Alaska Anthropological Association
41st Annual Meeting
March 5-8, 2014
Wedgewood Resort
Fairbanks, Alaska
Anthropology and Art

On behalf of the Alaska Anthropological Association, the conference organizing committee and the Association board and officers welcome you to the 41st Annual Meeting of the Alaska Anthropological Association. The conference theme, Anthropology and Art, is intentionally broad in scope in order to explore the multiple interconnections of Art with our chosen discipline. The conference organizing committee picked the theme in order to reach beyond our normal comfort zone and broaden our horizons.

In support of the theme, the conference opens on Wednesday night with a reception at the Fountainhead Antique Auto Museum. The museum houses a magnificent display of early 20th century functional art objects in the form of classic automobile design, associated material objects, advertising art, and mannequins adorned with period clothing and jewelry.

The organizers have also chosen two guest speakers to bring their unique perspectives on the interplay of art and anthropology. On Thursday night, our banquet guest speaker, Mary Stiner, will be reaching back to the Pleistocene when “Art” first became part of the human experience. Stiner’s research speculates on cultural evolution and human expression through personal adornment with shell beads. The Saturday luncheon speaker Leonard Kamerling, will bring his perspective on film as an art form and the many ways this medium shapes our view of the people and cultures of the world. Throughout the day on Friday, Kamerling is featuring for us several new ethnographic films in a film session. We are also mixing it up on Friday night with an Art themed exhibition that highlights local artists and various art forms.

Several association members responded to the Art theme in the form of workshops and organized sessions, thus rounding out the conference with anthropological practice and observations of the human condition as art forms. All in all, it has shaped up to be an interesting conference venue. Thank you to all the participants for helping us pull this off. Enjoy!

Cover Image: “Watching Kashim” by Carol Gelvin-Reymiller (from the forthcoming book, Oscar’s Story) [Courtesy BIA ANCSA Office]
Sponsors
Beta Analytic
Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia
Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC
Territory Heritage Resource Consulting
SWCA Environmental Consultants
University of Alaska Museum of the North (UAMN), Department of Archaeology and Ethnology & History

Volunteers
Caitlin Holloway, Volunteer Organizer
Tayana Arakchaa
Marilyn Bost
Hilary Hilmer
Dustin Murray
Jesse Overton
Kerstin Phoenix
Penny Shackley
Roberta Gordaoff
Whitney McLaren
Sharla Luxton
Kate Mulliken
Brent Mitchell
Roberto Torres
Kelsey Anderson
Lori Hansen
Allie Dewey
Ana Fochesatto

Venue
The traditional Friday night Banquet, Alaska Anthropology Association annual awards and Keynote Speaker presentation will occur instead on Thursday night, March 6th. This is a change in the normal banquet schedule for Alaska Anthropology Association meetings so that we can host a special First Friday Art Exhibition on Friday evening, March 7th. Most of the conference-sponsored events are located at Wedgewood. The exceptions being the pre-conference Artifact Illustration workshop on Wednesday, and the UAF Anthropology Department open house and Belzoni Party, all to occur on the University of Alaska Fairbanks campus.

Parking is available in front of the Wedgewood Visitors’ & Convention Center and the adjacent Bear Lodge parking lot.

All shuttles for events hosted at UAF campus will originate at the main entrance to the Wedgewood Visitors’ & Convention Center.

For registered Alaska Anthropology Association Conference attendees, a deluxe continental breakfast will be available at the Wedgewood Visitors’ & Convention Center on the mornings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Attendees may also tour the University of Alaska, Museum of the North (free admittance) during the conference as long as you show your conference badge (transportation to the museum, and parking fees at the museum are on your own).

Poster and Vendor Table Set-up
Starting at 3:00PM Wednesday, hang your poster or set up your exhibition table. Volunteers can be made available to assist you. Posters will be located in the Gazebo Room throughout the conference. Vendors will be located in the Convention Center Lobby area. Posters and vendor tables should be removed by Saturday afternoon before 5:00PM.

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

**Wednesday, March 5, 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Conference Center Lobby</th>
<th>University of Alaska Museum of the North</th>
<th>Board Room</th>
<th>Garden Room</th>
<th>Borealis Room</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30-9:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Visual Anthropology registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-11:30</td>
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<td>Visual Anthropology workshop</td>
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<td>11:30-12:30</td>
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<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>Van pickup for Artifact Illustration workshop</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00-1:30</td>
<td>Artifact Illustration</td>
<td>Alaska Anthropology Board Meeting</td>
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<td>1:30-2:00</td>
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<td>AHRS Users Advisory meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:30-3:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Visual Anthropology Break-out sessions</td>
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<td>3:00-4:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:30-5:00</td>
<td>Return bus to Wedgewood*</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00-9:00</td>
<td>Opening Reception and registration, Fountainhead Antique Auto Museum located at the east end of the Wedgewood Resort</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:00-8:30</td>
<td>Session 1: Anthropology of Alaska, Two Minutes at a Time; held during the opening reception in the Fountainhead Antique Auto Museum</td>
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* Pick-up at UAMN front door at 5:00 pm back to Wedgewood

**Poster set-up is scheduled for 3:00 - 6:00 in the Gazebo Room**
## Thursday, March 6, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Garden Room</th>
<th>Borealis Room</th>
<th>Board Room</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00-10:00</td>
<td>CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST (sponsored by Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:40-10:20</td>
<td>Session 2: ART Mask/Unmask</td>
<td>Session 3: Western Subarctic Archaeology</td>
<td>Session 4: Historical Archaeology</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:40-9:00</td>
<td>Ekstrom</td>
<td>Blong</td>
<td>Blanchard &amp; Bowman</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-9:20</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Olmedo, et al.</td>
<td>Cole</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20-9:40</td>
<td>Ikuta</td>
<td>Gore</td>
<td>Gutoski</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40-10:00</td>
<td>Kubota</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>Reuther et al.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00-10:20</td>
<td>FitzPanties</td>
<td>Younie, et al.</td>
<td>Higgs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20-10:40</td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40-12:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Session 3: Western Subarctic Archaeology</td>
<td>Session 4: Historical Archaeology</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40-11:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Goebel, et al.</td>
<td>Holman</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00-11:20</td>
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<td>Potter</td>
<td>Meitl</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20-11:40</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sattler, et al.</td>
<td>Mobley</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:40-12:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Easton, et al.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00-2:00</td>
<td>LUNCH (on own)</td>
<td>LUNCH (on own)</td>
<td>LUNCH (on own)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00-3:40</td>
<td>Session 6: Community-Based Heritage</td>
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<td>Session 5: Arts of Healing</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00-2:20</td>
<td>Duvall</td>
<td>De Guzman</td>
<td>Carraher</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:20-2:40</td>
<td>Guilfoyle</td>
<td>H. Smith</td>
<td>Thorssin</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:40-3:00</td>
<td>Kime and Bernard</td>
<td>G. Smith</td>
<td>Hedwig</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00-3:20</td>
<td>Kopperl</td>
<td>Carroll &amp; Cooper</td>
<td>Ogilvie</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:20-3:40</td>
<td>Mooney</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:40-4:00</td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK (sponsored by Territory Heritage Resource Consulting)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00-5:20</td>
<td>Session 6: Community-Based Heritage</td>
<td>Annual Banquet Set up</td>
<td>Session 7: Zooarchaeology</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:20-4:40</td>
<td>Coffman, et al.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Krasinski</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:40-5:00</td>
<td>Callanan &amp; Norberg</td>
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<td>Sloan</td>
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<td>5:00-5:20</td>
<td>Meade</td>
<td></td>
<td>G. Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00-7:00</td>
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<td>Cocktails</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:00-10:00</td>
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<td>Annual Awards Banquet &amp; Guest Speaker – Mary Stiner</td>
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## Friday, March 7, 2014

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Garden Room</th>
<th>Borealis Room</th>
<th>Board Room</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00-10:00</td>
<td>CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST (sponsored by Beta Analytic)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:40-10:20</td>
<td><strong>Session 11: Biological Anthropology</strong></td>
<td><strong>Session 10: CRM Archaeology in Alaska</strong></td>
<td><strong>Session 8: Ethnographic Films</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>8:40-9:00</td>
<td>Hoover</td>
<td>Anderson</td>
<td>Refer to the schedule posted outside the Board Room door and see page 47 for film descriptions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00-9:20</td>
<td>Raymond, et al.</td>
<td>Esdale &amp; Holmes</td>
<td>Films to be introduced by Leonard Kamerling and repeated throughout the day.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20-9:40</td>
<td>Harrod and Woods</td>
<td>Jensen</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40-10:00</td>
<td>Hemphill, et al.</td>
<td>Saltonstall &amp; Steffian</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00-10:20</td>
<td>Halfman, et al.</td>
<td>Yarborough &amp; Yarborough</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20-10:40</td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40-12:00</td>
<td><strong>Session 13: GIS/Modeling (Session Cancelled)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Session 10: CRM Archaeology in Alaska</strong></td>
<td><strong>Session 8: Ethnographic Films</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40-11:00</td>
<td>Neely</td>
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<td>Refer to the schedule posted outside the Board Room door and see page 47 for film descriptions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00-11:20</td>
<td>Arndt</td>
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<td>11:20-11:40</td>
<td>King</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:40-12:00</td>
<td>Hays et al.</td>
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<td>12:00-2:00</td>
<td>LUNCH (on own)</td>
<td>LUNCH (on own)</td>
<td>LUNCH (on own)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00-3:40</td>
<td><strong>Session 9: Cultural Anthropology</strong></td>
<td><strong>Session 12: University of Alaska Museum Discussion Group</strong></td>
<td><strong>Session 8: Ethnographic Films</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00-2:20</td>
<td>Kukkonen</td>
<td>Shirar, Reuther, Linn, and Olson</td>
<td>Refer to the schedule posted outside the Board Room door and see page 47 for film descriptions.</td>
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<td>2:20-2:40</td>
<td>Nowak</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:40-3:00</td>
<td>Simon-Sakurai</td>
<td>Presentations followed by open discussion</td>
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<td>3:00-3:20</td>
<td>Reinhardt</td>
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<td>3:20-3:40</td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK (sponsored by SWCA Environmental Consultants)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:40-5:00</td>
<td><strong>Session 9: Cultural Anthropology</strong></td>
<td>FIRST FRIDAY SETUP</td>
<td><strong>Session 8: Ethnographic Films</strong></td>
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<td>3:40-4:00</td>
<td>Hozid</td>
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<td>Refer to the schedule posted outside the Board Room door and see page 47 for film descriptions.</td>
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<td>4:00-4:20</td>
<td>Muller</td>
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<td>4:20-4:40</td>
<td>Kari &amp; Glassburn</td>
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<td>4:40-5:00</td>
<td>Arakchaa</td>
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<td>4:30-6:00</td>
<td>Student Mixer, Gazebo Room (sponsored by UAMN, Departments of Archaeology, and Ethnology &amp; History)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00-9:00</td>
<td>First Friday, Anthropology and Art Exhibition, Borealis Ballroom</td>
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<td>Time</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00-10:00</td>
<td>Garden Room</td>
<td>CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST (sponsored by Center for Applied Isotope Studies)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20-10:40</td>
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<td>COFFEE BREAK</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40-12:00</td>
<td>Garden Room</td>
<td>Luncheon Set up 10:40-12:00 Session 14: Geoarchaeology 10:40-12:00 Session 15: Student Session 10:40-12:00 Klein, et al. 10:40-12:00 Crossen, et al. 10:40-12:00 Fik, et al. 10:40-12:00 Gillispie, et al. 12:00-2:20 KEYNOTE LUNCHEON 12:00-2:20 KEYNOTE LUNCHEON – Speaker Lenny Kamerling 2:20-3:20 Session 14: Geoarchaeology 2:20-3:20 Yeske &amp; Esdale 2:40-3:00 Kunz, et al. 3:00-3:20 Speakman, et al. 3:20-3:40 Druckenmiller, et al. 3:40-4:00 Reuther, et al. 4:00-4:20 COFFEE BREAK 4:30-5:40 Alaska Anthropology Association annual business meeting 6:30-7:30 UAF Anthropology Department Open House, Bunnell Building 2nd Floor, UAF Campus; bus transportation will be available from Wedgewood Resort at 6:00 to UAF Campus 8:00-Midnight Belzoni Society, at the Pub, UAF Wood Center; bus transportation to The Pub will pick up at Wedgewood Resort at 7:30 pm; return bus to Wedgewood will pick up at The Pub at 11:00 pm and again at midnight. DON'T DRINK AND DRIVE.</td>
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Keynote Speakers

Awards Banquet
Thursday, March 6th, Borealis Ballroom, Wedgewood Conference Center, 6:00 - 10:00 pm

Keynote Speaker: Mary C. Stiner

(Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, and Curator of Zooarchaeology at the Arizona State Museum)

Finding a Common Band-width: Causes of Convergence and Diversity in Paleolithic Beads

Ornaments (a.k.a. beads) are the most common and ubiquitous art form of the Late Pleistocene. This fact suggests a common, fundamental function somewhat different from other kinds of Paleolithic art. While the capacity for artistic expression could be considerably older than the record of preserved (durable) art would suggest, beads signal a novel development in the efficiency and flexibility of visual communication technology. The UP was a period of considerable regional differentiation in material culture, yet there is remarkable consistency in the dominant shapes and sizes of Paleolithic beads over >25,000 years and across vast stretches of space, even though they were crafted from diverse materials and, in the case of mollusc shells, diverse taxonomic families. Cultural and linguistic continuity cannot explain the meta-pattern. The evidence indicates that widespread adoption of beads was not only about local and sub-regional communication of personal identity or group affinity, but also an expansion in the geographic scale of social networks. The obsession with rounded basket-shaped shells in particular related in part to their light weight, wearing comfort, and visual attractiveness. The conformity of the beads grew spontaneously, in a self-organizing manner from individuals’ interest in tapping into the network as a means for managing local risk.
Luncheon
Saturday, March 8th, Borealis Ballroom, Wedgewood Conference Center, 12:00 - 2:00 pm
Keynote Speaker: Lenny Kamerling
(Curator for the Alaska Center for Documentary Film at the University of Alaska Museum of the North)

Ethnographic Film and the North - A History in Three Acts

Ethnographic film has never been a distinct film genre, but rather a jumble of various documentary styles and narrative cinema conventions applied to the task of recording culture. It did not emerge from the world of anthropology, but rather from the commercial success of Robert Flaherty’s groundbreaking 1922 film, Nanook of the North, about an Inuit family in the Canadian Arctic - the first cultural documentary. It paved the way for an ethnographic film tradition and it created a polarized debate. Was Nanook a filmed record of Inuit life, or an idealized story? Can film create an authentic record of another society, or is it, as ethnographic filmmaker David McDougall says, “always a record of a meeting between a filmmaker and that society.” With the coming of Nanook, observers around the world noted the power of film to record human culture, and its power to misrepresent.

This illustrated talk will look at the evolution of ethnographic film in the North from the perspective of the authenticity debate, examining almost a century of cultural filmmaking, from early expedition travelogues to the blossoming of a Northern indigenous cinema.
Radiocarbon Dating Results Available Online Anywhere Anytime

Results in as little as 2-3 days

Australia  Brazil  China  India  Japan  Korea  UK  USA
Wednesday, March 5

Meeting Registration
3:00-6:00 Conference Center Lobby

Visual Anthropology Workshop
8:30-5:00, Borealis Ballroom

In this workshop, we are putting forth the argument that, in fact, pretty much all anthropologists are visual anthropologists (but...most of us could learn to be better at it!). Anthropologists need to know how to communicate effectively with research participants, community partners, employers, and academic colleagues – and a lot of that communication is visual (Powerpoint and poster presentations, images for your manuscripts, Websites, and archives). In this one-day intensive workshop, participants will learn about some exciting visual anthropology projects going on in Alaska, and learn through hands-on break-out sessions how to improve their photo/filming skills, and how to use visual media as a means of data collection and data analysis. Appropriate for photographers and videographers of all skills levels (from no-skills whatsoever up to Dang-you-could-almost-teach-this-session-yourself!) There is literally something for everyone here – plus, fun games and cool prizes! Topics include photography for-dummies, composition and framing, pre-production for film, equipment essentials, field research tips, and post-data-collection coding and analysis.

Organizers: Kelly Gwynn, Anchorage Museum, and Sally Carraher, UAA
Special thanks to Jay Rapoza (UAA Anthropology major, Alaska Native Heritage Center)
Breakout-session facilitators: Brian Adams, Brian Adams Photography, Anchorage, Alaska; Sally Carraher, UAA; Kelly Gwynn, Anchorage Museum, and Ted Parsons, UAA

8:30 - 11:30 am
Basic Visual Anthropology Sessions

Nuts and Bolts: In this introductory session, we’ll get you pointing your camera in the right direction, zooming in on what you actually want to photograph, and get you capturing that image in focus and style! Learn what the heck “depth of field” is, and why shutter speed and aperture matter! Stop relying only on automatic settings all the time and learn how to use the manual settings on any digital camera.

Please bring your own camera(s), smart phones, and other snap-shot-capable devices. We also provide various pieces of equipment for participants to play with.

Composition: Don’t you hate it when you ask someone to take a photo and you get it back, and your face is half cut off? Or you have red eye? Or the angle is soooo not flattering? Are you guilty of doing that to other people? Don’t be that guy! In our composition training, learn what the camera can capture, and pay attention to what gets cut out and altered by the camera. Then, learn how to control for that. Learn how to frame, position, and line up a shot so that you capture what you want in visually dynamic ways.

Laboratory Photography: When you’re analyzing artifacts or biological specimens, you need to include accurate, professional images in your manuscripts. Topics include lighting, shooting specimens/artifacts to scale, and processing digital images for print/online publication. We will practice taking photos from superior, inferior, anterior, and lateral views with rulers for scale and measurement; and saving, naming, and organizing lab images for easy analysis and publication later on.

1:00 - 4:30 pm
Advanced Visual Anthropology Sessions

Advanced Image Analysis: Photos and film are more than merely representations of the work that we as anthropologists do. They are both a method of data collection, and actual data in and of themselves. In this session, learn how to easily organize, securely store, edit, and analyze visual data as a part of your research process. This includes an introduction to photo analysis properties of the software NVivo, plus a rigorous qualitative analysis using the old-fashioned “eye-ball” (no computer) method.
It’s All About the Pre-Game (Film): Whether you’re shooting an interview for data collection, an unscripted event, or a scripted scene – learn about everything that needs to happen before you press “record” in order to get the highest-quality audio and visual product. Topics in this session include pre-production, story-arcs and character development (even for non-scripted open interviews!), and other logistics related to filming as a tool for field research.

The Drool Session (Equipment): For medium- to more advanced- photographers and videographers. We’ll show-and-tell some of the best stuff that’s out there for doing visual anthropology in Alaska (emphasis on outdoor- and community-based photography and videography). Then we’ll introduce some essential-but-not-wallet-busting pieces you should add to your gear. Finally, we round it out with some ways of “cheating” with cheaper equipment to mimic certain visual effects. You should walk away from this session with the knowledge of what equipment you need, what equipment you’ll want if you ever win the lottery, and how to do the best you can with what you’ve already got!

Artifact Illustration Workshop
1:00 - 5:00 pm, UAF Campus, Museum of the North, Classroom 2
Eric Carlson, an archaeological illustrator and research archaeologist will host a 4 hour archaeological illustration workshop to take place at the Museum of the North. The workshop will include instruction on illustration techniques and conventions, as well as hands-on illustration of artifacts from the Museum collections. The workshop will cover illustration of flaked stone and bone/antler artifacts from the initial pencil sketch to the final digitizing of the image. Mr. Carlson has over 20 years of experience illustrating for museums, research institutions, universities, and CRM companies throughout the western and southwestern United States, Hawaii, and Alaska. He has worked as an on-site illustrator for field projects in Jordan, western Ireland, and northwestern Alaska. Mr. Carlson has published articles and lectured on the importance of dialogue and collaboration in illustrating images of the past.

Session 1: Anthropology of Alaska, Two Minutes at a Time
7:00-8:30 pm, Fountainhead Antique Auto Museum, Wedgewood Resort
This session provides a survey of anthropological research in Alaska over the past year. 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 your research, and provides audience members a chance to get an overview of the entire scope of conference topics, even if they can’t attend every session.

Organizer: Jenny Blanchard

Opening Reception: Wednesday, March 5th
6:00 – 9:00 pm, Fountainhead Antique Auto Museum, Wedgewood Resort
Please help us celebrate the commencement of the conference with hors d’oeuvres, and a collection of “over 80 vehicles, including horseless carriages, steamers, electric cars, speedsters, cyclecars, midget racers and 30s classics. These include such rarities as an 1898 Hay Motor Vehicle, 1906 Compound, 1920 Argonne and 1921 Heine-Velox Victoria. Remarkably, all but a few of the automobiles are driven, making this a true ‘living museum.’ See Alaska’s first car and explore the Territory’s unusual automotive history through exhibits, photographs and archival videos. More than 100 vintage costumes are on display, as well as special clothing exhibits. Be sure to bring your camera - there’s even an automobile you can climb into for photos!” Visit http://www.fountainheadmuseum.com/ for more information.

While you are enjoying this one-of-a-kind venue, experience Fairbanks Stompgrass at its finest. Rooted in bluegrass, honky-tonk and southern stringband sensibilities, the Rock Bottom Stompers render a disparate assortment of lonesome tune-stock for your stomping pleasure. Featuring sweet lonesome harmonies with driving banjo, fiddle, mandolin, dobro, guitar, harmonica and bass the RBS bring to you soulful tones with a stomp-able rhythm. Come on out and Git Yer Stomp On!

Food sponsored by Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC; cash bar.
Thursday, March 6

Meeting Registration
7:30-6:00 pm, Conference Center lobby

Session 2: To Mask and to Unmask: the Art of Anthropology in Alaska
8:40 - 10:20 am, Garden Room
This session is about artistically performing anthropology, performing body, and performing critique. Each of these realms of thought has an aesthetic component that must meet a variety of cultural standards—not necessarily human standards. We invite presenters to speak creatively on the ways in which we perform anthropological critique, and the ways that anthropology performs all forms of daily ritual. In this panel we present the many masks worn by living actors and collectively unmask the ways that performances can be constrictive, transformative, or revitalizing.

Organizers: Sally F. Carraher and Phyllis Fast

8:40 - 9:00 – Hillary Ekstrom, UAA
The Social Construction of Women by the Media: Syndemic Medicalization

9:00 - 9:20 – Phyllis Fast, UAA
The Art of Doots: What’s So Artistic about Human Feces?

9:20 - 9:40 – Hiroko Ikuta, UAA
Subsistence Way of Life in Native Arts: Heritage, Politics, and Globalization

9:40 -10:00 – Ryo Kubota, Oita University
Dance Performance in Cross-cultural Context

10:00 -10:20 – Loosie FitzPanties, UAA
Boobs, Butts, and Gender-Bends: Performing Feminism in VivaVoom Burlesque

10:20-10:40 COFFEE BREAK

Session 3: Western Subarctic Archaeology, Patterns and Process
8:40 - 3:40, Borealis Room
Recent field and laboratory data examined through a variety of theoretical approaches have provided important results on Western Subarctic prehistoric adaptations. This symposium builds on recent symposia (2010-2013) to facilitate communication of new discoveries, excavations, lab investigations as well as theoretical contributions to understanding the early prehistory of the region. Specific topics are open, but we encourage work involving human/environment interactions.

Organizer: Ben Potter

8:40 - 9:00 - John C. Blong, Texas A&M
Hunter-Gatherer Adaptations in the Central Alaska Range

9:00 - 9:20 – Karin Olmedo, Jason S. Rogers and Jill Baxter-McIntosh, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC; and Joshua D. Reuther, UAMN
Upland Archaeology: Newly-Identified Prehistoric Sites Across the Alaska Range Divide

9:20 - 9:40 – Angela K. Gore, Texas A&M
A Diachronic Investigation of Technological Activities at the Owl Ridge Site, Central Alaska

9:40 -10:00 – John P. Cook, Healy Lake Working Group
OBSIDIAN TRADE- As Seen from the Healy Lake Village Site

10:00 -10:20 – Angela M. Younie, Texas A&M; John P. Cook, Healy Lake Working Group, and Thomas E. Gilispie, Tanana Chiefs Conference
Lithic Technological Organization at the Healy Lake Village Site

10:20 - 10:40 – COFFEE BREAK

10:40 - 11:00 – Ted Goebel, Texas A&M; Julie Esdale, CEMML; and Melissa Mueller and Caroline Ketron, Texas A&M
New Prehistoric Archaeological Research in the Blair Lakes Area, Tanana Valley, Alaska

11:00 - 11:20 – Ben Potter, UAF
Social Organization and Responses to Risk in Eastern Beringia
11:20 - 11:40 – Robert A. Sattler and Thomas E. Gillispie, Tanana Chiefs Conference; Norman A. Easton, Yukon College; and Christian Thomas, Department of Tourism and Culture, Whitehorse, Yukon

Chronology of the Riparian Zone through the Han Region, Upper Yukon River

11:40 - 12:00 – Norman A. Easton, Yukon College; Michael Grooms, University of New Mexico; Joel Cubley and Mary Samolczyk, Yukon College; Laurianne Bourgeon, University of Montreal; Jordan Handler, Simon Fraser University; Niki Virga and Vance Hutchinson, Yukon College; and David Yesner, UAA

2013 Excavations and Analysis of the Little John Site (KdVo-6), Yukon Territory, Canada

12:00 – 2:00 LUNCH BREAK

2:00 - 2:20 – Margarita J. De Guzman, Altamira Consulting

Early Human Occupation in the Britannia Creek Valley: Preliminary Results of Exploratory Excavation at KfVi-3

2:20 - 2:40 – Heather Smith, Texas A&M

The Use of Fluting Technology and Technological Risk in Younger Dryas Beringia

2:40 - 3:00 – Gerad Smith, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC

Athabascan Seasonal Strategies in the Upper Susitna/Upper Nenana Drainages

3:00 - 3:20 – Elizabeth C. Carroll and Kory H. Cooper, Purdue University

Native Copper Production and Site Formation at Gul-kana/Ringling Site

3:20 - 4:00 – COFFEE BREAK (sponsored by Territory Heritage Resource Consulting)

Session 4: Recent Research Topics in Historical Archaeology and Historic Preservation

8:40 - 12:00, Board Room

This session reviews recent research and current discussion topics on historical archaeology in Alaska. Research papers cover a wide range of geography, time periods, and topics. The varied topics include settlement studies, subsistence, material culture studies, and field methodology. The authors come from diverse settings, including federal and state agencies, contract archaeology / CRM, and academia.

Organizers: Robin Mills and Molly Proue

8:40 - 9:00 – Morgan R. Blanchard and Robert C. Bowman, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC

Combining Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) and Archaeological Testing for Historical Archaeology: A Case Study from Interior Alaska

9:00 - 9:20 – Terrance Cole, UAF

WASHING AWAY: The Short Life and Slow Death of Chena

9:20 - 9:40 – Martin Gutoski, Fairbanks North Star Borough

How do you find a ghost town in Alaska that only existed seventeen years and was abandoned by the time the GLO approved the 1904 survey plat?

9:40 - 10:00 – Joshua Reuther, UAMN; Robert Bowman, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC; Martin Gutoski, Fairbanks North Star Borough; Peter M. Bowers, Northern Land Use Research, Inc.; Terrence Cole, UAF; Jim Whitney, Circa 69; and Bill Witte, Fairbanks North Star Borough

The Community at the Chena Townsite: A Perspective from Historical Archaeology

10:00 - 10:20 – Andrew Higgs, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC

Over the Top: Historical Archaeology of Chilkoot Pass Aerial Tramways

10:20 - 10:40 – COFFEE BREAK

10:40 - 11:00 – Tamara Holman, UAA

Constructing Technology in the Mining Workplace: A Review of Sociotechnical Approaches

11:00 - 11:20 – Sarah Meitl, Cultural Resource Consultants

Trails and Rails to the Interior

11:20 - 11:40 – Charles Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates

Archaeological Testing at Seldovia and Ninilchik
Session 5: Arts of Healing
2:00 - 3:20 pm, Board Room

“Health”, “sickness” and “medicine”, like “art”, are concepts with particular historically-constructed definitions rooted in Western Enlightenment philosophies. Often Western and biomedical concepts of health, illness, and medicine do not translate adequately into non-Western contexts, and vice versa. Yet, in an increasingly globalized world, to say that Western and non-Western health beliefs exist in a mutually-exclusive dichotomy is naive. At this art-themed conference, we ask presenters to reflect, creatively and atheistically, on what it means to practice the “ART of anthropology” in the study of human health. Papers may address medical anthropology topics across all time and space.

Organizer: Sally Carraher

2:00 - 2:20 – Sally Carraher, UAA
Art as a Means of Communicating Cross-Culturally: An Exhibit of Arctic Indigenous Beliefs Surrounding H. pylori Bacterial Infection, Stomach Cancer, and Disease Transmission

2:20 - 2:40 – Holly Thorssin, UAA
Paws for Assistance: An Exploration of the History of Dogs and Healing

2:40 - 3:00 – Travis Hedwig, UAA
Cultural/Kinship Adoption and the Art of Caregiving: Grandparents Raising Grandchildren in Alaska

3:00 - 3:20 – Kristen A. Ogilvie, UAA
Practicing the Art of Anthropology in Public Health Research in Alaska

3:20 - 4:00 – COFFEE BREAK (sponsored by Territory Heritage Resource Consulting)

Session 6: Community-based Archaeological Heritage Management: Exploring Pathways for Effective Collaboration
2:00 - 5:20 pm, Garden Room

Heritage management should be active and adaptive to community needs, especially in cultural resource management (CRM) in the U.S. Mechanisms exist to ensure that community involvement and tribal consultation are embedded in all aspects of EIS planning, management and associated actions. However, formal processes that could integrate community-based CRM into these existing regulatory frameworks have yet to be developed. The session examines the challenges and opportunities faced by individuals, companies, communities and organizations to deliver community CRM and archaeology projects. Presenters will provide an evaluation of how their project contributed to the goal of a more socially-relevant and holistic process, including outcomes in terms of cultural place protection and the associated community benefits.

Organizer: David Guilfoyle

2:00 - 2:20 – Shina Duvall, OHA
Creative mitigation outcomes when an undertaking results in effects to historic properties under Section 106

2:20- 2:40 – David Guilfoyle, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC
Compliance-based Archaeological Heritage Management and Place-based Participatory Mapping for Negotiated Outcomes: A Case Study from Australia

2:40 - 3:00 – Sherry Kime, USFS; and Michael Bernard, Kenaitze Indian Tribe
Collaborative Archaeological Heritage Management and Youth Cultural Programs in the Kenai: A Review of Outcomes, Challenges, and Potential

3:00 - 3:20 – Robert Kopperl, SWCA Environmental Consultants
Honoring and Protecting the Ancestral Cultural Landscape of Afognak Village, Alaska

3:20 - 3:40 – Susan Moorehead Mooney, Yukon College Heritage and Culture Essential Skills at the Whitehorse Correctional Centre

3:40 - 4:00 – COFFEE BREAK (sponsored by Territory Heritage Resource Consulting)

4:00 - 4:20 – Chris Wooley, Chumis Cultural Resource Services; Jason S. Rogers, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC; and Joshua D. Reuther, UAMN
Integrating Community, Culture and Research into CRM: Alaskan Examples

4:20 - 4:40 – Sam Coffman, Scott Shirar and Chris Houlette, UAMN
From the Field to the Museum – Results from the 2013 ASRA Archaeology Module

4:40 - 5:00– Martin Callanan, Norwegian University of Science and Technology NTNU, and Erik Norberg, Southern Sami Museum and Culture Centre
Searching for Southern Sami on snow patches in central Norway

5:00 - 5:20 – Marie Meade
Why Not Agaligniut, Not just Nunalleq
Session 7: Contributing Papers in Zooarchaeology
4:00 - 5:20, Board Room

4:00 - 4:20 – Samantha Dunning, UAA; Courtney Hofman, University of Maryland and Smithsonian Institution, and Catherine West, Boston University
Genetic Continuity in Chirikof Island Ground Squirrels: Evidence from Ancient DNA

4:20 - 4:40 – Kathryn E. Krasinski, Fordham University
The Dog Ate My Homework: Identifying Patterns of Carnivore Damage in Faunal Assemblages

4:40 - 5:00 – Anna Sloan, University of Oregon
Spirituality and the Seamstress: Birds in Ipiutak and Western Thule Lifeways at Deering, Alaska

5:00 - 5:20 – Gerad Smith, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC
Emerging Site Behavior Patterns at Cripple Creek
Friday, March 7

Session 8: Ethnographic Film and the North
8:40 - 5:20 – Film shorts and documentaries, Board Room
This session presents documentary and narrative cultural films made by Alaska filmmakers. The accessibility of digital filmmaking in the North over the past decade has spurred both a burgeoning industry and new opportunities for producing personal and ethnographic documentaries. This session presents films made by UAF graduate students, faculty and regional filmmakers.

Additional short films to be announced. Titles, descriptions and approximate show times will be available at the start of the session.

Organizer: Leonard Kamerling
Livo Niglas and David Koester, 80 minutes
*Itelman Stories*

Takashi Simon-Sakurai, 20 minutes
*Where the River Begins*

Takashi Simon-Sakurai, 16 minutes
*Atmauthluk Sustainable Housing*

Kathrin Simon-Sakurai, 17 minutes
*A Way of Making Life Beautiful: Yup’ik Art Between Two Worlds*

L. Kamerling, 20 minutes
*In Our Own Image: Alaska Native Doll Makers and Their Creations*

Sarah Betcher, 15 minutes
*Tradition in Tune: The Athabaskan Fiddle Festival*

Sarah Elder and Leonard Kamerling, 90 minutes
*Uksuum Cauyai: The Drums of Winter (Named to the National Film Registry in 2006)*

Sarah Betcher, 35 minutes
*Weather and Climate: Effects of Changing Climates on Subsistence Communities*

Courtesy of Oregon Provence Archives Society of Jesus
Donate to the
Carol Gelvin-Reymiller Memorial Scholarship Fund

To be open to undergraduate and graduate students at the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

An archaeologist, naturalist and visual artist, Carol was an inspiration to other scholars and artists who benefited from her depth of understanding and her enthusiasm for sharing her knowledge. The Carol Gelvin-Reymiller Memorial Scholarship will help continue her legacy.

Make checks payable to "UA Foundation" and include “Carol Gelvin-Reymiller Memorial Scholarship” in the note.

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Please note “Carol Gelvin-Reymiller Memorial Scholarship” in the gift designation field.

Or call 1-800-823-4483 or 907-474-2619 to contribute by phone.
Session 9: Contributing Papers in Cultural Anthropology

2:00 – 5:00 pm, Garden Room

2:00- 2:20 – Malla Kukkonen, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence
The Art of Spear Fishing: A Look into Contemporary Alaskan Experience of the Ancient Fishing Method

2:20 – 2:40 – Michael Nowak, Colorado College
Ethnography as an Art

2:40- 3:00 – Katrin Simon-Sakurai, University of Aberdeen
A Yup’ik Concept of Noise

3:00- 3:20 – Gregory A. Reinhardt, University of Indianapolis
Military “Indian” Art: Inherent Contradictions in Our Armed Forces’ American Indian Mascots

3:20- 3:40 – COFFEE BREAK (sponsored by Beta Analytic, Inc.)

3:40- 4:00 – Zachary Hozid
The Twice Marginalized Citizen

4:00-4:20 – Irene Muller, UAS
Ethnomusicology of Appalachia

4:20- 4:40 – James Kari, UAF Alaska Native Language Center, and Crystal Glassburn, UAF and Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC
Advances in the Ahtna Ethnogeography of the Upper Susitna River

4:40-5:00- Tayana Arakchaa, UAF
“I Will Never Give up Throat Singing…”: Modern Tuva Music in the Republic of Tyva

Session 10: CRM Archaeology in Alaska: Exciting New Contributions, Public Outreach, and Ongoing Challenges

8:40 - 12:00, Borealis Room

Archaeological research in Alaska is largely guided by ever changing government priorities and development activities. Government archaeologists and CRM companies manage and protect sites across a large state with limited budgets and short field seasons. Each agency has its own star sites, management challenges, and approaches to disseminating information. This session explores new finds on public lands as well as how archaeologists are finding unique ways to deal with government spending cuts and time constraints.

Organizer: Julie Esdale

8:40 - 9:00 – Shelby Anderson, Portland State University
Port Clarence Archaeology Project: A Study of Bering Strait Socio-Economic Organization

9:00 - 9:20 – Julie Esdale, CEMML and Charles Holmes, University of Alaska Fairbanks and Holmes Cultural Resource Consulting
Direct and Indirect Effects of Federal Activities on Archaeological Sites: A Case Study of two Sites in Interior Alaska

9:20 - 9:40 – Anne M. Jensen, UIC Science LLC
Walakpa Revisited: The Walakpa Archaeological Salvage Project

9:40 - 10:00 – Patrick G. Saltonstall and Amy F. Steffian, Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository
A Less Mobile Ocean Bay Tradition: New discoveries from seasonal camps

10:00 -10:20 – Linda Finn Yarborough and Michael R. Yarborough, Cultural Resource Consultants LLC
A Small Business View of 40 Years of Alaskan Cultural Resource Management

10:20 - 10:40 – COFFEE BREAK

10:40 - 11:00 – Burr Neely, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC

11:00 - 11:20 – Katherine L. Arndt, Rasmuson Library, UAF
Research Legacy: Anthropologists’ Field Notes in the Archival Collections of the Elmer E. Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks

11:20 - 11:40 – Robert E. King, BLM
Heritage Education at the 2013 National Boy Scout Jamboree: A Report on an Opportunity Taken

11:40 - 12:00 – Justin Hays, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC; Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley and Associates; Bill Simeone, URS, and James Kari, Alaska Native Language Center
Back to Anthropology: an holistic approach in cultural resource management
Session 11: Papers in Biological Anthropology

8:40 – 10:20 am, Garden Room

This session is focused on broad questions in biological anthropology: diet, health, and population affinity. The majority of the papers stem from the methods and techniques in bioarchaeology but all have a shared theme of investigating biological and cultural structures in human prehistory and a regional focus of Asia to the Americas.

Organizers: Kara C. Hoover and Ryan P. Harrod

8:40 - 9:00 – Kara C. Hoover, UAF
The evolutionary relationship between pig meat exploitation in Asian prehistory and an olfactory receptor gene.

9:00 - 9:20 – Nicole M. Raymond and Ryan P. Harrod, UAA, and Aaron R. Woods, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Childhood in a Marginal Environment: Analyzing health, nutrition, and demographic characteristics of two populations of childhood in a marginal environment: children living in the pre-contact U.S. Southwest

9:20 - 9:40 – Ryan P. Harrod, UAA, and Aaron R. Woods, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Marginalized or Overlooked: A bioarchaeological approach to understanding the interaction between the Fremont and Ancestral Pueblo cultures

9:40 - 10:00 – Brian E. Hemphill, UAF; Nazia Akbar, Hazara University, and Habib Ahmad, Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan
Passage to India: Do Contemporary Ethnic Groups of Northern Pakistan yield Evidence of a Bronze Age Introduction of Central Asians into South Asia? A Dental Morphology Investigation

10:00 - 10:20 – Carrin Halffman, UAF; Robert Sattler, Tanana Chiefs Conference, and Jamie Clark, UAF
Bone Collagen Stable Isotopes of Three Prehistoric Humans from the Upper Kuskokwim village of McGrath, western Interior Alaska

Session 12: University of Alaska Museum Discussion Group

2:00 – 3:40 pm – Borealis Room

This is an informational session to present and discuss the latest happenings in the Archaeology, Ethnology and History, and Mammal Collections 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 the ongoing migration of cultural collections information into the Arctos database system (accessible online), recent collection repatriation efforts under NAGPRA, new cultural exhibits, collection storage space concerns, participation in the Alaska Summer Research Academy at UAF, and how these collections can better serve the anthropology community in Alaska and beyond. Discussions between the audience and Museum staff is encouraged.

Organizers: Scott Shirar, Angela Linn, Josh Reuther, and Link Olson, UAMN

Student Mixer, Friday March 7th

4:30 – 6:00 pm, Gazebo Room

The University of Alaska Museum of the North Departments of Archaeology and Ethnology & History will sponsor this year’s Student Mixer. Held in the Borealis Room right before the First Friday event, this mixer is open to all. We highly encourage students and faculty from all universities to attend, and especially leaders in the museum profession, cultural resources management industry, and Federal and State agencies. We hope this event will foster connections between students and potential employers, by encouraging discussions about upcoming volunteer and work opportunities in a relaxed environment. In short, please come join us for drinks and conversation and relax a bit before the First Friday event.
First Friday Event, Friday March 7th
6:00 – 9:00 pm, Borealis Ballroom

First Friday Art Exhibition, Anthropology and Art
To highlight the conference theme, Anthropology and Art, we are featuring a variety of artists, artworks and demonstrations on Friday evening. Featured artworks and artists will include Igor Pasternak’s art installation “20 Minutes of Fame” and discussion forum, live demonstrations of craft and art production by the Folk School of Fairbanks, a photography installation by Robert Drozda, a public debut of historic paintings depicting scenes of daily life on St. Lawrence Island in the late 1920s by Siberian Yupik artist Florence Nupok Malewotkuk from the UA Museum of the North fine art collection, a forthcoming BIA publication, Oscar’s Story, illustrated with charcoal drawings by Carol Gelvin-Reymiller, and Dale Slaughter’s black and white photography. Complimentary light hors d’oeuvres will be served alongside a cash bar.

Featured Artist, Igor Pasternak
Born in Odessa, Ukraine, Igor Pasternak earned a Studio Arts Master of Fine Arts Degree from American University in Washington, D.C. in 2009. He currently teaches art courses at the University of Alaska Fairbanks and is a co-investigator on a 3-year project, funded by the National Science Foundation, which focuses on collaborative methodologies of anthropology and art.

At the core of Pasternak's practice is the idea that contemporary art is not restricted by commitments to a medium, a concept, an aesthetic tradition, or an “ism.” Artists work across disciplines, using and contributing to the methods of social and natural sciences, information technology, business, humanitarian work, and engineering. This inclusive and democratic environment is vastly enabling in the freedom and possibilities that it offers. Thanks to the many turns of his professional career Pasternak is an artist who can write computer code and do electrical wiring for his own art installations.

One of Pasternak's approaches is to conduct visual experiments that encourage viewers to raise questions through their own participation in the work. At the heart of the installation 20 Minutes of Fame, featured over the duration of the conference, are debates about authorship, documentation, and temporality – issues that are central to anthropological practice.

Thinking with Relational Aesthetics, an Experiential Fusion of Art and Anthropology
Igor Pasternak and Sveta Yamin Pasternak, UAF
Relational aesthetics is a direction in contemporary art, based in great part on the ideas of art critic Nicolas Bourriaud. Over the last 15 years artists have been creating immersive participatory art environments, inspired by the relational aesthetics approach, to raise broad range of questions. Anthropologists are increasingly finding that the methodological and theoretical tools offered by this approach enable a transition from the anthropology of art to doing anthropology through art. In collaboration with the organizers, we invite all the attendants of the 41st Annual Meeting to consider the possibilities of relational aesthetics by taking part in this joint presentation by a visual artist and a cultural anthropologist. The presentation consists of an interactive multi-media installation 20 Minutes of Fame and an accompanying poster that focuses on questions of temporality and authorship (both displayed March 6 - 8 in the Gazebo Room, the main conference venue); visual art featured in the Alaska Anthropological Association First Friday exhibition and a discussion during the First Friday reception.
The Fairbanks Folk School Demonstration

The Folk School is a conduit for community knowledge. People come year-round to The Folk School to acquire skills and integrate those skills into their lives, whether that be writing a paragraph, knitting a sock, or carving a spoon. The Folk School offers classes and programs in woodworking, outdoor living, local ecology, textiles, repair and maintenance, creative writing, philosophy, history, music, and more. These classes and programs preserve folk skills and crafts, provoke thoughtful exploration of our environment, and pass on the spark of creative ability.

We will be demonstrating the making of objects, both functional and decorative, using bark, stone, wood, metal, and fiber. We will also have on display a representative sample of objects made in Folk School classes, as well as may craft items for sale.

In-Situ: Photographs of Disposable Culture

Robert Drozda, UAF Rasmuson Library and Bureau of Indian Affairs ANCSA Office.

Most Fairbanksans are familiar with the North Star Borough waste transfer sites. Open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, the sites provide a continually changing cultural mosaic of our garbage lifestyle. This installation features photographs of disposable culture with themes of Dumpster Art, Found Images, D-Diving, and In-Situ Trash Compositions presented in a variety of picked and repurposed frames, all from the FNSB Farmer’s Loop Transfer Stations. The images provide an alternative view of the Alaskan landscape and spotlight a consumptive and waste-driven culture in ways that are meant to be provocative, disturbing and artistic.

Daily Life on St. Lawrence Island by Florence Nupok Malewotkuk

Mareca Guthrie, UAMN Fine Arts Curator

This is a public debut of a collection of historic paintings depicting scenes of daily life on St. Lawrence Island in the late 1920s by Siberian Yupik artist Florence Nupok Malewotkuk.

Oscar’s Story featuring the art of Carol Gelvin-Reymiller

Ken Pratt, BIA ANCA Office

Ken Pratt will be discussing the development of a new BIA publication, Oscar’s Story, featuring a story illustrated with pastel drawings by Carol Gelvin-Reymiller. The artwork for the publication will be on display.

Dale C. Slaughter Photography

The black and white images shown here were made with large format cameras using 4 x 5 inch film. The developed film is scanned at high resolution and manipulated with Photoshop. Image manipulation is limited to enhancing sharpness and tonal adjustments - nothing is done to the image that could not be done in a darkroom. The remaining images were produced with a professional quality flatbed scanner. As with the negatives, image manipulation was limited to enhance sharpness and tonal/color corrections. Because of limited depth of field provided by flatbed scanners, some images required multiple scans. The projectile points shown, for example, required three scans each - one for the center and one for each margin. The three images are merged into a single image after the poorly focused from each had been removed.
Saturday, March 8
Session 14: Geoarchaeology in Northern Environments
8:40 - 4:00 pm, Garden Room
Geoarchaeology has played, and continues to play, a critical role in the advancement of archaeology in the north. The geosciences figure prominently in traditional geoarchaeological research including stratigraphic description, sedimentology and soil studies, site formation history, site location modeling, paleoenvironmental and paleoecological reconstruction, artifact provenance and raw materials characterization. Recently, CRM archaeologists have been tasked with managing projects relating to paleontological resources inventories and significance evaluations that require collaboration with geoscientists and paleontologists. The papers presented encompass studies on landscape formation, marine productivity, radiocarbon dating, obsidian sourcing, geophysical prospection, and paleontological surveys.

Organizers: Josh Reuther, UAMN, and Richard VanderHoek, Office of History and Archaeology, DNR

8:40 - 9:00 – Richard VanderHoek, OHA, and Joshua Reuther, UAMN
Introductory Comments
9:00 - 9:20 – Robert C. Bowman and Allison A. Little, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC
Results from a Ground-penetrating Radar (GPR) Survey of a Historic Cemetery in Nome, Alaska
Application of GPR for a Quantitative Analysis of Historical Cemeteries in Northwest Alaska
9:40 - 10:00 – Alexander Cherkinsky, University of Georgia, Center for Applied Isotope Studies
Radiocarbon Age of Soil: How Can it be Used for Archaeological Investigations?
10:00 - 10:20 – Phoebe J. Gilbert, National Park Service
Environmental Magnetism at Matcharak Lake, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve
10:20 - 10:40 COFFEE BREAK
10:40 - 11:00 – Janet R. Klein, Homer, AK; Richard D. Reger, Reger’s Geologic Consulting and Edward E. Berg, Homer, AK
Evidence for a probable MIS 3 Beringian megafauna in the southwestern Kenai Peninsula, south-central Alaska
11:00 - 11:20 – Kristine J. Crossen, Anne Pasch, and David Yesner, UAA
Discovery of Potential Marine Resources to Support Early Human Coastal Migrants in the Gulf of Alaska
11:20 - 11:40 – Christine A. Fik, Robert A. Sattler, Thomas E. Gillispie and Angela M. Younie, Tanana Chiefs Conference; Michael Grooms, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, and Norman A. Easton Yukon College
The David Site: a Riparian Zone Prehistoric Site Near Eagle, Alaska
11:40 - 12:00 – Tom Gillispie, John Cook, Robert Sattler, Angela Younie, and Christine Fik, Tanana Chiefs Conference
Time and Context at the Chindadn Complex Type Site
12:00 - 2:20 – KEYNOTE LUNCHEON
2:20 - 2:40 – Kate Yeske and Julie Esdale, CEMML
Implications of paleogeography and paleoecology on late Pleistocene and early Holocene archaeology in the Tanana Flats, Alaska
2:40 - 3:00 – Michael Kunz, Daniel Mann and John Cook, UAF; Richard Reanier, Reanier & Associates; Connie Adkins, Ice Alaska, and Paul Layer, UAF
Salmon, Blueberries, Bears and Volcanic Glass: Sixty Days at the Batza Teña Obsidian Source
3:00 - 3:20 – Robert J. Speakman, University of Georgia, Center for Applied Isotope Studies; Robert G. McGimsey, Alaska Volcano Observatory, USGS; Richard Davis, Bryn Mawr; Michael Yarborough, Cultural Resources Consultant; and Jeff Rasic, National Park Service
Aleutian Island and Alaska Peninsula Obsidian
3:20-3:40 – Patrick S. Druckenmiller, Kevin C. May, and Joshua D. Reuther, UAMN; Thomas K. Bundtzen, Pacific Rim Geological Consulting, and Jason S. Rogers, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC; Kevin C. May and Patrick S. Druckenmiller, UAMN; Kristi Wallace, Alaska Volcano Observatory, USGS, and Chris Wooley, Chumis Cultural Resources Services
Paleontological resources and Cultural Resource Management: A case study from the Kuskokwim River, Alaska
3:40 - 4:00 – Joshua D. Reuther, UAMN; Jason S. Rogers, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC; Thomas K. Bundtzen, Pacific Rim Geological Consulting, and Robert C. Bowman, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC
Late Quaternary Landscapes Along the Central Kuskokwim River
Session 15: Student Session
8:40 – 12:00 pm, Board Room

8:40 - 9:00 – Tayana Arakchaa, UAF
The Effects of Climate Change on Tozhu Reindeer Herding in Southern Siberia

9:00 - 9:20 – Eileen Colligan, The Graduate Center, CUNY
Cut Marks in Ivory and Antler: Finding Proxies for Iron in the Pre-Contact Arctic

9:20 - 9:40 – Cecilia Ebsen, UAF
Young Adult Yup’ik Women’s Perceptions and Practices of Health

9:40 - 10:00 – Hannah Johnson, UAA

tuq’a Ch’kezdelghayi, Putting Up Salmon: The Importance Of Salmon, Habitat, And Adaptability To The Kenaitze Dena’ina Of The Kenai Peninsula, Alaska

10:00 -10:20 – Desiree Mitchell, Adelphi University; Kathryn E. Krasinski, Fordham University; Brian T. Wygal, Adelphi University, and Yan Axel Gómez Coutouly, Paris West University Nanterre La Défense
Archaeological Survey of the Volkmar & Goodpaster River areas of the Middle Tanana Valley, Alaska

10:20-10:40 – COFFEE BREAK

10:40 - 11:00 – Kimberly Rieger and Brian T. Wygal, Adelphi University
On the Extinction of Neandertal in Eurasia

11:00 - 11:20 – Joanna Wells and Brian T. Wygal, Adelphi University; Kathryn E. Drasinski, Fordham University, and Fran Seager-Boss, Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Middle Susitna Valley Archaeological Survey Report from Project Years 2011-2013

11:20 - 11:40 – Lisa Strecker, UAF
Tracking the Ancient Itelmen Dog Sled: Putting Together the Pieces

11:40-12:00 – Yoko Kugo, UAA, and Tatiana Askoak, Newwhalen Community
Exploring Iliamna Lake Area Dynamic Ecological Knowledge in Multiple Ways

Alaska Anthropology Association Annual Business Meeting
Saturday, March 8th, Board Room, 4:30 - 5:20 pm
Everybody is invited, please come.

UAF Anthropology Department Open House
Saturday, March 8th, 6:30 - 7:30 pm
Anthropology Department, located on the third floor of the Bunnell Building

The University of Alaska-Fairbanks, Department of Anthropology is holding an open house and tour that begins on the third floor of the Bunnell Building. Complimentary light hors d’oeuvres will be served. Bus transportation for the open house will leave the Wedgewood Convention Center at 6:00.

Belzoni Society Meeting
Saturday, March 8th, 8:00 - Midnight
Campus Pub in UAF Wood Student Center

After the serious presentations conclude, come out to the academically inclined bacchanalia that is the Belzoni Society! This year we will congregate on Saturday, March 8 from 8 pm onward at the UAF Pub to enjoy libations, the annual Dramatic Reading from the Annals of Belzoni, and the gentle mockery of the yearly awards. Join us on the dance floor as local Fairbanks rock and blues band Burnt Orange takes the stage at 9:30 pm!

Shuttle service will be provided for this event. Transportation to this event will leave the Wedgewood Conference Center at 7:30. Buses back to the Wedgewood will leave from the Yukon Drive entrance of Wood Student Center at 11:00 and 12:00 pm.
Poster Session Abstracts
Throughout the conference, in the Gazebo Room

Anna Berge, UAF
Observations on the Distribution Patterns of Eskimo Cognates and Non-cognates in the Aleut Lexicon

The Aleut lexicon is quite divergent from that of Eskimo, with no more than 15-25% proposed cognates, some of which are very tentative. The source(s) of the non-cognate lexicon is still unknown. While there are lists of proposed cognates (Bergsland 1986, 1994, Fortescue et al. 2012), there have been no studies of the relative number and importance of cognates and non-cognates in different semantic domains (e.g. kinship terms, deictic terms, etc.). In this poster, I present the results of such a study. The results have important implications for our understanding of pre- and posthistoric language contact in the Aleutians.

Sam Coffman, UAMN; Jacob S. Adams, Washington State University
When is Small too Small? – Microblade Core Discard

Microblade cores are often found in many archaeological assemblages throughout Beringia, ranging in age from the late Pleistocene through the late Holocene, and vary widely in form. Yet, it remains unknown as to when microblade cores were too small to properly be used or how microblade core discard varied from region to region. This preliminary study analyzed 150 microblade cores from 55 sites throughout Alaska, as a way to test if there is quantifiable variability among recovered microblade cores. If so, how does this variation differ from region to region? Our results indicate microblade cores in the interior are consistently smaller than those from elsewhere in Alaska.

Briana Doering, University of Michigan; Julie Esdale, CEMML
Preliminary Data on New Site Discoveries in the Blair Lakes Region, Tanana Flats

The McDonald Creek-1 site in the Tanana Flats has received much attention for deep stratified deposits and terminal Pleistocene cultural materials. Recent archaeological surveys on the same landform uncovered three other archaeological sites, as well as a new locality of a site discovered by Dixon in the 1970s. This poster will present the preliminary site context, chronological information, and lithic assemblages found at FAI-56, FAI-2240, FAI-2241 and FAI-2242 in order to address their association with the McDonald Creek-1 site and potential for future research.

Thomas E. Gillispie, Healy Lake Working Group
Healy Lake Village Site: New Data and Analysis from the Chindadn Levels

This is a revision of a poster presented at the ‘Paleoamerican Odyssey’ conference in Santa Fe. New data and analyses from the Village site, a multicomponent human occupation with basal radiocarbon ages circa 13.5 ka. are being processed by an ad hoc “Working Group”. This poster represents some of the initial findings of the Group. It clearly shows an early phase of occupation (Chindadn) at the site with idiosyncratic bifaces and a core and microblade industry.

John Hemmeter and Paul White, UAA
An Architectural Reconstruction of the Hi-Yu Gold Mill, Fairbanks, Alaska

The mining of hard-rock gold deposits often went hand in hand with milling facilities built onsite to produce gold bullion and lessen transportation costs. As dynamic structures, mills were adjusted to meet changes in ore bodies, processing technologies, and capital. This poster presents the results of the architectural documentation of the Hi-Yu gold mill, a well-preserved stamp mill located in Alaska’s Fairbanks District and in operation from the early- to midtwentieth century. Here, close attention to structural details provides insight into the mill’s developmental history and also highlights ways that millworkers found low-cost solutions to meet workplace needs.

Kristi Hinton, Alex Yarnell, Shane Berggren, Josh Lynch and Ted Goebel, Texas A&M; and Julie Esdale, CEMML
2013 Archaeological Testing at Blair Lakes, Central Alaska

Situated 25 miles southeast of Fairbanks, the Blair Lakes archaeological district contains numerous localities and artifacts from test excavations and submerged in the lakeshore. We excavated test pits in 20 meter intervals along the south-facing bluff of the north shore of Blair Lakes South. Test pit finds were from multiple stratigraphic units of variably aged loess and colluvium, notably microblades dating to 8,600 14C B.P. The goals of our presentation are to report the artifact assemblage, ascertain whether human activities were continuous across space and time or if discrete occupations are present, and infer the sites function from its contents.
Charles E. Holmes, UAF & Holmes Cultural Resource Consulting

New Evidence Pertaining to the Early Archaeological Sequence at Swan Point, Central Alaska

The East Beringian tradition is now divided into four phases: (1) Swan Point Diuktai (CZ-4b), dominated by microblade/burin technology, use of ivory and antler, and evidence of hunting mammoth, horse, bison, and elk; (2) CZ-4a dates between 13,520 and 13,110 calBP and contains diminutive lanceolate biface forms unlike Chindadn/Nenana bifaces; and Chindadn/Nenana, primarily defined by distinct bifacial point/knife technology and reliance on birds, small mammals, and fish, has been subdivided into (3) CZ-3b and (4) CZ-3a on the basis of differences in bifacial morphology. These four components are delineated by radiocarbon dates, stratigraphy, and artifact spatial patterns. This revised model may prove useful for the circa 14,200 to 11,600 calBP period in central Alaska.

Joseph Keeney, UAF and National Park Service; and Jeffrey Rasic, National Park Service

Overcoming the Geofact-Artifact Conundrum: A Flake Scar Patterning Analysis Applied to the Sedna Creek Assemblage from Arctic Alaska

The Sedna Creek site was argued to contain crudely-shaped cores and flake tools, representing a middle Paleolithic-age occupation of the Alaskan Arctic. Subsequent researchers disregard these objects as geofacts. We re-examined these specimens using a technique of mapping detachment patterns and compared them to artifacts from a well-documented archaeological context. Our results suggest: overlap between artifacts and geofacts regarding attributes; assemblage-scale patterns reliably distinguish geofact collections from archaeological assemblages; geological and archaeological contexts are critical for establishing stone-altering mechanisms; and Sedna Creek “artifacts” were fractured naturally in a high-energy alluvial environment.

Kathryn E. Krasinski, Fordham University; Brian T. Wygal, Adelphi University; Yan Axel Gómez Coutouly, Paris West University Nanterre La Défense and Desiree Mitchell, Adelphi University

The Archaeology of Goodpaster-Volkmar Region of the Middle Tanana Valley, Alaska: An International Collaboration

The Middle Tanana Valley has a long history of archaeological investigations and is perhaps best known for its Late Pleistocene sites and preserved megafauna remains. Current research in the Volkmar Lake and Goodpaster River regions investigates the appearance and subsequent adaptations of prehistoric hunter-gatherers. While the Goodpaster band of Athapaskans has been documented ethnographically in this area, archaeologists have not adequately integrated them within the broader chronology. This poster details results of an international collaboration investigating the land use patterns and technological evolution of this important region.

Whitney McLaren, UAF; and Julie Esdale, CEMML

Blair Lakes South Underwater Exploration

Recent surveys in the Blair Lakes Archaeological District (FAI-335) have discovered submerged artifacts along the margin of Blair Lake South. At least four localities are known to have eroded from the northern shore. The underwater artifacts may be associated with prehistoric Denali and Northern Archaic traditions based on the presence of microblade cores, lanceolate points and side notched points. The recently discovered FAI-2070 stretches 800m along the southern shoreline. Artifacts appear to be eroding out of slump deposits and the collection also includes microblade cores, lanceolate points and side notched points. In this study, the submerged artifacts from the northern and southern portions of the lake are compared for raw material use and tool production strategies.

Igo Pasternak and Sveta Yamin Pasternak,

Thinking with Relational Aesthetics, an Experimental Fusion of Art and Anthropology

Relational aesthetics is a direction in contemporary art, based in great part on the ideas of art critic Nicolas Bourriaud. Over the last 15 years artists have been creating immersive participatory art environments, inspired by the relational aesthetics approach, to raise broad range of questions. Anthropologists are increasingly finding that the methodological and theoretical tools offered by this approach enable a transition from the anthropology of art to doing anthropology through art. In collaboration with the organizers, we invite all the attendants of the 41st Annual Meeting to consider the possibilities of relational aesthetics by taking part in this joint presentation by a visual artist and a cultural anthropologist. The presentation consists of an interactive multi-media installation 20 Minutes of Fame and an accompanying poster that focuses on questions of temporality and authorship (both displayed March 6-8 in the Gazebo Room, the main conference venue); visual art featured in the Alaska Anthropological Association First Friday exhibition and a discussion during the First Friday reception.
Brian T. Wygal, Adelphi University; Kathryn E. Krasinski, Fordham University; Fran Seager-Boss, Matanuska-Susitna Borough; and Joanna Wells, Adelphi University

The Early to Middle Prehistoric Archaeology of Trapper Creek, Alaska: Expanded Excavations and Recent Results

The early to middle prehistory of the Susitna River region is best represented by the multicomponent Trapper Creek Overlook site (TAL-092) which provides important regional information about the movement and subsequent development of foraging societies in southcentral Alaska. Expanded test excavations contribute to an initial interior to coastal migration hypothesis for the peopling of southern Alaska and offer a refined understanding of the cultural transitions in the region. This poster presents results from six years of excavations including recent discoveries and a refined chronology based on additional radiocarbon dating of this important site.
Shelby Anderson, Portland State University

**Port Clarence Archaeology Project: A Study of Bering Strait Socio-Economic Organization (Session 10: CRM Archaeology in Alaska)**

More than 50 years ago Helge Larsen recognized the importance of stratified Ipiutak-Neoeskimo deposits at Point Spencer, northwest Alaska. Despite the potential of Point Spencer sites to further understanding of the development of maritime lifeways during this significant period, no subsequent research has taken place. Extensive illegal digging around the Port Clarence region threatens these sites and brings urgency to current research efforts. New research is directed at questions of socio-economic organization over the last 2000 years through study of mobility, subsistence, and social interaction. This presentation will focus on initial results of 2013 fieldwork at Point Spencer.

Tayana Arakchaa, UAF

**The Effects of Climate Change on Tozhu Reindeer Herding in Southern Siberia (Session 15: Student Session)**

The reindeer herding Tozhu are one of the last remaining nomadic peoples of southern Siberia. Like many indigenous peoples, their environment is being impacted by climate change. This paper examines the negative impact climate change has had on Tozhu herders’ traditional mixed economy. Although they report that climate change is not a serious threat for their way of life this study, based on interviews, illustrates that climate change puts pressure on their already vulnerable situation. I argue that an increase of climate-related changes and subsequent impacts on humans and animals will make Tozhu herders more economically vulnerable.

Tayana Arakchaa, UAF

**“I Will Never Give up Throat Singing...”: Modern Tuvan Music in the Republic of Tyva (Session 9: Cultural Anthropology)**

In the Republic of Tyva, in southern Siberia, traditionally the main vocal tradition is throat singing, which has five main styles and numerous sub-styles. Over the last 20 years Tuvan music has become highly developed and sophisticated. Contemporary Tuvan music is a mixture of many trends and styles from folk and traditional throat singing to pop and avant-garde with throat-singing twist. Young performers are taking even further this music by including new instruments and styles. I argue that all these trends of Tuvan music have become an integral part of the Tuvan identity.

Katherine L. Arndt, UAF

**Research Legacy: Anthropologists’ Field Notes in the Archival Collections of the Elmer E. Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks (Session 10: CRM Archaeology in Alaska)**

In recent years, several papers presented at the Alaska Anthropological Association’s annual meetings have made innovative (re)use of the field notes left to us by earlier generations of northern anthropologists. Preserved in the archives at the Rasmuson Library, UAF, are a number of collections containing such field notes. This presentation highlights the most significant of the collections and invites researchers to explore them.

Morgan R. Blanchard and Robert C. Bowman, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC

**Combining Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) and Archaeological Testing for Historical Archaeology: A Case Study from Interior Alaska (Session 4: Historical Archaeology and Historic Preservation)**

In 2013, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC, conducted archaeological testing in association with the relocation of the Eagle Customs House, in Eagle Alaska. Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) was used to identify areas of interest for subsequent archaeological testing. This paper addresses how well the strategy worked and discusses GPR’s potential for historical archaeology.
Hunter-Gatherer Adaptations in the Central Alaska Range (Session 3: Western Subarctic Archaeology)

The central Alaska Range plays an important role in understanding prehistoric human adaptation to upland landscapes. The goal of this research is to explain the timing, environmental context, and nature of human use of the central Alaskan uplands. The study area for investigating these changes is the upper Susitna River basin. We tested 13 archaeological sites, recovered lithic, faunal and geoarchaeological data, and collected peat cores from four locations for palynological and macrobotanical analysis. These archaeological, geomorphological, and paleoecological data are used to explore variation in lithic technology and subsistence activities, and how these relate to environmental shifts and upland land use.

Results from a Ground –Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of a Historic Cemetery in Nome, Alaska (Session 14: Geoarchaeology)

In September of 2013 a Ground –Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey was conducted within a small historic cemetery in Nome, Alaska. This survey was conducted to determine the placement of observed surfacially marked and unmarked burials and to evaluate potential locations for reported larger mass burials. During the examination numerous signals fitting our criteria for burial Anomalous Sets were located, as well as a potential trench feature that may be related to a mass grave from the 1918 Spanish Flu outbreak. This presentation describes these survey results and displays some newly acquired digital rendering techniques useful for GPR processing.

Searching for Southern Sami on Snow Patches in Central Norway (Session 6: Community-based Archaeological Heritage Management)

Close collaboration between local collectors and informants and NTNU has been vital for the recovery of ancient snow patch artefacts in central Norway over many years. Saemien Sijte has carried out several archaeological surveys in the same landscapes too. These surveys, which seek out the Sami past in the region, spring out from a strong and vital interaction with the community. Beginning in 2014, we plan to identify and survey new sites of archaeological interest together. Close contact with informants, volunteers and others will be an important part of this initiative. This paper outlines the background for this cooperation and discusses some of the similarities and differences with respect to community consultation and collaboration.

Art as a Means of Communicating Cross-Culturally: An Exhibit of Arctic Indigenous Beliefs Surrounding H. pylori Bacterial Infection, Stomach Cancer, and Disease Transmission (Session 5: Arts of Healing)

The CANHelp Working Group is a multi-disciplinary team of scientists, policy makers, healthcare providers, Indigenous leaders, and community members who collaboratively work to investigate high prevalence of Helicobacter pylori bacterial infection and its relationship to stomach cancer in the western Arctic. Each time CANHelp expands our research program to a new Arctic community, there is a contest for residents to create a community research logo. These works by local Indigenous artists of all ages help to develop community ownership over the research process. Furthermore, art can be used in addition to interviews and participant observation as a means of understanding how Indigenous Arctic peoples perceive, relate to, and respond to information about H. pylori, stomach cancer, and the research process.

Native Copper Production and Site Formation at Gulkana/Ringling Site (Session 3: Western Subarctic Archaeology)

This paper looks at the manufacture of copper artefacts during the past millennium in the Subarctic. The focus is on how experimental archaeology and GIS spatial analysis can lend new insights into how copper manufacture is manifested in the archaeological record. The Gulkana/ Ringling site is used as model for identifying patterns in artifact distribution, typology and mapping. Based on these criteria new insights can be formed about native copper innovation.
Alexander Cherkinsky, University of Georgia, Center for Applied Isotope Studies

Radiocarbon Age of Soil: How Can it be Used for Archaeological Investigations? (Session 14: Geoarchaeology)

Modern soils due to biological turnover and permanent renovation of organic matter are the open system in the relation of carbon exchange. Thus they have got constant input and output of radiocarbon in the organic and inorganic matter and the main assumption of radiocarbon method that after death of the organism the exchange between atmosphere and this organism stopped could not be applied to the surface soils. Besides the soil organic matter (SOM) have got different pools of carbon. There could be separated different pool based on the physical and chemical soil features. All of them have different age and often it is difficult to do the interpretation of the results obtained for radiocarbon dating of soils.

The buried soil under cultural horizons, mounds, shell middens, or volcanic ashes are the closed –open systems regarding to radiocarbon exchange, so they could be used for the dating of the time of burial. However for precise dating it is necessary to analyze not only buried soils but also the background soils to define the blank radiocarbon value for this certain kind of soil. We have developed the model of soil carbon turnover for application of radiocarbon dating for determination of the ages of the buried soil based on the dating stable chemical fraction of SOM – humic acids.

Sam Coffman, Scott Shirar, UAMN; and Chris Houlette, National Park Service

From the Field to the Museum – Results from the 2013 ASRA Archaeology Module (Session 6: Community-based Archaeological Heritage Management)

During the summer of 2013, the Archaeology Department at the UA Museum of the North participated in the Alaska Summer Research Academy (ASRA) by offering an archaeology module. ASRA is an intensive two week course offered at UAF that provides high school students the opportunity to learn a subject of their choice in a hands-on learning environment. The 2013 archaeology module focused on the Simpson Site (FAI-01999), located on large bluff overlooking the Tanana River. Nine students enrolled in the archaeology module and were taught the fundamentals of the discipline (e.g. excavation techniques, site mapping) and proper museum preservation and artifact storage (e.g. cataloging, database management). This presentation presents on the successes of the module, results, and future plans for 2014.

Terrence Cole, UAF

WASHING AWAY: The Short Life and Slow Death of Chena (Session 4: Historical Archaeology and Historic Preservation)

An early description of the Tanana Mining District predicted that its settlement pattern would differ radically from the Klondike, where the single town of Dawson City dominated the area. Instead the Tanana, it was predicted, would support a number of thriving hubs on the creeks, connected by the Tanana Mines Railway to Chena at the head of navigation on the Tanana River, in addition to Fairbanks, awkwardly situated by happenstance and misfortune, 12 miles up the Chena River. This paper will explore the brief heyday of Chena and the unique role it has played in the history, legend and lore of the Tanana Valley ever since 1901.

Eileen Colligan, The Graduate Center, CUNY

Cut Marks in Ivory and Antler: Finding Proxies for Iron in the Pre-Contact Arctic (Session 15: Student Session)

Experimental archaeology permits us to test phenomena under known conditions so we can evaluate hypotheses relating to our research. I want to increase the visibility of iron in pre-contact Arctic sites so we can see it. I have produced cut marks on ivory and antler, typical northern artifact materials, using tools with stone and metal replica blades. Under a low-power microscope the difference between these cut marks is evident, providing a proxy for iron in archaeological sites with little or none extant, and contributing evidence to answer this long-standing question about the extent of Arctic peoples’ access to iron before direct contact with Europeans.
John P. Cook, Healy Lake Working Group  
**OBSIDIAN TRADE: As Seen from the Healy Lake Village Site (Session 3: Western Subarctic Archaeology)**

I. The Village Site: Over 370 samples of obsidian, including debitage and tools, have been analyzed for their geochemical fingerprints. Distribution within the Village site, of more than six source groups, and within all levels of the site—even the earliest at about 13,000 years—will be presented.

II. State-wide Comparisons: These data will be set against the information in the State-wide Alaska Obsidian Database (AOD) to show the wide-spread nature of obsidian in the archaeological record.

III. Trading Implications: Prehistoric Natives had an impressive geographical knowledge of their territories from the earliest days of Alaskan habitation.

Ryan Cross, TerraSond Limited; and Mark Cassell, Territory Heritage Resource Consulting  
**Application of GPR for a Quantitative Analysis of Historical Cemeteries in Northwest Alaska (Session 14: Geoarchaeology)**

GPR was used to investigate a historical cemetery in Kotzebue, AK. The cemetery contains no grave markers and local knowledge of its age and contents are sparse. The tightly-spaced GPR survey revealed anomalies consistent with historically-used wooden coffins. At least 86 individual graves and one mass burial were identified, revealing a stunning depiction of the cemetery in 3D. The results can be used by the associated church and city for future planning in this busy portion of Kotzebue.

Kristine J. Crossen, Anne Pasch, David Yesner, UAA  
**Discovery of Potential Marine Resources to Support Early Human Coastal Migrants in the Gulf of Alaska (Session 14: Geoarchaeology)**

Recent research at Bering Glacier's recessional area demonstrates that potential marine resources were available for human migrants along the northern Gulf of Alaska coast as early as 13,000 BP. Bering Glacier, the largest glacier along the northern Gulf of Alaska coastal migration route, has been steadily retreating since its 1993-95 surge event. In areas uncovered by retreat, discovery of marine shells melted from blocks of sediment that were eroded from the glacier's bed and transported to its terminus, indicate that areas currently occupied by both the freshwater Vitus Lake and the ice itself, were previously occupied by a marine embayment. This shows that Bering Glacier retreated off the continental shelf into a calving fjord by 13,000 BP, leaving a protected shoreline along islands and coastal areas, similar to Prince William Sound today.

The shells date from 13,000 to 5,000 BP and represent numerous shoreline species that would have been edible to humans. Recently discovered marine mammal bones including metapodials and phalanges of walrus, bearded seal and ringed seal also date to as early as 13,000 BP. These marine mammals are associated with pack ice, whereas only harbor seals inhabit the pack-ice-free area today. The oldest archaeological sites in the northern Gulf of Alaska date to 8,500 BP, while the oldest sites in southeast Alaska date to 10,500 BP. Older sites may have been drowned by postglacial sea level rise. Although the oldest definitive human use of marine mammal resources in the area do not date until 9,500 BP, our data show that a healthy marine ecosystem of both coastal invertebrates and marine mammals would have been available to any humans trying to migrate the southern Alaskan coastal route.

Margarita J. De Guzman, Altamira Consulting LTD  
**Early human occupation in the Britannia Creek Valley: Preliminary results of exploratory excavation at KfVi-3 (Session 3: Western Subarctic Archaeology)**

In June 2013, Altamira Consulting conducted exploratory excavations at six sites in the Britannia Creek Valley. One site, KfVi-3, proved to be highly significant in terms of size and age. Preliminary analysis shows KfVi-3 to be a large, multi-component site consisting of microblades, cores, bifaces, and scrapers, with over 600 pieces of debitage and 1,000 fragments of bone. Radiocarbon dating indicates KfVi-3 is approximately 13,000 years old, making it one of the oldest sites in the region. This paper will present the results of the excavations, and provide a preliminary context for which sites of this age can be investigated.
Patrick S. Druckenmiller, Kevin C. May and Joshua D. Reuther, UAMN; Thomas K. Bundtzen, Pacific Rim Geological Consulting; and Jason S. Rogers, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC

**Paleontological Resources and Cultural Resource Management: A case study from the Kuskokwim River, Alaska (Session 14: Geoarchaeology)**

The Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, which was signed into law in 2009, establishes new, paleontology-specific legislation to manage and protect fossil resources on federal land. With it comes the need to formalize paleontological resource assessment into cultural resource management practices. We present a case study of a paleontological resource assessment on the middle Kuskokwim River, Alaska that exemplifies this approach. Our study combined a review of paleontological literature, geologic maps and federal reports with targeted field surveys to document fossil resources and assess potential impacts. This study provides a framework by which future assessments can be conducted in the state.

Samantha Dunning, UAA; Courtney Hofman, University of Maryland and Smithsonian Institution; and Catherine West, Boston University

**Genetic Continuity in Chirikof Island Ground Squirrels: Evidence from Ancient DNA (Session 7: Zooarchaeology)**

Archaeological evidence of animal translocation is crucial to understanding when and how invasive species were introduced to different habitats, particularly in vulnerable island environments. In the Gulf of Alaska, the US Fish & Wildlife Service is addressing eradication of invasive species, including the ground squirrel (Spermophilus parryii). We use AMS dates and ancient DNA analysis to describe the history of the ground squirrel on Chirikof Island. Preliminary results suggest that rather than a recent introduction, the ground squirrel has been on Chirikof for at least 2000 years. Furthermore, aDNA analysis demonstrates genetic continuity between archaeological and modern specimens, suggesting the population of squirrels on Chirikof arrived before Russian or European occupation.

Shina Duvall, OHA

**Creative Mitigation Outcomes when an Undertaking Results in Effects to Historic Properties under Section 106 (Session 6: Community-based Archaeological Heritage Management)**

Both in Alaska and nationwide, the Advisory Council, agencies, project proponents, Tribal organization representatives, SHPOs, local governments, and other participants in the Section 106 consultation process have recently begun to develop new and innovative mitigation approaches. For the past several years, the ACHP has increasingly encouraged Section 106 consulting parties to examine creative and alternative mitigation options when working to resolve adverse effects to historic properties. Accomplishing this entails working together to think ‘outside the box’ when developing mitigation strategies. It recognizes and takes advantage of the flexibility allowed within the Section 106 process. This paper will explore some real-world examples of creative mitigation outcomes – in Alaska and nationally – as well as discuss some recommended strategies for reaching agreement on meaningful mitigation when adverse effects cannot be avoided.

Norman Alexander Easton, Yukon College; Michael Grooms, University of New Mexico; Joel Cubley, Mary Samolczyk, Yukon College; Laurianne Bourgeon, University of Montreal; Jordan Handley, Simon Fraser University; Niki Virga, Vance Hutchinson, Yukon College; David Yesner, University of Alaska Anchorage

**2013 Excavations and Analysis of the Little John Site (KdVo-6), Yukon Territory, Canada (Session 3: Western Subarctic Archaeology)**

This presentation will provide preliminary results of the 2013 field excavations at the Little John site. We will also report on ongoing analyses of the Little John site and collection, including new geophysical (Grooms; Cubley and Samolczyk), faunal (Bourgeon, Hutchinson, Yesner), materials (Handley), radiometric (Easton and Virga), and lithic (Easton) data analyses.

Cecilie Ebsen, UAF

**Young Adult Yup’ik Women’s Perceptions and Practices of Health (Session 15: Student Session)**

What do young adult Yup’ik women consider important to stay healthy? How do young adult Yup’ik women incorporate cultural activities into their practices of health today? What perceptions of health do young adult Yup’ik women have? Through an analysis of young adult Yup’ik women's perceptions and practices of health, this study investigates what it means to be healthy and to stay healthy as a young adult Yup’ik woman and what role dancing has in health. This study approaches health from a holistic perspective implementing a wide network of factors in the investigation of young, adult, Yup’ik women’s health.
Hilary Ekstrom, UAA
The Social Construction of Women by the Media: Syndemic Medicalization (Session 2: To Mask and to Unmask)

Enculturation and habitus formation shape the basis of human interaction, I am concerned with the treatment of women in/by the media as well as domestically. I have identified the processes of objectification, commodification, fetishism and embodiment as having led to the social construction of women by the media, pornography, and the political economy. The synergy of these has created the rape prone culture in which sexual advertising, racism, sexism, violence and the representation of women has led to a syndemic of mental health concerns as well as physical ailments. Includes an examination of the global, national, local and university climates.

Julie Esdale, CEMML; and Charles Holmes, UAF and Holmes Cultural Resource Consulting
Direct and Indirect Effects of Federal Activities on Archaeological Sites: A Case Study of Two Sites in Interior Alaska (Session 10: CRM Archaeology in Alaska)

The Delta River Overlook and Hurricane Bluff sites on Army training lands in Interior Alaska have long held interest to the archaeological community. These multicomponent sites are situated on a high bluff looking over the Delta River and have over 4 m of well stratified sand, loess, volcanic ash deposits with prominent palaeosols. Preliminary data from recovered artifacts and radiocarbon samples show cultural layers dating from the early Holocene to late Prehistoric time periods. Military training activities and game management strategies have significantly impacted these sites and erosion is occurring at a rapid rate. This paper describes the cultural resource management issues surrounding the impacts to the sites and the creative solutions taking place to salvage remaining archaeological information before it is permanently lost.

Phyllis Fast, UAA
The Art of Doots: What’s So Artistic about Human Feces? (Session 2: To Mask and to Unmask)

Daily toilet issues have gained prominence in commerce and family etiquette. This paper flushes out four central topics in the anthropology of defecation. First, there is no anthropology of defecation. Why not? Second, major department stores devote thousands of dollars and linear feet to sales in this pit of understanding. Third, what are the key artistic products that have developed about defecation and its by-product, flatulence? Finally, why is this ordinary event sequestered behind closed doors? A key suggestion is that most of the customary rules of defecation point to cultural needs that remain a part of our daily life.

Christine A. Fik, Robert A. Sattler, Thomas E. Gillispie, Angela M. Younie, Tanana Chiefs Conference; Michael Grooms, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology; Norman A. Easton, Yukon College
The David Site: A Riparian Zone Prehistoric Site near Eagle, Alaska (Session 14: Geoarchaeology)

Calico Bluff is a major geographic feature on the upper Yukon River, near which are numerous archaeological localities representing human occupations from c. 7000 cal BP through the latest prehistoric. Located on the upstream side of the bluff, the David site is a multicomponent, stratified site contained within overbank flood and eolian deposits. Systematic testing in different loci has produced a diverse record of occupation, lithic procurement, tool assemblages, stratigraphic contexts and faunal associations. Using spatial analysis, this first-time holistic view of components at the David Site has provided insights to the site’s breadth of occupation, function and extent.

Loosie FitzPanties, UAA
Boobs, Butts, and Gender-Bends: Performing Feminism in VivaVoom Brrlesque (Session 2: To Mask and to Unmask)

Often women working in the sex industry are portrayed as oppressed objects whose bodies are dissected apart, festish-sized, and demeaned. Such is an overly simplistic perspective that further strips women in the industry of our voices and autonomy. From the vantage of an industry insider and a participant observer within Alaska’s own VivaVoom Brrlesque troupe, I explore how values of gender equality, inclusivity, accessibility, and body positivity are purposefully cultivated and delivered for public consumption through the ritual of strip tease. I also discuss how these feminist values are crafted behind the scenes in the daily practices of rehearsal, costume design, and just “hanging out” with troupe members.
Phoebe Gilbert, National Park Service
Environmental Magnetism at Matcharak Lake, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve (Session 14: Geoarchaeology)

This paper presents the results of magnetic susceptibility research from four archaeology sites located on Matcharak Lake, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Alaska. Magnetic susceptibility measures the grain size and concentration of the magnetic constituent of soil, and changes in magnetic susceptibility can result from both cultural and natural processes. Variations in the magnetic profiles of the sites are explored in relation to occupation, pedogenic processes, and climate change.

Tom Gillispie, John P. Cook, Robert Sattler, Angela Younie, Christine Fik, Tanana Chiefs Conference
Time and Context at the Chinadn Complex Type Site (Session 14: Geoarchaeology)

The Village site at Healy Lake in east-central Alaska is the type locality for the terminal Pleistocene Chinadn Complex, previously assigned an age range of 9,010 – 13,310 cal BP based on 22 radiocarbon dates published in 1996. Here we report research underway to refine this chronology, focusing on the geoarchaeological dating and description of the earliest phase of site occupation. Our work is based on renewed analysis of stratigraphic data recorded during original excavations from 1967-1974, and radiocarbon dating of archived charcoal samples. Analysis is supplemented by comparison to newly excavated field data from the neighboring Linda’s Point site.

Ted Goebel, Texas A&M University; Julie Esdale, CEMML; Melissa Mueller and Caroline Ketron, Texas A&M University
New Prehistoric Archaeological Research in the Blair Lakes Area, Tanana Valley, Alaska (Session 3: Western Subarctic Archaeology)

In summer 2013 Texas A&M University teamed up with Colorado State University and the US Army to investigate the evolution of hunter-gatherer technology and land use in two localities near the Blair Lakes, Tanana Flats. We tested the archaeologically rich north shore of Blair Lake South, recovering artifacts from various Holocene strata along the entire south-facing terrace overlooking the lake. We also revisited FAI-2043 (McDonald Creek-1) and in our test excavations identified four cultural components dating to the late Pleistocene-early Holocene. One of these components predates, two postdate, and one corresponds directly with the deepest component originally reported by Gaines.

Angela K. Gore, Texas A&M
A Diachronic Investigation of Technological Activities at the Owl Ridge Site, Central Alaska (Session 3: Western Subarctic Archaeology)

Owl Ridge is a multicomponent site possessing two terminal Pleistocene-aged cultural components and a mid-Holocene cultural component significant to understanding early human behavior in eastern Beringia. These components date to about 13.5-13, 12 ka, and 5 ka respectively. Recently, I analyzed the lithic assemblages from all cultural components to examine raw material procurement and selection strategies and how they vary with the ultimate goal of examining how this technological variability can inform on mobility and settlement in the Nenana Valley. Results indicate several striking differences between components, and these results are presented in this paper.

David Guilfoyle, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC
Compliance-based Archaeological Heritage Management and Place-based Participatory Mapping for Negotiated Outcomes: A Case Study from Australia (Session 6: Community-based Archaeological Heritage Management)

This paper examines how place-based, participatory mapping in a commercial context creates a framework for negotiated outcomes in the protection and management of cultural heritage. A series of archaeology approaches undertaken as part of various commercial and community projects in Western Australia has resulted in the protection of a number of heritage complexes associated with rivers, estuaries, inlets, wetlands, and coastal dune systems, among others. The place-based approach involves a focus on a community-controlled assessment methodology, integrated with an archaeological process of participatory-mapping, within a heritage management context. In assessing this approach, this paper examines several case studies with particular focus on how the work was undertaken in a commercial context with contrasting outcomes in the management and protection of the associated heritage places, landscapes, and values. The approach directly addresses many of the limitations of compliance-based (or commercial) heritage management, with greater scope to integrate Traditional Owner values and knowledge for the protection and management of cultural features and places in relation to proposed developments. However, there remain many challenges and obstacles when implementing this approach that includes working outside of regulatory frameworks and presenting plans and maps that may counter the proposals and plans of the proponent. These challenges are
best met by further theoretical and methodological development of participatory approaches via practical application by consulting archaeologists, until such time as both the regulatory bodies and the proponents embrace holistic and integrated processes.

Martin Gutoski, Fairbanks North Star Borough

How do you Find a Ghost Town in Alaska that only Existed Seventeen Years and was Abandoned by the Time the GLO Approved the 1904 Survey Plat? (Session 4: Historical Archaeology and Historic Preservation)

Thousands of footsteps trod the first decade of the twentieth century on the seasonally dusty, muddy, snow packed streets and boardwalks of Chena hoping for a future there as the steam boats whistled their arrival during the brief gold rush in Fairbanks, Alaska. One surveyor’s footsteps over a century ago showed the way to tie a long dead town to a place that picnic goers occupy today. Present-day park visitors have no hint that ghost trains and vanished pioneers are streaming through their weekend barbecues, or that wooden stern wheelers are steaming alongside their aluminum jet boats on the Tanana River.

Carrin Halffman, UAF; Robert Sattler, Tanana Chiefs Conference; and Jamie Clark, UAF

Bone Collagen Stable Isotopes of Three Prehistoric Humans from the Upper Kuskokwim village of McGrath, western Interior Alaska (Session 11: Biological Anthropology)

Three prehistoric human skeletons found in the upper Kuskokwim River include two adult males and a child. Direct radiocarbon suggests an age of 1,000 years cal. BP. Carbon and nitrogen stable isotope analyses were conducted on bone collagen from the three individuals and a younger component archofauna including domestic dog, bear, beaver and burbot (ca. 350 cal BP). The human δ15N and δ13C and younger dog isotope ratios are elevated over those of bear and are consistent with a marine protein diet (i.e., anadromous salmon). 13C values are relatively high and remarkably similar.

Ryan P. Harrod, UAA and Aaron R. Woods, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Marginalized or Overlooked: A Bioarchaeological Approach to Understanding the Interaction between the Fremont and Ancestral Pueblo Cultures (Session 11: Biological Anthropology)

Archaeologists have debated the place of the Fremont for decades. Were they part of the Northern Periphery of the Southwest or did they represent a distinct group that was completely separate? The answer to this involves situating the individuals in a larger context. Bioarchaeological data offers insight into sociopolitical complexity and cultural identity by identifying markers on the bones that reveal patterns in health, nutrition, activity, and trauma. 41 Fremont along with 23 Kayenta branch and 18 Virgin River branch Ancestral Pueblo individuals were analyzed. The results enhance our understanding who the Fremont were and their relation to the Southwest.

Justin Hays, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC; Bill Simeone, URS; James E. Kari, Alaska Native Language Center; and Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley and Associates

Back to Anthropology: an holistic approach in cultural resource management (Session 10: CRM Archaeology in Alaska)

Recent investigations (2012 and 2013) of the greater Susitna Watershed have built upon earlier efforts conducted in the 1950s and 80s. With the addition of new techniques and technologies over the last 30 years, anthropology’s holistic approach has continuously proven to be the best framework for managing large, multi-year projects. This paper highlights the benefits of multi-disciplinary project management. Integration of cultural resources as natural resources has greatly improved and refined our anthropological understanding of this area of Alaska. Anthropological topics such as economy, language, archaeology, climate studies, history, and ecology are addressed within the cultural resources management context.

Travis Hedwig, UAA

Cultural/Kinship Adoption and the Art of Caregiving: Grandparents Raising Grandchildren in Alaska (Session 5: Arts of Healing)

This paper challenges normative expectations of caregiving by highlighting the hidden webs of social support provided by extended family members, specifically grandparents. Kinship caregiving is a creative and challenging form of engagement with federal and state legal, social and health service institutions that strengthens cultural and familial connectedness and problematizes ethnocentric assumptions regarding the “best interests” of children and communities in Alaska. Research emphasizes agency as constructive moments of resistance that lead to creation of new social networks and offer expanded possibilities for construing kinship, identity, and belonging.
Passage to India: Do Contemporary Ethnic Groups of Northern Pakistan Yield Evidence of a Bronze Age (Session 11: Biological Anthropology)

Considerable debate surrounds the biological relationships between ethnic groups of the highlands of northern Pakistan and ethnic groups occupying the lowland Indus Valley and beyond in peninsular India. The current study presents an investigation of a battery of 17 dental morphology variables among 393 individuals of five ethnic groups from the northern periphery of the Indus Valley. These data were contrasted with 22 samples encompassing 2,433 prehistoric and living individuals from Pakistan, northern and southern peninsular India, and Late Bronze Age inhabitants of south Central Asia. Results indicate that affinities among the ethnic groups of northern Pakistan are diffuse.

Over the Top: Historical Archaeology of Chilkoot Pass Aerial Tramways (Session 4: Historical Archaeology and Historic Preservation)

Chilkoot Trail tramways played a significant role assisting stampeders crossing the perilous Chilkoot Pass during the peak years of the Klondike Gold Rush, 1897-1899. Three freighting companies constructed aerial trams to haul equipment and goods over the steep pass. Today, no tram structural components remain standing – most of the physical evidence of the tram systems survive only as archaeological features scattered among the high outcrops and boulder strewn landscape. This presentation will focus on the tram structural ruins, mechanical features and artifacts found in the Pass that contribute to a greater understanding of the development, operational and abandonment phases of the three companies.

Constructing Technology in the Mining Workplace: A Review of Sociotechnical Approaches (Session 4: Historical Archaeology and Historic Preservation)

Although industrialization is firmly associated with histories of technological and social transformation, it is only in relatively recent years that historians and anthropologists have cast a more critical eye upon the cultural construction of technology. This paper reviews how two such approaches – sociotechnical systems and chaînes opératoires – seek to better illuminate the complex relationship among humans, culture and technology, and how such approaches can be also conveyed in the archaeological setting. This paper draws particular attention to recent investigations at historic mining sites that showcase ways that social and political arrangements are materially manifested.

The Evolutionary Relationship between Pig Meat Exploitation in Asian Prehistory and an Olfactory Receptor Gene (Session 11: Biological Anthropology)

Several genes that control the human sense of smell are linked to specific food odors. OR7D4 is an olfactory receptor associated with sex pheromone detection and pig meat preference. Less sensitivity to androstenone is correlated with increased preference for pig meat. I found significant differences in human populations with more variant alleles occurring in Eurasia: 47% of Asians are not sensitive to androstenone. An interpretative narrative to this analysis is the long prehistory of pig hunting and domestication in Asia, where pork is a stock food item today. This paper explores the relationship between archaeological evidence for pig exploitation in Asia and mutations in the OR7D4 gene.

The Twice Marginalized Citizen (Session 9: Cultural Anthropology)

This paper looks at what I refer to as the “twice marginalized citizen” in Alaska. In Alaska, Native people have Alaskan Native Corporations (ANCs), tribal, and Native health organizations, all with the stated goal of providing for native people. The issue that exists, is that the Native population is divided by socioeconomic class, and as such, the benefits that are accrued from the aforementioned organizations are not evenly distributed. It is my argument here that organizations provide greater support for upper and middle class Native people, and in doing so further marginalize and alienate lower class Alaskan Native people.

Subsistence Way of Life in Native Arts: Heritage, Politics, and Globalization (Session 2: To Mask and to Unmask)

State and federal laws define subsistence uses as the “customary and traditional uses” of wild resources for food, clothing, fuel, transportation, construction, art, crafts, sharing, and customary trade. This paper explores how subsis-
tence way of life is recapitulated in Alaska Native arts and what roles these arts play in political discourse. I argue that Native arts, which encodes sentiment about the environment and a culturally specific system of embodied knowledge, is a powerful presentation of political symbolism that people employ in various social contexts, particularly in indigenous empowerment and political discourse of land claims and subsistence hunting/fishing issues in Alaska.

Anne M. Jensen, UIC Science LLC
Walakpa Revisited: The Walakpa Archaeological Salvage Project (Session 10: CRM Archaeology in Alaska)

In July 2013, a sod house was reported to be eroding out of the Chukchi Sea shoreline bluffs at Walakpa. Small-scale salvage excavations were carried out, revealing well-preserved materials, with no recent disturbance. The house had been used for refuse disposal after abandonment, resulting in intact midden deposits with sterile sand lenses between them. The artifact assemblage was somewhat surprising. Harpoon head and arrow typologies from the upper levels are Late Birnirk/Early Thule, suggesting either a break in occupation are near Stanford’s Area A, which contained not only Thule and Birnirk materials, but also the most significant ASTt component.

Hannah Johnson, UAA
Łuq’a Ch’k’euzdelghayi, Putting Up Salmon: The Importance of Salmon, Habitat, and Adaptability to the Kenaitze Dena’ina of the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska (Session 15: Student Session)

Salmon is well recognized as a critical keystone species in the Kenai watershed (USFS 2007; Nature Conservancy 2000). Its essential link to the ecosystem, food web, and economic production has been extensively addressed. Largely overlooked in this discourse are the social and cultural components that construct the role of salmon in society. This thesis will attend to this discrepancy by focusing on the ‘core values’ held by the Kenaitze People of Kenai Peninsula concerning the five species of Pacific salmon.

James Kari, UAF Alaska Native Language Center; and Crystal Glassburn, UAF and Northern Land Use Research Alaska, Advances in the Ahtna Ethnogeography of the Upper Susitna River (Session 9: Cultural Anthropology)

We will summarize complementary ethnogeographic data sources being assembled on the Western Ahtna band territory. These include place intensive elite travel narratives, and a place names report and map for Western Ahtna territory filtered from the Ahtna Place Names Lists. Numerous features of the Ahtna geographic system are now embedded in the place names database and GIS files. These include semantic types, feature types, a regional trail typology, and comparisons of “routes” and “arrays” by six or seven experts in the fine-grained Ahtna place name and directional systems.

Sherry Kime, USFS; and Michael Bernard, Kenaitze Indian Tribe
Collaborative Archaeological Heritage Management and Youth Cultural Programs in the Kenai: A Review of Outcomes, Challenges, and Potential (Session 6: Community-based Archaeological Heritage Management)

This paper examines the development of a collaborative partnership between the USFS (Chugach Ranger District) and the Kenaitze Indian Tribe’s cultural programs.

Robert E. King, Bureau of Land Management
Heritage Education at the 2013 National Boy Scout Jamboree: A Report on an Opportunity Taken (Session 10: CRM Archaeology in Alaska)

In July 2013, four determined federal employees, including two each from the Bureau of Land Management and National Park Service, and a dedicated private archaeological contractor, helped 250 Boy Scouts earn requirements for the Archaeology Merit Badge at the 2013 National Boy Scout Jamboree in West Virginia. It was a wonderful opportunity to teach certain basic information about archaeology while instilling a conservation ethic. Planning for this participation began with observations made at the 2010 National Boy Scout Jamboree of how the archaeology Merit Badge could be better taught. This paper tells what happened in 2013 and encourages seizing other such opportunities.

Janet R. Klein; Richard D. Reger, Reger’s Geologic Consulting; and Edward E. Berg
Evidence for a probable MIS 3 Beringian megafauna in the southwestern Kenai Peninsula, south-central Alaska (Session 14: Geoarchaeology)

Beringia is generally not thought to include the southwestern Kenai Peninsula in south-central Alaska, yet residents are finding fossils of woolly mammoth (Mammuthus primigenius) and other vertebrates on area beaches. Seven molars, four tusk fragments, and an ankle bone of woolly mammoth, two horn cores of steppe bison (Bison priscus), a rib fragment from an unspeciated carnivore, and the distal end of a partial femur from an unspeciated medium-sized ungu-
late date from 20,400 to >48,500 RC yr BP. Distribution and preservation of the vertebrate remains indicate that all are retransported from unknown nearby sites close to or outside the limits of the Naptowne glaciation. We suggest that this fossil assemblage represents a marine-isotope stage (MIS) 3 Beringian megafauna that persisted for >28,000 RC yr on the peninsula before becoming extinct during the last major (Naptowne) glaciation.

Robert Kopperl, SWCA Environmental Consultants
Honoring and Protecting the Ancestral Cultural Landscape of Afognak Village, Alaska (Session 6: Community-based Archaeological Heritage Management)

The Native Village of Afognak near Kodiak is honoring its ancestral home on the 50th anniversary of the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake, and finding ways to protect its heritage for future generations as Native-owned allotments are being sold. Although its residents were relocated, historical and archaeological vestiges of the village remain. With BIA funding, the NVA coordinated documentation of the village and development of historic contexts for a National Register nomination as a cultural landscape. A preservation plan under development will help the NVA manage the landscape and encourage conservation easements by new landowners to protect its most important aspects.

Kathryn E. Krasinski, Fordham University
The Dog Ate My Homework: Identifying Patterns of Carnivore Damage in Faunal Assemblages (Session 7: Zooarchaeology)

Carnivores encounter, accumulate, and chew on skeletal remains to acquire nutrients and necessary minerals. These activities can alter the distribution and preservation of bones from archaeological sites. Examining bone modifications by modern carnivores in unique environmental conditions provides powerful analogues to understanding archaeological assemblages. While identifying a carnivore taxon from a single tooth mark is problematic because of the range overlap in mark dimensions, distinguishing the effects of carnivores with robust dentitions from those with less robust dentitions is possible. Most importantly, examinations of gross bone damage are valuable for identifying the taxon of a carnivore actor.

Ryo Kubota, Oita University
Dance Performance in Cross-cultural Context (Session 2: To Mask and to Unmask)

Alaska Natives perform their culturally distinct form of dance not only in locally organized events where participants at least know what it is, but also in occasions where participants hardly know their cultural knowledge, historical experience behind it. This situation indicates a possibility that performers need to find a way to transplant their cultural tradition to different socio-cultural contexts. In this paper I introduce dance performances of a Cup’ik dance group in a festival held in Japan, and explore ideas performers come up with to make their performance impressive and what aspects of their cultural value foreground consequently.

Yoko Kugo, UAA; and Tatiana Askoak, Newhalen Community
Exploring Iliamna Lake Area Dynamic Ecological Knowledge in Multiple Ways (Session 15: Student Session)

Dena’ina, Central Yup’ik, and Alutiiq peoples of the Iliamna Lake area differ in their traditional approaches despite living in a similar environment. In Newhalen (predominantly Yup’ik) and Pedro Bay (predominantly Dena’ina), we explore Iliamna Lake residents’ ways of living from two perspectives: as a graduate anthropology student and as a resident. While the anthropology student documented residents’ words, the resident observed that locals consistently followed their traditional subsistence family practices and often adapted or modified their practices based on local techniques. They adjusted their techniques and added to their knowledge through their families and multiple personal experiences within their environment.

Malla Kukkonen, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence
The Art of Spear Fishing: A Look into Contemporary Alaskan Experience of the Ancient Fishing Method (Session 9: Cultural Anthropology)

Spearfishing is an ancient method of harvesting fish, which has been practiced in different cultures around the world for millennia. As a part of an ethnographic project focusing on documenting contemporary fishing traditions of a few case study families residing in the Copper River Basin, the researcher participated in the traditional Slana River fall whitefish spear fishery in October 2012. The presentation is based on her experience as a participating observer and provides an introduction to the art of spear fishing including aspects of clothing, fishing gear, fish spearing technique, and the arctic spear fishing experience.
Salmon, Blueberries, Bears and Volcanic Glass: Sixty Days at the Batza Téna Obsidian Source (Session 14: Geoarchaeology)

From 1991 through 1996, following yearly excavation activities at the Mesa we spent on average ten days at Batza Téna. Working out of camps on the Indian River and at the primary source locale, we engaged in airborne and pedestrian reconnaissance collecting data relating to the geology, geomorphology, procurement and utilization activities at the source locales as well as the fire and culture history of the area. Here our fieldwork and the results and implications of our research are discussed against the backdrop of the work of Don Clark and his colleagues conducted two decades prior to our activities.

Marie Meade
Why Not Agaligmiut, Not Just Nunalleq (Session 6: Community-based Archaeological Heritage Management)

Enjoying morning coffee at home in Anchorage, reading the Daily News (30 Jan) I saw a press release. Pictured was a Yup’ik face cared in wood, on its way to Europe. I stared at the image thinking “This was once owned by a shaman, a healer, or maybe an esteemed warrior!” The article announced a 1.8 million dollar grant for more archeological excavation at “Nunalleq” near Quinhagak. Nunalleq just means “old place.” The proper name is Agaligmiut, where a known battle and massacre occurred during the bow and arrow wars. Agaligmiut has sacred values and important connections to Yup’ik history. At present, I’m expressing my concerns and frustration to the archeology community and Yup’ik people.

Sarah Meitl, Cultural Resource Consultants LLC
Trails and Rails to the Interior (Session 4: Historical Archaeology and Historic Preservation)

The discovery of gold in the Tanana Valley in 1902 spurred an influx of prospectors, businessmen, and settlers to the Interior of the Alaska Territory. This boom led to the creation of commerce centers, trails, and railways, which experienced an exceptional amount of activity during the early twentieth century. Recent archaeological survey adjacent to the Alaska Railroad led to the re-discovery of historical remains from this time period. This paper will discuss the results of the survey and their broader implications to our understanding of the gold rush and the development of the Interior of Alaska.

Desiree Mitchell, Adelphi University; Kathryn E. Krasinski, Fordham University; Brian T. Wygal, Adelphi University; and Yan Axel Gomez Coutouly, Paris West University Nanterre La Défense
Archaeological Survey of the Volkmar & Goodpaster River areas of the Middle Tanana Valley, Alaska (Session 15: Student Session)

Adelphi University, in cooperation with Paris West University Nanterre La Défense, continues research into the emergence and cultural evolution of prehistoric hunter-gatherers of the Middle Tanana Valley. To accomplish this, we have selected the Volkmar Lake and nearby Goodpaster River region for a long-term research initiative. Previously unexplored by archaeologists, we believe this area has tremendous scientific potential. In this report, we highlight recent discoveries from project years 2011-2013 when preliminary reconnaissance and survey yielded a range of new archaeological finds. While most are Mid-Holocene in age, earlier deposits have been identified.

Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates
Archaeological Testing at Seldovia and Ninilchik (Session 4: Historical Archaeology and Historic Preservation)

In 2008 ADEC’s Village Safe Water program made improvements to Seldovia’s water and sewer system that were monitored by Charles M. Mobley & Associates, and the agency’s current planning for similar improvements at old Ninilchik prompted archaeological testing there by CMM&A in 2012. At Seldovia an historic midden was found sealed beneath part of English Road, north of the Russian Orthodox church. It contained over 100 bottles, 200 pottery sherd, and a collection of animal bone, kitchen and dining room artifacts, firearm cartridges, tools and toys, and other items dating roughly from the late 1800s to the 1930s and reflecting a way of life now largely gone from Seldovia. The feature provides a glimpse into Seldovia’s historic past and the project overall suggests that such intact deposits are rare in the town. The data from old Ninilchik are the result of broadly scattered mechanical and hand-tool testing, affording fewer and less detailed inferences, but are interesting for comparison to the Seldovia collection nonetheless. The utility of archival photographs and maps in designing archaeological testing and monitoring programs is emphasized.
Susan Moorehead Mooney, Yukon College
**Heritage and Culture Essential Skills at the Whitehorse Correctional Centre (Session 6: Community-based Archaeological Heritage Management)**

Heritage and Culture Essential Skills (HACES) is a community-based program at Yukon College designed to build capacity in order to manage, interpret, and celebrate First Nations heritage resources. Over the past five years, students in this program have explored culture and heritage while building essential skills in seven different Yukon communities. This year, HACES was offered to students at the Whitehorse Correctional Centre for the first time since the program’s inception. The program delivery presented many challenges, but also provided an amazing opportunity to provide access to students with heritage interests who otherwise might have been overlooked.

Irene Muller, UAS
**Ethnomusicology of Appalachia (Session 9: Cultural Anthropology)**

The Appalachian Region stretches from New York to Mississippi, encompassing an unparalleled diversity of culture and music. The musical traditions specific to Southeastern West Virginia are examined here through home-made recordings from music festivals and in-home performances in the region between 1962 and 1985. This ongoing research includes the digitization and preservation of the reel-to-reel tapes themselves, as well as creating an accessible audio collection of musical performances by some of the greatest, and often least-recorded, old time and bluegrass artists of the 21st century.

Burr Neely, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC

Constructed in 1938, the Pelican Hydroelectric system exemplified the history of small-scale hydroelectric development in Alaska. Prior to its structural failure and subsequent demolition and replacement in 2008, mitigation stipulations required a Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) report to document the site’s engineering features and provide the historic context of early hydroelectric development projects in Southeast Alaska. Engineers designed the system (comprised of a dam, wood-box flume, surge tank, penstock, and power plant) to provide electric power to the Pelican Cold Storage Facility, and later electrified Pelican and provided potable water to its residents. It demonstrates the importance and skill required to supply economic power in remote communities and Alaska. The HAER project highlights the importance of mitigation products in cultural resource management projects. The narrative, photos, and drawings allow for a glimpse into early hydro engineering methods and electric generation in Alaska.

Michael Nowak, Colorado College
**Ethnography as an Art (Session 9: Cultural Anthropology)**

How one goes about performing a particular task can be referred to as “the art of ______”. In this instance we look at several ways in which information about a people’s culture may be obtained and explore some of the advantages and disadvantages of each. A “one time only salvage project” project usually gathers information in a much more direct way than a long term study which has the “luxury” of repeated visits over a period of time. Initial studies can serve as “still photographs” capturing a way of life at a particular time. In depth studies over time add the dimension of “motion”, showing change over time. Ethnographic methodology has evolved since the days of Boas and Mead with changing sensitivities and increased awareness of “rights”.

Kristen A. Ogilvie, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Alaska Office
**Practicing the Art of Anthropology in Public Health Research in Alaska (Session 5: Arts of Healing)**

After over 12 years as an anthropologist in the field of public health research in Alaska, I reflect on what it means to negotiate artfully the practice of anthropology in the science of public health. Called upon both to engage with and respond to local participants as well as to design and implement study protocols in multiple large studies, the sometimes-contrary directions in which I’ve been pulled have required creativity and compromise, skills not formally imparted in graduate school. The struggle to achieve authenticity and genuineness professionally as an anthropologist and personally in this research resonates with an artists’ purpose.
Relatively few in-depth archaeological studies have been undertaken in upland regions across south-central Alaska because of its remoteness and difficulty of access. From 2010-2013, as part of ongoing studies associated with Donlin Gold’s proposed natural gas pipeline over the Alaska Range, at least 20 prehistoric architectural sites have been identified between Farewell and Skwentna, including 10 near the continental divide in the vicinity of Rainy Pass. Several sites were found to contain hearth features, lithic artifacts (including microblades and notched points), and faunal materials. This paper describes general chronology, and focuses on potential prehistoric upland land-use patterns in the Alaska Range as revealed by the newly-identified sites.

Ben A. Potter, UAF
Social Organization and Responses to Risk in Eastern Beringia (Session 3: Western Subarctic Archaeology)
Late Pleistocene - Early Holocene and Middle Holocene adaptive systems are contrasted with respect to environmental conditions, demography, mobility, technology, and economy to evaluate expected forager responses to risk. Elements of social organization and interaction are operationalized, including group size, territory size, foraging strategy, and exchange system. The early system is then tested with respect to responses to elevated risk during the Younger Dryas.

Results indicate that technology and habitat use remained constant while economic diversification varied as expected. Social organization and configuration of these two systems led to different constraints on technology, mobility, and ultimately responses to different types of climate change.

Nicole M. Raymond and Ryan P. Harrod, UAA; and Aaron R. Woods, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Analyzing Health, Nutrition, and Demographic Characteristics of Two Populations of Childhood in a Marginal Environment: Children Living in the Pre-contact U.S. Southwest (Session 11: Papers in Biological Anthropology)
Children have often been overlooked in favor of adults in bioarchaeology. Yet, new research illustrates that childhood health provides important insight into the nature of a society. Forty-one individuals from two distinct cultural traditions, the Ancestral Pueblo and Fremont, were analyzed. The findings were interpreted by biological categories of age (fetal, infancy, early childhood, late childhood, and adolescence). They were also assessed using biocultural classifications (in utero, nursing, weaning, and childhood) to assess if different social events in particular cultures affected health (Halcrow and Tayles 2008). The findings of this project highlight the importance of considering children lives.

Gregory A. Reinhardt, University of Indianapolis
Military “Indian” Art: Inherent Contradictions in Our Armed Forces’ American Indian Mascots (Session 9: Cultural Anthropology)
For generations, America’s armed forces have created visual concepts about American Indians, many of them artfully crafted, and have transformed these invented images into a relatively small handful of pictorial stereotypes. Most people will understand the usually visualized Indians, ones who are aggressive and violent, brave and stalwart, and stoic and emotionless. Other concepts are harder to grasp: boys, comic caricatures, and sexy females, as well as combinations of these and the other, more typical, tropes. To address seeming confusions that surround the military's imagined Indians, I frame them in relation to three concepts whereby people reconcile the contradictions, that Indians are regarded as property, magical, and proxies.

Joshua D. Reuther, UAMN; Robert Bowman, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC; Martin Gutoski, Fairbanks North Star Borough; Peter M. Bowers, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC; Cole, Terrence, UAF; Jim Whitney, Circa 69; and Bill Witte, Fairbanks North Star Borough
The Community at the Chena Townsite: A Perspective from Historical Archaeology (Session 4: Historical Archaeology and Historic Preservation)
The Chena Townsite (FAI-011) is a significant historic property related to the growth of the greater Fairbanks area. Over the past 5 years, a collaborative effort has been growing to research what remains exist at the former townsite. Several historic features were found to be present based on GIS mapping, land surveying, and archaeological and geophysical surveys. This paper outlines what we know remains of the Chena Townsite within the State Wayside boundaries and the future plans for a larger collaborative and community-based research effort.
Late Quaternary Landscapes along the Central Kuskokwim River (Session 14: Geoarchaeology)

Archaeological, paleontological and geological research focused on late Quaternary environments and human land use in the Central Kuskokwim Valley region has been very limited when compared to the amount of research conducted in other interior regions of Alaska. The relatively unglaciated region provides the potential for a unique paleoenvironmental record expressed in deeply stratified loess, aeolian sand sheet and peat deposits that date back to >40,000 years ago, span the LGM and Late Glacial Period, and into the early Holocene. Here we present recent research in the region focused on understanding the evolution of late Quaternary landscapes and ecological systems.

On the Extinction of Neandertal in Eurasia (Session 15: Student Session)

This paper reviews the most recent publications on the extinction of Neandertals based on competing climatic and interbreeding hypotheses using the Caucasus region as a case study for wider Eurasia. We conclude that the small percentage of archaic alleles observed in contemporary Europeans is the result of genetic retention from a shared common ancestor and not from modern human admixture with Neandertals. Thus, the extinction of Neandertals was the result of numerous local population collapses exacerbated by an inability to adapt to rapid environmental changes and not genetic swamping by modern humans.

A Less Mobile Ocean Bay Tradition: New Discoveries from Seasonal Camps (Session 10: CRM Archaeology in Alaska)

The finds from recent excavations at seasonal camps dating to Kodiak’s Ocean Bay Tradition (7500 to 4000 BP) are refining our understanding of the Ocean Bay seasonal round. New data demonstrates that Ocean Bay foragers created substantial structures at a variety of camps in different environmental settings. These include houses, shelters, and food processing structures. Rather than the nomadic lifestyle archaeologists have previously envisioned, it appears that people of the Ocean Bay tradition had a focused seasonal round, visiting specific harvesting sites year after year and building permanent structures to accommodate their activities.

Chronology of the Riparian Zone through the Han Region, Upper Yukon River (Session 3: Western Subarctic Archaeology)

The chronology of human occupation in the riparian zone of the upper Yukon River region is characterized using 35 radiocarbon ages from 11 separate sites located between Circle, Alaska and Dawson City, Yukon Territory. The dated components range from early to late Holocene in age. The sum probability curve of the radiocarbon dated components yields a first approximation demographic proxy for human settlement in this riverine corridor. Implications of the study area as a geographic feature for prehistoric exchange between the Northwest coast and Interior Alaska will be explored.

A Yup’ik Concept of Noise (Session 9: Cultural Anthropology)

This paper explores how in the Central Yup’ik community of Scammon Bay, people often use stories about ‘noise’ (or nepa) and spirits to address current social problems. I suggest that Yupiit and non-Yupiit have different ideas about the meaning of noise. While Westerners perceive it as largely auditory, many Scammon Bay residents interpret noise in a far broader and multisensory way. In Scammon Bay, the term ‘noise’ has come to be used as an indirect expression for disturbances that the community faces such as raucous behaviour brought on by alcohol or drug abuse, usually among younger members of the community. The older locals reprimand them with stories about noise and spirits’ abrasive reactions to such conduct. I argue that the practice of listening and responding to these stories assists the local population as a whole in keeping noise under control.
Anna Sloan, University of Oregon

Spirituality and the Seamstress: Birds in Ipiutak and Western Thule Lifeways at Deering, Alaska (Session 7: Zooarchaeology)

While traditionally defined as acquiring just enough resources to survive, subsistence for many Alaska Natives also includes the spiritual aspects of hunting and processing animals. This paper uses archaeological (cut mark and element distribution/representation), ethnographic, and oral historical datasets to argue that Ipiutak and Western Thule living at Deering, Alaska (KTZ-299, KTZ-300) between about 1300-800 BP utilized birds not only as food, but also as raw materials for needles and parkas. Bird skin parka manufacture is a gendered and spiritually-charged activity for some Iñupiaq and Yupiit, and the potential antiquity of these associations is explored.

Gerad M. Smith, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC

Athabascan Seasonal Strategies in the Upper Susitna/Upper Nenana Drainages (Session 3: Western Subarctic Archaeology)

The Upper Susitna and Upper Nenana Rivers were utilized seasonally by ethnographic groups known today as the Lower Tanana and Western Ahtna people. Both groups used a unique array of successful survival strategies developed during 14,000 years of living in the Alaskan Interior. This paper explores ethnographic records of this area, new archaeological data gathered during the 2012 and 2013 field seasons, and seasonal GIS behavioral models in order to extrapolate the evidence of these strategies on the landscape.

Gerad M. Smith, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC

Emerging Site Behavior Patterns at Cripple Creek (Session 7: Zooarchaeology)

Cripple Creek (CIR-00002) represents a late prehistoric site exhibiting excellent faunal preservation and buried features. The emerging faunal dataset suggests patterns of primary caribou butchering and intensive bone processing. The lithic assemblage suggests intensive curation of raw materials, while the geoarchaeological dataset suggests features consistent with both short term and long term occupations. The results indicate a unique glimpse into Athabascan upland use of the eastern Yukon Tanana Uplands.

Heather Smith, Texas A&M University

The Use of Fluting Technology and Technological Risk in Younger Dryas Beringia (Session 3: Western Subarctic Archaeology)

The fluted point assemblage recovered from Serpentine Hot Springs (BEN-192), located in Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, represents our first opportunity to look beyond the question of chronology surrounding Alaska’s fluted points and address the role this technology played in a late Pleistocene-early Holocene cultural system in Beringia. This paper will present results of analyses focused on technology, as well as site and assemblage structure, and address mobility patterns, levels of planning, and assessment of risk involved when using a fluting technology. Discussion will focus on risk management solutions and the organization of fluting technology within a greater adaptive system.

Robert J. Speakman, University of Georgia, Center for Applied Isotope Studies; Robert G. McGimsey, Alaska Volcano Observatory, USGS; Richard Davis, Bryn Mawr; Michael Yarborough, Cultural Resource Consultants; and Jeff Rasic, National Park Service

Aleutian Island and Alaska Peninsula Obsidian (Session 14: Geoarchaeology)

The Aleutian Islands and adjacent Alaska Peninsula span a 1700-mile-arc at the apex of the North Pacific Rim. This immense, linear, island chain in an ecologically rich, but logistically risky environment provides an interesting case study for examining 9000 years of prehistoric human mobility and resource procurement strategies in a high latitude maritime setting. Obsidian is common in flaked stone assemblages throughout the region and we approach these issues through geochemical sourcing.

Lisa Strecker, UAF

Tracking the Ancient Itelmen Dog Sled: Putting Together the Pieces (Session 15: Student Session)

Historical accounts of the Itelmens of Kamchatka report on an elaborate type of dog sled that disappeared in the middle of the 19th century. Besides being a piece of art, this sled is said to have also offered great travel comfort. The dog sleds used in Kamchatka today were introduced by the Russians and differ greatly from the ancient Itelmen sleds. While it can only be guessed why this sled type completely disappeared from the Kamchatkan landscape and memory, nothing prevents reviving and rebuilding it. This presentation offers information on the background, facts, and details that were collected in order to be able to revive the ancient Itelmen dog sled.
Holly Thorssin, UAA

Paws for Assistance: An Exploration of the History of Dogs and Healing (Session 5: Arts of Healing)

Animal-assisted therapy is part of an age-old holistic approach to health and well-being that confers wide-ranging psychological and physiological benefits. Elders with advanced dementia and heart disease may experience lowered blood pressure, increased social interaction, physical activity, and lowered rates of depression that contribute to quality of life. Despite its extensive history of success, this alternative healing modality faces challenges of formal acceptance within the biomedical paradigm. I discuss the relevance of dogs to human health over time and space and argue for serious consideration of animal companionship as an integral addition to elder health and well-being in our society.

Joanna Wells and Brian T. Wygal, Adelphi University; Kathryn E. Krasinski, Fordham University; and Fran Seager-Boss, Matanuska-Susitna Borough

Middle Susitna Valley Archaeological Survey Report from Project Years 2011-2013 (Session 15: Student Session)

Adelphi University, in cooperation with the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, continues a multiyear investigation into the economic transition from early to late prehistoric cultures in the Middle Susitna Valley. Survey and test excavations including ongoing work at Trapper Creek Overlook (TAL-092) contribute to a refined chronology and abrupt transition from Pleistocene hunting to Late Holocene salmon harvesting and early 20th century Euroamerican settlement. The earliest evidence from the region indicates initial inhabitants were highly mobile with a sporadic presence. However, by the contact era, Ahtna and Dena’ina were semi-sedentary and intensively storing salmon as demonstrated in recently tested sites near Montana Creek.

Christopher Wooley, Chumis Cultural Resource Services; Jason S. Rogers, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC; and Joshua D. Reuther, UAMN

Integrating Community, Culture and Research into CRM: Alaskan Examples (Session 6: Community-based Archaeological Heritage Management)

Cultural resource management (CRM) in Alaska involves planning meetings, field assessments, report writing, eligibility determinations and agreement crafting all geared toward protecting heritage properties and their cultural values. CRM is not conducted in a vacuum, and there are as many unique cultural contexts for our projects as there are distinct Alaskan communities. Mechanisms exist to ensure that communities and tribes are consulted throughout the planning, management and implementation phases of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process in order to incorporate their input, local knowledge and cultural values. However, there is no formal process that integrates community-based CRM into the EIS process. We look at two projects where we have explored opportunities to be creative and integrate local concerns while simultaneously conducting scientific research during CRM projects in order to conduct a realistic, reasonable and relevant process, with enhanced site protection and community benefits.

Linda Finn Yarborough and Michael R. Yarborough, Cultural Resource Consultants LLC

A Small Business View of 40 Years of Alaskan Cultural Resource Management (Session 10: CRM Archaeology in Alaska)

In 1975, Linda Yarborough began a business in Fairbanks that ultimately became Cultural Resource Consultants LLC. As partners in their firm, Linda and Michael Yarborough have participated in almost 40 years of growth and evolution of archaeological consulting in Alaska. This paper examines the dynamics of cultural resource management in the state, using examples from a variety of different projects.

Kate Yeske and Julie Esdale, CEMML

Implications of Paleogeography and Paleoecology on late Pleistocene and early Holocene Archaeology in the Tanana Flats, Alaska (Session 14: Geoarchaeology)

Investigations of terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene paleogeography, paleoecology, and ancient fauna of the Tanana Flats illustrate the landscape encountered by early hunter-gatherers in central Alaska 14,000 years ago. As the climate became warmer and moister during this transition, glaciers receded and vegetation and available large game consequently changed. Terrace edges, vegetated sand dunes, lakeshores, and bedrock hills and ridgelines that supported short-term camps and hunting lookouts were redefined. The paleogeography of this region was mapped by synthesizing stratigraphic evidence from test pits, bore holes, and auger samples, providing insight into the implications the changing environment had on human landscape use.
Angela M. Younie, Texas A&M University; John P. Cook and Thomas E. Gillispie, Tanana Chiefs Conference
Lithic Technological Organization at the Healy Lake Village Site (Session 3: Western Subarctic Archaeology)

As an aspect of renewed investigation of Healy Lake prehistory, this paper reports the detailed assessment of curated materials from the Village site. Using soil descriptions from the original field notes, the lowest occupation was stratigraphically separated from Holocene occupations, and found to correlate closely with the originally proposed “Chin-dadn” occupation, with some exceptions. Based on a sample of approximately 6,500 lithic items from 25 excavation units, the site exhibits consistent habitation activities throughout its 13,000-year history of occupation, while the lowest component adds knowledge of mobility, raw material usage, and lithic technologies of the earliest Alaskan cultures.

Film Session Abstracts

*Itelmen Stories*,
by Livo Niglas and David Koester, 80 minutes

Set in Kamchatka, where fewer than 20 speakers of the Itelmen language remain, the film follows two Itlemen hunters who go on a journey to experience a language and ways that are remembered but no longer in use. They encounter the wild environs and villages of Kamchatka, the history, memories, resignation and hope of people from a culture that is rapidly disappearing.

*Where the River Begins*,
by Takashi Simon-Sakurai, 20 minutes

Despite the impact of English on the Inupiaq cultures of Northwest Alaska, Aliitchak, an Eskimo elder living along the Kobuk River in the village of Ambler, persists in narrating local history and folktales in her native language. Following Aliitchak’s subsistence activities at summer fish camp and her day-to-day activities in her home village, WHERE THE RIVER BEGINS, explores the continuation of language, culture and the struggle of the Kobuk River people to maintain their identity. WHERE THE RIVER BEGINS observes how this balance shapes the fragile world of contemporary Inupiak Eskimo people.

*Atmauthluk Sustainable Housing*,
by Takashi Simon-Sakurai, 16 minutes.

Atmauthluk Sustainable Housing, is the story of a Yup’ik community with a mission to maintain their tundra community in the face of overwhelming energy costs. Working together in a unique partnership with the Cold Climate Housing Research Center (CCHRC), the community created their own construction company, trained workers and built two energy-efficient homes specifically designed for the tundra environment. The film invites viewers to see what is possible in a rural Alaska village when people unite to address a critical need of adapting to a rapidly changing environment.

*A Way of Making Life Beautiful: Yup’ik Art Between Two Worlds*,
by Kathrin Simon-Sakurai, 17 minutes.

A Way of Making Life Beautiful, explores the world of traditional Alaska Native artists and their complicated relationship to the art marketplace. Observing both rural and urban artists the film reveals the tension between individual artists’ own creative development and the art buying public’s demand for “traditional” art.

*In Our Own Image: Alaska Native Doll Makers and Their Creations*,
by L. Kamerling, 20 minutes

In Our Own Image takes us into the lives of seven accomplished Alaska Native doll makers, where we learn first-hand about the traditional, cultural and financial realities of being a contemporary Native artist.
Tradition in Tune: The Athabaskan Fiddle Festival,
by Sarah Betcher, 15 minutes

When gold was discovered in Alaska a hundred years ago, the French Canadian miners who came to seek their fortunes brought their fiddles and an old country music tradition with them. The Athabaskan people they interacted with heard their music, picked it up and claimed it for their own. For the past thirty years Native fiddlers have gathered in Fairbanks Alaska to trade tunes, hear each others’ unique styles and perform for a grateful audience. Tradition in Tune takes viewers to the thirtieth anniversary Athabaskan Fiddle Festival, a four-day, non-stop expression of Native unity, culture and values.

Uksuum Cauyai: The Drums of Winter (Named to the National Film Registry in 2006),
by Sarah Elder and Leonard Kamerling, 90 minutes.

The Drums of Winter takes viewers into the spiritual world of Yup’ik dance, music and reciprocal gift giving. The Yup’ik people speak about how their history, social values, and spiritual beliefs are woven around the songs and dances that have been handed down to them through the generations. The words of early missionaries accompany archival photographs, providing a historical context for the dance and the century-long struggle between Yup’ik people and the Catholic Church, which tried to suppress traditional religious beliefs.

Weather and Climate: Effects of Changing Climates on Subsistence Communities,
by Sarah Betcher, 35 minutes

The activities of subsistence hunters, fishers and gathers are dramatically effected every day by weather and changing climate conditions. Having accurate information to gauge ice thickness, wind, temperature can make the difference between success and failure, safety and danger. Weather and Climate takes us to seven Northwestern Alaska Native communities (Kotzebue, Kivalina, Point Hope, Noatak, Ambler, Buckland and Deering) to find out how people there deal with and adapt to ever changing and less predictable environmental conditions.