



Alaska Anthropological Association

45th Annual Meeting

March 21 - March 24, 2018
William A. Egan Civic & Conference Center
Anchorage, Alaska

Nondalton fish camps along the Newhalen River in Lake Clark National Park. [Photo courtesy Karen Evanoff, National Park Service]

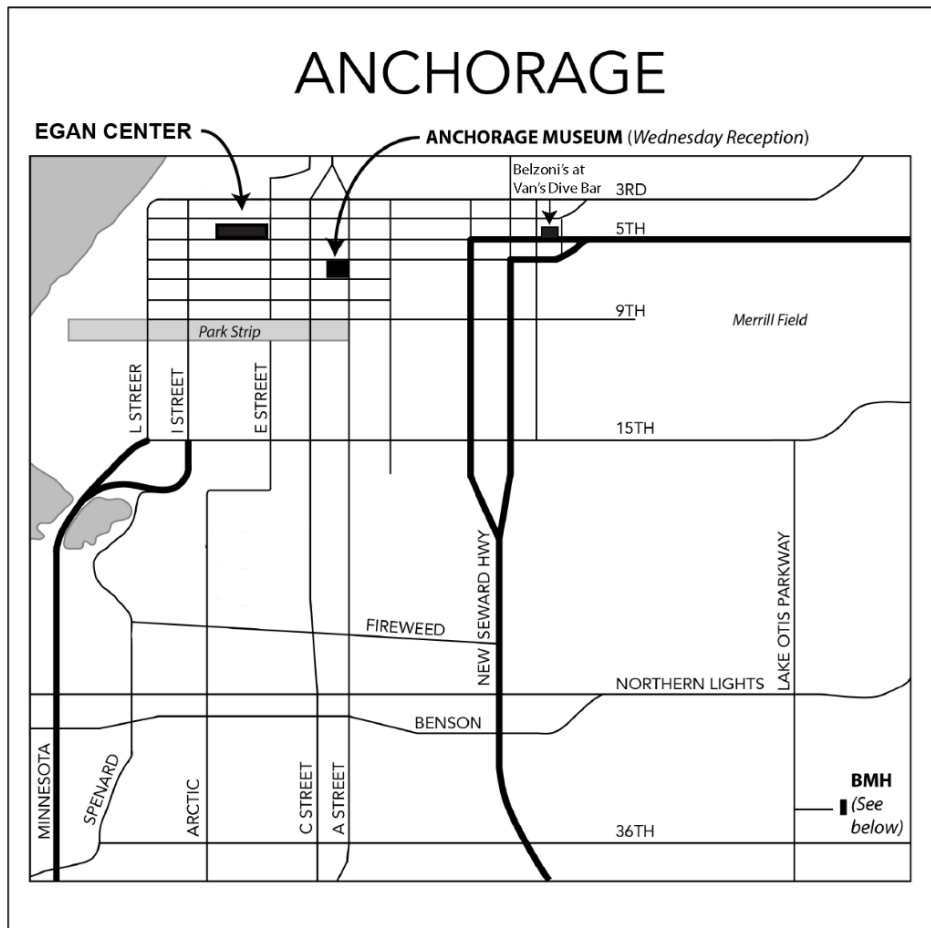


***Where the Past meets the Present:
A Compilation of Human Study in Alaska***

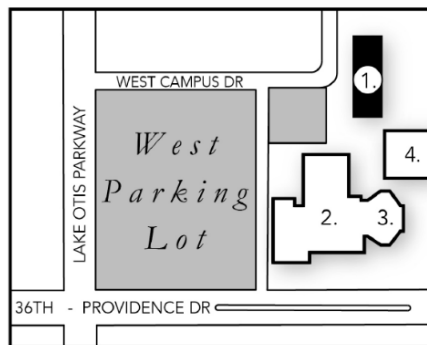
Downtown Anchorage



Event Locations Anchorage



BEATRICE McDONALD HALL (BMH) UAA CAMPUS



(Select Wednesday Workshops)

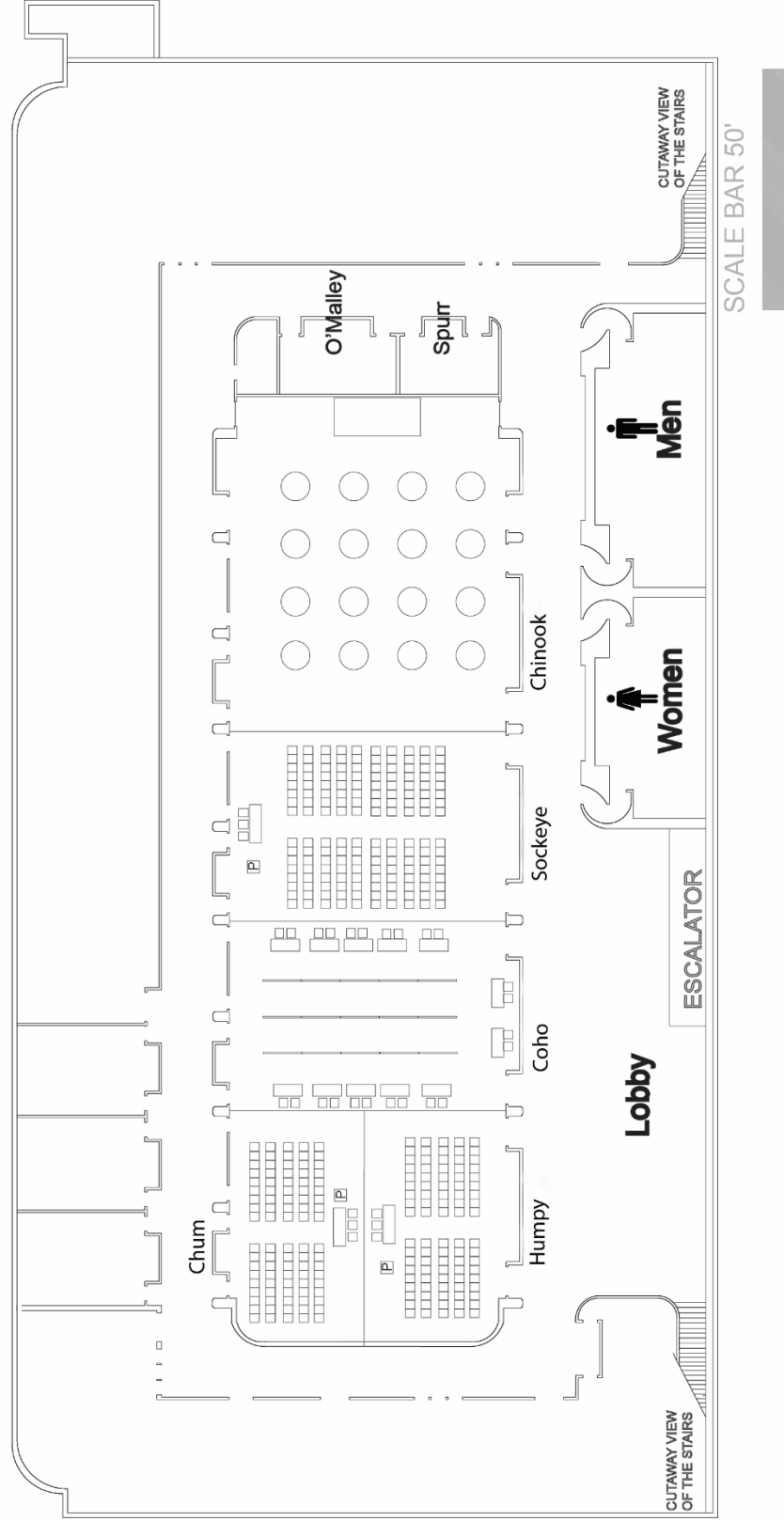
1. Beatrice McDonald Hall (BMH)
2. Professional Studies Building (PSB)
3. Wendy Williamson Auditorium
4. Sally Monserud Hall (SMH)

North



Egan Center - Lower Level

Summit Hall



Keynote Speaker: Dr. Alan Boraas

Professor, Kenai Peninsula College



Dr. Alan Boraas teaches at the Kenai Peninsula College branch of UAA, located in the city of Kenai, Alaska on the Kenai Peninsula, south of Anchorage. He has conducted archaeological excavations at historic Russian sites, Late Prehistoric Dena'ina sites, and both Riverine and Marine Kachemak sites. His recent archaeological work has been on Riverine Kachemak sites on the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers. He is currently undertaking an analysis of the effect of commercial canneries of Dena'ina culture ca. 1900, and an ethnohistoric analysis of the Battle of Kenai, 1797. Professor Boraas has written over 150 newspaper articles and commentaries on topics related to Alaskan anthropology and natural history.

Photo: Alan Boraas

Awards Banquet

Friday, March 23, 6:00-9:00 pm

Chinook Banquet Hall, Egan Civic & Conference Center

Fish, Family, Freedom, and Sacred Water

Abstract: Many rural Alaskan villages have successfully made the transition from prehistory to the present relying on wild salmon as the key species in their diet. The technology has changed but reliance on salmon remains significant. Accompanying the transition are social and spiritual practices, the latter raising salmon harvesting and the water they spawn in to the level of the sacred. Now, potential and real oceanic and terrestrial habitat impacts threaten the survival of Alaska's wild salmon cultures.

Keynote Speaker: AlexAnna Salmon

President, Igiugig Tribal Village Council



Photo: AlexAnna Salmon

AlexAnna Salmon, *Apapigainaq*, was raised in the Village of Igiugig in southwest Alaska where Lake Iliamna flows into the Kvichak River. She has a dual Bachelor's degree in Native American Studies and Anthropology and has served the Village Council as President for the past decade. She is currently the Project Director for both a Yup'ik language revitalization grant, and an Alaska Native Education grant. She loves spending time with her six children, especially traveling, picking berries, fish camp, and learning about their Yup'ik heritage.

Luncheon

Saturday, March 24, 12:00-3:00 pm

Chinook Banquet Hall, Egan Civic & Conference Center

Igyararmiut Path of Cultural Revitalization

Abstract: This presentation highlights the various locally-driven, multi-generational, and collaborative efforts to keep Igyararmiut connected to their homeland in southwest Alaska. Activities undertaken by the Tribe include cultural camps, place name and oral narrative documentation, implementation of a language nest, and recently a "Communities Teaching Cultures" project. As a result of these activities, some which are grant funded but others that operate on volunteerism, the Tribe has seen repatriation of ancestors from the Smithsonian, bilingual toddlers, formation of a "yuraq" (traditional dance) group, and greater awareness of working together for cultural perpetuity.

Host Organizations

National Park Service

Organizers

Alaska Regional Office

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Kale Bruner

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Kelly Meierotto

Liz Ortiz

Allyson Pease

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Holly Smith

Marine Vandlandeghem

Lynn Walker

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Exhibitors

Center for Environmental Management Military

Lands (CEMML)

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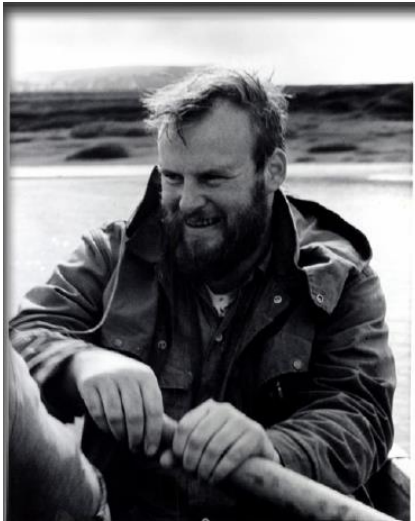
Meeting Information

The meeting **registration and information desk** is located in front of the conference rooms on the lower level of the Egan Center. It will be open Wednesday, March 21 from 12:00 pm - 5:00 pm; Thursday, March 22 from 8:00 am - 5:00 pm; Friday, March 23 from 8:00 am - 5:00 pm; and Saturday, March 24 from 8:00 am to 1:00 pm. A registration table will be available Wednesday, March 21 from 7-10 pm at the opening reception held at the Anchorage Museum. On-site registration payments will be made by check, credit card, or exact cash only.

Meeting and Event Rooms

All meeting and event rooms are located in the following spaces in the lower levels at the Egan Center unless otherwise noted: **Chinook, Sockeye, Coho, Humpy, and Chum**. Please refer to the meeting schedule and floor plan to find your sessions. The Wednesday reception will occur at the **Anchorage Museum**, and the special session, "Alaska Anthropology, Two Minutes at a Time" will take place there.

Additional events include:



John Cook memorial mixer in the Egan Center **Lobby and Coho Room** on Thursday at 5:00-7:00 pm.

Dinner and Awards Banquet Wednesday, March 23 from 6:00-9:00 pm in the **Chinook banquet hall**. Luncheon Banquet Saturday, March 24 from noon-3:00 pm in the **Chinook banquet hall**. Belzoni Society Meeting Saturday, March 24 from 7:00-10:00 pm at **Van's Dive Bar** in Anchorage (see map above).

Vendor Table and Poster Set-up

Vendors and exhibitors may set up tables in the **Coho Room** beginning at 8:00am on Thursday, March 22.

Posters may be hung in the **Coho Room** beginning at 8:00am on Thursday, March 22. Push-pins and tape will be available for attaching to boards. Posters should not exceed 4 x 3 feet in size. Posters have been assigned a number to coordinate with a poster-board. Please hang your poster on the appropriate board. Poster presenters are encouraged to be on hand during their assigned sessions to discuss their projects. Posters should be removed by 6:00 on Thursday, March 22.

Paper Presentations

All presentations are limited to 20 minutes; please keep to that time so that others will not be short-changed. Provide your session organizer with your presentation 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.

Wifi

Wifi access for the conference is free throughout the building. Sign on to Egan Center guest. No passcode is required.

Parking

Conference attendees can park in one of the EasyPark garages near the Egan Center, located on 5th and B Street and 6th and E or at the smaller lots in the area. Rates are \$1.25 per hour.

Lunch On Your Own

Downtown Anchorage is home to many eateries within walking distance of the Egan Civic & Conference Center (see below on map).



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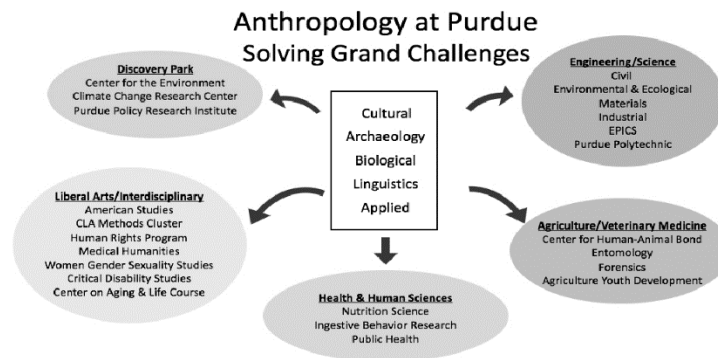
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Schedule at a Glance

Day 1 – Wednesday – March 21, 2018

Times/Rooms	Egan Center - Lower Level Lobby	ACZ Lab, UAA	Egan Center Humpy	Anchorage Museum
9:00-12:00 am		ACZ Workshop		
12:00-1:00 pm	Lunch			
1:00-4:00 pm	Registration and Information Desk	ACZ Workshop	AHRS Workshop	
4:00-5:00 pm				
7:00-10:00 pm				Opening Reception

Day 2 – Thursday – March 22, 2018

Times/Rooms	Chum	Humpty	Sockeye	Coho
9:00-9:20	[1] National Park Service Cultural Resource Management Tremayne	[2] History and Ethnohistory in Alaska and Beyond Cecil	[3] From Coast to Coast, South to North Alaska: Subsistence and Representation Krier	
9:20-9:40	Hood	King	Moss	
9:40-10:00	Reininghaus	Yarborough and Morrison	Crowell	
10:00-10:20	Gilbert	Yarborough et al.	Berge	
10:20-10:40	Lewis	Johnny and Easton	Funk	
10:40-11:00	Break	Break	Darwent and Miszaniec	
11:00-11:20	Break	Arakchaa	Alix et al.	[4] Poster Session*
11:20-11:40		Wentworth	Mason et al.	
11:40-12:00		Nowak	Jensen	
12:00-1:20	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
1:20-1:40	[6] Co-production of Knowledge in a Changing Arctic Raymond-Yakoubian, Daniel and Behe Round Table Discussion	[7] Alaska Native Language Studies Mishler Mitchell Mitchell et al.	[8] The Northern Archaic Tradition: A New Decade of Scientific Advancement Smith	
1:40-2:00			Potter	
2:00-2:20			Fuqua	
2:20-2:40		Break	Keeney	
2:40-3:00			Kari	
3:00-3:20	Break		Esdale and Potter	[5] Poster Session*
3:20-3:40	[9] Anthropology in the Age of Climate Change: Applied Anthropologist Working Within Communities to Build Resilience Holen		Gal	
3:40-4:00	Hatfield and Bruner		Sattler and Easton	
4:00-4:20	Mitchell and Flensburg			Cocktail Party Poster Session
4:20-4:40	Van Lanen			
4:40-5:00	Retherford			
5:00-7:00	Break			John Cook Memorial Mixer

*To find out which poster session you are in see program below.

Day 3 – Friday – March 23, 2018

Times/Rooms	Chum	Humpy	Sockeye	Chinook Banquet Hall
9:00-9:20	[10] Remembering and Continuing the Work of Eileen Devinney Mason	[11] Prehistoric Archaeology of Alaska – New Methods, Data, and Insights Slaughter et al.	[12] Community Based Participatory Research in Alaska Bunnell	
9:20-9:40	Shah	H. Smith	Howell	
9:40-10:00	Gal	Shirar et al.	Martin	
10:00-10:20	Duer and Atkinson	Lawler	Braund	
10:20-10:40	Southwald	Thomas et al.	Kugo	
10:40-11:00	Mason	Etnier et al.	Demoski	
11:00-11:20	Round Table Discussion	Anichtchenko	Charles	
11:20-11:40		Break	Saltonstall and Steffian	
11:40-12:00			Biddison and Shaginoff	
12:00-1:20	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	
1:20-1:40	[13] New Approaches to Collaborative Exhibit Development in Alaska Crowell	[14] Stones, Bones, and More: Papers in Archaeology and Biological Anthropology Miszaniec et al.	[12] Community Based Participatory Research in Alaska – Continued Koskey	
1:40-2:00	Phillips-Chan	Ebel et al.	John	
2:00-2:20	Curtis-Johnson	Eldridge	Ramos	
2:20-2:40	Parsons et al.	Krasinski and Wade	M. Rogers	
2:40-3:00	Kelliher-Combs	Colligan	Kime et al.	
3:00-3:20	Ahtuanguaruak and Margaris	Dale and Harrod	Sattler et al.	
3:20-3:40	Asper-Smith	Wygol	Skinner et al.	
3:40-4:00	Shah and Owens	Scott and Hlusko	Round table discussion	
4:00-4:20		Borrero and Martin		
4:20-4:40	Raymond	Yesner - Discussant		
4:40-6:00				
6:00-9:00				
				Dinner Banquet Speaker: Alan Boraas

Day 4 – Saturday – March 24, 2018

Times/Rooms	Chum	Humpy	Sockeye	Chinook Banquet Hall
9:00-9:20	[15] Threads of the Aleutian Campaign: Exploring the Fabric of World War II in Alaska Mason	[16] Archaeological Features and Food Processing in Northern Environments	[17] Accelerating Environmental Change Threats to Alaskan Cultural Heritage: Emerging Challenges and Promising Responses Jensen	
9:20-9:40	Blanchard		Eldridge	
9:40-10:00	Kranda et al.		Keeney	
10:00-10:20	Gwynn	Holloway	Heffner et al.	
10:20-10:40	Discussion	Doering	Mason et al.	
10:40-11:00		Vanlandeghem et al.	Discussion	
11:00-11:20		Hilmer		
11:20-11:40	Break	Buonasera et al.		
11:40-12:00		Rasic et al.	Break	
12:00-3:00	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Luncheon Speaker: AlexAnna Salmon
3:00-4:20	Association Business Meeting			Break
4:20-8:00	Break	Break	Break	
8:00-10:00				Belzoni Meeting at Van’s Dive Bar (downtown Anchorage)

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Day 1 – Wednesday – March 21, 2018

Meeting Registration and Information

12:00am – 5:00pm

Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists Workshop

9:00am – 5:00pm, ACZ Lab, University of Alaska Anchorage

AHRS Workshop

1:00pm – 4:00pm, Egan Center Humpy Room

Speaker: Jeff Weinberger

Reception

7:00-9:00 pm, Anchorage Museum

Day 2 – Thursday – March 22, 2018

[Session 1] National Park Service Cultural Resource Management

9:00am – 11:00pm, Chum Room

The National Park Service is one of the major players when it comes to cultural resource management on federal lands in Alaska. NPS manages over 54 million acres of land in Alaska where the archaeological record documents thousands of years of prehistoric survival and adaptation along with countless landscapes and environments where living indigenous people still practice a subsistence lifestyle. This session provides an overview of some of the projects that NPS CRM team members across our region have completed or developed in an effort to document and preserve our state's rich cultural legacy.

Organizer: Andrew Tremayne

9:00 – 9:20, Andrew Tremayne (National Park Service)

Radiocarbon Dating in Alaska's National Parks: A Case for Improved Database Management

9:20 – 9:40, Rhea Hood (National Park Service)

Pursuing the NPS Mission Outside the National Park System

9:40 – 10:00, Lee Reininghaus (National Park Service, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve)

10,000+ Years of Human Occupation in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve: Preliminary Results of Archeological Investigations along Glacial Lake Atna Shorelines

10:20 – 10:40, Phoebe Gilbert, (National Park Service)

10,000+ Years of Humans in Denali: Celebrating the 132nd Centennial

10:40 – 11:00, Patrick C. Lewis (Kenai Fjords National Park)

An Overview of Recent and Future Cultural Resource Management at Kenai Fjords National Park

[Session 2] History and Ethnohistory in Alaska and Beyond

9:00am – 11:20pm, Humpy Room

This session pulls together a diverse set of papers focused on the historic period in Alaska and neighboring Siberia, including ethnohistoric studies of native communities and the experiences and tales of Euroamerican exploration and development.

Organizer: Conference Organizers

9:00 – 9:20, Carrie Cecil (Bureau of Land Management)

#findyourtrail: Identifying and Evaluating Cultural Resources along the Iditarod National Historic Trail

9:20 – 9:40, Robert E. King (Bureau of Land Management)

Still More Odd Tales of Alaska's Long Distance Travelers in the Early 20th Century

9:40 – 10:00, Michael R. Yarborough (Cultural Resource Consultants LLC) and Aubrey L. Morrison (Cultural Resource Consultants LLC)

The Historical Significance of the Goodnews Bay Mining Company's Platinum Mine near Platinum, Alaska

10:00 – 10:20, Linda Finn Yarborough (Cultural Resource Consultants LLC), Aubrey L. Morrison (Cultural Resource Consultants LLC), and Catherine L. Pendleton (Cultural Resource Consultants LLC)

Historic Themes of the Tongass National Forest's Recreation Cabins

10:20 – 10:40, David Johnny (White River First Nation) and Norman Alexander Easton (Yukon College)

5. Coping with the State, Keeping Our Identity: Dineh Life on the Yukon-Alaska Borderlands

10:40 – 11:00, David Koester (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

~~Tiushov's Dream—Ethnography, Colonialism and Consciousness in Pre-Soviet Kamchatka—CANCELLED~~

11:00 – 11:20, Tayana Arakchaa (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

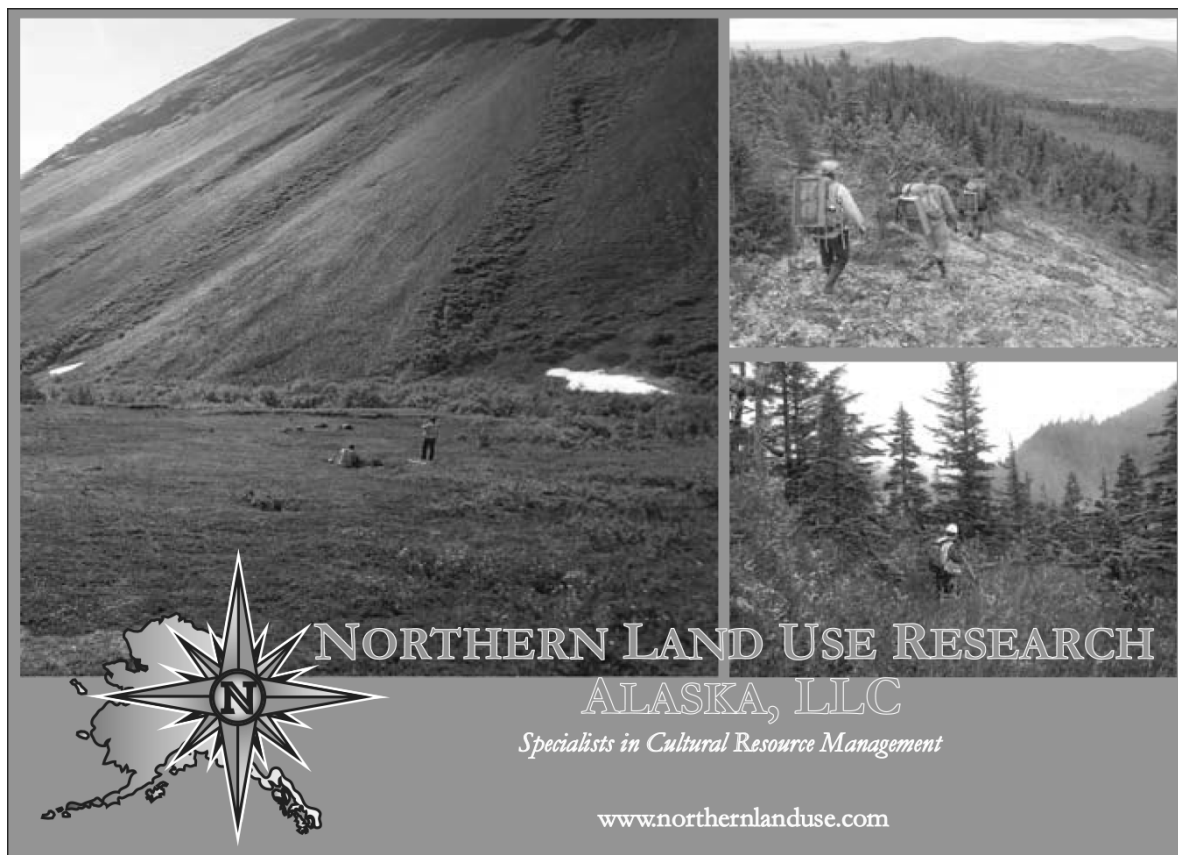
Human-Animal Relations among Tozhu Reindeer Herder-Hunters in the Siberian Taiga: Hunting with Dogs and Reindeer

11:20 – 11:40, Cynthia Wentworth (Cultural Anthropology Ecole Hautes Etudes Sciences Sociales Paris, France)

Education Both Ways: Canilialq, Alaska in the late 1930's

11:40 – 12:00: Michael Nowak (Colorado College)

Fifty Years in a Community: The Perks and Perils of Long Term Studies



[Session 3] From Coast to Coast, South to North Alaska: Subsistence and Representation

9:00am – 12:00 pm, Sockeye Room

This session includes papers focused on coastal archaeology in Alaska. The presentations offer a variety of research projects from many coastal contexts across the region, from the southeast, southcentral, southwest, Aleutians, northwest and Arctic Alaska.

Organizer: Owen Mason

9:00 – 9:20, Jon Krier (Oregon State University)

Looking for Fish of the Right Age: Developing Predictive Modeling for Submerged Sites Using GIS, Salmon Genetics, and the Human Ecology of Salmon

9:20 – 9:40, Madonna L. Moss (University of Oregon)

An Update on the Archaeology of Pacific Herring

9:40 – 10:00, Aron L. Crowell (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution)

The Cultural Ecology of Indigenous Seal Hunting in Southern Alaskan Fiords

10:00 – 10:20, Anna Berge (Alaska Native Language Center)

Unangan place names in currently Alutiiq areas

10:20 – 10:40, Caroline Funk (SUNY University at Buffalo)

Comparing narratives and middens to learn about Qax^{un} relationships with birds in the Rat Islands, western Aleutians

10:40 – 11:00, John Darwent (University of California, Davis) and Jason Miszaniec (University of California, Davis)

The Big Empty: Test excavations at Difchahak, Norton Sound

11:00 – 11:20, Claire Alix (Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne, University of Alaska Fairbanks), Owen K. Mason, Lauren Norman, Nancy Bigelow, Chris Maio,

Birnirk archaeology at the Rising Whale site (KTZ-304), Cape Espenberg, NW Alaska - A report on the 2017 field season

11:20 – 11:40, Owen K. Mason (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado), Claire M. Alix (University of Paris, Sorbonne), and Lauren Norman (University of Kansas)

“What is this Birnirk, anyway?” Meditations on the Birnirk Culture based on results from the 2017 season at the Rising Whale site, Cape Espenberg

11:40 – 12:00, Anne M. Jensen (UAF/UAMN)

The Walakpa Archaeological Salvage Project (WASP)



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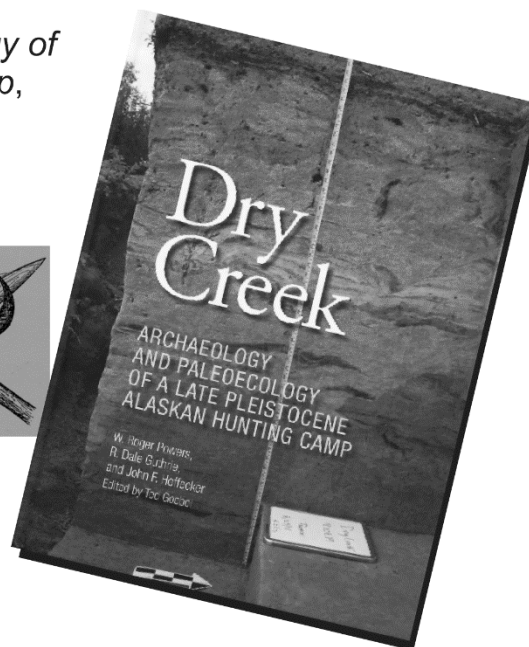
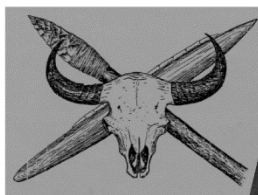
NEW FROM THE CSFA

Dry Creek: Archaeology and Paleoecology of a Late Pleistocene Alaskan Hunting Camp, by W. Roger Powers, R. Dale Guthrie, and John F. Hoffecker, edited by Ted Goebel (2017). Texas A&M University Press, College Station.

Available for purchase at:

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"Dry Creek emerges from the amber as a well-reported, well-illustrated summary of a key Late Pleistocene Alaskan site and what it tells us of Beringian prehistory. It was worth the wait." — David Meltzer (2017), *Antiquity* 91:1667-1684.

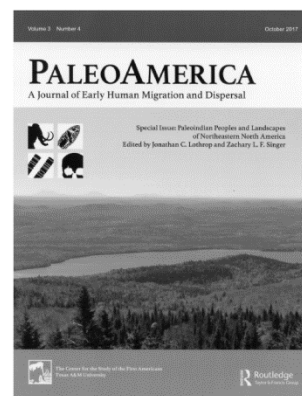
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Texas A&M University



[Session 4] Poster Session

11:00am – 12:00 pm, Coho Room

Organizer: Conference Organizers

[1] Michael Lorain (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Clarie Alix, Owen Mason

Lithic Debitage Analysis at KTZ-304, Cape Espenberg Alaska

[3] Yu Hirasawa (Center for Ainu and Indigenous Studies, Hokkaido University) and Charles E. Holmes (Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska, Fairbanks)

Burin Technology at the Swan Point Site, Interior Alaska

[5] Amy Steffian (Alutiiq Museum), Molly Odell (Alutiiq Museum), and Patrick Saltonstall (Alutiiq Museum)

New Ideas about Old Stones—A Closer Look at Kodiak's Incised Pebbles

[7] Isabelle Ortt (Purdue University, Department of Anthropology), Brandon Battas, Jessica Scharrer, Charles Lasky, Jonathan Micon, H. Kory Cooper

Experimental Replication of Copper Points

[9] Kale Bruner (University of Kansas)

Microblade Technology at the Margaret Bay site, eastern Aleutian Islands

[11] Steve Lanford (BLM, Fairbanks District Office)

A look at the evolution of the Bradner's Jersey Creamery Butter label

[13] Joanna Wells (University of Alaska Anchorage/National Park Service)

Isotopic Analysis of Cache Pit Sediments at Cottonwood Village, Southcentral Alaska

[15] Gerad M. Smith (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Ted Parsons (University of Alaska Anchorage), Eddie T. Perez (University of Alaska Anchorage), Tyler J. Teese (University of Alaska Anchorage), and Ryan P. Harrod (University of Alaska Anchorage)

A Walk through Time: Reconstructing a Holocene Footprint from Central Alaska

[17] Brian T. Wygal (Adelphi University), Kathryn E. Krasinski (Adelphi University), Charles E. Holmes (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Barbara A. Crass (University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh), C.M. DeBlasio (Adelphi University), E.R. Farrell (Adelphi University), J.A. RuizDiaz (Adelphi University), and K.A. Siegel (Adelphi University)

Pleistocene Mammoth Ivory Use at the Holzman Site in Interior Alaska

[19] Charles E. Holmes (University of Alaska Fairbanks & HCRC) and Yan A. Gómez Coutouly (Institute for Archaeology and Ethnology, Nanterre, France)

The Early Microblade Technology at Swan Point

[21] Norman Alexander Easton (School of Liberal Arts, Yukon College), Robert Sattler, Jordan Handley, Michael Grooms

A Summary of Radiocarbon Dates and Cultural Components from the Little John Site and their relationship to the prehistory of the Yukon-Alaska borderlands

[23] Joshua J. Lynch (Center for the Study of the First Americans & Center for the Environmental Management of Military Lands)

Blair Lakes: A Multi-component Holocene Site in the Tanana Flats

[25] Greg Biddle (National Park Service, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) and Lee Reininghaus (National Park Service, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve)

Late Pleistocene Archeology of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve: It Exists!

[27] Nicolette Edwards (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Croxtan Site Faunal Assemblage: Pre- and Post-Deposition Disturbance Analysis

[Session 5] Poster Session

3:00 – 4:00pm, Coho Room

Organizer: Conference Organizers

[2] Britteny M. Howell (Hope Community Resources) and Roy Scheller (Hope Community Resources)

Developing a Research Arm within an IDD Service Provider Agency

[4] Anastasia Tarmann (Alaska State Library Historical Collections) and Janey Thompson (Alaska State Library Historical Collections)

Alaska's Digital Newspaper Project

[6] Sairah Oliva (University of Alaska Anchorage) and Sally Carraher (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Contemporary kinship patterns in two northern Canadian communities: Developing a tool to assess infectious disease patterns in multi-household extended kin groups

[8] Catherine Moncrieff (Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association)

How People of the Yukon River Value of Salmon: A case study in the lower, middle and upper portions of the Yukon River.

[10] Molly Proue (Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities) and Kathy Price (Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities)

The Rules of the Road: Developing Guidelines for Identifying Historic Roads

[12] Steve Lanford

Pete Haslim's Cabin

[14] Sydney Deusenberry

Independence Mine: Life and the Gold Industry in the Talkeetna Mountains

[16] Andrew S. Higgs

Context and Analysis of Whitaker-Glessner Co. (1916-1920) Steel Drums in Alaska

[18] Peter Ellis (University of Pittsburgh) and Loukas Barton (University of Pittsburgh)
A statistical evaluation of Alutiiq site distributions in southwest Alaska before and after Russian contact

[20] Sam Coffman (UA Museum of the North) and Linda Chisholm (Katmai National Park and Preserve)
Archaeological survey along the Savonoski River, Katmai National Park and Preserve, Alaska

[22] Chris Ciancibelli (National Park Service), Jeff Rasic (National Park Service), Adam Freeburg (National Park Service), and Hannah Atkinson (National Park Service)
Recent Archaeological Inventories in Noatak National Preserve

[24] Jon Krier (Oregon State University)
A Beringian Sea-Level Time Series Comparison

[26] Jeffrey T. Rasic (National Park Service) and Charles E. Holmes (University of Alaska Anchorage)
Cross-Cultural Connections between Prehistoric Inuit and Athabascan Spheres: A Provocative Case from Lake Minchumina, Central Alaska

~~**[Session 6] Co-production of Knowledge in a Changing Arctic- CANCELLED**~~

1:10pm – 3:20pm, Chum Room

The Arctic is changing at an accelerated rate due to climate change and increased anthropogenic activity. Given the rate of change, never has it been more important to work toward a holistic understanding of the Arctic's interconnecting systems. A co-production of knowledge framework can provide the holistic view and comprehension needed to inform effective and adaptive policies and practices. In this session, the three organizers will present a co-production of knowledge framework and will underscore the role and value of different knowledge systems with different methodologies and the need for collaborative approaches in identifying research questions. After a short presentation, there will be a facilitated dialogue with attendees to discuss the benefits and challenges of a co-production approach and how to collectively move forward. We hope that session participants come away from this dialogue with an understanding of some of the most important components that form a co-production of knowledge framework.

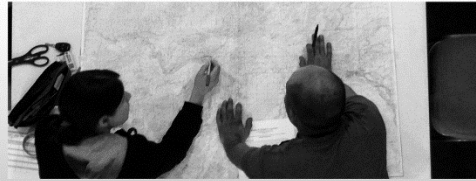
Organizers: Julie Raymond- Yakoubian, Raychelle Daniel, and Carolina Behe
Round Table Discussion



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[Session 7] Alaska Native Language Studies

1:20pm – 2:20pm, Humpy Room

This session includes a papers involved in the study of Alaska Native Languages.

Organizer: Conference Organizers

1:20 – 1:40, Craig Mishler (Independent Scholar)

-Nyaa, Just Saying: Functional and Artistic Uses of a Gwich'in Verb Stem

1:40 – 2:00, D. Roy Mitchell IV (Alaska Native Language Preservation & Advisory Council, DCRA, State of Alaska)

Best Practices in Revitalizing Endangered Alaskan Languages

2:00 – 2:20, Roy Mitchell, Veri di Suvero, and Grace Beaujean (Division of Community & Regional Affairs, State of Alaska; Municipality of Anchorage)

Alaska Native Language Programs Count

[Session 8] The Northern Archaic Tradition: A New Decade of Scientific Advancement

1:20pm – 4:00pm, Sockeye Room

The Northern Archaic tradition holds a unique place in North American archaeology. It is present for millennia over vast stretches of the Subarctic (and Arctic), yet it has remained poorly understood. Over the past few years, new data and analyses have yielded new interpretations on Northern Archaic technology, subsistence, land use, origins, and relationships to Athabaskan peoples. The goal of this session is to present our current understanding (and current debates) about this enigmatic culture.

Organizers: Gerad M. Smith and Ben A. Potter

1:20 – 1:40, Gerad M. Smith (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
Reconstructing a Northern Archaic Tradition Household

1:40 – 2:00, Ben A. Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
Ancient Beringians: Archaeological implications of recent genomic research

2:00 – 2:20, Kaitlyn Fuqua (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
Alaska's Northern Archaic: Side Notched Biface Morphology

2:20 – 2:40, Joe Keeney (Bureau of Land Management)
A Lithic Analysis of a Mid-Holocene Assemblage from the Matcharak Peninsula Site, Central Brooks Range, Alaska

2:40 – 3:00, James Kari (Alaska Native Language Center)
Contributions of Computerized Lexicography to Dene and Northern Archaic Prehistory

3:00 – 3:20, Julie Esdale (Colorado State University) and Ben Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
The Northern Archaic in Interior Alaska

3:20 – 3:40, Robert Gal (National Park Service [retired])
BET-00042 (S4-28): A Medieval Warm Period site at the confluence of Grayling Creek and the Jim River, South Fork Koyukuk River Drainage, Alaska

3:40 – 4:00, Robert Sattler (Tanana Chiefs Conference) and Norman Easton (Yukon College)
Archaeological record of the riparian zone in the borderlands region through the Upper Yukon River Canyon

[Session 9] Anthropology in the Age of Climate Change: Applied Anthropologist Working within Communities to build Resilience

3:20pm – 4:40pm, Chum Room

A growing interest in the rapidly changing Arctic in the past few years has led to a number of vulnerability, resilience, and adaptation planning efforts by small communities and tribes in Alaska as the climate in Alaska rapidly changes, and weather patterns increasingly are more unpredictable. Impacts to communities include coastal erosion and inundation affecting infrastructure and eroding cultural sites, ocean acidification impacting subsistence resources, lack of sea ice for hunting and for buffering fall storms, changes in phenology and abundance of resources important for subsistence, and changes in precipitation meaning lower snow pack in the winter or too much rain in summer impacting everything from winter travel to drying salmon in the summer. Tribes are taking on more responsibility for monitoring and mitigation activities at the local level to provide data they need for planning, as well as a growing interest in including local knowledge into these activities. Alaskan anthropologists working within agencies, Tribes, and organizations in Alaska are employed in a variety of capacities as social scientists and are working at the intersection of Tribes that serve communities, and the agencies that provide funding for activities. This session will explore the diversity of positions and projects that applied anthropologists are conducting to help communities build resilience and adapt to a changing world.

Organizers: Davin Holen and Erica Mitchell

3:20 – 3:40 Davin Holen (Alaska Sea Grant, University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Adapt Alaska: Collaborative Approaches to Addressing Climate Adaptation Planning

3:40 – 4:00 Virginia Hatfield (Museum of the Aleutians) and Kale Bruner (University of Kansas)

Saving the Uglugax Site (UNL-208) at Summer Bay: A Community and Archaeological Collaboration in Unalaska, Alaska

4:00 – 4:20 Erica Mitchell (University of Alaska Anchorage), Susan Flensburg (Bristol Bay Native Association), and Native Village of Port Heiden

Vulnerability Assessment to Adaptation Plan: A Process Guide for Rural Alaskan Communities

4:20 – 4:40 James M Van Lanen (Alaska Department of Fish and Game)
Documenting Local Knowledge of Changing Wildlife Habitats and Adaptive Considerations of Large Land Mammal Hunters to the Effects of Climate Change in Alaska Game Management Units 9B-C, 17, 18, and 19A-C

4:40 – 5:00 Brittany Retherford (Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission)
***Our Rivers, Our People, Our Fish: the Kuskokwim Salmon Story*—A storytelling project documenting salmon, identity, and a fisheries co-management process.**

Cocktail Party and Poster Session, All Participants

4:00pm – 5:00pm, Coho Room and Lobby

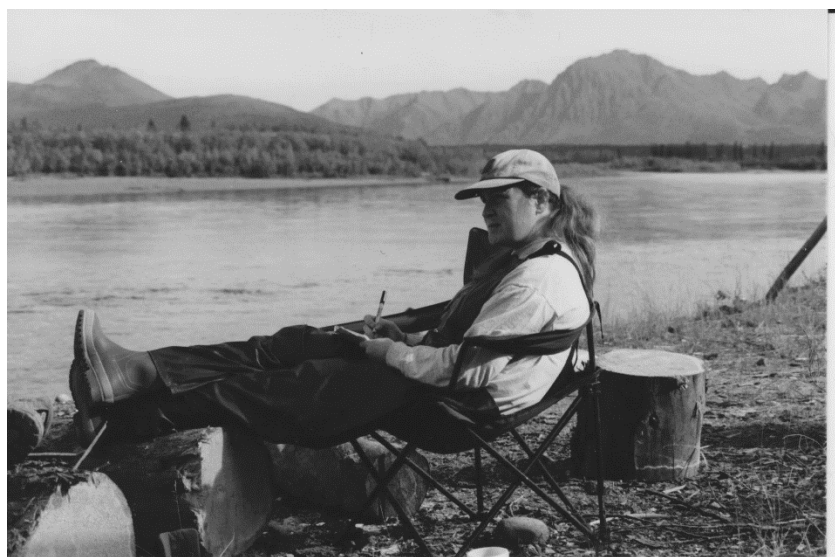
John Cook Memorial Mixer

5:00pm – 6:40 pm, Coho Room and Lobby

Day 3 – Friday – March 23, 2018

[Session 10] Remembering and Continuing the Work of Eileen Devinney

9:00am - 12:00 pm, Chum Room



When Eileen Devinney, cultural anthropologist for the National Park Service, Alaska Region, died in 2017, it was a huge loss to anthropology in Alaska. This symposium highlights some of the ethnographic and archaeological projects she worked on during her 25 years at the National Park Service. Eileen developed many close and lasting partnerships with Alaska Native communities. As manager of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act program for the Alaska region, she conducted tribal and other consultations, provided guidance to parks, and repeatedly resolved difficult issues. Eileen's colleagues and collaborators will share memories of fieldwork with her, as well as plans for continuing some of her ongoing projects.

Organizer: Rachel Mason

9:00 – 9:20, Rachel Mason
9:20 – 9:40, Monica Shah
9:40 – 10:00, Robert Gal
10:00 – 10:20, Doug Duer and Hannah Atkinson
10:20 – 10:40, Angie Southwald
10:40 – 11:00, Rachel Mason
11:00 – 12:00, Round table discussion

[Session 11] Prehistoric Archaeology of Alaska – New Methods, Data, and Insights

9:00am – 11:20am, Humpy Room

This is the general archaeology session. It includes a diverse set of archaeological projects focused primarily on the prehistory of Alaska. Topics range from the revaluation of known sites, georarchaeology, lithic analyses, Alaska native watercraft, and even the bureaucracy of transporting archaeological collections across international boundaries.

Organizer: Conference Organizers

9:00 – 9:20, Dale Slaughter (Boreal Imagery), Michael Kunz, and John Cook (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Will the real Gallagher Flint Station please stand up: sorting out the cultural complexity of 49-PSM-050

9:20 – 9:40, Holly A. Smith (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Human and Ecological Responses (or not) to the Northern White River Ash Eruption

9:40 – 10:00, Scott Shirar (University of Alaska Museum of the North), Josh Reuther (University of Alaska Museum of the North), Holly McKinney (University of Alaska)

Fairbanks), Sam Coffman (University of Alaska Museum of the North), Kelly Meierotto (University of Alaska Museum of the North), Fawn Carter (University of Alaska Museum of the North), Jason Rogers (National Park Service), and Francois Lanoë (University of Arizona)
Dating and Summation of Seven Holocene Shoreline Sites at Quartz Lake, Interior Alaska

10:00 – 10:20, Brooks Ann Lawler (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Variability of Toolstone in Tangle Lakes, Alaska

10:20 – 10:40, Christian D. Thomas (Yukon Government), P. Gregory Hare (Yukon Government), Joshua D. Reuther (University of Alaska Museum of the North), Jason Rogers (National Park Service), H. Kory Cooper (Purdue University), and James E. Dixon (Maxwell Museum of Anthropology and the University of New Mexico)

A novel approach to identifying copper use in composite bone and antler technology

10:40 – 11:00, Michael A Etnier (Western Washington University)

What do they want from us, anyway? Reflections on navigating the permitting process for transporting midden samples across international borders

11:00 – 11:20, Evguenia Anichtchenko

Soulful Boats: Watercraft Agency of Arctic and Subarctic Alaska

[Session 12] Community-based Participatory research in Alaska

9:00 pm – 12:00 pm and 1:20pm – 4:00pm, Sockeye Room

Community-based participatory research (CBPR) is an approach to science where communities and researchers have equal roles in selecting the research topic, formulating hypotheses, conducting research, analyzing results of the research, and presenting research conclusions. As far back as the 1940s, researchers have recognized local perspectives provide a better understanding of local environment, economy, education, health, traditions, history, and archaeology. Throughout the Arctic, the CBPR approach has become more common in interdisciplinary research projects over the last two decades. Social scientists have been working collaboratively with local communities to identify important areas of research and ensure local voices and perceptions are foundations of the projects. Instead of outside researchers creating a set of questions and hypotheses prior to visiting study communities, researchers partner with local assistants to develop research questions from a local perspective that are locally relevant. This session presents place-based participatory and community-driven approaches for recent projects in the Arctic.

Organizer: Monty Rogers and Yoko Kugo

9:00 – 9:20, Kristine Bunnell (Historic Preservation Officer for the Municipality of Anchorage)

Municipal Historic Preservation Planning: Community-Based Preservation in Anchorage

9:20 – 9:40, Britteny M. Howell, PhD (Hope Community Resources)

Social & Cultural Influences on Older Adult Health in Anchorage, Alaska

9:40 – 10:00, Richard L Martin

Archaeological Prospection, Remote Sensing, and the AHRS: A Tribal Perspective

10:00 – 10:20, Stephen R. Braund & Associates (SRB&A)

Community-Based Participatory Research for the Nuiqsut Paisanich Addendum

10:20 – 10:40, Yoko Kugo (University of Alaska Fairbanks, Arctic and Northern Studies)

Community-based Iliamna Lake Nanvarpak Central Yup'ik Place Name Project

10:40 – 11:00, Francisca Demoski (Bristol Bay Native Corporation Land Department)

Bristol Bay Native Place Names

11:00 – 11:20, Walkie Charles, PhD (Professor, University of Alaska Fairbanks)

We'll Get There When We Get There: A cooperative learning of the Yup'ik language across generations.

11:20 – 11:40, Patrick Saltonstall (Alutiiq Museum) and Amy Steffian (Alutiiq Museum)

Fish Traps, Fox Farms, and Petroglyphs: The Afognak Land Survey

11:40 – 12:00, Dawn Biddison (Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center, Anchorage Museum) and Melissa Shaginoff

Material Traditions: Broadening Research through Collaboration

12:00-1:20, Lunch Break

1:20 – 1:40, Michael Koskey (Center for Cross-Cultural Studies, University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Ten Years of Community-Based Participatory Research in Alaska: A Self-Review and Lessons Learned

1:40 – 2:00, Theresa Arevgaq John (Associate Professor Cross-Cultural Studies)

Yugtun Community-Based Participatory Research in Southwest Alaska

2:00 – 2:20, Judith Ramos (DANSRD, UAF)

Yakutat Seal Camps Project, Producing Knowledge Together

2:20 – 2:40, Monty Rogers (Cultural Alaska)

Community-Based Youth Outreach for Archaeology and Traditional Knowledge

2:40 – 3:00, Sherry Kime (Chugach National Forest), Michael Bernard (Kenaitze Indian Tribe Yaghanen Youth Programs), Debra Corbett (Nanutset Heritage)

Twenty Four Years of Collaboration at Susten Camp

3:00 – 3:20, Robert Sattler, et al. (Tanana Chiefs Conference)

Community-based projects in the Tanana Chiefs Conference region

3:20 – 3:40, Dougless Skinner (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Paul Williams Sr., and Holly McKinney

White Eye Traditional Knowledge Camp: Exploring prehistoric subsistence behavior in interior Alaska through Gwich'in ways of knowing

3:40 – 4:20, Round table discussion

[Session 13] New Approaches to Collaborative Exhibit Development in Alaska

1:20 pm – 5:00 pm, Chum Room

Collaborative-driven exhibits in Alaska are advancing cross-disciplinary research and interpretation on the material world in the circumpolar north. Exhibits developed around a shared focus between Alaskan museums and communities are increasing our collective knowledge, stimulating vibrant dialogue, and confronting relevant social issues. Integration of new exhibit technologies and online platforms are providing a range of modalities to engage visitors and share multiple perspectives and stories. This session explores a diversity of contemporary approaches to collaborative exhibit development and knowledge production taking place in museums across Alaska.

Organizer: Amy Phillips-Chan

1:20 – 1:40, Aron L. Crowell (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution)

Planning the Exhibition "Indigenous Knowledge of Alaska and the Circumpolar North"

1:40– 2:00, Amy Phillips-Chan (Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum)

Bering Strait Narratives and Collaborative Processes of Exhibit Production in Nome, Alaska

2:00– 2:20, Bob Curtis-Johnson (Summit Day Media)

Emerging Technologies for Virtual Reality Exhibits

2:20 – 2:40, Ted Parsons (Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Anchorage), Brian A. Walker II (Institute of American Indian Arts, Santa Fe), Paul Wasko (Academic Innovations and eLearning, University of Alaska Anchorage), and Ryan Harrod (Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Anchorage)

Sharing Cultural Information Represented in Objects Using 3D Photo Modeling Techniques

2:40 – 3:00, Sonya Kelliher-Combs

Without Boundaries: Visual Conversations

3:00 – 3:20, Rosemary Ahtuanguaruk (Inupiaq Traditional Culture Bearer) and Amy Margaritis (Associate Professor of Anthropology, Oberlin College, Oberlin Ohio)

Revitalizing a Historic Northern Ethnology Collection: Arctic Traditional Knowledge and the Liberal Arts

3:20 – 3:40, Asper Smith
CANCELLED – 20 minute break

3:40 – 4:20, Monica Shah (Anchorage Museum) and Sarah Owens (Anchorage Museum)
Honoring our History out front and behind-the-scenes

4:20 – 4:40, Raymond, Vanessa
Arctic Data Management Matters

[Session 14] Stones, Bones, and More: Papers in Archaeology and Biological Anthropology

1:20pm – 4:40pm, Humpy Room

This session presents a variety of interesting topics in archaeology and biological anthropology with papers ranging from the peopling of the Americas to the Dorset and Thule. Join us for conversations on Chindadn points, dental morphology, alpine trails, pre-contact iron use, small bird hunting, and even Patagonia.

Organizer: Brian T. Wygal and Kathryn E. Krasinski

1:20 – 1:40, Jason I. Miszaniec (University of California, Davis), John Darwent (University of California, Davis), and Christyann Darwent (University of California, Davis)

All but the Kitchen Sink: A faunal analysis from the large coastal village of Difchahak (NOB-005), Shaktoolik, Alaska

1:40 – 2:00, Erika Ebel (University of California, Davis), Christyann Darwent (University of California, Davis), John Darwent (University of California, Davis), and Genevieve LeMoine (Bowdoin College)

A History of Small Bird Capture at Iita, NW Greenland

2:00 – 2:20, Kelly A. Eldridge (University of California, Davis & US Army Corps of Engineers)

Modeling Predictors of Faunal Assemblage Patterns on the Seward Peninsula

2:20 – 2:40, Kathryn E. Krasinski (Adelphi University) and Angela Wade (Chickaloon Native Village)

Community Archaeology along the Chickaloon Trail: Alpine Use of the Talkeetna Mountains

2:40 – 3:00, Paddy Eileen Colligan (The Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Thule Iron Use in the North American Arctic

3:00 – 3:20, Rachel Joan Dale (RJDale Consulting) and Ryan P. Harrod (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Craniofacial Morphology in the Arctic: A biomechanical approach to understanding how cultural adaptation affect the growth and development craniofacial morphology

3:20 – 3:40, Brian T. Wygal (Adelphi University)

Lithic Technologies of the First Alaskans

3:40 – 4:00, G. Richard Scott (Department of Anthropology, University of Nevada Reno) and Leslea J. Hlusko (Department of Integrative Biology, University of California Berkeley)

Physical Anthropological Perspectives on the Beringian Standstill Model

4:00 – 4:20, Luis Alberto Borrero (CONICET, Argentina) and Fabiana Maria Martin (CEHA, IPA, UMAG, Chile)

Colonization of near-Cordilleran and coastal Patagonian lands

4:20 – 4:40, Yesner - Discussant

Dinner Banquet

6:00pm – 9:00pm, Chinook Banquet Hall

Speaker: Alan Boraas

Day 4 – Saturday – March 24, 2018

[Session 15] Threads of Aleutian Campaign: Exploring the Fabric of World War II in Alaska

9:00am – 11:20am, Chum Room

World War II in Alaska was a pivotal time for the territory. We were attacked by the Japanese, Unangax people were taken as prisoners of war to Japan, others were removed from their homes and sent to Southeast Alaska. The influx of military personnel dramatically and permanently changed the face of Alaska. This year—2018—marks the 75th anniversary of the bombing of Attu. The Alaska Aviation Museum is working in partnership with the

Veteran's Museum, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and other organizations to curate an exhibit that is fully representative of the complexities of the Battle of the Aleutians and its effects on Alaskans and the broader context of World War II.

Organizer: Kelly Gwynn

9:00 – 9:20, Kathrine Ringsmuth
Operation Aleutians Diversion or Not?

9:20 – 9:40, Rachel Mason (National Park Service)
The Attu Villagers' Experience as Prisoners in Japan in World War II

9:40 – 10:00, Morgan R. Blanchard, Ph.D., RPA (Norther Land Use Research Alaska, LLC)
Internment and Relocation of Alaskan's during World War II

10:20 – 10:40, Forrest J. Kranda (US Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District), Kelly A. Eldridge (US Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District), and Shona D. Pierce (US Forest Service, Tongass National Forest)
Archaeological Survey of the Attu Battlefield and U.S. Army and Navy Airfields National Historic Landmark, 2015-2017

10:40 – 11:00, Kelly Gwynn (Alaska Aviation Museum)
Aiming for Attu: Connecting Multiple Perspectives in a Museum Exhibit

11:00 – 12:00, Discussion

[Session 16] Archaeological Features and Food Processing in Northern Environments

10:00am – 12:00 pm, Humpy Room

Archaeological and anthropological research incorporates a range of methods to address questions of subsistence strategies and social practices among past and present foraging economies. This session aims to bring together researchers focused on hearth features and food processing in a variety of temporal and geographic settings across the circumpolar north. Topics can range from analyses of prehistoric late Pleistocene and Holocene archaeological sites to ethnographic research incorporating traditional knowledge of Alaska Native communities. This session encourages interdisciplinary research and discussion among specialists involved in geochemical analyses, zooarchaeology, archaeobotany, experimental archaeology, taphonomic studies, spatial analyses, and ethnoarchaeology. The papers presented in this session will highlight the use of different archaeological and anthropological techniques to address similar questions

regarding the social and economic implications of hearth function and food preparation in foraging communities.

Organizers: Caitlin R. Holloway and Jeffrey T. Rasic

10:00 – 10:20, Caitlin R. Holloway (National Park Service)

Hearth Features in Alaska's Alpine and Arctic National Parks: Archaeobotanical Results from the 2017 Field Season

10:20 10:40, Bree Doering (University of Michigan)

Cooking Without Fire: Measuring the Effects of Fermentation on Carbon and Nitrogen Isotopes in Salmon

10:40 – 11:00, Marine Vanlandeghem (University Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne), Claire Alix, Lauren Norman and Tammy Bounasera

Animal bones and fat within hearths: Creating insight into arctic fuel management through fire experiments

11:00 – 11:20, Hilary Hilmer (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

FTIR Analysis at Healy Lake Village Site

11:20 – 11:40, Tammy Buonasera (Universidad de La Laguna, AMBI Lab), Antonio V. Herrera Herrera, Marine Vanlandeghem, Carolina Mallo

Reading the Residues in Archaeological Hearth Deposits

11:40 – 12:00, Jeffrey T. Rasic (National Park Service), Andrew H. Tremayne (National Park Service), and Thomas M. Urban (Cornell University)

Great When You Can Find Them: Case Studies in Hearth Detection Using Magnetic Survey Methods

[Session 17] Accelerating Environmental Change Threats to Alaskan Cultural Heritage: Emerging Challenges and Promising Responses

9:00am – 11:40am, Sockeye Room

Archaeological sites are important repositories of cultural heritage. Those with good organic preservation are particularly important as sources of data on past human behavior, but also as valuable resources for paleoenvironmental reconstruction, with potential similar to other stratified datable proxy records. Alaska is fortunate to have a plethora of such sites.

Yet, just as new methods increase our ability to retrieve and study the information contained in these sites, accelerating environmental change poses a dire threat, both to the wealth of data contained in them, and to many of the sites themselves. Threats include: increased coastal erosion (due to sea level rise, increases in number and/or strength of storms, and diminished sea ice, relaxation of glacial forebulges changing relative sea level), increased riverine erosion (due to increases in precipitation or intensity and increases glacial

melting), drying of waterlogged sites and bogs (due to hydrological changes), changes in fire regimes, changes in land use which result in greater ground disturbance (due to changing conditions for agriculture or displacement of populations from more threatened areas), and in northern areas, the warming and thawing of permafrost. Alaska is clearly the most affected state in the country. It is clear that these changes are unlikely to stop or slow, bringing into question the wisdom of proceeding with "business as usual." The session is planned to include papers identifying challenges, either in the field or post-excavation, as well as those which offer examples of promising responses to any of these challenges.

Organizer: Anne Jensen

9:00 – 9:20, Anne Jensen (UAF/UAMN)

Global Environmental Change Threats to Heritage in Alaska

9:20 – 9:40, Kelly A. Eldridge (US Army Corps of Engineers)

Changing Climate and Changing Assessments: A Reevaluation of "Capping In Place"

9:40 – 10:00, Joseph Keeney (Bureau of Land Management)

History Eroding: Efforts by the Bureau of Land Management in 2017 to Mitigate Archaeological Losses due to Erosion along the Beaufort Sea, National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska

10:00 – 10:20, Ty Heffner (Government of Yukon), Greg Hare (Government of Yukon), and Christian Thomas (Government of Yukon)

Climate Change and Heritage Resources at Herschel Island, Yukon

10:20 – 10:40, Owen K. Mason (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado), Chris Maio (University of Alaska Fairbanks), and Reyce C. Bogardus (University of Alaska Fairbanks),

The *Ivu* (ice override) of 2016 at Cape Espenberg: Anomalous Elevated Seas and Substantial Erosion

10:40 – 12:00, Round table discussion

Luncheon

12:00pm – 3:00pm, Egan Chinook Banquet Hall

Speaker: AlexAnna Salmon

Association Business Meeting

3:00pm – 4:40pm, Room 1

Belzoni Meeting

8:00 pm, Van's Dive Bar



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Participant Abstracts

Ahtuanguaruak, Rosemary (Inupiaq Traditional Culture Bearer) and Amy Margaris (Associate Professor of Anthropology, Oberlin College, Oberlin Ohio)

Revitalizing a Historic Northern Ethnology Collection: Arctic Traditional Knowledge and the Liberal Arts

(Session 13: New Approaches to Collaborative Exhibit Development in Alaska)

Oberlin College is home to a small but important collection of arctic ethnology materials ranging from Yup'ik fish skin bags to Cree/Métis snow goggles. Our talk highlights a new collaboration between the authors (an Iñupiaq culture bearer and an academic archaeologist) and undergraduate students. Rosemary will share some of her insights into the particular cultural and ecological knowledge the objects encode, and we will relay how students are contributing to our efforts to disseminate knowledge about the collection to a wide audience.

Alix, Claire (Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne, University of Alaska Fairbanks), Owen K. Mason, Lauren Norman, Nancy Bigelow, Chris Maio,

Birnirk archaeology at the Rising Whale site (KTZ-304), Cape Espenberg, NW Alaska - A report on the 2017 field season

(Session 3: From Coast to Coast, South to North Alaska: Subsistence and Representation)

Recent Fieldwork revealed chronological, architectural and artifact assemblage differences between two adjacent excavated house features. The continuing excavation of the multi-room driftwood house Feature 12 confirmed its Birnirk affiliations, including an atlatl, Natchuk, Tuqok & Thule 2 harpoon heads, and revealed a third 4 x 6 m room, with likely architectural connections to unexcavated areas. A new suite of >20 radiocarbon ages establish its occupation between the mid-11th to early 13th centuries, possibly on the younger range of Birnirk culture. Paleoecological research focuses on the site's temporal relationship to changing environmental conditions including extreme storm events and sea-level rise.

Anichtchenko, Evguenia

Soulful Boats: Watercraft Agency of Arctic and Subarctic Alaska

(Session 11: Prehistoric Archaeology of Alaska – New Methods, Data, and Insights)

As a medium between people and the ocean, boats often embody a wealth of complex meanings. In traditional Alaskan cultures these meanings often included a special connection between the watercraft and spirit and animal worlds. Common to many Alaska Native nations, these perceptions, however, are variable and culture-specific. Using archaeological and ethnographic data, this presentation discusses how boat agency was and is perceived and manifested in indigenous Arctic and subarctic Alaska, and what evidence the variation in these perceptions presents for our understanding of connections between Arctic and North Pacific cultures.

Arakchaa, Tayana (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Human-Animal Relations among Tozhu Reindeer Herder-Hunters in the Siberian Taiga: Hunting with Dogs and Reindeer

(Session 2: History and Ethnohistory in Alaska and Beyond)

Anthropological studies tend to represent reindeer as the only key animal for Siberian indigenous peoples ignoring the roles of dogs, which are also a vital and interdependent partner within the daily life of the Tozhu reindeer herder-hunters in the Tyva Republic (Russia). This paper examines Tozhu hunting activities through a multispecies lens and explores the meaning of animal agency among the Tozhu in the taiga environment. One of the most important aspects of dog domestication is that humans cultivate desirable hunting traits in the animals. In essence, this cultivation is based on mimicking wolves' hunting behavior. The author suggests that dogs were an animal agent who contributed to reindeer domestication. To understand Tozhu hunting practices it is important to apply an ethno-ethnological approach, which reveals not only how humans use their animals but also how humans and animals have influenced each other over time.

Asper-Smith, Sarah

Community Consultation, Co-Curation and Developing a Cohesive Voice at the new Alaska State Museum

(Session 13: New Approaches to Collaborative Exhibit Development in Alaska)

In developing the new exhibits for the Alaska State Museum in Juneau, the State curator and exhibit developer worked with specialists from across the state to eliminate the curatorial "voice of God" and welcome many different perspectives into the museum. We also tried to keep it cohesive while telling these many stories. With over 20 content specialists and many more experts and community consultants, the exhibit is a great example of co-curation. Of course, there are things we would now do differently.

Berge, Anna (Alaska Native Language Center)

Unangan place names in currently Alutiiq areas

(Session 3: From Coast to Coast, South to North Alaska: Subsistence and Representation)

Previous linguistic studies of Unangam Tunuu have noted lexical and grammatical features shared between Unangam Tunuu and neighboring Eskimo (esp. Alutiiq) and Athabaskan-Eyak-Tlingit (AET) languages, suggesting prehistoric language contact, without, however, proposing a specific period or mechanism of contact. In this paper, I provide evidence from likely Unangan place names to support archaeological findings suggesting the former presence of UT in contemporary Alutiiq areas; and further, that Unangax¹ presence along the eastern Pacific Coast provides a locus of contact to explain AET-like grammatical features in UT.

Biddison, Dawn (Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center, Anchorage Museum) and Melissa Shaginoff

Material Traditions: Broadening Research through Collaboration

(Session 12: Community-based Participatory Research in Alaska)

Research on indigenous heritage can be an opportunity for true collaboration between museum staff and Native artists, scholars, culture bearers and elders to achieve mutual objectives. Resulting cultural documentation, revitalization and innovation meet overlapping and changing goals. An ongoing research project – Material Traditions: Moosehide Tanning and Sewing in the Dene Way – will be discussed by the presenters as a model for this type of work, one that emphasizes community inclusion, contemporary life and the affect of colonialism on traditional lifeways.

Biddle, Greg (National Park Service, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) and Lee Reininghaus (National Park Service, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve)

Late Pleistocene Archeology of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve: It Exists!

(Session 4: Poster Session)

Recent geomorphological and archeological investigations of Glacial Lake Atna shorelines conducted during the 2016-2017 field seasons has led to the discovery of numerous prehistoric sites in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. Preliminary analysis of recovered artifacts and radiocarbon results from a subsurface cultural feature indicate that these sites date to the late Pleistocene. Three cultural complexes known to have occurred during Beringian times in Alaska have been identified and include Nenana, Denali and Mesa complexes. Presented are the locations of recently identified sites in relation to projected Lake Atna shorelines as well as typological comparisons of recovered artifacts from Lake Atna sites and other late Pleistocene sites in Alaska.

Blanchard, Morgan R., Ph.D., RPA (Norther Land Use Research Alaska, LLC)

Internment and Relocation of Alaskan's during World War II

(Session 15: Threads of the Aleutian Campaign: Exploring the Fabric of World War II in Alaska)

Before the attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States government made plans to intern foreign nationals living in Alaska upon the outbreak of war. On December 7th, 1941, the United States Army and FBI began to implement these plans. Within a year, all Alaskans of Japanese descent, along with some German and Italian nationals were removed from Alaska. This paper discusses the process used to carry out the wartime internment and relocation of Alaskans and its impact on the people effected.

Borrero, Luis Alberto (CONICET, Argentina) and Fabiana Maria Martin (CEHA, IPA, UMAG, Chile)

Colonization of near-Cordilleran and coastal Patagonian lands

(Session 14: Stones, Bones, and More: Papers in Archaeology and Biological Anthropology)

The process of exploration of new lands is not necessarily focused on large regions. Exploration, as a guided process, seeks to evaluate the availability and potential of nearby

lands. Since it is an opportunistic process, exaptation and other concepts can be used to discuss the arrival of people to new lands, like the western limits of Patagonia. Processes seeking to change, amplify, or redirect the foraging radius or resulting from the fission of groups are considered. Given enough intergenerational time, this slow territorial process can be used to colonize extensive lands near the Southern Andean cordillera and the SW archipelagos.

Braund, Stephen R. & Associates (SRB&A)

Community-Based Participatory Research for the Nuiqsut Paisanjich Addendum

(Session 12: Community-based Participatory Research in Alaska)

In 2015, the City of Nuiqsut hired Stephen R. Braund & Associates (SRB&A) to prepare an addendum to the original Nuiqsut Paisanjich addressing 1979 to the present. Working with community members and local organizations, SRB&A has researched and updated information associated with the Nuiqsut cultural landscape including cultural traditions and land use, circulation, ancestral places, natural features, and forces of change. This presentation will explore the ways in which local Nuiqsut participation came in the form of assisting in several ancestral site visits, providing photographs and stories of continued use of traditional areas, and review of overall document content.

Bruner, Kale (University of Kansas)

Microblade Technology at the Margaret Bay site, eastern Aleutian Islands

(Session 4: Poster Session)

This study describes core organization, technological traits, and lithic economy of microblade production at the stratified Margaret Bay site in the eastern Aleutian Islands. Microblades technology occurs in all occupation levels dating to the middle and late Holocene (~ 6,000 – 3,500 years ago) however, the proportion of microblades in the toolkit and modes of production are not consistent. Taking a diachronic approach reveals variability in microblade technology and its organization through time. This analysis focuses on technological decision-making and the behavioral responses of maritime hunter-gatherers to conditions of climatic variability.

Bunnell, Kristine (Historic Preservation Officer for the Municipality of Anchorage)

Municipal Historic Preservation Planning: Community-Based Preservation in Anchorage

(Session 12: Community-based Participatory Research in Alaska)

Join a discussion led by the Municipality of Anchorage regarding development of a community-wide historic context statement, completed to support the adoption of a Municipal-wide historic preservation plan. Learn about a community process that engaged all of Anchorage's community council areas, and the research and drafting process of the context statement, beginning with foundational Dena'ina place names and stories, Russian Fur Trade, the Gold Rush, and on to intrepid homesteaders. Kristine Bunnell, senior planner and project manager with the Municipality of Anchorage will share the presentation along with Anchorage Historic Preservation Commission members Monty Rogers, Debra Corbett, and Richard Martin.

Buonasera, Tammy (Universidad de La Laguna, AMBI Lab), Antonio V. Herrera-Herrera, Marine Vanlandeghem, Carolina Mallo

Reading the Residues in Archaeological Hearth Deposits

(Session 16: Archaeological Features and Food Processing in Northern Environments)

Remnant lipids from the combustion and heat-related processing of animal products preserve exceptionally well in many Arctic sites. Various terrestrial and aquatic lipid sources can be identified through combined molecular and isotopic analyses, but studies are still in an early phase. Here, we present results from recent field and laboratory experiments that provide clarification on pyrogenic biomarker formation in combustion related sediments. Our analyses of sedimentary layers from experimental fires, laboratory heating experiments, and archaeological hearths have identified a range of biomarkers formed through pyrolysis of animal fats, which are otherwise rare in the environment.

Cecil, Carrie (Bureau of Land Management)

#findyourtrail: Identifying and Evaluating Cultural Resources along the Iditarod National Historic Trail

(Session 2: History and Ethnohistory in Alaska and Beyond)

The Iditarod National Historic Trail (INHT) comprises a network of approximately 2,300 miles of winter trails that traverse the Alaskan wilderness between Seward and Nome. This paper details the process by which three cultural resources associated with the trail—two linear trail segments and one historic cabin site—were identified and evaluated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Issues with existing digital and analog maps, trail designations, and a limited material record made this process more difficult, but also provide important insights for future research on and evaluations of the INHT and historical trails more generally.

Charles, Walkie, PhD (Professor, University of Alaska Fairbanks)

We'll Get There When We Get There: A cooperative learning of the Yup'ik language across generations.

(Session 12: Community-based Participatory Research in Alaska)

Community-based participatory research (CBPR) is an approach to science where communities and researchers have equal roles in selecting the research topic, formulating hypotheses, conducting research, analyzing results of the research, and presenting research conclusions. This paper reveals a non-traditional approach to recontextualizing what is otherwise regarded as grammar-based approach to learning Yugtun (the Yup'ik language). The participants in this study identify their passion learning a heritage language and the emotions that arise throughout the process. Their reflections are collected through individual dialogue journals during this five-day, 6-hour-day orientation to Yugtun.

Ciancibelli, Chris (National Park Service), Jeff Rasic (National Park Service), Adam Freeburg (National Park Service), and Hannah Atkinson (National Park Service)

Recent Archaeological Inventories in Noatak National Preserve

(Session 5: Poster Session)

Inventory fieldwork in Noatak National Preserve over the past two summers has added to the rich archaeological record of the western Brooks Range. Survey efforts have focused on river drainages within the northwestern portion of the preserve, resulting in the documentation of 124 archaeological sites, of which nearly one-hundred are newly discovered. Although a majority of the sites are lithic scatters with shallow deposits and a lack of dateable or diagnostic material, there is a significant presence of artifacts that indicate human occupation spanning the Arctic Small Tool, Northern Archaic and Paleoarctic traditions.

Coffman, Sam (UA Museum of the North) and Linda Chisholm (Katmai National Park and Preserve)

Archaeological survey along the Savonoski River, Katmai National Park and Preserve, Alaska

(Session 5: Poster Session)

A recent archaeological survey along the Savonoski River during the months of May and June 2017 has led to the discovery of three new archaeological sites and the testing of seven previously recorded prehistoric and historic sites. This poster presents the results and findings of this 25 day survey. The prehistoric sites, discussed here, have assisted in understanding timing of occupation and landscape use in the area. The increasing number of discovered sites in the drainage are now allowing a more in-depth understanding of timing and use by peoples on the Alaska Peninsula.

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

Thule Iron Use in the North American Arctic

(Session 14: Stones, Bones, and More: Papers in Archaeology and Biological Anthropology)

The Neoeskimo Thule, or the Thule Inuit, occupying the North American Arctic from Alaska to Greenland approximately 1000 CE to 1400 –1500 CE are ancestors of today's Inupiat, Inuit and Kalaallit. They hunted marine mammals, caribou, and birds, at times using weapons armed with iron from Greenland's Cape York meteorite and smelted iron from sources outside North America circulated via their extensive trade networks. Evidence from the last thirty years has led to revisions in the chronology of the Thule Migration from Alaska to Greenland and to a better understanding about the iron that was available to the Thule. This assessment has benefitted from recent excavations, cut mark analysis and spatial analysis using GIS-based data from government-maintained archaeological databases.

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

The Cultural Ecology of Indigenous Seal Hunting in Southern Alaskan Fiords

(Session 3: From Coast to Coast, South to North Alaska: Subsistence and Representation)

Sugpiaq and Tlingit sea mammal hunters of southern Alaska have participated for thousands of years in the annual take of harbor seals (*Phoca vitulina*) at rookery sites near tidewater glaciers, where the seals congregate on ice floes each spring to give birth and mate. Both anciently and today, the seals hold a central place in the subsistence economy. As the glaciers have retreated over the last millennium, the people have shifted their villages and hunting camps to follow the ice and seals, leaving behind the imprint of culture and history on the land. Indigenous place names, oral traditions, archaeological sites, and geological

data are interwoven to tell the story, based on two decades of collaborative, community-based research.

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

Planning the Exhibition “Indigenous Knowledge of Alaska and the Circumpolar North”

(Session 13: New Approaches to Collaborative Exhibit Development in Alaska)

The Smithsonian’s Arctic Studies Center and the Anchorage Museum, in collaboration with a panel of Indigenous scholars and northern scientists, have begun planning for a major exhibition on Indigenous Knowledge (IK) of Alaska, Canada, Greenland, and northern Eurasia. We will adopt a holistic approach to IK that comprehends its humanistic, scientific, technical, artistic, and spiritual dimensions and recognizes it a critical resource for resilient community responses to epochal social and environmental change in the North. “Indigenous Knowledge” will open in 2022, succeeding and building upon the current Smithsonian exhibition “Living Our Cultures, Sharing Our Heritage: The First Peoples of Alaska.”

Curtis-Johnson, Bob (SummitDay Media)

Emerging Technologies for Virtual Reality Exhibits

(Session 13: New Approaches to Collaborative Exhibit Development in Alaska)

Technology for presenting Virtual Reality is advancing, and a wide range of devices and software are available for viewing such exhibits. New coding techniques allow for internet browser-based presentation of VR exhibits and 360 photography and video without the requirement of additional software or hardware. Presenter will detail several projects currently under development with Alaskan cultural institutions.

Dale, Rachel Joan (RJDale Consulting) and Ryan P. Harrod (University of Alaska Anchorage)
Craniofacial Morphology in the Arctic: A biomechanical approach to understanding how cultural adaptation affect the growth and development craniofacial morphology

(Session 14: Stones, Bones, and More: Papers in Archaeology and Biological Anthropology)

Biological anthropologists studying population variation have noted the unique nature of the craniofacial anatomy of Yupik-Inuit Language Family people. In this paper, we will assess how the cranial and mandibular morphology of these northern populations change as a response to cultural adaptations to the harsh arctic environments. Our goal is to provide a biomechanical explanation of the distinctive craniofacial traits that characterize Yupik-Inuit Peoples and separate them from other Native American populations. Looking specifically at the muscles of mastication, adaptive changes of these structures can be are dependent on the nature, intensity, and duration of activities throughout the individual's life.

Darwent, John (University of California, Davis) and Jason Miszaniec (University of California, Davis)

The Big Empty: Test Excavations at Difchahak, Norton Sound

(Session 3: From Coast to Coast, South to North Alaska: Subsistence and Representation)

Giddings discusses Difchahak—a large Norton-aged site in Norton Sound—like a fish that got away, despite finding limited artifacts in one tested house. Similarly, both Lutz and Harritt tested at Difchahak as well and came up with few artifacts. Thus, the question arises: how can a site with over 150 large house depressions have so little in it? Here, we discuss two seasons of testing at Difchahak focused on evaluating the cultural deposits at the site, both in quantity and chronology. Our testing revealed that the value of the site might lay more in its strata than its artifacts.

Demoski, Francisca (Bristol Bay Native Corporation Land Department)

Bristol Bay Native Place Names

(Session 12: Community-based Participatory Research in Alaska)

The Bristol Bay Native Place Names Grant Program is a collaborative effort between BBNC Land Department and BBNC Education Foundation. The goal of this project is to collect, preserve and increase access to information of preserving place names in the Bristol Bay region. The presentation will give a history about the Bristol Bay Native Place Names Project since it began in 2004 and where we are today with the project. I will highlight the funders for the project and then I can talk about the funding opportunity (for schools and local village/tribal councils, or 5013(c) entity) through the BBNC Education Foundation for those interested in designing a place names project within the Bristol Bay region.

Deusenberry, Sydney

Independence Mine: Life and the Gold Industry in the Talkeetna Mountains

(Session 5: Poster Session)

The Alaskan gold rush brought countless diverse people to the state. Hatcher Pass was no exception. Independence Mine and adjacent claims within the Willow Creek Mining District attracted miners and prospectors starting in 1906 when Robert Hatcher discovered the first placer deposit in the area, and mining continues in the district today. The harsh conditions helped a unique subculture to form in which miners adapted and thrived in their surroundings. This poster highlights the lived experience of miners and their families during the Alaska-Pacific Consolidated era of operations at Independence Mine, focusing on everyday life, as well as industry.

Doering, Bree (University of Michigan)

Cooking Without Fire: Measuring the Effects of Fermentation on Carbon and Nitrogen Isotopes in Salmon

(Session 16: Archaeological Features and Food Processing in Northern Environments)

While many people associate cooking and food processing with heat or smoke, many food processing techniques exist that promote the digestibility and storage of foods without fire. In the arctic, fermentation is a common food processing technique by which Lacto bacillus bacteria eliminate Clostridium botulinum and other harmful pathogens, allowing foods to be stored for prolonged periods of time. In this study, I will consider the effects of this process on carbon and nitrogen isotopes in Alaskan Chinook salmon. Characterizing the isotopic effects of fermentation may allow archaeologists to identify fermentation storage features in the archaeological record through isotopic sampling. Further, recognizing these unique cooking features could lead to an improved understanding of diet and mobility in the Arctic.

Easton, Norman Alexander (School of Liberal Arts, Yukon College), Robert Sattler, Jordan Handley, Michael Grooms

A Summary of Radiocarbon Dates and Cultural Components from the Little John Site and their relationship to the prehistory of the Yukon-Alaska borderlands

(Session 4: Poster Session)

In this poster we present a summary of 46 radiocarbon dates and proposed cultural components from the Little John site (KdVo-6, Yukon, Canada) from the Late Prehistoric to the Allerød c. 14,000 years ago. The Little John radiocarbon chronology is further contextualized with an additional 64 dates from the Yukon-Alaska borderlands (Tok, AK – White River, YK), providing a comprehensive cultural-historical sequence for the region.

Ebel, Erika (University of California, Davis), Christyann Darwent (University of California, Davis), John Darwent (University of California, Davis), and Genevieve LeMoine (Bowdoin College)

A History of Small Bird Capture at Iita, NW Greenland

(Session 14: Stones, Bones, and More: Papers in Archaeology and Biological Anthropology)

Excavations at the site of Iita, NW Greenland, revealed stratified deposits extending from Late Dorset occupation (ca. AD 1000-1200) through the historical period (ca. AD 1910s); thus, providing a unique opportunity to investigate the ecological and archaeological significance of this locality. Analysis of the Late Dorset faunal component, excavated in 2012 and 2016, suggests the local dovekie bird colony was already well established and a key part of the subsistence economy (50%), followed by ringed seal (23%), hare/fox (15%), and caribou/muskox (8%). Other birds (e.g., guillemot, waterfowl) were taken in only trace numbers over time.

Edwards, Nicolette (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Croxton Site Faunal Assemblage: Pre- and Post-Deposition Disturbance Analysis

(Session 5: Poster Session)

This study focuses on the pre- and post-depositional disturbances that may have occurred at the Croxton site, as well as the surrounding environmental conditions that may have played a role in the preservation of the bones. The potential causes behind the staining present on the bones, the differential levels of weathering, and the presence of warping were analyzed. The potential effects of freezing/thawing processes and the characteristics of the sediment and its associated pH level were tested. Analysis of the results indicate that the previous interpretations of the soil and its effects on the faunal assemblage are well supported, and that the high level of preservation and the presence of warping was most likely caused by the surrounding soil. However, the cause behind the staining remains unresolved and requires further testing to be conducted.

Eldridge, Kelly A. (US Army Corps of Engineers)

Changing Climate and Changing Assessments: A Reevaluation of “Capping In Place”

(Session 17: Accelerating Environmental Change Threats to Alaskan Cultural Heritage: Emerging Challenges and Promising Responses)

In Alaska, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Civil Works Program oversees projects on navigational improvements, flood risk management, and shoreline protection. These Federal undertakings must be in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In the past, the "capping in place" of known archaeological sites was considered a protective measure rather than an adverse effect. But in areas where melting permafrost threatens organic cultural materials, capping in place ensures that these materials will rot away, inaccessible to future study. As such, the USACE is beginning to adjust their understanding of undertakings' effects on archaeological sites.

Eldridge, Kelly A. (University of California, Davis & US Army Corps of Engineers)
Modeling Predictors of Faunal Assemblage Patterns on the Seward Peninsula
(Session 14: *Stones, Bones, and More: Papers in Archaeology and Biological Anthropology*)

Archaeofaunal assemblages provide important information on the foodways and subsistence practices of past communities. Foodways are often used to distinguish between cultures or identify changes in the environment. In this study, Bayesian modeling was used to test possible predictors for fourteen published Western Thule faunal assemblages on the Seward Peninsula, Alaska. Bayesian modeling, even in its simplest form, can improve our understanding of the formation processes underlying faunal assemblage patterns.

Ellis, Peter (University of Pittsburgh) and Loukas Barton (University of Pittsburgh)
A statistical evaluation of Alutiiq site distributions in southwest Alaska before and after Russian contact
(Session 5: *Poster Session*)

Alutiiq people of the Alaska Peninsula have a complex history of interaction with colonial powers. After the establishment of a headquarters on Kodiak Island in A.D. 1784, Russians began to dictate Alutiiq life throughout southwest Alaska, fundamentally reshaping the social, economic, and political histories of Alutiiq groups. To further investigate these changes, this study seeks to examine the persistence of Native style housing after contact. This will be done using statistical analyses to evaluate spatial and temporal patterns in architecture throughout the Alutiiq cultural sphere of southwest Alaska before and after the arrival of Russians.

Esdale, Julie (Colorado State University) and Ben Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
The Northern Archaic in Interior Alaska
(Session 8: *The Northern Archaic Tradition: A New Decade of Scientific Advancement*)

In the 1960s, Anderson defined the Northern Archaic as a cultural tradition of interior caribou hunters who lived 4000-6000 years ago, had a weapon system that included short lanceolate and notched projectile points, and were the probable ancestors of later Athabascan groups. Since that time, the concept has evolved in different ways in both Alaska and the Yukon Territory. Using examples from sites in the Tanana River Valley, we characterize the Northern Archaic through time and space.

Etnier, Michael A (Western Washington University)

What do they want from us, anyway? Reflections on navigating the permitting process for transporting midden samples across international borders

(Session 11: Prehistoric Archaeology of Alaska - New Methods, Data, and Insights)

Transporting archaeological midden samples across international borders is legal—as long as the appropriate permits have been obtained from officials on both sides of the border. But what constitutes “appropriate”? Unfortunately, that depends on what species are represented, with different permits required for migratory birds, marine mammals, or endangered species of any kind. This becomes especially complicated for midden samples that have not yet been analyzed, since the specialists can only make educated guesses as to what the species are present.

Funk, Caroline (SUNY University at Buffalo)

Comparing narratives and middens to learn about Qax^{un} relationships with birds in the Rat Islands, western Aleutians

(Session 3: From Coast to Coast, South to North Alaska: Subsistence and Representation)

People have complex relationships with birds. Birds are companions, food, material supplies, observation subjects, and data points in ecological models. Despite this complexity, we underexamine the multiple causes for the presence of avifaunal remains in archaeological contexts and underemphasize the impact of cultural processes on the presence or absence of particular birds. This comparative case study of Unangax^{un} (Aleut) ethno-ornithology as expressed in narratives and historic records and avifauna from archaeological sites in the Rat Islands demonstrates that Qax^{un} (Unangax^{un} ancestors in the Rat Islands) utilized particular birds in different contexts, not always in proportion to natural abundance.

Fuqua, Kaitlyn (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Alaska’s Northern Archaic: Side Notched Biface Morphology

(Session 8: The Northern Archaic Tradition: A New Decade of Scientific Advancement)

The Northern Archaic tradition (6,000-1,500 years BP) represents one of the longest cultural continuities in central and northern Alaska; however, this tradition does not have clearly defined characteristics and is commonly used to describe any mid-Holocene site with side notched bifaces. This study employs 2-D geomorphometric and traditional morphometric methods to examine variation in tool shape among over 200 bifaces from 76 sites assigned to the Northern Archaic, and maps results across various ecoregions and landscapes in Alaska to better understand standardization. This exploratory study examines Northern Archaic technological standardization, and risk mitigation strategies related to technological continuity.

Gal, Robert (National Park Service [retired])

BET-00042 (S4-28): A Medieval Warm Period site at the confluence of Grayling Creek and the Jim River, South Fork Koyukuk River Drainage, Alaska

(Session 8: The Northern Archaic Tradition: A New Decade of Scientific Advancement)

BET-00042 was located on Material Source 93-1 by Trans Alaska Pipeline archaeologists and was excavated in August 1994. Small burned bone fragments yielded a date (GX-4204) of 835 +/- 205 C14 years BP. Artifacts recovered from the site were made of obsidian and

local materials and included: triangular, bi-pointed and notched projectile points, end scrapers, a crude obsidian microblade core, knife bifaces, unifacial knives/side scrapers, schist pebble smoothers and irregular cores. The assemblage will be used to discuss the elucidative value of small sites from several perspectives.

Gilbert, Phoebe, (National Park Service)

10,000+ Years of Humans in Denali: Celebrating the 132nd Centennial

(Session 1: NPS Cultural Resource Management)

To many visitors Denali is viewed as untouched wilderness when in fact it has been inhabited by humans for millennia and still remains the homeland for many. In 2017 Denali celebrated 100 years of being a National Park and during this celebration it was important to remember the long human history of the area. This paper presents the preliminary results of two ongoing projects in the park that explore this legacy through archaeological survey and native place names ethnographic work.

Gwynn, Kelly (Alaska Aviation Museum)

Aiming for Attu: Connecting Multiple Perspectives in a Museum Exhibit

(Session 15: Threads of the Aleutian Campaign: Exploring the Fabric of World War II in Alaska)

As with any event in history, the story of the Battle of Attu contains many intersecting threads. Since this year marks the 75th anniversary of that battle, the Alaska Aviation Museum is commemorating it with an exhibit, scheduled to open in May 2018. The goal of the exhibit is to bring to light lesser-known aspects of World War II more broadly, and also to honor the unsung heroes and victims of World War II in the Aleutians. The aim of this presentation is to illustrate how the museum will bring together these various disparate voices to tell one, coherent story.

Hatfield, Virginia (Museum of the Aleutians) and Kale Bruner (University of Kansas)

Saving the Uglugax Site (UNL-208) at Summer Bay: A Community and Archaeological Collaboration in Unalaska, Alaska

(Session 9: Anthropology in the Age of Climate Change: Applied Anthropologist Working Within Communities to Build Resilience)

During the summer of 2017, the Museum of the Aleutians (MOTA) began a Community Archaeology Program and conducted fieldwork at the Uglugax site (UNL-208) in Summer Bay. The site is undergoing rapid erosion due to fierce storm activity with strong north winds and devastating wave action, compounded by the migration of a major salmon spawning stream, Summer Lake Creek, that is undercutting the dunes and exacerbating erosional forces. Concerns for the site's integrity due to geophysical processes, and subsequent looting, has brought together members of the Unalaska City community, the Qawalangin Tribe, the Ounalashka Corporation, working together to take steps toward protecting and preserving this important cultural resource. As the inaugural project of the MOTA's Community Archaeology Program, this site, threatened by climate change, has provided the opportunity for public engagement in both the process of archaeological research and impacts of climate change on coastal communities.

Heffner, Ty (Government of Yukon), Greg Hare (Government of Yukon), and Christian Thomas (Government of Yukon)

Climate Change and Heritage Resources at Herschel Island, Yukon

(Session 17: Accelerating Environmental Change Threats to Alaskan Cultural Heritage: Emerging Challenges and Promising Responses)

Herschel Island (Qikiqtaruk) has a unique and complex history of human settlement and use, with sites related to Inuvialuit, Fur Traders, Whalers, Missionaries and the North West Mounted Police. The majority of these sites are situated near the shoreline and are being actively transformed by coastal erosion and other environmental changes. This paper provides an overview of Qikiqtaruk heritage sites, with examples of ongoing environmental impacts, past mitigation attempts, and current challenges.

Higgs, Andrew S.

Context and Analysis of Whitaker-Glessner Co. (1916-1920) Steel Drums in Alaska

(Session 5: Poster Session)

In 1916, steel producer Whitaker-Glessner Co. (WG) added a new drum factory to their Portsmouth, Ohio plant. WG fabricated "Whitaker" drums having 15, 30, 55, and 110 gallon capacity. In 1920, WG merged with two other companies to form the Wheeling Steel Corporation (WSC) based out of West Virginia. WSC would become one of the leading US steel producers during the 20th century. Located some 4000 miles southeast of Alaska, WG drums began infiltrating the Territory almost as soon as the Ohio plant began producing them. This poster examines in detail WG drum artifacts documented at several Alaskan historical sites.

Hilmer, Hilary (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

FTIR Analysis at Healy Lake Village Site

(Session 16: Archaeological Features and Food Processing in Northern Environments)

With occupations spanning the terminal Pleistocene and Holocene, Healy Lake Village site can provide an important opportunity to address fundamental questions regarding sub-arctic hunter-gatherer economies. There are a limited number of sites in interior Alaska with preserved faunal remains to explore these questions. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) is an analytical method that can confirm visual identification of burned bones as well as provide temperature of the heat source. This paper presents the results from a zooarchaeological analysis that utilizes FTIR to address questions relating to food cooking and discard practices in interior Alaska from a historic Athabascan village site.

Hirasawa, Yu (Center for Ainu and Indigenous Studies, Hokkaido University) and Charles E. Holmes (Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska, Fairbanks)

Burin Technology at the Swan Point Site, Interior Alaska

(Session 4: Poster Session)

Swan Point CZ4b is currently the oldest and the only component that expresses the Yubetsu micro-core method directly associated with burin technology in Eastern Beringia. Several scholars have recently discussed the micro-core technology; however, detailed description and analysis of Swan Point burins has not been reported. A mammoth ivory workshop relying on burins has been interpreted for the site. Analysis of burin technology has the

potential to reveal ivory artifact manufacturing processes of early migrants from Western Beringia. In this poster, we will describe and classify burin production technology with illustrations of all burins that have been recovered.

Holen, Davin (Alaska Sea Grant, University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Adapt Alaska: Collaborative Approaches to Addressing Climate Adaptation Planning

(Session 9: Anthropology in the Age of Climate Change: Applied Anthropologist Working Within Communities to Build Resilience)

Adapt Alaska is a collaborative to enable communities to adapt to rapidly changing ocean and climatic conditions across Alaska. The collaborative emerged out of coastal resilience and adaptation workshop in the Bering Sea Region and Southeast Alaska where over 300 decision makers from 52 Tribes and 16 State and Federal agencies, as well University researchers and nonprofits, met to discuss the greatest challenges facing communities related to a changing climate. Adapt Alaska is a website and tool to expand existing collaboration and this effort depends on bridging understanding between agencies, tribes, and researchers, a collaboration benefiting from an anthropological approach.

Holloway, Caitlin R. (National Park Service)

Hearth Features in Alaska's Alpine and Arctic National Parks: Archaeobotanical Results from the 2017 Field Season

(Session 16: Archaeological Features and Food Processing in Northern Environments)

When preserved at archaeological sites, subsurface hearth features can inform on prehistoric plant resource use in foraging economies. However, the depositional context of many alpine and arctic archaeological sites can prevent the preservation of organic remains and hearth features. This research integrates archaeobotanical datasets to address questions relating to plant use, paleoecology, and taphonomy at sites located in Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, and Noatak National Preserve. The results broaden our understanding of forager exploitation of plant resources and address the deposition and preservation of archaeobotanical remains in arctic and alpine environments.

Holmes, Charles E. (University of Alaska Fairbanks & HCRC) and Yan A. Gómez Coutouly (Institute for Archaeology and Ethnology, Nanterre, France)

The Early Microblade Technology at Swan Point

(Session 4: Poster Session)

Swan Point has major implications concerning early colonization across Beringia into North America. Given its technological ties with the Siberian Upper Paleolithic Diuktai Culture, Swan Point is closer technologically to Siberian microblade sites than to later age Alaskan microblade sites, e.g., Denali complex. The CZ4b component shows systematic production of microblades using the Yubetsu method, the hallmark of the Diuktai Culture. Other Late Pleistocene and Holocene sites in Alaska have microblade industries based on Campus-style, conical, or tabular microblade cores. Technological analysis can further our understanding of how Swan Point relates to Siberian Diuktai-related assemblages and to later Alaskan Denali-related sites.

Hood, Rhea (National Park Service)

Pursuing the NPS Mission Outside the National Park System

(Session 1: NPS Cultural Resource Management)

The National Park Service administers various programs that exist beyond park boundaries, supporting communities, tribes, the private sector, and state and local governments in environmental and preservation projects. When the National Register of Historic Places was placed under the authority of NPS in 1966, the program was expanded to help individuals and organizations with identifying, documenting, interpreting, and protecting the places and stories that made history. The Alaska Region's National Register of Historic Places Program lends a hand in small ways to diverse heritage projects that promote the importance of anthropology and culture in curriculum.

Howell, Britteny M., PhD (Hope Community Resources)

Social & Cultural Influences on Older Adult Health in Anchorage, Alaska

(Session 12: Community-based Participatory Research in Alaska)

This study answers the following research question: What are the sociocultural factors that shape diet, physical activity patterns, and nutritional status among Alaskan elders in Anchorage, Alaska? Results are based on interviews, questionnaires, and anthropometric data collected from 82 white, black, Alaska Native, and Asian Alaskans aged 65+. The analyses indicate that diet and activity practices in this sample do not meet national recommendations and that diet differs adversely from national reference samples. Results address the role of the media, cultural identity, friends, family, and other social supports on maintaining health as residents of Anchorage age.

Howell, Britteny M. (Hope Community Resources) and Roy Scheller (Hope Community Resources)

Developing a Research Arm within an IDD Service Provider Agency

(Session 5: Poster Session)

Profiling Hope Community Resources, this poster presents how one human services provider agency in Alaska has undergone the process of building a research division within their organization. Grounded in the principles of Community-Based Participatory Research and an Action-Oriented Framework, we provide the case for developing a research culture in disability service agencies. We show our movement through such phases as building an institutional culture of research, collaborating with students and faculty, and hiring a full-time researcher to lead and coordinate all research efforts. We detail this process and associated timelines so that others can see how this might be utilized within their organizations.

Jensen, Anne (UAF/UAMN)

Global Environmental Change Threats to Heritage in Alaska

(Session 17: Accelerating Environmental Change Threats to Alaskan Cultural Heritage: Emerging Challenges and Promising Responses)

Alaskan archaeological sites, especially those with good organic preservation, are important sources of data on past human behavior, and as valuable resources for paleoenvironmental reconstruction. Just as new methods increase our ability to access information from these

sites, accelerating environmental change poses a dire threat. Alaska is clearly the most affected state in the country. The scale and urgency of the threat requires new models for funding, education and recruitment of staff, engagement with the public and long-term curation of rescued samples. However, Alaska is not the only place with serious climate challenges, and some places have been trying to cope with them for some time. A variety of approaches will be highlighted, in hopes of fueling subsequent discussion.

Jensen, Anne M. (UAF/UAMN)

The Walakpa Archaeological Salvage Project (WASP)

(Session 3: From Coast to Coast, South to North Alaska: Subsistence and Representation)

Walakpa is an iconic site with excellent preservation. It started eroding rapidly in 2013. The loss of cultural heritage led to international volunteer salvage efforts, starting in 2015, with support from the landowner (an Alaska Native village corporation) and many individuals. I will highlight some of the results to date. Walakpa is only one of many significant sites in the North and elsewhere threatened by climate change. I will discuss briefly the long-term implications for our future ability to contribute to the expansion of scientific knowledge of the past and thereby to sustainable and resilient communities for the future.

John, Theresa Arevgaq (Associate Professor Cross-Cultural Studies)

Yugtun Community-Based Participatory Research in Southwest Alaska

(Session 12: Community-based Participatory Research in Alaska)

Yup'ik Elders, leaders, and I have shared our ancient knowledge and worldview in community-based participatory research in Southwest Alaska. Locals are concerned that most non-Native researchers do not have knowledge of local language, ecology, cosmology, epistemology, ritual, ceremony, spirituality and worldview. The critical concern that we have is that the newcomers' lack of local knowledge will cause misconception, misunderstanding and misrepresentation about who we are. This paper will review how the Yupiit compassion and wisdom enhance positive collaborative research outcomes through balanced community-based participatory scholarly work. I will discuss how Yup'ik cultural values can foster mutually effective cross-cultural research.

Johnny, David (White River First Nation) and Norman Alexander Easton (Yukon College)

Coping with the State, Keeping Our Identity: Dineh Life on the Yukon-Alaska Borderlands

(Session 2: History and Ethnohistory in Alaska and Beyond)

We present an a history of living with the division of indigenous Dineh lands by the Yukon-Alaska border, with a focus on oral historical and lived experience in the region of the AlCan Highway. The international border in this region was established in theory by treaties in Europe in the 1800s and surveyed in the early 1900s, but only placed into practice in living memory during the late 1900s. We discuss the challenges, changes, and continuities within the lives of borderland Dineh and ongoing efforts for a just recognition and accommodation of Dineh cross-border identity.

Kari, James (Alaska Native Language Center)

Contributions of Computerized Lexicography to Dene and Northern Archaic Prehistory

(Session 8: The Northern Archaic Tradition: A New Decade of Scientific Advancement)

At ANLC the Lexware approach to computerized dictionaries has been used for Alaska Dene languages since the early 1980s (Kari 1990 Ahtna; Jetté & Jones 2000 Koyukon; also seven draft files). In 2017 dictionary projects for Dena'ina, Lower Tanana, and Middle Tanana have been renewed. Alphabetized stem-morpheme data files with Dene band label conventions, new software, and bilateral editing accelerate data assembly and facilitate comparisons between Alaska Dene languages. Band labels such as roots, derived roots, root types, tags and verb themes offer insights into Dene word formation, environment, and cognition. Massive files folded into outlines of semantic and grammatical entries provide "linguistic insights into prehistory" (Sapir 1938).

Keeney, Joseph (Bureau of Land Management)

History Eroding: Efforts by the Bureau of Land Management in 2017 to Mitigate Archaeological Losses due to Erosion along the Beaufort Sea, National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska

(Session 17: Accelerating Environmental Change Threats to Alaskan Cultural Heritage: Emerging Challenges and Promising Responses)

BLM conducted excavations in the summer of 2017 at three historic Iñupiat sites that are severely threatened by erosion along the Beaufort Sea coast within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. Erosion has dramatically affected areas along Alaska's northern coastline over the past century with disastrous effects for coastal cultural resources. With the assistance of living descendants of the sites' known inhabitants, the 2017 crew recorded the remains of two sod houses and an historic reindeer corral used during early 20th Century before they erode into the sea and are lost forever.

Keeney, Joe (Bureau of Land Management)

A Lithic Analysis of a Mid-Holocene Assemblage from the Matcharak Peninsula Site, Central Brooks Range, Alaska

(Session 8: The Northern Archaic Tradition: A New Decade of Scientific Advancement)

The Matcharak Peninsula site bore a collection of artifacts attributable to the Northern Archaic tradition, including side-notched bifaces and microcore technology in a middle Holocene context. Stone tools and debris are consistent with biface maintenance, notched biface and microblade manufacture, and small-scale, late-stage tool maintenance (rather than intensive "gearing up") in an ephemeral camp. A simple heuristic model indicates a trend among Northern Archaic sites, where material type rarity has some bearing on purposing towards certain tool types. Exotic materials appear to have been generally reserved for more-maintainable items, whereas less-maintainable tools tended to be fashioned from more-local materials.

Kelliher-Combs, Sonya

Without Boundaries: Visual Conversations

(Session 13: New Approaches to Collaborative Exhibit Development in Alaska)

Artist curated Indigenous dialogue through the Anchorage Museum's Polar Lab.

Kime, Sherry (Chugach National Forest), Michael Bernard (Kenaitze Indian Tribe Yaghanen Youth Programs), Debra Corbett (Nanutset Heritage)

Twenty Four Years of Collaboration at Susten Camp

(Session 12: Community-based Participatory Research in Alaska)

This year marks 24 years of collaboration between the Forest Service (USDAFS), Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the Kenaitze Indian Tribe (KIT) for the planning and implementation of Susten (Breaking Trail) archaeology camp. This paper discusses the evolution, challenges, and triumphs of the camp, which weaves community-based values with traditional public land management practices in an effort to obtain a meaningful outcome for all parties.

King, Robert E. (Bureau of Land Management)

Still More Odd Tales of Alaska's Long Distance Travelers in the Early 20th Century

(Session 2: History and Ethnohistory in Alaska and Beyond)

The curious phenomenon of people claiming to be traveling overland across America, and even around the world, began in the late 19th century and peaked in the early 20th century. Newspapers of the time suggest that hundreds of people were involved worldwide. They included Alaskans and others claiming to be Alaskans, both men and women. This paper builds further on other presentations that I have given on this subject at past meetings. It spotlights even more of the intriguing individuals and their largely forgotten stories that make up Alaska's part in this international craze.

Koskey, Michael (Center for Cross-Cultural Studies, University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Ten Years of Community-Based Participatory Research in Alaska: A Self-Review and Lessons Learned

(Session 12: Community-based Participatory Research in Alaska)

People local to a community in which research is being conducted are increasingly interested in inclusion in the research process. Concern for the effects of research on the wellbeing of a community is primary for local residents, and inclusion is an ethical solution, providing a balance between the researchers' interests and local community needs. This paper reviews application of community-based participatory research methods towards achieving this balance by reviewing projects performed by the author, in which various degrees of community inclusion have been successfully implemented (or not), and lessons learned in the process, for the benefit of future CBPR research.

Kranda, Forrest J. (US Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District), Kelly A. Eldridge (US Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District), and Shona D. Pierce (US Forest Service, Tongass National Forest)

Archaeological Survey of the Attu Battlefield and U.S. Army and Navy Airfields National Historic Landmark, 2015-2017

(Session 15: Threads of the Aleutian Campaign: Exploring the Fabric of World War II in Alaska)

In preparation for clean-up efforts under the Formerly Used Defense Sites program, USACE personnel conducted limited archaeological surveys of the Attu National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 2015, 2016, and 2017, following a site visit in 2014. U.S. and Canadian militaries recaptured Attu Island from the Japanese during the Battle of Attu in 1943; construction of the Attu Naval Station began before the battle was won. This paper describes the current state of World War II cultural materials in areas of the NHL, and speculates on the life of soldiers after the Battle of Attu based off artifacts identified during survey.

Krasinski, Kathryn E. (Adelphi University) and Angela Wade (Chickaloon Native Village)
Community Archaeology along the Chickaloon Trail: Alpine Use of the Talkeetna Mountains

(Session 14: Stones, Bones, and More: Papers in Archaeology and Biological Anthropology)

The Matanuska Watershed has been an important migratory corridor and ancestral territory of the Chickaloon Native Village, a federally recognized Ahtna Tribe. Detailed knowledge of the region was recorded by Lt. Allen's 1885 expedition when he relied on maps drawn by Ahtna informants. Ethnogeographic and linguistic research has demonstrated the ancient use of the Matanuska Valley but the only early archaeological site documented in the region is within the Long Lake Archaeological District, dated at its earliest to 6605±115 BP. Recent investigations indicate the Chickaloon Trail was an important ancient migration corridor for the initial peopling of the Matanuska Valley.

Krier, Jon (Oregon State University)
A Beringian Sea-Level Time Series Comparison
(Session 5: Poster Session)

One of the challenges for understanding the Beringian landscape of the late Pleistocene and Early Holocene is limitations of existing bathymetric datasets. The Beringian land area submerged since the LGM is roughly 2 million square kilometers, and most of that area does not have detailed bathymetric datasets available. This poster examines three different datasets to compare the effects of isostatic adjustments and differing data sources. Isostatic adjustments have dramatic effects on the relative chronologies of submergence; however, those effects are arguably less dramatic than the results of using available bathymetric data derived from a different source.

Krier, Jon (Oregon State University)
Looking for Fish of the Right Age: Developing Predictive Modeling for Submerged Sites Using GIS, Salmon Genetics, and the Human Ecology of Salmon
(Session 3: From Coast to Coast, South to North Alaska: Subsistence and Representation)

The cultural importance of salmon to Indigenous peoples across the North Pacific is broadly acknowledged, and increasingly, that importance is being incorporated into hypotheses regarding the peopling of the Americas. The concept of salmon as a "magnet" resource is used here to identify regions within Beringia from the last glacial maximum to modern sea-level for further analysis toward a predictive site discovery model. This paper incorporates studies of modern salmon DNA, ethnography, archaeology, and geo-spatial analyses into the preliminary phases of a predictive model. The framework of the Danish Model (Benjamin 2010) for submerged site discovery is adapted for Beringia.

Kugo, Yoko (University of Alaska Fairbanks, Arctic and Northern Studies)

Community-based Iliamna Lake Nanvarpak Central Yup'ik Place Name Project

(Session 12: Community-based Participatory Research in Alaska)

This paper is a progress report on the Iliamna Lake (Nanvarpak) Central Yup'ik place name project in Western Alaska. Traditionally, the people moved around the Nanvarpak area seasonally to harvest fish, animals, and plants. Elders recognize the fact that some places possess multiple names because of the individuals' observations of the landscape and the cultural practices that occurred there. The author applied a community-based participatory approach to documenting place names by engaging five Iliamna Lake communities in the project. The local perspectives provided by the community knowledge holders strengthens cultural pride and sustains their lifeways.

Lanford, Steve (BLM, Fairbanks District Office)

A look at the evolution of the Bradner's Jersey Creamery Butter label.

(Session 4: Poster Session)

This poster provides a date range with changes in the Bradner's brand "Jersey Creamery Butter" label as found in archaeological specimens and archival research. I present two images, with date ranges 1901-1915 and 1916-1929.

Lanford, Steve (BLM, Fairbanks District Office)

Pete Haslim's Cabin

(Session 5: Poster Session)

Pete Haslim was a long-time miner in the Koyukuk Region between the early 1900's and 1940's. This poster presents the intersection of personal interest (based on an account of pilot Sam O. White's forced landing on the Middle Fork of the Koyukuk during the winter of 1935 and his snowshoe overland to Pete's cabin for shelter) and archaeological research when the cabin was relocated in 2017 and recorded as WIS-00448. This work demonstrates how historical accounts can be used to identify and corroborate the archaeological record and presents new information about the post-Gold Rush Koyukuk region.

Lawler, Brooks Ann (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Variability of Toolstone in Tangle Lakes, Alaska

(Session 11: Prehistoric Archaeology of Alaska - New Methods, Data, and Insights)

Archaeologists have had difficulty agreeing upon proper and uniform designation of certain kinds of toolstone that are not easily distinguishable visually. An understanding of the geological definition and geochemistry of toolstone can allow archaeologist to ask more specific questions about toolstone provenance, procurement, and use. The toolstone variability among sites in the Tangle Lakes Region is not well understood. This project seeks to define the geochemical composition of two cryptocrystalline silicate toolstone quarry materials and artifacts from three sites local Tangle Lakes sites, in attempt to geochemically match the artifacts to the quarries and analyze toolstone procurement strategies.

Lewis, Patrick (Kenai Fjords National Park)

An Overview of Recent and Future Cultural Resource Management at Kenai Fjords National Park

(Session 11: NPS Cultural Resource Management)

Located in south-central Alaska, Kenai Fjords National Park spans over 669,000 acres, and is characterized by its natural features, including steep coastal fjords, the Harding Icefield, and numerous glaciers. Alongside this unique geography, an abundance of cultural resources represents both past and contemporary cultures. Archaeological resources found within the park include Alutiiq villages and an historic mining landscape. While managing these resources, the National Park Service has undertaken multiple projects documenting their status while working with local communities. This presentation is a short summary of recent cultural resource projects in the park and a preview of future plans.

Lorain, Michael (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Clarie Alix, Owen Mason

Lithic Debitage Analysis at KTZ-304, Cape Espenberg Alaska

(Session 4: Poster Session)

The 2016 fieldwork of the Cape Espenberg Birnirk Project uncovered a number of lithic remains including cores, flaking debitage, flaked and ground tools. In this poster, we present the results of preliminary debitage analysis from KTZ-304 house features 12 and 21 chert, chalcedony, obsidian among others. Questions addressed are related to raw material types and availability including the amount of local vs. non-local material, as well as the different stages of flake tool production. Finally, the association between multiple variables and raw material types was statistically tested to discuss differences and similarities between the two house features.

Lynch, Joshua J. (Center for the Study of the First Americans & Center for the Environmental Management of Military Lands)

Blair Lakes: A Multi-component Holocene Site in the Tanana Flats

(Session 4: Poster Session)

The Blair Lakes, located in the Tanana Flats, have a documented occupation history that spans from early Holocene to modern military and recreational use. Archaeological investigations have resulted in the identification of four dated prehistoric components at the Blair Lake South-1 site, and the recovery of hundreds of artifacts from secondary context along the lakeshore. Here we report details of recent surveys and excavations, highlighting a microblade production area (7840±30 14C) and an early Holocene component (9040±40 14C). Results from the Blair Lakes South-1 site will further our understanding of Holocene occupations of interior Alaska, regional patterns of technological organization, and the continued use of upland lacustrine environments in interior Alaska.

Martin, Richard L.

Archaeological Prospection, Remote Sensing, and the AHRS: A Tribal Perspective

(Session 12: Community-based Participatory Research in Alaska)

Using Landscape Archaeology, literature review, ethnogeographic data, LiDAR/GIS analysis and cultural site models, we argue that it is now time to develop a method to record cultural sites using remote sensing data within the AHRS environment.

Mason, Owen K. (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado), Chris Maio (University of Alaska Fairbanks), and Reyce C. Bogardus (University of Alaska Fairbanks),
The *Ivu* (ice override) of 2016 at Cape Espenberg: Anomalous Elevated Seas and Substantial Erosion

(Session 17: Accelerating Environmental Change Threats to Alaskan Cultural Heritage: Emerging Challenges and Promising Responses)

In fall of 2016, the pack ice within Kotzebue Sound was shattered by a temporary elevation of sea level which forced ice blocks onto the dunes and, accompanied by southerly winds, led to the undercutting of sandy bluffs on the south margin of the Cape Espenberg spit. Observations in June 2017, inferred a sea level elevation of 2.0-0.5 m, with a maximum surge height of 5.2 m ASL, and, in places, blocks >2 m long were detached from the dunes. Several archaeological sites were impacted, recording at least 1 m of erosion. With the effects of chaotic climate change, the occurrences of ice override may be intensified with a weakening in the structure of seasonal ice and an increase in southerly winds.

Mason, Owen K. (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado), Claire M. Alix (University of Paris, Sorbonne), and Lauren Norman (University of Kansas)

"What is this Birnirk, anyway?" Meditations on the Birnirk Culture based on results from the 2017 season at the Rising Whale site, Cape Espenberg

(Session 3: From Coast to Coast, South to North Alaska: Subsistence and Representation)

Despite its early discovery near Pt. Barrow, over a century ago, the Birnirk culture remains a mercurial presence, its art disparaged and its whaling efforts subject to equivocation. Its affinities uncertain, with a derivation from Old Bering Sea culture, Birnirk is largely absent on St. Lawrence Island, occurs within an Okvik burial at Uelen and is spatially widespread, especially in Siberia. The 2017 summer field season provided clues of its aesthetic proclivities mirroring other Birnirk sites, and those with Okvik and Punuk sensibilities. The wide-ranging fluidity of design and material culture leads to a questioning about the rigidity of prehistoric reality and archaeological classification.

Mason, Rachel (National Park Service)

The Attu Villagers' Experience as Prisoners in Japan in World War II

(Session 15: Threads of the Aleutian Campaign: Exploring the Fabric of World War II in Alaska)

After the Japanese invaded Attu in June 1942, they took the village residents prisoner and held them in Otaru, on Hokkaido, for the rest of the war. Many of them died there, most of starvation or disease compounded by malnutrition. Those who survived were not allowed to return to Attu, but were instead resettled in Atka. In 2017, a group of Attu descendants traveled on the Tiglax to visit the island where their parents and grandparents once lived. They dedicated a cross at the site of the former church, and gathered grass to be woven into baskets.

Mishler, Craig (Independent Scholar)

-Nyaa, Just Saying: Functional and Artistic Uses of a Gwich'in Verb Stem

(Session 7: Alaska Native Language Studies)

In many Native American languages, verbs of saying are part and parcel of narration. Who says what is important, so reported speech and reporting speech are carefully marked. Gwich'in storytellers have to be especially conscious of distinguishing between their own words and those of their ancestors, so they are very careful not to claim traditional story ownership or appropriate their ancestors' speech. Doing so would be both disrespectful and plagiaristic. My fascination lies with discovering just how many forms of saying there are in Gwich'in, and how verbs of saying are cleverly doubled or tripled up to establish the quotative.

Miszaniec, Jason I. (University of California, Davis), John Darwent (University of California, Davis), and Christyann Darwent (University of California, Davis)

All but the Kitchen Sink: A faunal analysis from the large coastal village of Difchahak (NOB-005), Shaktoolik, Alaska

(Session 14: Stones, Bones, and More: Papers in Archaeology and Biological Anthropology)

Norton (ca. 500 BC–AD 400) faunal assemblages are rare, and thus researchers use other lines of evidence to conjecture the focus of Norton subsistence economies. Artifact and settlement data, to some, suggest that the Norton practiced a mixed marine economy dominated by seasonally available pacific salmon. Recently, we discovered a midden with a mixture of bone and shell at the large Norton site of Difchahak. Preliminary results of the midden revealed an unexpected diversity in both marine and terrestrial taxa, which suggest a year-round occupation of Difchahak and a greater use of terrestrial faunal resources by the Norton peoples.

Mitchell, Erica (University of Alaska Anchorage), Susan Flensburg (Bristol Bay Native Association), and Native Village of Port Heiden

Vulnerability Assessment to Adaptation Plan: A Process Guide for Rural Alaskan Communities

(Session 9: Anthropology in the Age of Climate Change: Applied Anthropologist Working Within Communities to Build Resilience)

Communities across Alaska are experiencing the effects of environmental change in a variety of ways. Vulnerability to these changes are based on the ways in which communities interact with their environment as hunters, fishers, gatherers, for recreation, or for economic gain. Successful, adaptation strategies must align with community-identified vulnerabilities, while also integrating applicable scientific research. This presentation documents the process of creating a vulnerability assessment, collecting scientific research relevant to identified issues, and informing adaptation strategies as undertaken by the community of Port Heiden, Alaska.

Mitchell, Roy, Veri di Suvero, and Grace Beaujean (Division of Community & Regional Affairs, State of Alaska; Municipality of Anchorage)

Alaska Native Language Programs Count

(Session 7: Alaska Native Language Studies)

A complete, centralized listing of Alaska Native language programs throughout the state is needed. Both language learners and planners need to know which Alaskan language-learning resources exist. Staff of the Alaska Native Language Preservation and Advisory Council have identified this lacuna and begun a survey of language programs and are working with others at the Division of Community and Regional Affairs to create a Native languages database. We discuss methodology of data collection (survey tools) and findings thus far; we also present our vision for creating an open, useable, and sustainable database for current and archived Native language education information.

Mitchell, D. Roy IV (Alaska Native Language Preservation & Advisory Council, DCRA, State of Alaska)

Best Practices in Revitalizing Endangered Alaskan Languages

(Session 7: Alaska Native Language Studies)

A century of research on language teaching, and many decades of research on language revitalization, have demonstrated that certain approaches effectively promote the learning of languages and the survival of languages that have been suffering decline. Language demographics—especially the number of fluent speakers and the age structure of fluent speakers—indicate which revitalization efforts may be the most successful, generally either language nests and language immersion schools or master-apprentice language teams. Language classes can also be supportive if they operate almost exclusively in the target language and are tied in with broader language planning.

Moncrieff, Catherine (Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association)

How People of the Yukon River Value of Salmon: A case study in the lower, middle and upper portions of the Yukon River

(Session 5: Poster Session)

It is well known that people along the Yukon River rely on salmon for food, culture, and income but details of this have not been well described nor are management decisions in times of shortage currently guided by knowledge of these values. Case studies were developed for three communities and fishers shared the ways in which salmon is most important to them. Results show that salmon is most highly valued as a food for people, an essential, culturally-based food. Harvesting and sharing of salmon connects communities and subsistence fishermen are highly valued as providers, teachers and culture bearers.

Moss, Madonna L. (University of Oregon)

An Update on the Archaeology of Pacific Herring

(Session 3: From Coast to Coast, South to North Alaska: Subsistence and Representation)

Long-term use of herring by Alaska Natives is not well-documented over space or through time, yet this information can illuminate pre-industrial patterns of herring abundance and distribution. Understanding the sustained relationships Alaska Native fishers and egg collectors have had with herring is important in an era of heavy commercial fishing and climate change. Documenting the genetics of pre-industrial herring can, ideally, inform management of the fish and fisheries to insure survival into the future. In this paper I present interim results of our studies and describe on-going technical challenges.

Nowak, Michael (Colorado College)

Fifty Years in a Community: The Perks and Perils of Long Term Studies

(Session 2: History and Ethnohistory in Alaska and Beyond)

The dynamics of life in a small community may be monitored by repeated visits. Physical changes are easy to observe, and many have dramatic effects on the lives of these people. Social changes are often readily apparent too, particularly if the observer is familiar with the village. Ideological changes occur too, but may be more difficult to track. One difficulty is that the initial sources of information are replaced by a subsequent generation with a different depth of knowledge and outlook. Despite these issues, long-term offer a great deal of information on lives are influenced by a community's material environment. It is encouraging that characteristics like the sharing of wild game persist today.

Oliva, Sairah (University of Alaska Anchorage) and Sally Carraher (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Contemporary kinship patterns in two northern Canadian communities: Developing a tool to assess infectious disease patterns in multi-household extended kin groups

(Session 5: Poster Session)

Infectious disease distribution is often analyzed at the levels of the individual, the household, and the population. However, extended kinship has traditionally been the primary social organizing structure in Alaska and Canada's north. Despite rapid socio-economic change in the 19th and 20th centuries brought by colonialism, extended kin groups that incorporate multiple households continues to be a primary means by which northern Aboriginal communities are socially organized. We report on a case study from a Yukon and NWT community comparing kinship with self-reported social contacts data and potential applications for kinship analysis in infectious disease research.

Ortt, Isabelle (Purdue University, Department of Anthropology), Brandon Battas, Jessica Scharrer, Charles Lasky, Jonathan Micon, H. Kory Cooper

Experimental Replication of Copper Points

(Session 4: Poster Session)

Previous studies of native copper artifacts have successfully used metallography and replicative experiments to provide a basic understanding of fabrication techniques in different contexts in North America. However, many questions still remain regarding how certain tools were made. Workman (1976) suggested one possible method for manufacturing copper projectile points based on his work at the Gulkana site, but this idea had not previously been tested. This poster presents the results of experimental attempts by five students to replicate native copper projectile points such as those found at Late Prehistoric Dene archaeological sites in Alaska and Yukon.

Parsons, Ted (Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Anchorage), Brian A. Walker II (Institute of American Indian Arts, Santa Fe), Paul Wasko (Academic Innovations and eLearning, University of Alaska Anchorage), and Ryan Harrod (Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Anchorage)

Sharing Cultural Information Represented in Objects Using 3D Photo Modeling Techniques

(Session 13: New Approaches to Collaborative Exhibit Development in Alaska)

Masks have layers of meaning, each bead, feather, line, and curve tells a story. UAA purchased a mask created following the Deg Hit'an tradition by Alaska Native artist Brian Walker II. He created the mask to promote healing as part of the work and goals of the UAA Native Cultural Identity Portfolio Project. Photo modeling Brian's mask using modified data capture techniques helps to preserve and share the cultural knowledge in other contemporary works and cultural objects from the past. Hundreds of offset, overlapping, high-resolution digital photographs provided the basis for the detailed 3D model.

Phillips-Chan, Amy (Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum)

Bering Strait Narratives and Collaborative Processes of Exhibit Production in Nome, Alaska

(Session 13: New Approaches to Collaborative Exhibit Development in Alaska)

The Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum in Nome, Alaska reopened in November 2017 following Phase II installation of the new 3,200 square foot exhibition, "Nome: Hub of Cultures and Communities Across the Bering Strait." Over 50 community collaborators participated in interviews, shared stories, and contributed materials to a series of immersive displays that blend technology with hands-on interactives to inspire visitors and connect past and contemporary narratives from the Bering Strait. This presentation explores challenges and opportunities for engaging local communities and integrating multi-vocal dialogue into exhibit frameworks.

Potter, Ben A. (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Ancient Beringians: Archaeological implications of recent genomic research

(Session 8: The Northern Archaic Tradition: A New Decade of Scientific Advancement)

Recent genomic research has revealed a hitherto unknown population of Native Americans, termed Ancient Beringians, who formed a distinct group between 21,000 and 6000 years ago. Population divergence and expansion estimates, genetic admixture, and demographic modeling provides a framework to integrate extant archaeological and paleoecological patterning. This presentation (1) explores the profound implications of this discovery for our understanding of macroregional prehistory, (2) highlights the limitations of current genetic and archaeological datasets and (3) proposes new models and questions moving forward.

Proue, Molly (Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities) and Kathy Price (Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities)

The Rules of the Road: Developing Guidelines for Identifying Historic Roads

(Session 5: Poster Session)

Every road has a history, but when is a road "historic"? This topic is being broached nationwide and Alaska is at the forefront of developing a programmatic approach to dealing

with the National Register eligibility of this class of transportation facilities. The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, with funding from the Federal Highway Administration, and in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and others, has developed a methodology for roads evaluation and is currently consulting on implementation strategy. This poster presents an overview of this approach.

Ramos, Judith (DANSRD, UAF)

Yakutat Seal Camps Project, Producing Knowledge Together

(Session 12: Community-based Participatory Research in Alaska)

The Yakutat Seal Camps project research team included an Archaeologist from the Arctic Studies Center, a Geologist and Linguist from University of Alaska, myself an Indigenous PhD student, and an elder, my mother with the Alaska Native Science Commission. The research combined indigenous knowledge, with scientific knowledge from Archaeology and Geology. I will discuss how we partnered with various local and regional organizations and some of the concerns and challenges we faced.

<https://naturalhistory.si.edu/arctic/html/Yakutat-seal-camps/index.html>

Rasic, Jeffrey T. (National Park Service) and Charles E. Holmes

Cross-Cultural Connections between Prehistoric Inuit and Athabascan Spheres: A Provocative Case from Lake Minchumina, Central Alaska

(Session 5: Poster Session)

Site MMK-00007 consists of remains of three semi-subterranean houses on the shore of Lake Minchumina that were inhabited some 1200 years ago. Located deep within interior Alaska—300 miles inland and east of Norton Sound—the site sits squarely within prehistoric Athabascan territory and is surrounded by dozens of late Holocene age sites that form one of interior Alaska's clearest pictures of prehistoric Athabascan cultural development (Holmes 1986). MMK-00007, however, stands out as distinct from its neighbors. It contains an artifact assemblage with flaked and ground stone tools and lithic raw materials more similar to coeval sites found in coastal and tundra areas of the state and affiliated with prehistoric Inuit occupations. Recent analyses focusing on chronology, raw material provenance, house form and lithic technology aim to place the site in broader context and serve as a springboard for speculations about the nature and extent of prehistoric exchange systems, postmarital residence practices, migration, raiding and theft.

Rasic, Jeffrey T. (National Park Service), Andrew H. Tremayne, Thomas (National Park Service), and Thomas M. Urban (Cornell University)

Great When You Can Find Them: Case Studies in Hearth Detection Using Magnetic Survey Methods

(Session 16: Archaeological Features and Food Processing in Northern Environments)

Prehistoric hearth features can yield troves of information about past human behavior, archaeological chronology, and paleoenvironments. But in many regions hearths are exceedingly difficult to identify in the archaeological record since they can be small targets and only rarely preserved. Here we discuss recent applications of magnetic survey methods designed to increase detection rates of hearth features. Case studies from northern Alaska covering diverse settings and time-periods demonstrate the utility of the method in various modes of operation, field study environments, and geological settings. Specific challenges, including potential for false positives in certain settings, and high-latitude geomagnetic

considerations are discussed. Cases range from the simplest use of the magnetometer on “search mode” to use as a gradiometer among a suite of other geophysical methods for more nuanced interpretation. New radiocarbon dates from Paleoindian and Denbigh Flint Complex hearths identified with these methods are reported.

Raymond, Vanessa

Arctic Data Management Matters

(Session 13: New Approaches to Collaborative Exhibit Development in Alaska)

Research reinvigorates dialogues about the past, present, and future of Alaska. To do that, research and data must be publicly available. The softwares and technologies we use must sustain access to research products. Well-preserved, well-documented, and accessible data allows future researchers to build on hours already spent in the field, in archives, in community meetings, and in analysis.

This talk overviews data management practices of the Arctic Data Center including providing DOIs for data, data provenance for derived products, and others. The Arctic Data Center is a data portal providing user support, training, and tools for data and metadata submission.

Reininghaus, Lee (National Park Service, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve)

10,000+ Years of Human Occupation in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve: Preliminary Results of Archeological Investigations Along Glacial Lake Atna Shorelines

(Session 1: NPS Cultural Resource Management)

Today, with over 25 percent of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve being covered in ice, it is hard to imagine that 10,000 years ago the park would have been hospitable for human habitation. However, recent archeological investigations of ancient Glacial Lake Atna shorelines has led to the discovery of numerous prehistoric archeological sites which date to the late Pleistocene. Three cultural traditions known to have occurred during Beringian times in Alaska have been identified and include Nenana, Denali and Mesa complexes. While this project is ongoing, this presentation will provide an overview of preliminary survey results, future directions for ongoing research and implications for cultural resource management.

Retherford, Brittany (Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission)

Our Rivers, Our People, Our Fish: the Kuskokwim Salmon Story—A storytelling project documenting salmon, identity, and a fisheries co-management process.

(Session 9: Anthropology in the Age of Climate Change: Applied Anthropologist Working Within Communities to Build Resilience)

Since 2009, poor Chinook salmon runs on the Kuskokwim River have devastated individuals and communities along the river, threatening health and well-being, cultural identity, and food security. In 2015, the Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (KRITFC) was established for tribal participation in the management of the salmon resources and consists of members from 33 Kuskokwim River tribes. *Our Rivers, Our People, Our Fish: The Kuskokwim River Salmon Story* is a multi-media project documenting the tribal co-management of salmon on the Kuskokwim River and human resilience in spite of dramatic shifts in salmon availability and access. Through individual narratives of connection to salmon, this project serves as an outreach tool for educating Kuskokwim tribes about complex management topics, as a healing and community-building opportunity, and as a

method for soliciting feedback from individuals and tribes on KRITFC's decision-making process.

Ringsmuth, Katherine

Operation Aleutians Diversion or Not?

(Session 15: Threads of the Aleutian Campaign: Exploring the Fabric of World War II in Alaska)

This brief presentation will set the stage for the Japanese operation in the Aleutians and consider if the attack on Alaska was meant to divert US forces northward.

Rogers, Monty (Cultural Alaska)

Community-Based Youth Outreach for Archaeology and Traditional Knowledge

(Session 12: Community-based Participatory Research in Alaska)

This presentation explores youth outreach in five Ahtna, Dena'ina, and Yup'ik communities and a behavioral trait that anthropologists have overlooked in their study of cultural universals: throughout human history and across the globe, children have always enjoyed making sharp, pointy things and continue to do so today. Using archaeological examples, ethnographic data, and traditional knowledge to make traditional spears, fish hooks, and slate knives is an engaging way for youth and adults to explore their heritage and archaeology. Archaeological examples show the actual ancestral tools, ethnographic data illustrate details no longer preserved, and traditional knowledge brings these tools to life.

Saltonstall, Patrick (Alutiiq Museum) and Amy Steffian (Alutiiq Museum)

Fish Traps, Fox Farms, and Petroglyphs: The Afognak Land Survey

(Session 12: Community-based Participatory Research in Alaska)

The Alutiiq Museum, Kodiak's tribal repository and cultural center, has a long history of community-based research. The museum works purposefully to address issues important to Alutiiq people in all of its studies—collections, language, oral history, and archaeology. In recent years, partnership with Kodiak's ANCSA corporations have led to comprehensive archaeological surveys of Native lands. Today, there is a growing effort to identify and track the condition of cultural resources as part of long-term tribal land management. In 2017, with support from the National Park Service, the museum completed a comprehensive archaeological survey for the Afognak Native Corporation. This was our second major survey for a Kodiak-area ANCSA corporation, and it provided valuable archaeological data, community education, and tools for careful site management. There is now a growing regional archaeological database, managed by the museum, with and for its tribal partners.

Sattler, Robert (Tanana Chiefs Conference) and Norman Easton (Yukon College)

Archaeological record of the riparian zone in the borderlands region through the Upper Yukon River Canyon

(Session 8: The Northern Archaic Tradition: A New Decade of Scientific Advancement)

Multiple components among several sites in the Upper Yukon River Canyon (UYRC) borderlands expand the spatial extent of regional chronologies in eastern Beringia. Radiocarbon dated components in the UYRC span the entire range of culture history in other areas of the Yukon River basin. Occupation in the riparian zone offers a novel view into the

settlement patterns along a major river corridor and extends the geographic range of early to middle Holocene microblade technology. Drawn largely from a multiple-component camp near Eagle, this paper explores features, fauna, toolstone procurement, shaped forms and spatial organization in overbank deposits.

Sattler, Robert, O. Huntington, D. Lynne, W. Putman, B. McKenna, B. Stevens, B. Wright, E. Grant, C. Yateman, G. Vick, P. Mayo and T. Gillespie (Tanana Chiefs Conference)

Community-based projects in the Tanana Chiefs Conference region

(Session 12: Community-based Participatory Research in Alaska)

Tanana Chiefs Conference is the regional ANCSA non-profit agency that provides federal services to Native peoples of Interior Alaska. Staffers in the Natural and Cultural Resources Division conduct cultural and biological research projects on broad topics involving heritage and contemporary subjects. Multiple projects covering diverse endeavors will be explored: aDNA/isotopic research (Upward Sun River and Tochak McGrath Discovery), high school field archaeology (RAHI and TCC/Mat-Su), Climate change monitoring (AmeriCorps), ethnogeography (Jetté place-names), land-tenure reconstruction (Native allotments), wild food economies (salmon fisheries) and land planning in the traditional land domains of member Tribes (Pew Charitable Trusts).

Scott, G. Richard (Department of Anthropology, University of Nevada Reno) and Leslea J. Hlusko (Department of Integrative Biology, University of California Berkeley)

Physical Anthropological Perspectives on the Beringian Standstill Model

(Session 14: Stones, Bones, and More: Papers in Archaeology and Biological Anthropology)

The Asian ancestry of Native Americans has long been accepted, but there are puzzling aspects of variation that make little sense if populations were a continuous stream of colonizers moving west to east across the Bering Land Bridge during the late Pleistocene. The Beringian Standstill model, which proposes proto-Native Americans were isolated from East Asians for thousands of years prior to their entry into the New World, may help explain this puzzling biological variation. The standstill, based on mtDNA variation, is evaluated by other lines of evidence, including dental morphology and classical genetic markers (e.g., MN and ABO blood groups).

Shah, Monica (Anchorage Museum) and Sarah Owens (Anchorage Museum)

Honoring our history, out front and behind the scenes: Planning and Conservation for the Alaska Exhibition at the AMA

(Session 13: New Approaches to Collaborative Exhibit Development in Alaska)

Come learn more about how the Anchorage Museum's stewardship of Alaska's history involves much more than putting objects on display. You will learn about collection survey, assessment, treatments, and appropriate storage of the material culture that represent Alaska's cherished heritage. We will explore how the museum honors its responsibility to provide sustainable public access to collections in perpetuity; how we can be innovative in balancing accessibility with appropriate collections management. We will discuss creative programming that aims to increase the public's access to the museum's collection, such as Conservator's Corner, Polar Lab Collective, and others.

Shirar, Scott (University of Alaska Museum of the North), Josh Reuther (University of Alaska Museum of the North), Holly McKinney (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Sam Coffman (University of Alaska Museum of the North), Kelly Meierotto (University of Alaska Museum of the North), Fawn Carter (University of Alaska Museum of the North), Jason Rogers (National Park Service), and Francois Lanoë (University of Arizona)

Dating and Summation of Seven Holocene Shoreline Sites at Quartz Lake, Interior Alaska

(Session 11: Prehistoric Archaeology of Alaska - New Methods, Data, and Insights)

Seven sites located along the east, west, and south shores of Quartz Lake have been documented during the past ten years. Artifacts and faunal remains have been recovered through a combination of shoreline surface collection, underwater collection, and limited subsurface testing at these sites. Extensive surface and underwater survey, mapping, and collection has occurred during the past two summers including work completed during a high school archaeology camp run through the Alaska Summer Research Academy at UAF in 2016 and 2017. We summarize here the results of this research including faunal and lithic artifact analyses and radiocarbon dates.

Skinner, Dougless (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Paul Williams Sr., and Holly McKinney

White Eye Traditional Knowledge Camp: Exploring prehistoric subsistence behavior in interior Alaska through Gwich'in ways of knowing

(Session 12: Community-based Participatory Research in Alaska)

This study explores how indigenous knowledge can be a proxy for assessing prehistoric subsistence in Alaska. The goal is to combine indigenous ways of fishing with isotopic controls to make inferences about past human behaviors. The White Eye Fish Camp was created by Paul Williams Sr. for elders to teach Gwich'in ways of knowing in a traditional location. At camp we explored traditional capture, processing, and cooking activities. Isotopic analysis was then used to create a proxy for the subsistence activities to prehistoric behavior. The presentation will be a combination of Williams' hunting/cooking knowledge and the subsequent isotope analysis.

Slaughter, Dale (Boreal Imagery), Michael Kunz, and John Cook (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Will the real Gallagher Flint Station please stand up: sorting out the cultural complexity of 49-PSM-050

(Session 11: Prehistoric Archaeology of Alaska - New Methods, Data, and Insights)

The Gallagher Flint Station was discovered in 1970 along the northern front of the Brooks Range along the right-of-way of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Initial work at the site recovered artifacts interpreted to be similar to those found in terminal Pleistocene Siberian sites and with an associated radiocarbon date of $10,540 \pm 150$ the site was thrust into a position of national prominence as one reflecting early migration into the Western Hemisphere. Subsequent work at the site demonstrated a much broader cultural and temporal milieu than initially reported. However, this data has not been compiled nor widely disseminated. This overview fills that gap.

Smith, Gerad M. (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Reconstructing a Northern Archaic Tradition Household

(Session 8: The Northern Archaic Tradition: A New Decade of Scientific Advancement)

In 2017, the surface depression feature at the Swan Point archaeological site in central Alaska (~1850 calBP) was partially excavated. Preliminary results suggest that the locus consists of the remains of a semi-subterranean housepit, outdoor cache pit, and human footprint in association with lithic and faunal remains. The presence of a housepit suggests that the assemblage is the result of family behaviors, representative of the later Northern Archaic tradition, who occupied the site during a single winter season.

Smith, Gerad M. (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Ted Parsons (University of Alaska Anchorage), Eddie T. Perez (University of Alaska Anchorage), Tyler J. Teese (University of Alaska Anchorage), and Ryan P. Harrod (University of Alaska Anchorage)

A Walk through Time: Reconstructing a Holocene Footprint from Central Alaska

(Session 4: Poster Session)

In 2017, a feature resembling a shod human footprint was excavated in buried loess directly associated with a housepit feature at the Swan Point archaeological site in central Alaska (~1850 calBP). 3D models of the impression were created in field using photogrammetric modeling and plaster casting. A classic human footprint landmark analysis was conducted to test if the sole measurements fell within the range expected of a human's. Results suggest that the feature falls within the expected mean parameters of a shod prehistoric human footprint, the first described from Alaska.

Smith, Holly A. (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Human and Ecological Responses (or not) to the Northern White River Ash Eruption

(Session 11: Prehistoric Archaeology of Alaska - New Methods, Data, and Insights)

The White River Ash northern lobe volcanic eruption deposited a blanket of tephra along the Yukon-Alaska border ~1600-1900 cal BP. Fine grain pollen analysis of a lake core from 6-Mile Lake (Eagle, AK) was conducted above and below the tephra to provide data in order to analyze flora responses. In addition to this ecological context, a collaborative archaeological excavation was completed in 2017 at the Forty Mile Territorial Historic Site, with the Yukon Government and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation. Artifacts and fauna from the excavation, along with previous surveys, are analyzed to explore the cultural response to this eruptive event.

Steffian, Amy (Alutiiq Museum), Molly Odell (Alutiiq Museum), and Patrick Saltonstall (Alutiiq Museum)

New Ideas about Old Stones—A Closer Look at Kodiak's Incised Pebbles

(Session 4: Poster Session)

About 600 years ago, Kodiak residents incised designs into thousands of slate and greywacke pebbles. These images provide a rare glimpse of Alutiiq faces, headdresses, tattoos, jewelry, and clothing, and they illustrate patterns of adornment and dress. The

Alutiiq Museum's latest publication, *Igaruacirpet—Our Way of Making Designs*, reexamines these long-studied drawings and offers some new interpretations. The stones show individuals, many in clothing similar to examples collected from the Alutiiq world. While each drawing is unique, there is an order to the designs, a hierarchy of elements and a symbolism that reflects the social and spiritual order of Alutiiq life.

Tarmann, Anastasia (Alaska State Library Historical Collections) and Janey Thompson (Alaska State Library Historical Collections)

Alaska's Digital Newspaper Project

(Session 5: Poster Session)

The Alaska State Library is participating in the National Digital Newspaper Program, supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Library of Congress. The program is dedicated to preserving and providing access to national historic newspapers through Chronicling America, a freely accessible web-based, text-searchable newspaper database. By August 2018, the Alaska State Library will have contributed 100,000 pages of Alaskan historical newspapers from across the state, ranging in date from 1898-1922. Titles selected for 2016-2018: The Alaska daily empire (Juneau, AK) 1912-1922, Douglas Island news (Douglas City, AK) 1898-1921, The Thlinget (Sitka, AK) 1908-1912, The daily Alaskan (Skagway, AK) 1898-1922, The Nome nugget (Nome, AK) 1901-1922, The Alaska prospector (Valdez, AK) 1902-1918, The Iditarod pioneer (Iditarod, AK) 1910-1919, The Cordova daily times (Cordova, AK) 1914-1922, The Seward gateway (Seward, AK) 1904-1922, and The Alaska citizen (Fairbanks, AK) 1910-1920. This poster will highlight features and benefits of the Alaska Digital Newspaper Project to researchers.

Thomas, Christian D. (Yukon Government), P. Gregory Hare (Yukon Government), Joshua D. Reuther University of Alaska Museum of the North), Jason Rogers (National Park Service), H. Kory (Purdue University), and James E. Dixon (Maxwell Museum of Anthropology and the University of New Mexico)

A novel approach to identifying copper use in composite bone and antler technology

(Session 11: Prehistoric Archaeology of Alaska - New Methods, Data, and Insights)

In recent years a number of osseous arrow points have been recovered from melting alpine ice patches in the northwest, some with evidence of copper utilization. This paper reports on the construction and radiocarbon dating of two recently discovered osseous points from Yukon ice patches and documents the use of PXRF technology to identify copper and copper residues from these two osseous points. We also reference several other osseous arrow points discovered at ice patches in Yukon and neighboring Alaska to develop a tentative time line for the use of osseous arrow points and copper end-blades in the northwest.

Tremayne, Andrew (National Park Service)

Radiocarbon Dating in Alaska's National Parks: A Case for Improved Database Management

(Session 1: NPS Cultural Resource Management)

The purpose of this paper is to present the results of our effort to develop a comprehensive radiocarbon database for the National Park Service Alaska Region and to make a call for

sister agencies, cultural resource practitioners and academic researchers alike to do a better job of managing and reporting radiocarbon dates from archaeology sites in Alaska. Currently, NPS has 1296 dates in our records, which represents about 1/3 of all dates in our pan-Alaska dataset. Lab numbers and methods, material dated, and basic contextual information (e.g., site number, location, component, cultural affiliation) is mandatory for quality control.

Van Lanen, James M (Alaska Department of Fish and Game)

Documenting Local Knowledge of Changing Wildlife Habitats and Adaptive Considerations of Large Land Mammal Hunters to the Effects of Climate Change in Alaska Game Management Units 9B-C, 17, 18, and 19A-C

(Session 9: Anthropology in the Age of Climate Change: Applied Anthropologist Working Within Communities to Build Resilience)

Participatory landscape mapping is an effective method for documenting geospatially specific local ecological knowledge of changing wildlife habitats and environmental conditions. This paper presents results from a recent project focused on mapping local knowledge of caribou behavior dynamics in relation to ecological change in Western Alaska. The primary adaptive considerations of subsistence large land mammal hunters to changing environmental conditions are access and prey-switching. Human-large-land-mammal-subsistence-system resilience depends on hunters being flexible in regards to targeted prey species and access methods and on resource managers flexibly adapting hunting seasons to times when local travel conditions are optimal.

Vanlandeghem, Marine (University Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne), Claire Alix, Lauren Norman and Tammy Bounasera

Animal bones and fat within hearths: Creating insight into arctic fuel management through fire experiments

(Session 16: Archaeological Features and Food Processing in Northern Environments)

In northwestern Alaska, burned activity areas with horizons of carbonized organic remains and sand layers cemented with sea mammal fat are often found outside of Birnirk and Thule semi-subterranean house features. In this paper, we address the question of using animal products (such as terrestrial and marine mammal fat, and bones) as supplementary fuels in wood-poor environments by reporting on a series of sixty-four experimental combustions under controlled conditions. Results assess the impact of animal fuels on wood fire temperature and duration as well as identify the effect of adding bones and fat to fires on archaeological charcoal remains. These results provide a framework to discuss why, when and for what purpose Birnirk and Thule people used fires in northwestern Alaska.

Wells, Joanna (University of Alaska Anchorage/National Park Service)

Isotopic Analysis of Cache Pit Sediments at Cottonwood Village, Southcentral Alaska

(Session 4: Poster Session)

Semisubterranean depressions at Cottonwood Village are remnants of Dena'ina house and cache features. While oral histories address Dena'ina culture, they typically cannot differentiate feature type and storage material. Direct methods of sampling through excavation are also not detailed enough to reveal pit contents due to poor preservation.

Geochemical analysis of stable nitrogen and carbon isotopes from cache sediments has the potential to reveal storage pit contents, such as marine or terrestrial resources. This presentation tests the hypothesis that cultural nitrogen and carbon isotope values derived from cache pits are distinguishable from non-cultural control cores and can indicate pit contents.

Wentworth, Cynthia (Cultural Anthropology Ecole Hautes Etudes Sciences Sociales Paris, France)

Education Both Ways: Caniliaq, Alaska in the late 1930's

(Session 2: History and Ethnohistory in Alaska and Beyond)

From 1937 until 1942, Minerva Starritt and her husband Percy were BIA teachers in the Yup'ik village of Caniliaq, near the Yukon River's north mouth. Charles Tanqilnuq Hunt, a National Conservation Hero with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, was raised in Caniliaq. He corresponded with Minerva in the early 1990's, as his mother Maggie Hunt always spoke glowingly of these teachers. This paper sheds light on why Maggie Hunt loved Minerva and Percy Starritt.

Wygall, Brian T. (Adelphi University)

Lithic Technologies of the First Alaskans

(Session 14: Stones, Bones, and More: Papers in Archaeology and Biological Anthropology)

Alaska archaeologists disagree on a basic culture history for central Alaska. The primary point of contention surrounds the meaning of the Nenana and Denali complexes. While some interpret the former as a unique manifestation representing a separate migratory population, others disagree. This assessment attempts to explain the presence or absence of particular artifact types and land use strategies through time. Results suggest separate phases in the initial colonization of Alaska. The approach contributes to a longstanding discussion over subjectivity among archaeological categories and explains assemblage variability in eastern Beringia with widespread implications for interpreting the initial peopling of the Americas.

Wygall, Brian T. (Adelphi University), Kathryn E. Krasinski (Adelphi University), Charles E. Holmes (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Barbara A. Crass (University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh), C.M. DeBlasio (Adelphi University), E.R. Farrell (Adelphi University), J.A. RuizDiaz (Adelphi University), and K.A. Siegel (Adelphi University)

Pleistocene Mammoth Ivory Use at the Holzman Site in Interior Alaska

(Session 4: Poster Session)

The recently discovered Holzman site lies along the west bank of Shaw Creek, a northern tributary of the Tanana River, Interior Alaska. Excavations beginning in 2015 revealed an expedient stone technology alongside large mammal remains, including a nearly complete mammoth tusk in deeply buried deposits. Evidence of food preparation, camp fires, and ivory tool manufacture dated at least to 13,500 cal BP make Holzman one of the earliest in the Americas. The discovery contributes evidence suggesting the peopling of the Americas occurred via an interior migration through eastern Beringia.

Yarborough, Linda Finn (Cultural Resource Consultants LLC), Aubrey L. Morrison (Cultural Resource Consultants LLC), and Catherine L. Pendleton (Cultural Resource Consultants LLC)
Historic Themes of the Tongass National Forest's Recreation Cabins
(Session 2: History and Ethnohistory in Alaska and Beyond)

Over 50 of the Tongass National Forest's (TNF) recreation cabins have been identified as nearing or over 50 years old. Most were constructed from 1960 to 1971 to meet public recreation needs, although a few were built for other Forest uses. At least one, built as a residence in a small community, dates from the early 20th century. This paper presents the results of field documentation of and research on seven TNF recreation cabins, and the three overarching themes –recreation, fisheries, and the timber industry – under which the cabins were evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places.

Yarborough, Michael R. (Cultural Resource Consultants LLC) and Aubrey L. Morrison (Cultural Resource Consultants LLC)
The Historical Significance of the Goodnews Bay Mining Company's Platinum Mine near Platinum, Alaska
(Session 2: History and Ethnohistory in Alaska and Beyond)

The Platinum Mine, established in 1937, is south of the village of Platinum in western Alaska. The mine was the most significant platinum discovery in Alaska, and, for a time, the largest platinum operation in North America. The Platinum Mine Historic District is rather unique, in that most of the camp buildings, equipment, and mining landscape remain largely intact. Citing archival records and information from recent field projects, this paper will describe the distinctive characteristics of the Platinum Mine, which is significant at the local, state, and national level for its importance in the history and development of platinum mining.

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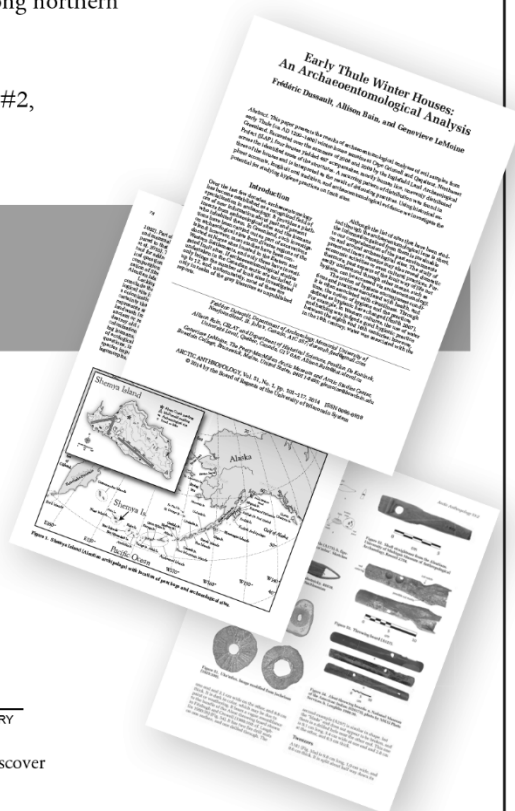
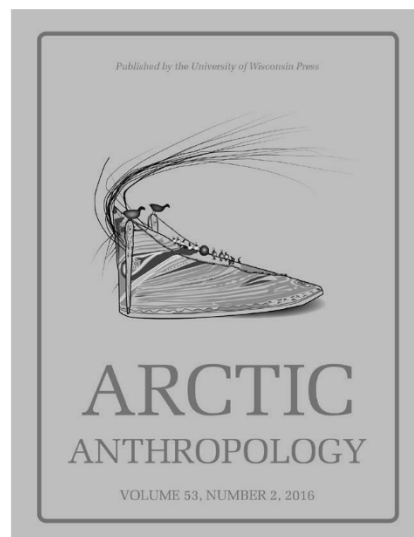
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