CURRENTS IN ANTHROPOLOGY

5th Annual STUDENT RESEARCH CONFERENCE

April 4th, 2019

Department of Anthropology
University of Victoria
Welcome to Currents in Anthropology: 
A Student Research Conference 2019!

We acknowledge with respect the Lkwungen-speaking peoples on whose traditional territory the University of Victoria stands, and the Songhees, Esquimalt and WSÁNEĆ peoples whose historical relationships with the land continue to this day.

The Department of Anthropology at the University of Victoria is hosting this conference as a celebration of the research efforts of our undergraduate and graduate students. The presentations represent research completed for in class and out of class projects, Honour’s theses, JCURA research, and Master’s and doctoral research. Enjoy the presentations, ask questions, and do not forget to vote for the “People’s Choice Award” for best presentation.

Our Keynote speaker is Mr. Bradley Clements, MA. During both of his degrees at UVic (BA in Anthropology and Applied Ethics, MA in Visual and Material Anthropology), Bradley Clements conducted research with Survivors of the Alberni Indian Residential School and museum professionals working in the Alberni Valley Museum and Canadian Museum of History. This research was aimed to better understand experiences of working together to represent the history and experiences of Canada’s residential schools, and to improve museum practices of relating with source communities. During, between, and since his studies at UVic, Bradley has worked and volunteered with various museums, galleries, and collections, primarily the UVic Legacy Art Galleries, where he has conducted curation, collections research, and programming and community

We wish to thank our sponsors – the Department of Anthropology and the Faculty of Social Sciences Dean’s Conference Fund, and the Bureau of Anthropology Students (B.O.A.S.).

Sincerely,
Conference Program Committee
SCHEDULE

9:15 – 9:30  Mix, Mingle and Munchies (light snacks provided)
9:30 – 10:00  Conference opening by Elders Tousilum and Sulsa’meeathl
10:00 – 12:15 Podium presentations (emceed by Seema Prasad)
12:15 – 12:30 Mix, Mingle and Munchies (light snacks provided)

12:30 – 1:15  **Keynote Address: Bradley Clements**
1:15 – 1:30  Mix, Mingle and Munchies (light snacks provided)
1:30 – 3:15 Podium presentations (emceed by Tristan Cyr)
3:15 – 3:30  Honours Question period
3:15 – 3:30  Closing remarks

POSTER PRESENTATIONS – COR B250 & hallway
When possible, presenters will be available for questions.

1.  **A Taphonomic Approach to the Study of Heat Treating Ostrich Eggshell Beads from the 11,500 year old site Grassridge (South Africa):** Craig, Caitlin (*JCURA Scholar*)

2.  **HIV in Older Adults:** Hogan, Mikaila (*JCURA Scholar*)

3.  **Productions of Paradise: Narratives of the South Pacific:** Brynjolfson, Katharine

4.  **Growing up in a Liminal State: The Exploration of how Adoptees from China Experience Growing Up in a White North American Family:** King, Meghan

5.  **Plastic Surgery in Brazil: The Development of Physical Stratification:** Morpak, Danika

6.  **Old Mud, New Science: Multi-proxy Palaeoecological Implications for the Late Pleistocene Peopling of Northern Vancouver Island and Coastal Migration into the Americas:** Hebda, Chris

7.  **Toward a Potential Model for Locating Clam Gardens on the Northwest Coast:** Achtymichuk, Nicole

8.  **“Remote of Sensing Lhuq’us”: mapping Hul’q’umi’num’ culturally important seaweeds:** Baker, Jack

9.  **Correlations Between Upper and Lower Limb Robusticity in Forager Children Throughout Ontogeny:** MacKinnon, Marla
10. Monument Analysis of Pioneer Families of Metchosin: Hogan, Mikaila; Twaddle, Micaela; Hay, Haileigh
11. Virtual Reality Tours: Taking Place With You: Hendrick, Jenna
12. The Importance of Collecting Historical Archaeological Data for Coastal and Marine Conservation: Kulczycki, Kayla-Marie
13. At the Crossroads of Cultural Heritage and Ecological Preservation: An assessment of sustainability for the traditional practice of the guga hunt on Sula Sgeir, Scotland: MacIver, Jess
14. The revitalization of Indigenous Food Systems on Vancouver Island, British Columbia: Parent, Marjorie
15. Case Study: Triquet Artifact: Dixon, Larissa *(JCURA Scholar)*

PODIUM PRESENTATIONS – 10:00-3:15, COR B235

10:00 The Duck Pond: Exploring Comics Ethnography. Emily Thiessen

10:15 Archaeological Analysis and Stable Isotope Mixing Models Reveal Variation in Domestic Dog Diets on the Northwest Coast of North America. Dylan Hills

10:30 The Culture of Crystal Healing in Victoria. Zak Watson

10:45 The Official Closing of Colquitz Mental Hospital: An Archival Study of Sentiment and Expression. Kayla Swing

11:00 Clandestine Cultural Genocide: Indigenous Youth and Transracial Adoption in Canada. Maxine Chapman

11:15 Community-based Support for Left-Behind Children in Rural China. David Eupen

11:30 Freeing of the Mind, controlling of the Body: Sustaining the Tourist Imagination at Changi International Airport. Hillary Ho

11:45 #Iam1in4: Social Media and Pregnancy Loss Stigma. Anureet Lotay
12:00  Comparison of Circuit and Least Coast Path Modeling for Maritime Peopling of the Americas. Robert Gustas

12:15  BREAK – mix, mingle and munch

12:30  KEYNOTE ADDRESS: Mr. Bradley Clements

1:15  BREAK – mix, mingle and munch

1:30  Place, Performance, and Status: The Blue Stone Structure and Tomb 11 at Ancient Eleon (Greece). Jacob Engstrom

1:45  A Taphonomic Approach to the Study of Heat Treating Ostrich Eggshell Beads from the 11,500 year old site Grassridge (South Africa). Caitlyn Craig

Honours Symposium

2:00  Lost and Found: Reclamation and Exhibition of Childhood Artwork from Residential Schools and What it Means to Survivors. Adele Bibault


2:30  Commodity or Token?: A Para-ethnographic Analysis of Money in Islamic Finance. Rehan Sayeed

2:45  Short Lives and Small Bones: Nutritional Evidence from Juvenile Skeletal Remains in Roman Spain. Kai Michaluk

3:00  The Effects of Ageism on HIV-Related Stigma on older Adults' Social Networks. Mikaila Hogan

3:15  Honours Question period

3:30  Closing Remarks
The Duck Pond: Exploring Comics Ethnography. Emily Thiessen

By eighth grade most of us are taught to put away pictures and take up the more respectable pursuits of reading, writing, and public speaking if we want our ideas to be taken seriously. But what perspectives do we miss out on when words alone are prioritized over all other forms of communication? Thankfully, some social scientists are investigating the use of visual media to conduct and communicate research. Drawing in particular can help an anthropologist, or anyone, to understand the visual world. Comics also hold great potential as a medium to communicate anthropology. Their seamless integration of words and images can convey ideas with a density and clarity that neither can achieve alone.

In 2017 I went to Xiamen, China to look for my grandfather’s hometown. During the trip I kept a series of sketchbook journals, using drawing in an attempt to absorb as much as I could about my ancestors’ birthplace. I also used these sketchbooks to record conversations and new understandings. When I got back, I assembled these notes and sketches into “The Duck Pond,” a short comic made with an autoethnographic method and style. This project explores the uses of drawing as an ethnographic research method, and the potential for the comics medium to communicate “thick description.” It aims to blur the boundary between anthropological research and narrative art;
Archeological Analysis and Stable Isotope Mixing Models Reveal Variation in Domestic Dog Diets on the Northwest Coast of North America. Dylan Hills

Dogs were the only domesticated mammal selectively bred by Indigenous societies on the Northwest Coast of North America and are frequently encountered in archaeological deposits dating throughout the Holocene. Despite the fact that dogs depended on human communities for care and provisioning, we know little about the specific foods' dogs consumed in the past. Previous work has used stable isotope analysis to examine dog diets as potential proxies for human subsistence and economic activity. Here, we examine the stable isotope composition of 14 domestic dogs and 293 potential prey animals across 14 taxa from four pre-contact archaeological sites (2,900-300 cal yr BP) in Tseshahht First Nation territory on Western Vancouver Island, British Columbia. We used a Bayesian mixing model (MixSIAR) to generate estimates of consumption of candidate food groups across sites and over time. Mixing model estimates indicated that dogs predominantly consumed salmon/forage fish, followed by shellfish, marine mammals and nearshore fish; terrestrial mammals were nearly absent. We observed modest variation in dog diet between sites and over time consistent with the canine surrogacy model of provisioning and scavenging food waste. Finally, we compared the stable isotope composition of sampled dogs to other published data from the Northwest Coast, revealing that Broken Group Islands exhibit an isotopically distinct position indicating extensive use of this marine ecosystem over the past three millennia. More broadly, these results provide a window into human participation in pre-industrial coastal food webs and the long-term role of salmon and forage fish in Indigenous economies and lifeways.

The Culture of Crystal Healing in Victoria. Zak Watson

I will be presenting on the culture of crystal healing based on fieldwork that I’ve conducted in and around Victoria throughout the month of March for my Ethnographic Research Methods class with Dr. Brian Thom. I will discuss how the practice of crystal healing operates and how it relates to the communities it operates within as a social space. Victoria is a center for crystal healing practices on the island, mainly because it is a city on the west coast with a large and diverse population. While many people practice crystal healing in their personal lives, others cater to this market by selling crystals and associated paraphernalia. I will explain how crystal healing works as a spiritual practice and what types of theories the practice is predicated upon, including energy
vibrations, the law of attraction, and chakra centers. I have interviewed a number of participants who offer crystal and energy healing services. My participants not only sell crystals but also understand the logic behind crystal healing. My presentation will conclude with an analysis of whether the practice of crystal healing is increasing or decreasing in popularity on Vancouver Island and what it will look like in the future.

The Official Closing of Colquitz Mental Hospital: An Archival Study of Sentiment and Expression. Kayla Swing

On January 29, 1964 the last remaining patients of the Colquitz Mental Hospital vacated the buildings, loaded onto a bus and were transferred to another institution- the doors to Colquitz were closed. Jim Ryan, photographer for the Daily Colonist was there to document the occasion. Over 50 years later, these photographs can be found at the BC Archives and generate an abundance of questions. What were these photographs intended to portray? What is the meaning of the place and its closing? How do these photographs relate to attitudes towards mental health? Through visual research methodologies, I’ve attempted to provide insights to these questions.

In my research I’ve gathered textual and graphic material from the archives to supplement the photographic series of Colquitz by Ryan. Through these I’ve found diverse sentiments and representations of Colquitz and its significance. In my paper I discuss the materiality of photographs as well as how they are a performance of history- in inscribing, constituting and suggesting pasts. Furthermore, my research is reflective of archival categorization, considering how the structure of the system has influenced my study. Overall, my research highlights how photographs convey meaning, how they can present representations of matters- such as that of mental health and finally how archives add another layer to how photographs are perceived.

Clandestine Cultural Genocide: Indigenous Youth and Transracial Adoption in Canada. Maxine Chapman

In this paper I describe historical patterns of indigenous adoption as a form of cultural genocide. This topic is important because without such acknowledgment, we continue to perpetuate the negative effects of such narratives and prevent the future growth and improvement of policies and programs within the Canadian child welfare system and provincial adoption acts. In this paper I will summarize the history of indigenous adoption in Canada, following which I will compare and contrast British Columbia’s
Adoption Act (2018) and Manitoba’s Adoption Act (2018), and provide information regarding the importance of practices like custom and open adoption in addition to culturally specific permanency planning. In conclusion I will present solutions that address and endorse the fortification of systems currently in place, in addition to the introduction of new programs that could potentially improve the lived experience of future indigenous adoptees.

**Community-based Support for Left-Behind Children in Rural China.**

David Eupen

Across rural China, 61 million children live without regular physical connection to one or both parents. As a legacy of isolationist policies and rampant location-based discrimination, parents from rural China are unable to bring their children with them when moving to big cities to find work, leading to a countryside filled with children who cared for by grandparents, relatives, or neighbours. Since the advent of economic reform in the 1980s, the legacies of the Chinese household registration system have created a massive population of migrant workers and left-behind children in China who struggle to reconcile their long-term physical and emotional separation from one another. As a result of parents leaving their rural communities to work in cities, grandparents often become the primary caretakers of their left-behind grandchildren - typically providing material support for them but facing challenges in ensuring that children’s emotional and academic needs are also met. The seminal work of Zhao and others (2017) demonstrates the benefits and feasibility of community-based programs aimed at supporting the academic, social, and emotional development of left-behind children, and my paper will engage with it to show how community approaches can provide support to grandparents and other caretakers in raising children within the contexts of their home communities through after-school clubs, peer support networks, and university student engagement.

**Freeing of the Mind, controlling of the Body: Sustaining the Tourist Imagination at Changi International Airport.**

Hillary Ho

Airports and national air carriers have come to define the country and the region they serve. Although airports and airplanes are often conceptualized as a gateway to the rest of the world, they have also become a destination in themselves. However, security checks past 9/11 have imposed restrictions on traveller's bodies. As such, airports have a dualistic quality: on the one hand, passengers are encouraged to experience, relax, and 'let loose,' and on the other hand, they encounter physical constraints. There is a lack of literature that
investigates how travellers experience airports and air travel in terms of power relations, symbols, and meanings. My paper attempts to bridge this gap to by studying Changi International Airport in Singapore. How do passengers understand Changi International Airport as a tourist destination, and, more importantly, how do they understand and navigate these places that also function as a border? I discuss how passengers understand the airport to be both a form of commute and the start of a journey, experiencing which is both mundane, ambivalent, and exciting. I will also look at the performance of citizenship and random drug screening: how does drug screening, performed on returning Singaporeans, function as a site of control over Singapore's citizens' bodies while overseas? And how does that challenge the imagined freedom tourists have? I look at the tactic tourists employ in order to limit the physical constraints imposed on their bodies and to sustain the imagined freedom of traveling.

#Iam1in4: Social Media and Pregnancy Loss Stigma. Anureet Lotay

One in four women experience pregnancy loss of pregnancy, yet it remains a silenced and stigmatized issue. This paper discusses a rising social media movement aimed at spotlighting undesired pregnancy outcomes (including miscarriage, stillbirth, termination due to fetal anomaly, and infant loss) online, fighting stigma, and creating a new discourse around pregnancy loss. Examining visual and textual material from Facebook and Instagram, I show how social media is being appropriated for reproductive activism to make experiences of pregnancy loss visible. In particular, I look at who is empowered and who is excluded in these narratives, and how the online space and narrative construction is used to resist and conform to dominant social scripts. Finally, I discuss the role that social media plays in larger conversations around improving reproductive care and policy, along with implications for reproductive health research.

Comparison of Circuit and Least Coast Path Modeling for Maritime Peopling of the Americas. Robert Gustas

Despite much recent scholarship there is still much to learn about the exact method, route, and timing of the Peopling of the New World. Geographic Information System (GIS) based analytical methods provide opportunities to model where and when coastal peopling events could have taken place. I will compare the results of traditional Least Cost Path models to Circuit Theory models and discuss how these techniques can be used to inform site
The Early Mycenaean period (ca. 1800-1550 BCE) witnessed immense socio-political transformation on the Bronze Age Greek mainland. Funerary remains and monuments are among the most marked archaeological evidence of these changes. Mortuary practices in this period display a rise in complex funerary ritual, deposition of materials imbued with prestige value, and physical expressions of exclusive group identities. Until recently, Aegean mortuary data have been viewed through a processual lens and scoured for reflections of hidden social structures. However, recent theoretical approaches have emphasized the mutability of expression through funerary action and the dialectical complexity underlying mortuary practices. Aegean prehistorians have become increasingly aware of the experiential and formative significance embedded within funerary ritual, the production of meaningful funerary places, and the complex variation of practices on the Greek mainland. In this paper, I hope to add to the discussion of performance, place, ritual, and the production of and claims upon status in Early Mycenaean funerary contexts through discussion of the Blue Stone Structure (BSS) and Tomb 11 – a collective secondary burial – located prominently along the eastern façade of the BSS. I argue that the BSS and the space to its east was conceptualized as a significant and performative ‘place’ within the social landscape at Eleon during Late Helladic I (ca. 1700-1600 BCE), a period of transition, transformation, and competition on the Greek mainland and thus held significance in the production of claims on socio-political status. The Tomb 11 assemblage represents a physical materialization of this ritualized performance.
A Taphonomic Approach to the Study of Heat Treating Ostrich Eggshell Beads from the 11,500 year old site Grassridge (South Africa). Caitlyn Craig

Ostrich eggshell (OES) beads are some of the earliest forms of personal adornment visible in the archaeological record, and can be seen as early as 70 kya. OES is known to change colour after exposure to high temperatures and, as a result, archaeological bead assemblages comprise a variety of colours. It has been suggested that deliberate heat treatment might have occurred as a means of additional aesthetic expression - this experimental project was the first attempt at determining how heat-treating OES fragments affects the bead manufacturing process. Four sets of OES were exposed to specific temperatures to recreate the colour variation seen at the 11,600 year old site of Grassridge, South Africa. The data resulting from these beads, as well as an untreated control sample, were then linked to five stages of manufacture. By comparing these data, there appear to be no discernible benefits to exposing unmodified OES to high temperatures prior to beginning the bead manufacturing process. It seems likely, then, that the variety of colours seen in the Grassridge bead assemblage is due to post-depositional taphonomic alteration.

Honours Symposium
Lost and Found: Reclamation and Exhibition of Childhood Artwork from Residential Schools and What it Means to Survivors. Adele Bibault

The residential school system has played a large role in the history of the land now called Canada. Indigenous children were taken against their will and forced to start a new life at these schools. In 2008, there had been a donation from the late Robert Aller, an art teacher who held art camps at residential schools, to the University of Victoria. Andrea Walsh took on the paintings and with a group of students, studied them to find the artists names and where they were from. These paintings were reclaimed by their rightful owners in a Truth and Reconciliation Commission-funded feast. In my paper, I will explore the thoughts and feelings that two specific individuals (a survivor and an intergenerational survivor) had when reclaiming and exhibiting their artwork. I believe that many of these accounts of history from the survivors would not have surfaced had it not been for the work done by Andrea Walsh and the survivors being able and encouraged to exhibit the art themselves. I will also be exploring the exhibition of the artwork and how that influenced their thoughts and feelings of their past, present and future.

My research focuses on slow lorises, the endangered primate species found in South East Asia whose appealing physical appearance, often described as cute, has caused them to fall victims to the illegal primate pet trade. These animals do not fare well in captivity, as they are nocturnal primates, have a toxic bite, and have incredibly specific diets and needs. Yet, these animals continue to be incredibly popular illegal household pets. For my research, which is being done as a part of the anthropology honours program, I am exploring the online representations and reactions to the illegal slow loris pet trade. I am doing so by quantifying and interpreting social media users’ comments on conservation videos on Facebook, which call for the end of the trade and show the suffering of the animals, and viral videos which depict captive pet slow lorises. My research additionally studies the online strategies used by conservation groups on Facebook, specifically their use of Facebook posts, as they attempt to end the trade and educate those unaware of the severity of the illegal pet trade. As this project is ongoing, I am still unsure of its outcome. However, I am confident that this research, which encompasses digital anthropology, primatology, and the anthropology of conservation, will produce tangible and meaningful results and that it will contribute to anthropological knowledge and our understanding of the ways in which social media can impact the conservation of animals.

Commodity or Token?: A Para-ethnographic Analysis of Money in Islamic Finance. Rehan Sayeed

Money, in a conventional economy, is mostly created through bank loans vis-à-vis interest-bearing debt. However, Islamic financial structure prohibits the payment of interest (riba). This brings forth a challenge for the Islamic financial system: If the debt cannot be used to create money, how would an economy function? Economists and scholars working in the milieu of Islamic finance have conceptualized four primary tools of Islamic monetization (money creation) as an alternative to debt-finance model; they are equity-finance, dinarism, takaful (Islamic insurance), and public capitalization notes (PCNs). These financial tools are primarily based on the concept of Profit and Loss (P&L) and risk-sharing principle central to Islamic economics. In this paper, I reflect on the discourse around money in Islamic finance and analyze its potentialities in terms of furthering the debates on money within anthropology. Moreover, I also seek to understand how the semiotic nature of money is problematized in Islamic
finance. Even though critics of Islamic finance have argued against its ‘islamicity’ as they find it [operationally] no different than conventional finance, the prohibition of interest central to Islamic finance offers an unexplored alternative that abates the inimical cycle of perpetual debt rooted in the capitalist economy.

**Short Lives and Small Bones: Nutritional Evidence from Juvenille Skeletal Remains in Roman Spain.** Kai Michaluk

In bioarchaeological research, children have historically received far less attention than adults due to the misconception that little relevant information can be obtained through their study. This is troublesome due to the fact that not only are they inherently foundational to any society, but they also provide excellent indication of the overall health of a population. Drawing on standardized bioarchaeological methodology, this research examines two samples of juvenile individuals derived from two Roman necropoleis in Barcino (ancient Barcelona) for evidence of nutritional stress. Analysis of each individual consists of examining and comparing the estimated age values derived from maximum femoral and tibial lengths to the ages derived from dental eruption to look for any discrepancies between the values which may indicate a possible nutritional deficiency in a particular individual. The incorporated material evidence and burial context of each individual is also analyzed to provide additional information to their socioeconomic status. This research will not only contribute to the particularly understudied area of bioarchaeology of children, but also provide new information regarding their health in the context of Roman Spain.

**The Effects of Ageism on HIV-Related Stigma on older Adults' Social Networks.** Mikaila Hogan

My research examines how the intersection of ageism and HIV-related stigma affects the social networks of older adults living with HIV. Through thematic analysis of individual illness narratives, I will attempt to address the question: is the social isolation often associated with aging exacerbated in older adults who also face HIV-related stigma? The lived experiences of HIV/AIDS include biological symptoms and bodily changes but can also include stigma induced changes to social networks. Age discrimination can bring about similar changes, making older HIV positive adults even more vulnerable to the socially isolating effects of stigma. A decrease in social support can adversely affect quality of life and mortality. Thematic analysis of older HIV+ adults’ illness narratives can help
humanize their biomedical experiences and provide insight into how chronically ill individuals navigate their lives. The effects stigma has on the overall health of older HIV+ adults shows the importance of addressing social influences on wellbeing and illness.

POSTER ABSTRACTS

A Taphonomic Approach to the Study of Heat Treating Ostrich Eggshell Beads from the 11,500 year old site Grassridge (South Africa): Craig, Caitlin (JCURA Scholar)

The human body lies at the intersection between constructed identities and the construction of identities. It is both the site of lived experiences and a means of communicating those experiences. As product of both nature and culture, it can be modified to fulfill, challenge or rebel against ideals of beauty and expectations related to age, gender, and social status. One of the ways in which humans modify the body is through the use of personal ornaments (i.e., modified or unmodified objects that are worn on the body, often as beads, pendants, necklaces, bracelets, earrings, diadems, rings, or piercings). One of the oldest types of personal ornaments is ostrich eggshell beads that date back to at least 70,000 years ago. This project will take a taphonomic approach to the study of more than 450 ostrich eggshell beads from Grassridge, a 7,000-11,500 year old site in South Africa. Many of the beads from Grassridge have been exposed to fire. Caitlin will expose unmodified ostrich eggshell (purchased in Cape Town, South Africa) to heat, varying the temperature and length of exposure, in order to reproduce the range of colors (and other transformations) visible in the archaeological assemblage. This data will then be linked with stage of manufacture (there are 7 stages from preform to complete bead). The results of this study will allow us to address questions related to craft production and decision making among these early Holocene peoples (e.g., Is it more likely the beads were accidentally or purposefully exposed to heat? Does exposure to heat change/ameliorate properties of ostrich eggshell that might make it more less difficult to shape? If purposeful, was there a specific point in the manufacturing process when beads were heated/burned? Did these practices change over time?). The results of this experimental work will be added to a general analysis of the manufacturing stages of the beads, residue analysis, sourcing of the ostrich eggshell and other specialized studies. It is anticipated that at least one jointly authored paper will result from this work.
HIV in Older Adults: Hogan, Mikaila (JCURA Scholar)

The number of adults over 50 years of age living with HIV is on the rise in North America (Roberson, 2018). There are two reasons for the growth in this demographic. First, people with HIV are living longer lives due to treatment options, like Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART), which makes HIV a chronic, manageable condition. Secondly, the number of new HIV infections is increasing in older adults (Bourgeois et al., 2016). In Canada in 2015, approximately 24% of new diagnoses were of adults over 50 years old and the new cases in this age group have been steadily increasing over the last five years (Bourgeois et al., 2016). My research was guided by the question: why is the incidence rate of HIV in older adults increasing? I argue the two areas of greatest concern are: (1) the lack of HIV prevention programs aimed at older adults; and (2) a lack of discussion of older adult sexuality. Older adults are sexually active even into their 90s (Lindau et al., 2006), and represent a significant at-risk population for contracting HIV. Healthcare providers represent one of the greatest possible areas for improvement to accessible sexual health and HIV prevention information for adults over 50 (Davis et al., 2016). The literature review for this JCURA poster acted as formative research for my Honours project and will inform my future research at the graduate level.

Productions of Paradise: Narratives of the South Pacific: Brynjolfson, Katharine

This poster takes a critical look at the South Pacific region, specifically Hawaii and Tahiti, past and present and asks the question “What is the role of Visual Media in producing these countries as a desirable tourist destination?” In this context, visual media refers to film and Instagram, as both mediums lend themselves to narratives building off of preconceived notions. This is especially relevant because colonial powers over time have produced a version of the Pacific that is still accepted and expected by colonial consumers. This has created spaces in which indigenous issues such as food security/quality and the exotification of the women of Tahiti are largely ignored. I argue that colonialism and ongoing neocolonialism are the start of these narratives that allow “Production of Paradise” to create a large tourist industry that plays to the expectations. This is the selling of a hyperreality to tourists that come expecting their destination to be a certain way or feature certain experiences (such as Luau and a variety of traditional cultural practices) that repeats colonial processes.
Growing up in a Liminal State: The Exploration of how Adoptees from China Experience Growing Up in a White North American Family: King, Meghan

The chaotic combination of China’s massive population hike in the 1960’s and the creation of the one child policy 19 years later resulted in the country’s embrace of transnational adoption and the mass shipment of Chinese children to North America in the early 1990’s. My research analyzes the political and cultural environments of China and North America during the 1990’s and translates this information to a micro level by examining the adoptees family unit. By exploring the two dominant themes in transnational adoptee child raising and evidence sourced from the Chinese adoptees themselves, I attempt to answer the following question: should North American parents of an adopted Chinese child incorporate racial and cultural socialization and encourage a biracial identity or should they focus primarily on imprinting North American values and lifestyle and focus less on racial differences? With the combination of scholarly expertise and evidence from Chinese adoptees, it is evident that white parents should at least provide the opportunity for their child to experience a variety of cultural/ethnic, racial, and bicultural socialization. However, instead of utilizing easy and superficial cultural connecting methods like cultural tourism, parents should strive to teach adoptees about the public histories of Asian immigration, the existence of racism, and to embed the child in a multicultural vibrant community. The value of this research is the discussion of how parents can help their adopted children exist within their cultural “in-betweeness” and to shed light on voices that commonly are stifled amongst the loudness of political agendas.

Plastic Surgery in Brazil: The Development of Physical Stratification: Morpak, Danika

Among their warm, sandy beaches and talented football players, Brazil has become known for something else in recent decades: plastic surgery. It has become so prominent, that some have even gone as far as referring to it as one of the plastic surgery capitals of the world. In order to drive such a large portion of an entire nation to glamorize various cosmetic procedures, there must be a variety of factors. So, what may be some of these factors? I argue that plastic surgery can be correlated with racist attitudes that glorify European traits. I also argue that while plastic surgery is sought out by both genders, it is more directed towards women, indicating a sexist undertone that objectifies the bodies of women. I will also include a brief history of some of the prominent
individuals who had an effect on normalizing and justifying these procedures. As Brazil has gained a reputation for cosmetic procedures, I will discuss the development of medical tourism and how this has affected locals who genuinely need plastic surgery procedures. I argue that this has, in turn, led to a division between the wealthy who can afford cosmetic procedures, and the poor, who cannot. Finally, I will include a few case studies featuring individuals who received botched surgeries. I will also discuss a few individuals who did not survive their procedures due to the dangerous nature of plastic surgery, especially when performed by someone who is not properly trained.

Old Mud, New Science: Multi-proxy Palaeoecological Implications for the Late Pleistocene Peopling of Northern Vancouver Island and Coastal Migration into the Americas: Hebda, Chris

Recent research has revealed human settlement on the coast of British Columbia extending back at least 14,000 years, but much of the late Pleistocene record is unknown due to shifting sea levels, poor understanding of the Cordilleran ice extent, and limited research on the biota of the coast during this time. This study employs modern multi-proxy analysis of lake deposits from two sites on northern Vancouver Island to reconstruct late glacial/early postglacial palaeoenvironments extending back at least 18,000 years. We have examined sediment cores from these two lakes using several methods, incorporating ancient environmental DNA metabarcoding in addition to conventional pollen, plant macrofossil, and diatom analyses. Together, these methods contribute to robust reconstructions of palaeogeography and the succession of biotic communities through the late Pleistocene in the region. The early record from these sites indicates that the outer coast of Vancouver Island remained unglaciated through most (or all) of the Last Glacial Maximum and was covered with grasses, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, including willow (Salix), sagebrush (Artemisia), wildflowers (Asteraceae), and berries (Ericaceae) as well as small stands of fir (Abies sp.) and pine (Pinus sp.). Drawing on historical ecology, this study compares these ancient environments to archaeological, palaeontological, and ethnobotanical records to consider the relationships of early peoples to the dynamic landscapes and seascapes of the coast. These novel techniques indicate persistent late glacial refugia and potential occupation areas along coastal British Columbia, providing key evidence to support the coastal migration route for the first peopling of the Americas.
Toward a Potential Model for Locating Clam Gardens on the Northwest Coast: Achtymichuk, Nicole

Clam gardens are intertidal rock wall terraces that contribute to a complex system of Indigenous coastal resource management and have been observed along the Northwest Coast archaeologically and ethnographically. These features serve to expand clam habitat in the intertidal zone as well as to promote the productivity of clams and other shellfish, and have great longevity on the Coast with the oldest clam gardens researched today dating back to 3500 years before present. Despite their ecological and cultural significance, there are many issues associated with locating clam gardens in the archaeological record including unstable post-glacial sea levels, fluctuating tidal cycles, and an overall lack of research in the present-day intertidal. As a possible solution to overcome the factors that obscure and limit the study of clam gardens, I propose the development of a potential model to predict clam garden locations along the Northwest Coast. Potential modelling is a method that has been used for nearly thirty years by archaeologists to establish the likelihood of archaeological sites in a region. This research establishes the fundamental factors that should be taken into consideration when developing a potential model through a review of the archaeological literature alongside the lesser-considered knowledge sources of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and oceanographic data. A potential model can serve as a tool to increase research on unstudied clam gardens, and this increase would have positive implications for future marine resource management, food security initiatives, and the assertion of Indigenous rights and cultural practices.

“Remote of Sensing Lhuq’us”: mapping Hul’q’umi’num’ culturally important seaweeds: Baker, Jack

Hul’q’umi’num’ peoples in the Salish Sea have concerns about their lands and waters, particularly with the immanent increase in marine oil tanker traffic as a result of the Trans Mountain pipeline. There is a strong desire to establish a baseline of information about the status of culturally significant species in the Salish Sea which are vulnerable to the effects of marine traffic in the Salish Sea including catastrophic contamination. The culturally important edible marine seaweed lhuq’us (the Hul’q’umi’num’ language name for red laver *porphyra spp.*) is a species frequently identified by Elders as an important medicine, food, and trade item, but which has achieved little systematic attention. Increasing
concerns about marine shipping and oil tanker traffic and desire to generate strategies for managing and negotiating these threats. This project engages community members in dialogue around reviving/revitalizing cultural practices around marine seaweed, and will undertake a novel approach to mapping the distribution and health of *lhuq’us* over time and throughout the territories of the Hul’q’umi’num’ peoples. The project draws on the methodologies of both anthropology and geography to ethnographically engage with knowledge holders on *lhuq’us* and the places it is found, and to use drone imagery to document and map the extent and health of red laver within Hul’q’umi’num’ peoples’ territories. Our work seeks to document and highlight the lived relationships between communities, *lhuq’us*, and the place *lhuq’us* is found and harvested.

**Correlations Between Upper and Lower Limb Robusticity in Forager Children Throughout Ontogeny:** MacKinnon, Marla

Measures of cross-sectional geometry are widely utilized as a means of exploring habitual behaviours of past peoples through skeletal remains. Bone is more susceptible to remodelling during growth than once growth has ceased, and thus juvenile bones are more responsive to strain from mechanical loading than adult bones. This study investigates correlations between upper and lower limb robusticity in forager children, to explore whether measures of robusticity increase in a consistent manner between the upper and lower limbs throughout ontogeny. Midshaft measurements of cross-sectional geometry ($TA, I_{\text{max}}, I_{\text{min}}$) from femora and humeri of 100 individuals from Holocene foraging populations were analysed (Indian Knoll, n=31; Later Stone Age, n=53; Point Hope, n=16). Pearson correlation analyses indicate that measures of humeral and femoral robusticity are significantly correlated throughout ontogeny. Children aged less than 1 year show the strongest correlations between upper and lower limb robusticity for all measures. Children aged 1-5 years in this sample demonstrate the weakest correlations between upper and lower limb robusticity, although the correlations are statistically significant. This potentially represents the onset of walking and associated development of lower limb strength. Correlations in the oldest age category (12-17 years) were asymmetric, although all statistically significant, with the right humerus showing stronger correlations than the left. Results of this study may suggest a more systemic bony response to activity during ontogeny leading to increased robusticity throughout the skeleton, rather than localized responses in certain limbs.
Monument Analysis of Pioneer Families of Metchosin: Hogan, Mikaila; Twaddle, Micaela; Hay, Haileigh

Monument analysis of grave markers in cemeteries can help expand on our knowledge of the past through understanding how people treated and interacted with the dead. Our data collection in St. Mary the Virgin Anglican Church was supported by archival documentation and helped us draw a complete and meaningful picture of the importance of pioneer families to Metchosin. Analysis of style, inscription, and spatial layout of the grave markers of the Weir and Witty families of Metchosin provides insight into familial relationships. Additionally, this analysis elucidates the history of the community and provides evidence about the influence these families had on the development of Metchosin.

Virtual Reality Tours: Taking Place With You: Hendrick, Jenna

During neighborhood development in 1992, the Cowichan ancestral site now known as Ye’yumnuts was discovered. After decades of legal battles between the Cowichan band and the government to stop the continuing construction, the land finally came under control of the Cowichan once more. Now, they are geared towards making the site a source of inspiration for their youth, part of which involves getting children excited about the archaeology of the site so that they can be proud of their peoples’ history. As part of this larger community-based project, I created a virtual reality tour of the archaeological site that focuses on the features. The information used to create this tour comes from my conversations with Cowichan band members and lead archaeologist Eric McLay. Because not everyone has the opportunity to walk the land with elders and archaeologists, this provides a virtual way for community members to do so, so that they can get the same rounded view that I was afforded through this experience. This paper details the theoretical background behind the knowledge production process, as well as the affordances and drawbacks of virtual reality as place based learning.

The Importance of Collecting Historical Archaeological Data for Coastal and Marine Conservation: Kulczycki, Kayla-Marie

We know from the discipline of anthropology and more specifically, from the presence of shell middens on archaeological sites, that humans have a long history of aquatic resource use. However, with the drastic increase in population growth and advancement in technology, human consumption of
ocean resources has grown to an unsustainable level. With global oceans in crisis, it is imperative that scientists and social scientists interested in conserving marine populations collaborate and conduct research with sustainability in mind. Specifically, data from the natural sciences and historical archaeological data surrounding coastal populations and marine resource use can be combined to contribute to contemporary global conservation efforts. The conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems is important for coastal economies, global food security, and coastal cultural history. Historical archaeological data is needed for establishing baselines which will help inform the level of severity that marine populations are facing and the implications of this on coastal societies through time. Using historical data, this poster tracks the historical exploitation of marine resources, including traditional methods of harvest and shifting food trends from the Japanese archipelago, as well as coastal conservation efforts.

At the Crossroads of Cultural Heritage and Ecological Preservation: An assessment of sustainability for the traditional practice of the guga hunt on Sula Sgeir, Scotland: MacIver, Jess

Exploitation of off-shore resources is well documented in northern Scotland; records dating back to the 16th century outline the traditional practice of hunting immature Northern Gannets, gugas, on the small islet of Sula Sgeir, off the coast of the Isle of Lewis, Outer Hebrides. This location is one of the most remote places in the North Atlantic; the ruggedness, as well as the prevalence of storms that can throw waves right over the islet make this an uninhabitable environment for humans. Despite this, there is clear human engagement with the landscape through resource exploitation, namely the yearly cull of gugas that nest in the rocky cliffs. For the people of Lewis, traditions like the guga hunt are essential in creating a distinct cultural identity. Recently, there has been a call from the Scottish SPCA to end the guga hunt; the ecological threat to the species is being weighed against the cultural importance of this tradition. For my research, I am proposing an assessment of the archaeological assemblages remaining on Sula Sgeir; this could add to the discourses around sustainability as well as cultural heritage. Surveys have been conducted on Northern Gannet populations at Sula Sgeir, though only since the early 20th century; archaeological research could provide additional data in order to see long-term trends. Overall, the cultural significance of this historic tradition encapsulates the mindset of a remote, isolated community, and an archaeological assessment could aid in bridging the gap between preservation of cultural heritage and marine ecological conservation.
The revitalization of Indigenous Food Systems on Vancouver Island, British Columbia: Parent, Marjorie

For millennia, many of Canada’s Indigenous communities lived sustainably with their natural environment with and understanding that a healthy environment is vital for supporting healthy populations. Colonial disruption and displacement, as well as more recent global and industrial processes have impacted these food systems and led to a subsequent decline in food sovereignty and health for many Indigenous communities. Research shows that for these communities, food insecurity rates are consistently much higher than the Canadian average and this is having a detrimental impact on Indigenous people’s health. It is widely recognized that a return to more traditional food systems could help restore balance and perhaps act as a platform for health education and wellness promotion. Focused on the First Nation’s of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, this research paper highlights current initiatives being undertaken by various groups in local communities and organizations that aim to renew, strengthen and promote important aspects of traditional food systems and knowledge. These aspects include diet, practices and resource management strategies. This project will outline various efforts being made that promote the sharing and learning of indigenous cultural food practices and traditional languages that honour food. It will also feature some case studies of Anthropological research projects, in collaboration with traditional ecological knowledge holders, which are aimed at restoring traditional Indigenous plant and marine resource management systems (such as fishing weirs and clam gardens). Finally, it will explore the complexities and challenges of applying proposed solutions, and some of the obstacles created by the current state of our industrial food system and environmental degradation.

Case Study: Triquet Artifact: Dixon, Larissa (*JCURA Scholar*)

Between 2012 and 2016 a UVic archaeology crew uncovered rare, 8,000 to 5,000 year old, wooden artifacts from the Triquet Island site, in Heiltsuk Territory. I would like to do research on these to understand their function and utility. In particular, I am interested in examining a wooden spindle whorl shaft. This project would involve research off-campus at the Royal BC Museum, Simon Fraser University, in Bella Bella with Heiltsuk knowledge keepers, and at the Heiltsuk Cultural Centre. Some experimental archaeology will also be pursued to help understand the dynamics of operating a spindle whorl.
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