



ALaska ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

44th Annual Meeting

February 26 - March 2, 2017
Westmark Fairbanks Hotel and Conference Center
Fairbanks, Alaska

Eating with the Sevostyanov Family, Enmelen, Chukotka, 2015. Photo by Igor Pasternak

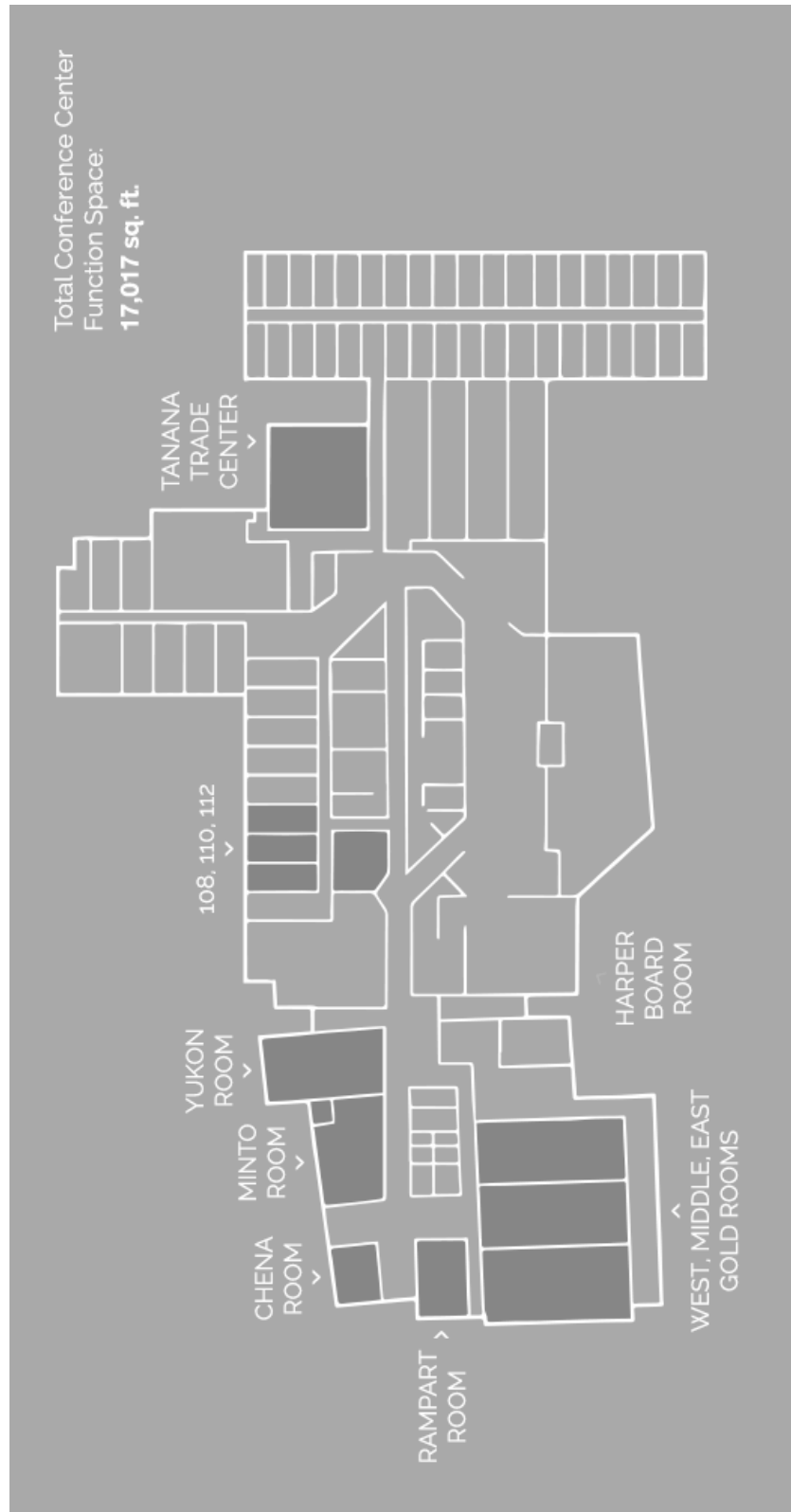


***Bridging Humanities and Sciences through
Studies of Circumpolar Societies***

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conference Program

Alaska Anthropological Association 44th Annual Meeting

February 26 - March 2, 2017

Westmark Fairbanks Hotel and Conference Center
Fairbanks, Alaska

Bridging Humanities and Sciences through Studies of Circumpolar Societies

As a broadly inclusive, dynamic, and perpetually experimental field anthropology is inherently multidisciplinary. The thematic and temporal breadth of anthropological engagement reaches across many forms of scholarship, communicated through diverse forms of expression. For its 44th annual meeting, the Alaska Anthropological Association aims to facilitate exchanges between practitioners in the fields of social and natural sciences, visual and literary arts, performance, environmental humanities, local and Indigenous knowledge, and cultural resource and heritage preservation, whose work focuses on the human experience in Alaska and Circumpolar regions.

Keynote Speakers

Dr. Anna Marie Prentiss is an archaeologist specializing in the prehistory of the Great Plains, Pacific Northwest, and Western Arctic regions of North America and Chilean Patagonia. She is currently editor of *the SAA Archaeological Record*, the magazine of the Society for American Archaeology. She received her PhD in Archaeology from Simon Fraser University in 1993 and is currently Professor of Archaeology in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Montana.

Dr. Terrence M. Cole directs the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) Office of Public History and is a Professor of History and Northern Studies at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. Dr. Cole's areas of expertise include Alaska history, twentieth century America, and world history. He has written many academic articles and monographs, and five books—his most recent is *FIGHTING FOR THE FORTY NINTH STAR*—a history of Alaska's statehood crusade. He is a frequent guest lecturer at schools ranging from kindergarten classes to Elder Hostel and everything in-between. In 2012, the Governor appointed him to the Alaska Historical Commission.

Host Organizations

UAMN Archaeology, Ethnology & History, Botany
Departments
UAF Department of Anthropology

Organizers

Josh Reuther
Scott Shirar
Sam Coffman
Fawn Carter
Lori Hansen
Caitlin Holloway
Angela Linn
Stefanie Ickert-Bond
Ben Potter
Sveta Yamin-Pasternak
Elaine Drew
Julie Esdale

Alaska Anthropological Association

William Hedman, President
Julie Esdale, Vice President
Shelby Anderson, Publications
Amy Phillips-Chan, Secretary
Phoebe Gilbert, Scholarship & Awards
Kelly Eldridge, External Affairs / Website

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UAMN Archaeology and Ethnology & History
Departments

Volunteers

Tayana Arakchaa
Pierce Bateman
Alexander Bautista
Carrie Cecil
Kathryn Dewey
Nicolette Edwards
Kaitlyn Fuqua
Lori Hansen
Yoko Kugo
Brooks Lawler
Michael Lorain
Varpu Lotvonen
Kelly Meierotto
Odin Miller
Liz Ortiz
Larry Pallozzi
Laura Rojas
Kevin Sippel
Dougless Skinner
Holly Smith
Lynn Walker
Kelly Walsh
Joanna Wells
Eduard Zdor

Exhibitors

Alaska Native Language Center
Colorado State University, Center for the
Environmental Management of Military Lands
Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska
Fairbanks and Anchorage
Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC
Office of History and Archaeology
Shared Beringia Heritage Program, NPS
University of Alaska Press



Meeting Information

The meeting **registration and information desk** is located in front of the Minto Room at the Westmark Conference Center. It will be open Monday, February 27 from 8:00 am - 5:00 pm; Tuesday, February 28 from 8:00 am - 5:00 pm; Wednesday, March 1 from 8:00 am - 5:00 pm; and Thursday, March 2 from 8:00 am to 1:00 pm. On-site registration payments will be made by check, credit card, or exact cash only.

Meeting and Event Rooms

All meeting and event rooms are located in the following spaces in the Westmark Conference Center unless otherwise noted: **Gold West, Gold Middle, Gold East, Yukon, Minto, and Room 110/108**. Please refer to the meeting schedule and floor plan to find your sessions. The Monday reception will occur at the **University of Alaska Museum of the North**, and the special session, "Alaska Anthropology, Two Minutes at a Time" will take place in the **Creativity Lab** at the **UA Museum**.

Additional events include: Reception in recognition of the research of Jules Jetté in the **Northern Latitudes Room** Tuesday, February 28 6:00-7:00 pm (pre-registration required). Student Mixer in the **Yukon Room** Tuesday, February 28 from 7:30-9:30 pm. Dinner and Awards Banquet Wednesday, March 1 from 6:00-9:00 pm in the **Gold Rooms**. Luncheon Banquet Thursday, March 2 from noon-3:00 pm in the **Gold Rooms**. Belzoni Society Meeting Thursday, March 2 from 7:00-10:00 pm at **The Pub** on the UAF Campus, Wood Center.

Vendor Table and Poster Set-up

Vendors and exhibitors may set up tables in the **Minto Room** beginning at 8:00am on Tuesday, February 28.

Posters may be hung in the **Yukon Room** beginning at 8:00am on Tuesday, February 28. Push-pins and tape will be available for attaching to boards. Posters should not exceed 4 x 3 feet in size. Posters have been assigned a number to coordinate with a poster-board. Please hang your poster on the appropriate board. Poster presenters are encouraged to be on hand during their assigned breaks to discuss their projects. Posters should be removed by Thursday, March 2 12:00 noon.

Paper Presentations

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

Wifi

Wifi access for the conference is free but with limited speed. A code will be available upon check-in at the registration desk. If you were planning on using videos, audio, or online mapping tools in your workshops or presentation, please be aware of these limitations in the internet speed and prepare for adjustments as needed.

Parking

Conference attendees should park in the conference center parking lot to the north side of the conference center entrance.

Lunch On Your Own

Downtown Fairbanks is home to many eateries within walking distance of the Westmark Fairbanks Hotel and Conference Center (see below on map). Right in the hotel is the Red Lantern Steak & Spirits. For additional places to eat, ask one of our volunteers at the Information Desk or the Hotel Front Desk Staff.



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SCHEDULE at a GLANCE

Sunday, February 26, 2017

Yukon Room

9:00 am - 5:00 pm	Museums Alaska Board Meeting
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Monday, February 27, 2017

	Outside Minto	Gold East	Yukon	Minto	UA Museum
8:00-9:00 am	Registration and Information Desk				
9:00-10:00		ACZ Workshop		Museums Alaska Board Meeting	
10:00-11:00					
11:00-12:00					
12:00-2:00 pm					
2:00-5:00			AHRS User Group		
6:00-9:00					Opening Reception and Registration
7:00-8:00					Session 1: Two Minutes

NOTE: A shuttle to the museum will leave from the Westmark Hotel between 5:45 - 6:15 pm and will return from the museum between 8:45 - 9:15 pm.

Tuesday, February 28, 2017

	Gold West	Gold Middle	Gold East
8:00-8:20			Session 2: Oral Sources and Archival Materials Cannon
8:20-8:40		Session 3: Seward Peninsula Raff et al.	Hall
8:40-9:00	Session 4: Inspirational Women Esdale & Cook	Rasic	Kugo
9:00-9:20	Seager-Boss & Dale	Kaplan	Lotvonen
9:20-9:40	Blanchard	Shirar et al.	Miller
9:40-10:00	Hanson	Smith	Questions & Discussion
10:00-10:20	Balestrery & Nothstine	Alix et al.	BREAK
10:20-10:40	BREAK	BREAK	Berge, McCartney, & Dirks
10:40-11:00	Esdale	Maio et al.	Deeds & Perez
11:00-11:20	Cook	Alix et al.	Blanchard
11:20-11:40	Corbett	Norman et al.	King
11:40-12:00	Baxter-McIntosh & Bowman	Mason	Questions & Discussion
12:00-2:00	LUNCH		
2:00-2:20	Gudgel-Holmes	Session 5: Alaska Museums Linn et al.	Session 6: Environmental Cognition Cannon
2:20-2:40	duVall		Kari
2:40-3:00	Richie & Schaaf		Vander Lungt
3:00-3:20	BREAK		Brewster
3:20-3:40	Funk et al.	BREAK	
3:40-4:00	Doering	Linn et al.	
4:00-4:20			
4:20-4:40			
4:40-5:00			

8:00 am - 5:00 pm Outside Minto Room Registration and Information Desk

8:00 am - 5:00 pm Minto Room Book Room

9:00 am - 4:00 pm Room 110/108 Film Room

9:00 am - 5:00 pm Yukon Room Posters presented during coffee breaks

12:00 - 3:00 pm Yukon Room Alaska Anthropological Committee Board Meeting (closed)

6:00 - 7:00 pm Northern Latitudes Room Reception in recognition of the research of Jules Jetté

7:30 - 9:30 pm Yukon Room Student Mixer

Wednesday, March 1, 2017

	Gold West	Gold Middle	Gold East
	Session 7: John Cook Gillispie	Session 8: Ethnomycology and Ethnobotany Yamin-Pasternak & Pasternak	Session 9: Isogeochemical and Biogeochemical Studies Lanoë et al.
8:40-9:00			
9:00-9:20	Holloway et al.	Zdor	Horstmann et al.
9:20-9:40	Esdale	Kruger	Clark et al.
9:40-10:00	Rogers & Reuther	Walker	Jensen
10:00-10:20	Sattler et al.	Valentine	Thornton et al.
10:20-10:40	BREAK	BREAK	BREAK
10:40-11:00	Yesner et al.	Pasternak	Walsh et al.
11:00-11:20	Potter et al.	Spellman	Misarti et al.
11:20-11:40	Kunz	Strecker & Chernagina	Halfman et al.
11:40-12:00	Buvit	Ickert-Bond	Wooller et al.
12:00-2:00	LUNCH		
		Session 10: Reconstructing Alaska Native Histories Introduction	Session 11: Cultural Anthropology Highet et al.
2:00-2:20	Coutouly		
2:20-2:40	Kari & Smith	Crowell	Callanan et al.
2:40-3:00	Bowman et al.	Eldridge	Cecil
3:00-3:20	McKinney et al.	BREAK	BREAK
3:20-3:40	BREAK	Jensen	Stotts
3:40-4:00	Reuther et al.	McMahan	Fritz
4:00-4:20	Coffman et al.	Pratt	
4:20-4:40	Thomas et al.	Mason and Alix	
4:40-5:00	Rasic		
5:00-5:20			
6:00-9:00	Dinner and Awards Banquet		

8:00 am - 5:00 pm Outside Minto Room Registration Desk

8:00 am - 5:00 pm Minto Room Book Room

9:00 am - 4:00 pm Room 110/108 Film Room

8:00 am - 5:00 pm Yukon Room Posters presented during coffee breaks

2:00 pm - 4:30 pm UA Museum of the North Conference Room ASHRAB Meeting

Thursday, March 2, 2017

	Gold West	Gold Middle	Gold East	Minto
	Session 12: Shaw Creek Reuther et al.		Session 15: Sub-Arctic Archaeology Sattler et al.	Poster Room
8:40-9:00				
9:00-9:20	Holmes & Hemmeter		Coffman et al.	
		Session 14: Jules Jetté Kingma		
9:20-9:40	Meitl & Morrison		Fuqua	
9:40-10:00	Krasinski et al.	Henry & Henry	McMahan	
10:00-10:20	Holloway	Kari	Saltonstall	
10:20-10:40	BREAK	BREAK		
10:40-11:00	Crass et al.	Discussion		
11:00-11:20	Wygall et al.			
11:20-11:40	Potter			
	Discussion led by Richard VanderHoek			
11:40-12:00				
12:00-3:00	Luncheon Banquet 12:00-3:00			
3:00-4:00				Alaska Anthropological Association Business Meeting

8:00 am - 5:00 pm Outside Minto Room Registration and Information Desk

8:00 am - 12:00 pm Minto Room Book Room

8:00 am - 12:00 pm Yukon Room Poster Room

9:00 am - 10:20 am Room 110/108 Session 13: University of Alaska Museum Discussion Group

7:00 pm - 10:00 pm The Pub at UAF Wood Center Belzoni Society Meeting

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Awards Banquet

Wednesday, March 1, 6:00-9:00 pm

Gold Rooms, Westmark Conference Center

Keynote Speaker: Anna Prentiss

Department of Anthropology, University of Montana



Photo: Dr. Prentiss on the beach at the Old Togiak site in southwest Alaska.

The Last House at Bridge River: Archaeology of an Aboriginal Household during the Fur Trade period in British Columbia

Between the years of 1812 and 1863 the Hudson Bay Company established posts and forts along the Fraser and Thompson Rivers in southern interior British Columbia

to facilitate the fur trade industry. Non-Native fur traders relied on cooperation from local indigenous groups who provided furs and sustenance. Networks of Native providers included local groups directly associated with forts, so-called middlemen, and a wide range of indirect participants. Middle Fraser Canyon is located at a substantial distance from the forts, yet it was central to their operations, not for furs, but as a source of dried salmon necessary for winter survival. The Native people of the Middle Fraser area, known as the *St'át'imc* or Upper Lillooet, were drawn into this expanding capitalist world as providers of fish and other products valued by both other natives and the newcomers. Given their indirect role in the fur trade there is relatively little written documentation of *St'át'imc* life during this tumultuous time. Recent research at the Bridge River site however, has provided an opportunity to examine a traditional *St'át'imc* household during the fur trade from an archaeological standpoint. Housepit 54 at Bridge River was occupied repeatedly prior to 1000 years ago. However, the house was reoccupied during the late portion of the Fur Trade period, ca. 1835-1858 CE. The abundant well preserved features, artifacts, and subsistence remains have permitted a detailed reconstruction of *St'át'imc* traditional culture and engagement with opportunities and challenges of the fur trade. This presentation interprets the *St'át'imc* experience drawing from historical and ethnographic documentation and the remarkable archaeological record of Housepit 54.

Luncheon

Thursday, March 2, 12:00-3:00 pm

Gold Rooms, Westmark Conference Center

Keynote Speaker: Terrence Cole

Professor of History, Director, Office of Public History, University of Alaska Fairbanks



Dr. Terrence Cole's talk will be announced on-site.



ANTHROPOLOGY FIELD STUDIES AT ADELPHI UNIVERSITY

- B.A. in Anthropology
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ADELPHI UNIVERSITY

Sunday, February 26

Museums Alaska Board Meeting

9:00 – 5:00, Yukon Room



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Monday, February 27

Meeting Registration and Information

8:00 – 5:00, Outside Minto Room

Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists Workshop

9:00 – 4:30, Gold East

All about teeth with Dr. Mike Etnier and Nathan Harmston. Learn how to make tooth casts and cut teeth. Identify growth structures of a variety of taxa. Determine age-at-death and season-of-death. Students pay \$20 and general fee is \$45.

Museums Alaska Board Meeting

9:00 – 12:00, Minto Room

AHRS User Group

2:00 – 5:00, Yukon Room

The Alaska Anthropological Association's AHRS Advisory Committee is holding its annual meeting on Monday, February 27th between 2:00 and 5:00 in the Yukon Room of the Westmark Hotel. The meeting will begin with an update on AHRS developments by Alaska Heritage Resources Survey Manager Jeff Weinberger. John Cook will then lead a discussion on ways the AHRS could be modified to better serve the needs of researchers. Morgan Blanchard will then facilitate a discussion on what sites should be assigned AHRS numbers and what sites should not. The goal of these discussions is to gather input from users to guide the future improvements to the AHRS. All AHRS users are welcome to attend and participate in the conversation.

Session 1: Anthropology of Alaska, Two Minutes at a Time

7:00 – 8:00, University of Alaska Museum of the North, Creativity Lab

While at this year's opening reception on Monday evening, come participate in this fun overview of all the work your colleagues have completed this year. We never make it to all the sessions we want to during the conference, but this way you can get a sampling of your colleagues' work. Brief, 2-minute long presentations may

include prehistoric and historic archaeology, cultural anthropology, and strange tales or amusing anecdotes from the field and the archives, all told beer in hand.

Organizer: Jenny Blanchard

Opening Reception and Meeting Registration

6:00 – 9:00, University of Alaska Museum of the North

Come and celebrate the beginning of the conference at the University of Alaska Museum of the North. This year the reception will feature hors d'oeuvres by Tubby's Alaskan BBQ and local craft beer from Hoodoo Brewing Company. Hoodoo has graciously donated beer for this event and therefore will be provided free (must be 21). Wine will also be available for purchase. The museum is located on the University of Alaska Fairbanks campus at 907 Yukon Drive. A shuttle to the museum will leave from the Westmark Hotel between 5:45 - 6:15 pm and will return from the museum between 8:45 - 9:15 pm. Please use the main entrance of the museum for this event. Free parking on UAF campus is available after 5 PM.



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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28

Meeting Registration and Information

8:00 – 5:00, Outside Minto Room

Book Room

8:00 - 5:00, Minto Room

Film Room

9:00 - 4:00, Room 110/108

From Home and the World: New Ethnographic Films about Cultural Change and the Global Forces that Drive It

Poster Session

9:00 - 5:00, Yukon Room

All 26 posters will be hung at their appropriate numbered board by 9:00 in the morning on Tuesday, February 28th. Authors for posters numbered 1 through 14 should plan to stand by their posters to answer questions and for discussion during Tuesday's coffee breaks between 10:00 and 10:40 and again between 3:00 and 3:40.

[1] Jake Adams, Washington State University

Projectile Point Use in Eastern Beringia During the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene: An Experimental Approach

[2] Jon Krier, Oregon State University

Looking for Fish of the Right Age: GIS, Salmon Genetics, and the Need for Better Bathymetry

[3] Sarah J. Meitl and Aubrey L. Morrison, Cultural Resource Consultants LLC

12,000 Years of Prehistory along the Pogo Road

[4] Alexander Bautista, Laura Rojas, William Vincent III, Kathryn E. Krasinski, Adelphi University; Charles E. Holmes, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and Barbara A. Crass, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Zooarchaeological Site Analysis at Swan Point, Alaska

[5] David R. Klein, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and Joshua D. Reuther, UA

Museum of the North and University of Alaska Fairbanks
Proposal to Create a Quartz Lake-Shaw Creek Flats State Park

[6] Brooks Lawler, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Preliminary Insights into Prehistoric Toolstone Preference of Two Igneous Materials in the Tanana River Drainage, Interior Alaska

[7] Sam Coffman, UA Museum of the North; and Steve Lanford, Bureau of Land Management
Archaeological Survey along the Mosquito Fork of the Fortymile River, Eastern Interior Alaska

[8] Nancy Bigelow, Alaska Quaternary Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Joshua Reuther, UA Museum of the North; Matthew Wooller, Émilie Saulnier-Talbot, Water and Environmental Research Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Katherine Mullikan, Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and Kristi Wallace, U.S. Geological Survey, Anchorage, Alaska.
Holocene Landscape Change in the Middle Susitna Valley

[9] Andrew Higgs, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC
Deconstructing Ubiquity: The Interpretative Value of Metal Drum Containers

[10] Steve Lanford, Bureau of Land Management
Canadian Butter Can in the Fortymile

[11] Jill Baxter-McIntosh, Crystal L. Glassburn, Robert C. Bowman, and Morgan R. Blanchard, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC
Tales from the Trench: An Analysis of Artifacts Salvaged from Two Western Thule Sites in Kotzebue, Alaska

[12] Marine Vanlandeghem , Claire Alix, Michelle Elliot, Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne University; Isabelle Thery-Parisot, University Nice Sophia
Exploring Hearth Function and Fire Activities at Cape Espenberg : An Experimental Approach

[13] Jillian Richie, National Park Service
2016 Nome Archaeology Camp

[14] Paddy Colligan, Graduate Center, City University of New York
Your Data at Work!

Session 2: Using Oral Sources and Archival Materials in Anthropological Research

8:00 - 12:00 pm, Gold East

In hopes of creating a cultural anthropology-focused symposium based on oral sources and archival materials as primary research tools in this, and in future AAA annual conferences, this session focuses on the papers of nine researchers, at various stages of their careers, who are using these research methods in their anthropological research.

Organizer: Leslie McCartney

8:00 - 8:20 Chris Cannon, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Ethnoastronomy

8:20 - 8:40 Della Hall, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Alaskan Aviation Adventures: The Personal Narratives of Aviation Pioneers

8:40 - 9:00 Yoko Kugo, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Documenting Indigenous Knowledge Using an Oral History Methodology

9:00 - 9:20 Varpu Lotvonen, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Using Oral History Archives as a Research Resource

9:20 - 9:40 Odin Miller, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Hunting, Herding, Recruiting, Poaching: Reindeer, Caribou and Humans in the Nome Area During the Past Three Decades

9:40 - 10:00 Questions and Discussion

10:00 - 10:20 COFFEE BREAK

10:20 - 10:40 Anna Berge, Leslie McCartney, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and Moses Dirks

As̄alakan ayulakan (Don't die. Don't fall down) Unangam Tunuu (Attuan) Mourning Song.

10:40 - 11:00 Susannah Deeds and Eddie Perez, University of Alaska Anchorage

Gendering Processes of Inupiaq Youth: An Ethnohistorical Approach

11:00 - 11:20 Morgan R. Blanchard, Northern Land Use Research Alaska LLC
History and Archaeology of the WWII Fort Richardson Internment Camp

11:20 - 11:40 Robert E. King, Bureau of Land Management
More Odd Tales of Alaska's Long Distance Travelers in the Early 20th Century

11:40 - 12:00 Questions and Discussion

Session 3: From Early Peopling to Modern Communities—New Developments in the Archaeology of the Seward Peninsula Region

8:20 – 12:00, Gold Middle

Geographically and culturally, Seward Peninsula has always been an important area in Alaska: a crucial divide or a place of osmosis; a point of transmission and interchange between northern and southern groups; coastal and inland cultural developments. Historically key in establishing settlement and cultural chronologies throughout Alaska, researchers today are following in the footsteps of some “giants” of the archaeological discipline. In this context, the last decade has been particularly rich in discoveries and new data with many collaborative or individual projects refining local and regional chronologies and paleo-environmental reconstructions, clarifying coastal and inland cultural developments, and renewing our thinking about the way research can and should be conducted. From the earliest occupations of the area to the emergence of the Inupiaq and Yup'ik cultures, the greater Seward Peninsula region provides crucial data and new methodologies for our understanding of Alaskan Prehistory.

The goal of this session is to bring together researchers with active or recent projects in the area in an effort to confront and compare chronologies and interpretations, foster practical, theoretical and methodological discussions about the way forward in our common understanding of the prehistory of the region, and how this past and its narratives may provide responses to challenges facing communities today.

Organizers: Claire Alix and Owen Mason

8:20 – 8:40 Jennifer Raff, Justin Tackney, University of Kansas; Margarita Rzhetskaya, M. Geoffrey Hayes, Northwestern University; and Dennis O'Rourke, University of

Kansas

New Perspectives on Arctic Prehistory from Ancient and Contemporary Genetics

8:40 – 9:00 Jeff Rasic, National Park Service

Trail Creek Caves Revisited

9:00 – 9:20 Lawrence Kaplan, Alaska Native Language Center

Languages and Dialects of the Seward Peninsula Region and Historical Implications

9:20 – 9:40 Scott Shirar, UA Museum of the North; Jeff Rasic, and Eric Carlson, National Park Service

Lakeside Villages and Associated Rock Art in Noatak National Preserve

9:40 – 10:00 Ross Smith, University of Oregon

Looking Below the Surface: Searching for Evidence of Native Fishing in Archaeological Assemblages from Northwest Alaska

10:00 – 10:20 Claire Alix, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne; Owen K. Mason, University of Colorado INSTAAR; Lauren Norman, University of Kansas; Susanne Grieve-Rawson, Heritage Preservation; Nancy H Bigelow, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Amber Lincoln, British Museum; Chris Maio, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Dennis O'Rourke, University of Kansas; Marine Vanlandeghem, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne; and Shelby Anderson, Portland State University

The Cape Espenberg Birnirk Project - A Report on the 2016 Field Season of Archaeology, Geomorphology and Anthropology

10:20 – 10:40 COFFEE BREAK

10:40 – 11:00 Chris Maio, Evelyn Coombs, Nancy Bigelow, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Sand, Peat, and Sediment Cores: Providing Environmental Context to the Birnirk-Thule Transition at Cape Espenberg

11:00 – 11:20 Claire Alix, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne; Owen K. Mason, University of Colorado INSTAAR; and Lauren Norman, University of Kansas

The Archaeology of The Rising Whale Site - New Insights into the Birnirk / Early Thule Transition

11:20 – 11:40 Lauren Norman, University of Kansas; Owen K. Mason, University of Colorado INSTAAR; and Claire Alix, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne

Fauna from the Cape: Variations in Early Thule Focal Resources

11:40 – 12:00 Owen K. Mason, University of Colorado INSTAAR

Narratives, Notions and Notations: The Iconography of Birnirk and Early Thule Occupations at the Rising Whale Site, Cape Espenberg

Session 4: Inspirational Women in Alaskan Anthropology

8:40 – 4:20, Gold West

When reflecting on important women in the development and history of Anthropology in Alaska, eminent anthropologists like Lydia Black, Frederica de Laguna, and Margaret Blackman immediately come to mind. However, there are countless women who have worked tirelessly in industry, government, and at universities who fly below the radar, despite the significant contributions they have made to their fields. Women make up an increasingly large part of the Anthropological workforce in Alaska as well as nationally, and current students and young professionals are looking to female mentors from both professional and academic domains. This session is intended to recognize women who have been integral in the training and development of upcoming generations while also paving the way for current research in Alaska.

Organizers: Julie Esdale and Elizabeth Cook

8:40 – 9:00 Julie A. Esdale and Elizabeth A. Cook, Colorado State University

Inspirational Women in Alaskan Anthropology

9:00-9:20 Fran Seager-Boss, Knik Tribal Council; and Rachel Joan Dale, Rjdaleconsulting

Doing Your Time: Breaking into Archaeology

9:20-9:40 Jenny Blanchard, Bureau of Land Management

Murder, She Wrote: The Short but Illustrious Career of Frederica de Laguna, Mystery Writer

9:40-10:00 Diane K. Hanson, University of Alaska Anchorage

Contributions of Jean S. Aigner to Alaska Archaeology

10:00-10:20 Jean E. Balestrery and Sophie "Eqeelana Tungwenuk" Nothstine,
Northern Arizona University

Connecting Through Conversation

10:20-10:40 COFFEE BREAK

10:40-11:00 Julie A. Esdale

Anne Shinkwin: Alaskan Anthropologist

11:00-11:20 Elizabeth A. Cook, Colorado State University

The Curious World of Margaret Blackman

11:20-11:40 Debra Corbett, Nanutset Heritage

One of the First, Karen Workman

11:40-12:00 Jill Baxter-McIntosh and Robert C. Bowman, Northern Land Use
Research Alaska LLC

**Carol Gelvin-Reymiller: Personal Accounts, Memories, and Reflections from
Her Students and Co-workers**

12:00-2:00 LUNCH BREAK

2:00-2:20 Dianne Gudgel-Holmes

When Bootstraps Aren't Enough: Charlene Craft LeFebre

2:20-2:40 Shina duVall, Alaska Office of History and Archaeology

Judy Bittner, Alaska's State Historic Preservation Officer

2:40-3:00 Jillian Richie and Jeanne Schaaf, National Park Service

The "Dirt" on Jeanne Schaaf

3:00-3:20 COFFEE BREAK

3:20-3:40 Caroline Funk, SUNY University at Buffalo; Dixie West, University of
Kansas; Virginia Hatfield, Museum of the Aleutians; Kale Bruner, University of
Kansas; and Christine Lefèvre, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle

Debra Garland Corbett: Alaskan Archaeologist

3:40-4:00 Briana Doering, University of Michigan

Preserving Lessons for the Future: The Community-Based Research of Dr. Ann Fienup-Riordan

Alaska Anthropological Association Board Meeting-Closed

12:00 – 3:00, Yukon Room

Session 5: Alaska's Museums: Resources for Researchers

2:00 – 4:20, Gold Middle

Alaska is the home to approximately 80 museums and cultural centers, which hold vast collections of objects relating to the natural, cultural, and art history of Alaska. These museums provide collections access to source communities and researchers of all backgrounds, in support of collections-based research of myriad types. Formatted as an open panel discussion primarily relying on a Q&A format, panelists will discuss their individual museum collections, how they provide access to researchers and community members, how staff serve as local resources for researchers, and how museum programs support the needs of diverse users.

Organizer: Angela Linn

Panel discussants:

UA Museum of the North (Angela Linn, Scott Shirar, and Josh Reuther)

Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository (Patrick Saltonstall)

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

Alaska State Museum (Ellen Carrlee)

Arctic Studies Center (Dawn Biddison)

Museum of the Aleutians (Virginia Hatfield)

Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (Molly Conley)

Iñupiat Heritage Center (Kathy Itta-Ahgeak)

Session 6: Environmental Cognition in the Circumpolar North

2:00 – 3:20, Gold East

The diverse ways that people learn, process, and structure their thinking about the environment has direct relevance for human behavior on or within a given ecological setting. The Circumpolar North has much to offer broader debates in environmental cognition, and research related to these processes deserves more attention within the arctic social sciences. The goal of this symposium is to bring together diverse approaches to the study of environmental cognition in the north. Specific topics addressed in this symposium include, but are not limited to, navigation and wayfinding strategies, conceptualization of arctic landscapes and seascapes, place naming strategies, and relevant mnemonic devices that influence and facilitate cognition of the environment.

Organizer: Chris Cannon

2:00 – 2:20 Chris Cannon, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Stellar Orientation and Wayfinding Methods in Alaska Gwich'in and Yellowknives Dene

2:20 – 2:40 James Kari, Alaska Native Language Center

Introduction to the Alaska Dene Landscape Cognition

2:40 – 3:00 Russ Vanderlugt, University of Alaska Fairbanks

A Comparative Historical Geography of the Tarkhanov and Allen Accounts Along the Lower Copper River

3:00 – 3:20 Karen Brewster, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Living with Sea Ice: Voices from Barrow and Kotzebue

Reception in Recognition of the Research of Jules Jetté

6:00 – 7:00, Northern Latitudes Room

This reception is co-hosted by ANLC, BIA-ANCSA, and Tanana Chiefs Conference and will allow for an introduction to some of the original Jetté sources and for attendees to get acquainted prior to the session on March 2nd about the vast research program of Alaska's great scholar Fr. Jules Jetté, S.J. (1864-1927).

Student Mixer

7:30 – 9:30, Yukon Room

On February 28th, the University of Alaska Museum of the North departments of Archaeology and Ethnology & History are sponsoring this year's Student Mixer. This mixer is open to all. We highly encourage students and faculty from all universities to attend, and especially leaders in the museum profession, cultural resources management industry, and Federal and State agencies. We hope this event will foster connections between students and potential employers, by encouraging discussions about upcoming volunteer and work opportunities in a relaxed environment. It also gives students the opportunity to engage with faculty from other universities and foster communication in research.

For those of you 21 years of age or older, alcoholic beverages are available, and free drink tickets for a limited amount of time. For those under 21, you are still encouraged to attend but will be restricted to the non-alcoholic beverages. In short, please come join us for drinks and conversation and to relax a bit.





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Wednesday, March 1

Meeting Registration and Information

8:00 – 5:00, Outside Minto Room

Book Room

8:00 - 5:00, Minto Room

Film Room

9:00 - 4:00, Room 110/108

From Home and the World: New Ethnographic Films about Cultural Change and the Global Forces that Drive It

Poster Session

9:00 - 5:00, Yukon Room

All 26 posters will be hung at their appropriate numbered board by 9:00 in the morning on Tuesday, February 28th. Authors for posters numbered 15 through 26 should plan to stand by their posters to answer questions and for discussion during coffee breaks on Wednesday, March 1st. These breaks occur between 10:20 and 10:40 and again between 3:00 and 3:40.

[15] Joanna Wells, University of Alaska Anchorage; Kathryn Krasinski, Adelphi University; and Fran Seager-Boss, Knik Tribe

Dena'ina Food Storage at Cottonwood Creek Village, Southcentral Alaska

[16] Dougless Skinner, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Togiak Archaeological and Paleoecological Project: Cultivating Respectful Relationships

[17] Nick Schmuck, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Jeff Speakman, University of Georgia; Jeff Rasic, National Park Service; Jim Baichtal, U.S. Forest Service

Characterization of New Obsidian Sources in Southeast Alaska

[18] Kale Bruner, University of Kansas

Lithic Reduction and Transport in the Central Aleutians

[19] Virginia Hatfield, Museum of the Aleutians; Dixie West, Kale Bruner, University of Kansas; Arkady Savinetsky, Olga Krylovich, and Dmitry Vasyukov, Russian Academy of Science

Stone and Bone Technology in the Islands of the Four Mountains of Alaska

[20] Olga Krylovich, Dmitry Vasyukov, Russian Academy of Sciences; Virginia Hatfield, Museum of the Aleutians; Dixie West, Kale Bruner, University of Kansas; Mitsuru Okuno, Fukuoku University; and Arkady Savinetsky, Russian Academy of Sciences

Zooarchaeological Analysis of Bird and Fish Remains from an Ancient Midden on Chuginadak Island, Islands of Four Mountains, Aleutian Islands, Alaska

[21] Mitsuru Okuno, Fukuoka University; Kirsten Nicolaysen, Whitman College; Pavel Izbekov, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Toshio Nakamura, Fukuoka University; Virginia Hatfield, Museum of the Aleutians; Dixie West, Kale Bruner, University of Kansas; Arkady Savinetsky, Olga Krylovich, and Dmitry Vasyukov, Russian Academy of Sciences

Distribution and Age of the CR02 Tephra: Ca. 1000 AD Key Bed for the Islands of Four Mountains, Alaska

[22] Patrick Saltonstall and Molly Odell, Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository

Hunting Seals by Kashevaroff Mountain

[23] Molly Odell and April Counciller, Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository

Naken-Natmen: Moving Forward with Alutiiq Language Archives

[24] Gerad Smith and James Kari, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Building an Alaska Native Knowledge Database: The Current Status of the Athabascan Language Region, Alaska

[25] Angela Younie, Robert Sattler and Will Putman, Tanana Chiefs Conference
Athabascan Placename Database and the Work of Jules Jetté

[26] Fawn Carter and Angela Linn, UA Museum of the North
The Gallery of Alaska Renovation

Session 7: Papers In Honor of John Cook



8:40 – 4:40, Gold West

John Cook has been a pioneer on a broad range of northern archaeological and ethnographic topics and continues to be influential in how archaeologists view many questions on subarctic prehistory. Many of his early hypotheses and interpretations of the record have been borne out by further investigations over the decades. We present papers on topics that John has explored, including Athabaskan prehistory and broader subarctic history, microblade technology, late Pleistocene and Holocene lithic typologies, colonization of the New World, and provenience studies (lithics, beads).

Organizers: Ben Potter, Tom Gillispie, and Josh Reuther

8:40 – 9:00 Tom Gillispie, Alaska Office of History and Archaeology

Dr. John Cook, an Appreciation

9:00 – 9:20 Caitlin R. Holloway, Joshua Reuther, UA Museum of the North; Crystal Glassburn, Bureau of Land Management; Cassidy Phillips, UA Museum of the North

Revisiting the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System Archaeological Project

9:20 – 9:40 Julie A. Esdale, Colorado State University

John Cook's 40+Year Involvement in Army Lands Archaeology

9:40 – 10:00 Jason Rogers, Northern Land Use Research Alaska LLC; and Joshua Reuther, UA Museum of the North

John Cook in the Aleutians: A New Look at RAT-032, Amchitka Island

10:00 – 10:20 Robert Sattler, Evelyn Combs, Angela Younie and Thomas Gillispie, Tanana Chiefs Conference

Elaboration of Archaeological and Ethnographic Research at Healy Lake: Legacy of Margaret and Paul Kirsteatter Sr.

10:20 – 10:40 COFFEE BREAK

10:40 – 11:00 David R. Yesner, University of Alaska Anchorage; Norman A. Easton, Yukon College; and Robert Sattler, Tanana Chiefs Conference

Faunal Signatures from Beringia: East and West

11:00 – 11:20 Ben A. Potter, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Joshua D. Reuther, UA Museum of the North; Vance Holliday, University of Arizona; Charles Holmes, Shane Miller, and Nick Schmuck, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Early Colonization of Beringia and Northern North America: Chronology, Routes and Adaptive Strategies

11:20 – 11:40 Michael Kunz, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Out of Beringia: Terminal Pleistocene Voyageurs in the New World - Where and When

11:40 – 12:00 Ian Buvit, National Park Service

Reevaluating the Paleolithic 14C Chronology of the Transbaikal, Russia

12:00 – 2:00 LUNCH BREAK

2:00 – 2:20 Yan Axel Gomez Coutouly, University of Paris Nanterre

A Technological Approach to Obsidian Circulation in Prehistoric Central Alaska

2:20 – 2:40 James Kari, Alaska Native Language Center; and Gerad Smith, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Glacial Lake Atna and the Interface of Geology, Archaeology, and Language

2:40 – 3:00 Robert C. Bowman, Northern Land Use Research Alaska LLC; Joseph W. Keeney, Bureau of Land Management; and Jeffrey T. Rasic, National Park Service

Mapping Anthropogenic Magnetic and Geochemical Enhancement at Agiak Lake: A Case Study for Integrated Archaeological Prospection Techniques at Shallow Sites

3:00 – 3:20 Holly McKinney, Carrin Halfman, Josh Reuther, Chuck Holmes, Ben Potter, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Fishing Through Antiquity: Preliminary Results on the Zooarchaeological Analysis of Central Alaskan Fish Fauna

3:20 – 3:40 COFFEE BREAK

3:40 – 4:00 Joshua D. Reuther, UA Museum of the North; Nancy H. Bigelow, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Sam Coffman, UA Museum of the North; Charles E. Holmes, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Francois Lanoë, University of Arizona; Holly McKinney, Ben A. Potter, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Jason Rogers, Northern Land Use Alaska LLC; Scott Shirar UA Museum of the North; Stormy Fields, Émilie Saulnier-Talbot, Christopher V. Maio, and Matthew J. Wooller, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Holocene Shoreline Sites and Lake Level Change at Quartz Lake, Interior Alaska

4:00 – 4:20 Sam Coffman, UA Museum of the North; Robin Mills, Bureau of Land Management; Scott Shirar, UA Museum of the North; and Jake Adams, Washington State University

Archaeological Investigations Along the Middle Fork of the Fortymile River, Eastern Alaska

4:20 – 4:40 Christian Thomas, Greg Hare, Government of Yukon; Sheila Greer, Champagne and Aishihik First Nation; Jason Rogers, Northern Land Use Research Alaska LLC; and Joshua Reuther, UA Museum of the North

Western Athapaskan Arrow Design and Function

4:40 – 5:00 Jeff Rasic, National Park Service

History and Status of Obsidian Provenance Research in Alaska

Session 8: Collaborations in Ethnomycology and Ethnobotany

8:40 – 12:00, Gold Middle

Ethnomycology and ethnobotany are broadly integrative fields that embrace diverse ways of knowing, practicing, and representing the relationships connecting humans, plants, and fungi. Such relationships span multiple realms of cultural expression, including food, medicine, spirituality, economics, and art, and often are entangled within greater ontologies that involve animals, sentient landscapes, and other entities and beings. Responding to the growing interest in research on fungi and plant use among the Alaska's scholars, students, communities, and the public, our symposium focuses on the emerging and novel collaborations and invites a discussion on the use of museum collections in ethnomycology and ethnobotany research.

Organizers: Sveta Yamin-Pasternak, Stefanie M. Ickert-Bond, and Igor Pasternak

8:40 – 9:00 Sveta Yamin-Pasternak and Igor Pasternak, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Greener on the Other Side: Contemporary Bering Strait Food Fusions Made with Mushrooms and Plants

9:00 – 9:20 Eduard Zdor, University of Alaska Fairbanks

A Symbiosis of Indigenous Diet and Russian Medicinal Plant Use in the Contemporary Ethnomedicine of Chukotka

9:20 – 9:40 Candace Kruger, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Connecting Through a “Mystery Material” in a Study of Deg Hit’an Basketry

9:40 – 10:00 Lynn Walker, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Plants, Baskets, and Museums: A Closer Look at Affective Knowledge

10:00 – 10:20 Erica McCall Valentine, University of Alaska Fairbanks

The Utility of Social Media in the Transmission of Traditional Ethnobotanical Knowledge

10:20 – 10:40 COFFEE BREAK

10:40 – 11:00 Igor Pasternak, University of Alaska Fairbanks

The Hip and Healthful Chaga Saga, from Siberian Foragers to Global Markets

11:00 – 11:20 Blaine Spellman USDA-NRCS, Fairbanks Soil Survey Office

Mold on Food: Anathema or Ambrosia?

11:20 – 11:40 Lisa Strecker, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and Olga A. Chernagina, Kamchatka Branch of Pacific Geographical Institute

New Plants, Old Recipes- Local Traditional Plant Knowledge and Neophytes in Kamchatka

11:40 – 12:00 Stefanie M. Ickert-Bond, UA Museum of the North

The Herbarium at the University of Alaska Museum – Are all Herbarium Collections Cultural or Biocultural?

Session 9: Isogeochemical and Biogeochemical Studies in Alaskan Anthropology

8:40 – 12:00, Gold East

This symposium aims to bring together isogeochemistry and biogeochemistry studies in all disciplines of anthropology, from archaeologically-based fauna studies to current human health issues. Alaskan anthropologists and their colleagues are currently using geochemistry techniques to inform anthropologically based questions from past dietary reconstructions to current concerns about contaminants in subsistence foods to past/present environmental reconstructions. Over the past few decades iso/bio-geochemistry techniques have greatly expanded within their fields and there has been a concurrent growth in use their use in anthropology as they have become more applicable and accessible. Alaskan anthropology is no exception to this and many current research projects incorporate iso/bio-geochemistry. This symposium will showcase Alaskan projects incorporating a wide range of methods and invites participants across all disciplines.

Organizer: Nicole Misarti

8:40 - 9:00 François Lanoë, University of Arizona; Joshua Reuther UA Museum; and Charles Holmes, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Human Ecological Integration in Subarctic Eastern Beringia

9:00 – 9:20 Lara Horstmann, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Raphaela Stimmelmayer, North Slope Borough; and Matt McCarthy, University of California Santa Cruz

Crossing the Sea by Staring at the Water: Increased Use of Terrestrial Resources by Polar Bears Revealed Using Compound-Specific Stable Isotopes

9:20 – 9:40 Casey T. Clark, Nicole Misarti, and Lara Horstmann, University of Alaska Fairbanks

It's Elementary: Reconstructing Pacific Walrus Movements from Trace Elements in Teeth

9:40 – 10:00 Anne M. Jensen, Bryn Mawr College, University of Alaska Fairbanks, UIC Science LLC

A Pattern More Complicated: Towards an Improved Marine Reservoir Correction for the Utqiagvik Area

10:00 – 10:20 Alexander Thornton, Lara Horstmann, and Nicole Misarti, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Using Stable Isotopes from Annual Growth Layers of Pacific Walrus Teeth to Understand Resiliency of an Alaska Native Subsistence Species

10:20 – 10:40 COFFEE BREAK

10:40 – 11:00 Kelly Walsh, Kathryn E. Krasinski, Fordham University; Fran Seager-Boss, Knik Tribe; and Jon Friedrich, Fordham University

Geochemical Analysis at Cottonwood Creek Village

11:00 – 11:20 Nicole Misarti, Casey Clark, and Lara Horstmann, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Investigating the Resilience of an Important Subsistence Resource, the Pacific Walrus, to Changing Climates

11:20 – 11:40 Carrin M. Halffman, Ben A. Potter, Joshua D. Reuther, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Bruce P. Finney, Idaho State University; Brian M. Kemp, University of Oklahoma; Holly J. McKinney, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and Robert Sattler, Tanana Chiefs Conference

Fishing Through Antiquity in Central Alaska: An Introduction to a Collaborative Multidisciplinary Project Exploring the Prehistoric Abundance and Use of Salmon in the Interior

11:40 – 12:00 Matthew J. Wooller, Kyungcheol Choy, Ben A. Potter, Holly J. McKinney, Joshua D. Reuther, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Shiway W. Wang, Sedna Ecological, Inc.

Chemical Profiling of Ancient Hearths Reveals Recurrent Salmon Use in Ice Age Beringia

Alaska State Historical Records Advisory Board (ASHRAB) Meeting

2:00 – 4:30, UA Museum of the North Conference Room

Session 10: Reconstructing Alaska Native Histories through Oral Tradition and Archaeology

2:00 - 4:40 pm, Gold East

Oral tradition (spoken testament) and archaeology (forensic evidence) are

complementary, independent, mutually informative, and cross-verifiable sources of information about indigenous history, especially over time frames of a few centuries to a maximum of perhaps 2000 years. However, their conjunctive use requires critical attention to matters of interpretation and to epistemological contrasts and concerns ranging from variations that arise over time in orally-transmitted stories to issues of sampling and temporal resolution in archaeology. This session presents methodologies and results from conjunctive historical studies in Alaska Native warfare, migration, and cultural landscapes.

Organizers: Aron Crowell and Ken Pratt

2:00 - 2:20 Aron Crowell, Smithsonian Institution; and Ken Pratt, BIA ANCSA

Introduction

2:20 - 2:40 Aron Crowell, Smithsonian Institution

The Ahtna Migration to Yakutat Bay in A.D. 1500: Evidence from Tlakw.aan (Old Town)

2:40 - 3:00 Kelly Eldridge, UC Davis and USACE

An Informed Identification of *Qasgit*: How Oral and Ethno-Histories Can Help Distinguish an Archaeological Structure

3:00 - 3:20 COFFEE BREAK

3:20 - 3:40 Anne M. Jensen, Bryn Mawr College, University of Alaska Fairbanks, UIC Science LLC

Archaeology and Oral Histories at Utqiagvik: Synergies and Logical Pitfalls

3:40 - 4:00 Dave McMahan, McMahan Consulting

Culture Camp Archaeology at Quk'Taz'un (XLC-098), a 19th Century Dena'ina House in Kijik Archeological District NHL

4:00 - 4:20 Ken Pratt, BIA ANCSA

Remarks on the History of Warfare and Related Archaeological Prospects in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Region

4:20 - 4:40 Owen K. Mason, INSTAAR; and Claire M. Alix, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne

A Shaman's Wrath and the Fate of Prehistoric Whalers at Cape Espenberg: Oral History Confirmed by Archaeology?

Session 11: Contributions Cultural Anthropology

2:00 – 4:00, Gold East

Organizer: Stacy Fritz

2:00 – 2:20 Megan J. Highet, Karen J. Goodman, the Fort McPherson H. pylori Project Planning Committee, the Teslin H. pylori Project Planning Committee, and the CANHelp Working Group, University of Alberta

Engaging in Knowledge Exchange with Children: Increasing the Effectiveness of Drawing-Based Strategies with School Children in Northern Canadian Indigenous Communities

2:20 – 2:40 Martin Callanan, Erik Norberg and Jørgen Rosvold, Department of Historical Studies, NTNU

How 'Arrow Mountain' Got its Name

2:40 – 3:00 Carrie Cecil, University of Alaska Anchorage

Engineering a Livable Environment in the Mid-Pacific: Desalination Technologies on Wake Atoll Since 1935

3:00 – 3:20 COFFEE BREAK

3:20 – 3:40 Inuuteq Stotts, California State University Long Beach

"Going Local First": An Ethnographic Study on a North Slope Alaska Community's Perceptions of Development Meetings

3:40 – 4:00 Stacy Fritz, Bureau of Land Management

Arctic Drums: How 55-gallon Tundra Daisies Have Shaped the Arctic (and my career)

Dinner and Awards Banquet

6:00 – 9:00, Gold Middle

Speaker: Anna Prentiss "The Last House at Bridge River: Archaeology of an Aboriginal Household during the Fur Trade period in British Columbia"



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THURSDAY, MARCH 2

Meeting Registration and Information

8:00 – 12:00, Outside Minto Room

Book Room

8:00 - 12:00, Minto Room

Poster Session

Authors should collect their posters by noon on Thursday.

Session 12: Archaeological Research in the Shaw Creek Catchment Basin, Central Alaska

8:40 – 12:00, Gold West

Organizers: Charles Holmes, Barbara Crass, and Sarah Meitl

8:40 – 9:00 Joshua D. Reuther, UA Museum of the North, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Nancy H. Bigelow, Alaska Quaternary Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Charles Holmes, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Jennifer Kielhofer, Francois Lanoë, University of Arizona; Ben A. Potter and Matthew J. Wooller, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Late Quaternary Landscape Evolution of the Shaw Creek Basin

9:00 – 9:20 Charles E. Holmes, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and John Hemmeter, University of Alaska Anchorage

The Late Prehistoric and Historic Components at Swan Point, Shaw Creek Valley

9:20 – 9:40 Sarah Meitl and Aubrey Morrison, Cultural Resource Consultants LLC
A Road Goes Through It: Finding Sites in the Shaw Creek Catchment Basin

9:40 – 10:00 Kathryn E. Krasinski, Alexander Bautista, William Vincent III, Adelphi University; Charles E. Holmes, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and Barbara A. Crass, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Zooarchaeological Analyses of the Swan Point Late Holocene Assemblage

10:00 – 10:20 Caitlin R. Holloway, UA Museum of the North
Archaeobotanical Remains from the Keystone Dune Site

10:20 – 10:40 COFFEE BREAK

10:40 – 11:00 Barbara A. Crass, Jeffrey A. Behm, Brant L. Kedrowski, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh; Charles E. Holmes, University of Alaska Fairbanks
The Implications of Taphonomic Effects on Experimental Bone Fueled Hearths

11:00 – 11:20 Brian T. Wygal, Kathryn E. Krasinski, Adelphi University; Charles E. Holmes, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and Barbara A. Crass, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
Introducing Holzman: Another Terminal Pleistocene Archaeological Site along Shaw Creek in Interior Alaska

11:20 – 11:40 Ben A. Potter, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Archaeology at the Mead Site: Subarctic Human Adaptation and Social Organization

11:40 – 12:00 Richard VanderHoek, Alaska Office of History and Archaeology
Discussion

Session 13: University of Alaska Museum Discussion Group

9:00 – 10:20, Room 110/108

This is an informational session to present and discuss recent happenings in the Archaeology and Ethnology & History Departments at the University of Alaska Museum of the North. Discussions will cover recent, ongoing, and planned changes; outreach projects; and collections news. Presentations and discussion will focus on two main topics: the migration of cultural collections information into the Arctos database system which is now accessible online and recent collection repatriation efforts under NAGPRA.

Organizers: Scott Shirar, Angela Linn, and Josh Reuther

Session 14: The Research Program of Jules Jetté

9:20 - 11:40 am, Gold Middle

Upon his arrival in Nulato in November of 1898, the Jesuit scholar Jules Jetté (1864-

1927) began for **Denaakk'e** (Koyukon) the broadest, most meticulously detailed language and ethnology research program that has ever been conducted for an Alaska Native language. The reference work Jetté & Jones *Koyukon Athabascan Dictionary* (ANLC 2000) gives a sense of his many research interests: grammar, dictionary design, natural history, folklore, cosmology, demography and technical illustration.

Organizers: James Kari and David Kingma

9:20-9:40 David Kingma, JOPA

A Biographical Profile of Fr. Jetté

9:40-10:00 David C. Henry and Kay Henry, Fairbanks, AK

Two Unique Aspects of the Koyukon Way of Life

10:00-10:20 James Kari, ANLC

An Overview of Jetté's Research Interests

10:20-10:40 COFFEE BREAK

10:40-11:40 Eliza Jones, ANLC; Ken Pratt, BIA ANCSA; Bob Sattler, Will Putman, TCC; Gerard M. Smith, UAF; James Kari, ANLC; David Kingma, JOPA

Panel Discussion: The Geographical Research of Jules Jetté

Session 15: Contributions in Sub-Arctic Archaeology

8:40 – 10:20, Gold East

Organizer: Sam Coffman

8:40 – 9:00 Robert Sattler, Tanana Chiefs Conference; Robert C. Bowman, Northern Land Use Research LLC; and Sam Coffman, UA Museum of the North

Rampart Dune: 850 Year-Old Salmon Remains in the Middle Yukon River Canyon

9:00 – 9:20 Sam Coffman, Joshua Reuther, UA Museum of the North; and Phoebe Gilbert, National Park Service

Results of the 2015 Excavations at Teklanika West

9:20 – 9:40 Kaitlyn Fuqua, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Exploring Variance Among Northern Archaic Side Notched Bifaces

9:40 – 10:00 Dave McMahan, McMahan Consulting

The 1813 Wreck of the Russian-American Company Ship NEVA And Survival Camp (SIT-963), the Final Chapter

10:00 – 10:20 Patrick Saltonstall, Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository
Reassessing the Kachemak to Koniag Transition

Luncheon Banquet

12:00 – 3:00, Gold Middle

Keynote Speaker: Dr. Terrence M. Cole

Alaska Anthropological Association Business Meeting

3:00 – 4:00, Minto Room

Belzoni Society Meeting

7:00 – 9:30, The Pub, UAF Wood Center

Use your engineer genius to locate the entrance to the inner chambers of the Belzoni Society annual meeting ~ pretium est omnia.

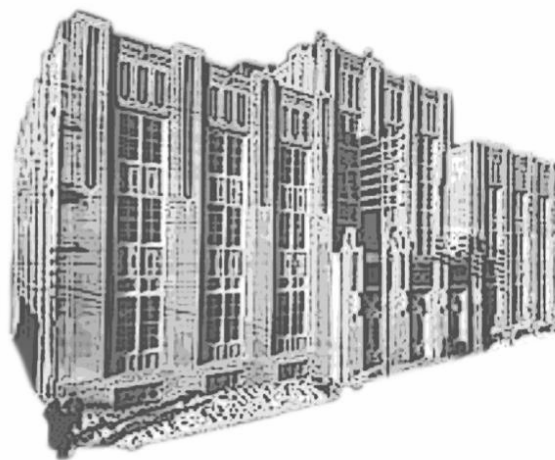


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POSTER ABSTRACTS

[1] Jake Adams, Washington State University

Projectile Point Use in Eastern Beringia During the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene: An Experimental Approach

Simultaneous use of two distinct projectile technologies in eastern Beringia during the late Pleistocene/early Holocene is a topic of study that has generated a number of diverse hypotheses. Many researchers view the presence or absence of these different technologies at sites as representing distinct cultural groups or techno-complexes based on diagnostic artifact types, while others believe that they represent different technologies to negotiate specific situations. In this case an in depth experimental study examining the performance of projectiles, coupled with a technological investment model, sheds light on some of these questions.

[4] Alexander Bautista, Laura Rojas, William Vincent III, Kathryn E. Krasinski, Adelphi University; Charles E. Holmes, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and Barbara A. Crass, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Zooarchaeological Site Analysis at Swan Point, Alaska

Archaeological excavations at the Swan Point site in the Tanana Valley of Alaska have yielded a faunal assemblage in its latest occupation of moose and bird. While the artifact assemblage is historical in nature, this does not definitely demonstrate the assemblage was created by Euroamericans. Species composition and taphonomic damage to the faunal assemblage has been assessed to determine whether Athabascans or Europeans generated this assemblage. In-lab assessments of multi-year excavations of Swan Point were cross referenced with past studies on both European and Athabaskan animal processing to accurately determine which of the two cultures exploited the Swan Point fauna.

[11] Jill Baxter-McIntosh, Crystal L. Glassburn, Robert C. Bowman, and Morgan R. Blanchard, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC

Tales from the Trench: An Analysis of Artifacts Salvaged from two Western Thule Sites in Kotzebue, Alaska

Monitoring and salvage archaeology is often viewed as an abhorrence to the archaeological record. Nevertheless, both situations frequently occur within CRM. Here, we present analyses of lithic material, organic tools, pottery, and fauna from

two subsurface house features in Kotzebue, Alaska. Materials were recovered during trenching activities for a fiber-optic cable and retain little provenance integrity. However, we argue that the analysis of 'salvaged' artifacts, even without ideal stratigraphic or spatial information, can be informative for the archaeological record and analysis and research that can contribute to knowledge at both the local and academic level should be encouraged.

[8] Nancy Bigelow, Alaska Quaternary Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Joshua Reuther, UA Museum of the North; Matthew Wooller, Émilie Saulnier-Talbot, Water and Environmental Research Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Katherine Mullikan, Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and Kristi Wallace, U.S. Geological Survey, Anchorage, Alaska.

Holocene Landscape Change in the Middle Susitna Valley

A multi-proxy analysis (sediment geochemistry, diatoms, pollen) of four lakes in the middle Susitna valley indicate 1) deglaciation before 14,000 to 12,000 cal yr BP with deep, productive lakes; 2) possible YD climate change with diatom-inferred lake level drop and reduced productivity; 3) early Holocene climatic amelioration with tree expansion and deep, productive lakes, and 4) middle to late Holocene climatic deterioration with reduced trees and shallower, less productive lakes. All four lakes also contain the prominent Watana tephra at ~3300-4400 cal yr BP, which had the potential to change the vegetation and influence human use of the region.

[18] Kale Bruner, University of Kansas

Lithic Reduction and Transport in the Central Aleutians

A lithic workshop from the Islands of the Four Mountains provides an opportunity to investigate technological organization of stone tool production and transport in a lithic poor locality. At SAM-016 on Chuginadak Island, an assemblage of lithic artifacts representing flake core reduction and tool maintenance occurs outside of a domestic setting. Poor quality non-glassy lava is the dominant material represented, alongside lesser quantities of obsidian and chert cobbles. Intensive working of homogenous, non-glassy lava at early and middle reduction stages is the primary activity at this locality and the source material is expected, but not verified, to occur locally.

[26] Fawn Carter and Angela Linn, UA Museum of the North
The Gallery of Alaska Renovation

The Gallery of Alaska (GoA), the main exhibition gallery of the University of Alaska Museum of the North, has remained relatively static since opening in 1980. Now, 37 years later, much of the information presented is out of date as are the conditions in which the objects are exhibited. Within the next few years the content and layout of the GoA will change dramatically, representing the latest findings in Alaskan science and cultural studies, and collaborative exhibition curation approaches. Also, modern conservation techniques will be used to ensure the preservation and security of displayed objects.

[7] Sam Coffman, UA Museum of the North; and Steve Lanford, Bureau of Land Management
Archaeological Survey along the Mosquito Fork of the Fortymile River, Eastern Interior Alaska

Recent archaeological survey along the Mosquito Fork of the Fortymile in August 2016 has led to the discovery and documenting of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. This poster presents the results of this ten day survey of the Mosquito Fork. Presented are location of the 14 prehistoric sites and 6 historic sites. The prehistoric sites have assisted in understanding mobility of toolstone and technological use in the area; whereas historic artifacts will assist in better refining chronologies of; Log Cabin Syrup tins and historic use along the river.

[14] Paddy Colligan, Graduate Center, City University of New York
Your Data at Work!

In the twelfth century CE some Thule groups undertook a remarkable migration when they set out from Alaska to go east. Within only a few decades they reached Greenland. This poster visualizes data from 1800 pre-contact Thule archaeological sites from across the North American Arctic. The GIS data come from eight official databases maintained by OHA, Canadian government offices, and the Greenland National Museum. By taking a pan-Arctic overview of the Thule world, interesting questions are raised. Example: Why are there twice as many sites in Greenland as all other areas together?

[19] Virginia Hatfield, Museum of the Aleutians; Dixie West, Kale Bruner, University of Kansas; Arkady Savinetsky, Olga Krylovich, and Dmitry Vasyukov, Russian Academy of Science

Stone and Bone Technology in the Islands of the Four Mountains of Alaska

Archaeologists, geologists, and biologists with the NSF funded “Geological Hazards, Climate Change, and Human/Ecosystem Resilience in the Islands of the Four Mountains” conducted research on Chuginadak, Carlisle, and Herbert Islands, in 2014-2015. The archaeological sites in the Islands of the Four Mountains (IFM) document multicomponent occupations from 4000 years ago to Russian contact in the CE 1700s and reflect millennia of adaptation to North Pacific/Beringia climate change. The IFM Unangan manufactured stone and bone tools that worked in multicomponent systems—for hunting sea mammals, birds, and fish—that are similar technologically to tools from sites on Unalaska.

[9] Andrew Higgs, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC

Deconstructing Ubiquity: The Interpretative Value of Metal Drum Containers

As 20th and 21st century artifacts, metal drum containers straddle historical and contemporary archaeological studies. Drum containers are found across the globe as repurposed objects within site features, as components of expedient structures, and as vernacular landscape artifacts. Although often simply described in CRM reports as “ubiquitous 55 gallon drums,” archival research and field data demonstrate that not all drums are created equal in terms of function, design or size. Current research has revealed datable drum attributes, including container manufacturer end marks that display the exact year of manufacture, making them a valuable asset for site interpretations. This poster presents drum nomenclature and highlights documented uses of drums in historical and contemporary contexts.

[5] David R. Klein, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and Joshua D. Reuther, UA Museum of the North and University of Alaska Fairbanks

Proposal to Create a Quartz Lake-Shaw Creek Flats State Park

Proposed expansion of the Quartz Lake State Recreation Area would include the lake waters and watershed as well as the adjacent wetlands of the Shaw Creek Flats to become the Quartz Lake--Shaw Creek Flats State Park. Our focus has been on the continued protection of the natural and cultural histories and the current habitat in the Shaw Creek wetlands beyond the current boundaries of the state recreation area. This poster gives an update on the progress over the last year to establish the broader expansion to a state park.

[2] Jon Krier, Oregon State University

Looking for Fish of the Right Age: GIS, Salmon Genetics, and the Need for Better Bathymetry

This analysis combines geospatial analysis of Beringian bathymetric data with genetic data from a series of salmon studies to identify regions higher of probability for submerged archaeological materials. The goal of the analysis is to identify watersheds that may have supported salmon populations during the last glacial maximum. In addition to being an attractive resource in their own right, anadromous species provide marine derived nutrients to terrestrial ecosystems, which increases the productivity of landscapes with salmon runs. This study identifies areas for further analysis and illustrates the need for improved bathymetric data.

[20] Olga Krylovich, Dmitry Vasyukov, Russian Academy of Sciences; Virginia Hatfield, Museum of the Aleutians; Dixie West, Kale Bruner, University of Kansas; Mitsuru Okuno, Fukuoku University; and Arkady Savinetsky, Russian Academy of Sciences

Zooarchaeological Analysis of Bird and Fish Remains from an Ancient Midden on Chuginadak Island, Islands of Four Mountains, Aleutian Islands, Alaska

Zooarchaeological material from an ancient shell midden on Chuginadak Island during the multidisciplinary project "Geological Hazards, Climate Change, and Human/Ecosystems Resilience in the Islands of the Four Mountains" was collected in 2014. The midden accumulated around 2800-2600 calBP. Analyses of the bird remains from this midden identified Whiskered Auklet (*Aethia pygmaea*) and Ancient Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus antiquus*) as the most common bird species and, among the fish remains, Pacific cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*) and Irish Lords (*Hemilepidotus* sp.) were the most common.

[10] Steve Lanford, Bureau of Land Management
Canadian Butter Can in the Fortymile

This poster is part of an ongoing project to reproduce butter can labels with date ranges for cans from Interior Alaska. It reproduces the label and provides the date range for a Canadian butter can from the Fortymile country.

[6] Brooks Lawler, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Preliminary Insights into Prehistoric Toolstone Preference of Two Igneous Materials in the Tanana River Drainage, Interior Alaska

This project examines prehistoric human mobility and raw material preference for tool manufacture in the Tanana River Drainage, Interior Alaska. A geographic approach is used to investigate the distribution of prehistoric obsidian and rhyolitic artifacts in relation to the sources of these materials. The objective of the investigation is to reveal spatial patterning in distributions of artifacts made of these two materials, relative to each other and relative to the cost of obtaining these raw materials from their sources on the landscape. My initial hypothesis based in Human Behavioral Ecology suggested that these results might educe patterns of prehistoric mobility.

[3] Sarah J. Meitl and Aubrey L. Morrison, Cultural Resource Consultants LLC

12,000 Years of Prehistory Along the Pogo Road

Cultural Resource Consultants LLC has spent nearly two decades providing cultural resource consulting services to the Pogo Mine. As a result of ongoing survey and testing of sites within the Pogo Road corridor, as well as continued excavation at other sites in the Shaw Creek drainage by colleagues, archaeologists are continuing to gain a clearer picture of settlement patterns within this region. This poster provides a brief summary of the sites documented and tested by Cultural Resource Consultants throughout nearly two decades of work with the mine.

[23] Molly Odell and April Counciller, Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository

Naken-Natmen: Moving Forward with Alutiiq Language Archives

The Kodiak dialect of the Alutiiq language is threatened, with an estimated 33 elderly speakers living. Efforts to document and revitalize the language over the past five decades have created numerous resources for speakers, learners, and researchers. Naken-Natmen (From Where to Where) is a three-year project funded by the National Science Foundation aimed at compiling and evaluating past research, while also planning for future research needs. Goals of the project include the creation of an Alutiiq Language Archives Database, the development of an Alutiiq Language Archives Strategic Plan to address gaps, and the creation of a registry of Alutiiq speakers.

[21] Mitsuru Okuno, Fukuoka University; Kirsten Nicolaysen, Whitman College; Pavel Izbekov, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Toshio Nakamura, Fukuoka University; Virginia Hatfield, Museum of the Aleutians; Dixie West, Kale Bruner, University of Kansas; Arkady Savinetsky, Olga Krylovich, and Dmitry Vasyukov, Russian Academy of Sciences

Distribution and Age of the CR02 Tephra: Ca. 1000 AD Key Bed for the Islands of Four Mountains, Alaska

The CR-02 tephra and Okmok II ash distribute widely around the Islands of Four Mountains and provide important chronostratigraphic markers for archaeological sites in this area. The ages of both tephra are estimated to be ca. 1050 and 2000 cal BP from AMS radiocarbon dates from peat bog on Carlisle volcano. Based on a distribution map, the source vent of the CR-02 tephra is inferred to be on the northern coast of Cleveland volcano. On the other hand, Okmok II is fine-grained glassy ash and therefore is regarded as co-ignimbrite ash-falls of the Okmok II eruption, northeastern part of Umnak Island.

[13] Jillian Richie, National Park Service

2016 Nome Archaeology Camp

For the second year in a row, the Nome Archaeology Camp hosted Alaskan high school students at Salmon Lake to explore Northwest Alaska's rich cultural heritage. With an emphasis on hands-on activities, the camp encouraged students to engage in heritage preservation, collect meaningful data, explore career paths in science, and network with fellow students and cultural resource specialists. During the week-long camp, students practiced archaeological survey and GPS mapping techniques, recorded oral histories with community elders, studied museum curation at the Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum, and learned about wildlife biology with NSEDC. Here, students share what they learned during this place-based educational experience.

[22] Patrick Saltonstall and Molly Odell, Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository

Hunting Seals by Kashevaroff Mountain

The Kashevarof Site (7,000 to 100 BP) lies on the shoulder of Kashevaroff Mountain, overlooking the grassy meadows at the head of Kodiak Island's Womens Bay. This large, multi-component settlement includes a 4-5,000 year-old hunting camp. Geological observations suggest that the site once overlooked a brackish lake; fed by Salomie Creek and emptying into the bay. Archaeological data suggest that site

residents pursued seals in the lake and processed their catch at the site. Large numbers of slate lances and net weights suggest that hunters used spears to kill seals tangled in nets. Numerous cutting tools and special purpose features, filled with wood charcoal, gravel, and bits of calcined sea mammal bone, hint that seal meat was dried for future use.

[17] Nick Schmuck, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Jeff Speakman, University of Georgia; Jeff Rasic, National Park Service; Jim Baichtal, U.S. Forest Service

Characterization of New Obsidian Sources in Southeast Alaska

This poster expands upon work presented at the Alaska Anthropological Association Meeting in 2011 by Rasic et al., providing the results of recent p-XRF analyses on geological obsidian in southeast Alaska. These locations were sampled over several years by US Forest Service and US Geological Survey personnel, expanding our coverage of potential obsidian sources in southeast Alaska. Only one of these new locations immediately appears to be of tool-stone quality, but time constraints due to the logistics of sampling in the Tongass National Forest prevented thorough exploration of available material at these sites.

[16] Dougless Skinner, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Togiak Archaeological and Paleoecological Project: Cultivating Respectful Relationships

TAPP is a collaborative project driven by the Togiak community of southwest Alaska and their interests in documenting past lifeways at the Old Togiak Village. During the summer of 2015 field work was conducted at the site using surface and sub-surface mapping to guide a non-invasive core sampling technique across the village. This research utilizes results of the analyses along with localized Yup'ik perspectives in order to inform our understanding of the nuanced past at Togiak, promoting an equal and collaborative relationship between the indigenous community and archaeologists. In this research I will explore the importance of cultivating respectful relationships in archaeology, low-impact versus high-impact field techniques, ecological variation, and subsistence practices at Old Togiak.

[24] Gerad Smith and James Kari, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Building an Alaska Native Knowledge Database: The Current Status of the Athabascan Language Region, Alaska

This poster presents the current status of a geospatial dataset comprising Alaskan Athabascan languages. This dataset is part of a project aimed at linking disparate

Alaska Native place name lists with historic maps, oral histories, archaeological data, traditional subsistence usage, ethnographic and linguistic records. The nature of this dataset provides insight at many levels, both for promoting traditional community values and scientific research.

[12] Marine Vanlandeghem , Claire Alix, Michelle Elliot, Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne University; Isabelle Thery-Parisot, University Nice Sophia

Exploring Hearth Function and Fire Activities at Cape Espenberg : An Experimental Approach

At Cape Espenberg, large burned areas are found associated with Birnirk/Thule features (AD XIth-XVth c.), raising questions about the functions of burnt areas - domestic (cooking, boiling, heating, lighting) or specialized hearth (ceramic baking). To test hypotheses on fire activities and fuel economy, we are conducting fire experiments under different conditions (outdoors or in laboratory) and with different fuel sources (wood and/or fat). These hearths provide information on the impact of fat on heat, duration of fire, formation of soil crusts, and agglomerated organic residues which may be crucial for the interpretation of archaeological charcoal remains from the sites.

[15] Joanna Wells, University of Alaska Anchorage; Kathryn Krasinski, Adelphi University; and Fran Seager-Boss, Knik Tribe

Dena'ina Food Storage at Cottonwood Creek Village, Southcentral Alaska

Semisubterranean depressions at Cottonwood Creek Village, ranging from 802 years BP to modern, are remnants of Dena'ina storage and house pits. While oral histories address many aspects of Dena'ina culture, they do not discuss storage type or depression diversity. Geochemical testing has the potential to reveal specific storage pit contents associated with feature shape and size. This presentation tests the hypothesis that cultural stable nitrogen and carbon isotope values derived from cache pits are distinguishable from non-cultural control cores to differentiate terrestrial from marine sources, and indicate resource use and storage patterns.

[25] Angela Younie, Robert Sattler and Will Putman, Tanana Chiefs Conference
Athabascan Placename Database and the Work of Jules Jetté

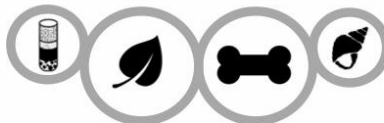
In the early 1900s, Fr. Jules Jetté focused his work on a dictionary of place names, On the Geographical Names of the Ten'a, a 220-page handwritten document of over 1,200 names of important places along the Yukon River and its tributaries.

During visits, hunting, and fishing trips with the Koyukon, Jetté recorded placenames, learned their cultural significance, and drew maps of their whereabouts. Each name in the dictionary includes the original Ten'a name, Jetté's translation into English, a description of the locale, and the meaning or reason for the name.



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PAPER ABSTRACTS

Claire Alix, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne; Owen K. Mason, University of Colorado INSTAAR; and Lauren Norman, University of Kansas

The Archaeology of The Rising Whale Site - New Insights into the Birnirk / Early Thule Transition (Session 3: From Early Peopling to Modern Communities—New Developments in the Archaeology of the Seward Peninsula Region)

Excavations of KTZ-304 at Cape Espenberg reveal two differently shaped houses with differing diagnostic artifact assemblages (especially, harpoon heads) and non-overlapping ages of occupation. Extremely well-preserved Feature 12 consists of small connected rooms with an uncertain entrance while Feature 21 is a common early Thule house with a larger main room entered by a lengthy tunnel and connected by a shorter passage to a side room that witnessed repeated fire activities. Both houses show signs of long distance trade and exhibit distinctive caribou-intensive faunal assemblages. Preliminary analysis suggests the occupation spanned the major transformation from the Birnirk into Thule culture.

Claire Alix, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne; Owen K. Mason, University of Colorado INSTAAR; Lauren Norman, University of Kansas; Susanne Grieve-Rawson, Heritage Preservation; Nancy H Bigelow, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Amber Lincoln, British Museum; Chris Maio, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Dennis O'Rourke, University of Kansas; Marine Vanlandeghem, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne; and Shelby Anderson, Portland State University

The Cape Espenberg Birnirk Project - A Report on the 2016 Field Season of Archaeology, Geomorphology and Anthropology (Session 3: From Early Peopling to Modern Communities—New Developments in the Archaeology of the Seward Peninsula Region)

During a 9-week field season in 2016 at Cape Espenberg, excavations of two driftwood houses including one with human remains were conducted in collaboration with Shishmaref community representatives. Implementation of field conservation procedures helped stabilize organic artifacts upon excavation, while experiments with seal oil and wood-fed fires tested hypotheses on fuel use and hearth function. Past landscapes were investigated by refining the local sea level change chronology to define beach ridge stabilization. Interviews with Shishmaref community members focused on the old objects people collect and a community

workshop was conducted in Shishmaref to discuss the project's summer discoveries.

Jean E. Balestrery and Sophie "Eqeelana Tungwenuk" Nothstine, Northern Arizona University

Connecting Through Conversation (Session 4: Inspirational Women in Alaskan Anthropology)



Jean Balestrery and Sophie Nothstine on a village trip to Shishmaref, 2012. Courtesy of Jean Balestrery.

This presentation is a window into the world of two women who have journeyed together for over fifteen years. Drawing upon their co-authored book chapter soon to be published, these women continue to share their story. One woman, originally from Cape Prince of Wales, is an Indigenous Inupiat Elder residing in Anchorage and the other woman, originally from the Lower 48 having spent her early childhood in Sao Paolo, Brazil, is an LGBTQ community member with Euro-

American ancestry. These women initially met in January 2002 in Nome, Alaska and have been connecting through conversation ever since.

Jill Baxter-McIntosh and Robert C. Bowman, Northern Land Use Research Alaska LLC

Carol Gelvin-Reymiller: Personal Accounts, Memories, and Reflections from Her Students and Co-workers (Session 4: Inspirational Women in Alaskan Anthropology)



Carol Gelvin-Reymiller excavating at Quartz Lake. Courtesy of Josh Reuther.

Carol Gelvin-Reymiller was a mother, zooarchaeologist, artist, pilot, trapper, and all around outdoors-woman, among many other things. In 2013 Carol passed away after months of battling terminal cancer. She is greatly missed by many within our field and beyond it. Throughout her life and career Carol played an important role in shaping the minds and values of many students and CRM professionals studying and working in Alaska today. Here, we would like to

share personal accounts, memories, inspirations, and reflections on her career and life from some of the people whose lives were touched by and intersected with Carol's.

Anna Berge and Leslie McCartney, University of Alaska Fairbanks
As̄xalakan ayulakan (Don't die. Don't fall down) Unangam Tunuu (Attuan) Mourning Song (Session 2: Using Oral Sources and Archival Materials in Anthropological Research)

The UAF archives recently received four glass discs made by anthropologist Verne Ray in 1945 labelled Aleut (Attu). After restoring and digitizing the records, we discovered that they were indeed in the Attuan dialect of Unangam Tunuu, the most poorly documented Unangam dialect and one that is no longer spoken. This paper will address the importance of archivists, linguists and native speakers working together to discover the context, meaning, and significance of these rare recordings. The urgency of preservation of early anthropologic records will be stressed as many of the media used are now disintegrating.



Frederica deLaguna exposes a wooden feature at Karluk One, Kodiak Island, 1995. Courtesy of Alutiiq Museum Archives.

Jenny Blanchard, Bureau of Land Management

Murder, She Wrote: The Short but Illustrious Career of Frederica de Laguna, Mystery Writer (Session 4: Inspirational Women in Alaskan Anthropology)

This short paper will celebrate a lesser known aspect of Frederica de Laguna's career. While famous as an anthropologist, she also supported herself by writing anthropologically-themed mysteries. The presentation will celebrate the novels she wrote to spread her love of anthropology to everyone. There will be no bar graphs or statistical analyses, but there may be....MURDER!

Morgan R. Blanchard, Northern Land Use Research Alaska LLC

History and Archaeology of the WWII Fort Richardson Internment Camp (Session 2: Using Oral Sources and Archival Materials in Anthropological Research)

Beginning on December 7, 1941, the FBI and the U.S. Army implemented a long standing plan to arrest "enemy aliens" living in the United States. This included 104 Japanese, German, and Italian foreign nationals living in Alaska. Foreign Nationals deemed to be "dangerous" were held in U.S. Army run Prisoner of War camps throughout the United States. In 1942, one of these camps was located on Fort Richardson, Alaska. This paper discusses the history of foreign national internment in Alaska, and the archaeology of the Fort Richardson Internment Camp.

Robert C. Bowman, Northern Land Use Research Alaska LLC; Joseph W. Keeney, Bureau of Land Management; and Jeffrey T. Rasic, National Park Service

Mapping Anthropogenic Magnetic and Geochemical Enhancement at Agiak Lake: A Case Study for Integrated Archaeological Prospection Techniques at Shallow Sites (Session 7: Papers In Honor of John Cook)

Agiak Lake in Alaska's Brooks Range is home to an extensive caribou drive line system and two large tent ring clusters dating between 4430 and 4850 RCYBP and assigned to the Northern Archaic tradition. In 2016 we conducted a pilot study there to explore the efficacy for surface-probing magnetic susceptibility (MS) to detect shallow-buried archaeological features and at different resolutions. Verified through geochemical analysis and subsurface testing, MS revealed previously unknown hearths among the tent rings. Our results suggest MS is an effective and non-invasive method to identify buried cultural deposits with applications for studying synchronic relationships between intrasite features.

Karen Brewster, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Living with Sea Ice: Voices from Barrow and Kotzebue (Session 6: Environmental Cognition in the Circumpolar North)

Building upon the Northern Alaska Sea Ice Project Jukebox where researchers can listen to recordings with local experts in Utqiagvik talking about traditional knowledge of sea ice, new oral history interviews were conducted in 2016 in Utqiagvik and Kotzebue. Using the people's own words, this project demonstrates how nearshore sea ice has changed and how the Inupiat are adapting. This record is useful to researchers trying to understand the ice environment as well as those studying cultural knowledge and human adaptation. This presentation will focus on similarities and differences in Kotzebue and Barrow, and collaboration between anthropology and natural science.

Ian Buvit, National Park Service

Reevaluating the Paleolithic 14C Chronology of the Transbaikal, Russia (Session 7: Papers In Honor of John Cook)

With nearly 200 radiocarbon dates, the Transbaikal's Paleolithic database is one of the most robust in Siberia. As such, we can reevaluate the timing of key events from 47,000 until 12,000 bp. First, the initial Upper Paleolithic large blade industry is as old as any in Siberia. Second, middle Upper Paleolithic microlithization emerged at 34,000 bp. Third, a gap in the sequence during the Last Glacial Maximum and the appearance of microblades immediately after the hiatus signal abandonment and repopulation, respectively. Last, a spike in the number of dates at 14,000 bp represents late-glacial human migration into the area.

Martin Callanan, Erik Norberg and Jørgen Rosvold, Department of Historical Studies, NTNU

How 'Arrow Mountain' Got Its Name (Session 11: Contributions in Cultural Anthropology)

The ongoing Åarjelsaemien tsoevtsh/Southern Sami Ice Patch project is focused on gathering information about how Southern Sami view and used alpine ice patches in connection with reindeer herding activities. Recently, we came across a tale entitled «How Arrow Mountain got its name». This piece of oral tradition from the Southern Sami region, exists in different versions, but was written down and published in 19XX. The story contains details about known places, including memories of past material culture that were discovered archaeologically only recently. In this presentation we examine the story and discuss how oral tradition in some instances can secure important knowledge about the technologies and practices of the past.

Chris Cannon, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Ethnoastronomy (Session 2: Using Oral Sources and Archival Materials in Anthropological Research)

Chris will use his research experiences and focus on the processes he is using and how archival research directed and informed his own interview questions/process. He will also highlight two or three documents that were pivotal to my research. I still consult linguistic archival documents regularly. However, most of my doctoral fieldwork has focused on participant observation methods in an attempt to better understand Northern Dene culture more broadly and to learn about the sky in real life contexts.

Chris Cannon, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Stellar Orientation and Wayfinding Methods in Alaska Gwich'in and Yellowknives Dene (Session 6: Environmental Cognition in the Circumpolar North)

Circumpolar stars are problematic for wayfinding given that they trace circular paths across the sky without rising or setting. Nonetheless, the Alaska Gwich'in and Yellowknives Dene have innovated unique wayfinding methods based on circumpolar stars. These methods integrate star positions with perceptions of the human body, landscape, and land-based directionals producing coordinated systems between human, landscape, and sky. These methods are among few robustly documented examples of indigenous stellar wayfinding outside Oceania

and suggest that vast flat landscapes lacking vantage points for orienting by landmarks contributes to the selection and implementation of a stellar wayfinding strategy in Northern Dene cultures.

Carrie Cecil, University of Alaska Anchorage

Engineering a Livable Environment in the Mid-Pacific: Desalination Technologies on Wake Atoll Since 1935 (Session 11: Contributions in Cultural Anthropology)

Wake Atoll is a small, tropical atoll positioned halfway between Hawaii and the Philippines. Its location has afforded it strategic value to both military and commercial interests since the 1930s. Like several other remote Pacific atolls, Wake has no natural source of freshwater. An examination of industrial archaeological remains on the atoll and historical documents provides insight into the ways that desalination technologies were used to manufacture freshwater in an otherwise inhospitable environment. This presentation will explore the design and implementation of modern desalination technologies on Wake Atoll since 1935 and their importance in shaping Wake's history.

Casey T. Clark, Nicole Misarti, and Lara Horstmann, University of Alaska Fairbanks
It's Elementary: Reconstructing Pacific Walrus Movements from Trace Elements in Teeth (Session 9: Isogeochemical and Biogeochemical Studies in Alaskan Anthropology)

Biological structures can archive important information about the life of an organism, and those that preserve well in archaeological assemblages may be particularly valuable for reconstructing long-term changes experienced by animal populations. Walrus teeth are relatively abundant in coastal Alaskan archaeological sites and trace element concentrations in their seasonal growth layers can be used to reconstruct walrus movements. We used laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) to measure the concentrations of 12 trace elements in modern, historic, and archaeological Pacific walrus teeth to examine changes in walrus migratory patterns across the last 2,500 years.

Sam Coffman, UA Museum of the North; Robin Mills, Bureau of Land Management; Scott Shirar, UA Museum of the North; and Jake Adams, Washington State University

Archaeological Investigations along the Middle Fork of the Fortymile River, Eastern Alaska (Session 7: Papers In Honor of John Cook)

Recent archaeological surveys throughout portions of the Fortymile River drainage have yielded numerous new prehistoric archaeological sites, contributing to a broadened understanding of the prehistory in the area. Investigations in 2015 along the Middle Fork of the Fortymile River identified and recorded five new sites, of which four were tested archaeologically in 2016. This paper links both the archaeological and ethnographic records and presents preliminary results of these investigations, reporting upon: subterranean housepits and other feature descriptions, dating of these features, site seasonality and resource exploitation, caching behavior, and microblade technology.

Sam Coffman, Joshua Reuther, UA Museum of the North; and Phoebe Gilbert, National Park Service

Results of the 2015 Excavations at Teklanika West (Session 15: Contributions in Sub-Arctic Archaeology)

This paper highlights several contributions from the 2015 field research at Teklanika West: excavations led to the important recovery of a large amount of microblade technology from Component 3 (~6000-7000) confirming this to be the primary microblade bearing occupation at the site; several technologically diagnostic artifacts and identifiable faunal material from the early Holocene were also recovered; additional cultural material in direct association with charcoal was dated to the late Pleistocene; and, lastly, a more complex stratigraphic history was documented than previously described.



Margay Blackman in Anaktuvuk Pass.
Courtesy of Margaret Blackman.

Elizabeth A. Cook, Colorado State University
The Curious World of Margaret Blackman
(Session 4: Inspirational Women in
Alaskan Anthropology)

Many have followed in Margaret Blackman's footsteps with open eyes, a light heart, and a curious mind. She spent a career delving into art and aesthetics, oral history, and life histories. Her intellect followed her curiosity to new places (like Anaktuvuk Pass) to park for a while and learn about what was there, all the while learning a lesson or two about herself. This ultimately led her to write on a wide variety to topics from masks to death to food. Her example of self-understanding through both experience and the other can be emulated by those of us who find ourselves in the varied arenas of applied anthropology.

Debra Corbett, Nanutset Heritage
One of the First, Karen Workman
(Session 4: Inspirational Women in
Alaskan Anthropology)

When Bill and Karen Workman moved to Alaska in 1969 they became the 3rd and 4th archaeologists resident in the state. Over a career spanning 50+ years Karen has participated in all aspects of the growth of Alaskan archaeology from research, field schools, education, and policy. This presentation briefly explores some of Karen's contributions to Alaskan Anthropology.

Karen Workman, Alaska State Parks.
Courtesy of Karen Workman



Yan Axel Gomez Coutouly, University of Paris Nanterre

A Technological Approach to Obsidian Circulation in Prehistoric Central Alaska (Session 7: Papers In Honor of John Cook)

This paper presents an overview of my research on obsidian artifacts from Central Alaska through a technological perspective. The aim of this work is to have a better sense of how obsidian was used, how it was traded/transported (finished tool, preform, raw material), what types of artifacts were made on obsidian, etc. This work is based on the study of the obsidian from 11 sites located in Central Alaska (Dry Creek, Swan Point, Chugwater, Moose Creek, Walker Road, Broken Mammoth, Little Panguingue Creek, Panguingue Creek, Campus, Healy Lake and Goodpaster-1).

Barbara A. Crass, Jeffrey A. Behm, Brant L. Kedrowski, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh; Charles E. Holmes, University of Alaska Fairbanks

The Implications of Taphonomic Effects on Experimental Bone Fueled Hearths (Session 12: Archaeological Research in the Shaw Creek Catchment Basin, Central Alaska)

Experimental bone fueled burns have been conducted in both laboratory and field environments for over a decade. Observations on bone fueled burns, as well as the changes over time to the remains of the field burns, will be presented. How this affects finding and collecting bone fueled hearth remains in an archaeological context will be discussed.

Aron L. Crowell, Smithsonian Institution

The Ahtna Migration to Yakutat Bay in A.D. 1500: Evidence from Tlákw.aan (Old Town) (Session 10: Reconstructing Alaska Native Histories through Oral Tradition and Archaeology)

Around A.D. 1500 a breakaway Ahtna clan trekked from the Copper River past Mt. St. Elias to Yakutat Bay, where they founded Tlákw.aan (Old Town). The epic migration of the Kwaashk'i Kwáan is still recounted in Yakutat today and was recorded in many versions between 1904-1954 by Swanton, Harrington, and De Laguna. Excavations at Tlákw.aan by De Laguna (1951) and the Smithsonian (2014) confirm the strong historicity of this oral tradition. Challenges and methods for comparing archaeological and oral data are considered in this collaborative case study.

Susannah Deeds and Eddie Perez, University of Alaska Anchorage

Gendering Processes of Inupiaq Youth: An Ethnohistorical Approach (Session 2: Using Oral Sources and Archival Materials in Anthropological Research)

This paper focuses on self-awareness and gendering processes of Inupiaq youth, with a main emphasis on the transition from 'boy' to 'man'. This knowledge is acquired through observance, practice, storytelling, and trial and error. Additionally, this paper explores the idea that the recognition and reinforcement of male gender roles through the processes of ceremonies and rites is parallel to female pubescent transitions into womanhood. I aim to deepen the understanding of Inupiaq gendering through traditional accounts of childhood experiences found in the Charles V. Lucier archival collection in the University of Alaska-Anchorage Consortium Library.

Briana Doering, University of Michigan

Preserving Lessons for the Future: The Community-Based Research of Dr. Ann Fienup-Riordan (Session 4: Inspirational Women in Alaskan Anthropology)



Ann Fienup-Riordan at a gathering of elders at her Anchorage home, 2014. Courtesy of Ann Fienup-Riordan.

Beginning with her first book, *The Nelson Island Eskimo*, Dr. Fienup-Riordan has contributed greatly to our knowledge of contemporary Alaskan subsistence strategies and cultural practices in the Yukon-Kuskokwim River Delta. Dr. Fienup-Riordan has authored and co-authored dozens of volumes over the past four decades, propelled by an unflinching enthusiasm for research. In

recent years, Dr. Fienup-Riordan has continued to preserve traditional knowledge for future generations by working under the direction of Yup'ik elders alongside a team of Yup'ik translators and anthropologists. Dr. Fienup-Riordan continues to show anthropology's potential to serve communities in Alaska and beyond through her collaborative approach.

Shina duVall, Alaska Office of History and Archaeology

**Judy Bittner, Alaska's State Historic Preservation Officer (Session 4:
Inspirational Women in Alaskan
Anthropology)**



Judy Bittner touring a glacier. Courtesy of Michelle Bittner.

Judy Bittner has served as Alaska's state historic preservation officer and head of the Office of History and Archaeology since 1984. She is on the Alaska Historical Commission and the Alaska State Records Board. Throughout her career, she has been active in numerous historic preservation organizations, including the National Conference of SHPOs, the ACHP, the National Trust, the Alaska Historical Society, the AAHP, CIHS, and the Iditarod National Historic Trail Alliance. She has a master's degree in Anthropology from the University of Wisconsin. A fourth-generation Alaskan, Judy's family came to Alaska during the gold rush in the early 1900s.

Kelly A. Eldridge, UC Davis and USACE

An Informed Identification of Qasgit: How Oral and Ethno-Histories Can Help Distinguish an Archaeological Structure (Session 10: Reconstructing Alaska Native Histories through Oral Tradition and Archaeology)

The qasgit, often translated as 'men's house' or 'ceremonial house,' was and is an important cultural institution in many indigenous communities across the North American Arctic. For thousands of years, this structure coordinated the social and ceremonial life of countless Alaska Native, Canadian Inuit, and Greenlandic Inuit peoples. Archaeologists have identified qasgit at sites throughout northern North America; however, identification differs among researchers and there is little agreement as to what constitutes distinguishing material evidence. Oral and ethno-histories can provide us with clear and quantifiable characteristics of qasgit, allowing us to accurately identify these structures in the archaeological record.

Julie A. Esdale

Anne Shinkwin: Alaskan Anthropologist (Session 4: Inspirational Women in Alaskan Anthropology)



Anne Shinkwin at her retirement party.
Courtesy of Anne Shinkwin.

In a profession with relatively few female mentors, I have frequently found myself following in the footsteps of Alaskan Anthropologist Anne Shinkwin. Anne began research in Alaska excavating notched point sites in Anakatuvuk Pass. Her PhD Dissertation “Dakah De’nin’s Village and the Dixthada Site: A Contribution to Northern Athapascan Prehistory”, cemented her as a pioneer in the field. Anne was the first female chair of the UAF anthropology department and later became a dean of the college. In her over four-decade career, Anne worked across the state covering research topics from prehistoric archaeology, to the Russia Mission period, to sociocultural topics involving modern Native communities. Anne’s wide range of experience and academic

interests give her a unique perspective on Alaskan anthropology and make her an inspirational anthropologist for multiple generations of women.

Julie A. Esdale, Colorado State University

John Cook’s 40+Year Involvement in Army Lands Archaeology (Session 7: Papers In Honor of John Cook)

John Cook’s commitment to archaeology in interior Alaska has resulted in several decades of site discoveries on Army-managed lands and numerous interactions with the Army community. In his position at UAF, as a contractor, and as a BLM archaeologist, John participated in pioneering surveys in the wilderness of Army Training Lands south of Fairbanks and Delta Junction. John identified a dense prehistoric occupation at the Tok Terminal fueling station and was instrumental in the documentation and relocation of the Sullivan Roadhouse. This presentation highlights John’s activities on Army-managed lands from Fairbanks to Tok and shows how his dedication inspired future research in these areas.

Julie A. Esdale and Elizabeth A. Cook, Colorado State University

Inspirational Women in Alaskan Anthropology (Session 4: Inspirational Women in Alaskan Anthropology)

For decades, countless women have worked in industry, government, and academia forwarding the development of Alaskan Anthropology. All but a few, however, fly below the radar despite the significant contributions they have made to their fields. Women comprise an increasingly large portion of the Anthropological workforce in Alaska as well as nationally. Current students and young professionals are looking to female mentors from both professional and academic domains. This and other papers in this session recognize just a few of the women who have been integral in the training and development of upcoming generations while also paving the way for current research in Alaska.

Caroline Funk, SUNY University at Buffalo; Dixie West, University of Kansas; Virginia Hatfield, Museum of the Aleutians; Kale Bruner, University of Kansas; and Christine Lefèvre, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle

Debra Garland Corbett: Alaskan Archaeologist (Session 4: Inspirational Women in Alaskan Anthropology)



Debbie Corbett conducting fieldwork in the Attu Islands, Aleutians field campaign. Courtesy of Dixie West.

Debra Corbett's positive influences on Alaskan archaeology are remarkable. Corbett arrived in Alaska in 1983, beginning her 34-year steadfast commitment to expanding our holistic understanding of past lifeways, youth and young scholar mentoring, cultural resource management, and collaborative research. Her contributions include her work for BIA ANCSA (1983-1989), her position as

the USFWS regional archaeologist (1991-2013), her role as a cultural resource consultant (2013-now), her work with the Susten Culture Camp, and her co-leadership of multiple Aleutian research teams. Corbett gained national recognition for her work when she received the prestigious Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Award (2008).

Stacy Fritz, Bureau of Land Management

Arctic Drums: How 55-gallon Tundra Daisies Have Shaped the Arctic (and my career) (Session 11: Contributions in Cultural Anthropology)

One ubiquitous object has an outsize influence on the lives of circumpolar residents: the 55-gallon drum. I started chasing them down by canoe along the western arctic coast and documenting them as part of fieldwork studying the DEW Line. I kept long lists of all their uses and the drum stories people shared. Now working for the BLM Arctic Office, talk of drums is constantly drummed into me. They've burst free from eroding dumps and are floating down the river! Turn them into art to beautify the landscape! Pervasive, symbolic, handy, valuable, dangerous: this is my rusty arctic drum story.

Kaitlyn Fuqua, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Exploring Variance Among Northern Archaic Side Notched Bifaces (Session 15: Contributions in Sub-Arctic Archaeology)

The Northern Archaic tradition (6,000-1,500 years BP) represents one of the longest cultural continuities in central and northern Alaska; however, this tradition does not have clearly defined characteristics and is commonly used to describe any mid-Holocene site with side notched bifaces. Geomorphometric and functional analyses were performed on over 200 bifaces from 71 sites assigned to the Northern Archaic. Variation in tool shape was measured using landmark placement to characterize tool morphology, and mapped in ArcGIS to understand standardization across various ecoregions and landscapes. This exploratory study examines Northern Archaic technological standardization, and risk mitigation strategies related to technological continuity.

Tom Gillispie, Alaska Office of History and Archaeology

Dr. John Cook, an Appreciation (Session 7: Papers In Honor of John Cook)

Since the 1960s John Cook has had a profound effect on the course of Alaskan archaeology. His pioneering excavations at Healy Lake marked the beginning of an intellectual tradition and of debates that remain central to Beringian prehistory. Equally important, his work at the University of Alaska and leadership of the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline field studies helped create a cadre who shaped research and CRM in our state for over four decades. A tireless worker, John has carried out countless field surveys and remains active in research. In this paper I offer my appreciation for this exceptional colleague and friend.

Dianne Gudel-Holmes

When Bootstraps Aren't Enough: Charlene Craft LeFebre (Session 4: Inspirational Women in Alaskan Anthropology)



Charlene Craft LeFebre in the 1950s. Courtesy of Radcliffe Archives.

The recent film, "Hidden Figures", depicting black female mathematicians at NASA in the segregated south in the 1960s, parallels Charlene Craft LeFebre's struggles at UAF in the late 1940s. As men completed their advanced degrees, women, who'd worked in the interim, were often edged out due to limited budgets and preferences for males with Ph.Ds. The product of Charlene's brief Alaskan research is ethnographic, archeological, and multi-media records of the poorly-documented Upper Kuskokwim region, plus a 1950, color, movie of Eskimo dancing at Kotzebue.

Carrin M. Halfman, Ben A. Potter, Joshua D. Reuther, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Bruce P. Finney, Idaho State University; Brian M. Kemp, University of Oklahoma; Holly J. McKinney, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and Robert Sattler, Tanana Chiefs Conference

Fishing Through Antiquity in Central Alaska: An Introduction to a Collaborative Multidisciplinary Project Exploring the Prehistoric Abundance and Use of Salmon in the Interior (Session 9: Isogeochemical and Biogeochemical Studies in Alaskan Anthropology)

This presentation will include an introduction to Fishing through Antiquity in Central Alaska, an NSF-funded collaborative research project exploring changes in the abundance and use of salmon in central Alaska from the earliest occupations during the last Ice Age through the late prehistoric period. The project addresses three questions: (1) How has salmon abundance varied over time (2) When did prehistoric foragers begin to intensively exploit salmon? (3) How did foragers respond to changes in salmon availability? To address these questions, a

multidisciplinary team is using a variety of techniques including stable isotope, zooarchaeological, and ancient DNA analyses.

Della Hall, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Alaskan Aviation Adventures: the Personal Narratives of Aviation Pioneers (Session 2: Using Oral Sources and Archival Materials in Anthropological Research)

Della Hall's research uses discourse analysis to examine chronotopes, or how time and space is represented, within first person aviation narratives of risk and danger. Della aims to explore what the last 100 years of air transportation has offered to Alaska's transportation challenges, and what transportation-based stories pioneer aviators have developed to frame the human-environment relationship. Della's research focuses on narratives from elicited oral histories from the Pioneer Aviators Project Jukebox. Della's presentation will focus on the temporal and spatial anchoring of characters and plot events through trajectories in space, mentions of time, and narrators' evaluation of the dangers the Alaskan landscape poses to aviators.

Diane K. Hanson, University of Alaska Anchorage

Contributions of Jean S. Aigner to Alaska Archaeology (Session 4: Inspirational Women in Alaskan Anthropology)



Jean Aigner surveying at Summer Bay, mid 1980s. Courtesy of Douglas Veltre.

Jean Aigner is best known in Alaska archaeology for her contributions to the pre-contact history of the Unangax of the Aleutian Islands. She described the lithics from the early-Holocene Anangula site, addressed activity areas in a mid-Holocene Chaluka house, and participated in archaeological surveys of the eastern Aleutian Islands using processual and post-processual approaches. She participated in Cultural Resource

Management during the late 1970s/early 1980s as a co-principal of the Fluor/Northwest Gasline Survey. She additionally served as a role model for her graduate students and provided leadership opportunities for many of her female students.

David C. Henry and Kay Henry, Fairbanks, Alaska

Two Unique Aspects of the Koyukon Way of Life (Session 14: The Research Program of Jules Jetté)

In 1965 & 1969 *Anthropological Linguistics* published our articles “Koyukon Classificatory Verbs” and “Koyukon Locational.” The first paper describes a special class of verbs for the handling and location of objects that are classified according to their size, shape, texture and number of objects. The second article presents a description of the locational/ directionals used by the Koyukon which are based on the subject’s orientation to the flow of water in the main river. In 1964 I (David) spent 5 weeks in the basement Archive at Gonzaga University. The priest in charge, Wilfred Schoenberg, graciously gave me a desk and access to Jules Jetté’s handwritten materials. Jetté was an amazing man who fluently spoke the Koyukon language and also analyzed the language—before the age of computers and long before our time.

Megan J. Highet, Karen J. Goodman, the Fort McPherson H. pylori Project Planning Committee, the Teslin H. pylori Project Planning Committee, and the CANHelp Working Group, University of Alberta

Engaging in Knowledge Exchange with Children: Increasing the Effectiveness of Drawing-Based Strategies with School Children in Northern Canadian Indigenous Communities (Session 11: Contributions in Cultural Anthropology)

For community-driven research on H. pylori infection in Indigenous Canadian communities, we aimed to enhance and assess children’s understanding of this infection. Communities held contests to select logos for their community H. pylori projects; two communities encouraged children to enter these contests. In Teslin, Yukon, classroom-based educational activities preceded logo design; in Fort McPherson, Northwest Territories, no educational activities occurred. The Teslin drawings reflected a greater understanding of H. pylori as a community health concern. The comparison suggests that educational activities can increase the effectiveness of drawing-based strategies for meaningful knowledge exchange with children in community health research.

Caitlin R. Holloway, UA Museum of the North

Archaeobotanical Remains from the Keystone Dune Site (Session 12: Archaeological Research in the Shaw Creek Catchment Basin, Central Alaska)

Recent research suggests that plant resources played a larger role in prehistoric subsistence strategies than originally understood. This research contributes to a holistic understanding of foraging behavior in interior Alaska by examining

archaeobotanical remains from the Keystone Dune Site, a short-term camp occupied around 13,430-13,230 cal BP. Common bearberry seeds dominate the macrobotanical assemblage, with a smaller proportion of Rosaceae and Cyperaceae species seeds. The results suggest that site occupants exploited a range of locally-available resources. When compared to other interior Alaskan archaeobotanical assemblages, this research indicates that expectations of plant remains based on site type should be re-evaluated.

Caitlin R. Holloway, Joshua Reuther, UA Museum of the North; Crystal Glassburn, Bureau of Land Management; Cassidy Phillips, UA Museum of the North

Revisiting the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System Archaeological Project (Session 7: Papers In Honor of John Cook)

A minimum of 323 archaeological sites were identified during the 1969-1976 survey of the 635 mi (1,022 km) Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS), extending from Valdez to Prudhoe Bay. The TAPS survey represents one of the first major cultural resource mitigation projects associated with resource development in Alaska. The Bureau of Land Management Alaska and University of Alaska Museum of the North aim to consolidate collections and documentation from the TAPS archaeological project. This project will increase the accessibility of TAPS collections and related management history for researchers, educators, students, and the public in order to encourage research on TAPS-related sites.

Charles E. Holmes, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and John Hemmeter, University of Alaska Anchorage

The Late Prehistoric and Historic Components at Swan Point, Shaw Creek Valley (Session 12: Archaeological Research in the Shaw Creek Catchment Basin, Central Alaska)

The archaeological record at Swan Point shows changes in lithic technology from Northern Archaic projectile forms, scrapers, and the abandonment of microblades; to smaller projectiles and the use of pecked/ground/polished tools, and tabular schist/boulder spall scrapers. These changes occur within the past 1,000 years. Organic arrow points and copper tools are present prior to the historic period as well. There is indication of historic Athabascan use of the site during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Some historic items may be traced to Bennet's trading post at Big Delta.

Lara Horstmann, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Raphaela Stimmelmayer, North Slope Borough; and Matt McCarthy, University of California Santa Cruz

Crossing the Sea by Staring at the Water: Increased Use of Terrestrial Resources by Polar Bears Revealed Using Compound-Specific Stable Isotopes (Session 9: Isogeochemical and Biogeochemical Studies in Alaskan Anthropology)

We analyzed bone collagen of Southern Beaufort polar bears from harvests (2006-2016), museums (1906-1971), and archeological digs (1850BP-1180BP) for bulk SI and compound-specific SI of amino acids. We also quantified steroid hormones from these bones. Bulk $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ did not differ among time periods, while $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ was depleted in modern bears suggesting carbon sourcing from open-water phytoplankton and/or terrestrial prey. Certain isotopic proxies discriminate marine and terrestrial foods; half of modern bears were depleted in these proxies pointing to terrestrial diets. Cortisol was lower in “terrestrial” bears suggesting that some bears expand their niche to include terrestrial foods without apparent physiological consequences.

Stefanie M. Ickert-Bond, UA Museum of the North

The Herbarium at the University of Alaska Museum – Are all Herbarium Collections Cultural or Biocultural? (Session 8: Collaborations in Ethnomycology and Ethnobotany)

Most herbarium collections were accumulated through biodiversity monitoring and inventory work, and only a small fraction of those are the result of ethnobotanical, ethnomycological or ethnographic research. A specimen can serve a multitude of additional purposes, and can inform the modes of intervention of human societies on their environment, techniques and processes. The specimen can be the raw material for an object, and objects can be consumed or traded. Central to these modifications is the relationship between humans and the object. This contribution aims to improve the curatorial practice of biocultural, fungi, and herbarium museum collections for the benefit of Arctic social science research on mushroom and plant use in Alaska and the Circumpolar North.

Anne M. Jensen, Bryn Mawr College, University of Alaska Fairbanks, UIC Science LLC
A Pattern More Complicated: Towards an Improved Marine Reservoir Correction for the Utqiagvik Area (Session 9: Isogeochemical and Biogeochemical Studies in Alaskan Anthropology)

Issues exist with marine radiocarbon dates. While they can be avoided by dating terrestrially-derived material, many Alaska coastal contexts do not contain such samples, leaving only the option of dating marine-derived samples. A marine calibration curve has been developed to partially correct for the reservoir effect, but it is clear that further local corrections are needed. The published database is very sparse for the North Slope of Alaska. Use of the “appropriate” δR for Utqiagvik-area sites results in clearly erroneous results. This paper describes several coordinated attempts to improve the situation, focused on Utqiagvik, but with broader applicability.

Anne M. Jensen, Bryn Mawr College, University of Alaska Fairbanks, UIC Science LLC
Archaeology and Oral Histories at Utqiagvik: Synergies and Logical Pitfalls (Session 10: Reconstructing Alaska Native Histories through Oral Tradition and Archaeology)

Both archaeology and collection of oral history have long traditions in the Utqiagvik area. Several cases where the two ways of knowing have been brought to bear on the same question are discussed. In general, the archaeology was entirely consistent with oral history. In a few cases, the two could not be matched. These appear to cases where the information is hard to test archaeologically, or where the oral histories themselves exist in multiple conflicting versions.

Lawrence Kaplan, Alaska Native Language Center
Languages and Dialects of the Seward Peninsula Region and Historical Implications (Session 3: From Early Peopling to Modern Communities—New Developments in the Archaeology of the Seward Peninsula Region)

The Seward Peninsula and nearby islands present a complex linguistic picture in terms of contemporary languages and dialects and what they suggest about earlier peopling and population movements. This region includes the current borderland of Inupiaq and Alaskan Yupik, and if the larger Bering Strait area is considered, Siberian Yupik languages and peoples also. This diversity gives rise to language contact phenomena, which characterize this zone as a linguistic area and pose questions as to what the relationships among the groups are today and what they likely were in earlier times.

James Kari, Alaska Native Language Center

An Overview of Jetté's Research Interests (Session 14: The Research Program of Jules Jetté)

Kari will present slides that illustrate Jetté's writing & calligraphy styles, field methods, filing systems, cartography and line art.

James Kari, Alaska Native Language Center

Introduction to the Alaska Dene Landscape Cognition (Session 6: Environmental Cognition in the Circumpolar North)

The Northern Dene speakers are constantly aware of the flow of water. The study of Alaska Dene cognition begins with the distinctive grammatical category, the *Dene riverine directional system*. Nine roots occur in a unique verb-like complex: PREFIX-ROOT-SUFFIX. In Alaska Dene languages each directional root can appear in about 190 derivatives. Elite place-intensive narratives are uninterrupted monolingual texts where the speaker describes the landscape, place names and travel with total confidence. We face challenges when we edit and map rare place-intensive narratives. I will demonstrate editorial conventions in one Ahtna travel narrative by Jake Tansy. Tansy orchestrates the place names with the directionals to designate precise landscape features.

James Kari, Alaska Native Language Center; and Gerad Smith, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Glacial Lake Atna and the Interface of Geology, Archaeology, and Language (Session 7: Papers In Honor of John Cook)

The purpose of this paper is to synthesize various geological, archaeological, and linguistic research in order to explore the possible interaction that early humans may have had with Glacial Lake Atna. The paper will present an updated comprehensive review and chronology of dated strand lines associated with the lake, and a summary of the latest archaeological research associated with the termination of the lake. Kari and Fall *Shem Pete's Alaska* 2016:144-147 has a synopsis of Kari's theory "the Proto-Dene *Lex Loci* (PDLL, word/law of locations). The rule-driven Dene generative geography, and the highly analyzable Dene geographic name networks surrounding the Alaska Range provide what can be termed *Dene geolinguistic evidence*. With of 30 to 35 place names that are selected according to criteria of the PDLL, mostly from Ahtna as well as from Tanana Valley languages Tanacross and Upper Tanana, we show evidence that early Dene bands expanded into Copper River Basin uplands from the Tanana River. Meta-pragmatic Dene

naming devices, such as sets of duplicated and paired names, enhance the memorization of names and indicate macro-regional awareness of the ecology of the Upper Susitna-Copper River Basins. The Dene coined names that overtly denote the Tyone Spillway and stages of the recession of Glacial Lake Ahtna. Kari is of the opinion that early Tanana River Dene names may be 12-13,000 years old and that the first pioneering Dene place names in Copper River Uplands should equate with the earliest archaeological dates.

Robert E. King, Bureau of Land Management

More Odd Tales of Alaska's Long Distance Travelers in the Early 20th Century (Session 2: Using Oral Sources and Archival Materials in Anthropological Research)

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

David Kingma, Jesuit Oregon Province Archives

A Biographical Profile of Fr. Jetté (Session 14: The Research Program of Jules Jetté)

Jetté possessed a rare gift for harmonizing scholarship and ministry. He was interested in simply everything about the Native Alaskans among whom he lived, enjoyed their trust, and possessed the skill to convey what he learned to others. The breadth and wealth of archival materials by Jetté at JOPA offer many research opportunities. Kingma will also present a study of Jetté's photographic work.

Kathryn E. Krasinski, Alexander Bautista, William Vincent III, Adelphi University; Charles E. Holmes, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and Barbara A. Crass, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Zooarchaeological Analyses of the Swan Point Late Holocene Assemblage (Session 12: Archaeological Research in the Shaw Creek Catchment Basin, Central Alaska)

Because traditional foodways tend to be conservative in cultures, zooarchaeological remains offer a proxy record for identifying cultural identities in the archaeological

record through food preferences. Research has demonstrated culturally specific patterns in carcass dismemberment, species composition, element representation, and preparation methods. For example bone breakage patterns indicating grease extraction would more likely be expected in Native Alaskan as opposed to Euroamerican assemblages in Alaska. Zooarchaeological and taphonomic analysis of the late prehistoric Swan Point faunal assemblage was conducted to differentiate faunal remains associated with Athabascan and Euroamerican occupations.

Candace Kruger, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Collecting and Connection Through a “Mystery Material” in a Study of Deg Hit’an Basketry (Session 8: Collaborations in Ethnomycology and Ethnobotany)

The research on Deg Hit’an birch basketry that this paper discusses was done with guidance from my great aunt and master basket maker Daisy Demientieff. The research was initially driven by a curiosity in a “mystery material” used in a particular basket in the UAMN Ethnology collection. In the course of this research I collected and processed materials to make a basket, studied the basket collection held by of Anvik Historical Society, helped identify the plant that was the source of the “mystery material,” and examined a range of questions about the relationships formed through the process of making baskets.

Michael Kunz, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Out of Beringia: Terminal Pleistocene Voyageurs in the New World - Where and When (Session 7: Papers In Honor of John Cook)

Terminal Pleistocene cultures in Eastern Beringia, generally viewed as the rootstock of later continental populations, preceded those populations temporally by at least a millennia. In 1933 an Ice-Free Corridor (IFC) route was proposed as the vector of dispersal. Decades later a coastal route was proposed. Sea level rise hinders obtaining data regarding the coastal route while data from geologic and paleoecological research in the IFC lacks the necessary temporal precision. Somehow and sometime people moved south and established themselves beyond the ice-sheets. In the almost total absence of terminal Pleistocene cultural radiocarbon dates from either route, lithic technology provides another avenue of investigation.

Yoko Kugo, University of Alaska Fairbanks

**Documenting Indigenous Knowledge Using an Oral History Methodology
(Session 2: Using Oral Sources and Archival Materials in Anthropological Research)**

Traditionally, Alaska Native peoples have used place names to describe conditions and the origins of places and for traveling. They named places based on their oral narratives, daily activities, and multi-generational observations on the landscape. In 2016, in the Iliamna Lake communities, research teams conducted interviews, and have analyzed the information to preserve the Central Yup'ik place name data by using the oral history methodology in a community-based participatory project. Native place names are valuable for the local people to remember their ancestors' wisdom and understanding of the landscape from local Yup'ik perspective.

François Lanoë, University of Arizona; Joshua Reuther UA Museum; and Charles Holmes, University of Alaska Fairbanks

**Human Ecological Integration in Subarctic Eastern Beringia (Session 9:
Isogeochemical and Biogeochemical Studies in Alaskan Anthropology)**

We study the community-level ecological dynamics associated with human dispersal and megafauna turnover in subarctic eastern Beringia during the Late Pleistocene, using stable isotope and zooarchaeological data. Variation in large herbivore biomass and diversity can be related to reduction of favorable habitat during the Bølling-Allerød interstadial. Humans started to dominate the predator guild and contributed, by competitive exclusion, to the extinction of other large predators or their shift to lower trophic levels. Biome turnover in eastern Beringia can be explained by both large-scale climate change and bottom-up ecological interactions between biota.

Varpu Lotvonen, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Using Oral History Archives as a Research Resource (Session 2: Using Oral Sources and Archival Materials in Anthropological Research)

Varpu has used oral histories at various times during her studies and work, and for three years, she digitized oral history collection with the APRC Oral History Department at UAF. The project in which she mostly utilizes oral history recordings right now concerns Inupiaq traditional healers and healing traditions. For this project, and for her Ph.D. research about the Sámi people in Alaska, she dredges oral history archives for already existing information, hoping that it will inform her research questions and semi-structures interviews that she will conduct in the

future.

Chris Maio, Evelyn Coombs, Nancy Bigelow, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Sand, Peat, and Sediment Cores: Providing Environmental Context to the Birnirk-Thule Transition at Cape Espenberg (Session 3: From Early Peopling to Modern Communities—New Developments in the Archaeology of the Seward Peninsula Region)

During the summer of 2016, three weeks of fieldwork were carried out to decipher environmental conditions during the Birnirk-Thule transition period (ca. AD 1000-1300). Through the collection of 38m of sediment cores from 26 sites, we sought to address three unanswered questions: 1) What was sea level during the Birnirk-Thule transition? 2) Where was the coast during site occupation? 3) What was the spatial extent of enriched ^{15}N around the sites first identified in 2011? We present here an overview of the fieldwork and initial results, focusing on core stratigraphies and preliminary chronologies.

Owen K. Mason, University of Colorado INSTAAR

Narratives, Notions and Notations: The Iconography of Birnirk and Early Thule Occupations at the Rising Whale Site, Cape Espenberg (Session 3: From Early Peopling to Modern Communities—New Developments in the Archaeology of the Seward Peninsula Region)

In 2016 the Cape Espenberg project focused on excavating two houses from the Rising Whale site. In the AD 1000s Birnirk structure, every piece of ivory bore curved and/or linear designs, none figurative or complex. In the AD 1300s Thule house, two objects had complex inscriptions: An ivory foreshaft was inscribed with compartmentalized rows of triangles, dashes and lines, resembling ownership marks or a tally stick. A caribou bone offered a running-caribou pictograph beside rows of triangles and dashes, and five “humanoid” figures—apparently a narrative. This mobiliary art offers an unprecedented window into the iconographic shifts between Birnirk and Thule.

Owen K. Mason, University of Colorado INSTAAR; and Claire M. Alix, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne

A Shaman's Curse and the Fate of Prehistoric Whalers at Cape Espenberg: Oral History confirmed by Archaeology? (Session 10: Reconstructing Alaska Native Histories through Oral Tradition and Archaeology)

The tale of the whaler Ilaganiq was recounted by Gideon Barr of Shishmaref to Jeanne Schaaf. Ilaganiq was larger than life, a solitary man who trafficked with animal spirits and battled the bowhead across Kotzebue Sound. Tempted by hubris, Ilaganiq turned to stealing caribou skins from neighbors who murdered him. Ilaganiq's mother had revenge on the hunters: from her mitten arose a surfeit of sand that transformed Cape Espenberg into shallows, precluding whaling. Four seasons of archaeology and geology at Cape Espenberg since 2009 confirm the cessation of whaling or scavenging, an increasing shoal offshore, and declines in driftwood, since AD 1700.

Holly McKinney, Carrin Halffman, Josh Reuther, Chuck Holmes, Ben Potter, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Fishing Through Antiquity: Preliminary Results on the Zooarchaeological Analysis of Central Alaskan Fish Fauna (Session 7: Papers In Honor of John Cook)

This presentation introduces some of our initial zooarchaeological results for a multidisciplinary research project that examines fishing through antiquity in central Alaska. Archaeologically deposited fish bones are relatively rare in central Alaskan contexts and are often overlooked and/or under-reported. Models used to represent exploitation of freshwater and anadromous resources are also under-developed. To establish the relative importance fishes played in terminal Pleistocene and late Holocene subsistence economies, fish fauna were analyzed from existing central Alaskan archaeological collections. Analyses are focused on assessing taphonomic preservation, abundance, and landscape use. Preliminary results indicate that inhabitants exploited salmon, burbot, northern pike, and whitefish.

Dave McMahan, McMahan Consulting

Culture Camp Archaeology at Quk'Taz'un (XLC-098), a 19th Century Dena'ina House in Kijik Archeological District NHL (Session 10: Reconstructing Alaska Native Histories through Oral Tradition and Archaeology)

Since 2014, the Village of Nondalton, the National Park Service (NPS), and McMahan

Consulting have collaborated on archaeological investigations within “Kijik Archeological District National Historic Landmark” under a cooperative agreement (P13AC01206) between NPS and the Nondalton Tribal Council. In 2015-2016, investigations focused on XLC-098, a multi-room, mid-to-late 19th century Dena’ina house depression. The work coincided with the Quk’Taz’un Culture Camp, providing Nondalton youth a direct link with the material culture of their ancestors, and giving archaeologists a chance to learn from Dena’ina colleagues and elders. The collaboration provided a more complete picture of 19th century Dena’ina life at Lake Clark.

Dave McMahan, McMahan Consulting

The 1813 Wreck of the Russian-American Company Ship NEVA And Survival Camp (SIT-963), the Final Chapter (Session 15: Contributions in Sub-Arctic Archaeology)

A 2012 archaeological survey by the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, U.S. Forest Service, and Sitka Historical Society identified a site believed to be the 1813 survivor camp from the wreck of the Russian-American Company ship NEVA. In 2015, with support from the National Science Foundation (PLR-1330939), a team of American, Russian, and Canadian researchers recovered further evidence. Work continued in 2016, with the discovery of striking evidence of both the ship and camp. These results, along with archival research in St. Petersburg and London, are adding details to our knowledge of the NEVA’s history and of shipwreck survival.

Sarah Meitl and Aubrey Morrison, Cultural Resource Consultants LLC

A Road Goes Through It: Finding Sites in the Shaw Creek Catchment Basin (Session 12: Archaeological Research in the Shaw Creek Catchment Basin, Central Alaska)

Mineral exploration and development spurred a cultural resource management program that is nearing its twentieth year. The results of this research program have yielded valuable input concerning settlement patterns through time, and archaeological site identification and preservation methods.

Odin Miller, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Hunting, Herding, Recruiting, Poaching: Reindeer, Caribou and Humans in the Nome Area During the Past Three Decades (Session 2: Using Oral Sources and Archival Materials in Anthropological Research)

Human-*Rangifer* relations in the Nome area have been complex and dynamic for

centuries. This has been especially notable during the past 30 years as both domestic reindeer and wild caribou have been present on the Seward Peninsula. Most reindeer herders in the region lost some or all of their animals to recruitment by the migrating Western Arctic Caribou Herd. To local hunters, however, caribou presence has led to increased subsistence opportunity. Perception, use, cultural significance and even identification of the two varieties of *Rangifer tarandus* tend to be different among local residents who are connected with the reindeer industry and those who are not. This presentation will use oral interviews conducted by the researcher, as well as other oral sources, to explore the recent history and breadth of human-Rangifer relations and attitudes in Nome and surrounding Seward Peninsula villages.

Nicole Misarti, Casey Clark, and Lara Horstmann, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Investigating the Resilience of an Important Subsistence Resource, the Pacific Walrus, to Changing Climates (Session 9: Isogeochemical and Biogeochemical Studies in Alaskan Anthropology)

Stable isotope (SI) data has revealed greater variability than expected in walrus diet over the last 2500 years. These results raise the question of whether the changes in bulk SI data seen are due to foraging location, dietary change or changes at the base of the food web. Each one of these scenarios would affect subsistence hunters living in a rapidly changing Arctic, and who rely on walrus as a subsistence and economic resource, in different ways. Compound-specific amino acid analysis of archaeological, historic and modern walrus samples was used to investigate these different scenarios.

Lauren Norman, University of Kansas; Owen K. Mason, University of Colorado INSTAAR; and Claire Alix, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne
Fauna from the Cape: Variations in Early Thule Focal Resources (Session 3: From Early Peopling to Modern Communities—New Developments in the Archaeology of the Seward Peninsula Region)

Excavations of complete houses and their faunal assemblages have led to comprehensive analyses of human-animal interactions at Cape Espenberg. Feature 21, an early Thule house located on Ridge E-6 produced a faunal assemblage distinct from other Thule houses on the younger Ridge E-5 where seals are the focal resource. Subsistence resource in Feature 21 focused on both caribou and marine mammal. This shift in focus influences quotidian tasks at winter villages, potentially affecting change in many aspects of Thule life.

Igor Pasternak, University of Alaska Fairbanks

The Hip and Healthful Chaga Saga, from Siberian Foragers to Global Markets (Session 8: Collaborations in Ethnomycology and Ethnobotany)

The vast majority of the contemporary Western consumers did not grow up using chaga, a sclerotium of *Inonotus obliquus* found on infested birch trees. However, in recent years, products of this increasingly celebrated cure-all wonder are finding their way into the health store inventories, hip coffeehouse menus, and local craft fares. How and why has this long-known Siberian medicinal come into the spotlight of the health-conscious West? This presentation by an artist ethnomycologist investigates chaga's recent history and shares tips on harvesting and consuming chaga.

Ben A. Potter, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Archaeology at the Mead Site: Subarctic Human Adaptation and Social Organization (Session 12: Archaeological Research in the Shaw Creek Catchment Basin, Central Alaska)

Multidisciplinary research at the Mead site from 2009-2016 has yielded significant insights into human ecology, settlement strategies, subsistence economy, and technology and changes through time as humans responded to climatic and cultural changes from the late Pleistocene through the later Holocene. Site formation and disturbance, site function(s), lithic procurement, ritual/artistic activities, and social organization are explored for Bolling-Allerod, Younger Dryas, and early to middle Holocene components. Some aspects of technological and economic continuity are identified as well as fundamental cultural shifts from early Holocene to middle Holocene cultures at the site.

Ben A. Potter, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Joshua D. Reuther, UA Museum of the North; Vance Holliday, University of Arizona; Charles Holmes, Shane Miller, and Nick Schmuck, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Early Colonization of Beringia and Northern North America: Chronology, Routes and Adaptive Strategies (Session 7: Papers In Honor of John Cook)

Recent archaeological and paleoecological work along both interior and coastal routes for early colonization of the New World has suggested that the interior route was impossible, leaving the coastal route as the only colonization route taken by Clovis ancestors. We review the geological, paleoecological, and archaeological record for Eastern Beringia and adjacent areas. Spatio-temporal patterning of known sites and evaluation of early interior and coastal route radiocarbon, OSL,

and cosmogenic dating, along with obsidian distribution and adaptive strategies of early Beringians indicates this assessment is premature and the interior route remains a viable hypothesis.

Ken Pratt, BIA ANCSA

Remarks on the History of Warfare and Related Archaeological Prospects in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Region (Session 10: Reconstructing Alaska Native Histories through Oral Tradition and Archaeology)

The notion that warfare was widespread among Yup'ik Eskimo populations in the Yukon-Kuskokwim region during pre-contact/prehistoric times is based on oral history accounts concerning the so-called "Bow and Arrow Wars." Unfortunately, these accounts have been treated as historically valid without being subjected to critical analysis. Such an approach hinders efforts to find archaeological evidence of warfare in the region, where countless sites have been reported as locations at which hostilities occurred. This paper describes key methodological and interpretive problems related to evaluating accounts about Yup'ik warfare, and identifies specific sites that have high-potential to yield archaeological data about the topic.

Jennifer Raff, Justin Tackney, University of Kansas; Margarita Rzhetskaya, M. Geoffrey Hayes, Northwestern University; and Dennis O'Rourke, University of Kansas

New Perspectives on Arctic Prehistory from Ancient and Contemporary Genetics (Session 3: From Early Peopling to Modern Communities—New Developments in the Archaeology of the Seward Peninsula Region)

The Seward Peninsula represents a logical transit point for the peopling of the Arctic and a potential place to look at the genetic interaction among Bering Strait communities. Patterned genetic variation in these communities provides insights into population origins and evolutionary histories. We summarize the results of several years of our research into the genetic diversity of the contemporary and ancient inhabitants of Alaska, and discuss the implications of new genomic research for understanding the prehistory of the Arctic.

Jeff Rasic, National Park Service

History and Status of Obsidian Provenance Research in Alaska (Session 7: Papers In Honor of John Cook)

Geochemical “sourcing” of obsidian artifacts is a powerful tool for learning about prehistoric human movement, exchange, and social connections. Effective provenance research relies on a thorough source catalog and a large pool of archaeological specimens, and building this framework requires a sustained and organized effort. For three decades John Cook has been a driving force behind this work in Alaska and the region now enjoys one of the best-developed obsidian research frameworks in the world. This paper discusses the evolution of methods and approaches to obsidian research in Alaska, and highlights John Cook’s many contributions.

Jeff Rasic, National Park Service

Trail Creek Caves Revisited (Session 3: From Early Peopling to Modern Communities—New Developments in the Archaeology of the Seward Peninsula Region)

The Trail Creek Caves site on the Seward Peninsula, excavated by Helge Larsen in 1949-1950, is among the most important archaeological sites in western Alaska. It contains a lengthy, rich and well-preserved paleoecological and archaeological record dating to the late Pleistocene, and the largest collections of mid-Holocene age organic tools from the region. However, poor chronological and stratigraphic controls have hampered the interpretive value of the site. New analyses of the collections at the Danish National Museum were conducted in 2016 to refine the site’s age controls, validate Larsen’s artifact typology, and evaluate the stratigraphic integrity of the site.

Joshua D. Reuther, UA Museum of the North, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Nancy H. Bigelow, Alaska Quaternary Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Sam Coffman, UA Museum of the North; Charles E. Holmes, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Francois Lanoë, University of Arizona; Holly McKinney, Ben A. Potter, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Jason Rogers, Northern Land Use Alaska LLC; Scott Shirar UA Museum of the North; Stormy Fields, Émilie Saulnier-Talbot, Christopher V. Maio, and Matthew J. Wooller, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Holocene Shoreline Sites and Lake Level Change at Quartz Lake, Interior Alaska (Session 7: Papers In Honor of John Cook)

Systematic archaeological, paleoecological, geologic, and historic studies at Quartz

Lake, and in the adjacent eastern portion of the Shaw Creek Flats, have been conducted since 2008. These studies have shown several changes in the human land use of the area over the last 13,500 cal. years BP, along with changes in lake formation, productivity, and the rise and fall of water levels. We summarize some of the pertinent findings we have made over the last 10 years on the Quartz Lake's history and human use, and the future directions for our research program.

Joshua D. Reuther, UA Museum of the North, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Nancy H. Bigelow, Alaska Quaternary Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Charles Holmes, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Jennifer Kielhofer, Francois Lanoë, University of Arizona; Ben A. Potter and Matthew J. Wooller, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Late Quaternary Landscape Evolution of the Shaw Creek Basin (Session 12: Archaeological Research in the Shaw Creek Catchment Basin, Central Alaska)

The Shaw Creek basin has been an important area to humans resource use in the middle Tanana River valley for over 14,000 years. The wetland complex and its lowland-upland ecotone interface provide access to a diverse set of animal, avian and aquatic resources. For nearly 60 years, geological research has been conducted in the Shaw Creek region with the aim to understand the formation of the basin and the surrounding terrain. Over the past 10 years, our team has formed a more in-depth multidisciplinary research program focused toward reconstructing changes in the environment over the last 15,000 years. We summarize the geological and environmental research within the region to give a perspective on Late Quaternary history of the regions landscapes and environments, and to provide context to changes in human land use.

Jillian Richie and Jeanne Schaaf, National Park Service

The "Dirt" on Jeanne Schaaf (Session 4: Inspirational Women in Alaskan Anthropology)



Jeanne Schaaf at Amalik Bay. Courtesy of Jeanne Schaaf.

Jeanne Schaaf's footprints can be found in nearly every corner of Alaskan anthropology. Her enduring career as a National Park Service archaeologist promoted years of archaeological research, preservation, and presentation resulting in an impressive list of National Register nominations, publications, cultural heritage projects, and mentorships. This paper will highlight Jeanne's contributions to Alaskan anthropology, explore her career triumphs and challenges, and share

her advice to the next generation of female anthropologists.

Jason Rogers, Northern Land Use Research Alaska LLC; and Joshua Reuther, UA Museum of the North

John Cook in the Aleutians: A New Look at RAT-032, Amchitka Island (Session 7: Papers In Honor of John Cook)

In 1971, John Cook led investigations at the RAT-00032 site on Amchitka Island, in the western Aleutian chain. The project resulted in the first complete excavation of an Aleut house, which was dated to ca. 400 BP. Since this time, around two dozen houses and other structural remains have been excavated in the Aleutians, dating to various periods. This presentation compares the RAT-00032 house to more recent examples, and reports new AMS dates for this important site.

Patrick Saltonstall, Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository

Reassessing the Kachemak to Koniag Transition (Session 15: Contribution in Sub-Arctic Archaeology)

It has been thirty years since Jordan and Knecht argued for the local development of Kodiak Alutiiq culture. Data from their archaeological studies of Kodiak's Karluk River suggested that the region's Alutiiq people were descended from ancient

islanders, and not from late prehistoric migrants. This interpretation of Kodiak prehistory still fits the region's archaeological record quite well, despite extensive, recent archaeological research. Yet the data supporting this interpretation is significantly different. This paper explores the Kachemak to Koniag transition and the data now available to assess this period of dramatic cultural change. Important advances include improved radiocarbon dating, extensive regional settlement data, a detailed chronology of architectural changes, and a better understanding of social and economic organization during both the Kachemak and Koniag traditions.

Robert Sattler, Evelyn Combs, Angela Younie and Thomas Gillispie, Tanana Chiefs Conference

Elaboration of Archaeological and Ethnographic Research at Healy Lake: Legacy of Margaret and Paul Kirsteatter Sr. (Session 7: Papers In Honor of John Cook)

The era of academic research at Healy Lake began by Robert McKennan and John Cook in 1967. Archaeological investigations emerged from tribal members of Mendas Chaag, the Healy Lake band. Key tribal figures included Margaret Kirsteatter, her husband Paul, and their children Fred and Josephine who shared knowledge of traditional camps and archaeological materials. Fred collected assemblages from several localities, and studied at Dartmouth under McKennan. With Josephine's support, new excavations have refined the cultural history of the Healy Lake basin. Most recent, Margaret's great-granddaughter has continued the legacy through GPR investigations at Healy Lake village, the Chindadn type site.

Robert Sattler, Tanana Chiefs Conference; Robert C. Bowman, Northern Land Use Research LLC; and Sam Coffman, UA Museum of the North

Rampart Dune: 850 Year-Old Salmon Remains in the Middle Yukon River Canyon (Session 15: Contributions in Sub-Arctic Archaeology)

Across a relict dune field in the middle Yukon River canyon is the Rampart Dune site (TAN-132). Elevated c. 20-25m above the Yukon River are multiple ridges on which are numerous pit features. An anomaly identified by Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) led to the discovery of a buried cultural occupation in the largest pit. The cultural zone produced charcoal, well-preserved birch bark and faunal remains of salmon. A radiocarbon age of c. 850 cal BP on charcoal is younger than a second component dated to c. 1100 cal BP. Testing suggests a substantive fish camp with extensive ground caches in the middle Yukon River canyon.

Fran Seager-Boss, Knik Tribal Council; and Rachel Joan Dale, Rjdaleconsulting

Doing Your Time; Breaking into Archaeology (Session 4: Inspirational Women in Alaskan Anthropology)

This presentation highlights women in archaeology from the 1970's through the 1990's. Women were not well represented in the archaeological community prior to the 1980's. We will follow the careers of several Alaskan female archaeologists who worked seasonally (often for less pay than men on same crews), put in their time building field work resumes, and eventually became agency archaeologists. In addition to their agency work these women were active in both the anthropological community and general outreach. Through their experience these women paved the way for younger generations of female archaeologists.

Scott Shirar, UA Museum of the North; Jeff Rasic, and Eric Carlson, National Park Service

Lakeside Villages and Associated Rock Art in Noatak National Preserve (Session 3: From Early Peopling to Modern Communities—New Developments in the Archaeology of the Seward Peninsula Region)

This paper presents research on three substantial Late Prehistoric age Inupiat habitation sites in the Brooks Range Mountains in Northwest Alaska. These village sites consist of multiple house remains and numerous storage pits, like other habitation sites in the region, but are unique in having large, rock-lined communal dwellings (qargit), and numerous petroglyphs. These are among the very few examples of rock art in northern Alaska. Results of small-scale test excavations and systematic rock art documentation are described. We speculate on the reasons for the brief florescence of a local rock art tradition and exceptionally substantial communal structures in this setting.

Ross Smith, University of Oregon

Looking Below the Surface: Searching for Evidence of Native Fishing in Archaeological Assemblages from Northwest Alaska (Session 3: From Early Peopling to Modern Communities—New Developments in the Archaeology of the Seward Peninsula Region)

This study examined over 60 existing archaeological assemblages from northwest Alaska to evaluate their utility as long-term records of fish populations and regional Native fisheries. Fishing-related artifacts and fish remains were identified and described. Analysis results suggested that while some fishing artifact types are well-represented, fish remains are underrepresented in existing archaeofaunal assemblages. This disparity may be due to taphonomic processes and past

sampling strategies. Comparison of place names and archaeological site locations also revealed that reported fish harvest and processing sites have not been systematically inventoried. Alternative sampling strategies are recommended for future archaeological investigations in the region.

Blaine Spellman, USDA-NRCS, Fairbanks Soil Survey Office

Mold on Food: Anathema or Ambrosia? (Session 8: Collaborations in Ethnomycology and Ethnobotany)

This talk is an introspective reflection on how my opinion and value of mold has grown through experiences with cuisine, travel, and scientific exploration, including cultivating mold in interior Alaska. A major focus involves the comparison of American and Western European use of mold in cuisine. In Europe, regionally specific molds (often *Penicillium*) are commonly used and nurtured to create unique local foods (terroir) that are celebrated across the globe. Perhaps the European climate is the perfect lab to create these culinary wonders. Perhaps American mycophobia is preventing the next great food discovery.

Inuuteq Stotts, California State University Long Beach

"Going Local First": An Ethnographic Study on a North Slope Alaska Community's Perceptions of Development Meetings (Session 11: Contributions in Cultural Anthropology)

This study demonstrates how eight Barrow entities communicate during meetings and how Barrow groups perceive the stakeholder engagement process as it has taken place in the past forty years with development organizations. This research was motivated by the limited research on locals' perspective on development meetings. Most participants were men and identified themselves as Iñupiat; majority had spent significant time in Barrow and in stakeholder engagement meetings. Interviews and participant observations reveal the communication practices in stakeholder engagement meetings including local and external norms, the expression of common local concerns, nonverbal communication patterns, and the use of the Iñupiaq language.

Lisa Strecker, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and Olga A. Chernagina, Kamchatka Branch of Pacific Geographical Institute

New Plants, Old Recipes - Local Traditional Plant Knowledge and Neophytes in Kamchatka, RF (Session 8: Collaborations in Ethnomycology and Ethnobotany)

Studies about the ethnobotany of one or another indigenous group are frequently

based on the explicit or covert assumption that the plants in a native people - plant relationship are native (as opposed to invasive) as well. This nativist approach to ethnobotany dismisses the reality of everyday human – plant interactions as well as the innovative potential of so called traditional knowledge systems. The paper presented is based on fieldwork in different regions of Kamchatka in the Russian Far East. Regardless of the plants' origin, interviewees evaluated them solely according to the plants' role in maintaining physical, cultural and spiritual well-being.

Christian Thomas, Greg Hare, Government of Yukon; Sheila Greer, Champagne and Aishihik First Nation; Jason Rogers, Northern Land Use Research Alaska LLC; and Joshua Reuther, UA Museum of the North

Western Athapaskan Arrow Design and Function (Session 7: Papers In Honor of John Cook)

Bow and arrow technology spread through the northwest of North America, replacing the throwing dart, over a period of 2000 years before European contact. In much of Yukon Alaska the technology is characterised by complex composite bone or antler points that are highly stylised. In this talk we will compare 48 examples of arrow technology recovered from Yukon ice patches to descriptions provided from hunters in a variety of athapaskan ethnographies with the objective of better understanding athapaskan crafting styles and intents.

Alexander Thornton, Lara Horstmann, and Nicole Misarti, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Using Stable Isotopes from Annual Growth Layers of Pacific Walrus Teeth to Understand Resiliency of an Alaska Native Subsistence Species (Session 9: Isogeochemical and Biogeochemical Studies in Alaskan Anthropology)

Pacific walruses (*Odobenus rosmarus divergens*) are an important subsistence species for many Alaska Native communities. These pinnipeds are threatened by loss of sea ice habitat, but key ecological relationships are poorly understood. Creating dietary baselines over walruses' lifetimes expands knowledge of their resiliency to environmental change. Partnering with museums and subsistence users, we selected teeth from walruses collected between 1880-2016. Walruses lay down seasonal growth layers in teeth and we obtained stable isotopes from each. We found ^{13}C and ^{15}N fluctuated based on sex, age, and location. This insight will allow subsistence users to further management of this marine resource.

Erica McCall Valentine, University of Alaska Fairbanks

The Utility of Social Media in the Transmission of Traditional Ethnobotanical Knowledge (Session 8: Collaborations in Ethnomycology and Ethnobotany)

As pathways for the transmission of traditional knowledge decline, many are turning to social media to crowdsource ethnobotanical enquiries. Knowledge is closely linked to doing and implies know-how and understanding. It is rooted in experience but dynamic in nature, influenced by contextual information, insight, and intuition. Knowledge can be broken down into two categories: explicit and tacit. Explicit knowledge is formalized and codified. It is easy to identify, store, and share. Tacit knowledge is intuitive and is transferred through socialization and mentoring. Traditional knowledge is primarily tacit in nature. While social media can facilitate the transfer of ethnobotanical knowledge, this paper explores how social media facilitates the transfer of traditional ethnobotanical knowledge amongst those seeking information and guidance.

Russ Vanderlugt, University of Alaska Fairbanks

A Comparative Historical Geography of the Tarkhanov and Allen Accounts along the Lower Copper River (Session 6: Environmental Cognition in the Circumpolar North)

The convergence of indigenous, Russian, and American influences along the Copper River corridor resulted in encounters between Alaska Natives and various “exploratory” efforts. Detailed travel narratives of Dmitrii Tarkhanov (1797) and Henry Allen (1885) represent some of the earliest documented evidence of Russian and American intrusions inland through the Coastal Mountains. Utilizing historical geography to facilitate the intersection of time and place, the narrative perspectives and environmental cognition of Tarkhanov and Allen are juxtaposed, illuminating crucial elements of continuity and change regarding geographic place names and early euro-indigenous relationships. Despite a span of 88 years, the accounts present similarities related to Native assistance to outsiders, geographic complexity, environmental hardship, and scarcity of food resources.

Lynn Walker, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Plants, Baskets, and Museums: A Closer Look at Affective Knowledge (Session 8: Collaborations in Ethnomycology and Ethnobotany)

Little contextual information often accompanies basketry collections held in museums. This lack of information can be problematic to both the public and researchers. The transient and fundamental nature of the basket form, as argued

by this paper, has led to the dismissal of the affective knowledge required to make and study baskets. This affective knowledge, including the use of plants and organic materials, directly impacts the ways in which people study or view a basket, especially in the museum. This paper explores these claims through examining contemporary accounts of making, affective knowledge, museums, and using organic materials in basketry.

Kelly Walsh, Kathryn E. Krasinski, Fordham University; Fran Seager-Boss, Knik Tribe; and Jon Friedrich, Fordham University

Geochemical Analysis at Cottonwood Creek Village (Session 9: Isogeochemical and Biogeochemical Studies in Alaskan Anthropology)

Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICPMS) has been conducted on 500 sediment samples from Cottonwood Creek Village, a pre-contact Dena'ina village along western Knik Arm, Alaska, which contains 20 semi-subterranean houses and several thousand caches. Previous ICPMS research in Alaska demonstrates specific human activities correlate to unique geochemical signatures. This research uses spatial analysis of geochemical signatures both to differentiate intra-site spatial distributions between activity areas in sites typically devoid of artifacts, and to understand how village spatial organization and activity areas within house features changed diachronically.

Matthew J. Wooller, Kyungcheol Choy, Ben A. Potter, Holly J. McKinney, Joshua D. Reuther, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Shiway W. Wang, Sedna Ecological, Inc.

Chemical Profiling of Ancient Hearths Reveals Recurrent Salmon Use in Ice Age Beringia (Session 9: Isogeochemical and Biogeochemical Studies in Alaskan Anthropology)

Hearths are ubiquitous worldwide and can provide valuable evidence for ancient subsistence practices. We conducted stable nitrogen isotope analyses of total organic matter and compound specific carbon isotope analyses of individual fatty acids from hearths present in three occupations dating between ~13,200-11,500 calibrated years BP at the Upward Sun River (USR) site in central Alaska. Our results from a mixing model show substantial anadromous salmon use in multiple components indicating recurrent use of the site for salmon processing. We highlight both the potential of chemical profiling of hearth organic residues and current analytical resources in Alaska for isotope research.

Brian T. Wygal, Kathryn E. Krasinski, Adelphi University; Charles E. Holmes, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and Barbara A. Crass, University of Wisconsin-

Oshkosh

Introducing Holzman: Another Terminal Pleistocene Archaeological Site along Shaw Creek in Interior Alaska (Session 12: Archaeological Research in the Shaw Creek Catchment Basin, Central Alaska)

The recently discovered Holzman site lies along the west bank of Shaw Creek near its confluence with the Tanana River, Interior Alaska. Initial test excavations revealed a limited stone tool assemblage alongside bird and large mammal remains, including mammoth and bison long bone fragments in deeply buried deposits. Holzman lies directly between other terminal Pleistocene sites, Broken Mammoth and Mead, and is near Swan Point—the oldest recorded sites in the state. The discovery contributes to a growing body of evidence suggesting the First Alaskans made extensive use of local quartz lithic material and mammoth during the Late Glacial period.

Sveta Yamin-Pasternak and Igor Pasternak, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Greener on the Other Side: Contemporary Bering Strait Food Fusions Made with Mushrooms and Plants (Session 8: Collaborations in Ethnomycology and Ethnobotany)

Contemporary cuisines of the Bering Strait feature numerous delicacies made with local mushrooms and plants. This multi-sensory ethnography focuses on several that represent culinary fusions, where the continuity of the ancestral knowledge interacts with colonial legacies, regional and global influences, and the competitive spirit and bold individual creativities of the contemporary Chukchi, Inupiaq, and Yupik food artists. With the spotlight on mushroom caviar, green kasha, pickled meteat, and yungev sauerkraut, this cross-Beringian comparison contemplates “food fusions” as an analytical framework for understanding the historical, nutritional, and aesthetic dimensions of mushroom and plant use in the Bering Strait Russia and Alaska.

David R. Yesner, University of Alaska Anchorage; Norman A. Easton, Yukon College; and Robert Sattler, Tanana Chiefs Conference

Faunal Signatures from Beringia: East and West (Session 7: Papers In Honor of John Cook)

Cook’s research at Healy Lake provided an early framework for changes over time in technology and subsistence in eastern Beringia. Since then, regional archaeofaunal assemblages have provided data on zoological issues (e.g., extinction/climate change), taphonomy (e.g., human hunting/carnivore scavenging),

and anthropological issues (e.g., subsistence/seasonality). A review of Beringian archaeofaunal data, with finer-scale resolution from the Broken Mammoth and Little John sites, suggests some of the dimensions required to resolve these issues. The use of these approaches to distinguish assemblages associated with shorter or longer-term camps and village sites, such as at Healy Lake, will be the basis for future analysis.

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A Symbiosis of Indigenous Diet and Russian Medicinal Plant Use in the Contemporary Ethnomedicine of Chukotka (Session 8: Collaborations in Ethnomycology and Ethnobotany)

This paper by a Chukchi researcher discusses the "new traditional knowledge" of plants among the Maritime Chukchi. This knowledge builds on the Chukchi dietary use of plants, while integrating information on the plant medicinal value from books, media, western biomedicine, and beliefs about the tundra plants held by the newcomers from other regions of Russia. Among the examples are traditionally fermented food plants that are now also valued for their said vitamin content, and of the tundra plants that Chukchi women collect and preserve by drying in order to prepare infusions for the treatment of pulmonary diseases and colds.

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