

evidence of previous construction activity. Confirmation of the presence of early visitors to the site was provided by the discovery of a circular cut into bedrock that appears to be a former roundhouse foundation.

Jankovic, Ivor (Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, Croatia), Darko Komšo (Archaeological Museum of Istria), Siniša Radovic (Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts), James Ahern (University of Wyoming) and Rory Becker (Eastern Oregon University)
[47]

Recent Insights and Research on Paleolithic of Istria: Examples from Romuald's Cave

The recent decade saw a rapid rise in the research on Paleolithic sites in Istria. This renewed interest started with field surveys and continued with new research projects aimed at better understanding of biocultural patterns and adaptations of hunter-gatherers in the region during the Pleistocene. The research included new fieldwork at several sites, as well as analytical work on previously available samples. One of the sites where new excavations were conducted is Romuald's cave, situated in the Lim Channel in Istria. The cave was previously known as a prehistoric site, yielding material from the Iron and Bronze Age, as well as from the Upper Paleolithic. Our interdisciplinary work at the site resulted in new datasets (including analyses of anthropological and lithic material, new radiometric dates, sediment DNA, and geoarchaeological and geophysical work). Of particular interest is that the site was used both by Neanderthals during the Middle Paleolithic, as well as anatomically modern humans during the Upper Paleolithic. The latter were also responsible for the cave paintings, the first documented such case in the region. Research at Romuald's cave was supported by Croatian Science Foundation (grants no. UIP-11-2013-7789 and IP-2019-04-7821).

Jankovic, Ivor [47] see Ahern, James

Jankovic, Ivor [47] see Becker, Rory

Jansen, Amelia (University of Alaska)
[122]

Zooarchaeological Analysis of Alaskan Gold Rush Sites

The current accumulation of archaeological investigations at far-north Alaskan Gold Rush sites either completely lack or severely underrepresent the zooarchaeological components at these sites. This data is vital and adds context to past and future archaeological investigations by enabling more accurate and inclusive interpretations of life in the mining-related settlements of the far north. This research is an analysis of previously unidentified and partially identified faunal assemblages from Gold Rush-era archaeological sites in interior Alaska. These sites include Coldfoot, Barnette Street (Fairbanks), Tofty, Wiseman, Eagle, and Uhler Creek Cabin. I use the data I generate from the analyses of these diverse sites and site types to determine how animals were being utilized by the residents of differing mining-related settlements. By comparing sites of different sizes and purposes I identify how domesticated and wild animals were differentially utilized in various places and circumstances. This complements analyses previously completed on trade goods at these historical sites while informing upon localized (wild) resource use. A formal study of these dynamics has not been completed leaving a large gap in our understanding of human-environmental interaction in far north mining-related settlements.

Jansen, Joana [185] see McClure, Richard

Jansson, Anna [150] see Snitker, Grant

Janz, Lisa (University of Toronto)
[244]

Identifying Animal Management Strategies in Pre-domestication Contexts

The concept of domestication highlights a form of human intervention in animal reproduction that is at the extreme in a continuum of human-animal relations. Despite the extreme nature of this category of

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