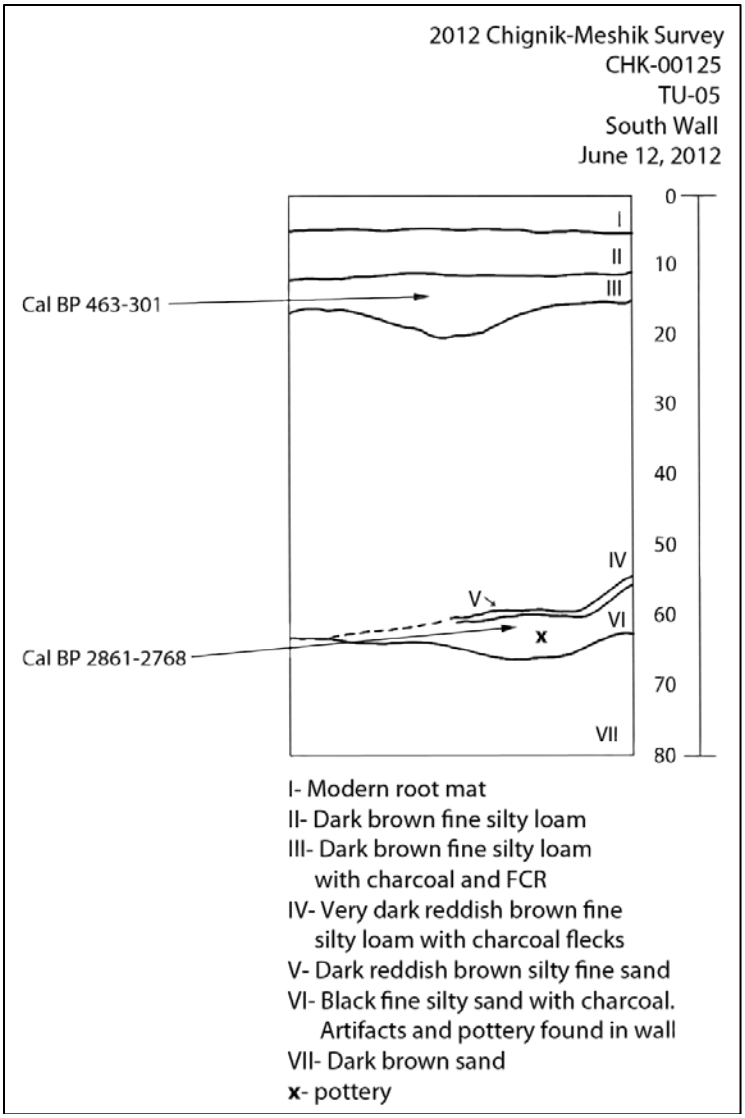

Figure 64: CHK-00125, TU-05, South Wall Profile Drawing

TU-06 at CHK-00125 was excavated outside of a cultural feature in order to get a look at the natural geological soil profile. This test unit was placed relatively far back on the third terrace, away from the Ocean River but still near obvious cultural depressions (see Figure 50). As with TU-03, TU-06 was positive for cultural material despite being excavated in an area where artifacts were not expected. Twenty-four flakes were recovered between 20 and 50cmbs, and a single charcoal sample was collected between 40 and 50cmbs (see Table 4). This charcoal sample was not identified nor submitted for radiocarbon analysis. Despite the cultural component found between 20 and 50cmbs the soil profile for TU-06 still shows a mostly natural stratigraphic profile, at least compared to the soil profiles from test units within features (Figure 65). TU-06 terminated at a depth of 105cmbs in culturally sterile tephra deposits, including the pink tephra which was seen in several other test units around Wild Man Lake.

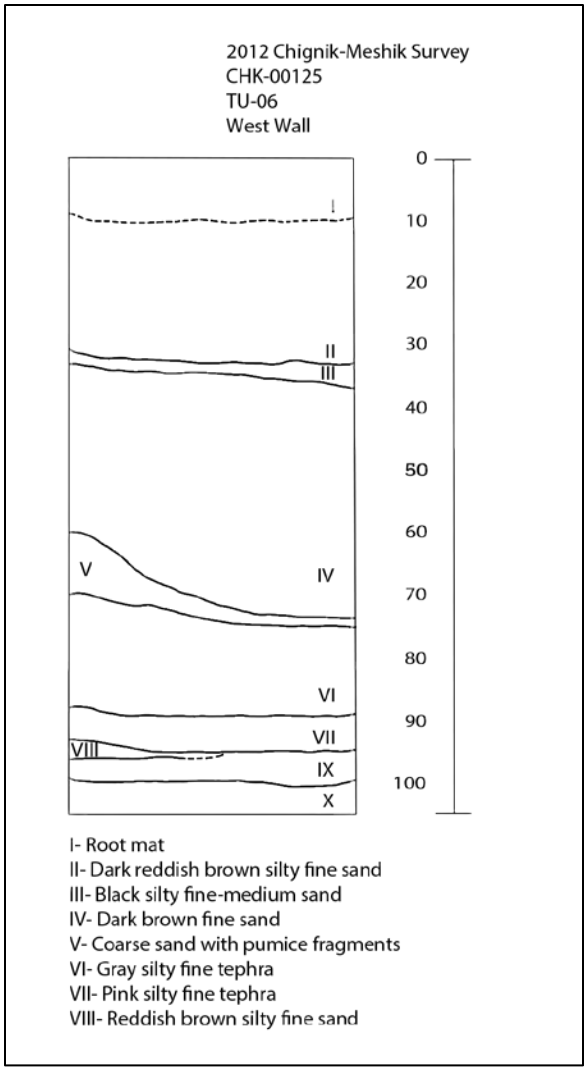

Figure 65: CHK-00125, TU-06, West Wall Profile Drawing

TU-07 was excavated in a single room house (feature #46) located on the third Ocean River terrace not far from where TU-06 was placed (see Figure 50). This test unit was positive for cultural material and a total of 34 flakes and three charcoal samples were collected (see Table 4). Charcoal was collected from 44, 50, and 54cmbs with the two latter samples coming from a dense charcoal concentration that can be seen in the east wall profile (Figures 66, 67, and 68). A total of four pieces of charcoal were identified as either willow or an unknown angiosperm. A single piece of willow charcoal collected at 50cmbs was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates this house to cal BP 1695-1558 (UGAMS 12797). The soil profile for TU-07 shows alternating layers of loam, silty sand, and tephra to a total depth of 83cmbs. The densest cultural layer in this unit was between 45 and 60cmbs and the unit was culturally sterile between 60 and 83cmbs. The bottom 23cm of this test unit was a succession of black, pink, and gray tephra.

Figure 66: Photograph, CHK-00125, TU-07, East Wall Profile

Figure 67: Photograph, CHK-00125, TU-07, Lower East Wall Profile

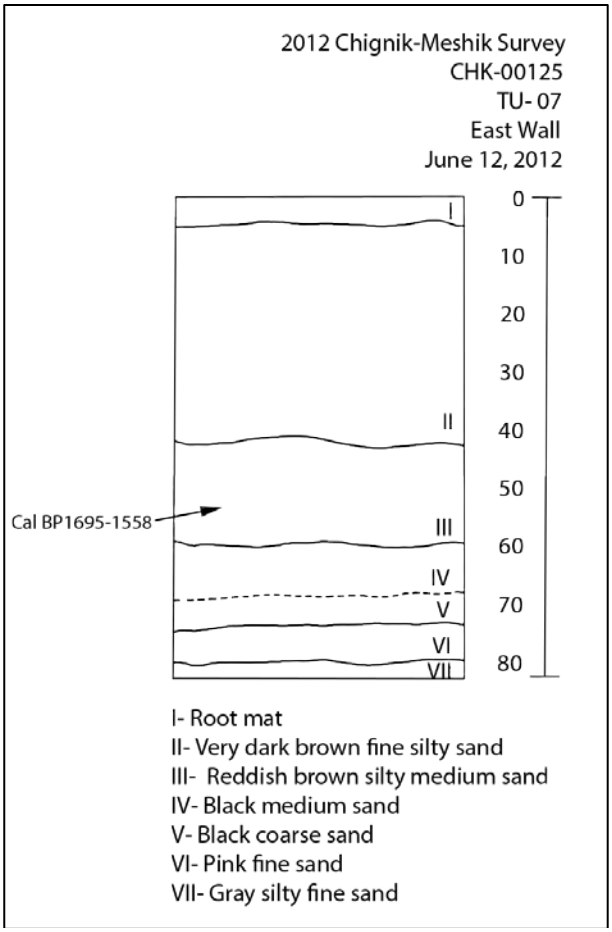

Figure 68: CHK-00125, TU-07, East Wall Profile Drawing

TU-08 was placed in the center of a single room house depression (feature #58) located on the second terrace above the Ocean River (see Figure 50). This test unit was positive for cultural material and a total of 74 flakes and a single utilized flake were collected between 10 and 70cmbs (see Table 4). Half of these flakes were recovered from the level between 50 and 60cmbs. Four charcoal samples were collected from 31, 40, 47, and 56cmbs. The soil profile for TU-08 shows various layers of silty sand and tephra down to a total depth of 90cmbs (Figure 69).This profile is rather ambiguous but there is a layer of charcoal-rich black silty fine sand between 25 and 35cmbs that likely represents an upper component associated with the surface feature. An unidentified piece of charcoal from 31cmbs dates this house feature to cal BP 1230-1006 (BETA 357209). The dense layer of flakes between 50 and 60cmbs are not associated with a distinct stratigraphic layer but still likely represent an earlier component not associated with the single room house feature. A single piece of alder charcoal from 56cmbs was radiocarbon dated and temporally places this lower component between cal BP 3811-3586 (UGAMS 12798). TU-08 was terminated after nearly 20cm of sterile tephra but also because the water table is shallow on this lower terrace and the unit began to fill up with water.

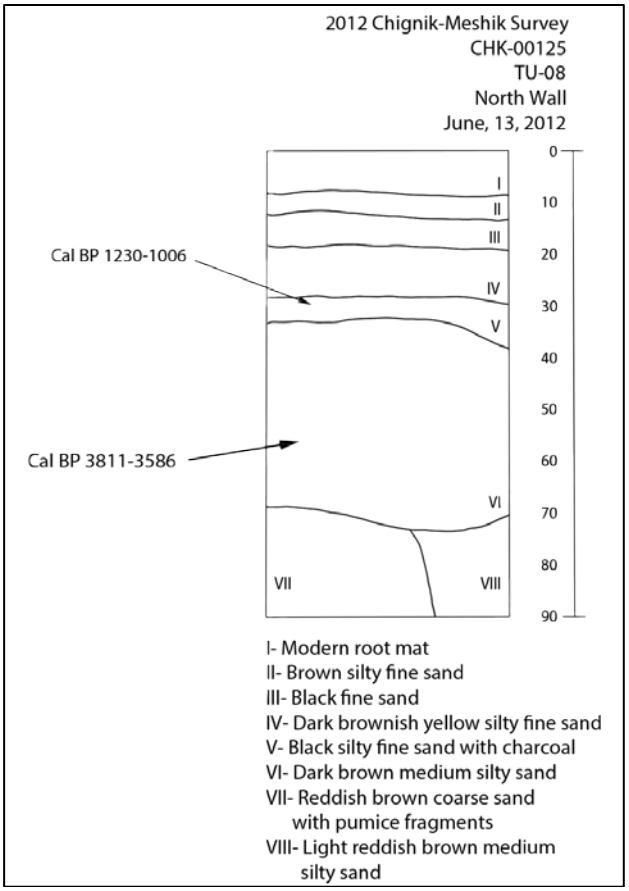

Figure 69: CHK-00125, TU-08, North Wall Profile Drawing

TU-09 at CHK-00125 was excavated in a single room house (feature #68) located on the third Ocean River terrace along the west edge of the site (see Figure 50). Artifacts started showing up in the second 10cm layer and continued all the way down to 80cmbs. A total of 49 flakes (including obsidian), one biface fragment, and six net sinkers were recovered from this test unit (see Table 4). Ten charcoal samples were collected in TU-09 from 20, 24, 29, 40, 50, 51, 56, and 64cmbs. A single piece of willow charcoal from 56cmbs was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates this feature to cal BP 932-796 (UGAMS 12799). The TU-09 soil profile is rather homogenous down to about 70cmbs where a thin charcoal lens is encountered (Figures 70, 71, and 72). This charcoal lens is associated with the densest layer of artifacts and likely represents a floor of this house. Artifacts continue below this charcoal lens and the soil profile shows the pink tephra, which is common around Wild Man Lake, was dug out during house construction (Figures 71 and 72). TU-09 was terminated at 80cmbs once the entire unit floor was into a matrix of mottled black, red, and brown silty fine sand tephra which began at 77 or 78cmbs underneath the pink tephra.

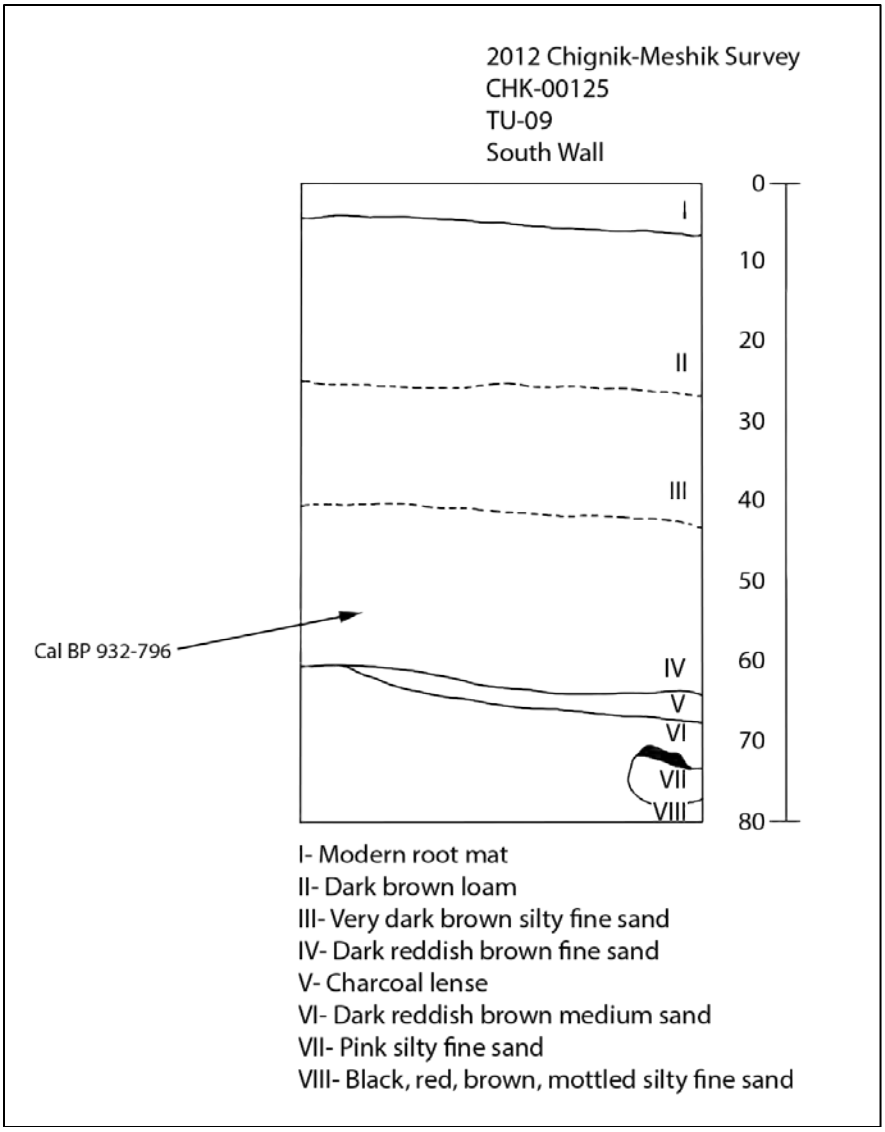

Figure 70: CHK-00125, TU-09, South Wall Profile Drawing

Figure 71: Photograph, CHK-00125, TU-09, South Wall Profile

Figure 72: CHK-00125, TU-09, Lower South Wall Profile, Pink Tephra at lower right

TU-10 was excavated in a multi-room house (feature #89) located on the second terrace above the Ocean River along the east edge of the site (see Figure 50). This test unit was positive for cultural material and altogether 112 flakes, one net sinker, one piece of ground stone, and what appears to be a small piece of mica were collected between 0 and 60cmbs (see Table 4). Two charcoal samples were collected at 20 and 41cmbs and a single piece of alder charcoal from 41cmbs was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates this feature to cal BP 726-670 (UGAMS 12800). The soil profile for TU-10 is typical for the area with silty fine sand and tephra (Figure 73). The cultural material in this unit was not very concentrated and was spread out rather evenly between 20 and 60cmbs. TU-10 ended at 70cmbs because of a culturally sterile 10cm level between 60 and 70.

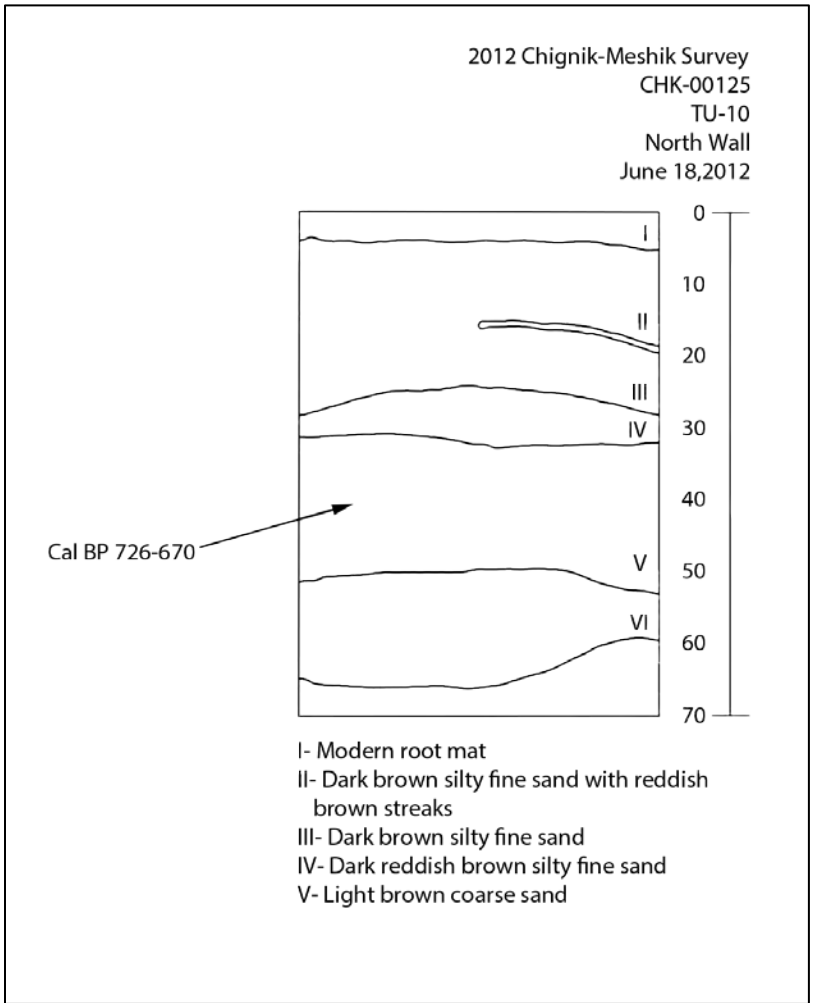

Figure 73: CHK-00125, TU-10, North Wall Profile Drawing

TU-11 was placed in the center of a single room house depression (feature #81) on the second terrace above the Ocean River, not far from TU-10 (see Figure 50). This test unit was positive for cultural material and artifacts were found in the first 10cm level down to 40cmbs. Altogether 61 flakes (including

obsidian), one net sinker, and one hammer stone were collected from TU-11 (see Table 4). Four charcoal samples were collected at 25, 32, 42, and 45cmbs. A single piece of birch charcoal collected at 42cmbs was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates this feature to cal BP 1969-1828 (UGAMS 12801). The soil profile for this test unit shows several layers of loam, silt, sand, and tephra and a primary cultural layer between 20 and 45cmbs (Figures 74 and 75). At 50cmbs a compact layer of reddish brown alluvium was encountered followed by a black coarse sand tephra, both of these layers were culturally sterile. At the base of the alluvium matrix TU-11 hit the water table and began to fill up and the unit was terminated shortly thereafter (Figure 76).

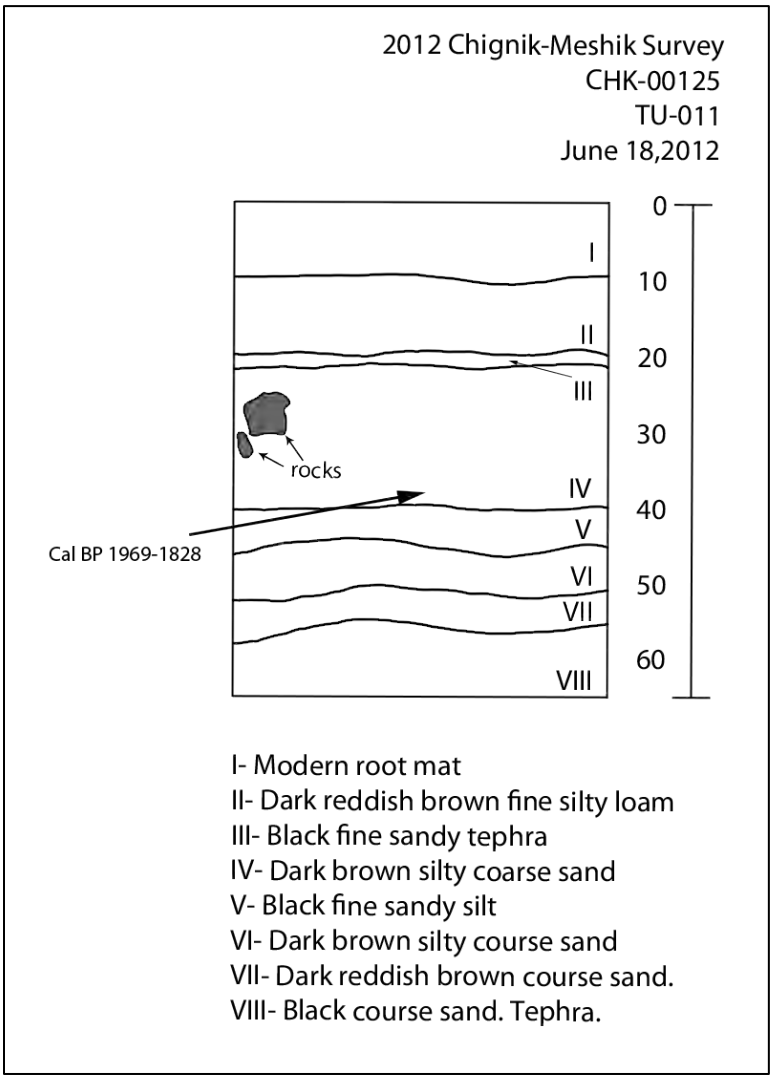

Figure 74: CHK-00125, TU-11, South Wall Profile Drawing

Figure 75: Photograph, CHK-00125, TU-11, South Wall Profile

Figure 76: Photograph, CHK-00125, TU-11, Base of Excavation

TU-12 was placed in a multi-room house (feature #1) located at the far north end of CHK-00125 on the third terrace above the Ocean River (see Figure 50). This test unit was dense with cultural material and a total of 439 flakes, three retouched flakes, two bifaces, two projectile points, seven net sinkers, and one fragment of a stone lamp were collected between 10 and 90cmbs (see Table 4). Ten charcoal samples were collected at 26, 35, 50, 54, 57, 60, 70, 80, and 85cmbs. TU-12 shows evidence for three separate components at this portion of the site. A dense layer of fire cracked rock which represents the multi-room house feature and the latest component is situated between 10 and 35cmbs. An unidentified piece of charcoal from 35cmbs dates this multi-room house to cal BP 435-282 (BETA 357210). This upper component is followed by a thick charcoal lens between 40 and 50cmbs which is likely a middle component (Figures 77 and 78). The earliest component is represented by a dense cultural layer between 70 and 90cmbs where 318 flakes, three net sinkers, both bifaces, one retouched flake, both projectile points, and four charcoal samples were collected. A single piece of birch charcoal from 85cmbs dates this component to cal BP 2782-2742 (UGAMS 12802). TU-12 was terminated at 90cmbs even though artifacts were still being found because the ground froze up. The frozen ground here is likely due to the denser vegetation and thicker root mat within this portion of the site.

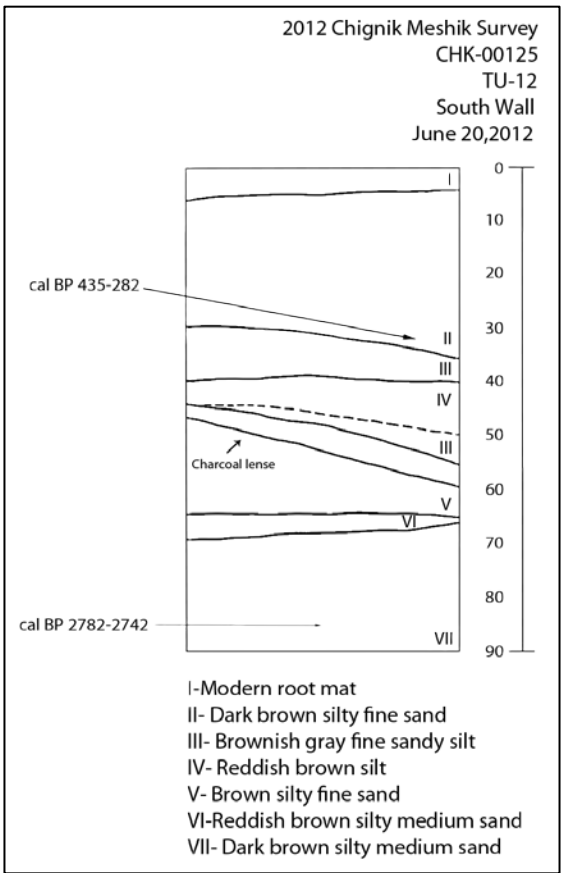

Figure 77: CHK-00125, TU-12, South Wall Profile Drawing

Figure 78: Photograph, CHK-00125, TU-12, South Wall Profile

TU-13 was excavated in the center of a single room house depression (feature #2) located at the north end of CHK-00125 near TU-12 (see Figure 50). This test unit was positive for cultural material and a total of 399 flakes, one projectile point, and one net sinker were recovered and collected (see Table 4). Five charcoal samples were collected from depths of 50, 63, 64, 80, and 90cmbs. A single piece of alder charcoal from 80cmbs was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates this feature to cal BP 2755-2546 (UGAMS 12803). The soil profile for this unit shows six layers of loam, silt, and sand to a total depth of 100cmbs with no discreet cultural layer (Figure 79). Artifacts were recovered from every 10cm level with the densest artifacts numbers between 60 and 100cmbs. TU-13 was terminated at 100cmbs but artifacts were still being recovered and the most flakes of any level (n=113) were found between 90 and 100cmbs.

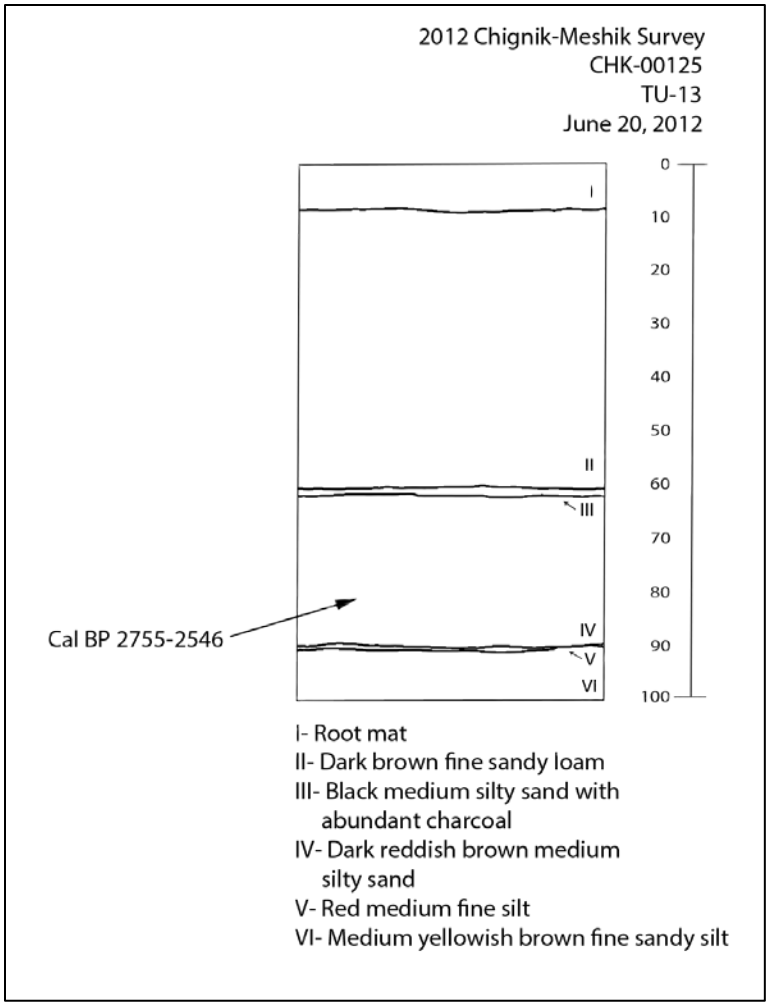

Figure 79: CHK-00125, TU-13, Soil Profile Drawing

CHK-00126 is a relatively small settlement located on the northwest shore of Upper Wildman Lake close to the outlet stream that drains the lake (referred to as Upper Wildman Creek). This site is located near CHK-00127, CHK-00135, and CHK-00137 (see Figure 46). Upper Wildman Lake drains into Lower Wildman Lake two kilometers to the east, and then Lower Wildman Lake eventually drains into the Ocean River via Lower Wildman Creek. The site is situated on a small rise along the terrace above the lake and is approximately 50 meters from the water. CHK-00126 consists of an estimated 50 cultural depressions that include single room and multi-room houses and smaller depressions that likely represent storage features (Figures 80 and 81). This site is well vegetated, primarily with grasses, and erosion is not affecting the site.

Figure 80: Aerial photograph of CHK-00126 showing location and surface features

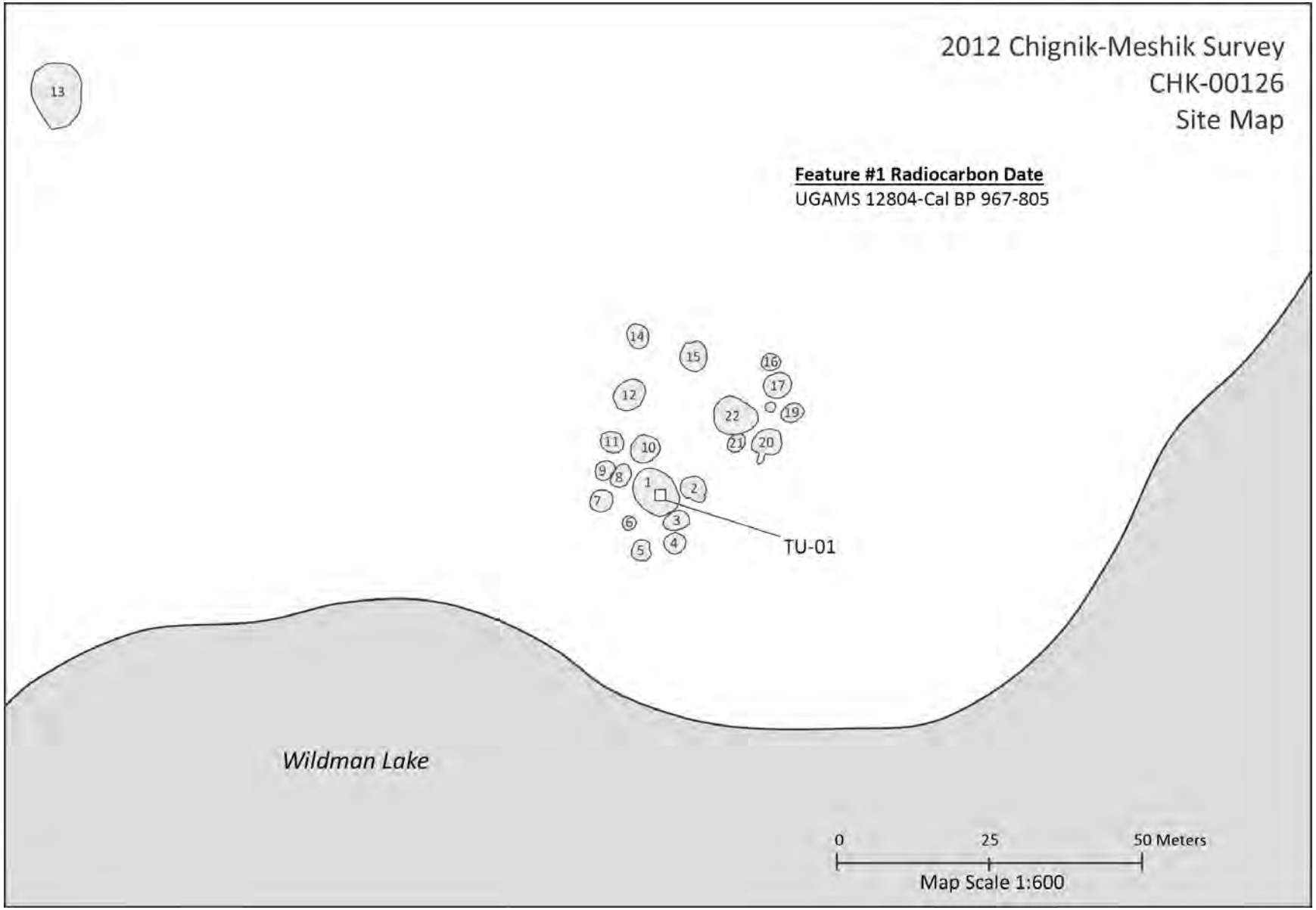

Figure 81: CHK-00126 site map with features, test units, and radiocarbon data (not all features mapped)

One 50x50cm test unit (TU-01) was excavated in a single-room house feature (#1) at CHK-00126. TU-01 was positive for cultural material with a total of seventeen flakes and one complete projectile point found and collected between 20 and 60cmbs. Six charcoal samples were collected from depths of 38, 48, 50, 56, and 65cmbs. A single piece of willow charcoal was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates this feature to cal BP 967-805 (UGAMS 12804). The soil profile for TU-01 shows a thick, black, charcoal rich layer between approximately 35 and 55cmbs which represents a hearth feature within this house (Figures 82, 83, and 84). No artifacts were found below this layer. TU-01 was terminated at 70cmbs after a culturally sterile level was excavated between 60 and 70cmbs.

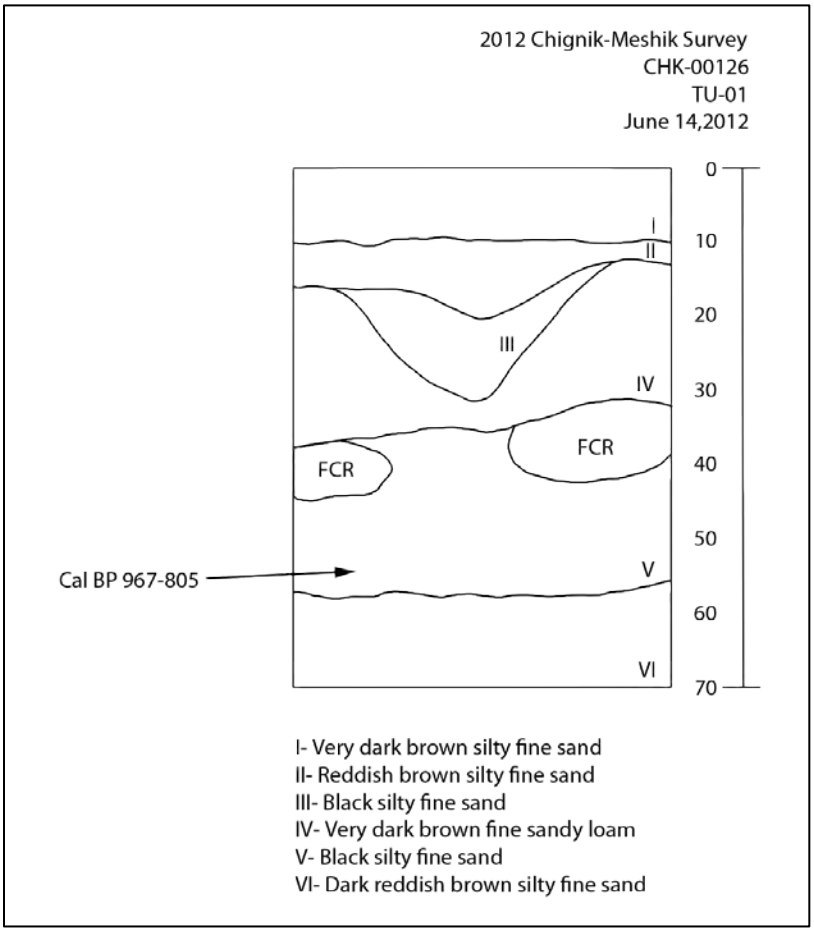

Figure 82: CHK-00126, TU-01, North Wall Profile Drawing

Figure 83: CHK-00126, TU-01, North Wall Profile

Figure 84: CHK-00126, TU-01, Close-up of hearth in North Wall

CHK-00127 is a large village site located along the right bank of Upper Wildman Creek, which drains Upper Wildman Lake into Lower Wildman Lake. This site is located near several other settlements at Upper Wildman Lake including CHK-00126, CHK-00135, and CHK-00137 (see Figure 46). The site is located on the second terrace above the river and consists of an estimated fifty cultural features, although only a dozen are currently mapped. These features primarily consist of multi-room houses and smaller cache pits but there are some obvious single room houses here also (Figures 85 and 86). CHK-00127 is located near the creek but there is no evidence of active erosion impacting any features.

Figure 85: Aerial photograph of CHK-00127 showing location and surface features

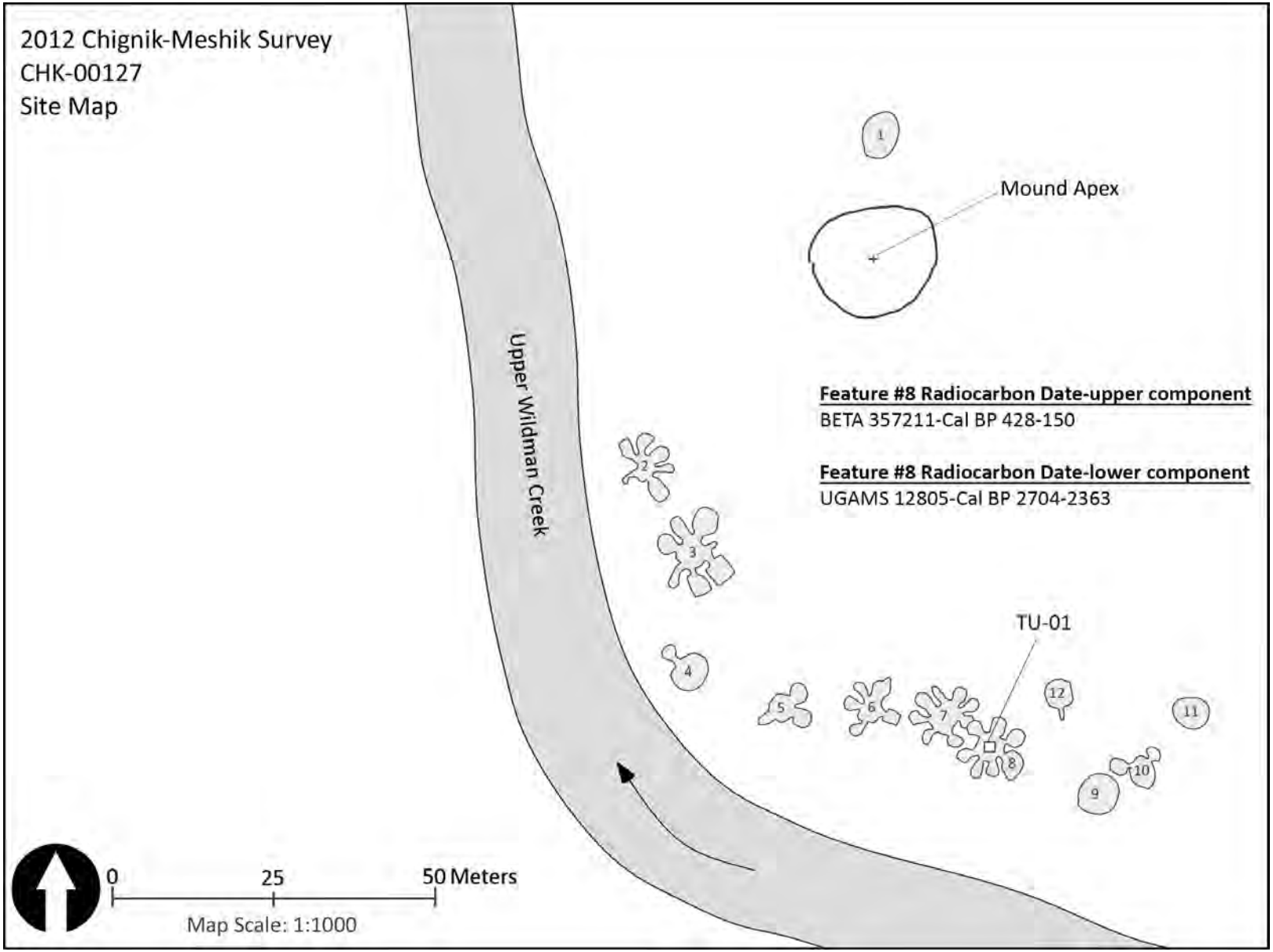

Figure 86: CHK-00127 site map with features, test units, and radiocarbon data

A single 50x50cm test unit (TU-01) was excavated in the main room of a multi-room house (feature #8) located in the southern portion of the site (see Figure 86). This test unit was positive for cultural material and a total of 258 flakes and one small hammer stone were recovered between 0 and 70cmbs. Two samples of highly processed bone were collected from between 20 and 30cmbs in this unit and a sample of an unidentified organic material (likely bark) was collected at 50cmbs. These organic items are indicative of better than average preservation in this feature which is atypical for the study region. The bone is mostly fragmentary but a cursory examination shows bird, fish, and mammal animal classes are all represented. A total of seven charcoal samples were collected from 10, 19, 26, 35, 40, 45, and 55cmbs.

The soil profile for this unit is a complex one and shows evidence for three separate components within this feature (Figure 87). The first component is the deepest between 50 and 68cmbs while the second occupation (which might actually consist of two components) is situated between 15 and 35cmbs. The bone collected from this feature is associated with this upper cultural layer and supports the idea of this being a younger occupation. An unidentified piece of charcoal from 19cmbs dates the multi-room house feature to cal BP 428-150 (BETA 257211). A single piece of alder charcoal collected at 55cmbs was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates the lowest component at this site to cal BP 2704-2364 (UGAMS 12805). TU-01 was terminated at 70cmbs once a sterile tephra layer was encountered.

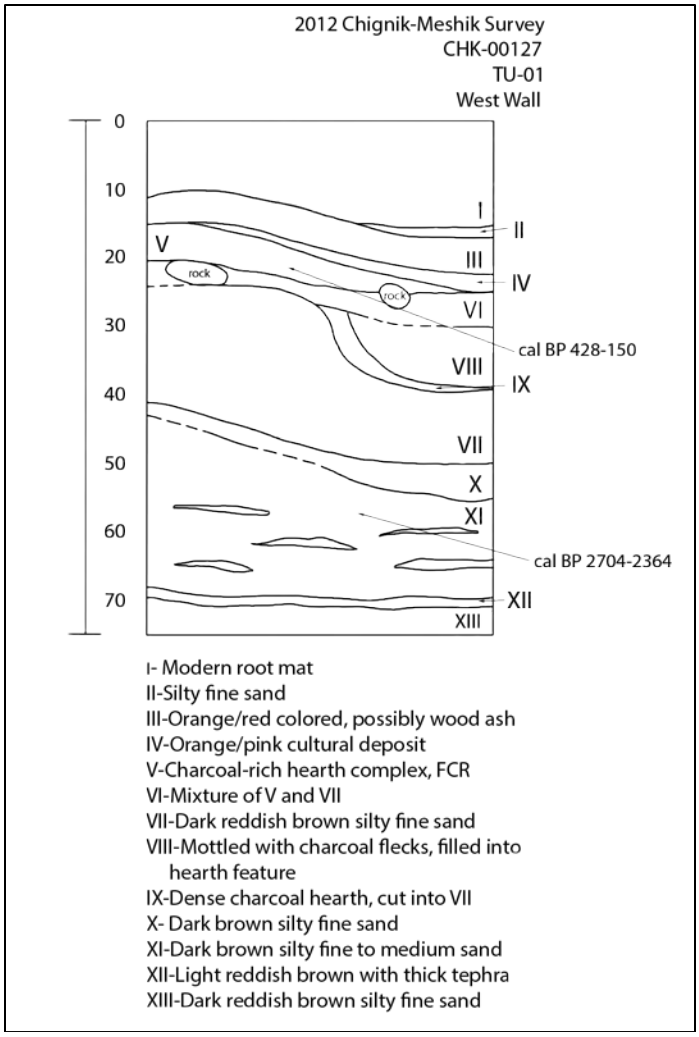

Figure 87: CHK-00127, TU-01, West Wall Profile Drawing

CHK-00128 is the southernmost of the fourteen sites at Wildman Lake and is located on the right bank of the Ocean River just above CHK-00125, CHK-00129, and the confluence with Lower Wildman Creek (see Figures 46, 47, 49, and 88). This site consists of a small cluster of single room and multi-room houses with associated cache pit features. CHK-00128 is the smallest of the village sites that were recorded in the Wildman Lake area and there is a small draw that separates the features at this site into two groups. One feature from each side of the draw was tested with a 50x50cm test unit (TU-01 and TU-02) (Figure 89). Some small areas of erosion were noted along the river bank but no features were being actively affected. Two pieces of worked whalebone, which refit, were mapped and collected from surface exposures along the riverbank (Figure 90).

Figure 88: Aerial photograph with CHK-00128 circled in red

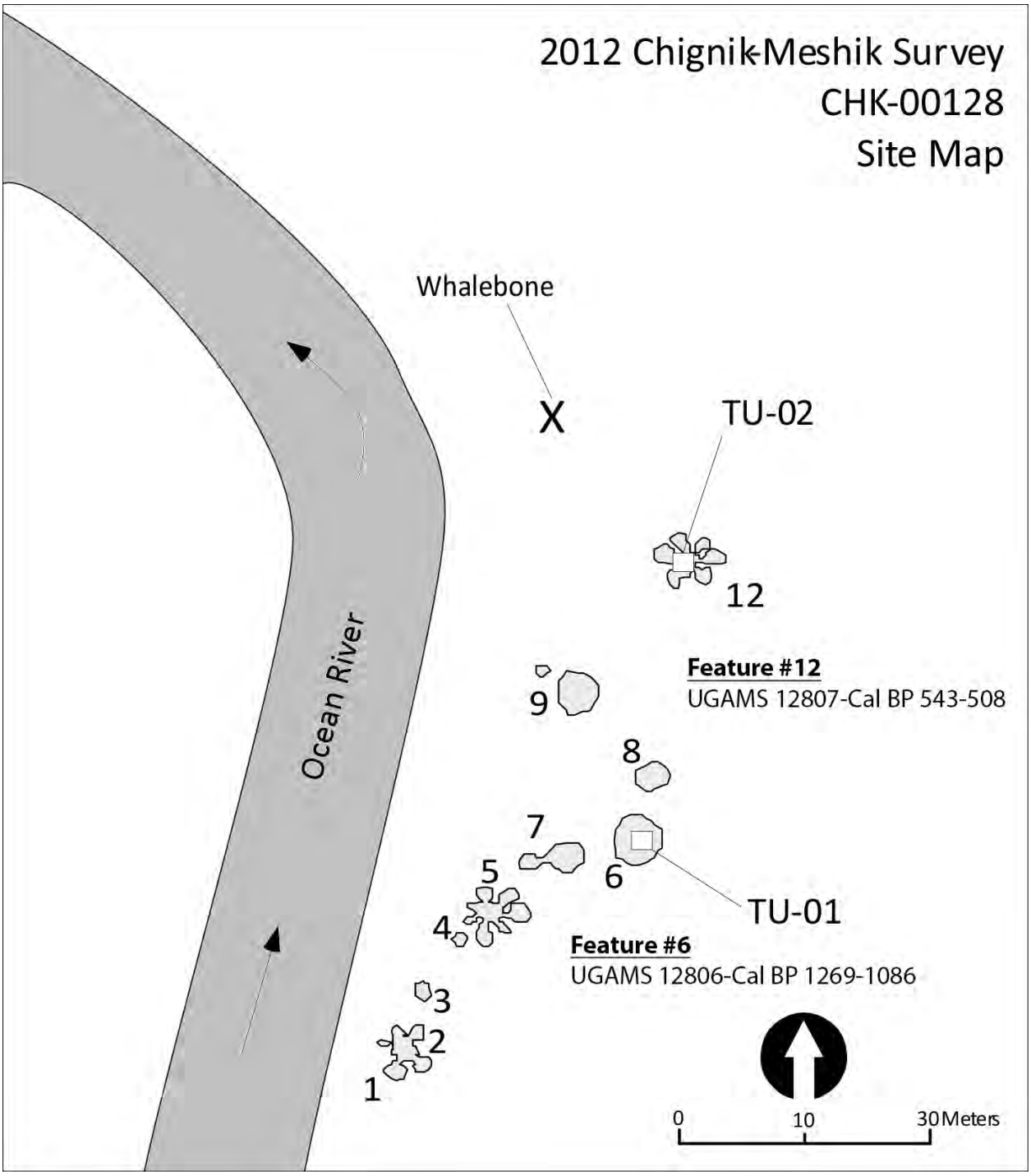

Figure 89: CHK-00128 site map showing features, test units and radiocarbon data

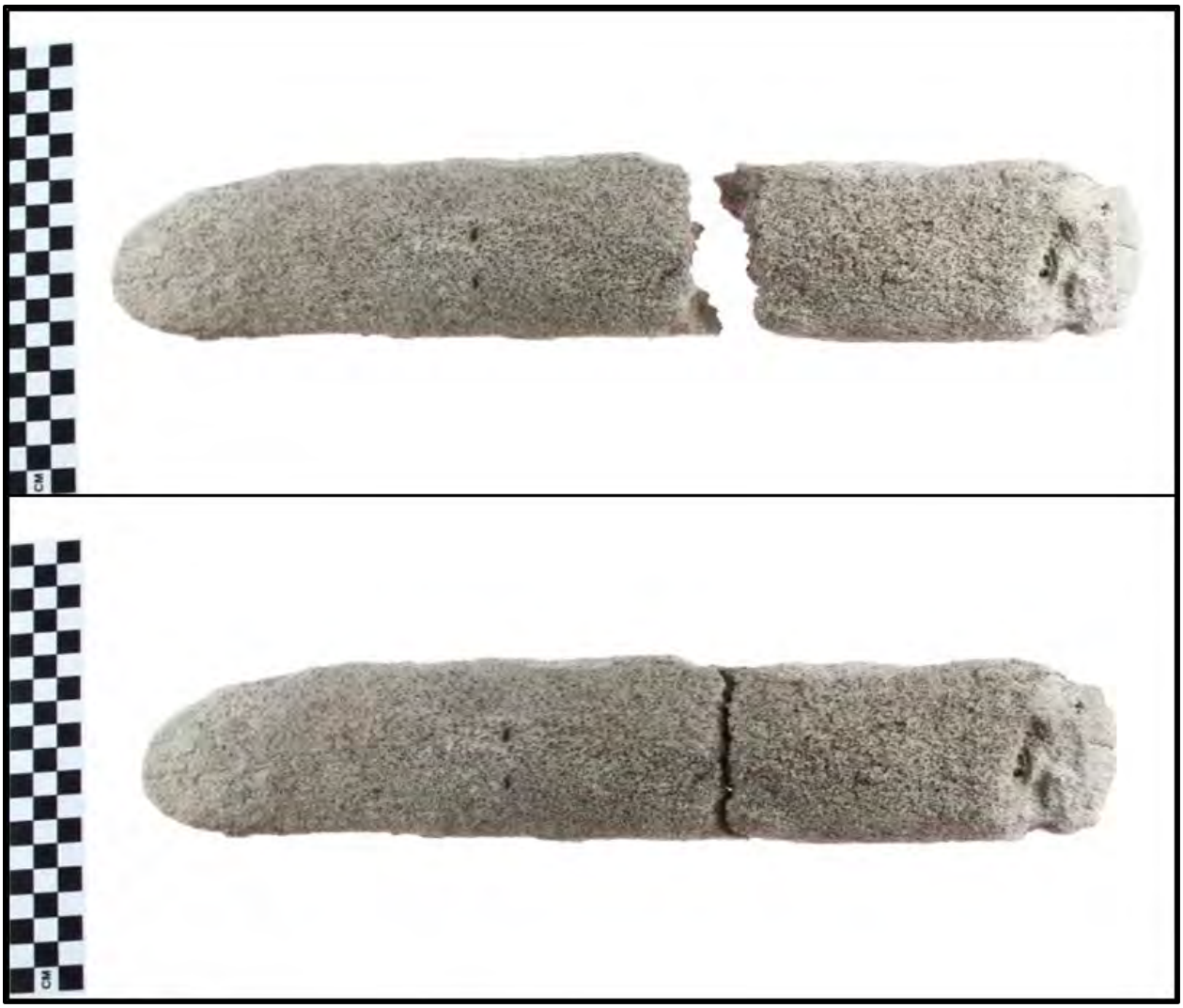

Figure 90: Photographs of the two worked whalebone pieces collected at CHK-00128, which refit

TU-01 was excavated in the center of a single room house depression (feature #6) located on the south side of the small draw that runs across this site (see Figure 89). TU-01 contained a total of 101 flakes (including obsidian), four net sinkers, one projectile point, two biface fragments, one complete biface, and one utilized flake. Four charcoal samples were collected from 31, 58, 65, and 67cmbs. A single piece of willow charcoal collected from 67cmbs was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates the occupation of this feature to cal BP 1269-1086 (UGAMS 12806). Artifacts were recovered between 10 and 70cmbs but a bulk of the cultural material was between 40 and 70cmbs. A 10cm thick charcoal rich layer of silty fine sand between approximately 55 and 65cmbs likely represents a hearth feature dug into the floor of this house (Figures 91, 92, and 93). The dated charcoal was collected from within this hearth layer.

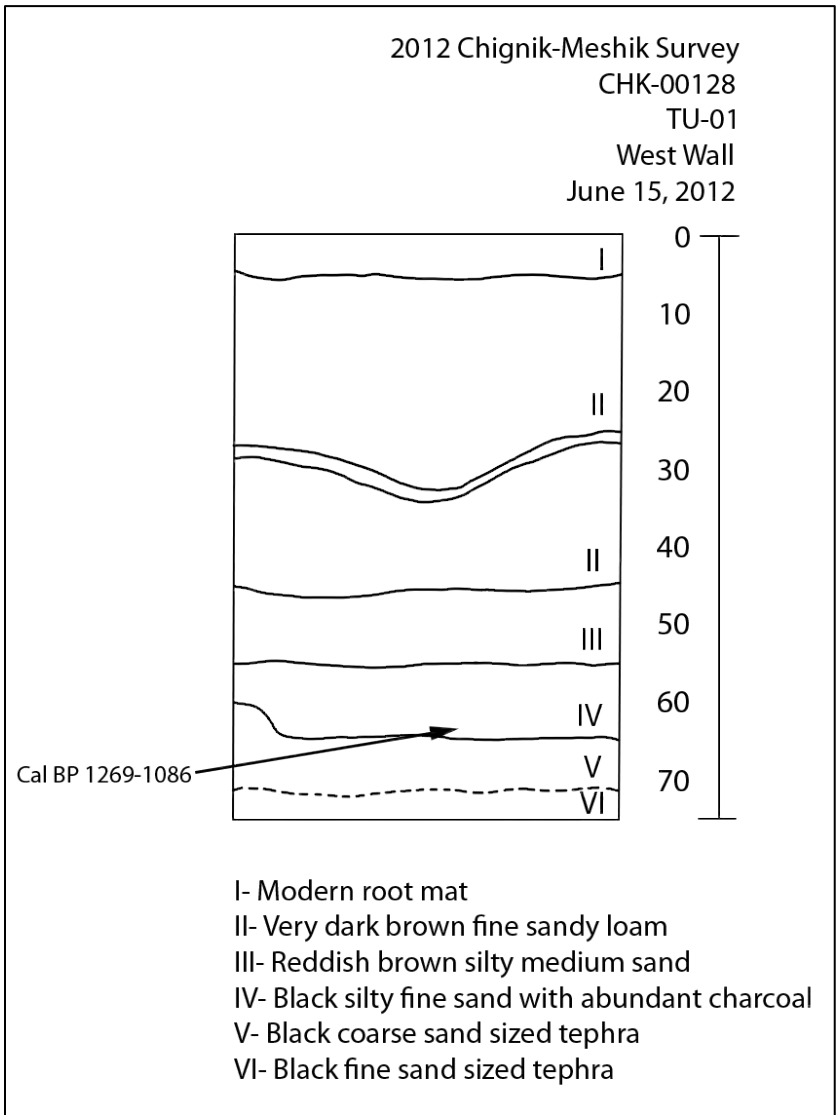

Figure 91: CHK-00128, TU-01, West Wall Profile Drawing

Figure 92: CHK-00128, TU-01, West Wall Profile

Figure 93: CHK-00128, TU-01, West Wall Profile close up

TU-02 at CHK-00128 was placed in the central room of a multi-room house depression (feature #12) located on the north side of the draw that runs across the site (see Figure 89). This test unit contained a cultural layer between 20 and 45cmbs consisting of dark brown to black fine sandy silt with a high density of charcoal and fire cracked rock (Figure 94). Despite this dense hearth layer only a single artifact was recovered from TU-02, which consists of a large basalt flake tool collected from 30cmbs. Two charcoal samples were collected in this test unit from 30 and 39cmbs. A single piece of willow charcoal collected at 30cmbs was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates this feature to cal BP 543-508 (UGAMS 12807).

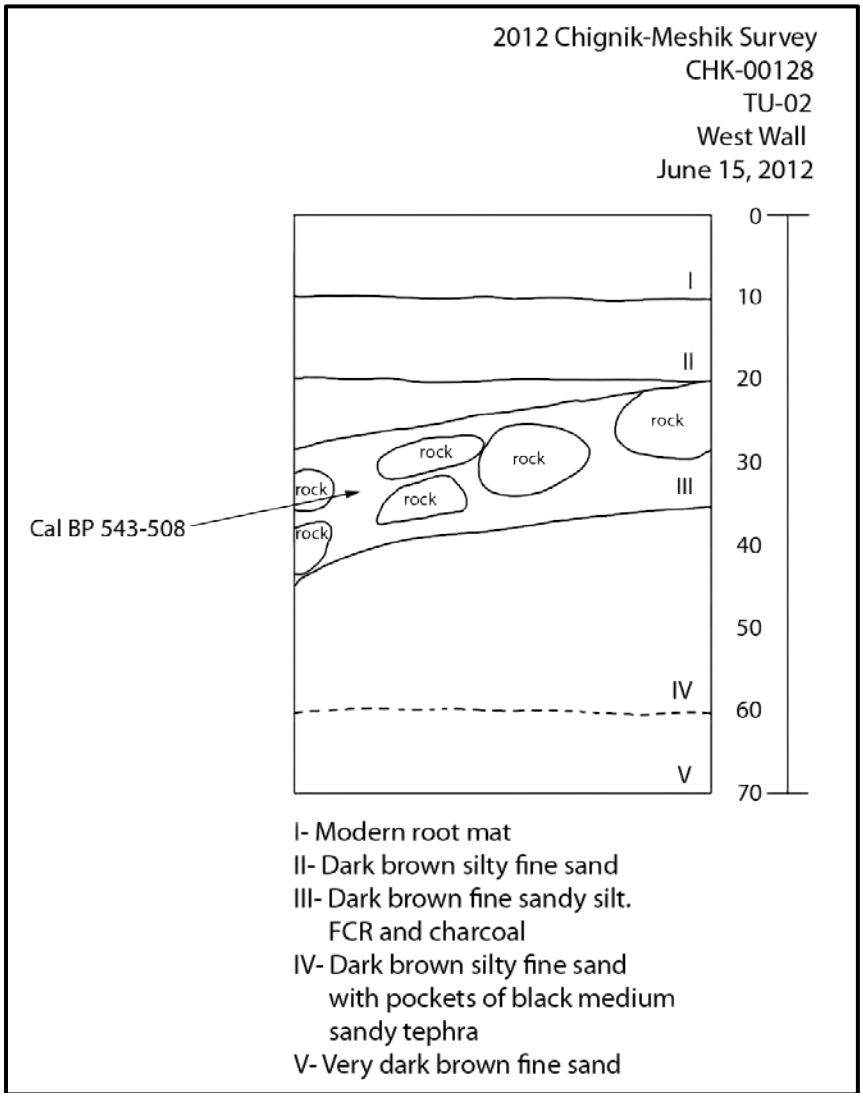

Figure 94: CHK-00128, TU-02, West Wall Profile Drawing

CHK-00129 is situated right across from CHK-00125 on Lower Wildman Creek, in between CHK-00128 and CHK-00130. This spot is directly at the confluence of Lower Wildman Creek and the Ocean River so that the site lies on the right bank of the Ocean River and the left bank of Lower Wildman Creek (see Figures 46, 47, 48, and 49). CHK-00129 is a sizable village site but is not nearly as expansive as CHK-00125. There is a mix of single room and multi-room houses here and many are larger and deeper than typical house features seen at other sites in the study region (Figure 95). CHK-00129 is on the second terrace above the Ocean River and is so covered in house depressions that it is difficult to make sense of their shapes (Figure 96). Many of the houses seem to be altered by subsequent construction so that the layout of features is indecipherable.

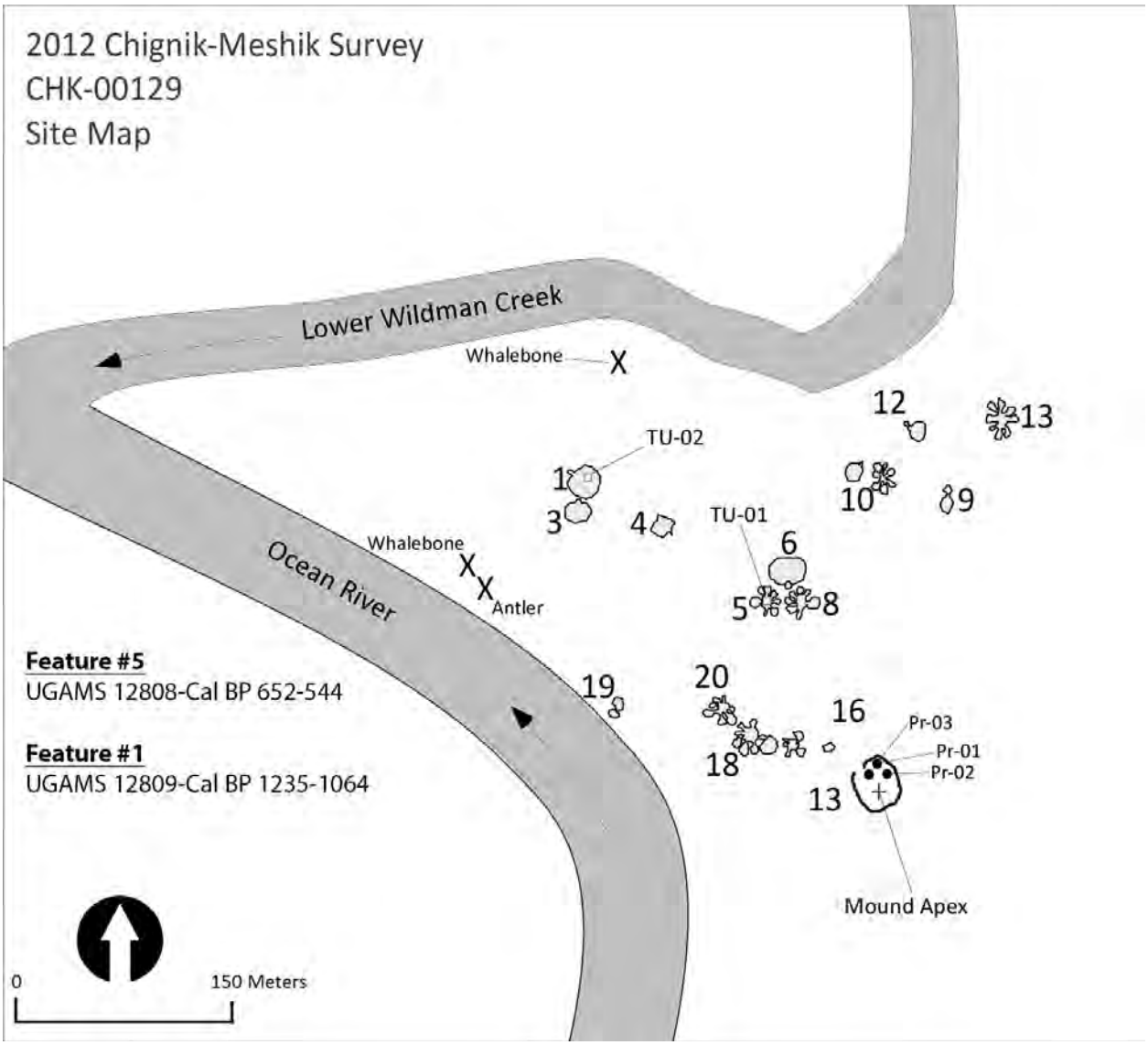

Figure 95: CHK-00129 site map showing features, test units, and radiocarbon data

Figure 96: Aerial photograph showing surface features at CHK-00129

Several features located along the terrace edge above the Ocean River are actively eroding into the water and seven artifacts were collected from the surface. These artifacts, collected along the bluff edge, were not in primary context including two that were picked up off of the river bottom. These artifacts include: four basalt bifaces, a brown chert biface, a gray chert flake, and a chalcedony flake (Figure 97). Faunal remains were also collected from this eroding bank and include two pieces of worked whale bone and a single piece of chopped and cut caribou antler (Figures 98 and 99). More whale bone occurred on the bluff above Wildman Creek which was mapped but not collected due to its large size (Figure 100). A recent trapping feature was also noted along the edge of this site which consisted of stacked stones wrapped in bailing wire along with saw-cut alders and milled lumber.

Figure 97: Photographs of the stone tools collected from eroding bluff above Ocean River

Figure 98: Photograph of whale bone collected from eroding bluff above Ocean River

Figure 99: Photograph of caribou antler collected from eroding bluff above Ocean River

Figure 100: Photograph of whale bone from bluff above Wildman Creek (not collected)

A total of two test units (TU-01 and TU-02) were excavated at CHK-00129 and each was placed in a different house feature. TU-01 was excavated in the center of a multi-room house depression (feature #5) located near the Ocean River but not directly on the bluff (see Figure 95). This test unit was positive for cultural material and a total of ten basalt flakes and one complete basalt biface were collected (Figure 101). Approximately 20-30 small, mostly calcined bone fragments were collected in TU-01 from between 20 and 40cmbs. These bones are too fragmentary to be positively identified at the species level but appear to belong to a small or medium sized mammal. A jumbled layer of ash and poorly preserved, highly fragmented fauna can be seen in the south wall profile of TU-01 (Figures 102 and 103). This ash and bone deposit sits directly atop a hearth feature that extends down to 45cmbs at its deepest point. Six charcoal samples were collected from 20, 27, 32, 35, 40, and 42cmbs. A single piece of willow charcoal collected at 40cmbs was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates this feature to cal BP 652-544 (UGAMS 12808). TU-01 was culturally sterile below the hearth feature where a tephra comprised of black fine sand was encountered between 45 and 60cmbs. This test unit was terminated at 60cmbs.

Figure 101: Basalt biface collected from TU-01 at CHK-00129

Figure 102: CHK-00129, TU-01, South Wall Profile

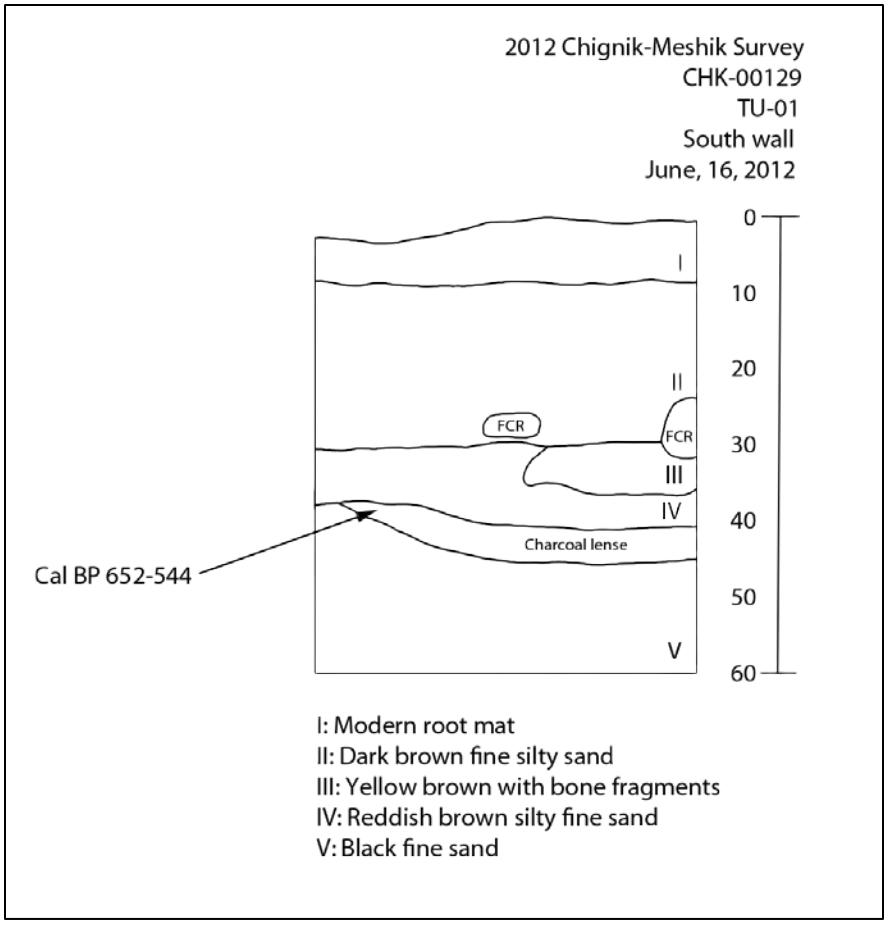

Figure 103: CHK-00129, TU-01, South Wall Profile Drawing

TU-02 at CHK-00129 was placed in the center of a large single room house (feature #1) located in the center of the site (see Figure 95). This test unit was positive for cultural material and 109 flakes and one net sinker were collected between 10 and 60cmbs. A single piece of carved jet was collected between 40 and 50cmbs and this piece is likely a labret fragment (Figure 104). TU-02 exhibited faunal preservation with multiple, poorly preserved fragments found between 40 and 50cmbs. A lot of approximately 50+ pieces of bone was collected. These are too broken up to identify to the species level but most appear to be fragments of mammal bone. A single piece of whale bone protruding from the south wall of TU-01 between 20 and 40cmbs was also collected.

Figure 104: Photograph of the carved jet labret fragment recovered in TU-01, CHK-00129

One piece of un-charred wood was collected from 35cmbs and may represent part of the house structure that once existed for this feature. Three charcoal samples were collected from 38 and 45cmbs. A single piece of alder charcoal collected at 45cmbs was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates this feature to cal BP 1235-1064 (UGAMS 12809). The soil profile for TU-02 shows that the cultural deposit ends around 50cmbs and the densest level is associated with a charcoal rich layer between 40 and 50cmbs. Two flakes were collected between 50 and 60cmbs and likely came from a post mould that is well-defined in the west wall profile (Figure 105). TU-02 was terminated at 75cmbs after a level and a half of cultural sterile tephra deposit.

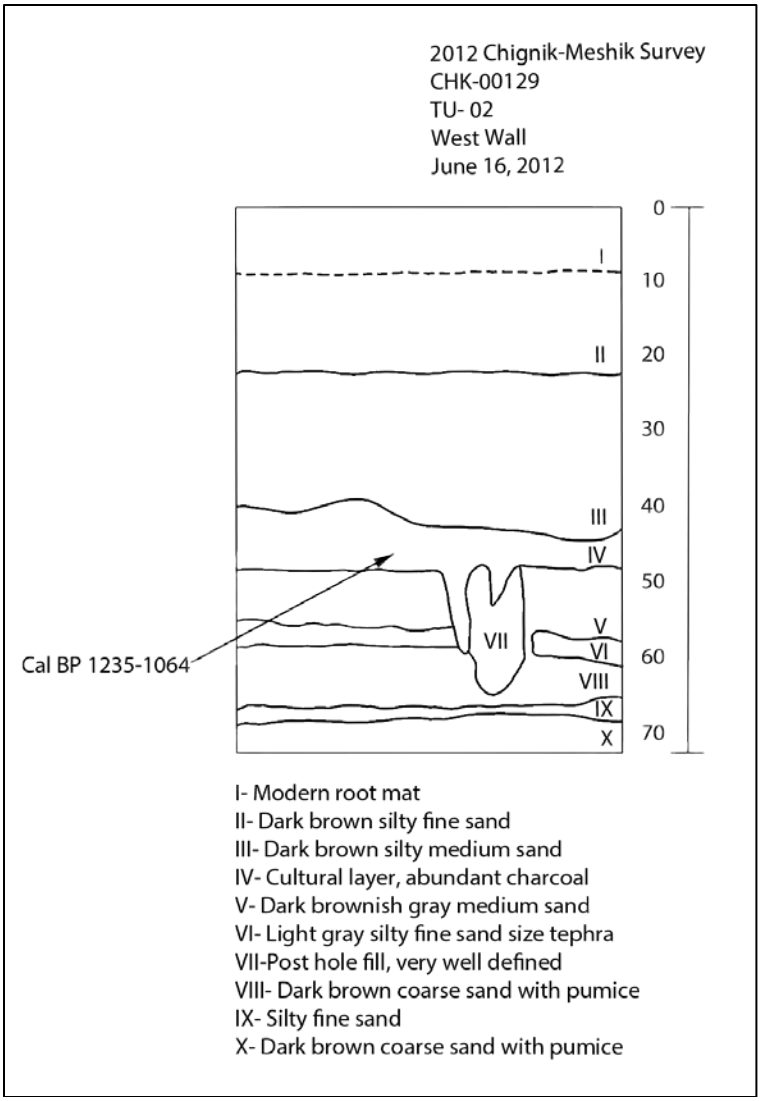

Figure 105: CHK-00129, TU-02, West Wall Profile Drawing

CHK-00130 is a large village site located on the left bank of Lower Wildman Creek, directly across from CHK-00125. This site is also located in the same general area as CHK-00128 and CHK-00129 which is near the Ocean River confluence (see Figures 46, 47, 48, and 49). CHK-00130 is a large village site with an estimated 300 surface depressions comprised of house and cache pit features (Figure 106). CHK-00125 is the only other site that is bigger out of the thirteen village sites recorded in the Wildman Lake area. The house features here are a mix of multi-room and single room features, some of which are variations on the common styles like at CHK-00125 (Figure 107). This site is located on the second terrace which sits approximately 10 meters above the outlet stream. Many features are located along the terrace edge but none are actively eroding, nor does it appear any features have suffered from erosion in the past. Five different test units (TU-01—TU-05) were excavated at CHK-00130, each in a separate house feature.

Figure 106: Aerial photograph showing surface features at CHK-00130 (circled in red)

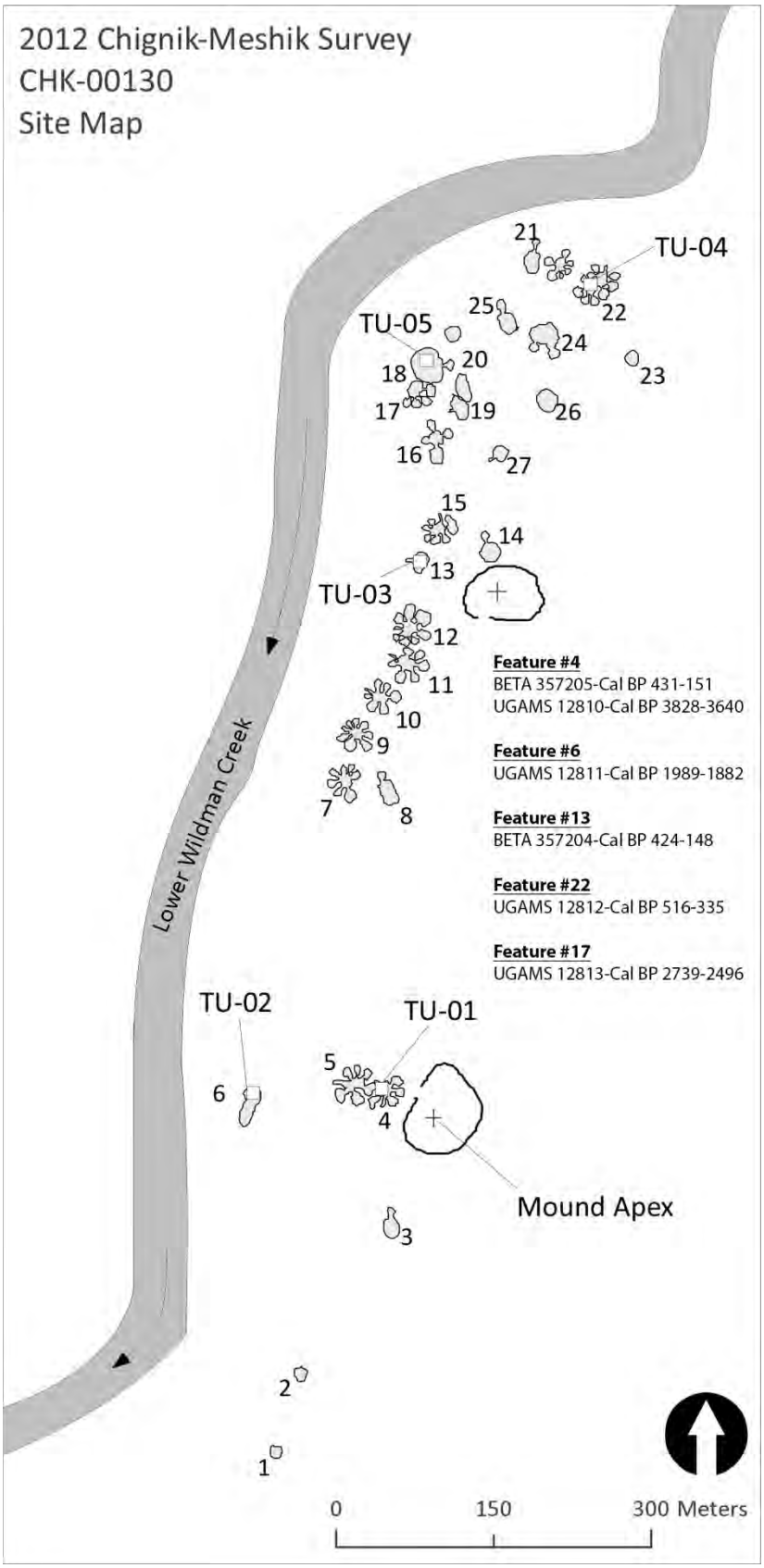

Figure 107: CHK-00130 site map showing features, test units, mounds, and radiocarbon data

TU-01 was placed in the center of a multi-room house depression (feature #4) located away from the terrace edge (see Figure 107). This test unit was positive for cultural material and a total of 81 flakes and one biface fragment were collected between 10 and 60cmbs. Three charcoal samples were collected from 15, 20, and 30cmbs. Three individual pieces of charcoal from 20 and 30cmbs were submitted for identification and included spruce, willow, and an unidentified angiosperm. A single piece of unidentified charcoal collected at 15cmbs dates this multi-room house feature to cal BP 431-151 (BETA 357205). A single piece of willow charcoal from 30cmbs was also submitted for radiocarbon analysis and returned a date of cal BP 3828-3641 (UGAMS 12810). This deeper piece of dated charcoal was collected from within the hearth feature between 30 and 40cmbs visible in the TU-01 west wall soil profile (Figures 108 and 109).

Given the relatively shallow depth (30cmbs) of the deeper charcoal sample and the multi-room house feature apparent on the surface, the ~3700 cal BP date was unexpected. That being said, the deepest piece of charcoal from TU-01 was selected for dating and the cultural deposit in many of the multi-room houses previously tested in the area are shallow. This multi-room house feature must be situated directly on top of an older component. The older date from within this test unit, despite the relatively shallow nature of the sample it is based on, surely is not associated with the multi-room surface feature. Artifacts were recovered down to 60cmbs near where a sterile tephra of black coarse sand was encountered. No cultural material was collected between 60 and 75cmbs, which is where TU-01 ended.

Figure 108: CHK-00130, TU-01, West Wall Profile

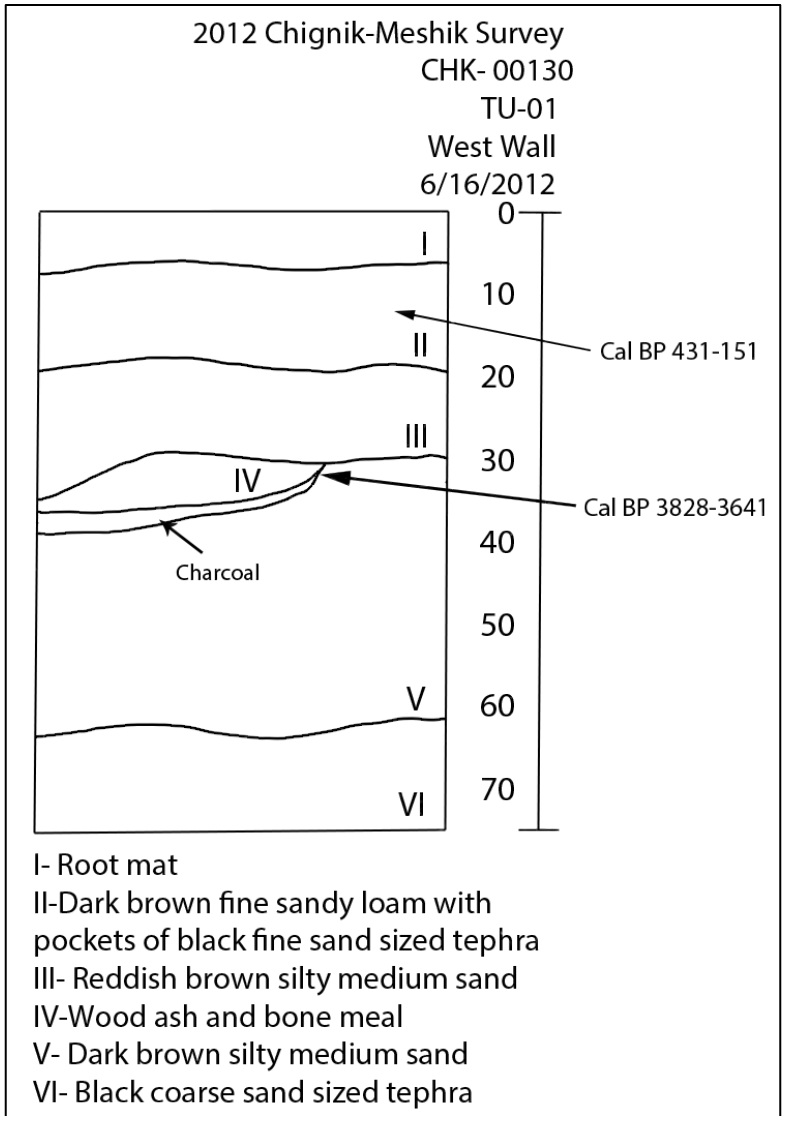

Figure 109: CHK-00130, TU-01, West Wall Profile Drawing

TU-02 at CHK-00130 was placed in the center of a large, oblong, unusually shaped single room house depression (feature #6). This house feature is located on the southern half of the site along the edge of the terrace (see Figure 107). TU-02 was positive for cultural material and 335 flakes, 14 net sinkers, one retouched flake, one biface, one scraper, and two modified stones were collected. A majority of these artifacts were collected between 40 and 60cmbs including 231 of the flakes, 11 of the net sinkers, the retouched flake, the scraper, the biface, and both modified stones (which might be whetstones). Most of these artifacts are basalt although there is one obsidian flake from the 40-50cmbs level and the scraper is made from a white chalcedony.

A total of eight charcoal samples were collected from 28, 32, 40, 42, 45, 48, and 51cmbs in TU-02. Three pieces from these eight samples were selected and submitted for identification and consisted

of willow and another unknown species. A single piece of willow charcoal from 45cmbs was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates this feature to cal BP 1989-1882 (UGAMS 12811). The soil profile for TU-02 shows several alternating levels of brown and dark brown sands which may represent multiple house floors in this feature (Figure 110). At 75cmbs, about where the cultural material stops, a compact layer of gray fine silt was encountered which could represent the lining of cache pit, although there is no clay content as one would expect (Figure 111, also layer "V" in profile Figure 110). This layer of gray silt could also represent a natural tephra deposit that was cut into during the construction of this feature, although it is not a ubiquitous layer in that it only appears in southern portion of the test unit. TU-02 was terminated at 80cmbs after a culturally sterile dark brown coarse sand was encountered between 77 and 80cmbs.

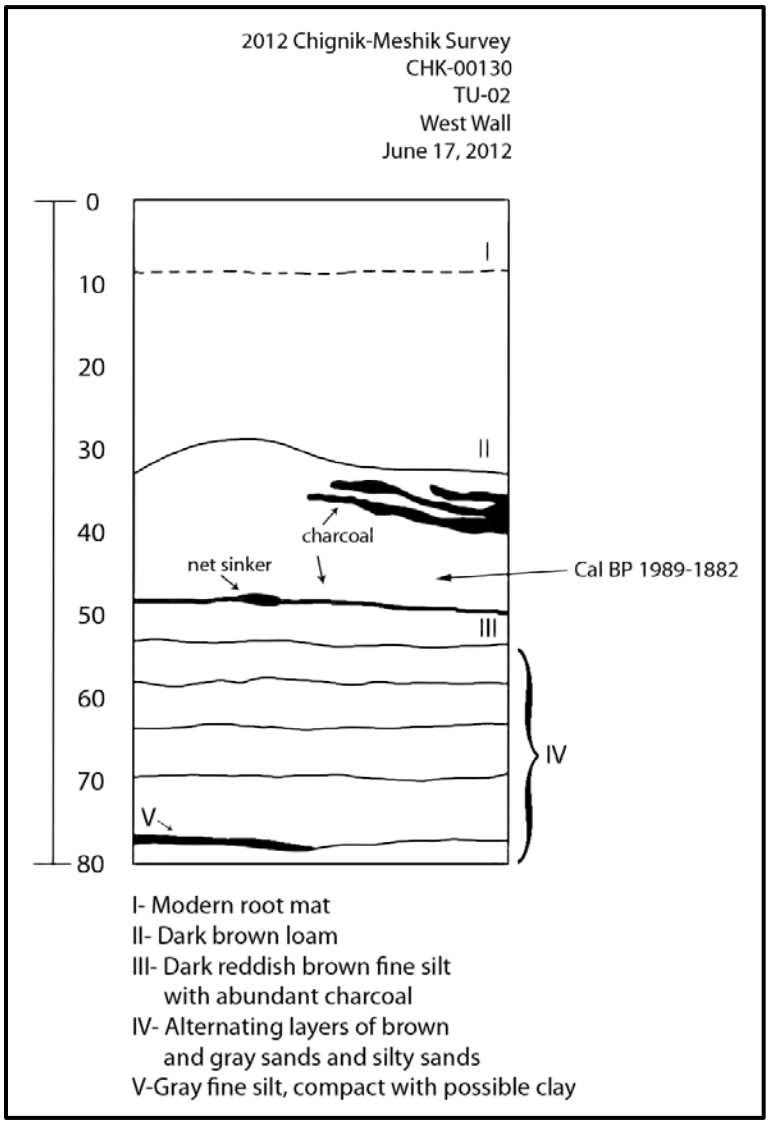

Figure 110: CHK-00130, TU-02, West Wall Profile Drawing

Figure 111: Compact layer of gray fine silt in the south portion of TU-02 at CHK-00130

TU-03 was excavated in the center of a square, single room house depression (feature #13) with an apparent entrance/exit tunnel facing west toward the stream (see Figure 107). TU-03 revealed a relatively shallow, sparse cultural deposit between 10 and 25cmbs. A single flake, one piece of cut caribou antler, and two charcoal samples were recovered from this test unit. Two individual pieces of charcoal from TU-03 were both identified as spruce, and therefore were not submitted for radiocarbon analysis. The piece of cut caribou antler is a unique find and nothing comparable has been recovered during this project (Figure 112). This shallow cultural deposit in the feature combined with the faunal preservation, square feature shape, and the presence of a tunnel all indicate this is a more recent structure. A single piece of unidentified charcoal was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates this feature to cal BP 424-148 (BETA 357204). The soil profile for TU-03 is homogenous and the stratigraphy is dissimilar to most of the other houses in the area with no identifiable floor (Figures 113 and 114). This test unit was terminated at 40cmbs after 15 culturally sterile centimeters.

Figure 112: Chopped and snapped section of caribou antler in-situ, 20-25cmbs, TU-03, CHK-00130

Figure 113: CHK-00130, TU-03, North Wall Profile

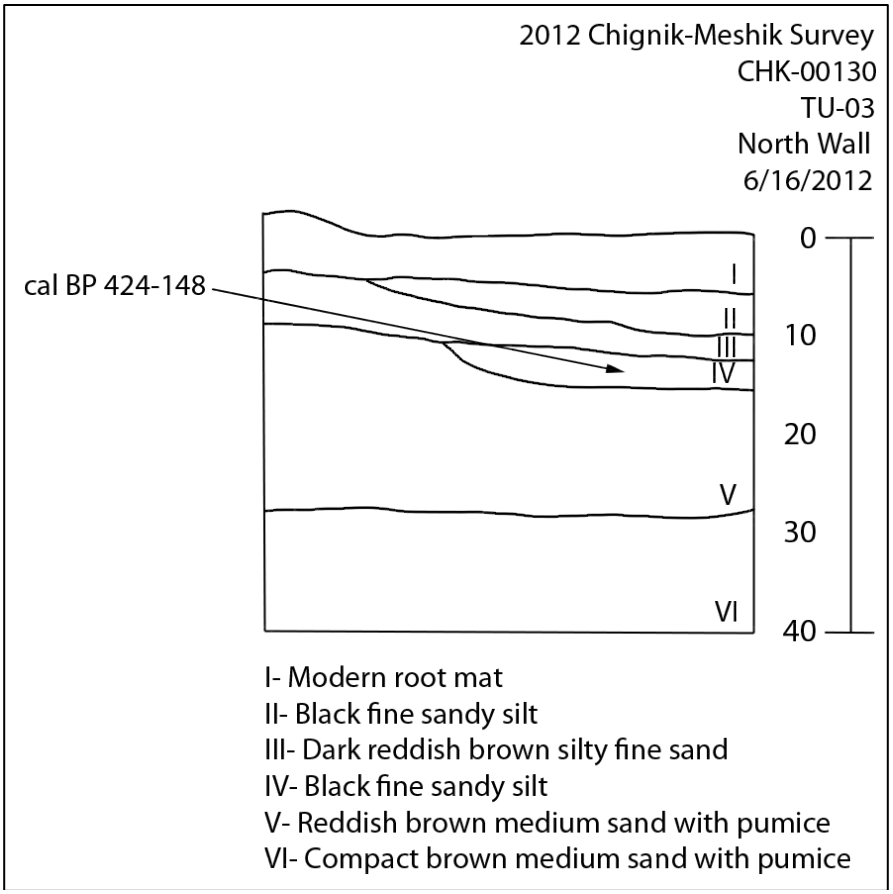

Figure 114: CHK-00130, TU-03, North Wall Profile Drawing

TU-04 at CHK-00130 was placed in a multi-room house depression (feature #22) that appears to have two large interior rooms, each with a number of smaller satellite rooms connected (see Figure 107). Artifacts began showing up in the second 10cm level but overall, cultural material in this test unit is sparse. Only nine flakes were recovered between 10 and 40cmbs, but one of these is obsidian. Several calcined bone fragments were also recovered between 10 and 40cmbs. This fauna is associated with a distinct hearth feature that was encountered in the southwest corner of the unit, which was visible in plan view at 35cmbs (Figure 115). This hearth can also be seen in the west wall profile of TU-04 along with several pieces of calcined bone in and directly above this feature (Figures 116 and 117). A total of seven charcoal samples were collected from 18, 23, 28, 33, 39, 40, and 42cmbs. Two individual pieces of charcoal from 42cmbs, collected from the base of the hearth feature, were identified as willow. One of these pieces of willow charcoal was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates this feature to cal BP 516-335 (UGAMS 12812). This test unit ended at 60cmbs (measuring from the east wall) after nearly two 10cm levels that were culturally sterile, ending with the pink tephra that is common around Wildman Lake.

Figure 115: Hearth feature in plan view at 35cmbs, TU-04, CHK-00130

Figure 116: CHK-00130, TU-04, West Wall Profile (note the pink tephra on the unit floor)

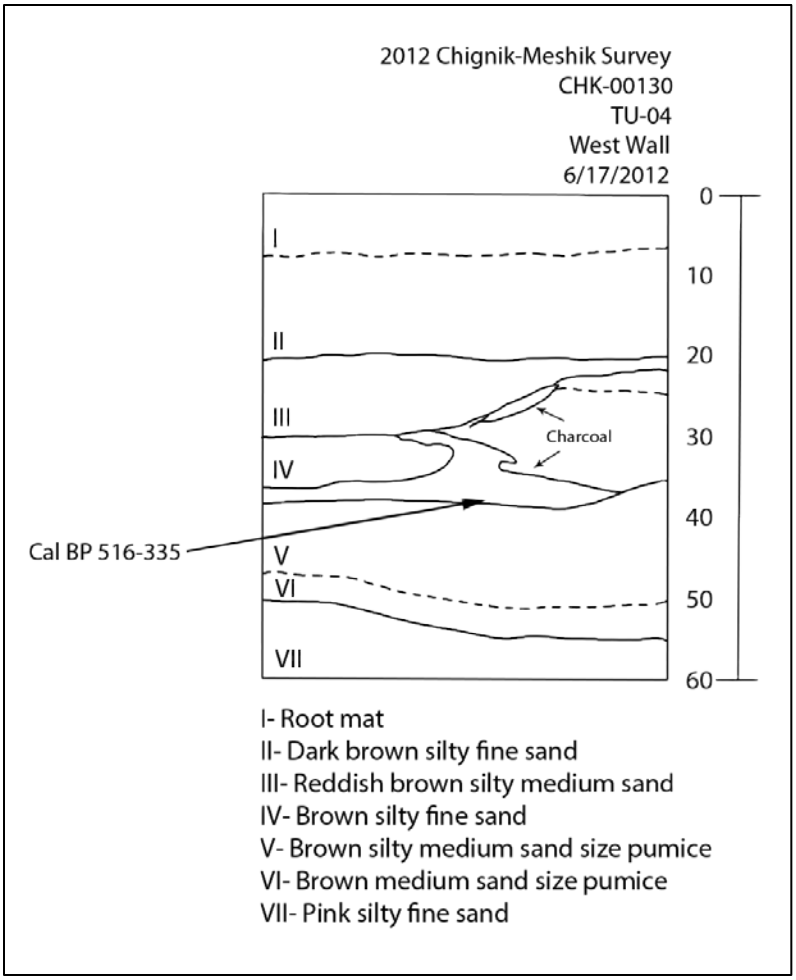

Figure 117: CHK-00130, TU-04, West Wall Profile Drawing

TU-05 was excavated in the center of a large single room house depression (feature #17) located near the northern extent of the site (see Figure 107). A comparably dense amount of artifacts was recovered from this test unit including 328 flakes, three complete projectile points, and a hammer stone. A majority of these, including 296 of the flakes and all four tools, were found between 20 and 60cmbs. Altogether, ten charcoal samples were collected from 16, 30, 40, 41, 45, 56, 60, 69, and 75cmbs. From these samples three individual pieces of charcoal from 56 and 60cmbs were identified as willow. A single piece of willow charcoal from 60cmbs was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates this feature to cal BP 2739-2496 (UGAMS 12813). The soil profile for TU-05 shows a thin, black, charcoal-rich layer which begins at 40cmbs to the south, dropping down to 70cmbs to the north (Figure 118). This layer, labeled as XI, likely represents the floor of this house and shows that TU-05 was situated along the edge of the feature. This test was terminated after several sterile centimeters were encountered at the base of the unit.

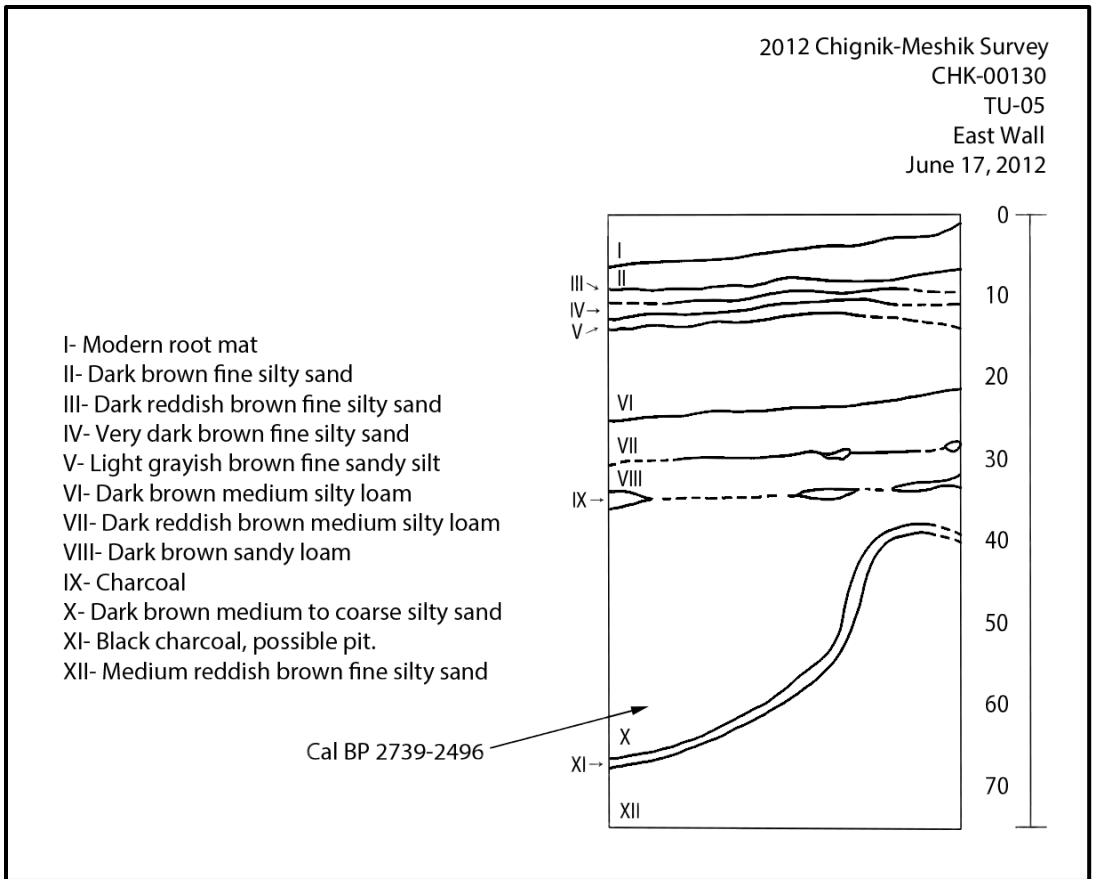

Figure 118: CHK-00130, TU-05, East Wall Profile Drawing

CHK-00131 is a surface lithic scatter situated on top of the highest point of a north-south trending ridge located 400 meters northwest of Lower Wildman Lake and three kilometers northwest of Upper Wildman Lake (see Figure 46) (Figure 119). This site location is the highest point within five kilometers and offers a commanding 360 degree view of the surrounding area. The Ocean River, Lower and Upper Wildman Lake, Wildman Creek, and even the Ilnik River valley are visible from this landform (Figures 120 and 121). Wind erosion has greatly impacted this site and there is very little soil development, with about 75 percent of the ground surface eroded to gravel. Nine basalt flakes, one complete basalt projectile point, and one notched projectile point base were found on the surface and collected (Figure 122). A stone cairn is present at this site and sits at the apex of the volcanic cone that created this landform (Figure 123). The lithic scatter was found in an exposure that extends east from the cairn. A sketch map was not made for this site.

Figure 119: Photograph showing the location of CHK-00131 on ridge top

Figure 120: View from CHK-00131 of Lower Wildman Lake, Wildman Creek, and Ocean River

Figure 121: CHK-00131, view of Lower and Upper Wildman Lake (rock cairn in foreground)

Figure 122: Complete projectile point and notched projectile point base collected from CHK-00131

Figure 123: CHK-00131 surface exposure where artifacts were found (rock cairn in background)

CHK-00132 is a comparatively small village site located on the right bank of Upper Wildman Creek between Upper and Lower Wildman Lakes (Figure 124). This site is the furthest downstream in a string of four sites along the right bank of the upper creek, and is near CHK-00133 (see Figure 46). CHK-00132 consists of approximately six multi-room houses and one "keyhole" house, which is a rare feature type for the Wildman Lake area. Very few obvious cache pit features are evident at this site. The site is situated on the second terrace above the creek but does not appear to have suffered from any erosion in the past. Two test units were excavated at this site (TU-01 and TU-02), one in a multi-room house feature and one in the "keyhole" house feature (Figure 125).

Figure 124: Overview of CHK-00132 from the ground facing west

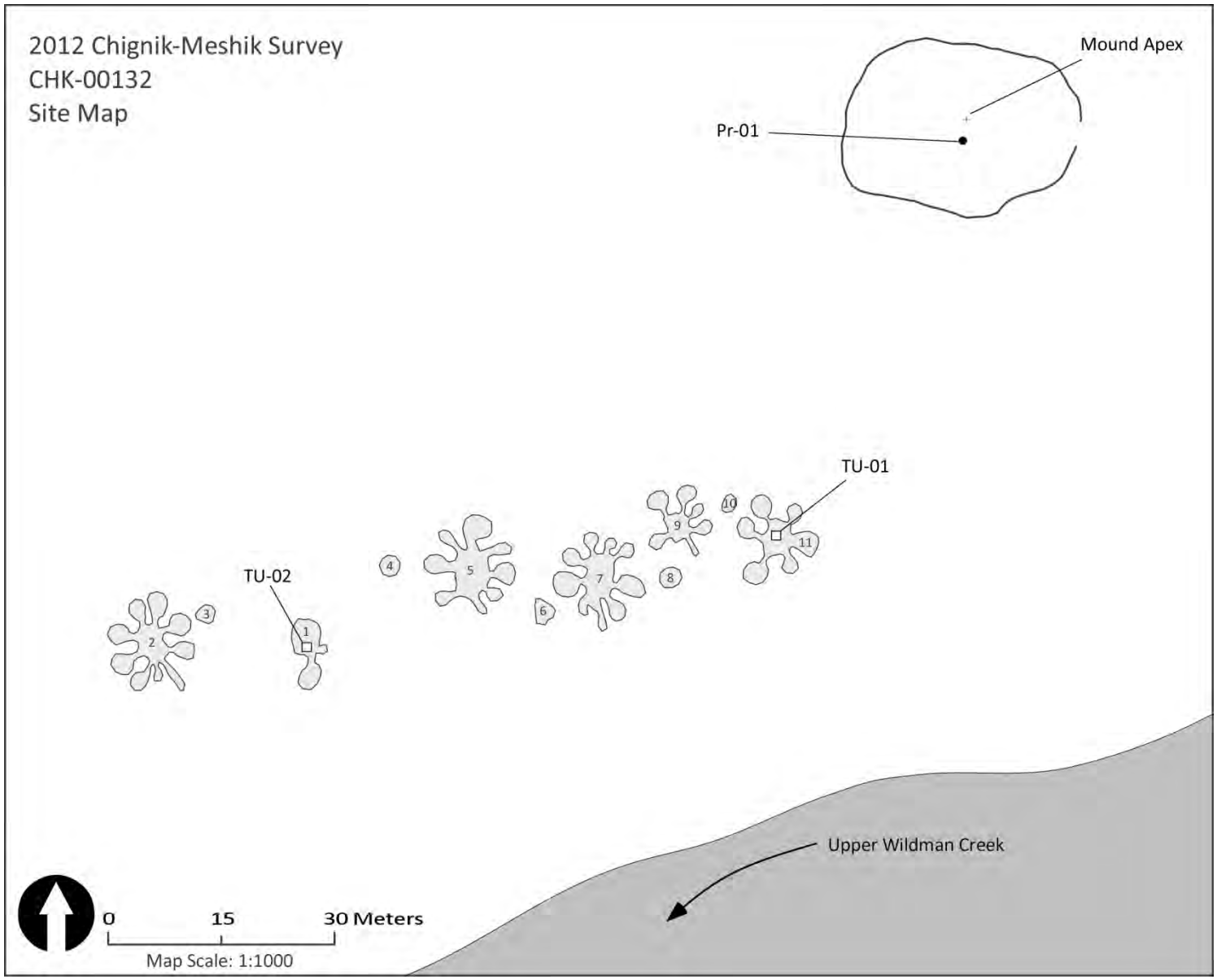

Figure 125: CHK-00132 site map showing features, test units, and radiocarbon data

TU-01 was excavated in the main room of one of the six multi-room house depressions found at this site (feature #11) (see Figure 125). The cultural deposit in this house feature is sparse with a total of only two flakes recovered between the surface and 20cmbs. No charcoal was recovered from TU-01 and no artifacts were found below 20cm. This test unit was excavated to 60cmbs and was terminated after four culturally sterile levels when a layer of coarse black sand was encountered (Figures 126 and 127).

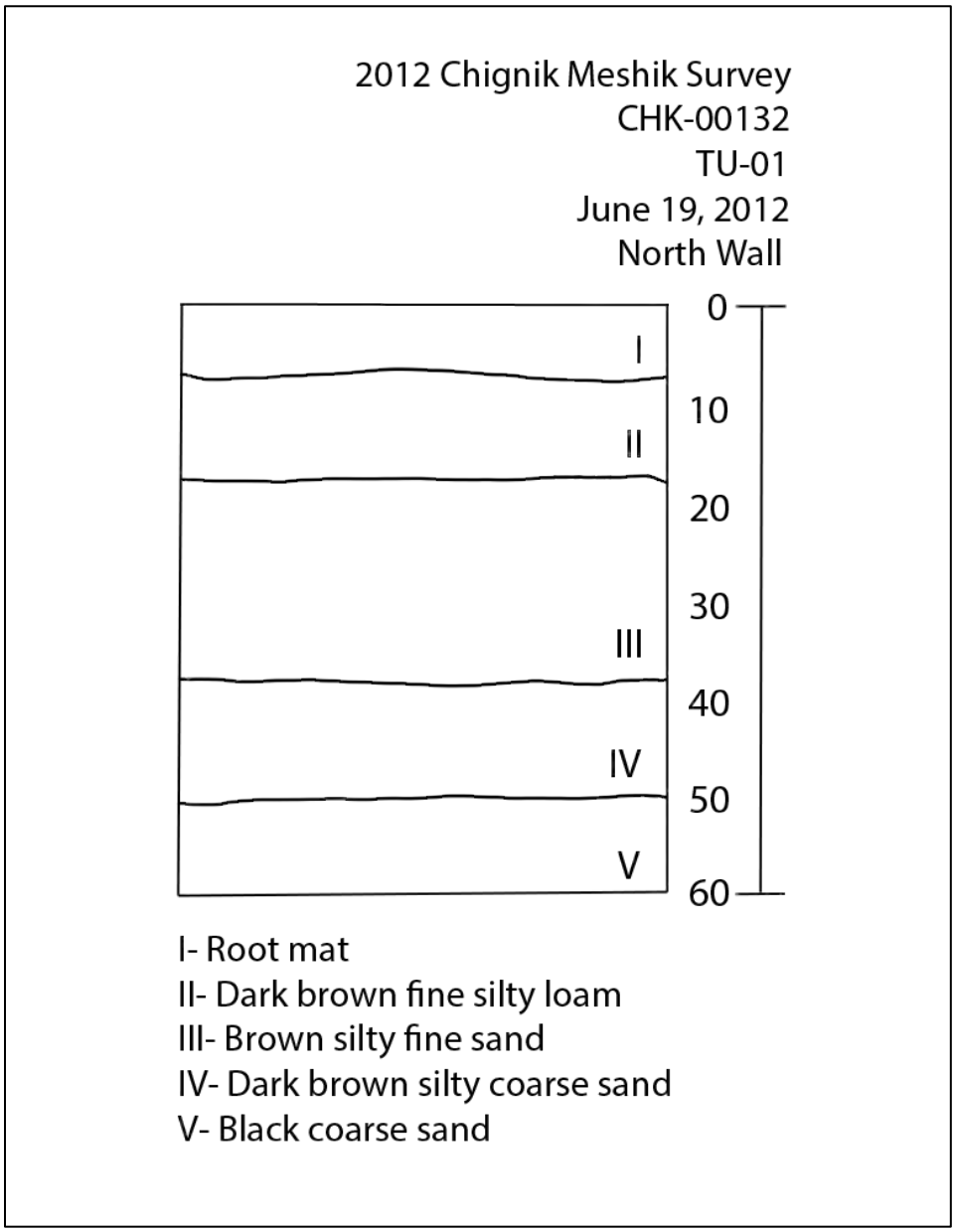

Figure 126: CHK-00132, TU-01, North Wall Profile Drawing

Figure 127: CHK-00132, TU-01, North Wall Profile

TU-02 was placed in one of the rooms of the only "keyhole" style cultural depression (feature #1) found at this site (see Figure 125). No artifacts were recovered from this test unit but three charcoal samples were found at 38, 42, and 44cmbs. None of these samples were submitted for identification or for radiocarbon analysis. The lack of artifacts in this test unit is curious given what looks like a distinct hearth feature in the northeast corner between 40 and 50cmbs (Figure 128). This continues a pattern of finding few (if any) artifact in this style of feature during the three years of field work for this project. TU-02 was terminated at 60cmbs after 10 sterile centimeters were excavated below the apparent hearth feature (Figure 129).

Figure 128: CHK-00132, TU-02, North Wall Profile

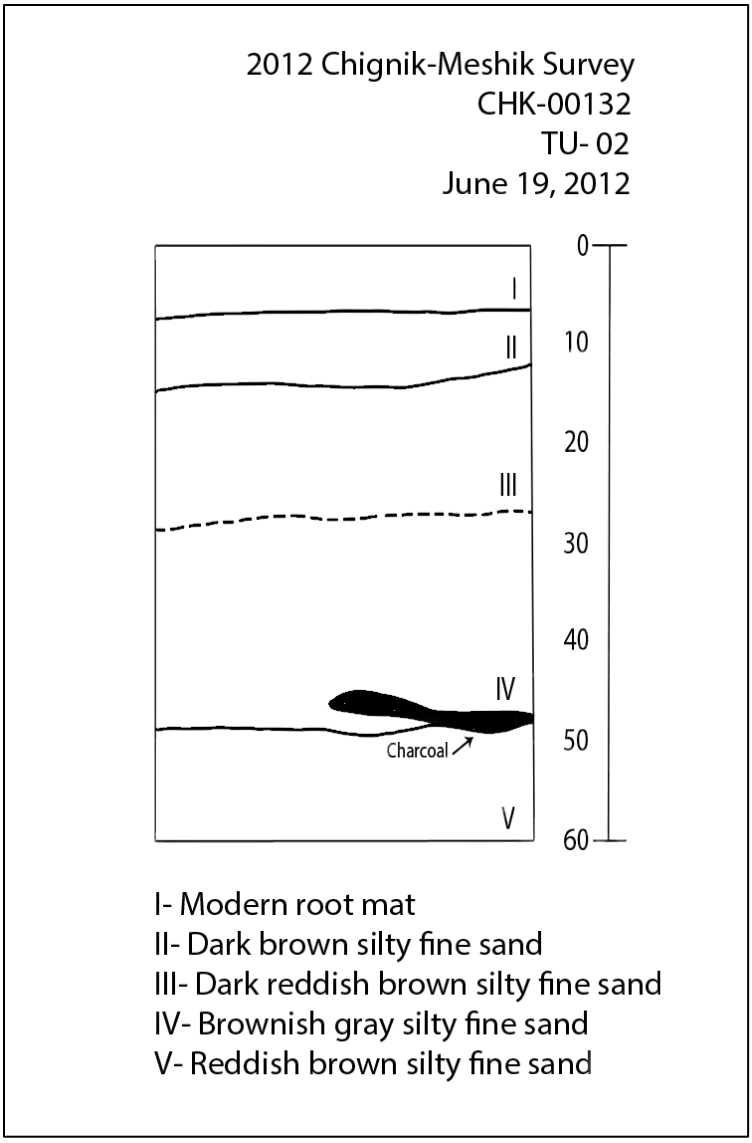

Figure 129: CHK-00132, TU-02, North Wall Profile Drawing

CHK-00133 is located on Upper Wildman Creek in between Upper and Lower Wildman Lakes, upstream from CHK-00132, downstream from CHK-00134, and right across from CHK-00136 (see Figure 46). This is a large village site with many multi-room houses, at least one "keyhole" style feature, various atypically shaped cultural depressions, and numerous cache pit features (Figure 130). The site is situated on the second terrace above the creek and appears intact, with no obvious erosional impact. CHK-00136 is a short distance away directly across the small creek (Figures 131 and 132). This village site is located near a set of small rapids which could have acted as a natural fish weir. In fact, there are several locations along this stretch of the creek and on the creek below Lower Wildman Lake that would have served as likely weir locations. A total of two house features were tested at this site with 50x50cm test units (TU-01 and TU-02).

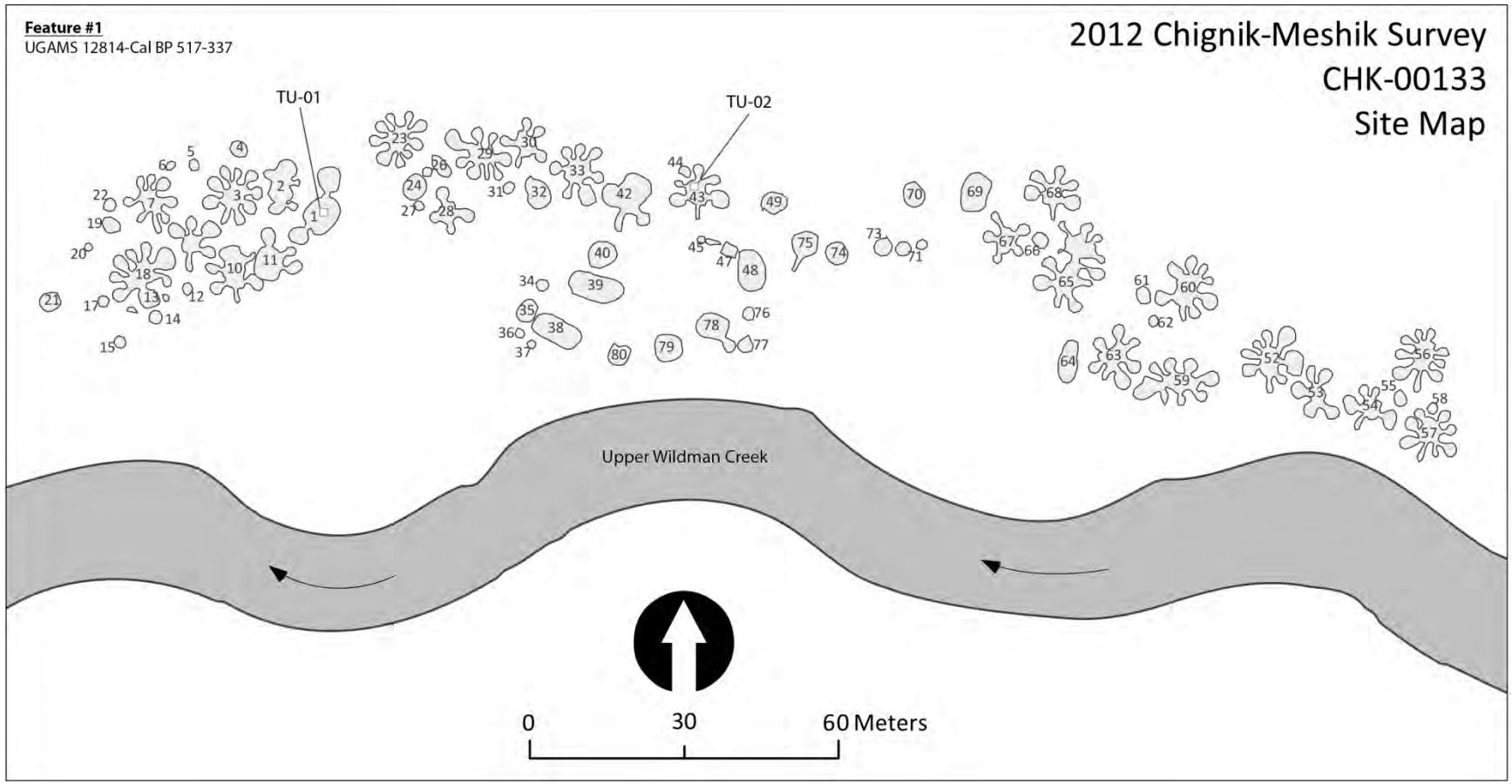

Figure 130: CHK-00133 site map showing feature, test units, and radiocarbon data

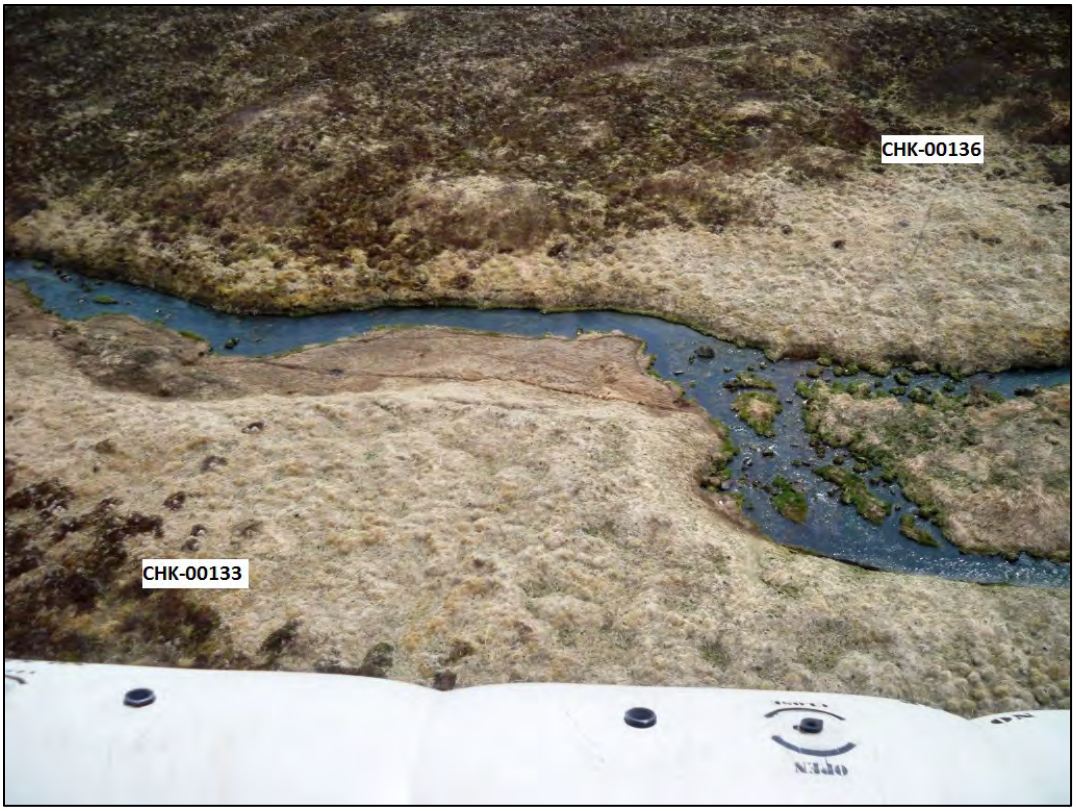

Figure 131: Aerial photograph of CHK-00133 and CHK-00136 showing surface features

Figure 132: Aerial photograph of CHK-00133 and CHK-00136 showing surface features

TU-01 was placed in the one definitive “keyhole” style structure at this site (feature #1) (see Figure 130). This test was positive for cultural material with three flakes recovered from 0-20cmbs and one flake and a single calcined bone fragment recovered between 30 and 40cmbs. Three charcoal samples were collected from 14 and 38cmbs. Three individual pieces of charcoal from 38cmbs were all identified as willow. One of these pieces of willow charcoal was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and dates this feature to cal BP 517-337 (UGAMS 12814). The soil profile for this test unit shows a clear cultural layer between 10 and 20cmbs that consists of black fine sandy silt with abundant charcoal and large pieces of fire cracked rock (Figures 133 and 134). The piece of dated charcoal from this feature was collected below this upper cultural layer, within a layer of dark brown silty sand containing one flake, a piece of calcined bone, and fire cracked rock. A culturally sterile 10cm level between 20 and 30cmbs indicates there may be more than one component within this feature. TU-01 was terminated at 60cmbs after two successive culturally sterile 10cm levels through a coarse black tephra.

Figure 133: CHK-00133, TU-01, West Wall Profile

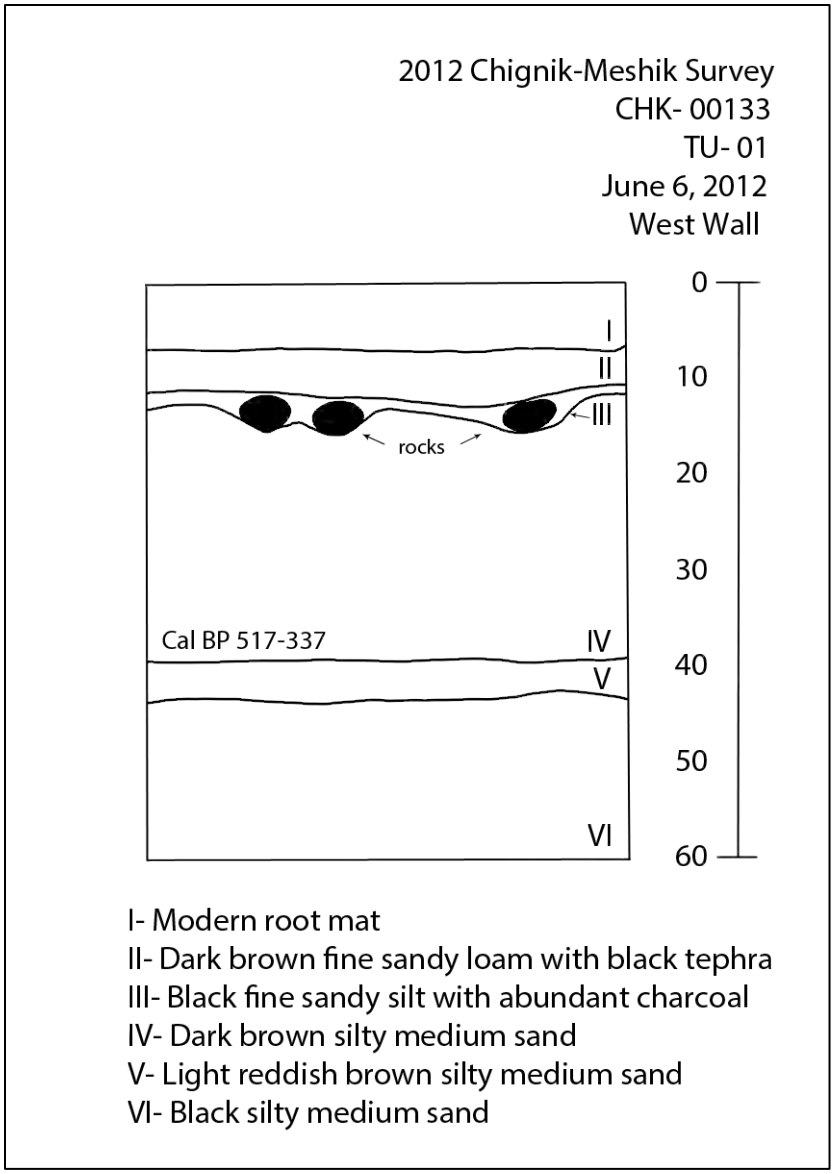

Figure 134: CHK-00133, TU-01, West Wall Profile Drawing

TU-02 at CHK-00133 was excavated in the center of a multi-room house depression (feature #43) located within this site (see Figure 130). No artifacts were found within this test unit but a single charcoal sample was collected at 17cmbs. This sample was not submitted for identification or radiocarbon analysis. This cultural house depression has a very discernible outline and appears to be a classic Koniag style structure, which makes the lack of artifacts puzzling. The soil profile for TU-02 is relatively homogenous and there are no obvious charcoal-rich, cultural layers as seen in several of the other houses tested during this project (Figure 135). This test unit was terminated at 40cmbs within a coarse, dark brown to black tephra, similar to what was seen at the bottom of TU-01.

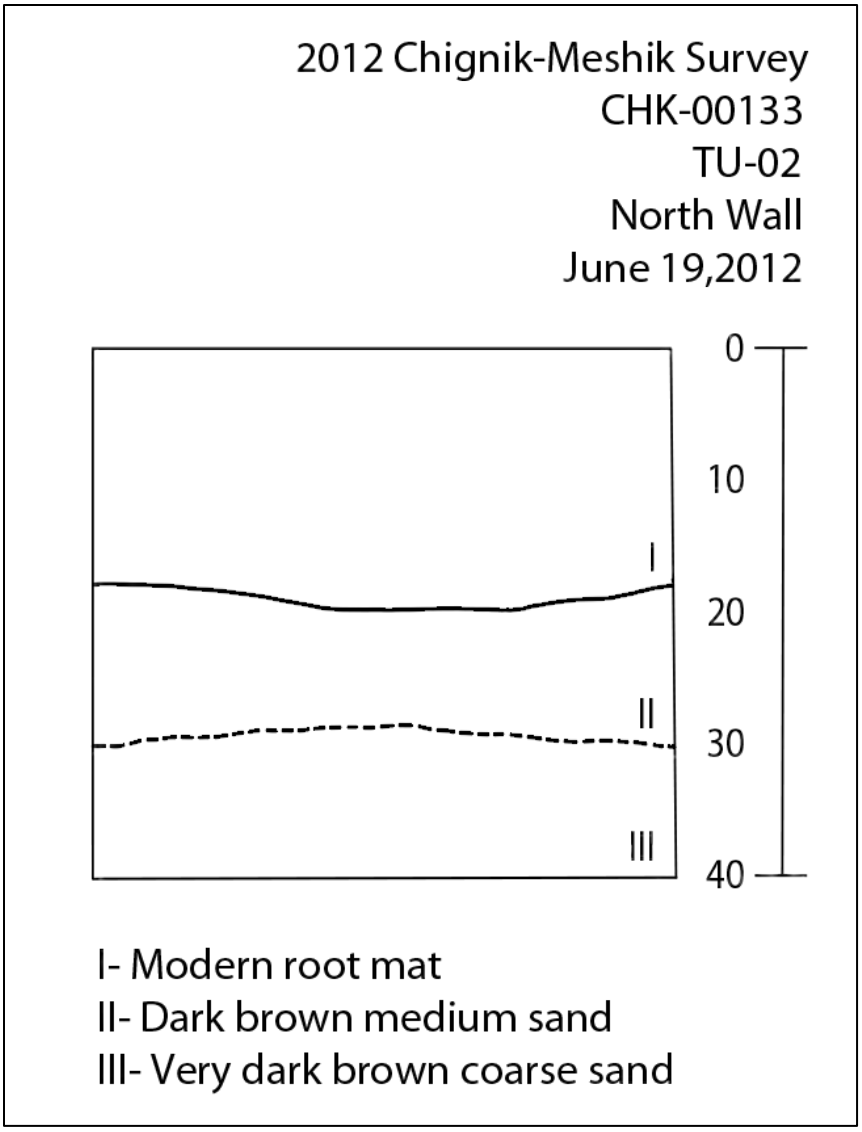

Figure 135: CHK-00133, TU-02, North Wall Profile Drawing

CHK-00134 is located on the right bank of Upper Wildman Creek between the two lakes, upstream from CHK-00133 and downstream from CHK-00127 (see Figure 46). This site consists of one small multi-room house feature and numerous cache pits that extend for approximately 20 meters along the second creek terrace (Figures 136 and 137). These features are situated directly above a small set of riffles in the creek which could have been used as a natural fish weir. No subsurface testing was conducted at this site and no artifacts or samples were collected. A site map was not drawn for this site. No natural disturbances were observed at CHK-00134 and all of the cultural features appear intact.

Figure 136: Aerial photograph of CHK-00134 showing surface features and creek rapids

Figure 137: Overview of CHK-00134 from the ground

CHK-00135 is located on the north shore of Wildman Lake approximately 500 meters to the east-northeast of CHK-00126 (see Figure 46). This is a small village site that consists of approximately three small, round single room houses and a cluster of cache pits situated on the terrace above the lake. None of these features were tested and no artifacts or samples were collected from this site. A map was not drawn for this site. The site appears to be fully intact with no major disturbances.

CHK-00136 is located on the left bank of Upper Wildman Creek in between the two lakes, directly across from CHK-00133 (see Figure 46). This site is situated on the second terrace above the creek and consists of approximately 20 houses and several cache pits. The houses at this site include a mix of multi-room and single room features (see Figures 131 and 132). These features extend for approximately 100-150 meters following the bank of the creek. No subsurface test excavations were conducted at this site and no artifact or samples were collected from here. No map was drawn for this site. All of the surface features appear intact with no major disturbances.

CHK-00137 is located on the shore of Wildman Lake south of the outlet creek, across from CHK-00126 and CHK-00127 (see Figure 46). This site consists of several multi-room house features, approximately four round single room houses, and multiple cache pits (Figure 138). These features are situated on the second terrace above the creek which also serves as the primary lake terrace. No subsurface testing was conducted at this site nor was a map drawn. CHK-00137 is well vegetated and in stable condition. No artifacts or samples were collected from this site.

Figure 138: Aerial photograph of CHK-00137 on the far side of the creek

CHK-00138 is located on a river terrace above an old channel which used to be the left bank of the Ocean River (see Figure 46). Currently the river is located approximately 75 meters east of the site. This site consists of four oval single room houses and an estimated twelve cache pit features. Most of these features are filled with alders which is unusual for the Wildman Lake area. Two different houses were probed at this site but neither one produced charcoal or any other obvious cultural markers. Both of these soil probes terminated in light gray silty fine sand tephra at about 60cmbs. No photographs were taken of this site and no site map was drawn. No collections were made at this site which is well vegetated and appears to be fully intact.

Summary and Discussion

Thirty-seven new sites were documented in the Chignik-Meshik Rivers region during the 2012 field season (Table 5). Of these new sites a total of 21 were visited and recorded on the ground while the other 16 were documented from the air. Thirty-six of the new sites are villages with various types and numbers of surface features. Nine of these 36 include either a confirmed or supposed historic or proto-historic occupation (e.g. cabin ruins or square sod house ruins). CHK-00131 is the one site that is not a village and consists of a surface lithic scatter and rock cairn located on a prominent overlook near Wildman Lake, which is an uncommon site setting for the project area.

Test excavations were performed at 13 different sites including ten new sites from 2012 and three sites previously recorded (Table 6). Artifacts or samples were collected from a total of nineteen different sites (Appendices 1 and 2). A fourth previously recorded site (CHK-00015) was also visited on the ground but was not tested. Thirty-five 50x50cm test units and one 1x1m test unit were excavated and artifacts or samples were collected from each one. Thirty-three separate features were tested including single room (17) and multi-room houses (13) and keyhole style features (3). Artifacts were found and collected from 31 of the 33 features tested and charcoal was found and collected from 31 of the 33 features. Both artifact and charcoal were found and collected from 29 of the 33 features (Table 7). Features at five different sites were soil probed and a total of 14 probes were performed in nine separate house features. Five of these probes produced charcoal, a sixth produced a flake, and the other eight produced no artifacts or charcoal (Table 8).

A total of 200 charcoal samples were collected in the field during 2012 (Appendix2). Each sample was collected from either a test unit or a soil probe and all 200 are associated with a cultural deposit. Eighty-four individual pieces of charcoal from 46 of these samples were submitted to Laura Crawford for identification and the results of her analysis are presented in Appendix 3. Most of these individual pieces were successfully identified and the list of species in this assemblage includes: alder (*Alnus*), birch (*Betula*), willow (*Salix*), cottonwood (*Populus*), spruce (*Picea*), and an unidentified angiosperm.

Most of the 25 sites that were visited during 2012 appeared stable and in good condition. Only CHK-00129 and CHK-00146 were being actively eroded. Several house features along the terrace edge at CHK-00129 are washing into the Ocean River. At CHK-00146 house depressions here at being washed out either by large waves coming of Chignik Lake during storms and high winds or when ice is pushed up on shore during the spring breakup. CHK-00125 and CHK-00149 show evidence of past erosion which is currently stabilized and has re-vegetated.

Table 5: A list of 37 new sites recorded during the 2012 field season

AHRS #	Site Name	Location	Latitude	Longitude	GPS Datum	Description
CHK-00125	JJ12-003A	Ocean River			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00126	JJ12-003B	Upper Wildman Lake			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00127	JJ12-003C	Upper Wildman Lake			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00128	JJ12-003D	Ocean River			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00129	JJ12-003E	Ocean River			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00130	JJ12-003F	Lower Wildman Creek			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00131	JJ12-003G	Lower Wildman Lake			WGS 84	Surface lithic scatter and cairn
CHK-00132	JJ12-003H	Upper Wildman Creek			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00133	JJ12-003I	Upper Wildman Creek			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00134	JJ12-00OJ	Upper Wildman Creek			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00135	JJ12-003K	Upper Wildman Lake	Coordinates Removed		WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00136	JJ12-003L	Upper Wildman Creek			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00137	JJ12-003M	Upper Wildman Lake			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00138	JJ12-003N	Ocean River			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00139	CR12-001	Braided Creek			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00140	LB12-003	Blue Violet Creek			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00141	LB12-004	Blue Violet Creek			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00142	CR12-002	Black Lake			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00143	LB12-007	Black Lake			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00144	LB12-006	Pacific Ocean Coast			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00145	SS12-002	Bristol Bay Coast			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00146	SS12-001	Chignik Lake			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00147	CR12-003	Chignik River			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00148	JJ12-001	Chignik River			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00149	LB12-001	Chignik River			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00150	LB12-018	West Fork River			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00151	LB12-014	Alec River			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00152	LB12-015	Alec River			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00153	LB12-009	Black Lake River			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00154	LB12-011	Black Lake River			WGS 84	House depressions

AHRS #	Site Name	Location	Latitude	Longitude	GPS Datum	Description
CHK-00155	LB12-012	Red Salmon Creek			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00156	LB12-013	Red Salmon Creek			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00157	JJ12-002	Red Salmon Creek	Coordinates	Removed	WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00158	LB12-020	Black Lake River			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00159	LB12-021	Chignik Lake			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00160	LB12-022	Black Lake River			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00161	LB12-023	Black Lake River			WGS 84	House depressions

Table 6: A list of sites tested during the 2012 field season

AHRS #	Site Name	Location	Latitude	Longitude	GPS Datum	Description
CHK-00005	CHK-00005	Chignik Lake			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00107	DepB	Bearskin Creek			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00116	UC Depressions	Black Lake River			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00125	JJ12-003A	Ocean River			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00126	JJ12-003B	Upper Wildman Lake			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00127	JJ12-003C	Upper Wildman Lake	Coordinates	Removed	WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00128	JJ12-003D	Ocean River			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00129	JJ12-003E	Ocean River			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00130	JJ12-003F	Lower Wildman Creek			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00132	JJ12-003H	Upper Wildman Creek			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00133	JJ12-003I	Upper Wildman Creek			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00140	LB12-003	Blue Violet Creek			WGS 84	House depressions
CHK-00141	LB12-004	Blue Violet Creek			WGS 84	House depressions

Table 7: Village sites and features tested and if artifacts and charcoal were found in each

CHK-00005				
Test Unit	Feature Type	Feature #	Artifacts	Charcoal
TU-01*	Single room house	LC01A	Yes	Yes (n=7)
TU-03	Single room house	LC01A	Yes	Yes (n=26)
CHK-00107				
Test Unit	Feature Type	Feature #	Artifacts	Charcoal
TU-01	Single room house	66	Yes	Yes (n=7)
CHK-00116				
Test Unit	Feature Type	Feature #	Artifacts	Charcoal
TU-01	Multi-room house	45	Yes	Yes (n=6)
TU-02	Keyhole structure	48	Yes	No
CHK-00125				
Test Unit	Feature Type	Feature #	Artifacts	Charcoal
TU-01	Multi-room house	20	Yes	Yes (n=17)
TU-02	Single room house	16	Yes	Yes (n=8)
TU-03	Midden	N/A	Yes	No
TU-04	Single room house	34	Yes	Yes (n=5)
TU-05	Multi-room house	21	Yes	Yes (n=7)
TU-06	Midden	N/A	Yes	Yes (n=1)
TU-07	Single room house	46	Yes	Yes (n=3)
TU-08	Single room house	58	Yes	Yes (n=4)
TU-09	Single room house	68	Yes	Yes (n=10)
TU-10	Multi-room house	89	Yes	Yes (n=2)
TU-11	Single room house	81	Yes	Yes (n=4)
TU-12	Multi-room house	1	Yes	Yes (n=10)
TU-13	Single room house	2	Yes	Yes (n=5)
CHK-00126				
Test Unit	Feature Type	Feature #	Artifacts	Charcoal
TU-01	Single room house	1	Yes	Yes (n=6)
CHK-00127				
Test Unit	Feature Type	Feature #	Artifacts	Charcoal
TU-01	Multi-room house	8	Yes	Yes (n=7)
CHK-00128				
Test Unit	Feature Type	Feature #	Artifacts	Charcoal
TU-01	Single room house	6	Yes	Yes (n=4)
TU-02	Multi-room house	12	Yes	Yes (n=2)
CHK-00129				
Test Unit	Feature Type	Feature #	Artifacts	Charcoal
TU-01	Multi-room house	5	Yes	Yes (n=6)
TU-02	Single room house	1	Yes	Yes (n=4)

CHK-00130				
Test Unit	Feature Type	Feature #	Artifacts	Charcoal
TU-01	Multi-room house	4	Yes	Yes (n=3)
TU-02	Single room house	6	Yes	Yes (n=8)
TU-03	Single room house	13	Yes	Yes (n=2)
TU-04	Multi-room house	22	Yes	Yes (n=7)
TU-05	Single room house	17	Yes	Yes (n=10)
CHK-00132				
Test Unit	Feature Type	Feature #	Artifacts	Charcoal
TU-01	Multi-room house	11	Yes	No
TU-02	Keyhole structure	1	No	Yes (n=3)
CHK-00133				
Test Unit	Feature Type	Feature #	Artifacts	Charcoal
TU-01	Keyhole structure	1	Yes	Yes (n=3)
TU-02	Multi-room house	43	No	Yes (n=1)
CHK-00140				
Test Unit	Feature Type	Feature #	Artifacts	Charcoal
TU-01	Single room house	62	Yes	Yes (n=4)
TU-02	Single room house	71	Yes	Yes (n=1)
CHK-00141				
Test Unit	Feature Type	Feature #	Artifacts	Charcoal
TU-01	Single room house	7	Yes	Yes (n=1)

* Continued excavating the same TU-01 from 2010 beginning at 100cmbs (Shirar et al. 2011:17-23)

Table 8: A list of the 5 sites and features that were probed during 2012

CHK-00107				
Probe	Feature Type	Feature #	Artifacts	Charcoal
Pr01	Single room house	not recorded	No	Yes
Pr02	Single room house	not recorded	No	Yes
Pr03	Single room house	not recorded	No	Yes
Pr04	Single room house	not recorded	No	No
Pr05	Single room house	not recorded	No	No
CHK-00138				
Probe	Feature Type	Feature #*	Artifacts	Charcoal
Pr01	Single room house	A	No	No
Pr02	Single room house	B	No	No
CHK-00139				
Probe	Feature Type	Feature #*	Artifacts	Charcoal
Pr01	Single room house	A	No	Yes
CHK-00148				
Probe	Feature Type	Feature #*	Artifacts	Charcoal
Pr01	Single room house	A	No	No
Pr02	Single room house	B	Yes	No

CHK-00157				
Probe	Feature Type	Feature #*	Artifacts	Charcoal
Pr01	Multi-room house	A	No	No
Pr02	Multi-room house	A	No	No
Pr03	Multi-room house	A	No	No
Pr04	Single room house	B	No	Yes

*site was not mapped, feature numbers were arbitrarily assigned

Additional subsurface investigation at any of the 16 villages tested (3 with probes) during 2012 would definitely produce valuable information in terms of prehistoric land use on the Central Alaska Peninsula. In 2012 a total of 25 sites were either never visited on the ground or were visited but not tested. Additional work at any of these sites would also surely produce valuable information regarding prehistory in the region. Altogether 36 50x50cm test units were excavated during 2012. Lithic artifacts were recovered from 34 of 36 test units (94%), charcoal was recovered from 33 of 36 test units (92%), and bone was recovered from 6 of 36 test units (17%). A key difference between the 2012 collection and the 2010 and 2011 assemblages is the larger presence of faunal remains. Organic preservation in the Chignik and Meshik River valleys remained nearly non-existent, but testing around the Ocean River and Wildman Lakes occasionally produced bone. Five test units produced bone while a sixth produced a piece of cut antler. Additionally, three samples of whalebone and a piece of caribou antler were collected from surficial contexts at sites in the Ocean River and Wildman Lakes area. A complete list of all of the collections made during 2012 can be found in Appendices 1 and 2. All of the bone and antler is included with the list of artifacts in Appendix 2.

A total of 39 radiocarbon dates were run on charcoal samples collected during the 2012 field season (Table 9). Cultural components were dated from 14 different sites. Thirty of these dates are associated with a surface feature and the other nine are associated with a deeper cultural component. Of the nine dates not associated with surface features, two are from the lower pre-eruption component at CHK-00005 (UGAMS 12784 and UGAMS 12785), three are from an apparent pre-eruption component at CHK-00125 and CHK-00130 (UGAMS 12793, UGAMS 12798, and UGAMS 12810), and four are from Norton components that exist beneath a later Koniag occupation (UGAMS 12796, UGAMS 12802, UGAMS 12805, and UGAMS 12787).

Table 9: A list of radiocarbon results for features tested during 2012

Site	TU/Pr	Association	Depth (cmbs)	UGAMS/ BETA #	Sample	Species	13c/12c Ratio	C^{14} Age	Calibrated Age
CHK-00005	TU-01	Feature LC01A, LC*	138	12784	CS-002.1	Salix	-27.0‰	3996±24	BP 4521-4419
CHK-00005	TU-03	Feature LC01A, LC	140	12785	CS-003.2	Salix	-23.5‰	4145±24	BP 4822-4579
CHK-00107	TU-01	Feature 66, SRH	85	12786	CS-006.1	Salix/ Populus	-25.4‰	1292±22	BP 1284-1178
CHK-00116	TU-01	Feature 45, MRH	28	357206	CS-050.2	Unidentified	-24.3‰	340±30	BP 480-311
CHK-00116	TU-01	Feature 45, LC	63	12787	CS-007.3	Salix	-25.3‰	1284±22	BP 1278-1178
CHK-00139	Pr01	Feature A, SRH	45	12788	CS-008.1	Angiosperm	-26.3‰	1481±23	BP 1404-1316
CHK-00157	Pr04	Feature B, SRH	56	12789	CS-009.1	Salix	-25.7‰	2123±24	BP 2291-2276 (3%) BP 2153-2004 (97%)
CHK-00140	TU-01	Feature 62, SRH	50	12790	CS-011.1	Salix/ Populus	-24.9‰	1461±22	BP 1387-1306
CHK-00140	TU-02	Feature 71, SRH	23	12791	CS-012.1	Salix/ Populus	-28.2‰	1217±22	BP 1236-1064
CHK-00141	TU-01	Feature 7, SRH	21	12792	CS-013.1	Salix	-25.1‰	1706±22	BP 1694-1546
CHK-00125	TU-01	Feature 20, MRH	29	357207	CS-051.3	Unidentified	-25.0‰	310±30	BP 463-346 (75.7%) BP 342-301 (24.3%)
CHK-00125	TU-01	Feature 20, LC	80	12793	CS-14.1	Alnus	-24.9‰	3523±24	BP 3874-3710
CHK-00125	TU-02	Feature 16, SRH	78	12794	CS-15.2	Salix	-25.9‰	1508±23	BP 1508-1466 (6%) BP 1417-1336 (94%)
CHK-00125	TU-04	Feature 34, SRH	59	12795	CS-17.1	Alnus	-26.7‰	1868±23	BP 1871-1731
CHK-00125	TU-05	Feature 21, MRH	15	357208	CS-053.2	Unidentified	-23.4‰	310±30	BP 463-346 (75.7%) BP 342-301 (24.3%)
CHK-00125	TU-05	Feature 21, LC	58-60	12796	CS-18.1	Alnus	-25.1‰	2724±23	BP 2861-2768
CHK-00125	TU-07	Feature 46, SRH	50	12797	CS-20.2	Salix	-25.1‰	1715±22	BP 1695-1558
CHK-00125	TU-08	Feature 58, SRH	58	357209	CS-056.2	Unidentified	-24.1‰	1190±30	BP 1230-1209 (3.0%) BP 1180-1053 (93.2%) BP 1029-1006 (3.8%)
CHK-00125	TU-08	Feature 58, LC	56	12798	CS-22.1	Alnus	-22.8‰	3416±24	BP 3811-3800 (1.8%) BP 3720-3586 (98.2%)
CHK-00125	TU-09	Feature 68, SRH	56	12799	CS-23.1	Salix	-26.0‰	967±23	BP 932-796
CHK-00125	TU-10	Feature 89, MRH	41	12800	CS-25.2	Alnus	-24.3‰	759±23	BP 726-670
CHK-00125	TU-11	Feature 81, SRH	42	12801	CS-26.2	Betula	-27.8‰	1953±23	BP 1969-1828
CHK-00125	TU-12	Feature 1, MRH	35	357210	CS-058.3	Unidentified	-25.1‰	270±30	BP 435-352 (44.3%) BP 333-282 (49.3%) BP 168-153 (6.2%) BP 2-0 (0.2%)
CHK-00125	TU-12	Feature 1, LC	85	12802	CS-28.1	Betula	-26.0‰	2644±23	BP 2782-2742
CHK-00125	TU-13	Feature 2, SRH	80	12803	CS-29.2	Alnus	-24.9‰	2572±24	BP 2755-2702 (88.7%) BP 2634-2617 (9.4%) BP 2559-2546 (1.9%)

Site	TU/Pr	Association	Depth (cmbs)	UGAMS/ BETA #	Sample	Species	13c/12c Ratio	C^{14} Age	Calibrated Age
CHK-00126	TU-01	Feature 1, SRH	56	12804	CS-031.2	Salix	-25.3‰	1011±23	BP 967-907 (97.5%) BP 844-832 (2.4%) BP 806-805 (0.1%)
CHK-00127	TU-01	Feature 8, MRH	19	357211	CS-060.1	Unidentified	-24.5‰	250±30	BP 428-376 (15.0%) BP 366-363 (0.2%) BP 324-270 (59.3%) BP 186-150 (22.2%) BP 11-0 (3.3%)
CHK-00127	TU-01	Feature 8, LC	55	12805	CS-033.2	Alnus	-26.2‰	2461±23	BP 2704-2633 (31.5%) BP 2618-2364 (68.5%)
CHK-00128	TU-01	Feature 6, SRH	67	12806	CS-034.1	Salix	-25.7‰	1248±23	BP 1269-1086
CHK-00128	TU-02	Feature 12, MRH	30	12807	CS-035.1	Salix	-26.5‰	503±23	BP 543-508
CHK-00129	TU-01	Feature 5, MRH	40	12808	CS-036.1	Salix	-26.7‰	603±24	BP 652-544
CHK-00129	TU-02	Feature 1, SRH	45	12809	CS-037.1	Alnus	-25.0‰	1215±23	BP 1235-1206 (9.8%) BP 1182-1064 (90.2%)
CHK-00130	TU-01	Feature 4, MRH	15	357205	CS-048.3	Unidentified	-25.6‰	260±30	BP 431-357 (29.3%) BP 331-280 (56.7%) BP 171-151 (12.6%) BP 7-0 (1.4%)
CHK-00130	TU-01	Feature 4, LC	30	12810	CS-039.2	Salix	-25.9‰	3458±25	BP 3828-3641
CHK-00130	TU-02	Feature 6, SRH	45	12811	CS-040.2	Salix	-24.9‰	1981±25	BP 1989-1882
CHK-00130	TU-03	Feature 13, SRH w/tunnel	15	357204	CS-047.1	Unidentified	-24.9‰	240±30	BP 424-394 (5.6%) BP 318-269 (55.9%) BP 212-197 (1.6%) BP 188-148 (31.2%) BP 13-0 (5.7%)
CHK-00130	TU-04	Feature , MRH	42	12812	CS-043.1	Salix	-25.5‰	415±24	BP 516-440 (95.1%) BP 348-335 (4.9%)
CHK-00130	TU-05	Feature 17, SRH	60	12813	CS-045.1	Salix	-24.8‰	2526±23	BP 2739-2496
CHK-00133	TU-01	Feature 1, KH	38	12814	CS-046.2	Salix	-24.9‰	417±23	BP 517-456 (96.8%) BP 348-337 (3.2%)

*SRH: single room house; MRH: multi-room house; KH: keyhole shaped feature; LC: lower component

A major focus of the 2012 field season was to revisit CHK-00005 and confirm the pre-eruption component at this site. TU-01 was excavated in a single room house feature at this site in 2010 and revealed a dense amount of Norton aged artifacts and lithic debris down to roughly 100cmbs. A charcoal sample was recovered at 140cmbs in a soil probe placed into the floor of TU-01. A piece of this charcoal was radiocarbon dated to cal BP 4840-4550 which predates the Veniaminof and Aniakchak II eruptions. CHK-00005 was tentatively described as the only pre-eruption site known on the Central Alaska Peninsula even though artifacts were not recovered along with this charcoal from 140cmbs.

A 1x1m test unit (TU-03) was opened up in 2012 with the sole purpose of excavating down to at least 140cmbs to make sure that the pre-eruption date is in fact cultural. The dense Norton component was again encountered between about 70 and 100cmbs, resting on a coarse orange tephra deposit ("IX" in Figure 139) that divides the upper cultural component from the lower cultural component. Charcoal recovered from the orange tephra (UGAMS 13404) may provide an age for the eruption that led to the deposition of tephra, or it may reflect intrusion from an overlying cultural component, approximately 2600 years old. Artifacts and charcoal were recovered from beneath this tephra layer to a depth of 140cmbs, making this the only known pre-eruption site on the Central Alaska Peninsula. Although only 14 flakes were recovered from this lower component two additional charcoal samples, which are directly associated, were dated to approximately 4500 and 4700 cal BP (UGAMS 12784 and UGAMS 12785).

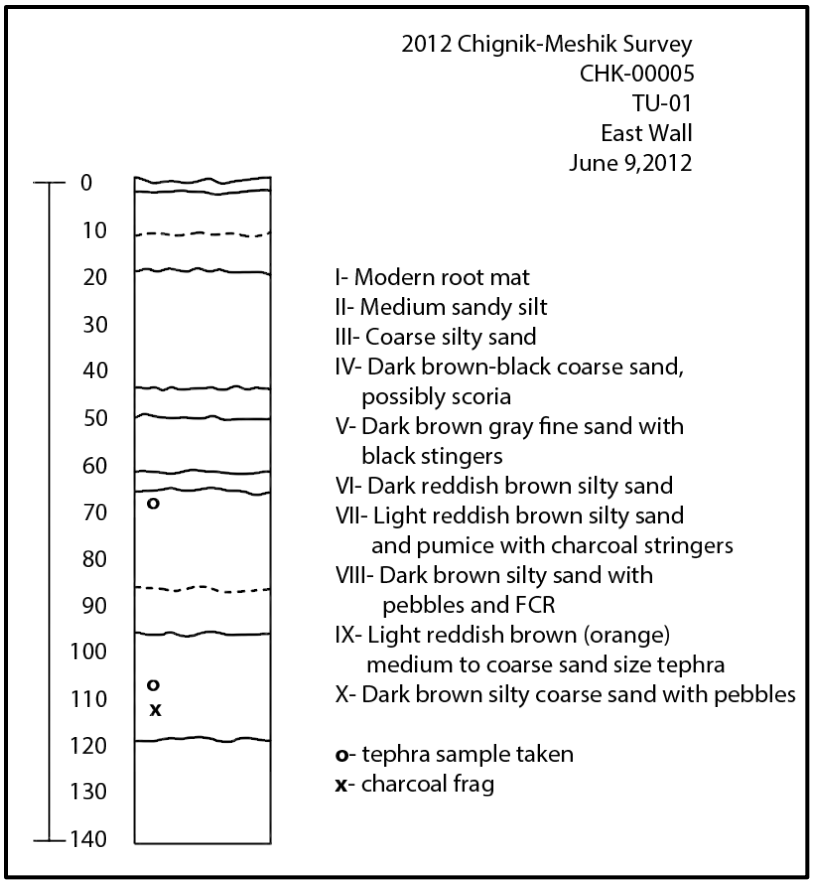

Figure 139: Schematic profile sketch of CHK-00005 (Jordan n.d.).

Of all the findings during 2012 perhaps the most significant is the complex of villages in the vicinity of Wildman Lake and the Ocean River (WL-OR). This archaeological district consists of 14 separate sites located in the vicinity of Upper Wildman Lake, Lower Wildman Lake, and the Ocean River (Figures 140 and 141). These fourteen sites combined are the most geographically extensive archaeological district known to exist on the Alaska Peninsula, and the combined site areas cover approximately 73 acres. Altogether 269 features were mapped and there are hundreds of additional cultural surface depressions that remained uncharted. A total of 28 50x50cm test units were excavated and 26 separate house features were tested.

Twenty-two of these house features were dated and show that the WL-OR archaeological district was occupied during three distinct periods. The earliest occupation was between ~3900 and 3600 cal BP shortly after the major eruption of Veniaminof which occurred approximately 4000 years ago. If estimates for the date of caldera-forming eruption of Veniaminof are reliable, the early pulse of human occupation at WL-OR (perhaps as little as 100 years after the eruption) suggests that the eruption had little effect on the local ecology. If the Veniaminof eruption took place later, it might explain the gap in the cultural record after 3600 cal BP. However, the depositional sequence at WL-OR, which is on the immediate northwest flank of the Veniaminof volcano, does not suggest a major catastrophic eruption. Indeed, had the site been blanketed by a volume of debris similar to that seen on the flanks of the Aniakchak volcano, the pre-eruption cultural components would be deeply buried and we might never have found them. Pending further investigation, we suggest that the caldera-forming eruption of Veniaminof took place considerably earlier than 4000 cal BP, and the earliest pulse of human occupation at WL-OR (3900-3600 cal BP) sits atop the debris from that eruption, further suggesting that the landscape had recovered sufficiently to support human settlement by that time. The nature and duration of that successional process would merit additional research. While the dating of the Veniaminof eruption is rather questionable, dates for the Aniakchak II caldera-forming eruption are not: a combination of estimates place the age of the eruption at ~3650 cal BP. Indeed, the close correspondence between the age of the Aniakchak II eruption, and the abandonment of WL-OR, points to the kind of ecological disturbance one expects of a major volcanic catastrophe, and fits well with the long period without detectable human activity along much of the Central Peninsula (Figure 142).

The second period of occupation at WL-OR (~2900 to 2350 cal BP, based on five separate radiocarbon dates) may point to the time required for the regional ecosystem to recover sufficiently to support human life after the Aniakchak II eruption. And because of the distance

between WL-OR and the Aniakchak volcano, perhaps it was less affected than the Rivers and coastlines more proximate to Aniakchak, and was therefore was re-colonized considerably earlier than places closer to the volcano (Figure 142). There is some evidence that the Chignik River drainage was intermittently re-inhabited from 2900-2600 cal BP, but other regions (the Pacific and Bristol Bay Coasts, and the drainages of the Meshik, King Salmon and Dog Salmon Rivers) were not re-inhabited until much later (Figure 142). In fact there are few dated components at all from 3000-2000 BP on the upper Alaska Peninsula and few between 3000 and 2500 cal BP for the lower Peninsula.

A second hiatus in the occupation history at WL-OR occurs between 2350 and 2000 cal BP. This 350 year hiatus most likely does not involve environmental change or any cultural driver, but is likely an issue with sampling that relates to the fact that only 22 features are dated out of the hundreds that exist. As with any of the hypotheses outlined above, this one would benefit from additional testing.

Whatever the case, the site was clearly occupied by ~2000 cal BP and appears to have been occupied repeatedly (though probably not continuously) until ~200 years ago. This was the period of greatest activity at WL-OR, and likely represents complete recovery of the coastal and riverine ecosystem, the establishment of a stable salmon fishery, and significant change in the density and distribution of human populations throughout the region. These general patterns are visible throughout southwest Alaska, but their causes, consequences and implications have not been sufficiently explored. This is an important period of time for cultural (organizational, political, and technological) change in southwest Alaska: we see the widespread appearance of intensive salmon fishing, the emergence of large aggregated villages on the many rivers in the region, development of long-distance exchange in raw materials and finished products, proliferation of local and regional traditions of pottery and ornamentation, increases in social inequality, hierarchy, inter-personal violence, social coercion, and warfare. This is an interval marked both by patterns of cultural continuity spread over vast areas (for example, the “Norton” and “Thule” traditions, and by local or regional configurations (for example, “Hot Springs”, “Smelt Creek” and “Koniag”). That many of these archaeological patterns coincide with the largely coastal distribution of “Eskaleutian” language speakers, this period represents the recent pre-historic heritage of the current Native inhabitants of the region. The ecological underpinnings of human subsistence, settlement, and political organization in different parts of southwest Alaska may ultimately help to illustrate the nature and degree of human movement, cultural interaction, and ethnolinguistic diversification. The central Alaska Peninsula is therefore a hotbed of cultural evolution, and may ultimately reveal the nature of the historical contacts and divisions between the “Eskimoan” language speakers of western Alaska (broadly) and the speakers of “Aleutian” languages who first encountered the

Russian explorers on the islands and peninsulas of far southwest Alaska. Detailed investigation at WL-OR would provide a unique window into this important period of time. Stewardship of this impeccable resource is therefore imperative to an understanding of, and respect for, the cultural and natural heritage of the Alaska Peninsula.

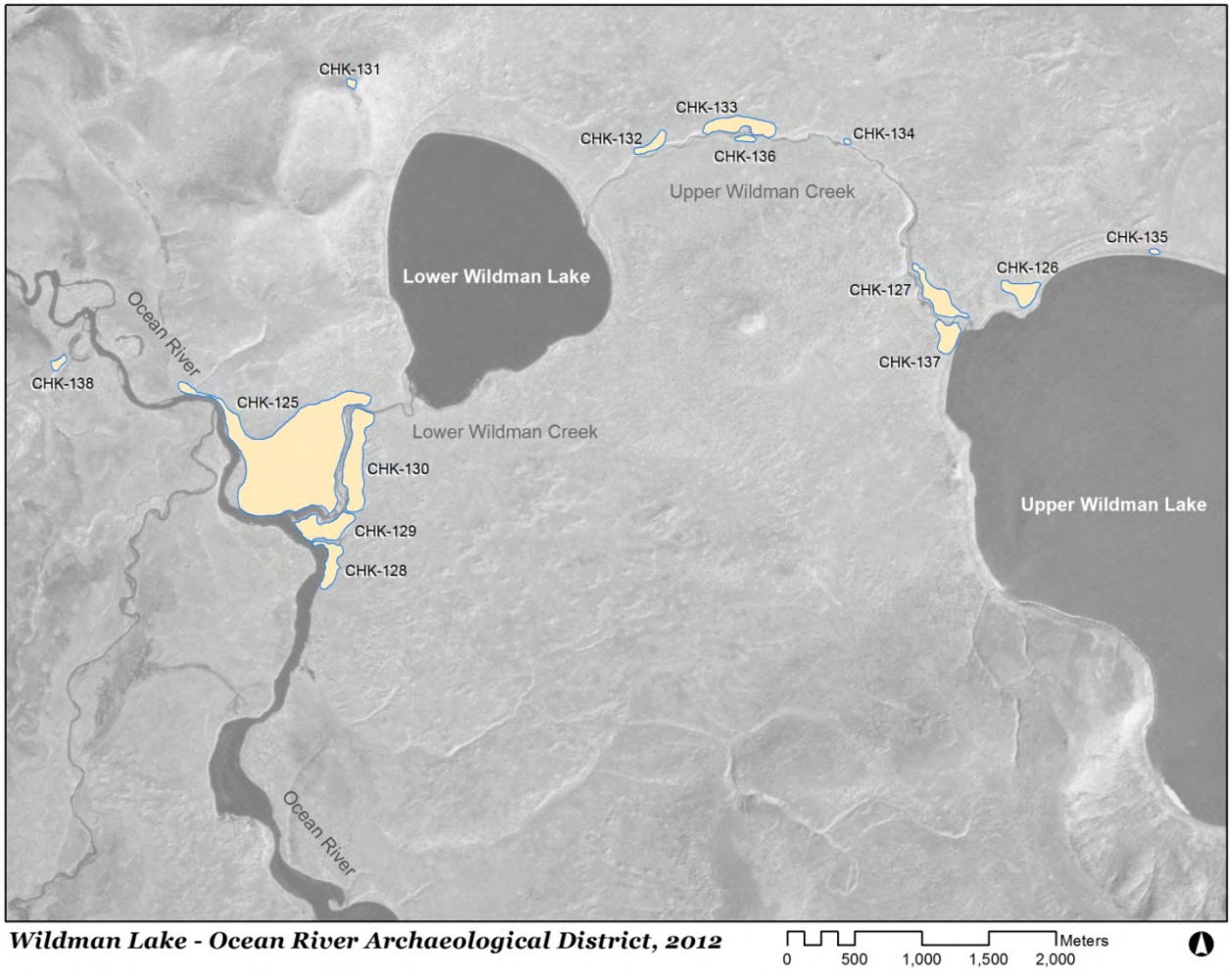

Figure 140: Overview map of the Wildman Lake—Ocean River Archaeological District with site boundaries

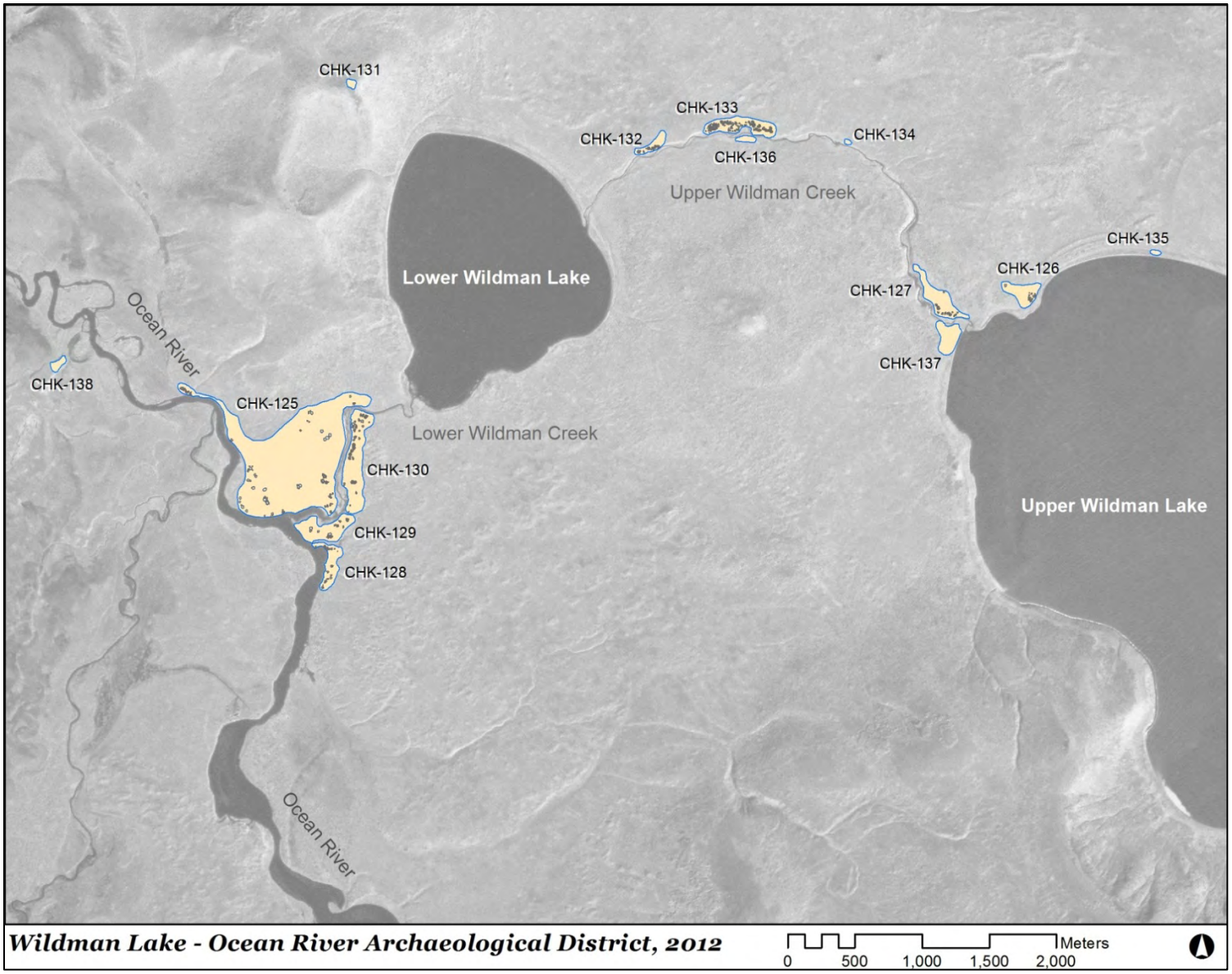

Figure 141: Overview map of the Wildman Lake—Ocean River Archaeological District with mapped surface features

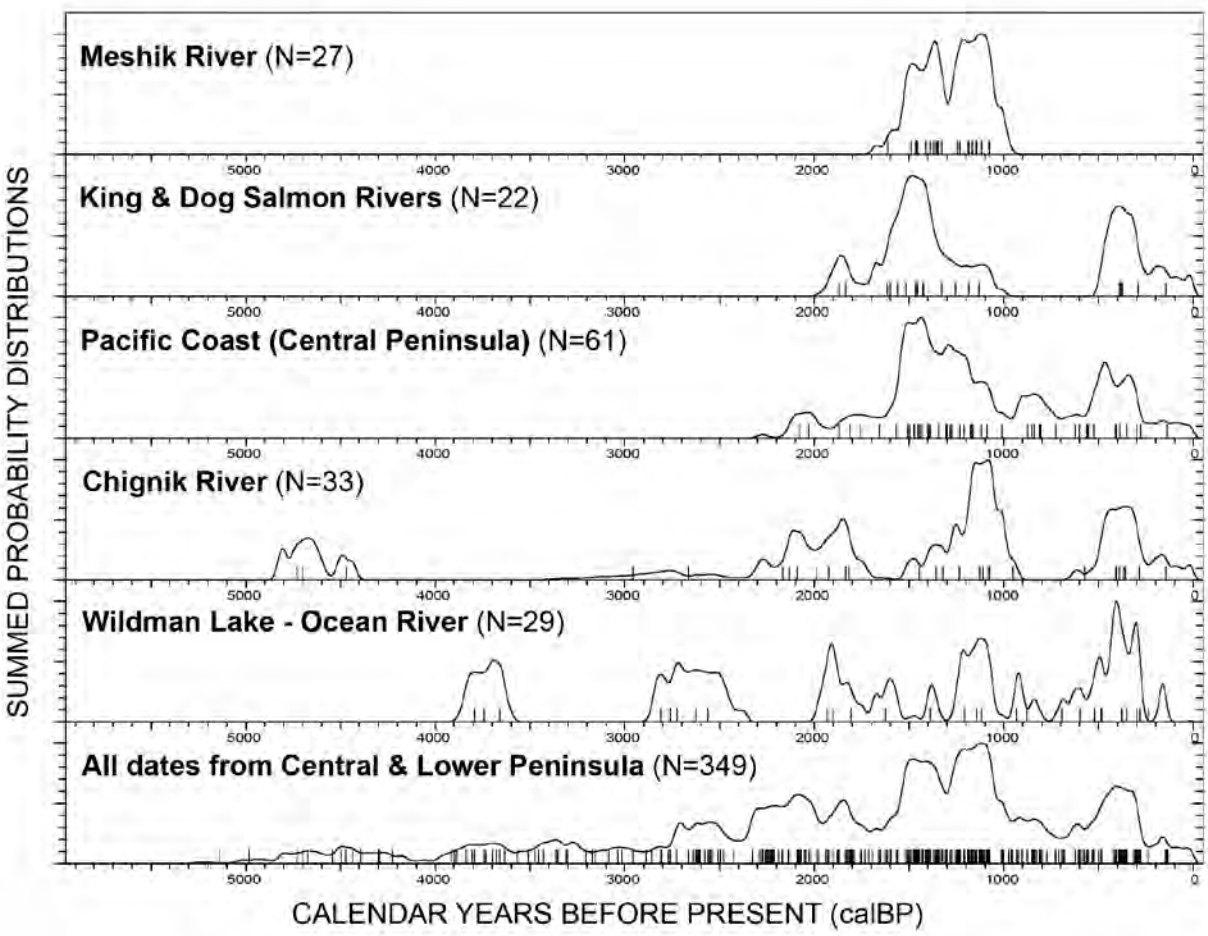

Figure 142: Summed probability distributions of calibrated radiocarbon dates from cultural components of the Central and Lower Alaska Peninsula. Includes all cultural dates from this project (2010 – 2012) as well as those provided through previous studies (see Barton et al 2013; Shirar et al 2012).

Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1: List of artifact collections made in 2012

Table 10: List of artifacts collected during 2012

AHRS #	Name	TU	Fea #	Date	Collector	Depth	Quad	Count
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-01	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS, LH	100-110cmbs		1
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-01	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS, LH	100-110cmbs		16
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-01	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS, LH	110-120cmbs		4
CHK-00005	Utilized Flake	TU-01	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS, LH	110cmbs		1
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-01	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS, LH	118cmbs		2
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-01	LCO1A	6/8/2012	SS	120-130cmbs		4
CHK-00005	Flake	TU-01	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS, LH	120cmbs		1
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-01	LCO1A	6/8/2012	SF, FC	130-140cmbs		5
CHK-00005	Biface	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS, LH	79cmbs	NE	1
CHK-00005	Biface	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS, LH	71cmbs		1
CHK-00005	Biface	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS, LH	80-90cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Biface	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS, LH	80cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Biface Fragment	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS, LH	62cmbs	SW	1
CHK-00005	Biface Fragment	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS, LH	63cmbs	NE	1
CHK-00005	Biface Fragment	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS, LH	70-80cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Biface Fragment	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	LH	70-80cmbs	NE	1
CHK-00005	Flake	TU-03	LCO1A	6/6/2012	SF, FC	0-10cmbs		1
CHK-00005	Flake	TU-03	LCO1A	6/8/2012	SF, FC	126cmbs	NE	1
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/8/2012	SS	~70cmbs		40
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/6/2012	SF, FC	0-10cmbs	SW	6
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/8/2012	SF, FC	100-110cmbs	NW	5
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/8/2012	SF, FC	100-110cmbs	NE	20
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/8/2012	SF, FC	100cmbs		4
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/8/2012	SF, FC	110-120cmbs	NE	7
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/8/2012	SF, FC	110-120cmbs	NW	7
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/8/2012	SF, FC	120-130cmbs	NE	3
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/6/2012	FC	30-40cmbs	NE	19
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/6/2012	SF	30-40cmbs	SE	41
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/6/2012	LH	38cmbs	SE	9
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/6/2012	SS	40-50cmbs	NW	12
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/6/2012	FC	40-50cmbs	NE	56

AHRS #	Name	TU	Fea #	Date	Collector	Depth	Quad	Count
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/6/2012	SF	40-50cmbs	SE	128
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/6/2012	LH	40-50cmbs	SW	108
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH, SF	50-60cmbs	SE	91
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/6/2012	FC	50-60cmbs	NE	85
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/6/2012	SS	50-60cmbs	NW	106
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/6/2012	LH	50-60cmbs	SW	73
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	60-70cmbs	NE	143
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	60-70cmbs	NW	115
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	60-70cmbs	SE	91
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	60-70cmbs	SW	154
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	70-80cmbs	NE	375
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	70-80cmbs	NW	577
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	80-90cmbs	NW	425
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	80-90cmbs	NE	431
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	90-100cmbs	NE	105
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	90-100cmbs	NW	26
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/6/2012	FC,SF,LH,SS	SURFACE		5
CHK-00005	Flake Lot	TU-03	LCO1A	6/6/2012	FC,SF,LH,SS	SURFACE		3
CHK-00005	Ground Slate	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	70-80cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Ground Stone	TU-03	LCO1A	6/6/2012	SF	40-42cmbs	SE	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/8/2012	SF, FC	~70cmbs		1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/6/2012	SS,LH	50-60cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	58cmbs	SE	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/6/2012	SS	58cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	60-70cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	60-70cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	60-70cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	60-70cmbs	SW	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	60-70cmbs	SW	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	63cmbs	SE	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	67cmbs	SE	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	68cmbs	SE	1

AHRS #	Name	TU	Fea #	Date	Collector	Depth	Quad	Count
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	70-80cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS	70-80cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinkers	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	70-80cmbs	NE	2
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	70-80cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	70cmbs	NE	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	73cmbs		1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	73cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	75cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	78cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	80cmbs	NE	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	80cmbs	NE	1
CHK-00005	Net Sinker	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	80-90cmbs	NW	7
CHK-00005	Net Sinkers	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	80cmbs	NW	11
CHK-00005	Net Sinkers	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	90-100cmbs		3
CHK-00005	Point Base	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	60-70cmbs	SE	1
CHK-00005	Point Base	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS	70-80cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Point Fragments	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	80-90cmbs		1
CHK-00005	Projectile Point	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS	70-80cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Projectile Point	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	82cmbs	NE	2
CHK-00005	Retouched Flake	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	LH	60-70cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Retouched Flake	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS, LH	70-80cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Retouched Flake	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	70-80cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Scraper	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS	70-80cmbs	NW	1
CHK-00005	Scraper	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS	70-80cmbs	NE	1
CHK-00005	Tool	TU-03	LCO1A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	70-80cmbs	NE	1
CHK-00107	Flake Lot	TU-01	66	6/8/2012	SS,LB	60-70cmbs		14
CHK-00107	Modified Stone	TU-01	66	6/8/2012	SS,LB	60-70cmbs		1
CHK-00107	Biface Fragment	TU-01	66	6/8/2012	SS,LB	70-80cmbs		1
CHK-00107	Flake Lot	TU-01	66	6/8/2012	SS,LB	70-80cmbs		17
CHK-00107	Flake	TU-01	66	6/8/2012	SS,LB	80-90cmbs		1
CHK-00116	Flake	TU-01	66	6/9/2012	FC,SF	20-30cmbs		1
CHK-00116	Flake Lot	TU-01	45	6/9/2012	FC,LH	30-40cmbs		8

AHRS #	Name	TU	Fea #	Date	Collector	Depth	Quad	Count
CHK-00116	Flake Lot	TU-01	45	6/9/2012	FC,LH	40-50cmbs		8
CHK-00116	Biface Fragment	TU-01	45	6/9/2012	FC,LH	40cmbs		1
CHK-00116	Biface	TU-01	45	6/9/2012	FC,LH	48cmbs		1
CHK-00116	Flake Lot	TU-01	45	6/9/2012	FC,LH	50-60cmbs		16
CHK-00116	Flake Lot	TU-01	45	6/9/2012	LB,SF,FC	60-70cmbs		17
CHK-00116	Flake Lot	TU-02	48	6/9/2012	LB,SF,FC	10-20cmbs		3
CHK-00116	Flake Lot	TU-02	48	6/9/2012	LB,SF,FC	20-30cmbs		3
CHK-00148	Fabric	TU-01	B	6/5/2012	JJ	72cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	0-10cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	10-20cmbs		3
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	20-30cmbs		12
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	30-40cmbs		4
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	30-40cmbs		6
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	40-50cmbs		8
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	50-60cmbs		11
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	60-70cmbs		12
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	70-80cmbs		13
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	80-90cmbs		5
CHK-00125	Unknown Material	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	20-30cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Biface	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	LH,SF	20-30cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Biface	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	LH,SF	0-10cmbs		5
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	LH,SF	10-20cmbs		3
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	LH,SF	20-30cmbs		12
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	LH,SF,LB	30-40cmbs		4
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	SF,LH	40-50cmbs		3
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	SF,LH	50-60cmbs		6
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	LH,LB,SF	60-70cmbs		4
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	LH,SF	70-80cmbs		12
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	LH,LB,SF	80-90cmbs		3
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	LH,LB,SF	WALL		9
CHK-00125	Retouched Flake	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	SF,LH	47cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-03	N/A	6/11/2012	LB	50-70cmbs		11

AHRS #	Name	TU	Fea #	Date	Collector	Depth	Quad	Count
CHK-00125	Biface Fragment	TU-03	N/A	6/11/2012	LB	50-70cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-04	34	6/12/2012	SS,FC	0-10cmbs		5
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-04	34	6/12/2012	SS,FC	10-20cmbs		2
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-04	34	6/12/2012	SS,FC	20-30cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-04	34	6/12/2012	SS,FC	30-40cmbs		5
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-04	34	6/12/2012	SS,FC	40-50cmbs		21
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-04	34	6/12/2012	SS,FC	50-60cmbs		23
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-04	34	6/12/2012	FC,SS	60-70cmbs		4
CHK-00125	Net Sinker	TU-04	34	6/12/2012	SS,FC	30-40cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Net Sinker	TU-04	34	6/12/2012		30cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Net Sinker	TU-04	34	6/12/2012		40-50cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Point Fragment	TU-05	34	6/12/2012		40-50cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Biface Fragment	TU-05	21	6/12/2012		63cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-05	21	6/12/2012		0-10cmbs		7
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-05	21	6/12/2012		10-20cmbs		7
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-05	21	6/12/2012		20-30cmbs		40
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-05	21	6/12/2012		30-40cmbs		41
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-05	21	6/12/2012		40-50cmbs		24
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-05	21	6/12/2012		50-60cmbs		36
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-05	21	6/12/2012		60-63cmbs		3
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-05	21	6/12/2012		60-70cmbs		37
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-05	21	6/13/2012		63cmbs		94
CHK-00125	Net Sinker	TU-05	21	6/12/2012		20-30cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Net Sinker	TU-05	21	6/12/2012		30-40cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Net Sinkers	TU-05	21	6/13/2012		63cmbs		3
CHK-00125	Ochre	TU-05	21	6/12/2012		60cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Pottery	TU-05	21	6/12/2012		60-63cmbs		17
CHK-00125	Pottery	TU-05	21	6/13/2012		62-63cmbs		50
CHK-00125	Pottery	TU-05	21	6/13/2012		62-63cmbs		20
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-06	N/A	6/12/2012		20-40cmbs		22
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-06	N/A	6/12/2012		40-50cmbs		2
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-07	46	6/12/2012		10-20cmbs		6

AHRS #	Name	TU	Fea #	Date	Collector	Depth	Quad	Count
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-07	46	6/12/2012		20-30cmbs		4
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-07	46	6/12/2012		30-40cmbs		2
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-07	46	6/13/2012		50-60cmbs		14
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-07	46	6/12/2012		40-50cmbs		8
CHK-00125	Flake	TU-08	58	6/13/2012		10-20cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Flake	TU-08	58	6/13/2012		70-80cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-08	58	6/13/2012	SF,LH	20-30cmbs		7
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-08	TU-08	6/13/2012	SF,LH	30-40cmbs		11
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-08	TU-08	6/13/2012	SF,LH	40-50cmbs		17
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-08	TU-08	6/13/2012	SF,LH	50-60cmbs		37
CHK-00125	Tool	TU-08	TU-08	6/13/2012	SF,LH	50-60cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Biface Fragment	TU-09		6/13/2012	FC,SS	21cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-09		6/13/2012	FC,SS	20-30cmbs		10
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-09		6/13/2012	FC,SS	30-40cmbs		2
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-09		6/13/2012	FC,SS	40-50cmbs		6
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-09		6/13/2012	FC,SS	50-60cmbs		19
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-09		6/13/2012	FC,SS	60-70cmbs		4
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-09		6/13/2012	FC,SS	70-80cmbs		3
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-09		6/13/2012	FC,SS	10-20cmbs		5
CHK-00125	Net Sinker	TU-09		6/13/2012	FC,SS	40-50cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Net Sinker	TU-09		6/13/2012	FC,SS	50-60cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Net Sinker	TU-09		6/13/2012	FC,SS	70-80cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Net Sinkers	TU-09		6/13/2012	FC,SS	30-40cmbs		3
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-10	89	6/18/2012	LH,FC	0-10cmbs		6
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-10	89	6/18/2012	LH,FC	10-20cmbs		2
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-10	89	6/18/2012	LH,FC	20-30cmbs		32
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-10	89	6/18/2012	LH,FC	30-40cmbs		11
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-10	89	6/18/2012	LH,FC	40-50cmbs		35
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-10	89	6/18/2012	LH,FC	50-60cmbs		26
CHK-00125	Net Sinker	TU-10	89	6/18/2012	LH,FC	40-50cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Undetermined	TU-10	89	6/18/2012	LH,FC	30-40cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Undetermined	TU-10	89	6/18/2012	LH,FC	50-60cmbs		1

AHRS #	Name	TU	Fea #	Date	Collector	Depth	Quad	Count
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-11	81	6/18/2012	SS,SF	0-10cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-11	81	6/18/2012	SS,SF	10-20cmbs		4
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-11	81	6/18/2012	SS,SF	20-30cmbs		48
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-11	81	6/18/2012	SS,SF	30-40cmbs		8
CHK-00125	Hammer Stone	TU-11	81	6/18/2012	SS,SF	20-30cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Net Sinker	TU-11	81	6/18/2012	SS,SF	20-30cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Biface	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	70-80cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Biface	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	70-80cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	10-20cmbs		2
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	20-35cmbs		7
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	35-50cmbs		37
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	50-60cmbs		34
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	60-70cmbs		41
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	70-80cmbs		253
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,SS,LH	80-90cmbs		65
CHK-00125	Net Sinker	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	50-60cmbs		2
CHK-00125	Net Sinker	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	60-70cmbs		2
CHK-00125	Net Sinkers	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	70-80cmbs		3
CHK-00125	Oil Lamp	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	50cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Point	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	70cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Point	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	70cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Stone Tool	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	50-60cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Tool	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	54cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Uniface	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	70-80cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-13	2	6/20/2012	SF	0-10cmbs		4
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-13	2	6/20/2012	SF	10-20cmbs		11
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-13	2	6/20/2012	SF	20-30cmbs		8
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-13	2	6/20/2012	SF	30-40cmbs		23
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-13	2	6/20/2012	SF	40-50cmbs		10
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-13	2	6/20/2012	SF	50-60cmbs		16
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-13	2	6/20/2012	SF	60-70cmbs		89
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-13	2	6/20/2012	SF,LB,SS	70-80cmbs		83

AHRS #	Name	TU	Fea #	Date	Collector	Depth	Quad	Count
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-13	2	6/20/2012	SF,LB,SS	80-90cmbs		42
CHK-00125	Flake Lot	TU-13	2	6/20/2012	SF,LB,SS	90-100cmbs		113
CHK-00125	Net Sinker	TU-13	2	6/20/2012	SF,LB,SS	70-80cmbs		1
CHK-00125	Point	TU-13	2	6/20/2012	SF,SS	60-70cmbs		1
CHK-00126	Flake Lot	TU-01	1	6/14/2012	SS,LH	20-30cmbs		2
CHK-00126	Flake Lot	TU-01	1	6/14/2012	SS,LH	30-40cmbs		11
CHK-00126	Flake Lot	TU-01	1	6/14/2012	SS,LH	40-50cmbs		2
CHK-00126	Flake Lot	TU-01	1	6/14/2012	SS,LH	50-60cmbs		2
CHK-00126	Point	TU-01	1	6/14/2012	SS,LH	30-40cmbs		1
CHK-00127	Bone	TU-01	8	6/14/2012	FC,LB,SF	20-30cmbs		-
CHK-00127	Bone	TU-01	8	6/14/2012	FC,LB,SF	27cmbs		-
CHK-00127	Flake Lot	TU-01	8	6/14/2012	FC,LB,SF	0-10cmbs		4
CHK-00127	Flake Lot	TU-01	8	6/14/2012	FC,LB,SF	10-20cmbs		5
CHK-00127	Flake Lot	TU-01	8	6/14/2012	FC,LB,SF	20-30cmbs		6
CHK-00127	Flake Lot	TU-01	8	6/14/2012	FC,LB,SF	30-40cmbs		2
CHK-00127	Flake Lot	TU-01	8	6/14/2012	FC,LB,SF	40-50cmbs		29
CHK-00127	Flake Lot	TU-01	8	6/14/2012	FC,LB,SF	50-60cmbs		156
CHK-00127	Flake Lot	TU-01	8	6/14/2012	FC,LB,SF	60-70cmbs		56
CHK-00127	Hammer Stone	TU-01	8	6/14/2012	FC,LB,SF	30-40cmbs		1
CHK-00127	Unknown Organic	TU-01	8	6/14/2012	FC,LB,SF	50cmbs		1
CHK-00128	Biface	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	FC,SS	50-60cmbs		1
CHK-00128	Biface Fragment	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	FC,SS	10-20cmbs		1
CHK-00128	Biface Fragment	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	FC,SS	30-40cmbs		1
CHK-00128	Flake Lot	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	FC,SS	10-20cmbs		13
CHK-00128	Flake Lot	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	FC,SS	20-30cmbs		5
CHK-00128	Flake Lot	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	FC,SS	30-40cmbs		9
CHK-00128	Flake Lot	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	FC,SS	40-50cmbs		11
CHK-00128	Flake Lot	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	FC,SS	50-60cmbs		43
CHK-00128	Flake Lot	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	FC,SS	60-70cmbs		21
CHK-00128	Net Sinker	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	FC,SS	10-20cmbs		1
CHK-00128	Net Sinker	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	FC,SS	20-30cmbs		1
CHK-00128	Net Sinker	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	FC,SS	30-40cmbs		1

AHRS #	Name	TU	Fea #	Date	Collector	Depth	Quad	Count
CHK-00128	Net Sinker	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	FC,SS	50-60cmbs		1
CHK-00128	Point	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	FC,SS	50-60cmbs		1
CHK-00128	Utilized Flake	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	FC,SS	10-20cmbs		1
CHK-00128	Tool	TU-02	12	6/15/2012	SF,LH	30cmbs		1
CHK-00128	Whale Bone	N/A	N/A	6/15/2012	LB	SURFACE		2
CHK-00129	Flake	N/A	N/A	6/8/2012	LB	SURFACE		1
CHK-00129	Bifaces	N/A	N/A	6/8/2012	LB	SURFACE		2
CHK-00129	Flake	N/A	N/A	6/17/2012	SS	SURFACE		1
CHK-00129	Biface	N/A	N/A	6/17/2012	SS	SURFACE		1
CHK-00129	Biface Fragment	N/A	N/A	6/17/2012	SS	SURFACE		1
CHK-00129	Biface	N/A	N/A	6/17/2012	SS	SURFACE		1
CHK-00129	Caribou Antler	N/A	N/A	6/15/2012	LB	SURFACE		1
CHK-00129	Whale Bone	N/A	N/A	6/15/2012	LB	SURFACE		1
CHK-00129	Whale Bone	N/A	N/A	6/15/2012	LB	SURFACE		1
CHK-00129	Biface	TU-01	5	6/15/2012	SS,FC	22cmbs		1
CHK-00129	Bone	TU-01	5	6/15/2012	SS,LH	20-30cmbs		-
CHK-00129	Bone	TU-01	5	6/15/2012	SS,FC	30-40cmbs		-
CHK-00129	Flake	TU-01	5	6/15/2012	SS,FC	20-30cmbs		1
CHK-00129	Flake	TU-01	5	6/16/2012	SS,FC	30-40cmbs		1
CHK-00129	Flake Lot	TU-01	5	6/16/2012	SS,FC	0-10cmbs		2
CHK-00129	Flake Lot	TU-01	5	6/16/2012	SS,FC	10-20cmbs		6
CHK-00129	Bone	TU-02	1	6/16/2012	SF,LB,LH	40-50cmbs		-
CHK-00129	Flake Lot	TU-02	1	6/16/2012	SF,LH	10-20cmbs		5
CHK-00129	Flake Lot	TU-02	1	6/16/2012	SF,LH	20-30cmbs		25
CHK-00129	Flake Lot	TU-02	1	6/16/2012	SF,LH	30-40cmbs		37
CHK-00129	Flake Lot	TU-02	1	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	40-50cmbs		34
CHK-00129	Flake Lot	TU-02	1	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	50-60cmbs		1
CHK-00129	Flake Lot	TU-02	1	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	WALL		13
CHK-00129	Jet Fragment	TU-02	1	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	40-50cmbs		1
CHK-00129	Net Sinker	TU-02	1	6/16/2012	SF,LH	20-30cmbs		1
CHK-00130	Biface Fragment	TU-01	4	6/16/2012	SS,FC	40-50cmbs		1
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-01	4	6/16/2012	SS,FC	10-20cmbs		16

AHRS #	Name	TU	Fea #	Date	Collector	Depth	Quad	Count
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-01	4	6/16/2012	SS,FC	20-30cmbs		23
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-01	4	6/16/2012	SS,FC	30-40cmbs		13
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-01	4	6/16/2012	SS,FC	40-50cmbs		17
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-01	4	6/16/2012	SS,FC	50-60cmbs		12
CHK-00130	Biface	TU-02	6	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	50-60cmbs		1
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-02	6	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	10-20cmbs		9
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-02	6	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	20-30cmbs		30
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-02	6	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	30-40cmbs		36
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-02	6	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	40-50cmbs		112
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-02	6	6/17/2012	SF,LH,LB	48cmbs		4
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-02	6	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	50-60cmbs		115
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-02	6	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	60-70cmbs		26
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-02	6	6/17/2012	SF,LH,LB	70-80cmbs		3
CHK-00130	Modified Stone	TU-02	6	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	40-50cmbs		1
CHK-00130	Modified Stone	TU-02	6	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	50-60cmbs		1
CHK-00130	Net Sinker	TU-02	6	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	20-30cmbs		1
CHK-00130	Net Sinkers	TU-02	6	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	30-40cmbs		2
CHK-00130	Net Sinker	TU-02	6	6/17/2012	SF,LH,LB	48cmbs		1
CHK-00130	Net Sinkers	TU-02	6	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	50-60cmbs		3
CHK-00130	Net Sinkers	TU-02	6	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	40-50cmbs		7
CHK-00130	Retouched Flake	TU-02	6	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	40-50cmbs		1
CHK-00130	Scraper	TU-02	6	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	40-50cmbs		1
CHK-00130	Flake	TU-03	13	6/16/2012	SS,FC	10-20cmbs		1
CHK-00130	Antler	TU-03	13	6/16/2012	SS,FC	20-25cmbs		1
CHK-00130	Bone	TU-04	22	6/17/2012	SS,FC	10-20cmbs		-
CHK-00130	Bone	TU-04	22	6/17/2012	SS,FC	30-40cmbs		-
CHK-00130	Flake	TU-04	22	6/17/2012	SS,FC	20-30cmbs		1
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-04	22	6/17/2012	SS,FC	10-20cmbs		5
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-04	22	6/17/2012	SS,FC	30-40cmbs		3
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	SF,LH,FC	10-20cmbs		13
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	SF,LH,FC	20-30cmbs		60
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	SF,LH,FC	30-40cmbs		79

AHRS #	Name	TU	Fea #	Date	Collector	Depth	Quad	Count
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	SF,LH,FC	40-50cmbs		91
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	SF,LH,FC	50-60cmbs		66
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	SF,LH,FC	60-70cmbs		15
CHK-00130	Flake Lot	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	SF,LH,FC	70-80cmbs		4
CHK-00130	Hammer Stone	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	SF,LH,FC	20-30cmbs		1
CHK-00130	Point	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	SF,LH,FC	33cmbs		1
CHK-00130	Point	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	SF,LH,FC	40-50cmbs		1
CHK-00130	Point	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	SF,LH,FC	50-60cmbs		1
CHK-00131	Flake Lot	N/A	N/A	6/18/2012	LB,SS,LH	SURFACE		9
CHK-00131	Point	N/A	N/A	6/18/2012	LB,SS,LH	SURFACE		1
CHK-00131	Point	N/A	N/A	6/18/2012	LB,SS,LH	SURFACE		1
CHK-00132	Flake	TU-01	11	6/19/2012	SS,SF	0-10cmbs		1
CHK-00132	Flake	TU-01	11	6/19/2012	SS,SF	10-20cmbs		1
CHK-00133	Flake Lot	TU-01	1	6/19/2012	SS,SF	0-20cmbs		3
CHK-00133	Bone	TU-01	1	6/19/2012	SS,SF	30-40cmbs		-
CHK-00133	Flake	TU-01	1	6/19/2012	SS,SF	30-40cmbs		1
CHK-00149	Net Sinkers	N/A	N/A	6/5/2012		SURFACE		2
CHK-00149	Bifaces	N/A	N/A	6/5/2012		SURFACE		3
CHK-00149	Flake Lot	N/A	N/A	6/5/2012	LB	SURFACE		5
CHK-00140	Biface	TU-01	62	6/7/2012	LB,FC	50-60cmbs		1
CHK-00140	Flake	TU-01	62	6/7/2012	LB,FC	25cmbs		1
CHK-00140	Flake Lot	TU-01	62	6/7/2012	LB,FC	30-40cmbs		2
CHK-00140	Flake Lot	TU-01	62	6/7/2012	LB,FC	40-50cmbs		21
CHK-00140	Flake Lot	TU-01	62	6/7/2012	LB,FC	50-60cmbs		16
CHK-00140	Flake Lot	TU-01	62	6/7/2012	LB,FC	70-80cmbs		5
CHK-00140	Net Sinker	TU-01	62	6/7/2012	LB,FC	50-60cmbs		1
CHK-00140	Point	TU-01	62	6/7/2012	LB,FC	~40cmbs		1
CHK-00140	Possible Artifact	TU-01	62	6/7/2012	LB,FC	25cmbs		1
CHK-00140	Flake	TU-02	71	6/7/2012	LB,FC	0-20cmbs		1
CHK-00140	Flake Lot	TU-02	71	6/7/2012	LB,FC	20-30cmbs		2
CHK-00140	Net Sinker	TU-02	71	6/7/2012	LB,FC	20-30cmbs		1
CHK-00140	Flake Lot	TU-02	71	6/7/2012	LB,FC	30-40cmbs		2

AHRS #	Name	TU	Fea #	Date	Collector	Depth	Quad	Count
CHK-00140	Flake Lot	TU-02	71	6/7/2012	LB,FC	40-50cmbs		5
CHK-00140	Flake Lot	TU-02	71	6/7/2012	LB,FC	50-60cmbs		4
CHK-00141	Flake Lot	TU-01	7	6/7/2012	LB,FC	10-20cmbs		19
CHK-00141	Flake Lot	TU-01	7	6/7/2012	LB,FC	20-30cmbs		64
CHK-00141	Net Sinker	TU-01	7	6/7/2012	LB,FC	30-40cmbs		1
CHK-00141	Flake Lot	TU-01	7	6/7/2012	LB,FC	30-40cmbs		2
CHK-00146	Point	N/A	N/A	6/6/2012	SS,LH	SURFACE		1
CHK-00146	Biface	N/A	N/A	6/6/2012	SS,LH	SURFACE		1
CHK-00146	Pottery?	N/A	N/A	6/6/2012	SS,LH	SURFACE		1
CHK-00146	Flake Lot	N/A	N/A	6/6/2012	SS,LH	SURFACE		73
CHK-00146	Net Sinkers	N/A	N/A	6/6/2012	SS,LH	SURFACE		10
CHK-00146	Utilized Flake	N/A	N/A	6/6/2012	SS,LH	SURFACE		1
CHK-00146	Utilized Flake	N/A	N/A	6/6/2012	SS,LH	SURFACE		1

Appendix 2: List of charcoal samples collected in 2012

Table 11: List of charcoal samples collected during 2012

AHRS #	TU	Feature #	Date	Collector	Depth	Quad
CHK-00005	TU-01	LC01A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	102CM	
CHK-00005	TU-01	LC01A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	119CM	
CHK-00005	TU-01	LC01A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	129CM	
CHK-00005	TU-01	LC01A	6/8/2012	FC,SF	132CM	
CHK-00005	TU-01	LC01A	6/8/2012	FC,SF	136CM	
CHK-00005	TU-01	LC01A	6/8/2012	FC,SF	137CM	
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/8/2012	FC,SF	138CM	
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/8/2012	FC,SF	100CM	NE
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	100CM	
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/8/2012	FC,SF	100CM	
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/8/2012	FC,SF	108CM	
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/8/2012	FC,SF	108CM	NE
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/8/2012	FC,SF	114CM	NE
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/8/2012	FC,SF	119CM	
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/8/2012	FC,SF	123CM	NE
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/8/2012	FC,SF	125CM	NW
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/8/2012	FC,SF	126CM	NE
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/8/2012	FC,SF	128CM	NW
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/8/2012	FC,SF	130CM	NE
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/8/2012	FC,SF	135CM	NE
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/8/2012	FC,SF	140CM	NE
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/8/2012	FC,SF	142CM	NE
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/7/2012	FC,SF	58CM	SE
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	58CM	SW
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	68CM	NE
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	68CM	NW
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	68CM	SE
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	75CM	NW
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	76CM	NE
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	82CM	NE
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	90CM	NW
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	95CM	NE
CHK-00005	TU-03	LC01A	6/7/2012	SS,LH	95CM	NW
CHK-00107	PR-01-018	Unknown	6/6/2012	LB,JJ	No depth	
CHK-00107	PR-02-018	Unknown	6/6/2012	LB,JJ	83CM	
CHK-00107	PR-03-019	Unknown	6/6/2012	SS,LB	~71-75CM	
CHK-00107	TU-01	66	6/8/2012	SS,LB	60CM	
CHK-00107	TU-01	66	6/8/2012	SS,LB	63CM	
CHK-00107	TU-01	66	6/8/2012	SS,LB	63CM	
CHK-00107	TU-01	66	6/8/2012	SS,LB	67CM	
CHK-00107	TU-01	66	6/8/2012	SS,LB	70CM	
CHK-00107	TU-01	66	6/8/2012		78CM	
CHK-00107	TU-01	66	6/8/2012	SS	85CM	
CHK-00116	TU-01	45	6/9/2012	FC,SF	23CM	

AHRS #	TU	Feature #	Date	Collector	Depth	Quad
CHK-00116	TU-01	45	6/9/2012	FC,SF	28CM	
CHK-00116	TU-01	45	6/9/2012	FC,SF	42CM	
CHK-00116	TU-01	45	6/9/2012	FC,LH	50CM	
CHK-00116	TU-01	45	6/9/2012	FC,SF,LB	60-70CM	
CHK-00116	TU-01	45	6/9/2012	FC,SF,LC	63CM	
CHK-00139	PR-01	A	6/6/2012	JJ,LB	45 CM	
CHK-00157	PR-04	B	6/6/2012		43-46CM	
CHK-00157	PR-04	B	6/6/2012		56CM	
CHK-00125	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	0-10CM	
CHK-00125	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	16CM	
CHK-00125	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	21CM	
CHK-00125	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	27CM	
CHK-00125	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	29CM	
CHK-00125	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	34CM	
CHK-00125	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	35CM	
CHK-00125	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	36CM	
CHK-00125	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	41CM	
CHK-00125	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	41CM	
CHK-00125	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	46CM	
CHK-00125	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	55CM	
CHK-00125	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	59CM	
CHK-00125	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	70CM	
CHK-00125	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	76CM	
CHK-00125	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	80CM	
CHK-00125	TU-01	20	6/11/2012	SS,FC	80CM	
CHK-00125	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	SF,LH	35CM	
CHK-00125	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	SF,LH	35CM	
CHK-00125	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	SF,LH	47CM	
CHK-00125	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	SF,LH	47CM	
CHK-00125	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	SF,LH	66CM	
CHK-00125	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	SF,LH	75CM	
CHK-00125	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	SF,LH	78CM	
CHK-00125	TU-02	16	6/11/2012	SF,LH	78CM	
CHK-00125	TU-04	34	6/12/2012	SS,FC	30CM	
CHK-00125	TU-04	34	6/12/2012	SS,FC	34CM	
CHK-00125	TU-04	34	6/12/2012	SS,FC	45CM	
CHK-00125	TU-04	34	6/12/2012	SS,FC	50CM	
CHK-00125	TU-04	34	6/12/2012	SS,FC	59CM	
CHK-00125	TU-05	21	6/12/2012	SF,LH,LB	15CM	
CHK-00125	TU-05	21	6/12/2012	SF,LH,LB	30CM	
CHK-00125	TU-05	21	6/12/2012	SF,LH,LB	32CM	
CHK-00125	TU-05	21	6/12/2012	SF,LH,LB	42CM	
CHK-00125	TU-05	21	6/12/2012	SF,LH,LB	53CM	
CHK-00125	TU-05	21	6/12/2012	SF,LH,LB	58-60CM	
CHK-00125	TU-05	21	6/12/2012	SF,LH,LB	62CM	

AHRS #	TU	Feature #	Date	Collector	Depth	Quad
CHK-00125	TU-06	None	6/12/2012	LB	40-50CM	
CHK-00125	TU-07	46	6/12/2012	SS,FC	44CM	
CHK-00125	TU-07	46	6/12/2012	SS,FC	50CM	
CHK-00125	TU-07	46	6/12/2012	SS,FC	54CM	
CHK-00125	TU-08	58	6/13/2012	SF,LH,LB	31CM	
CHK-00125	TU-08	58	6/13/2012	SF,LH,LB	40CM	
CHK-00125	TU-08	58	6/13/2012	SF,LH,LB	47CM	
CHK-00125	TU-08	58	6/13/2012	SF,LH,LB	56CM	
CHK-00125	TU-09	68	6/13/2012	SS,FC	20CM	
CHK-00125	TU-09	68	6/13/2012	SS,FC	24CM	
CHK-00125	TU-09	68	6/13/2012	SS,FC	29CM	
CHK-00125	TU-09	68	6/13/2012	SS,FC	40CM	
CHK-00125	TU-09	68	6/13/2012	SS,FC	40CM	
CHK-00125	TU-09	68	6/13/2012	SS,FC	40CM	
CHK-00125	TU-09	68	6/13/2012	SS,FC	50CM	
CHK-00125	TU-09	68	6/13/2012	SS,FC	51CM	
CHK-00125	TU-09	68	6/13/2012	SS,FC	56CM	
CHK-00125	TU-09	68	6/13/2012	SS,FC	64CM	
CHK-00125	TU-10	89	6/18/2012	FC,LH	20CM	
CHK-00125	TU-10	89	6/18/2012	FC,LH	41CM	
CHK-00125	TU-11	81	6/18/2012	SS,SF	25CM	
CHK-00125	TU-11	81	6/18/2012	SS,SF	32CM	
CHK-00125	TU-11	81	6/18/2012	SS,SF	42CM	
CHK-00125	TU-11	81	6/18/2012	SS,SF	45CM	
CHK-00125	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	26CM	
CHK-00125	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	35CM	
CHK-00125	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	50CM	
CHK-00125	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	54CM	
CHK-00125	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	57CM	
CHK-00125	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	60CM	
CHK-00125	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	70CM	
CHK-00125	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	70CM	
CHK-00125	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	80CM	
CHK-00125	TU-12	1	6/20/2012	FC,LH	85CM	
CHK-00125	TU-13	2	6/20/2012	SF	50CM	
CHK-00125	TU-13	2	6/20/2012	SF	63CM	
CHK-00125	TU-13	2	6/20/2012	SF	64CM	
CHK-00125	TU-13	2	6/20/2012	SF,SS,LB	80CM	
CHK-00125	TU-13	2	6/20/2012	SF,SS,LB	90CM	
CHK-00126	TU-01	1	6/14/2012	SS,LH	38CM	
CHK-00126	TU-01	1	6/14/2012	SS,LH	48CM	
CHK-00126	TU-01	1	6/14/2012	SS,LH	48CM	
CHK-00126	TU-01	1	6/14/2012	SS,LH	50CM	
CHK-00126	TU-01	1	6/14/2012	SS,LH	56CM	
CHK-00126	TU-01	1	6/14/2012	SS,LH	65CM	

AHRS #	TU	Feature #	Date	Collector	Depth	Quad
CHK-00127	TU-01	8	6/14/2012	SF,FC,LB	10CM	
CHK-00127	TU-01	8	6/14/2012	SF,FC,LB	19CM	
CHK-00127	TU-01	8	6/14/2012	SF,FC,LB	26CM	
CHK-00127	TU-01	8	6/14/2012	SF,FC,LB	35CM	
CHK-00127	TU-01	8	6/14/2012	SF,FC,LB	40CM	
CHK-00127	TU-01	8	6/14/2012	SF,FC,LB	45CM	
CHK-00127	TU-01	8	6/14/2012	SF,FC,LB	55CM	
CHK-00128	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	SS,FC	31CM	
CHK-00128	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	SS,FC	58CM	
CHK-00128	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	SS,FC	65CM	
CHK-00128	TU-01	6	6/15/2012	SS,FC	67CM	
CHK-00128	TU-02	12	6/15/2012	SF,LH	30CM	
CHK-00128	TU-02	12	6/15/2012	SF,LH	39CM	
CHK-00129	TU-01	5	6/15/2012	SS,FC	20CM	
CHK-00129	TU-01	5	6/15/2012	SS,FC	27CM	
CHK-00129	TU-01	5	6/16/2012	SS,FC	32CM	
CHK-00129	TU-01	5	6/16/2012	SS,FC	35CM	
CHK-00129	TU-01	5	6/16/2012	SS,FC	40CM	
CHK-00129	TU-01	5	6/16/2012	SS,FC	42CM	
CHK-00129	TU-02	1	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	35CM	
CHK-00129	TU-02	1	6/16/2012	SF,LH,LB	38CM	
CHK-00129	TU-02	1	6/16/2012	SF,LB,LH	45CM	
CHK-00129	TU-02	1	6/16/2012	SF,LB,LH	45CM	
CHK-00130	TU-01	4	6/16/2012	SS,FC	15CM	
CHK-00130	TU-01	4	6/16/2012	SS,FC	20CM	
CHK-00130	TU-01	4	6/16/2012	SS,FC	30CM	
CHK-00130	TU-02	6	6/17/2012	LB,LH,SF	28CM	
CHK-00130	TU-02	6	6/17/2012	LB,LH,SF	32CM	
CHK-00130	TU-02	6	6/17/2012	LB,LH,SF	42CM	
CHK-00130	TU-02	6	6/17/2012	LB,LH,SF	45CM	
CHK-00130	TU-02	6	6/17/2012	LB,LH,SF	51CM	
CHK-00130	TU-02	6	6/17/2012	LB,LH,SF	40CM	
CHK-00130	TU-02	6	6/17/2012	LB,LH,SF	48CM	
CHK-00130	TU-02	6	6/17/2012	LB,LH,SF	48CM	
CHK-00130	TU-03	13	6/16/2012	SS,FC	15CM	
CHK-00130	TU-03	13	6/16/2012	SS,FC	25CM	
CHK-00130	TU-04	22	6/16/2012	SS,FC	18CM	
CHK-00130	TU-04	22	6/16/2012	SS,FC	23CM	
CHK-00130	TU-04	22	6/16/2012	SS,FC	28CM	
CHK-00130	TU-04	22	6/16/2012	SS,FC	33CM	
CHK-00130	TU-04	22	6/16/2012	SS,FC	39CM	
CHK-00130	TU-04	22	6/16/2012	SS,FC	40CM	
CHK-00130	TU-04	22	6/16/2012	SS,FC	42CM	
CHK-00130	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	FC,LH,SF	16CM	
CHK-00130	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	FC,LH,SF	30CM	

AHRS #	TU	Feature #	Date	Collector	Depth	Quad
CHK-00130	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	FC,LH,SF	40CM	
CHK-00130	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	FC,LH,SF	41CM	
CHK-00130	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	FC,LH,SF	45CM	
CHK-00130	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	FC,LH,SF	56CM	
CHK-00130	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	FC,LH,SF	60CM	
CHK-00130	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	FC,LH,SF	69CM	
CHK-00130	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	FC,LH,SF	75CM	
CHK-00130	TU-05	17	6/17/2012	FC,LH,SF	75CM	
CHK-00132	TU-02	1	6/19/2012	FC,LB,LH	38CM	
CHK-00132	TU-02	1	6/19/2012	FC,LB,LH	42CM	
CHK-00132	TU-02	1	6/19/2012	FC,LB,LH	44CM	
CHK-00133	TU-01	1	6/19/2012	SS,FC	14CM	
CHK-00133	TU-01	1	6/19/2012	SS,SF	14CM	
CHK-00133	TU-01	1	6/19/2012	SS,FC	58CM	
CHK-00133	TU-02	43	6/19/2012	FC,LH,LB	17CM	
CHK-00140	TU-01	62	6/19/2012	FC,LB	23CM	
CHK-00140	TU-01	62	6/7/2012	FC,LB	25CM	
CHK-00140	TU-01	62	6/7/2012	FC,LB	50CM	
CHK-00140	TU-01	62	6/7/2012	FC,LB	55CM	
CHK-00140	TU-02	71	6/17/2012	FC,LB	23CM	
CHK-00141	TU-01	7	6/7/2012	LB	21CM	

Appendix 3: List of charcoal identification made in 2012

Table 12: Charcoal and wood identifications made during 2012*

AHRS #	SAMPLE #	TU	Feature #	Depth	ID
CHK-00005	CS-001.1	TU-01	LC01A	137CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00005	CS-001.2	TU-01	LC01A	137CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00005	CS-002.1	TU-01	LC01A	138CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00005	CS-002.2	TU-01	LC01A	138CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00005	CS-002.3	TU-01	LC01A	138CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00005	CS-003.1	TU-03	LC01A	140CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00005	CS-003.2	TU-03	LC01A	140CMBS	ALNUS
CHK-00005	CS-003.3	TU-03	LC01A	140CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00005	CS-004.1	TU-03	LC01A	142CMBS	ALNUS
CHK-00005	CS-004.2	TU-03	LC01A	142CMBS	ALNUS
CHK-00005	CS-004.3	TU-03	LC01A	142CMBS	ALNUS
CHK-00005	CS-004.4	TU-03	LC01A	142CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00107	CS-005.1	TU-01	66	78CMBS	ALNUS
CHK-00107	CS-005.2	TU-01	66	78CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00107	CS-005.3	TU-01	66	78CMBS	ANGIOSPERM
CHK-00107	CS-006.1	TU-01	66	85CMBS	SALIX/POPULUS
CHK-00116	CS-007.1	TU-01	45	63CMBS	ANGIOSPERM
CHK-00116	CS-007.2	TU-01	45	63CMBS	ANGIOSPERM
CHK-00116	CS-007.3	TU-01	45	63CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00139	CS-008.1	PR-01	A	45CMBS	ANGIOSPERM
CHK-00157	CS-009.1	PR-04	B	56CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00157	CS-009.2	PR-04	B	56CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00157	CS-009.3	PR-04	B	56CMBS	SALIX/POPULUS
CHK-00140	CS-010.1	TU-01	62	55CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00140	CS-011.1	TU-01	62	50CMBS	SALIX/POPULUS
CHK-00140	CS-011.2	TU-01	62	50CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00140	CS-012.1	TU-02	71	23CMBS	SALIX/POPULUS
CHK-00140	CS-012.2	TU-02	71	23CMBS	BETULA
CHK-00140	CS.012.3	TU-02	71	23CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00141	CS-013.1	TU-01	7	21CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00141	CS-013.2	TU-01	7	21CMBS	SALIX/POPULUS
CHK-00125	CS-014.1	TU-01	20	80CMBS	ALNUS
CHK-00125	CS-014.2	TU-01	20	80CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00125	CS-015.1	TU-02	16	78CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00125	CS-015.2	TU-02	16	78CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00125	CS-016.1	TU-04	34	50CMBS	ANGIOSPERM
CHK-00125	CS-017.1	TU-04	34	59CMBS	ALNUS
CHK-00125	CS-018.1	TU-05	21	58-60CMBS	ALNUS
CHK-00125	CS-019.1	TU-05	21	62CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00125	CS-020.1	TU-07	46	50CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00125	CS-020.2	TU-07	46	50CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00125	CS-021.1	TU-07	46	54CMBS	ANGIOSPERM
CHK-00125	CS-021.2	TU-07	46	54CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00125	CS-022.1	TU-08	58	56CMBS	ALNUS

AHRS #	SAMPLE #	TU	Feature #	Depth	ID
CHK-00125	CS-022.2	TU-08	58	56CMBS	ANGIOSPERM
CHK-00125	CS-023.1	TU-09	68	56CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00125	CS-024.1	TU-09	68	64CMBS	ANGIOSPERM
CHK-00125	CS-025.1	TU-10	89	41CMBS	ALNUS
CHK-00125	CS-025.2	TU-10	89	41CMBS	ALNUS
CHK-00125	CS-026.1	TU-11	81	42CMBS	BETULA
CHK-00125	CS-026.2	TU-11	81	42CMBS	BETULA
CHK-00125	CS-027.1	TU-12	1	80CMBS	ANGIOSPERM
CHK-00125	CS-028.1	TU-12	1	85CMBS	BETULA
CHK-00125	CS-028.2	TU-12	1	85CMBS	ANGIOSPERM
CHK-00125	CS-029.1	TU-13	2	80CMBS	ALNUS
CHK-00125	CS-029.2	TU-13	2	80CMBS	ALNUS
CHK-00125	CS-030.1	TU-13	2	90CMBS	THIS IS A ROCK
CHK-00126	CS-031.1	TU-01	1	56CMBS	ALNUS
CHK-00126	CS-031.2	TU-01	1	56CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00127	CS-032.1	TU-01	8	45CMBS	ALNUS
CHK-00127	CS-033.1	TU-01	8	55CMBS	ALNUS
CHK-00127	CS-033.2	TU-01	8	55CMBS	ALNUS
CHK-00128	CS-034.1	TU-01	6	67CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00128	CS-035.1	TU-02	12	30CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00128	CS-035.2	TU-02	12	30CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00129	CS-036.1	TU-01	5	40CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00129	CS-037.1	TU-02	1	45CMBS	ALNUS
CHK-00129	CS-037.2	TU-02	1	45CMBS	ALNUS
CHK-00130	CS-038.1	TU-01	4	20CMBS	PICEA
CHK-00130	CS-039.1	TU-01	4	30CMBS	ANGIOSPERM
CHK-00130	CS-039.2	TU-01	4	30CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00130	CS-040.1	TU-02	6	45CMBS	UNKNOWN
CHK-00130	CS-040.2	TU-02	6	45CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00130	CS-041.1	TU-02	6	48CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00130	CS-042.1	TU-03	13	25CMBS	PICEA
CHK-00130	CS-042.2	TU-03	13	25CMBS	PICEA
CHK-00130	CS-043.1	TU-04	22	42CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00130	CS-043.2	TU-04	22	42CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00130	CS-044.1	TU-05	17	56CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00130	CS-044.2	TU-05	17	56CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00130	CS-045.1	TU-05	17	60CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00133	CS-046.1	TU-01	1	38CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00133	CS-046.2	TU-01	1	38CMBS	SALIX
CHK-00133	CS-046.3	TU-01	1	38CMBS	SALIX

*identifications completed by Laura Crawford

Appendix 4: AHRS cards for sites found and visited during 2012

NOTE: all records from the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) have been removed from this publicly accessible document. To access this information, please contact the Alaska State Office of History & Archaeology, or visit http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/oha/ahrs/ahrs.htm