

PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS



ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
A l a s k a  
Anthropological  
A s s o c i a t i o n

SITKA, ALASKA

M A R C H 2 - 5, 2 0 1 6

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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*Cover:* Hemlock boughs laden with herring eggs are hung to dry in the Tlingit village, Sitka, AK. Photograph by E.W. Merrill. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Sitka National Historical Park; SITK 25444).

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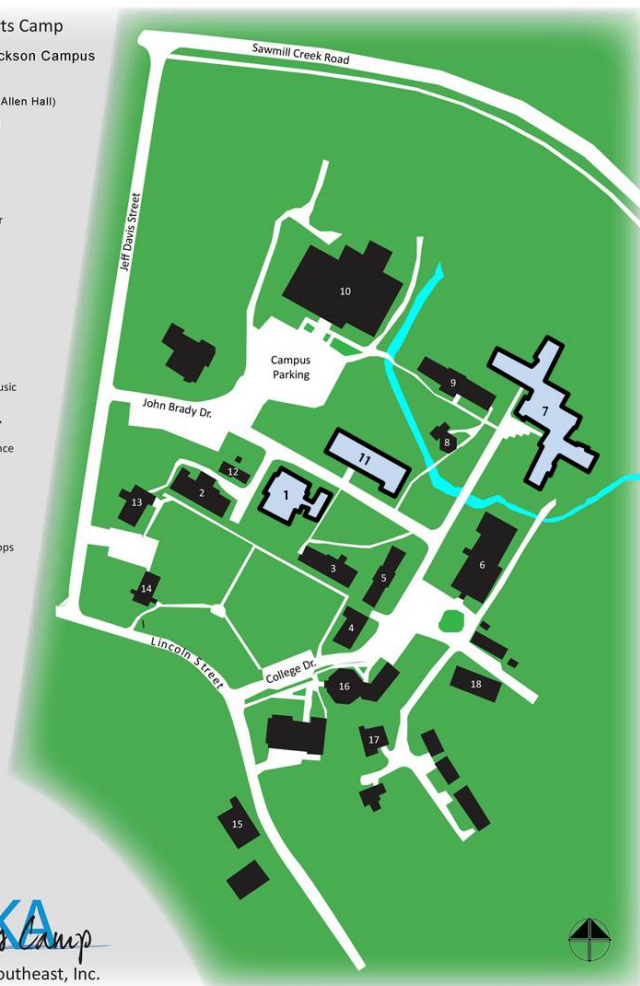
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**Sitka Fine Arts Camp**  
on the  
**Historic Sheldon Jackson Campus**

- 1 Odess Theater (Allen Hall)
- 2 North Pacific Hall
- 3 Whitmore Hall
- 4 Fraser Hall
- 5 Power Plant
- 6 Rasmuson Center
- 7 Sweetland Hall
- 8 Yaw Chapel
- 9 Kellog Building
- 10 Hames Center\*
- 11 Yaw Arts Center
- 12 Ceramics
- 13 Sitka Summer Music Festival\*
- 14 Youth Advocates\*
- 15 Sitka Sound Science Center\*
- 16 Sheldon Jackson Museum\*
- 17 The Cottages
- 18 Maintenance Shops

\*Campus partners

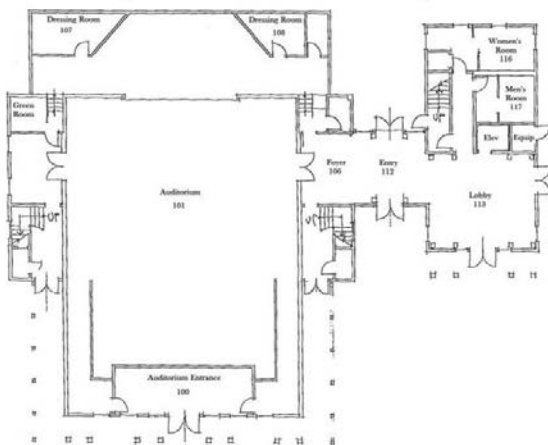


**SITKA**  
*Fine Arts Camp*  
Alaska Arts Southeast, Inc.

## ALLEN HALL FIRST FLOOR PLAN

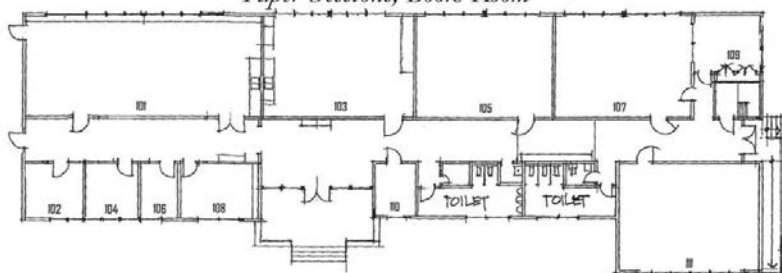
*Paper & Poster Session in Auditorium*

*Registration & Breaks in Lobby*



## YAW ARTS CENTER FLOOR PLAN

*Paper Sessions, Book Room*



## CONFERENCE EVENTS

The 43rd meeting of the Alaska Anthropological Association will be held at the Sitka Fine Arts Camp (SFAC), on the former campus of the historic Sheldon Jackson College in Sitka, Alaska, March 2–5, 2016. Events during the meeting include workshops on March 2nd followed by a reception at Allen Hall.

Conference presentations and business meetings are scheduled March 3–5. An awards banquet with keynote speaker Dr. Jim Delgado is scheduled for Friday and a luncheon with keynote speaker Dr. Rosita Kaa háni Worl on Saturday.

## WORKSHOPS

### *Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists Workshop*

#### **Sweetland Hall, 12-5pm Wednesday March 2<sup>nd</sup>**

##### **IDENTIFY ARCTIC BIRD REMAINS WITH DR. DOUG CAUSEY**

Dr. Douglas Causey is a professor of biology at the University of Alaska Anchorage. He works with interdisciplinary teams to study socioecological events in climate change in the Arctic. He's collaborated with ACZ volunteers on archaeological research in Alaska and the Pacific.

### *AHRS Advisory Committee Meeting*

#### **Allen Hall. 2:00 pm – 5:00 pm. Wednesday March 2<sup>nd</sup>**

- Presentation from OHA/SHPO staff on recent updates to the AHRS
- Presentation by Bill Hedman of the BLM on the current state of CR data management in the west and trends in data collection and data services
- Guided discussion led by John Cook to identify ways that the AHRS can better serve the academic and research communities
- Group discussion to identify new goals and areas of improvement for the AHRS system.

### *Arctic Horizons Town Hall Meeting*

#### **Sweetland Hall. 4:30- 7:00 pm. Thursday March 3<sup>rd</sup>.**

4:30-5:00: Reception, sign in  
5:00-5:15: Overview of project & purpose of town hall from organizers  
5:15-6:00: Break out group discussion  
6:00-7:00: Plenary discussion

## OPENING RECEPTION

Allen Hall. 6:00-9:00 pm. Wednesday March 3<sup>rd</sup>

The reception will be in Allen Hall on the evening of March 3th. There will be appetizers and beverages and you can pick up your packets, or register for the meetings.

## BOOK ROOM / EXHIBIT HALL

Yaw Art Center 105, Thursday - Saturday

Displays from publishers, agencies, and consultancy firms.

## Tours

There are tours available at no cost to conference attendees throughout the week. Space is limited for each tour and interested participants need to sign up to attend. Email: [Brinnen\\_carter@nps.gov](mailto:Brinnen_carter@nps.gov) for all tours on Wednesday, March 2<sup>nd</sup>. Sign up at registration desk for tours on Thursday-Saturday.

*Sitka National Historic Park Collections Tours:*

- Wednesday, March 2<sup>nd</sup>, 12-4 pm.
- Thursday, March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 3-5 pm.

*Russian Bishops House Tours*

- Wednesday, March 2<sup>nd</sup>, 12-4 pm.
- Friday, March 4<sup>th</sup>, 4-5pm.

*Sheldon Jackson Museum Tours*

- Wednesday, March 2<sup>nd</sup>, 12-4 pm.
- Saturday, March 5<sup>th</sup>, 1-4pm

## Public Lecture

Baranof Brewery, (215 Smith St.) 7:00pm, Thursday March 3rd

**Speaker: John Cloud. "149 Years of NOAA in Alaska: An Illustrated History of the Beginnings"**

In 1867 the United States bought the holdings of the Russian American Company (without consulting the locals), which began Alaska. NOAA was created in 1970, but the major legacy agencies that turned into NOAA were instrumental in the creation of Alaska. They began charting the lands and waters and observing the peoples of Alaska and their names on the landscape, observing weather and climate, and managing and protecting fisheries, from the beginning. They created a vast archive of Alaskan-related maps and artifacts that were in the past largely removed to lower latitudes, but these are now returning, at least in some form, as part of initiatives to restore the cultural and scientific heritage of Alaska and its peoples. Stick around after John's talk for brewery tours and socializing.



## FRIDAY RECEPTION

Lobby of Allen Hall. 5:30-7:00pm, Friday March 4th  
Mingle before Friday's banquet. Cash Bar.

## AWARDS BANQUET

Allen Hall. 7:00- 9:00 pm, Friday March 4th

### **Speaker: Jim Delgado “Underwater Archaeology in the Arctic: Insights on a Challenging and Challenged Frontier”**

Climate change's profound effects on the Arctic regions are reshaping the top of the world. One profound impact is the destruction of a previously well-preserved archaeological record due to melting permafrost, rising seas, erosion, and an increased human presence in formerly isolated areas. The other side of the equation has been new discoveries that enlighten us about the past and highlight the need for more work and more attention in the Arctic. The Arctic's maritime past is one key area of inquiry as a land of traditional subsistence and culture tied to sea and ice. It was also the setting for the five century quest for a Northwest Passage, and subsequent efforts to integrate the Arctic and its peoples into the European world system through whaling, the fur trade, and petroleum. The past decade has offered much in terms of new discoveries, especially of Arctic shipwrecks along the coasts of Alaska and Canada. What these discoveries tell us about a changing Arctic, how technology plays an increased role, and about the dynamics of site destruction - and survival - is instructive.

## LUNCHEON

Allen Hall. 11:40- 2:00pm, Saturday March 5th

### **Speaker: Rosita Kaa háni Worl, Ph.D. “The Treaty of NAGPRA”**

Vine Deloria's 1969 publication, Custer Died For Your Sins: An Indian Manifesto, decried anthropologists as self-serving intellectuals. He articulated the hostile attitude of Native Americans towards anthropology. The tensions between Native Americans and anthropologists eased with the implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990. The keynote speaker, who is often described as a “Tlingit Anthropologist,” will review her entry into anthropology at the time when anthropology was regarded of no value to Native Americans. She will review the biases she encountered as an anthropologist and highlight what she sees as the effects of NAGPRA.

## **BELZONI SOCIETY**

Ernie's Old Time Saloon, Saturday 7:00 pm (21+ years only)

Come join us for the unofficial finale of the annual Alaska Anthropological Association meetings, on Saturday, March 6, Ernie's Old Time Saloon, 130 Lincoln St, Sitka.

## **Meal Tickets**

Thursday- Saturday breakfast (7:00-8:00) and lunch (12:00-1:00) will be served in Sweetland Hall for those participants who purchased meal tickets.

# SESSION OVERVIEW

## SESSION 1

### Arctic FROST Young Scholars Panel: Arctic Anthropology and Sustainability

Organizers: Susanna Gartler and Alexander Meitz

Thursday 8:00-11:20, Yaw Arts Center, Room 103

The Panel specifically targets graduate students and post-docs who are invited to present and discuss their research. Contributions from all sub-fields are welcome. As a young scholars' panel we would like to propose a low-threshold platform for academics in early stages of their careers to present their ongoing or completed research. We also would like to welcome contributions discussing the concept of 'sustainability' as well as papers related to applied aspects of resources and sustainability in the Arctic. A symposium report will be drafted out of the World Café discussions following the presentations (see presenters and format). It will highlight Arctic research approaches and topics addressed by young scholars in the U.S. and throughout the world. As members of APECS Austria, the panel organizers are strongly interested in an exchange with people from across the North, and specifically encourage indigenous early career researchers to submit papers.

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 8:00        | Danielle Ringer, Courtney Carothers, Jesse Coleman, Rachel Donkersloot, and Paula Cullenberg / The Sustainability of Kodiak Archipelago Commercial Fishing Livelihoods and Communities |
| 8:20        | Jon Krier / GIS Applications for Predictive Modeling of Submerged Sites  |
| 8:40        | Alexandra Taitt and Josie Oliva / Anchorage Sister Cities: Exploring sustainable Arctic connections  |
| 9:00        | Kate Yeske / Communal hunting game drive systems in Alaska   |
| 9:20        | Susanna Gartler / Sustainability - and the Arctic.   |
| 9:40        | Alexander Meitz / The Bicycle in the Arctic – Questions about Sustainable Mobility   |
| 10:00       | BREAK  |
| 10:20-11:20 | World Café discussion  |

## SESSION 2

Northern waters: anthropology of people's relationship with aquatic environments in Alaska and neighboring regions,  
Thursday 8:40-11:40, Allen Hall, Room 105

Organizer: Jenya Anichtchenko

The session explores people's relationship with their maritime and riverine environments and the role of ocean and inland navigation in the history of Alaska and neighboring regions.

- 8:40 J. David McMahan / Preliminary Report of Research Relating to the Russian-American Company Ship *NEVA* and Potential Shipwreck Survivor Camp (SIT-963)
- 9:00 Daniel R. Thompson / The use of handheld metal detector technology within the Neva shipwreck survivors camp: Geophysical methods, limitations, and results
- 9:20 Gleb Mikhalev / Neva Archaeological Expedition Short Video
- 9:40 Jim Case / Place Names on the Outer Coast of Chichagof Island
- 10:20 Evguenia (Jenya) Anichtchenko / The Mysterious Case of St. Lawrence Island Kayak: the Ethno-Archaeology of Forgotten Watercraft.
- 10:40 John C. Pollack / The Yukon River Steamboat Survey: A Decade of Research and Discovery in the Yukon Territory of Canada
- 11:00 Jason Rogers and Joshua Reuther / Canadian Arctic Ethnographic Materials recovered from the "Ghost Ship" *SS Baychimo* at the University of Alaska Museum of the North
- 11:20 Yoko Kugo / History of National and International Fur-seal Hunting Policies in Alaska around the 1900s: The Tragedy of the Japanese Sea Otter Hunting Vessel *Kaisei-Maru*

## SESSION 3

Identity in Anthropology (Contributed Papers), Thursday 1:40-3:00, Yaw Arts Center, Room 103

Chair: Phoebe Gilbert

- 1:40 Caitlin Kennedy / Interpretation of Native American themes at Death Valley National Park
- 2:00 Robert E. King / The Curious Story of Vashta Dalton McClure (1873-1940) Traveling Entertainer, 1913-1923
- 2:20 Gregory A. Reinhardt / The "Look" of Indians: Visualizing American Indians through Time
- 2:40 Brittany Retherford / What if Alaska Banned Hunting? Comparing Wildlife Management Policies in Alaska and Kenya



## SESSION 4

Cultural Resource Management (Contributed Papers), Thursday 1:40-3:00, Allen Hall Room 101

Chair: Julie Esdale

- 1:40 Jenny Blanchard / Section 106 lessons learned: The GCI Terra Kotzebue Project
- 2:00 Julie Esdale and Norm Easton / Archaeological Investigations at Six-Mile Hill, Tok, Alaska- 2015
- 2:20 Sarah Meitl / Surf and Turf - A Temporarily Final Analysis of the Surf Bay Archaeological District, Akun Island

## SESSION 5

Technological Methods in Archaeology (Contributed Papers),  
Thursday 3:20-4:20, Yaw Arts Center Room 103

Chair: Kory Cooper

- 3:20 Matthew Campbell, H. Kory Cooper, and J. David McMahan /  
Analysis of Metallurgical Artifacts from Castle Hill
- 3:40 Joanna Wells, Kathryn Krasinski, Brian Wygal, Fran Seager-Boss,  
and Richard Martin / Detecting Late Holocene Cultural Landscape  
Modifications Using LiDAR Imagery in the Boreal Forest, Susitna  
Valley, Southcentral Alaska

## SESSION 6

Posters, Thursday 3:20-4:20, Allen Hall 101

Hannah Atkinson, Jillian Richie, Jeff Rasic, and Nome Archaeology Camp  
Students / Nome Archaeology Camp

Anna Berge and Joshua Pharris / Alutiiq influence on the development of the  
Aleut language

Briana Doering / Evaluating the Impact of Cooking on Carbon and Nitrogen  
Isotopes in King Salmon

Anne M. Jensen / Threat Matrices and Salvage Prioritization: Vanishing  
Heritage on Alaska's North Slope

David R. Klein and Joshua Reuther / New Alaska State Park focus on  
Archaeology

Amy V. Margaris, Mark A. Rusk, Patrick G. Saltonstall, and Molly Odell / The  
Archaeology of a Russian Period Alutiiq Work Camp on Kodiak Island, Alaska

Ross Smith / Evaluating Existing Archaeological Evidence of Inupiat Fishing in  
the Bering Strait Region

Kelly Walsh, Kathryn E. Krasinski, Teresa Wriston, and Jon Friedrich  
Geochemical Analysis in Southcentral Alaska

Brian T. Wygal, Kathryn E. Krasinski, Charles E. Holmes, Barbara A. Crass,  
and Teresa Wriston / The Holzman Site: A Newly Discovered Late  
Pleistocene Occupation in the Tanana Valley, Alaska

Linda Finn Yarborough and Aubrey Morrison / Results of Analysis of Fauna  
from Surf Bay Landing (UNI-104) and Sanagan (UNI-125) on Akun Island in  
the Eastern Aleutians

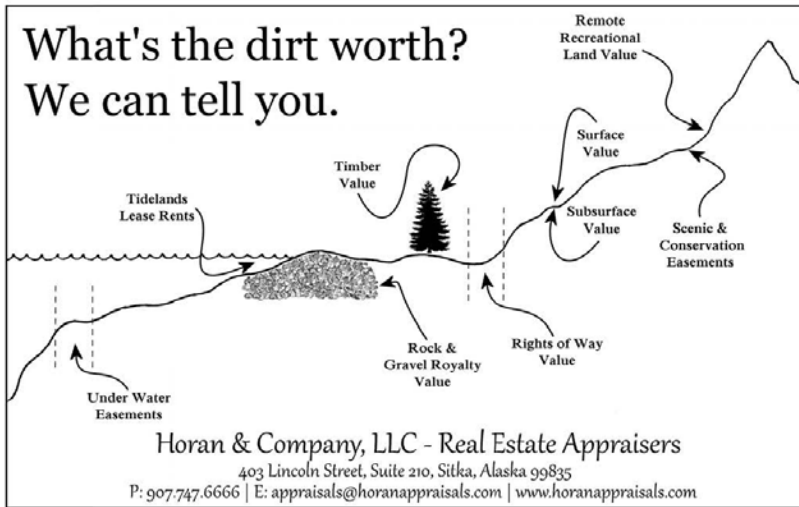
## SESSION 7

### Arctic Horizons Town Hall Meeting: Re-envisioning Social Science Research Priorities in the Arctic

Organizers: Shelby Anderson and Mike Etnier

Arctic social sciences have experienced substantial growth and development over the past 15 years, transitioning from an emerging field of research to a well-established multidisciplinary research area since the last arctic social sciences visioning workshop held in 1999. The Arctic Horizons project provides a framework and process that will bring together the Arctic social science research and Arctic indigenous communities to reassess goals, potentials, and needs in the diverse disciplinary and transdisciplinary currents of social science research of the circumpolar North. A series of five regional workshops will engage approximately 150 western and indigenous scholars in the re-visioning process. Additional participation by the broader Arctic social sciences, indigenous science, and stakeholder communities will be solicited through an interactive web platform that will also share workshop and project outcomes, supported by special sessions at national and regional conferences. Additional information about the project can be found here: <http://arctichorizons.org/home>

To ensure broad participation from as wide a range of stake holders we are holding a town hall session at the Alaska Anthropological Association Meetings in Sitka, Alaska. Please join us Thursday evening, March 3rd, at the Sitka Fine Arts Camp. Our session will begin at 4:30 with a reception, which will be followed by a short introduction by the organizers (Anderson and Etnier). We will share the key results from our first regional workshop and explain the organization and goals of our town hall. This will be followed by a two hour session during which attendees can provide input, ask questions, and generate discussions amongst ourselves.



## SESSION 8

Archaeological Analyses (Contributed Papers), Friday 8:00-11:00,  
Yaw Arts Center, Room 103

Chair: Joseph Keeney

- 8:00 Martin Callanan and Heidi M. Breivik / Hunting High and Low- a comparison of 12 Early Mesolithic sites from central Norway
- 8:20 Penelope Duus and Lucy Johnson / Shumagin Island Lithic Analysis: What works and what doesn't?
- 8:40 Nick Schmuck / Revisiting Hidden Falls Component I
- 9:00 Joseph Keeney / A Faunal Analysis of a Mid-Holocene Assemblage from the Matcharak Peninsula Site, Central Brooks Range, Alaska
- 9:20 Jeffrey T. Rasic, Sergei B. Slobodin, *and* Robert J. Speakman / Source identification of obsidian in the Russian Far East: Preliminary Findings
- 9:40 Roberta Gordaoff / Intrasite Spatial Analysis of a 3400-Year-Old Neoglacial House on Adak Island, the Aleutian Islands, Alaska
- 10:20 Sergei Slobodin / Quartz Crystal Implements in the archaeological complexes of Beringia
- 10:40 Joseph Sparaga / Choice and Design: An Analysis of Lithics from Block A4 from the Tse-Whit-Zen Village site



## Purdue University Department of Anthropology

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

**For more information check us out at:**

<https://www.cla.purdue.edu/anthropology/index.html>



### SESSION 9

Current Research in Alaskan Coastal Anthropology, Friday 8:40-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 108

Organizers: Justin Junge and Shelby Anderson

Intensification in coastal erosion, permafrost melt, storm frequency, and other climatic threats has increased the number and necessity of studies focusing on coastal cultural heritage in recent years. This symposium will feature current studies in the Alaskan coastal region addressing human-environment interactions, subsistence, settlement studies, and regional climatic issues. Our goal is to bring together a wide range of views that address the complex and dynamic interplay between humans and coastal environments across past and present Alaska, with the purpose of building cross-disciplinary dialogue. We welcome participants from across the discipline, including cultural anthropology, linguistics, zooarchaeology, geoarchaeology, and experimental archaeology among others.

- 8:40 Davin Holen / Fishery Dependent communities in Coastal Alaska:  
The entangled livelihoods of salmon and people
- 9:00 Kathryn E. Krasinski and Fran Seager-Boss / Settlement Patterns at  
Cottonwood Creek, Western Knik Arm, Alaska

- 9:20 David R. Yesner / A Tale of Moose and Caribou: Yup'ik and Dena'ina Responses to Little Ice Age-to-Anthropocene Environmental Change
- 9:40 Risa Carlson / The New Early Holocene Sites in southern Southeast Alaska
- 10:20 Ayla Aymond / Koniag Subsistence at the Monashka Bay Site
- 10:40 Nancy Huntly *and* Colby Tanner / Modeling Human Population and Human-Resource Dynamics of Sanak Island Alaska
- 11:00 Michael Nowak / Technology and Social Change: Differential Adaptation in a Small Bering Sea Community
- 11:20 Cynthia Williams / Ulus and Tree Resin on the Unalakleet River Corridor
- 1:40 Kelly Eldridge, John Darwent, Jason Miszaniec, *and* Christyann Darwent / Preliminary Analysis of a Coastal Qasgiq Midden in Shaktoolik, Alaska
- 2:00 Jason Miszaniec, John Darwent, Kelly Eldridge, *and* Christyann Darwent / Zooarchaeological Analysis of a Stratified Midden from Shaktoolik, Alaska
- 2:20 Thomas Brown, Jonathan Duelks, Shelby Anderson, *and* Justin Junge / Bayesian Radiocarbon Analysis Methods for Refining Demography and Chronologies
- 2:40 Katelyn Braymer *and* Shelby Anderson / Studying Gendered Use of Space through Intrasite Ceramic Spatial Analysis at Cape Espenberg
- 3:20 Justin A. Junge *and* Shelby L. Anderson/ Using GIS to evaluate models of late Holocene settlement patterns in Northwest Alaska
- 3:40 Shelby Anderson, Thomas Brown, Justin Junge, *and* Jonathan Duelks / Refining the Chronology for the Development and Spread of Arctic Maritime Traditions through Bayesian Radiocarbon Analysis



## SESSION 10

The Current Research Frontiers Of Historic And Contemporary Indigenous Cartography, Native Place Names, And Places,  
Friday 11:00-11:40, Yaw Arts Center, Room 103

Organizers: John Cloud

In recent years, there has been a major expansion in knowledge of, and research about, indigenous cartography, both historic and contemporary. "New" historic maps have been discovered, the very concepts of "maps" and "mapping" have broadened considerably, particularly concerning maps and the mapping process as critical cultural archives, and new technologies have expanded the uses of indigenous cartography and enlarged their audiences. At the same time, cultural transformations, native language losses, climate change and ecological shifts, and the exigencies of government functions have created an urgent need for accelerated progress in best practices in cartography and the allied geographic and cultural arts. This session invites the participation of all who are dealing with indigenous cartography in upper North America and surrounding seas, to share new methodologies and technologies, to report past, current, and future research, and to participate in the great productive explosion of 21st. century cartography and native peoples and native places.

11:00      John Cloud / The Cartographic Convergence at St. Michael

11:20      Daniel G. Cole / The Resiliency of Native Alaskan Place Names



## SESSION 11

Education, Outreach, and Applied Anthropology (Contributed Papers), Friday 1:40-4:20, Yaw Arts Center, Room 103

Chair: Phoebe Gilbert

- 1:40 Hannah Atkinson, Jillian Richie, Jeff Rasic, Matt Ganley, Amy Chan, and Amy Russell / Community Led Historic Preservation at Nome Archaeology Camp
- 2:00 Ellen Carlee / Networks and Materiality: The Alaska State Museum
- 2:20 Phoebe Gilbert / Culture Camps at Denali National Park
- 2:40 Rachel Mason / The Role of Anthropology in UAF's Rural Development Program
- 3:20 Matthew Vos / Community-Based Monitoring Programs: Linking Data with Decision-Makers in the Arctic
- 3:40 Sveta Yamin-Pasternak and Jake Pogrebinsky / The Century of Two Sids: Toward a Comparative Life History of Dr. Huntington and Dr. Mintz

## SESSION 12

Papers in Medical Anthropology, Saturday 8:00-10:00, Yaw Arts Center, Room 105

Organizer: Sally Carraher

There is a wide array of anthropologists working in medical and health-related fields in Alaska, but we are spread geographically thin and it is sometimes difficult to keep in touch. For the last 6 years the Alaska Anthropological Association has included paper sessions on medical and health anthropology. Steadily, our number of participants and the size of our audience has been growing, and we wish to continue that trend in 2016 in Sitka. We will be organizing this session again and are asking for people to present on your medical anthropological research. Topics, regional focus, and anthropological subfield are all open – and you may speak about health in contemporary or past populations – and students are welcome to present as well.

- 8:00 Elaine Drew / Dulce Tentación (Sweet Temptation): A Culturally-Based Media Intervention for Diabetes Prevention
- 8:20 Eleanor L. Hadden / The use of Alaska Native Children in a Medical Experiment without Informed Consent

- 8:40 Sally Carraher and Elizabeth Semple / "It Means Working and Sharing Together": Indigenous Perspectives on Community Gardening to Reduce Food Insecurity and Improve Health in Aklavik, NWT
- 9:00 Amy Colquhoun, Sally Carraher, Bonnie Lynn Koe, Prairie Dawn Edwards, Monica Keelan, The CANHelp Working Group / Sharing Scientific and Indigenous ways of Knowing and Learning: The Aklavik H. pylori Project's Knowledge Exchange Program
- 9:20 Kyle Wark, Renee Pualani Louis, Jay Johnson, and Liz Medicine Crow / Collaboratively Harnessing Indigenous Research Principles, Protocols, and Practices (CHIRP3)
- 9:40 Brittany Retherford / Lost At Sea: Exploring Unexplained Tragedy in Alaska's Fishing Towns

## SESSION 13

Recent Archaeological Research in the Western Subarctic,  
Saturday 8:40-11:20, Allen Hall, Room 103

Organizers: Ben A. Potter and Julie Esdale

There has been a resurgence in archaeological interest in the Subarctic of Alaska and Yukon Territory, with new data from field surveys, excavations, geochemistry, and genetics. This symposium builds on several recent symposia (2007, 2010-2015) to facilitate communication of new discoveries, field and lab results and theoretical contributions to understanding human adaptation in the region. Specific topics are open, but we encourage work involving human/environment interactions.

- 8:40 Christian Thomas and Margarita de Guzman / Archaeology at Britannia Creek
- 9:00 P. Gregory Hare and Christian Thomas / Continuing Work on Yukon Ice Patches - A 2016 Update
- 9:20 François Lanoë, Joshua Reuther, Charles Holmes, Jennifer Kielhofer, and David Plaskett / The Keystone Dune Site: Identifying a Bølling-Allerød Short-Term Hunting Camp
- 9:40 Caitlin R. Holloway/ New Results from Archaeobotanical Research at the Upward Sun River Site, Central Alaska
- 10:20 Ben A. Potter, Julie Esdale, Charles E. Holmes, Joshua D. Reuther, and Holly J. McKinney, / Delta River Overlook, a terminal Pleistocene-late Holocene multicomponent site in central Alaska
- 10:40 Sergei Slobodin / P.P. Sushkin and the origins of the term Beringia

Welcome Alaska Anthropological Association



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## SESSION 14

### Student Workshop: Preparing Small Grant Proposals

Organizers: Shelby Anderson and Jeff Rasic

Preparing applications or proposals for small grants and other sources of funding for anthropological research and scholarly activities can be challenging. Small grants, which commonly fund pilot research and conference travel, are particularly important during the early stages of professional development. Keys to success include concise project descriptions, thoughtful research plans, and carefully prepared supporting materials. Bring your draft application materials, ideas, questions, and grant writing war stories to this Alaska Anthropology Association Board sponsored workshop on successful preparation of small grant proposals. The format will be a free flowing discussion about grant preparation. We will share a list of specific small grant opportunities and also provide pointers on how to successfully apply for AkAA student scholarships. Small grant writing skills are an expectation for successful graduate students but exceptional undergraduate students should consider attending the workshop as well. There will be door prizes!

## SESSION 15

Historic Archaeology, Saturday 10:20-11:20, Yaw Arts Center,  
Room 103

Chair: Casey Woster

10:20 Casey Woster / Roadhouses of the Richardson Highway

10:40 Michael R. Yarborough / The Historical Significance of World War II Low  
Frequency Radio Range Stations in Coastal Alaska

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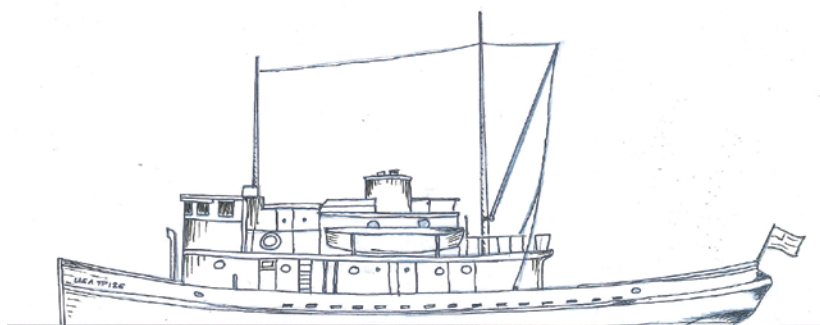


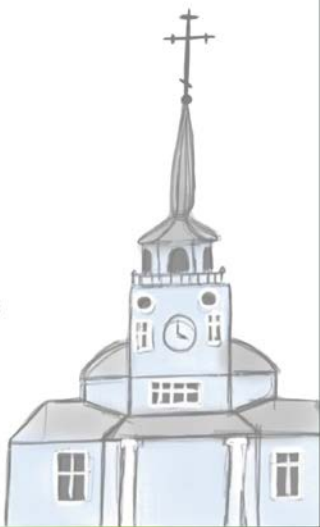
Illustration by NLURA Senior Project Archaeologist Jason Rogers

In September 2015, the WWII tugboat *Challenger* sank at her moorings in Gastineau Channel, Juneau. NLURA archaeologists completed a historic vessel evaluation as part of the Coast Guard's salvage operation.

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## NOTES

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# SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

	Wednesday, March 2nd		
	Sweetland 113	Allen Hall	Off-site
8:00			
9:00			
10:00			
11:00			
12:00	ACZ workshop: Identify Arctic Bird Remains with Dr. Doug Causey (12:00-5:00)		Special Tours (1:00-4:00): <i>Sitka NPS Collections</i> -- <i>Russian Bishop's House</i> -- <i>Sheldon Jackson Museum</i> -- (email brinne_carter@nps.gov to pre-register)
1:00			
2:00			
3:00			
4:00		AHRS Users Advisory Meeting (2:00-5:00)	
5:00			
6:00		Opening Reception Allen Hall (6:00-9:00)	
7:00			
8:00			
9:00			

	Thursday, March 3rd		
	Yaw Arts 103	Allen Hall	Off-site
8:00	<b>Arctic FROST</b> Ringer & Carothers		
8:20	Krier		
8:40	Taitt & Oliva	<b>Northern Waters I</b> McMahan	
9:00	Yeske	Thompson	
9:20	Gartler	Mikhalev	
9:40	Meitz	Case	
10:00	Coffee Break		
10:20	<b>Arctic FROST</b> World Café session	<b>Northern Waters II</b> Anitchenko	
10:40		Pollack	
11:00		Rodgers & Reuther	
11:20		Kugo	
11:40	Lunch on your own or meal ticket in Sweetland Hall		
12:00			
12:20			
12:40			
1:00			
1:20			
1:40	<b>Identity in Anthropology</b> Kennedy	<b>CRM</b> Blanchard	
2:00	King	Esdale	
2:20	Reinhardt	Meitl	
2:40	Retherford		
3:00	Coffee Break		
3:20	<b>Archeological Technical Methods</b> Matthew et al.	<b>Poster Session</b>	NPS Collections Tours (3-5)
3:40	Wells et al.		
4:00			
4:20	<b>Arctic Horizons Town Hall Meeting</b> (4:30-7:00) (Sweetland Hall)		
4:40			
5:00			
6:00			
6:30			
7:00	Public Talk- (Barinoff Brewery) Begins st 7:00		
8:00			

*Registration in Lobby of Allen Hall (7:30-5:00)*


*Book Room Yaw Arts 105*

	Friday, March 4th		
	Yaw Arts 103	Allen Hall	Off-site
8:00	<b>Archeological Analysis I</b> Callanan & Breivik		
8:20	Duus & Johnson		
8:40	Schmuck	<b>Coastal Anthropology I</b> Holen	
9:00	Keeney	Krasinski & Seager-Boss	
9:20	Rasic et al.	Yesner	
9:40	Gordaoff	Carlson	
10:00	Coffee Break		
10:20	<b>Archeological Analysis II</b> Slobodin	<b>Coastal Anthropology II</b> Aymond	
10:40	Sparaga	Huntly & Tanner	
11:00	<b>Indigenous Cartography</b> Cloud	Nowak	
11:20	Cole	Williams	
12:00	Lunch on your own or meal ticket in Sweetland Hall		
1:40	<b>Education &amp; Outreach I</b> Atkinson	<b>Coastal Anthropology III</b> Eldridge & Darwent	
2:00	Carlee	Miszaniec et al.	
2:20	Gilbert et al.	Braymer & Anderson	
2:40	Mason	Brown et al.	
3:00	Afternoon Tea		
3:20	<b>Education &amp; Outreach II</b> Vos	<b>Coastal Anthropology IV</b> Anderson et al.	
3:40	Yamin-Pasternak & Pogrebinsky	Junge & Anderson	
4:00			Russian Bishop's House Tour (4-5)
5:00			
5:30	Cash Bar (Allen Hall) (5:30-7:00)		
6:00			
7:00	Banquet and Awards Keynote speaker: Dr. Jim Delgado (Allen Hall) (7:00-9:00)		
8:00			
9:00			

*Registration in Lobby of Allen Hall (8:00-5:00)*

*Book Room Yaw Arts 105*

Saturday, March 5th				
	Yaw Arts 103	Allen Hall	Yaw Arts 107	Off-site
8:00	<b>Medical Anthropology</b> Drew			
8:20	Hadden			
8:40	Carraher & Semple	<b>Western Subarctic I</b> Thomas & de Guzman	<b>Student Grants Workshop</b>	
9:00	Colquhoun et al.	Hare & Thomas		
9:20	Wark et al.	Lanoë et al.		
9:40	Retherford	Holloway		
10:00	Coffee Break			
10:20	<b>Historic Archeology</b> Woster	<b>Western Subarctic II</b> Potter et al.		
10:40	Yarborough	Slobodin		
11:00				
11:20				
11:40	Lunch on your own or meal ticket in Sweetland Hall	aaa Luncheon Keynote speaker: Dr. Rosita Worl (11:40- 2:00)		
12:00				
12:20				
12:40				
1:00				
1:20				Sheldon Jackson Museum tours (1-4)
1:40				
2:00				
2:20				
2:40	aaa Business Meeting (Allen Hall) (2:40-3:40)			
3:00				
3:20				
3:40				
4:00				
5:00				
6:00				
7:00	Belzoni Society Meeting Ernie's Old Time Saloon			
8:00				
9:00				



*Registration in Lobby of Allen Hall (8:00-noon)*

*Book Room Yaw Arts 105*



## Paper & Poster Abstracts

**[1] Shelby Anderson (Portland State University), Thomas Brown (Portland State University), Justin Junge (Portland State University), and Jonathan Duelks (Portland State University)**

### **Refining their Chronology for the Development and Spread of Arctic Maritime Traditions through Bayesian Radiocarbon Analysis**

Session 9: Current Research in Alaskan Coastal Anthropology, Friday 8:40-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 102

Establishing factors underlying the development and spread of Arctic maritime traditions is of long-standing interest to circumpolar archaeologists. This effort is limited by poor chronological control over the period of interest and confusion about evolutionary relationships between cultural groups during the last 2000 years. Our goal is to address these problems by evaluating the evidence for late Holocene Arctic demographic change and interaction between cultural groups in northern Alaska through Bayesian analysis of a large regional radiocarbon database. We analyze overall trends in the population data and consider the chronological evidence for interaction and competition of different western Arctic populations.

**[2] Evguenia (Jenya) Anichtchenko (Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center)**

### **The Mysterious Case of St. Lawrence Island Kayak: the Ethno-Archaeology of Forgotten Watercraft**

Session 2: Northern Waters: Anthropology of People's Relationship with Aquatic Environments in Alaska and Neighboring Regions, Thursday 8:40-11:40, Allen Hall, Room 107

Alaska has a rich tradition of indigenous kayak use. Over a dozen ethnographic kayak variants are distinguished, representing all indigenous nations of Alaska except for one – the St. Lawrence Island Yupiit. St. Lawrence kayaks are absent in both museum collections and written historical sources. At the same time, the pictorial record, indigenous oral lore and archaeological data point to uninterrupted use of kayaks well into the beginning of the twentieth century. Drawing on the analysis of kayak data from four archaeological sites, this presentation reconstructs structural details and discusses history of the St. Lawrence kayak over the last millennium.

**[3] Hannah Atkinson (National Park Service), Jillian Richie (National Park Service), Jeff Rasic (National Park Service), and Nome**

### **Archaeology Camp Students**

### **Nome Archaeology Camp**

Session 6: Poster Session, Thursday 3:20-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 101

In the summer of 2015, students explored the rich cultural heritage of the Bering Strait. From a base camp outside of Nome, campers learned methods from local Archaeologists, recorded oral histories with community elders, practiced curation at the Carrie M. McLain Museum, and visited the historic Pilgrim Hotsprings. In their own words, the campers expressed what they learned about archaeology, oral history, and museum management. The camp, sponsored by National Park Service, Alaska Geographic, Kawerak Inc., Bering Straits Native Corporation, and the Carrie M. McLain Museum, highlighted the voice of the next generation on community led preservation Bering Strait heritage.

**[4] Hannah Atkinson (National Park Service), Jillian Richie (National Park Service), Jeff Rasic (National Park Service), Matt Ganley (Bering Straits Native Corporation), Amy Chan (Carrie McLain Museum), and Amy Russell (Kawerak Inc.)**

### **Community Led Historic Preservation at Nome Archaeology Camp**

Session 11: Education, Outreach, and Applied Anthropology (Contributed Papers), Friday 1:40-4:20, Yaw Arts Center, Room 103

In the summer of 2015, students explored the rich cultural heritage of the Bering Strait. From a base camp outside of Nome, campers learned methods from local Archaeologists, recorded oral histories with community elders, practiced curation at the Carrie M. McLain Museum, and visited the historic Pilgrim Hotsprings. The Camp's teachers and activities demonstrated for young campers that local heritage is worth protecting, and that it can be done on a community level. With the development of the new cultural center and museum, and social sciences department at Kawerak, the camp added to the growing historic preservation infrastructure in Nome.

**[5] Ayla Aymond (Central Washington University)**  
**Koniag Subsistence at the Monashka Bay Site**

Session 9: Current Research in Alaskan Coastal Anthropology, Friday 8:40-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 103

This project involved the initial analysis of fauna recovered in 1989 by Christopher Donta at the Monashka Bay site on northeastern Kodiak Island. Analysis of more than 36,000 bone specimens from the Koniag-era midden at the site indicates a focus on cod, with modest amounts of sculpin, and small amounts of flatfish, bird, salmon, sea mammal, and herring. This demonstrates diversity in Koniag subsistence, with unusually low proportions of salmon and high proportions of sculpins. The predominance of cod is seen at other Koniag-era sites in the vicinity, though the relative lack of salmon is unique to Monashka Bay.

**[6] Anna Berge (Alaska Native Language Center) and Joshua Pharris (UAF Linguistics Program)**  
**Alutiiq Influence on the Development of the Aleut Language**

Session 6: Poster Session, Thursday 3:20-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 102

Aleut, part of the Eskimo-Aleut language family, is thought to have developed in relative isolation; however, recent studies from a number of fields suggest that there was long-term linguistic and cultural contact with neighboring groups, particularly in the past 1000 years. Likely contact languages include, but are not limited to, Alutiiq (an Eskimo language) and Dena'ina (an Athabaskan language). There are large numbers of loans from Aleut into Alutiiq, and from Alutiiq into neighboring non-Eskimo languages. This poster reports on the role of Alutiiq as a possible conduit between Aleut and neighboring languages based on an examination of these loans.

**[7] Jenny Blanchard (Bureau of Land Management)**  
**Section 106 Lessons Learned: The GCI Terra Kotzebue Project**

Session 4: Cultural Resource Management, Thursday 1:40-3:00, Allen Hall Room 101

The KIC Site of GCI's Terra Kotzebue Project provided a complex section 106 project, with many lessons learned for everyone involved. An inadvertent discovery was made that led to an adverse effect on the Kotzebue Archaeological District. Some of the issues include: large project with multiple landowners, inadvertent discovery, differing interpretations of the 36 CFR 800 regulations, and the development of an MOA. This paper gives a timeline history of the project, problems encountered, the lessons learned for the BLM, and the ways in which it serves as an example for future compliance projects.

[8] Katelyn Braymer (Portland State University) and Shelby Anderson (Portland State University)

### **Studying Gendered Use of Space through Intrasite Ceramic Spatial Analysis at Cape Espenberg**

Session 9: Current Research in Alaskan Coastal Anthropology, Friday 8:40-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 104

Analysis of the intrasite spatial distribution of ceramic vessel fragments can provide data on food preparation and consumption activities at a household level, and inform study of gendered use of space in pre-contact Inupiat households. We present results of a pilot study of 62 ceramic sherds from the Cape Espenberg site in Northwest Alaska. Several spatial tests were used, including nearest neighbor analysis and k-means clustering. Results indicate slight clustering. We discuss challenges to be addressed in an expanded study and the potential of ceramic intrasite analysis to address broader questions about gender and spatial organization in the Arctic.

[9] Thomas Brown (Portland State University), Jonathan Duelks (Portland State University), Shelby Anderson (Portland State University), and Justin Junge (Portland State University)

### **Bayesian Radiocarbon Analysis Methods for Refining Demography and Chronologies**

Session 9: Current Research in Alaskan Coastal Anthropology, Friday 8:40-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 105

Numerous distinct archaeological phases are proposed for northern Alaska over the last 2,000 years, as are hypotheses regarding the relationship between demography and the spread of Arctic maritime traditions. However, demographic fluctuations are assumed rather than demonstrated and the temporal relationships between these archaeological traditions are poorly understood. In this paper we describe and justify how we used a series of Bayesian calibration models and summed probability distributions to clarify the most probable timing, duration and temporal relationships between these traditions and evaluate their place within an overall demographic history for the region.

**[10] Martin Callanan (NTNU University Museum, Trondheim, Norway) and Heidi M. Breivik (NTNU University Museum, Trondheim, Norway)**  
**Hunting High and Low- A Comparison of 12 Early Mesolithic Sites from Central Norway**

Session 8: Archaeological Analyses (Contributed Papers), Friday 8:00-11:00, Yaw Arts Center, Room 103

This presentation focuses on Postglacial colonisation processes in central Norway during the Early Mesolithic (c. 9500–8000 cal BC). The distribution of sites from this period shows that populations approached and exploited two very different landscapes and resource situations — from archipelagic to alpine. Based on twelve artefact assemblages from central Norway, we investigate how colonising populations met the challenge posed by varying ecozones. Did they organise their settlements and technologies in similar ways or did they modify sites and activities in relation to the different landscapes? The aspects studied are site organisation, artefact composition, projectile technology & lithic raw material.

**[11] Ellen Carlee (Alaska State Museum)**  
**Networks and Materiality: The Alaska State Museum**

Session 11: Education, Outreach, and Applied Anthropology (Contributed Papers), Friday 1:40-4:20, Yaw Arts Center, Room 104

The concept of materiality asserts the mutual influence of objects and people in a system. Theorists like Tim Ingold and Bruno Latour have described networks of relationships that include both humans and objects. Museums are typically thought of as monoliths of permanence and stability. The professional standards of the museum institution dictate how artifacts are used and the rules by which people interact in museum settings. This paper explores several behind-the-scenes moments in the development of the new State Library, Archive, and Museum project that exemplify how agency of individual people and agency of artifacts may change those rules.

**[12] Risa Carlson (U.S. Forest Service)**  
**The New Early Holocene Sites in Southern Southeast Alaska**

Session 9: Current Research in Alaskan Coastal Anthropology, Friday 8:40-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 106

Over twenty new early Holocene sites have been found in southern Southeast Alaska since 2009 when a predictive model was first developed and employed by Carlson & Baichtal. The age and elevation of raised marine deposits left during the highest marine transgression were used to create a hypothetical early Holocene shoreline. Archaeological survey revealed new sites directly above the

ancient shoreline and date to the same age of the marine transgression, 9,200 to 7,000 radiocarbon years before present. These open-air sites are typified by extensive carbonaceous hearths containing microblade and bifacial lithic technologies and small amounts of shell and bone.

[13] Sally Carraher (UAA Anthropology Department) and Elizabeth Semple (Aklavik Community Gardens)

### **"It Means Working and Sharing Together": Indigenous Perspectives on Community Gardening to Reduce Food Insecurity and Improve Health in Aklavik, NWT**

Session 12: Papers in Medical Anthropology, Saturday 8:00-10:00, Yaw Arts Center, Room 103

Gardening in the Arctic presents challenges not commonly experienced in the less isolated and warmer communities in the South; but gardening may mitigate key factors driving Arctic food insecurity. Arctic gardening can potentially provide local sources of produce to supplement subsistence and store-bought foods; and enable communities to further develop their own food management strategies. In 2015, the Aklavik Community Gardens Project provided full time garden support to all interested residents and developed a community workshop series on gardening skills. Key findings from an Indigenous perspective emphasize sharing, accessibility, inclusion of Elders and Youth, and being creative with limited resources.

[14] Jim Case (Forest Service)

### **Place Names on the Outer Coast of Chichagof Island**

Session 2: Northern Waters: Anthropology of People's Relationship with Aquatic Environments in Alaska and Neighboring Regions, Thursday 8:40-11:40, Allen Hall, Room 108

In addition to traditional Tlingit place names, a host of prominent European explorers left evidence of their passing along the shores of Southeastern Alaska. La Perouse, Bodega y Quadra, Nathaniel Portlock, George Vancouver, and James Cook all named geographic features along the coastlines of two designated wilderness areas on Baranof and Chichagof Island. An isolated cluster of Russian place names appear on modern nautical and topographic maps near Lisianski Inlet. These place names and historical records indicate the location of the wreckage of the first ship built by Russians in Sitka – the Avos'

**[15] John Cloud (NOAA Central Library)**  
**The Cartographic Convergence at St. Michael**

Session 10: The Current Research Frontiers of Historic and Contemporary Indigenous Cartography, Native Place Names, and Places, Friday 11:00-11:40, Yaw Arts Center, Room 103

Between 1890 and 1901, there was a significant convergence between certain Coast and Geodetic Survey scientists and the Inupiat artists/cartographers Guy and Joe Kakaryook, which began at St. Michael, or perhaps on the Yukon River. They worked episodically and collaboratively on some remarkable maps, in both western and Inupiat conceptions of "map" as well as descriptive ethnology of the Eskimos around Norton Sound. Much of the fruits of their collaboration swiftly left Alaska by 1901. My research aspires to return these fruits back to Alaska.

**[16] Daniel G. Cole (Smithsonian Institution)**  
**The Resiliency of Native Alaskan Place Names**

Session 10: The Current Research Frontiers of Historic and Contemporary Indigenous Cartography, Native Place Names, and Places, Friday 11:00-11:40, Yaw Arts Center, Room 104

Starting with Russian explorations in 1741, much of Alaska served as a blank slate with Native settlements were unknown or ignored. James Cook's expedition in 1778 documented numerous Alaskan villages (with Native place names) along the western and southern coasts. Subsequent Russian and English cartographers incorporated Cook's data into newer maps. While one cannot be surprised that many Russian and English place names on the landscape, what is notable is the survival of Native Alaskan place names. What this paper presents is a historical summary of Native Alaskan toponymy and how it has flourished despite of colonial and federal interference.

**[17] Amy Colquhoun (School of Public Health, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada), Sally Carraher (Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska, Anchorage, Alaska, USA), Bonnie Lynn Koe (Aklavik resident, Northwest Territories, Canada), Prairie Dawn Edwards (Aklavik resident, Northwest Territories, Canada), Monica Keelan (Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada), and The CANHelp Working Group (Department of Medicine, University of Alberta)**  
**Sharing Scientific and Indigenous ways of Knowing and Learning: The Aklavik H. pylori Project's Knowledge Exchange Program**

Session 12: Papers in Medical Anthropology, Saturday 8:00-10:00, Yaw Arts Center, Room 104

Addressing concerns about *Helicobacter pylori* bacterial infection in Canadian Arctic communities, the CANHelp Working Group is a community-driven research program that brings together community members, researchers, and healthcare providers. In Aklavik, NWT, a Knowledge Exchange Project (KEP) developed dissemination strategies and materials to communicate complex microbiological data on *H. pylori* bacteria and human health to Indigenous Arctic residents. We worked with two youth from Aklavik to develop information materials and communication strategies for reporting microbiology research results in a meaningful, culturally appropriate way to community members. We will discuss lessons learned to inform future collaborative research and data dissemination strategies.

[18] Briana Doering (University of Michigan)

### **Evaluating the Impact of Cooking on Carbon and Nitrogen Isotopes in King Salmon**

Session 6: Poster Session, Thursday 3:20-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 103

This poster will explore the effects of cooking on carbon and nitrogen isotopes found in 11 central Alaskan king salmon in order to create an isotopic profile for use in the archaeological contexts. Samples were roasted, grilled, smoked, or baked before sampling in order to evaluate the influence of different types of heat treatment on  $\delta_{13}\text{C}$  and  $\delta_{15}\text{N}$  values and establish a baseline isotopic profile of spawning king salmon. Finally, results were evaluated against a suite of mixing models that estimate isotopic signatures in humans based on different quantities of aquatic and terrestrial resources in the diet.

[19] Elaine Drew (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

### **Dulce Tentación (Sweet Temptation): A Culturally-Based Media Intervention for Diabetes Prevention**

Session 12: Papers in Medical Anthropology, Saturday 8:00-10:00, Yaw Arts Center, Room 105

We created and tested a culturally tailored and theory-based Spanish-language telenovela to promote diabetes prevention among Latinos in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. We administered a 1-hour media intervention to participants (N=125) who completed pre-post surveys assessing diabetes knowledge. Participants also provided information on demographic factors, health history, and acculturation. All survey responses were dichotomized as "correct" or "incorrect" and were analyzed using McNemar's test to assess whether, among those responses that changed from the pre-test to the post-test, responses were more or less likely to



shift from incorrect-to-correct than from correct-to-incorrect. The results showed significant improvement in diabetes knowledge.

**[20] Penelope Duus (Vassar College), Lucy Johnson (Vassar College)  
Shumagin Island Lithic Analysis: What Works and What  
Doesn't?**

Session 8: Archaeological Analyses (Contributed Papers), Friday 8:00-11:00, Yaw Arts Center, Room 104

Analysis of flakes from New York State and the Shumagin Islands, Alaska, revealed differences which appeared to be due to the raw material used. We compared flakes from the inner and outer Shumagin Islands. Differences exist between inner and outer collections and between excavated sites XPM-061 on Unga and XSI-007 on Chernabura. Finished artifact differences seem to relate to location. For example, XPM-061, located on an inner bay, had a great many net weights; XSI-007 had more projectile points and its good organic preservation revealed bone limit levers and periwinkle picks important for exploiting the rich local shellfish beds.

**[21] Kelly Eldridge (University of California, Davis), John Darwent  
(University of California, Davis), Jason Miszaniec (University of  
California, Davis), and Christyann Darwent (University of California,  
Davis)**

**Preliminary Analysis of a Coastal Qasgiq Midden in  
Shaktoolik, Alaska**

Session 9: Current Research in Alaskan Coastal Anthropology, Friday 8:40-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 101

During investigations at the Shaktoolik Airport site (NOB-072) in 2013 and 2014, a possible men's house (qasgiq) with an occupation between AD 1000 and 1200 was identified. We returned to further test the feature in 2015, placing a unit in what turned out to be extensive midden deposits mounded beside the structure. We report here on the archaeofauna and the recovered artifacts, which corroborate the feature's designation as a qasgiq. The artifact assemblage consists primarily of men's tools and osseous and wood debitage; skeletal remains of terrestrial and marine mammals, birds, and fishes are represented in the archaeofaunal assemblage.

[22] Julie Esdale (Colorado State University) and Norm Easton (Yukon College)

### **Archaeological Investigations at Six-Mile Hill, Tok, Alaska-2015**

Session 4: Cultural Resource Management, Thursday 1:40-3:00, Allen Hall Room 102

We report on a first systematic survey of Six-Mile Hill, west of Tok, Alaska, a solitary high point in Tanacross territory managed by US Army Garrison Fort Wainwright. Although six sites were noted on the hill by Cook in 1981, it was thought that the sites were destroyed by recent impacts, including the operation of a Cold War pump station and local recreational use. Our efforts relocated four of the original six sites and six additional undisturbed tool production localities. Although top soil has been removed in some areas by pedestrian and motorized traffic, intact archaeological deposits remain, including hunting lookouts on southern promontories and a large campsite with separate activity areas further back on the hill. Further fieldwork is planned for 2016

[23] Linda Finn Yarborough (Cultural Resource Consultants LLC) and Aubrey Morrison (Cultural Resource Consultants LLC)

### **Results of Analysis of Fauna from Surf Bay Landing (UNI-104) and Sanagan (UNI-125) on Akun Island in the Eastern Aleutians**

Session 6: Poster Session, Thursday 3:20-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 104

Surf Bay Landing and Sanagan were tested in 2008 and 2010 as part of mitigation for the then-proposed Akutan Airport. Faunal remains from two units at Surf Bay Landing (1550 to 730 RCYBP), and one unit at Sanagan (5050 to 4340 RCYBP) were analyzed. Excellent faunal preservation at Surf Bay Landing and in level 4 of the Sanagan test unit allowed recovery of remains of a variety of invertebrates, fish, birds, and mammals. Analysis results are presented for both sites.

**[24] Susanna Gartler (University of Vienna)**

### **Sustainability - and the Arctic.**

Session 1: Arctic FROST Young Scholars Panel: Arctic Anthropology and Sustainability, Thursday 8:00-11:20, Yaw Arts Center, Room 107

This introductory presentation aims to shed light on existing approaches to 'Sustainability'. Regarding the terms pluralistic use and critique, we believe it is more accurate to speak of sustainabilities in the plural. Following the theoretical discussion we will identify intersections between the Arctic and Sustainability. The focus will be on academic research – such as the ReSDA project LACE "Labour Mobility and Community Participation in the Extractive Industries: Case Studies in the Canadian North." LACE addresses the question if the mining industry can be regarded as sustainable. It highlights opinions of local and indigenous residents in the Yukon Territory, Canada.

**[25] Phoebe Gilbert (National Park Service), Samuel Coffman (University of Alaska Museum of the North), and Steve Lanford (University of Alaska Museum of the North)**

### **Culture Camps at Denali National Park**

Session 11: Education, Outreach, and Applied Anthropology (Contributed Papers), Friday 1:40-4:20, Yaw Arts Center, Room 105

In 2015 Denali National Park and Preserve partnered with the University of Alaska Museum of the North to hold two archaeological camps for high schoolers at the Teklanika West Site (HEA-001) and at a historic site in Talkeetna, TAL-157. This presentation shares some of the preliminary results from both investigation and discuss the highschoolers field school experience.

**[26] Roberta Gordaoff (University of Alaska Anchorage)**

### **Intrasite Spatial Analysis of a 3400-Year-Old Neoglacial House on Adak Island, the Aleutian Islands, Alaska**

Session 8: Archaeological Analyses (Contributed Papers), Friday 8:00-11:00, Yaw Arts Center, Room 105

Intrasite spatial analysis of a 3400-year-old Neoglacial upland house (ADK-00237) on Adak Island, the central Aleutian Islands, Alaska shows similarities to coastal Neoglacial sites in the eastern Aleutian Islands. Lithic materials include andesite, basalt, chert, and dacite. Artifacts are primarily debitage and the majority of tools are flake tools. Core and blade technology is present but rare. Bifacial and unifacial technology are equally present. Fishing equipment is notably absent. Complex hearth features at ADK-00237 are similar to UNL-00050. Poor preservation revealed only traces of faunal materials. Most of the collection was outside the house.

[27] Eleanor L. Hadden (Independent Researcher)  
**The Use of Alaska Native Children in a Medical  
Experiment Without Informed Consent**

Session 12: Papers in Medical Anthropology, Saturday 8:00-10:00, Yaw Arts Center, Room 106

This presentation is an ethnohistoric account and critique of a medical experiment on Alaska Native children from 1935-38 involving the BCG vaccine for tuberculosis, with follow-up studies that continued until 1998. The research question for this presentation is whether informed consent was given to the subjects originally or throughout the follow-up study time frame. Data for the research question are provided by interviews with a targeted sample of 21 Tlingit, Haida and Tsimshian individuals who were either subjects or descendants of subjects involved in the original study. Issues related to the study are examined from a decolonizing research methodology perspective.

[28] P. Gregory Hare (Yukon Government, Cultural Services Branch)  
and Christian Thomas (Yukon Government, Cultural Services Branch)  
**Continuing Work on Yukon Ice Patches - A 2016 Update**

Session 13: Recent Archaeological Research in the Western Subarctic, Saturday 8:40-11:20, Allen Hall, Room 104

This paper reports on recent discoveries and new directions in the Yukon Ice Patch Project. Over the years, 28 archaeological ice patches have been documented in southern Yukon. Most of these ice patches continue to lose mass although melting has been highly variable at individual patches and continued melting has not resulted in commensurate artifact recovery. Alternative alpine landscape forms are being investigated with some success.

[29] Davin Holen (University of Alaska Fairbanks)  
**Fishery Dependent Communities in Coastal Alaska: The  
Entangled Livelihoods of Salmon and People**

Session 9: Current Research in Alaskan Coastal Anthropology, Friday 8:40-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 108

In southern Alaska and in the North Pacific in general, humans and salmon share space in an intertwined and often complex social- ecological system. Although managed for maximum sustainable yield for economic purposes; what is often ignored is the social role of salmon to coastal communities; a role that often entangled in the lives of a community. This paper will discuss findings from several projects that document the subsistence, economic, and cultural values of salmon to the long-term viability of fishery dependent communities in coastal Alaska.

**[30] Caitlin R. Holloway (University of Alaska Fairbanks)**  
**New Results from Archaeobotanical Research at the Upward Sun River Site, Central Alaska**

Session 13: Recent Archaeological Research in the Western Subarctic, Saturday 8:40-11:20, Allen Hall, Room 101

Vegetation and plant resources influence forager settlement and subsistence strategies. However, misconceptions about the preservation and significance of plants in subarctic contexts limit paleoethnobotanical research in these regions. This research addresses these issues with analyses of archaeobotanical remains found in Components 1 and 3 (approximately 13,200 and 11,500 cal BP, respectively) features at the Upward Sun River site, central Alaska. Taxa such as willow and common bearberry dominate the Component 1 archaeobotanical assemblage, while *Populus* and *Vaccinium* species appear the Component 3 assemblage. This research illustrates the long-standing use of culturally and economically important plant resources in interior Alaska.

**[31] Nancy Huntly (Utah State University), and Colby Tanner (University of Nebraska)**  
**Modeling Human Population and Human-Resource Dynamics of Sanak Island Alaska**

Session 9: Current Research in Alaskan Coastal Anthropology, Friday 8:40-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 109

We present a case study of Sanak Island, Alaska, that uses data reconstruction and model discrimination techniques that are relatively new to archaeology (but well-established in some other sciences) to define, visualize, and interpret the very long-term dynamics of people and animals that were important to their ecology. We use a data record that extends from 4500 to 300 ypb to discriminate relationships between human population size and growth rates and the animals that comprised much of their diet. We ask whether the archaeological data support, refute, or discriminate among competing hypotheses about the relationships of people and other animals.

[32] Anne M. Jensen (UIC Science LLC)  
**Threat Matrices and Salvage Prioritization: Vanishing Heritage on Alaska's North Slope**

Session 6: Poster Session, Thursday 3:20-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 103

The North Slope has many frozen coastal sites with spectacular preservation. Long considered as stable archives, these sites are now vanishing. This situation presents huge and urgent problems. Even salvage is extraordinarily expensive. Available funds are limited, and simply insufficient to excavate all sites in time. Many of the sites are on private land, so no agency has responsibility for the heritage resources. One issue is that there is no agreed-on set of criteria to prioritize sites for excavation, nationally or regionally. This paper looks at a variety of proposed criteria sets, from the perspective of North Slope sites.

[33] Justin A. Junge (Portland State University) and Shelby L. Anderson (Portland State University)  
**Using GIS to Evaluate Models of Late Holocene Settlement Patterns in Northwest Alaska**

Session 9: Current Research in Alaskan Coastal Anthropology, Friday 8:40-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 111

In northwest Alaska, archaeologists hypothesize that coastal population grew between 1000 and 500 ya, and then decreased after 500 ya when people dispersed to smaller settlements in coastal areas, and perhaps, upriver. This hypothesized pattern is based on older research that remains unevaluated with new archaeological data; the proposed geographic distribution of sites has not been examined. We draw on site location data and site attribute data including site type, number of houses, and average house size to test whether redistribution occurred. The results of this work build our understanding of regional settlement patterns during the late Holocene.

[34] Joseph Keeney (University of Alaska Fairbanks, National Park Service)  
**A Faunal Analysis of a Mid-Holocene Assemblage from the Matcharak Peninsula Site, Central Brooks Range, Alaska**

Session 8: Archaeological Analyses (Contributed Papers), Friday 8:00-11:00, Yaw Arts Center, Room 106

Located at Lake Matcharak along the upper Noatak River in the Brooks Range, the Matcharak Peninsula Site (AMR-196) yielded an archaeological assemblage dating between 4,000 and 7,500 calBP and assigned to the Northern Archaic tradition. Along with stone tools and debris, the assemblage contains hundreds of identifiable faunal specimens, making it one of the largest and most well-

preserved faunal assemblages found in a Northern Archaic context. This assemblage has great potential for elucidating high latitude hunter gatherer land use and subsistence strategies during the mid-Holocene. Northern Archaic technology is thought to reflect logistically- mobile people using multiple weapon systems to exploit a wide range of seasonally-available fauna, which is supported by the multiple taxa, including caribou, Dall sheep, and fish along with bifacial and microcore technology recovered from Lake Matcharak.

[35] Caitlin Kennedy

### **Interpretation of Native American themes at Death Valley National Park**

Session 3: Identity in Anthropology (Contributed Papers), Thursday 1:40-3:00, Yaw Arts Center, Room 103

The Timbisha Shoshone have lived in what is now known as Death Valley since time immemorial. They were the first tribe to ever be granted trust land inside of a National Park. Despite this, the incorporation of Timbisha themes into the interpretive narrative at Death Valley National Park has not always reflected this tenure. This paper discusses the ways in which the Timbisha have been presented to the public at various points during the Park's history, and how these representations might reflect broader policies nationwide. It further discusses the question of agency, ownership, and empowerment in interpretation.

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

### **The Curious Story of Vashta Dalton McClure (1873-1940) Traveling Entertainer, 1913-1923**

Session 3: Identity in Anthropology (Contributed Papers), Thursday 1:40-3:00, Yaw Arts Center, Room 104

Vashta Dalton McClure (1873-1940) was one of several traveling entertainers touring the USA in the early 1900s, who told stories about Alaska. She was of supposed Persian ancestry and claimed to have come to Alaska in the early 1900s. She further claimed to have lived with the Eskimo for several years and to have mastered their languages while teaching them English. As a self-proclaimed "Eskimo expert," Vashta told what today we recognize as very dubious stories. But her real life history, including how she became an "Eskimo expert," was even more unbelievable than some of the claims she made.

[37] David R. Klein (University of Alaska Fairbanks) and Joshua Reuther (Museum of the North UAF)

### **New Alaska State Park focus on Archaeology**

Session 6: Poster Session, Thursday 3:20-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 103

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. The new park will emphasize the focus of this wetland complex for Alaska's earliest peoples through archaeological excavations documenting use of the fish and wildlife and other wetland resources of the area and continued traditional and more recently recreational use of the area. Interpretive programs for the park would include the geological and hydrological history of these wetlands as well as their ecology.

[38] Kathryn E. Krasinski (Adelphi University) and Fran Seager-Boss (Knik Tribal Council)

### **Settlement Patterns at Cottonwood Creek, Western Knik Arm, Alaska**

Session 9: Current Research in Alaskan Coastal Anthropology, Friday 8:40-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 112

The Cottonwood Creek sites include over 500 semi-subterranean features and 20 semi-subterranean house depressions. Located along western Knik Arm in the Knik-Fairview area of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Cottonwood Creek is associated with Dena'ina and Ahtna peoples. Cottonwood Creek demonstrates the importance of salmon surplus and storage on the development of socioeconomic complexity and permanent settlements. Recent work at Cottonwood Creek has emphasized understanding settlement patterns and the role of salmon in the development of this village. Caribou bone fragments, fish vertebrae, freshwater clam shell fragments, lithic debitage, and bone beads date from at least 1740 to 1918 A.D.



[39] Jon Krier (Oregon State University)

### **GIS Applications for Predictive Modeling of Submerged Sites**

Session 1: Arctic FROST Young Scholars Panel: Arctic Anthropology and Sustainability, Thursday 8:00-11:20, Yaw Arts Center, Room 104

Geospatial analysis of Beringian bathymetric data provides powerful tools for formulating predictive modeling of submerged sites of Pleistocene age. Of particular interest to this analysis is attempting to identify streams that could have supported anadromous fish species, like salmon. In addition to being an attractive resource in their own right, anadromous species provide marine derived nutrients to a variety of terrestrial taxa. More broadly, incorporation of genetic data and contemporary population studies provides insight into the effects of climate change on economically important species. This poster will provide preliminary results of hydrologic analysis as well as recommendations for future inquiry.

[40] Yoko Kugo (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

### **History of National and International Fur-seal Hunting Policies in Alaska around the 1900s: The Tragedy of the Japanese Sea Otter Hunting Vessel Kaisei-Maru**

Session 2: Northern Waters: Anthropology of People's Relationship with Aquatic Environments in Alaska and Neighboring Regions, Thursday 8:40-11:40, Allen Hall, Room 104

In the 1890s Japanese engaged in the fur industry, hunting sea otters and fur seals in the Arctic Ocean. The Japanese vessel Kaisei-Maru was impounded in Redoubt Bay near Sitka in 1909 and its members were charged with illegal hunting and failing to notify the US after entering US waters. They were imprisoned for four months and eventually deported to Tokyo. This paper explores the history of fur seal economy, the tragic end of the Kaisei-Maru, and the US national and International hunting regulations around the 1900s, which were established to maintain marine mammal species, valued as economic resources.

[41] François Lanoë (University of Arizona), Joshua Reuther (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Charles Holmes (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Jennifer Kielhofer (University of Arizona), and David Plaskett (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

### **The Keystone Dune Site: Identifying a Bølling-Allerød Short-Term Hunting Camp**

Session 13: Recent Archaeological Research in the Western Subarctic, Saturday 8:40-11:20, Allen Hall, Room 105

The Keystone Dune Site (XBD-246) is located in the Shaw Creek Flats in the middle Tanana basin, central Alaska. Excavations have been ongoing since 2014 as part of the Quartz Lake – Shaw Creeks Multidisciplinary Project. A low-density but far-spread archaeological occupation was dated to the Bølling-Allerød. The excellent spatial preservation of the remains enables us to infer the nature of the activities conducted at the site, suggesting a short-term occupation that took place in close relationship with cynegetic activities. Future fieldwork and laboratory analyses will clarify the function of this site in relation to contemporaneous sites of the region.

[42] Amy V. Margaris (Oberlin College), Mark A. Rusk (Independent Scholar), Patrick G. Saltonstall (Alutiiq Museum), and Molly Odell (HDR, Inc.)

### **The Archaeology of a Russian Period Alutiiq Work Camp on Kodiak Island, Alaska**

Session 6: Poster Session, Thursday 3:20-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 103

The site of Mikt'sqaq Angayuk (KOD-014) on eastern Kodiak Island provides an intimate view of Alutiiq responses to the colonial labor regime imposed by 19th century Russians in Alaska. The Alutiiq Museum's recent excavation of KOD-014 revealed a well-preserved Alutiiq style sod house and associated faunal midden dating to the 1830s. Codfish remains, colonially-introduced artifacts, and Russian historical evidence together suggest the site was an *odinochka* where conscripted Alutiiq fished, hunted, and trapped for the Russian-American Company. Yet individual autonomy is also revealed in the distinctly Alutiiq ways some imported products were used and subsistence activities were pursued at KOD-014.

[43] Rachel Mason (National Park Service)

### **The Role of Anthropology in UAF's Rural Development Program**

Session 11: Education, Outreach, and Applied Anthropology (Contributed Papers), Friday 1:40-4:20, Yaw Arts Center, Room 107

UAF's Department of Rural Development was created in 1984 to provide a degree opportunity for rural Alaskans. Today, the renamed Department of Alaska Native Studies and Rural Development's mission is to increase cultural awareness and strengthen leadership capacity for rural and Indigenous communities in Alaska. Several anthropologists have served as directors and core faculty of the program, and National Park Service anthropologists have been key figures in a longstanding partnership with the DANSRD to offer an annual seminar based in a park unit or program. This paper explores the history of this interesting location for the practice of anthropology in Alaska.

[44] Campbell, Matthew (Purdue University), H. Kory Cooper (Purdue University), and J. David McMahan

### **Analysis of Metallurgical Artifacts from Castle Hill**

Session 5: Technological Methods in Archaeology, Thursday 3:20-4:20, Yaw Arts Center Room 103

Discussions of life in Russian Alaska often focus on the difficulties keeping communities supplied and the reliance on foreign traders. Archaeological work at the Castle State Historic Site in the 1990s discovered a metallurgical activity area and related artifacts that provide information about the acquisition of metals in Russian Alaska ca. 1820s-1840s. The use of X-Ray Fluorescence to examine a sample of metal scrap and crucibles used to melt metal suggests workers at Novo Arkhangelsk dealt with the scarcity of metal imports by focusing on the reuse and recycling of copper alloys for the construction and repair of ships.

[45] J. David McMahan

### **Preliminary Report of Research Relating to the Russian-American Company Ship NEVA and Potential Shipwreck Survivor Camp (SIT-963)**

Session 2: Northern Waters: Anthropology of People's Relationship with Aquatic Environments in Alaska and Neighboring Regions, Thursday 8:40-11:40, Allen Hall, Room 105

A collaborative 2012 archaeological survey by the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Sitka Historical Society identified a site believed to be the camp of survivors from the wreck of the Russian-American Company ship NEVA in January 1813. Support from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Marine Sanctuary Foundation allowed for background research and marine remote sensing. In 2015, with support from the National Science Foundation (Award PLR-1330939), an international team of archaeologists conducted terrestrial excavations. The results of the field investigation, along with archival research in St. Petersburg and London, are adding details to our knowledge of the NEVA's history and of survival in a harsh environment.

**[46] Sarah Meitl (Cultural Resource Consultants)**  
**Surf and Turf - A Temporarily Final Analysis of the Surf Bay Archaeological District, Akun Island**

Session 4: Cultural Resource Management, Thursday 1:40-3:00, Allen Hall Room

103

This paper will present the results of nearly a decade of archaeological inquiry and consultation, spurred by the development of the Akutan Airport. Investigations on Akun Island, including survey and excavation, led to the discovery and documentation of the Surf Bay Archaeological District. The district contains over a dozen archaeological sites spanning several kilometers on the southwest coast of Akun Island to include materials dating from 5000 BP to the historic era. Discussion will include methods for achieving data return from sites with integrity loss, integrating CRM and research, and other lessons learned.

**[47] Alexander Meitz (University of Vienna)**  
**The Bicycle in the Arctic - Questions about Sustainable Mobility**

Session 1: Arctic FROST Young Scholars Panel: Arctic Anthropology and Sustainability, Thursday 8:00-11:20, Yaw Arts Center, Room 108

Sustainability in the Arctic is depending on various factors whereby environmental aspects are likely one of the core issues. In this context transport sustainability plays an important role. That is why I want to take a look at alternative transport modes to cars and other motorized, petrol powered vehicles. Public transport and bicycling are very often mentioned in this context. People start to create their identities and lifestyles around such topics. But is it possible to use this theoretical consideration in the Arctic?

**[48] Gleb Mikhalev (Neva Expedition)**  
**Neva Archaeological Expedition Short Video**

Session 2: Northern Waters: Anthropology of People's Relationship with Aquatic Environments in Alaska and Neighboring Regions, Thursday 8:40-11:40, Allen Hall, Room 101

In July of 2015 I documented on video the search for the Russian frigate "Neva," and survivors camp on Kruzoff Island. I lived for 3 weeks with with 8 archaeologists under the direction and leadership of David McMahan. I propose screening this video footage at the annual meeting of the Alaska Anthropology Association. The video will be edited into a compact 15-20 minute piece.

**[49] Jason Miszaniec (University of California, Davis), John Darwent (University of California, Davis), Kelly Eldridge (University of California, Davis), and Christyann Darwent (University of California, Davis)**  
**Zooarchaeological Analysis of a Stratified Midden from Shaktoolik, Alaska**

Session 9: Current Research in Alaskan Coastal Anthropology, Friday 8:40-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 113

The Shaktoolik Airport site (NOB-072) is a large 1000-year-old multicomponent site with over 136 houses. Over the past 500 years, a large area of midden accumulated in the central area of the site, which is situated on an elevated bench. In order to investigate how demographic and environmental changes in the region influenced prey choice, we analyzed fauna collected from a unit excavated in the midden area, as well as took a column sample to identify smaller-sized species, particularly fish, over time. We present the results of this analysis, with a particular emphasis on salmon, which ethnographically were a staple.

**[50] Michael Nowak (Colorado College)**  
**Technology and Social Change: Differential Adaptation in a Small Bering Sea Community**

Session 9: Current Research in Alaskan Coastal Anthropology, Friday 8:40-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 114

Introducing and utilizing new and sometimes different technological developments is usually a relatively straightforward process because the new technology can readily be seen as superior to that currently in use. Social change is often a subtle element and may come about slowly and by increments even when it is related to the adaptation of a new technology. This paper looks at some examples from the community of Mekoryuk on Nunivak Island

**[51] John C. Pollack (Institute of Nautical Archaeology)**  
**The Yukon River Steamboat Survey: A Decade of Research and Discovery in the Yukon Territory of Canada**

Session 2: Northern Waters: Anthropology of People's Relationship with Aquatic Environments in Alaska and Neighboring Regions, Thursday 8:40-11:40, Allen Hall, Room 106

Since 2005 members of the INA have worked closely with the Government of Yukon to locate, survey and document more than sixteen historic stern wheel steamboats scattered throughout the Yukon River drainage. An overview of the project's history, survey methods, major projects and key findings will be presented. The presentation will include a discussion of the origins of the fleet, loss and abandonment factors, and the variation in hull design and machinery systems observed thus far in the Yukon Territory.

[52] Ben A. Potter (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Julie Esdale (Colorado State University), Charles E. Holmes (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Joshua D. Reuther (University of Alaska Fairbanks and University of Alaska Museum of the North), and Holly J. McKinney (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

### **Delta River Overlook, a Terminal Pleistocene - Late Holocene Multicomponent Site in Central Alaska**

Session 13: Recent Archaeological Research in the Western Subarctic, Saturday 8:40-11:20, Allen Hall, Room 106

Recent large-scale excavations at Delta River Overlook in the middle Tanana River basin yielded 12 components dating from the Allerød Interstadial/onset of the Younger Dryas (12,860 cal BP) to the later Holocene. Well preserved faunal assemblages, including bison, are present in multiple components, and several features and activity areas were discovered. About 13,000 lithic items have been analyzed, primarily from the 11,500 and 10,900 cal BP components, indicating multiple reduction behaviors from cobble testing to tool maintenance. We present interpretations of site function, geological context, radiocarbon dating, component delineation, lithic, faunal, and spatial analyses that track technological and subsistence change.

[53] Jeffrey T. Rasic (National Park Service), Sergei B. Slobodin (Northeastern Interdisciplinary Research Institute), and Robert J. Speakman (Center for Applied Isotope Studies, The University of Georgia)

### **Source Identification of Obsidian in the Russian Far East: Preliminary Findings**

Session 8: Archaeological Analyses (Contributed Papers), Friday 8:00-11:00, Yaw Arts Center, Room 107

Chemical sourcing of obsidian artifacts sheds light prehistoric patterns of land use and cultural interaction. In Alaska and northwestern Canada more than 10,000 obsidian artifacts and geologic samples have been analyzed, and 50+ chemically discrete obsidian groups identified. In contrast to Alaska, little chemistry-based sourcing has occurred in the Russian Far East. We analyzed with pXRF approximately 1000 artifacts from 60+ Russian sites housed at the North-East Interdisciplinary Scientific Research Institute in Magadan. Results indicate the majority of obsidian in Chukotka and Kolyma originates from very few sources within the Anadyr River basin of Chukotka.

**[54] Gregory A. Reinhardt (University of Indianapolis)**  
**The "Look" of Indians: Visualizing American Indians through Time**

Session 3: Identity in Anthropology (Contributed Papers), Thursday 1:40-3:00, Yaw Arts Center, Room 105

I've shown previously that many illustrators have visualized "American Indians" as non-humans. Far outnumbering those are visual stereotypes of "American Indians" as people. Human or not, such imagery tends to focus on and require two things. First, what they wear, carry, hold, and associate with in physical space defines them as "Indian." Second, how they look--somatically appear--(in this study, as human beings) and poise themselves differs more than does their material culture. What varies in certain ways yet remains somewhat constant in others are generally accepted archetypes that follow historical trends in their recognizability as "Indian."

**[55] Brittany Retherford (Independent Researcher)**  
**Lost At Sea: Exploring Unexplained Tragedy in Alaska's Fishing Towns**

Session 12: Papers in Medical Anthropology, Saturday 8:00-10:00, Yaw Arts Center, Room 107

Last year nobody was killed working on a commercial fishing vessel in Alaska for the first time ever. This is in stark contrast to the 1980s when an average of 31 fishermen died in Alaska each year. This paper analyzes 40 years of vital statistics data for Alaska's fishing villages to gain a better understanding of the enormity of personal loss suffered by Alaska's fishermen during its boom years, while also revealing that not all deaths were always considered to be "accidental." How does this high level of unexplained tragedy contribute to commercial fisher identity?

**[56] Brittany Retherford (Independent Researcher)**  
**What if Alaska Banned Hunting? Comparing Wildlife Management Policies in Alaska and Kenya**

Session 3: Identity in Anthropology (Contributed Papers), Thursday 1:40-3:00,  
Yaw Arts Center, Room 106

The wilderness is an extension of our homes in Alaska, sometimes even serving as our bathrooms. We fill our freezers with food from the land, caribou, berries and salmon. But what if we lived in a world where hunting was banned? Kenya, a country world-renowned for its wildlife and wild spaces, instituted a controversial ban on hunting in 1977. In this paper, I draw comparisons between the two places, drawing from experiences conducting fieldwork in both location and highlighting how societies can share similar values of the wilderness while reaching different conclusions about how it should be managed.

[57] Danielle Ringer (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Courtney Carothers (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Jesse Coleman (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Rachel Donkersloot (Alaska Marine Conservation Council), and Paula Cullenberg (Alaska Sea Grant)

### **The Sustainability of Kodiak Archipelago Commercial Fishing Livelihoods and Communities**

Session 1: Arctic FROST Young Scholars Panel: Arctic Anthropology and Sustainability, Thursday 8:00-11:20, Yaw Arts Center, Room 103

The sustainability of fishing-dependent communities depends upon numerous ecological, economic, social, cultural and political factors. This paper explores a key threat to commercial fisheries sustainability in Alaska – the graying of the fleet. The average age of permit holders in Alaska's limited entry commercial fisheries has increased from 40.9 years in 1983 to 49.7 in 2013. Examining constraints and resilience strategies within commercial fishing communities informs a broader conversation about the future of fishing livelihoods in Alaska. I will discuss research findings from three study communities in the Kodiak Archipelago.

[58] Jason Rogers (Northern Land Use Research Alaska) and Joshua Reuther (University of Alaska Museum of the North)  
**Canadian Arctic Ethnographic Materials Recovered from the "Ghost Ship" SS Baychimo at the University of Alaska Museum of the North**

Session 2: Northern Waters: Anthropology of People's Relationship with Aquatic Environments in Alaska and Neighboring Regions, Thursday 8:40-11:40, Allen Hall, Room 102



In 1931, the Hudson's Bay Company cargo ship SS Baychimo was trapped in sea ice and abandoned in the Chukchi Sea. Among the cargo left aboard was an ethnographic collection gathered from Inuit groups in the Canadian Arctic. In 1933 the abandoned vessel was boarded and some specimens recovered. The objects passed through various hands, and were eventually accessioned to the nascent University of Alaska Museum. For over 80 years, the collection remained obscured, and its historical significance has just been rediscovered. This paper describes the collection and the path it took from the Baychimo to the University Museum.

[59] Nick Schmuck (UAF)

### **Revisiting Hidden Falls Component I**

Session 8: Archaeological Analyses (Contributed Papers), Friday 8:00-11:00, Yaw Arts Center, Room 108

For this project, a number of analytical methods were applied to the lithic debitage from component I of the Hidden Falls site, Baranof Island. Combining re-analyses of the debitage with the assemblage of tools provides for a more sophisticated examination of the lithic reduction strategies present at the site, and a re-evaluation of raw material use in light of potential sources on Admiralty and Suemez Islands allows for a discussion of mobility in early Holocene southeast Alaska.

[60] Sergei Slobodin (North-East Interdisciplinary Scientific Research Institute, Far East Branch RAS, Magadan)

### **Quartz Crystal Implements in the Archaeological Complexes of Beringia**

Session 8: Archaeological Analyses (Contributed Papers), Friday 8:00-11:00, Yaw Arts Center, Room 109

Quartz-crystal is a common stone in Beringia, however, quartz-crystal implements are rare in Paleolithic sites, becoming more common starting in mid-Holocene. Significant numbers of quartz-crystal implements are recovered from Neolithic sites of the Kolyma drainage, in the Tokareva culture of the Okhotsk coast and in Alaska. It is intriguing that no evidence of quartz-crystal use or testing has been found at the sites near the source (in the Kolyma region). Likewise, researchers have yet to establish exclusive use of quartz-crystal in Beringia for ritual practice, as it has been alleged for West Siberia, although such possibility is suggested for Norton.

[61] Sergei Slobodin (North-East Interdisciplinary Scientific Research Institute, Far East Branch RAS, Magadan)

### **P.P. Sushkin and the Origins of the Term "Beringia"**

Session 13: Recent Archaeological Research in the Western Subarctic, Saturday  
8:40-11:20, Allen Hall, Room 103

The term "Beringia" is widely used in geologic, paleogeographic, archaeological, paleontological, and other research in Northeast Asia and Northwest North America. American, Canadian, and sometimes Russian researchers state in their work (academic and public articles, websites of such organizations as NPS and "Beringia Interpretive Center," etc.), that the term "Beringia" was created by Swedish botanist Eric Hultén in 1937. In fact, the term was known in Russia and the US from the work of a Russian zoologist Peter P. Sushkin, published as early as 1925. By late 1930s the term "Beringia" was already widely used in the Russian academic literature.

**[62] Ross Smith (University of Oregon)**  
**Evaluating Existing Archaeological Evidence of Inupiat**  
**Fishing in the Bering Strait Region**  
Session 6: Poster Session, Thursday 3:20-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 105

Fishing is an integral part of Inupiat subsistence around the Bering Strait and northwest Alaska, however, the archaeological record of fish use is not well documented. This poster examines reported evidence of fishing technologies and fish archaeofaunal assemblages from coastal areas around the Seward Peninsula, Kotzebue Sound, and from the Noatak, Kobuk and Selawik drainages. Potential taphonomic and sampling issues that could account for identified patterns of taxonomic and element representation, and results of an analysis of a late pre-contact assemblage from Kotzebue are also presented, along with proposed doctoral research in this region.

**[63] Joseph Sparaga (Western Washington University)**  
**Choice and Design: An Analysis of Lithics from Block A4**  
**from the Tse-Whit-Zen Village Site**  
Session 8: Archaeological Analyses (Contributed Papers), Friday 8:00-11:00, Yaw  
Arts Center, Room 110

Material availability and tool design are integral to understanding choices that humans have made in the prehistoric records. Tse-Whit- Zen Village, and archaeological site unearthed in Port Angeles Washington, was a large settlement which was inhabited for 2,000 years on the coast of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Lithic artifacts recovered from the site assist in portraying the choices made by people for adapting to the surrounding environment through tool development. The selections for material, reductive manufacturing strategies, and the ubiquity of typologies were evaluated for understanding the efficiency, expediency, and reliability in forming these artifacts and explaining unusual results.

**[64] Alexandra Taitt (University of Alaska Anchorage) and Josie Oliva (University of Alaska Anchorage)**

### **Anchorage Sister Cities: Exploring Sustainable Arctic Connections**

Session 1: Arctic FROST Young Scholars Panel: Arctic Anthropology and Sustainability, Thursday 8:00-11:20, Yaw Arts Center, Room 105

For over fifty years, Anchorage has been involved in the Sister City International program. Connected to six cities worldwide, including Tromsø, Norway, these relationships have potential to create a sense of global community for Alaskans while strengthening bonds with other Arctic regions. Partnering with the Sister City Commission of Anchorage through an applied anthropology course, our objective is to research approaches Anchorage has utilized. Using a mixed-methods community-based ethnographic approach we are working to identify potential new cultural, economic, and political connections with our sister cities. We report on the Anchorage-Tromsø Sister-ship as a case study for international Arctic relations.

**[65] Christian Thomas (Government of Yukon), Margarita de Guzman (Circle Group)**

### **Archaeology at Britannia Creek**

Session 13: Recent Archaeological Research in the Western Subarctic, Saturday 8:40-11:20, Allen Hall, Room 107

In 2013 Altamira Consulting discovered a new late glacial period site at Britannia Creek on the Yukon River. Yukon Government has subsequently completed two field seasons of exploratory work in the region and at the site to confirm the antiquity and context of the discovery and determine the regional potential for the discovery of similar sites in the future. This presentation documents the results of river survey during the 2014 and exploratory excavations in the summer of 2015.

**[66] Daniel R. Thompson**

### **The Use of Handheld Metal Detector Technology Within the Neva Survivors Camp: Geophysical Methods, limitations, and Results**

Session 2: Northern Waters: Anthropology of People's Relationship with Aquatic Environments in Alaska and Neighboring Regions, Thursday 8:40-11:40, Allen Hall, Room 103

Metal detector technology was used as a primary survey tool during investigations of the early 19th Century Neva shipwreck survivors camp. This paper describes survey approaches, recordation methods, limitations of various detector units, staff recommendations, and environmental challenges unique to Kruzov Island, Southeast Alaska.

[67] **Matthew Vos** (North Slope Science Initiative, Alaska Pacific University)

### **Community-Based Monitoring Programs: Linking Data with Decision-Makers in the Arctic**

Session 11: Education, Outreach, and Applied Anthropology (Contributed Papers),  
Friday 1:40-4:20, Yaw Arts Center, Room 108

Successfully communicating environmental monitoring results to natural resource decision-makers for management decisions has challenged communities. This challenge has been recognized by researchers who have proposed “best practices” in helping Community-Based-Monitoring (CBM) programs achieve success. These “best practices” are crucial but have not been followed-up with to provide evidence for their effectiveness in linking monitoring data with decision-making. To provide such evidence, three International CBM programs were identified, reviewed for the “best practice” components and cross-analyzed for effectiveness in influencing natural resource decision-makers. The study offers support for the recommendations made in the literature. However, the three programs examined each achieved success differently.

[68] **Kelly Walsh** (Fordham University), **Kathryn E. Krasinski** (Fordham University and Adelphi University), **Teresa Wriston** (Desert Research Institute), and **Jon Friedrich** (Fordham University)  
**Geochemical Analysis in Southcentral Alaska**

Session 6: Poster Session, Thursday 3:20-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 103

ICP/MS analysis has been conducted on sediment samples from house features at Cottonwood Creek Village, a pre-contact Dena'ina village along western Knik Arm, Alaska. This site contains over 20 semi-subterranean houses and several hundred cache features. Prior ICP/MS research in Alaska demonstrates specific human activities correlate to unique chemical signatures. Geochemical research is useful in the boreal forest where acidic soils degrade organic implements. It also enhances oral history, which does not detail contents and activities of each feature. With GIS, results of element concentrations are mapped and compared within houses and across Cottonwood Creek.

[69] Kyle Wark (Indigenous Researcher & Policy Analyst, First Alaskans Institute), Renee Pualani Louis (Institute of Policy and Social Research, University of Kansas), Jay Johnson (University of Kansas, Dept of Geography), and Liz Medicine Crow (President / CEO, First Alaskans Institute)

### **Collaboratively Harnessing Indigenous Research Principles, Protocols, and Practices (CHIRP3)**

Session 12: Papers in Medical Anthropology, Saturday 8:00-10:00, Yaw Arts Center, Room 108

Indigenous communities routinely adopt Western research standards, but Western researchers rarely embrace Indigenous scientific paradigms. Even while valuing traditional knowledge, many researchers deny the validity or even existence of Indigenous scientific principles, protocols, and practices. Indigenous knowledge production is as valuable as Indigenous knowledge. This presentation will discuss CHIRP3, an NSF funded research project that acknowledges and promotes Indigenous science as intact, viable, and rigorous knowledge systems equal to mainstream scientific paradigms. CHIRP3 plans to make Indigenous scientific paradigms accessible to non-Native researchers by assisting Tribes and Indigenous organizations to define research policies reflecting their own Indigenous standards of research.

[70] Joanna Wells (University of Alaska Anchorage), Kathryn Krasinski (Adelphi University), Brian Wygal (Adelphi University), Fran Seager-Boss (Knik Tribe), and Richard Martin (Knik Tribe)

### **Detecting Late Holocene Cultural Landscape Modifications Using LiDAR Imagery in the Boreal Forest, Susitna Valley, Southcentral Alaska**

Session 5: Technological Methods in Archaeology, Thursday 3:20-4:20, Yaw Arts Center Room 105

Southcentral Alaska's boreal forest remains largely unresearched archaeologically due to difficulties in working conditions and accessibility. Protohistoric semisubterranean features, once used by hunter gatherer groups, are dominant in the region. Hillshade and Sky-View Factor LiDAR maps revealed 25% of archaeological features, especially those larger than 2m in diameter and 60cm deep. Although LiDAR analysis is a worthy component of an archaeological project, it cannot replace pedestrian survey because of its inability to detect every feature. When used in conjunction with pedestrian survey, LiDAR can facilitate understanding land-use, identify areas of high site probability, and penetrate dense vegetation across the subarctic.

[71] Cynthia Williams (Bureau of Indian Affairs)

## **Ulus and Tree Resin on the Unalakleet River Corridor**

Session 9: Current Research in Alaskan Coastal Anthropology, Friday 8:40-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 116

The Unalakleet-Kaltag corridor is well-known as a pre-contact and post contact trade route. UKT-0051, located 22 miles from the Norton Sound coast along the Unalakleet River, may offer a limited window into a portion of this trade route. The site has at least three dates spanning the last 400 years, and at least 12 features the site has yielded some pre-contact artifacts, including two amber bead fragments. The site has also produced slate ulus, and ulu blanks that may have come from Whaleback Mountain, a slate quarry known from oral tradition.

[72] Casey Woster (CEMML)

## **Roadhouses of the Richardson Highway**

Session 15: Historic Archaeology, Saturday 10:20-11:20, Yaw Arts Center, Room 104

Roadhouses played an important role in the historic settlement of Alaska by mapping transportation routes, serving as rest stations for travelers, freight, and mail lines, and as community centers for prospectors and adventurers living in remote reaches of Alaska. Fourteen roadhouses and roadhouses sites in the Richardson Highway corridor were relocated during the summer of 2012. The roadhouses of the Richardson cover approximately 400 miles of transportation route across Alaska and are in government and private ownership and are in various states of repair. Preservation of the remaining structures will involve the combined efforts of governmental, private, and nonprofit stewardship.

[73] Brian T. Wygal (Adelphi University), Kathryn E. Krasinski

(Adelphi University and Fordham University), Charles E. Holmes

(University of Alaska, Fairbanks), Barbara A. Crass (University of

Wisconsin, Oshkosh), and Teresa Wriston (Desert Research Institute)

## **The Holzman Site: A Newly Discovered Late Pleistocene Occupation in the Tanana Valley, Alaska**

Session 6: Poster Session, Thursday 3:20-4:20, Allen Hall, Room 103

The recently discovered Holzman site lies along the west bank of Shaw Creek, a northern tributary of the Tanana River, Interior Alaska. Initial test excavations revealed bird and large mammal remains, including mammoth ivory fragments, bison long bone fragments, and stone technology in deeply buried deposits. The Holzman site lies directly between the previously excavated Broken Mammoth and Mead archaeological sites and is near Swan Point—each dated to the end of the Pleistocene. The discovery contributes to a growing body of evidence

suggesting the extensive use of the middle Tanana Valley during the Late Glacial period.

**[74] Sveta Yamin-Pasternak and Jake Pogrebinsky**  
**The Century of Two Sids: Toward a Comparative Life History of Dr. Huntington and Dr. Mintz**

Session 11: Education, Outreach, and Applied Anthropology (Contributed Papers), Friday 1:40-4:20, Yaw Arts Center, Room 109

The end of year 2015 marks the passing of two luminary intellectuals: Sidney C. Huntington (born 1915) and Sidney W. Mintz (born 1926). The prolific longevity of these influential authors and teachers, combined with their untiring commitment to learning and social justice, has left a lasting legacy for scholarship and society. Revered as revolutionary thinkers, both men are widely recognized for their transformative contributions to anthropology and history. Their work provocatively transcends boundaries and speaks to questions of racism, identity, political economy, and food. This paper considers the possibilities of a comparative life history of the two extraordinary Sids.

**[75] Michael R. Yarborough (Cultural Resource Consultants LLC)**  
**The Historical Significance of World War II Low Frequency Radio Range Stations in Coastal Alaska**

Session 15: Historic Archaeology, Saturday 10:20-11:20, Yaw Arts Center, Room 105

The low frequency radio (LFR) range was the main aircraft navigation system for instrument flying in the U.S. during the 1930s and 1940s. By the mid to late-1940s, there were over 440 LFR sites in the lower 48, Alaska, and Hawaii. In Alaska, LFR stations, which stretched from Annette Island near Ketchikan to Adak in the Aleutians, were vital to coastwise air navigation during World War II. Citing archival records and examples from recent CRC field projects, this paper will describe the distinctive characteristics of LFR stations and their significance as World War II archaeological sites.

**[76] Kate Yeske (Colorado State University)**  
**Communal Hunting Game Drive Systems in Alaska**

Session 1: Arctic FROST Young Scholars Panel: Arctic Anthropology and Sustainability, Thursday 8:00-11:20, Yaw Arts Center, Room 106

Despite rich ethnographic data on communal hunting, we have relatively little archaeological information on this important tradition. After conducting a database query and literature search, I have compiled an inventory of prehistoric game drive sites across mountain and foothill physiographic regions of Alaska.

Sites investigated show evidence of communal hunting techniques and construction of rock cairns. I have compared these game drives using a coding system of qualitative and quantitative variables related to site location, construction techniques, and feature distribution. There are notable spatial patterns and particularities within and between sites that reflect how people took advantage of local landscape features and available technology.

[77] David R. Yesner (University of Alaska Anchorage)  
**A Tale of Moose and Caribou: Yup'ik and Dena'ina  
Responses to Little Ice Age-to-Anthropocene  
Environmental Change**

Session 9: Current Research in Alaskan Coastal Anthropology, Friday 8:40-4:20,  
Allen Hall, Room 117

Faunal data from archaeological sites in the Kvichak and Knik regions, occupied by ancestral Yup'ik and Dena'ina peoples, document the scale of environmental change that took place during the Little Ice Age-to-Anthropocene period, linked to changes in climate, fire regimes, and deforestation. During LIA times, when both salmon and caribou resources were at a peak, Yup'ik and Dena'ina peoples aggregated at places where these resources could be intensively harvested. Extensive trade networks in salmon and caribou, including antler artifacts, were linked to these "hot spots." Subsequent resource declines led to a shift toward moose exploitation and more dispersed settlement patterns.