

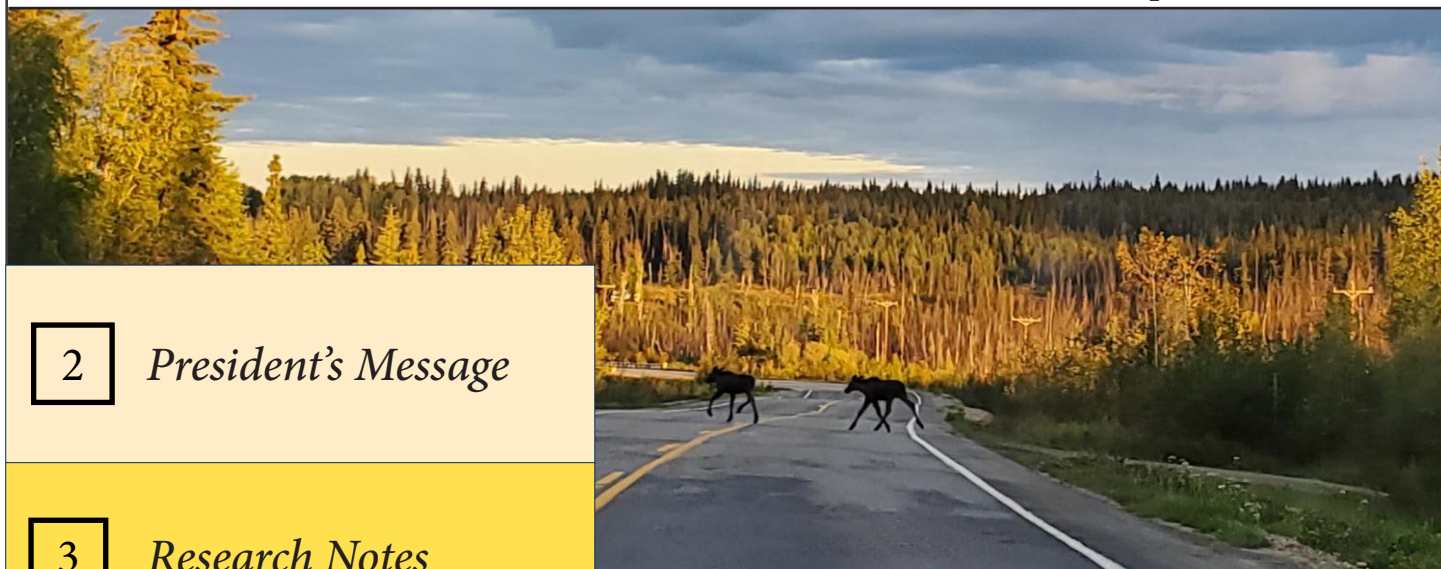


Alaska Anthropological Association Newsletter

Volume 46, Number 3

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September 2020



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Upcoming Virtual Events

Alaska Historical Society:
October 8-10 & 15-17, 2020

Annual Meeting of the
American Folklore Society:
October 13-17, 2020

Alaska Federation of
Natives Convention:
October 15-16, 2020

American Anthropological
Association: *Raising Our Voices*
November 5-14, 2020

Arctic Net
International Conference:
December 7-10, 2020

Archaeological Institute
of America Conference:
January 5-10, 2021

Alaska Anthropological
Association 48th
Annual Meeting:
#AkAA virtual 2021
March 1-5, 2021

External affairs board member Britteny Howell is tasked with keeping the AkAA website and social media up-to-date with the latest information from the field. If you have any updates, articles, or suggested posts, please send them to alaskaanthroexternalaffairs@gmail.com



Like the AkAA
Facebook page to stay
current on news and
events in Alaskan
anthropology.



President's Message

Dear Members,

A blanket of deliciously ripe cranberries covers the tundra in northwest Alaska with a deep red that indicates the end of yet another summer. This summer has been remarkable for the ongoing changes in our professional and home lives necessitated by the Covid-19 pandemic. The past few months have also been exceptional for the resilience shown by our members to seek out creative solutions to undertake fieldwork, launch new collaborations, and deliver online classes.

Alaska museums have responded to the Covid-19 pandemic with perhaps some of the most innovative and engaging projects. The Anchorage Museum From Home and University of Alaska Museum of the North Virtual Museum are offering visitors access to an impressive range of online collections, exhibits, and activities. Ketchikan Museums has embarked on an ambitious collecting initiative to gather local materials, from business signage and take-out menus, to stories and videos, that illustrate community responses to the pandemic. The Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum has partnered with the Nome Nugget Newspaper to document the 2020 Covid-19 pandemic through oral history recordings and commissioned artwork that reflects the impact of the virus on the Bering

Strait region. Indeed, Alaska artists are creating some of the most powerfully emotive responses to the pandemic such as the *Chilkat Protector* mask woven by Lily Hope and the *Mother Thought of Everything* protective suits constructed by Amy Meissner. Whether we work with a museum, university, or government agency, anthropological insights gained during the Covid-19 pandemic are providing us with valuable research tools and teaching resources that can help us to build a more inclusive and powerful field.

The Covid-19 pandemic has ushered in a new era of virtual academic gatherings that are experimenting with unique ways to stay engaged and provide meaningful online experiences. A few noteworthy offerings this fall include the 2020 Alaska Historical Society digital conference (October 8-10, 15-17), 2020 Annual Meeting of the American Folklore Society (October 13-17), and the American Anthropological Association's Raising Our Voices series (November 5-14). The Alaska Anthropological Association's conference committee is hard at work organizing our first online annual meeting, #AkAA virtual 2021 (March 1-5). The online gathering offers us a new format to share current research endeavors and carries potential to connect to a broader base of community members across Alaska and the Circumpolar North. We hope you can join the conversation! See additional conference details in this newsletter and on our website www.alaskaanthropology.org/annual-meeting.

The *Alaska Journal of Anthropology* Volume 18(2) is now at the printers and will be reaching you shortly. Congratulations to all of the featured authors! Please check your membership status if you do not receive a copy of the journal. Your continued support through the purchase or gift of an annual membership is invaluable to the Association and to our mission to foster increased awareness of Alaska's communities and cultures. Thank you!

Stay well friends,
Amy Phillips-Chan

Documenting Covid-19
in Nome, Alaska:

An Oral History Project

Few community stories remain of the 1918 influenza epidemic that devastated the Seward Peninsula. We can do better. Share your personal experiences of the 2020 Covid-19 pandemic for future generations to remember.



The Nome Nugget

To set up a time to share your story, please call: 907-466-8412 or email: rbsmith896@gmail.com

President

Amy Phillips-Chan

Board Members

Morgan Blanchard

Joshua Lynch

Scott Shirar

Sam Coffman

Brittney M. Howell

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Ann Biddle, treasurer

John Hemmeter, student intern

Dougless Skinner, newsletter
editor

The purpose of the Alaska Anthropological Association is to serve as a vehicle for maintaining communication among people interested in all branches of anthropology; to promote public awareness and support for anthropological activities and goals; to foster knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of Alaska Native and circumpolar cultural heritage; to work in collaboration with Indigenous communities on all aspects of research and education; and to facilitate the dissemination of anthropological works in both technical and non-technical formats.

Research Notes

Study of a Salonie Creek Campsite-- Amy Steffian, Alutiiq Museum

On a low, brushy terrace overlooking Salonie Creek, Alutiiq ancestors built a summer home. It was a small, but cozy—with a stone-lined fireplace and a doorway overlooking nearby Womens Bay. This was not a modern house or a cabin. It was a sod shelter carefully constructed over 1,000 years ago. With support from Koniag, Inc., archaeologists from the Alutiiq Museum studied the structure and its surrounding deposits last June.

Curator of Archaeology Patrick Saltonstall believes the site was a fish camp, perhaps a place where an Alutiiq family spent the late summer or early fall harvesting salmon. The settlement's contents provided clues to its use. Alutiiq Elders named it, Kugyasiliwik—Place to Make Nets (KOD-1054), for the stockpile of net-making stones found in its deposits. Other finds included ulu knives in different stages of manufacture. Residents transformed leaves of slate into sharp-edged cutting tools most likely for butchering fish. This activity took place around a carefully made shelter, a sort of lean-to. Two very large posts at the front of the structure probably anchored a sloped roof covered in hides and sod. However, the structure's most notable feature was a rectangular hearth made from slate slabs and filled with cobbles to retain heat.

Kugyasiliwik's location also points to a fish camp. Salonie Creek is known for its runs of silver, chum, and pink salmon, which return well into the fall. Kodiak anglers often fish this gently flowing stream that twists through the

meadow below Kashevaroff Mountain. Archaeological data suggest that they are the most recent visitors in a long line of local fisherman. Saltonstall, who has studied the valley for a decade, notes that ancestral sites dot its terraces and reflect more than 7,100 years of settlement. Alutiiq people have been harvesting here for many generations.

Although it is common to find Alutiiq homes on the banks of salmon streams, Kugyasiliwik has a rare characteristic. It's small. Alutiiq ancestors used settlements repeatedly. Many locations hold deep accumulations of ancient garbage and a complex array of collapses houses and food drying features. People dug into older deposits to make pits and build homes.

Such settlements are a challenge to interpret. Kugyasiliwik is different. It seems to record a brief moment in the Alutiiq past.



Patrick Saltonstall holds a slate ulu, a knife for cutting fish, found at the Kugyasiliwik site.

Study of a Salonie Creek Campsite--Amy Steffian, Alutiiq Museum (Cont.)

"This site has one small shelter, a thin garbage deposit, and a few artifacts," said Saltonstall. "People took the time to build a small structure, but they don't seem to have stayed very long, or to have returned."

The result is a snapshot of an Alutiiq summer long ago. Saltonstall explained.

"I imagine a family of maybe four or five people setting a net in Salonie Creek and waiting for the flood tide to bring the salmon in. Between picking the net and butchering fish down by the creek, they made tools, ate, and rested around the structure. It was probably a lot like set netting today."

The finds from the excavation are now stored at the Alutiiq Museum as a loan from Koniag, Inc., where they are available for study. The archaeologists collected the stones from the hearth, carefully labeling each. Why? So they can reassemble the ancient fire-place in the museum's gallery for visitors to enjoy.



Libby Eufemio excavates the stone-lined hearth at Kugyasiliwik.

Summer Field Work During COVID: The Center for the Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML)



Crew in masks during commute

CSU CEMML's summer 2020 field work looked incredibly different to any previous year. Per CSU requirements, field crews were not allowed to camp together and this posed a unique challenge for field work. Persevering through the challenge, crews were required to drive from Fairbanks (home-base) on a four hour daily commute to Delta Junction, four persons to a truck and all in masks. For part of the summer crews also took round-trip helicopter flights to the Tanana Flats--also in masks.

CEMML's 2020 field work focused on performing Determinations of Eligibility's for existing archaeological sites in Fort Wainwright's Donnelly and Tanana Flats Training Areas. A number of sites yielded positive results and new data about the land-use of the the middle Tanana Flats Region. In particular, FAI-2095 yielded artifacts throughout a deeply stratified loess deposit within in multiple prehistoric components.

The site covered a 100 x 50 m expanse, and is likely longer. Cultural materials included expedient tools, microblades, scrapers, biface points, burned and calcined bone, and charcoal remnants. 42 shovel tests and one excavation unit yielded over 250 artifacts and the full depth was never reached. It is likely FAI-2095 will yield data similar to other extended-use sites in the Tanana Flats like McDonald Creek and Upwards Sun.



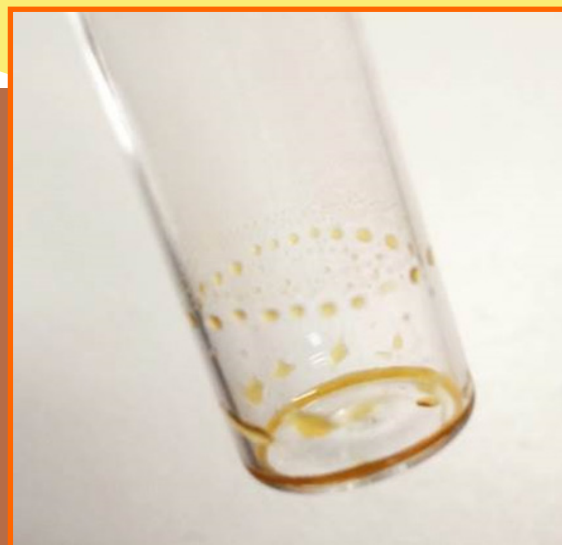
Crew excavating 1 x 1 m test unit

Recent Publications

Marjolein Admiraal, Alexandre Lucquin,
Matthew von Tersch, Oliver E. Craig,
and Peter D. Jordan

Publication in *Quaternary International*--

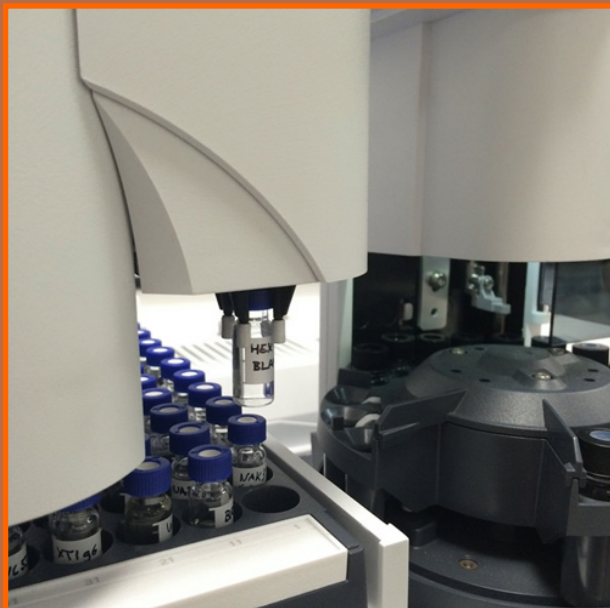
*The Adoption of Pottery on Kodiak Island:
Insights from organic residue analysis*



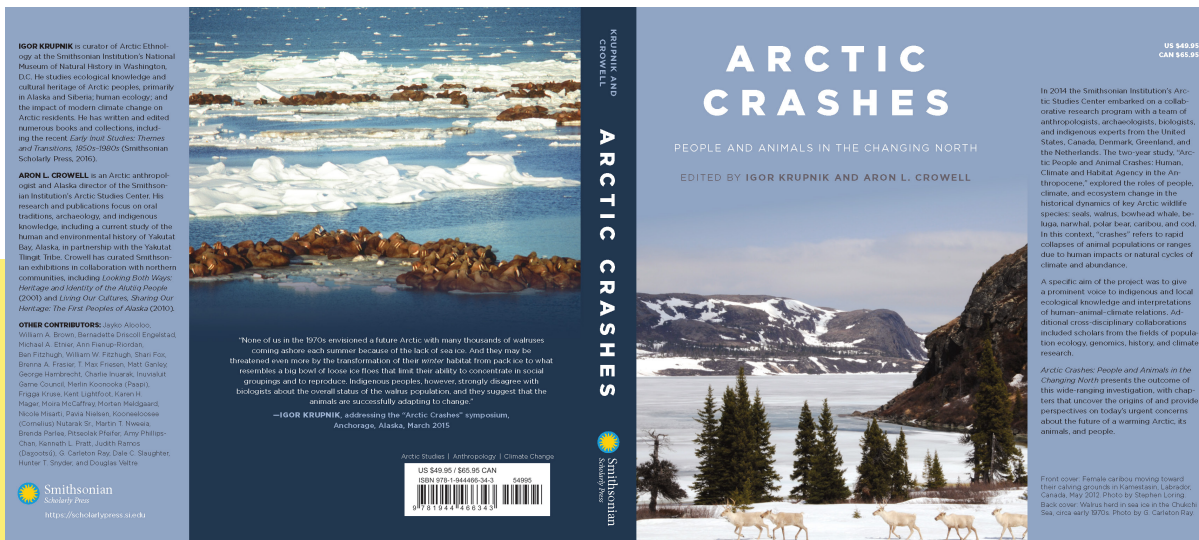
Fat collected from a Koniag pottery sherd

A new research article was recently published in *Quaternary International* detailing work by Dr. Marjolein Admiraal (University of Groningen, NL) and colleagues on the function and uneven and late adoption of pottery on Kodiak Island. Pottery technology was not adopted on Kodiak Island until around 500 cal BP, while in neighboring areas it was already present some thousand years earlier. While in the southeast pottery was used extensively, people on the northern half of the island did not adopt the technology.

GC-MS analysis of Koniag pottery lipid extracts



The article aims to better understand these patterns of adoption and non-adoption on Kodiak Island. To investigate pottery function, 30 pottery vessels from several Koniag sites from Kodiak were sampled for lipid and stable isotope analysis. Results of organic residue analysis (BioArCh, University of York, UK) indicate that Koniag pottery was predominantly used to process marine resources, and was likely connected to the process of rendering whale oil on the southeast coast of Kodiak Island, as previously suggested by Knecht (1995) and Fitzhugh (2001). Further integration with archaeological contextual information and ethnographic resources show that social identity and cultural boundaries may also have played a role in the delayed and partial adoption of pottery on Kodiak Island. The article is now available online:
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quaint.2020.06.024>



Arctic Crashes: People and Animals in the Changing North

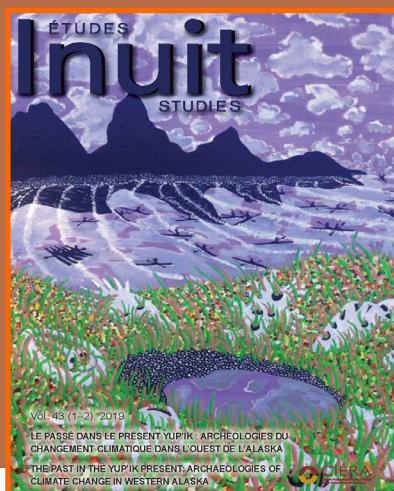
This volume is the key outcome of the Arctic Crashes project, “Arctic People and Animal Crashes: Human, Climate and Habitat Agency in the Anthropocene.” This project was implemented during 2014–2016 by a team of scholars at the Smithsonian Institution’s Arctic Studies Center in collaboration with their colleagues and indigenous partners from the U.S., Canada, Denmark, Greenland, and the Netherlands, and was supported by the Smithsonian Grand Challenges Consortia grant. The Arctic Crashes team introduced a new vision to explore human–animal–climate interactions, including rapid animal declines (“crashes”) in the North that—unlike earlier top-down models that tied changes in species’ abundance and ranges to alternating warmer and cooler, or high ice/low sea-ice regimes across the polar zone—analyzed such relations primarily at regional and local scale. This approach is closer to the Arctic peoples’ traditional view that animals, like people, live in “tribes” and they could “come and go” according to their relations with the local human societies. As Arctic climate changes and

Editors:
Igor Krupnik and Aron L. Crowell

climate/sea-ice/ecotone boundaries shift, we increasingly observe diverse responses by people and animals to environmental stress. In some species we can also document the sustained effects of commercial overexploitation during the seventeenth to twentieth centuries, which varied across subpopulations. The emerging record may be best approached as a series of localized human–animal disequilibria (“crashes”) interpreted from different angles by population biologists, Arctic indigenous people, and anthropologists, rather than top-down climate-induced collapses. This new understanding also highlights varying rates of change—in the physical, animal, and human domains. Besides six keystone polar game species (the Pacific and Atlantic walrus, harbor seal, harp seal, bowhead whale, and caribou) the volume examines the status of polar bear and narwhal in the Canadian Arctic, Pribilof Island fur seal, and Atlantic cod in Greenland, presenting a diversity of historical, archaeological, evolutionary, and cultural/spiritual perspectives on Arctic “crashes.”

Guest Editors: Kate Britton, Rick Knecht, and Charlotta Hillerdal

The Past in the Yup'ik Present: Archaeologies of Climate Change in Western Alaska



Le passé dans le présent yup'ik : Archéologies du changement climatique dans l'ouest de l'Alaska / The Past in the Yup'ik Present: Archaeologies of Climate Change in Western Alaska

Sous la direction de / Guest Editors:
Kate Britton, Rick Knecht & Charlotta Hillerdal

Introduction
Kate Britton, Rick Knecht et Charlotta Hillerdal

Introduction
Kate Britton, Rick Knecht, and Charlotta Hillerdal

"The Old Village": Yup'ik Precontact Archaeology and Community-Based Research at the Nunalleq Site, Quinhagak, Alaska
Rick Knecht and Warren Jones

Les pointes de projectiles polies du site de Nunalleq (village d'Agalimuit), sud-ouest de l'Alaska : Une nouvelle approche des Bow-and-Arrow Wars chez les Yup'ik
Yan Axel Gómez Coutouly, Richard A. Knecht et Edouard Masson-MacLean

The Fabric of Basketry: Initial Archaeological Study of the Grass Artefacts Assemblage from the Nunalleq Site, Southwest Alaska
Julie Masson-MacLean, Edouard Masson-MacLean, and Rick Knecht

Hunted and Honoured: Animal Representations in Precontact Masks from the Nunalleq Site, Southwest Alaska
Anna Mossolova, Rick Knecht, Edouard Masson-MacLean, and Claire Houmard

L'exploitation du bois de caribou chez les peuples Yup'ik pendant la période précontact (Nunalleq, GDN-248)
Claire Houmard, Edouard Masson-MacLean, Isabelle Sidéra et Rick Knecht

Investigating the Utility of Birds in Precontact Yup'ik Subsistence: A Preliminary Analysis of the Avian Remains from Nunalleq
Edouard Masson-MacLean, Claire Houmard, Rick Knecht, and Madonna L. Moss

Activity Areas or Conflict Episode? Interpreting the Spatial Patterning of Lice and Fleas at the Precontact Yup'ik Site of Nunalleq (sixteenth to seventeenth Centuries AD, Alaska)

Véronique Forbes, Jean-Bernard Huchet, Ellen McManus-Fry, Yan Axel Gómez Coutouly, Julie Masson-MacLean, Edouard Masson-MacLean, Paul M. Ledger, Kate Britton, Charlotta Hillerdal, and Rick Knecht

New Isotope Evidence for Diachronic and Site-Spatial Variation in Precontact Diet during the Little Ice Age at Nunalleq, Southwest Alaska
Kate Britton

Gender, Subsistence, Change, and Resilience in Quinhagak's Present and Past
Anna C. Sloan

Archaeologies of Climate Change: Perceptions and Prospects
Kate Britton and Charlotta Hillerdal

Hors-thème / Other Articles

Community-Focused Language Documentation in Support of Language Education and Revitalization for St. Lawrence Island Yupik
Lane Schwartz, Sylvia L.R. Schreiner, and Emily Chen

Labrador Inuit Inverted Number Marking: Ongoing Questions
Lawrence R. Smith

In Memoriam

Michael E. Krauss, 1934–2019. Linguist, Humanist, and a Pioneer for Better World

Jean E. Balestrery, Hannah Going, and Ruby Pacheco
Publication in *Health & Social Work--*

Tribal Leadership and Care Services: "Overcoming These Divisions That Keep Us Apart"

American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) Peoples are among groups continuing to experience health disparities. Eliminating health disparities, a national priority in the United States, requires addressing structural forces, also known as structural determinants of health. This case study examines linkages between health disparities, structural forces, and colonial trauma relevant to care services and AN Peoples in Alaska. It centers on an Inupiaq Elder with leadership experience in AN tribal care services. Guided by a conceptual lens based on division–unification processes, this study yields the following findings as represented by

five in vivo themes: seveing of relationship, after effects of colonization, striking alliances, overcoming these divisions that keep people apart, and growing together in relationship. Colonial legacies continue to linger and have a multidimensional impact on AI/AN communities, including tribal care services. Healing from colonial trauma requires collective effort among AI/AN Peoples and people from the wider community. Practice implications emphasize trauma-informed approaches to promote reconciliation and a larger collective commitment to reconciliation in a global reality of increasing interdependence.

Marine Vanlandeghem, Bruno Desachy, Tammy Buonasera, Lauren Norman, Isabelle Théry-Parisot, Alain Carré, Christophe Petit, Michelle Elliott, and Claire Alixe.

Publication in *Journal of Archaeological Science*--

*Ancient arctic pyro-technologies:
Experimental fires to document the
impact of animal origin fuels on wood
combustion*

Remains of animal fuel and driftwood fires are evident in Birnirk and Thule sites of northwestern Alaska (AD 11th-14th century). To better understand these fires, a robust experimental protocol was designed to study the effects of multi-fuel fires, in particular, the addition of fat to woody fuels. In Arctic regions, permafrost and climate conditions do not allow for the development of tree vegetation. Marine mammal oil and bones served as fuel substitutes, as did locally shrubby vegetation and driftwood accumulations.

The excavation of numerous thick burnt areas in many Arctic sites confirms the use of multiple fuels including wood, animal fat, and bone in large quantities. These burnt areas correspond to a wide range of fire activities—cooking, smoking, firing ceramics, and others—but the actions and effects of each fuel are still poorly known.

We describe conditions necessary to achieve a reproducible and statistically representative experimental fire sample. We compared fuel combinations of driftwood or non-drifted wood, animal fat, and caribou bones over 55 combustions. Experiments were conducted under controlled conditions in a laboratory in France and on the coast of northwestern Alaska. We found that a minimum of 30 test assays was needed to obtain statistically significant results but many research avenues can be obtained from smaller series. We obtained key figures and descriptive data on the impact of different animal fuels on fire temperature and duration, as well as on the firewood spectrum, with important implications for the representation of different woody fuels and the fragmentation patterns of charcoals. We report a relatively rapid rate of formation for blackened and crusted sediments when seal oil is burned along with driftwood. This means that thick accumulations of burnt material may not be a reliable signal of long-term occupations and that the relationship between the duration of site occupation and fuel management deserves further study.



Marine Vanlandeghem participating in combustion methods at Cape Espenberg

Upcoming Grants & Scholarships

National Endowment for the Humanities

Dynamic Language Infrastructure – Documenting Endangered Languages Senior Research Grants

The Documenting Endangered Languages (DEL) program is a partnership between the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) to develop and advance knowledge concerning endangered human languages. Made urgent by the imminent death of an estimated half of the 6,000-7,000 currently used languages, this effort aims also to exploit advances in information technology. Awards support fieldwork and other activities relevant to recording, documenting, and archiving endangered languages, including the preparation of lexicons, grammars, text samples, and databases.

<https://www.neh.gov/program/archaeological-and-ethnographic-field-research>

Application due November 18, 2020

Collaborative Research

Debate, exchange of ideas, and working together—all are basic activities that advance humanities knowledge and foster rich scholarship that would not be possible by researchers working on their own. The Collaborative Research program aims to advance humanistic knowledge through sustained collaboration between two or more scholars. Collaborators may be drawn from a single institution or several institutions across the United States; up to half of the collaborators may be based outside of the U.S. The program encourages projects that propose diverse approaches to topics, incorporate multiple points of view, and explore new avenues of inquiry in the humanities.

The program allows projects that propose research in a single field of study, as well as interdisciplinary work. Projects that include partnerships with researchers from the natural and social sciences are encouraged but must employ a humanistic research agenda. Partnerships among different types of institutions are welcome as well as new collaborations with international partners.

Proposed projects must aim to result in tangible and sustainable outcomes, for example, co-authored or multi-authored books; born-digital publications; themed issues of peer-reviewed journals; a series of peer-reviewed articles; and open-access scholarly digital resources. All project outcomes must incorporate interpretive work and collaboration to address significant humanities research questions. <https://www.neh.gov/grants/research/collaborative-research-grants>.

Application due December 2, 2020

National Science Foundation

Coastlines and People Hubs for Research and Broadening Participation

Scientific research into complex coastal systems and the interplay with coastal hazards is vital for predicting, responding to and mitigating threats in these regions. Understanding the risks associated with coastal hazards requires a holistic Earth Systems approach that integrates improved understanding of and, where possible, predictions about natural, social, and technological processes with efforts to increase the resilience of coastal systems. The Coastlines and People program supports diverse, innovative, multi-institution awards that are focused on critically important coastlines and people research that is integrated with broadening participation goals. The objective of this solicitation is to support Coastal Research Hubs, structured using a convergent science approach, at the nexus between coastal sustainability, human dimensions, and coastal processes to transform understanding of interactions among natural, human-built, and social systems in coastal, populated environments.

https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=505772&org=NSF&sel_org=SBE&from=fund

Proposal Deadline October 28, 2020

Arctic Research Opportunities

The National Science Foundation (NSF) invites investigators at U.S. organizations to submit proposals to the Arctic Sciences Section, Office of Polar Programs (OPP) to conduct research about the Arctic region.

The goal of this solicitation is to attract research proposals that advance a fundamental, process, and systems-level understanding of the Arctic's rapidly changing natural environment and social and cultural systems, and, where appropriate, to improve our capacity to project future change. The Arctic Sciences Section supports research focused on the Arctic region and its connectivity with lower latitudes. The scientific scope is aligned with, but not limited to, research challenges outlined in the Interagency Arctic Research Policy Committee (<https://www.nsf.gov/geo/opp/arctic/iarpc/start.jsp>) five-year plans.

The Arctic Sciences Section coordinates with programs across NSF and with other federal and international partners to co-review and co-fund Arctic proposals as appropriate. The Arctic Sciences Section also maintains Arctic logistical infrastructure and field support capabilities that are available to enable research.

https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=5521

National Science Foundation

Archaeology and Archaeometry

The goal of the Archaeology Program is to fund research which furthers anthropologically relevant archaeological knowledge. In accordance with the National Science Foundation's mission such research has the potential to provide fundamental scientific insight. While within the broad range of "archaeology" the focus is on projects judged to be significant from an anthropological perspective, the Program sets no priorities based on time period, geographic region or specific research topic. The Program administers four competitions each of which is described below. It also supports projects submitted under NSF-wide competition guidelines. These include CAREER, EAGER, RAPID and Research Experiences for Undergraduates Supplement requests.

Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Awards (DDRI)

For a detailed description of the Archaeology Program DDRI competition, see Solicitation NSF 15-554 which can be accessed via the Archaeology DDRI web site. It contains additional rules not presented in this synopsis. The DDRI competition provides up to \$20,000 (+ university indirect/overhead costs) to permit graduate students enrolled in US universities to conduct dissertation research. The student need not be a US citizen or national. While the student writes the proposal and conducts/supervises the research, the dissertation advisor serves as the Principal Investigator and the student is listed as the Co-PI. Salary and normal living expenses are not eligible costs but per diem and most other research expenses are allowable. Both field and non-field projects are funded. Proposals may be submitted at any time and applicants are normally informally notified of the likely outcome within three months. Applications are sent for evaluation to six individuals ("ad hoc reviewers") specifically selected for subject matter expertise. Students are allowed to resubmit one time if their original proposal is declined. Unless Program Officer dispensation is obtained, a student, through their advisor, may submit only two proposals (an original submission and a resubmission if necessary).

Proposal Due December 1, 2020

Archaeometry Research Awards

The Archaeology Program administers an annual "archaeometry" competition with a target date of December 1. The goal is to fund projects either to develop/refine anthropologically relevant archaeometric techniques and/or support laboratories which provide relevant services. Examples of the former include the development of methods to identify specific types of organic residues on ceramics or development of field applicable analytic techniques. Service laboratories which, for example provide dating trace element, isotopic and dendrochronological analyses illustrate the latter. Projects which apply standard archaeometric techniques with the goal to answer specific archaeological questions should be submitted to the "senior" archaeology competition. Data archives, in common with archaeometric laboratories, function to strengthen basic archaeological infrastructure. Therefore, Principal Investigators may submit proposals through the archaeometry competition to assist in meeting this goal. Proposals are evaluated by both ad hoc reviewers and a panel composed of individuals who combine both archaeological and archaeometric expertise. Awards (including indirect costs) are normally two to three years in duration and in FY18 ranged from \$99,000 to \$188,000 in size. The average award was \$144,000.

Proposal Due December 21, 2020

National Science Foundation

Archaeology and Archaeometry

High Risk Research in Biological Anthropology and/or Archaeology (HRRBAA)
(See Solicitation NSF 19-570 which can be accessed via the HRRBAA program web site.)

This competition is designed to permit the submission of high-risk, exploratory proposals that can lead to significant new anthropological knowledge. Because of a highly competitive environment, proposals that have both a high risk of failure and the potential for significant payoffs are less able to compete with standard research proposals. This program is designed to provide a mechanism whereby risky proposals with a great potential for advancement of the discipline can compete for funding. The risk involved in such endeavors must significantly exceed that associated with regular archaeology research projects. “Risk” in this context refers to risk of project failure and not risk of site destruction. The competition is also not intended to provide “start-up” grants. Maximum awards are limited to \$35,000 in total cost and proposals may be submitted at any time. They are evaluated by ad hoc reviewers only. In FY18 the HRRBAA program did not make any high risk awards.

Proposal Due: Anytime

Find Archaeology and Archaeometry Grants at

https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=11690&org=NSF&sel_org=SBE&from=-fund

Institute of Museum and Library Services

Native American/Native Hawaiian Museum Services Program

The goal of the Native American/Native Hawaiian Museum Services (NANH) grant program is to support Indian tribes and organizations that primarily serve and represent Native Hawaiians in sustaining heritage, culture, and knowledge through exhibitions, educational services and programming, professional development, and collections stewardship.

<https://www.ims.gov/grants/available/native-american/native-hawaiian-museum-services-program>

Proposal Due November 16, 2020

Institute of Museum and Library Services

Museums for America

The Museums for America program supports projects that strengthen the ability of an individual museum to serve its public. Museums for America has three project categories:

Lifelong Learning

Community Anchors

Collections Stewardship and Access

<https://www.imls.gov/grants/available/museums-america>

Proposal Due November 16, 2020

The Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Inc

Dissertation Fieldwork Grants

Dissertation Fieldwork Grants for up to \$20,000 are awarded to individuals enrolled in a doctoral program to support dissertation research. Applicants must be engaged in research that contributes to anthropological knowledge. Applicants of any nationality or country of residence may apply. <http://www.wennergren.org/programs/dissertation-fieldwork-grants>.

Proposal Due November 1, 2020

Post-Ph.D. Research Grants

Post-Ph.D. Research Grants for up to \$20,000 are awarded to individuals holding a Ph.D. or equivalent degree to support individual research projects. Applicants must be engaged in research that makes a significant contribution to anthropological knowledge, theory and debate. Applicants of any nationality or country of residence may apply. <http://www.wennergren.org/programs/dissertation-fieldwork-grants>.

Proposal Due November 1, 2020

American Anthropological Association

Dissertation Fellowship for Historically Underrepresented Persons in Anthropology

The American Anthropological Association invites minority doctoral candidates in anthropology to apply for a dissertation writing fellowship of \$10,000. The annual Dissertation Fellowship for Historically Underrepresented Persons in Anthropology (formerly the Minority Dissertation Award) is intended to encourage members of racialized minorities to complete doctoral degrees in anthropology, thereby increasing diversity in the discipline and/or promoting research on issues of concern among minority populations. Dissertation topics in all areas of the discipline are welcome. Doctoral students who require financial assistance to complete the write-up phase of the dissertation are urged to apply.

A nonrenewable dissertation fellowship of \$10,000 will be provided annually to one anthropology graduate student. In addition, the fellowship award winner will receive paid registration to the annual meeting and reimbursement travel to the annual meeting from the Yolanda T. Moses Minority Travel Fund.

<https://www.americananthro.org/ParticipateAndAdvocate/Content.aspx?ItemNumber=1621>

Submission deadline March 21, 2021

Archaeological Institute of America

Julie Herzig Desnick Endowment Fund For Archaeological Field Surveys

The Julie Herzig Desnick Fund provides grants to archaeologists to start new archaeological survey projects. The awards are intended for projects involving field survey on the ground or a combination of field survey and remote sensing methods, rather than those based entirely on satellite imagery or other remote sensing data. Geophysical survey projects are also eligible. While all are encouraged to apply, preference will be given to archaeologists at an early stage in their careers (within 8 years of the receipt of the PhD). Projects may concern any location in the world and any time period. Each project should make innovative use of technology, and the fieldwork proposed should be designed to address important questions about the human past. Must be a member of AIA for two years. <https://www.archaeological.org/grant/herzig-desnick-endowment/>

Submission deadline November 2, 2020

Archaeological Institute of America

AIA-NEH Grants For Archaeological Research

The Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) are excited to announce a new AIA-managed competitive grant program to support individuals conducting archaeological research around the world. The AIA-NEH Grants for Archaeological Research will provide multiple small grants for traditional fieldwork and also for post-fieldwork studies that are essential for the creation of comprehensive publications but are often unfunded. The program will benefit a wider selection of excellent projects, help to fill a funding gap at lower to medium levels, and broaden the impact of NEH funding by providing financial support to more projects.

Applicants for the AIA-NEH Grants for Archaeological Research do not have to be AIA members but must be U.S. citizens or residents of the United States for the three years preceding their application submission. They may be working in any region of the world or time period, provided that their projects have a demonstrably humanistic core of methods and goals; answer humanistic questions; and are of significance to the Humanities (e.g., historical archaeology, classical archaeology, art historical archaeology, epigraphy, etc.). Awards will be available to persons holding a Ph.D., or an equivalent degree or commensurate experience, including both junior scholars (7 years or fewer post-Ph.D.) and senior scholars (more than 7 years post-Ph.D.). <https://www.archaeological.org/grant/neh-archaeological-research/>.

Submission deadline October 15, 2020

Site Preservation Grant

The Site Preservation Grant is intended to fund projects that uphold the AIA's mission to preserve and protect the world's archaeological heritage for future generations. The goal of the grant, which carries a maximum award of \$15,000, is to enhance global preservation efforts and promote awareness of the need to protect threatened archaeological sites. The AIA seeks to support projects that not only directly preserve archaeological sites, but those that also include public outreach and education components that create a positive impact on the local community, students, and the discipline of archaeology as a whole. <https://www.archaeological.org/grant/site-preservation/>.

Submission deadline November 1, 2020

Archaeological Institute of America

The Ellen And Charles Steinmetz Endowment Fund For Archaeology

The Steinmetz Fund will support the use of technology in archaeological research by providing grants to archaeological projects that make innovative use of technological tools and methods. Normally, such projects will have a fieldwork element. However, research conducted in a laboratory setting that employs technology may also be eligible for a grant. While all are encouraged to apply, priority will be given to new projects proposed by archaeologists at an early stage in their careers (within 8 years of the receipt of the PhD). Projects may concern any location in the world and any time period, but must be designed to address important questions about the human past specifically through technological means. “Technology” should be understood broadly to include not only digital tools and approaches, but also those developed in engineering, chemistry, biology, physics, etc. In 2017, the Steinmetz Fund will provide a total award of up to 5,500 USD. To be eligible, applicants must have been AIA members in good standing for at least two consecutive years by the application deadline, with a PhD in archaeology or a related field, and are expected to have an academic affiliation. <https://www.archaeological.org/grant/the-ellen-and-charles-steinmetz-endowment-fund-for-archaeology/>.

Submission deadline November 2, 2020

The Kathleen And David Boochever Endowment Fund For Fieldwork And Scientific Analyses

The Boochever Fund will support both fieldwork and laboratory research informed by new technologies. While the fund’s primary purpose is to help defray the start-up costs of new projects, archaeologists exploring innovative applications of new technologies in any stage of their work are welcome to apply. Projects proposed by archaeologists who are at an early stage in their careers (within 8 years of receipt of the PhD) will be given priority. Projects may concern any location in the world and any time period, but must be designed to address significant questions about the human past through the use of state-of-the-art technology, understood broadly to include not only digital tools and approaches, but also those developed in engineering, chemistry, biology, physics, etc. The best proposals will make use of emerging or experimental technologies, or will apply existing technologies to archaeological research in new ways. The fund will support research activities such as regional or site survey, geophysical prospection, remote sensing, exploratory excavations in both terrestrial and maritime contexts, or innovative laboratory analyses. In 2018, the Boochever Fund will provide a total award of up to 4,000 USD. Applicants must be AIA members in good standing for two consecutive years, with a PhD in archaeology or a related field, and are expected to have an academic affiliation. <https://www.archaeological.org/grant/boochever-endowment/>

Submission deadline November 2, 2020

Scholarships & Travel Grants

Elizabeth Bartman Museum Internship

A scholarship established in honor of AIA Honorary President Elizabeth Bartman to assist graduate students or those who have recently completed a master's degree with the expenses associated with participating in a museum internship either in the United States or abroad.

The internship fund is intended to help graduate students, or those who have recently completed a master's degree, in Archaeology or a related field (e.g., Anthropology, Art History, Classics, History, etc.) meet expenses associated with undertaking a museum internship (minimum duration a summer or semester). Specific projects will vary and might include the following: collection cataloging, provenance or archival research, exhibition preparation, the writing of labels and/or didactic panels, assisting with websites and presentations in other media, such as audio guides and exhibition videos, and participating more broadly in museum activities, working with conservators, art handlers, designers, and other museum professionals. must be a member of AIA for one year. <https://www.archaeological.org/grant/bartman-museum-internship/>.

Submission deadline April 21, 2021

Jane C. Waldbaum Archaeological Field School Scholarship

established in honor of AIA Honorary President Jane Waldbaum, this scholarship is intended to help students who are planning to participate in archaeological field work for the first time. Students majoring in archaeology or related disciplines are especially encouraged to apply. The Scholarship Fund provides \$1000 each to help pay expenses associated with participation in an archaeological field work project (minimum stay one month/4 weeks). The scholarship is open to students who have begun their junior year of undergraduate studies at the time of application and have not yet completed their first year of graduate school at a college or university in the United States or Canada. Applicants must be at least 18 years old and must not have previously participated in archaeological field work of any kind. The committee will consider both academic achievement and financial need in its deliberations. The Waldbaum Scholarship will be awarded to junior and senior undergraduates and first-year graduate students only. <https://www.archaeological.org/grant/waldbaum-scholarship/>.

Submission deadline March 1, 2021

University of Alaska Fairbanks (Graduate Students)

Robert and Judy Belous Global Change Research Endowment

The Robert and Judy Belous Global Change Research Endowment supports student research in the area of global change at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. Funding may be used for awards, stipends, supplies, and equipment for field or laboratory research, travel for field work, outreach, professional meetings, and laboratory or professional assistance. <https://alaska.academicworks.com/opportunities/12146>.

Submission deadline March 5, 2021

Alaska Anthropological Association

Awards and Scholarships

The time has come to start thinking about the Association's scholarships and awards which are announced at the annual meeting in the spring. Submissions and supporting documentation can be submitted beginning November 1st and are due by December 31st, 2020. For a list of awards and scholarships along with information about how to apply visit alaskaanthropology.org/awards-scholarships. Please consider nominating a worthy candidate for an award and please encourage students and young professionals to apply for scholarships. Travel scholarships will not be awarded this year due to the virtual format of the annual meeting, but all other scholarships and awards will be considered. If you have questions or comments about any of the awards or scholarships, or if you would like to become a member of the awards and scholarships review committee, please email Scott Shirar at alaskaanthroaward.scholarship@gmail.com.

Submission deadline December 31, 2020

Remembrances- Edwin S. Hall Jr. (1939-2020)



Archaeologist, storyteller, mentor, scholar, professor - Ed Hall wore many hats during his 80 years.

He was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1939 and grew up in Tacoma, Washington, where he developed a love of mountain climbing. During high school and college he climbed Mount Rainer, Mount Adams, Mount St. Helens, Mount Hood and Mount Baker.

Ed received both his undergraduate and Ph.D. degrees from Yale University and began his academic career as an assistant professor in the department of Anthropology at Ohio State in 1966. He came to SUNY Brockport in 1971 where he served as chair of the Anthropology Department from 1977-1984. He lived in Brockport, New York, until his death on June 2, but his heart was always in Alaska, where he spent more than 30 field seasons.

He was a botany major as an undergraduate, but a trip to the Brooks Range in northern Alaska after his freshman college year changed the direction of

his interests. There his introduction to archaeology and the native people of Alaska solidified his commitment to studying the prehistory and cultures of Arctic Alaska.

A preeminent Alaskan Arctic scholar, Ed published more than 100 papers, articles, and books on northern anthropology. In addition to his academic work, he founded an archaeological consulting service focused on the identification of cultural resources in advance of oil and mineral exploration and extraction in the far north.

Ed was a collector - first stamps as a youth, then exotic shells, then Northwest Coast Native and Inuit art, especially prints which became a later direction of his scholarship. He was a great storyteller with a quick wit, favoring long jokes ending in puns.

He was adventurous. The pinnacle of a family vacation was a journey to the highlands of Papua New Guinea. He loved flying. He thought nothing of chartering a small plane to fly from Kotzebue to Anaktuvuk Pass, a route unfamiliar to the pilot who flew with a map spread on his lap, only to be diverted by Ed to circle several archaeological sites enroute. Ed was an ideas person, skilled at taking a focused topic and drilling into it. His study of the changes brought by snowmobiles to Alaskan Eskimo communities when they replaced dog teams in the late 1960s is a masterful example. Ed married twice, to Leona Baker (1963-1975) and to Margay Blackman (1977-1996). He is survived by his children, Justin (Betsy) Hall, Meryn Hall, and granddaughters Rachel and Sophie Hall, several cousins, nieces and nephews. He also leaves behind his dedicated caretakers Jen, Denise and especially Joel.

For roughly half his life Ed had multiple sclerosis. It forced his early retirement from SUNY Brockport and eventually from active fieldwork and scholarship. He made his last field trip in 1994 when colleagues helicoptered him and his wheelchair to an archaeological site at the top of a mesa on the Arctic slope. A memorable closure, in the company of fellow archaeologists, to a rich career.

Remembrances- Jeanie Alice Maxim

(1941-2020)

On July 9th, 2020 we lost beloved Elder Jeanie Maxim due to heart complications. Our hearts go out to all of her family and friends that will share in the loss of Jeanie. It is hard to express this loss because Jeanie contributed so much to the revitalization of our Ahtna language and culture. She was one out of only 5 first Ahtna language speakers left on our planet. She was also one of the most important Elder Language Teachers because of her knowledge in teaching and her lifelong historical and cultural knowledge.

Since 2005, Jeanie worked at the Ya Ne Dah Ah School (YNDAS) teaching the Ahtna Dene Language to Ya Ne Dah Ah Students and Teachers. She was a fluent speaker and writer of the Ahtna Dene language and taught younger second language speakers the Ahtna language with patience and wisdom. Jeanie was the last language Teacher, who learned Ahtna from birth, to teach at the Ya Ne Dah Ah School. She worked closely with Katherine Wade and Markle Pete until their passing. Jeanie became the only fluent Ahtna speaker that worked with the school staff to develop the 300-page Traditional Physical Response (TPR) curriculum utilized at the Ya Ne Dah Ah School. It will continue to be used for many years to come.

Jeanie contributed to the creation of many hours of Ahtna language recordings that have been archived at Chickaloon. Jeanie was passionate about teaching the language and culture to the younger generations, and she can be heard on the Ahtna Youtube Channel and Ya Ne Dah Ah School Soundcloud social media outlets. Jeanie also contributed to Yenida'a Tah, Ts'utsaede, K'adiide (Mythical Times, Ancient Times, Recent Times) An

In January 2015, Jeanie became an Adjunct Professor for the UAA/Kenai Peninsula College (KPC) teaching Elementary Ahtna language I and II courses focusing on adult learners. She was scheduled to teach once again for the 2020-2021 fall and spring semesters. She was also actively involved in the Dene Language Conference at KPC and she was involved in numerous Dene and Alaska Native Language conferences throughout the state, lower forty-eight, and in Canada.

Jeanie was also involved in teaching Moose hide Tanning with the Anchorage Museum, and has featured videos on the Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center website.

Jeanie was part of the Ahtna Heritage Foundation curriculum project that created Ahtna language curriculum for young children.



Remembrances- George Frison (1924-2020)

George Frison, a Worland native and University of Wyoming graduate who achieved international acclaim as an archaeologist during a lengthy career as a UW faculty member, died Sunday, Sept. 6, in Laramie. He was 95.

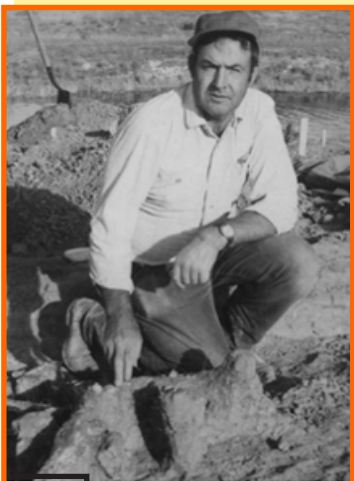
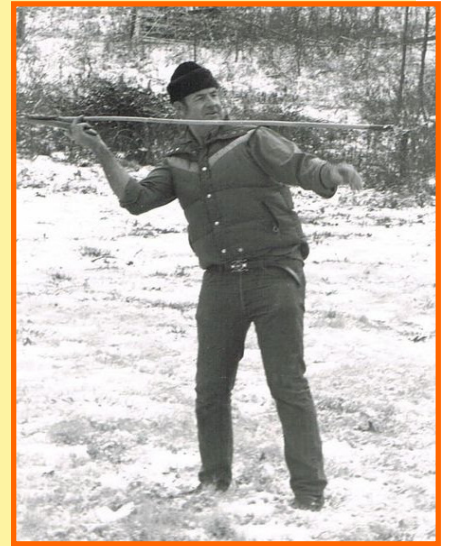
Frison, who founded UW's Department of Anthropology and was the first state archaeologist, is the only UW faculty member ever elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

"George was a huge figure in archaeology, most known for his pioneering Paleoindian archaeology in Wyoming as well as for his research into human hunting, shaped by growing up hunting in Wyoming," Interim Provost Anne Alexander says. "Well into his 90s, George came into his lab every day up until last spring -- and, then, only deterred because of the pandemic. His legacy is profound, and he put Wyoming on the map for archaeology. He is a legitimate legend."

Frison was born Nov. 11, 1924, in Worland and grew up on his grandparents' ranch near Ten Sleep, spending his early years working sheep and cattle. He spent his spare time collecting arrowheads, exploring caves in the Bighorn Mountains and developing a love for the history and prehistory of Wyoming. He enrolled in UW in 1942, but his education was cut short when he enlisted in the U.S. Navy, serving in the amphibious forces of the South Pacific during World War II. After being honorably discharged in 1946, he returned to the family ranch.

While operating the ranch, Frison joined the Wyoming Archaeological Society and was an avocational archaeologist, discovering numerous artifacts including atlatl and dart fragments. His interactions with UW Professor William Mulloy prompted Frison to enroll at UW in 1962 at the age of 37 to finish his undergraduate work.

After earning his master's and doctoral degrees at the University of Michigan, Frison returned to UW in 1967 to head the new Department of Anthropology and serve as the first state archaeologist, a position he held until 1984. During his decades of work at UW, Frison made major contributions to our understanding of the prehistory of the northwestern Great Plains in the areas of chipped stone technology, bison bone beds, Paleoindian systematics and Plains chronology. His many books and papers, which include "Prehistoric Hunters of the High Plains," made him an internationally recognized figure in archaeology.



More than 70 students graduated with the Master of Arts degree in anthropology during his tenure at UW, and many more students attended his classes and graduated with undergraduate degrees from the Department of Anthropology. "Our department would be a shadow of its current self if not for his efforts. He easily ranks among the greatest field archaeologists in the history of American archaeology, having excavated several major sites in Wyoming, Colorado and Montana," says Professor Todd Surovell, head of UW's Department of Anthropology. "Dr. Frison's contributions to the field of archaeology, the Department of Anthropology, the University of Wyoming and the state of Wyoming cannot be overstated. George was a giant while maintaining a persona that was quiet, humble and approachable."

His many awards include the lifetime achievement award from the Society for American Archaeology; a Regents' Fellowship Award from the Smithsonian Institution; UW's George Duke Humphrey Distinguished Faculty Award; UW's Medallion Service Award; and the College of Arts and Sciences Outstanding Alumni Award. He was named to the National Academy of Sciences in 1997.

48th Annual Meeting of the Alaska Anthropological Association

Organizer

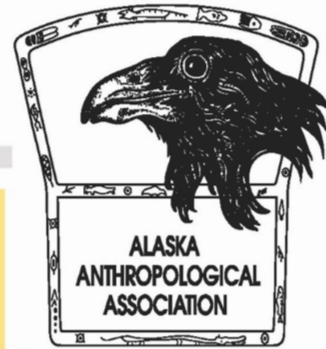
Alaska Anthropological Association

Conference Committee

Sam Coffman (Board),
Tamara Holman,
Anne Jensen,
Joshua Lynch (Board),
Amy Phillips-Chan
(President),
Monty Rogers,
Scott Shirar (Board),
Marine Vanlandeghem

Theme

Fostering a Culture of
Equity through the
Removal of Boundaries



#AkAA virtual 2021

MARCH 1-5, 2021

Mark your calendars now for the 48th Annual Meeting of the Alaska Anthropological Association from March 1-5, 2021! For the first time in the history of our organization, the annual meeting will be offered as an online gathering, #AkAA virtual 2021. Basic registration will be offered at no cost to all registered participants with special events and workshops offered free to members and available for a small fee to non-members. The conference will be hosted via Zoom with presentations recorded and posted to YouTube.

Be sure to check our website regularly for conference updates and details: www.alaskaanthropology.org. We hope you can join us in helping to move Alaska anthropology forward in this new world!