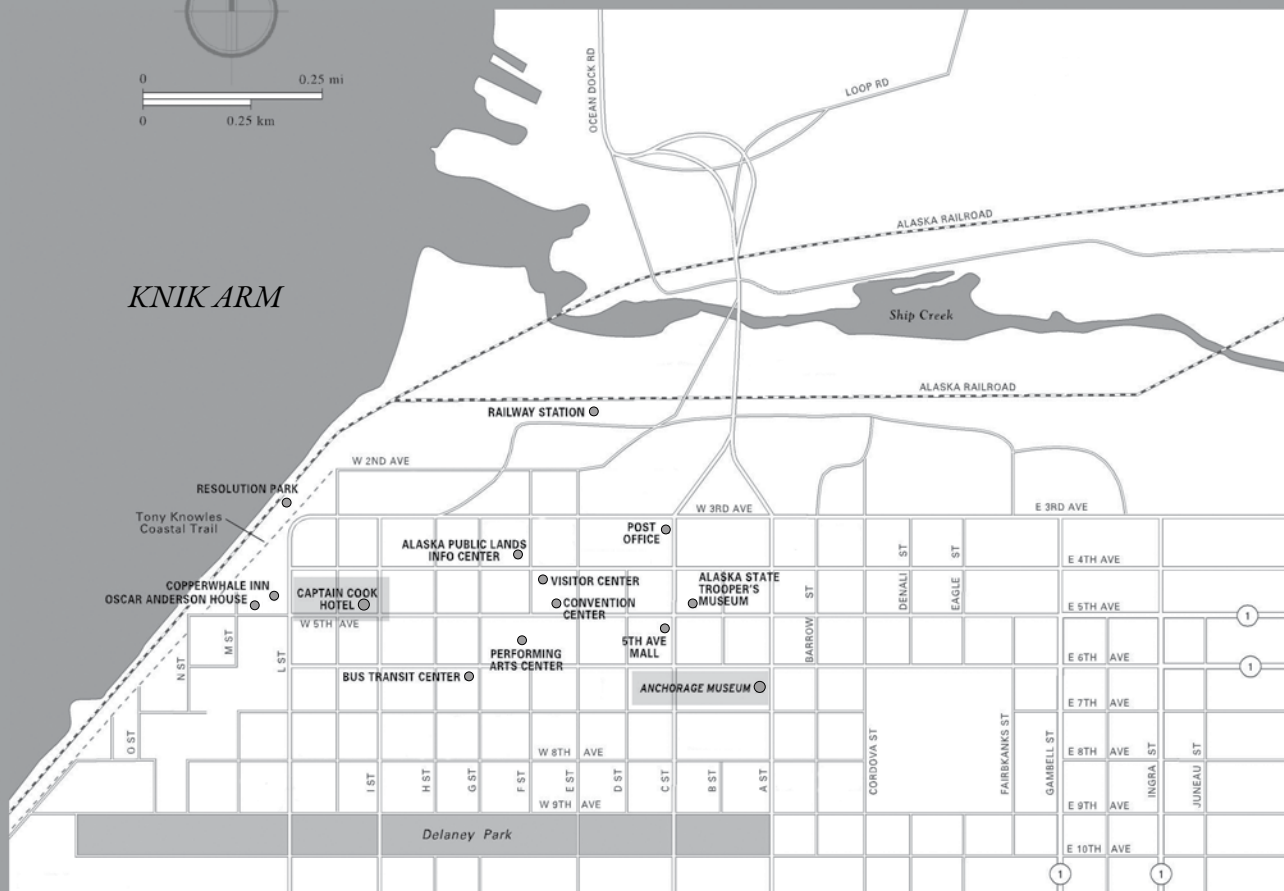


Welcome!



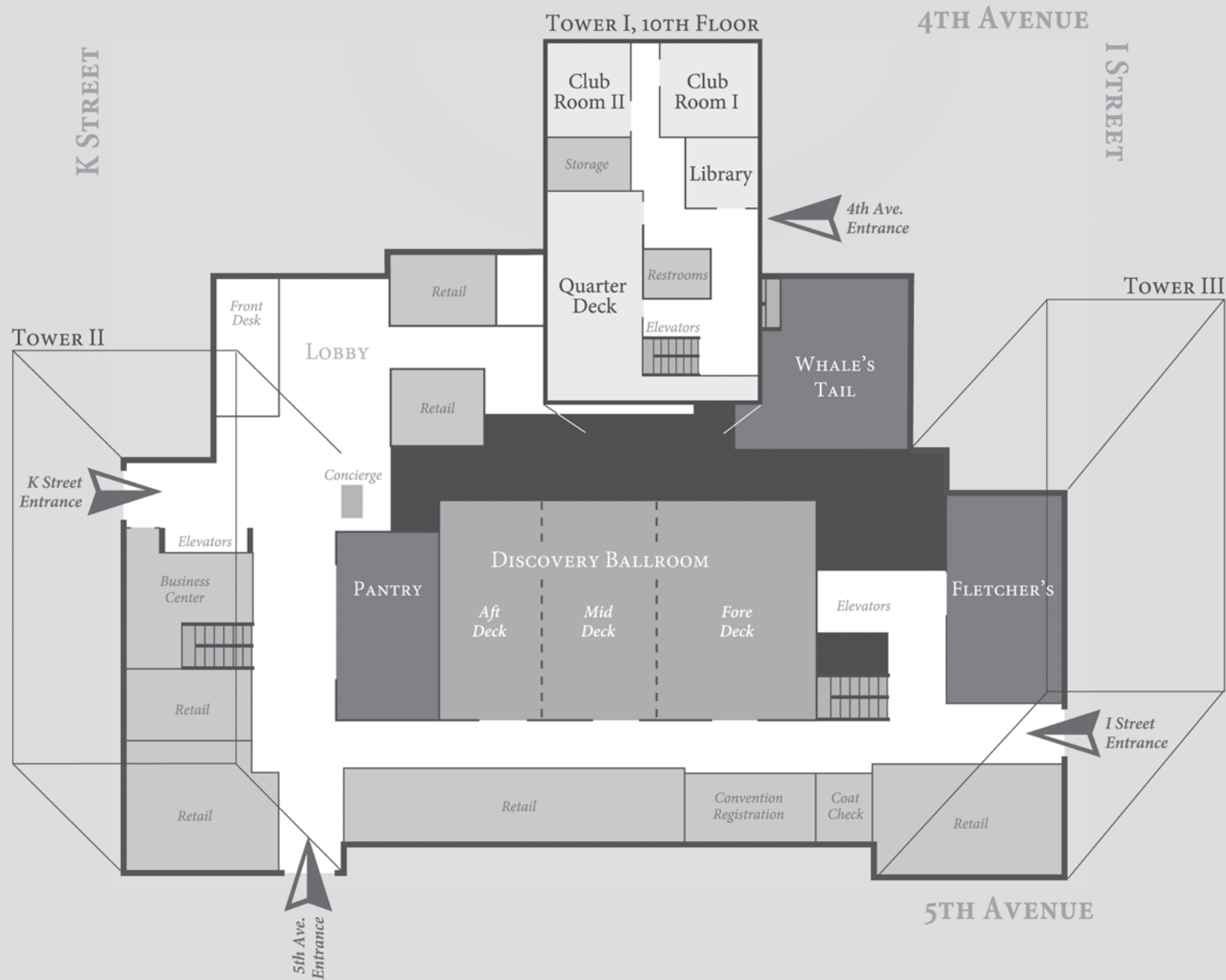
Anchorage, January 2008. Image courtesy Frank Kovalchek. Twin towers of Hotel Captain Cook indicated by numbers 1 and 2.

Alaska Anthropological Association 40th Annual Meeting
March 13 - 16, 2013

Hotel Captain Cook
939 W. 5th Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska



LOBBY LEVEL

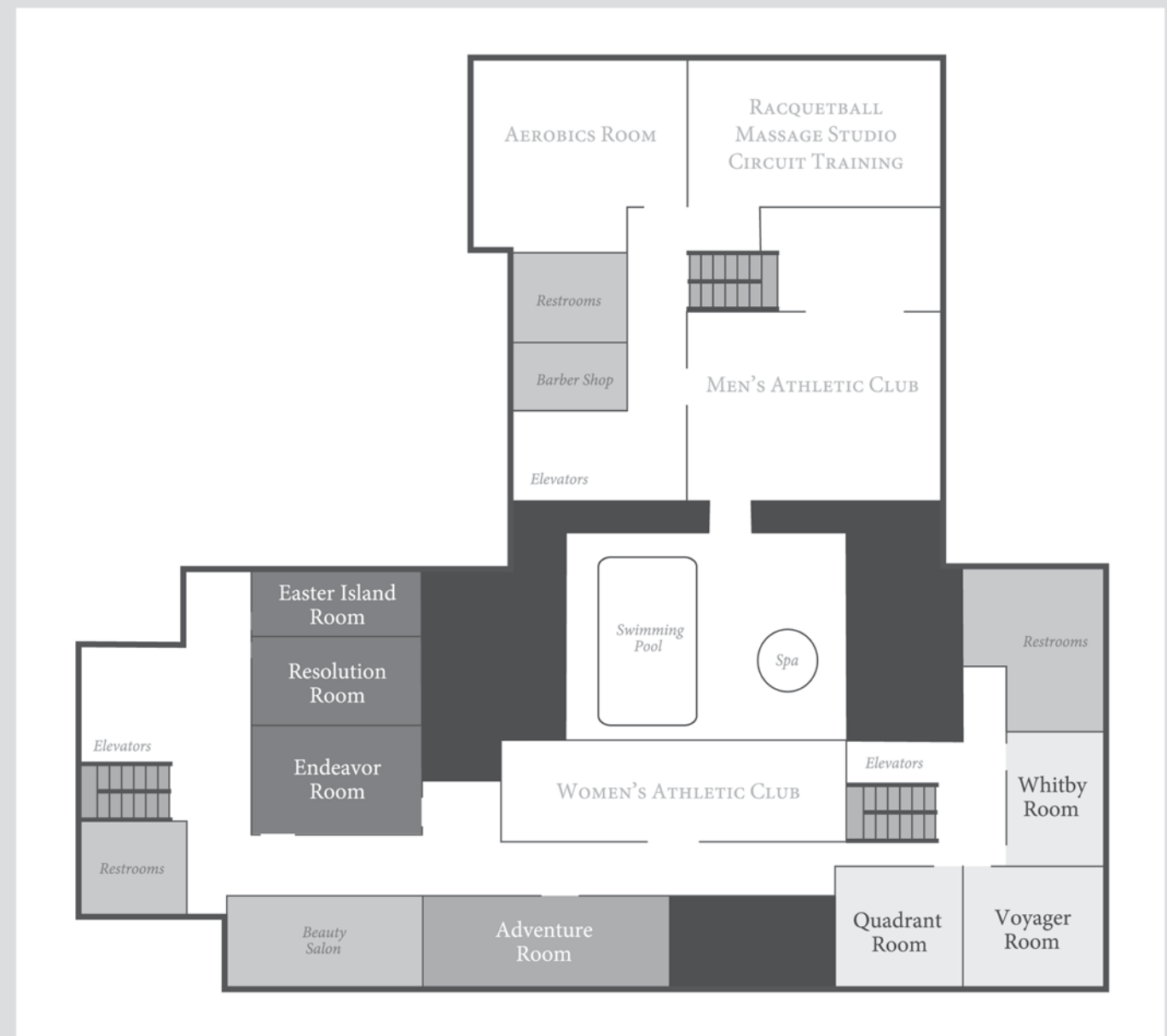


Do just once what others say you can't do, and you will never pay attention to their limitations again.

—Captain James Cook

James Cook

LOWER LOBBY LEVEL



One of the advantages of being Captain is being able to ask for advice without necessarily having to take it.

—Captain James T. Kirk

CONFERENCE
PROGRAM

Alaska Anthropological Association 40th Annual Meeting
March 13 - 16, 2013

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939 W. 5th Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska



BACK TO THE SOURCE

Community is the wellspring of culture, history, and language – and the source of all anthropology. Going “back to the source” means doing and sharing our work in partnership with indigenous communities. The 40th Annual Meeting of the Alaska Anthropological Association will be hosted in Anchorage by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center, which seek to highlight new collaborations across the North in oral history, archaeology, cultural studies, linguistics, human biology, and museums.

ARON: FRONT AND BACK COVER IMAGE DESCRIPTIONS. IF YOU’VE ALREADY PROVIDED THESE I APOLOGIZE, CAN I HAVE THEM AGAIN.....

Host Organizations

Bureau of Indian Affairs and Smithsonian Institution

Organizers

Kenneth L. Pratt (Bureau of Indian Affairs)

Aron L. Crowell (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution)

Sponsors

Arctic Anthropology

Beta Analytic, Inc.

Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia

Equinox Publishing, Ltd., publisher of *Glacial Archaeology*

McClain Consulting

Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC

Territory Heritage Resource Consulting

True North Sustainable Development Solutions

Alaska Anthropological Association Board and Officers

Kerry Feldman, President

Jenya Anichenko, Board Member

April Laktonen Counciller, Board Member

Robin Mills, Board Member

Monty Rogers, Board Member

Jeff Rasic, Board Member

Rita Eagle, Secretary/Treasurer

Volunteers

Tamara Holman, Volunteer Coordinator

Rebecca Barker, Grace Beaujean, Walker Burgett, Sally Carraher, Nicole Cline,

Theresa Dutchuk, Danielle Ellis, Kaare Erikson, Mike Farrell,

Christina Fieldhouse, Roberta Gordaoff, Annemarie Gundel, Zach Hozid, Hannah Johnson,

Meaghan Kincaid, Shiaki Kondo, Yoko Kugo, Meghan Lackey, Whitney McLaren, Sarah Mincer,

Irene Muller, Jesse Overton (T-shirt design), Ted Parsons, Elizabeth Robinson, Heather Roehl,

Lisa Strecker, Kelsey Taormina, Holly Thorssin, Angela Younie

Exhibitors

Alaska Anthropological Association

Alaska Humanities Forum

Alaskana Bookstore

Alutiiq Museum

Anthropology Club, University of Alaska Anchorage

Arctic Anthropology

Arctic Institute of North America/*Arctic*

Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution

Berghan Books

Beringia Center of Culture and Science

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Alaska Region

Cambridge University Press

Études/Inuit/Studies

Left Coast Press

McLain Heritage Consulting

National Park Service

Oxford University Press

Siberica

Simon Fraser University Press (Archaeology Press)

UBC Press

University of Alaska Press

University of Calgary Press

University of Washington Press

Meeting Information

Registration

The meeting registration and information desk is on the ground floor of the hotel near the I Street entrance, across from the Fore Deck. It will be open Wednesday, March 13 (3 PM – 9 PM); Thursday, March 14 (8:30 AM – 5:30 PM); Friday, March 15 (8:30 AM – 5:30 PM); and Saturday, March 16 (8:30 AM – 12 PM).

You can also get your AAA 40th Anniversary T-Shirt at registration.

Meeting and Reception Rooms

Meeting rooms (**Mid Deck, Quadrant, Voyager, Endeavor, Adventure**) are located on the ground floor and lower level of the hotel; please refer to the meeting schedule and floor plan to find your sessions. The Wednesday evening welcome reception (6 – 9 PM) will be held in the **Quarter Deck** on the 10th floor of the hotel’s Tower 1 (North Tower), with a special session of “Anthropology Two Minutes at a Time” in nearby **Club Room 1**.

The Friday night cocktail reception (6 PM – 7 PM) and banquet (7 – 10 PM) will be in the **Mid Deck**. The Saturday luncheon (12:15 – 2 PM) will also be in the **Mid Deck**. The Thursday 40th anniversary reception (6 – 9 PM), hosted by the Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, will be off-site at the **Anchorage Museum**; please see below for information about location and shuttle buses.

Exhibition Hall

Research posters, sales and exhibit tables, and book displays will be in the **Aft Deck** on the ground floor (8:30 AM – 5:30 PM daily). Poster presenters are encouraged to be on hand during breaks to discuss their projects.

Poster and exhibit table set-up is on Wednesday, Mar 13 from 4 – 9 PM. Volunteers will help you hang to your poster (magnets provided) or to locate your table. Power outlets are available in the room. Please take down your poster or exhibit on Saturday afternoon after 3 PM.

Coffee Breaks



If this is coffee, please bring me some tea; but if this is tea, please bring me some coffee.

–Abraham Lincoln

Morning and afternoon breaks (coffee, tea, and snacks) will be served in the exhibition hall (**Aft Deck**) on the ground floor. Please browse the tables and posters during your breaks.

Paper Presenters

All presentations are limited to 20 minutes; please keep to that time so that others will not be shortchanged. Provide your session organizer with your Powerpoint file (Mac or PC versions) or other media on a jump drive, CD, or DVD as far in advance as possible so that it can be loaded onto the podium computer. Please do not plan to use your own computer for your presentation. All meeting rooms are equipped with presentation laptop (provided by the session organizer), podium with microphone, LCD projector, screen, house sound, and wireless internet. Video and audio files can be played only through the presentation laptop. Please check with your session organizer about software and pre-test your files.

40th Anniversary Reception at the Anchorage Museum

A special celebration for the 40th anniversary of the Alaska Anthropological Association will be held at the Anchorage Museum on Thursday, March 14 from 6 – 9 PM. The museum is located a very walkable six blocks east of the Captain Cook Hotel at 7th and A Sts. (please see the downtown map in this program).

Shuttle buses will leave for the museum from the 5th St. side of the hotel between 5:45 – 6:15 PM and return from the museum between 8:45 – 9:15 PM.

Please use the evening entrance to the museum, located on 7th Avenue between A and C Sts. The main entrance will not be open.

There will be free public parking in the museum underground garage starting at 5 PM. The entrance is on 7th Avenue.

Hotel Services

Free wireless internet is provided throughout the hotel. No password is required.

Use of the Captain Cook Athletic Club (separate men’s and women’s clubs including swimming pool) is complementary for hotel guests.

Hotel restaurants include the Crow’s Nest restaurant and bar (Tower 3, top floor); Fletcher’s restaurant and bar (ground floor on the I St. side of the hotel); and the Pantry (breakfast and lunch, ground floor on 5th Ave. side).

Parking

Garage parking is available to hotel guests at Diamond Parking (412 K St., two blocks west of the hotel) at a rate of \$20/day if you validate your entry ticket at the hotel front desk before leaving the garage. Several open air lots are located near the hotel, at higher hourly or daily rates. Two hour metered street parking is \$1.50 per hour from 9 AM – 6 PM and is enforced. Cars left on the curb overnight are often towed to allow snow plowing.

SCHEDULE
AT A GLANCE



WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13					
	REGISTRATION DESK (main floor)	QUARTER DECK (North Tower 10th Floor)	ADVENTURE	AFT DECK	ENDEAVOR Zooarchaeology Workshop
8:30 - 12:00					
12:00 - 1:30					
1:30 - 3:00			AHRS Meeting		Zooarchaeology Workshop
3:00 - 5:00					
6:00 - 9:00	Registration	Welcome Reception + Anthropology Two Minutes at at Time (in Club Room No. 2, 6:30 - 8 PM)		Exhibition Room poster and table set up 4 - 9 PM	



Victor Campbell with brother Wilmer and nephew Ivor Campbell on an ice floe with two walruses, near Gambell in 1959. Photo courtesy of the Anchorage Museum at Rasmuson Center.



Elaine Chewshaa Abraham interviewing Lena Farkas in Tlingit about traditional seal hunting camps at Yakutat Bay, 2011. Photo by Aron Crowell.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14								
	REGISTRATION DESK (main floor)	QUARTER DECK (North Tower 10th Floor)	QUADRANT	VOYAGER	MID DECK	AFT DECK	ANCHORAGE MUSEUM	
8:30	Registration					Exhibition Room: posters / books/ information tables		
			Session 2: Island Anthropology (Hanson)	Session 3: Ranges of Uncertainty: Reindeer Herding Strategies (Vinson, Plattet, & Lincoln)	Session 4: Western Subarctic Archaeology (Potter)			
8:40 - 9:00				Plattet				
9:00 - 9:20			Crawford	Ongtawasruk et al.	Blong			
9:20 - 9:40			Hanson	Arakchaa	Wendt			
9:40 - 10:00			McKinney	Christensen	Easton et al.			
10:00 - 10:20			Gordaoff	Lincoln	Lynch			
10:20 - 10:40			Mclain	Callanan	Combs et al.			
10:40 - 11:00			Rogers et al.	Salmon et al.	Little et al.			
11:00 - 11:20		Coffee Break (sponsored by Beta Analytic Inc.)					Coffee tables	
			Session 2: Island Anthropology (cont.)	Session 5: 35 Years on the Iditerod National Historic Trail (Blanchard)	Session 4: Western Subarctic Archaeology (cont.)	Exhibition Room: posters / books/ information tables		
11:20 - 11:40			Saltonstall et al.	King	Potter et al.			
11:40 - 12:00			Jensen	Blanchard	Smith			
12:00 - 12:20			Griffin	Higgs et al.	Kunz			
12:20 - 12:40		AkAA Board Meeting (in the Library Room, across from the Quarter Deck)		Wooley et al.				
12:40 - 1:00			Lunch (on your own)					
1:00 - 1:20								
1:20 - 1:40								
1:40 - 2:00								
			Session 2: Island Anthropology (cont.)	Session 6: Community-Based Programs for Alaska Native Languages (Kaplan & Holton)	Session 4: Western Subarctic Archaeology (cont.)			
2:00 - 2:20			Nowak	Kaplan	Krasinski			
2:20 - 2:40			Curtis	Holton	Gilbert			
2:40 - 3:00				Jones	Linn			
3:00 - 3:20				Fienup-Riordan				
3:20 - 3:40		Coffee Break (sponsored by Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of					Coffee tables	
			Session 7: In and Out of the Classroom (Gwynn)	Session 6: Community-Based Programs for Alaska Native Languages (cont.)	Session 8: Contributed Papers in Ethnohistory and Cultural Anthropology	Exhibition Room: posters / books/ information tables		
3:40 - 4:00			Partnow	Crowell et al.	Pratt			
4:00 - 4:20			Schwarzburg	Mitchell	Jones			
4:20 - 4:40			Gwynn	Siekmann et al.	Arndt			
4:40 - 5:00			Coffman et al.	Koester et al.	Wentworth			
5:00 - 5:20			Biddison et al.		Reinhart			
5:45		Shuttle buses from Captain Cook Hotel to Anchorage Museum (5:45 until 6:30)						
6:00						40th Anniversary Reception, Anchorage Museum Atrium		
9:00								
		Shuttle buses from Anchorage Museum to Captain Cook Hotel (8:45 until 9:15)						

FRIDAY, MARCH 15						
	REGISTRATION DESK (main floor)	MID DECK	ENDEAVOR	ADVENTURE	AFT DECK	
8:30	Registration				Exhibition Room: posters / books/ information tables	
		Session 9: Dena’inaq’ Huch’ulyeshi: The Dena’ina Way of Living (Fall)	Session 10: Subsistence Issues and Collaborative Management (Esler)	Session 11: Maritime Anthropology of the Arctic (Anichenko)		
8:40 - 9:00			Esler			
9:00 - 9:20		Fall	Voorhees et al.	Monteleone et al.		
9:20 - 9:40		Jones	Shewmake	Raff et al.		
9:40 - 10:00		Lindgren	Fritz	Anichenko	Exhibition Room: posters / books/ information tables	
10:00 - 10:20		Leggett	Strecker	Rogers		
10:20 - 10:40						Coffee tables
		Session 9: Dena’inaq’ Huch’ulyeshi: The Dena’ina Way of Living (cont.)	Session 12: Student Symposium 1 (Hanson & Rogers)	Session 11: Maritime Anthropology of the Arctic (cont.)		
10:40 - 11:00		Borass	Johnson	Anders et al.		
11:00 - 11:20		Kari	Miller	Johnson et al.		
11:20 - 11:40		Klein	Sparaga	Goforth		
11:40 - 12:00		Stone	Medina	Stein		
12:00 - 12:20		Kari (disc.)	Robinson	Shinabarger		
12:20 - 12:40			Adamu			
12:40 - 1:00		Lunch (on your own)				Exhibition Room: posters / books/ information tables
1:00 - 1:20						
1:20 - 1:40						
1:40 - 2:00						
		Session 13: Student Symposium 2 (Hanson & Rogers)	Session 14: Climate Challenges and Societal Responses at Cape Espenberg (Mason & Alix)	Session 15: Indigenous Voices in Social and Medical Research (Driscoll, Carraher, & Gwynn)		
2:00 - 2:20		Taormina et al.	Mason	Stein		
2:20 - 2:40		McLaren et al.	Bigelow et al.	Hadden		
2:40 - 3:00		Gundel et al.	Mason	Murray		
3:00 - 3:20		Thorssin	Anderson	Carraher		
3:20 - 3:40		Lackey	Alix	Toebbe et al.		
3:40 - 4:00					Coffee tables	
			Session 14: Climate Challenges and Societal Responses at Cape Espenberg (cont.)	Session 15: Indigenous Voices in Social and Medical Research (cont.)	Exhibition Room: posters / books/ information tables	
4:00 - 4:20			Norman	Anderson		
4:20 - 4:40			Cooper et al.	Brown		
4:40 - 5:00			Neffe et al.	Driscoll (disc.)		
5:00 - 5:20			O'Rourke			
5:20 - 5:40						
6:00 - 7:00		Cocktails				
		Awards Banquet: Richard Scott " <i>The Far Side of 40 Years: Reflections on an Academic Life in Alaska and Beyond</i> "				
7:00 - 10:00						

SATURDAY, MARCH 16						
	REGISTRATION DESK (main floor)	MID DECK	ENDEAVOR	ADVENTURE	QUADRANT	AFT DECK
8:30	Registration		Session 16: Cross-Cultural Approaches to Archaeology (Sattler & Gillispie)	Session 17: Current Research in Southeast Alaska (Monteith)	Session 18: Arctic Vulcanism (Vanderhoek)	Exhibition Room: posters / books/ information tables
			Sattler et al.	Crowell et al.	Vanderhoek	
8:40 - 9:00			Otte et al.	Evoy	Reuther et al.	
9:00 - 9:20			Collins	Rohrbacher	Wallace	
9:20 - 9:40			Parsons et al.	Monteith	Barton et al.	
9:40 - 10:00			Jensen	Krutak	Jordan et al.	
10:00 - 10:20						Coffee tables
10:20 - 10:40			Session 16: Cross-Cultural Approaches to Archaeology (cont.)	Session 17: Current Research in Southeast Alaska (cont.)	Session 18: Arctic Vulcanism (cont.)	Exhibition Room: posters / books/ information tables
			Gilbert et al.	Haven	Barton et al.	
10:40 - 11:00			Younie et al.	Javier	McGimsey	
11:00 - 11:20			Margaris et al.	Muller	Thomas et al.	
11:20 - 11:40			Krutak	Hozid	Fast	
11:40 - 12:00						
12:15 - 2:00		Luncheon and Keynote Address: Edna Agheak MacLean, " <i>The Critical Next Step for Alaska Native Languages</i> "				
			Session 19: New Information from Healy Lake (Cook)	Session 20: Contibuted Papers in Archaeology	Session 18: Arctic Vulcanism (cont.)	
2:20 - 2:40			Gillispie et al.	Mack	Wallace	
2:40 - 3:00			Younie et al.	Bowman et al.	Wallace et al.	
3:00 - 3:20			Gillispie et al.	Slaughter	Tephrrachronology	
3:20 - 3:40			Cook	Blanchard	Roundtable	
3:40 - 4:00			Holmes (disc.)	Schnurr et al.		
4:00 - 4:20				Kunz		
4:30 - 5:45			AAA Annual Business Meeting			



Dena’ina elders Peter Kalifornsky and Fedosia Sacaloff (brother and sister) during an interviews at the Russian River site complex (AA-11096), Kenai Peninsula, May 1979 (ANCSA 14(h)(1) Collection. [Photograph by Alice J. Lynch]).

KEYNOTE
SPEAKERS



FRIDAY, 14 MARCH 2013

DINNER BANQUET

7 PM – 10 PM, Mid Deck Room, Hotel Captain Cook

Keynote Speaker: G. Richard Scott
(University of Nevada Reno, grscott@unr.edu)

Unlike many keynote addresses, this one is a personal narrative on the Far Side of my days in Alaska.

–G. Richard Scott



The Far Side of 40 Years: Reflections on an Academic Life in Alaska and Beyond

On August 11, 1973, I pulled into Fairbanks with some trepidation as to how I would adapt to the far north after nine years in Arizona. From that point to my “retirement” in 1997, I worked with dozens of students and colleagues, not appreciating that we were building the discipline of Anthropology in the state of Alaska and launching numerous successful careers. As the only physical anthropologist, I encountered every undergraduate major and graduate student who completed degrees at UAF. Beyond teaching, I published papers on teeth and provided services to law enforcement agencies and native communities. In the midst of this academic sojourn, humor played a significant role. Unlike many keynote addresses, this one is a personal narrative on the Far Side of my days in Alaska.

SATURDAY, 16 MARCH 2013

LUNCHEON

12:15 PM – 2 PM, Mid Deck Room, Hotel Captain Cook

Keynote Speaker: Edna Ahgeak MacLean
(University of Alaska Fairbanks and President Emeritus, Ilisaġvik College, edna.maclea@gmail.com)

The former policy of the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs to eradicate the use of Alaska Native languages in schools and in the homes will have succeeded unless the assistance of community members is firmly established.

–Edna Ahgeak MacLean



The Critical Next Step for Alaska Native Languages

Despite the establishment of Alaska Native Language programs in Alaska’s schools, the use of indigenous languages is declining. The former policy of the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs to eradicate the use of Alaska Native languages in schools and in the homes will have succeeded unless the assistance of community members is firmly established. Adults who were abused as school children for speaking their Native languages must now be recruited to champion language revival programs in their communities. The time is right for realignment of resources and the creation of opportunities to nurture our indigenous languages.

SCHEDULE
OF EVENTS



WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13

MEETING REGISTRATION

3 – 9 PM, Conference Registration Desk, 1st Floor near Fletcher's Restaurant

EXHIBITION ROOM SET-UP

4 – 9 PM, Aft Deck Room

Hang your poster or set up your exhibition table. Volunteer staff will be on hand to assist.

PRECONFERENCE MEETING: AHRS ADVISORY GROUP

1:30 – 5 PM Adventure Room, Hotel Captain Cook, 939 W. 5th Ave., Anchorage

The AHRS Advisory Board is a meeting of users, creators, and managers of data stored in the DNR Office of History and Archaeology's Alaska Heritage Resources (AHRS) database. The intent of this annual invited session is to provide ongoing discourse between the various interest groups and to help guide the management of this important shared data set. The meeting provides a venue for bringing forward management concerns, discussing long-term initiatives and database development, and to generally insure that management protocols continue to meet the needs of data users and creators in the face of constantly changing technology. Topics featured in the 2013 meeting will include online user access and enhanced support of GIS applications.

Organizers: Bill Hedman (whedman@blm.gov) and Nicole Lantz (nicole.lantz@alaska.gov)

ALASKA CONSORTIUM OF ZOOARCHAEOLOGISTS WORKSHOP

Endeavor Room, Hotel Captain Cook
707 A St., Anchorage

8:30 AM - Registration

9 AM – 12 PM Session 1

1:30 – 3 PM Session 2

Archaeological Data Management and Research using tDAR and Neotoma and Discussion of Faunal Collection and Curation

Workshop Session 1: Leigh Anne Ellison (Center for Digital Antiquity) will lead a discussion of digital archaeological data – what they are, how they are generated, digital preservation and curation, and federal laws and regulations as they pertain to the management of digital archaeological records. She will discuss how these concerns are addressed by the Digital Archaeological Record (tDAR) and provide instruction on use of this system, including data integration to foster synthetic analysis. Michael Etnier (Department of Anthropology, University of Washington), will provide a follow up to his 2011 ACZ workshop on the Neotoma Paleocology Internet Database and Community for Tracking Archaeofauna Assemblages from Alaska. Researchers have compiled faunal data for 250 dated components from 160 archaeological sites in Southwest Alaska and the northern Gulf of Alaska. Before these data go “live” on the Neotoma database Michael would like workshop participants to run test queries on the data.

Workshop Session 2 will provide examples and an open forum for discussion of best practices in faunal collection, research design, and curation. Alaskan museum curators and zooarchaeologists are encouraged to participate.

Organizers: Monty Rogers (mjr@lavabit.com) and Diane Hanson (dkhanson@uaa.alaska.edu)

WELCOMING RECEPTION

Cash bar, hors d'oeuvres, and “speed sharing” session (below)

6 – 9 PM, Quarter Deck, North Tower, 10th Floor, Hotel Captain Cook

SESSION 1: THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF ALASKA, TWO MINUTES AT A TIME

6:30 – 8 PM, Club Room # 2, North Tower, 10th Floor (near the Quarter Deck Room)

Back by popular demand! This session provides a survey of anthropological research in Alaska over the past year, from Pleistocene archaeology to historical archaeology and cultural anthropology. Papers will be short and fun; this is a chance to give a “teaser” of research presented later in the conference, or to provide information on an artifact, site, or fieldwork story encountered last summer. It provides presenters with a chance to pique the audience's interest in their research, and provides audience members a chance to get an overview of the entire scope of conference topics, even if they can't attend every session.

Organizer: Jenny Blanchard (jblanchard@blm.gov)



THURSDAY, MARCH 14

MEETING REGISTRATION

8:30 AM – 5 PM, Conference Registration Desk, 1st Floor near Fletcher's Restaurant

POSTERS AND EXHIBITIONS

8:30 AM – 5 PM, Aft Deck Room

MID-MORNING COFFEE BREAK

In the exhibition hall (Aft Deck Room)
Sponsored by Beta Analytic, Inc.
11:00 AM – 11:20 AM

LUNCH ON YOUR OWN

12:40 PM – 2 PM

MID-AFTERNOON COFFEE BREAK

In the exhibition hall (Aft Deck Room)
Sponsored by Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia
3:20 PM – 3:40 PM

BOARD MEETING, ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

12:20 – 2 PM, The Library, North Tower, 10th Floor

40TH ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION AT THE ANCHORAGE MUSEUM

6 PM – 9 PM, Anchorage Museum, 7th and A Sts.

Hors d'oeuvres, cash bar, and entertainment in the museum atrium, featuring a live performance of *Raven's Radio Hour*. Wait, there's more! Curator tour of the Smithsonian exhibition "Living Our Cultures, Sharing Our Heritage: The First Peoples of Alaska"; special film program; birthday cake; and door prizes.

Free shuttle buses from the Hotel Captain Cook (5th Avenue entrance) to the Anchorage Museum, departing from 5:45 – 6:30 PM.

Return shuttle buses from the Anchorage Museum to the Hotel Captain Cook will depart from 8:30 PM – 9:15 PM.

Please come to the evening entrance of the museum on 7th Avenue. The main entrance will not be open. Free parking will be available in the museum garage after 5 PM.

THURSDAY SESSIONS

SESSION 2: Island Anthropology

9 AM – 2:40 PM, Quadrant Room

Island anthropology of Alaska, from the barrier islands of the Arctic Ocean coastline to the islands of the Bering Sea and the archipelagos of the north and northeast Pacific, will be explored and discussed. This is a four-field approach that includes cultural and physical anthropology, linguistics, and archaeology.

Organizer: Diane Hanson (University of Alaska Anchorage, dkhanson@uaa.alaska.edu)

9:00 Michael Crawford (University of Kansas, Crawford@ku.edu)

Evolutionary Consequences of Island Populations: Aleutian Archipelago

9:20 Diane K. Hanson (University of Alaska Anchorage, dkhanson@alaska.net)

Know Your Place: Changing Perceptions of the Occupation of Adak Island

9:40 Holly J. McKinney (University of Alaska Fairbanks, hjmckinney@alaska.edu)

Millennial Scale Interactions among Humans and Fishes at the Mink Island Site (XMK-030)

10:00 Roberta Gordaooff (University of Alaska Anchorage, rgordaooff@gmail.com)

A GIS Intrasite Spatial Analysis of an Upland House on Adak Island, the Aleutian Islands, Alaska

10:20 Allison McLain (McLain Heritage Consulting, mclainconsulting@gci.net)

Unangax[^] Art and Magic

10:40 Jason Rogers (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, jsr@northernlanduse.com), Doug Reger (Reger Consulting Services), Joshua Reuther (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), Robert Bowman (Northern Land Use research Alaska), and Jill Baxter-McIntosh (Northern Land Use Research Alaska)

Magnetic Island: An Arctic Small Tool Tradition Site on the West Shore of Cook Inlet

11:00 **COFFEE BREAK (Sponsored by Beta Analytic, Inc.)**

11:20 Patrick Saltonstall (Alutiiq Museum, patrick@alutiiqmuseum.org) and Amy Steffian (Alutiiq Museum, amy@alutiiqmuseum.org)

The Karluk River Revisited: Archaeological Survey and Settlement Patterns in Interior Kodiak Island

11:40 Anne M. Jensen (UIC Science LLC, anne.jensen@uicscience.org)

When is an Island Not an Island?

12:00 Dennis Griffin (Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, grifd@peak.org)

Island Retreat or Accidental Residence, It's All a Matter of Perspective: Early Land Use History of Islands in the Bering Sea Wildlife Refuge, Alaska

12:20 **LUNCH (On Your Own)**

2:00 Michael Nowak (Colorado College, mnowak@coloradocollege.edu)

Forty-Six Years on Nunivak: Enough to Become an Old Man

2:20 Tiffany Curtis (University of Alaska Anchorage, archeobella@gmail.com)

Making Tools in the Land of Fire

SESSION 3: Ranges of Uncertainty: Reindeer Herding Strategies for Dealing with Instability

8:40 AM – 11:00 AM, Voyager Room

This session explores contemporary and historic patterns of reindeer herding across the circumpolar north. Herding practices in Russia, Scandinavia, and Alaska are diverse, spanning from subsistence livelihoods to industrial occupations. All herding practices, however, are subject to dramatic shifts in ecological, economic and political conditions. Rangeland vitality, weather, caribou and predator populations fluctuate. The industry is exposed to unstable markets, revolving governments and ever-shifting rangeland managements. Herders worldwide operate with high levels of uncertainty. How do they strive for successful herds with so many unknowns? How have they done so in the past? Welcoming herders, their descendants, scientists and resource managers, we invite speakers to consider strategies herders have used to cope with uncertainty.

Organizers: Dale Vinson (National Park Service, dale_vinson@nps.gov), Patrick Plattet (University of Alaska Fairbanks, pplattt@alaska.edu), and Amber Lincoln (University of Alaska Fairbanks, aalincoln@alaska.edu)

8:40 Patrick Plattet (University of Alaska Fairbanks, pplattt@alaska.edu), and Amber Lincoln (University of Alaska Fairbanks, aalincoln@alaska.edu)

Introduction: Ranges of Uncertainty

9:00 Davis Ongtawasruk (Wales Reindeer Herd, onгна_waa@yahoo.com) and Faye Ongtawasruk (Wales Reindeer Herd)

Owning and Operating the Wales Reindeer Herd, from 1971 to the Present

9:20 Tayana Arakchaa (University of Alaska Fairbanks, tarakchaa@alaska.edu)

Survival of Traditional Economy among the Tozhu Reindeer Herders in the “Country of Forever Blue Sky”

9:40 John Christensen, Jr. (Native Council of Port Heiden, johnivan2@gmail.com)

The Port Heiden Reindeer Project

10:00 Amber Lincoln (University of Alaska Fairbanks, aalincoln@alaska.edu)

Reindeer Rangelands of the Alaska Peninsula, 1904-1947

10:20 Martin Callanan (NTNU-Museum of Natural History and Archaeology, Trondheim, Norway, callanan@ntnu.no) and Jørgen Rosvold (NTNU-Museum of Natural History and Archaeology, Trondheim, Norway)

“Following the Arrows”: Antler Points and aDNA

10:40 AlexAnna Salmon (Igiugig Village Council, alexannasalmon@gmail.com) and Mary Ann Olympic (Igiugig Village Council)

The Kukaklek Reindeer Station

11:00 **COFFEE BREAK (Sponsored by Beta Analytic, Inc.)**

SESSION 4: Western Subarctic Archaeology: Recent Research Results

9 AM – 3:20 PM, Mid Deck Room

Archaeologists have made great progress over the last few years in conceptualizing and explaining subarctic adaptations, through new theoretical approaches and particularly new field and laboratory data. This symposium builds on recent symposia (2010-2012) to facilitate presentation and discussion of new discoveries, excavations, lab investigations as well as

theoretical contributions to understanding the early prehistory of the region. Specific topics are open, but we encourage work involving human/environment interactions.

Organizer: Ben A. Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks, bapotter@alaska.edu)

9:00 John C. Blong (Texas A&M University, johnnblong@hotmail.com)

Prehistoric Upland Adaptations in the Upper Susitna River Basin, Central Alaska Range: Results of the 2012 Field Season

9:20 Michael L. Wendt (University of Alaska Fairbanks, mlwendt@alaska.edu)

Integrating Climate Change with Human Land Use Patterns: Archaeology of Butte Lake Northeast

9:40 Norman Alexander Easton (Yukon College, northeaston@gmail.com), Michael Grooms (University of New Mexico), Jordan Handley (Simon Fraser University), Niki Virga (University of Southern California), and Mark Young (University of British Columbia)

Fieldwork at the Little John Site, Yukon Territory, Canada, 2012

10:00 Joshua J. Lynch (Texas A&M University, jjlynch@tamu.edu)

Archaeological Survey of the Upper Tanana Tributaries: New Results from the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge

10:20 Evelyn A. Combs (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, eviecombs@hotmail.com) and Jill Baxter-McIntosh (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, jbm@northernlanduse.com)

The Work of Bill Sheppard in the Upper Tanana

10:40 Allison A. Little (University of Alaska Fairbanks, aalittle@alaska.edu) and Ben A. Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks, bapotter@alaska.edu)

Lithic Analysis at the Mead Site, Central Alaska

11:00 **COFFEE BREAK (Sponsored by Beta Analytic, Inc.)**

11:20 Ben Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks, bapotter@alaska.edu), Allison Little (University of Alaska Fairbanks, aalittle@alaska.edu), and Crystal Glassburn (University of Alaska Fairbanks, cglassbu@alaska.edu)

Recent Analyses at Mead and Adjacent Upland Localities

11:40 Heather A. Smith (Texas A&M University, heathersmith@tamu.edu)

The Utility of Geometric Morphometric Analysis to Understanding Fluted Point Variability

12:00 Michael Kunz (University of Alaska Fairbanks, mike.kunz@gmail.com)

Arctic Paleoindians and the Opening of the Ice-Free Corridor

12:20 **LUNCH (On Your Own)**

2:00 Kathryn E. Krasinski (Fordham University, kathrynkrasinski@gmail.com)

Neotaphonomic Models for Late Pleistocene Cutmark Identification

2:40 Phoebe J. Gilbert (National Park Service, Phoebe_Gilbert@nps.gov)

Not Jaded Yet! Elemental Analysis of Three Regional Nephrite Deposits and Implications for the Sourcing of Archaeological Artifacts

3:00 Angela J. Linn (University of Alaska Museum of the North, ajlinn@alaska.edu)

Saving an American Treasure: The Rehabilitation of the Kolmakovsky Blockhouse

3:20 **COFFEE BREAK (Sponsored by Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia)**

SESSION 5: Thirty-Five Years on the Iditarod National Historic Trail
11:20 AM – 12:40 PM, Voyager Room

The Iditarod National Historic Trail (INHT) is 35 years old in 2013. The BLM, as Trail Administrator, has faced many management challenges over the last 35 years. Most of its length has not been surveyed for cultural resources since the initial inventory in the early 1980s. Since that time, many historic sites and structures have deteriorated or been destroyed. Proposed projects have provided new opportunities to get archaeologists on the ground. The papers included in this session will give an overview of the management of the INHT, proposed projects along the trail, and management plans for the future.

Organizer: Jenny Blanchard (Bureau of Land Management, jblanchard@blm.gov)

11:20 Bob King (Bureau of Land Management, r2king@blm.gov)
The Iditarod Trail: 100 Years Old and Counting!

11:40 Jenny Blanchard (Bureau of Land Management, jblanchard@blm.gov)
Current Projects and Management along the Iditarod National Historic Trail

12:00 Andy Higgs (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, ash@northernlanduse.com), Justin Hays (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), Joshua Reuther (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, jdr@northernlanduse.com), and Chris Wooley (Chumis Cultural Resources Services)
Skwentna to Tatina River: Iditarod Trail Historic Sites Survey (2010-2012)

12:20 Chris B. Wooley (Chumis Cultural Resource Services, chumis@gci.net), Andy Higgs (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, ash@northernlanduse.com), Justin Hays (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), and Joshua Reuther (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, jdr@northernlanduse.com)
Donlin Gold's Natural Gas Pipeline and the Historic Context of the Iditarod

12:40 **LUNCH (On Your Own)**

SESSION 6: Community-Based Programs and Partnerships for Alaska Native Languages
2:00 PM – 5:00 PM, Voyager Room

The last decade has witnessed a resurgence of indigenous language revitalization efforts in Alaska. Examples include summer language institutes and camps; immersion school programs; development of new media resources; and dedicated language teacher training programs. Key to the success of these efforts is the involvement of communities at the grassroots level. This session invites papers which address issues of community-based language documentation and revitalization efforts. Community-based is intended here in a broad sense, to include collaborative partnerships between academia and communities as well as individual efforts. The key is to examine the role of the source community in shaping and ultimately enabling the various language efforts. We expect participants to address not only the successes of these programs but also the inherent challenges.

Organizers: Lawrence D. Kaplan (University of Alaska Fairbanks, ldkaplan@alaska.edu) and Gary Holton (University of Alaska Fairbanks, gmholton@alaska.edu)

2:00 Lawrence D. Kaplan (University of Alaska Fairbanks, ldkaplan@alaska.edu)
Community Partnerships at the Alaska Native Language Center

2:20 Gary Holton (University of Alaska Fairbanks, gmholton@alaska.edu)
Digital Repatriation and the Role of Archival Materials in Language Revitalization Efforts

2:40 Zachary R. Jones (Sealaska Heritage Institute, zachhistory@hotmail.com)
Lingít X'éináx Áx: Tlingít Language, TEK, and Ethnohistory Resources at Sealaska Heritage Institute

3:00 Ann Fienup-Riordan (Calista Elders Council, riordan@alaska.net)
"If You Want to Go Fast, Go Alone, If You Want to Go Far, Go Together": Yup'ik Elders Working Together with One Mind

3:20 **COFFEE BREAK (Sponsored by Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia)**

3:40 Aron L. Crowell (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution, crowella@si.edu), Petu Chris Koonooka (Bering Strait School District, petu_notyou@yahoo.com), and Dawn Biddison (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution, biddison@si.edu)
Elders' Voices in the Classroom: A Video Curriculum in St. Lawrence Island Yupik

4:00 Roy Mitchell (University of Alaska Anchorage, droymitchell@gmail.com)
Eyak (daXunhyuu) Language Revitalization Efforts

4:20 Sabine Siekmann (University of Alaska Fairbanks, ssiekmann@alaska.edu), Patrick Marlow (University of Alaska Fairbanks, pemarlow@alaska.edu), Walkie Charles (University of Alaska Fairbanks, swcharles@alaska.edu), and Theresa John (University of Alaska Fairbanks, tjohn@alaska.edu)
Changing the Conversation: Promise and Vulnerability in Alaska Native Language Revitalization

4:40 David Koester (University of Alaska Fairbanks, dckoester@alaska.edu), Tatiana Degai (University of Arizona, tatiana.s.degai@gmail.com), Chikako Ono (Chiba University, chono@faculty.chiba-u.jp), and Jonathan Bobaljik (University of Connecticut, jonathan.bobaljik@uconn.edu)
Gathering the Speakers of Itelmen – Report from a Lingua-Cultural Community Event in Kamchatka

SESSION 7: In and Out of the Classroom: Education, Museums, and Anthropology
3:40 PM – 5:20 PM, Quadrant Room

As educators, the study of cultures helps us to better relate to and communicate with our students; and it helps us to see other perspectives in controversial issues. Understanding someone else's cultural perspective helps us to present the material in a more relevant format to students.

Organizer: Kelly Gwynn (Anchorage Museum, kgwynn@anchagemuseum.org)

3:40 Patricia H. Partnow (Partnow Consulting, ppartnow@alaska.com)
The Top Ten Things an Applied Anthropologist Needs to Know; or, What My Professors Never Told Me

4:00 Lisa Schwarzburg (University of Alaska Fairbanks and University of Alaska Anchorage Mat-Su)
Traditional and Local Knowledge in Science, Anthropology, and the Classroom

4:20 Kelly Gwynn (Anchorage Museum, kgwynn@anchagemuseum.org)
Anthropology in Informal Learning Spaces

4:40 Sam Coffman (University of Alaska Museum of the North, sccoffman@alaska.edu), Julie Esdale (Colorado State University, julie.a.esdale.ctr@mail.mil), Christopher Houlette (National Park Service, Christopher_Houlette@nps.gov), Lori Hansen (University of Alaska Museum of the North, raven.lori97@gmail.com), and James Whitney (University of Alaska Museum of the North, jwwhitney@alaska.edu)

From the Field to the Museum - Mentoring High School Students in Archaeology and Museum Studies

5:00 Dawn Biddison (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution, biddisond@si.edu) and Aron Crowell (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution, crowella@si.edu)

At the Crossroads: Museums as Interdisciplinary Educational Environments

SESSION 8: CONTRIBUTED PAPERS IN ETHNOHISTORY AND CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

3:40 PM – 5:20 PM, Mid Deck Room

Moderator: Hannah Voorhees (University of Pennsylvania)

3:40 Ken Pratt (Bureau of Indian Affairs – ANCSA Office, Kenneth.Pratt@bia.gov)

Rethinking the Aglurmiut Migration

4:00 Ryan Jones (Idaho State University, jonerya5@isu.edu)

A.F. Kashevarov and Creole Conservationism in Russian America

4:20 Katherine L. Arndt (University of Alaska Fairbanks, klarndt@alaska.edu)

Young Alutiiq Returnees from Ross: What If “Home” Is a Place You’ve Never Seen?

4:40 Cynthia Wentworth (Ecole Hautes Etudes Sciences Sociales, cynthiawentworth@me.com)

He Was One of Us: Father René “Nucangin” Astruc and the Yup’ik Culture

5:00 Gregory Reinhart (University of Indianapolis, reinhardt@indy.edu)

Sign, Signal, and Meming: Musings about a Few American Indian Visual Motifs



Kivalina elder Clinton Swan (left), interpreter Cecil Hawley (obscured at center), and ANCSA researcher William L. Sheppard during an on-site interview at Sigaluaq (F-22180), a formerly important seasonal camp adjacent to the Chukchi Sea. The site may have been established in the late prehistoric times, but Inupiaq Eskimo occupation of Sigaluaq for winter fox trapping and spring/summer bearded seal and beluga whale hunting are documented from about 1800 through the mid-1930s. View to east; June 1987 (Courtesy Robert M. Drozda).



FRIDAY, MARCH 15

MEETING REGISTRATION

8:30 AM – 5 PM, Conference Registration Desk, 1st Floor near Fletcher's Restaurant

POSTERS AND EXHIBITIONS

8:30 AM – 5 PM, Aft Deck Room

MID-MORNING COFFEE BREAK

In the exhibition hall (Aft Deck Room)
Sponsored by Northern Land Use Research Alaska
10:20 AM – 10:40 AM

LUNCH ON YOUR OWN

12:20 PM – 2 PM

MID-AFTERNOON COFFEE BREAK

In the exhibition hall (Aft Deck Room)
Sponsored by Territory Heritage Resource Consulting
3:40 PM – 4:00 PM

COCKTAIL RECEPTION

6 PM – 7 PM, Mid Deck Room
Cash bar and pre-dinner socializing

DINNER BANQUET

7 PM – 10 PM, Mid Deck Room, Hotel Captain Cook
Keynote Speaker: G. Richard Scott (University of Nevada Reno, grscott@unr.edu)
The Far Side of 40 Years: Reflections on an Academic Life in Alaska and Beyond

FRIDAY SESSIONS

SESSION 9: *Dena'inaq' Huch'ulyeshi: The Dena'ina Way of Living*

9:00 AM – 12:20 PM, Mid Deck Room

Dena'inaq' Huch'ulyeshi, the first exhibition about the Dena'ina Athabascans of southcentral Alaska, will premiere at the Anchorage Museum in September 2013. It will bring together about 200 objects, including important early pieces from European museums that are among the finest examples of the Dena'ina cultural heritage. In addition, the exhibition will address themes of Dena'ina history, language, oral traditions, subsistence, contemporary life, and personal identity. A catalog is also in preparation. This session will provide a preview of the exhibition, its organization and background, as well as papers on recent research focused on Dena'ina history and culture.

Organizer: James Fall (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Subsistence Division, jim.fall@alaska.gov)

9:00 James Fall (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Subsistence Division, jim.fall@alaska.gov)
Dena'ina Huch'ulyeshi: The Dena'ina Way of Living: A Preview

9:20 Suzi Jones (Anchorage Museum, sjones@anchagemuseum.org)
Dena'ina Quillwork: A Revelation

9:40 Alexandra Lindgren (Kenaitze Indian Tribe, alindgren@kenaitze.org)
Tuq'ina Qenteh: Three People in the Village (Among Fires)

10:00 Aaron Leggett (Anchorage Museum, aleggett@anchagemuseum.org)
"The Ones Who Caused Us a Bad Time": Dena'ina Shaman Wars During the Late Eighteenth Century

10:20 **COFFEE BREAK (Sponsored by Northern Land Use Research Alaska)**

10:40 Alan Borass (Kenai Peninsula College, asboraas@kpc.alaska.edu)
The Last Dena'ina Shaman War and the Kustatan Bear Stories

11:00 James Kari (University of Alaska Fairbanks, james.kari@alaska.edu)
Ethnogeographic Inferences on Dene Prehistory of the Alaska Range

11:20 Janet R. Klein (janetklein12@gmail.com)
82 Years after Frederica de Laguna: Revisiting the Pictographs of Kachemak Bay, Southcentral Alaska

11:40 Daniel E. Stone (Matanuska-Susitna Borough, AKCargo@aol.com), Richard Martin (Matanuska-Susitna Borough), and Fran Seager-Boss (Matanuska-Susitna Borough)
An Emerging Trend in Dena'ina Settlement Patterns: Extreme Inter- and Intra-Familial Variability

12:00 James Fall (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Subsistence Division, jim.fall@alaska.gov)
Discussion

12:20 **LUNCH (On Your Own)**

SESSION 10: *Subsistence Issues and Collaborative Management*

8:40 AM – 10:20 AM, Endeavor Room

As resource managers and communities continue to fight for middle ground regarding subsistence use and access mandates under ANILCA, it is more important than ever that we

utilize a wide breadth of anthropological tools and research methods across our lands. By examining the past, current, and future role anthropology plays, this session will discuss how we can build bridges for the gaps between landscape preservation and community use in Alaska. What issues were not examined prior to ANILCAs’ passage, and which questions are we neglecting to ask today? If there is a science to building a bridge between community and resource preservation, then anthropology may just be it.

Organizer: Jason Esler (Jasonaesler@gmail.com)

8:40 Jason Esler (Cultural Anthropologist, jasonesler@gmail.com)
Landscape and Community at Wrangell St. Elias National Park – A Flawed Process

9:00 Hannah Voorhees (University of Pennsylvania, hannahv@sas.upenn.edu) and Rhonda Sparks (Alaska Nanuuq Commission)
The Nature of Nanuuq: Comparing Subsistence Hunters’ and Wildlife Biologists’ Perspectives on the Future of Bering and Chukchi Sea Polar Bears amidst Horizons of Arctic Warming

9:20 James W. Shewmake (University of Alaska Fairbanks, jws281@gmail.com)
Spatial Resilience and TEK in Mapping Subsistence Use of Sitka Herring

9:40 Stacey Fritz (Bureau of Land Management, sfritz@blm.gov)
Modern Land Use, Subsistence, and Development Issues in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska

10:00 Lisa Strecker (University of Alaska Fairbanks, lstrecker@alaska.edu)
Salmon Economics in Kamchatka: Fishing for Dogs or Fishing for Snow Machines?

10:20 **COFFEE BREAK (Sponsored by Northern Land Use Research Alaska)**

SESSION 11: Maritime Anthropology of the Arctic

9:00 AM – 12:20 AM, Adventure Room

Maritime resources and seafaring have been shaping Arctic coastal cultures for millennia. The gifts and perils of the ocean provide both impetus and a framework for the human history of the region. The session explores people’s relationship with their Arctic maritime environment through a multidisciplinary approach combining archaeology, history, museum and archival studies and living indigenous maritime traditions.

Organizers: Jenya Anichenko (University of Southampton and Anchorage Museum, janichenko@anchagemuseum.org) and Jason S. Rogers (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, alaskamaritima@gmail.com)

9:00 Kelly R. Monteleone (Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, krbm@unm.edu) and E. James Dixon (Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico)
Underwater Archaeology in Southeast Alaska: The Search for Submerged Archeological Sites

9:20 Jennifer A. Raff (Division of Endocrinology, Metabolism, and Molecular Medicine, Feinberg School of Medicine, jenny@northwestern.edu), Margarita Rzhetskaya (Feinberg School of Medicine), and M. Geoffrey Hayes (Feinberg School of Medicine and Center for Genetic Medicine, Northwestern University)
Patterns of Genetic Diversity and Shared Mitochondrial and Y-Chromosome Lineages among Iñupiat Communities of the Alaskan North Slope

9:40 Jenya Anichenko (University of Southampton and Anchorage Museum, janichenko@anchagemuseum.org)
Birnirk Umiak: The Find, the Dates and What’s Next?

10:00 Jason S. Rogers (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, alaskamaritima@gmail.com)
Maritime Routes of the Thule Migration

10:20 **COFFEE BREAK (Sponsored by Northern Land Use Research Alaska)**

10:40 Jake Anders (Stephen R. Braund and Associates, alaskananders@yahoo.com) and Jenya Anichenko (University of Southampton and Anchorage Museum, janichenko@anchagemuseum.org)
Archaeological Skin Boat Components from Islands of the Four Mountains, Aleutian Islands, Alaska

11:00 Lucille Lewis Johnson, Emily Basner, Rowena Bowman, Olivia Fagerberg, Rebecca Fergusson, Jodi Gerdin, Sarah Harner, Christopher Herrick, Melanie Horn, Chloe McGuire, Sarah Miner, Anne Sando, Dan Solomon, Elizabeth Gesek Wilmerding (Vassar College)
Re-Envisioning Dead Fox Cave, Islands of the Four Mountains: Deposits and Artifacts

11:20 J. Pennelope Goforth (SeaCat Explorations, seacat@cybricat.com)
Individual Accounts of the Winter Hunting Party, 1886-1887

11:40 Gary C. Stein (steingaryst@aol.com)
The Surgeon as Collector: Dr. James Taylor White in Alaska

12:00 Travis Shinabarger (University of Alaska Anchorage, tshinaba@gmail.com)
Using Historical Photography to Rediscover the *Farallon* Wreck Site, Iliamna Bay, Alaska

12:20 **LUNCH (On Your Own)**

SESSION 12: STUDENT SYMPOSIUM 1

10:40 AM – 12:40 PM, Endeavor Room

This session – the first of two – is for graduate and undergraduate student presentations of original research in anthropology.

Organizers: Diane Hanson (University of Alaska Anchorage, afdkh@uaa.alaska.edu) and Monty Rogers (Stephen R. Braund and Associates, mjr@lavabit.com)

10:40 Hannah Johnson (University of Alaska Anchorage, hjohnson@alaska.edu)
The Rise of the Commercial Whaling Tradition in Inupiat Society

11:00 Robyn J. Miller (University of Alaska Anchorage, akagd98@gmail.com)
The Woman Behind the Parka: Displays of Gender and Identity in the Cultural Commodification of Alaska Native Imagery by the Non-Native Tourism Industry

11:20 Joseph Sparaga (R. K. Harrit & Associates, and University of Alaska Anchorage, Keokepa86@gmail.com)
Playing Around in the Arctic: The Toys and Games in Northwest Alaska

11:40 Lorena Medina (University of Alaska Anchorage, medinamtzl@yahoo.com.mx)
Oztuma, Guerrero: An Example of Evangelization and Conquest in the Sixteenth Century

12:00 Elizabeth Robinson (University of Alaska Anchorage, Portland State University, and CIEE Suffolk University Dakar, eraschal@gmail.com)
Fields of Power, Seeds of Doubt: Issues in Ethnography through Experience

12:20 Mosheh (MoHagani) Adamu (University of Alaska Anchorage, mosheh@bfapicons.net)
Surviving the Contact, Withstanding the Culture Shock: HipHop and Alaskan Native Cultural and Linguistic Retention Mechanisms

12:40 **LUNCH (On Your Own)**

SESSION 13: STUDENT SYMPOSIUM 2
2:00 PM – 3:40 PM, Mid Deck Room

This session – the second of two – is for graduate and undergraduate student presentations of original research in anthropology.

Organizers: Diane Hanson (University of Alaska Anchorage, afdkh@uaa.alaska.edu) and Monty Rogers (Stephen R. Braund and Associates, mjr@lavabit.com)

2:00 Kelsey A. Taormina (Fordham University, htaormina@fordham.edu), Kathryn E. Krasinski (Fordham University), Bryan T. Wygal (Adelphi University), and Fran Seager-Boss (Matanuska-Susitna Borough)
Site Structure at Chunilna Village: An Athapaskan Salmon Storage Site in Chase, Alaska

2:20 Whitney McLaren (University of Alaska Fairbanks and Colorado State University, wemclaren@alaska.edu) and Julie Esdale (Colorado State University, julie.a.esdale.ctr@mail.mil)
Comparing Two Sites of the Tanana Basin of Central Alaska

2:40 Annemarie Gundel (Fordham University, agundel@fordham.edu), Kathryn E. Krasinski (Fordham University), Brian T. Wygal (Adelphi University), and Randolph M. Tedor (University of Alaska Anchorage)
Patterns in Middle Holocene Lithic Production at Volkmar Lake, Alaska

3:00 Holly Thorssin (University of Alaska Anchorage, akmtinchica@gmail.com)
Paleoethnobotanical Analysis of ADK-237

3:20 Meghan Lackey (University of Alaska Anchorage, megmlackey@gmail.com)
Sustainable Trails in Chugach State Park

3:40 **COFFEE BREAK (Sponsored by Territory Heritage Resource Consulting)**

SESSION 14: Climate Challenge and Societal Responses at Cape Espenberg
2 PM – 5:20 PM, Endeavor Room

Four thousand years of prehistory are preserved across the Cape Espenberg dunes. From 2009-11, investigations of its archaeological record were supported by NSF. A multi-disciplinary team from INSTAAR, UAF, UCD, the Panthéon-Sorbonne and University of Toronto uncovered six driftwood houses dated AD 600-1800, from the Birnirk and Thule cultures. Past landscapes were reconstructed from shallow, ¹⁴C-dated cores to constrain marsh formation, storm and sea level history. Although archaeofaunas (mostly seal) dominate all assemblages, warfare, trade and long-distance interaction can be inferred from slate armor, copper, bronze, ceramics, and diagnostic harpoon heads. Excellent preservation allows the reconstruction of fuel use, ceramic manufacture, architectural history and nautical technology.

Organizers: Owen K. Mason (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado, geoarch85@gmail.com) and Claire Alix (Panthéon-Sorbonne University, Paris, and University of Alaska Fairbanks)

2:00 Owen Mason (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado, geoarch85@gmail.com)
Introduction to the Cape Espenberg Session

2:20 Nancy H. Bigelow (Alaska Quaternary Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks, nhbigelow@alaska.edu), Owen K. Mason (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado), Claire M. Alix (Panthéon-Sorbonne University, Paris, and University of Alaska Fairbanks), and John F. Hoffecker (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado)
Dating Wood and Other Plant Bits at Cape Espenberg: Building a Landscape Chronology and Avoiding Pitfalls

2:40 Owen Mason (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado, geoarch85@gmail.com)
Inferring Cultural Process at Cape Espenberg: Demography, Warfare, and Migration

3:00 Shelby Anderson (Portland State University, ashelby@pdx.edu)
Challenges in the Study of Hunter-Gatherer Ceramics: a Case Study from Northern Alaska

3:20 Claire Alix (Panthéon-Sorbonne University, Paris, and University of Alaska Fairbanks, cmalix@alaska.edu)
Boat Parts in Birnirk and Thule Houses at Cape Espenberg

3:40 **COFFEE BREAK (Sponsored by Territory Heritage Resource Consulting)**

4:00 Lauren Norman (University of Toronto, lauren.norman@mail.utoronto.ca)
Seals and the Rest: Initial Explorations of the Archaeofaunal Assemblage from Feature 87

4:20 H. Kory Cooper (Purdue University, hkcooper@purdue.edu), Owen K. Mason (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado, geoarch85@gmail.com), and John F. Hoffecker (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado)
Eurasian Metals at Prehistoric Cape Espenberg

4:40 Angélique Neffe (Panthéon-Sorbonne University, Paris, neffe.angelique@gmail.com) and Claire Alix (Panthéon-Sorbonne University, Paris, and University of Alaska Fairbanks, cmalix@alaska.edu)
Amber and Nephrite Ornament and Tool Production Strategies in Thule Sites of Cape Espenberg, NW Alaska

5:00 Dennis O'Rourke (University of Utah, orourke@anthro.utah.edu)
The Potential of aDNA Analyses in Populations and Paleoecological Reconstructions in Coastal Western Alaska.

SESSION 15: Indigenous Voices and Participation in Social and Medical Research
2 PM – 5 PM, Adventure Room

Anthropological ethics are steeped in history, owing to our field's less-than-auspicious beginnings. While anthropologists of all stripes—and medical anthropologists in particular—used to approach their study subjects with a more paternalistic attitude, today we work *with* research participants to include emic perspectives in our research. This may be due, in part, to the advent

of Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) and to the research participants themselves. Additionally, updated research techniques have been developed to accommodate this new direction in anthropology. With these important issues in mind, we invite speakers to discuss if and how traditional anthropological methods can be applied in a participatory manner in contemporary research contexts, and to share our diverse experiences with anthropological research.

Organizers: David L. Driscoll (University of Alaska Anchorage, DavidDriscoll@uaa.alaska.edu), Sally Carraher (McMaster University/University of Alaska Anchorage, carrahs@mcmaster.ca), and Kelly Gwynn (Anchorage Museum, kgwynn@anchagemuseum.org)

2:00 Gary C. Stein (steingaryst@aol.com)
“The Sick, the Dying, and the Dead”: Native, Government, and Missionary Reactions to the 1900 Influenza/Measles Epidemic on the Yukon River

2:20 Eleanor Hadden (Alaska Native Heritage Center, erhadden@gci.net)
The Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) Tuberculosis Vaccine Experiment on Southeast Alaska Natives: A Medical Experiment without Informed Consent

2:40 Kathleen Murray (University of Alaska Anchorage, kmurray10@uaa.alaska.edu)
Health Aspects of Arctic Exploration

3:00 Sally Carraher (McMaster University and University of Alaska Anchorage, carrahs@mcmaster.ca)
Ethnography as Exhumation: Writing About an Arctic Community That Has Been “Researched to Death”

3:20 Diane Toebbe (University of Alaska Anchorage, Institutional Review Board, dmtoebe@uaa.alaska.edu) and Kelly McLain (University of Alaska Anchorage, Institutional Review Board, kamclain@uaa.alaska.edu)
Conversations about UAA IRB: Responsibilities for Human Subject Protection

3:40 **COFFEE BREAK (Sponsored by Territory Heritage Resource Consulting)**

4:00 Loren Anderson (Alaska Native Heritage Center)
Cultural Communication Styles in Research

4:20 Richard A. Brown, II (University of Alaska Anchorage, rabrownii@uaa.alaska.edu)
A Mixed Methods Approach to Identifying Local Knowledge of Type 2 Diabetes Treatment in Guadalajara Mexico: How Contrasting Emic Perspectives Solved a Deductive Problem

4:40 David Driscoll (University of Alaska Anchorage) - **Discussant**



Peter Jack and Clarence Jackson discussing a Tlingit crest hat at the National Museum of the American Indian in 2005, in preparation for the Smithsonian exhibition Living Our Cultures, Sharing Our Heritage. Photo by Aron Crowell.



SATURDAY, MARCH 16

SATURDAY SESSIONS

SESSION 16: Cross-Cultural Approaches to Anthropology in Alaska: Dialog, Common Ground, and Reconciling Divergent Intellectual Traditions

8:40 AM – 12:00 PM, Endeavor Room

The session focuses on anthropological projects that include a high level of Alaska Native involvement, whether by Native individuals, organizations, or Tribal governments. We emphasize experiences that integrate Indigenous environmental, technological, and social knowledge with research by non-Native individuals or organizations grounded in the philosophy of science. We also explore the dynamics of reconciling empirical methods with Indigenous cultural and spiritual expectations.

Organizers: Robert Sattler (Tanana Chiefs Conference, bob.sattler@tananachiefs.org) and Tom Gillispie (Tanana Chiefs Conference, tom.gillispie@tananachiefs.org)

8:40 Robert Sattler (Tanana Chiefs Conference, bob.sattler@tananachiefs.org), Tom Gillispie (Tanana Chiefs Conference, tom.gillispie@tananachiefs.org)

Tochak McGrath Discovery and Community Collaboration: Aboriginal Human Remains in the Upper Kuskokwim River

9:00 Vicki Otte (MTNT, Ltd.) and Betty Magnuson (McGrath Native Village Council)
Community Response to the Tochak McGrath Discovery in the Upper Kuskokwim Region

9:20 Ray Collins (Edzeno' [Nikolai] Village Council and the Tochak Museum, McGrath, rayc@mcgrathalaska.net)

Local History and Perspectives on the Tochak McGrath Discovery

9:40 Sue Parsons (Tr'ondek Hwech'in First Nations Government, sue.parsons@trondek.ca) and Lee Whalen (Tr'ondek Hwech'in First Nations Government, lee.whalen@trondek.ca)

Bringing Grandfather Home: Community Protocols Following Repatriation

10:00 Anne M. Jensen (UIC Science LLC, anne.jensen@uicscience.org) (*Cross-Cultural Approaches to Anthropology in Alaska*) **The Nuvuk Archaeology Project: Community-Based Archaeology on the North Slope**

10:20 **COFFEE BREAK (Sponsored by True North Sustainable Development Solutions)**

10:40 Matthew Gilbert (Fairbanks, AK), Adam Demientieff (Storytellers' Productions, adam@storytellersproductions.com), and Robert Sattler (Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc., bob.sattler@tananachiefs.org)

Documenting Our Land: Diinah Kat Geegirinkhii

11:00 Angela M. Younie (Texas A&M University and Tanana Chiefs Conference, ayounie@tamu.edu) and Evelyn Combs (Northern Land Use Research Alaska and Healy Lake Village)
Archaeology and the Community: Learning and Living Together at Healy Lake

11:20 Amy Margaris (Oberlin College, amy.margaris@oberlin.edu) and Fanny Ballantine-Himberg (Oberlin College, fballant@oberlin.edu)
A Digital Archive for Alutiiq Archaeology

11:40 Lars Krutak (Smithsonian Institution, Repatriation Office, krutakl@si.edu)
It's Just the Beginning: Repatriation on the Aleutian Frontier and Beyond

12:00 **LUNCHEON**

MEETING REGISTRATION

8:30 AM – 12 PM, Conference Registration Desk, 1st Floor near Fletcher's Restaurant

POSTERS AND EXHIBITIONS

8:30 AM – 5 PM, Aft Deck Room

MID-MORNING COFFEE BREAK

In the exhibition hall (Aft Deck Room)

Sponsored by True North Sustainable Development Solutions

10:20 AM – 10:40 AM

LUNCHEON

12:15 PM – 2 PM, Mid Deck Room, Hotel Captain Cook

Keynote Speaker: Edna Ahgeak MacLean (University of Alaska Fairbanks and President Emeritus, Iliisaġvik College, edna.maclean@gmail.com)

The Critical Next Step for Alaska Native Languages

ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

4:30 PM – 5:45 PM, Endeavor Room

BELZONI

7 PM – whenever. Buckaroo Club on Spenard Rd. between Northern Lights and Benson (across from REI)



Pecunia Est Omnia

Giovanni Battista Belzoni
by William Brockedon,
National Portrait Gallery, London.

SESSION 17: Current Research in Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and Ethnography of Southeast Alaska

8:40 AM – 11:40 AM, Adventure Room

A wide range of research is being conducted in Southeast Alaska. Researchers will share their specific studies and discussions will focus on how more trans-disciplinary work can be facilitated. Applications of anthropological methods to contemporary issues will be emphasized.

Organizer: Daniel Monteith (University of Alaska Southeast, dbmonteith@uas.alaska.edu)

8:40 Aron Crowell (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution, crowella@si.edu), Elaine Abraham (Alaska Native Science Commission, chewshaa@gmail.com), Stephen J. Langdon (University of Alaska Anchorage, afsjl@uaa.alaska.edu), and Judith Ramos (University of Alaska Fairbanks, daxootsu@hotmail.com)

Glacial Retreat and the Cultural Landscape of Ice Floe Sealing at Yakutat Bay, Alaska

9:00 Heather Evoy (University of Alaska Southeast, lotushaven@gmail.com)
Laxskiek: An Ethnohistory of the Migration of the Eagle Clan of the Tsimshian from British Columbia to Metlakatla, Alaska

9:20 Miguel G. Rohrbacher (University of Alaska Southeast, mgrohrbacher@uas.alaska.edu)
St. Pius X Mission: Catholic Boarding School Education in Tlingit Alaska, 1932-1959

9:40 Daniel Monteith (University of Alaska Southeast, dbmonteith@uas.alaska.edu)
Tlingit Generational Responses to Assimilation and Missionization

10:00 Lars Krutak (Smithsonian Institution, Repatriation Office, krutakl@si.edu)
Honoring Our Ancestors and Culture: Contemporary Tattooing in Native Alaska and Canada

10:20 **COFFEE BREAK (Sponsored by True North Sustainable Development Solutions)**

10:40 Forest S. Haven (University of Alaska Southeast, fhaven1@uas.alaska.edu)
From Herring Eggs to Deer Meat: The Social and Economic Significance of Traditional Foods to Southern Southeast Alaska Natives

11:00 Sabrina C. Javier (University of Alaska Southeast, sabrina.javier@gmail.com)
The History of Filipinos in Alaska and Their Inter marriages with Alaska Natives: How Second and Third Generations Affiliate Themselves Today

11:20 Irene Muller (University of Alaska Southeast, irene.muller@ymail.com)
The Alaska Folk Festival: A Living History

11:40 Zachary Hozid (University of Alaska Southeast, zachhozid@gmail.com)
What Influences College Students to Make Dietary and Exercise Choices

12:00 **LUNCHEON**

SESSION 18: Arctic Volcanism

8:40 AM – 3:40 PM, Quadrant Room

This session will present papers by both volcanologists and archaeologists examining the geologic, ecological and archaeological effects of major Holocene volcanic eruptions from northwest North America.

Organizer: Richard VanderHoek (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, Richard.vanderhoek@alaska.gov)

8:40 Richard VanderHoek (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, richard.vanderhoek@alaska.gov)

Attempting to Discern the Ecological and Cultural Effects of Large, Prehistoric, High Latitude Volcanic Eruptions

9:00 Joshua D. Reuther (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, jdr@northernlanduse.com), Justin M. Hays (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), Jason S. Rogers (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), Carol Gelvin-Reymiller (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), Ben A. Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Peter M. Bowers (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), Robert C. Bowman (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), and Chris Wooley (Chumis Cultural Resources Services)

Tephra Studies in Large Scale CRM Projects in Alaska

9:20 Kristi L. Wallace (USGS/Volcano Science Center/Alaska Volcano Observatory, kwallace@usgs.gov)

The Hayes Tephra Set - An Overview and Next Steps to Increasing Its Values as a Chronostratigraphic Marker

9:40 Loukas Barton (University of Pittsburgh, loukas@pitt.edu), Scott Shirar (University of Alaska Museum of the North, sjshirar@alaska.edu), Jeff Rasic (National Park Service, jeff_rasic@nps.gov), and James Jordan (Antioch University New England, jjordan@antioch.edu)

Human Settlement of the Central Alaska Peninsula: An Index of Landscape Ecology and Volcanism

10:00 James Jordan (Antioch University New England, jjordan@antioch.edu), Loukas Barton (University of Pittsburgh, loukas@pitt.edu), Scott Shirar (University of Alaska Museum of the North, sjshirar@alaska.edu), and Jeff Rasic (National Park Service, jeff_rasic@nps.gov)

The Wildman Lake – Ocean River Archaeological District: A New Record of Long-Term Human Adaptation to Endemic Volcanism and Environmental Change on the Central Alaska Peninsula

10:20 **COFFEE BREAK (Sponsored by True North Sustainable Development Solutions)**

10:40 Loukas Barton (University of Pittsburgh, loukas@pitt.edu) and Richard VanderHoek (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, richard.vanderhoek@alaska.gov)

The 1912 Katmai Eruption: Template for Ecological and Social Change in Prehistory?

11:00 Robert G. McGimsey (Alaska Volcano Observatory, U. S. Geological Survey, mcgimsey@usgs.gov)

The White River Ash

11:20 Christian D. Thomas (Yukon Government, Department of Tourism and Culture, Christian.Thomas@gov.yk.ca), P. Gregory Hare (Yukon Government, Department of Tourism and Culture, Greg.hare@gov.yk.ca), and Ruth M. Gotthardt (Yukon Government, Department of Tourism and Culture)

The Role of Volcanism in Late Prehistoric Yukon

11:40 Phyllis A. Fast (University of Alaska Anchorage, pafast@uaa.alaska.edu)
The Volcano in Athabaskan Oral Narratives

12:00 **LUNCHEON**

2:20 Kristi L. Wallace (USGS/Volcano Science Center/Alaska Volcano Observatory, kwallace@usgs.gov)
The USGS Alaska Tephra Laboratory and Data Center

2:40 Kristi L Wallace (USGS/Volcano Science Center/Alaska Volcano Observatory, kwallace@usgs.gov) and Richard VanderHoek (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, richard.vanderhoek@alaska.gov)
Tephrochronology Roundtable

SESSION 19: New Information from Healy Lake

2:20 PM – 4:20 PM, Endeavor Room

The re-analysis of the Village site at Healy Lake is progressing well. New geo-stratigraphic data, bone analysis, and artifact information will be presented. Comparisons to the nearby Linda's Point site will be adumbrated. An evaluation of archeology in the area will be presented by a descendant of Chief Healy. Finally, a discussant will review the session.

Organizer: John P. Cook (jpcook@ptialaska.net)

2:20 Tom Gillispie (Tanana Chiefs Conference, tom.gillispie@tananachiefs.org), Angela M. Younie (Texas A&M University, ayounie@tamu.edu), Lyndsey DiPietro (Baylor University), Robert Sattler (Tanana Chiefs Conference, bob.sattler@tananachiefs.org), and Christine Fik (Tanana Chiefs Conference)
Geoarchaeology at Linda's Point, a Late Pleistocene Archaeological Site at Healy Lake, Alaska

2:40 Angela M. Younie (Texas A&M University, ayounie@tamu.edu), Thomas E. Gillispie (Tanana Chiefs Conference, tom.gillispie@tananachiefs.org), and Ted E. Goebel (Texas A&M University, goebel@tamu.edu)
Lithic Technologies and Environmental Adaptations at the Linda's Point Site, Healy Lake, Alaska

3:00 Tom Gillispie (Tanana Chiefs Conference, tom.gillispie@tananachiefs.org), Angela M. Younie (Texas A&M University, ayounie@tamu.edu), and Christine Fik (Tanana Chiefs Conference)
New Evidence Regarding Chindadn-Era Stratigraphic Contexts at the Village Site

3:20 John Cook (Retired, Fairbanks, jpcook@ptialaska.net)
Bifaces/Projectile Points from Healy Lake

3:40 Charles E. Holmes (Holmes Cultural Resource Consulting): **Discussant**

SESSION 20: Contributed Papers in Archaeology

2:20 PM – 4:20 PM, Adventure Room

Moderator: Rita Miraglia (Bureau of Indian Affairs)

2:20 Sean Mack (Bureau of Indian Affairs, sean.mack@bia.gov)
The Spatial and Temporal Mapping of Alaska's Cultural Chronologies

2:40 Robert C. Bowman (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, rcb@northernlanduse.com), Joshua D. Reuther (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), and Peter M. Bowers (Northern Land Use Research Alaska)
Observed Seasonal Variations in Electromagnetic Signal Attenuation and Signal Amplitude at Clay Street Cemetery, Fairbanks, Alaska

3:00 Dale C. Slaughter (Boreal Imagery, archdles@ak.net)
Examining a Collection of Cartridges and Gun Parts from a Late Nineteenth Century Eskimo Site in Northwest Alaska (Part 1)

3:20 Morgan R. Blanchard (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, mrb@northernlanduse.com)
Examining a Collection of Cartridges and Gun Parts from a Late Nineteenth Century Eskimo Site in Northwest Alaska (Part 2)

3:40 Peter Schnurr (Stephen R. Braund and Associates, peterschnurr@yahoo.com), Jake Anders (Stephen R. Braund and Associates), Monty Rogers (Stephen R. Braund and Associates), and Megan Theobald (Stephen R. Braund and Associates)
Archaeological Analysis and Regional Comparison of the Toolik-Itigaknit Area

4:00 Michael Kunz (University of Alaska Fairbanks, mike.kunz@gmail.com)
Mesa and Sluiceway: Similarities and Dissimilarities

ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

4:30 PM – 5:45 PM, Endeavor Room



POSTER SESSION



POSTER SESSION

Thursday, March 14 – Saturday, March 16
Exhibition Room, Aft Deck

Robert C. Bowman (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, rcb@northernlanduse.com), Joshua D. Reuther (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), and Peter M. Bowers (Northern Land Use Research Alaska)

A Look at Marked and Unmarked Burial Detection Using Ground Penetrating Radar throughout Alaska

Sam Coffman (University of Alaska Museum of the North, scoffman@alaska.edu) and Jeff Rasic (National Park Service, jeff_rasic@nps.gov)

Rhyolite Sourcing in Central Alaska – Preliminary Results

Sandra Cook (Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Sandra.Cook@matsugov.us) and Fran Seager-Boss (Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Fran.Seager-Boss@matsugov.us)

Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places of the Research Houses Attached to the Palmer Agricultural Research Station

Norman Alexander Easton (Yukon College, northeaston@gmail.com)

Yukon College's Field School in Subarctic Archaeology and Ethnography

Michael D. Farrell (University of Alaska Anchorage, mdfarrell@alaska.edu), Sean R. Mack (Bureau of Indian Affairs), Dale C. Slaughter (Boreal Imagery), and Maureen P. Howard (Archaeological Illustrating Services of Anchorage)

The Moose Hill Site: Ten Thousand Years on the Kvichak River?

Stacey Fritz (Bureau of Land Management, sfritz@blm.gov)

Bureau of Land Management National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska Subsistence Advisory Panel: 14 Years of Consultation and Cooperation in the Western Arctic

Lori Hansen (University of Alaska Museum of the North, raven.lori97@gmail.com)

Museum Mysteries: Two Unique Lamps

Megan J. Highet (University of Alberta, meganz@ualberta.ca)

Tobacconists, Laundresses and Prostitutes: Pseudonyms of a Sordid Bunch and the Use of Census Data to Identify Gold Rush Era Prostitutes in Dawson City, 1901

Katheryn A Hill (University of California Davis, kahill@ucdavis.edu)

Analysis of Faunal Remains from a Prehistoric Iñupiat House in Northwest Alaska

Charles Holmes (University of Alaska Fairbanks & Holmes Cultural Resource Consulting, b.mammoth@gmail.com)

The Archaeology and Geomorphology of Ancient Lake Minchumina, Central Alaska (Phase 2), 2012 Field Season

Shiaki Kondo (University of Alaska Fairbanks, shiaki.kondo@gmail.com)

Taming and Habituation of Birds to People in Northern Athabascan Cultures: A Step toward Circumpolar Comparison

Steve Lanford (Bureau of Land Management, slanford@blm.gov)

Butter Cans from Alaska Archaeological Collections

Angela J. Linn (University of Alaska Museum of the North, ajlinn@alaska.edu)

Saving an American Treasure: The Rehabilitation of the Kolmakovsky Blockhouse

Melissa A. Mueller (Texas A&M University, mamueller@neo.tamu.edu)

Zooarchaeological Analysis from the Susitna River Basin, Alaska

Nicholas Simmons (Arctic Slope Regional Corporation Energy Services, Nicholas.simmons@asrcenergy.com) and William Schneider (Arctic Slope Regional Corporation Energy Services, William.schneider@asrcenergy.com)

Placer Mining on Little Squaw Creek in the Chandalar Mining District

Dan Stone (Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Dan.Stone@matsugov.us), Richard Martin (Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Richard.Martin@matsugov.us), Heather Ralston (Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Heather.Ralston@matsugov.us), and Fran Seager-Boss (Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Fran.Seager-Boss@matsugov.us)

The Archaeology of Cottonwood Creek

Shelby Louise Surdyk (University of Alaska Fairbanks, slsurdyk@alaska.edu)

Methods for Archival Research: Exploring the ANCSA 14(h)(1) Records Collection for Clues about Reindeer Herding on the Alaska Peninsula

Brian T. Wygal (Adelphi University, bwygal@adelphi.edu), Kathryn E. Krasinski (Fordham University, kkrasinski@fordham.edu), and Fran Seager-Boss (Matanuska-Susitna Borough, fran.seager-boss@matsugov.us)

Do Recent Discoveries at Trapper Creek Suggest an Earlier Occupation of the Middle Susitna Valley?



Mrs. Kanrilak (left) and a friend harvesting fall beach grass near the Yup'ik village of Tununak on Nelson Island. Photo by Larry McNeil. Courtesy of the National Museum of the American Indian.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

The juvenile sea squirt wanders through the sea searching for a suitable rock or hunk of coral to cling to and make its home for life. For this task, it has a rudimentary nervous system. When it finds its spot and takes root, it doesn't need its brain anymore, so it eats it! It's rather like getting tenure.

–Daniel C. Dennett

Mosheh (MoHagani) Adamu (University of Alaska Anchorage, mosheh@bfapicons.net) (Student Symposium 1)

Surviving the Contact, Withstanding the Culture Shock: HipHop and Alaskan Native Cultural and Linguistic Retention Mechanisms

The devastation to Alaskan Native culture is a traumatic event. Many people are dealing with culture shock and are actively searching for means and ways to preserve culture. Africans in America have dealt with the same trauma, yet have had more time to adjust and pose a response. It is evident how this “contact” drastically changes people, yet HipHop has exhibited a tenacious worldview, intentionally disguised practices and modified linguistic styles to essentially remain unchanged. Collectively, these two distinct cultures are able to share histories and adaptation strategies of survival and retention against hegemonic creolization resulting from “contact” with Europeans.

Claire Alix (Panthéon-Sorbonne University, Paris, and University of Alaska Fairbanks, cmalix@alaska.edu) (Climate Challenge and Societal Responses at Cape Espenberg)

Boat Parts in Birnirk and Thule Houses at Cape Espenberg

Fragments of an umiaq were excavated from within the architecture of a complex Birnirk house on dune ridge E-6 at KTZ-304. Fragments of a kayak coaming and a paddle were also recovered, respectively, in the swale between ridges E-6 & E-5 and outside the living area of the Birnirk house. Wood analyses, 14C dating and comparison with other sites across Bering Strait show the use of premium quality wood in Kotzebue Sound and inform maritime technology in the 11th century AD. The likely use of the umiaq pieces as structural members in the house raises questions about their cultural value, wood recycling and house construction techniques.

Jake Anders (Stephen R. Braund and Associates, alaskananders@yahoo.com) and Jenya Anichenko (University of Southampton and Anchorage Museum, janichenko@anchagemuseum.org) (Maritime Anthropology of the Arctic)

Archaeological Skin Boat Components from Islands of the Four Mountains, Aleutian Islands, Alaska

Aleut/Unangax skin boats are formidable seafaring craft often considered the pinnacle of northern indigenous watercraft. Wielded by adept pilots with intimate knowledge of the ocean's patterns and cues, the *ikiak*/kayak and *nixilax*/umiak were essential components of Aleut/Unangax ecological adaptation. This presentation discusses skin boat components collected by Ted P. Bank, II in 1948-1950 and William S. Laughlin in 1972. While prehistoric Aleutian water craft are rarely preserved in archaeological contexts, their association with interments in volcanic karsts suggests that these items were imbued with more than economic significance. The superior preservation of these specimens allows for a detailed assessment of these components, and comparison with other known examples.

Loren Anderson (Alaska Native Heritage Center) (Indigenous Voices and Participation in Social and Medical Research)

Cultural Communication Styles in Research

A number of early researchers did not fully understand the variances in indigenous peoples' communication styles, leading to misunderstandings and misconceptions about Native customs and values. This has also led to mistrust of studies conducted by anthropologists. With improvements in cultural understanding a new era of mutually beneficial studies has emerged. Researchers and Indigenous cultures alike now recognize that in order to better understand one's own culture it may be necessary to step outside that culture to gain enhanced comprehension. It is also useful to have many perspectives from outside and insights from within about a subject.

Shelby Anderson (Portland State University, ashelby@pdx.edu) (Climate Challenge and Societal Responses at Cape Espenberg)

Challenges in the Study of Hunter-Gatherer Ceramics: a Case Study from Northern Alaska

Social networks are central to northern hunter-gatherer lifeways, past and present. Networks are a conduit for ideas, information, and material goods. Social network size and extent change over time in relation to various social and environmental factors, also serving as a social safety net in times of stress. Ceramic sourcing is one approach to studying hunter-gatherer social networks. Reconstructing these networks is difficult in northern settings because of higher mobility, transport costs, and a shortened season for production. The challenges of studying northern pottery traditions are considered through a case study of Cape Espenberg ceramics.

Jenya Anichenko (University of Southampton, and Anchorage Museum, janichenko@anchagemuseum.org) (Maritime Anthropology of the Arctic)

Birnirk Umiak: The Find, the Dates and What's Next?

In 1953 while excavating the Piġniq (Birnirk) site near Point Barrow, Alaska, Wilbert Carter came across a set of wooden artifacts, which he indiscriminately labeled as “boat parts” or “umiak and kayak fragments.” The close examination of these fragments reveals that they are parts of a single umiak frame assemblage. Three AMS dates of wooden boat parts position this find at circa 1015 AD. This talk discusses the find, its role in our understanding of prehistoric boat technology and the challenges and potential of archaeological boat research in the Arctic.

Tayana Arakchaa (Department of Anthropology,, University of Alaska Fairbanks, tarakchaa@alaska.edu) (Ranges of Uncertainty)

Survival of Traditional Economy among the Tozhu Reindeer Herders in the “Country of Forever Blue Sky”

This paper describes adaptation and continuity as responses to economic and political changes in modern semi-nomadic Tozhu reindeer herding of the Republic of Tyva, Siberia. Reindeer herding in the region has been declining for over thirty years. The Soviet system of the collective farms introduced large-scale and more productive reindeer husbandry. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the total number of reindeer has dropped to 1,000. The collapse broke up state support and collective farms. This process brought significant changes to the practice of Tozhu reindeer herding. When sophisticated methods of management of highly productive reindeer husbandry were lost, subsistence economy and hunting predominated. This paper explores how current Tozhu reindeer herding practice has adapted after the post-Soviet economic crisis.

Katherine L. Arndt (Elmer E. Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks, klarndt@alaska.edu) (Contributed Papers in Ethnohistory and Cultural Anthropology)

Young Alutiiq Returnees from Ross: What If “Home” Is a Place You’ve Never Seen?

Some of the Alutiiq men at the Russian-American Company's Ross settlement in California served there for decades and raised families there. When they eventually returned to Alaska, they and the company generally expected that they would go back to their home villages with their families in tow. A number of the Ross-raised boys and young men who came north only in their

teens or early twenties, however, did not return to their parents' villages, but spent their working careers elsewhere in Alaska. This paper examines some commonalities in their biographies.

Loukas Barton (University of Pittsburgh, loukas@pitt.edu), Scott Shirar (University of Alaska Museum of the North, sjshirar@alaska.edu), Jeff Rasic (National Park Service, jeff_rasic@nps.gov), and James Jordan (Antioch University New England, jjordan@antioch.edu) (Arctic Volcanism)
Human Settlement of the Central Alaska Peninsula: An Index of Landscape Ecology and Volcanism

Here we report temporal and spatial patterns of human settlement revealed over three years of archaeological survey under the Chignik-Meshik Rivers Region Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Project. While the cultural attributes of these time-space dynamics await further analysis, our settlement data articulate in interesting ways with known occupation patterns from adjacent regions. What emerges is a dynamic record of human settlement history that reveals varying degrees of volcanically-mediated environmental change. Ultimately, the nature of change in human settlement, resilience, and adaptation should provide insight for understanding mid-to-late Holocene cultural evolution and diversification on the Alaska Peninsula.

Loukas Barton (University of Pittsburgh, loukas@pitt.edu) and Richard VanderHoek (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, richard.vanderhoek@alaska.gov) (Arctic Volcanism)
The 1912 Katmai Eruption: Template for Ecological and Social Change in Prehistory?

The 1912 Katmai eruption was the largest volcanic eruption of the 20th century and dramatically impacted the human population in southwest Alaska, with ecological effects felt as far south as the continental U.S. The Katmai eruption has been used in northern archaeology as an example for how volcanic eruptions had little or no impacts on past societies. We argue that while the Katmai eruption was not a good model for how very large prehistoric eruptions affected past northern societies, it is a good model for how volcanic eruptions may have caused wide-spread social changes.

Dawn Biddison (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution, biddison@si.edu) and Aron Crowell (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution, crowella@si.edu) (In and Out of the Classroom)

At the Crossroads: Museums as Interdisciplinary Educational Environments

This presentation will discuss how collaborative museum practices afford the integration of anthropology, education and source-community goals to create cultural heritage work that enables staff, students, general visitors and indigenous peoples more meaningful learning in the museum context and beyond. Recent and current programs at the Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center will be featured.

Nancy H. Bigelow (Alaska Quaternary Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks, nhbigelow@alaska.edu), Owen K. Mason (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado, Boulder), Claire M. Alix (Panthéon-Sorbonne University, Paris and the Alaska Quaternary Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks), and John F. Hoffecker (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado, Boulder) (Climate Challenge and Societal Responses at Cape Espenberg)

Dating Wood and Other Plant Bits at Cape Espenberg: Building a Landscape Chronology and Avoiding Pitfalls

Over 30 new radiocarbon analyses from Cape Espenberg highlight details in spit formation as well as unexpected pitfalls. A broad, low-lying swale may have stabilized about AD 1300 after the succeeding ridge formation, suggesting the creation of the spit was not simply a matter of progradation, but also of stabilization behind established ridges. This has implications for the people living at the Cape, especially the location of the nearest water body. In addition, while most results were expected, several samples date to the late Pleistocene, indicating the persistence of very old organics in much younger deposits.

Jenny Blanchard (Bureau of Land Management, jblanchard@blm.gov) (Thirty-Five Years on the Iditarod National Historic Trail)

Current Projects and Management along the Iditarod National Historic Trail

This paper looks at the current management of the Iditarod National Historic Trail (INHT) by the BLM, the Trail Administrator, and its partner landowners. The BLM is facing an increasing number of proposed projects and activities along the INHT, which provide challenges for management but also opportunities for archaeological and historic research. The BLM archaeologist looks at some current projects, such as the Donlin Mine and broadband cell towers, and the agency's attempt to balance its multiple use mandate with maintaining the historic character along this important cultural resource.

Morgan R. Blanchard (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, mrb@northernlanduse.com)

(Contributed Papers in Archaeology)

Examining a Collection of Cartridges and Gun Parts from a Late Nineteenth Century Eskimo Site in Northwest Alaska (Part 2)

Part two of this two-part presentation identifies the firearms in use at Siraagruk (WAI-0095), examines evidence for cartridge reloading and gunsmithing, then places the firearms in the larger context of the late nineteenth century gun trade.

John C. Blong (Texas A&M University, johnblong@hotmail.com) (Western Subarctic Archaeology)
Prehistoric Upland Adaptations in the Upper Susitna River Basin, Central Alaska Range: Results of the 2012 Field Season

The Alaska Range uplands play an important role in understanding human adaptation and lithic assemblage variability in central Alaska. In summer 2012 we conducted archaeological and paleoenvironmental research in the upper Susitna basin, documenting human use throughout the Holocene. We tested 14 archaeological sites, located 9 new sites, and recovered peat cores for pollen analysis. Since 2010 we have recorded 28 sites in the study area. These data are being used to explore the timing, environmental context, and nature of human colonization of the uplands, and to explore how the environment and use of upland landscapes changed throughout prehistory.

Alan Borass (Kenai Peninsula College, asboraas@kpc.alaska.edu) (Dena'inaq' Huch'ulyeshi)
The Last Dena'ina Shaman War and the Kustatan Bear Stories

At least two shaman wars occurred among the Dena'ina: one in the late 18th century coinciding with Russian occupation (discussed by Aaron Leggett) and another in the late 19th and early 20th century coinciding with American occupation. Both depict ideological struggles to contextualize Dena'ina response to Euro-American occupation. The second shaman war is described in the Kustatan Bear Story and The Other Half of the Kustatan Bear Story and portrays through shamanism and syncretic Orthodoxy the forces of good and evil in the emerging cultural landscape of American colonial occupation.

Robert C. Bowman (Northern Land Use Research, rcb@northernlanduse.com), Joshua D. Reuther (Northern Land Use Research), and Peter M. Bowers (Northern Land Use Research) (Contributed Papers in Archaeology)

Observed Seasonal Variations in Electromagnetic Signal Attenuation and Signal Amplitude at Clay Street Cemetery, Fairbanks, Alaska

This presentation outlines specific differences between multi-seasonal Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) examinations of a historic cemetery. We observed differences between GPR signal attenuation during summer and winter profiles that directly affected the readability and clarity of radar images. In winter months, intrinsic attenuation increases causing limited averaging and loss of amplitude of received signals, while the fine detail of the signals are enhanced due to a decrease in scatter attenuation and greater signal depth is achieved. In summer months, the opposite patterns occur. This comparative seasonal data indicates that the use of GPR during the winter can provide more clarity and depth in the received signals and definition of mortuary related anomalies.

Richard A. Brown, II (University of Alaska Anchorage, rabrownii@uaa.alaska.edu) (Indigenous Voices and Participation in Social and Medical Research)

A Mixed Methods Approach to Identifying Local Knowledge of Type 2 Diabetes Treatment in Guadalajara Mexico: How Contrasting Emic Perspectives Solved a Deductive Problem

This paper presents results of a research project examining how patient-centered knowledge and behaviors surrounding type 2 diabetes treatment relate to health outcomes. The paper first aims to discuss multiple constructions of the community concept used in the project, such as definitions based on geography, social structures, and professional practice. Second, it presents a set of mixed methods useful for pinpointing emic knowledge and extrapolating that knowledge from a few participants to a larger group. The methods begin with broad open-ended participant-observation, but move iteratively toward structured survey and quantification. Finally, it illustrates the utility of the approach.

Martin Callanan (NTNU-Museum of Natural History and Archaeology, Trondheim, Norway, callanan@ntnu.no) and Jørgen Rosvold ((NTNU-Museum of Natural History and Archaeology, Trondheim, Norway) (Ranges of Uncertainty)

“Following the Arrows”: Antler Points and aDNA

The SPARC project is a multidisciplinary research initiative focusing on snow patch sites and finds in central and southern Norway. Currently in central Norway, archaeological snow patches lie in areas populated by wild reindeer herds, although small-scale herding has also taken place here in the past. Recently, ancient bone and antler artifacts recovered from patches were analysed in the search for ancient DNA. The preliminary results are promising but also surprising in light of present models regarding the origins of reindeer domestication in central Scandinavia. They also raise important questions about 'curated' contra 'expedient' use in relation to bone and antler tools.

Sally Carraher (McMaster University and University of Alaska Anchorage, carrahs@mcmaster.ca) (Indigenous Voices and Participation in Social and Medical Research)

Ethnography as Exhumation: Writing about an Arctic Community That Has Been “Researched to Death”

I came to do health research in Aklavik, NWT in 2011, in a project initiated by the local people. Once there, I was startled when people said they had been researched to death. They, their parents and grandparents, have been examined and written about by Outsiders, who know of this place as a “field site,” not as a “home.” Yet, in the literature, the presence of scientific and medical researchers in Aklavik is largely ignored. I document how researchers coming and going contributed to the development of Aklavik over the twentieth century, and discuss how researchers' relationships with Aklavik are changing, leading up to community-based projects and projects initiated and conducted by Indigenous people.

John Christensen, Jr. (Native Council of Port Heiden, johnivan2@gmail.com) (Ranges of Uncertainty)

The Port Heiden Reindeer Project

This presentation will describe plans for reintroducing reindeer herding into the Alaska Peninsula community of Port Heiden. The Native Village of Port Heiden is currently planning on bringing reindeer to Port Heiden from Russia to create a sustainable food source. Because caribou numbers in the region are so low, community members are not permitted to hunt caribou. Port Heiden hopes that reindeer herds will offer an important cultural food that is a natural and renewable resource.

Sam Coffman (University of Alaska Museum of the North, sccoffman@alaska.edu), Julie Esdale (Colorado State University, julie.a.esdale.ctr@mail.mil), Christopher Houlette (National Park Service, Christopher_Houlette@nps.gov), Lori Hansen (University of Alaska Museum of the North, raven.lori97@gmail.com), and James Whitney (University of Alaska Museum of the North, jwwhitney@alaska.edu) (In and Out of the Classroom)

From the Field to the Museum - Mentoring High School Students in Archaeology and Museum Studies

During the summer of 2012, the Archaeology Department at the UA Museum of the North (UAMN) participated in the Alaska Summer Research Academy (ASRA) by offering an archaeology module. ASRA is an intensive two week course offered at UAF that provides high school students the opportunity to learn a subject of their choice in a hands-on environment. UAMN partnered with the US Army to provide a teaching site in the Donnelly Training Area near Delta Junction. Five students enrolled in the archaeology module and were taught the fundamentals of the discipline (excavation techniques, site mapping) and proper museum preservation and storage of artifacts/samples (cataloging, database management).

Ray Collins (Edzeno' [Nikolai] Village Council and the Tochak Museum, McGrath, rayc@mcgrathalaska.net) (Cross-Cultural Approaches to Anthropology in Alaska)

Local History and Perspectives on the Tochak McGrath Discovery

Tochak is the Upper Kuskokwim Athapaskan name for the location at the mouth of the Takotna River where McGrath is located today and the remains were found. In local history it is noted as a place where people met stayed for part of the year to trade or fish. This find indicates that the site was in use at least 1200 years ago, perhaps for similar reasons. Because rivers were traditionally used for travel and the Takotna provided connections with the Yukon it is a logical site but it is amazing that it survived the movement of the rivers that is still going on today.

Evelynn A. Combs (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, eviecombs@hotmail.com) and Jill Baxter-McIntosh (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, jbm@northernlanduse.com) (Western Subarctic Archaeology)

The Work of Bill Sheppard in the Upper Tanana

This presentation will outline William L. Sheppard's work in the Upper Tanana from the 1990s to 2005. Bill worked at several important sites including TNX-033, TNX-047 and the Dead Man Lake Sites, of which the collections are currently being cataloged at Northern Land Use Research Alaska. Faunal materials include culturally altered bone with decorated, calcined and identifiable fragments. The lithic assemblages are comprised of a variety of tools including scrapers, projectile points, and microblades. A large representation of material types includes obsidian that has been sourced to Batza Tena, Edziza and Wiki Peak, among others.

John Cook (Retired, Fairbanks, jpcook@ptialaska.net) (New Information from Healy Lake)

Bifaces/Projectile Points from Healy Lake

First, using the Village site for chronological control, this will be an overview of biface forms found at Healy Lake, concentrating on those that might be considered “projectile points.” Second, I will try to define the term “Chindadrn” as: a) a time period; b) a “type” of artifact; or; c) a cultural stage. Lastly, I will briefly discuss the use of “typology” and the idea of idiosyncratic artifacts, and/or conformity to basic artifact patterns.

H. Kory Cooper (Purdue University, hkcooper@purdue.edu), Owen K. Mason (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado, Boulder, geoarch85@gmail.com), and John F. Hoffecker (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado, Boulder) (Climate Challenge and Societal Responses at Cape Espenberg)

Eurasian Metals at Prehistoric Cape Espenberg

Four metal and two composite (metal and bone/ivory) artifacts were recovered in 2010-11 at Cape Espenberg from three houses dated from AD 600 to 1700; all pre-date Russian contact. X-ray fluorescence analysis identified three different metals within this collection: three objects of copper, one of iron, and two heavily leaded objects which also contain significant amounts of tin. References to the presence of iron in Late Prehistoric Alaskan contexts are scattered throughout the archaeological literature, but this is the first time non-ferrous smelted Old World metal has been identified in such a context.

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Michael Crawford (University of Kansas, Crawford@ku.edu) (Island Anthropology)

Evolutionary Consequences of Island Populations: Aleutian Archipelago

Island populations are geographically isolated and of relatively small size. The Aleutian Archipelago, consists of 200 islands distributed 1500 kms from Alaska to Siberia. Evidence of founder effect is observed on Bering Island which exhibits only mtDNA haplogroup A, instead of A and D distributed in the remainder of the populated islands. Mantel tests demonstrate a statistically significant relationship between geographic and genetic distances (mtDNA) of $r=0.7$; $p<0.000$. Spatial autocorrelation is suggestive of kin migration during the initial settlement of the islands. The east-west settlement of the Aleutian Islands was primarily driven by volcanic activities and climatic events.

Aron Crowell (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution, crowella@si.edu), Elaine Abraham (Alaska Native Science Commission, chewshaa@gmail.com), Stephen J. Langdon (University of Alaska Anchorage, afsjl@uaa.alaska.edu), and Judith Ramos (University of Alaska Fairbanks, daxootsu@hotmail.com) (Current Research in Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and Ethnography of Southeast Alaska)

Glacial Retreat and the Cultural Landscape of Ice Floe Sealing at Yakutat Bay, Alaska

A current NSF-funded study of the historical and contemporary harvest of harbor seals at ice-floe pupping grounds near Hubbard Glacier in Yakutat Bay, Alaska joins indigenous knowledge, language, and oral heritage with the evidence of archaeology, geology, and paleoenvironmental studies. The study focuses on the cultural history and landscape of Yakutat Bay, where glacial recession after A.D. 1100 attracted large numbers of harbor seals and opened the fiord for Sugpiaq, Eyak, Ahtna, and Tlingit settlement. We suggest that knowledge of Yakutat Bay's human and environmental history is encoded in living oral traditions and multilingual toponyms that richly delineate this nine-century cultural landscape, and that oral heritage can be chronologically correlated with archaeological and geological data.

Aron L. Crowell (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution, crowella@si.edu), Petu Chris Koonooka (Bering Strait School District, petu_notyou@yahoo.com), and Dawn Biddison (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution, biddison@si.edu) (Community-Based Programs and Partnerships for Alaska Native Languages)

Elders' Voices in the Classroom: A Video Curriculum in St. Lawrence Island Yupik

A new video-based curriculum created from elders' discussions of heritage objects in museum collections will enrich comprehension of St. Lawrence Island Yupik language and culture for students of the Bering Strait School District. The videos are spoken entirely in Yupik with Yupik and English captions, and include archival film clips to illustrate elders' commentaries. Supporting classroom materials include a teacher's guide and student workbooks with lessons in vocabulary, grammar, and cultural understanding. The project was supported by the National Park Service (Shared Beringian Heritage Program), Kawerak Inc., and the Smithsonian Institution's Recovering Voices program.

Tiffany Curtis (University of Alaska Anchorage, archeobella@gmail.com) (Island Anthropology)

Making Tools in the Land of Fire

Playa Larga is one of the largest late prehistoric sites along the Beagle Channel near Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego, Argentina. The site is on a large flat area extending 300 meters along the northern channel that lends itself to house construction and landing boats on an otherwise rugged coastline. A surface collection of 246 lithic specimens gathered in 1988 was analyzed for material type and function to determine site use. Specimens included flakes/debitage, retouched flakes, unifaces, bifaces, and broken points. The collection consists of hunting and processing tools of andesite porphyries, basalts and cherts.

Norman Alexander Easton (Yukon College, northeaston@gmail.com), Michael Grooms (University of New Mexico), Jordan Handley (Simon Fraser University), Niki Virga (University of Southern California), and Mark Young (University of British Columbia) (Western Subarctic Archaeology)

Fieldwork at the Little John Site, Yukon Territory, Canada, 2012

Investigations at the Little John site (KdVo-6) on the Yukon – Alaska border were supported by Yukon College and White River First Nation. We explored site deposits below the West lobe to the north, the high knoll, and west of the paleosol locus in the East lobe. Each area held intact cultural deposits of preserved bone, features, debitage, and formed tools, including projectile points, blade technology, and a microblade core. Grooms collected geoarchaeological samples in support of his thesis work at UNM, while Handley is undertaking lithic materials analysis with Dr. Rudy Reimer at SFU. Ethnographic experiences included Upper Tanana language instruction, traditional technology, and the initiation of a community Art and Archaeology program.

Jason Esler (Cultural anthropologist, jasonesler@gmail.com) (*Subsistence Issues and Collaborative Management*)

Landscape and Community at Wrangell St. Elias National Park – A Flawed Process

Wrangell St. Elias National Park is the largest in our system, and bordered with neighboring preserves, creates the largest protected area on the planet. It should be our shining example of holistic land preservation and cultural resource management policy. This paper will examine how the lack of anthropological analysis in NPS decision making, the linguistic flaws of misrepresentation within policy, and the current ignorance of Section 106 mandates are all destroying the relationship between rural communities and federal regulators in Alaska. As leaders of the land and cultural preservation movement, we must do a better job at setting an example for other nations to follow.

Heather Evoy (University of Alaska Southeast, lotushaven@gmail.com) (*Current Research in Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and Ethnography of Southeast Alaska*)

Laxskiek: An Ethnohistory of the Migration of the Eagle Clan of the Tsimshian from British Columbia to Metlakatla, Alaska

This project focuses on the Tsimshian Eagle clan migration from British Columbia, Canada to Southeast Alaska. Over the past hundred and fifty years many Tsimshians have moved to Metlakatla, Alaska and experienced numerous cultural changes. This research examines the cultural changes discussed by elders and community members. Archival work utilizing Viola Garfield's field notes will compliment personal interviews. Contemporary anthropologists' work on Tsimshian genealogies will also be used to identify contemporary members of the Eagle clan.

James Fall (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Subsistence Division, jim.fall@alaska.gov) (*Dena'inaq' Huch'ulyeshi*)

Dena'ina Huch'ulyeshi: The Dena'ina Way of Living: A Preview

Dena'inaq' Huch'ulyeshi, the first exhibition about the Dena'ina Athabascans of southcentral Alaska, will open at the Anchorage Museum in September 2013. The exhibition will bring together about 200 objects, including important early pieces from European museums that are among the finest examples of the Dena'ina cultural heritage. The exhibition addresses themes of Dena'ina history, language, oral traditions, subsistence, contemporary life, and personal identity. After a brief overview of Dena'ina ethnography, this paper will provide a preview of the exhibition, its organization and background, as well as the exhibition catalog.

Phyllis A. Fast (University of Alaska Anchorage, pafast@uaa.alaska.edu) (*Arctic Volcanism*)
The Volcano in Athabascan Oral Narratives

This article suggests that some Athabascan oral traditions support Workman's hypothesis of early Athabascan movement after cataclysmic volcanic eruptions in the Wrangell-Saint Elias region of Alaska. Oral traditions collected in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries contain key metaphors that link Athabascan notions of language change, environment, and history to periods of unusual hardship and migration. The association between story and environmental shifts contribute to the body of scientific knowledge about human ecology in context with volcanism. This talk addresses Athabascan strategies of coping with volcanoes by invoking Athabascan traditional and linguistic modes of *habitus*, structures of thought, action, and language regarding volcanoes.

Ann Fienup-Riordan (Calista Elders Council, riordan@alaska.net) (*Community-Based Programs and Partnerships for Alaska Native Languages*)

“If You Want to Go Fast, Go Alone, If You Want to Go Far, Go Together”: Yup'ik Elders Working Together with One Mind

I will describe a decade of work with the Calista Elders Council, a non-profit organization representing the 1,300 Yup'ik tradition bearers of southwest Alaska. Since 2000, these documentation efforts have resulted in ten major publications, a museum exhibition, and most recently a place-based website and map web service covering 200 miles of the Bering Sea coastline. More important, CEC has developed a collaborative approach that continues to allow non-Native researchers and Yup'ik community members to work together both documenting and sharing knowledge in new ways. I will discuss both the strengths and limitations of this approach in accomplishing elders' primary goal—ensuring that their language and their view of the world continue living traditions.

Stacey Fritz (Bureau of Land Management, sfritz@blm.gov) (*Subsistence Issues and Collaborative Management*)

Modern Land Use, Subsistence, and Development Issues in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska

Development issues and Inupiaq land use patterns and subsistence have changed significantly in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (formerly known as PET IV) since the Bureau of Land Management was given authority over the 23 million-acre tract of public land in the late 1970s. A cultural anthropologist for the BLM's Arctic Field Office, the author will present on recent fieldwork conducted in hunting and fishing areas outside of Wainwright and Atkasuk and will discuss several key aspects of the current socioeconomic situation in the Reserve.

Matthew Gilbert (Fairbanks), Adam Demientieff (Storytellers' Productions, adam@storytellersproductions.com), and Robert Sattler (Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc., bob.sattler@tananachiefs.org) (*Cross-Cultural Approaches to Anthropology in Alaska*)

Documenting our Land: Diinah Kat Geegirinkhii

A collaborative project between elder Trimble Gilbert and his grandson Matthew Gilbert is set on a boat trip along the Chandalar River during the spring of 2012. Film-maker Adam Demientieff captures a chronicle of visits to traditional camps and trails where old-time stories are shared and Native place-names recorded. The story features a backdrop of the cultural geography in the Gwich'in homeland and the rich history of contemporary Arctic Village people. Rev. Trimble Gilbert is one of the last traditional cultural leaders of the northern Gwich'in.

Phoebe J. Gilbert (National Park Service, Phoebe_Gilbert@nps.gov) (*Western Subarctic Archaeology*)

Not Jaded Yet! Elemental Analysis of Three Regional Nephrite Deposits and Implications for the Sourcing of Archaeological Artifacts

Nephrite artifacts recovered from prehistoric contexts in Alaska are attributed to originating from the Jade Mountain region in NW Alaska; however this assumption has never been tested. There are multiple source areas in both Canada and Siberia that could have supplied the raw material found at these sites. The purpose of this project has been to determine through the use of nondestructive x-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis if the geochemical profiles of nephrite from the regional areas of Alaska, Siberia, and Canada, are distinct from one another. The results of this analysis, along with that of two nephrite artifacts, will be presented.

Tom Gillispie (Tanana Chiefs Conference, tom.gillispie@tananachiefs.org), Angela M. Younie (Texas A&M University, ayounie@tamu.edu), Lyndsey DiPietro (Baylor University), Robert Sattler (Tanana Chiefs Conference, bob.sattler@tananachiefs.org), and Christine Fik (Tanana Chiefs Conference) (*New Information from Healy Lake*)

Geoarchaeology at Linda's Point, a Late Pleistocene Archaeological Site at Healy Lake, Alaska
Linda's Point is a multicomponent prehistoric site located at Healy Lake, in the Tanana River

valley, Alaska. Hearth charcoal dates from the lowermost component at the site yield an average age of 13,000±120 calBP, indicating contemporaneity with some occupations attributed to the Chindadn Complex at the nearby Village site. Here we report on-going geoarchaeological research at Linda's Point, including study of the lithostratigraphy, cryostratigraphy, cultural stratigraphy, soil development, geochronology and disturbance processes. The proximity of Linda's Point to the Village provides an invaluable opportunity to improve our understanding of the latter site, which is currently unavailable for field research.

Tom Gillispie (Tanana Chiefs Conference, tom.gillispie@tananachiefs.org), Angela M. Younie (Texas A&M University, ayounie@tamu.edu), and Christine Fik (Tanana Chiefs Conference) (New Information from Healy Lake)

New Evidence Regarding Chindadn-Era Stratigraphic Contexts at the Village Site

Healy Lake Village was among the first prehistoric sites in Alaska to produce a radiocarbon age greater than 13,000 cal BP. Based on his analysis of the oldest levels at the Village, Cook described the Chindadn Complex, a phase characterized by the combination of microblade technology with distinctive bifaces, and spanning the interval from 9150-13,310 calBP. However, interpretation of the Chindadn dates and stratigraphic context is subject to debate. Here we report on analyses underway that will employ unpublished field data and new radiocarbon dates to spatially reconstruct occupations in this interval, and relate them to geochronology at the site.

J. Penelope Goforth (SeaCat Explorations, seacat@cybrrcat.com) (Maritime Anthropology of the Arctic)

Individual Accounts of the Winter Hunting Party, 1886-1887

This paper shows the organization and results of the Aleut hunting party of 1886-7 directed by the Alaska Commercial Company. Hunters sailed in village flotillas of handmade baidarkas. Hunting sea mammal for pelts was the primary industry for Aleut men of the 19th century. Based on recently discovered account books and letters of the company agents of the Aleutian District, the paper presents the commercial accounts of 77 hunters from seven important villages in the Fox, Krenitzen, and Shumagin Islands of the Aleutian Archipelago by name and village of origin. This raw data provides a rare juxtaposition of economic and ethnographic information as collected by the company showing the incomes of the hunters both individually and by village.

Roberta Gordaoff (University of Alaska Anchorage, rgordaoff@gmail.com) (Island Anthropology)
A GIS Intrasite Spatial Analysis of an Upland House on Adak Island, the Aleutian Islands, Alaska

A GIS map generated from provenience data of lithic artifacts from a 3400-year-old upland house (ADK-237) on Adak Island, is used to identify activity areas. The house was cleaned at departure with most tools removed. Recovered tools were primarily flake tools with few formal tools. Bifacial and unifacial technology are both present. Lithic materials include andesite, basalt, and chert though predominately basalt. Obsidian is present but rare. Most of the collection is debitage from the roof-fall, providing information about outdoor work areas. More debitage appears on the east side of the house leeward of summer prevailing westerly winds.

Dennis Griffin (Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, grifd@peak.org) (Island Anthropology)
Island Retreat or Accidental Residence, It's All a Matter of Perspective: Early Land Use History of Islands in the Bering Sea Wildlife Refuge, Alaska

In 2012, an archaeologist accompanied the USF&WS to the Bering Sea Wildlife Refuge in an effort to learn about early human use of the refuge's islands. One of the most remote areas in Alaska, earlier archaeological fieldwork and historic records have documented that St. Matthew and Hall Islands attracted Eskimo, Russian and historic peoples in the past. The 2012 archaeological investigation tested two sites on St. Matthew Island and one on Hall Island in an effort to shed light on each of these periods of human land use. This paper summarizes the results of six days of excavation on islands that have suffered little disturbance from modern development and retain much information useful in understanding the role of such remote islands in human settlement and subsistence activities over the past 400 years.

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Annemarie Gundel (Fordham University, agundel@fordham.edu), Kathryn E. Krasinski (Fordham University), Brian T. Wygal (Adelphi University), and Randolph M. Tedor (University of Alaska Anchorage) (Student Symposium 2)

Patterns in Middle Holocene Lithic Production at Volkmar Lake, Alaska

A 2011 survey in the Volkmar Lake area, northeast of Delta Junction, Alaska, revealed six new prehistoric archaeological sites containing flakes, late-stage biface fragments, and microblades on a variety of high quality lithic materials. Lithics associated with a remnant hearth stain, fragmented faunal remains, and a subterranean feature were radiocarbon dated to the middle Holocene. Analysis of the lithic assemblage indicate hunting, toolkit refurbishing, and long-distance obsidian trade from multiple sources were among the activities at Volkmar Lake. Further research is expected to contribute data to the currently sparse collection of literature on lacustrine adaptations in the Tanana Valley.

Kelly Gwynn (Anchorage Museum, kgwynn@anchagemuseum.org) (In and Out of the Classroom)

Anthropology in Informal Learning Spaces

This presentation will address the use of anthropology in informal learning spaces, particularly in the after school program for high school students at the Alaska Native Heritage Center and in the Anchorage Museum's various learning spaces.

Eleanor Hadden (Alaska Native Heritage Center, erhadden@gci.net) (Indigenous Voices and Participation in Social and Medical Research)

The Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) Tuberculosis Vaccine Experiment on Southeast Alaska Natives: A Medical Experiment without Informed Consent

This presentation is an ethnohistoric account and critique of a medical experiment on Native North Americans from 1935-38 involving the BCG vaccine for tuberculosis, with follow-up studies that continued until 1998. The research question for this presentation is whether informed consent was given to the subjects originally or throughout the follow-up study time frame. Data for the

research question are provided by interviews with a targeted sample of 21 Tlingit, Haida and Tsimshian individuals in Alaska who were either subjects or descendants of subjects involved in the original study. None of the 21 respondents knew they or their relatives were involved in an experiment. Issues related to the study are examined from a decolonizing research methodology perspective. Future research involving Native North Americans should follow ethical principals involving human subjects.

Diane K. Hanson (University of Alaska Anchorage, dkhanson@alaska.net) (Island Anthropology)
Know Your Place: Changing Perceptions of the Occupation of Adak Island

Veltre observed in 2012 that few sites in the central Aleutian Islands predate 2500 BP. In the summer of 2012, a crew tested six coastal sites and obtained charcoal dates ranging from 2540 to 3500 rcybp from the lower components of four sites. Archaeologists working in the same area over three field seasons have identified 3 upland sites and 7 coastal sites that predate 2500 BP within the Bay of Waterfalls/Three Arm Bay area of Adak Island. The coastal site dates may be a factor of sampling rather than evidence of a late population surge in the Central Aleutian Islands.

Forest S. Haven (University of Alaska Southeast, fhaven1@uas.alaska.edu) (Current Research in Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and Ethnography of Southeast Alaska)

From Herring Eggs to Deer Meat: The Social and Economic Significance of Traditional Foods to Southern Southeast Alaska Natives

While conducting ethnographic interviews about gathering traditional foods in southern Southeast Alaska, laws regarding subsistence arose as a significant topic of discussion. Despite a public policy of a subsistence priority current laws do not adequately consider many rural Alaskan's reliance on subsistence living. This presentation discusses the extent to which traditional foods are relied upon in two rural Southeast Alaskan Communities as well as how subsistence policies impact the Tlingit and Haida people.

Andy Higgs (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, ash@northernlanduse.com), Justin Hays (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), Joshua Reuther (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, jdr@northernlanduse.com), and Chris Wooley (Chumis Cultural Resources Services) (Thirty-Five Years on the Iditarod National Historic Trail)

Skwentna to Tatina River: Iditarod Trail Historic Sites Survey (2010-2012)

This presentation will highlight archival and archaeological research conducted by Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC (NLURA) archaeologists on historic sites located on a central portion of the Iditarod Trail. The field survey and research reassessed seven former roadhouse and shelter cabin sites identified from earlier surveys, and documented two new sites. NLURA determined that three former roadhouse sites have completely eroded away, some burned to the ground leaving only artifacts and building outlines, some have been heavily scavenged for materials, while others will provide potentially rich archaeological assemblages that will contribute to the Trail's historic significance.

Gary Holton (Alaska Native Language Archive, University of Alaska Fairbanks, gmholton@alaska.edu) (Community-Based Programs and Partnerships for Alaska Native Languages)

Digital Repatriation and the Role of Archival Materials in Language Revitalization Efforts

For the past fifty years the University of Alaska has maintained an archive of Native language materials which has grown to include more than 15,000 documents and 5000 recordings. Digitization efforts begun in 2009 have made these materials increasingly available beyond the confines of the university campus. This presentation first describes the community partnerships which have made these recent efforts possible. We then provide examples of some of the ways that repatriated materials are being used. Simply returning language documentation materials will not by itself revitalize Alaska Native languages, but linguistic repatriation can be a key component of larger community-driven revitalization efforts.

Zachary Hozid (University of Alaska Southeast, zachhozid@gmail.com) (Current Research in Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and Ethnography of Southeast Alaska)

What Influences College Students to Make Dietary and Exercise Choices

College students are a unique population for understanding social phenomena. Students come from a variety of backgrounds, and yet, as students, they share a similar social and physical space, especially those living in campus housing. This study looks at the dietary and exercise choices made by college students at the University of Alaska Southeast in Juneau (UAS). Specifically, the study focused on what kinds of choices students make regarding their health, and how they make these choices. The results of this study have implications and provide insight for the UAS campus, other campuses, and society as a whole.

Sabrina C. Javier (University of Alaska Southeast, sabrina.javier@gmail.com) (Current Research in Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and Ethnography of Southeast Alaska)

The History of Filipinos in Alaska and Their Inter marriages with Alaska Natives: How Second and Third Generations Affiliate Themselves Today

The first Filipino to ever set foot in Alaska was in 1788 aboard the *Eleanora* seeking trade with Alaska Natives. Since then, the Filipino population around Alaska has grown at a steady rate. Today, Filipinos are the largest Asian American group to settle in Alaska, totaling around 18,000. The history between Filipinos and Alaska Natives has resulted in marriage between both cultures, mostly Filipino men marrying Alaska Native women. Today, there is a growing number of Alaskans with both Alaska Native and Filipino background, both of which have shared and adapted to each other's cultural values.

Anne M. Jensen (UIC Science LLC, anne.jensen@uicscience.org) (Cross-Cultural Approaches to Anthropology in Alaska)

The Nuvuk Archaeology Project: Community-Based Archaeology on the North Slope

The Nuvuk Archaeology Project provides opportunities for North Alaska high school students to participate in excavations at a rapidly eroding village at Point Barrow, AK. Work began at community request and expanded to include students in 2005. The project is successful as research. Students learn about doing science and about site stewardship. Most student participants have gone on to college. The excitement of participating in a real research project, where new information is being learned, seems to be an important part of these decisions. The project includes extensive public outreach. Digital media are particularly useful in reaching the local community.

Anne M. Jensen (UIC Science LLC, anne.jensen@uicscience.org) (Island Anthropology)

When is an Island Not an Island?

Some of the important Inupiat archaeological sites in North Alaska are located on islands or near islands, others are not. There does not seem to be much difference in the size of island sites vs. mainland sites, at least as far as the winter villages that have been investigated are concerned. It is not clear that this is the case for summer occupations. Only one of the modern North Slope villages is located on an island. What factors influenced the move away from island villages in favor of those on the mainland?

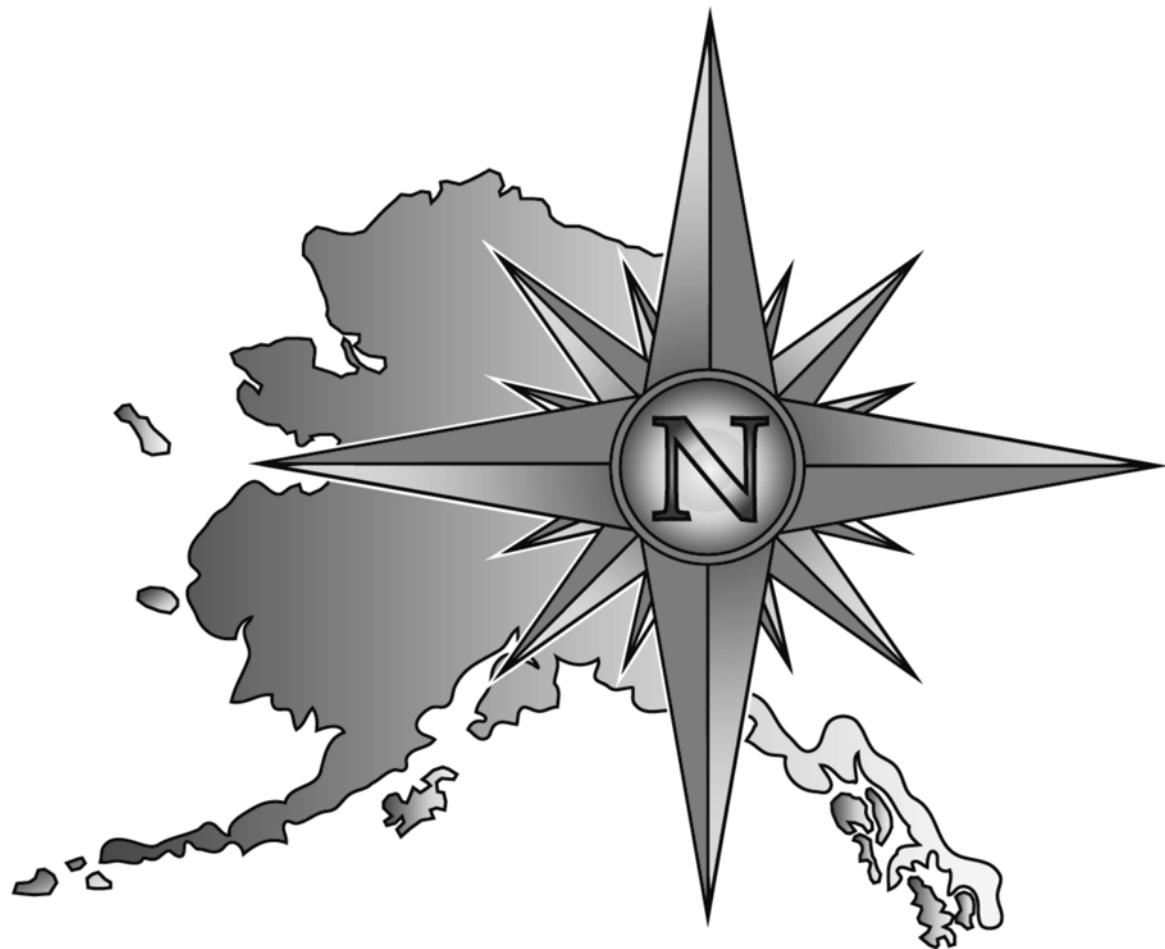
Hannah Johnson (University of Alaska Anchorage, hjohnson@alaska.edu) (Student Symposium 1)

The Rise of the Commercial Whaling Tradition in Inupiat Society

For centuries, Inupiat people have depended on bowhead whales to sustain their traditional lifeways in the northwestern Arctic. In the late 1800s, the decline of the aggressive offshore Yankee whaling gave way to shore-based operations. American whaler Charles Brower initially headed these operations running Inupiat manned whaling crews out of Point Barrow. These shore-based operations fit traditional Inupiat whaling techniques into a commercial industry. This shifted the dynamics within the *umialik* (whaleboat captain) power structure and introduced a wage-based economy. This ethnohistorical analysis focuses on the far-reaching implications that shore-based whaling had on Inupiaq lifeways in the late 19th century.



Whaling boats under sail off Point Barrow in 1921. Courtesy of the Anchorage Museum at Rasmuson Center



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Ryan Jones (Idaho State University, jonerya5@isu.edu) (*Contributed Papers in Ethnohistory and Cultural Anthropology*)

A.F. Kashevarov and Creole Conservationism in Russian America

During the 1860s, when Russian officials began mooted the sale of Alaska, new indigenous voices came to the fore. One of the most interesting was that of A.F. Kashevarov, a Creole living in St. Petersburg. In a series of articles and reports, he expressed indigenous opposition to the colony's sale. Among the most interesting of his ideas were those rooted in a developing conservationist ethic. Kashevarov argued that Creoles could ably manage Alaska's fur resources if given the chance. Company officials, however, vigorously disagreed, claiming instead that Russians had developed a more enlightened form of conservation, one that separated them from both Creole and American rapaciousness. Thus, Kashevarov's story lays bare the pre-American origins of environmental thought in Alaska as well as the various political ends those ideas could serve.

Suzi Jones (Anchorage Museum, sjones@anchagemuseum.org) (*Dena'inaq' Huch'ulyeshi*)
Dena'ina Quillwork: A Revelation

During the curatorial research for the exhibition, *Dena'inaq' Huch'ulyeshi: The Dena'ina Way of Living*, we discovered a remarkable variety of decorative porcupine quillwork on Dena'ina clothing and other caribou hide items such as quivers, knife sheaths, and bags. Our investigations have shown that prior to the widespread availability of beads at the end of the nineteenth century, the Dena'ina decorated most clothing with bands of woven porcupine quills. However, the records from this period provide little information on how the quills were prepared or woven, and the technology of quill weaving is no longer known or remembered among Dena'ina people today. This presentation will show the range of Dena'ina quillwork from weaving, to wrapping, to folding, and all variations.

Zachary R. Jones (Sealaska Heritage Institute, zachhistory@hotmail.com) (*Community-Based Programs and Partnerships for Alaska Native Languages*)

Lingít X'éináx Áx: Tlingit Language, TEK, and Ethnohistory Resources at Sealaska Heritage Institute

My presentation will speak about the research potential of resources in the Sealaska Heritage Institute's (SHI) archives, and SHI's ongoing work with academic researchers. SHI's collection of archival and ethnographic materials is available to the public for educational purposes and is rich with potential for academic studies. The institute's programs support and foster partnerships with scholars working on Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian topics. The presentation will highlight the wealth of Tlingit language recordings recently made available to the public through an IMLS Enhancement Grant project, and special emphasis will be devoted to Tlingit language resources that document anthropological disciplines including traditional ecological knowledge (TEK), ethnohistory, and linguistics.

James Jordan (Antioch University New England, jjordan@antioch.edu), Loukas Barton (University of Pittsburgh, loukas@pitt.edu), Scott Shirar (University of Alaska Museum of the North, sjshirar@alaska.edu), and Jeff Rasic (National Park Service, jeff_rasic@nps.gov) (*Arctic Volcanism*)

The Wildman Lake – Ocean River Archaeological District: A New Record of Long-Term Human Adaptation to Endemic Volcanism and Environmental Change on the Central Alaska Peninsula

The Wildman Lake - Ocean River (WL-OR) site (midway between Port Moller and Port Heiden) is the most geographically-extensive archaeological district yet discovered on the Central Alaska Peninsula. Its occupation history is remarkable: from ~3900 to 3600 cal. BP, following the ca. 4ka Veniaminof eruption; and then relatively continuous (~2900 to 400 cal. BP) several centuries following the ca. 3.7ka eruption of Aniakchak, based on samples dated from 22 house features. We examine these data in the contexts of geomorphic/geologic setting, regional settlement records, and their significance to understanding multiple scales of ecosystem and human response to pervasive volcanism in the region.

Lawrence D. Kaplan (Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks, ldkaplan@alaska.edu) (*Community-Based Programs and Partnerships for Alaska Native Languages*)

Community Partnerships at the Alaska Native Language Center

Community involvement has been an essential part of Native language programs at the Alaska Native Language Center since it began in 1972, responding to local needs and concerns for language revitalization, as well as language teaching and documentation. This presentation will describe some of the community partnerships at ANLC, emphasizing my own work as well as early involvements with Native language communities that made Alaskan linguistics remarkable at the time.

James Kari (University of Alaska Fairbanks, james.kari@alaska.edu) (Dena'inaq' Huch'ulyeshi) Ethnogeographic Inferences on Dene Prehistory of the Alaska Range

Rule-driven features of Dene geographic names can be traced to concepts of ancient Dene *watershed management*. Regional "time perspective" (Sapir 1916) case studies can amplify diffusion corridors and early Dene band movements. North-to-south Dene expansion from the Tanana Valley is reflected in toponymic generic patterns (esp. 'mountain'). Accessible passes and trails through the Alaska Range were utilized by the ancient Dene. Clan distributions and clan origins signal the amalgamation of small bands into Ahtna and Dena'ina. A string of founding place names along the west side of the Southern Alaska Range marks the establishment of a proto-Dena'ina homeland.

Bob King (Bureau of Land Management, r2king@blm.gov) (Thirty-Five Years on the Iditarod National Historic Trail)**The Iditarod Trail: 100 Years Old and Counting!**

This paper examines the history of the Iditarod National Historic Trail, from its origin in 1908 through today. It also provides an overview of past and ongoing archaeological and historical research projects, with some of them the focus of other papers in this session. Further, this paper also reports on current work by BLM in managing this Historic Trail for today's population as part of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System. Finally, this paper recounts certain special events and accomplishments that have happened so far during the Trails' special five-year 100th anniversary celebration period of 2008-2013, which ends this year.

Janet R. Klein (janetklein12@gmail.com) (Dena'inaq' Huch'ulyeshi)**82 Years after Frederica de Laguna: Revisiting the Pictographs of Kachemak Bay, Southcentral Alaska**

The first systematic photo-documentation of the prehistoric pictographs in Kachemak Bay was undertaken in 2012. The majority of the pictographs traced by Frederica de Laguna in 1931 were relocated, digitally photographed in natural light and then revitalized by computer enhancement. Numerous pictographs, not described by the pioneer archaeologist, were also discovered and, along with a site found in 1990, expand the known inventory of rock art in Southcentral Alaska. The author speculates that several pictographs relate to stories written by Kenai Dena'ina elder Peter Kalifornsky and will explore those connections.

David Koester (University of Alaska Fairbanks, dckoester@alaska.edu), Tatiana Degai (University of Arizona, tatiana.s.degai@gmail.com), Chikako Ono (Chiba University, chono@faculty.chiba-u.jp), and Jonathan Bobaljik (University of Connecticut, jonathan.bobaljik@uconn.edu) (Community-Based Programs and Partnerships for Alaska Native Languages)**Gathering the Speakers of Itelmen – Report from a Lingua-Cultural Community Event in Kamchatka**

There are now fewer than a dozen fluent, confident speakers of the Itelmen language of the Kamchatka Peninsula in the Russian Far East. In early June 2012 linguists, anthropologists, language enthusiasts, community members and the speakers of the language gathered to converse, learn, confirm and document. This follow-up to last year's presentation in Seattle reports on the materials gathered, conversations recorded, and new information about the language and its current state gleaned from a week of intensive meeting, talking and recording.

Kathryn E. Krasinski (Fordham University, kathrynkrasinski@gmail.com) (Western Subarctic Archaeology)**Neotaphonomic Models for Late Pleistocene Cutmark Identification**

With few, if any, Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene kill sites in Alaska, understanding the interactions between the earliest Alaskans and large mammals primarily rests on the fragmentary and often poorly preserved skeletal remains from archaeological sites. Analyses of cutmarks on elephant, cattle, and mammoth remains demonstrate that their morphologies are complex and influenced by multiple variables. This presentation establishes an integrative multivariate framework for differentiating raw materials and actors which produce modifications commonly identified as evidence for butchering. An empirical and probabilistic approach that incorporates context can enhance our understanding of how multiple variables influence resulting cutmark attributes.

Lars Krutak (Smithsonian Institution, Repatriation Office, krutakl@si.edu) (Current Research in Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and Ethnography of Southeast Alaska)**Honoring Our Ancestors and Culture: Contemporary Tattooing in Native Alaska and Canada**

Tattooing is one of the world's oldest, yet often unrecognized, forms of human cultural and artistic expression. In the Arctic and Northwest Coast, tattooed bodies were perceived as extending themselves in space, place, and time, and to the tattooed bodies of other people, the ancestors, and nonhuman entities. But in the last century, however, the practice and meanings associated with this ancient tradition were nearly lost...until now, that is. This paper focuses on recent research of contemporary tattoo bearers and tattoo artists in Native Alaska and Canada to uncover the multiple meanings that tattoos have carried over the millennia.

Lars Krutak (Smithsonian Institution, Repatriation Office, krutakl@si.edu) (Cross-Cultural Approaches to Anthropology in Alaska)**It's Just the Beginning: Repatriation on the Aleutian Frontier and Beyond**

Repatriation involves a multidimensional array of complex social and cultural interests, but through community consultation, outreach, and other collaborative projects it moves beyond the return of objects and human remains to include the recovery, generation, and sharing of new forms of knowledge. This paper focuses on current and recent repatriation cases involving Native Alaskan communities and the Repatriation Office of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution. It explores how these entities work together in partnership to document and preserve traditional knowledge while also affecting the return of cultural resources.

Michael Kunz (University of Alaska Fairbanks, mike.kunz@gmail.com) (Western Subarctic Archaeology)**Arctic Paleoindians and the Opening of the Ice-Free Corridor**

Over the last 40 years, archaeological research in Alaska demonstrates that there were resident human populations in Eastern Beringia that predate Clovis. Until the coastal route proposed and described by Fladmark in 1979, the ice-free corridor was the default route for getting the first people out of Beringia and into temperate North America. Over the last 35 years a great deal of research has been conducted, within the corridor. Yet the question of when was it useable by humans is still being debated. Recent research in northwestern Alaska may have provided data that will move the debate toward conclusion.

Michael Kunz (University of Alaska Fairbanks, mike.kunz@gmail.com) (Contributed Papers in Archaeology)**Mesa and Sluiceway: Similarities and Dissimilarities**

The 1978 discovery of the Mesa revealed a lithic complex consonant with North American High Plains Paleoindian assemblages. The 1992 discovery of the Irwin Sluiceway site revealed a lithic assemblage that has been described as, "Mesa on steroids." Since the discovery of these type-sites additional localities have been identified, investigated, and dated. The hallmark of these

two assemblages is heavily edge-ground lanceolate projectile points. Although the points vary somewhat in morphology the manufacturing technology is identical. While the technological sameness indicates cultural continuity, the assemblage differences are likely indicative of behavioral variation and are worthy of note and discussion.

Meghan Lackey (University of Alaska Anchorage, megmlackey@gmail.com) (Student Symposium 2)

Sustainable Trails in Chugach State Park

In my paper I discuss my work with the Chugach State Park Trail Crew and what I learned about the effectiveness and importance of sustainable trails and their maintenance. The trail I spent the most time working on accommodates hikers, bikers, and handicapped users. I learned about the importance of conservation and recreation at state parks and how to communicate with the public about ongoing projects. I also discuss my experience involving the public in park conservation by leading a volunteer crew for a day.

Aaron Leggett (Anchorage Museum, aleggett@anchagemuseum.org) (Dena'inaq' Huch'ulyeshi)

"The Ones Who Caused Us a Bad Time": Dena'ina Shaman Wars During the Late Eighteenth Century

In the late eighteenth century a series of attacks which led to the destruction of several Russian posts in Cook Inlet was undertaken by Dena'ina Athabascans. To the Dena'ina, these events are said to be shaman-induced intracultural conflicts in which the Russian presence is only briefly mentioned. This talk sets out to examine what the Dena'ina people have recorded about these events and some of the motivations leading up to the attacks. It will attempt to reframe the discussion of this often overlooked part of Russian America history.

Lucille Lewis Johnson, Emily Basner, Rowena Bowman, Olivia Fagerberg, Rebecca Fergusson, Jodi Gerdin, Sarah Harner, Christopher Herrick, Melanie Horn, Chloe McGuire, Sarah Miner, Anne Sando, Dan Solomon, Elizabeth Gesek Wilmerding (Vassar College) (Maritime Anthropology of the Arctic)

Re-Envisioning Dead Fox Cave, Islands of the Four Mountains: Deposits and Artifacts

In any excavation report the challenge is to bring together and interpret all of the information gathered through notes and photographs collected during the process of excavation as well as all of that generated through the process of analyzing the collections. In the case of a burial cave with considerable organic preservation, particularly of woven grass matting and wooden artifacts - boat parts, paddles, shafts, and decorative objects - the process is exacerbated by the necessity of cleaning and preserving the artifacts before they can be studied. In this paper we will discuss the processes we used to reconstruct the deposit and the results of our analyses to date.

Amber Lincoln (Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Fairbanks, aalincoln@alaska.edu) (Ranges of Uncertainty)

Reindeer Rangelands of the Alaska Peninsula, 1904-1947

In an effort to expand Alaska Native involvement in the reindeer industry, the US Reindeer Service established herds on the Alaska Peninsula by the early 1900s. As reindeer populations increased, herders appropriated new rangelands. Drawing from archival sources and interviews with descendants of herders, we delineate historical reindeer rangeland boundaries between the Kvichak River and Port Heiden from 1904 to 1947. We review these rangelands in relation to their proximity to known caribou herds of the same time period. Although preliminary, this research explores what challenges the distribution of caribou herds posed to herders of the Alaska Peninsula.

Alexandra Lindgren (Kenaitze Indian Tribe, alindgren@kenaitze.org) (Dena'inaq' Huch'ulyeshi)
Tuq'ina Qenteh: Three People in the Village (Among Fires)

I define myself as a Dena'ina woman, also of Russian and Swedish ancestry. My paper explores the environment in which I chose this definition. I celebrate my freedom to choose my identity, aware that in the past a similar decision may have resulted in strong social censure and even economic disadvantage with a negative impact on immediate family. My mother and maternal grandmother chose to be identified differently. The social pressures of their time led them to self-identify as Dena'ina and Russian. I set tribal sovereignty, ANCSA, forced assimilation, the impact of Russian orthodoxy, epidemics, and loss of language and culture in the context of three women's lives and end my paper with hope for future generations.

Angela J. Linn (University of Alaska Museum of the North, ajlinn@alaska.edu) (Western Subarctic Archaeology)

Saving an American Treasure: The Rehabilitation of the Kolmakovsky Blockhouse

In 1929, an 8-sided log blockhouse was disassembled at the site of the old Fort Kolmakov (Kolmakovsky Redoubt) on the Middle Kuskokwim River, and shipped to the newly-established University Museum in Fairbanks. Eighty years later, the University of Alaska Museum of the North was awarded a *Save America's Treasures* grant to undertake a rehabilitation project on the blockhouse and related archaeological materials. This presentation / poster will review the basic history of the redoubt and illustrate in detail the rehabilitative efforts undertaken, by Fairbanks log preservation specialists and University Museum staff, to stabilize the remains of the 1841 trading post.

Allison A. Little (University of Alaska Fairbanks, aalittle@alaska.edu) and Ben A. Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks, bapotter@alaska.edu) (Western Subarctic Archaeology)

Lithic Analysis at the Mead Site, Central Alaska

The Mead site is a well-stratified site located in the Shaw Creek flats north of Delta Junction. Radiocarbon dates place it in context with nearby sites Swan Point and Broken Mammoth as one of the earliest sites in Eastern Beringia. Comparatively, Mead has received limited investigation until recent years. The 2009 and 2011 field seasons yielded over 7,400 chipped stone artifacts and 8 features found in five separate occupations dated from 1,346 cal BP to 13,343 cal BP. This paper will present new information on the Mead site lithics from each cultural component.

Joshua J. Lynch (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University, jjlynch@tamu.edu) (Western Subarctic Archaeology)

Archaeological Survey of the Upper Tanana Tributaries: New Results from the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge

In 2011 archaeologists from the Center for the Study of the First Americans initiated an archaeological survey of the Tanana's two major tributaries, the Nabesna and Chisana rivers (including Gardiner Creek). Jatahmund Lake was selected for additional survey to sample lakeside settings in Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge. Ten prehistoric sites were discovered. Test excavations yielded lithic artifacts and faunal remains in stratified and datable contexts reaching up to 5 m thick. Here we present details on the sites, including their stratigraphic contexts, radiocarbon ages, and contents of archaeological components, considering these in the context of Athabaskan prehistory in interior Alaska.

Sean Mack (Bureau of Indian Affairs, sean.mack@bia.gov) (Contributed Papers in Archaeology)
The Spatial and Temporal Mapping of Alaska's Cultural Chronologies

Advances in GIS are expanding our ability to store and examine data using new methods to evaluate and portray results. This project began as a desire to map Alaska's various cultural chronologies to better understand regional and statewide relationships. The product of this ongoing project is an interactive map which allows users to view, through time, the cultural progressions throughout Alaska. The various potential applications of this technique are widespread and can help us better understand difficult spatial/temporal relationships in the archeological record.

Amy Margaris (Oberlin College, amy.margaris@oberlin.edu) and Fanny Ballantine-Himberg (Oberlin College, fballant@oberlin.edu) (Cross-Cultural Approaches to Anthropology in Alaska)
A Digital Archive for Alutiiq Archaeology

Mikt'sqaq Angayuk (KOD-014) was a Russian Period Alutiiq settlement on Kodiak's Womens Bay, and was excavated in 2009 through the Alutiiq Museum's Community Archaeology program. We report on our use of an exciting new platform that allows the unique history of Alutiiq culture to be shared with a wide audience. Through a collaboration between the Alutiiq community, the Alutiiq Museum, archaeologists, and college students, excavation and artifact data from the Mikt'sqaq Angayuk site will soon be published digitally through Open Context (opencontext.org), a web resource that provides free and stable access to archaeological research data.

Owen Mason (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado, Boulder, geoarch85@gmail.com) (Climate Challenge and Societal Responses at Cape Espenberg)
Introduction to the Cape Espenberg Session

This overview of research objectives, methods, and results from the Cape Espenberg project will highlight the significance of the individual presentations to follow.

Owen Mason (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado, Boulder, geoarch85@gmail.com) (Climate Challenge and Societal Responses at Cape Espenberg)
Inferring Cultural Process at Cape Espenberg: Demography, Warfare, and Migration

The last millennium at Cape Espenberg witnessed a demographic surge as beneficial ecology fostered sealing, supplemented by whaling, fishing and walrusing—or alliance or trade to obtain those resources. New ¹⁴C results from the 2011 season clarify the Inupiat colonization of Kotzebue Sound; an onset by AD 600, its occupation peaking AD 1000 to 1250 and ca. AD 1500. Migration pathways, inferred from harpoon and dart heads, are either coast-wise, northerly (Birnikr), across the Chukchi Sea, or southerly, inland, portaging Seward Peninsula from eastern Norton Sound (Nukleet). Warfare and social interaction intensified AD 1400, employing direct evidence from armor and daggers.

Robert G. McGimsey (Alaska Volcano Observatory, U. S. Geological Survey, mcgimsey@usgs.gov) (Arctic Volcanism)
The White River Ash

The White River Ash is a widespread late-Holocene Plinian deposit that blankets 540,000 km² of northwestern Canada and adjoining eastern Alaska. The two episodes of eruption, cumulatively the largest in the northern hemisphere in the last 2000 years, generated 27—50 Mm³ bulk volume of dacitic tephra. The smaller northern lobe is dated at ca. 1900 ¹⁴C yr BP (63 CE), and the larger, eastern lobe at 1104 ¹⁴C yr BP (846 CE). Although recently disputed, based on distribution and chemistry of tephra and pumice, Mt. Churchill is the source of the White River Ash.

Holly J. McKinney (University of Alaska Fairbanks, hjmckinney@alaska.edu) (Island Anthropology)
Millennial Scale Interactions among Humans and Fishes at the Mink Island Site (XMK-030)

A four-stage resource depression and intensification model is used to explore human-fish interactions at Mink Island. Procurement focus shifted from small flatfishes during Stage I (7500-4500 BP) to Pacific cod and sculpins during Stages II (4500-2800 BP) and III (2800-900 BP), to a mixture of taxa (sculpins, cods, herring, and salmon) at the end of Stage IV (900-400 B.P.). Increased human harvesting pressure on Pacific cod led to resource depression (a decrease in reconstructed fork lengths) during Stage II. Taxonomic proportion, evenness, and skeletal element representation data indicate that salmon intensification did not occur at Mink Island during any stage.

Allison McLain (McLain Heritage Consulting, mclainconsulting@gci.net) (Island Anthropology)
Unangax̂ Art and Magic

My 2012 research on a petroglyph reportedly removed from Shemya Island in the western

Aleutian Islands led to a renewed interest in Unangax̂ art, and a study of Unangax̂ folklore. This paper will discuss magical guises, spirit protectors, demons, magical acts, colors, and personal items described in Unangax̂ folklore collected by Waldemar Jochelson during his work in Aleut communities in 1909 and 1910. I will discuss Unangax̂ objects and decorative motifs that represent the intersection of art and magic in the everyday life of Unangax̂ people.

Whitney McLaren (University of Alaska Fairbanks and Colorado State University, wemclaren@alaska.edu) and Julie Esdale (Colorado State University, julie.a.esdale.ctr@mail.mil) (Student Symposium 2)

Comparing Two Sites of the Tanana Basin of Central Alaska

XMH-915 and XMH-878 are single component sites located in the Tanana Basin, Central Alaska. XMH-915 is dated to the middle Holocene (5710 +/- 40 14C years BP and 5840 +/- 40 14C years BP) and has yielded nearly 5000 lithic artifacts. The nearby XMH-878 has over 2000 lithic artifacts but no radiocarbon dates. With the use of comparative debitage and raw material analyses, similarities and differences of raw material acquisition strategies, technologies, and stages of stone tool production can be seen between the two assemblages.

Lorena Medina (University of Alaska Anchorage, medinamtz@yahoo.com.mx) (Student Symposium 1)

Oztuma, Guerrero: An Example of Evangelization and Conquest in the Sixteenth Century

Evangelization during XVI century in Guerrero, México was undertaken by the mendicant orders and the secular clergy. Oztuma (an archaeological site) had two linguistic groups, the Chontales and the Aztecs. The Spanish started their strategy to relocate populations through "congregations or reductions"; thus, the conformation of the territory changed during the contact period. In Oztuma, the Spaniards moved the population to a more accessible town; in this way, the "encomienda" system became effective in exploiting the indigenous labor and continued religious education. To accomplish this, they appeased both groups by constructing two churches, one for each linguistic group.

Robyn J. Miller (University of Alaska Anchorage, akagd98@gmail.com) (Student Symposium 1)
The Woman Behind the Parka: Displays of Gender and Identity in the Cultural Commodification of Alaska Native Imagery by the Non-Native Tourism Industry

This paper summarizes research focused on the "selling" of Alaska Native culture by the non-Native tourism industry. Images that are portrayed to tourists and how non-Native companies sell, portray, and depict Alaska Native identity is a critical area of discussion in cultural tourism research. A central question of this paper is whether there is a differentiation in gender displays of Alaska Natives. The paper presents an analysis of images in a popular Alaska magazine. It looks at the magazine's cover images in an attempt to decipher what these images say about Alaska and how potential tourists interpret these images.

Roy Mitchell (University of Alaska Anchorage, droymitchell@gmail.com) (Community-Based Programs and Partnerships for Alaska Native Languages)

Eyak (daXunhyuu) Language Revitalization Efforts

The Eyak people (daXunhyuu) have been speakers of their traditional language (daXunhyuuga') since time immemorial. The language has retreated under the expansion of Tlingit language and ethnicity for at least three centuries, and under the US Americans for almost a century and a half. I present here an overview of some of the Eyak community activities in 2011 and 2012 to relearn their heritage language including language workshops, a language and culture camp, and language circles, including connections by Skype.

Daniel Monteith (University of Alaska Southeast, dbmonteith@uas.alaska.edu) (Current Research in Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and Ethnography of Southeast Alaska)

Tlingit Generational Responses to Assimilation and Missionization

Public policy about Alaska Native culture and identity in the educational system has undergone

a transformation from assimilation to multi-culturalism. These policy changes have presented challenges for each generation of students. This research will focus on how it has impacted the transmission of the Tlingit language from one generation to the next. Applications of this research are how institutions can provide better Native language programs that address the needs of different generations.

Kelly R. Monteleone (Department of Anthropology, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, krbm@unm.edu) and E. James Dixon (Department of Anthropology, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico) (Maritime Anthropology of the Arctic)
Underwater Archaeology in Southeast Alaska: The Search for Submerged Archeological Sites

The coastline of SE Alaska was submerged by post-Pleistocene sea level rise beginning around 10,600 cal yrs BP (9,400 RCYBP). This project investigates the submerged continental shelf to locate areas exhibiting high potential for the occurrence of archaeological sites. Two seasons of underwater archaeological survey have been conducted (NSF OPP -#0703980 and 1108367). The sea-level curve for the Alexander Archipelago has been modified based on new data, significant progress has been made in refining the archaeological high potential model, and new survey results have been analyzed.

Irene Muller (University of Alaska Southeast, irene.muller@ymail.com) (Current Research in Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and Ethnography of Southeast Alaska)

The Alaska Folk Festival: A Living History

The Alaska Folk Festival started out as a small community festival, lacking advertising, structure and funding. Now people travel across the globe to Southeast to see old friends and hear new music. Memberships and donations sustain the festival, but the real wealth is in photos, recordings, interviews, and other memorabilia from the past four decades. This research provides an overview of related materials in the Alaska State Library Historical Collections as well as personal collections and interviews.

Kathleen Murray (University of Alaska Anchorage, kmurray10@uaa.alaska.edu) (Indigenous Voices and Participation in Social and Medical Research)

Health Aspects of Arctic Exploration

Dr. Robert Fortuine was a well-known and highly respected medical historian writing on the history of medicine in the Arctic regions throughout his career. He was named Alaska Historian of the Year in 1990 for his book "Chills and Fever: Health and Disease in the Early History of Alaska" and again in 2005 for his book "Must We All Die? Alaska's Enduring Struggle with Tuberculosis." He was an Adjunct Professor of Medicine at the University of Alaska Anchorage from 1989-2008. He wrote six books, edited and co-edited two proceedings of international conferences, and collaborated on three major published bibliographies on the health of the indigenous peoples of North America. My paper will briefly describe his major works.

Angélique Neffe (Panthéon-Sorbonne University, Paris, neffe.angelique@gmail.com) and Claire Alix (Panthéon-Sorbonne University, Paris, and University of Alaska Fairbanks, cmalix@alaska.edu) (Climate Challenge and Societal Responses at Cape Espenberg)
Amber and Nephrite Ornament and Tool Production Strategies In Thule Sites of Cape Espenberg, Northwest Alaska

Amber and nephrite are raw materials synonymous with prestige in many prehistoric and protohistoric societies around the world. Both were found at Cape Espenberg. Amber (beads & nodules) is present in all excavated Thule features. Nephrite is absent from ridge E-6 but appears as blades and other tools in Thule features of ridge E-5 and E-4, post AD 1300. In this paper, we present our efforts to develop an analytical approach to better understand production and maintenance strategies of amber ornaments and nephrite tools focusing on grinding and smoothing techniques, including characterizing production-wear from use-wear on the artifact's surfaces.



ARCTIC ANTHROPOLOGY is an international journal devoted to the study of northern cultures and peoples, past and present, in both the Old and New Worlds. Archaeology, ethnology, ethnohistory, linguistics, human biology, and other related fields are represented. Manuscripts pertaining to these topics are welcomed for submission.

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Lauren Norman (University of Toronto, lauren.norman@mail.utoronto.ca) (Climate Challenge and Societal Responses at Cape Espenberg)

Seals and the Rest: Initial Explorations of the Archaeofaunal Assemblage from Feature 87

This paper will examine the archaeofauna from an early Thule semi-subterranean house and associated midden to understand the economic strategies and procurement techniques utilized during occupation. Identification of seals to different species and the associated technological implications will be explored. In addition to the predicted economic importance of seal at Feature 87, the archaeofaunal assemblage holds hints of distinctive procurement strategies focused around a few interesting animal species. Although at the preliminary stages, a general examination of the archaeofaunal assemblage can help form a picture of social and economic activities and behaviours during this time period at Cape Espenberg.

Michael Nowak (Colorado College, mnowak@coloradocollege.edu) (Island Anthropology)
Forty-Six Years on Nunivak: Enough to Become an Old Man

Even before Margaret Lantis carried out her ethnographic fieldwork in 1939 and 1940, Nunivak Island was of interest because of its relative isolation (inhabitants spoke C'upik, a distinct dialect of SW Alaska's Yu'pik speech). Archaeological and recent ethnographic work though, demonstrates that the island shares its past and present with the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta of Alaska.

Davis Ongtowsruk (Wales Reindeer Herd, onгна_waa@yahoo.com) and Faye Ongtowsruk (Wales Reindeer Herd) (Ranges of Uncertainty)

Owning and Operating the Wales Reindeer Herd, from 1971 to the Present

This presentation will describe the Ongtowsruk family's experience of owning and operating a reindeer herd in the Wales region for over forty years. We will discuss the seasonal herding routine and the daily challenges that come with being a reindeer herder.

Dennis O'Rourke (University of Utah, orourke@anthro.utah.edu) (Climate Challenge and Societal Responses at Cape Espenberg)

The Potential of aDNA analyses in Population and Paleoecological Reconstructions in Coastal Western Alaska

Molecular analyses of well-preserved organic remains, in conjunction with archaeological excavations, hold promise for a richer understanding of the prehistoric populations at Cape Espenberg. Ancient DNA analyses of both human and archaeofaunal remains permit: 1) identification of individual species that are not identifiable using conventional morphometric methods; 2) reconstruction of population dynamics of prey species over time; 3) reconstruction of paleoecologies and patterns of ecological change in the past; 4) placement of ancient human populations in social and geographic context; and 5) augmented understanding of the interactions between human populations and the flora and fauna upon which they subsisted.

Vicki Otte (MTNT, Ltd.) and Betty Magnuson (McGrath Native Village Council) (Cross-Cultural Approaches to Anthropology in Alaska)

Community Response to the Tochak McGrath Discovery in the Upper Kuskokwim Region

The Tochak McGrath discovery immediately generated tremendous community interest. Initially, the find was suspected to be the remains of a missing Elder from decades before. As more information became available, the community grappled with how to proceed with the find as the exhumation demonstrated the discovery preceded the historic contact period. A community-wide potlatch was held in McGrath the night before the remains were transported to Fairbanks with a stop in the traditional village of Nikolai for an elder blessing. Custody of the Tochak remains was transferred to the Tanana Chiefs Conference in a public ceremony after which scientific results were circulated back to the Tribal leadership and village communities.

Sue Parsons (Tr'ondek Hwech'in First Nations Government, sue.parsons@trondek.ca) and Lee Whalen (Tr'ondek Hwech'in First Nations Government, lee.whelen@trondek.ca) (Cross-Cultural Approaches to Anthropology in Alaska)

Bringing Grandfather Home: Community Protocols Following Repatriation

In 2011, the remains of Henderson Slough Grandfather, a pre-gold-rush Athabaskan man discovered 45 years ago on the banks of the Yukon River, were repatriated to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in of Dawson City. Under our Elders guidance, we facilitated a process that explored community protocols for this unprecedented situation. We'll be sharing our challenges, successes and lessons learned.

Patricia H. Partnow (Partnow Consulting, ppartnow@alaska.com) (In and Out of the Classroom)
The Top Ten Things an Applied Anthropologist Needs to Know; or, What My Professors Never Told Me

I stumbled into the role of applied anthropologist specializing in education when I moved to Alaska in 1971. I have learned how to survive professionally thanks to – dare I say at the expense of – a number of clients who have put up with my sometimes steep learning curve. After several decades working with school districts, museums, and cultural organizations, I have boiled my experiences into a Top Ten list of things one needs to know about applying anthropological training and knowledge to a pre-college educational setting. They include the standard anthropological concepts, skills, and data we all learned in graduate school, but extend far beyond what most of us were taught.

Patrick Plattet (University of Alaska Fairbanks, pplattt@alaska.edu), and Amber Lincoln (University of Alaska Fairbanks, aalincoln@alaska.edu) (Ranges of Uncertainty)

Introduction: Ranges of Uncertainty

This paper introduces the panel "Ranges of Uncertainty." We will highlight examples of community reindeer action projects and reindeer research as well as the knowledge exchanges between community members and scientists that are necessary for the success of both research and action projects. Finally, we will situate reindeer herding research and action projects within the larger body of anthropological debates, including: human-animal relations, food cultures and food security, and the cultural nature of risk and uncertainty.

Ben Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks, bapotter@alaska.edu), Allison Little (University of Alaska Fairbanks, aalittle@alaska.edu), and Crystal Glassburn (University of Alaska Fairbanks, cglassbu@alaska.edu) (Western Subarctic Archaeology)

Recent Analyses at Mead and Adjacent Upland Localities

We report on recent intrasite and intersite research in central Alaska. This encompasses excavations at the Mead site, where multiple feature-related activity areas in several components add to our understanding of late Pleistocene to middle Holocene site structural and organizational variability. Initial lithic, faunal, and spatial analyses provide details on technological organization and subsistence economic variation. Survey data from the adjacent Yukon-Tanana Uplands suggest specific upland land use strategies, and together with lowland data, provide a more comprehensive dataset to evaluate regional hunter-gatherer adaptive strategies.

Ken Pratt (Bureau of Indian Affairs, Kenneth.Pratt@bia.gov) (Contributed Papers in Ethnohistory and Cultural Anthropology)

Rethinking the Aglurmiut Migration

Historical accounts describe the Aglurmiut as a Yup'ik Eskimo group from the Kuskokwim River area that migrated to Bristol Bay and the Alaska Peninsula in response to warfare with other Yup'ik groups. They reportedly survived by allying themselves with the Russians. Thus a key question that remains unanswered is "Who were the Aglurmiut and what was their original homeland?" This paper reviews prior discussions of the migration and offers an alternate explanation that simplifies the story in a way that also increases its veracity.

Jennifer A. Raff (Division of Endocrinology, Metabolism, and Molecular Medicine, Feinberg School of Medicine, jenny@northwestern.edu), Margarita Rzhetskaya (Feinberg School of Medicine), and M. Geoffrey Hayes (Feinberg School of Medicine and Center for Genetic Medicine, Northwestern University) (Maritime Anthropology of the Arctic)

Patterns of Genetic Diversity and Shared Mitochondrial and Y-Chromosome Lineages among Iñupiat Communities of the Alaskan North Slope

We previously identified genetic evidence supporting the hypothesis that the Alaskan North Slope was the geographic origin of the Thule culture. In order to further investigate these findings, we expanded our sequencing coverage to include full mitochondrial genomes of 139 individuals, and also typed 17 Y STR loci from 47 males. We compared the distribution of individual mitochondrial and Y chromosome lineages between villages, and found contrasting patterns for the sex-specific lineages. We discuss the implications these results have for Iñupiat population histories, and how the North Slope population fits within the genetic landscape of the Arctic history and prehistory.

Gregory Reinhart (University of Indianapolis, reinhardt@uindy.edu) (Contributed Papers in Ethnohistory and Cultural Anthropology)

Sign, Signal, and Meming: Musings about a Few American Indian Visual Motifs

In perusing imagery about American Indians, it's striking how many times specific ones materialize. This light-hearted romp acknowledges three anthropological concepts: signs (particular things or events used to indicate other ones), symbols (things with values/meanings bestowed on them by their users), and meaning (the points behind what people have, think, and do in their culture). I look at certain kinesic gestures and movements (i.e., kines) and what they might convey as memes (ideas, behaviors, styles, or usages spread from person to person within a culture: Merriam-Webster). These "Indian" kines are memes generated by Euro-American culture; they range from value-pejorative to value-neutral to tongue-in-cheek spin-offs dependent on shared stereotypes of "Indian" culture and behavior. But what do they communicate?

Joshua D. Reuther (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, jdr@northernlanduse.com), Justin M. Hays (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), Jason S. Rogers (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), Carol Gelvin-Reymiller (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), Ben A. Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Peter M. Bowers (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), Robert C. Bowman (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), and Chris Wooley (Chumis Cultural Resources Services) (Arctic Volcanism)

Tephra Studies in Large Scale CRM Projects in Alaska

The study of volcanic ash can be an important research component in large-scale CRM projects. Tephra studies in these types of projects are generally considered as chronological endeavors, where age constrained tephra falls are used as time stratigraphic markers to place archaeological components in a chronological framework. However, several CRM studies have incorporated tephra into broader research questions or themes including the evolution of regional landscapes, and potential paleoenvironmental impacts on human land use. Here, we review approaches in large-scale CRM projects in Alaska that have incorporated tephra studies into their research designs, specifically examples recently conducted by NLUR and Chumis Cultural Resources Services.

Elizabeth Robinson (University of Alaska Anchorage, Portland State University, and CIEE Suffolk University Dakar, eraschal@gmail.com) (Student Symposium 1)

Fields of Power, Seeds of Doubt: Issues in Ethnography through Experience

Through an account of a study abroad experience in Dakar, Senegal and a research project on the particular mental disturbance present in Senegalese culture known as the *faru* and *coro rab*, this essay explores reflexivity in ethnography, its rhetoric and literary dimensions, as well as intersections of power, resistance, positionality, reliability and validity, all from the perspective of a new anthropology student and neophyte ethnographer.

Jason S. Rogers (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, alaskamaritima@gmail.com) (Maritime Anthropology of the Arctic)

Maritime Routes of the Thule Migration

Circa 1,000 years ago the ancestors of today's Inupiaq people of northern Alaska swept eastward across the top of the world, settling Arctic Canada and Greenland. According to some evidence, the Thule migration was a remarkably fast move: thousands of miles were covered in a relatively short time, perhaps within the lifespan of one generation. Drawing from archaeological and ethnographic data, as well as recent research, this talk addresses the issue of routes and transportation means of this epic Arctic migration and re-evaluates the role of Arctic seafaring in this process.

Jason S. Rogers (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, jsr@northernlanduse.com), Doug Reger (Reger Consulting Services), Joshua Reuther (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), Robert Bowman (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), and Jill Baxter-McIntosh (Northern Land Use Research Alaska) (Island Anthropology)

Magnetic Island: An Arctic Small Tool Tradition Site on the West Shore of Cook Inlet

Recent excavations on Magnetic Island (Tuxedni Bay) provide the first evidence for an Arctic Small Tool tradition (ASTt) occupation on the west shore of Cook Inlet. Dating analyses indicate a relatively brief occupation period of ca. 3400-3800 cal BP. Tephra deposits capping the cultural levels suggest that environmental impacts resulting from volcanism played a role in the cessation of the Magnetic Island occupation. Data from this project expand our knowledge of ASTt dispersal in south-central Alaska, and provide a potential link between previously known sites on the Alaska Peninsula and in Kachemak Bay.

Miguel G. Rohrbacher (University of Alaska Southeast, mrohrbacher@uas.alaska.edu) (Current Research in Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and Ethnography of Southeast Alaska)

St. Pius X Mission: Catholic Boarding School Education in Tlingit Alaska, 1932-1959

In 1932 Fr. G. Edgar Gallant founded the Pius X mission school in Skagway Alaska. Over the next twenty-eight years he and the Sisters of Saint Ann educated hundreds of Alaska Native students. While the history, cultural consequences and lasting impact of the secular and religious boarding schools in Alaska have been researched for decades, the Saint Pius X mission school has gone largely unnoticed by historians and ethnographers. It is significant because it was the only Catholic school for Alaska Native children in Southeast Alaska. This research is based on documentary evidence from the Catholic Church, Territorial authorities and Interviews with students of the school as well as other observers.

AlexAnna Salmon (Igiugig Village Council, alexannasalmon@gmail.com) and Mary Ann Olympic (Igiugig Village Council) (Ranges of Uncertainty)

The Kukaklek Reindeer Station

In Bristol Bay, Alaska reindeer herding served as a transitional economy between fur trading and commercial fishing. The elders of Igiugig Village are descendants of herders and the last generation of people who were raised on the land, and then settled into modern villages. The connections to the places where they were born, subsisted, reindeer herded, or lived set the stage for the era of land claims when families chose allotments and villages chose corporation lands that reflected personal and family connections. How do we maintain connections to our historically rich landscapes? Why is our reindeer herding history important today? Elder Mary Olympic and granddaughter AlexAnna Salmon launched an effort in 2007 to record oral histories from Kukaklek Lake in an effort to explore those questions.

Patrick Saltonstall (Alutiiq Museum, patrick@alutiiqmuseum.org) and Amy Steffian (Alutiiq Museum, amy@alutiiqmuseum.org) (Island Anthropology)

The Karluk River Revisited: Archaeological Survey and Settlement Patterns in Interior Kodiak Island

The Kodiak Archipelago is known for its rich marine environment and convoluted coast. Here, numerous archaeological sites document settlement of the island's shores by foragers who

harvested from the ocean. While maritime economies are a hallmark of Kodiak's cultures, reliance on sea mammals, fish, and shellfish did not preclude settlement of the island's interior. In recent years, Alutiiq Museum archaeologists have recorded hundreds of sites along Kodiak's rivers. Although small by Alaska standards, these waterways were loci of travel, harvesting, and settlement. This paper considers changing patterns of riverine use with a focus on the Koniag tradition. By 1450 AD at least a thousand people occupied the full extent of the Karluk drainage, in both seasonal camps and more extensive village sites. Patterns in house construction, the variety of structures, and midden composition suggest that some islanders of the prehistoric era even wintered in this rich inland environment.

Robert Sattler (Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc., bob.sattler@tananachiefs.org), Tom Gillispie (Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc., tom.gillispie@tananachiefs.org) (*Cross-Cultural Approaches to Anthropology in Alaska*)

Tochak McGrath Discovery and Community Collaboration: Aboriginal Human Remains in the Upper Kuskokwim River

In the fall of 2012, the discovery of human remains in McGrath evolved rapidly into a community research endeavor among several cooperating parties. By invitation from the ANCSA village for-profit consortium (MTNT) and the local federally recognized Tribe (McGrath Native Village Council) the regional non-profit ANCSA corporation (TCC) lent its expertise to reconcile administrative procedures while addressing preservation needs. The Native entities developed protocols for treating the remains in a culturally appropriate manner and transferred custody to TCC for scientific inquiry. The initial results have developed a context for discussions about modern DNA research among the Upper Kuskokwim villages for contemporary medical applications.

Peter Schnurr (Stephen R. Braund and Associates, peterschnurr@yahoo.com), Jake Anders (Stephen R. Braund and Associates), Monty Rogers (Stephen R. Braund and Associates), and Megan Theobald (Stephen R. Braund and Associates) (*Contributed Papers in Archaeology*)
Archaeological Analysis and Regional Comparison of the Toolik-Itigaknit Area

In 2010 and 2012, Stephen R. Braund & Associates conducted archaeological surveys along three route alternatives and material sites for the Foothills West Transportation Access Project. A section of one route passes between Itkillik River and Itigaknit Lake. The undulating topography and deep lakes of this periglacial landscape offer various subsistence opportunities to humans; the terrain is especially conducive to ambush or corral hunting of the migrating caribou that congregate there in the fall. Archaeological surveys in the region are revealing a pattern of intense and continuous subsistence use that encompasses the entirety of human occupation in the Alaskan Arctic.

Lisa Schwarzburg (Interdisciplinary Program, University of Alaska Fairbanks and University of Alaska Anchorage Mat-Su) (In and Out of the Classroom)

Traditional and Local Knowledge in Science, Anthropology, and the Classroom

Relying heavily on the teachings of Oscar Kawagley, I will discuss how one could use anthropology for teaching other subjects; how traditional knowledge can be introduced and incorporated into anthropology classes; and how it is used by agencies such as NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association) in partnering with Elders from whaling communities to learn more about global warming. My Alaska Native students usually get pretty excited about this because it is often the first time they have heard of "science" that comes from their people being accepted and taught, and they seem to enjoy the fact that we are presenting investigative tools in a more holistic, integrated way.

James W. Shewmake (University of Alaska Fairbanks, jws281@gmail.com) (*Subsistence Issues and Collaborative Management*)

Spatial Resilience and TEK in Mapping Subsistence Use of Sitka Herring

This presentation focuses on interdisciplinary research conducted in collaboration with the University of Alaska-Fairbanks, Alaska Department of Fish and Game – Division of Subsistence,

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and Sitka Tribe of Alaska. Working as an intern with ADF&G, the researcher employed ethnographic field methods to document TEK on spatial attributes important to the subsistence harvesting of pacific herring within Sitka Sound. A GIS approach was then used to construct a social ecological systems model, which was interpreted within a framework of spatial resilience, in order to analyze recent policy conflicts between commercial and subsistence herring fisheries.

Travis Shinabarger (University of Alaska Anchorage, tshinaba@gmail.com) (*Maritime Anthropology of the Arctic*)

Using Historical Photography to Rediscover the Farallon Wreck Site, Iliamna Bay, Alaska

In the winter of 1910, the steamship, *SS Farallon*, fared through a storm in Cook Inlet attempting to offload passengers in Iliamna Bay. Hitting an offshore reef, the vessel foundered, stranding the crew and passengers for a month or more. During this time the mail clerk, John Thwaites, photographed the adventures that befell those stranded. More than 100 years later, these archived photographs were used to relocate the unlikely location of the castaway campsite. This paper shows the importance of historic photography as an effective part of the literature review process prior to heading out into the field.

Sabine Siekmann (University of Alaska Fairbanks, ssiekmann@alaska.edu), Patrick Marlow (University of Alaska Fairbanks, pemarlow@alaska.edu), Walkie Charles (University of Alaska Fairbanks, swcharles@alaska.edu), and Theresa John (University of Alaska Fairbanks, tjohn@alaska.edu) (*Community-Based Programs and Partnerships for Alaska Native Languages*)
Changing the Conversation: Promise and Vulnerability in Alaska Native Language Revitalization

This paper details six interrelated university-school partnerships funded between 2002 and 2015 by the U.S. Department of Education's Alaska Native Education program. Through an empirical analysis of projects through 2012, we interrogate the notion of sustainable grant-funded language revitalization. Although it is too early to determine the long-term impacts of

these projects, we conclude that our efforts have succeeded in changing the nature of the conversation regarding language teaching and language revitalization within the region and the university. We will conclude with a discussion of continuing work under the Alaska Native Education: Computer Assisted Language Learning project, funded through 2015.

Dale C. Slaughter (Boreal Imagery, archdles@ak.net) (*Contributed Papers in Archaeology*)
Examining a Collection of Cartridges and Gun Parts from a Late Nineteenth Century Eskimo Site in Northwest Alaska (Part 1)

An astonishing number of firearms-related artifacts were obtained at Siraagruk (WAI-095), a late nineteenth century Eskimo settlement in northwestern Alaska occupied during the commercial whaling era. Particular attention is given to implications of the large and diverse cartridge assemblage obtained there. The Siraagruk assemblage and those from other sites influenced by commercial whaling are compared to coeval non-whaling sites elsewhere in Alaska. Suggestions for the observed difference are presented.

Heather A. Smith (Texas A&M University, heathersmith@tamu.edu) (*Western Subarctic Archaeology*)

The Utility of Geometric Morphometric Analysis to Understanding Fluted Point Variability

Geometric morphometric methods are being employed by anthropologists to analyze shape in a variety of research arenas ranging from function in lithic technology to cranial morphology in early *Homo*. This presentation reviews the utility of the method to lithic analysis, its application to an initial analysis focused upon understanding Clovis point variability, and our ongoing project to understand the origin and adaptive role of Alaskan fluted-point technology during the late Pleistocene/early Holocene. Discussion will introduce our comparative analysis of North American fluted points and approaches to determining morphological relationships to Clovis and other early projectile point forms.

Joseph Sparaga (R. K. Harrit & Associates, LLC and University of Alaska Anchorage, Keokepa86@gmail.com) (*Student Symposium 1*)

Playing Around in the Arctic: The Toys and Games in Northwest Alaska

This paper examines archaeological and ethnohistoric information about Arctic toys and games. Toys can be classified into several groups: those created for the purpose of teaching or training; children's toys that were just for fun; and toys that may have been for games played by both adults and children.

Gary C. Stein (steingaryst@aol.com) (*Indigenous Voices and Participation in Social and Medical Research*)

"The Sick, the Dying, and the Dead": Native, Government, and Missionary Reactions to the 1900 Influenza/Measles Epidemic on the Yukon River

In 1900, a massive epidemic of influenza and measles struck Native villages along the Yukon River. Often called "The Great Sickness," the epidemic killed an estimated 1/3 to 1/2 of the population of the river's villages. Dr. James Taylor White, physician on board the U.S. Revenue Cutter *Nunivak* that patrolled the Yukon that summer and also an amateur anthropologist, wrote about how Native villages, government agencies, and missionaries reacted to the epidemic. Based on his diaries, his medical reports, and the responses to a questionnaire he sent to various missionaries on the Yukon, this paper will provide a historical perspective on how Native health practices were viewed as the nineteenth century turned into the twentieth.

Gary C. Stein (steingaryst@aol.com) (*Maritime Anthropology of the Arctic*)
The Surgeon as Collector: Dr. James Taylor White in Alaska

Dr. James Taylor White served as surgeon on cruises of the U.S. Revenue-Cutter Service in Alaska's arctic and interior. His 500+ item artifact collection at the Burke Museum in Seattle and his ethnographic manuscripts, photographs, and drawings at the University of Alaska-Fairbanks provide a glimpse into late 19th-century collection of data on Alaska's Native populations.



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*Radiocarbon dating, XRF,
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Randy Culp, rculp@uga.edu
*Stable Isotopes, Natural Products
 Authenticity, and Biobased Content*

Jeff Speakman, archsci@uga.edu
*Radiocarbon dating, XRF,
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Daniel E. Stone (Matanuska-Susitna Borough, AKCargo@aol.com), Richard Martin (Matanuska-Susitna Borough), and Fran Seager-Boss (Matanuska-Susitna Borough) (Dena'inaq' Huch'ulyeshi)
An Emerging Trend in Dena'ina Settlement Patterns: Extreme Inter- and Intra-Familial Variability
 Archaeological surveys over the last three years within the proposed Knik Arm Bridge area of potential effect have discovered over 300 Dena'ina and other prehistoric AHRS sites. This has shown that, despite a common subsistence cycle, there is tremendous individual and familial variability in cultural features related to subsistence.

Lisa Strecker (Department of Anthropology, Resilience and Adaptation Program (RAP), University of Alaska-Fairbanks, lstrecker@alaska.edu) (Subsistence Issues and Collaborative Management)

Salmon Economics in Kamchatka: Fishing for Dogs or Fishing for Snowmachines?

In my research I want to compare the cost of sled-dogs to snowmachines in Northern Kamchatka. I will use the concept of de-localization of energy sources by Pertti Peltö (1973) as theoretical background. Therefore I am elaborating a way to calculate the cost in salmon as energy units. The Nymylan (sedentary Koryak) of Kamchatka (Russia) sustain their sled dogs with locally freely available fish and meat. Snowmachines are bought and operated with money. This money comes often from selling (poached) salmon caviar. Hence both, dogs and snowmachines "eat" fish! At the same time, salmon is the staple food of humans, too.

Kelsey A. Taormina (Fordham University, ktaormina@fordham.edu), Kathryn E. Krasinski (Fordham University), Bryan T. Wygal (Adelphi University), and Fran Seager-Boss (Matanuska-Susitna Borough) (Student Symposium 2)

Site Structure at Chunilna Village: An Athapaskan Salmon Storage Site in Chase, Alaska

Large cache and possible house pits found along Chunilna Creek (Ch'aniltnu) north of Talkeetna coincide with Shem Pete's story of Ch'anqet, wherein an Ahtna family "put up dog fish" in this area during the late 19th century. Recent archaeological investigations at the Chunilna Village site (TAL100) resulted in a detailed map and radiocarbon date on salmonid bone confirming subterranean fish storage occurred at Chunilna. To date, house features have not yet been identified. Intersite comparisons to northern Athapaskan village sites reveal how unique Chunilna is and will help distinguish houses from salmon storage caches.

Christian D. Thomas (Yukon Government, Department of Tourism and Culture, Cultural Services Branch, Christian.Thomas@gov.yk.ca), P. Gregory Hare (Yukon Government, Department of Tourism and Culture, Cultural Services Branch, Greg.hare@gov.yk.ca), and Ruth M. Gotthardt (Yukon Government, Department of Tourism and Culture, Cultural Services Branch) (Arctic Volcanism)

The Role of Volcanism in Late Prehistoric Yukon

The Late Prehistoric period of the southern Yukon is characterized by the sudden appearance of bow and arrow technology, copper metallurgy, florescence of bone and antler technology and general shift in chipped stone tool production. Late Prehistoric components are also universally located above a tephra from the "colossal" eighth century eruption of Mount Churchill/Bona. But are these changes in technology directly related to the ashfall? This paper explores the technological changes that occurred in southern Yukon at 1200 BP and discusses whether such changes were a consequence of the pyroclastic event or an inevitable manifestation of broader technological change that was taking place throughout the northwest at the same time.

Holly Thorssin (University of Alaska Anchorage, akmtinchica@gmail.com) (Student Symposium 2)
Paleoethnobotanical Analysis of ADK-237

ADK-237 is an upland site on the west side of Adak Island that dates to 3400 rcybp. One liter sediment samples for botanical analysis were collected in 2011, at descending levels, from the northwest corner of each 2X2 meter excavation quadrant. Two locations chosen

for immediate analysis are inside the *barabara* and one is from an outdoor storage pit. Botanical remains include crowberry needles, crowberry seeds, and an unidentified seed concentrated in the storage pit and also found in the house. Identification and interpretation of these results will reveal details about upland fuel use, season of occupation, and subsistence.

Diane Toebe (University of Alaska Anchorage, Institutional Review Board, dmtoebe@uaa.alaska.edu) and Kelly McLain (University of Alaska Anchorage, Institutional Review Board, kamclain@uaa.alaska.edu) (Indigenous Voices and Participation in Social and Medical Research)

Conversations about UAA IRB: Responsibilities for Human Subject Protection

This presentation will focus on the responsibilities of researchers to ensure the protection of their participants, as well as the responsibilities of the UAA IRB to ensure compliance with UAA policies and with federal regulations. Conversations will specifically address dilemmas related to prospective IRB reviews in anthropology research. This includes anthropology research designs, signed consent forms, ensuring confidentiality, subject selection, and formulating participant questions prospectively. How can the needs of anthropology researchers be met in the IRB approval process? What would the ideal IRB approval process look like for anthropology researchers? Ideas and participation in the conversations are encouraged.

Richard VanderHoek (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, richard.vanderhoek@alaska.gov) (Arctic Volcanism)

Attempting to Discern the Ecological and Cultural Effects of Large, Prehistoric, High Latitude Volcanic Eruptions

Any amount of volcanic products on the landscape can have ecological effects. This presentation attempts to address how we might translate types and amounts of volcanic products into ecological effects and then into cultural effects that are discernible with current technologies and methodologies.

Hannah Voorhees (University of Pennsylvania, hannahv@sas.upenn.edu) and Rhonda Sparks (Alaska Nanuuq Commission) (Subsistence Issues and Collaborative Management)

The Nature of Nanuuq: Comparing Subsistence Hunters' and Wildlife Biologists' Perspectives on the Future of Bering and Chukchi Sea Polar Bears amidst Horizons of Arctic Warming

In 2011 and 2012, the Alaska Nanuuq (polar bear) Commission interviewed subsistence hunters regarding their Traditional Ecological Knowledge about polar bears in the Bering Strait region. We sought to answer the question: How are polar bears faring given loss of sea ice habitat? This paper documents differences that emerged between Western and Indigenous scientific perspectives on the adaptive potential of bears, as well as whether it is even possible to predict and manage the future of another species. We argue that understanding legacies of cultural difference regarding the nature of nanuuq and orientations towards the future are essential to preventing Western and Indigenous wildlife stewards from "talking past" one another in current co-management arrangements.

Kristi L. Wallace (USGS/Volcano Science Center/Alaska Volcano Observatory, kwallace@usgs.gov) (Arctic Volcanism)

The Hayes Tephra Set - An Overview and Next Steps to Increasing Its Values as a Chronostratigraphic Marker

The Hayes tephra set is an important middle Holocene (3,730-4,150 cal yr BP) bilobate chronostratigraphic horizon erupted from Hayes volcano, 150 km NW of Anchorage, Alaska. The sequence comprises up to 8 closely spaced tephra-fall deposits identified as far as 650 km NE and 250 km SE of the volcano, and represents the most voluminous and widely distributed Holocene-age eruption known in south-central Alaska. To improve its use as a time-stratigraphic marker, efforts are underway to geochemically discriminate the tephra layers and to collate new and existing data into a GIS.

Kristi L. Wallace (USGS/Volcano Science Center/Alaska Volcano Observatory, kwallace@usgs.gov) (Arctic Volcanism)

The USGS Alaska Tephra Laboratory and Data Center

The Alaska Tephra Lab is an interdisciplinary center for the study of tephra from Alaskan volcanoes. It serves as a regional facility for the storage and management of tephra data including physical archives and reference collections for the USGS/Alaska Volcano Observatory and collaborators. Routine physical and chemical analyses are done using standardized practices so that datasets are directly comparable. Prehistoric tephra studies include characterization of: 1) reference tephra from known volcanoes, 2) large caldera-forming eruptions (e.g., marker horizons), and 3) the regional tephra record. These data provide a basis for understanding eruption frequency, magnitude, distribution and hazards.

Kristi L. Wallace (USGS/Volcano Science Center/Alaska Volcano Observatory, kwallace@usgs.gov) and Richard VanderHoek (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, richard.vanderhoek@alaska.gov) (Arctic Volcanism)

Tephrochronology Roundtable

This 40-minute roundtable will address best practices for field techniques, identification, analysis, and correlation of tephras in Alaska. Discussion will work toward building an Alaska tephrochronology community.

Michael L. Wendt (University of Alaska Fairbanks, mlwendt@alaska.edu) (Western Subarctic Archaeology)

Integrating Climate Change with Human Land Use Patterns: Archaeology of Butte Lake Northeast

This paper explores the effects of global climate change throughout the Holocene by investigating cultural responses to shifting resource abundance and their implications on the subsistence and land use strategies of people at Butte Lake, Alaska. Analysis is accomplished by using data collected from archaeological investigations at Butte Lake Northeast during the 1984 and 2012 field seasons. The data are examined within the theoretical framework of human behavioral ecology, and recognizes site structure and occupation during various periods as proxies for climate change evident in the material response within each component.

Cynthia Wentworth (Ecole Hautes Etudes Sciences Sociales, cynthiawentworth@me.com)

(Contributed Papers in Ethnohistory and Cultural Anthropology)

He Was One of Us: Father René “Nucangin” Astruc and the Yup’ik Culture

My Master's Thesis concerns French Jesuit René “Nucangin” Astruc and the role he played in the Yup’ik culture, particularly in the revival of “yuraq” or Native dancing, potlatches, mask making and Yup’ik spirituality. My work is based on a recent book by Ann Fienup-Riordan, *Mission of Change in Southwest Alaska: Conversations with Father René Astruc and Paul Dixon on their work with Yup’ik people, 1950-1988*, as well as on French radio interviews, Father Astruc's letters, and information from his family. I will discuss Father Astruc's early life in France and Alaska as well as talk about the many contributions he made.

Chris B. Wooley (Chumis Cultural Resource Services, chumis@gci.net), Andy Higgs (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, ash@northernlanduse.com), Justin Hays (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), and Joshua Reuther (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, jdr@northernlanduse.com)
(Thirty-Five Years on the Iditarod National Historic Trail)

Donlin Gold's Natural Gas Pipeline and the Historic Context of the Iditarod

An important component of the Donlin Gold Project is an approximately 313 mile long Natural Gas Pipeline which would provide much needed power to run the mine. One proposed pipeline route would parallel about 23 miles of the Iditarod National Historic Trail. Cultural resource reports (Reuther et al. 2010, 2011, 2012; Higgs et al. this session) describe the archaeology of this and other project areas. The Iditarod National Historic Trail is a symbol of frontier travel and was a main artery of Alaska's winter commerce serving mining camps, trading posts, and other settlements. This presentation explores the contemporary context of the potential pipeline in relation to the historic context of mineral exploration in Alaska.

Angela M. Younie (Texas A&M University and Tanana Chiefs Conference, ayounie@tamu.edu) and Evelyn Combs (Northern Land Use Research and Healy Lake Village) (Cross-Cultural Approaches to Anthropology in Alaska)

Archaeology and the Community: Learning and Living Together at Healy Lake

The Linda's Point site is located only a mile away from the Healy Lake village, a small native community deeply invested in the understanding of the history of the lake and their community. Numerous seasons of archaeological work at the lake have led to a growing relationship between the our research team and village residents; this relationship has involved the exchange of ideas, information, food, labor, and friendship. Archaeologists have learned about many Athabascan cultural traditions and village life in remote areas of interior Alaska, while village residents have observed and become involved in the archaeological process.

Angela M. Younie (Texas A&M University, ayounie@tamu.edu), Thomas E. Gillispie (Tanana Chiefs Conference, tom.gillispie@tananachiefs.org), and Ted E. Goebel (Texas A&M University, goebel@tamu.edu) (New Information from Healy Lake)

Lithic Technologies and Environmental Adaptations at the Linda's Point Site, Healy Lake, Alaska

This presentation complements site context and geological analysis of Linda's Point, presented by Tom Gillispie in this session. Excavations over 2011-2012 have uncovered a dense concentration of artifacts, including microblades, lanceolate bifaces, and triangular bifaces. Throughout the 13,000-year record of occupation, lithic technologies are dominated by the later stages of tool production and maintenance, reflecting a wide range of habitation-related activities. The late Pleistocene component, however, displays characteristics distinct from those of the Holocene, indicating differences in mobility, raw material procurement, and site activities, and likely related to changing human adaptations and settlement patterns in the Tanana Basin over time.

POSTER ABSTRACTS



Robert C. Bowman (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, rcb@northernlanduse.com), Joshua D. Reuther (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), and Peter M. Bowers (Northern Land Use Research Alaska)

A Look at Marked and Unmarked Burial Detection Using Ground Penetrating Radar throughout Alaska

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) can be a highly effective tool in detecting large buried objects and features, such as burial pits and coffins, in many environments throughout Alaska. Over the last few years, we have had the opportunity to conduct examinations of marked and unmarked graveyards at multiple locations throughout the state. Results from these examinations have varied due to local differences in sediment compaction and size, organic content, moisture retention, and anthropogenic disturbance. However, we present results from multiple locations showing relatively consistent GPR signals that directly relate to burial pits, coffins, cremation vessels, grave goods, and decorations.

Sam Coffman (University of Alaska Museum of the North, sccoffman@alaska.edu) and Jeffrey T. Rasic (National Park Service, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, jeff_rasic@nps.gov)

Rhyolite Sourcing in Central Alaska – Preliminary Results

Lithic provenance analyses are an untapped resource in Alaska. Fine grained volcanic rocks are often common lithic assemblages in interior Alaska and are rather amenable to geochemical characterization using a variety of sourcing techniques. Our study focused on rhyolite with the intent of identifying and delineating “source” clusters, while constructing a database. PXRF technology was used and 209 rhyolite artifacts were analyzed from 30 sites in interior Alaska. Preliminary results indicate two distinct geochemical groups (likely sources). While sources have not been identified, it is believed that the majority of material originated locally, probably within 30km of the study area.

Sandra Cook (Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Sandra.Cook@matsugov.us) and Fran Seager-Boss (Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Fran.Seager-Boss@matsugov.us)

Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places of the Research Houses Attached to the Palmer Agricultural Research Station

The poster will illustrate the houses. All seven of them are small post-WWII, Cape Cod-style with symmetrical arctic entrances. Two of the houses are two-story, the rest are one and one-half story. They were built specifically to house the new agricultural scientists who came to assist the valley farmers.

Norm Alexander Easton (Yukon College, northeaston@gmail.com)

Yukon College's Field School in Subarctic Archaeology and Ethnography

The Yukon College Field School in Subarctic Archaeology and Ethnography is a six week, six credit university transfer course designed as a multi-disciplinary introduction to community based anthropological research as it is currently practiced in the Yukon. We work closely with members of the local *Dineh* community to document their prehistory, traditional culture, and contemporary life. Archaeological survey and excavation is combined with ethnographic enquiry, including oral history, language and place-names documentation, kinship and social relations, subsistence and other land-use patterns, traditional technology, and contemporary adaptations of indigenous aboriginal society to state structures and capitalist culture. The field school operates in the territory of the White River First Nation, near the Yukon-Alaska border along the Alaska Highway.

Michael D. Farrell (University of Alaska Anchorage, mdfarrell@alaska.edu), Sean R. Mack (Bureau of Indian Affairs), Dale C. Slaughter (Boreal Imagery), and Maureen P. Howard (Archaeological Illustrating Services of Anchorage)

The Moose Hill Site: Ten Thousand Years on the Kvichak River?

The Moose Hill Site (DIL- 088) is a large, multi-component settlement along the Kvichak River on the Alaska Peninsula. The site consists of ~35 semi-subterranean structures preserving the remains of multiple occupations from the Arctic Small Tool, Norton, Thule, and Koniag traditions. Preliminary analysis of over 300 lithic tools, recovered by the property owner from the eroding terrace and stabilized dunes, suggests a greater occupational history for the landform by the regions' earlier terrestrial based subsistence groups. The objectives of the 2012 fieldwork were to map the site, define its spatial and geological extent, and conduct subsurface testing to determine the cultural affiliation of the 16.5 M x 12 M ceremonial/men's house (Qasgiq) dated to Cal BP 740. This poster will present results of the recent research, the analysis of recovered materials from the Qasgiq, the analysis of the eroded surface artifacts, and a GIS reconstruction of the paleoshorelines of Ancient Lake Iliamna.

Stacey Fritz (Bureau of Land Management, sfritz@blm.gov)

Bureau of Land Management National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska Subsistence Advisory Panel: 14 Years of Consultation and Cooperation in the Western Arctic

The Subsistence Advisory Panel (SAP) provides an opportunity for the communities of Anaktuvuk Pass, Atkasuk, Barrow, Nuiqsut, Point Lay and Wainwright to raise issues and concerns to the BLM, and to make recommendations in order to prevent unreasonable conflicts between subsistence activities and the oil and gas industry in the NPR-A. In recent years, the increasing amount of scientific research on the North Slope has also been impacting subsistence activities. There have been 40 SAP meetings since 1999, and several current SAP representatives are following in the footsteps of their parents who served as SAP representatives in years past.

Lori Hansen (University of Alaska Museum of the North, raven.lori97@gmail.com)

Museum Mysteries: Two Unique Lamps

Recently the UA Museum of the North moved and inventoried collections due to building maintenance. While inventorying these collections, it has been noted that many of the collections are problematic and lacking accession records. Two unique artifacts were “discovered” during this inventory. One appears to be a complete wooden oil lamp in the Siberian Yupik style. The second is a small pottery item with a unique shape, tentatively identified as another oil lamp. Despite the lack of documentation these artifacts and many of the other collection items have the potential to generate future research.

Megan J. Highet (University of Alberta, meganz@ualberta.ca)

Tobacconists, Laundresses and Prostitutes: Pseudonyms of a Sordid Bunch and the Use of Census Data to Identify Gold Rush Era Prostitutes in Dawson City, 1901

While census materials offer a rich source of data regarding past populations, certain groups inevitably prove more difficult to study. Prostitutes represent one such example. While a few infamous female figures of the Klondike have been well studied given that their notorious legacies have been immortalized in primary and secondary data sources, 'average' prostitutes remain invisible in the historic record. Although identification of such individuals is not straightforward given their tendency to offer occupational euphemisms when questioned by enumerators, informed analysis of the 1901 Canada Census nevertheless permits insight into the lives of prostitutes within this gold rush community.

Katheryn A Hill (University of California Davis, kahill@ucdavis.edu)

Analysis of Faunal Remains from a Prehistoric Iñupiat House in Northwest Alaska

For the past 1000 years, ancestors of the Iñupiat people have inhabited Cape Espenberg, taking advantage of migrating caribou herds and abundant marine resources. Prehistoric Inupiat houses provide an excellent platform for investigating questions of prehistoric subsistence and activity areas because organic remains are well-preserved. House feature 68B at site KTZ-87 (ca. AD 1420–1630) was excavated in 2011. Animal-bone remains from two activity areas, the house interior and the tunnel, were analyzed. The interior area has more burned bone than the tunnel, which suggests this was a hearth. Small seals dominate the assemblage, followed by caribou, bird and fish.

Charles Holmes (University of Alaska Fairbanks & Holmes Cultural Resource Consulting, b.mammoth@gmail.com)

The Archaeology and Geomorphology of Ancient Lake Minchumina, Central Alaska (Phase 2), 2012 Field Season

A buried prehistoric site, MMK-0186, was discovered at Seven Mile Hill and a new prehistoric component was identified at MMK-0184. Excavations at MMK-0179 uncovered an A.D. 970 house floor beneath a late 19th century occupation. Obsidian artifacts from the floor were traced to the *Batza Téna* source. Recorded beach ridges correlate with ridges mapped in 2011 indicating a larger lake existed prehistorically: 4-5m above the modern lake level. Charcoal (*Picea*, cf. *mariana* sp.) associated with a ca. 34 ka BP raised beach is evidence of regional tree-cover during a warm period documented throughout Beringia ca. 35 to 33 ka BP.

Shiaki Kondo (University of Alaska Fairbanks, shiaki.kondo@gmail.com)

Taming and Habituation of Birds to People in Northern Athabascan Cultures: A Step toward Circumpolar Comparison

Following Hallowell's analysis of circumpolar bear ceremonialism, Taryo Obayashi argues it is important to collect examples of the taming of birds because they are also considered sacred in many of the northern cultures. Also, the taming of birds may coincide with the ritual slaughter of tamed bears (e.g., Hokkaido Ainu). Obayashi's speculation remains unsupported because he does not mention any examples from northern North American groups. Filling the gap in research identified above, this poster is a preliminary attempt to compare the examples of taming and habituation of birds to people among Northern Athabascan cultures.

Steve Lanford (Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks, slanford@blm.gov)

Butter Cans from Alaska Archaeological Collections

This poster presents butter can images and date ranges for three brands. This is an initial effort

to provide images and date ranges to assist in dating archaeological deposits and reduce the need for collection, cataloging and curation costs. The images are black and white line drawings done using computer programs to "unroll" the can and reproduce the label as a line drawing. A hand out with the images and information for each allows photocopying (suggest "Rite in the Rain" paper) and use in the field, will be available.

Angela J. Linn (University of Alaska Museum of the North, ajlinn@alaska.edu)

Saving an American Treasure: The Rehabilitation of the Kolmakovsky Blockhouse

In 1929, an 8-sided log blockhouse was disassembled at the site of the old Fort Kolmakov (Kolmakovsky Redoubt) on the Middle Kuskokwim River, and shipped to the newly-established University Museum in Fairbanks. Eighty years later, the University of Alaska Museum of the North was awarded a *Save America's Treasures* grant to undertake a rehabilitation project on the blockhouse and related archaeological materials. This presentation / poster will review the basic history of the redoubt and illustrate in detail the rehabilitative efforts undertaken, by Fairbanks log preservation specialists and University Museum staff, to stabilize the remains of the 1841 trading post.

Melissa A. Mueller (Texas A & M University, Center for the Study of the First Americans, mamueller@neo.tamu.edu)

Zooarchaeological Analysis from the Susitna River Basin, Alaska

This presentation provides a preliminary report on the zooarchaeological analysis conducted on faunal material from the Butte Creek 1 archaeological site, located in the upper Susitna River basin, central Alaska Range. Faunal remains include approximately 11,323 faunal specimens; however, only 16 were minimally identifiable to element and taxon. Specimens were each less than 7 mm in size due to heavy fragmentation, caused by either environmental or human activities, or both. The results presented here provide insight into prehistoric subsistence in the mountainous Alaska Range, as well as a better understanding of taphonomic processes in play in this environment.

Nicholas Simmons (Arctic Slope Regional Corporation Energy Services, Nicholas.simmons@asrcenergy.com) and William Schneider (Arctic Slope Regional Corporation Energy Services, William.schneider@asrcenergy.com)

Placer Mining on Little Squaw Creek in the Chandalar Mining District

Frank Yasuda and Thomas Carter discovered gold along Little Squaw Creek in the Chandalar Mining District in 1905. Soon after, miners poured into the area to try their luck along Little Squaw, Tobin and Big creeks in the newly established district. Outfits on Little Squaw Creek worked shallow placer deposits by panning and "shoveling-in" gravels into flumes or sluice boxes. Once the shallow deposits were worked, the miners at Little Squaw Creek switched to more intensive drift mining. Evidence of these small operations still exists along Little Squaw Creek.

Dan Stone (Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Dan.Stone@matsugov.us), Richard Martin (Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Richard.Martin@matsugov.us), Heather Ralston (Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Heather.Ralston@matsugov.us), and Fran Seager-Boss (Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Fran.Seager-Boss@matsugov.us)

The Archaeology of Cottonwood Creek

The poster will feature sites along Fish Creek from Three-Mile Creek to the Knik Arm on a topographic map. There will be insets enlarged to demonstrate subtle differences in patterning of caches, etc. There will also be insets from Google Earth illustrating variances in the terrain.

Shelby Louise Surdyk (Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Fairbanks, slsurdyk@alaska.edu)

Methods for Archival Research: Exploring the ANCSA 14(h)(1) Records Collection for Clues about Reindeer Herding on the Alaska Peninsula

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 accounted for the documentation of cultural claims to land in Section 14(h)(1). To address this brief section, the BIA instituted a program for interviewing Alaska Natives about their historical uses of land and mapping these locations. This poster will describe and illustrate the methods used by an undergraduate research assistant in exploring interviews and maps resulting from the BIA's efforts for clues about the Alaska Peninsula's experience of reindeer herding in the early 1900's. The purpose of this research is to reconstruct the strategies of herders in the past to cope with fluctuating social and environmental conditions.

Brian T. Wygal (Adelphi University, bwygal@adelphi.edu), Kathryn E. Krasinski (Fordham University, kkrasinski@fordham.edu), and Fran Seager-Boss (Matanuska-Susitna Borough, fran.seager-boss@matsugov.us)

Do Recent Discoveries at Trapper Creek Suggest an Earlier Occupation of the Middle Susitna Valley?

Initial excavations at Trapper Creek Overlook (TAL092) revealed important evidence demonstrating human use of the middle Susitna region at an uncertain date prior to 9100 cal BP. Sediment and dating analyses described culturally sterile post-glacial strata significantly older than anticipated. Renewed excavations began in 2011 and revealed expediently modified artifacts from locally available materials alongside two apparent tools, and three yellow ochre nodules stratigraphically below the Component I assemblage. While additional investigations are necessary to estimate the age and nature of these deposits, this poster presents an initial assessment of the evidence.