

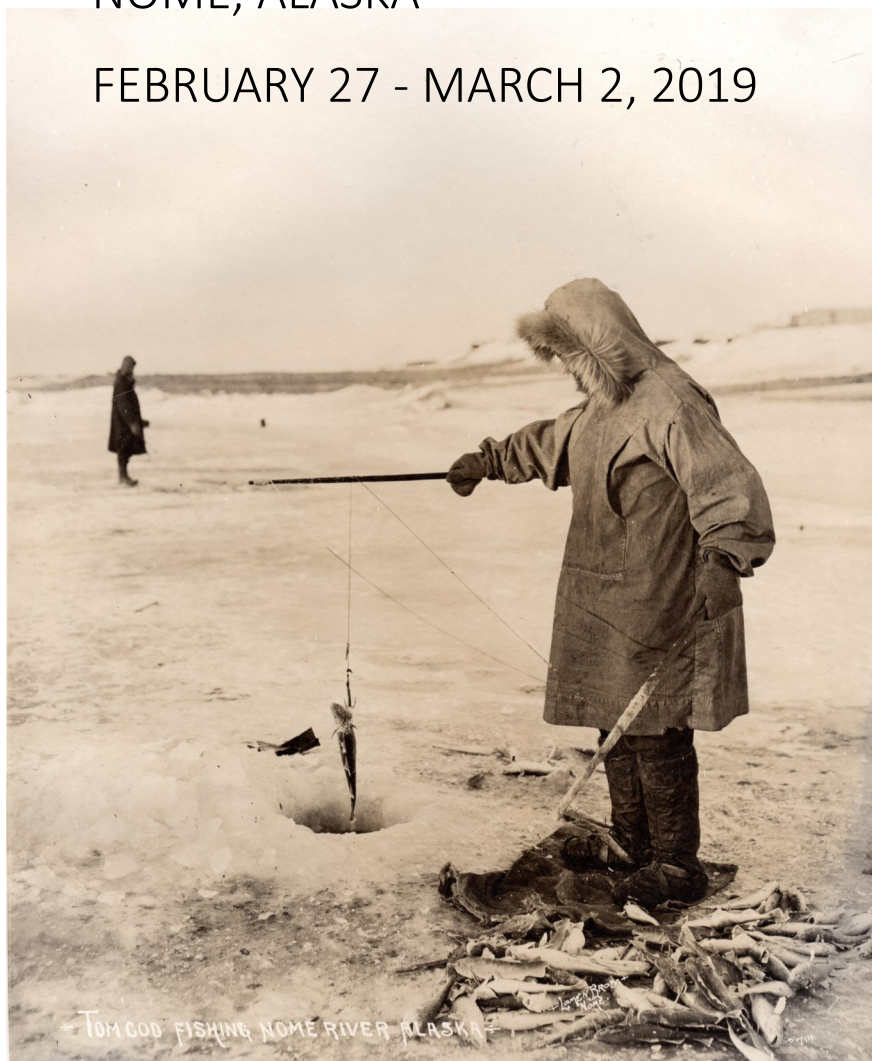
PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

46th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Alaska Anthropological Association

NOME, ALASKA

FEBRUARY 27 - MARCH 2, 2019



- TOM COD FISHING NOME RIVER ALASKA -

PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

46th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Alaska Anthropological Association

NOME, ALASKA

FEBRUARY 27 - MARCH 2, 2019



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sponsors

- Alaska Commercial Company Nome
- Arctic Anthropology, The University of Wisconsin Press
- Bering Air
- Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum
- City of Nome
- Johnson CPA LLC
- Nome Outfitters
- Northern Air Cargo
- Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation
- Purdue University, Department of Anthropology
- Q Trucking
- Trinh's Floral Shop
- Trinity Sails and Repair (TSR)
- University of Georgia, Center for Applied Isotope Studies

Local Host Organization

Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum

Partners: City of Nome, UAF Northwest Campus

Conference Volunteers: Adem Boeckmann, Carol Gales, Justin Junge, Charlie Lean, Odin Miller, Liz Ortiz

Alaska Anthropological Association Officers

- Julie Esdale, President
- Amy Phillips-Chan, Vice-President
- Kory Kooper, Secretary
- Shelby Anderson, Publications
- Phoebe Gilbert, Scholarships & Awards
- Yoko Kugo, External Affairs

On the Cover: Tomcod fishing on the Nome River, c. 1910. Photograph by the Lomen Brothers. Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum, 96.15.137

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2
MAPS, SHUTTLE, TAXIS	4
WELCOME	6
CONFERENCE EVENTS	10
Meetings	10
Tours	11
Book Room / Exhibit Room	14
Breaks	14
Opening Reception	17
Luncheon	18
Tomcod Fishing and Mug-Up	21
Sled Dog Kennel Tour	21
Awards Banquet	22
Fifth Thule Expedition Special Events	23
Belzoni Society	23
SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE	24
THURSDAY SESSIONS	26
FRIDAY SESSIONS	33
SATURDAY SESSIONS	39
PAPER & POSTER ABSTRACTS	41
NOTES	87

NOME



SHUTTLE

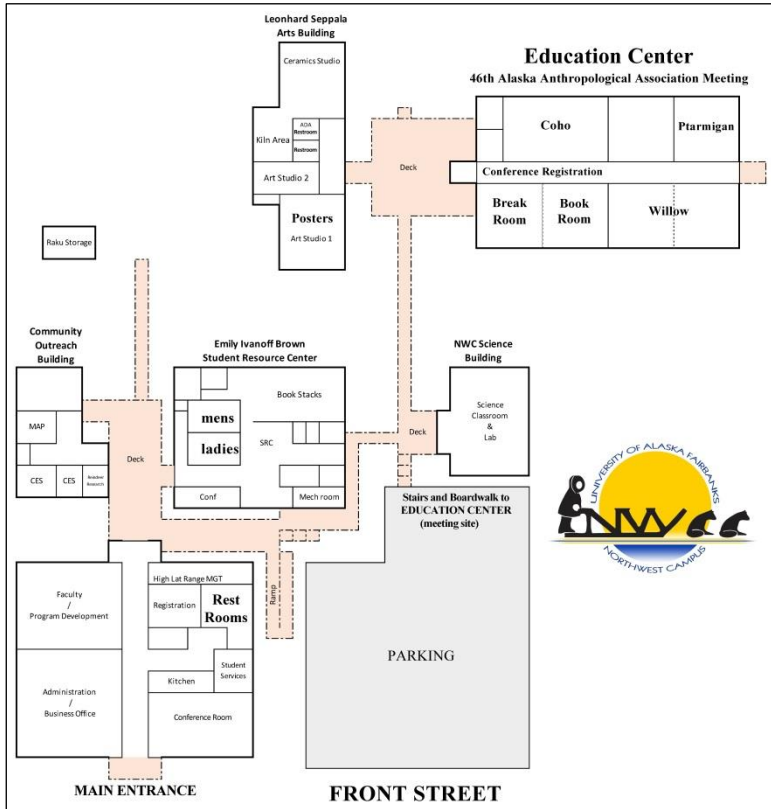
Complimentary shuttle service will be provided from the **airport** to **hotels** on: Wednesday, February 27 (Flight 151) and return service from hotels to the airport on: Saturday, March 2 (Flight 153).

Complimentary shuttle service will be provided from the **NWC Main Entrance** to the **Nome Kennel Club Kennels**: Friday, March 1 from 1:00 pm–3:00 pm.

TAXI

Checker Cab: 907-443-5211
Mr. Kab: 907-443-6000

UAF NORTHWEST CAMPUS



WELCOME

Welcome to Nome!

As Mayor of Nome, I am pleased to welcome attendees of the Alaska Anthropological Association meeting to our town.

Nome is a city with two stories. The first story goes back more than 10,000 years. That story begins with the migration of people from the Asian Continent to the North American Continent. These First People were of course the Alaskan Natives.

The second story is more recent and begins with the discovery of gold in 1898 on Anvil Creek. The Gold Rush in Nome was the last of the great Alaskan Gold Rushes. Thousands of hopefuls rushed to the rivers, creeks and the ocean beaches to try their luck at finding gold.

Nome is on the edge of a new age of expansion and growth, as is much of the high Arctic, due in great part to global climate change. The world is looking to the Far North for new resources and transportation lanes coming from both the east and west through the Bering Strait and to the rest of the world.

We are happy you are here. Enjoy our restaurants and shops and meet the people who live here. Enjoy your stay in Nome!

Richard Beneville
Mayor, City of Nome





CITY OF NOME

There's No Place Like Nome

CARRIE M. MCLAIN — M E M O R I A L — MUSEUM



*Dedicated to collecting, preserving, and sharing the culture,
history, and artistry of Nome and the Bering Strait*

WELCOME 2019 ALASKA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
MEETING PARTICIPANTS!

Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum
PO Box 53 · 100 W 7th Avenue
Nome, AK 99762 · 907-443-6630





Dear 2019 Alaska Anthropological Association Meeting Participants,

Welcome to the historic town of Nome, Alaska! It has been a pleasure and an honor to serve as the host organization for this year's annual meeting. The Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum reopened in the Richard Foster Building in 2016 with new interactive exhibits, research support spaces, and a dedicated collections storage area. The Museum lives in the Richard Foster Building with the Kegoayah Kozga Public Library and Kawerak's Katirvik Cultural Center. The shared facility serves as a local resource of historical and cultural information, a creative space for hands-on learning experiences, and a place to synergize on creative approaches to community programming.

We are delighted to share our new spaces with conference participants as well as the recently completed Education Center at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Northwest Campus. This year's meeting includes over 100 presenters from diverse fields in anthropology and the social sciences. We are particularly excited by the number of local participants who will be offering colorful insight into the historical and cultural fabric of Nome.

While in Nome, we encourage you to explore the frozen Bering Sea first hand during the tomcod fishing event or experience the warmth and vitality of sled dogs during a tour of the local kennels. Unique to this year's meeting (and not to be missed!), the Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center has organized a special session and series of events with international speakers to jumpstart the centennial celebration of the Fifth Thule Expedition.

Wishing you a crisp winter visit that is full of discovery and inspiration!

Dr. Amy Phillips-Chan
Director, Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum

CONFERENCE EVENTS

MEETINGS

AHRS Advisory Committee Meeting

Wednesday, February 27, 1:00 pm-3:00 pm, NWC, PTARMIGAN

Alaska Anthropological Association Business Meeting

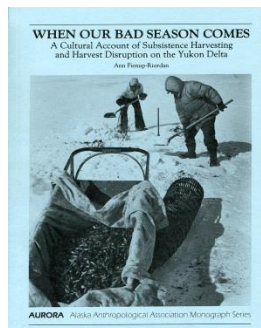
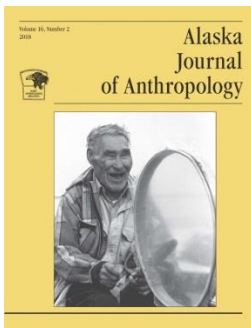
Saturday, March 2, 9:00 am-10:20 am, NWC, WILLOW



JOIN OR RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP NOW!

www.alaskaanthropology.org/membership

All members receive an annual subscription to the *Alaska Journal of Anthropology* and the Association's quarterly electronic newsletter. Additional benefits include discounted registration for the Annual Meeting, discounted prices on previous print editions of the *Aurora Monograph Series* and the *Alaska Journal of Anthropology*, access to members-only content on the website, and voting privileges.



TOURS

Nome Discovery Tour

Wednesday, February 27 and Saturday, March 2, 3:00 pm-5:30 pm

Depart from UAF Northwest Campus Main Entrance

A 2.5 hour tour of the Nome area with dog mushing, gold panning, wildlife viewing, and historical city highlights. The tour will be led by the Mayor of Nome. Purchase on Eventbrite and sign up for your preferred time at the registration desk in Nome.

Dog Sled Ride

Friday, March 1, 1:00 pm- 3:00pm

Depart from Nome Kennel Club kennels

Enjoy a 5-mile/30-minute ride with local mushers on nearby trails.
Register by phone: Kamey Worland 907-304-3161

Helicopter Tour

Saturday, March 2 with departures from 1:00 pm-5:00 pm

Depart from Bering Air

A one-hour helicopter tour provided by Bering Air with unparalleled views of the windswept coast, rolling tundra, rocky mountain slopes, and sheltered lagoons of the Seward Peninsula. Purchase on Eventbrite and sign up for your preferred time at the registration desk in Nome.



Fat Bike Tour

Saturday, March 2, 2:00 pm-3:00 pm, 3:00 pm-4:00 pm

Depart from UAF Northwest Campus Main Entrance

Explore the winter Nome area by Fat Bike. The easy 12 mile route will depart at 2:00pm and follow the road around town out to Fort Davis where the Iditarod mushers come in. The moderate 8 mile route will depart at 3:00pm and go directly onto the sea ice and follow the Historic Iditarod Trail on its entrance into Nome. Fat Bike with studded tires, poggies to keep your hands warm, and helmets provided. Dress in warm winter gear. Register by phone: Jeff Collins 907-304-1797

Snowshoe Hike

Saturday, March 2, 2:00 pm-5:00 pm

Depart from UAF Northwest Campus Main Entrance

Enjoy the wild beauty of Nome with a snowshoe outing in a wintery wonderland. Bring breathable layers, gloves/mittens, warm boots, hat (gear you will be comfortable in while active no matter the temps), and daypack for extra layer/gear, water, snacks. Snowshoes, poles, and transportation to starting point provided. Hike led by local nature experts. Purchase on Eventbrite.



WE HOPE YOU ENJOY
LEARNING ABOUT
THE HISTORY AND
CULTURE
OF NOME AND THE
BERING STRAIT
REGION!

BERING AIR



PROUDLY SERVING WESTERN ALASKA SINCE 1979

**SIGN UP FOR OUR GOLD POINT REWARDS PROGRAM AND EARN 5 POINTS
EVERY TIME YOU FLY!**

THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING BERING AIR!

NOME 1-800-478-5422 | KOTZEBUE 1-800-478-3943 | UNALAKLEET 1-800-390-7970

BOOK ROOM / EXHIBIT HALL

Thursday-Saturday, NWC, BOOK ROOM

MORNING and AFTERNOON BREAKS

Thursday, 10:20 am-10:40 am, NWC, BREAK ROOM

Thursday, 3:20 am-3:40 am, NWC, BREAK ROOM

Friday, 10:20 am-10:40 am, NWC, BREAK ROOM

Friday, 3:20 am-3:40 am, NWC, BREAK ROOM

Saturday, 10:20 am-10:40 am, NWC, BREAK ROOM

Enjoy complimentary coffee and tea service along with fresh fruit and local pastries by Bering Tea and Coffee and Pingo Bakery-Seafood House.

Morning and Afternoon Breaks generously sponsored by Bering Air and Q Trucking!

Trinh's Floral Shop

Fresh Cut Flowers and Kaladi Brothers Coffee

122 West 1st Avenue 907-443-6800



Johnson CPA LLC

Preparing taxes in Nome for 36 Years

Welcome to participants of the 2019

Alaska Anthropological Association Meeting!





Nome Outfitters

Your Hunting & Fishing Store

Welcomes the Alaska Anthropological Association to Nome. Please stop by our shop at 120 W 1st Ave to see our "Nome Classic" store built in 1934.



**TSR is proud to sponsor the
2019 AkAA Conference.**

TSR

There is no place like Nome.



OPENING RECEPTION

Wednesday, February 27, 7:00 pm-9:00 pm, Richard Foster Building

Join us to celebrate the opening of the conference with live music and refreshments. All conference attendees and community members welcome!

- 7:00pm Welcome (Lobby)
 Richard Beneville, Mayor of Nome
 John Handeland, City Manager
 Amy Phillips-Chan, Director, Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum
 Bob Metcalf, Director, UAF Northwest Campus
- 7:30pm Nome-St. Lawrence Island Dance Group (Lobby)
- 7:45pm Refreshments (Richard Foster Room)
- 8:00pm Landbridge Tollbooth (Lobby)
- 8:00pm-
9:00pm Open House



LUNCHEON

Keynote Speaker

B. Yaayuk Alvanna-Stimpfle, Kawerak Eskimo Heritage Program

Thursday, February 28, 12:00 pm-2:00 pm, Old St. Joe's Hall





Inupiaq Language Journey

My Inupiaq language journey began at the East End of Nome that we called "Qig̃uutaq." My generation was the first generation to grow up at Qig̃uutaq starting in the mid 1950s. By 1964, school age children from King Island, Alaska were forced to move to Nome by Bureau of Indian Affairs education officials. The

following year, all the families stayed in Nome. Amid these chaotic times, my grandmother, Suksraq Margaret Nerizoc (Nig̃iruq) and later my mother, Taag̃luk Magdeline Omiak raised our family all in Inupiaq. In their household, none of the family members were allowed to speak in English.

My professional language and education career began in these humble beginnings. My language journey continues today to make sure our Alaska Native languages stay alive through language revitalization and maintenance.

<h1 style="text-align: center;">ARCTIC</h1> <h2 style="text-align: center;">ANTHROPOLOGY</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">Edited by Christyann M. Darwent, University of California, Davis ISSN: 0066-6939, e-ISSN: 1933-8139 Published biannually</p>	
<p>Visit us online at aa.uwpress.org to view a sample issue and subscribe</p>	
<p><i>Arctic Anthropology</i>, founded in 1962 by Chester S. Chard, is an international journal devoted to the study of Old and New World northern cultures and peoples. Archaeology, ethnology, physical anthropology, and related disciplines are represented, with emphasis on studies of specific cultures of the arctic, subarctic, and contiguous regions of the world; the peopling of the New World and relationships between New World and Eurasian cultures of the circumpolar zone; contemporary problems and culture change among northern peoples; and new directions in interdisciplinary northern research.</p>	
 <p>THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN PRESS JOURNALS DIVISION</p>	<p>P. (608) 263-0668 F. (608) 263-1173 journals@uwpress.wisc.edu http://uwpress.wisc.edu/journals/</p>

Purdue University Department of Anthropology West Lafayette, Indiana

We are a vibrant four-field department offering M.S. and Ph.D. degrees and a program in applied and practicing anthropology. Faculty are actively involved in interdisciplinary projects at Purdue and around the world with research and teaching expertise in: the environment, conservation, diet, health, aging, gender and sexuality, bioarchaeology, technology and innovation, materials analysis, morphometrics, GIS and remote sensing, zooarchaeology, hunter-gatherers, origins of political and social complexity, qualitative and quantitative methods.



For more information check us out at:
<https://www.cla.purdue.edu/anthropology/index.html>

Eat like a local!

Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation and Norton Sound Seafood Products are happy to welcome the Alaska Anthropological Association to Nome! While enjoying Nome's unique cultures, history and landscape, be sure to sample some of finest seafood available, harvested by hard-working Norton Sound fishermen. Better yet, take some home with you as a delicious souvenir! We can package orders for flights home or have it shipped to your door. Visit our plant in Nome, find us at NortonSoundSeafood.com or give us a call at 855-443-2304.



NortonSoundSeafood.com



nsdec.com



TOMCOD FISHING EVENT and MUG-UP

Thursday, February 28, 6:00 pm-8:00 pm, Pioneer Hall

Head out to the Bering Sea ice with local fishing experts to try your hand at jigging for tomcod, an important winter resource for local communities. The Pioneer Hall on Front Street will serve as a mug-up shelter with complimentary refreshments and live music!

Mug-ups were an important part of life for fishermen. They would gather and have a hearty meal and warm up whenever they could take a break. Today, this nautical expression still describes a gathering of people for a drink and a meal.

If you are NOT an Alaska resident, you must purchase a one-day Sports Fishing License to jig for tomcod: <https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/Store/>

Tomcod will be donated to the local XYZ Senior Center.

A hearty thanks to Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation for their generous sponsorship of this event!

SLED DOG KENNEL TOUR and RIDES

Friday, March 1, 1:00 pm-3:00 pm, Nome Kennel Club Kennels

Complimentary shuttle service provided from UAF Northwest Campus Main Entrance to the kennels from 1:00 pm-3:00pm.

Visit a local kennel, learn how sled dogs are trained for racing, meet former Iditarod dogs, and take photos with your favorite dogs! Participants can also purchase (see tours, p.11) a 5-mile/30-minute ride with local mushers on nearby trails.

AWARDS BANQUET

Keynote Speaker

Dr. Igor Krupnik, Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution

Friday, March 1, 6:00 pm-9:00 pm, Old St. Joe's Hall



NOME: Anthropology of Space, Place, and Home

This keynote address will be dedicated to the changing visions of our conference host location, the town of Nome; it is based on the analysis of historical sources, as well as on my own personal experiences over the past three decades of visitations, starting from my first arrival in a small

plane from Provideniya, Russia in August 1990. The presentation explores Nome's many faces and historical/cultural roles at three different scales: as a *space*, a rolling historical and international crossroads ('regional scale'); as a *place*, a hub for the Alaska Bering Strait region, a vibrant town, and a nexus for its satellite rural communities ('local scale'); and as a *home* to people who live here or who, like myself, keep coming to Nome and feel they somehow belong to this place ('personal scale').

Since the official founding of Nome in 1900 with a registered population of 12,500, the original tent city of gold miners has experienced several cycles of prominence and decline due to its unique location, its proximity to the Russian border across the Bering Strait, and now to the trans-Arctic shipping lanes of the 21st century. Yet throughout the generations, it has remained the beating heart of a diverse region inhabited by people of different backgrounds and languages living in scores of smaller towns and villages. These diverse faces of Nome will be addressed through the use of historical photographs, written records, and personal memories of the people I have met since 1990 who have helped intimate the enlightening distinction between the *place* and the *home*.

FIFTH THULE EXPEDITION SPECIAL EVENTS

Saturday, March 2, 1:00 pm-5:00 pm, Richard Foster Building

Join us for a special series of community events to celebrate the centennial of the 5th Thule Expedition!

1:00pm Community Conversation with Inuit Scholars from Canada

Pamela Hakongak Gross (Pitquhirnikkut Ilihautiniq/Kitikmeot Heritage Society, Cambridge Bay, Nunavut, Canada)

Bernadette M. Dean (Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA), Rankin Inlet, Nunavut, Canada)

2:00pm Public Lecture on Knud Rasmussen in Alaska

Knud Michelsen, Great Nephew of Knud Rasmussen (Arktisk Institut, Copenhagen)

3:00pm Film Screening: *Knud Rasmussen – “The Great Enchanter”*

Lene Borch Hansen (Nordisk Film Production, Copenhagen)

BELZONI SOCIETY

Saturday, March 2, 7:00 pm-10:00 pm, Bering Sea Bar and Grill

Come join us for the unofficial finale of the annual Alaska Anthropological Association meeting on Saturday, March 7, at the Bering Sea Bar and Grill on Front Street. For over 30 years, the Belzoni Society has met every Saturday at the end of the conference to celebrate, bond, and let off some steam! As always, there will be sacred reading from the Tome of Belzoni, followed by the best awards ceremony of the year!

SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

Wednesday, February 27, 2019			
8:00am-4:00pm	Registration & Info Desk <i>NWC Education Center</i>		
1:00pm-3:00pm	Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) Advisory Committee Meeting <i>NWC Ptarmigan</i>		
3:00pm-5:30pm	Nome Discovery Tour (ticket required) <i>Depart NWC Main Entrance</i>		
7:00pm-9:00pm	Opening Reception <i>Richard Foster Building</i>		
Thursday, February 28, 2019			
8:00am-4:00pm	Registration & Info Desk <i>NWC Education Center</i>		
9:00am-10:20am	5th Thule <i>NWC Willow</i>	Changing Arctic <i>NWC Coho</i>	Cape Espenberg <i>NWC Ptarmigan</i>
10:20am-10:40am	Morning Break <i>NWC Break Room</i>		
10:40am-12:00pm	5th Thule <i>NWC Willow</i>	Changing Arctic <i>NWC Coho</i>	Cape Espenberg <i>NWC Ptarmigan</i>
12:00pm-2:00pm	Luncheon and Keynote (ticket required) <i>Inupiaq Language Journey, B. Yaayuk Alvanna-Stimpfle</i> <i>Old St. Joe's Hall</i>		
2:00pm-3:20pm	5th Thule <i>NWC Willow</i>	Archaeological Districts <i>NWC Coho</i>	Historical Topics in Anthropology and Archaeology <i>NWC Ptarmigan</i>
3:20pm-3:40pm	Afternoon Break <i>NWC Break Room</i>		
3:40pm-5:00pm	5th Thule <i>NWC Willow</i>	Archaeological Districts <i>NWC Coho</i>	Historical Topics in Anthropology and Archaeology <i>NWC Ptarmigan</i>
6:00pm-8:00pm	Tomcod Fishing Event and Mug-Up <i>Pioneer Hall</i>		
Friday, March 1, 2019			
8:00am-4:00pm	Registration & Info Desk <i>NWC Education Center</i>		
9:00am-10:20am	Anna Kerttula <i>NWC Willow</i>	Inside Nome <i>NWC Coho</i>	Prehistory Dene <i>NWC Ptarmigan</i>
10:20am-10:40am	Morning Break <i>NWC Break Room</i>		
10:40am-12:00pm	Anna Kerttula <i>NWC Willow</i>	Recent Developments <i>NWC Coho</i>	Prehistory Dene <i>NWC Ptarmigan</i>
12:00pm-1:00pm	Lunch on your own		
1:00pm-3:20pm	Sled Dog Kennel Tour and Rides <i>Depart NWC Main Entrance</i> (free tour; ticket required for dog sled rides)		

3:20pm-3:40pm	Afternoon Break <i>NWC Break Room</i>		
3:40pm-5:00pm	Anna Kerttula <i>NWC Willow</i>	Recent Developments <i>NWC Coho</i>	Poster Presentations <i>NWC Art Studio 1</i>
6:00pm-9:00pm	Awards Banquet and Keynote (ticket required) <i>NOME: Anthropology of Space, Place, and Home</i> , Dr. Igor Krupnik <i>Old St. Joe's Hall</i>		
Saturday, March 2, 2019			
8:00am-12:00pm	Registration & Info Desk <i>NWC Education Center</i>		
9:00am-10:20am	Alaska Anthropological Association Business Meeting <i>NWC Willow</i>		
10:20am-10:40am	Morning Break <i>NWC Break Room</i>		
10:40am-12:00pm	Language Studies <i>NWC Willow</i>	Health and Well-Being <i>NWC Coho</i>	Archaeology and Collections Management <i>NWC Ptarmigan</i>
12:00pm-1:00pm	Lunch on your own		
1:00pm-5:00pm	Fifth Thule Expedition Special Events <i>Richard Foster Building</i>		
1:00pm-6:00pm	Post-Conference Tours		
7:00pm-10:00pm	Belzoni Society Meeting <i>Bering Sea Bar and Grill</i>		



THURSDAY SESSIONS

SESSION 1

The Centennial of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921–1924: Arctic/Alaskan/Bering Strait Connections

Organizers: Igor Krupnik and Aron L. Crowell

Thursday, 9:00 am–5:00 pm, WILLOW

A consortium of international partners, including the Smithsonian Institution's Arctic Studies Center, the Danish Arctic Institute, the National Museum of Denmark, the Kitikmeot Historical Society, and other contributors, is preparing to launch a new international program celebrating the centennial anniversary of the 5th Thule Expedition, 1921-1924. The expedition under the leadership of the famous Danish-Greenlandic explorer and writer, Knud Rasmussen, traveled from Greenland across Arctic Canada to Utqiagvik (Barrow) and, finally, to Nome, thus visiting for the first time almost all groups of the Inuit people and demonstrating their cultural and linguistic unity. The expedition was a defining event in the study of Arctic indigenous peoples and their cultures under a collaborative trans-national approach. The all-day session (symposium) and associated evening public program during the 46th annual meeting of the Alaska Anthropological Association in Nome offer a remarkable opportunity to honor Rasmussen's work and the legacy of the 5th Thule Expedition, and to kick off an international exploration of the Fifth Thule Expedition legacy in the 21st century.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 9:00-9:20 | Igor Krupnik / Cohort Analysis and the Intellectual Roots of the Fifth Thule Expedition |
| 9:20-9:40 | Knud Michelsen / Plans for the Fifth Thule Expedition and the Great Sled Journey across Canada and Alaska |
| 9:40-10:00 | Stephen Loring / Prelude to the 5th Thule Expedition: Charles Francis Hall (1821-1871) in the Central Canadian Arctic |

10:00-10:20	Birgitte Sonne / Spirits across the Arctic: Selected drawings collected by Knud Rasmussen in Nome 1924 in Arctic perspective
10:20-10:40	BREAK
10:40-11:00	Bernadette Driscoll Engelstad / Shaping Museum Anthropology: Comer, Amundsen, Stefansson and Jenness
11:00-11:20	Aron L. Crowell / "The Living Spirit-House:" Knud Rasmussen's Notes on Iñupiaq Whaling and Ceremonies
11:20-11:40	Ken Pratt / From Vigilantism to Serendipity: Nunivak Islanders and Knud Rasmussen in Nome, 1924
11:40-12:00	Matt Ganley / Finding the Eagle-Wolf Ceremony: Rasmussen and Insights from Across Northern Alaska
12:00-2:00	LUNCH
2:00-2:20	Sergey Shokarev / Dezhnev (Kengisqun) – The Westernmost Point of the 5th Thule Expedition
2:20-2:40	Eileen Norbert / Menadelook: An Inupiat Teacher's Photographs of Wales, Diomedes, and Nome during the Fifth Thule Expedition Years
2:40-3:00	Bent Nielsen / Fifth Thule Expedition, 1921–1924: Records and Archives
3:00-3:20	Daria Schwalbe, Martin Appelt, Anne Lisbeth Schmidt, and Kristoffer Schmidt / The Fifth Thule Expedition's Siberian Legacy - A Comparative Dream
3:20-3:40	BREAK

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 3:40-4:00 | Pamela Hakongak Gross and Darren Keith / The Fifth Thule Atlas and the Digital Return of Inuit Knowledge: Inuinait Perspectives and Initiatives |
| 4:00-4:20 | Mari Kleist / Growing up with stories of Kunuunnguaq, Knud Rasmussen and the Fifth Thule Expedition |
| 4:20-4:40 | Lene Borch Hansen / Knud Rasmussen – “The Great Enchanter” |
| 4:40-5:00 | Discussion: Future Plans for the Centennial of the Fifth Thule Expedition |

SESSION 2

The Changing Arctic: Subsistence, Culture and Language in Northwest Alaska

Organizer: Nikki Braem

Thursday, 9:00 am–12:00 pm, COHO

This panel, focused on Northwest Alaska, seeks to bring together researchers working within various disciplines and local subject matter experts. Topics will include subsistence harvest research, traditional use studies and Alaska Native language place name documentation. Our intent is an inclusive conversation on findings, research needs, and the coproduction of knowledge.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 9:00-9:20 | Lawrence Kaplan, Elizabeth Marino, and Nicole Braem / Mapping Place Names, Engaging A Legacy: NPS Toponym Research in Wales, Alaska |
| 9:20-9:40 | Josephine Bourdon / "Ilisiimauta Inupirangnamik" |
| 9:40-10:00 | Elizabeth Mikow and Daniel Gonzalez / “We used to have whole winters up here”: Vulnerability and Resiliency of Subsistence Economies in the Arctic |

10:00-10:20	Jacob Martin / Subsistence Then and Now: A Local Perspective
10:20-10:40	BREAK
10:40-11:00	Amelia (Amy) K. Topkok / Alaska Iñupiaq Skin-Sewing Designs – A Portal into Cultural Identity
11:00-11:20	Hannah Atkinson / Honoring Indigenous Stewardship in the Caribou Hunter Success Working Group
11:20-11:40	Kristen Green, Savannah Fletcher, and Anne Beaudreau / Shared Values in Subsistence Harvesting: Applying the Community Voice Method in the Northwest Arctic
11:40-12:00	Michael Nowak / Fifty Years in a Small Village: Technology and Social Change

SESSION 3

Histories at Cape Espenberg, Northwest Alaska

Organizers: Claire M. Alix, Owen K. Mason, and Amber Lincoln

Thursday, 9:00 am–12:00 pm, Ptarmigan

The inauspicious sand dunes and marshes of Cape Espenberg are a commanding landmark in northwestern Alaska, marking the end of the Seward Peninsula, intersecting with the open waters of Kotzebue Sound. Beyond the material archaeological past, the Inupiat oral histories and local knowledge define and elaborate the experiential significance of the Cape and yield a multiplicity of histories, incorporating the lived and dynamic comprehension of the locality over centuries, notable for the Ilaganiq cycle of tales about hubris and Fate. For the last five years, research at the Cape and in Shishmaref has extended knowledge about the cultural, ecological and geology history of the spit. In this session, our goal is to bring together the stories from Cape Espenberg to share and shape our common understanding of the lives of the people, their paleogenetics, settlement patterns, resources

use, and innovations within the framework of climatic and landscape changes that occurred at this remarkable place over the last millennium AD.

9:00-9:20	Claire M. Alix, Owen K. Mason, and Amber Lincoln / Introduction
9:20-9:40	Owen K. Mason and Claire M. Alix / Birnirk in its Element: Ferment, Experimentation and Migration in / The 11 th – 12 th Centuries AD
9:40-10:00	Lauren Norman, Owen K. Mason, and Claire M. Alix / What do whales have to do with it? Examining the Evidence for Whale Hunting at the Rising Whale Site
10:00-10:20	POSTER FLASH TALKS
10:20-10:40	BREAK
10:40-11:00	Amber Lincoln / Kigiqtaamiut ways of generating knowledge of the past
11:00-11:20	Claire M. Alix, Owen K. Mason, and Lauren Norman / Reflections on Whaling through Architecture, Wood and Boat Technology at the Rising Whale Site
11:20-11:40	Discussants / Villagers from Shishmaref

SESSION 4

Archaeological Districts in Alaska

Organizer: Julie Esdale

Thursday, 2:00 pm–5:00 pm, COHO

Archaeological districts have been identified across Alaska as areas of high density human occupation in the past. Each of these areas contains significant information about historic and prehistoric subsistence, lifeways, and industry. District footprints tend to overlay

areas that are attractive to people today for many of the same activities. This session will highlight archaeological districts from around the state, relate their scientific and cultural significance, and discuss management strategies and concerns.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 2:00-2:20 | Julie Esdale, Richard VanderHoek, and Sarah Meitl /
Alaska Archaeological Districts |
| 2:20-2:40 | Joshua J. Lynch / Reevaluating the Blair Lakes
Archaeological District: Expanding the Holocene
Archaeological Record of Interior Alaska |
| 2:40-3:00 | Julie Esdale / Archaeological Districts on Fort
Wainwright- new discoveries, management strategies,
and insights into the prehistory of interior Alaska |
| 3:00-3:20 | Adam Freeburg / Recent Fieldwork in Gates of the
Arctic National Park |
| 3:20-3:40 | BREAK |
| 3:40-4:00 | Richard VanderHoek and John Jangala / The Tangle
Lakes Archaeological District |
| 4:00-4:20 | Jeff Rasic and Justin Junge / Cultural Landscapes as an
Alternative to Archaeological Districts: Case Studies
from National Parks in Northern Alaska |
| 4:20-4:40 | Caitlin Holloway / Middle and Late Holocene Land Use
in the Diamond Fork River Valley, Yukon-Charley Rivers
National Preserve |

SESSION 5

Historical Topics in Anthropology and Archaeology

Organizer: Conference Hosted

Thursday, 2:00 pm–5:00 pm, Ptarmigan

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 2:00-2:20 | Roberta Gordaoff / Historic Aleutian Island Village Locations and Population Counts |
| 2:20-2:40 | Sally Carraher / Mining the Miners: An Ethnohistory of Sex Work during the Alaskan Gold Rushes. |
| 2:40-3:00 | Rachel Mason / Community and Red Light District in Alaska |
| 3:00-3:20 | Carol Gales / The Life and Times of Nome's Discovery Saloon Building |
| 3:20-3:40 | BREAK |
| 3:40-4:00 | Robert E. King / Eli A. Smith: The Curious Story of a Real Long-Distance Alaskan Dog Musher of the early 20 th Century |
| 4:00-4:20 | Odin Miller / Reindeer, caribou and community food in Nome and Teller |
| 4:20-4:40 | Varpu Lotvonen / Non-Indigenous perceptions of reindeer in early 20th-century Alaska |

FRIDAY SESSIONS

SESSION 6

A Session in Honor of Anna Kerttula de Echave Featuring Stories of Transformational Scholarship, Education, Research Partnerships, and Public Engagement in Alaska and the North

Organizers: Sveta Yamin-Pasternak, Stacy Rasmus, and Claire Alix

Friday, 9:00 am–5:00 pm, Willow

Dr. Anna Kerttula de Echave is a lifelong Alaskan, an anthropologist, a facilitator of myriad novel synergies, and a mentor for many emerging scholars across the fields of Arctic social sciences. Anna's research has spanned three decades of fieldwork in the Arctic, during which she has covered a diverse range of topics, from land use patterns and subsistence economies to identity, household organization, and domestic violence. Her host communities have been equally diverse, including the Yup'ik, Denai'ina, and the Siberian Yupik and Chukchi of Russia. She has also participated in archaeological research projects investigating prehistoric Athabaskan and Pacific Inuit sites. This session, co-organized by three Alaskan anthropologists who work in the fields of Indigenous scholarship, ethnography, and archaeology celebrates the legacy of Anna Kerttula de Echave by bringing together presenters from broad spectrum of practice that engages researchers, communities, and the public connected with Alaska and the North.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 9:00-9:20 | Stacy Rasmus / The Kerttula de Echave Effect: How Indigenous Methodologies and Co-Production became Canon in the Arctic Social Science Program |
| 9:20-9:40 | Ann Fienup-Riordan / Yup'ik History-Making in Southwest Alaska |
| 9:40-10:00 | David Koester, Jonathan Bobaljik, Chikako Ono, and Tatiana Degai / Itelmen Language Documentation Status Update |
| 10:00-10:20 | Eduard Zdor / Chukchi and the "Antler on the Sea" |

	Phenomenon; The Reindeer Herders, the Reindeer Herders Settled on the Coast, and the Maritime Chukchi (Chavchyvat, Ank'achyramkyt and Ank'alit)
10:20-10:40	BREAK
10:40-11:00	Claire M. Alix, Owen K. Mason, Nancy Bigelow, Susanne Grieve-Rawson, Lauren Norman, et al. / And then it was Possible... Anna K. Contribution to AK Coastal Archaeology
11:00-11:20	Ted Goebel and Heather Smith / Context and Chronology of Two Early Sites on the Seward Peninsula: Serpentine Hot Springs and Trail Creek Caves
11:20-11:40	Heather Smith and Ted Goebel / The Fluted Projectile-Point Site at Serpentine Hot Springs
11:40-12:00	Sergey Shokarev / Dezhnev (Kengisqun) – The Westernmost Point of the 5th Thule Expedition
12:00-1:00	LUNCH
1:00-3:20	SLED DOG KENNEL TOUR AND RIDES
3:20-3:40	BREAK
3:40-4:00	Igor Pasternak / An Artist's Reflection on Studying Bering Strait Foodways and Anna Kerttula de Echave's Role in Connecting Anthropology and Art
4:00-4:20	Patrick Plattet and Robin Shoaps / "Virtual Field School" with Alaska Dog Mushers: New Directions in the Online Teaching of Ethnography

4:20-4:40	Robin Shoaps and Patrick Plattet / Negotiating Rivalry and Solidarity and Accounting for Wins and Losses: Award Ceremony Speeches as Cultural Resource among Alaska Dog Mushers
4:40-5:00	Stacey Fritz / Oliktok: Center of the World?
5:00-5:20	Sveta Yamin-Pasternak / Humility, Gratitude, and Lifelong Relations: The Inspiring Trans-Beringian Kinship of Anna Kerttula de Echave
5:20-5:40	Discussion

SESSION 7

An Inside Look into Nome History, Culture, and Lifeways with Local Knowledge Experts

Organizer: Amy Phillips-Chan

Friday, 9:00 am–10:20 am, COHO

Join us for an intimate look into Nome history and culture through the lens of local historians and knowledge bearers. Listen to accounts of sled dogs and gold mining, hear how have buildings and businesses have endured, and learn about the preservation and revitalization of cultural traditions in Northwest Alaska. This session features seven-minute stories shared from personal experiences followed by interactive audience discussion.

Storytellers:

Charlie Lean, Long-time Nome Resident

Annie Conger, Cultural Studies Teacher, Nome Public Schools

Richard Beneville, Mayor, City of Nome

Ann Davis, Midnite Sun Reindeer Ranch

Howard Farley, Co-Founder of the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race

SESSION 8

The Prehistory of the Dene Territory

Organizers: Gerad Smith, James Kari, and Brian Wygal

Friday, 9:00 am–12:00 pm, Ptarmigan

In this session, we explore the archaeological, geological, and geolinguistic evidence from the vast Dene territories of southcentral and central Alaska. Our theme focuses on the human response to widespread climate changes following the last glacial maximum with particular emphasis on the interaction between people and landscape changes associated with the fluctuating shorelines and catastrophic releases of Glacial Lakes Atna and Susitna. Additional papers incorporate methodological and theoretical advances in understanding the prehistory of the greater Dene territories.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 9:00-9:20 | Kathryn E. Krasinski Charles E. Holmes, and Barbara A. Cross / Zooarchaeological Analysis of Dietary Trends at Swan Point, Tanana Valley, Alaska |
| 9:20-9:40 | Kelly E. Graf, Julie Esdale, and Ted Goebel / The McDonald Creek Site and the Peopling of Beringia and the Americas |
| 9:40-10:00 | Francois Lanoe, Joshua Reuther, and Charles E. Holmes / Early Holocene Occupation of the Hollembaek's Hill Site, Central Alaska |
| 10:00-10:20 | Brian T. Wygal and Kathryn E. Krasinski / Post Glacial Human Colonization of Southern Alaska: The Archaeology of Trapper Creek |
| 10:20-10:40 | BREAK |
| 10:40-11:00 | James Kari / An Analysis of Dene Geolinguistic Data in Four Alaska River Basins, with Consideration of "The Nen' Yese' Ensemble" |

- 11:00-11:20 Richard VanderHoek, Michael Loso, John Jangala, Kristine Crossen, Lee Reininghaus, and Greg Biddle / Glacial Lake Atna: Spillways, High Stands, and Cultural Implications
- 11:20-11:40 Gerad M. Smith / Human Behavior Patterns Embedded within Traditional Athabascan Place Names
- 11:40-12:00 Discussant: Owen K. Mason

SESSION 9

Recent Developments in Technological Organization Studies in Alaska

Organizers: Thomas C. Allen and Brooks Lawler

Friday, 10:40 am–5:00 pm, COHO

Due to the dominance of lithic remains in Alaskan archaeological assemblages, Technological Organization studies are foundational for interpreting dynamic human behavior from assemblages throughout Alaskan prehistory. Beyond the ubiquity of lithic remains in the Alaskan archaeological record, the prominent role of organic technology in some contexts has inspired a similar set of studies examining the roles that ecology, social organization, and the properties of organic raw materials play in making tools. Recent studies of Alaskan assemblages have provided developments for understanding prehistoric technological strategies and patterns relating to the transformation of raw materials into lithic and organic technology. These developments are due to refinement of quantitative methods and their application to new datasets, while others are due to examining underanalyzed data sets. Finally some of these new insights are due to rigorous theoretical frameworks applied to the Alaskan archaeological record. This session is calling for papers to begin the synthesis of these datasets, methods, and theoretical positions to spur future research on these topics.

- 10:40-11:00 Dougless Skinner and Selena Luckok / Yup'ik Pottery, Stone, Bone, and Wood Use at Temyiq Tuyuryak-Archaeology the Yupit-Way

11:00-11:20	Angela Gore and Yan Axel Gómez Coutouly / New Investigations at Little Panguingue Creek, Nenana Valley, Interior Alaska
11:20-11:40	Thomas Allen / Early Holocene Lithic Procurement in the Middle Tanana Valley: Insights from Little Delta #3 (XBD-167)
11:40-12:00	Joshua J. Lynch / Ancient Beringian Weapon Systems and Projectile Point Variability: Experimental Investigations of the Functional and Behavioral Context of Paleoarctic Hunting Technology
12:00-1:00	LUNCH
1:00-3:20	SLED DOG KENNEL TOUR AND RIDES
3:20-3:40	BREAK
3:40-4:00	Brooks Lawler / Testing Models for the Distribution of Primary Source Material in the Tangle Lakes
4:00-4:20	Discussion

SESSION 10

Poster Presentations

Organizer: Conference Hosted

Friday, 3:40 pm–5:00 pm, Art Studio 1

3:40-5:00	Meet and Greet with Poster Authors
-----------	------------------------------------

SATURDAY SESSIONS

SESSION 11

Language Studies in Alaska

Organizer: Conference Hosted

Saturday, 10:40 am–12:00 pm, Willow

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 10:40-11:00 | Molly Odell and Dehrich Schmidt-Chya / Indigenizing Alutiiq Language Research |
| 11:00-11:20 | D. Roy Mitchell IV / Dual Iconic Mapping and the Origins of Human Language |
| 11:20-11:40 | D. Roy Mitchell IV / Forces of Language Loss among Alaska Native Languages |

SESSION 12

Community Experiences That Define Health & Well-Being

Organizer: Britteny M. Howell

Saturday, 10:40 am–12:00 pm, COHO

This session brings together applied medical anthropology papers to demonstrate the ways in which qualitative research methods can bring communities together to define health, wellness, and forge community partnerships. Although great health disparities persist cross-culturally, research shows that various communities may have very different conceptions of what well-being means and how to achieve it. By exploring participant-driven definitions of well-being, we can begin to view community health in more nuanced ways; as a negotiated space that includes social, cultural, physical, and other environmental factors. This thread brings together cultural anthropology action research from circumpolar North America, including maternal and child health practices in Alaska Native villages, indigenous ways of knowing in Canada, and urban Alaskans' perceptions of their sociocultural

environment. By engaging in in-depth interviews and participation observation, the presenters in this thread show how social interactions, knowledge-sharing, and personal conceptions of cultural identity contribute to the ways people think about individual health, community well-being, and how to overcome barriers to wellness.

10:40-11:00 Britteny M. Howell / “It’s a Social Thing:” Sociocultural Experiences with Health & Well-Being in Anchorage, Alaska

11:00-11:20 Sally Carraher and Megan Highet / Looking Both Ways: How have Indigenous Ways of Knowing and Participation in Research Influenced Perspectives of Non-Indigenous Researchers?

SESSION 13

Studies in Archaeology and Collections Management

Organizer: Conference Hosted

Saturday, 10:40 am–12:00 pm, Ptarmigan

10:40-11:00 Anne Jensen / Count that day lost...: Thoughts on Environmental Change Threats to Cultural Resources

11:00-11:20 Melissa Shaginoff / Object Is: Recontextualizing the Purpose and Place of Museum Collections

PAPER & POSTER ABSTRACTS

[1] S. Alden (University of Kansas), K. Beaty (University of Kansas), C. Barrett (University of Kansas), J. Tackney (University of Kansas), M. Crawford (University of Kansas), D. O'Rourke (University of Kansas), and J. Raff (University of Kansas)

Genetic structure of the Unangan population of the Aleutian Islands

SESSION 10: Posters

This project explores the genetic structure of the Unangan people of the Aleutian Islands and the impact of European contact. Following Russian contact in the 1740s, there was substantial male-mediated gene flow into the population from Russia and Western Europe, severe depopulation, and forced relocations. This study used genome-wide markers of 135 individuals to reconstruct the genetic history of this population. Results revealed high amounts of European admixture. Individuals from Bering and Pribilof Islands were distinct from the rest which may be attributed to founder effects as these islands were uninhabited prior to contact.

[2] Claire Alix (University of Paris 1 Pantheon Sorbonne), Owen K. Mason (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado), Nancy Bigelow (Alaska Quaternary Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks), Susanne Grieve-Rawson (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Lauren Norman (University of Kansas), Laura Poupon (University of Paris 1 Pantheon Sorbonne and University of Alaska Fairbanks), Thomas Urban (Cornell University), et al.

And then it was possible... Anna K. contribution to AK coastal archaeology

SESSION 6: A Session in Honor of Anna Kerttula de Echave

The Cape Espenberg Birnirk Project is a continuation of a long series of earlier archaeological endeavors at the Cape, one of which identified the importance and uniqueness of the Birnirk Rising Whale site.

Continued encouragement from Anna K. during NSF review processes and beyond, and support from Arctic Social Sciences made possible the present project. In this paper, we highlight innovation and revitalized procedures in architecture recording, conservation, archaeological survey, outreach, and in post-excavation landscape restoration as a means to acknowledge Anna's contribution to our discipline, our understanding of past histories and people, and overall improved archaeological practices.

[3] Claire Alix (University of Paris 1 Pantheon Sorbonne), **Owen K. Mason** (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado), and **Lauren Norman** (University of Kansas)

Reflections on Whaling through Architecture, Wood and Boat Technology at the Rising Whale Site

SESSION 3: Histories at Cape Espenberg

The extent of Birnirk culture whaling, as opposed to bone collecting, remains an unresolved question in the prehistory of northwestern Alaska. The cosmic importance of the leviathan within Birnirk representation is evident from recurrent carvings and whale designs, numerous umiak parts and whale bones incorporated within house architecture, as we have discovered from excavations at the Rising Whale site, a 12th century occupation at Cape Espenberg. We reflect on the importance of these artifacts in their spatial context, and with comparison to contemporaneous, dated sites in Chukotka and, especially, at the Birnirk type site.

[4] Claire Alix (University of Paris 1 Pantheon Sorbonne), **Laura Poupon** (University of Paris 1 Pantheon Sorbonne), **Owen K. Mason** (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado), and **Rémi Méreuze** (University of Paris 1 Pantheon Sorbonne)

Recording Architecture and Stratigraphy at Coastal Arctic Sites: Using Photogrammetry at Cape Espenberg, Northwest Alaska

SESSION 3: Histories at Cape Espenberg

Photogrammetry is part of the Cape Espenberg Birnirk Project recording protocol, using a 3D field procedure and used in conjunction with total station and traditional hand mapping. As a result, Birnirk houses have never been recorded with such level of details, following the various stages of their uncovering. In this poster, we present the contribution of photogrammetry to the excavation and analysis of the house. We show how the recording protocol took part in field decisions while the built models are crucial in post excavation reconstructions. Additionally, together with 3-D stratigraphy, it contributes to understanding site formation processes from construction to post-abandonment infilling.

[5] Thomas Allen (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Early Holocene Lithic Procurement in the Middle Tanana Valley: Insights from Little Delta #3 (XBD-167)

SESSION 9: Recent Developments in Technological Organization Studies in Alaska

The current understanding of Early Holocene technological organization is primarily informed by the end stage debitage and final tool forms found in hunting logistical camps and residential sites. XBD-167 is an American Paleoarctic site but with a clear focus on bifacial reduction. This major lithic procurement and early stage processing site is providing insight into the role of locally procured raw material on technological strategies and mobility. Additionally, the locally available raw material are river rolled cobbles eroding out of the Alaska Range and provides insights into the role of raw material constraints such as material quality and available package sizes impact technological organization.

[6] Hannah Atkinson (National Park Service)

Honoring Indigenous stewardship in the Caribou Hunter Success Working Group

SESSION 2: The Changing Arctic: Subsistence, Culture and Language in Northwest Alaska

Caribou hunters in Northwest Alaska have adapted their traditional hunting practices to work around jobs and to utilize new technology in boats, snowmobiles, and firearms. Iñupiaq values of hunter success are adapting, too. The Caribou Hunter Success Working Group is a multi-agency collaboration with Iñupiaq tribes and elders to identify caribou hunting values. Values have been used to manage resource use since long before management systems were implemented by the federal and state government. Making space for Iñupiaq people to identify their changing values in the context of modern hunting adaptations is honoring Indigenous stewardship of the Western Arctic Caribou Herd.

[7] Brian G. Bardy (National Park Service)

An Early Historic Discovery of Alaska Native Remains in Nome: Evidence for an Inupiaq Occupation Preceding the Gold Rush of 1898

SESSION 10: Posters

In 2016 National Park Service personnel at Bering Land Bridge National Preserve in Nome, Alaska, received a human mandible that was recovered from dredge spoils removed from the sea floor in the Nome Harbor. The discovery of human osteological remains prompted immediate attention to determine its context of origin, whether Pleistocene or Holocene in age, in the region of Beringia. Radiocarbon dating and bone collagen analysis of the mandible indicate that the individual lived circa 1800 AD, and had a marine diet consistent with Inupiaq Alaska Native populations that occupied the Norton Sound region of the Seward Peninsula.

[8] Sarah Betcher

The Rising Whale Site Film Documentary Project

SESSION 3: Histories at Cape Espenberg

[9] Eleanor M. Bishop (Applied Environmental Research Center), **Gerad M. Smith** (University of Alaska Fairbanks), **Margan A. Grover** (Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson), and **John R. Hemmeter** (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Evidence of Protohistoric Caribou on Ship Creek, Anchorage

SESSION 10: Posters

In 2018, a ~200 year old caribou antler was recovered near the headwaters of Ship Creek, east of Anchorage. This poster explores the historic, oral, and anecdotal evidence of large mammals and their use in the Western Chugach Mountains.

[10] Tatauq Josephine Bourdon

Ilisiimauta Inupiraynamik

SESSION 2: The Changing Arctic: Subsistence, Culture and Language in Northwest Alaska

Tatauq, Josephine Bourdon, retired after 30 years in public education. She spent 28 years at Nome Elementary School and 2 years in her mother's home village of Wales, Alaska. During the latter part of her career, she taught Inupiaq language and culture to Nome Elementary's third through sixth graders. She found that profoundly rewarding. Currently, Josie is the primary caretaker of her 89 year-old mother who she says is her greatest Inupiaq language teacher. "I'm very fortunate to have a mother who I hear morning, noon, and night speaking in her indigenous language in the Kirjigan dialect."

[11] Christine Brummer (Fish and Wildlife Service: Office of Subsistence Management) and **Joshua Ream** (Fish and Wildlife Service: Office of Subsistence Management)

Building Partnerships and Capacity for Federal subsistence fisheries management and research in the North

SESSION 10: Posters

The Partners for Fisheries Monitoring Program is administered through the Office of Subsistence Management (OSM). Since 2003 this competitive grant has strengthened Alaska Native and rural involvement in Federal subsistence fisheries management and research. It has fostered more than 100 partnerships among several stakeholder organizations and it has mentored over 280 students from rural Alaska. Currently the program has six partners - Bristol Bay Native Association, Native Village of Napaimute, Orutsararmiut Traditional Native Council, Native Village of Eyak, Tanana Chiefs Conference and Copper River-Ahtna Intertribal Resource Conservation District. Our poster highlights the successes and goals of this program.

[12] Sally Carraher (The CANHelp Working Group) and Megan Highet (The CANHelp Working Group)

Looking Both Ways: How have Indigenous Ways of Knowing and Participation in Research Influenced Perspectives of Non-Indigenous Researchers?

SESSION 12: Community Experiences That Define Health & Well-Being

Studies of Knowledge Exchange (KE) in the health sciences tend to assess how well scientific knowledge from researchers is translated for Indigenous communities. Few studies assess how well Indigenous ways of knowing are translated for non-Indigenous researchers. Applying an anthropological perspective that acknowledges knowledge is always socially negotiated, we examine the past decade of the CANHelp Working Group's program of community-driven health research. Drawing from interviews with researchers and residents across CANHelp partner-communities in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, we evaluate how Indigenous partnerships and contributions to CANHelp projects have influenced the ways our team's non-Indigenous scientists think about research.

[13] Sally Carraher (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Mining the Miners: An Ethnohistory of Sex Work during the Alaskan Gold Rushes.

SESSION 5: Historical Topics in Anthropology and Archaeology

Sex workers helped build the Alaska of today, yet sex work history remains understudied and underappreciated. Drawing on primary accounts, newspapers, maps, photos, and museum collections, this paper reconstructs a cultural geography of sex workers' journeys within the "stampede North," retracing the journeys of four Gold-Rush sex workers as they moved between boom towns in the Klondike and Alaska. Alaska's history overall, can be more richly contextualized when viewed through the lenses of sex workers, who because of the very nature of their jobs had unique access to information from miners, businessmen, politicians, and other residents in early Alaskan towns.

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

"The Living Spirit-House": Knud Rasmussen's Notes on Iñupiaq Whaling and Ceremonies

SESSION 1: The Centennial of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921–1924: Arctic/Alaskan/Bering Strait Connections

By 1924 when the Fifth Thule Expedition reached Alaska the commercial slaughter of bowhead whales was over, but subsistence whaling continued as an essential socioecological practice in coastal Iñupiaq communities from Utqiagvik to Point Hope and Wales. Aided by his fluency in Kalaallisut (Greenlandic), Rasmussen was able to converse with Iñupiaq whalers and storytellers and to record information about whaling-related beliefs, oral traditions, ceremonies, and shamanism. Although fragmentary, Rasmussen's notes and collected unipquat (legends) are a valuable addition to descriptions of whaling culture by Simpson, Ray, Murdoch, Nelson in the 19th century and by Jenness, Curtis, Rainey and Spencer in the 20th.

[15] John Darwent (University of California, Davis), **Christyann M. Darwent** (University of California, Davis), **Kelly A. Eldridge** (United States Army Corps of Engineers), and **Jason I. Miszaniec** (University of California, Davis)

Across the Sound: The Shaktoolik Archaeology Project

SESSION 10: Posters

The Shaktoolik Archaeology Project is a multiyear investigation of the archaeological resources surrounding the Native village of Shaktoolik. Excavations by the project at three sites—the Airport site, Difchahak, and the newly found First Bend site—demonstrate an intense use of the Shaktoolik Peninsula beginning 2,500 BP. A 900-year gap in the record exists, however, between the Norton occupations of the Difchahak and First Bend sites and the later Nukleet deposits at the Airport site. Here we discuss plans to determine whether this gap is “real” through investigations of an old raised beach ridge.

[16] Bernadette Driscoll Engelstad (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution)

Shaping Museum Anthropology: Comer, Amundsen, Stefansson and Jenness

SESSION 1: The Centennial of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921–1924: Arctic/Alaskan/Bering Strait Connections

A critical aspect of the Fifth Thule Expedition was recognition of the synergy between cultural knowledge and material artifacts. The expedition’s pairing of ethnographic fieldwork and the collecting of cultural objects continued a practice established by the Smithsonian in Alaska during the mid/late 19th century and carried on by George Comer, Roald Amundsen, Vilhjamur Stefansson, and Diamond Jenness in the Canadian Arctic during the early 20th century. Through a comparative study of fur garments acquired during these expeditions this paper examines the cultural knowledge encoded in Inuit clothing and uses similarities of design to trace the migration of Inuit peoples across the Arctic.

[17] Kelly A. Eldridge (United States Army Corps of Engineers), **John Darwent** (University of California, Davis), **Jason I. Miszaniec** (University of California, Davis), and **Christyann M. Darwent** (University of California, Davis)

The Shaktoolik Airport Site Qasgiq

SESSION 10: Posters

A large, rectangular feature lies near the center of the Shaktoolik Airport Site (NOB-072) on Norton Sound. With permission of the Shaktoolik Native Corporation and the assistance of local interns and volunteers, a team from UC Davis tested the feature between 2013 and 2016, revealing the presence of an internal bench, a central hearth, and an associated midden dating to AD 1200–1400. We argue the structure is a qasgiq (community or men’s house) based on its architecture and recovered assemblage (predominantly manufacturing debris and male-associated tools). These results provide new insight into the use of qasgit in the region.

[18] Julie Esdale (Colorado State University), **Richard VanderHoek** (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology) and **Sarah Meitl** (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology)

Alaska Archaeological Districts

SESSION 4: Archaeological Districts in Alaska

Districts can be useful administrative units for clusters of historic or prehistoric sites that may not be independently significant. Approximately three hundred and sixty historic and archaeological districts have been identified across the state, with 10 % of these listed on the National Register of Historic Places. They range from historic neighborhoods, to gold mining landscapes, to clusters of late glacial campsites. Here we review the size, subject, and ownership of districts in Alaska to understand the myriad ways they have been used as management tools to protect a wide variety of sites and highlight our unique cultural resources.

[19] Julie Esdale (Colorado State University)

Archaeological Districts on Fort Wainwright- new discoveries, management strategies, and insights into the prehistory of interior Alaska.

SESSION 4: Archaeological Districts in Alaska

Fort Wainwright currently manages six archaeological districts in interior Alaska. Three are located in the Tanana Flats south of Fairbanks and three are found between Delta Junction and the foothills of the Alaska Range to the south. Sites in these districts span the late Pleistocene to late prehistoric periods and record the intense occupation of the Tanana Valley since first people moved into Alaska. Two newly established archaeological districts in the Donnelly Training Area encompass sites that are significant on regional and state levels. Many of these sites, however, are under stress from Army training and recreational hunting. This paper outlines the cultural resources management strategies designed to protect these sites and highlights research that contributes to a more nuanced understanding of the prehistory of interior Alaska.

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

Yup'ik History-Making in Southwest Alaska

SESSION 6: A Session in Honor of Anna Kerttula de Echave

Over the last fifteen years, the Calista Elders Council (CEC) has held elder gatherings throughout southwest Alaska to document Yup'ik traditional knowledge, guided by CEC's board of elders, and producing a dozen publications. This heyday of Yup'ik history-making was made possible first and foremost by elders committed to sharing their knowledge and younger Yup'ik men and women dedicated to writing down what they had to say. Central to these efforts was National Science Foundation support, under the visionary guidance of Anna Kerttula de Echave.

[21] Adam Freeburg (National Park Service)

Recent Fieldwork in Gates of the Arctic National Park

SESSION 4: Archaeological Districts in Alaska

Since 2016, archaeological survey within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve has yielded fifty newly discovered archaeological sites. Twenty-two previously known sites were also relocated and documented with current methods. Sites types include surficial lithic scatters, tent rings, late prehistoric debris scatters, and modern camps, and more. Preliminary synthetic results of these survey efforts shed light on the mid- to late Holocene occupation of the central Brooks Range.

[22] Stacey Fritz (Bureau of Land Management and University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Oliktok: Center of the World?

SESSION 6: A Session in Honor of Anna Kerttula de Echave

Ever since my fieldwork canoeing the western Arctic coast to explore DEW Line legacies, I've suspected that Oliktok, a place on the eastern side of the Colville River delta on Alaska's Beaufort Sea coast, is actually the center of the world. Research into one historical aspect of this "remote" place led me to continuously emerging and overlapping narratives of arctic people, military, oil, political intrigue, and science centered there. Oliktok compels me to share them, to seek more stories, and to express my gratitude to Anna Kerttula and the NSF Arctic Social Sciences Program that originally let me land there.

[23] Carol Gales (Owner, former Discovery Saloon building)

The Life and Times of Nome's Discovery Saloon Building

SESSION 5: Historical Topics in Anthropology and Archaeology

Hastily erected in 1899, the Discovery Saloon building has stood as an element of Nome's built environment almost since the town's

founding. The building has survived storm, flood and fire to outlive all other Gold Rush commercial buildings in Nome. Changing hands more than a dozen times, the “old Discovery” has over the years been repurposed, remodeled, and, in more recent times, the subject of historic preservation efforts. Come learn how this unique building adapted as Nome evolved, and find out about some of the people involved in its story.

[24] Matt Ganley (Bering Straits Native Corporation)

Finding the Eagle-Wolf Ceremony: Rasmussen and Insights from Across Northern Alaska

SESSION 1: The Centennial of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921–1924: Arctic/Alaskan/Bering Strait Connections

The Eagle Wolf dance is a major Iñupiaq ceremony of the Bering Strait area and is considered an expression of Qawiaramiut and Ugiuvar̃miut cosmology. Rasmussen was told the Eagle Myth, an oral tradition about the origin of the dance, and it is included in the Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition. While the Eagle Wolf dance shares elements with other regularly occurring community and regional gatherings it has a broader basis in traditional belief and oral heritage. Rasmussen’s documentation of the spiritual and social landscape of north and northwest Alaska provides a glimpse into the elements that coalesced to form the Eagle Wolf dance and ceremonial cycle.

[25] Ted Goebel (Texas A&M University) and **Heather Smith** (Texas A&M University)

Context and Chronology of Two Early Sites on the Seward Peninsula: Serpentine Hot Springs and Trail Creek Caves

SESSION 6: A Session in Honor of Anna Kerttula de Echave

The central Bering Land Bridge—including the Seward Peninsula, Chukotka Peninsula, and now-sumerged Bering/Chukchi Sea platforms—has long been of interest to archaeologists investigating the peopling of the Americas. Until recently, however, no clearly dated

early archaeological sites were known from this area. Through the gracious support of the National Science Foundation and Shared Beringia Heritage Program (National Park Service), we have made strides toward improving this situation, through excavations at the fluted-point locality near Serpentine Hot Springs and the dating of osseous slotted points from Trail Creek Caves (with Craig Lee). Here we discuss their contexts and chronologies.

[26] Roberta Gordaoff (University of Tromsø-The Arctic University of Norway)

Historic Aleutian Island Village Locations and Population Counts

SESSION 5: Historical Topics in Anthropology and Archaeology

A population loss of up to 90% is reported for the first generation after Russian contact in 1741 in the Aleutian Islands. However, population estimates vary widely based on scant data from the early period. Towards a better population estimate, Aleutian Island village locations and population counts from 1791-1910 are located and mapped for comparison to archaeological site data. Household and village size estimates are extrapolated from census data.

[27] Angela Gore (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University) and **Yan Axel Gómez Coutouly** (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University)

New Investigations at Little Panguingue Creek, Nenana Valley, Interior Alaska

SESSION 9: Recent Developments in Technological Organization Studies in Alaska

The Nenana Valley, interior Alaska, is rich in multicomponent archaeological sites relevant to studying questions of human dispersal and adaptation in northern environments. New investigations at Little Panguingue Creek (HEA-038), a 9,600 cal BP lithic workshop with a major microblade component, have been undertaken to address

questions of site formation and technological organization. This paper presents results of excavations undertaken during the 2018 field season and geochemical (pXRF) sourcing results of volcanic materials at the site. Continued work at Little Panguingue Creek will elucidate questions of lithic technological organization and provisioning strategies during the Pleistocene/Holocene boundary in interior Alaska.

[28] Kelly E. Graf (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University), Julie Esdale (Colorado State University), Ted Goebel (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University)

The McDonald Creek Site and the Peopling of Beringia and the Americas

SESSION 8: Prehistory of the Dene Territories in Alaska

Recently ancient DNA evidence from Northeast Asia, Alaska, and North America suggests there were multiple terminal Pleistocene human populations that contributed to and inform on the colonization of Beringia and dispersal to the Americas. Archaeologists now need to find on-the-ground evidence of these populations to learn how they settled Beringia. Here we present results of recent fieldwork at the McDonald Creek site, located in the Tanana Flats near Fairbanks. We then incorporate what we know from this site with published evidence from other central Alaskan sites to present a scenario of the behaviors left behind by these ancient Beringian populations.

[29] Kristen Green (Stanford University), Savannah Fletcher (Stanford University), Anne Beaudreau (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Shared Values in Subsistence Harvesting: Applying the Community Voice Method in the Northwest Arctic

SESSION 2: The Changing Arctic: Subsistence, Culture and Language in Northwest Alaska

Community Voice Method is a type of participatory research that uses film to engage a community of stakeholders. We worked subsistence harvester and National Park Service staff in Kotzebue, Alaska to apply

the Community Voice Method as a means of identifying emergent themes around resource management in Western Arctic National Parklands. This method resulted in a film communicating shared values in indigenous (Iñupiaq) hunting and harvesting approaches. Here we describe the collaborative process around our methods, including (1) research design and interview analysis, (2) community validation and engagement, (3) film development reflecting analysis and community input, and (4) public screening and community outreach.

[30] Pamela Hakongak Gross and Darren Keith (Pitquhirnikkut Ilihautiniq/Kitikmeot Heritage Society, Cambridge Bay, Nunavut, Canada)

The Fifth Thule Atlas and the Digital Return of Inuit Knowledge: Inuinait Perspectives and Initiatives

SESSION 1: The Centennial of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921–1924: Arctic/Alaskan/Bering Strait Connections

The Fifth Thule Expedition (1921-1924) completed the first comprehensive recording of Inuit societies in Canada at a time when many Inuit were still living, or could remember, a pre-Christian worldview and material lifestyle. Forms of knowledge collected by the expedition included oral traditions, songs, place names, linguistic information, genealogies, Inuit-drawn maps, photographs, and ethnographic objects. The Kitikmeot Heritage Society has initiated the Fifth Thule Expedition Atlas project to develop an interactive multimedia application that will digitally return this wealth of cultural knowledge to contemporary Canadian Inuit. The presentation focuses on the importance of the collected knowledge to Inuinait communities and the types of initiatives the project has already inspired.

[31] Lene Borch Hansen (Nordisk Film Production, Copenhagen)

Knud Rasmussen – “The Great Enchanter”

SESSION 1: The Centennial of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921–1924:
Arctic/Alaskan/Bering Strait Connections

The Great Enchanter (Den Store Fortryller, in Danish), a documentary film (2017, Nordisk Film Production) about the life of Knud Rasmussen, is presented by its Danish director, Lene Borch Hansen, who will speak about her conceptualization of the story and choices for its perspectives and characters. The project was based on extensive archival research including private letters and diaries, and incorporates Fifth Thule Expedition footage by Danish cameraman Leo Hansen as well as contemporary interviews filmed in Greenland and Denmark. The Great Enchanter depicts Rasmussen’s career as an Arctic explorer, culminating in his 18,000 km trip across Canada and Alaska by dogsled with Inughuit companions Arnarulunnguaq and Qaavigarsuaq.

[32] Caitlin Holloway (National Park Service)

Middle and Late Holocene Land Use in the Diamond Fork River Valley, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve

SESSION 4: Archaeological Districts in Alaska

Since the formation of Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve in 1980, archaeologists have documented 659 cultural resources within the Yukon and Charley river watersheds. A total of 607 sites within the preserve boundaries remain unevaluated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This research uses standard variables from the Archaeological Site Management Information System database to develop a comparative framework for archaeological resources in the Preserve, which can be used to assess clusters of sites for potential district-level eligibility for the NRHP. As a case study, the framework is applied to the Diamond Fork River valley and the results are compared to the Preserve as a whole.

[33] Britteny M. Howell (University of Alaska Anchorage)

“It’s a Social Thing”: Sociocultural Experiences with Health & Well-Being in Anchorage, Alaska

SESSION 12: Community Experiences That Define Health & Well-Being

Utilizing a socio-ecological framework, this presentation investigates social determinants of well-being in older adulthood in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of this exploratory qualitative study was to identify sociocultural influences on diet and activity patterns for seniors in Anchorage. This study asked 15 seniors in Anchorage about sociocultural factors that influence their diet and physical activity. Six major themes were identified: the media, friends and peers, family influences, social opportunities, ethnicity and subsistence practices, and weight loss/body weight concerns. These results indicate a need for low-cost, accessible, culturally-responsive programs that maintain relationships with family members and make connections between seniors.

[34] Anne Jensen (University of Alaska Fairbanks/ University of Alaska Fairbanks, Museum of the North)

Count that day lost...: Thoughts on Environmental Change Threats to Cultural Resources

SESSION 13: Studies in Archaeology and Collections Management

Archaeological sites are sources of data to reconstruct human behaviour and paleoenvironments. Just as significantly, they are part of the tangible cultural heritage of descendant communities, and of humanity writ large. Unfortunately, accelerating environmental change poses a dire threat. Sea level change, permafrost degradation, changes in hydrology and increases in forest and tundra fires all threaten the Alaskan archaeological record. However, despite the urgency, discussion on how to deal with the problems has been limited. Responses fall to individual researchers and communities. Other areas, some currently less threatened than Alaska, have found that collective approaches are helpful, especially for rapid response.

[35] Lawrence Kaplan (University of Alaska Fairbanks), **Elizabeth Marino** (Oregon State University-Cascades), and **Nicole Braem** (National Park Service)

Mapping Place Names, Engaging A Legacy: NPS Toponym Research in Wales, Alaska

SESSION 2: The Changing Arctic: Subsistence, Culture and Language in Northwest Alaska

Toponyms, or place names, represent an immense amount of information about landscape and the people who have used and maintained relationships with the landscape for thousands of years. In Wales, Alaska, Inupiaq toponyms reveal a rich history of relationships between the Kingikmiut and the coastal and inland territory around the contemporary village. These names were particularly known and used by Winton “Spuk” Weyapuk, an Inupiaq language expert and Wales resident. The NPS partnered with Mr. Weyapuk to map and record these names to be used by future Wales generations. During the course of the project, Mr. Weyapuk passed away, leaving researchers and the community of Wales to work with the information we had and piece together the locations, meanings, and history in the landscape.

[36] James Kari (Alaska Native Language Center)

An Analysis of Dene Geolinguistic Data in Four Alaska River Basins, with Consideration of “The Nen’ Yese’ Ensemble”

SESSION 8: Prehistory of the Dene Territories in Alaska

To investigate Dene presence at circum-Glacial Lake Atna, I analyze a selection of 67 place names from seven Dene languages with a theory called the Proto-Dene *Lex Loci*. A group of 20 Ahtna names are overtly descriptive of the geology and hydrology at the Tyone Spillway area from the time they were coined. Whether these names were coined when GLA decanted to the west (11k years ago), or later during phases of a diminishing GLA, geolinguistic analysis of the rule driven-Dene generative geography contributes to the study of Alaska and Beringian prehistory.

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

*Eli A. Smith: The Curious Story of a Real Long-Distance
Alaskan Dog Musher of the early 20th Century*

SESSION 5: Historical Topics in Anthropology and Archaeology

The phenomenon of people claiming to be traveling overland from Alaska to the Lower 48 and even around the world really started with Eli A. Smith (1860-1948). He was a Nome mail carrier in the early 1900s, who took a bet in 1905 that he could deliver a letter to Washington, DC by March 1, 1907. His publicity during this and later stunts helped inspire others to try something similar. This paper tells his amusing and sometimes scandalous story. It fits with other presentations that I have given on other intriguing individuals who made up Alaska's colorful part in what is now a largely forgotten international craze for long-distance traveling starting over a century ago.

[38] Mari Kleist (Nuuk, Greenland)

*Growing up with stories of Kunuunnguaq, Knud Rasmussen
and the Fifth Thule Expedition*

SESSION 1: The Centennial of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921–1924:
Arctic/Alaskan/Bering Strait Connections

When admiring the ideas, the will, and the courage behind the explorative expeditions to far reaching regions and recognizing the great contributions of knowledge about the Arctic and Inuit that they provided, one must not forget that these were voyages of their time. These expeditions to the Arctic regions also had a less admirable side to them and the Fifth Thule Expedition (1921-24) is of no exception. This paper presents a personal story of growing up with stories of Kunuunnguaq, Knud Rasmussen – from a Greenlander's perspective. I evaluate the research practices used during the Fifth Thule Expedition, and discuss the importance of challenging reproduced knowledge, or knowledge filtered through a Western lens, and considers its political, economic, and historical effects.

[39] David Koester (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Jonathan Bobaljik (Harvard University), Chikako Ono (Chiba University), and Tatiana Degai (University of Northern Iowa)

Itelmen Language Documentation Status Update

SESSION 6: A Session in Honor of Anna Kerttula de Echave

In our last presentation on the state of documentation, we reported on the then recently held gathering of Itelmen speakers. This presentation provides an update on research, documentation and archiving that has taken place since 2013. This includes archiving hundreds of audio recordings and transcriptions at the Alaska Native Language Archive; the lexical database (FLEx) prepared for publication of an Itelmen dictionary; a website developed for community access to the dictionary and audio-visual and textual corpus on a local wi-fi server, linguistic analysis of an Itelmen song...and more, to be described.

[40] Kathryn E. Krasinski (Adelphi University), Charles E. Holmes (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Barbara A. Crass (University of Alaska Fairbanks, Museum of the North)

Zooarchaeological Analysis of Dietary Trends at Swan Point, Tanana Valley, Alaska

SESSION 8: Prehistory of the Dene Territories in Alaska

Artifact typologies have long been the staple for archaeologists assessing culture change. In Interior Alaskan archaeology, cultural continuity from the late Pleistocene to the present has not definitively been established based on tool types or technological organization. Since traditional foodways tend to be conservative in prehistoric cultures, material remains of past meals offer culturally specific information for identifying diachronic patterns in diet and food preparation techniques. A zooarchaeological analysis reconstructing meal preparation at Swan Point in the Shaw Creek Flats, Tanana Valley was employed to assess cultural continuity through patterns of food preparation in Interior Alaska.

[41] Igor Krupnik (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution)

Cohort Analysis and the Intellectual Roots of the Fifth Thule Expedition

SESSION 1: The Centennial of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921–1924:
Arctic/Alaskan/Bering Strait Connections

Knud Rasmussen (1879–1933) benefitted from a substantial body of 19th century knowledge about Inuit/Eskimo groups in Alaska (Dall, Murdoch, Nelson), Eastern Canada (Boas, Hall), and Greenland (Holm, Rink, Peary). Yet the Central Arctic between Baffin Island and the Mackenzie Delta remained almost unknown until a new cohort of ethnologists (Steenby, Amundsen, Stefansson, Jenness, Leden, Rasmussen) explored this region between 1903 and 1921. Rasmussen's Fifth Thule Expedition (1921–24) was an unprecedented survey of Inuit culture from Greenland to Alaska and brought to a close the "Heroic Age" of Arctic exploration. The following cohort born in the 1890s and 1900s turned to new ethnological methods, systematic archaeology, and museum studies.

[42] Steve Lanford (Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks)

DARIGOLD comes to the Alaska Territory

SESSION 10: Posters

This poster provides date ranges for DARIGOLD brand canned butter labels as found on archaeological specimens and during archival research. I provide four images with corresponding date ranges.

[43] Francois Lanoe (University of Arizona), Joshua Reuther (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Charles Holmes (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Early Holocene Occupation of the Hollembaek's Hill Site, Central Alaska

SESSION 8: Prehistory of the Dene Territories in Alaska

The Early Holocene in central Alaska is a period of dramatic environmental change as mixed woodlands and grasslands transitioned to boreal forest ecosystems. Here we report on excavations at the Hollembaek's Hill site and an archaeological occupation dated to 8000 cal B.P. probably associated with a late phase of the Denali culture. Numerous faunal remains and evidence for modification of domestic space provide information on economic choices at that period, allowing us to better understand how prehistoric groups adapted to changes in the abundance of their preferred resources.

[44] Brooks A. Lawler (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Testing Models for the Distribution of Primary Source Material in the Tangle Lakes

SESSION 9: Recent Developments in Technological Organization Studies in Alaska

Toolstone sourcing allows for a spatial component of lithic analysis to be used as evidence for understanding how raw materials were procured, transported, and used to manufacture tools. Once materials can be assigned a geographic origin, models with explicit expectations for how the location and qualities of primary sources will affect the distribution of the materials can be tested. Lithic debitage from four site components spanning the Early and Mid-Holocene in the Tangle Lakes have been geochemically analyzed to identify their primary sources. Proportions of each sampled assemblage have been statistically assigned to two known quarries, providing evidence to identify material selection and procurement.

[45] Amber Lincoln (British Museum)

Kigiqtaamiut ways of generating knowledge of the past

SESSION 3: Histories at Cape Espenberg

This paper draws connections between Inupiat epistemology, the past, and *aipaanitaat*, old things or ‘old timers’. As part of a collaborative and interdisciplinary research project pertaining to the archaeological and more recent pasts around Cape Espenberg, Alaska, I have been exploring Inupiat ways of knowing history with Shishmaref research partners. This paper describes how Inupiat historians access the past by engaging with *aipaanitaat*. By drawing conclusions from contextual information associated with objects, such as an object’s materiality, stories from elders, and places associated with such objects, Inupiat historians generate historical knowledge.

[46] Stephen Loring (Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution)

Prelude to the 5th Thule Expedition: Charles Francis Hall (1821-1871) in the Central Canadian Arctic

SESSION 1: The Centennial of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921–1924: Arctic/Alaskan/Bering Strait Connections

The Canadian Arctic and the people who lived there have long been a place of mysterious fascination. The spirit of adventure that characterizes Rasmussen’s *Across Arctic America* was a popular public façade that fronted an extraordinary corpus of work devoted to the archaeology and ethnology of the Canadian Inuit. The scholarly products of the Thule Expedition are arguably the last vestige of the heroic period of Arctic anthropology whose beginning in the mid-19th century coincided with the British search for a Northwest Passage. Foremost among these earlier explorers was Charles Francis Hall whose collections and voluminous archives provide a significant historical perspective on the methodology and goals of Rasmussen’s subsequent work.

[47] Varpu Lotvonen (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Patrick Plattet (University of Alaska Fairbanks), and Amber Lincoln (British Museum)

“Reminders of the Cruise of the U.S.S. Bear”: An illustrated chronology of Frank Churchill’s 1905 journey to Alaska and Siberia

SESSION 10: Posters

This interactive and multimedia poster installation retraces the maritime route that BIA agent Frank Churchill followed in the summer of 1905 as part of his audit of the “reindeer affairs” in Alaska and Siberia. While the results of Churchill’s investigations are known and have been well documented, the exact, day-by-day details of his travel aboard the Revenue Cutter Bear remains largely unknown. Drawing upon different archival collections, this poster illustrates the path of Churchill’s journey, and sheds a new light on the collaborative network that supported the Reindeer Project, including the connections to “Reindeer Country” in Northeastern Siberia.

[48] Varpu Lotvonen (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Non-Indigenous perceptions of reindeer in early 20th-century Alaska

SESSION 5: Historical Topics in Anthropology and Archaeology

The Alaska Reindeer Project (ARP) started as an attempt to increase the food security of Alaska Native communities. This ordeal brought together Iñupiaq and Yup'ik men (as herder apprentices), Sámi families (as reindeer experts), and non-Indigenous managers. This presentation is tied to my PhD research about colonial encounters within the ARP, but it focuses on non-Indigenous conceptualizations of reindeer and reindeer herding that emerge from the report written in 1905 by BIA agent Frank Churchill. Churchill’s report contrasts with those of Sheldon Jackson (ARP superintendent) and allows for the examination of Euro-American views on Alaskan pastoral traditions.

[49] Joshua Lynch (Center for the Environmental Management of Military Lands/Texas A&M University)

Ancient Beringian Weapon Systems and Projectile Point Variability: Experimental Investigations of the Functional and Behavioral Context of Paleoarctic Hunting Technology

SESSION 9: Recent Developments in Technological Organization Studies in Alaska

Experimental archaeology represents an underutilized methodology for investigating variability in projectile point technologies of Upper Paleolithic Siberia and late Pleistocene/early Holocene eastern Beringia. 36 projectile points reflective of the morphological variability observed in the archaeological record of eastern Beringia were tested as components of three prehistoric weapon systems. Examining the range of morphological, technological, and functional variation observed in these projectile technologies tests models of assemblage variability in the Paleoarctic archaeological record. Better understandings of applications spaces of prehistoric hunting technology improves our understanding of adaptive response to resource fluctuations, landscape use, and technological organization across the region through time.

[50] Joshua J. Lynch (Center for the Environmental Management of Military Lands/Texas A&M University)

Reevaluating the Blair Lakes Archaeological District: Expanding the Holocene Archaeological Record of Interior Alaska

SESSION 4: Archaeological Districts in Alaska

The Blair Lakes Archaeological District, located in the Tanana Flats of interior Alaska, is composed of 86 prehistoric and historic sites and is at the center of efforts to identify late Pleistocene and Holocene archaeological sites that can provide insight into technological organization, assemblage variability, and landscape use through time. This paper reports survey and excavation results from seven dated sites, highlighting site distribution and assemblage variability patterns

indicative of differential landscape throughout the Holocene. These results contributed to the redefinition of the BLAD, and bolster understandings of Holocene site distribution and structure, mobility, and occupations of understudied landscapes.

[51] Joshua J. Lynch (Center for the Environmental Management of Military Lands/Texas A&M University)

*Reevaluating the Blair Lakes Archaeological District:
Expanding the Holocene Archaeological Record of Interior
Alaska*

SESSION 4: Archaeological Districts in Alaska

The Blair Lakes Archaeological District, located in the Tanana Flats of interior Alaska, is composed of 86 prehistoric and historic sites and is at the center of efforts to identify late Pleistocene and Holocene archaeological sites that can provide insight into technological organization, assemblage variability, and landscape use through time. This paper reports survey and excavation results from seven dated sites, highlighting site distribution and assemblage variability patterns indicative of differential landscape throughout the Holocene. These results contributed to the redefinition of the BLAD, and bolster understandings of Holocene site distribution and structure, mobility, and occupations of understudied landscapes.

[52] Jacob Martin (Nome Eskimo Community)

Subsistence Then and Now: A Local Perspective

SESSION 2: The Changing Arctic: Subsistence, Culture and Language in Northwest Alaska

Jacob Martin was born and raised in Nome, Alaska. Spending time outdoors subsisting wasn't just a family choice, it was a necessity. Join the session to hear about how he has grown up subsisting and how environmental and climate change has affected the lifestyle.

[53] Owen K. Mason (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado) and **Claire M. Alix** (University of Paris 1 Pantheon Sorbonne)

Birnirk in its Element: Ferment, Experimentation and Migration in the 11th - 12th centuries AD

SESSION 3: Histories at Cape Espenberg

The Birnirk phenomenon marks a world in transition ca. AD 1000, demarcated by idiosyncratic innovations in ritual practice (wound staunching, prophylactic figurines, shamanistic display, dining forks, and whale amulets), and slate grinding. Long ignored by archaeologists, its study is reinvigorated by 2011-17 excavations at the Rising Whale site, Cape Espenberg, and analysis of Museum collections in Fairbanks and Philadelphia. Identical objects occur across great distances (e.g., atl-atls and harpoon heads), and are associated with unique multi-room architecture and well-designed larger boats. Long denigrated for simplicity, its art exhibits subtlety and cross-fertilization with Punuk and Old Bering Sea cultures.

[54] Owen K. Mason (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado), **Chris V. Maio** (University of Alaska Fairbanks), and **Nancy H. Bigelow** (Alaska Quaternary Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks)

A 3000-year sediment proxy record of extreme storm surges, Chukchi coastline, Alaska

SESSION 10: Posters

Storm-driven flooding and erosion, accelerated by anthropogenic climate change, pose great threats to arctic coastal communities. To anticipate this problem, paleo-proxy storm reconstructions are necessary. At Cape Espenberg spit, shore perpendicular “surge” channels truncate beach and dune ridges and provide connectivity between the nearshore and back-barrier. Cores (~1-3 m long) collected from one pond archive a ~3000 year record of storm-deposited coarser sand beds interbedded with organic mud. A ^{14}C chronology of ~22 storm beds is constrained by a Bayesian age/depth model. Cape Espenberg witnessed the strongest storms during the Little Ice Age (AD

1300-1850) and the Neoglacial (ca. 1200 BC), contemporaneous with higher dune building.

[55] Rachel Mason (National Park Service)

Community and Red Light District in Alaska

SESSION 5: Historical Topics in Anthropology and Archaeology

At many times in Alaska's history, sex workers have provided a commercial service to male-dominated occupational groups such as miners, soldiers or train workers. In some cases they worked in more permanent communities that also included "respectable" women. The sex workers were often confined to a particular district or area, with mostly unwritten rules separating them from the ordinary life of the community. This paper looks at sex work in several Alaska communities, with a particular focus on Seward and Nome, in an effort to find historical patterns in the relationship of community to red light district.

[56] Knud Michelsen (Arktisk Institut, Copenhagen)

Plans for the Fifth Thule Expedition and the Great Sled Journey across Canada and Alaska

SESSION 1: The Centennial of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921–1924:
Arctic/Alaskan/Bering Strait Connections

Knud Rasmussen first conceived of an expedition across the North American Arctic in 1905 although 16 years were to pass before this idea was realized as the Fifth Thule Expedition. In between, six expeditionary plans were produced reflecting evolving scientific interests, opportunities for cooperation, and economic feasibilities. The original plan to trace in reverse the Inuit migration route from Alaska to Greenland was reduced after 1909 to a concentration on western Hudson Bay, but by 1921 the idea of a great sled journey all the way to Alaska had been restored. Research interests expanded from folklore and ethnography to include geography, geology, meteorology, and archaeology.

[57] Elizabeth Mikow (Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Division of Subsistence) and Daniel Gonzalez (Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Division of Subsistence)

“We used to have whole winters up here”: Vulnerability and Resiliency of Subsistence Economies in the Arctic”

SESSION 2: The Changing Arctic: Subsistence, Culture and Language in Northwest Alaska

From 2012 to 2015, the ADF&G Division of Subsistence conducted harvest assessment and ethnographic research in over 15 communities in Arctic Alaska. Research included the comprehensive documentation of fish and wildlife harvests, fisheries focused studies, and ethnographic interviews conducted on a variety of topics. Local respondents shared observations of environmental change and explained the impacts of these changes to subsistence hunting, fishing, and processing of wild resources. While many environmental changes were commonly noted, local conditions and the harvest patterns of communities confound attempts to make broad generalizations about the impacts of climate change. This paper will explore these impacts through qualitative and quantitative data, and within the context of the unique harvesting patterns of individual communities.

[58] Odin Miller (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Reindeer, caribou and community food in Nome and Teller

SESSION 5: Historical Topics in Anthropology and Archaeology

This research explores connections between human-reindeer-caribou relationships and the role of domestic reindeer as a food source in Nome and Teller. Extensive management practices and widespread hunting on some reindeer herds contribute to a certain amount of ambiguity between reindeer and caribou, both of which inhabit the western Seward Peninsula. Related to this ambiguity is reindeer’s versatility as a food source. Compared with caribou, reindeer products have far greater potential for intensive commodification: some reindeer herders have shown considerable interest in this prospect.

Conversely, many local residents view reindeer as "Native food" and distribute it in nonmonetary ways.

[59] D. Roy Mitchell IV (State of Alaska, Division of Community and Regional Affairs)

Dual Iconic Mapping and the Origins of Human Language

SESSION 11: Language Studies in Alaska

Scholars long have attempted to develop a parsimonious theory of how pre-human vocalizations could have evolved into the open-ended, infinite systems of human languages. Hockett's Theory of Blending of vocal calls and Hewes' Gestural Theory of language origins are reviewed; neither escapes the conundrum of deriving language from closed, finite systems. I propose dual iconic mapping, by which I mean a vocal sign combined with a gestural sign, which would have allowed a set of a hundred vocal calls plus a hundred gestural signs to expand many fold into thousands of potentially meaningful combinations, and perhaps even the beginning of syntax.

[60] D. Roy Mitchell IV (State of Alaska, Division of Community and Regional Affairs)

Forces of Language Loss among Alaska Native Languages

SESSION 11: Language Studies in Alaska

I discuss instances in which Alaska Native individuals and communities shifted from speaking one language to another, including language shifts from one Alaska Native language to another and from Alaska Native languages to English. Political, economic and military forces largely account for how one language develops symbolic power over another and replaces it. Some processes of these forces are obvious: murder, kidnapping, and physical and psychological torment. But moment-to-moment language choices are largely made subconsciously; people generally are unaware of their sociolinguistic prejudices. These subtler forms of power-differential violence are the greatest causes of continued language loss today.

[61] Bent Nielsen (Danish Arctic Institute, Copenhagen)

Fifth Thule Expedition, 1921–1924: Records and Archives

SESSION 1: The Centennial of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921–1924:
Arctic/Alaskan/Bering Strait Connections

Although the Danish Arctic Institute in Copenhagen has one of the most comprehensive collections of records from the Fifth Thule Expedition, many additional documents, photographs, maps, ethnographic objects, and archaeological artifacts are distributed among other institutions including the Danish National Museum, Knud Rasmussen House, the Royal Danish Library, and archives in Greenland, Canada, and the United States. During the Fifth Thule centennial years (2021-2024) researchers, writers, students, and Arctic residents are expected to search for records and information about the expedition. This presentation introduces a public digital database (in Danish and English) where users will be able to locate and access records from these repositories.

[62] Eileen Norbert

Menadelook: An Inupiat Teacher's Photographs of Wales, Diomed, and Nome during the Fifth Thule Expedition Years

SESSION 1: The Centennial of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921–1924:
Arctic/Alaskan/Bering Strait Connections

Menadelook (Charles Menadelook, 1892–1932) was an Inupiat teacher and an accomplished Alaskan Eskimo photographer, who took hundreds of unique and priceless photographs of Native life from 1907 through 1932. Born in Kingigin (Wales), right across from Chukotka, in the Bering Strait, he resided in many Alaskan communities, from Unalaska to Noatak, on his teacher's assignments. This paper focuses on Menadelook photographs taken during the years of the Fifth Thule Expedition (1921–1924), primarily in Nome, Little Diomed, and Wales, places also visited by Knud Rasmussen. Menadelook photos illustrate the breadth of thematic and personal perspective open to a Native insider, who like Rasmussen could bridge both worlds.

[63] Lauren Norman (University of Kansas), Owen K. Mason (Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado), and Claire Alix (University of Paris 1 Pantheon Sorbonne)

What do whales have to do with it? Examining the evidence for whale hunting at the Rising Whale Site

SESSION 3: Histories at Cape Espenberg

Whaling, a social and economic activity freighted with near mystical significance, is difficult to assess in archaeological terms, owing to the size of the bones and sampling bias. At Walakpa in north Alaska and at Canadian Thule Inuit sites, the evidence for whaling seems irrefutable. However, for the preceding Birnirk people, whale hunting is often assumed or inferred rather than proven. This paper examines the faunal evidence for whaling at the Rising Whale site to determine if either the Birnirk or the Thule people were actively hunting whales and compares these results to those from Walakpa. This research provides new data on the subsistence strategies of the 12th century Birnirk house at the Rising Whale site and proposes that inhabitants did, on occasion dispatch large baleen whales.

[64] Michael Nowak (Colorado College)

Fifty Years in a Small Village: Technology and Social Change

SESSION 2: The Changing Arctic: Subsistence, Culture and Language in Northwest Alaska

Communication and mobility are basic, extremely important elements of modern village life and likely have always been. Communication conveys information among residents and mobility permits them to act on that information. This paper explores changes the author has witnessed in 50 years of visiting a community in Bering Sea Alaska.

[65] Molly Odell (Alutiiq Museum), April Laktonen Counciller (Alutiiq Museum), and Dehrich Schmidt-Chya (Alutiiq Museum)

Indigenizing Alutiiq Language Research

SESSION 11: Language Studies in Alaska

The Alutiiq community in the Kodiak Archipelago has been in the midst of a language revitalization movement for the past 15 years. A new generation of second language learners is now conducting language-related research in the community, while continuing partnerships with academic linguists. Recent work by the Alutiiq Museum seeks to compile and improve access to existing recordings in the Alutiiq language, identify gaps in the corpus of Alutiiq language recordings and materials, and compile information about contemporary speakers. This on-going work ensures that control over language-related research stays in the Alutiiq community.

[66] Molly Odell (Alutiiq Museum), Patrick Saltonstall (Alutiiq Museum), Nicolas Quesada (Boston University), and Catherine West (Boston University)

Qik’rtangcuk: A Kachemak Fish Camp

SESSION 10: Posters

Recent archaeological research on the shores of Kodiak Island’s Chiniak Bay has revealed a series of small, specialized sites used by prehistoric Alutiiq foragers. A 2018 excavation at the Qik’rtangcuk Site, near the City of Kodiak, is one example. The site, of Early Kachemak Tradition age (3800 – 2500 BP), contains charcoal-stained soil, abundant fire-cracked rock, and faunal remains. A small assemblage of marine fishing and fish processing tools completes the assemblage and supports the hypothesis that this location was a marine fishing and processing camp. Qik’rtangcuk provides another example of how ancestral Alutiiq people harvested and processed fish for storage.

[67] Liz Ortiz (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Marine Foragers at the Top of the World: Zooarchaeological Analysis of a Thule Period Small Site at Uivvaq, Alaska

SESSION 10: Posters

The Thule period is significant as a predecessor to modern Iñupiat culture, and yet understanding Thule life remains partial to the selectiveness of archaeological investigations. Alaskan Thule period research has focused on large settlements like Point Hope, Utqiagvik, and Walakpa. Smaller sites, such as the Uivvaq village site have not been extensively explored and provide deeper insights into the lifeways of early Alaskans. The results of this zooarchaeological analysis provide data to assess whether variation existed between large sites and the small, satellite settlements as well as further understanding the use of animal resources by Thule period communities.

[68] Igor Pasternak (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

An Artist's Reflection on Studying Bering Strait Foodways and Anna Kerttula de Echave's Role in Connecting Anthropology and Art

SESSION 6: A Session in Honor of Anna Kerttula de Echave

Anna Kerttula de Echave helped foster many novel synergies that brought together researchers from communities and fields of humanities and science. While recognizing that art is generally important in communicating research findings, Anna encouraged both artists and scientists to go beyond outreach and public engagement, and actually mobilize art to inform scientific questions and understanding. This presentation is by an artist, who reflects on an attempt to do the latter in the course of studying foodways and the aesthetic practices connected with harvesting, processing, preparing, and sharing food in communities on the Chukotkan and Alaskan sides of the Bering Strait.

[69] Patrick Plattet (University of Alaska Fairbanks) and **Robin Shoaps** (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

“Virtual Field School” with Alaska dog mushers: New directions in the online teaching of ethnography

SESSION 6: A Session in Honor of Anna Kerttula de Echave

This paper introduces SELIN (Self-Induced Learning Infrastructure), an e-learning application developed at the University of Neuchâtel and the University of Alaska Fairbanks for teaching inductive reasoning through active observation. SELIN allows for the creation of courses that guide students in learning “how to see,” “how to listen,” and “how to describe” following an approach that privileges hands-on analysis of empirical data. Our presentation sheds light on this unique online platform through an examination of a new SELIN course created with Alaska dog mushers: “Virtual Field School.”

[70] Ken Pratt (Bureau of Indian Affairs, ANCSA Program)

From Vigilantism to Serendipity: Nunivak Islanders and Knud Rasmussen in Nome, 1924

SESSION 1: The Centennial of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921–1924: Arctic/Alaskan/Bering Strait Connections

In 1920 the Lomen Brothers arbitrarily introduced commercial reindeer herding to Nunivak Island and claimed the island as their grazing land. Three years later they accused a local shaman of larceny and had him kidnapped and taken to Nome to await trial. Knud Rasmussen arrived in Nome in 1924, shortly after the shaman had been acquitted and released, and had the opportunity to interview ten Nunivak people who had been summoned as witnesses in the trial. This presentation provides contextual details about Rasmussen’s Nunivak informants, the information about traditional spirituality that he learned from them, and the legal case involving the Nunivak shaman.

[71] Jeff Rasic (National Park Service) and **Justin Junge** (National Park Service)

Cultural Landscapes as an Alternative to Archaeological Districts: Case Studies from National Parks in Northern Alaska

SESSION 4: Archaeological Districts in Alaska

Cultural landscapes are part of a system of cultural resources in the National Park System and a useful tool for conceptualizing and managing concentrations of archaeological sites and features in ways similar to archaeological districts, but with some potential advantages. A cultural landscape framework is an especially holistic and integrative approach. It synthesizes information about a place's topography, vegetation, hydrological systems, archaeological and constructed features, spatial organization, associated cultural practices, cultural identity, and more. We discuss case studies from park units in northern Alaska that include Onion Portage, Iyat (Serpentine Hot Springs), Agiak Lake and the Killik River valley to illustrate benefits and limitations of the cultural landscape concept.

[72] Stacy Rasmus (University of Alaska Fairbanks, Center for Alaska Native Health Research)

The Kerttula de Echave Effect: How Indigenous Methodologies and Co-Production became Canon in the Arctic Social Science Program

SESSION 6: A Session in Honor of Anna Kerttula de Echave

This paper examines the legacy of Dr. Anna Kerttula de Echave's mission to shift the power dynamics inherent in research, problem-solving and policy negotiations involving multiple key stakeholders in the Arctic. Her support of decolonizing methodologies positioned Indigenous community members as primary agents of research, change and action implementation for the conservation, continuity and sustainability of Alaska's and the Arctic's essential resources and lifeways. One such effort empowers community research partners in Siberia and Alaska to track their most pressing problems using an

innovative synthesis of Indigenous knowledge, decolonizing methods and social science theory and practice.

[73] Jillian Richie (National Park Service), Lisa Ellanna (Kawerak, Inc), Hannah Atkinson (National Park Service), and Justin Junge (National Park Service)

2018 Nome Archaeology Camp

SESSION 10: Posters

Since 2015, the Nome Archaeology Camp has hosted over 40 Alaskan high school students in four, week-long explorations of Northwest Alaska's rich cultural heritage. The annual summer camp engages students in place-based educational experiences with an emphasis on community based participatory research. Underlining the partnership between federal agencies, regional tribal consortiums, non-profit organizations, and local experts, the camp provides an avenue for discussion, collaboration, and engagement with local communities. This poster presents what recent camp students have learned and creates a sounding board for how the accomplishment of the camp can be expanded to other regions in Alaska.

[74] Daria Schwalbe (Copenhagen Business School & The Danish School of Education), Martin Appelt, Anne Lisbeth Schmidt, and Kristoffer Schmidt (Danish National Museum)

The Fifth Thule Expedition's Siberian Legacy - A Comparative Dream

SESSION 1: The Centennial of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921–1924: Arctic/Alaskan/Bering Strait Connections

This paper explores the story of the Fifth Thule Expedition “Siberian collection” donated by Rasmussen to the Danish National Museum in 1927. Rasmussen spent between 24 and 30 hours in Chukotka in September 1924; it is doubtful that he was able to bring more than a few local objects with him, besides 168 archaeological pieces he evidently purchased in Nome. Yet, the 5th Thule Expedition Siberian

collection counts about thousand items including traditional clothing (about 135 pieces), household items, toys, hunting gear divided in three sub-groups: Gilyak (Nivkh), Yakut (Sakha), and Samoyeds (Nenets). They originally belonged to German-Russian antiquities dealer, Eugen Alexander that Rasmussen purchased with the money from the Thule Station from Alexander's widow. It is evident that for Rasmussen the acquisition of Siberian items was an extension of the Fifth Thule operations.

[75] Melissa Shaginoff (Anchorage Museum)

Object Is: Recontextualizing the Purpose and Place of Museum Collections

SESSION 13: Studies in Archaeology and Collections Management

In the past, museums have endeavored to preserve, protect, and pass on history through objects in museum collections. Today, we want to recognize the knowledge these objects have by changing how we view their purpose. Instead of living beyond our lives, we want them to live in our lives as conduits to exchange information, language, and opportunities to connect and expand one's community. In a collaboration between the Anchorage Museum and Ahtna Elders, 22 objects were selected to travel to several Ahtna communities. Through this collaboration we held an exhibit and customary workshop and hosted storytelling and a communal meal.

[76] Robin Shoaps (University of Alaska Fairbanks) and Patrick Plattet (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Negotiating Rivalry and Solidarity and Accounting for Wins and Losses: Award Ceremony Speeches as Cultural Resource among Alaska Dog Mushers

SESSION 6: A Session in Honor of Anna Kerttula de Echave

Integral to any sled dog competition, regardless of scale, is the "award ceremony." Speeches, specifically narratives are the focal point of this ritual event. Drawing from two years of fieldwork with the Alaska

mushing community and analysis of scores of speeches, we examine the structure and conventions governing these narratives and demonstrate how specific features of the genre allow award ceremonies to serve as a public space for channeling rivalry into “community” and accounting for wins and losses. We conclude by arguing that the work mushers perform in their speeches are at the heart of how they understand the sport.

[77] Sergey Shokarev (Russian Humanistic University, Moscow)

Dezhnev (Kengisqun) – The Westernmost Point of the 5th Thule Expedition

SESSION 1: The Centennial of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921–1924:
Arctic/Alaskan/Bering Strait Connections

Rasmussen crossed the Bering Sea to Chukotka in 1924 intending to conduct ethnological work among the Naukan Yupik, but was quickly expelled by Russian authorities. The only record of this trip is his brief description of Dezhnev, the coastal community where he landed and was detained. Yet the story of Dezhnev – a busy maritime shipping hub at the time of Rasmussen’s visit with connections to Nome and a mixed population of Chukchi, ethnic Russians, and foreign traders – is significant well beyond this single episode. This paper describes 20th century cultural and political change in Dezhnev including collectivization under Soviet rule.

[78] Dougless Skinner (University of Alaska Fairbanks) and **Selena Luckok** (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Yup'ik Pottery, Stone, Bone, and Wood Use at Temyiq Tuyuryak-Archaeology the Yupiit-Way

SESSION 9: Recent Developments in Technological Organization Studies in Alaska

Tool analysis is a foundational component of archaeological research and site interpretation. Methods for analysis include a rigorous set of categories. Although these categories are informative, telling us about

a specific set of criteria and values central to contemporary archaeology, they offer limited insight to the values and ideals on the community in which they were made and used. This research revisits artifacts from Temyiq Tuyuryaq, excavated and curated in 1960 at the Museum of the North in Fairbanks, Ak. A sample of the artifacts were reanalyzed relying on both western and indigenous based criteria. We explore tool use, cultural preferences, implications for gender and age, and symbolism. Indigenous frameworks were established relying on exploration of Yup'ik oral stories, art, songs, dance and language.

[79] Gerad M. Smith (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Human Behavior Patterns Embedded within Traditional Athabascan Place Names

SESSION 8: Prehistory of the Dene Territories in Alaska

The corpus of traditional Alaskan Athabascan place names that has been compiled by James Kari and others holds a lot of data that has been of particular interest to linguists and ethnographers. This paper explores the value that the place names hold for the discipline of archaeology, namely, interpreting prehistoric human behavior from the place names. Behavioral patterns include important routes of travel through the Alaska Range, resource extraction points, seasonal subsistence locations, and village locales.

[80] Heather Smith (Texas A&M University) and **Ted Goebel** (Texas A&M University)

The Fluted Projectile-Point Site at Serpentine Hot Springs

SESSION 6: A Session in Honor of Anna Kerttula de Echave

Results of excavation and analyses of the materials from the fluted-point site at Serpentine Hot Springs, Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, confirm that the area has been a resource to Arctic peoples for over 12,000 years. This paper will present results of lithic and radiocarbon analyses, and a 3D model of the excavation providing details of the artifact assemblage's horizontal and stratigraphic

contexts. Evidence in support of hypotheses regarding site-formation and post-depositional processes will be discussed. Conclusions address patterns in the Ice-Age occupant's technological activities and raw material use, and the adaptive context of the area in late Pleistocene Beringia.

[81] Birgitte Sonne (Copenhagen)

Spirits across the Arctic: Selected drawings collected by Knud Rasmussen in Nome 1924 in Arctic perspective

SESSION 1: The Centennial of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921–1924:
Arctic/Alaskan/Bering Strait Connections

When Knud Rasmussen met visiting Nunivak Islanders in Nome in 1924 he acquired a set of carved masks and dancing trays as well as pencil drawings of masks, spirits, and masked festivals with detailed commentaries by the artists. Based on a study of this collection, now in the National Museum of Denmark, the paper discusses three Nunivaarmiut symbolic figures – the giant walrus, giant sand hopper, and bearded seal – as spiritually enhanced representations of actual fauna. Sayings, stories, and rituals belonging to these figures and their spirit-counterparts across the Arctic are analyzed and compared. Correspondences demonstrate that different groups of Eskimo/Inuit people, despite their diverse histories, shared common ways of perceiving the world.

[82] Amelia (Amy) K. Topkok (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Alaska Iñupiaq Skin-Sewing Designs – A Portal into Cultural Identity

SESSION 2: The Changing Arctic: Subsistence, Culture and Language in Northwest Alaska

What it means to be an Indigenous person in the 21st century is a powerful and moving experience. How we explore our own identity is up to us. Perspectives of Iñupiaq people through literature and academia give a non-Indigenous viewpoint and often inaccurate

impression of what it means to be “Iñupiaq.” By sharing my family’s cultural knowledge and activities, my research investigates skin-sewing from Shishmaref, Kotzebue, and Noatak, which adds cultural context of ideals, values, and an understanding of cultural identity. Photos of my family who skin-sew are shared. Research methods on how to conduct similar projects are also discussed.

[83] Rachel Turner (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Towards an Understanding of the Historical and Gendered Factors Leading to Emotional Distress and Suicide among Alaska Native Young Men

SESSION 10: Posters

Suicide is one of the most prevalent problems affecting Alaska Native men. In Northwest Alaska suicide is an epidemic. Despite knowledge of high suicide rates and evidence that culturally-derived intervention effectively treats depression among Indigenous people, few investigations have used Elder wisdom and ethnographic methods to understand how gender, culture, and trauma interact to influence suicidal ideation. An emic investigation of 15 semi-structured interviews will query Elders’ views on how history and masculine gender roles give context to men’s distress. Results from this investigation inform development of a culturally-attuned and gender-specific depression screening tool for men at risk for suicide.

[84] Richard VanderHoek (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology) and **John Jangala** (Bureau of Land Management)

The Tangle Lakes Archaeological District

SESSION 4: Archaeological Districts in Alaska

The Tangle Lakes Archaeological District (TLAD), located along the Denali Highway in southcentral Alaska, became one of Alaska’s early archaeological districts in 1971. Many well-known archaeologists have worked in the TLAD since Fredrich Hadley West began systematic surveys there in 1964. Originally BLM land, it has been jointly

administered by BLM and the State of Alaska since 2003. Early research showed human occupation in the TLAD by 11,000 BP around a paleolake, an early Holocene hiatus, then significant mid-Holocene and later occupation. More recent research has attempted to place TLAD human occupation in a larger regional context.

[85] Richard VanderHoek (Alaska Office of History and Archaeology), Michael Loso (National Park Service), John Jangala (Bureau of Land Management), Kristine Crossen (University of Alaska Anchorage), Lee Reininghaus (National Park Service), and Greg Biddle

Glacial Lake Atna: Spillways, High Stands, and Cultural Implications

SESSION 8: Prehistory of the Dene Territories in Alaska

GLA archaeological work in the Copper River Basin is based on three main questions: 1) when was the lake in existence in relation to the human occupation of southern Alaska, 2) what was the lake elevation during this time, and 3) where above this paleoshoreline should we look for archaeological sites? This presentation will address these questions presenting current spillway and paleoshoreline data, the role of isostatic rebound in GLA shoreline identification, probable paleo-resources available, and what all this suggests for modeling GLA-related archaeological surveys in the Copper River Basin.

[86] Brian T. Wygal (Adelphi University), Kathryn E. Krasinski (Adelphi University), Charles E. Holmes (University of Alaska Fairbanks), and Barbara A. Crass (University of Alaska Fairbanks, Museum of the North), David McMahan (McMahan Consulting), Jessica Metcalfe (The University of British Columbia), and Kathlyn M. Smith (Georgia Southern)

Late Pleistocene Mammoth Ivory Use in Interior Alaska

SESSION 10: Posters

The Holzman site overlooks Shaw Creek, a northern tributary of the Tanana River in Interior Alaska. Recent excavations in deeply buried

deposits revealed an expedient lithic technology and ivory rods associated with large mammal remains (e.g., bison and caribou) and a 14,200-year-old mammoth tusk. Evidence of food preparation, camp fires, and ivory tool manufacture dated to about 13,700 calBP (charcoal and bone dates from hearths) show Holzman to be among the earliest sites in the Americas. These data add to a growing body of evidence demonstrating the peopling of the Americas occurred via an interior migration through eastern Beringia.

[87] Brian T. Wygal (Adelphi University) and **Kathryn E. Krasinski** (Adelphi University)

Post Glacial Human Colonization of Southern Alaska: The Archaeology of Trapper Creek

SESSION 8: Prehistory of the Dene Territories in Alaska

The migratory route for the Pleistocene colonization of the Americas by humans remains the most contentious question in archaeology today. When and by what path did the first people spread throughout the continent? Here, we report updated results from the middle Susitna Valley in Southcentral Alaska near the community of Trapper Creek at the heart of what was a piedmont glacier during the late glacial period. Deglaciation and human colonization of southeastern-most Beringia is relevant to our understanding of the timing and geographical origin of the first small-scale foraging societies in Southcentral Alaska.

[88] Sveta Yamin-Pasternak (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Humility, Gratitude, and Lifelong Relations: The Inspiring Trans-Beringian Kinship of Anna Kerttula de Echave

SESSION 6: A Session in Honor of Anna Kerttula de Echave

This presentation is by an anthropologist whose interest in the Bering Strait was in great part inspired by the doctoral dissertation of Anna Kerttula that later grew into the book *Antler on the Sea: Yupik and Chukchi of the Russian Far East*. Nearly three decades after the principal fieldwork she conducted in Sireniki, Chukotka, Anna continues

to be loved and respected as a community member, adoptive sibling, godparent, friend, and anthropologist who “really understands.” Asserting that research is a relationship, this presentation reflects on anthropologist’s place within the contemporary relational landscape of the Bering Strait region of Chukotka and Alaska.

[89] Eduard Zdor (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Chukchi and the "Antler on the Sea" phenomenon; the reindeer herders, the reindeer herders settled on the coast, and the Maritime Chukchi (Chavchyvat, Ank'achyramkyt and Ank'alit)

SESSION 6: A Session in Honor of Anna Kerttula de Echave

Modern Chukchi communities, having a relative homogeneity of the population, are a place of interweaving cultures based on different types of economies. Climate fluctuations and their impact on traditional subsistence have shifted Indigenous peoples between caribou hunting, sea hunting, and reindeer herding, significantly influencing cultures. Embedding the Chukchi community into the global trends has complicated these processes. Nevertheless, some researchers believe that the Chukchi are very adaptive. This presentation describes some aspects of the market-subsistent economy evolution, during which reindeer-breeders become sea hunters, hunters adapt to the new worldview, and federal legislation interacts with customary law.

Great Research Begins with Exceptional Data

- ✓ AMS Radiocarbon Dating
- ✓ Core Scanning by XRF
- ✓ C, H, N, O, S Isotopes
- ✓ ICP-MS & MC-ICP-MS
- ✓ Sr & Pb Isotopes
- ✓ ED-XRF & PXRF



Now the Largest Stable Isotope Facility in the World

Celebrating 50 Years of Radiocarbon Dating at UGA!

ACRA members get a 10% discount on all analyses

Use discount code CAIS50



**UNIVERSITY OF
GEORGIA**

**Center for Applied
Isotope Studies**

cais.uga.edu

NOTES

