

Human Responses to Environmental Change



38th Annual Meeting

**March 9-12, 2011
Westmark Hotel
Fairbanks, Alaska**

Host Organization

Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Organizers

David Fazzino Patrick Plattet Ben A. Potter Charu Uppal
(University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Program, facilities, transportation, book room, poster room, volunteer coordination

Assisted by:

Kara C. Hoover (UAF)
Loukas Barton (UAF, NPS)

Volunteers

Rob Bowman, Sally Carraher, Cat Chambers, Tiffany Curtis, Sarah Ficarotta, Rachel Garcia, Phoebe Gilbert, Irmeline Gram-Hanssen, Roberta Gordaoff, Yoko Kugo, Holly McKinney, Beth Mikow, Heather Ralston, Monty Rogers, Peter Schnurr, Anastasia Tarmann, Michael Wendt, Oksana Yashchenko



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Conference Theme

Human responses to vulnerable and changing social and ecological systems are a central issue to global/local communities. As anthropologists, we are in a position to bridge current research (often framed in interdisciplinary contexts) on global, regional and local community-scale human-environment interactions and bring our holistic perspective to policy makers vested in generating mitigation strategies. We encouraged symposium and paper submissions that examine human social and biological responses to natural and social environmental change, with a particular focus on Arctic, Subarctic, and Northwest Coast regions.

Guest Speakers

Dr. Michael Richards is a Professor of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia and the Department of Human Evolution, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology (Leipzig, Germany). Mike studied at the Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Canada (BA and MA), and the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, University of Oxford, UK (Ph.D.). Dr. Richards' main research interest is in the range and variety of modern human diets, and how our diets have evolved and changed over time. He specializes in isotope analysis in archaeology, palaeoanthropology and palaeontology. Most of his research has involved the application of stable isotope analysis (C and N) of bone collagen to determine human and animal diets, and especially diet shifts, in Prehistoric and Historic Europe. Particular areas of interest are the shift in diet between the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods in Europe, associated with the adoption of agriculture, and contrasting the diets of Neanderthals and modern humans in Europe. Dr. Richards' current research involves the use of other isotopes to reconstruct climate and migration patterns, as well as the extraction and isotopic analysis of proteins preserved in old or poorly preserved bone and teeth. A link to Dr. Richards' website can be found <http://www.eva.mpg.de/evolution/staff/richards/index.htm>, including links to publications in Nature, PNAS, AJPA, JAS, and Current Anthropology.

Dr. Thomas F. Thornton is Senior Research Fellow at the Environmental Change Institute, School of Geography and the Environment, University of Oxford, where he also serves as Deputy Director of the International Graduate School and Director of the Environmental Change and Management MSc course. Tom received his B.A. in sociology/anthropology from Swarthmore College (1986) and his M.A. and Ph.D. (1995) in socio-cultural anthropology from the University of Washington. Prior to moving to Oxford in 2008, he taught at Portland State University (2006-2008), Trinity College (2003-2006), St. Lawrence University (2001-2003) and the University of Alaska Southeast (1992-2000), and also worked for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. He has written widely on human ecology, adaptation, local and traditional ecological knowledge, conservation, coastal and marine environments, conceptualizations of space and place, and the political ecology of resource management among the indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest and the circumpolar North. His books include *Haa Léelk'w Has Aaní Saax'ú: Our Grandparents' Names on the Land* (editor, forthcoming U Washington Press/Sealaska Heritage Institute, 2011), *Being and Place among the Tlingit* (U Washington Press 2008), *Will the Time Ever Come? A Tlingit Sourcebook* (co-editor with A. Hope, ANKN/ University of Alaska, 2000), and *Haa Aaní, Our Land: Tlingit and Haida Land Rights and Use* (editor, U Washington Press/Sealaska Heritage Foundation, 1998). A link to Dr. Thornton's website can be found at <http://www.eci.ox.ac.uk/people/thorntontom.php>.

Schedule in Brief

Wednesday, March 9

Time	Gold West	Gold Middle	Gold East	Yukon Room	Minto Room
8:30 – 9:00 AM				ACZ Workshop registration	
9 AM – 12 PM				ACZ: Morning Session: Paleopathology	
12 – 1:30 PM				Lunch (on your own)	
1:30 – 4:30 PM				ACZ: Afternoon session: Brainstorming Session	
6:00 – 9:00 PM				AAA Conference Reception and No-Host Bar	Hall outside Minto Room: AAA Conference Registration

Other (non-AAA) Events:

AHRS Advisory Group Meeting

1-4 PM – at **BLM Fairbanks Districts Office**, 1150 University Ave. Invited session, for information contact William H. Hedman (907) 474-2375 (whedman@blm.gov)

Alaska Quaternary Center Visiting Speaker

Dr. Lutz Schirrmeister (Alfred Wegener Institute Potsdam, Germany)

7 pm- Public Lecture at the University of Alaska Museum Auditorium UAF

Permafrost in Northeastern Siberia, an Archive of 200,000 Years of Climate Change

Permafrost is a widespread climate-driven phenomenon of arctic and subarctic periglacial regions, where frozen deposits are considered as paleoenvironmental archives similar to lacustrine and marine sediment sequences or glacier ice cores. Permafrost sequences in Yakutian coastal lowlands (Laptev Sea region) preserved palaeoenvironmental records of the last 200 thousand years. We are able to distinguish several stages of the last two glacial-interglacial cycles using a multiproxy study approach in a region where other Late Quaternary records of this length are rare. In the talk I will present results from more than 10 years of intense joint Russian-German work on East Siberian permafrost deposits. The focus will be on reconstruction of paleoenvironmental and climate conditions by combining sedimentological, geocryological, geochemical, geochronological, and paleontological data. Records of frozen deposits and ground ice from several key sites will be presented in order to show the potentials and limitations of permafrost archives. See: <http://www.uaf.edu/aqc/visiting-speakers/schirrmeister-abstracts/> for more information.

Thursday, March 10

Time	Gold West	Gold Middle	Gold East	Yukon	Minto
8:00	Late Pleistocene / Early Holocene Archaeology Sattler et al			Poster Room	Book Room
8:20	Blong	Maritime Archaeology in Alaska Today Carrlee et al.	Oral Histories and Their Retellings Koester		
8:40	Reuther et al.	McMahan	Mager		
9:00	Gaines et al.	Burwell	Girven		
9:20	Heidenreich	Bean et al.	Freiburger		
9:40	Coffman and Holmes	Worthington	Brewster		
10:00	<i>Break</i>	<i>Break</i>	<i>Break</i>		
10:20	Hedman et al.	Thomas et al.	Alaska Food Systems Chambers and Carothers		
10:40	Younie et al.	Monteleone and Dixon	Nowak		
11:00	Smith and Goebel		Cebrian and Jangala		
11:20	Graf and Younie	Recent Innovations in Computational Methods for Linguistic Anthropology workshop	Garcia et al.		
11:40	Coffman and Potter		Wendt et al		
12:00			Bowman and Fazzino		
12:00-2:00 PM	Lunch (on your own) Mini-Marathon			AAA Board Meeting	
2:00	Late Pleistocene / Early Holocene Archaeology Potter et al.	Cultural and Linguistic Anthropology Pullar	Continuity and Change in Alaska Native Identities Feldman and Mason	Poster Room	Book Room
2:20	Tedor and Holmes	Reinhardt	Langdon		
2:40	Easton and Grooms	Kugo	Breinig		
3:00	Easton et al	Hamp	Furlow		
3:20	Break	Break	Break		
3:40	Yesner et al.	Mitchell	Leonard		
4:00	Krasinski and Haynes	Charlie and Kari	Fast		
4:20	Kunz and Baker				
4:40 - 5	Dixon				
7 – 8:30 PM	Dancing Exhibition UAF Inu- Yupiak Dancers and Canned Funk				
8:30 – 11 PM				Student Mixer (cash bar)	

Friday, March 11

Time	Gold West	Gold Middle	Gold East	Yukon	Minto
8:40		What part of the past do we want to save for the future? Higgs and Whitney	Coastal Archaeology and Zooarchaeology Russell		
9:00	From Kinship to Caribou: Papers in Honor of Ernst S. Burch, Jr. Pratt (9:00 – 9:05) Krupnik (9:05-9:30)	Adkins	McKinney	Poster Room	Book Room
9:20	Dau (9:30-9:40)	Blanchard	Yarborough and Morrison		
9:40	Hamp	Proue	Meitl		
10:00	Mishler	Lanford	Monteith		
10:20	<i>Break</i>	<i>Break</i>	<i>Break</i>		
10:40	Hill	Higgs	Misarti et al.		
11:00	Omelak	Blanchard	Rogers		
11:20	Fienup-Riordan	Roundtable discussion	Freeburg and Anderson		
11:40	Jensen		Mason et al.		
12:00 – 1:40 PM	Lunch (on your own) AJA Board meeting (at Red Lantern , 12:20 PM)				
1:40		Historical Archaeology Saleeby	Coastal Archaeology and Zooarchaeology Saltonstall and Steffian		
2:00	Papers in Honor of Ernst S. Burch, Jr. Wheeler	Miraglia	Haakanson and Saltonstall	Poster Room	Book Room
2:20	Cooper	Mills	Barton et al.		
2:40	Ganley	Hare et al.	Anichenko		
3:00	Kaplan		<i>Break</i>		
3:20	<i>Break</i>	<i>Break</i>			
3:40	Stern	Biological Anthropology Dicke and Hoover	Geoarchaeology and Environments Mullen		
4:00	Pratt	Hayes et al.	VanderHoek et al.		
4:20		Carraher	Gilbert and Potter		
4:40 - 5			Kunibe		
6 – 10 PM	Gold Room 6:00- Cash bar 6:30 - Banquet, Awards, and Keynote Address Michael Richards: Determining Past Human Diets and Subsistence Using Isotope Analysis				

Saturday, March 12

Time	Gold West	Gold Middle	Gold East	Yukon	Minto		
8:00	Gen. Archaeology Gaines et al.			Poster Room	Book Room		
8:20	Wygol		Tricks, Trophies, Traps, and Travels Barton and Plattet				
8:40	Rasic et al.	Student Session Cooley	Forbes				
9:00	Shirar	Wark	Ikuta				
9:20	Callanan	Iutzi-Mitchell	Koester				
9:40	Break	Break	Break				
10:00	Rogers et al.	Colligan	Yashchenko and Yamin- Pasternak				
10:20	Schnurr et al.	Parsons	Plattet				
10:40	King	Thorssin	Wendt				
11:00	Reanier		Smith				
11:20	Cook		Holzlehner film				
12:30 – 2:30 PM	Gold Room Luncheon and Presentation Tom Thornton: Alaska Native Corporations: An Anthropological View						
2:30 – 3:30			Film Presentation: Chernobyl Dreams (3:00-4:00)			AAA Business Meeting	
Afternoon	Ice Alaska World Ice Art Championships 4:00 PM – Buses leave for Ice Park 5:00, 6:00 PM – Buses return to Westmark Hotel						
Evening	Belzoni Meeting The Marlin, 3412 College Road, 7-9 PM						

Schedule

Wednesday, March 9

*****Wednesday Morning and Afternoon*****

Yukon Room

Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists Workshop

8:30 – 9:00 AM – Registration

9:00 AM – 12:00 PM – Morning Session

BoneSpeak: Paleopathology as a Zooarchaeological Tool for Faunal Analysis

Instructor: Dr. Sue Ware, Flatline Consulting and Research, Denver.

This will be a half-day workshop with a Virtual and Tactile Lab. We will discuss various skeletal pathologies and injuries, tools and techniques employed by paleopathologists, diagnosis of disease and injury in faunal remains, and how paleopathology can enhance the work of the zooarchaeologist. If you have specimens that you would like examined, please bring them to the workshop for group discussion.

12:00 – 1:30 PM – Lunch (on your own)

1:30 – 4:30 PM – Afternoon Session

Brainstorming Session – Come and Share Your Knowledge!

Facilitator: Dr. Mike Etnier, Applied Osteology, Bellingham

Dr. Etnier has teamed up with Dr. Jeanne Schaaf (NPS < Anchorage) to take a comprehensive look at how Alaskan archaeofaunas can inform on climate change – both in the past and into the future. To do that, they want to start by creating a database of archaeofaunal collections from SW Alaska, including the (approximate) locality of the site, dates, species composition, and perhaps most importantly, current location/s of the samples. This database will be hosted by www.Neotomadb.org, and will have on-line mapping capabilities to show distributions of various taxa for different cultural or climatic time periods. In addition to the database work, they are also submitting samples for isotopic and genetic analyses to examine the effects of climate change on marine ecosystems.

2011 AHRS Advisory Group Meeting

1:00 – 4:00 PM – BLM Fairbanks District Office, 1150 University Avenue.

Organizer: William H. Hedman (907) 474-2375

*****Wednesday Evening*****

Yukon Room

6:00 – 9:00 PM – **Conference Registration and Information**

6:00 – 9:00 PM – **Reception and No-host Bar**

Thursday, March 10

*****Thursday Morning Sessions*****

Lobby (Hall outside Minto Room)

8:00 AM – 4:00 PM – Registration and Information (all day)

Minto Room

Book Room sales (all day)

Yukon Room

Poster Session (all day; presenters will be available 10:40 – 12:00 on Friday)

Ellen Carrlee (Conservator Alaska State Museum) Anna Marie Weiss (student, Queen's University) Samantha Springer (Conservator, Cleveland Museum of Art) Adhesives Testing for Archaeological Artifact Labels

Jesse Clark (Washington State University) Inupiaq Caribou Processing and Transport: Preliminary Observations from the Hungry Fox Site

Aimée Ely & Fawn Carter (University of Alaska Fairbanks) Caribou Identification at the Matcharak Lake Site Using Ancient DNA Analysis

Edmund P. Gaines, Kate S. Yeske, and Whitney E. McLaren (Colorado State University, CEMML) Recent Archaeological Research at U.S. Army Training Lands in the Tanana Basin, Central Alaska

Carol Gelvin-Reymiller (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Joshua Reuther (University of Arizona), Matthew Wooller, Ben Gaglioti, Nancy Bigelow, David Klein (University of Alaska Fairbanks) Taphonomy of Faunal Assemblages from Early to Late Holocene Components at Quartz Lake Sites, Mid-Tanana Valley, Interior Alaska.

Phoebe J. Gilbert (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Christopher D. Ciancibelli, Jeffrey T. Rasic (National Park Service, UAMuseum of the North) Testing of the Nutuvukti Biface Cache (XSP-436) in the Reed River Valley

Charles E. Holmes (University of Alaska Fairbanks) A Late Holocene "House" at Swan Point Associated With Microblade Technology.

Elizabeth Kunibe (University of Alaska Fairbanks, Center for Cross Cultural Studies) Time, Climate Change and the Environment: 3 D Imaging to Record Material Culture

Jordan Lewis (University of Alaska Fairbanks, Center for Alaska Native Health Research) What has your community done for you? The role of community in the definition of successful aging among Alaska Native Elders

Katie Moerlein and Courtney Carothers (University of Alaska Fairbanks, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences) Local Observations of Climate Change and Impacts on Subsistence Fisheries in Noatak, Alaska

Molly Odell (University of Washington) An Experimental Approach to Shellfish Quantification from Kodiak Island

Jessica Peterson (Bureau of Land Management, University of Alaska Museum of the North) An Investigative Report of Two Protohistoric Features at XHP-115; Kinyiksukvik

Gold Room West

Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America (part 1)

Session Chair: Ben A. Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

A number of recent investigations have yielded significant new data on colonization of the New World and adaptations to late glacial and early post-glacial environments. In some cases, these data provide fundamental new insights on lifeways of early Americans, particularly regarding settlement, chronology, and technological variability. This session will facilitate continued communication among researchers on these and other topics.

- 8:00 – Robert Sattler, Tom Gillispie (Tanana Chiefs Conference), and Norm Easton (Yukon College) Results of 2010 Systematic Testing at the Linda's Point Site (49-XMH-206), Healy Lake, Alaska
- 8:20 – John C. Blong (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University) Prehistoric Upland Use in the Alaska Range
- 8:40 – Joshua D. Reuther (University of Arizona), Ben A. Potter, and Carol Gelvin-Reymiller (University of Alaska Fairbanks) Landscape Evolution and Hunter-Gatherer Occupation of the Middle Tanana Valley
- 9:00 – Edmund P. Gaines, Kate S. Yeske, William C. Johnson, Scott J. Shirar & Whitney E. McLaren (Colorado State University, CEMML and UAMuseum of the North) Ancient Footsteps on the Frontier: The Early Hunter-Gatherer Occupation of the Tanana Flats, Eastern Beringia
- 9:20 – Stephan Heidenreich (University of Cologne) From Complicated Complexes to Appropriate Approaches - Diverse Settlement Systems in Changing Environments of Late Pleistocene Eastern Beringia
- 9:40 – Samuel C. Coffman and Charles E. Holmes (University of Alaska Fairbanks) East Meets West; Reinvestigation of the Teklanika East Site
- 10:00 – Break
- 10:20 – Bill Hedman (BLM Central Yukon Field Office), Jeff Rasic (UAMuseum of the North), Ian Buvit (Central Washington University), and Steven Kuehn (University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign) The Raven Bluff: A Fluted Point Site in the Western Arctic
- 10:40 – Angela M. Younie, Ted Goebel, and Michael R. Waters (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University) Update on Continuing Excavations at the Serpentine Hot Springs Site, BEN-192, Alaska: Site Context and Dating
- 11:00 – Heather Smith and Ted Goebel (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University) The Fluted Point Assemblage from Serpentine Hot Springs
- 11:20 – Kelly Graf and Angela Younie (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University) The Owl Ridge Site: Multiple Occupations of the Teklanika Valley at the Pleistocene-Holocene Boundary
- 11:40 – Samuel C. Coffman and Ben A. Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks) Recent Excavations at Teklanika West: Cultural and Environmental Implications for the Upper Teklanika River Valley

Gold Room East

Oral Histories and Their Retellings

Session Chair: Karen Brewster (University of Alaska, Oral History Program)

In the last fifty years, Oral History has emerged as an important research tool and resource for scholars and the public at large. By Oral History, we mean the recording, preserving, and interpreting of accounts preserved on tape and increasingly in web based formats. While there is a great deal to be explored in the mechanics of recording, preserving, and accessing Oral History, this session will focus instead on how professionals use the oral record to produce life histories and community based projects. The participants will explore the challenges of

compiling, editing, and crafting retellings that reflect the voice and meanings imparted by the narrators who shared their stories.

- 8:20 – David Koester (University of Alaska Fairbanks) Oral Overtones and the Written Record -- A Kamchatkan Life History
- 8:40 – Karen H. Mager (University of Alaska Fairbanks, RAP) “I’d be foolish to tell you they were caribou”: Implications of reindeer-caribou interactions for how former reindeer herders talk about the animals today
- 9:00 – Wendy Girven (University of Alaska Southeast) The Listening Project: Building Community through Oral Storytelling
- 9:20 – Annette Freiburger (University of Alaska Fairbanks) The Life History of Effie Kokrine
- 9:40 – Karen Brewster (University of Alaska, Oral History Program) Keepers of Memory: The Creation of Shared Memories in the Life History Process

Gold Room Middle

Maritime Archaeology in Alaska Today

Session Chair: Katherine Worthington (Texas A&M University)

Alaskan-focused topics from maritime historical and archaeological, submerged cultural resource management and maritime artifact conservation topic areas will be presented and discussed.

- 8:20 – Ellen Carrlee (Conservator Alaska State Museum) Monica Shah (Conservator Anchorage Museum) Annette G.E. Smith (Juneau Diver and Historian) Dave McMahan (State Archaeologist) Resources for Maritime Artifact Conservation
- 8:40 – J. David McMahan (State Archaeologist / Deputy SHPO) Managing Maritime Heritage on the Last Frontier: Results of the 2010 Maritime Heritage Training Workshops in Anchorage and Juneau
- 9:00 – Mike Burwell (University of Alaska Anchorage) The Knik Landing Craft and the Old Barge in Seward: The Evolving Synergy of Alaska Shipwreck Identification
- 9:20 – John Bean (UAA Geomatics Department), Kate Worthington (Texas A&M, Nautical Archeology Program) and Dylan Hickey (UAA, Geomatics Department) Use of Ground-Based LIDAR to Map Archeological Sites
- 9:40 – Katherine Worthington (Texas A&M University) The JP Light: Interpreting the Remains of a Yukon River Steamer
- 10:00 – Break
- 10:20 – Lindsey Thomas, John Pollack, Valery Monahan, Wayne Lusardi (Texas A&M University) *The A.J. Goddard*: Construction Features and Artifacts of a Small Pre-fabricated Sternwheeler From the Klondike Gold Rush
- 10:40 – Kelly Monteleone and E. James Dixon (Maxwell Museum and Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico) Preliminary underwater archaeological survey in the Alexander Archipelago

Gold Room East

Alaska Food Systems: Challenges and Opportunities

Session Chair: David Fazzino (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Food production and collection, distribution, and consumption in Alaska will be addressed. Papers will discuss issues of scale, place and community in food systems from subsistence and community-oriented approaches to market-oriented approaches. Fundamental questions including identity, food security, sustainability and justice in food systems will be considered.

- 10:20 – Catherine Chambers and Courtney Carothers (University of Alaska Fairbanks) Fish as food: from pallet to plate to palette

- 10:40 – Michael Nowak (Colorado College) Economic Stability in Uncertain Times: A Fishery Example
- 11:00 – Merben R Cebrian and John W Jangala (Bureau of Land Management, Glennallen Field Office) Demography of rural Alaskans and the implications to subsistence hunting in Unit 13
- 11:20 – Rachel Garcia, David Fazzino, and Phil Loring (University of Alaska Fairbanks) Constructions of Community in Community Supported Agriculture: Reflections of Producers and Consumers
- 11:40 – Michael Wendt, Beth Mikow, David Fazzino (University of Alaska Fairbanks) Cultivating Name Recognition: A Survey and Statistical Analysis of the Perceptions, Attitudes, and Knowledge of Community Supported Agriculture in Fairbanks, Based on Responses at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Campus
- 12:00 – Rob Bowman and David Fazzino (University of Alaska Fairbanks) Sociocultural and Geographical Approaches for Defining Food Feserts in Fairbanks, Alaska

Gold Room Middle

Recent innovations in computational methods for linguistic anthropology.

Chair: Mark A. Sicoli (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Recent advances in multimedia annotation and linguistic phylogenetics have increased the necessity for linguistic anthropologists to engage computational methods. This workshop details some laboratory methods in which the use of computers has increased the range of questions we can ask of our data and reduce the time needed to process and query data. The first half of the workshop will be dedicated to developments in multimedia annotation for discourse analysis that have increased the potential for coding, archiving, and querying multimodal data involving such aspects as speech, gesture, and gaze among multiple participants. The second half of the workshop will be dedicated to exploring some tools from bioinformatics applied to questions on phylogenies and networks in historical linguistics using typological data from Athabaskan languages.

11:20 – 12:00 - workshop

Lunch (12:00 – 2:00 PM)

On your own

Mini-Marathon

Organizer: Sam Coffman (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Location: outside Minto Room, Westmark Hotel, 1:00 PM

Alaska Anthropological Association Board Meeting

12:00 – 1:30 PM, Yukon Room

******Thursday Afternoon Sessions******

Gold Room West

Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America (part 2)

Session Chair: Ben A. Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

2:00 – Ben A. Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Joshua D. Reuther (University of Arizona), Joel D. Irish (UAF), Carol Gelvin-Reymiller (UAF), Vance Holliday (U Arizona) New Discoveries at Upward Sun River, Alaska

- 2:20 – Randolph M. Tedor (University of Alaska Anchorage) and Charles E. Holmes (University of Alaska Fairbanks) The Hollembaek Hill Site: A First Look at Another Stratified Site in the Tanana River Valley
- 2:40 – N. A. Easton (Yukon College), M. Grooms (University of New Mexico) Results of 2010 Excavations at the Little John Site (KdVo6), Yukon Territory
- 3:00 – N. A. Easton (Yukon College), V. Hutchinson (Tulane University), D. R. Yesner (University of Alaska Anchorage), and Amy Krull (University of Victoria) Archaeological Fauna from the Little John Site (KdVo6) – A Decadal Update
- 3:20 – Break
- 3:40 – Yesner, David R. (University of Alaska Anchorage), Randy Tedor (UAA), Owen Marcotte (Dartmouth College), Margo McKay (UAA), and Norm Easton (Yukon College) What is Chindadn? A Re-examination of the Technological Variability and Paleoecomic Correlates of the Chindadn Complex
- 4:00 – Kathryn E. Krasinski (Fordham University) and Gary Haynes (University of Nevada, Reno) Who Dunit? Identifying Actors from Modified Proboscidean Remains
- 4:20 – Michael Kunz (Bureau of Land Management - Arctic Field Office) and Tony Baker (Archaeologist at Large, Denver Colorado) From the Mesa to Monte Verde: A Quick Trip Down the West Coast of the Americas at the End of the Last Ice Age
- 4:40 - E. James Dixon (Maxwell Museum and Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico) The Pleistocene/Holocene Transition along the Northwest Coast

Gold Room East

Continuity and Change in Alaska Native Identities: Beyond Essentialist Anthropology in the Far North

Session Chairs: Phyllis Fast and Kerry Feldman (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Although anthropologists have abandoned the myth of cultural essences, nevertheless the experience of indigenous peoples still grapples with this issue in tribal law, education, language, literature, visual artwork, personal lives, and more. The widespread acceptance of the classification by the western community and by most Alaska Natives has created problems in individual circles. Education, health, law, and all of the western categories do not recognize the differences any more. In this session we will examine these issues anthropologically and personally in terms of the theoretical understandings as well as the applied challenges that they present in a variety of settings.

- 2:00 – Kerry Feldman & Rachel Mason (University of Alaska Anchorage, National Park Service) The Complexity of Alaska Native Cultural Hybridity Past and Present: The Qutekcak Tribe of Seward, Alaska and their IRA Tribal Petition
- 2:20 – Stephen Langdon (University of Alaska Anchorage) Agentive Blowback: Displacement and Circulation in the Genesis of Alaska Native Initiatives for Self-Determination
- 2:40 – Jeane Breinig (University of Alaska Anchorage) Alaskan Haida Identities: Circulating Yahkwdáng - Respect
- 3:00 – Nancy J. Furlow (University of Alaska Anchorage) Reincarnation and Continuity among Tlingit People
- 3:20 – Break
- 3:40 – Beth Leonard (University of Alaska Fairbanks School of Education) Alaska Native identities and worldviews: Mediating Athabascan oral traditions in a postsecondary context
- 4:00 – Phyllis Fast (University of Alaska Anchorage) In All Humility: Northern Athabascan Pragmatics in Performing Leadership

Gold Room Middle

General Session – Cultural and Linguistic Anthropology

Session Chair: Mark Sicoli (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

2:00 – Gordon Pullar (Department of Alaska Native Studies and Rural Development, University of Alaska Fairbanks and Tangirnaq Native Village (Woody Island Tribal Council)) When Wood Island Chief Nanjack met Geronimo: Alaskans in the Eskimo Village at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair

2:20 – Gregory A. Reinhardt (University of Indianapolis) American Indians as Celestial People

2:40 – Yoko Kugo (University of Alaska Southeast, Social Sciences) Local Knowledge of Tree Use in Household items and Canoes in SE Alaska

3:00 – Eric P. Hamp (University of Chicago) Brownian Movement– Out of Bering, Who Knows Where?

3:20 – Break

3:40 – D. Roy Mitchell, IV (University of Alaska Anchorage and LanguageSurvival.com) Revitalizing Alaska Native Languages: Social, Political, Economic and Ideological Factors

4:00 – Robert Charlie and James Kari (Geophysical Institute, UAF& Alaska Native Language Center) Some Features of Lower Tanana Athabascan Geographic Names

*****Thursday Evening*****

Gold Room

Dancing Exhibition

- The UAF Inu-Yupiak Dancers (Alaska Native Dancing)
- Canned Funk (Break Dancing)

7:00 – 8:30 PM

Yukon Room

Student Mixer, everyone welcome (cash bar)

8:30 – 11:00 PM

Friday, March 11

*****Friday Morning Sessions*****

Lobby (Hall outside Minto Room)

8:00 AM – 4:00 PM – Registration and Information (all day)

Minto Room

Book Room sales (all day)

Yukon Room

Poster Room (all day; presenters will be available 10:40 – 12:00 on Friday)

Gold Room West

From Kinship to Caribou: Papers in Honor of Ernest S. Burch, Jr. (part 1)

Session Chair: Kenneth L. Pratt (Bureau of Indian Affairs)

The field of northern anthropology lost its most renowned ethnologist with the unexpected death of Ernest S. (Tiger) Burch, Jr. in September 2010. Tiger was a passionate and meticulous researcher, a highly productive and influential scholar, and a “professional” in the best sense of the word. These traits earned him the enduring respect of his many northern colleagues (e.g., social scientists, Native elders, wildlife biologists, historians). Focusing primarily on the traditional/early contact era Iñupiaq of Northwest Alaska, Burch employed an ethnohistorical methodology to explore important theoretical questions and produce significant contributions in numerous subject areas. The most notable of these included kinship and social organization, oral history, warfare and trade, culture contact and change, socio-territorial organization, indigenous land and resource use, and hunter-gatherer societies. The central objective of this symposium is to honor our late friend and colleague, but it is also intended to convey the message that Tiger’s scholarship will continue to shape discourse about northern indigenous peoples well into the future.

9:00 - Ken Pratt (Bureau of Indian Affairs ANCSA Office) Opening Remarks

9:05 - Igor Krupnik (Smithsonian Institution) The 50-Year Arctic Career of Tiger Burch: A Personal Ethnohistory, 1960-2010

9:30 - Jim Dau (Alaska Department of Fish and Game) The ‘BOO’ Book: Tiger’s History of Caribou in Northern Alaska

9:40 - Eric Hamp (Tiger with Younger Stripes)

10:00 - Craig Mishler (Collaborating with the Tiger)

10:20 – BREAK

10:40 - Erica Hill (University of Alaska Southeast) Reconstructing the “Nonempirical Environment”: Tiger Burch’s Contributions to Archaeological Interpretation

11:00 – Jack Omelak (Alaska Nanuuq Commission) Reductionist Tendencies in Ethnography: Burch’s Contributions to Auto-Anthropology

11:20 - Ann Fienup-Riordan (Calista Elders Council) Water: The Gift of a Good Question

11:40 - Anne Jensen (UIC Science, LLC) The Material Culture of Modern Iñupiat Whaling: An Ethnographic and Ethnohistorical Perspective

Gold Room East

General Session – Coastal Archaeology and Zooarchaeology (part 1)

Session Chair: Nicole Misarti (Oregon State University)

8:40 – Adam Russell (RK Harritt and Associates) The Wales Archaeology Project Faunal Collections: Progress in the Analyses

- 9:00 – Holly J. McKinney (University of Alaska Fairbanks) Taphonomic and Zooarchaeological Analysis of Fish Remains Recovered from the Mink Island Site (XMK-030)
- 9:20 – Linda Finn Yarborough and Aubrey L. Morrison (Cultural Resource Consultants LLC) Preliminary Results of Analysis of Fauna from UNI-104 and UNI-125 on Akun Island in the Eastern Aleutians
- 9:40 - Sarah J. Meitl (Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC) A Bone Tool Industry, Akun Alaska
- 10:00 – Daniel Monteith (University of Alaska Southeast) People and Salmon: Understanding Landscape Change in Southeast Alaska
- 10:20 – Break
- 10:40 – Nicole Misarti (Oregon State University), Herbert Maschner (Idaho State University) Bruce Finney (Idaho State University) Carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis of Pacific cod over 4500 years
- 11:00 – Jason S. Rogers (University of Exter) Widening the Ocean bay Tradition: A New Site from the Eastern Aleutians
- 11:20 – Adam Freeburg and Shelby Anderson (University of Washington) Human-Environmental Dynamics at Cape Krusenstern: Results of the 2010 Field Season
- 11:40 – Owen Mason (GeoArch Alaska/INSTAAR), John Hoffecker (INSTAAR, University of Colorado, Boulder), Christyann Darwent (University of California, Davis), John Darwent (University of California, Davis), Claire Alix (Université Paris-Sorbonne/University of Alaska-Fairbanks), Nancy Bigelow (University of Alaska-Fairbanks) Thule Occupation of Cape Espenberg, Northwest Alaska: Results of the 2010 Field Season

Gold Room Middle

What part of the past do we want to save for the future? Issues in the collection and curation of historic artifacts

Session Chairs: Andy Higgs, Molly Proue (Northern Land Use Research, Inc.), Jim Whitney (University of Alaska Museum of the North)

Museums are running out of space. The importance of developing comprehensive standards for recording historic artifacts in the field and in inventories submitted with museum collections has become a recognized national concern. These standards are necessary to realize the maximum research potential for historic sites. We will begin with presentations focusing on a few specific historic artifact examples in terms of basic typology and broader research contexts. We will close with a roundtable discussion on recording, collecting, culling, and curating historic artifacts. Representatives from the BLM, the Office of History and Archaeology, the University of Alaska Museum of the North, and CRM will participate. Session attendees are invited to participate in the roundtable discussion.

- 8:40 – Andy Higgs (Northern Land Use Research, Inc.) and James Whitney (UAMuseum of the North) Introduction to Issues in Collection and Curation of Historic Artifacts
- 9:00 – Charles Adkins - The Cartridge Case: Field Guidelines, Analysis Possibilities
- 9:20 – Morgan Blanchard (WAMCATS Research Center) Meet the Press! Coming to Grips With Printed Material in the Archaeological Record.
- 9:40 – Molly Proue (Northern Land Use Research, Inc.) Smoke 'em if you got 'em: Tobacco cans at 20th century historic sites
- 10:00 – Steve Lanford (Bureau of Land Management) A Proposed Chronology for Log Cabin Syrup Tins.
- 10:20 – Break
- 10:40 – Andy Higgs (Northern Land Use Research, Inc.) Metal Drum Containers: a Second Look at an Ugly Artifact
- 11:00 – Morgan Blanchard (WAMCATS Research Center) Can You Here Me Now? Coming to Grips With Communication Artifacts in the Archaeological Record
- 11:20 – 12:00 – Roundtable discussion

Lunch (12:00 – 2:00)

On your own

Alaska Journal of Anthropology Editorial Board Luncheon and Meeting

Red Lantern, Westmark Hotel

12:20 – 2:00 PM

*****Friday Afternoon Sessions*****

Gold Room East

General Session – Coastal Archaeology and Zooarchaeology (part 2)

Session Chair: Nicole Misarti (Oregon State University)

1:40 – Patrick Saltontstall & Amy Steffian (Alutiiq Museum & Archaeological Repository)

House Hunting on the King Salmon River – Norton Houses at the Penguq Site

2:00 – Sven Haakanson, Jr. & Patrick G. Saltonstall (Alutiiq Museum & Archaeological Repository) Petroglyphs and Village Sites at Cape Alitak, Recent Survey Results

2:20 – Loukas Barton, Scott Shirar, Linda Chisholm, Jeff Rasic, and Jim Jordan (University of Alaska Fairbanks, UAMuseum of the North) The Koniag expansion: new results from the central Alaska Peninsula

2:40 – Jenya Anichenko (Anchorage Museum; Southampton University Centre for Maritime Archaeology) Reuse, Reduce, Recycle: the Afterlife of Circumpolar Skin Boats

Gold Room Middle

General Session – Historical Archaeology

Session Chair: Robin O. Mills (Bureau of Land Management)

1:40 – Becky Saleeby (National Park Service) Beneath the Surface: Thirty Years of Historical Archaeology in Skagway

2:00 – Rita A. Miraglia (BIA Regional Archeology Office) Railcars on the Tundra

2:20 - Robin O. Mills (Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks District Office) Historic Log Cabin Restoration in the Fortymile River Drainage, Alaska

2:40-3:20 – P. Gregory Hare (Yukon Heritage Branch, Department of Tourism, Government of Yukon), Susan Moorhead Mooney (Carcross-Tagish First Nation), Susan Parsons (Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation) Gold Rush Graves Uncovered in Dawson City, Yukon (first part: 2:40, Discovery of the Skeletal Remains; second part: 3:00, Skeletal Analysis and Identification of Disinterred Individuals and Cultural Issues Surrounding These Remains)

Gold Room West

From Kinship to Caribou: Papers in Honor of Ernest S. Burch, Jr. (part 2)

Session Chair: Kenneth L. Pratt (Bureau of Indian Affairs)

2:00 – Polly Wheeler (Office of Subsistence Management, US Fish and Wildlife Service) People, Pounds and Productivity: Tiger's Contributions to Subsistence Research and Understanding

2:20 - Kory Cooper (Purdue University) Metal Armor from Kukulik and the Asian War Complex

2:40 - Matt Ganley (Bering Straits Native Corporation) Historical Responses to Incursions in the Prince William Sound Area: Defining the Chugach in Space and Time

- 3:00 - Larry Kaplan (Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks) Bering Strait Populations: The Linguistic Evidence
3:20 - Break
3:40 - Richard Stern (Northern Land Use Research, Inc.) Borders, Boundaries, and Societies: Maps and Lines in Northern Alaska Ethnohistory
4:00 - Ken Pratt (Bureau of Indian Affairs ANCSA Office) The Koyukon Correction: Reconstructing Indian-Eskimo Boundaries in the Unalakleet River Drainage

Gold Room Middle

General Session – Biological Anthropology

Session Chair: Clarissa Dicke (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

- 3:40 – Clarissa Dicke and Kara C. Hoover (University of Alaska Fairbanks) Are Arctic immune systems equipped to respond to disease threats from invasive species due to global climate change?
4:00 – M Geoffrey Hayes, Margarita Rzhetskaya, and Loren Armstrong (Northwestern University) The Thule Migration: Continued Genetic Perspectives from the North Alaskan Slope
4:20 - Sally Carraher (McMaster University) Postcolonial Bacteria: Bridging Anthropological, Epidemiological, and Indigenous Theories

Gold Room East

General Session – Geoarchaeology and Environments

Session Chair: Richard VanderHoek (State Office of History and Archaeology)

- 3:40 – Patrick O. Mullen (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) An Archeological Test of the Effects of the White River Ash Eruptions
4:00 – Richard VanderHoek, Randolph Tedor, and John Jangala (State Office of History and Archaeology; Cultural Resource Manager, BLM Glennallen) Fire and Flood: the importance of landscape history in understanding the Late Pleistocene and Holocene human-environmental interactions in south-central Alaska.
4:20 – Phoebe J. Gilbert and Ben A. Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks) Geoarchaeology at the Mead Site
4:40 – Elizabeth Kunibe (University of Alaska Fairbanks, Center for Cross Cultural Studies) Time, Climate Change and the Environment: 3 D Imaging to Record Material Culture

*****Friday Evening*****

Cash Bar, Dinner, Awards, and Keynote Address

Gold Room

6 – 10 PM

Speaker: Michael Richards

Professor of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia and the Department of Human Evolution, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology

Determining past humans diets and subsistence using isotope analysis: examples from Prehistoric Europe and Northwestern North America.

Saturday, March 12

Saturday Morning Sessions

Lobby (Hall outside Minto Room)

8:00 AM – 11:00 PM – Registration and Information

Minto Room

Book Room sales (until noon)

Yukon Room

Poster Room (until noon)

Gold Room West

General Session – Contributed Papers in Archaeology

Session Chair: Jeff Rasic (National Park Service, UAMuseum of the North)

8:00 – Edmund P. Gaines; Kate S. Yeske; and Whitney E. McLaren (Colorado State University, CEMML) Prehistoric Archaeology on U.S. Army Lands in the Tanana Basin and the Yukon-Tanana Uplands: A Review and Update

8:20 – Brian T. Wygal (Adelphi University) Middle to Late Holocene Cultural Continuity or Hiatus in the Susitna Valley?

8:40 – Jeff Rasic (UAM), Jim Baichtal (US Forest Service, Tongass National Forest), Risa Carlson (University of Cambridge/US Forest Service, Tongass National Forest), Jeff Speakman (Smithsonian Institution, Museum Conservation Institute) How to Source Obsidian in Southeast Alaska

9:00 – Scott Shirar (University of Alaska Museum of the North) Results of Recent Survey in Onion Portage National Historic Landmark, Kobuk Valley National Park

9:20 – Martin Callanan (NTNU, Trondheim, Norway) Norwegian Snow Patch Archaeology and Climate

9:40 – Break

10:00 – Monty Rogers, Sarah Kessick, Peter Schnurr (Stephen R. Braund & Associates) Below the Surface of Athapaskan Surface Depressions

10:20 – Peter Schnurr, Sarah Kessick, and Monty Rogers (Stephen R. Braund & Associates) Preliminary Results of the 2010 Survey and Artifact Analysis for the Foothills West Transportation Access Project

10:40 – Robert E. King (Bureau of Land Management) Teaching Archaeology at National Boy Scout Jamborees: Experiences, Issues, and New Ideas for the Future

11:00 – Richard E. Reanier (Reanier & Associates, Inc.) The Condition of Selected National Register of Historic Places Eligible Sites in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, Part II

11:20 – John P. Cook - Transverse Burins in Alaska

Gold Room East

Tricks, Trophies, Traps and Travels: Comparative Approaches to Hunting in the North

Session Chairs: Loukas Barton & Patrick Plattet (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Anthropological studies typically approach hunting with regards to subsistence. This session seeks to nuance this view and to explore how hunting can also be seen as a means through which people negotiate values, relate to the past, imagine the future, and fashion changing identities. In a comparative and multidisciplinary perspective, participants will address many forms of hunting in the North through a broad range of topics and questions, such as: the

politics of hunting (how is hunting regulated, and by whom?); discourses about legitimacy and authority (what makes a “good” hunter?); hunting as performance (symbolic, artistic, relational, etc.); hunting ritual and knowledge as cultural resources; and the hunter as a monitor of ecological change.

- 8:20 – Loukas Barton & Patrick Plattet (University of Alaska Fairbanks) Introductory Notes
8:40 – Joel Ataat' Forbes (University of Alaska Fairbanks) Hunting as an Art Form and Connecting to Native Dance
9:00 – Hiroko Ikuta (University of Aberdeen) Embodied Knowledge, Relations with the Environment, and Political Negotiation: St. Lawrence Island Yupik and Iñupiaq Dance in Alaska
9:20 – David Koester (University of Alaska Fairbanks) and Liivo Niglas (University of Tartu) Sable Hunting by Net – Filming a Past Practice in Kamchatka
9:40 – Break
10:00 – Oxana Yashchenko and Sveta Yamin-Pasternak (University of Alaska Fairbanks) Between the Catch and the Payday: Living and Working as a Marine Mammal Hunter in the post-Soviet North
10:20 – Patrick Plattet (University of Alaska Fairbanks) A Touch of Hunting: The Ritual Pillars of Herding Life in Achaivaiam (Northeastern Kamchatka)
10:40 – Michael Wendt (University of Alaska Fairbanks) Seasonality in the Upper Susitna Basin: A Geospatial Approach
11:00 – Gerard Smith (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Applying GIS, Optimal Foraging Theory and the Diet-Breadth Model to Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Yukon Tanana Upland
11:20 – Tobias Holzlehner, *The Hunt* (15-minute film)

Gold Room Middle

Student Session

Session Chair: Maegan Ellicott (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

- 8:40 – Ginger Cooley - Trace Metal Analysis of Prehistoric Rangifer Tarandus Bones from Lorenz Overlook Archaeological Site, Alaska
9:00 – Kyle Wark (University of Alaska Anchorage) The Devil doesn't have all the good music: Music and poetry in religion
9:20 – Laura Dena Iutzi-Mitchell (University of Alaska Southeast) Native Arts Markets: Impacts on Traditions and Peoples
9:40 – Break
10:00 – Paddy Eileen Colligan (Graduate Center, City University of New York) Pottery in the Arctic
10:20 – Ted Parsons (University of Alaska Anchorage) Kite Aerial Photography in the Central Aleutians
10:40 – Holly Thorssin (University of Alaska Anchorage) Women and Terrestrial Plants in Maritime-Adapted Unangan Society

Lunch (12:30 – 2:30)

Luncheon and Keynote Address

Gold Room

Speaker: Tom Thornton

Senior Research Fellow at the Environmental Change Institute, School of Geography and the Environment, University of Oxford

Alaska Native Corporations: An Anthropological View

*****Saturday Afternoon and Evening*****

Yukon Room

2:30 – 3:30 PM – **Business Meeting, Alaska Anthropological Association**

Ice Alaska World Ice Art Championships (\$8/person group discount rate, transportation is free). Sign-up sheet will be at the registration desk.

4:30 PM – Buses leave for the Ice Park.

5:30, 6:30 PM – Buses return to Westmark Hotel

Belzoni Society Meeting

The Marlin, 3412 College Road

7-9 PM

Abstracts

Adkins, Charles

The Cartridge Case: Field Guidelines, Analysis Possibilities (What part of the past do we want to save for the future?)

A review of attributes and nomenclature important to identification and further research in the firearms ammunition category. This paper will address the kinds of information available to the researcher and point out many of the hard dates and reference material related to specific attributes found on cartridge cases and other components of firearms ammunition.

Anichenko, Jenya (Anchorage Museum; Southampton University Centre for Maritime Archaeology)

Reuse, Reduce, Recycle: the Afterlife of Circumpolar Skin Boats (Coastal Archaeology and Zooarchaeology)

This talk examines reuse and deposition of skin boats in the circumpolar north. Ethnographic sources demonstrate that as an important tool of maritime adaptation, skin boats were treated with utmost attention to every aspect of their construction and use. But what happened to the boat when it reached the end of its functional life? Alaska Native traditional lore combined with archaeological finds suggests that reuse of boat parts was frequent and versatile. Drawing on these data the presentation discusses some challenges in identifying wooden, ivory, baleen, skin and bone artifacts as skin boat parts.

Barton, Loukas (University of Alaska Fairbanks, National Park Service), Scott Shirar (University of Alaska Museum of the North), Linda Chisholm (University of Minnesota), Jeff Rasic (National Park Service, University of Alaska Museum of the North), and Jim Jordan (Antioch University of New England)

The Koniag expansion: new results from the central Alaska Peninsula (Coastal Archaeology and Zooarchaeology)

After ~650 BP, architectural forms and material culture common to the Kodiak archipelago began to appear on the Alaska Peninsula. This documents an expansion of the Koniag archaeological complex. Recent efforts by the National Park Service, the University of Alaska Museum, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and private land-owners in the Chignik region reveal the southernmost evidence of this expansion and provide new insight on the relationship between the Kodiak core, and the Peninsular periphery. Whether by demic diffusion, cultural transmission, or independent local invention, the Koniag complex expands from less than 16,000 km² to more than 60,000 km² in less than 400 years. Here we evaluate competing hypotheses about the mode of transmission.

Bean, John (University of Alaska Anchorage Geomatics Department), **Kate Worthington** (Texas A&M, Nautical Archeology Program) and **Dylan Hickey** (University of Alaska Anchorage, Geomatics Department)

Use of Ground-Based LIDAR to Map Archeological Sites (Maritime Archaeology in Alaska Today)

In the last decade, ground-based LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) has emerged as a technology that can radically change the process of archeological mapping. These instruments, sometimes referred to as laser scanners, are capable of taking up to 50,000 measurements per second with an accuracy of a few millimeters. An archeological site can be mapped in a relatively short time and in great detail. Two field surveys of shipwrecks using GBL, one in St. Michael and one in the Mat-Su Borough are discussed. A description of the technology, capabilities, advantages, drawbacks and the products derived from this approach is included.

Blanchard, Morgan (Director, WAMCATS Research Center)

Meet the Press! Coming to Grips With Printed Material in the Archaeological Record (What part of the past do we want to save for the future?)

Environmental conditions in Alaska can be ideal for the archaeological preservation of printed material. This paper will examine a very large collection of printed material recovered from a privy at the North Fork Telegraph Station (1900-1909), describe the methods developed to process and interpret the collection and discuss the criteria used to determine what was accessioned and deaccessioned.

Blanchard, Morgan (Director, WAMCATS Research Center)

Can You Hear Me Now? Coming to Grips With Communication Artifacts in the Archaeological Record (What part of the past do we want to save for the future?)

The development of electric and electronic communication systems have played an important role in Alaskan and world history, yet archaeology has made little effort to come to grips with the material culture of communication. This paper will examine telegraph, telephone and wireless telegraph artifacts recovered from two sites associated with the Washington Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System (WAMCATS) and discuss issues related to their documentation, collection and the decision to accession or deaccession them.

Blong, John C. (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University)

Prehistoric Upland Use in the Alaska Range (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

Current research into central Alaskan lithic assemblage variability centers on landscape use to explain the decision to use inset-microblade versus bifacial lithic technology. Critical to this research is balancing the depth of knowledge from lowland archaeological sites with evidence from the uplands. In summer 2010 we conducted archaeological survey in the Savage and Susitna river valleys in the uplands of the central Alaska Range to document prehistoric land use. This data will inform hypotheses of landscape use and lithic assemblage variability in the region.

Bowman, Rob and David Fazzino (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Sociocultural and Geographical Approaches for Defining Food Deserts in Fairbanks, Alaska (Alaska Food Systems)

The vast majority of literature on food deserts centers around urban areas and proximity as well as access to larger grocery stores, however in areas like Fairbanks, Alaska, the importance of access to subsistence foods and alternative food institutions calls into question this paradigm. This paper highlights recent research on the importance of subsistence activities in Fairbanks for individuals most likely to experience food insecurity. Geographic data compiled using ARCGIS will be presented in an effort to demonstrate the importance of mapping food deserts which reflect not only access to purchased food considered to be healthy but also local foods. We will briefly discuss implications to public policy.

Breinig, Jeane (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Alaskan Haida Identities: Circulating Yahkwdáng – Respect (Continuity and Change in Alaska Native Identities)

In the Haida language, the word yahkwdáng may be translated as “respect,” also sometimes phrased as yahkwdangáa --one who is “worthy of respect.” Both uses are related to the concept of yahit, one who is “high class” or “high caste.” Although the term yahkwdáng itself is used only sparingly today, given the fact that there are only ten or so remaining fluent speakers, the concept itself has remained a significant part of the ever changing permutations of what it has meant to be an Alaskan Haida. This paper examines the Haida concept of yahkwdáng in relation to several

Haida language and cultural revitalization projects from the 1970s through today, to suggest how values are maintained, perpetuated, and transformed despite continuing language loss and movements away from villages to urban centers

Brewster, Karen (Oral History Program, University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Keepers of Memory: The Creation of Shared Memories in the Life History Process (Oral Histories and Their Retellings)

The creation of a life history is a collaborative effort both in the recording and in the presentation. It is essential for ensuring that the story presented represents the individual's experiences and memories. With this collaboration, comes reward, frustration, and responsibility. Using my experience working with Ginny Wood, a World War II pilot, founder of Alaska's first eco-tourism lodge, Camp Denali, and pioneer of Alaska's conservation movement, to compile stories from her life, I will discuss how a life history project allows the narrator to be present in their past again while the collector becomes the keeper of fading memories.

Burwell, Mike (University of Alaska Anchorage)

"The Knik Landing Craft and the Old Barge in Seward:" The Evolving Synergy of Alaska Shipwreck Identification (Maritime Archaeology in Alaska Today)

NOAA conducted a marine cultural resources training in Anchorage in the Fall of 2010 that involved a class survey of an unidentified wreck that was "high and dry" in Knik Arm. After this class, the search began for an accessible underwater site for a follow-up class that involved underwater site survey and settled on an unidentified barge sunk off Fox Island near Seward. This paper discusses the resources, expertise, and institutional synergy involved in identifying the Knik Arm wreck and the Fox Island barge.

Callanan, Martin (Dept. of Archaeology and Religious Studies, NTNU, Trondheim, Norway)

Norwegian Snow Patch Archaeology and Climate (Gen. Session: Archaeology)

Norwegian alpine snow patches have produced a wide range of prehistoric artefacts over many years. At first glance, a close relationship between finds from these unusual contexts and climate and weather patterns appears clear. However habitating archaeological snow patch artefacts into proxy indicators of either past or present climatic developments is a considerable multidisciplinary challenge.

Carraher, Sally (McMaster University)

Postcolonial Bacteria: Bridging Anthropological, Epidemiological, and Indigenous Theories (Gen. Session: Biological Anthropology)

Helicobacter pylori – the bacterium causing peptic ulcer and gastric cancer – is an object to which multiple contested identities have been assigned, from “pathogen” to “commensal” to “symbiote”. These identities are being re-constructed and re-attached to *H. pylori* as northern Indigenous peoples respond to changing health discourses through contact with outside health researchers. To explore this process, I critique the ability of current Western models to adequately address the realities of Indigenous experiences with public health. Using interpretative anthropology, I analyze how these models symbolize the “webs of significance” that epidemiologists spin in their approaches to health and to Indigenous communities.

Carrlee, Ellen (Conservator Alaska State Museum), **Monica Shah** (Conservator Anchorage Museum), **Annette G.E. Smith** (Juneau Diver and Historian), **Dave McMahan** (State Archaeologist)

Resources for Maritime Artifact Conservation (Maritime Archaeology in Alaska Today)

Discussion will begin with a brief introduction to the formal elements of artifact conservation, such as agents of deterioration, nationally recognized labs and training programs in maritime object conservation, and major published references. The bulk of the time will be used as a group discussion for participants to share their knowledge about the current circumstances in Alaska. The group will aim to identify available facilities, expertise, references, and past treatments that have been successful as well as where future needs lie, and to what degree we should build capacity in state or depend on Outside assistance to help preserve maritime heritage artifacts. Findings from the discussion will be shared with the nascent Alaska Maritime Heritage Society.

Carrlee, Ellen (Conservator Alaska State Museum), **Anna Marie Weiss** (Student, Queen's University), **Samantha Springer** (Conservator, Cleveland Museum of Art)

Adhesives Testing for Archaeological Artifact Labels (Poster Session)

The museum standard for labeling artifacts involves the adhesive Acryloid B-72 with ink or a printed label. Properly done, these techniques are legible, durable, reversible, and chemically stable. However, the handling properties of the B-72 technique cause frustration through unpredictable bubbling and the sensitivity of many inks to solvents in the adhesive. There is great temptation to utilize other adhesives in pursuit of better handling properties, ease of application, and local availability. As a follow-up to discussions at the 2010 Alaska Anthropological Association seminar on Collections Curation, several conservators independently tested several popular adhesive alternatives on bone, wood, metal, stone and unglazed ceramic and assessed their performance.

Cebrian, Merben R. and **John W. Jangala** (Bureau of Land Management, Glennallen Field Office)

Demography of rural Alaskans and the implications to subsistence hunting in Unit 13 (Alaska Food Systems)

Many rural Alaska residents participate in federal subsistence hunts on Federal lands in Alaska. There are 36 rural communities that participate in the Federal moose and caribou hunts in Game Management Unit 13, totaling 85% of the federal permits issued annually in Alaska. We compared census data from these communities, including ethnic composition, median household income, and the percentage of families living below poverty level, with the number of subsistence permit holders in 2000 and 2009. The results indicate that a combination of proximity to Federal hunting areas, traditional hunting practices and household income influence decisions to participate in Federal subsistence hunts.

Chambers, Catherine and **Courtney Carothers**

Fish as food: from pallet to plate to palette (Alaska Food Systems)

Dominant discourses in fisheries science and management represent fish as commodities to be bought and sold, or as resource populations to be protected. Reflections on "fish as food" in these domains often focus on concerns of processing efficiency, food safety or nutritional quality. However, fish are intricately woven into individual, community, and cultural identities in ways that popular framings of fisheries fail to represent. In this paper, we draw upon case studies of Alaskan fisheries to explore how various groups understand "fish as food," and how the cultural significance of fish fits into larger issues of food system sustainability and security.

Charlie, Robert and James Kari (Geophysical Institute, University of Alaska Fairbanks & Alaska Native Language Center)

Some Features of Lower Tanana Athabascan Geographic Names (Gen. Session: Cultural and Linguistic Anthropology)

Over 850 place names have been recorded for the Lower Tanana language area. The LT place name network has features of descriptive imagery, landscape classification, and name distribution that are typical of Alaska Athabascan place name networks. The highest density of names is in the Minto Flats. To begin the presentation, Charlie will discuss some of the implications and applications of this Athabascan place name network.

Clark, Jesse (Washington State University)

Inupiaq Caribou Processing and Transport: Preliminary Observations from the Hungry Fox Site (Poster Session)

Attempts to trace human decision-making through the biological and economic principles underlying faunal assemblages have been complicated by the effects of material culture, prey behavior, differential preservation, and social factors. Indeed, there often remains a gap between the expectations advanced by our models and the archaeological evidence. With these contingencies in mind, skeletal profiles from the Hungry Fox Site (KIR-289) are expected to reflect considerable changes in the way large game has been pursued and consumed in the Central Brooks Range since A.D. 1300. Do these differences place prehistoric Inupiaq subsistence outside the reach of models from contemporary Nunamiut society?

Coffman, Samuel C. and Ben A. Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Recent Excavations at Teklanika West: Cultural and Environmental Implications for the Upper Teklanika River Valley (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

Recent excavations at Teklanika West have yielded dateable materials in clear association with chipped-stone technology. Both environmental and cultural data obtained at the site have produced a more complex understanding of the site and surrounding landscape. Multiple cultural occupations ranging in age from the late Pleistocene through late Holocene are represented at the site. Various data indicate that the upper Teklanika River valley was deglaciated by late Pleistocene/early Holocene times allowing humans access to animals, new travel routes, and raw material resources. This presentation focuses on the new dates from the site and their cultural and paleoenvironmental implications.

Coffman, Samuel C. and Charles E. Holmes (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

East Meets West; Reinvestigation of the Teklanika East Site (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

The Teklanika East archaeological site (originally investigated by F. West in the 1960s) has been largely ignored and considered a mixed surface site lacking buried cultural materials and stratigraphy. Renewed investigations in 2006 by the Alaska Office History and Archaeology revealed that part of the site does have stratigraphy with *in situ* cultural materials and charcoal. Radiocarbon dates obtained from these samples correspond well with dates from Teklanika West. Both Teklanika East and West can now be seen as multi-component sites with potential to further our understanding of the environmental conditions during the Holocene in the upper Teklanika River valley.

Colligan, Paddy Eileen (Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Pottery in the Arctic (Student session)

Thick, broken pottery shards have been found in Arctic archaeological sites from Siberia to Greenland. These sites span some 2500 years of prehistory. Rather than seeing these sherds as the products of a poorly developed technology, they should be acknowledged as yet another example of human tenacity despite the considerable difficulties of living in the higher latitudes. Why and even how did both Paleoeskimo and Neoeskimo peoples persist in making pottery in the face of such odds?

Cook, John

Transverse Burins in Alaska (Gen.Session: Archaeology)

Although there has been considerable discussion of various cultural "phases" in Alaska, there has been little in the way of good analytical examination of the artifacts that make up the various toolkits. More needs to be done. This is a look at one such class of artifacts. Speaking somewhat informally, there are four types of burins recognized in Alaska; to wit, Anangula,, Denbigh, Choris, and Donnelly. Denbigh burins, as part of the Arctic Small Tool tradition, are fairly distinct and are well known typologically, although even these have not been examined thoroughly. The other three kinds of burin are generally thought of as "transverse" burins. This discussion looks at these in terms of shape, technology, and presumed use. It is intended to spark further analyses of artifacts within the archeological community.

Cooley, Ginger

Trace Metal Analysis of Prehistoric Rangifer Tarandus Bones from Lorenz Overlook Archaeological Site, Alaska (Student session)

This project concerns the trace metal analyses of prehistoric *Rangifer tarandus* (caribou) bones from the Lorenz Overlook archaeological site near Demarcation Bay (Alaska), and modern *R. tarandus* bones from the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Both prehistoric and modern bone samples are from the Porcupine Caribou herd. Results from the prehistoric bones will be compared to modern *R. tarandus* bone samples, to determine if trace metal contamination has increased in rural Alaska over the last 150 years. Of the 24 metals in the prehistoric bone analysis, 12 were below their levels of detection, and eight were dismissed from the study due to their environmental prevalence, non-hazardous nature, and/or water solubility. Aluminum, Barium, Copper, Lead, and Nickel were at concentrations above their levels of detection. Though these metal concentrations are considered low, they provide a baseline for continuing comparison studies to determine the impact of trace metal contamination, especially Lead.

Cooper, H. Kory, (Purdue University)

Metal Armor from Kukulik and the Asian War Complex (Papers in Honor of Ernest S. Burch, Jr.)

Tiger Burch's work among the Iñupiaq stands as an excellent example of long-term ethnographic field research. During the course of this research he realized the significance of warfare in the region's history and provided the first discussion of the topic in 1974. According to oral history and archaeology, armor was an important innovation associated with warfare between Eskimo-speaking groups around Bering Strait and along the west coast of Alaska. Slat armor made of wood, bone, or ivory is generally believed to be based on metal armor plate from Asia. This paper discusses metal armor in the University of Alaska Museum of the North collections recovered during excavations at Kukulik on St. Lawrence Island in the 1920s and 1930s, discusses its possible origin, and provides a plan for future analysis.

Dau, Jim (Alaska Department of Fish and Game)

The 'BOO' Book: Tiger's History of Caribou in Northern Alaska (Papers in Honor of Ernest S. Burch, Jr.)

Ernest S. "Tiger" Burch passed away on September 16, 2010, leaving behind an unmatched legacy of anthropological work in northwest Alaska. Tiger also left behind an unfinished book-length manuscript regarding the history of caribou herds in northwestern Alaska during 1850 to 2000. Burch melded oral histories he collected during his long career in northwest Alaska with oral histories collected by other anthropologists and an exhaustive search of technical and historical literature to: 1) reconstruct the spatial distribution of caribou herds in that portion of Alaska currently used by the Western Arctic, Teshekpuk, Central Arctic and Porcupine herds; 2) approximate the sizes of caribou herds during that period; 3) discuss factors that influenced their abundance; and 4) discuss the impacts of fluctuating caribou numbers on indigenous people. The manuscript is unique in the extent to which Burch used information about caribou collected over the past 20-30 years to help reconstruct the past.

This presentation describes the development of Burch's last great writing endeavor, its content and a group effort to get the work published posthumously.

Dicke, Clarissa and Kara C. Hoover (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Are Arctic immune systems equipped to respond to disease threats from invasive species due to global climate change? (Gen. Session: Biological Anthropology)

In 1990 the World Health Organization examined the potential change in distribution of the most prevalent vector-borne diseases due to climate change in their report "Potential Health Effects of Climatic Change". According to the report, seven of the most common vector borne diseases including malaria, African sleeping sickness, Dengue and Yellow Fevers are typically carried by mosquitoes and are likely or highly likely to expand their distribution to temperate and possibly sub-Arctic areas. The presence of six species of Anopheles (the mosquito genus) in Arctic environments is testament to the potential future health risk by insect-borne diseases to immunologically naïve populations of the north. Tropical populations have lived with these diseases for numerous generations and may have genes enabling greater disease resistance than those living within circumpolar regions that are tens of thousands of years removed from their tropical origins. An understanding of the immunological genetic diversity that exists within circumpolar populations promotes a deeper understanding of the potential health impact. We present a small exploratory case study comparing immune system diversity in one Arctic and one African population.

Dixon, E. James (Maxwell Museum and Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico)

The Pleistocene/Holocene Transition along the Northwest Coast (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

Recent geological, environmental, and archeological research provides insights into the character and timing of the Pleistocene/Holocene transition along the Northwest Coast. Deglaciation reestablished connections between unglaciated refugia and resulted in dramatic changes in land-sea relationships. Paleoenvironmental evidence documents biotically viable environments suitable for human colonization and occupation. Early Holocene use of watercraft can be inferred based on the occurrence of obsidian from archeological sites on islands. The oldest coastal archeological sites date to the time of early Holocene sea level stabilization. This suggests that older sites may be located along ancient submerged shorelines on the continental shelf.

Easton, N.A. (Yukon College), **M. Grooms** (University of New Mexico)
Results of 2010 Excavations at the Little John Site (KdVo6), Yukon Territory (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

In collaboration between the White River First Nation and Yukon College, excavations continued at the multi-component Little John site north of Beaver Creek, Yukon Territory in 2010. This paper will present the initial results of this fieldwork, focusing on material recovered from the late Pleistocene / early Holocene deposits at the site.

Easton, N.A. (Yukon College), **V. Hutchinson** (Tulane University), **D. R. Yesner** (University of Alaska Anchorage), and **Amy Krull** (University of Victoria)
Archaeological Fauna from the Little John Site (KdVo6) – A Decadal Update (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

Ten years of excavation at the Little John site has recovered a substantial collection of faunal remains dating from the recent past to at least 14,000 years ago. This paper will present an overview of this collection from a variety of descriptive and analytical perspectives

Ely, Aimée & Fawn Carter (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
Caribou Identification at the Matcharak Lake Site Using Ancient DNA Analysis (Poster Session)

A common problem in archaeology is faunal identification of fragmented bones. Often the bone fragments are too small or lack morphological features that make it impossible to visually classify which species they belong to. Ancient DNA analysis can be used for determining species of fragmented bone using mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA). Mitochondrial DNA is abundant in mammalian cells and has a greater chance of recovery compared to nuclear DNA in ancient specimens. The focus of this poster is to present preliminary results on the identification of potential Rangifer tarandus granti bone fragments from the 3,900 year old site of Matcharak Lake in the Brooks Range using species specific markers on mtDNA .

Fast, Phyllis (University of Alaska Anchorage)
In All Humility: Northern Athabaskan Pragmatics in Performing Leadership (Continuity and Change in Alaska Native Identities)

Like most Native American cultures, Northern Athabascans are expected to be self-effacing at all times. This paper discusses two facets of Athabaskan leadership: the strategies used to effect an act of leadership without despoiling behaviors of humility and converting historical acts of leadership into paradigms of power in a world where the competitive model usually overrides modesty. In particular, this paper discussion how circulation of themes of power and historical victories in politics, sports, and language serve as educational devices that are used instead of expecting young people to make culturally unacceptable public statements of their personal ambitions and achievements.

David V. Fazzino and Dana L. Davis (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
Chernobyl Dreams: Reconciling the Disaster and Contemporary Energy Policy in Ukraine (film)

The Chernobyl disaster, nearly twenty-five years past, is continually negotiated at the international and State levels, by the nuclear industry, regulatory agencies and activists. Various actors in the nuclear industry note this temporal distance in their attempts to reconcile nuclear disaster as a near impossibility and human failure, while their contemporary energy policy and imagined energy futures based on nuclear power cope with Chernobyl ‘fallout’ by emphasizing technological triumph. This short film and presentation highlights Fazzino’s ten-day journey to Kiev, Ukraine, the Exclusion Zone and the Chernobyl Museum, with a “delegation” of American scientists, policymakers and educators. Footage of site visits and formal interviews illustrate Chernobyl’s relevance in contemporary Ukrainian energy policy.

Feldman, Kerry (University of Alaska Anchorage) & **Rachel Mason** (National Park Service)
The Complexity of Alaska Native Cultural Hybridity Past and Present: The Qutekca Tribe of Seward, Alaska and their IRA Tribal Petition (Continuity and Change in Alaska Native Identities)

This paper examines the challenges Alaska Natives in Seward have encountered in seeking IRA tribal recognition, starting with the premise that mixed-descent children of Alaska Natives and non-Natives in Seward have lived in multiple worlds since the early 1900s. What were the impacts of essentialist assumptions by both Natives and non-Natives around them? How did experiences of racism in western institutions influence their forming the IRA-required "bonds as Natives"? People living hybrid cultural lives should find their lived-reality in our ethnographic narratives. Ethnographies, like photographs, can ignore what is not culturally expected, perpetuating stereotypes with negative legal and social implications.

Fienup-Riordan, Ann (Calista Elders Council)

Water: The Gift of a Good Question (Papers in Honor of Ernest S. Burch, Jr.)

This paper explores the lasting influence of Tiger Burch's scholarship on my own work in southwest Alaska. Although Tiger worked in a different part of the north and mined very different primary sources, his inquisitiveness and meticulous documentation provided models that will continue to inspire. He challenged me with questions, not answers. Using the topic of water as an example, I hope to show how valuable his insights could be.

Forbes, Joel Ataat' (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Hunting as an Art Form and Connecting to Native Dance (Tricks, Trophies, Traps and Travels)

I will be discussing how hunting has been a form of art in the past and how it still is today. Even as the tools we use and mode of transportation change, there are still spiritual and social connections that make hunting a form of art. I will also connect hunting to native dance and demonstrate its importance to hunting.

Freeburg, Adam and **Shelby Anderson** (University of Washington)

Human-Environmental Dynamics at Cape Krusenstern: Results of the 2010 Field Season (Coastal Archaeology and Zooarchaeology)

The completion of the first systematic survey of Cape Krusenstern allows thorough analysis of settlement density and landscape use over the past 4000+ years. By revisiting, mapping, and testing well known settlements we are also able to successfully incorporate and add to legacy archaeological data. Here, we review preliminary results of the 2010 season and consider the potential of newly collected data from published settlements in re-evaluating the existing settlement model at Cape Krusenstern.

Freiburger, Annette (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

The Life History of Effie Kokrine (Oral Histories and Their Retellings)

Effie Kokrine was a well-loved Athabascan Elder, who resided in Fairbanks from 1949 to her passing in 2001. She was originally from the Yukon River village of Tanana, where she maintained a close connection. In this paper I will talk about the process of organizing Effie's life history, which is compiled from audio recordings that Effie made in preparation of a manuscript, personal interviews, photo searches, archival research and memories shared by family members. The project is still in progress, with an expected completion in Fall 2011.

Furlow, Nancy J. (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Reincarnation and Continuity among Tlingit People (Continuity and Change in Alaska Native Identities)

For the Tlingit peoples of Alaska, reincarnation is widely discussed in terms of a recycling of human beings and spirits. This paper will examine how the value of reincarnation can also be used to recycle memories of central cultural events. The 1882 bombardment of Angoon, Alaska by the U.S. Navy will be used to illustrate this process and to show how reincarnation as a cultural value becomes an avenue to circulate Tlingit identity.

Gaines, Edmund P.; Kate S. Yeske; and Whitney E. McLaren (Colorado State University, CEMML)

Prehistoric Archaeology on U.S. Army Lands in the Tanana Basin and the Yukon-Tanana Uplands: A Review and Update (Gen. Session: Archaeology)

Archaeological research on U.S. Army training lands in the Tanana Valley and adjacent uplands has resulted in the identification of 611 prehistoric archaeological sites, the majority of which (78%; n=482) were found in the past 10 years. These are reflective of every cultural phase known in Interior Alaska from the initial Pleistocene human colonization through the late Holocene proto-historic period. This poster will present the results of this recent research, focusing on site distribution, structure, chronology and technology.

Gaines, Edmund P., Kate S. Yeske, William C. Johnson, Scott J. Shirar & Whitney E. McLaren

Ancient Footsteps on the Frontier: The Early Hunter-Gatherer Occupation of the Tanana Flats, Eastern Beringia (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

Encompassing more than 700,000 acres, the Tanana Flats, Interior Alaska, marks a geographic crossroads between the cluster of Pleistocene archaeological sites in the Nenana Valley to the west, and the group of early sites in the Tanana Valley to the southeast. Recent archaeological surveys in the flats identified 15 sites that, through a combination of radiocarbon assays and inter-site stratigraphic correlations, date to 9,130-13,570 CALYBP. Ongoing interdisciplinary investigations indicate intensive early hunter-gatherer use of the area and underscore the importance of this region in understanding the initial human occupation of Eastern Beringia.

Gaines, Edmund P.; Kate S. Yeske; and Whitney E. McLaren (Colorado State University, CEMML)

Recent Archaeological Research at U.S. Army Training Lands in the Tanana Basin, Central Alaska (Poster Session)

Archaeological research on U.S. Army training lands in the Tanana Valley and adjacent uplands has resulted in the identification of 611 prehistoric archaeological sites, the majority of which (78%; n=482) were found in the past 10 years. These are reflective of every cultural phase known in Interior Alaska from the initial Pleistocene human colonization through the late Holocene proto-historic period. This poster will present the results of this recent research, focusing on site distribution, structure, chronology and technology.

Ganley, Matt (Bering Straits Native Corporation)

Historical Responses to Incursions in the Prince William Sound Area: Defining the Chugach in Space and Time (Papers in Honor of Ernest S. Burch, Jr.)

Apart from the ethnographic descriptions of Birket-Smith and deLaguna, only vague statements of the socio-territorial dynamics in the Chugach region (Prince William Sound) are found in the literature. Because of an entrenched reliance on these two respected authors, little has been offered in recent years to adequately explain how the Chugach, with their relatively small population and expansive territory, managed to maintain their distinct group identity and

defend their socio-territorial boundaries. Analyzing the primary historical sources from the late 18th and early 19th centuries provides insight into how the Chugach were organized within the region and what events transpired to compel local Chugach groups to unify or war with each other for defense of territory and property. The methods used by Ernest Burch in his research of traditional societies serve as guidelines for this research, though the resulting reconstruction differs in important ways from the groups he describes in northwest Alaska.

Garcia, Rachel, David Fazzino, and Phil Loring (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
Constructions of Community in Community Supported Agriculture: Reflections of Producers and Consumers (Alaska Food Systems)

Proponents of Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) extol the promise of citizens building community and improving habits through appreciation of locally grown and consumed foods. Yet, not all participants agree on the role of CSA in understandings of community and connections to place. Using data from a 2009 survey of CSA operations in Interior Alaska, this paper explores various constructions of community among producers and consumers. Motivations for participation in CSA and reported changes in behavior among CSA members are examined in the context of how relationships to food and place affect individuals' choices and conceptions of community.

Gelvin-Reymiller, Carol; Joshua Reuther, Matthew Wooller, Ben Gaglioti, Nancy Bigelow, and David Klein

Taphonomy of Faunal Assemblages from Early to Late Holocene Components at Quartz Lake Sites, Mid-Tanana Valley, Interior Alaska. (Poster Session)

Four sites at Quartz Lake have preserved bone in a variety of temporal and spatial contexts. This poster is a brief view of discernable patterns of faunal resource uses at the sites with considerations of the effects of taphonomic agents on these patterns. Finer scale analyses are based on tests of basic soil chemistry, radiocarbon dating results, and examinations of cultural bone reduction processes. Broader scale analyses are based on observations regarding changes in isotopic signatures from lake cores, lake hydrography, and area geomorphology.

Gilbert, Phoebe J., and Ben A. Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
Geoarchaeology at the Mead Site (Gen. Session: Geoarchaeology and Environments)

This paper presents the results of the geochemical, magnetic susceptibility, and micromorphological research from the 2009 excavation at the Mead Site (XBD-0071) in relation to two main research questions. These are; do the cultural components at the Mead Site correspond to periods of ameliorating climate in Interior Alaska, and, to what extent does the intrasite patterning of cultural remains at the Mead Site appear to be the result of post-depositional disturbances and taphonomic processes?

Gilbert, Phoebe J. (University of Alaska Fairbanks), **Christopher D. Ciancibelli,** and **Jeffrey T. Rasic** (National Park Service)

Testing of the Nutuvukti Biface Cache (XSP-436) in the Reed River Valley (Poster Session)

During the summer of 2010, NPS archaeologists tested a tool cache located in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve. The site was identified during the summer 2009 field season when researchers observed a concentration of large chert bifacial stone tools eroding out of the face of a lakeside moraine. The goals of the 2010 fieldwork were to map the site and define its spatial and geological extent. Fourteen complete chert bifaces were recovered along with 21 biface fragments. Testing showed that the site is limited to a single shallow component.

Girven, Wendy (University of Alaska Southeast)

The Listening Project: Building Community through Oral Storytelling (Oral Histories and Their Retellings)

An overview of the The Listening Project, an ongoing community-building oral storytelling project conducted on the University of Alaska Southeast campus beginning in April 2010. The scope of the project, method of collection, preservation and archiving practices, and project outcomes will be discussed during this presentation.

Graf, Kelly and Angela Younie (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University)

The Owl Ridge Site: Multiple Occupations of the Teklanika Valley at the Pleistocene-Holocene Boundary (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

Owl Ridge was initially excavated by University of Alaska-Fairbanks archaeologists nearly 30 years ago. Its remoteness on the landscape made it difficult for full-scale excavations so that information recovered by these initial tests was fairly incomplete. In 2009-2010 our team revisited the site, opening nearly 60 m², to reassess the stratigraphic contexts of cultural components, collect dating samples for AMS analyses, and increase the archaeological sample to include diagnostic artifacts and cultural features. In this paper we present the results of our excavation, focusing on site formation and lithic analyses.

Haakanson, Jr., Sven & Patrick G. Saltonstall (Alutiiq Museum & Archaeological Repository)
Petroglyphs and Village Sites at Cape Alitak, Recent Survey Results (Gen. Session: Coastal Archaeology and Zooarchaeology)

At Cape Alitak, where Kodiak Island stretches far into the rough waters of the North Pacific, Alutiiq ancestors recorded their stories in stone. Here, hundreds of images of sea mammals and people were pecked into Kodiak's granitic bedrock, creating one of Alaska's largest clusters of rock art. The first comprehensive survey of the region revealed numerous village sites backing the petroglyph locations. Patterns in the distribution of glyphs and house depressions illustrated that Alitak's rock art clusters around village sites dating to about 900 B.P. – the time of the Kachemak to Koniag, transition. Moreover, patterns in the distribution of glyph images that suggest ties between the rock art and whale hunting.

Hamp, Eric P. (University of Chicago)

Brownian Movement– Out of Bering, Who Knows Where? (Gen. Session: Cultural and Linguistic Anthropology)

Professor Hamp will discuss his article in the 2010 APUA volume “On the First Substantial Trans-Bering Language Connection” (pp. 285-298). He evaluates the Dene-Yeniseian Hypothesis in terms of both early (ca. 120-140 years BP) and recent (10 years BP) achievements in historical linguistics. That is to say, with the likes of Verner's Law (the classic instance) we correlate Brownian movement (also phasing) of physical or biological science directly with (a series of) recognized and specified historic linguistic human (scientific) laws. We call such a perceived linkage as a part of what we understand as science.

Hamp, Eric P. (University of Chicago)

Tiger with Younger Stripes (Papers in Honor of Ernest S. Burch, Jr.)

My simple tribute to a scholar whom we all admired greatly falls, I hope appropriately, in two quite separate parts. I first want to speak of the years long ago when I first knew Tiger and to recall the unquenchable bravery he showed at everything life brought him. In proper style (quite as I know Tiger would wish), I will then explain a complex etymological sequence that probably affects all our digestions—as well as our perceptions of our own social history—but curiously seems to have escaped the attention of lexicographers and culinary observers, who must in this

case be labeled as simply negligent. The basic descriptive facts are poorly and inconsistently recorded, but there is no need to review the boring details at this time. But the ethnolinguistic history certainly deserves to be stated, outlined and clarified for a feature that extends from the Bering Strait through Chicago and Pennsylvania to Western Europe and the Mediterranean.

Hare, P. Gregory (Yukon Heritage Branch, Department of Tourism, Government of Yukon), **Susan Moorhead Mooney** (Carcross-Tagish First Nation), **Susan Parsons** (Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation)

Gold Rush Graves Uncovered in Dawson City, Yukon (Gen. Session: Historic Archaeology)

In November, 2010, construction workers in Dawson City, Yukon accidentally uncovered several deeply buried wooden coffins with associated skeletal human remains. The unmarked graves were eventually shown to be those of convicted criminals who were hanged in Dawson City at the height of the Gold Rush. This paper reviews the recovery of these well preserved late 19th Century graves; the subsequent skeletal analysis provides insights into the identities of the individuals involved, the cultural context of their executions and the ongoing cultural sensitivities surrounding the recovery of these remains.

Hayes, M. Geoffrey, **Margarita Rzhetskaya**, and **Loren Armstrong** (Northwestern University, Chicago, IL)

The Thule Migration: Continued Genetic Perspectives from the North Alaskan Slope (General Session: Biological Anthropology)

To better understand the population genetic variation of contemporary and prehistoric Eastern North American Arctic groups (i.e. Dorset/Thule/Inuit) we have undertaken a genetic survey of the present-day North Alaskan Inupiat population, the local descendants of the most-likely source population for the human populations to the east. We have investigated the mtDNA haplogroup frequencies in eight communities spanning the Alaskan North Slope, and find more variation (89% A; 10% D; 1% C) than originally anticipated. We will discuss the placement of the Alaskan Inupiat populations in geographical and temporal context of Arctic prehistory with particular focus on the Thule migration.

Hedman, Bill (BLM Central Yukon Field Office), **Jeff Rasic** (University of Alaska Museum of the North), **Ian Buvit** (Central Washington University), and **Steven Kuehn** (University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign)

The Raven Bluff: A Fluted Point Site in the Western Arctic (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

This presentation will provide an introduction to the Bureau of Land Management's ongoing archaeological testing at the Raven Bluff site in northwest Alaska. The multi-component Raven Bluff site contains a thick Late Pleistocene deposit with fluted points, microblades, and an exceptionally well-preserved faunal assemblage. New data from 2010 testing and analysis will be presented including additional fluted point finds and radiocarbon results.

Heidenreich, Stephan (University of Cologne)

From Complicated Complexes to Appropriate Approaches - Diverse Settlement Systems in Changing Environments of Late Pleistocene Eastern Beringia (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

The archaeological record from Eastern Beringia is often seen as a composition of different distinct entities. Some researchers are convinced of cultural and/or chronological differences, while others have suggested seasonal or functional variation. In due (re)consideration of the lithic tool composition of key assemblages, it appears that the classical framework with its cultural-chronological separations on typological and technological grounds has been an ambiguous approach. Instead, Beringian hunter-gatherers should be conceived as highly mobile

people who shared the same technological repertoire and adapted to environmental conditions. An adequate way to organize the archaeological record is radiocarbon chronology, which in turn shows a striking correlation with climatic and environmental changes.

Higgs, Andy (Northern Land Use Research, Inc.), **James Whitney** (University of Alaska Museum of the North)

Introduction to Issues in Collection and Curation of Historic Artifacts (What part of the past do we want to save for the future?)

Archaeological investigations of historical sites have the potential to generate enormous amounts of both information and material culture from this period of mass production and consumption. Limited curation space demands careful consideration of which artifacts are kept for the future. To avoid losing important data, we must develop systematic standards for recording artifact attributes before they are left in the field. This presentation introduces the problems faced by archaeologists in the field and the museum and current efforts to solve them. Our goal is to begin a continuing conversation on the issue of adequately recording and curating historical site assemblages.

Higgs, Andy (Northern Land Use Research, Inc.)

Metal Drum Containers: a Second Look at an Ugly Artifact (What part of the past do we want to save for the future?)

Metal drums became a global commodity almost immediately since their inception. This is due to the fact that the metal drum is an offspring of the wood-stave barrel which has considerable antiquity. An examination of American metal drum containers (e.g. 55 gallon drums) identifies their development during the twentieth-century. What is the value of documenting these artifacts? What standards should we follow in the field collection of drum data? The presentation will briefly discuss drum history, nomenclature and datable attributes before launching into a discussion of relationships between drum manufacture, distribution, use, discard, recycling, and reuse.

Hill, Erica (University of Alaska Southeast)

Reconstructing the “Nonempirical Environment”: Tiger Burch’s Contributions to Archaeological Interpretation (Papers in Honor of Ernest S. Burch, Jr.)

In 1971, Tiger Burch published an article titled “The Nonempirical Environment of the Arctic Alaskan Eskimos.” This presentation examines the ways in which Burch’s observations of the animated landscape can be used to reconstruct prehistoric ritual practices and religious beliefs. Burch’s appreciation of the pre-contact living landscape and the ways in which Eskimo engaged with “nonempirical” phenomena laid a foundation for the use of Native ethnohistories in archaeological interpretation. Here I suggest how prehistoric material culture of Arctic Alaska and Bering Strait might be interpreted in light of Burch’s observations.

Holmes, Charles E. (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

A Late Holocene “House” at Swan Point Associated With Microblade Technology (Poster Session)

A shallow surface depression at Swan Point was tested in 2005. Lithic artifacts and tiny calcined bone fragments were recovered throughout a 3 x 0.5m excavation trench, but concentrated within the perimeter of a prehistoric house pit. Microblades are the most evident artifacts along with flakes and gastroliths. All artifacts appear associated with the age of the house or are more recent. One-half meter of silt covers the old surface on which the original pit was excavated. Considerable prehistoric ground disturbance is evident north of the house edge. Radiocarbon dates suggests the house was constructed between 1,850 and 2,050years ago.

Holzlehner, Tobias (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

The Hunt, 2010, 15 min (Tricks, Trophies, Traps and Travels)

Industrial sea mammal hunt in the Russian part of the Bering Strait vanished with the demise of the Soviet Union. Yet, small-scale and community based maritime hunting has been crucial for the survival of many coastal communities in Chukotka for the last 20 years. The movie follows several crews from Inghou on a walrus chase in the Chukchi Sea.

Ikuta, Hiroko (University of Aberdeen (UK))

Embodied Knowledge, Relations with the Environment, and Political Negotiation: St. Lawrence Island Yupik and Inupiaq Dance in Alaska (Tricks, Trophies, Traps and Travels)

This paper explores how Alaskan Eskimos' relationship with the environment is recapitulated in their indigenous forms of dancing and what roles these dances play in political discourse. I argue that Eskimo dance, which encodes sentiment about the environment and a culturally specific system of embodied knowledge, is a powerful presentation of political symbolism that people employ in various social contexts, particularly in indigenous empowerment and political discourse of land claims and subsistence hunting issues in Alaska.

Iutzi-Mitchell, Laura Dena (University of Alaska Southeast)

Native Arts Markets: Impacts on Traditions and Peoples (Student session)

In this paper I examine the modern Native arts market effect on Native art, artists, and the cultural that surrounds Native art, with a focus on Southeast Alaska. My analysis draws from both published articles, about Alaska Natives and lower 48 Indians, as well as interviews with a Tlingit proprietor of a tourist shop of Native art in Hoonah Alaska. I discuss issues of intellectual property rights as applied to traditional art being sold commercially, differences in making art traditionally versus for tourism retail, and issues of non-native imitations of Native art.

Jensen, Anne M. (UIC Science, LLC)

The Material Culture of Modern Inupiat Whaling: An Ethnographic and Ethnohistorical Perspective (Papers in Honor of Ernest S. Burch, Jr.)

I examine the material correlates of current and historic modern using Yankee gear) Inupiat whaling, through interviews with active whaling captains and their wives, as well as historical data. Although modern whaling appears on the surface to have cha

Kaplan, Larry (Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Bering Strait Populations: The Linguistic Evidence (Papers in Honor of Ernest S. Burch, Jr.)

The Bering Strait region is quite diverse in terms of the peoples who inhabit it, with Central Yup'ik and several Inupiaq groups present on the Alaskan mainland and Siberian Yupik groups and even Athabascans nearby. This paper will present the language picture for the Bering Strait/Norton Sound region and talk about movements and changes in the area suggested by the linguistic evidence. Because Bering Strait language varieties are some of the most endangered Eskimo dialects in Alaska, earlier work by Burch and others has become all the more important. Place names and language contact phenomena indicate an important but receding Yupik presence throughout the area.

King, Robert E. (Bureau of Land Management)

Teaching Archaeology at National Boy Scout Jamborees: Experiences, Issues, and New Ideas for the Future (Gen. Session: Archaeology)

Since the 1980s, the Bureau of Land Management has participated in National Boy Scout Jamborees that are held every four or five years. The latest was at the 2010 Jamboree near Fredericksburg, Virginia, with the Bureau creating a hands-on activity for Scouts who helped construct an ancient Indian dwelling over the course of 10 days. It was patterned after one found

archaeologically in BLM's Canyon of the Ancients National Monument in southwestern Colorado. This paper shares insights and issues from that project and earlier hands-on archaeological activities at past Jamborees. It also explores ideas for improving and evaluating this type of participation by archaeology educators in the future.

Koester, David (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Oral Overtones and the Written Record -- A Kamchatkan Life History (Oral Histories and Their Retellings)

In 1999 when respected Kamchatkan Itelmen educator Tatiana Petrovna Lukashkina died she left to posterity a large personal document archive. At the same time, from 1994 to 1998 she had described much of her life in a series of oral recordings. This paper presents a look at the process of linking up the oral life story to the personal documentary record.

Koester, David (University of Alaska Fairbanks), **Liivo Niglas** (University of Tartu)

Sable Hunting by Net – Filming a Past Practice in Kamchatka (Tricks, Trophies, Traps and Travels)

The Itelmen people of Kamchatka peninsula have been known in the literature for the bounty of their salmon harvest. Fish, however, were not the only bounty that they captured by net. Itelmens also hunted sable. There are very few people who remember using this technique and only one person who is a speaker of the Itelmen language. The authors traveled to Kamchatka in the winter of 2008 to document this technique and the language associated with it on film. We present excerpts from the film and a discussion of the continuity of the tradition from the early records.

Krasinski, Kathryn E. (Fordham University) and **Gary Haynes** (University of Nevada, Reno)
Who Dunnit? Identifying Actors from Modified Proboscidean Remains (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

Faunal remains are integral to reconstructing subsistence practices, especially in the absence of lithics. Discoveries of modified megafaunal remains in the Old Crow Flats were interpreted as Pleistocene evidence for an expedient bone flaking technology. However, a thorough understanding of the ways in which bone responds to natural and cultural taphonomic processes is critical for accurate identification of causal agency and actor. Recent neotaphonomic research with African elephant bones and Alaskan mammoth skeletal remains resulted in a multivariate framework to distinguish human and natural fracture patterns as well as the state in which an element was broken.

Krupnik, Igor (Smithsonian Institution)

The 50-Year Arctic Career of Tiger Burch: A Personal Ethnohistory, 1960-2010 (Papers in Honor of Ernest S. Burch, Jr.)

The paper reviews the life and professional career of Ernest S. (Tiger) Burch, Jr., 1938–2010, whose pioneer research, influential books and papers opened a new era, particularly in ethnohistory, studies of social relations (kinship, social organization) and culture change in Alaska. Burch's trademark work at the junction of early historical records, oral tradition, and good social theory, and the methodology of ethnohistorical reconstruction he perfected over the years, expanded the horizon of our historical vision of the early contact Native Alaskan societies by almost 100 years.

Burch's career in Arctic ethnology is followed through the lenses of major projects (studies) he undertook over 50 years: human ecology and social organization in Kivalina, Alaska (early 1960s); changing family relations through contact and modernization (mid-late 1960s); reconstruction of the 19th century demographic and social structures of the North Alaskan Iñupiaq Eskimos (late 1960s–early 1970s); aboriginal 'societies' in Alaska (1970s); circumpolar historical

map “Peoples of the Arctic ca. 1825” (late 1970s–1983); the 10-volume encyclopedia, “Cultural and Natural Heritage of Northwest Alaska” (1983–2000), followed by three seminal monographs (1996, 2005, and 2006); and the unfinished work on the history of caribou herds in Northwest Alaska (1998–2010).

Kugo, Yoko (University of Alaska Southeast)

Local Knowledge of Tree Use in Household items and Canoes in SE Alaska (General Session: Cultural and Linguistic Anthropology)

In Southeast Alaska carvers and weavers have been using spruce, yellow and red cedar, alder, maple and yew wood for different purpose because each material has different qualities. Geographically some local people use certain types of tree because that is only kind that is readily available in their location. This paper examines how the Tlingit and Haida people chose wood to make household items and canoes throughout their dynamic landscape. I will also discuss how changing economies and ecosystems in Southeast Alaska have impacted the harvesting materials and the quality of materials.

Kunibe, Elizabeth (University of Alaska Fairbanks, Center for Cross Cultural Studies)

Time, Climate Change and the Environment: 3 D Imaging to Record Material Culture (Gen. Session: Geoarchaeology and Environments, & Poster Session)

Environmental elements and the passage of time often cause irreversible damage to material culture. These changes are due to environmental stresses such as erosion, lichen and moss damage, etc. all contributing to surface damage and breakdown. New methods have been developed or adopted from other disciplines to record works of stone and wood. Several of these techniques are laser scanning, 3 D modeling, photogrammetry and other computer programs that utilize illustration and animation. By these methods sites and material culture can be recorded, their condition monitored and models can be used for future reference, replacement or repair.

Kunz, Michael (Bureau of Land Management - Arctic Field Office); **Tony Baker** (Archaeologist at Large, Denver, Colorado)

From the Mesa to Monte Verde: A Quick Trip Down the West Coast of the Americas at the End of the Last Ice Age (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

The chronologic position of Clovis and Folsom in the culture history of North America has caused the fluted lanceolate projectile point to become the hallmark of greatest antiquity among New World archaeological assemblages. However, it has long been noted but little discussed that in the far west, an area relatively devoid of Clovis, there is an unfluted lanceolate point tradition that appears to be coeval with Clovis. Archaeological research in Arctic Alaska has identified two closely related unfluted lanceolate point complexes that are of Terminal Pleistocene age. Projectile points of this type can be found from Alaska through South America far exceeding the geographic extent of Clovis and possibly pre-dating it as well.

Lanford, Steve (Bureau of Land Management)

A Proposed Chronology for Log Cabin Syrup Tins (What part of the past do we want to save for the future?)

This presentation proposes a chronology for 20th century Log Cabin Syrup tins based on changes in the physical appearance of the distinctive spouts (chimneys). A good reference for dating the tins based on their labels already exists. However, many times in archaeological contexts the label/lithography is missing. In this case, a chronology based on longer lasting physical remains of the cans is possible based on changes in the spout (chimney).

Langdon, Stephen (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Agentive Blowback: Displacement and Circulation in the Genesis of Alaska Native Initiatives for Self-Determination (Continuity and Change in Alaska Native Identities)

The tropes of encounter and discovery have long been the basis for the privileging of European and Euroamerican accounts. This paper will take up theme of flow in the opposite direction, that is the initiatives of the indigenous “others”, in this case Alaska Natives, who acquired information, knowledge and perspectives from visits to the homelands of those who came to them with the colonial intention of radically transforming their cultural nature. In particular, the focus of this paper will be on four cases of “agentive blowback” or the displacement of Alaska Native persons from their cultural home to American locations.

Leonard, Beth (University of Alaska Fairbanks School of Education)

Alaska Native identities and worldviews: Mediating Athabascan oral traditions in a postsecondary context (Continuity and Change in Alaska Native Identities)

I am Deg Hit’an from Shageluk, an Athabascan village in interior Alaska. The term “Deg Hit’an” means ‘local people’ or ‘people from around here’. However the Deg Hit’an may also be referred to as “Alaska Native,” a political term used to classify all Indigenous groups within Alaska. In this paper, I will describe how I use three versions of one Deg Hit’an traditional narrative in my course to build students’ understandings of the Deg Hit’an culture; then examine how the beliefs and values within this system align with or diverge from the belief systems of other Alaska Native groups.

Lewis, Jordan (University of Alaska Fairbanks, Center for Alaska Native Health Research)

What has your community done for you?: The role of community in the definition of successful aging among Alaska Native Elders (Poster Session)

The lack of a culturally specific definition often results in the use of a generic definition that portrays AN Elders as aging less successfully than their non-Native counterparts. This research explores the concept of successful aging from an Alaska Native perspective, focusing on the role of the community in their definition. This study highlights the fact that rural communities serve as protective factors to healthy aging. AN Elders rate their quality of life higher when they are engaged in the community, are sought after for their traditional knowledge, eat Native foods, and remain active by engaging in subsistence activities.

Mager, Karen H. (University of Alaska Fairbanks/RAP)

“I’D BE FOOLISH TO TELL YOU THEY WERE CARIBOU”: Implications of reindeer-caribou interactions for how former reindeer herders talk about the animals today (Oral Histories and Their Retellings)

Inupiat reindeer herders from Barrow witnessed historical interactions between wild caribou and domestic reindeer in the 1940’s. Today, that heritage of memories is alive in the ways we observe, study, and speak about the animals in the Barrow area. This paper explores the implications of that historical contact for how herders and hunters name and observe the animals. We recorded elders’ observations of animal morphology and behavior to understand the personal experience, historical context, and oral tradition behind their statements. This work, along with a parallel genetic study, provides detailed information about caribou while also illuminating the range of perspectives and experiences that affect how people talk about them.

Mason, Owen (GeoArch Alaska/INSTAAR), **John Hoffecker** (INSTAAR, University of Colorado, Boulder), **Christyann Darwent** (University of California, Davis), **John Darwent** (University of California, Davis), **Claire Alix** (Université Paris-Sorbonne/University of Alaska Fairbanks), **Nancy Bigelow** (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Thule Occupation of Cape Espenberg, Northwest Alaska: Results of the 2010 Field Season
(Coastal Archaeology and Zooarchaeology)

Research at Cape Espenberg is multidisciplinary, focusing on the environmental context for the development of Thule culture. The 2010 archaeological work documented settlement pattern and architecture. An EDM map of 1km² documented 112 houses occupied in the last millennium. In 2010, three houses (> 60 m³ of sand) were excavated on the E4-6 dunes, ranging from early Thule (AD 1100) to pre-contact Thule (AD 1650). House design shifted by wood-use, orientation and in tunnel length: older, south-oriented tunnels were longer, deeper while younger north-oriented tunnels were shorter, shallower. Significant finds include labrets, slate armor, a copper needle, fish-lures, pan-regional lithics, ceramics, harpoonheads and arrowpoints correlative with the Kobuk sequence.

McKinney, Holly J. (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Taphonomic and Zooarchaeological Analysis of Fish Remains Recovered from the Mink Island Site (XMK-030) (Coastal Archaeology and Zooarchaeology)

This paper presents the results of taphonomic and zooarchaeological analysis of fish remains recovered from the Mink Island site (XMK-030), which is located on a small, unnamed island, along the Shelikof Strait coast of the Alaska Peninsula. Inter-taxa and inter-elemental differences in fishbone density, shape, size, protein and lipid content result in differing preservation potential. Taphonomic analysis was completed prior to zooarchaeological analysis to account for these preservation biases. Zooarchaeological analysis was then completed to assess millennial-scale interactions among humans, fishes, and the environment at the Mink Island site.

McMahan, J. David (State Archaeologist / Deputy SHPO)

“Managing Maritime Heritage on the Last Frontier: Results of the 2010 Maritime Heritage Training Workshops in Anchorage and Juneau” (Maritime Archaeology in Alaska Today)

With a coastline longer than all the other states combined and a rich maritime cultural heritage, the State is challenged by limited resources in its responsibility to manage a vast number of submerged and intertidal cultural sites. In September 2010, the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology partnered with the NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries to offer maritime heritage workshops in Anchorage and Juneau. Participants, including recreational divers and others interested in maritime heritage, were schooled in principles of good stewardship, legal responsibilities, and non-obtrusive field methods. Those who completed all 3 days were certified through the international Nautical Archaeological Society.

Meitl, Sarah J. (Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC)

A Bone Tool Industry, Akun Alaska (Coastal Archaeology and Zooarchaeology)

Excavation at Surf Bay, Akun Island, Alaska, conducted in 2008 and 2010, produced an unpredicted abundance of features and artifacts. At UNI-104 archaeological materials were found over two meters below surface despite possible deflation events. Organic preservation and contemporary collection methods allowed the recovery of numerous artifacts that are all too often missing from archaeological collections and analyses. This paper will focus on modified bone that were recovered and will summarize base line data. Discussion will explore unique aspects of the collection and will attempt to place the site in a broader context.

Mills, Robin O. (Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks District Office)

Historic Log Cabin Restoration in the Fortymile River Drainage, Alaska (Gen. Session: Historic Archaeology)

Over the past nine years, the Bureau of Land Management has been engaged in a series of historic log cabin restoration projects along the Fortymile River, a Congressionally-designated

National Wild and Scenic River in east-central Alaska. This paper reviews the history of the area, which has focused around placer mining for the past 120+ years, the BLM's cultural and recreational management of the W&S River, the projects we've been engaged in, and the logistical and other constraints to working these types of projects in this remote setting.

Miraglia, Rita A. (BIA Regional Archeology Office)

Railcars on the Tundra (Gen. Session: Historic Archaeology)

In 2010, BIA Archeologists found a group of flatbed railcars lying upside down on the tundra on an Alaska Native allotment north of Nome, Alaska. Embossing on the iron wheels indicated the cars were built between April and May 1890. The author traces the history that led the railcars to their present location, and describes the Section 106 process as it relates to the site.

Misarti, Nicole (Oregon State University), **Herbert Maschner** (Idaho State University), **Bruce Finney** (Idaho State University)

Carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis of Pacific cod over 4500 years (Coastal Archaeology and Zooarchaeology)

Excavations on Sanak Island, Alaska over the last few years have yielded an enormous amount of faunal material. These materials include remains of Pacific cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*), an important resource for the Aleut for thousands of years as well as to Alaska fisheries up until the present. Using carbon and nitrogen analysis of over 400 individual fish coupled with fish size based on allometric relationships of premaxilla from Pacific cod to live fish length, we compared changes in Pacific cod trophic dynamics over 4500 years. Creating long term baseline datasets such as these is essential to fisheries management and conservation.

Mishler, Craig

Collaborating with the Tiger (Papers in Honor of Ernest S. Burch, Jr.)

Between 1986 and 1995 I collaborated with Tiger Burch on an ethnohistoric topic very close to both of us. The result was our extended essay, "The Di'haii Gwich'in: Mystery People of Northern Alaska," published in *Arctic Anthropology* 32(1):147-172 in 1995. I have revisited our correspondence, working drafts, maps, and one structural issue which put us on a conflicting course. I'm happy to say the key issue was eventually resolved to my satisfaction, if not to his. In reminiscing, I offer some insights into Tiger's research methods and his negotiating skills, his pithy sense of humor, and our ongoing, distant friendship.

Mitchell, IV, D. Roy (University of Alaska Anchorage and LanguageSurvival.com)

Revitalizing Alaska Native Languages: Social, Political, Economic and Ideological Factors (Gen. Session: Cultural and Linguistic Anthropology)

Now that the formal system of punishments in schools for speaking Alaska Native languages is only a memory, why can it be so hard "simply" to speak the desired languages with each other? Sociolinguistic theory requires we recognize that languages are not spoken in a vacuum; there are powerful social influences which reinforce the use of some languages while discouraging others. Language revitalization requires finding ways to increase the value and usefulness of endangered languages. I discuss some of the challenges presented by social, political, economic, and ideological factors that undermine the use of Alaska Native languages.

Moerlein, Katie, and Courtney Carothers (University of Alaska Fairbanks, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences)

Local Observations of Climate Change and Impacts on Subsistence Fisheries in Noatak, Alaska (Poster Session)

This project is systematically documenting traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) of climate and related ecological changes that affect subsistence fisheries in Noatak, Alaska. The

community is primarily Inupiat Eskimo and subsistence activities are a central cultural focus. TEK is a place-based knowledge system that has much to offer to the scientific community in understanding the ecological complexity associated with climate change. Primary analysis of interview data reveals that informants are acutely aware of climatic changes and impacts on subsistence fishing resources. In response to shifting conditions that challenge traditional harvesting and processing methods, local resource users are actively developing innovative fishing strategies.

Monteith, Daniel (University of Alaska Southeast)

People and Salmon: Understanding Landscape Change in Southeast Alaska (Coastal Archaeology and Zooarchaeology)

This is a preliminary study that examines the interaction between people and salmon. Historic harvest data, landscape change, and economic development will be examined to understand the impacts on salmon runs in Southeast Alaska.

Monteleone, Kelly, and E. James Dixon (Maxwell Museum and Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico)

Preliminary underwater archaeological survey in the Alexander Archipelago (Maritime Archaeology in Alaska Today)

An underwater archeological survey on the continental shelf west of Prince of Wales Island, Alaska identified several anomalies that may be evidence of early human occupation. A GIS model was developed to identify areas for survey with high archaeological potential. Extrapolations from the late-Pleistocene-Holocene sea-level curve developed by Fedje and Josenhans (2000) for the Haida Gwaii (Queen Charlotte Islands) and sea-level reconstruction by Baichtal and Carlson (2010) suggest these anomalies were submerged by ~10,000 14C years BP (11,560 calendar years BP [intcal09]). The configuration of one anomaly resembles archeological and ethnographically documented stone fish weirs. One possible shipwreck was located.

Mullen, Patrick O. (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve)

An Archeological Test of the Effects of the White River Ash Eruptions (Gen.Session: Geoarchaeology and Environments)

Examinations of radiocarbon dates from the areas of the White River Ash (WRA) eruptions demonstrate that migration events occurred as a result of each eruption. Radiocarbon dates from Alaska, British Columbia, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories were calibrated and corrected for taphonomic bias and used as a proxy for population. Published extents of the ash lobes were digitized in GIS to select dates from within the affected areas and regions thought to have absorbed the migrant populations. Results support a previously hypothesized migration caused by the eastern eruption and a novel migration caused by the northern eruption.

Nowak, Michael (Colorado College)

Economic Stability in Uncertain Times: A Fishery Example (Alaska Food Systems)

Adaptation is a key factor to economic survival in today's Alaskan rural commercial fishing industry. When a fish processor makes a sudden switch from one fish variety to another, local harvesters are forced to make decisions that may pose extreme economic hardships on them. This paper examines the effect of switching from commercial halibut to pollock fishing on sudden notice. Gear used in one industry may only be partially suitable for the new one. Those who have the resources to sell their catch to distant markets or who can obtain loans with which to adapt their gear are the ones most apt to survive an abrupt market reorientation.

Odell, Molly (University of Washington)

An Experimental Approach to Shellfish Quantification from Kodiak Island (Poster Session)

Quantification of shellfish remains from archaeological sites has been a topic of debate for decades. In this experiment, I use a collection of modern shellfish from Kodiak Island to compare three commonly used quantitative methods: minimum number of individuals, number of identified specimens (NISP), and NISP weights. Beginning with a known number of shells, I subject the shells to trampling, sieve them through standard screen sizes, and quantify the fragmented remains. I use the results to determine which measure(s) most accurately reflect the rank-order of the original collection.

Omelak, Jack (Deputy Director, Alaska Nanuuq Commission)

Reductionist Tendencies in Ethnography: Burch's Contributions to Auto-Anthropology (Papers in Honor of Ernest S. Burch, Jr.)

Recent ideals within anthropology declare that accurate assessments of the social, economic, and ecological relationships of societies depend on inclusions of the social science discipline, its experts and their perspectives. While this movement towards more accurate representations of cultures and societies has been beneficial, indistinct communication processes between researchers and informants continue to hinder data collection efforts and accurate evaluations. As an emerging Native scholar conducting fieldwork for the first time in my home region, I soon realized another contributing factor to inaccurate conclusions is that specialists, when conducting and interpreting research, too often organized their understandings within paradigmatic frameworks.

In his article *From Skeptic to Believer: The Making of an Oral Historian* (1991), Burch presented a valuable and critical method of introspection for researchers by candidly admitting that early in his career he tended to reduce the experiences and information of his contributors. I appreciated this lesson, but not until a small piece of knowledge was offered to me while boating past an unspectacular stretch of coastline near the village of Elim did I begin to understand aspects of the supernatural in the history of Seward Peninsula's Native groups and gain insight into how these shaped their lives.

Parsons, Ted (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Kite Aerial Photography in the Central Aleutians (Student session)

This paper is about my use of kite aerial photography (KAP) during the 2010 Central Aleutians Upland Site Archaeology Project. KAP proved to be a low-cost alternative to conventional remote sensing. My intention was to use KAP to locate sites and features on the landscape and to document excavations in-progress. The commercial KAP kit I constructed featured a robotically controlled point-and-shoot digital camera. Field experience demonstrated that KAP was very useful in documenting prominent cultural features like contaminated World War II sites. Simple KAP was less effective in capturing the often-subtle evidences of pre-contact features.

Peterson, Jessica (Bureau of Land Management, University of Alaska Museum of the North)

An Investigative Report of Two Protohistoric Features at XHP-115; Kinyiksukvik (Poster Session)

XHP-115 is a multi-component site within Howard Pass which has been utilized as both a hunting and seasonal habitation area. From the Paleo-Arctic to the protohistoric, there is a great deal of evidence for heavy use of the area. Two features, Fea. 29 and Fea 74, have been analyzed as transition sites as Western influences became more prevalent. Through the refitting of crudwear potsherds and an analysis of the zooarchaeological remains at these features, an important temporo-cultural change can be illustrated.

Plattet, Patrick (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

A Touch of Hunting: The Ritual Pillars of Herding Life in Achaivaiaim (Northeastern Kamchatka)
(Tricks, Trophies, Traps and Travels)

The village of Achaivaiaim in Northeast Kamchatka is commonly seen as the archetype of a successful reindeer herding environment. Large domestic herds kept by a mainly Chukchi community have long made Achaivaiaim an emblematic place in Kamchatka. In this context, hunting is often pushed to the background: it is done opportunistically and serves as a supplementary subsistence for those with extra time or special needs. How then to explain that local “herding” rituals rely to a large extent on products and symbols of hunting? This paper examines the complex relationship to hunting that people in Achaivaiaim maintain through their most prominent collective rituals.

Potter, Ben A. (University of Alaska Fairbanks), **Joshua D. Reuther** (University of Arizona), **Joel D. Irish** (University of Alaska Fairbanks), **Carol Gelvin-Reymiller** (University of Alaska Fairbanks), **Vance Holliday** (University of Arizona)

New Discoveries at Upward Sun River, Alaska (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

We present significant new data on the multi-component Upward Sun River site, spanning the Late Pleistocene (13,300 cal BP) to the early Holocene (10,000 cal BP). Technological organization, socio-economic structure, and site function are explored through lithics, fauna, and feature analyses. Geoarchaeological investigations are focused on landscape evolution and human land-use patterns during these periods of rapid climatic change. The 2010 finds are unprecedented for the region and for Northwestern North America.

Pratt, Ken (BIA ANCSA Office)

The Koyukon Correction: Reconstructing Indian-Eskimo Boundaries in the Unalakleet River Drainage (Papers in Honor of Ernest S. Burch, Jr.)

Both Yup'ik Eskimos and Lower Koyukon Athabascans occupied the Unalakleet River drainage in the early contact period, but their co-occupancy of the area has not been critically examined. Nevertheless, anthropological interpretations of written accounts from that period consistently promote one or more of the following as historical facts: (1) Lower Koyukon moved into the drainage from the Yukon River about 1840 (i.e., after the Yup'ik village of *Ungalaqliq* was devastated by smallpox); (2) villages upriver from the coast of Norton Sound were occupied by a mixed Yup'ik-Lower Koyukon population; and (3) the entire Norton Sound catchment area of the Unalakleet drainage was originally Yup'ik territory. A comprehensive literature review and place names analysis, supplemented with oral history and archeological data, indicates the evidence does not support any of these previously accepted “facts.” The resulting alternative view of Native history in the Unalakleet drainage deviates in key ways from the Eskimo socio-territorial model Tiger Burch supported for northwestern Alaska. This is noteworthy because the same basic model has long been considered applicable to the Norton Sound area of western Alaska, as well.

Proue, Molly (Northern Land Use Research, Inc.)

Smoke 'em if you got 'em: Tobacco cans at 20th century historic sites (What part of the past do we want to save for the future?)

Tobacco is often considered a luxury item rather than a necessity but nonetheless, frequently appears at twentieth century historic sites in frontier regions. As historic archaeologists, how can we relate its material manifestations, from smoking paraphernalia to tobacco cans and tins, to broader cultural themes? This presentation addresses potential research avenues, exploring ways the collection and curation of historic artifacts plays into connecting

typologies and other basic classifications to theoretical questions, such as the flow of commodities to outlying regions and the role of tobacco use in frontier culture.

Pullar, Gordon (Department of Alaska Native Studies and Rural Development, University of Alaska Fairbanks and Tangirnaq Native Village (Woody Island Tribal Council))
When Wood Island Chief Nanjack met Geronimo: Alaskans in the Eskimo Village at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair (Gen. Session: Cultural and Linguistic Anthropology)

The 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition, better known as the St. Louis World's Fair, displayed human subjects representing indigenous peoples worldwide in a "human zoo" approach. The "Eskimo Village" featured Sugpiaq from Wood Island village near Kodiak, led by Chief Andrean Nanjack, along with a group of Inuit from Labrador. Geronimo, still a federal prisoner, was in a nearby display. This paper will examine the life of Chief Nanjack in Wood Island village and the changes and challenges the former sea otter hunter faced. Photographs of the "Eskimo Village" exhibit by Charles H. Carpenter of Chicago's Field Museum will be featured.

Rasic, Jeff (UAM), **Jim Baichtal** (US Forest Service, Tongass National Forest), **Risa Carlson** (University of Cambridge/US Forest Service, Tongass National Forest), **Jeff Speakman** (Smithsonian Institution, Museum Conservation Institute)

How to Source Obsidian in Southeast Alaska (Gen. Session: Archaeology)

Obsidian is a common lithic raw material in archaeological assemblages from Southeast Alaska and is considered to derive primarily from Obsidian Cove on Suemez Island and Mount Edziza in northern British Columbia. A third important but not widely known source, Aguada Cove, is also located on Suemez Island. Reliable sourcing of obsidian from this region is challenging because trace element chemistry can vary significantly within a source yet appear similar between sources. Recent geochemical analyses yield a more nuanced view of source variation that increases the reliability of source assignments and improves understanding of prehistoric obsidian transport.

Reanier, Richard E. (Reanier & Associates, Inc.)

The Condition of Selected National Register of Historic Places Eligible Sites in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, Part II (Gen. Session: Archaeology)

Coastal erosion threatening cultural resources along the Beaufort Sea coast is striking in magnitude, but conditions of sites along the Chukchi Sea coastline have not been evaluated in recent years. The 2010 Shell Onshore Environmental Surveys project provided an opportunity to assess key historical sites between Point Franklin and Point Lay. Comparing low-level aerial photographs taken on the project with high-resolution orthophotos has allowed mapping the internal structure of sites and assessing shoreline changes in the 34 years since I last did so. The effects of shoreline erosion along the Chukchi are significant, but less destructive than had been anticipated.

Reinhardt, Gregory A. (University of Indianapolis)

American Indians as Celestial People (Gen. Session: Cultural and Linguistic Anthropology)

The evident Euro-American need to link their magical thinking with American Indians knows no bound. As celestial people, these imaginary Indians and their ways capture White imaginations, leading to a weird hodgepodge of perceptions. Some themes explored include lords of La-La Land, wise Indians, Earth saviors, enigmatic people, spiritual beings, and mystical folk. Much of this mindset corresponds with misunderstandings about real American Indian religions and specific practices, leading to a market for fakery and charlatanism in the guise of shamanism.

Reuther, Joshua D. (University of Arizona), **Ben A. Potter**, and **Carol Gelvin-Reymiller** (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Landscape Evolution and Hunter-Gatherer Occupation of the Middle Tanana Valley (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

This paper presents a broad-based landscape approach to developing terrestrial paleoecological contexts in lowland settings. These contexts are used to assess environmental factors that may have affected human colonization and hunter-gatherer land use in the Middle Tanana Valley. We present some initial geochronological (¹⁴C and OSL), sedimentological, macrofossil, and stratigraphic data gathered thus far, and discuss the implications of these results in the context of ecological and environmental change and prehistoric hunter-gatherer landscape use in the region.

Rogers, Monty, Sarah Kessick, Peter Schnurr (Stephen R. Braund & Associates)

Below the Surface of Athapaskan Surface Depressions (Gen. Session: Archaeology)

When documenting Dena'ina and Ahtna ancestral sites, archaeologists frequently identify cultural depressions by visual inspection alone. Distinguishing natural from cultural surface depressions based on surface characteristics can be problematic because of similar appearance. In 2009, Stephen R. Braund & Associates tested surface depressions in the Dena'ina affiliated *Ch'u'itnu* Archaeological District. The testing method utilized Athapaskan surface depression attributes and interpretation of soil stratigraphy with a soil probe. This testing method distinguished between natural and cultural surface depressions. Combining testing results with surface depression size yielded insight into cultural surface depression frequency in the *Ch'u'itnu* Archaeological District.

Rogers, Jason S. (University of Exeter)

Widening the Ocean Bay Tradition: A New Site from the Eastern Aleutians (Coastal Archaeology and Zooarchaeology)

The Ocean Bay Tradition, defined by excavations on the Alaska Peninsula and in the Kodiak Archipelago, is the oldest known culture from that region. The relationship of Ocean Bay to earlier cultures from the North Pacific, especially the Aleutian Anangula Tradition, has long been speculated upon. Ocean Bay Tradition materials recovered from excavations at the Sanagan site (Akun Island) in the summer of 2010 may help to elucidate the origin and spread of this complex, as well as the regional cultural continuum ca. 4000-6000 BP.

Russell, Adam (RK Harritt and Associates)

The Wales Archaeology Project Faunal Collections: Progress in the Analyses (Coastal Archaeology and Zooarchaeology)

Excavations at the three main sites in the Wales Locality from 1996 through 2006 have produced substantial collections numbering more than 38,000 individual fragmentary and complete faunal skeletal elements. Several thousand specimens from Kurigitavik Mound were still undergoing analysis at the time this preliminary report was prepared. The collections are from the Hillside, and Beach sites and Kurigitavik Mound, and associated radiocarbon dates define occupations ranging from approximately 1,200 years BP to contact era occupations of the locality. Not surprisingly, information on seasonality, resource availability and utilization of specific species indicate that an array of species were utilized throughout the year. In some of the most specific cases, the remains of immature seals reflect predation on these young animals during the warm months of the year; the seals were adolescent animals born in April or May, and slaughtered within 2-3 months following birth. Although the majority of remains are from sea mammals, terrestrial animals as well as avian resources are also represented.

Sattler, Robert, Tom Gillispie (Tanana Chiefs Conference), and **Norm Easton** (Yukon College)
Results of 2010 Systematic Testing at the Linda's Point Site (49-XMH-206), Healy Lake, Alaska
(Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

In 2010, Tanana Chiefs initiated systematic testing at the Linda's Point Site at Healy Lake. Linda's Point is a stratified site occupying narrow terraces above the lakeshore. We determined sampling rates based on Kintigh's Monte Carlo simulation model. Eolian deposits here exceed one meter and initial results indicate a lower component of early Holocene or terminal Pleistocene age and later Holocene components, including a techno-complex resembling Cook's Quartzite Horizon. TCC is performing this work as part of a mitigation project involving a Native allotment. Collaboration between the landowners, TCC and Healy Lake Traditional Council is basic to the project.

Saleeby, Becky (National Park Service)

Beneath the Surface: Thirty Years of Historical Archaeology in Skagway (Gen. Session: Historic Archaeology)

National Park Service archaeologists and consultants produced a ten-volume series of reports on the historical archaeology of Skagway, which began in 1978. My presentation is a synthesis of this literature, framed within the context of National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) on the western mining frontier. It highlights how Skagway is unique among these NHL towns because of the duration and productivity of its archaeological program and how interpretation of its collections can benefit a huge seasonal tourist population by providing them a glimpse of how a rough gold rush town settled down to become a stable, viable community, similar to other small towns across the USA.

Saltontstall, Patrick & Amy Steffian (Alutiiq Museum & Archaeological Repository)

House Hunting on the King Salmon River – Norton Houses at the Penguq Site (Coastal Archaeology and Zooarchaeology)

The Penguq site is a large, multi-component settlement in the Ugashik Bay region of the Alaska Peninsula. More than 95 semisubterranean structures preserve the remains of a Norton village occupied repeatedly between AD 150 and 900. Tests and excavations

Schnurr, Peter, Sarah Kessick and Monty Rogers (Stephen R. Braund & Associates)

Preliminary Results of the 2010 Survey and Artifact Analysis for the Foothills West Transportation Access Project (Gen. Session: Archaeology)

During the 2010 field season, Stephen Braund & Associates (SRB&A) conducted archaeological surveys at several proposed material sites and sections of one possible route for a road connecting Umiat to Galbraith in the Brooks Range foothills and North Slope. In the course of these surveys, field crews identified both historic and prehistoric sites. Of the prehistoric artifacts, a number of possibly diagnostic tools indicate the occupation of the area by both arctic and subarctic cultures. Together, the formed tools, debitage and historic artifacts can also be used to infer the function of these sites in the Alaskan arctic.

Shirar, Scott (University of Alaska Museum of the North)

Results of Recent Survey in Onion Portage National Historic Landmark, Kobuk Valley National Park (Gen. Session: Archaeology)

Although several archeological studies have taken place within the Kobuk River Valley--beginning with J.L. Giddings' reconnaissance surveys in the 1940s--a substantial portion of the 17,920-acre Onion Portage National Historic Landmark remains uninventoried for cultural resource sites. During July 2010, two weeks of reconnaissance level survey took place within previously uninvestigated areas of the National Historic Landmark. The primary goal of this survey was to identify as many unrecorded archaeological sites as possible and to provide basic

site type and distribution information for the areas surveyed. Five previously unrecorded sites were documented, which are described in this paper.

Smith, Heather, and Ted Goebel (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University)

The Fluted Point Assemblage from Serpentine Hot Springs (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

This paper presents the preliminary results of lithic analyses conducted on the fluted-point assemblage from BEN-192, located about 2 km north of Serpentine Hot Springs and dating to approximately 10,000 ¹⁴C BP. We provide details on lithic raw materials, technological activities carried out at the site, and technology and morphology of the six fluted point fragments thus far recovered. We also consider the significance of the finds in the greater context of the origins of northern fluting technology and human dispersals in Beringia at the end of the Pleistocene.

Smith, Gerad (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Applying GIS, Optimal Foraging Theory and the Diet-Breadth Model to Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Yukon Tanana Upland (Tricks, Trophies, Traps and Travels)

The prehistoric record for the Yukon Tanana Upland is represented by 386 sites. Ethnographic data indicates specific game species were traditionally targeted by season. Using Optimal Foraging Theory and the Diet Breadth Model, potential caloric return rates of key species are calculated as a proxy for choice of site placement. The findings suggest that a significant relationship exists between specific seasonally available foods and site location on the landscape.

Stern, Richard O. (Northern Land Use Research, Inc.)

Borders, Boundaries, and Societies: Maps and Lines in Northern Alaska Ethnohistory (Papers in Honor of Ernest S. Burch, Jr.)

A recurrent theme in Alaskan ethnohistory research is the identification of and various forms of interactions between the Native groups in the region. This research effort is fraught with methodological and theoretical challenges not the least of which is the sometimes sparse data on which it is based. Ernest S. Burch, Jr., “Tiger” to his numerous friends and colleagues, tackled this challenge throughout his long career. Northern Alaska, north of the Yukon River, is an excellent study area to reconstruct Native life in the ethnohistoric period, 1800 to 1900. This is due to the general high quality and quantity of the written and oral information sources. During his career, Tiger described the material, social, and intellectual culture of northern Alaska societies in numerous articles, books, and conference presentations based on these written sources and his own research efforts. Tiger always meticulously documented his sources, dates, and subject matter. He often presented his research results in map form. This paper recapitulates Tiger’s work through the medium of cartography. The evolution of the maps over time shows how he sometimes revised earlier conclusions as additional data and his reflections on those data caused him to change his mind.

Tedor, Randolph M. (University of Alaska Anchorage) and **Charles E. Holmes** (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

The Hollembaek Hill Site: A First Look at Another Stratified Site in the Tanana River Valley (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

The Hollembaek Hill Site (XBD-376) is a stratified multi-component site located in the middle Tanana River valley. It is situated atop a steep bedrock-cored knob surrounded by the Gerstle-Tanana floodplain. Excavation of a single 1m x .50m test in 2010 produced varying concentrations of lithic debris, faunal remains, and charcoal fragments throughout a 180cm

stratigraphic column. The lower components contain well-preserved bison, small mammal, bird and fish remains that likely date to the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene. Preliminary data will be discussed to place these components within the broader context of landscape use, toolstone procurement, and subsistence resource acquisition.

Thomas, Lindsey, John Pollack, Valery Monahan, Wayne Lusardi (Texas A&M University)
The A.J. Goddard: Construction Features and Artifacts of a Small Pre-fabricated Sternwheeler From the Klondike Gold Rush (Maritime Archaeology in Alaska Today)

The *A.J. Goddard*, a steamboat wrecked in 1901 in Lake Laberge, Yukon Territory, is the only known surviving example of a small, prefabricated sternwheeler from the Klondike Gold Rush. Field seasons were conducted in 2009 and 2010 that focused on recording the boat's construction features and artifacts. In addition to traditional "low tech" recording methods, a multibeam sonar unit was utilized. As the boat has remained untouched since the wrecking event, artifacts representing every aspect of life onboard were still on the site, including an 1897 gramophone, records, and full bottles of vanilla and ink.

Thorssin, Holly (University of Alaska Anchorage)
Women and Terrestrial Plants in Maritime-Adapted Unangan Society (Student session)

An estimated fifty different plants were used in traditional Unangan society (Bank 1953). It was women's and children's job to harvest these greens, stems, and roots; providing staples like food, herbal medicine, material for baskets, fuel, mats, dyes, fishing ropes and lures. Gathered extensively in autumn, chocolate lily/sarana{/aluga{ was powdered, boiled, roasted/fried, or soaked in seal oil (Golodoff 2003). This important plant, along with wild rye and lupine root, was woven into Unangan legend (Jochelson 1976,1990 and Veltre et al. 2006) and constituted part of a broad system of traditional ecological knowledge pertaining particularly to the seasonal work of women.

VanderHoek, Richard, Randolph Tedor, (State Office of History and Archaeology) and **John Jangala** (Bureau of Land Management Glennallen)

Fire and Flood: the importance of landscape history in understanding the Late Pleistocene and Holocene human-environmental interactions in south-central Alaska.(Gen. Session: Geoarchaeology and Environments)

It is necessary for archaeologists to understand the past environment of a region and its changes through time to understand where and how humans used that environment. Parts of south-central Alaska have experienced significant ecological events (the formation and draining of large lakes, and large volcanic eruptions) that have affected the environment and how people utilize it through time. This talk will discuss current knowledge of Ancient Tangle Lake and Glacial Lake Atna, as well as the Hayes tephra. Archaeological site location information and C-14 data suggest that these ecological events have had significant impacts on human populations.

Wark, Kyle (University of Alaska Anchorage)
The Devil doesn't have all the good music: Music and poetry in religion (Student session)

Almost every religious tradition worldwide has incorporated some elements of what is called, in the West, music and poetry, but what exactly is meant by those terms, where do those words come from, and what role do "music" and "poetry" play in religion? This paper will attempt to trace out some of the threads that can be woven together into a modern anthropological view of religious expression, including a brief exploration of multiple states of consciousness, the ineffability of religious fervor, and, of course, why people may sometimes say the devil has all the good music.

Wendt, Michael, Beth Mikow, David Fazzino (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Cultivating Name Recognition: A Survey and Statistical Analysis of the Perceptions, Attitudes, and Knowledge of Community Supported Agriculture in Fairbanks, Based on Responses at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Campus (Alaska Food Systems)

This paper tests five hypotheses regarding why local Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) in Fairbanks, Alaska may be losing – or not gaining business. The study was conducted by the University of Alaska Fairbanks Economic Anthropology class during the fall semester of 2010. Using a data collection device designed by the students and the professor, the survey sought to understand the perception, attitudes, and specific knowledge of local CSA's. Using nominal, ordinal, interval, and dichotomous data, statistical analysis was used to test the five competing hypothesis. The results of the statistical analysis, while not altogether surprising, did provide some unique insights.

Wendt, Michael (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Seasonality in the Upper Susitna Basin: A Geospatial Approach (Tricks, Trophies, Traps and Travels)

The understanding of relationships between seasonality and prehistoric hunting possibilities in the Upper Susitna River basin is incomplete and can be difficult to assess. Visual analysis of known prehistoric and protohistoric site locations and how they relate to seasonal resource availability can be partially observed by combining Geospatial information gathered from multiple sources, within ArcGIS. The purpose of the model is to address the key question: at what time of the year would it be possible for prehistoric populations to inhabit the area? Future iterations of the model may be used to help identify seasonality within a limited archaeological dataset.

Wheeler, Polly (Office of Subsistence Management, US Fish and Wildlife Service)

People, Pounds and Productivity: Tiger's Contributions to Subsistence Research and Understanding (Papers in Honor of Ernest S. Burch, Jr.)

As noted in the abstract for this session, Tiger Burch's work focused primarily on the traditional and early contact era Iñupiaq of Northwest Alaska. But because of his keen mind, seemingly endless curiosity, and dogged persistence and discipline, Tiger's contributions to northern anthropology are of a depth and extent that is likely to be unsurpassed. His rigorous methodological approach to whatever topic he examined is of particular note. In this paper I discuss various approaches to conducting subsistence research in Alaska during the roughly fifty years which Tiger worked here. In light of his focus on methodological rigor and rich ethnographic context -- a gold standard for understanding subsistence harvests of fish and wildlife -- I'll discuss Tiger's contributions to subsistence research and understanding in Alaska.

Worthington, K. (Texas A&M University)

The JP Light: Interpreting the Remains of a Yukon River Steamer (Maritime Archaeology in Alaska Today)

The 2010 survey of a 1898 sternwheel paddleboat built for Gold Rush transport on the Yukon River abandoned near St. Michael, Alaska provides clues about wooden steamboat construction at the end of the era, and raises issues about survey and conservation of shipwrecks in Alaska.

Wygall, Brian T. (Adelphi University)

Middle to Late Holocene Cultural Continuity or Hiatus in the Susitna Valley? (Gen. Session: Archaeology)

Alaskan archaeologists have long sought evidence pertaining to the origin of the late prehistoric Athapaskan traditions and some suggested the split cobble tci-thos and microblade core and blade techniques connected late prehistoric Athapaskan material culture to late Pleistocene Siberia. Assemblages from Trapper Creek Overlook include microblades and tci-thos in early and middle Holocene contexts suggesting the technology persisted until at least 5800 cal BP in southcentral Alaska; however, after approximately 5000 cal BP, the evidence runs cold, perhaps in response to increased volcanism. This paper will highlight current evidence and an upcoming project aimed at addressing these questions.

Yarborough, Linda Finn, and Aubrey L. Morrison (Cultural Resource Consultants LLC, Anchorage, Alaska)

Preliminary Results of Analysis of Fauna from UNI-104 and UNI-125 on Akun Island in the Eastern Aleutians (Coastal Archaeology and Zooarchaeology)

Nine 1-meter square units, some over two meters deep, were excavated at the Middle to Late Aleutian Phase Surf Bay Landing site (UNI-104) on Akun Island in 2008 and 2010 as part of mitigation for a proposed airport. The lower strata of one unit may represent a house floor or floors. Excellent faunal preservation in the eastern portion of the site allowed recovery of remains that include Pacific cod, albatross, sea mammal, and canid. One test at the nearby Ocean Bay Phase Sanagan site (UNI-125) also yielded a small amount of fauna. Preliminary analysis results are presented for both sites.

Yashchenko, Oxana, and Sveta Yamin-Pasternak (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Between the Catch and the Payday: Living and Working as a Marine Mammal Hunter in the post-Soviet North (Tricks, Trophies, Traps and Travels)

The relationship between hunting and monetary economy varies throughout the Arctic. Whereas in the coastal communities of Alaska sea mammal hunting is an autonomous trade, in the neighboring Chukotka it is a form of employment. Working for the state farm collectives during the Soviet times and presently for the state-subsidized obshchinas, the Yupik and Chukchi hunters are salaried employees whose income depends on local sales and wider commercialization of sea mammal products. Using ethnographic data from Chukotka and experience of working with local youth, this paper reflects on the cultivation of hunting as a career choice for the young generation

Yesner, David R. (University of Alaska Anchorage), **Randy Tedor** (University of Alaska Anchorage), **Owen Marcotte** (Dartmouth College), **Margo McKay** (University of Alaska Anchorage), and **Norm Easton** (Yukon College)

What is Chindadn? A Re-examination of the Technological Variability and Paleoeconomic Correlates of the Chindadn Complex (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

The Chindadn Complex, as originally defined by Cook, holds priority as a technocomplex used to define one aspect of projectile technology in the Early Beringian Tradition. Encompassing subtriangular to teardrop-shaped points of a wide range of sizes, it has become one diagnostic feature of that tradition. New discoveries of dated Chindadn points in stratigraphic settings at the Broken Mammoth, Swan Point, and Little John sites has created some urgency for reassessing both technological aspects and paleoeconomic correlates of this early New World tradition. Initial results of this reassessment suggest we have much yet to learn about the meaning of variability in late Pleistocene archaeological assemblages from eastern Beringia.

Younie, Angela M., Ted Goebel, and Michael R. Waters (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University)

Update on Continuing Excavations at the Serpentine Hot Springs Site, BEN-192, Alaska: Site Context and Dating (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in Northwest North America)

The Serpentine Hot Springs site (BEN-192), located on a bluff overlooking Serpentine Valley in the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, was discovered in 2005 by NPS archaeologists. In 2009 and 2010 archaeologists from Texas A&M University revisited BEN-192 to conduct excavation and evaluate the site's geological context, in the process discovering a fluted-point assemblage in a sealed stratigraphic layer associated with two hearth features. Both features included concentrations of burnt bone and charcoal; one has been dated to approximately 10,000 ¹⁴C BP and more dates are forthcoming. This paper discusses site location, geomorphological context, and radiocarbon dating of the hearths.

Reminder for presenters and session organizers:

Session Organizers: Session chairs must bring their own laptops, which will be connected to the provided AV equipment for each session/room. You should keep presentations on schedule. Please test each powerpoint/etc. on your laptop prior to your session time.

Presenters: Each presentation will be within a 20-minute time slot. Bring a copy of your presentation on a CD or jump drive, and provide to the session organizer before your session.

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