PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
Alaska Anthropological Association
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
MARCH 4 – 7, 2015
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
Alaska Anthropological Association
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
MARCH 4-7, 2015
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Sponsors

• ASRC Energy Services, Alaska (AES) (advertisement page 126)
• BETA Analytic (advertisement page 12)
• Northern Land Use Research Alaska (advertisement page 38)
• Scampering Hominid Anthropology Running Troupe
• SWCA (advertisement page 35)
• Territory Heritage Research Counseling (advertisement page 16)
• University of Alaska Anchorage, Department of Anthropology

Local Organizing Committee

Department of Anthropology, UAA (Organizing Committee: Sally Carraher, Medeia Csoba DeHass, Clare Dannenberg, Diane Hanson, Tamara Holman, Ryan Harrod, Kristen Ogilvie, and Paul White)


Alaska Anthropological Association Officers

• R. Joan Dale, President
• Evguenia (Jenya) Anichtchenko, Board Member
• Molly Odell, Student Board Member
• Jeff Rasic, Board Member
• Jason Rogers, Board Member
• Cynthia Williams, Board Member

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ANCHORAGE

ANCHORAGE MUSEUM (Wednesday Reception)

BEATRICe McDONALD HALL (BMH)
UAA CAMPUS

(Select Wednesday Workshops)

1. Beatrice McDonald Hall (BMH)
2. Professional Studies Building (PSB)
3. Wendy Williamson Auditorium
4. Sally Monserud Hall (SMH)
HILTON ANCHORAGE
SECOND FLOOR
(Paper & Poster Sessions)

DENALI
Saturday Luncheon

ALASKA

ALEUTIAN

KING
SALMON &
ILIAMNA

DILLINGHAM
& KATMAI
Book Room

Registration

PORTAGE
Office

Stairs to Ground
Floor & Hotel Lobby

North
CONFERENCE EVENTS

The 42nd meeting of the Alaska Anthropological Association will be held at the Hilton Hotel in downtown Anchorage, March 4–7, 2015. Events during the meeting include workshops on March 4th followed by a reception at the Anchorage Museum. Conference presentations and business meetings are scheduled March 5–7. An awards banquet with keynote speaker Dr. Mark Nuttall is scheduled for Friday and a luncheon with a keynote speaker Craig Childs on Saturday. This year's meetings coincide with the final week of the Fur Rondy and Saturday is the show start for the Iditarod, so there will be many interesting activities going on in Anchorage during your visit.

WORKSHOPS

Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists Workshop

University of Alaska Anchorage, Beatrice McDonald Hall 123, 9:30 - 11:40 am, 1:00 - 4:40 pm.

The Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists workshop is on understanding the processes and patterns of Biogeography in the archaeology labs at the University of Alaska Anchorage. Learn how anthropogenic impacts on the environment can be seen in the archaeological record, contemplate factors that influence the distribution of organisms, participate in exercises to practice data gathering and analysis, and take in a little something about Taphonomy and Applied Paleozoology/Conservation Paleozoology in the remodeled labs at the University of Alaska Anchorage campus in the Beatrice McDonald Hall. Their guest presenter this year is Dr. R. Lee Lyman from the Department of Anthropology at the University of Missouri. Lunch not provided.

Cultural Research Methods Workshop

Hilton, Spruce Room. 9:00 am - 11:00 am, 12:00 - 2:30 pm.

Are you feeling culturally conflicted? Anthropologically apathetic? We can help. Join cultural anthropologists, Dr. Lisa Schwarzburg, and Kelly Gwynn, M.A. for some hands-on instruction and assistance with your research
project. Topics to be covered: IRB, methodology, grants, data analysis, and what to do when things don’t turn out like you imagined they would. Also included in the workshop is a fantastic bibliography on where and how best to start your very own research project. What to bring: your computer, your research interests, and a snack.

*Flintknapping Workshop*

**University of Alaska Anchorage, Beatrice McDonald Hall 124, 10:20 am - 12:00 pm, 1:00 - 4:40 pm.**

Enthusiasts, lithic analysts, and those interested in watching stone-tool production in action are invited to participate in our workshop on special techniques in flintknapping. Join Eugene Gryba, professional archaeologist and flintknapper, who will demonstrate techniques from his extensive experience in flaking techniques and strategies for microblade production and biface reduction, including fluting-based methods of basal thinning. The workshop is intended to serve as a forum in which archaeologists researching and interested in prehistoric lithic technology can raise technological questions for discussion with Eugene and fellow scholars. We invite experienced knappers to participate and share their knowledge, however, no experience is required and spectators are welcome. Participants are asked to bring gloves and safety glasses, and if possible their own tools and raw materials to contribute. To practice fine pressure flaking and specialized techniques, heat-treated materials are recommended.

*AHRS Advisory Committee Meeting*

**Hilton, Aspen Room. 1:00 pm - 4:20 pm.**

- Meet Jeffrey Weinberger, the new IBS and AHRS Manager.
- Listen to a presentation on recent and planned changes to the AHRS and IBS.
- Participate in a discussion between OHA Staff and IBS-AHRS users about the current state of the IBS-AHRS and changes that might be beneficial to most users.
- Listen to presentations on the use of Apple iPad and Microsoft Office tablets for field data collection.
OPENING RECEPTION

ANCHORAGE MUSEUM, Wednesday 7:00-9:00 pm

The reception will be in the atrium of the Alaska Museum on the evening of March 4th. The Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center exhibit will be left open for us that evening https://www.anchoragemuseum.org/exhibits-events/permanent-exhibits/alaska-native-culture/. There will be appetizers and beverages and you can pick up your packets, or register for the meetings. Parking will be available in the garage at the museum, and a shuttle will run between Museum and the conference hotel between 6:30 and 9:00 pm.

Anthropology of Alaska Two Minutes at a Time

Organizer: Jenny Blanchard

Wednesday Evening Reception, Anchorage Museum

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.

BOOK ROOM / EXHIBIT HALL

DILLINGHAM/KATMAI, Thursday - Saturday

FRIDAY RECEPTION

TOP OF THE WORLD (Hilton 15th Floor), Friday 5:30 pm

Mingle before Friday's banquet and check out the fabulous views at the Top of the World bar on the 15th floor of the Hilton. Cash Bar.

AWARDS BANQUET

CHART ROOM (Hilton 15th Floor), Friday 7:00 pm

Speaker: Mark Nuttall. "Under the Great Ice: Shifting Worlds and Resource Futures in Greenland"

Mark Nuttall is a Professor and Henry Marshall Tory Chair of Anthropology at the University of Alberta. Dr. Nuttall's specializes in the affect of climate change upon Arctic communities, and more particularly on the ways that regional, political, and cultural textures inform responses. His recent books include Pipeline Dreams: People, Environment, and the Arctic Energy Frontier, and an edited volume Society, Environment and Place in Northern Regions.

LUNCHEON

DENALI, Saturday 11:40 am

Speaker: Craig Childs. "Walking the Ice Age: Tracking the First People Across North America"

BELZONI SOCIETY

CHILKOOT CHARLIE’S, Saturday 7:00 pm (21+ years only)

Come join us for the unofficial finale of the annual Alaska Anthropological Association meetings, on Saturday, March 7, at the World Famous Chilkoot Charlie’s Bar in the heart of one of Anchorage’s quirkiest neighborhoods: Spenard. For over 30 years now, the Belzoni Society has met every Saturday at the end of the conference to celebrate, bond, and let off some steam!

As always, there will be sacred reading from the Tome of Belzoni, followed by the best awards ceremony of the year. Start thinking about who you wish to nominate for the “Last of the Red Hot Lovers” or the “Boondoggle Award,” and all the other awards! If you’re a first-timer, no worries. We’ll explain the rules at the beginning of the evening.

There will be some titillating prizes for the auction this year—bring cash! And remember that the Belzoni Society hosts the most critical of fundraisers each year: All money raised by the Society goes to pay our community bar tab at the end of the night!

Chilkoot Charlie’s ("Koots") is located on the corner of Spenard and Fireweed, and festivities will take place in the Swing Bar at the northern end of the building. Don’t have transportation? You can get to Koots from the Downtown Transit center (6th Ave, between G and H) by taking the Number 3C, 3N and Number 7 bus. Number 3 buses leave 10 minutes past the hour; the Number 7 leaves at 36 minutes past the hour. Bus fare is $2, and $1 for those aged 60 and over. Note: bus service ends soon after 8:00 pm on Saturdays, so you’ll want to arrange for a taxi back to the hotel.

SCAMPERING HOMINIDS

NANO-MARATHON

HILTON FRONT ENTRANCE, Thursday noon

Are you already tired of sitting indoors? Join the Scampering Hominids Anthropology Running Troupe for an invigorating 2.62-mile nano marathon along Anchorage’s Coastal Trail. Walk, run, scamper, or sprint your way through the out and back course.
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SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

Wednesday

9:00 AM  Cultural Research Methods Workshop  
(HILTON, SPRUCE ROOM)

9:30 AM  Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists Workshop  
(UAA CAMPUS, BEATRICE McDONALD HALL 123)

10:20 AM  Flintknapping Workshop  
(UAA CAMPUS, BEATRICE McDONALD HALL 124)

1:00 PM  AHRS Advisory Committee Meeting  
(HILTON, ASPEN ROOM)

7:00 PM  Opening Reception (includes Anthropology of Alaska Two Minutes at a Time)  
(ANCHORAGE MUSEUM)

Thursday Morning

ALL DAY  SESSION 1 (HALLWAY) Posters

8:00 AM  SESSION 2 (ALEUTIAN) Who’s Driving? People and Climate as Causes of Northern Animal “Crashes”

8:00 AM  SESSION 3 (ALASKA) Roundtable on Northern Homelessness: Connecting Theory to Action

8:00 AM  SESSION 4 (KING SALMON/ILIAMNA) Cultural Resource Management in Alaska

11:40 AM  (PORTAGE) Alaska Anthropological Association Board Meeting
12:00 PM (HOTEL ENTRANCE) Scampering Hominids Nano-Marathon (2.62 miles)

Thursday Afternoon

1:00 PM SESSION 3 continued (ALASKA) Roundtable on Northern Homelessness: Connecting Theory to Action

1:20 PM SESSION 2 continued (ALEUTIAN) Who’s Driving? People and Climate as Causes of Northern Animal “Crashes”

1:40 PM SESSION 4 continued (KING SALMON/ILIAMNA) Cultural Resource Management in Alaska

2:00 PM SESSION 5 (PORTAGE) The University of Alaska Museum Discussion Group

3:00 PM SESSION 6 (ALASKA) Contributed Papers in Anthropology

3:20 PM SESSION 7 (KING SALMON/ILIAMNA) Coming Together—Connecting Medical Anthropologists in Alaska.

3:40 PM SESSION 8 (PORTAGE) Recording Cultures: A Documentary Film Screening and Dialogue

4:20 PM SESSION 9 (ALEUTIAN) Language and Identity in Contemporary Alaska Symposium

Friday Morning

ALL DAY SESSION 10 (HALLWAY) Posters

8:00 AM SESSION 11 (ALEUTIAN) Customary Trade of Subsistence Food in Alaska: Contested Policies and Pragmatic Practices

8:20 AM SESSION 12 (KING SALMON/ILIAMNA) Papers on
Environmental Archaeology

8:20 AM SESSION 13 (ALASKA) Recent Archaeological Research in the Western Subarctic

Friday Afternoon

12:40 PM SESSION 11 continued (ALEUTIAN) Customary Trade of Subsistence Food in Alaska: Contested Policies and Pragmatic Practices

12:40 PM SESSION 12 continued (KING SALMON/ILIAMNA) Papers on Environmental Archaeology

1:00 PM SESSION 13 continued (ALASKA) Recent Archaeological Research in the Western Subarctic

2:40 PM SESSION 14 (ALEUTIAN) Going Far Together: Creative NPS Partnerships

5:40 PM NO HOST BAR (TOP OF THE WORLD)

7:00 PM BANQUET (CHART ROOM)

Saturday Morning

ALL DAY SESSION 15 (HALLWAY) Posters

8:00 AM SESSION 16 (ALEUTIAN) Symposium in Honor of Douglas Veltre

8:20 AM SESSION 17 (KING SALMON/ILIAMNA) A Unique Landscape for Anthropological Inquiry: Documenting Harvest and Use of Wild Resources in Alaska

8:40 AM SESSION 18 (ALASKA) Collaborative Research with Indigenous Communities
11:40 AM  (DENALI) Lunch Presentation

Saturday Afternoon

2:00 PM  SESSION 16  *continued*  (ALEUTIAN) Symposium in Honor of Douglas Veltre

2:00 PM  SESSION 17  *continued*  (KING SALMON/ILIAMNA) A Unique Landscape for Anthropological Inquiry: Documenting Harvest and Use of Wild Resources in Alaska

2:00 PM  SESSION 19  (ALASKA) Contributed Papers in Anthropology

3:20 PM  SESSION 20  (KING SALMON/ILIAMNA) Contributed Papers in Historical Archaeology

5:00 PM  (KING SALMON/ILIAMNA) Alaska Anthropological Association Business Meeting

7:00 PM  (CHILKOOT CHARLIE’S) Belzoni Society Meeting

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THURSDAY SESSIONS

SESSION 1

Posters: Archaeological Methods

Thursday, 8:00 am–6:00 pm, HALLWAY

(Poster presenters will be available during session breaks.)

- Robin O. Mills / A Chronological Guide To Embossed Lipton Tea Tins
- Steve Lanford / Not Just Another Rusty Can
- Joanna Wells, Kathryn E. Krasinski, Richard Martin, Brian T. Wygal, and Fran Seager-Boss / Using GIS to Identify Archaeological Features in the Subarctic Boreal Forest
- Nick Schmuck / Implications of Archaeological Sensitivity Modeling in Southeast Alaska
- Gerad Smith, James Kari, Teresa Hanson, and Gary Holton / Building an Alaska Native Knowledge Database: The Current Status of Four Athabascan Languages
- Erin McAulay / Ancient DNA: Challenges and Prospects
- Brooks Ann Lawler and Samuel Coffman / Lithic Source Provenance Analysis: Cost Path Analysis of Rhyolitic Artifacts from Interior Alaska—Preliminary Results

SESSION 2

Who’s Driving? People and Climate as Causes of Northern Animal “Crashes”

Co-organizers: Aron L. Crowell and Igor Krupnik

Thursday, 8:00 am–4:00 pm, ALEUTIAN

This session explores the role of human agency, climate, and habitat change in documented historical collapses (‘crashes’) of keystone Arctic animal/wildlife populations. The Arctic makes a compelling case for assessing the role of multiple players in biological resource sustainability during the Anthropocene era. Today’s rapid changes in polar environment triggered by the global warming already produced numerous transitions that are beyond the scope of existing instrumental and archaeological records.
8:00-8:20  Aron L. Crowell and Igor Krupnik /Introduction to Session
8:20-8:40  Ben Fitzhugh and Will Brown /Do Long-Term Marine Ecosystem Crashes Explain Human Population Asymmetries Across the Subarctic North Pacific Rim Over the Past 2000 Years?
8:40-9:00  Igor Krupnik and Carleton Ray /Pacific Walrus, People, and Sea Ice Relations at the Sub-Population Scale: Upstreaming to 1825
9:00-9:20  Merlin Koonooka /Native Observations of Changing Sea Ice and Hunting Conditions around St. Lawrence Island
9:20-9:40  Ann Fienup-Riordan /Uqlautekvekenaku/They Didn’t Make a Mess of It: Lower Yukon Perspectives on Human-Animal Relations
9:40-10:00  BREAK
10:00-10:20 Barbara Mahoney /Cook Inlet Beluga Whales
10:20-10:40  Aron Crowell /Hunting and Ecosystem Change in the Decline of Southern Alaskan Harbor Seals Since 1870
10:40-11:00 Judith Ramos /Hunting along the Edge: Ice-Floe Harbor Seal Hunting in Yakutat, Alaska
11:00-11:20 Douglas Veltre /Northern Fur Seal Population Size Variability and Its Effects on Commercial and Subsistence Uses in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska
11:20-11:40  Michael A. Etnier /The Subsistence Harvest of Fur Seal Pups—Changing Patterns over the Past 2000 Years
11:40-1:20  LUNCH
1:20-1:40  Margaret Williams /Polar Bears and a Resilient Arctic Future
1:40-2:00  David R. Yesner /Overkill or Overchill: Modeling Animal Population Crashes and Megafaunal Extinctions in Eastern Beringia

2:00-2:20  Ken Pratt, Matt Ganley, and Dale Slaughter /Demographics, Firearms and Natural Cycles: New Perspectives on the Late 19th Century Caribou Crash in Western Alaska


2:40-3:00  BREAK

3:00-3:20  Stephen Loring /Return to the Caribou House: Further Reflections on Innu and Ancestral Innu Caribou Hunting in Northern Ntessinan (Labrador)

3:20-3:40  Amy Phillips-Chan /The Impact of Bowhead Whale Fluctuations on Iñupiat-Whale Relations and Dance Practices in Northern Alaska

3:40-4:00  Brendan P. Kelly /Concluding Remarks: Arctic Crashes, Climate, and Conservation
SESSION 3

Roundtable on Northern Homelessness: Connecting Theory to Action

Co-organizers: Sally Carraher and Travis Hedwig

Thursday, 8:00 am–2:40 pm, ALASKA

Roundtable participants will come together to share in a discussion of the unique constellation of factors that influence rural and urban homelessness in Alaska and the Canadian north. We will use ideas generated at this roundtable to identify future research and community-engaged projects, and begin forming a Northern Network on Homelessness that unites academics, policy makers, service providers, and people with experiences living in homelessness.

PANELISTS: Nick Falvo (Charleton University), Peter Collins (University of Florida Gainesville), Denielle Elliott (York University), Sharon Chamard, Carmen Springer (Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness), Josh Louwerse (Covenant House, Anchorage).

8:00-10:00 Roundtable

10:00-10:20 BREAK

10:20-11:40 Roundtable continued

11:40-1:00 LUNCH

1:00-2:40 Discussion
SESSION 4

*Cultural Resource Management in Alaska*

Organizers: Molly Odell and Ross Smith

Thursday, 8:00 am–3:00 pm, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Cultural resource management projects in Alaska often occur in remote parts of the state and in places where little archaeological investigation has taken place in the past. This symposium explores the exciting discoveries made during recent cultural resource management projects and the complex logistical and consultation efforts required to work in Alaska.

8:00-8:20  Shina Duvall /Section 106 Consultation Summary for the Kotzebue Airport Runway Safety Area Improvement Project and Isaac Lake Material Site

8:20-8:40  Ross Smith and Robert Kopperl /What Do You Do When a 51% Sample is Not Enough?

8:40-9:00  Molly Odell and Ross Smith /Mitigation Work at the Intermediate Kotzebue Site

9:00-9:20  Annalisa Heppner /Organic Artifact Analysis from the Intermediate Kotzebue Site


9:40-10:00 BREAK

10:00-10:20 Shelby Anderson /Assessing Climate Change Impacts to Arctic Archaeological Sites

10:20-10:40 Sean Mack /Excavations at ILI–098

10:40-11:00 Chris Wooley, Jason Rogers, Josh Reuther, Jill Baxter-McIntosh and Rob Bowman /Cultural Resource Management Strategies in the Eastern Beaufort
11:00-11:20 Jason Rogers, Joshua Reuther, Chris Wooley, Jill Baxter-McIntosh, Rob Bowman, and Owen Mason /Diamond Jenness at Barter Island: A 100-Year Retrospective


11:40-1:40 LUNCH

1:40-2:00 Sean Mack /The Banner Creek Railroad Station

2:00-2:20 Rita Miraglia /Results of Section 106 Fieldwork at Two Archaeological Sites in Alaska: Producing Meaningful Research Results under the Shadow of the Sequester


2:40-3:00 Burr Neely /MAP (Making Archeology Public) Project in Alaska

SESSION 5

The University of Alaska Museum Discussion Group

Co-organizers: Scott Shirar, Angela Linn, and Josh Reuther

Thursday, 2:00–3:00 pm, PORTAGE

This is an informational session to present and discuss happenings in the Archaeology and Ethnology and History Departments at the University of Alaska Museum of the North. Discussions will cover recent, ongoing, and planned changes; outreach projects; and collections news. Specific topics include updates on the migration of cultural collections information into the Arctos database system (accessible online), recent collection repatriation efforts under NAGPRA, the Gallery of Alaska renovation, new cultural exhibits, and participation in the Alaska Summer Research Academy at UAF.
SESSION 6

Contributed Papers in Anthropology

Chair: Ryan Harrod

Thursday, 3:00–6:00 pm, ALASKA

3:00-3:20  Steven Dinero /For God’s Sake: The Introduction and Eventual Acceptance of Christianity Among the Nets’aii Gwich’in

3:20-3:40  Marie-Amélie Salabelle /St. Innocent of Alaska: Images and Identity Among the Aleuts

3:40-4:00  Shiaki Kondo /A Hunt Chief of the 21st Century: Spirituality, Survival and Social Organization in Nikolai, Alaska

4:00-4:20  Michael Nowak /Country Foods and the Today’s Urban Native

4:20-4:40  Avery Underwood and Ryan Harrod /Bioarchaeology of French Polynesia: Understanding how Health and Trauma Changed Over Time on Nuku Hiva, Marquesas Islands

4:40-5:00  BREAK

5:00-5:20  Evguenia (Jenya) Anichtchenko /Of Whales and Boats: Past and Present of Umiak Construction and Use in Point Hope, Alaska

5:20-5:40  Cynthia Wentworth /Mamterilleq on the Seine: Yup’ik Masks and French Connections

5:40-6:00  Gregory A. Reinhardt /Indians Everywhere: Strange and Surprising “American Indian” Imagery
SESSION 7

Coming Together—Connecting Medical Anthropologists in Alaska

Co-Organizers: Kristen Ogilvie and Sally Carraher

Thursday, 3:20–6:00 pm, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Medical and health studies compose a vast and growing field in Alaska Anthropology, with anthropologists working in northern communities, hospitals, for tribal and state governments, non-profits, and as private consultants, and within universities in and outside of Alaska. Because we are spread far and wide, the organizers feel a need to come together and learn from each other’s works and experiences. We invite papers that discuss current research as well as future needs and opportunities – both academic and applied/engaged – on health, illness, and healing systems in Alaska.

3:20-3:40  Lisa Schwarzburg /The Global, National, and Local Politics of Midwifery

3:40-4:00  Travis Hedwig /Locating Human Agency in Healthcare for Individuals Experiencing Disability: Person-Centered Planning and the Challenge of Community Inclusion

4:00-4:20  Hilary Huffman /Sexual Assault and Rape Myth Acceptance at the University of Alaska Anchorage: An Applied Ethnography Study

4:20-4:40  Kristen A. Ogilvie /Anthropological Inquiries into the Misuse of Legal Products

4:40-5:00  BREAK

5:00-5:20  Sally Carraher /Emic Understandings of the Historical Causes of Social and Health Disparities: Evolving Research in the Aklavik H. pylori Project

5:20-5:40  Jennifer Shaw, Vanessa Hiratsuka, Helene Starks, Renee Robinson, and Denise Dillard /Engaging Stakeholders to Develop a Depression Management Decision Support Tool in an Alaska Native Health System
SESSION 8

Recording Cultures: A Documentary Film Screening and Dialogue

Organizer: Dawn Biddison

Thursday, 3:40–6:00 pm, PORTAGE

How do Alaska filmmakers represent cultures and explore stories through the medium of visual recording? What are some of the challenges, ethics and lessons learned? What role does ethnographic film, documentary film, visual anthropology have in telling contemporary Alaska stories? Join this session for a look at three films and participate in a moderated discussion with the filmmakers.

3:40-4:00  Dawn Biddison /Introduction

4:00-4:40  Leonard Kamerling /At the Time of Whaling [documentary] (1974)


5:20-6:00  Discussion
SESSION 9

Language and Identity in Contemporary Alaska

Organizer: Clare Dannenberg

Thursday, 4:20–6:00 pm, ALEUTIAN

Without dispute, Alaska’s language landscape is one of the most diverse in the world. In Anchorage alone, there are over 95 spoken languages, not to mention the depth and breadth of linguistic variation across the entire state. Some of these languages are quite fragile as they work to negotiate boundaries amongst encroaching language varieties while some of them remain robust as Alaska continues to develop urban infrastructure. For some time, linguistic anthropologists have worked to move towards a better understanding of language boundaries, language maintenance, language change, and language revitalization in Alaska both by documenting language structure and by investigating the dynamics of language use. For this session, I would like to continue the conversation by including papers that investigate the landscape of language and identity in contemporary Alaska.

4:20-4:40 Evgeny Golovko /The Extinct Aleut Language of Attu: Aleut Cultural Heritage in the Early 20th Century Recordings on Wax Cylinders

4:40-5:00 David Bowie /Non-Native Listeners’ Perceptions of Nativeness in Anchorage English

5:00-5:20 September Reynaga /Language, Identity, and Neighborhood: A Study of Local Identity in Urban Alaska

5:20-5:40 Alyx Shroy /Yup’ik English in Anchorage

5:40-6:00 Jennifer Stone /Sponsors and Stewards of Language Ideologies in Alaskan Schools
FRIDAY SESSIONS

SESSION 10

Posters: Ancient Environments

Friday, 8:00 am–5:00 pm, HALLWAY

(Poster presenters will be available during session breaks.)

• Brandy Rinck and Owen Mason /Geoarchaeological Assessment of Beach Ridges in Portions of the Intermediate Kotzebue Site KTZ–030, Kotzebue, Alaska
• Owen Mason, Claire M. Alix, Nancy Bigelow, and John F. Hoffecker /Cultural Implications of Out-of-Phase Weather Across Northern Alaska After AD 500: Regional Variability During the Medieval Climate Anomaly and Little Ice Age
• Scott Shirar, Loukas Barton, and James Jordan /Volcanism, Environmental Change, and Human Settlement: Patterns of Prehistoric Human Occupation on the Alaska Peninsula
• Jillian Richie and Jeff Rasic /Placenames as Indicators of Environmental Change in the Upper Kobuk River Valley
• Patrick Plattet and Amber Lincoln /Changing Human-Rangifer Relations on the Alaska Peninsula
• Ayla Aymond and Christopher Donta /Preliminary Results from a Zooarchaeological Analysis of the Monashka Bay Site (KOD-026), Kodiak Island, Alaska
• Fawn Carter /Faunal Variety from the Birnirk Site
SESSION 11

Customary Trade of Subsistence Food in Alaska: Contested Policies and Pragmatic Practices

Organizer: Stephen Langdon

Friday, 8:00 am–2:20 pm, ALEUTIAN

The term “customary trade” is a legal and policy term used to define transactions of subsistence products, especially food, exchanged for money. Customary trade is distinguished from distribution, sharing and barter as types of transactions involving subsistence products. While customary trade of subsistence foods, subject to certain regulations and limitations, is authorized by federal law, it is illegal under state law with two exceptions. This session will include papers that discuss differences between federal and state approaches to customary trade, the history of regulatory developments of customary trade, issues of concern, conceptual construction by Alaska Native practitioners, and current patterns in different parts of Alaska.

8:00-8:20 Stephen Langdon /Introduction to Customary Trade of Subsistence Food in Alaska

8:20-8:40 James A. Fall /Customary Trade of Subsistence Resources in Alaska: An Overview of the Statutory and Regulatory Context

8:40-9:00 Catherine Moncrieff /Customary Trade of Fish in the Lower and Middle Yukon River

9:00-9:20 Ted Krieg /Sharing, Barter and Customary Trade of Salmon in Bristol Bay


9:40-10:00 BREAK
10:00-10:20  James Magdanz /Customary Trade in Finfish: A Case Study of Processes Leading to Authorization under Alaska State Law in the Norton Sound Region

10:20-10:40  Katherine Reedy /Customary Trade and the Costs of Sharing: Noncommercial Monetary Transactions of Subsistence Foods in the Commercialized Aleutian Economy

10:40-11:00  Meredith Marchioni /Skirting the System: Alaskan Families’ Efforts to Maintain Subsistence Lifestyles Under Current Regulatory Regimes

11:00-11:20  Davin Holen /Customary Trade in Southcentral Alaska: Providing Wild Foods to Local Residents

11:20-12:40  LUNCH

12:40-1:00  David Jenkins /The Ascent of Money

1:00-1:20  Robert J. Wolfe /Customary Trade, Money, and Subsistence Production Levels: Untangling Conflicting Relationships

1:20-1:40  Discussants /Anthony Christianson (Haida, Federal Subsistence Board) and Karen Evanoff (Dena’ina, Lake Clark National Park)

1:40-2:00  Open Discussion

2:00-2:20  Close
SESSION 12

Papers on Environmental Archaeology

Co-organizers: Bryan Wygal and Heather L. Smith

Friday, 8:20 am–5:00 pm, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Environmental archaeology is focused on humans as an integral component of past ecological systems using an eclectic array of approaches from lithic and technological studies, zooarchaeology, paleobotany, and geoarchaeology. This symposium features a diverse collection of research into the effects that environmental factors had on past cultures of Alaska and beyond.

8:20-8:40  Susan J. Crockford /Prehistoric Mountain Goat Hunting Capital of the World Found in Prince Rupert Harbor, B.C.

8:40-9:00  Fran Seager-Boss, Kathryn Krasinski and Mark Clark /Matanuska Valley Bone Preservation in Glacial Loess

9:00-9:20  Joanna Wells, Kathryn E. Krasinski, Richard Martin, Brian T. Wygal, and Fran Seager-Boss /Detecting Cultural Landscape Modifications in the Alaska Boreal Forest with LiDAR Imagery

9:20-9:40  James Kari /Recent Advancements in Ethnogeographic Research Methods

9:40-10:00 BREAK

10:00-10:20 Alan Boraas /Paleo-Climate Change, Intensification of Salmon Harvest and Preservation, Sedentism and Cultural Complexity, among the Dena’ina

10:40-11:00  Adam Freeburg /Something Fishy: Late Holocene Subsistence at Cape Krusenstern


11:20-12:40  LUNCH

12:40-1:00  Martin Callanan /Climatic Perspectives on Alpine Snow Patches in Central Norway

1:00-1:20  Patrick G. Saltonstall and Amy F. Steffian /Salmon Streams and Settlement—A View from Kodiak Island’s Sturgeon River

1:20-1:40  Ian Buvit, Tommy Urban, Jillian Richie, Jeffrey Rasic, Steven Hackenberger, Eric Wakeland, and Sydney Hansen /Middle-Holocene Alluvial History of the Frank Slaven Roadhouse Site, Yukon-Charley Rivers, Alaska

1:40-2:00  Sam Coffman, Loukas Barton, Scott Shirar, and James Jordan /Recent Excavations at Two Ocean Bay Sites in Katmai National Park and Preserve

2:00-2:20  BREAK

2:20-2:40  Ted Goebel, Melissa Mueller, Kelly Graf, and Julie Esdale /Terminal Pleistocene Archaeology of McDonald Creek (FAI-2043), Alaska

2:40-3:00  Julie Esdale and Ted Goebel /Northern Archaic Component at the McDonald Creek Site

3:00-3:20  Joshua Lynch /New Results from Excavations at the Blair Lake South-1 Site
SESSION 13

Recent Archaeological Research in the Western Subarctic

Organizer: Ben Potter

Friday, 8:20 am–3:40 pm, ALASKA

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 (2010–2014) to facilitate presentation and discussion of new discoveries, excavations, lab investigations as well as theoretical contributions to understanding the prehistory of the region. Specific topics are open, but we encourage work involving human/environment interactions.

8:20-8:40  Ben A. Potter /Introduction to Recent Archaeological Research in the Western Subarctic

8:40-9:00  Evelyn A. Combs and Robert C. Bowman /Results from Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys in Healy Lake, Alaska
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-9:20</td>
<td>Tom Gillispie, Lindsay DiPetro, John Cook, Angela Younie, and Robert Sattler /Chindadn Radiocarbon Chronology at Healy Lake, East-Central Alaska</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20-9:40</td>
<td>Justin M. Hays, Charles Mobley, Patrick T. Hall, Gerard M. Smith, James E. Kari, and William E. Simeone /Archaeological Results from the Multi-Year Susitna-Watana Rivers Cultural Resources Study</td>
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<td>9:40-10:00</td>
<td>BREAK</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00-10:20</td>
<td>Katherine M. Mulliken, Kristi L. Wallace, Joshua D. Reuther, and Ben A. Potter /Holocene Volcanism and Its Effect on Human Occupation in the Susitna River Valley, Alaska</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20-10:40</td>
<td>Crystal L. Glassburn /“Steppeing” Into the Pleistocene: Reconstructions of Steppe Bison Behavioral Ecology in the Yukon-Tanana Uplands and Implications for Prehistoric Human Behavior</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40-11:00</td>
<td>Yu Hirasawa and Charles E. Holmes /Microblade Production Technology at Swan Point from the Terminal Pleistocene to the Middle Holocene</td>
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<td>11:00-11:20</td>
<td>Angela Younie, Christine Fik, Evelyn Combs, Robert Sattler and Josh Reuther /William Sheppard’s Survey of the Deadman Lake and Other Areas of the Upper Tanana Region: New Results from Archived Data</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20-1:00</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
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<td>1:00-1:20</td>
<td>David Plaskett /Anatomy of a Late Prehistoric Bone Grease Extraction Pit from Central Alaska</td>
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<td>1:40-2:00</td>
<td>Robert C. Bowman and Joshua D. Reuther /Dunes and Aeolian Sand Sheets as Paleoenvironmental Archives in the Middle Tanana River Valley</td>
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SESSION 14

Going Far Together: Creative NPS Partnerships

Organizer: Katerina Wessels
Moderator: Jennifer Pederson Weinberger

Friday, 2:40–5:00 pm, ALEUTIAN

This session showcases some of the creative partnerships that have benefited communities across Alaska and helped the National Park Service (NPS) achieve its mission and goals. During this time of significant environmental and cultural change in the Arctic it becomes increasingly important to work with cooperators and stakeholders to better understand the resources and preserve indigenous peoples’ heritage. These projects take a broad range of approaches, including cultural history, ethnohistory, traditional uses, language preservation, and traditional ecological knowledge. Neither partners nor the NPS could cover these topics alone with such in-depth results. “If you want to go far, go together.”

2:40-3:00  Rachel Mason /Lost Villages of the Aleutians Project
3:00-3:20  E. James Dixon / Arrows and Atl Atls: An NPS Partnership in Sharing Knowledge

3:20-3:40  Aron Crowell, Merlin Koonooka, and Dawn Biddison / Indigenous Language Learning and Documentation in the Bering Straits Region

3:40-4:00  BREAK

4:00-4:20  Igor Krupnik / Knowing Our Ice, Snow and Winds: Going Far Together in the SIKU Project, 2007–2013

4:20-4:40  Elizabeth Arnold / Ice Bridge: Stories from Beringia

4:40-5:00  Karen Evanoff / A Traditional Use Study of the Chulitna River-Sixmile Lake Area at Lake Clark National Park and Preserve
SATURDAY SESSIONS

SESSION 15

Posters: Archaeological Research

Saturday, 8:00 am–5:00 pm, HALLWAY

(Poster presenters will be available during session breaks.)

- Paddy Colligan /Thule Tools Across the Arctic
- Julie Esdale and Kate Yeske /Core and Blade Technology at the Fort Greely Entrance Site
- Natalie Sanford, Whitney McLaren, Julie Esdale, Jeff Speakman, and Jeff Rasic /Obsidian Distribution and Use on Fort Wainwright and Training Lands
- Shelby Anderson /Report on Recent Kotzebue Sound Fieldwork
- Debra G. Corbett and Caroline Funk /The Aleutian Islands Working Group Research Note Blog

SESSION 16

Symposium in Honor of Douglas Veltre

Organizer: Diane Hanson

Saturday, 8:00 am–4:40 pm, ALEUTIAN

Dr. Douglas Veltre has worked in the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands combining archaeological, ethnohistoric, and historic approaches to answer questions about cultural heritage and change, past environments, and subsistence. He began teaching at Anchorage Community College 1974 and continues to teach at the University of Alaska Anchorage as an Emeritus Professor where he has influenced generations of students who continue to work in Anthropology and other fields. Papers will be presented that follow the themes of Doug Veltre’s research including current developments, demonstrate how he influenced individual research, or papers by students and colleagues whose careers he has significantly affected.

8:00-8:20 David R. Yesner /Douglas W. Veltre—A Lifetime in Aleutian Anthropology
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:20-8:40</td>
<td>Debra Corbett /“Not One of the Kinds of Birds is Exempt from the Native’s Larder”</td>
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<td>8:40-9:00</td>
<td>Michael Livingston /Uutquuyax: The Role of the Model Iqyax in Resurrecting Unangax Self-Esteem</td>
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<td>9:00-9:20</td>
<td>Allison Young McLain /The History of Kagamil Island Cave Exploration, Aleutian Islands, Alaska</td>
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<td>9:40-10:00</td>
<td>Kale Bruner, Virginia Hatfield, Kirsten Nicolaysen, Breanyn MacInnes, Dixie West, Arkady Savinetsky, Mitsuru Okuno, and Olga Krylovich /Geological Hazards, Climate Change, and Human/Ecosystems Resilience in the Islands of the Four Mountains, Alaska</td>
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<td>10:00-10:20</td>
<td>Virginia Hatfield, Kale Bruner, and Dixie West /Preliminary Archaeological Findings from the Islands of the Four Mountains</td>
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<td>10:20-10:40</td>
<td>Dixie West, Virginia Hatfield, and Kale Bruner /Whales, Watering Holes, and Stable Isotopes: Camp Conversations During the 2014 Expedition into the Islands of the Four Mountains</td>
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<td>10:40-11:00</td>
<td>David R. Yesner /Continuities in Subsistence and Butchering Patterns Following Early Russian Contact at the Korovinski Site, Atka Island, Central Aleutians</td>
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<td>11:00-11:20</td>
<td>Kale Bruner and Hannah Owens /Co-Distribution of Prehistoric Sites and Cod Habitat in the Aleutian Islands</td>
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<td>11:20-2:00</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
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<td>2:00-2:20</td>
<td>Douglas Causey /Re-identification of Avian Faunal Material from St. Lawrence Island and Cape Prince of Wales Excavations by H. B. Collins</td>
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</table>
2:20-2:40  Kelly A. Eldridge / Analysis of Faunal Remains Recovered During the St. Paul History and Archaeology Project

2:40-3:00  Michael A. Etnier, Megan Partlow, and Nora Foster / Alutiiq Subsistence Economy at Igvak, a Russian-American Artel in the Kodiak Archipelago

3:00-3:20  BREAK


3:40-4:00  Evguenia (Jenya) Anichtchenko / Drawing 18th Century Alaska: The Artistic Legacy of Luka Voronin

4:00-4:20  Margan Allyn Grover / Late Precontact and Early Contact Glass Trade Beads of Alaska

4:20-4:40  Corinna Welzenbach / Agriculture in Russian America from the Aleutians to Fort Ross, California
SESSION 17

A Unique Landscape for Anthropological Inquiry: Documenting Harvest and Use of Wild Resources in Alaska

Co-organizers: Davin Holen and Hannah Johnson

Saturday, 8:20 am–3:00 pm, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Alaska is unique in the North. Studies have shown that residents of rural communities in Alaska are among the highest harvesters of wild resources anywhere in the Arctic. These harvests occur under what is referred to as subsistence; a way of life that involves harvesting wild resources to meet the needs for nutrition, personal, family, and community wellbeing. Subsistence is a practice that still has significant cultural meaning. This session will explore how cultural anthropologists in Alaska have applied anthropological methods to documenting the subsistence way of life.

8:20-8:40 Davin Holen /Documenting Traditional Use of Wild Resources and Quantifying Harvest: Applied Cultural Anthropology in Alaska

8:40-9:00 Jason Esler /The Key to Working in a Local Community: The Role of Local Research Assistants in the Research Process

9:00-9:20 Bronwyn Jones and Joshua Ream /Employing Technology in the Field: The Subsistence App

9:20-9:40 Dave Koster /Searchable Map Interface for Subsistence Harvest Data

9:40-10:00 BREAK

10:00-10:20 James Magdanz, Caroline L. Brown, David S. Koster, and Nicole Braem /Factors Associated with Food Security in Rural Alaska

10:20-10:40 Hiroko Ikuta and Jim Simon /Applied Anthropology: Customary and Traditional Uses of Kuskokwim Chinook Salmon and the Challenges of Subsistence Management
10:40-11:00  Lisa Hutchinson-Scarborough /30 Years of Investigation: An Ethnography of Salmon Fishing in Chignik Lake, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Bay, and Perryville, Alaska

11:00-11:20  Lauren Sill /The Sitka Herring Spawn Fishery: A Unique Harvest Assessment Program in Alaska

11:20-2:00  LUNCH

2:00-2:20  Hannah Johnson and Malla Kukkonen /Kenai River King Salmon Harvest: Trends and Changes

2:20-2:40  Dustin Murray and Davin Holen /Genetics and Local Knowledge: Chinook Salmon Genetics and Local Knowledge in the Northern District of Cook Inlet

2:40-3:00  Eric Schacht /Human Dimensions of Moose Management in the Copper River Basin

SESSION 18

Collaborative Research with Indigenous Communities

Organizer: Medeia Csoba DeHass

Saturday, 8:40-11:20 am, ALASKA

This session explores contemporary strategies, tensions, and solutions in collaborative research between anthropologists and Indigenous communities that highlight intellectually and politically decolonizing, multivocal, and inclusive research methods. We aim to bring together new projects that work to bridge previous disengagement between local and scholarly research interests, to explore the role of collaborative anthropology in Indigenous and Native studies, and to push towards further realizing the possibilities for socially engaged, ethically sound, and contextually adaptive research methods. Papers that bring attention to the importance of mutually fruitful outcomes for both local and scholarly participants are particularly welcome.
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<td>8:40-9:00</td>
<td>Medeia Csoba-DeHass / Virtual Repatriation as Digital Collaboration: Problems and Prospects</td>
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<td>9:00-9:20</td>
<td>Mary Beth Timm, Jeff Rasic, Patuk Glenn, Martha Hopson, Diana Martin, and Vera Woods / Collaborative Exhibit Design: Using Oral Histories to Enrich Visitors’ Understanding of Pleistocene Fossils</td>
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<td>9:20-9:40</td>
<td>Cornelia Jessen, Taija Koogei Revels, David Driscoll, Janet Johnston, and Sarah Shimer / Safe in the Village: Developing a Sexual Health Video Program for American Indian/Alaska Native Youth</td>
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<td>10:00-10:20</td>
<td>Marie Lowe and Katherine Reedy / In Memory of Dorothy Jones: Ethnography in Transition</td>
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<td>10:20-10:40</td>
<td>Ivana Ash and Medeia Csoba DeHass / Sugt’stun Android App Project</td>
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<td>10:40-11:00</td>
<td>Catherine Knott / Wetlands Where We Live: Respecting Indigenous Understandings of Ecosystem Fluctuations</td>
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<td>11:00-11:20</td>
<td>Discussant / Ann Fienup-Riordan</td>
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**SESSION 19**

*Contributed Papers in Anthropology*

**Chair:** Kristen Ogilvie

Saturday, 2:00-4:40 pm, ALASKA

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<td>2:00-2:20</td>
<td>Robert E. King / A Curious Tale of Long-Distance Dog Mushing Claims in Early 20th Century Alaska</td>
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<td>2:20-2:40</td>
<td>Tayana Arakchaa / The Dogs of Tozhu Hunters-Reindeer Herders: The Best Hunting Partners in Taiga</td>
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2:40-3:00  Michael Holt /Summer Intercept Hunting Tactics Related to Snow/Ice Patches at Kuzitrin Lake/Twin Calderas, Seward

3:00-3:20  BREAK

3:20-3:40  Matthew D. Pike, H. Kory Cooper, and Garret Hunt /The Movement of Copper: Multivariate Least Cost Path Analysis from Source to Site—Arctic, Subarctic, and Northwest Coast

3:40-4:00  Andrew A. Thomason /Ethnoichthyology of Southern Alaska

4:00-4:20  Sam Coffman and Jeffrey T. Rasic /Geochemical Characterization and Distribution of Rhyolite in Central Alaska

4:20-4:40  John Darwent, Kelly Eldridge, and Christyann Darwent /Archaeological Investigations at the Shaktoolik Airport Site

SESSION 20

Contributed Papers in Historical Archaeology

Chair: Paul White

Saturday, 3:20-4:40 pm, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA


3:40-4:00  Tamara Holman /Cultural Landscape of an Early 20th Century Gold Mining District: Social Networks, Ethnicity, and Citizenship

4:00-4:20  Molly Proue /Dam It! Manipulating Water in the Tolovana Mining District

4:20-4:40  Phoebe J. Gilbert /The Forgetful Memory of Wilderness: The 1944 C-47 Recovery Mission in Denali National Park
Assessing Climate Change Impacts to Arctic Archaeological Sites

Archaeology provides a unique long-term context for social and environmental challenges associated with northern climate change. Unfortunately, the Arctic archaeological record is also at the front line of contemporary climate change. Prioritizing research efforts to focus on threatened sites is a challenge in this vast and understudied region. Research in the Kotzebue Sound region is focused in part on developing and testing a method of regional climate change impact assessment. Fieldwork was successful in identifying and qualifying climate change impacts to sites. Additional work is needed, however, to further develop both field and desk-based climate change assessment methods.

Report on Recent Kotzebue Sound Fieldwork

Recent survey on the northern Seward Peninsula coast identified 28 new sites and revisited 22 previously recorded sites. The majority of these sites likely date to the last 500 years, with new radiocarbon dates ranging from modern to 500 cal BP. Several potentially older multi-component sites were also investigated and dated to as old as 960 cal BP. A winged object, amber bead, and several harpoon heads point to connections with communities across Kotzebue Sound. Testing in midden deposits yielded a significant faunal sample and also highlights the potential for additional research at this and other sites in the vicinity.

Drawing 18th Century Alaska: The Artistic Legacy of Luka Voronin

SESSION 16: Douglas Veltre Symposium, Saturday 3:40-4:00, ALEUTIAN

Luka Voronin was the official artist of the Russian North-Eastern Geographical and Astronomical Expedition (1785–1794). Under the leadership of Captain Joseph Billings, the expedition explored the coasts of eastern Siberia and Alaska, assembling an impressive body of geographical and ethnographic information. Scenes sketched by Voronin were reprinted in Gavriil Sarychev’s, Martin Sauer’s and Carl Merk’s descriptions of these explorations, yet the complete body of his work has never been published. This talk presents 46 images from Russian archival collections and discusses their historical context and value for anthropological research. This study is funded in part by the Cook Inlet Historical Society.


Of Whales and Boats: Past and Present of Umiak Construction and Use in Point Hope, Alaska

SESSION 6: Contributed Papers, Thursday 5:00-5:20, ALASKA

Point Hope is considered one of the most traditional Inupiaq villages of Northern Alaska, with rich culture centered on indigenous whaling practices. Many Point Hope whaling crews use traditional watercraft - skin-covered umiaks. What keeps this boat tradition alive and how does it change comparing to ethnographically recorded practices of the 19th century, and the archaeological record? Drawing from ethnographic and archaeological data as well as from interviews with boat owners and boat builders from Point Hope conducted in 2014, this talk documents continuity and change of skin boat use in Point Hope, and the meaning of this tradition for the community.
Tayana Arakchaa (UAF)

The Dogs of Tozhu Hunters-Reindeer Herders: The Best Hunting Partners in Taiga

SESSION 19: Contributed Papers, Saturday 2:20-2:40, ALASKA

The taiga is home to the Tozhu hunters-reindeer herders of the Republic of Tyva (southern Siberia). In addition to keeping reindeer, the Tozhu hunt for subsistence foods and fur animals year-round. Each family hunt with the aid of 3 or 4 laika dogs. Laikas become very profitable during the hunting season when hunters-herders search for sables and musk deer, animals whose products are highly valued in the Russian and Asian markets. Hunters-herders know well that the age and gender of dogs play an important role in hunting success and they use different strategies depending on the prey being sought. This paper explores the rationales behind owning hunting dogs.

Elizabeth Arnold (UAA)

Ice Bridge: Stories from Beringia

SESSION 14: Going Far Together, Friday 4:20-4:40, ALEUTIAN

Ice Bridge is a series of radio and audio slideshow profiles about extraordinary and ordinary people who live and work within the central Beringian region. Communities on both sides of the Bering Strait, though in remote places, are facing similar challenges at a critical time. The project tells stories of conflict, adaptation and success in an effort to foster better communication and innovation, and to promote education and protection. The goal is to link those who live within the region with each other and to inform and broaden the public’s understanding of the people who live and work in Beringia, at a time of dramatic change.

Ivana Ash and Medeia Csoba DeHass (both UAA)

Sugt’stun Android App Project

SESSION 18: Collaborative Research, Saturday 10:20-10:40, ALASKA

The Sugt’stun App project focuses on efforts we are making towards reviving the Sugt’stun language in the form of an android application. As a
Sugt’stun speaker student assistant on the team, I will review why this android application is important to the lower-Kenai Sugpiaq region and to all Sugt’stun speakers and learners. I will also explain the rationale we use in selecting words and expressions to include in the project and organizing them in a culturally specific and meaningful way that will allow users to successfully engage with the app in multiple formats. Finally, I will introduce the pilot mini android app we developed as proof of concept for this project and explain our collaborative process and future goals.

[8] Ayla Aymond (Central Washington University) and Christopher Donta (Gray & Pape)

_Preliminary Results from a Zooarchaeological Analysis of the Monashka Bay Site (KOD-026), Kodiak Island, Alaska_

SESSION 10: Friday Poster, HALLWAY

Excavated in 1989 by Christopher Donta, the Monashka Bay site on northeastern Kodiak Island documents the transition from the late Kachemak to early Koniag traditions. Artifacts include a large number of incised slate stones as well as evidence for Koniag use of copper and early fiber-tempered pottery. Features include portions of pit houses and a shell midden with well-preserved fauna. Preliminary results of the faunal analysis are presented here, concentrating on fish bone from the midden. Fish remains are predominately Pacific Cod (Gadus macrocephalus), with flatfishes (Pleuronectiformes) and sculpins (Scorpaeniformes) making up a smaller proportion of the assemblage.

[9] Alan Boraas (KPC)

_Paleo-Climatic Change, Intensification of Salmon Harvest and Preservation, Sedentism and Cultural Complexity, among the Dena’ina_

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 10:00-10:20, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

About AD 1000 Dena’ina sites in Cook Inlet, Lake Clark, and Mulchatna River areas proliferate, and many grow large in terms of house and storage features. The immediate cause is the development of a unique type of underground storage feature for frozen salmon—e.nen t’uh—which solved the problem of storing summer and fall-caught salmon for winter.
consumption. This development triggered sedentism and cultural complexity. The events correlate with the Medieval Warm Period and this talk investigates what can and cannot be said of climate-induced cultural change as a causal factor for this event.

[10] David Bowie (UAA)

*Non-Native Listeners’ Perceptions of Nativeness in Anchorage English*

SESSION 9: Language and Identity, Thursday 4:40-5:00, ALEUTIAN

When Alaskans are asked to describe Alaskan English, a frequent response is that at least one of the local varieties is a “Native English.” This paper presents an analysis of a study finding that white listeners from Anchorage are able to differentiate white and Native speakers at a significantly better than chance level based solely on audio recordings (Kubitskey 2013; compare Baugh 1996). It is, however, unclear what specific features the listeners were using to make their identifications. Therefore, I offer methods for determining more precisely what cues listeners use to make judgments about speakers’ ethnicity in an Alaskan context.

[11] Robert C. Bowman (Northern Land Use Research Alaska) and Joshua D. Reuther (UAF, UA Museum of the North)

*Dunes and Aeolian Sand Sheets as Paleoenvironmental Archives in the Middle Tanana River Valley*

SESSION 13: Western Subarctic, Friday 1:40-2:00, ALASKA

Over the past 7 years we have targeted dunes and aeolian sand sheets within the Middle Tanana River valley as terrestrial proxy records for landscape and paleoenvironmental change during the Pleistocene/Holocene transition. Here we give an update on our studies near Quartz Lake and Keystone Creek in the Shaw Creek Flats region, and the Sawmill-Gerstle Dunes Fields near Delta Junction. These fields were highly active during the Pleistocene/Holocene transition with variable expressions of landform stability and soil formation. We discuss their environmental and ecological implications for understanding human land use, and the value of protecting these geological environments from destruction.
Eco-Niche Modeling of cod (Gaddus sp.) habitat in the Aleutian archipelago coupled with GIS-based spatial analysis of dated prehistoric archaeological sites provides an explanatory model for the time-transgressive pattern of archaeological site distribution in the Aleutian islands documented through the Holocene. The adaptations of prehistoric hunter-gatherers of the Aleutians were strongly tied to the marine environments they inhabited. During climatic fluctuations of the Holocene, the continued exploitation of a spatially expanding subsistence base over broadening of a localized subsistence base demonstrates ecological resilience as a primary adaptive strategy.

In 2014, archaeologists, geologists, and biologists initiated a three-year research project in the Islands of the Four Mountains (IFM), Alaska. This international and interdisciplinary project is designed to study the connections among geological, ecological, and human systems in the IFM. Of particular archaeological interest are three critical time periods: (1) the initial peopling of the Four Mountains and the eastern Aleutians as a whole; (2) 1000 years BP, when apparently a genetically and culturally distinct human population, perhaps a second wave of migration into the archipelago, peopled the eastern Aleutians; and (3) the mid-18th century, the time of the “Aleut Revolt.”
[14] Ian Buvit (Central Washington University), Tommy Urban, Jillian Richie, Jeffrey Rasic (National Park Service), Steven Hackenberger (Central Washington University), Eric Wakeland, and Sydney Hansen

_Middle-Holocene Alluvial History of the Frank Slaven Roadhouse Site, Yukon-Charley Rivers, Alaska_

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 1:20-1:40, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Geological studies at the Slaven’s Roadhouse site, where mid-Holocene archaeological material was discovered on the Yukon River at Coal Creek, revealed an alluvial terrace, comprising a series of fining-upward-sequences, under several m of gravel originating from the tributary’s drainage. Radiocarbon dates indicate the formation is only ~7000 cal years old. Combined, the profile exceeds 8 m above the current water level and was younger than expected. Such depths posed challenges for conventional invasive testing, which we attempted in 2014 along with a battery of geophysical methods. Preliminary results revealed a number of potential features, some of which are deeper than 4 m.


_Climatic Perspectives on Alpine Snow Patches in Central Norway_

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 12:40-1:00, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Alpine snow patches in central Norway have produced many valuable hunting artifacts for over a century. Seen as a whole the snow patch collection forms a complex record over selected human activities in alpine areas through the late Holocene (c. 5500 BC–present). In this presentation we examine the relationship between both paleo- and modern day climate records and chronological and recovery patterns among archaeological finds from alpine snow patches. We will also examine selected results from recent geophysical surveys that appear to outline the possible fate that lies ahead for snow patches in the mountains of central Norway.
Sally Carraher (UAA)

*Emic Understandings of the Historical Causes of Social and Health Disparities: Evolving Research in the Aklavik H. pylori Project*

SESSION 7: Coming Together, Thursday 5:00-5:20, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

In the Canadian North *Helicobacter pylori* (CANHelp) Working Group, health scientists, territorial officials, and Indigenous communities collaborate to research *H. pylori* infection and the burden of disease, including stomach cancer in the western Arctic. Some challenging conversations between researchers and Arctic residents include answering community questions about the origins of *H. pylori* infection in the North and the possible influence of social inequalities such as low income, high-density housing, and housing quality. While we have no data on historical trends in *H. pylori* infection in the Arctic, I will explain how a historical, emically-focused investigation of social inequality adds a much needed lens for (re)focusing the public health conversation on *H. pylori* infection and disease.

Fawn Carter (UA Museum of the North)

*Faunal Variety from the Birnirk Site*

SESSION 10: Friday Poster, HALLWAY

In the 1950s Wilbert Carter undertook a massive excavation near Barrow, Alaska that resulted in the accumulation of over 20,000 artifacts from four different time periods. These collections were housed at the Peabody Museum where they were largely unavailable for research until being transferred to the University of Alaska Museum of the North in 2011. The Birnirk site’s assemblage exhibits excellent preservation as well as a considerable variety of organic raw materials. The purpose of the present poster is to show the large variety of fauna present as well as the variation in how these different material types were utilized.
**[18]** Douglas Causey (UAA)

Re-identification of Avian Faunal Material from St. Lawrence Island and Cape Prince of Wales Excavations by H. B. Collins

SESSION 16: Douglas Veltre Symposium, Saturday 2:00-2:20, ALEUTIAN

From 1928 to 1936, Henry Collins conducted archeological investigations in the Bering Straits region, focusing on sites on St Lawrence Island and Cape Prince of Wales. Collins’ analysis and identification of Old Bering Sea culture and other Beringian material cultures form the basis for modern archeological research in Alaska. The avian faunal identifications were inaccurate, because of inadequate comparative material and inexperience. The retained specimens were reidentified and the assemblage does not differ materially from that reported in Friedmann (1941), but for the first time, species identification, diversity, and number of elements correspond to what Collins originally excavated and reported.

**[19]** Kyungcheol Choy, Ben A. Potter, Joshua D. Reuther, Holly McKinney, Nancy Bigelow, and Matthew J. Wooller (all UAF)

Chemical Analyses of Terminal Pleistocene Hearth Residues at the Upward Sun River Site in Central Alaska

SESSION 13: Western Subarctic, Friday 2:40-3:00, ALASKA

Chemical analyses of organic residues in pottery have provided evidence for pottery function and food resource. However, in hunter-gather societies that did not use pottery, it is difficult to provide direct evidence for the processing and consumption of food resources in areas where faunal remains are not preserved. Alternatively, organic residues in hearths can provide valuable information for reconstructing dietary trends in ancient societies. Here we report the results from chemical analyses of hearth residues from the Upward Sun River site in Central Alaska. Chemical analyses of hearth residues can provide insight into subsistence and diet in the hunter-gather society.
Sam Coffman (UA Museum of the North), Loukas Barton (University of Pittsburgh), Scott Shirar (UA Museum of the North), and James Jordan (Antioch University)

Recent Excavations at Two Ocean Bay Sites in Katmai National Park and Preserve

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 1:40-2:00, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Strong evidence suggests the Ocean Bay tradition of maritime southwest Alaska (ca. 8000–4000 years ago) practiced a mobility-mediated subsistence strategy where small groups of people moved frequently to temporary camps, following seasonal abundances or availability of key resources. Excavations last summer at XMK–027 and XMK–224 in Amalik Bay have shed light on this aspect of Ocean Bay environmental and subsistence use. In addition, the lithic assemblages from these two sites differ quite significantly, a more diverse lithic assemblage was present at XMK–224 whereas the XMK–027 artifact assemblage was less diverse. These data with new radiocarbon dates have contributed to a better understanding of site activities and Ocean Bay movements in southwest Alaska.

Sam Coffman (UA Museum of the North) and Jeffrey T. Rasic (National Park Service)

Geochemical Characterization and Distribution of Rhyolite in Central Alaska

SESSION 19: Contributed Papers, Saturday 4:00-4:20, ALASKA

Rhyolitic artifacts are fairly common in lithic assemblages in central Alaska, and similar to obsidian, are amenable to geochemical characterization. Our study focused on rhyolite with the intent of identifying and delineating geochemical groups that may correlate to specific geological source areas. pXRF technology was used to analyze over 900 rhyolite artifacts from over 100 sites in interior Alaska. Our preliminary results recognize ten distinct geochemical groups that appear to correlate with distinct geological sources. Two geological sources have been pinpointed; one (Group H) located in the central Alaska Range and (Group G) in the Talkeetna Mountains. This provisional framework of geochemical variation among tool quality rhyolites in this region is an important first step toward a robust
understanding of technological organization and prehistoric landuse in interior Alaska.

[22] Paddy Colligan (CUNY)

*Thule Tools Across the Arctic*

SESSION 15: Saturday Poster, HALLWAY

Between AD 1000 and 1400, people from the Thule culture spread across the North American Arctic. They are the ancestors of today’s Iñupiat, Inuit, and Greenlandic people. The Thule were skillful hunters harvesting bowhead, muskox, bear, caribou, walrus, narwhal, beluga, birds, seals, and other prey using tools made from available resources. Thule artifact collections are dispersed in many museums and cultural centers in North America and Europe. To show how these artifacts are similar and dissimilar across the Arctic, my poster presents a selection of objects I have examined while researching my dissertation on precontact iron use in the Arctic.

[23] Evelyn A. Combs and Robert C. Bowman (Northern Land Use Research Alaska)

*Results from Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys in Healy Lake, Alaska*

SESSION 13: Western Subarctic, Friday 8:40-9:00, ALASKA

In December 2014 a Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) Survey was conducted within the Healy Lake Village with a three-fold approach; to determine if GPR technologies were a good candidate for recovering data from underwater near the Healy Lake archaeological sites, to establish the placement of unmarked graves based on ethnographic data as well as detecting marked graves accurately in signal reducing mediums such as Fairbanks schist, and to detect other anomalies associated with unexcavated areas near the Old Village Site. During the examination favorable results were reached in all three areas. This presentation will describe and display the survey results of all three approaches.
Debra Corbett (Nanutset Heritage)

“Not One of the Kinds of Birds is Exempt from the Native’s Larder”

SESSION 16: Douglas Veltre Symposium, Saturday 8:20-8:40, ALEUTIAN

Scattered throughout historic and ethnographic sources are fragmentary tidbits hinting at the use of non-marine wildlife, especially birds. Seventy species of land and fresh water birds, including loons, ducks and geese, eagles, hawks and owls, shorebirds, and songbirds are found across the Aleutian Islands. Usually overlooked by archaeologists, at least 40 of these species appear in archaeological deposits. This paper briefly looks at what the economic, social and symbolic role of these birds is, and then looks at these species. Most had little economic importance but “not one of the kinds of birds is exempt from the native’s larder” (Elliott 1886).

Debra G. Corbett (Nanutset Heritage) and Caroline Funk (SUNY Buffalo)

The Aleutian Islands Working Group Research Note Blog

SESSION 15: Saturday Poster, HALLWAY

The need for a communication outlet accessible by scientists and Aleut communities was identified in early meetings of the Aleutian Islands Working Group in Fall 2013. The AIWG Research Notes Blog posts short descriptions about research, management, and public outreach activities from all disciplines. The posts are authored by individuals and research groups working in the region. New research notes are posted once per month and since the site’s inception in February 2014 the blog has been viewed more than 3,000 times. New submissions are welcome: aleutiansislandsworkinggroup.wordpress.com.
[26] Susan J. Crockford (Pacific I.D.)

Prehistoric Mountain Goat Hunting Capital of the World Found in Prince Rupert Harbor, B.C.

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 8:20-8:40, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Skeletal remains of mountain goat Oreamnos americanus are rarely recovered from archaeological deposits, even in regions like Alaska where goats are currently known to occur. Here I describe two assemblages from Prince Rupert Harbor, British Columbia, that contained higher relative proportions of mountain goat than have been found anywhere in North America (as far as I have been able to determine): GbTo 54, NISP 410 (7% of identified mammals); GbTo 13 (a smaller site), NISP 27 (5% of identified mammals). The unique properties of this assemblage will be discussed.

[27] Aron Crowell (Smithsonian)

Hunting and Ecosystem Change in the Decline of Southern Alaskan Harbor Seals Since 1870

SESSION 2: Who’s Driving? Thursday 10:20-10:40, ALEUTIAN

Harbor seals (Phoca vitulina) are the most common marine mammals in southern Alaska, but the current population (estimated at 150,000) was at least 65% higher as of 1970 and probably much larger than that a century ago. Archaeological, historical, and biological data suggest that top-down pressure on the population from human hunting has varied greatly over time through periods of subsistence, bounty, and commercial harvesting but has probably not been the principle driver in the seal decline. Instead, the primary influence has probably been climate and marine ecosystem change from the Little Ice Age to the present.
Late 19th century harbor seal hunting among the glacial ice floes at the head of Yakutat Bay attracted hundreds of Tlingit, Eyak, and Tsimshian participants who harvested thousands of seals, an annual congregation of indigenous peoples that exceeded any other in southeast Alaska. The extraordinary scale of this communal, clan-mediated enterprise by the 1870s derived in part from the abundance of seals at Yakutat and subsistence demand (especially for seal oil) but appears to have been increased by the availability of guns and a new commercial market for seal products. Extensive archaeological data from the Smithsonian Institution’s Yakutat Seal Camps Project (2011–2014) are joined with Yakutat oral narratives, indigenous knowledge of seal ecology, archival sources, and camp photographs from the 1899 Harriman Alaska Expedition to reconstruct this post-contact trade and hunting pattern.

The Arctic Studies Center announces the publication of video-based language learning curricula in Iñupiaq and St. Lawrence Island Yupik, produced through Bering Strait region indigenous partnerships and funded by the National Park Service’s Shared Beringian Heritage Program. Both languages are represented in the Listen and Learn series by books that contain teachers’ guides, student lessons, and DVDs featuring learning sessions with fluent speaking elders. The DVD lessons center on discussions of museum objects and their cultural meanings, with pre- and post-viewing student activities to reinforce vocabulary and syntax.

*Virtual Repatriation as Digital Collaboration: Problems and Prospects*

SESSION 18: Collaborative Research, Saturday 8:40-9:00, ALASKA

Virtual repatriation is one aspect of heritage preservation work that has been increasingly gaining popularity due to its effectiveness in assisting Indigenous communities to connect with museum collections located at various institutions. In fact, it is not simply an alternative for physical repatriation; rather, the two can be used in conjunction, in particular when incorporating 3D technology. Although virtual repatriation can provide new opportunities, it is also a contested concept. This paper explores how this new methodology shapes future collaborative practices while also being shaped by ongoing projects and their outcomes.

[31] John Darwent, Kelly Eldridge, and Christyann Darwent (all UC Davis)

*Archaeological Investigations at the Shaktoolik Airport Site*

SESSION 19: Contributed Papers, Saturday 4:20-4:40, ALASKA

The Shaktoolik Peninsula in Norton Sound was a nexus of interaction among Yupit, Inupiat, Athabaskans, and Euroamerican traders in the 1800s. However, the events associated with this interaction are unclear due to limited ethnographic, archival, and oral histories. Here the archaeological record may be able to assist. To this end, we report on extensive mapping and test excavation at the Shaktoolik Airport site (NOB–072) undertaken in collaboration with the Village of Shaktoolik in 2014. Mapping revealed the presence of a large site with over 120 house depressions, and dates from test excavations indicate occupations extended back over 900 years.

[32] Steven Dinero (Philadelphia University)

*For God’s Sake: The Introduction and Eventual Acceptance of Christianity Among the Nets’aai Gwich’in*

SESSION 6: Contributed Papers, Thursday 3:00-3:20, ALASKA

Episcopalian Christianity played a pivotal role in facilitating the concentration and settlement of the Nets’aai Gwich’in community at Arctic
Village in the early 20th century. This highly aggressive and culture-altering aspect of colonialism has a complex history in Alaska. Using archival sources as well as data gathered in the village over the past 15 years via participant observation, this paper will discuss the relationship between traditional/Native spirituality and the beliefs imported via Gwich’in converts. It will be concluded that Christian missionizing has proven central to Gwich’in identity-building, today comprised of a hybridized amalgam of both pre-Christian and post-colonial elements.

[33] E. James Dixon (Maxwell Museum of Anthropology)
Arrows and Atl Atls: An NPS Partnership in Sharing Knowledge
SESSION 14: Going Far Together, Friday 3:00-3:20, ALEUTIAN
Support for the book Arrows and Atl Atls was provided by the NPS’ Shared Beringian Heritage Program Cooperative Agreement CA9910–99–046). A goal of the project was to synthesize Beringian archeology to provide an overview of cultural development with a diverse audience including students, indigenous people, Alaskan, Russian, and Canadian resource managers, and people with interests in archeology, the arctic, and Beringia. It also communicates the history of Beringian archeology and the processes of discovery and inquiry through short biographical descriptions of the lives and careers of many of the dedicated, robust, and colorful characters that helped shape Beringian archeology.

[34] Shina Duvall (OHA)
Section 106 Consultation Summary for the Kotzebue Airport Runway Safety Area Improvement Project and Isaac Lake Material Site
SESSION 4: CRM in AK, Thursday 8:00-8:20, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA
Extensive Section 106 consultation went into the Kotzebue Airport and Safety Area Improvements Project as well as the subsequently-added Isaac Lake Material Site (ILMS), resulting in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the larger project, as well as a MOA to specifically address the ILMS. Despite efforts to anticipate the nature of the effects and adequately prepare for them, a large number of human remains were immediately encountered at the ILMS. This session will provide a chronological history of the consultation amongst all parties and explore how we worked
together to address the unfortunate discovery and disturbance of human remains.

[35] Kelly A. Eldridge (UC Davis)

Analysis of Faunal Remains Recovered During the St. Paul History and Archaeology Project

SESSION 16: Douglas Veltre Symposium, Saturday 2:20-2:40, ALEUTIAN

Archaeological survey of St. Paul Island (Pribilof Islands, Alaska) was completed in 1994 by Douglas Veltre and Allen McCartney on behalf of the Tanadgusix Corporation. In 2000 and 2001, Veltre and McCartney led the first excavations of archaeological sites on the island as part of the St. Paul History and Archaeology project. Excavations were focused at Zapadni (XPI–007), a large, early Russian period site on the southwestern end of the island. Faunal remains were well-preserved, and analysis of the recovered archaeofauna provides insight into the relationship between the Unangan people and their Russian overseers.

[36] Julie Esdale (Colorado State University) and Ted Goebel (Texas A&M University)

Northern Archaic Component at the McDonald Creek Site

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 2:40-3:00, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Recent research at the McDonald Creek site in the Tanana Flats has shown that in addition to the late Pleistocene components at the site, there is a Northern Archaic occupation. The middle Holocene age stratigraphic levels contain evidence of a broad toolkit made up of both bifacial projectile points and core and blade material. This presentation provides a lithic and spatial analysis of the archaeological materials excavated thus far. The Northern Archaic assemblage at McDonald Creek appears to be similar to assemblages of the same age in interior Alaska such as the nearby Swan Point and Mead sites.
[37] Julie Esdale and Kate Yeske (both Colorado State University)

*Core and Blade Technology at the Fort Greely Entrance Site*

SESSION 15: Saturday Poster, HALLWAY

Small, short-term sites with limited activities can be significant for our understanding of tool production techniques. The Ft. Greely Entrance site, though just a surface scatter or artifacts, has a narrow range of raw materials and lithic production activities. The lithic assemblage from this site neatly illustrates a wedge-shaped microblade core production strategy using broken bifaces as core blanks. Evidence of this method has been found in many other sites in Interior Alaska where core and blade production techniques are limited by the size and availability of suitable raw materials.

[38] Jason Esler (AK Department of Fish and Game)

*The Key to Working in a Local Community: The Role of Local Research Assistants in the Research Process*

SESSION 17: A Unique Landscape, Saturday 8:40-9:00, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

As researchers in rural Alaskan villages, ADFG Subsistence staff is given the unique opportunity to work closely with local research assistants (LRAs) on a daily basis. Working with local residents is often the highlight of research in rural communities. Researchers are given the chance to learn about daily life in the village, often with far more detail than the surveys themselves offer. This presentation will focus on the human dimensions of our work and the relationships that are developed through this working relationship.


*The Subsistence Harvest of Fur Seal Pups – Changing Patterns over the Past 2000 Years*


For the first time in over 100 years, the 2014 subsistence harvest of fur seals in the Pribilof Islands included the legal take of pups. Prior to that, the Pribilof subsistence harvest was modeled after the commercial harvest
and targeted sub-adult males aged 3 to 5 years. Analysis of fur seal bones from prehistoric contexts in the Aleutians and early historic contexts in the Pribilofs clearly shows that pups have long been the primary age class targeted. This has significant implications for the long-term management of the species as well as the historical ecology of the Aleutian Archipelago.

[40] Michael A. Etnier (Portland State University), Megan Partlow (Central Washington University), and Nora Foster (NRF Taxonomic Services)

*Alutiiq Subsistence Economy at Igvak, a Russian-American Artel in the Kodiak Archipelago*

SESSION 16: Douglas Veltre Symposium, Saturday 2:40-3:00, ALEUTIAN

Igvak was a Russian-American fur hunting outpost (artel) on the south end of the Afognak Island that was occupied from the 1790s to about 1830. Midden samples were recovered from deposits adjacent to the Alutiiq workers’ barracks as part of the Dig Afognak program. Although small amounts of European domesticates were identified, the bulk of the diet focused on traditional local foods. The dominant species included cod, harbor seals, and puffins, with a mix of intertidal invertebrates such as mussels, butter claims, and periwinkles. Also common were salmon, cormorants, sea otters, and sea lions. A single whale barnacle was also identified.

[41] Karen Evanoff (National Park Service)

*A Traditional Use Study of the Chulitna River-Sixmile Lake Area at Lake Clark National Park and Preserve*

SESSION 14: Going Far Together, Friday 4:40-5:00, ALEUTIAN

This project is a collaborative effort to conduct consultation, planning, and completion of a Traditional Use Study (TUS) for the Chulitna River-Sixmile Lake area within Lake Clark National Park and Preserve (LACL). The presentation will report on some of the efforts of this project including the process of collaboration and products including: oral history documentation, GIS surveys, archeological surveys, Place Names and identifying burial and sacred sites. The presentation will also include the identified importance of how the TUS can be used by park associated tribes to support their efforts to identify and preserve traditionally
significant resources; and how the TUS can guide the appropriate management and protection of cultural resources of national importance, and provide content for possible public interpretation of the area’s rich cultural history.

[42] James A. Fall (AK Department of Fish and Game)

*Customary Trade of Subsistence Resources in Alaska: An Overview of the Statutory and Regulatory Context*

SESSION 11: Customary Trade, Friday 8:20-8:40, ALEUTIAN

State and federal laws recognize sharing, barter, and customary trade as customary and traditional forms of exchange of fish and wildlife taken for subsistence uses in Alaska. Customary trade differs from sharing and barter in that it involves limited amounts of cash. This paper will briefly review the contrasting approaches to the regulation of customary trade within state and federal resource management systems. The paper will provide an introduction and context for the other papers in the symposium.

[43] Ann Fienup-Riordan (Calista Education and Culture)

*Collaborative Research with Indigenous Communities: Discussant*

SESSION 18: Collaborative Research, Saturday 11:00-11:20, ALASKA

At the session’s close, I will comment on individual presentations and their authors’ important efforts at collaboration with indigenous communities. I will relate these efforts to my own experiences working with the Calista Elders Council, and CEC’s efforts to develop a collaborative approach that allows non-Native researchers and Yup’ik community members to document and share knowledge in new ways. I discuss both the strengths and limitations of this approach in accomplishing elders' primary goal—ensuring that their view of the world continues a living tradition.
Animal-human-environmental relations form a critical nexus all across the Arctic and are increasingly the focus of inquiry. These relations remain especially significant in southwest Alaska where subsistence hunting and fishing are everyday activities during which animals are not viewed as resources but as co-inhabitants of a sentient world and as non-human persons who like the environment are responsive to human thought and deed. My brief remarks will touch on the many qanruyutet (oral instructions) surrounding the treatment of neqa, a word that means both food and fish, among Yup’ik people living on the lower Yukon River. Just as qanruyutet guide relations among humans and between humans and animals, they guide human relations with the world around them.

Radiocarbon based reconstructions of human population histories can be used to advance questions about human-environmental dynamics and population entrainment in and dependence on external political economic networks. This paper presents evidence of asymmetric population histories between the NE Pacific islands (Kodiak, Sanak, Aleutians) and the NW Pacific (Kuril Islands) in the past 2000 years. The paper then considers the possibility that these populations histories reflect human demographic response to ecological crashes (collapse or decline) tied to long-term and large-scale coupled climatic and ocean system relationships. An alternative, historical/social model is also considered.
Tracing Roots [documentary] (2014)

SESSION 8: Recording Cultures, Thursday 4:40-5:20, PORTAGE

Tracing Roots is a heartfelt glimpse into the world of Haida elder and master weaver Delores Churchill. The film is a portrait infused with her passion and curiosity. It is also a mystery. Tracing Roots follows Delores on her journey to uncover the origins of a spruce root hat found with Kwäday Dän Ts'ìnchi, also known as the Long Ago Person Found, in a retreating glacier in the Northern Canada. Her search to understand the roots of the woven hat crosses cultures and borders, and involves artists, scholars and scientists. The documentary raises questions about understanding and interpreting ownership, knowledge and connection. [Runtime 35 minutes]

Something Fishy: Late Holocene Subsistence at Cape Krusenstern

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 10:40-11:00, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

A group of recently discovered features from Cape Krusenstern, Alaska has yielded radiocarbon ages within both the Western Thule and Kotzebue culture periods. Results of preliminary faunal analyses indicate the presence of fish bone in proportions higher than have been previously reported for other Cape Krusenstern settlements. This paper reviews and assesses the zooarchaeological data from these features and provides comparisons to known archaeological subsistence practices of the region. Results of this work offer a chance to re-evaluate interpretations of resource consumption and landscape use over the past 1000 years in Northwest Alaska.
[48] Phoebe J. Gilbert (National Park Service)

The Forgetful Memory of Wilderness: The 1944 C-47 Recovery Mission in Denali National Park

SESSION 20: Historical Archaeology, Saturday 4:20-4:40, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

In the summer of 2014, high in a mountain pass located in designated wilderness, NPS staff on a backcountry patrol found a scatter of objects seemingly out of place with the remote mountainous setting. These objects, dating to an often forgotten era in the history of Denali National Park, tell the story of a historic plane crash recovery mission. This presentation will discuss the history of the mission and will examine the intersection of the ideological concept of wilderness and cultural resources.

[49] Tom Gillispie (Tanana Chiefs Conference), Lindsay DiPetro, John Cook (Cook Consulting), Angela Younie (Texas A&M), and Robert Sattler (Tanana Chiefs Conference)

Chindadn Radiocarbon Chronology at Healy Lake, East-Central Alaska

SESSION 13: Western Subarctic, Friday 9:00-9:20, ALASKA

The Tanana valley contains a large concentration of late-Pleistocene Beringian archaeological sites, including the well-known Healy Lake Village site. It is the type-site for the Chindadn complex, an early Alaskan cultural complex loosely constrained between 9200 and 13,300 cal BP, with similarities to lithic traditions throughout the Tanana and Nenana valleys. New dates from the Village site, combined with recent results from the nearby Linda’s Point site, suggest that sensu stricto Healy Lake Chindadan falls into three distinct periods all prior to 11,200 cal BP. These periods appear coincident with intervals of rapid environmental change at the Holocene/Pleistocene boundary.
[50] Crystal L. Glassburn (UAF)
“Steppeing” Into the Pleistocene: Reconstructions of Steppe Bison Behavioral Ecology in the Yukon-Tanana Uplands and Implications for Prehistoric Human Behavior

SESSION 13: Western Subarctic, Friday 10:20-10:40, ALASKA

Steppe bison (Bison priscus) were an important component of interior Alaskan subsistence economies during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene, but the locations of bison habitat areas, seasonal movement patterns, responses to environmental change, and other behavioral factors remain largely unexplored in Alaskan Archaeology. This study applies strontium, oxygen, and carbon isotopic methods to sequentially-sampled and AMS radiocarbon dated steppe bison teeth from the Yukon-Tanana Uplands to reconstruct bison behavioral ecology during the Pleistocene. This study is the first of its kind for prehistoric species in Alaska, and the results are contextualized in terms of how bison seasonal movement and habitat choice could have structured human settlement and subsistence patterns.

[51] Ted Goebel, Melissa Mueller, Kelly Graf (all Texas A&M), and Julie Esdale (Colorado State University)

Terminal Pleistocene Archaeology of McDonald Creek (FAI–2043), Alaska

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 2:20-2:40, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

We present results of our ongoing field program at the McDonald Creek site. In 2014, we continued site testing, completing five 1x1-m tests and initiating a 2x2-m block. Cultural deposits occur in eolian silts and sands. A strong Northern Archaic component occurs near the base of the modern B horizon (about 35 cm below surface), while Younger Dryas-aged and Allerod-aged components are associated with weak Ab horizons about 65 cm and 75 cm below surface, respectively. Intact living floors of both early components contain numerous lithic, faunal, and paleobotanical materials; here we highlight these findings, from a paleoecological perspective.
[52] Evgeny Golovko (Russian Academy of Sciences)

The Extinct Aleut Language of Attu: Aleut Cultural Heritage in the Early 20th Century Recordings on Wax Cylinders

SESSION 9: Language and Identity, Thursday 4:20-4:40, ALEUTIAN

Among Waldemar Jochelson’s Aleut recordings on wax cylinders from the early 20th century, there were several Attuan texts that remained untranscribed until recently. The paper presents the results of the joint work of Moses Dirks and the presenter on these recordings. The paper will provide a short history of the recordings and the discussion of the styles of outstanding Aleut story-tellers.

[53] Kelly E. Graf (Texas A&M)

Renewed Look at Human Presence in Central Alaska During the Younger Dryas

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 4:40-5:00, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

The Siberian Upper Paleolithic is divided into three phases: early, middle and late. Middle Upper Paleolithic (MUP) archaeological assemblages are both lithic and osseous in nature. Most processing tools were made on blade and flake tool blanks, whereas projectile and sewing tools were manufactured from osseous materials and an astonishing array of portable art and personal adornment pieces were also made on ivory and bone. Procurement and use of faunal resources centered on a wide array of mammoth-steppe fauna. The Mal’ta site, located near Lake Baikal, was a MUP residential basecamp miraculously preserving semi-subterranean dwellings, a double child burial (one 3–4 years old, other 1–2 years old), lithics, fauna, and mobile art and dating to about 26,000–24,000 calendar years before present. Recent ancient DNA study of the human remains indicates they shared close genetic affinity with modern-day central Asians and northeastern Europeans, contributed to the genetic make-up of first Americans and shared mtDNA with their contemporaries living west of the Urals. The genetic relationship of these dispersed late Pleistocene populations has interesting implications for their behavior. In this paper, I will focus on the Siberian MUP and how this population responded to late Pleistocene conditions on the Eurasian mammoth steppe.
**[54] Margan Allyn Grover (Bold Peak Archaeological Services)**

*Late Precontact and Early Contact Glass Trade Beads of Alaska*

SESSION 16: Douglas Veltre Symposium, Saturday 4:00-4:20, ALEUTIAN

I have had an unhealthy love affair with glass trade beads thanks in no small part to Dr. Veltre. Since coming out as bead obsessed, I’ve heard scattered reports about late precontact and protohistoric glass trade beads in northwest Alaska. Is it possible that glass beads made their way into northwest Alaska or the Aleutian Archipelago before colonization? What materials and goods moved along indigenous trade routes? When did this trade take place? Is this the end of the glass trade bead as an icon of the Russian trade network?

**[55] Virginia Hatfield, Kale Bruner, and Dixie West (all University of Kansas)**

*Preliminary Archaeological Findings from the Islands of the Four Mountains*

SESSION 16: Douglas Veltre Symposium, Saturday 10:00-10:20, ALEUTIAN

During 2014, archaeologists with the NSF funded research project “Geological Hazards, Climate Change, and Human Resilience in the Islands of the Four Mountains” conducted their first season of fieldwork on Chuginadak and Carlisle Islands, Aleutian Islands, Alaska. Preliminary results indicate AMK–0003 on Carlisle has a Russian period and at least two prehistoric period occupations. Both SAM–0014 and SAM–0016 on Carlisle are multicomponent prehistoric sites. SAM–0047, located in Applegate Cove on Chuginadak Island, was discovered during 2014 investigations and appears to be a single prehistoric occupation. We are awaiting results from additional radiocarbon and other analyses. Further excavations will occur in 2015.
[56] Justin M. Hays, Charles Mobley (CMM&A), Patrick T. Hall (Northern Land Use Research Alaska), Gerard M. Smith (UAF), James E. Kari (Gwanzhii), and William E. Simeone (URS/AECOM)

Archaeological Results from the Multi-Year Susitna-Watana Rivers Cultural Resources Study

SESSION 13: Western Subarctic, Friday 9:20-9:40, ALASKA

A large effort to survey the middle Susitna River and many of its tributaries was undertaken in the early 1980s to evaluate impacts of a proposed dam. Between 2012 and 2014, in conjunction with paleoenvironmental, ethnogeographic, and GIS-based modeling, a large part of the project area and adjacent lands were resurveyed for Alaska Energy Authority’s proposed Susitna-Watana dam project. Known sites were documented and previously unknown cultural resources were recorded throughout an area of approximately 180,000 acres with an elevation range of 600 to 4000 fasl. This paper summarizes the results of three field seasons of archaeological investigation and summary updates of related study components.

[57] Travis Hedwig (UAA)

Locating Human Agency in Healthcare for Individuals Experiencing Disability: Person-Centered Planning and the Challenge of Community Inclusion

SESSION 7: Coming Together, Thursday 3:40-4:00, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

This paper will discuss innovations in Person-Centered Planning as a tool for identifying and building upon human strengths, mapping social support networks, coordinating social services and fostering inclusive communities. While anthropologists have long grappled with the interplay between agency and structure, Person-Centered Planning is both a useful theoretical construct and an effective strategy for navigating systems of care and mobilizing action amongst family members, care providers and communities. The process will be illustrated from the perspective of an adult male who experiences a disability that historically limited his opportunities to find a socially valued role in his community. His story highlights the potential for supporting people in their communities of choice in the face of increasingly resource-strained federal and state health care systems.
Excavations at the Isaac Lake Material Source (ILMS) and the Intermediate Kotzebue site (KTZ–30) produced a number of wood, bone, antler, and ivory tools. Many of these organic artifacts were concentrated in a peat deposit in the northern portion of the ILMS, and their preservation is outstanding. This paper discusses the field preservation methods and artifact analysis and identification. The artifacts include wooden stakes and arrowshafts, osseous net handles, projectile points, two handed hide scrapers, and slat armor. They are compared to previous archaeological collections from the Intermediate Kotzebue site and other sites in the Kotzebue Sound region.

This paper focuses on microblade morphology and material at Swan Point. Cultural Zone 4 (East Beringian-Phase 1) micro-cores are recognized as techno-typologically Yubetsu method and this is different from Campus/Denali and Tuktu methods found later in Cultural Zones 2 & 1b. These distinctions rely on core morphology defined by preform preparation and platform rejuvenation methods. It is important to examine and analyze microblades as well as micro-core typology because microblades are the end product and used in subsistence strategies. This study finds that there are changes in microblade populations from the terminal Pleistocene, ~14,000 cal BP, through mid-Holocene at Swan Point.
Customary Trade in Southcentral Alaska: Providing Wild Foods to Local Residents

SESSION 11: Customary Trade, Friday 11:00-11:20, ALEUTIAN

Under regulation in Alaska, except in a few specific cases, the exchange of wild resources harvested under subsistence regulations for cash is not allowed. These cases require record keeping and immediate reporting of the transaction, and are limited to small transactions. However, it is widely accepted that residents of rural communities who harvest resources for others receive goods in exchange for harvesting resources that are then widely distributed to other households within the rural community. Often this trade exists between kin but there are others outside this network who also need resources. This paper will explore challenges of sharing networks and perceptions of trade in Southcentral Alaska and what mechanism could be designed in regulation so that residents can obtain these foods.

Documenting Traditional Use of Wild Resources and Quantifying Harvest: Applied Cultural Anthropology in Alaska

SESSION 17: A Unique Landscape, Saturday 8:20-8:40, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

In 1978 the Alaska Legislature passed the subsistence law to provide for a preference for subsistence among other consumptive uses. As a result of this law the Division of Subsistence was established at the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Since 1980 the Division of Subsistence has applied anthropological methodology for documenting the customary and traditional use of resources by Alaska residents and quantifying the amounts reasonably necessary for subsistence. This paper will review methods that are both common in anthropological inquiry, and unique in documenting traditional use of resources and quantifying harvest in Alaska.
Paleoethnobotany in the Tanana River Basin

SESSION 13: Western Subarctic, Friday 3:00-3:20, ALASKA

Plant resources can play an important role in structuring subsistence and land use strategies in subarctic environments. However, misconceptions about the preservation and significance of these resources limit subarctic archaeobotanical research, restricting our understanding of human-environment interaction. This study addresses these issues by examining macrobotanical remains found in hearth features from multiple components at the Upward Sun River site in the Tanana River basin, dating between 13,200 and 8000 cal BP. Preliminary results from macrobotanical and charcoal identification suggest the presence of several key taxa on the landscape while the site was occupied, including birch, willow, poplar, bearberry, and spruce.

Cultural Landscape of an Early 20th Century Gold Mining District: Social Networks, Ethnicity, and Citizenship

SESSION 20: Historical Archaeology, Saturday 3:40-4:00, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

This paper examines the demographics of a 20th century mining community near Fairbanks, Alaska, as part of a broader study on ways that social and cultural factors shaped the local expression of technological practice. United States census data is used to estimate ethnicity, citizenship, employment type and status, and household or family units present in the mining community of Cleary. These and other social networks present in the district are quantified to outline the cultural landscape of the mining boom district. How these social networks factor into technological choices is explored.
Michael Holt (National Park Service)

*Summer Intercept Hunting Tactics Related to Snow/Ice Patches at Kuzitrin Lake/Twin Calderas, Seward*

SESSION 19: Contributed Papers, Saturday 2:40-3:00, ALASKA

This presentation will reveal the results of archaeological research focusing on the snow/ice patches around Kuzitrin Lake/Twin Caldera, Seward Peninsula. A unique and undocumented intercept hunting tactic revealed itself from the spatial distributions of related features clustered around snow/ice patches. I will outline how humans gained advantage over a dispersed caribou resource during the summer months to tip the scale of optimal forage in their favor throughout the late Holocene. A heuristic device is presented to illustrate seasonal foraging group organization during spring and fall game driving events and summer use of snow/ice patches prior to the widespread distribution of firearms in the region (circa 1850s AD).

Hilary Huffman (UAA)

*Sexual Assault and Rape Myth Acceptance at the University of Alaska Anchorage: An Applied Ethnography Study*

SESSION 7: Coming Together, Thursday 4:00-4:20, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

While Alaska has the highest rates of sexual assault in the United States, very little is known about the rates or “rape culture” of UAA. This project seeks to establish baseline data on the prevalence of sexual assault on campus as well as the degree to which students buy into myths about rape and sexual violence. This baseline data will serve to create a context from which to position an understanding the how the cultural practices of student victims of sexual assault, such as reporting the crime or seeking services, are impacted by beliefs and perceptions of rape in campus.
Over the past three decades, the residents of Chignik Lake, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Bay, and Perryville located on the Alaska Peninsula have experienced ecological, economic, and cultural changes that have impacted their subsistence salmon fishing practices. Various canneries and sport fishing guides have entered and exited the local market affecting the economic viability of each community over time. Harvest timing, run strength and stock health are additional factors which have fluctuated greatly in recent years impacting the local economy. This paper will present how 4 communities, very close in proximity, are adapting differently to changing social, economic, and ecological environments.

In recent years, returns of Chinook salmon have been historically low, especially to the Kuskokwim River drainage, where approximately 50% of the total annual subsistence harvest of Chinook salmon occurs. Recent research since 2009 resulted in comprehensive subsistence harvest and use studies in 23 Kuskokwim area communities, including systematic surveys in 1,349 households, participant observation in 18 Kuskokwim area fish camps, and key respondent interviews with 194 Kuskokwim area residents. This research provides necessary ethnographic context for regulatory decision-makers as they contemplate regulatory changes to equitably distribute limited opportunities for subsistence Chinook salmon fishing in the Kuskokwim River.
JOINTLY MANAGED TRAILS AND TRAVEL CORRIDORS: 2014 BLM AND OHA SURVEY RESULTS ALONG THE DENALI HIGHWAY, ALASKA

SESSION 4: CRM in AK, Thursday 2:20-2:40, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

During the summer of 2014, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in partnership with the State of Alaska’s Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) conducted surveys along the Denali Highway and within the Tangle Lakes Archaeological District (TLAD). The goal was to inventory both State of Alaska and BLM managed lands to identify heritage resources that cross management boundaries. These surveys located surviving sections of historic mining trails and a potential prehistoric travel corridor across TLAD. Last year’s surveys have given both agencies a better understanding of which heritage resources could benefit from cooperative management.

THE ASCENT OF MONEY

SESSION 11: Customary Trade, Friday 12:40-1:00, ALEUTIAN

The involvement of cash in nonmarket contexts raises a number of ethnographic issues, which in turn have implications for natural resource management in Alaska. Under federal rules, the exchange of cash for subsistence-caught food is called “customary trade.” Recent controversy over customary trade is associated with its presumed relation to markets. This paper examines some of the problems associated with applying models from economics to analyze nonmarket phenomena such as customary trade. It also suggests that state and federal research into customary trade, and the resulting resource allocation models, should be less aligned with economics and more aligned with research trends in anthropology.
In July 2013, a well-preserved sod house began eroding out of the Chukchi Sea shoreline bluffs at Walakpa. In Fall 2014, a single storm removed over 13 meters of the site, including that entire structure and all of Stanford’s Area A. Limited salvage operations were carried out with local funding, resulting in a number of radiocarbon samples. The dates proved consistently early, in keeping with the artifacts recovered in 2013.

To develop a culturally and age appropriate sexual health program for American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) youth ages 15–24 we conducted formative data collection with AI/AN youth (n=97) in rural Alaska communities (n=5) using in-depth semi-structured interviews and Likert scale surveys to understand perceptions, attitudes and knowledge of HIV/STIs and healthy relationships as well associated risk and protective behaviors and factors. The sexual health program needs to include key messages regarding sex and STIs, interpersonal violence, having trusted adults and alcohol abuse. The outcome is a new healthy relationships and safe behaviors video program called Safe in the Village.
Conducting applied ethnography in more densely populated areas in Alaska is a unique experience. A study recently conducted as part of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game’s Chinook Salmon Research Initiative focused specifically on Kenai River Chinook Salmon. Unique methods to this applied ethnography included working with multiple user groups focusing on salmon use and familiarity with the Kenai River. This created a large and diverse group of participants that would not necessarily self-identify as a ‘community,’ but ended up sharing many common beliefs and inherent perspectives.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence has been charged with quantifying, evaluating, and reporting information about customary and traditional uses of Alaska’s wild resources. In order to accomplish these tasks, division staff conducts comprehensive harvest surveys, which include a mapping component that documents harvest locations, harvest amount, method or gear type, access to the area, and seasonality. This application was developed as a collaboration between HDR Alaska and the Division of Subsistence.
Leonard Kamerling (UA Museum of the North; UAF)

At the Time of Whaling [documentary] (1974)

SESSION 8: Recording Cultures, Thursday 4:00-4:40, PORTAGE

Gambell, Alaska is a Siberian Yupik community on St. Lawrence Island on the Bering Sea. Here sea mammals are the major source of food. During a three-week Spring migration through the Bering Channel, whales are hunted using a combination of traditional organization and modern technology such as motors and darting guns. From a rooftop several men with binoculars scan the sea ice for open water and signs of migrating whales. Conditions are good as the men launch their skin boats and hoist the sails. A far off boat strikes a whale and shouts the news through the CB radio. The other boats drop their sails, rev up their motors, and join the first boat. Together the fifteen boats capture the whale and tow it to the shore ice where the men begin the three-day task of butchering and distributing the meat. During these activities an elder recounts the way whaling was done in the past and the dangers that were always present.

[Runtime 38 minutes]

James Kari (Alaska Native Language Center)

Recent Advancements in Ethnogeographic Research Methods

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 9:20-9:40, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Two recent Dene projects demonstrate how ethnogeographic research methods bring standards for maintaining cumulative records both at advanced or intermediate editorial levels. The cornerstone of ethnogeographic research is the drainage-based place names list. For many Dene languages the shared rule-driven generative geography can be reconstructed. The place names database promotes editorial consistency and cross-disciplinary research. For West Ahtna there have been refinements to the name inventory, editing and mapping of place-intensive narratives, and numerous ARCGIS maps (some combine place names and sites). For Upper Kuskokwim the name inventory has doubled with a first mapping of features. Ray Collins’s UK materials at ANLC/A include numerous recordings and draft transcripts by Miska Deaphon (1903–1982). Deaphon’s narratives may be the most expertly detailed place-intensive texts for an Alaskan language.
[76] Brendan P. Kelly (Monterey Bay Aquarium)

Concluding Remarks: Arctic Crashes, Climate, and Conservation

SESSION 2: Who’s Driving? Thursday 3:40-4:00, ALEUTIAN

Brendan Kelly, Director of Conservation Research and Chief Scientist at the Monterey Bay Aquarium, discusses the research issues and themes presented in the Arctic Crashes session.

[77] Robert E. King (Bureau of Land Management)

A Curious Tale of Long-Distance Dog Mushing Claims in Early 20th Century Alaska

SESSION 19: Contributed Papers, Saturday 2:00-2:20, ALASKA

It may come as a surprise to many people today that there were claims made over a hundred years ago about people doing supposed long-distance dog mushing trips from Alaska. For instance, at least three people, including a woman, stated that they left Nome in late October of 1908 by dog team on multi-year trips around the world. Soon afterwards, others made similar claims with some later proclaiming that they had accomplished the feat. But did they? Were their claims true or what really happened? Further, were these stories connected to anything else that was happening worldwide at this time? This paper tells a surprising and curious tale about a little known episode in Alaska’s history in the early 20th century and the memorable people involved. Equally unexpected, the story began with a discovery I made from an archaeological project over 25 years ago.

[78] Catherine Knott (KPC)

Wetlands Where We Live: Respecting Indigenous Understandings of Ecosystem Fluctuations

SESSION 18: Collaborative Research, Saturday 10:40-11:00, ALASKA

In 2012, anthropologists, Homer Soil and Water Conservation District and members of the Kenai Peninsula indigenous communities contributed to the development of the Kenai Peninsula Wetland Assessment for private lands, including collaborative production of an online educational
A central insight was the importance of indigenous collaboration to determine wide-radius use areas as indigenous communities responded to ecosystem fluctuations, including both natural changes in response to weather and fire, and human-caused changes.

[79] Shiaki Kondo (UAF)

*A Hunt Chief of the 21st Century: Spirituality, Survival and Social Organization in Nikolai, Alaska*

SESSION 6: Contributed Papers, Thursday 3:40-4:00, ALASKA

This paper is an interim report of my dissertation research on Athabascan spirituality and religion in the Upper Kuskokwim region. I describe the historical processes where nomadic bands of subarctic hunter-fishermen turned into a semi-nomadic Russian Orthodox village, whose contemporary occupants started to redefine themselves as a part of “Native Alaskan” and “Native American” peoples. Inspired by Robin Ridington’s “Hunt Chief,” I argue that Athabascan emphasis on subsistence activities and survival in community leadership has not been changed over a long period of time, while people have selectively appropriated different forms of spirituality to strengthen or transform their social organization.

[80] Merlin Koonooka (Kawerak)

*Native Observations of Changing Sea Ice and Hunting Conditions around St. Lawrence Island*

SESSION 2: Who’s Driving? Thursday 9:00-9:20, ALEUTIAN

Spring subsistence hunting for migrating walrus and whales around St. Lawrence Island has been extremely poor for the past two seasons (2013–2014) because hunters have not been able to reach open water leads though masses of heavy, broken, shore-fast ice. These ice conditions are highly unusual compared to any previous years that are remembered on the island and may be the result of changing climate and storm patterns. Walrus cows and newborn calves are important products of the spring hunt, both for their meat and for cowhides that are used to sew boat covers. The
walrus population appears to be healthy and stable and bowhead whales are increasing, but neither has been accessible to hunters.

[81] Dave Koster (AK Department of Fish and Game)

Searchable Map Interface for Subsistence Harvest Data

SESSION 17: A Unique Landscape, Saturday 9:20-9:40, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

The Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS) hosted by the Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) provides harvest data for over 270 communities. Data is organized by community and year of study with different levels of data available for each rural community and is used extensively by resource managers, researchers, agencies, community organizations, and members of the public. Through a partnership between ADF&G and Alaska’s LCCs this data is now available as a searchable, map-based interface. By creating a spatial interface for the CSIS database, managers and stakeholders will be able to more easily compare trends in subsistence harvest not only through time, but across the landscape.

[82] Kathryn E. Krasinski (Fordham University), Brian Wygal (Adelphi University), and Fran Seager-Boss (Matanuska-Susitna Borough)

The Effect of Remoteness on Human Ecology and Landuse in Southcentral Alaska

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 10:20-10:40, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

The Middle Susitna region contains the earliest evidence for human occupation in Southcentral Alaska. Despite its proximity to major urban centers today, it was socially and economically remote throughout prehistory. Disconnected from the largest population and economic centers on the coast in the Late Holocene, year-round villages were not established by Dena’ina and Ahtna peoples near Talkeetna. High residential mobility was an effective strategy for minimizing risk in an unfamiliar landscape, especially in response to a warming climate, the extinction of preferred game animals, changing vegetation regimes,
volcanism, and Euro-American contact while trails and ethonyms maintained connections with distant villages.

[83] Ted Krieg (AK Department of Fish and Game)

Sharing, Barter, and Customary Trade of Salmon in Bristol Bay
SESSION 11: Customary Trade, Friday 9:00-9:20, ALEUTIAN

In 2005 the Division of Subsistence, ADFG investigated the cash trade and barter of subsistence-caught fish in five Bristol Bay communities – Dillingham, King Salmon, Naknek, Nondalton and Togiak. Research methods included a systematic survey of 128 households and 12 key respondent interviews involving 22 individuals. Traditional values about sharing, barter and trade encouraged the generous distribution of subsistence resources, although traditional forms of barter and trade in Yup’ik and Dena’ina communities included notions of balance as well. The research revealed that most subsistence resources in Bristol Bay are distributed through sharing, with no immediate exchange and no expectation of any return in the future. This presentation will discuss the research methods and results of this project.

[84] Igor Krupnik (Smithsonian)

Knowing Our Ice, Snow and Winds: Going Far Together in the SIKU Project, 2007–2013
SESSION 14: Going Far Together, Friday 4:00-4:20, ALEUTIAN

The paper explores the lessons of the SIKU (‘Sea Ice Knowledge and Use’) project during IPY 2007–2008 and, specifically, its Chukotka-Alaska component supported by the ‘Shared Beringia Heritage’ Program. The SIKU team generated multiple records, including local ice, wind, and snow nomenclatures in several indigenous languages and logs of local ice and weather observations. A new concept of ‘cultural ice-scape’ was developed, as the team moved from the vision of knowledge ‘integration’ to the ‘co-production’ model implemented in three major community-focused publications co-written and illustrated by photographs and drawings by local participants. The project initiated new formats for partnership in search for culturally appropriate ways to engage local knowledge holders.
in co-production and support of indigenous way of knowing, observing, and adapting to Arctic change.

[85] Igor Krupnik (Smithsonian) and Carleton Ray (University of Virginia)

*Pacific Walrus, People, and Sea Ice Relations at the Sub-Population Scale: Upstreaming to 1825*

SESSION 2: Who’s Driving? Thursday 8:40-9:00, ALEUTIAN

Pacific walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus divergens*) has survived numerous ice and climate fluctuations; in the last 350 years, commercial hunting emerged as a major stress factor with a disastrous impact on stock size, range, and subpopulation structure. The paper synthesizes data on walrus–people–sea ice relations by ‘upstreaming’ from the best-documented recent decades to the 1820s. Three major subpopulations named St. Lawrence Island, Bristol Bay, and Gulf of Anadyr for their winter-spring breeding areas and several non-reproductive summer-fall aggregations have been identified. Since the early 1800s, all segments of the Pacific walrus meta-population experienced several reported depresions triggered by over-hunting and/or sea ice regime shifts.

[86] Steve Lanford (Bureau of Land Management)

*Not Just Another Rusty Can*

SESSION 1: Thursday Poster, HALLWAY

Interior Alaska gold rush period sites usually have a trash dump with tin cans. Identified cans are often used to aid in determining a date range for site occupation. This poster’s identification of John B. Agen’s butter can with its distinct shape and date range provides one more piece of information for that occupation date. The can was identified using printed materials and archaeological specimens. In the field recording that data allows the can to remain as part of the site inventory with any additional diagnostic artifacts and does not require costly curation or loss of museum storage space.
[87] Stephen Langdon (UAA)

*Customary Trade and Moral Economy: Ambivalence and Anxieties in Tlingit and Haida Views on the Use of Money in Exchanges of Subsistence Foods*

SESSION 11: Customary Trade, Friday 9:20-9:40, ALEUTIAN

In southeast Alaska, Tlingit and Haida villagers regard sockeye salmon as an iconic resource whose harvest, product creation, distribution, exchange and consumption are at the heart of the cultural order. Research in the rural villages of Hydaburg, Kake and Yakutat as well as the urban center of Juneau revealed a wide range of customary trade practices and perspectives ranging from strong support for authorization to significant concern about such authorization. The term moral economy is used to frame views that expressed ambivalence and anxiety about, among other things, the impact of money on sharing attitudes and practices and harvest levels.

[88] Brooks Ann Lawler (James Madison University) and Samuel Coffman (UA Museum of the North)

*Lithic Source Provenance Analysis: Cost Path Analysis of Rhyolitic Artifacts from Interior Alaska—Preliminary Results*

SESSION 1: Thursday Poster, HALLWAY

Lithic provenance studies are important to archaeologists as they offer ways to see the relationship between a lithic source and artifacts from the archaeological record. We focus on the relationship among three recently identified rhyolite sources (A, B, and H) and the artifacts that originate from these sources. Utilizing a human behavioral ecology approach we analyzed the cost of transport of raw material away from each source with GIS by examining high vs. low cost distribution of different technology (microblade/bifacial) as well as the distribution of debitage. Our results indicate that debitage and microblade technology with cortex occurs in low cost areas from the source, while debitage without cortex occurs in areas of high cost from the source.
Michael Livingston

Uutquuyax: The Role of the Model Iqyax in Resurrecting Unangax Self-Esteem

SESSION 16: Douglas Veltre Symposium, Saturday 8:40-9:00, ALEUTIAN

For thousands of years, uutquuyax worked as a three-dimensional breathing model to bolster the self-esteem of youth in the Aleutian Islands as they prepared to learn how to build and use the skin-on-skeleton sea craft in a dangerous quest for nourishment, shelter, and supplies. Iqyax promised lifeblood for allegiance. Invading terrorists exterminated iqyax. Uutquuyax, like a miniature life boat with Sergie Sovoroff of Umnak Island at the helm, breathed life back into iqyax, pumping up self-esteem of those loyal to her. This paper examines the role of uutquuyax in resurrecting Unangax self-esteem.

Stephen Loring (Smithsonian)

Return to the Caribou House: Further Reflections on Innu and Ancestral Innu Caribou Hunting in Northern Ntessinan (Labrador)

SESSION 2: Who’s Driving? Thursday 3:00-3:20, ALEUTIAN

The Innu and their ancestors of Ntessinan (Labrador, the far-northeast peninsula of North America) have long been identified as having adapted a specialized caribou-hunting subsistence strategy predicated on the seasonal interception of migrating herds of caribou. Ethnographic analogy posits the Innu and their relationship to caribou as the basis for interpreting Paleoindian lifestyles throughout Eastern North America where caribou, rather than megafauna, were the presumed prey species of choice. While the literature on northern caribou hunters regularly addresses issues of caribou demography—periods of abundance and scarcity—less attention has been paid to the issue of cyclicity—the causes and timing of population “crashes” and the intervals between population peaks. Archaeological and ethnohistorical fieldwork in Ntessinan seeks to elucidate the consequences of a specialized caribou subsistence strategy when considering the dynamics of caribou populations over time.
[91] Marie Lowe (ISER, UAA) and Katherine Reedy (Idaho State University)

In Memory of Dorothy Jones: Ethnography in Transition

SESSION 18: Collaborative Research, Saturday 10:00-10:20, ALASKA

This paper honors the memory of Dorothy Jones (1923–2015), an Alaska scholar who conducted ethnographic research in the Aleutians between 1969–1976. The authors use Jones’ work as a point of departure to survey the history of ethnography in the Aleutians from Ivan Veniaminov’s 1840 “Notes on the Islands of the Unalashka District” to the autoethnographic perspective of indigenous students and scholars today. It critically examines changes in the enterprise of ethnography and the contemporary limits of the methodology. Jones’ work, in particular, exposes why anthropologists currently face those limitations but also highlights the important historical record created by past ethnographies.

[92] Joshua Lynch (Texas A&M)

New Results from Excavations at the Blair Lake South-1 Site

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 3:00-3:20, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

During the 2014 field season, Texas A&M archaeologists returned to the north shore of south Blair Lake to further investigate a multicomponent Holocene site with assemblages that date from historic times to a microblade-yielding component dated to 8500 $^{14}$C identified during the 2013 survey of the shore. Here we report details on the new excavations including stratigraphic profiles and contents of archaeological components, highlighting a new cultural component stratigraphically older than the 8500 $^{14}$C early Holocene component. The results of our excavations and analysis help to characterize assemblage variability through the Holocene in a dynamic lakeshore environment.
[93] Sean Mack (BIA)

Excavations at ILI–098

SESSION 4: CRM in AK, Thursday 10:20-10:40, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

As part of a mitigation strategy, the BIA has begun excavations at site ILI–098. ILI–098 is located east of Intricate Bay and the south-central shores of Lake Iliamna. The limited archeological research in the area indicates the region was influenced by many different cultures and has traditionally been an area where cultures from adjoining regions have interacted. Site ILI–098 is likely to yield important information, including the geographic range of the Norton Tradition, as well as the possible influence on the Norton Tradition by other regional culture groups.

[94] Sean Mack (BIA)

The Banner Creek Railroad Station

SESSION 4: CRM in AK, Thursday 1:40-2:00, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Three historic sites, The Banner Creek Railroad Station, the Seward Peninsula Railroad, and the Pioneer Ditch, are all located within the Alaska Native Allotment of Irene Merchant. The allotment will be leaving Federal Trust and the BIA was tasked with mitigating possible adverse effects to the sites because they will be leaving Federal protection. This paper will describe the three sites, how they are important within the context of mining on the Seward Peninsula, and how the BIA is mitigating the sites through the publication of a “Legacy Series” book.

[95] James Magdanz (AK Department of Fish and Game)

Customary Trade in Finfish: A Case Study of Processes Leading to Authorization under Alaska State Law in the Norton Sound Region

SESSION 11: Customary Trade, Friday 10:00-10:20, ALEUTIAN

In Alaska, customary and traditional subsistence uses of wild foods have a priority over other consumptive uses, such as commercial fishing, in times of shortage. Federal and state laws providing the subsistence priority specifically recognized "customary trade"-defined as the limited non-commercial exchange of subsistence goods for cash-as a subsistence use.
While the laws provided for customary trade, pre-existing state regulations generally prohibited customary trade. This presentation discusses efforts by Kawerak Inc., the local non-profit Native corporation in the Norton Sound-Bering Strait Region, to amend state regulations to provide for customary trade in finfish.

[96] James Magdanz, Caroline L. Brown, David S. Koster, and Nicole Braem (all AK Department of Fish and Game)

Factors Associated with Food Security in Rural Alaska
SESSION 17: A Unique Landscape, Saturday 10:00-10:20, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

In rural Alaska, several hundred small communities of mostly indigenous people employ mixed economic strategies, relying on both local harvests of wild foods and wage employment. Survey research indicated that some households did not have sufficient food to maintain active, healthy lives, and further that levels of food insecurity were much greater in winter than in summer. This research explored social and economic factors associated with food insecurity in a sample of 1,113 households in 25 communities. Descriptive analyses suggested associations between the number of food insecure conditions in a month, as a dependent variable, and heating degree days, household earned income, and household subsistence harvests as independent variables.

[97] Karen Mager (Earlham College)

Genetic Signatures of Alaska Caribou Herd Crashes AD 1800–2000

Alaskan caribou herds fluctuate in size over time, and several “crashes” are noted in oral histories, archives, and scientific monitoring over the past two centuries. Wildlife population crashes often leave genetic signatures, and the aim of this paper is to interpret data for Alaskan caribou herds in relation to both primary historical sources and more recent scholarly works that document those herds’ histories. Microsatellite DNA from 655 caribou from 20 herds is analyzed using the M-ratio to detect evidence of past bottlenecks. Additionally, population genetics methods are used to study the “ghosts” of herds thought to have collapsed and never recovered. In
addition to new insights on caribou herd histories, this talk will discuss the uses and limitations of genetic methods to study long-term change in wildlife species.

[98] Barbara Mahoney (National Marine Fisheries Service)

*Cook Inlet Beluga Whales*

SESSION 2: Who’s Driving? Thursday 10:00-10:20, ALEUTIAN

During 1994–2012, aerial survey-derived population estimates ranged from a high of 653 animals (1994) to a low of 278 animals (2005), with a current abundance estimate of 312 animals (2012). In response to this significant decline, NMFS designated the Cook Inlet beluga whale stock as depleted under the Marine Mammal Protection Act in 2000, working with Alaska Natives to reduce the subsistence harvest; and without a recovery, the whales were listed as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act in 2008. Although beluga whales were once abundant and frequently sighted throughout Cook Inlet during summer, they are now primarily concentrated in upper Cook Inlet, where they are far more vulnerable to disease, predation, and stranding events as well as human-induced factors including development, noise, pollution, research, and subsistence hunting. Anthropogenic and ecosystemic factors that have historically affected the beluga population will be discussed.

[99] Meredith Marchioni (AK Department of Fish and Game)

*Skirting the System: Alaskan Families’ Efforts to Maintain Subsistence Lifestyles Under Current Regulatory Regimes*

SESSION 11: Customary Trade, Friday 10:40-11:00, ALEUTIAN

Alaska and United States law establish subsistence as the customary and traditional use of wild, renewable resources for various uses as well as in barter, sharing and customary trade. Much of the current day trading and bartering involves noncommercial transfers and exchanges of subsistence products occurs without the use of money. Customary trade is permitted by Federal law but legal only in certain locations of the state and is heavily restricted. The subsistence economy is a mixed economy and successful activities require monetary inputs. Subsistence activities also require a significant amount of time and effort making it difficult to conduct
subsistence activities and procure the needed income. This paper will discuss three case studies in undisclosed locations where families have established arrangements that allow them to continue their subsistence lifestyles. The paper will then discuss the feasibility of these arrangements functioning within the current state and federal regulatory and economic systems.

[100] Owen Mason (GeoArch Alaska), Claire M. Alix (UAF), Nancy Bigelow (both UAF), and John F. Hoffecker (INSTAAR)

Cultural Implications of Out-of-Phase Weather Across Northern Alaska After AD 500: Regional Variability During the Medieval Climate Anomaly and Little Ice Age

SESSION 10: Friday Poster, HALLWAY

Regional paleoclimate data reveal that Northwest Alaska is out of phase with northwest Europe, witnessing cooler periods ca. AD 1000 and warmer conditions from 1500–1700, the Little Ice Age (LIA). Large storms occurred along the Chukchi Sea prior to AD 1000, and during the late LIA. Driftwood from excavated houses yield 14C dated floating chronologies from 700–1700, identifying cool intervals AD 800–1000 and after 1300. Peat aggradation, swale stabilization, started AD 500, interrupted by two freshwater pulses, ca. 1300 and 1800. Diatoms suggest aridity during the LIA. The occupation history of Cape Espenberg tracks dune growth, directly related to cool temperatures.

[101] Rachel Mason (National Park Service)

Lost Villages of the Aleutians Project

SESSION 14: Going Far Together, Friday 2:40-3:00, ALEUTIAN

Lost Villages of the Aleutians began over ten years ago as a project of the Aleutian World War II National Historic Area, in collaboration with the Ounalashka Corporation, to document the history of four Unangax^ villages that disappeared in the World War II relocations and were not allowed to be resettled. The project extended far beyond those tiny villages as Unangax^ and others found connections to the villages and recovered a lost history. The project produced two books and included
boats trips to visit village sites with elders and descendants, as well as a reunion of the far-flung Attu descendants.

[102] Erin McAulay (UAF)

*Ancient DNA: Challenges and Prospects*

SESSION 1: Thursday Poster, HALLWAY

This presentation will review the methods of ancient DNA extraction, amplification and sequencing both historically and as they change with the development of new techniques. From bacterial cloning in the beginning, to polymerase chain reactions and next generation sequencing, techniques and methods have advanced such that data generated from ancient DNA is no longer limited to mtDNA and even has sufficient depth of coverage to make inferences about past humans and recent hominins. The challenges of low copy number and degradation remain key research areas that may be overcome via modern methods associated with Next Generation Sequencing technology and chemistries.

[103] Allison Young McLain (McLain Heritage Consulting)

*The History of Kagamil Island Cave Exploration, Aleutian Islands, Alaska*

SESSION 16: Douglas Veltre Symposium, Saturday 9:00-9:20, ALEUTIAN

The Kagamil Island caves became well known as soon as Ales Hrdlicka published his exploits at the caves in 1941 and 1945. This paper will trace the history of exploration in the Cold and Warm caves from the earliest records to the latest documented visit to the caves by archaeologists in 2008. It will provide a summary of the archaeological collections resulting from these visits and discuss the condition of each cave through time as a result of human and other activity. The paper will conclude with a discussion of why the corpus of Kagamil material, despite its provenance and provenience issues, still provides an incredible wealth of information.
Judith A. Melton (Texas A&M)

*Pieces to a Puzzle: Conducting a Lithic Refit Analysis to Evaluate Stratigraphic and Lithic Components of the Owl Ridge Site, Central Alaska*

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 4:20-4:40, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Lithic refitting is an excellent means to explore site formation and test the geoarchaeological integrity of well-excavated multicomponent sites. The Owl Ridge site, located in the Teklanika valley, provides a plethora of well-provenienced lithic materials that shed light on late Pleistocene human occupation in central Alaska. I conducted a lithic refit analysis of artifacts from the 2007–2010 Owl Ridge excavations to verify presence of three separate occupation layers. My results indicate there were indeed three stratigraphically and technologically separated occupations of Owl Ridge, dating to about 13,000 cal BP, 12,000 cal BP, and 11,200 cal BP.

Robin O. Mills (Bureau of Land Management)

*A Chronological Guide To Embossed Lipton Tea Tins*

SESSION 1: Thursday Poster, HALLWAY

Embossed Lipton Tea tin cans are a ubiquitous form of material culture found in many sites throughout the Western states and Alaska. Tins dating from the early-20th century through about World War II used paper labels, which almost never survive archaeologically. Tins with paper labels were purchased on eBay, which provided chronological information. These, along with dated magazine advertisements from the 1930s and 1940s, allow the dating of embossed Lipton tins commonly found in sites.

Rita Miraglia (BIA)

*Results of Section 106 Fieldwork at Two Archaeological Sites in Alaska: Producing Meaningful Research Results under the Shadow of the Sequester*

SESSION 4: CRM in AK, Thursday 2:00-2:20, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

This paper presents results of recent Section 106 fieldwork undertaken by archaeologists with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Alaska Region, in 2013.
and 2014. Results from work on sites along the Agulokwak River, and Little Lake Louise in central, southwestern and southeastern Alaska, respectively, are presented. The problem of producing research that represents a contribution to the field of archaeology, within the constraints of agency mandates, the Section 106 process, and the sequester, is also discussed.

[107] Catherine Moncrieff (Yukon River Drainage Fisheries)
Customary Trade of Fish in the Lower and Middle Yukon River
SESSION 11: Customary Trade, Friday 8:40-9:00, ALEUTIAN

Customary trade of salmon is part of a social system that distributes resources over time and space. The Federal Subsistence Board sought to refine regulations surrounding customary trade of subsistence-caught fish but contemporary practices were not well documented. This presentation will describe customary trade practices in three Yukon River villages. Throughout the study communities, customary trade was a way to earn cash when few other opportunities were available. Customary trade was not conducted for profit nor is it conducted in isolation from other subsistence activities. The money earned was used to support a subsistence lifestyle, buying equipment and supplies.

[108] Katherine M. Mulliken (UAF), Kristi L. Wallace (USGS), Joshua D. Reuther (UAF, UA Museum of the North), and Ben A. Potter (UAF)
Holocene Volcanism and Its Effect on Human Occupation in the Susitna River Valley, Alaska
SESSION 13: Western Subarctic, Friday 10:00-10:20, ALASKA

Archaeological and stratigraphic evidence from the Upper Susitna River Valley, Alaska, reveals a rich record of human occupation and tephra deposits (locally referred to as Devil, Watana, and Oshetna) of at least three distinct volcanic events. These events had the potential to affect subsistence resources and lifeways of prehistoric peoples—however, ambiguities remain in dating and characterization. We use electron probe microanalysis to geochemically characterize the tephra and enable intersite correlation, and ultimately contribute to hazard assessment of the Holocene Hayes Volcano. Changes in soil stratigraphy, and characteristics
and timing of the archaeological record are used to explore human response to ecological change initiated by regional volcanism.

[109] Dustin Murray and Davin Holen (both AK Department of Fish and Game)

*Genetics and Local Knowledge: Chinook Salmon Genetics and Local Knowledge in the Northern District of Cook Inlet*

SESSION 17: A Unique Landscape, Saturday 2:20-2:40, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Last year, the Division of Subsistence and the Division of Commercial Fisheries began a collaborative project to understand migration routes and origins of fish stocks in Upper Cook Inlet. A combination of social and natural science research methods were used in this project. Researchers with the Division of Subsistence gathered the local traditional knowledge of the fishery through personal communication with the residents of Tyonek, as well as biological samples of Chinook salmon through genetic testing. Although years away, the results of this research will allow for a better understanding of the Chinook salmon in Upper Cook Inlet.

[110] Burr Neely (Northern Land Use Research Alaska)

*MAP (Making Archeology Public) Project in Alaska*

SESSION 4: CRM in AK, Thursday 2:40-3:00, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

The Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), and the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)—in partnership with the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) and the Archaeology Legacy Institute are supporting the Making Archaeology Public Initiative (MAP) to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). MAP’s end product will be a 15 minute video on a select Alaska project(s) that best showcases the significant contributions made to the archaeological record from cultural resource management (CRM). This presentation introduces MAP in more detail, requests participation in Alaska’s MAP working group, and solicits ideas for projects to showcase.
The city dwelling Native individual finds him/herself in a very different environment from that of their parent or grandparent. Part of that difference is in the foods that are available and are consumed on an everyday basis. Food choice is a complex variable and what is examined here are factors that influence dietary choice among contemporary Native urban populations. Education, income level, employment, and social (kinship) network, are among the most important factors that go into the making of dietary choices. But the Native individual may also have access to traditional foods by virtue of direct participation, barter, or family ties.

SWCA conducted site testing and mapping at the Intermediate Kotzebue Site (KTZ–030) in 2014 as part of the mitigation associated with the development of a material source in support of improvements to the Kotzebue Airport. J.L. Giddings excavated several houses in the site in the 1940s and dated the occupation to AD 1550 using dendrochronology. The goals of this field investigation were to map the surface features, document historic and modern disturbance to the site and conduct subsurface testing to determine the extent of intact deposits and to date features on each of the beach ridges in the site.

In this paper, I explore local perceptions of the misuse of legal products (like inhalants and denatured alcohol) to get high in frontier Alaska. Drawing from interviews with adult community members in 18 Alaska
communities, I reflect on the types of products misused in the state, their patterns of use, and issues related to prevention. Importantly, this research contradicts some of the widely-held assumptions about inhalant use, demonstrating legal product misuse as a universal phenomenon, not limited to indigenous youth. I argue that substance use prevention in the state must take a holistic approach, integrating these products in its scope.

[114] Amy Phillips-Chan (Smithsonian)

The Impact of Bowhead Whale Fluctuations on Iñupiat-Whale Relations and Dance Practices in Northern Alaska


Riding aboard the Revenue Cutter Corwin during the summer of 1881, Smithsonian naturalist Edward Nelson struggled to convince northern Iñupiat villagers to part with a few carved dance masks, yet less than fifteen years later Sheldon Jackson and Miner Bruce scooped up over 300 of these masks essential to bowhead whaling ceremonies. This paper explores the disappearance of Iñupiat masked dances in relation to decreased bowhead whale populations following the impact of new hunting technologies, economic incentives, and altered religious beliefs of the late nineteenth century. Collaborative research integrating local knowledge with object-based data and ethnohistorical literature affords new insights into the ongoing dynamism between the environment, animals, language, and artistic expression.

[115] Matthew D. Pike, H. Kory Cooper, and Garret Hunt (all Purdue University)

The Movement of Copper: Multivariate Least Cost Path Analysis from Source to Site—Arctic, Subarctic, and Northwest Coast

SESSION 19: Contributed Papers, Saturday 3:20-3:40, ALASKA

Native copper was used by several different northern Hunter-Gatherers prior to contact. Geological sources and archaeological finds of native copper across northwest North America were used to create a geospatial database to calculate multivariate, least-cost paths between sources and sites. The effect of topographic slope, land cover, and water transport were used to model the movement of copper across the landscape. The ability
to quantitatively assess the cost of the movement of copper across the landscape is an important step in understanding copper trade and innovation and evaluating the potential relationship between copper-working traditions in different regions.

[116] David Plaskett (UAF)

*Anatomy of a Late Prehistoric Bone Grease Extraction Pit from Central Alaska*

SESSION 13: Western Subarctic, Friday 1:00-1:20, ALASKA

The extraction of grease from cancellous mammalian bone by humans has a very long history, reaching forward in time from European middle and upper Paleolithic to modern hunter-gatherers. In the North American Arctic and Subarctic bone grease extraction certainly must have a long record of use although currently not well documented. Marrow and bone grease fats are essential for health in diets of arctic and subarctic peoples subsisting on very high protein diets with limited carbohydrates. Bone grease extraction involves the reduction in size of selected anatomical bone elements containing cancellous bone and subsequent boiling of the bone fragments in heated liquid to release fat. This process is described with reference to an excavated bone grease pit from the Nenana River Gorge Site in Central Alaska, dating to AD 1500 and characterized as Athapaskan. From analysis of this bone grease pit it is clear that the bone breakage patterns and anatomical elements for bone grease rendering from this ‘Athapaskan’ site are very different from the selections Binford described for Nunamiut Eskimo bone grease rendering. These differences may signal that bone grease rendering practices may vary enough between past social/cultural groups to indicate these are useful temporal and spatial identity markers in the Alaska archaeological record and elsewhere. This presentation will postulate key signatures discoverable in the archaeological record that indicate bone grease rendering activity, and which may provide clues to cultural identity.
[117] Patrick Plattet and Amber Lincoln (both UAF)

*Changing Human-Rangifer Relations on the Alaska Peninsula*

SESSION 10: Friday Poster, HALLWAY

The Lake Iliamna and central Alaska Peninsula region experienced a short period of reindeer herding in the first part of the twentieth century, which was an extension of the Reindeer Program implemented by General Agent of Education, Sheldon Jackson in 1892 in northwest Alaska. This poster explores the forms of herding that developed within the broader context of the region’s traditions of caribou hunting. It demonstrates how the historical pastoral tradition has given rise to the way residents build expectations about their environment and engage in relationships with Rangifer today.

[118] Ben A. Potter and Holly J. McKinney (both UAF)

*Evidence of Domestic and Ritual Activities at Mead, Central Alaska*

SESSION 13: Western Subarctic, Friday 3:20-3:40, ALASKA

Recent research at Mead has revealed unique activity areas associated with CZ3 (~12,300 cal BP). Two features are tentatively interpreted to be tents with multiple use central hearths are associated with numerous identifiable fauna and decorated ornaments of antler, ungulate teeth, and carnivore teeth. The ornaments are unprecedented for the late Pleistocene of North America, and represent a new type of Paleoindian mobiliary art. New data for other late Pleistocene components, including CZ4 and CZ5 are also presented.

[119] Ben A. Potter (UAF), Joel D. Irish (Liverpool John Moores University), Joshua D. Reuther, and Holly J. McKinney (all UAF)

*New Discoveries at the Upward Sun River Site, Central Alaska*

SESSION 13: Western Subarctic, Friday 2:20-2:40, ALASKA

We report on 2013–2014 discoveries from the Upward Sun River project, located in the middle Tanana Basin. These include a double infant burial and associated grave goods in the main occupation (C3). Multiple hearth activity areas were excavated suggesting larger scale spatial organization
within C3. Initial lithic analyses indicate a broad range of tool production and maintenance activities, with additional evidence of salmon processing. Additional Component 1 (13,300 cal BP) and Component 2 (11,800 cal BP) activity areas were excavated and two new components were discovered. Initial results and ongoing multidisciplinary research are also discussed.

[120] Ken Pratt (BIA), Matt Ganley (Bering Straits Native Corporation), and Dale Slaughter

*Demographics, Firearms and Natural Cycles: New Perspectives on the Late 19th Century Caribou Crash in Western Alaska*

SESSION 2: Who’s Driving? Thursday 2:00-2:20, ALEUTIAN

Previous researchers have attributed the late 19th century caribou crash in western Alaska to either human causes due to overhunting linked to the introduction of firearms; or to a combination of environmental factors, caribou behavioral patterns and predation (primarily by wolves and humans). The authors dispute the argument for overhunting and discuss related considerations that have received comparatively minimal attention. These include practical limitations involving the supply and effectiveness of firearms; human demographics; the scale of the country; and variability across the study region. New data about caribou hunting sites on the Seward Peninsula are also presented.

[121] Molly Proue (Northern Land Use Research Alaska)

*Dam It! Manipulating Water in the Tolovana Mining District*

SESSION 20: Historical Archaeology, Saturday 4:00-4:20, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Obtaining adequate water for mining operations has always been a problem in the Livengood area. To make mining feasible on small creeks in the area, ditches were excavated from the earliest days of the strike in 1915. As the character of mining evolved throughout the first half of the 20th century, corporate interests formed to create even larger water conveyance systems, most notably the Hess Creek Dam, a sizable earthen dam built on permafrost. This paper provides a synthesis of the water control infrastructure spread across the historic mining landscape of Livengood as recorded during recent surveys.
Hunting along the Edge: Ice-Floe Harbor Seal Hunting in Yakutat, Alaska

SESSION 2: Who’s Driving? Thursday 10:40-11:00, ALEUTIAN

Generations of indigenous people have adapted to the unique Gulf of Alaska ecosystem, accumulated bodies of knowledge about this environment, and developed hunting methods and technologies for hunting in this region. The purpose of my research is to understand and describe the long-term ecological understanding and adaptation of the Tlingit people to ice-floe seal hunting at Hubbard Glacier in Yakutat Bay. This includes the importance of seal to their diet; methods of hunting and processing seal; the selection of animals, areas, and seasons of hunting; knowledge about seal populations, distribution, behavior and habitat; and traditional management practices.

Customary Trade and the Costs of Sharing: Noncommercial Monetary Transactions of Subsistence Foods in the Commercialized Aleutian Economy

SESSION 11: Customary Trade, Friday 10:20-10:40, ALEUTIAN

In two subsistence projects in eight Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands communities, open questions about the sources of wild foods and products yielded a variety of responses, many of which involved customary trade, barter, sharing, and market exchange. Generally, people in the study communities regarded these as rather ordinary practices of transferring cash and subsistence harvested wild foods and products inside and outside their communities. This paper characterizes these exchanges and reports several cases to position these practices in the highly commercialized economy of the Aleutians the increased purchasing of fish and shellfish from processors that compels community members to enter into market exchange to access certain items; the failed attempt before the Board of Fisheries to turn subsistence crab harvesting into a low level enterprise that would have worked the legal fringes of customary trade; and describes the nature and extent of the costs of sharing.
[124] Gregory A. Reinhardt (University of Indianapolis)

**Indians Everywhere: Strange and Surprising “American Indian” Imagery**

SESSION 6: Contributed Papers, Thursday 5:40-6:00, ALASKA

As I wrap up my book manuscript, Arresting Indian Imagery: Property, Magic, and Proxy in Visual Fantasies of Indianness, it’s struck me that one book can’t possibly contain all the images I’d like to illustrate. Although including some of the expected sorts of Indian-depicting items once produced or still made, this presentation focuses mainly on a selection of the more peculiar and bizarre ones. They reflect frequently odd or inexplicable notions of Indianness that, whether divided into categories or taken as a whole, raise questions as to what their makers even meant.

[125] Joshua D. Reuther (UAF, UA Museum of the North), Joan B. Coltrain (University of Utah), Owen K. Mason (GeoArch Alaska), Shelby Anderson (Portland State University), Adam Freeburg (National Park Service), Scott Shirar (UAF, UA Museum of the North), and Peter M. Bowers (Northern Land Use Research Alaska)

**Exploring Differences in Radiocarbon Ages of Seals and Caribou: A Case Study from Kotzebue Sound**

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 11:00-11:20, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

We explore differences between the radiocarbon ages of seals and caribou from late Holocene archaeological sites in the Kotzebue Sound region of northwestern Alaska. The samples were recovered from distinct cultural features, including house floors and cache pits, which date between 130 and 1600 BP. Our comparisons of radiocarbon dates on caribou and seal bones show average differences in ages between 750–890 years. Our comparisons of charcoal/wood and seal radiocarbon ages also indicate offsets of 750–915 years between these two materials. Further, we examine differences among local reservoirs through time and to the global marine reservoir estimates.
September Reynaga (UAA)

Language, Identity, and Neighborhood: A Study of Local Identity in Urban Alaska

SESSION 9: Language and Identity, Thursday 5:00-5:20, ALEUTIAN

This study examines the relationship between identity construction and individual conceptions of neighborhood in personal interviews with residents from new and established neighborhoods in Anchorage. The analysis is based on the premise that identity is a fluid, social construct, and that space becomes place through social and individual significance. This study also explores the connection between the changing borders of neighborhood in a quickly-expanding urban area, and the effects of those changes on the local identity construction for residents of these changing neighborhoods. Examination of the relationship between identity and conceptions of local space furthers research in regional identity.

Jillian Richie and Jeff Rasic (both National Park Service)

Placenames as Indicators of Environmental Change in the Upper Kobuk River Valley

SESSION 10: Friday Poster, HALLWAY

Traditional placenames outlast physical changes in the landscape and become records of past conditions. This study of Inupiaq placenames in Northwest Alaska tests the possibility in two steps – first, a frequency analysis examines the prevalence of bio-geographical information represented in placenames from the Upper Kobuk River Valley; then, a sample of placenames is compared to current environmental conditions, as indicated by community members of Kobuk and Shungnak. The results highlight the ability of Inupiaq placenames and their narratives to present a record of land use and condition over time, recording generations of experience and environmental change within a cultural landscape.
Geoarchaeological Assessment of Beach Ridges in Portions of the Intermediate Kotzebue Site KTZ–030, Kotzebue, Alaska

Geoarchaeological investigations were conducted on beach ridges within the Intermediate Kotzebue Site (KTZ–030) using a facies approach to answer questions about the (a) availability of the landform, (b) extent of recent disturbance and archaeological materials, (c) climate, and (d) chronology of beach ridge formation and human occupation. The Kotzebue spit formed as early as 7390±30 rcybp at KTZ–030 and continued to build over the next 5,700 years. The beach ridges underlying the archaeological site were mainly deposited between 1610±30 and 1320±30 rcybp. Site KTZ–030 was occupied between 690±30 and 280±30 rcybp, following a stormy period of beach ridge construction.

Diamond Jenness at Barter Island: A 100-Year Retrospective

In the summer of 1914, Diamond Jenness of the Canadian Arctic Expedition engaged in what could arguably be called the first systematic archaeology in Alaska. Jenness’ later work resulted in the identification and naming of Old Bering Sea and Dorset archaeological cultures (among others), and was fundamental to early understanding of the human occupation of the North American Arctic. However, the implications of his initial investigations at Barter Island have sometimes been overlooked. Exactly one century later, Jenness’ Barter Island collections are being re-analyzed, and a reappraisal of the significance of this work is presented here.
Monty Rogers, Peter Schnurr, Jake Anders, and Travis Shinabarger (all Stephen R. Braund & Associates)

Surveying and Controversy: 2004–2013 Cultural Resources Research for the Pebble Project

SESSION 4: CRM in AK, Thursday 11:20-11:40, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

From 2005 through 2013, Stephen R. Braund & Associates (SRB&A) conducted archaeological surveys for the Pebble Project near Iliamna Lake and the Cook Inlet coast on the Alaska Peninsula. This presentation summarizes this fieldwork’s methods and results including survey strategies; modeling for the interior and Cook Inlet coast of the Alaska Peninsula; ice patch investigations; radiocarbon, tephra, and artifact analysis; and site interpretations. SRB&A’s fieldwork for the Pebble Project has identified 46 archaeological sites dating from approximately 3,500 years before present to the 1960s.

Marie-Amélie Salabelle (Musée du quai Branly)

St. Innocent of Alaska: Images and Identity Among the Aleuts

SESSION 6: Contributed Papers, Thursday 3:20-3:40, ALASKA

This paper will focus on the icons of Saint Innocent (Ioann Veniaminov), major figure of the Orthodox mission in Russian America, who was canonized by the Orthodox Church in 1977 with the title of “Enlightener of the Aleuts, Apostle of America and Siberia.” I will discuss, in particular, the role of Saint Innocent’s images in asserting Aleut cultural identity.

Patrick G. Saltonstall and Amy F. Steffian (both Alutiiq Museum & Archaeological Repository)

Salmon Streams and Settlement—A View from Kodiak Island’s Sturgeon River

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 1:00-1:20, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Kodiak Island’s anadromous streams provide access to an abundance of salmon and ample space for settlement. Across the archipelago the shores of beaches, lagoons, rivers, and lakes flank streams with productive,
seasonally predictable fish runs. Archaeological data illustrate that people have harvested fish from these locales for at least 6,000 years. But not all streams are created equal. Patterns of riverine settlement on Kodiak change over time and vary in relation to the character of salmon streams. Recent riverine surveys have helped to refine these patterns. This paper explores settlement of the Sturgeon River to illustrate broad patterns in fish harvesting in the last 3,000 years of Kodiak Alutiiq history.

[133] Natalie Sanford, Whitney McLaren, Julie Esdale (all Colorado State University), Jeff Speakman (University of Georgia), and Jeff Rasic (National Park Service)

*Obsidian Distribution and Use on Fort Wainwright and Training Lands*

SESSION 15: Saturday Poster, HALLWAY

More than 300 obsidian artifacts from 49 prehistoric sites on Fort Wainwright and its training lands were analyzed as part of the Alaska Obsidian Database Project. Batza Tena (65%) and Wiki Peak (24%) are the most common sources, but at least seven other source areas are represented in these collections, including Hoodoo Mountain in southwestern Yukon and Mount Edziza in northern British Columbia, some 600 miles distant. Thirteen sites contain obsidian from multiple sources. Unifacial, bifacial, and core and blade technologies are all represented although nearly half of the debitage is related to projectile point shaping and resharpening. There appears to be little patterning between site age and obsidian source suggesting that patterns of land use and interaction may have been constant across 13 millennia.

[134] Eric Schacht (AK Department of Fish and Game)

*Human Dimensions of Moose Management in the Copper River Basin*

SESSION 17: A Unique Landscape, Saturday 2:40-3:00, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

The human dimensions of wildlife management are increasingly recognized by managers and regulators as an important component to understand and integrate into decision-making. While traditional wildlife management was basically applied wildlife biology, the field now includes studies of animals, ecosystems (habitat), and people, the latter is known as the
human dimensions of wildlife management. This paper provides documentation of subsistence moose regulation changes in the Copper River Basin and the methods used to gather both the qualitative and quantitative data used in the community subsistence harvest (CSH) allocation decision.

[135] Nick Schmuck (UAF)

**Implications of Archaeological Sensitivity Modeling in Southeast Alaska**

SESSION 1: Thursday Poster, HALLWAY

A preliminary archaeological sensitivity model is used to evaluate archaeological sites in a section of southeast Alaska using ArcGIS and is assessed in relation to random pseudo-nonsite points. Both the ethnographic record and known archaeological sites describe a coastal lifeway on the Northwest Coast. This model serves to illustrate other constraints of the landscape on human settlement in the region - the mountainous terrain naturally affects a variety of environmental factors that define narrow zones of ecological productivity. Specific resources (salmon in particular) further emphasize parts of the coast worthy of future investigation.

[136] Lisa Schwarzburg

**The Global, National, and Local Politics of Midwifery**

SESSION 7: Coming Together, Thursday 3:20-3:40, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

I compare policies that both advocate and restrain the use of this integral component of women’s health care. Certified Nurse Midwifery (CNM), Direct Entry Midwifery (DEM), Certified Direct Entry Midwifery (CDM) and Traditional Midwifery (TM) will be discussed. Level of practice, arenas of practice, regulatory guidelines, and associations will be presented for each group. I suggest that at times, these policies may create an air of hostility between and among these midwives practicing in different arenas. I conclude with an outline of midwifery practices in Alaska, suggesting an alternate form for use in rural Alaska, particularly Alaska Native villages.
Fran Seager-Boss (Mat-Su), Kathryn Krasinski (Fordham University) and Mark Clark

Matanuska Valley Bone Preservation in Glacial Loess

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 8:40-9:00, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Upper Cook Inlet, 20,000 years ago, had glaciers covering the Matanuska-Susitna Valleys. Receding to their current locations approximately 10,000 years ago, numerous rivers emanated from two separate ranges producing a lacustrine environment. Various loess blanketed the Valley creating a landscape attractive to lush flora, fauna and ultimate human settlement. At the confluence of all rivers with Knik Arm, the landscape supports large aggregates of proto-historic sites. Each river proved to carry anadromous fish runs that helped sustain the settlers. Variation in bone preservation found in similar settings can be attributable to loess composition.

Ann Sharley (Architectural History & Archaeology)

Russian Colonial or Russian Colonial-Derived Architecture in an Alaskan Creole Village, Afognak, Alaska

SESSION 20: Historical Archaeology, Saturday 3:20-3:40, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

In 2012, at the request of the Native Village of Afognak, a multi-agency team documented Afognak Village—an Alutiiq Creole settlement abandoned following the 1964 Alaska earthquake and tsunamis—as a cultural landscape. Most buildings in the village had partially collapsed, allowing observation of structural systems originally hidden beneath siding. Many buildings had been constructed of hand-hewn logs with finely dovetail-notched corners and moss chinking. This architecture was identified as Russian Colonial, or Russian Colonial-derived, based on (1) the history of the village; (2) overviews of traditional Russian, Scandinavian, and Alutiiq architecture; and (3) comparison with extant Russian Colonial buildings.
Jennifer Shaw, Lisa Dirks, Susan Trinidad, Evette Ludman, Wylie Burke, and Denise Dillard (all Southcentral Foundation)

Perceptions of Alcohol Use, Sobriety and Treatment in an Urban Alaska Native Primary Care System

SESSION 7: Coming Together, Thursday 5:40-6:00, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Alaska Native (AN) people are underrepresented in alcohol-related research, which often emphasizes high rates of misuse in indigenous communities but overlooks high rates of abstinence. AN people and their healthcare providers would benefit from better understanding views of alcohol use, sobriety, and treatment among AN people, including perspectives on using pharmacogenetic testing to optimize medications for decreasing alcohol dependence. We conducted interviews and focus groups with patients and providers (N=67) in an AN primary care system to describe explanatory models of alcohol use, misuse, and sobriety, and to assess acceptability of various treatments. Results will be presented.

Jennifer Shaw, Vanessa Hiratsuka, Helene Starks, Renee Robinson, and Denise Dillard (all Southcentral Foundation)

Engaging Stakeholders to Develop a Depression Management Decision Support Tool in an Alaska Native Health System

SESSION 7: Coming Together, Thursday 5:20-5:40, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

This paper describes a community-engaged study to develop a depression-management decision aid in an Alaska Native (AN) primary care setting. We analyzed interviews and meetings with stakeholders—healthcare consumers, providers, subject experts, and software designers—to examine how community engagement impacted the final decision aid. Stakeholders emphasized the importance of family and cultural contexts for depression management decision-making. This resulted in a two-part tool including: (1) an iPad app for clinic use; and (2) an in-depth website for use at home. Stakeholder engagement informed this applied health services research to ensure cultural, clinical and operational applicability and successful implementation.
[141] Scott Shirar (UA Museum of the North), Loukas Barton (University of Pittsburgh), and James Jordan (Antioch University)

*Volcanism, Environmental Change, and Human Settlement: Patterns of Prehistoric Human Occupation on the Alaska Peninsula*

SESSION 10: Friday Poster, HALLWAY

This poster presents the results of three years of archaeological and geomorphological survey carried during The Chignik-Meshik Rivers Region Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Project between 2010 and 2012. The project area on the Central Alaska Peninsula includes Aniakchak National Park and Preserve and three major volcanoes, all of which catastrophically erupted during the mid-Holocene. Sixty new archaeological sites were recorded, thirty-two sites were tested, and sixty-two archaeological features were radiocarbon dated during this project recording 5,000 years of human occupation. These data are interpreted in the context of regional volcanic events and provide a proxy for human settlement patterns in the region.

[142] Alyx Shroy (UAA)

*Yup’ik English in Anchorage*

SESSION 9: Language and Identity, Thursday 5:20-5:40, ALEUTIAN

This study aims to conduct qualitative pilot research in identifying salient linguistic features of Yup’ik English as an understudied local dialect in comparison to other known English varieties spoken in the Anchorage area. This study will play an important role in laying the groundwork for future research on the topic of urban Alaska Native dialectology.

[143] Lauren Sill (AK Department of Fish and Game)

*The Sitka Herring Spawn Fishery: A Unique Harvest Assessment Program in Alaska*

SESSION 17: A Unique Landscape, Saturday 11:00-11:20, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

In Sitka Sound, Pacific herring *Clupea pallasii* is a valuable resource. The subsistence harvest of herring eggs has historically been nutritionally and
culturally important to Alaska residents. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game conducts an annual subsistence herring egg harvest monitoring program with the Sitka Tribe of Alaska. The project generates data for annual estimates of the subsistence herring egg harvest from Sitka Sound. This research has shown that herring egg harvesting is a specialized activity conducted by relatively few people who distribute eggs widely. The giving and receiving of herring eggs is important to Alaska residents.

[144] Gerad Smith (UAF)

Wolves vs. Humans, Nature vs. Nurture

SESSION 13: Western Subarctic, Friday 1:20-1:40, ALASKA

How far does the concept of culture dictate human interaction on the landscape? It can be argued that culture has completely altered the human phenotype, allowing our species to successfully inhabit otherwise hostile environments. However, has culturally-derived behaviors fundamentally changed the way humans interact with our greater environment? This paper focuses on the Yukon-Tanana Uplands, where two predator species (Canis lupus and prehistoric Homo sapience) have competed side by side for the same general resources. This paper further tests the idea that the concept of culture has (or has not) profoundly changed the way one culturally-driven species (humans) behave across the landscape versus a predator species without culture (wolves).

[145] Gerad Smith (UAF), James Kari (Alaska Native Language Center), Teresa Hanson, and Gary Holton (UAF)

Building an Alaska Native Knowledge Database: The Current Status of Four Athabascan Languages

SESSION 1: Thursday Poster, HALLWAY

This poster presents the current status of a geospatial dataset comprising four Athabascan languages (Ahtna, Lower Tanana, Upper Kuskokwim, and Dena’ina). This dataset is part of a larger project aimed at linking Alaska Native Place Names with historic maps, oral histories, archaeological data, traditional subsistence usage, and ethnographic and linguistic records. The nature of this dataset provides insight at many levels, both for promoting community values and scientific research. Eventually, this data will be
presentable in an open, web-based and mobile app platform, accessible to and easily navigated by members of the public.

[146] Heather Smith (Texas A&M)

*The Northward Transmission of a Late Pleistocene Technology: Geographical Variation in Fluted-Point Morphology*

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 3:20-3:40, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

The Northern Fluted-Point Complex represents a Paleoindian occupation in northern Alaska and the Canadian Yukon and appears to form part of an adaptive strategy similar to that of late Paleoindians in the North American plains. This paper presents the results of a shape analysis that uses geometric morphometrics as a tool to identify major factors of variability in fluted projectile-point morphology across a continent by comparing artifacts from Alaska and more temperate regions in North America. Discussion will address correlation between specific factors of morphological variability and the chronology of newly habitable landscapes in the wake of late Pleistocene deglaciation.

[147] Ross Smith and Robert Kopperl (both SWCA)

*What Do You Do When a 51% Sample is Not Enough?*

SESSION 4: CRM in AK, Thursday 8:20-8:40, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

In spring 2014 SWCA began archaeological monitoring of development within the Isaac Lake Material Site to support the Kotzebue Airport and Safety Area Improvements Project. Discovery of human remains and archaeological materials immediately halted construction activities and required an extensive recovery effort, resulting in substantial delays and additional costs for the project. This paper provides an overview of the project, reviews identification efforts undertaken prior to beginning construction and explores alternative sampling strategies that could be employed in future situations where human burials or archaeological features are suspected but where conventional archaeological survey and testing strategies have yielded negative results.
[148] Jennifer Stone (UAA)

Sponsors and Stewards of Language Ideologies in Alaskan Schools

SESSION 9: Language and Identity, Thursday 5:40-6:00, ALEUTIAN

This presentation examines the tension between the ongoing colonial impact of English and the reclamation of Alaska Native languages, particularly in school-based contexts. Drawing from an interview-based study, I use two concepts to analyze individuals’ experiences. Sponsorship focuses on agents who enable or deny access to language resources for the benefit of economically dominant groups (Brandt 2001). Stewardship, in contrast, highlights agents who support indigenous, community-based language practices, along with the revitalization and resilience of indigenous languages and thought-worlds (Frost 2011). Together, these concepts provide a useful framework for understanding Alaska Native individuals’ school-based experiences of language ideologies.

[149] Andrew A. Thomason (UAS)

Ethnoichthyology of Southern Alaska

SESSION 19: Contributed Papers, Saturday 3:40-4:00, ALASKA

Anthropological fieldwork in Juneau, Sitka, and Kodiak, Alaska was conducted in the study of human culture with regards to fish (Ethnoichthyology). The primary goal of this project was to better understand/document human-fish interactions within the commercial fisheries and to analyze ethnoichthyological data for cooperative management potential. The P.I. conducted semi-structured interviews with commercial fishermen (50 interviews). Data collected pertained to: demography, fish material/biophysical representation, fishing practices, norms/taboo of fishing, beliefs regarding influential behavior, perspectives on fisheries regulation, and observations of ecological paradigms. This work demonstrates the capacity for cooperative management of fisheries, and otherwise validates work in cooperative management worldwide.
Collaborative Exhibit Design: Using Oral Histories to Enrich Visitors’ Understanding of Pleistocene Fossils

SESSION 18: Collaborative Research, Saturday 9:00-9:20, ALASKA

One approach to exhibit design is bringing objects to life. An Iñupiaq oral history of the first mammoth hunt brings cultural meaning and context to Pleistocene fossils. It contains three cultural values: Ḫuuniallaniq (hunting), paaamāa, iigñiq (cooperation), and sigñataiññiq (sharing). Collaboration with Iñupiaq museum professionals enabled the Iñupiat Heritage Center in Barrow, Alaska to display archeological data, oral histories, hunting implements and fossils from the time when humans and mammoths coexisted on the North Slope. The installation ceremony included an archeology lecture, listening to the oral history in Iñupiaq, and stories of the oral historians from their descendent, Raymond Paneak.

Bioarchaeology of French Polynesia: Understanding how Health and Trauma Changed Over Time on Nuku Hiva, Marquesas Islands

SESSION 6: Contributed Papers, Thursday 4:20-4:40, ALASKA

The Marquesas Islands are located in eastern French Polynesia in the South Pacific Ocean. Marquesan culture was socio-politically complex, with many conflicts between competing groups and frequent periods of climate change. This project involved the bioarchaeological reconstruction of human remains from spatially similar but temporally different archaeological sites (~2200 to 800 BP and 400 to 150 BP). 44 sets of post-cranial remains, 81 cranial remains, and 20 with cranial and post-cranial elements were examined. The research revealed a generally low level of health in both sites, including both degenerative and infectious disease as well as poor dental health and malnutrition.
Douglas Veltre (UAA)

Northern Fur Seal Population Size Variability and Its Effects on Commercial and Subsistence Uses in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska

SESSION 2: Who’s Driving? Thursday 11:00-11:20, ALEUTIAN

Beginning with the Russian arrival in the previously uninhabited Pribilof Islands in 1786 and 1787, Northern fur seals (Callorhinus ursinus) became the islands’ economic backbone. Since then, however, natural and anthropogenic factors have produced significant changes in the abundance of this species. This paper reviews the wide range of causes for fur seal population size variability and the responses to it both by the Russian and American commercial sealing industry and by Unanga̱x/Aleut subsistence users.

Joanna Wells (Adelphi University), Kathryn E. Krasinski (Fordham University), Richard Martin (Knik Tribal Council), Brian T. Wygal (Adelphi University), and Fran Seager-Boss (Mat-Su)

Detecting Cultural Landscape Modifications in the Alaska Boreal Forest with LiDAR Imagery

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 9:00-9:20, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Parcels selected in collaboration with ongoing cultural resource projects managed by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and Knik Tribe were remotely surveyed for semi-subterranean features including caches and house depressions using GIS and LiDAR imagery. Because semi-subterranean features in dense summer vegetation are difficult to locate via pedestrian survey, hillshade analysis was used to identify depressions and possible site locations. These were later confirmed through pedestrian survey and AHRS data. The project was expanded throughout the Susitna Valley with promising results suggesting LiDAR hillshade analysis is a beneficial supplement to pre-pedestrian survey with limited false positives.
[154] Joanna Wells (Adelphi University), Kathryn E. Krasinski (Fordham University), Richard Martin (Knik Tribal Council), Brian T. Wygal (Adelphi University), and Fran Seager-Boss (Mat-Su)

Using GIS to Identify Archaeological Features in the Subarctic Boreal Forest

SESSION 1: Thursday Poster, HALLWAY

Parcels selected in collaboration with ongoing cultural resource projects managed by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and Knik Tribe were remotely surveyed for semi-subterranean features including caches and house depressions using GIS and LiDAR imagery. Because semi-subterranean features in dense summer vegetation are difficult to locate via pedestrian survey, hillshade analysis was used to identify depressions and possible site locations. These were later confirmed through pedestrian survey and AHRS data. The project was expanded throughout the Susitna Valley with promising results suggesting LiDAR hillshade analysis is a beneficial supplement to pre-pedestrian survey with limited false positives.

[155] Corinna Welzenbach (National Park Service)

Agriculture in Russian America from the Aleutians to Fort Ross, California

SESSION 16: Douglas Veltre Symposium, Saturday 4:20-4:40, ALEUTIAN

Douglas Veltre’s research on gardening in the Russian settlements in the Aleutians was published in 2011 in Ethnoarchaeology. The Russians also established gardens in Southeast Alaska, Hawaii, and California. My presentation will compare the gardening conducted in the Aleutians, as described by Veltre, with that in California, with a focus on the fruit orchard at Fort Ross. While the climate in Alaska greatly limited the growing season, despite their inexperience, the Russian’s at Fort Ross established a variety of fruit trees obtained from the Spanish Missions in California and early 19th Century round-the-world expeditions carrying horticultural material. At its height in 1833, 400 fruit trees and 700 grape vines grew in the Fort Ross Orchard. Alaska Native, California Native American Indian, Russian, and Creole (Russian and Alaska Native) employees, who worked in both agricultural and fur hunting, established multi-ethnic neighborhoods around the settlement extending to the orchard area. Today three Russian-
era fruit trees continue to grow in the orchard, providing a living connection to the settlement’s agricultural past.

[156] Cynthia Wentworth (Cynthia Wentworth Consulting)  

*Mamterilleq on the Seine: Yup’ik Masks and French Connections*  

SESSION 6: Contributed Papers, Thursday 5:20-5:40, ALASKA  

France’s museums contain masks from the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta’s Central Yup’ik culture, and from Kodiak Island’s Sugpiaq culture. The French explorer and linguist Alphonse Pinart brought the masks and other artifacts from Kodiak to France in 1873. Adams Hollis Twitchell and other traders sent Yup’ik masks from the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta to east coast museums in the early 20th Century. During World War II, New York City museum owners sold them to exiled French surrealist artists who were fascinated by their beauty. Today French museums educate the world about the value and distinctiveness of Alaska’s Native cultures through interpretive displays of these masks.

[157] Dixie West, Virginia Hatfield, and Kale Bruner (all University of Kansas)  

*Whales, Watering Holes, and Stable Isotopes: Camp Conversations During the 2014 Expedition into the Islands of the Four Mountains*  

SESSION 16: Douglas Veltre Symposium, Saturday 10:20-10:40, ALEUTIAN  

Investigating any new area of the Aleutians assures unforeseen discoveries that spark lively field camp conversations. Here we examine three archaeological topics that emerged during first fieldwork. (1) Our research does not support ethnographic accounts that prehistoric IFM Natives were accomplished whale hunters. (2) High elevation, seasonally dry village sites suggest that Unangax practiced sophisticated water conservation or moved seasonally. (3) Analyses of human bones from Chaluka and IFM burial caves document a shift in mtDNA and diet circa 1000 BP. Did some combination of ecological, geological, or anthropogenic events spur the transition from a lower to higher trophic diet in the eastern Aleutians?
Margaret Williams (World Wildlife Fund)

Polar Bears and a Resilient Arctic Future

SESSION 2: Who’s Driving? Thursday 1:20-1:40, ALEUTIAN

Polar bears face a precarious future due to Arctic warming and rapid decline of their sea ice habitat. Not all polar bear populations are reacting uniformly, but one thing is consistent: the need for international collaboration in crafting solutions to ensure the resilience of the species, its habitats, and communities who depend on them. World Wildlife Fund focuses its conservation efforts on ecosystem protection in the most productive circumpolar regions, including areas of the Bering, Beaufort, and Chukchi Seas. The U.S.-Russia bilateral polar bear treaty fosters cooperation between scientists, managers, and indigenous communities on both sides of Bering Strait, which are working together on research and developing approaches for management of this shared wildlife population.

Robert J. Wolfe (AK Department of Fish and Game)

Customary Trade, Money, and Subsistence Production Levels: Untangling Conflicting Relationships

SESSION 11: Customary Trade, Friday 1:00-1:20, ALEUTIAN

This paper examines the conditions and pathways when money (or trade) increases wild food production (commodification, household level), when money decreases wild food production (per capita incomes, community level), and when money perpetuates customary practices (customary trade, tribal level). The paper untangles and interprets conflicting findings from Alaska regarding these relationships, including case examples of effects of money/trade on subsistence production levels, and the apparent statistical relationships of money and subsistence production. The extent to which customary trade should be formally regulated depends on understanding these conditions and pathways.
Cultural Resource Management Strategies in the Eastern Beaufort

SESSION 4: CRM in AK, Thursday 10:40-11:00, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

Cultural resource management tasks associated with the post-EIS construction phase of ExxonMobil’s Point Thomson Project were stipulated in a Programmatic Agreement (POA–2001–1082–M1, Beaufort Sea, Alaska). Avoidance efforts, personnel training via cultural briefing videos, community coordination with North Slope Borough and Kaktovik residents, and archaeological education workshops at Harold Kavealook School have been conducted under the PA. Completing a “reciprocal mitigation” project focused on Barter Island sites (including analysis of the Diamond Jenness Collection) is anticipated in 2015. This presentation describes the process of conducting collaborative CRM in partnership with local communities as a management strategy.

Stages of Human Colonization in Southcentral Alaska

SESSION 12: Environmental Archaeology, Friday 4:00-4:20, KING SALMON/ILIAMNA

The Susitna River in southcentral Alaska is a perfect laboratory for understanding how and why small-scale foraging societies spread throughout previously unoccupied regions at the end of the Pleistocene. Exploration of uncharted valleys must have been routine for these early Alaskans but it rarely left an archaeological trace, nor was it a rapid or instantaneous event as some human colonization models suggest. At the Trapper Creek Overlook site, evidence suggests three phases of the settlement process are represented archaeologically and the process may have taken millennia before an established population inhabited the mid-Susitna Valley.
[162] David R. Yesner (UAA)

*Overkill or Overchill: Modeling Animal Population Crashes and Megafaunal Extinctions in Eastern Beringia*

SESSION 2: Who’s Driving? Thursday 1:40-2:00, ALEUTIAN

Radiocarbon dates, geographical distributions, morphological changes, macrobotanical evidence, and stable isotopic data generally support an environmentally-based model for the extinction of Beringian taxa such as mammoth and horse. Pre-Younger Dryas human populations were highly mobile, low density groups, with few technological elements that can be related to animal population impacts. The Younger Dryas period itself had little association with any animal population shifts. Bison dates and mtDNA studies support a model of Bison priscus survival throughout the early Holocene poplar rise, along with cervids such as wapiti and moose who may not have had significant previous presence in eastern Beringia.

[163] David R. Yesner (UAA)

*Douglas W. Veltre—A Lifetime in Aleutian Anthropology*

SESSION 16: Douglas Veltre Symposium, Saturday 8:00-8:20, ALEUTIAN

For 40+ years Douglas Veltre has made fundamental contributions to Aleutian anthropology, especially the prehistory and Russian period history of the eastern and central Aleutians. Early contributions were directed toward core-and-blade and mid-Holocene material from Umnak and Amaknak Islands. Dissertation research at Korovinski, Atka Island, revealed the importance of adopted Unangan gardening practices. Research with McCartney at Reese Bay, Unalaska Island, demonstrated early contact period sociopolitical changes. Work at the Zapadni site on St. Paul, Pribilof Islands, focused on early fur sealing. Subsequent studies on St. Paul focused on traditional foodways, but also excavations of the last North American mammoths.
Continuities in Subsistence and Butchering Patterns Following Early Russian Contact at the Korovinski Site, Atka Island, Central Aleutians

SESSION 16: Douglas Veltre Symposium, Saturday 10:40-11:00, ALEUTIAN

Early historic subsistence remains from Korovinski, Atka Island, show continuity from late prehistoric patterns. A subsample of bird and pinniped bones was examined for butchery patterns to elicit the significance of metal tool adoption. Although the effects of metal tools were reflected by deeper, more continuous cuts, the patterning suggests stability in processes of dismemberment, with implications for sharing practices. As with Yellen’s Bushmen studies, this involved the adoption of new technologies for existing tasks. Whether culturally-specific butchering patterns are driven by animal biology, processing efficiency, nutritional considerations, or symbolism, they are retained conservatively in the face of technological change.

William Sheppard’s Survey of the Deadman Lake and Other Areas of the Upper Tanana Region: New Results from Archived Data

SESSION 13: Western Subarctic, Friday 11:00-11:20, ALASKA

William Sheppard conducted numerous surveys in the Upper Tanana language area of interior Alaska. Much of this work is well documented but largely unreported since his death in 2006. In collaboration with NLURA and UAMN, the Tanana Chiefs Conference has advanced data management of his collections and field notes. We emphasize Sheppard’s extensive testing around Deadman Lake between 2002 and 2005 on the northern shores of the lake. Historic hunting, bark collecting, and berry picking sites were found throughout the surveyed area, and shovel testing on sand deposits around the lake margins revealed prehistoric occupations dating back 6000 cal BP.
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