The ANNUAL MEETING of the Society for American Archaeology provides a forum for the dissemination of knowledge and discussion. The views expressed at the sessions are solely those of the speakers and the Society does not endorse, approve, or censor them. Descriptions of events and titles are those of the organizers, not the Society.

SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS

(SAA PRESIDENT'S SPONSORED SESSION)

The Society for American Archaeology’s (SAA) Ethics Committee has studied in detail the SAA’s Ethical Principles and has recommended to the Board of Directors that the SAA consider updating and revising them to reflect today’s standards and norms. The Board of Directors has appointed the first of several sequential Task Forces to evaluate and update the Ethical Principles, in coordination with membership and stakeholders. This forum will provide an opportunity for the Society’s members to engage in a discourse on what ethical concerns the membership wish to consider as part of the process of evaluating and revising its Ethical Principles. As with similar forums, the organizers will prepare a series of framing questions to begin the conversation and sustain it. The audience will also be encouraged to participate by contributing questions of their own.

[2] General Session · APPLYING ETHNOGRAPHY AND ETHNOHISTORY TO IMPROVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNDERSTANDING, PART I


Archeologists in and working with the National Park Service conduct programs with a range of ages to meet its mission of education and resource stewardship while providing recreational opportunities. Participants will discuss educational programs in which NPS archeological resources provide opportunities to teach about the past and its value to the present.

[4] Forum · IF YOU’RE NOT AT THE TABLE, YOU’RE ON THE MENU: HOW TO EFFECTIVELY ADVOCATE FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
(SPONSORED BY SAA GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE)

Unpredictability has been a constant in Washington lately, from the surprise of the 2016 presidential election, to major changes to federal agency structure and policies, to the 2018 mid-terms. Political engagement and advocacy from the archaeological community is more important than ever. In this working session, we review the current threats to government-supported archaeology in the U.S. and opportunities for advancing archaeology policy, and then break into small groups to discuss: How and where should you meet your Congressional and state representatives, and federal and state agencies? How do you convey the value of archaeology in a way they will understand and appreciate? What tools can you use to bring compelling examples to a meeting with your government representatives? How can you partner with others to promote the value of archaeology to government decision-makers? Attendees will leave the session more confident in their advocacy efforts and will also receive a package of materials that will help in future advocacy efforts.

[5] Forum · INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO PROTECTING NATIVE AMERICAN BURIALS ON NATIONAL PARK LANDS

This Forum will illuminate recent efforts by national parks within the Intermountain Region of the National Park Service (IMR-NPS) to address inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains. Such discoveries may occur due to environmental change, increased visitor use of parks, or other processes. Protecting and preserving ancestral remains in place is often the preference of affiliated Tribes, but this preference is not unanimous. The IMR-NPS, out of respect for the wishes of these Tribes and their relationships with ancestral park homelands, is developing collaborative partnerships with non-agency experts and affiliated Tribes to explore innovative methods for preservation in place. These efforts have been undertaken at parks in Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico, and may be more broadly applicable to other Federal lands. The intent of this forum is to showcase innovative, on-the-ground techniques and protocols for protecting Native American burials - developed in collaboration with Tribes - that may inform other federal land managing agencies’ NAGPRA compliance, as well as build and strengthen relationships with Tribes. Discussants will include representatives from national parks, affiliated Tribes, and cooperating organizations.


The Archaeology Skills Passport has gained support in Britain as a way of registering and conveying avocational proficiency in archaeology. Although not used in North America, the Skills Passport may help the academic community address challenging issues regarding diversity, inclusivity, and social justice in of North American archaeology. In North America, roughly 22% of Blacks, 15% of Latinos, and 9% of Native Americans graduate with Bachelor’s degrees, compared to 36% of Whites and 54% of Asians. But this problem is not simply ethnic representation, it’s also about poor Appalachians, enlisted military veterans, blue collar factory workers from Ohio, etc. Research about these communities, past and present, has increased, but representation by community members in the production of their own histories continues to remain low. If academic credentials are the only factors used to determine qualifications in the archaeology field, then historically underrepresented populations will continue to be the subjects and sources of study, rather than the investigators and purveyors of histories. The Archaeology Skills Passport may
alleviate some of these disparities by allowing qualified avocational archaeologists from historically underrepresented communities to participate in the studies that generate the data that ultimately construct histories.

**[7] Forum · CONTROLLING THE NARRATIVE: ADDRESSING THE NEED FOR AN INDIGENOUS VALUES-FOCUSED NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION**

When the National Register (NR) eligibility criteria were crafted several decades ago, very little consideration was given to incorporating the cultural and spiritual values that indigenous peoples—more specifically, Native Americans, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians—attach to their respective significant places. These places include, but are certainly not limited to sites, features and landscapes. As a result, despite changes to the National Historic Preservation Act in 1992 and the publication of NR Bulletin 38, the evaluation and determination of eligibility for such places remains extremely problematic. Because the existing NR criteria do not, and cannot, encompass indigenous values and traditional knowledge, attempts to apply these criteria to indigenous significant places often contribute to adversarial relationships among consulting parties and place these critical resources at increased risk of damage or destruction because they cannot be appropriately evaluated or determined eligible using the existing NR criteria. The forum will focus on the critical need for indigenous peoples to control the narrative when it comes to evaluating and determining the significance of their places of importance and why an Indigenous Values-Focused National Register (NR) eligibility criterion is therefore warranted.

**[8] Poster Session · EXPLORATIONS IN ETHNOARCHAEOLOGY**

**[9] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICAN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY**

**[10] Poster Session · ARCTIC AND SUBARCTIC ARCHAEOLOGY**

**[11] Poster Session · HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEW ENGLAND**

**[12] Poster Session · WAIT WAIT, DON'T TELL ME: WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED OVER THE PAST 40 YEARS AND HOW DO WE ADDRESS FUTURE CHALLENGES**

Over the last 40-plus years, the United States Forest Service (USFS) has conducted extensive archaeological surveys across much of the 193 million acres that it manages in order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This work is significant in protecting important archaeological and historical sites from various land-use impacts as well as revealing the rich cultural heritage of the diverse land base managed by the USFS for the public benefit. Over this 40-year period, USFS heritage program managers and archaeologists have developed new survey strategies to incorporate the information learned from past experience as well as to address new demands from changing land-use practices. This session will provide examples of what we learned from these archaeological surveys and how survey strategies have improved. The session will also present new approaches that USFS archaeologists are introducing to address the future challenge of protecting cultural resources from the increased impacts of, for example, climate change.

**[13] Lightning Rounds · EXPLORING INTERSECTIONS OF TECHNOLOGY, LABOR, AND IDENTITY**

Are you dreading the dark session rooms with an endless lineup of 15 minute power-point presentations and minimal audience and presenter engagement? NO MORE! Come experience a lightning session. We create a fun, fast-paced, collegial, and interactive environment. Each of us in the session has 3 minutes to present our research with 3 slides—and after each talk there is time for quality discussion. Our Lightning group will discuss their work from across the globe; in Africa, North America, Egypt, Hawaii, Latin America, Southeast and Central Asia and the Atlantic World and Arctic. Together we will explore intersections of technology, labor, and identity with studies of fermentation, pastoralism, gardening, artisans, apprenticeship, cuisine, and colonialism through the lens of ceramics, lithics, micromorphology, textiles, feminism, social justice, life histories, isotopes, ethnoarchaeology, and experimental studies. Come and join lightning show!

**[14] Symposium · FROM TOMB RAIDER TO INDIANA JONES: PITFALLS AND POTENTIAL PROMISE OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN POP CULTURE**

In this symposium, we will examine the ways in which preconceptions about history both influences and has been influenced by the discipline of archaeology. It will address the dialogical relationship of cultural heritage between archaeologists, academicians, indigenous groups, and non-archaeologists as mediated through the lens of popular culture. Functioning as one way in which history is transformed into heritage, pop culture within our modern era is also the main focal point of interaction that the general public has in perceptions of the past. This symposium will address how pop culture presents both “history” and those who are intimately tied to it, looking to understand how various representations in media—from television shows, film, books, video games, and more—has functioned to either perpetuate stereotypes or how it can be used as a means of regaining narrative control by these groups.

**[15] Symposium · CULTURING THE BODY: PREHISTORIC PERSPECTIVES ON IDENTITY AND SOCIALLY**

The human body lives 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 to a diverse audience. In this session, we present archaeological evidence for practices of adornment of the body by late Pleistocene and early Holocene hominins, including personal ornaments, clothing, hairstyles, body painting, and tattoos. These practices have been variously interpreted as a means to reflect differences such as gender, status, and ethnicity, to attract or intimidate others, and as indices of a symbolically
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mediated self and personal identity. The papers in this session present recent archaeological evidence of culturing the body and address the possible evolutionary contexts and social ramifications for the selection of these behaviors at different points in the past.

[16] Symposium · TRANSCENDING BOUNDARIES AND EXPLORING PASTS: CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE ARIZONA-SONORA BORDERLANDS

The International Border between the United States and Mexico is a region fraught with political, economic, and social tensions—perhaps never more so than at our present point in history. In an effort to momentarily transcend those tensions (the byproduct of comparatively recent geopolitical boundaries), this symposium showcases recent explorations of the deep culture history of a portion of that border region, specifically that encompassing southwest Arizona and northern Sonora. For millennia this magnificent, yet austere, part of the Sonoran Desert has been a crossroads of numerous groups and cultural traditions—Hohokam, Patayan, Trincheras, O’odham, Apache, and others. Today, archaeologists and cultural preservationists on both sides of the Arizona-Sonora border continue to uncover and decipher facets of this deep and complex culture history, as this symposium demonstrates.

[17] Symposium · COLLABORATIVE AND COMMUNITY-BASED ARCHAEOLOGY

This session addresses a wide range of archaeology projects involving varied and innovative collaborative efforts that focus on partnerships with local communities, especially tribes and other Native groups. Papers will discuss the concept of conducting research (and other historic preservation endeavors) in effective partnership with a wide spectrum of stakeholders.

[18] Symposium · BEYOND THE ROUND HOUSE: SPATIAL LOGIC AND SETTLEMENT ORGANIZATION ACROSS THE LATE ANDEAN HIGHLANDS

This session examines the socio-spatial logic of late Andean settlements, where architectural preservation is often excellent, and considers how these logics varied across the highlands. These sites are typically large villages and towns of round houses that appear to have grown organically without apparent “order,” and they are sometimes described in terms of what they lack (public architecture, plazas, central planning, etc.) Here, we focus on how these spaces actively structured social, political, and economic organization. For example, what was the size and arrangement of social building blocks such as families, lineages, and larger groups? Over time, where did new generations and new arrivals settle and build? How did people move through the settlement as they went about daily tasks? What did they see, and what did they know about their neighbors? How were the dead placed in relation to the spaces of the living? Did communities continue previous traditions of socio-spatial organization and architectural construction, or did the foundation of new settlements entail the creation of new forms of order? What changed with the transition to Inca rule? This session aims to achieve a better understanding of these continuities and contrasts across late Andean societies of the highlands.

[19] Symposium · RECOGNIZING AND RECORDING POST-1492 INDIGENOUS SITES IN NORTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Despite long running debate about the implications of the prehistory concept in North American archaeology, most archaeological site recording systems have not kept pace. Categories such as prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic offer streamlined recording practices in the field but nonetheless perpetuate a simplistic and teleological approach to understanding Indigenous life after contact with Euroamericans. Part of the issue is simply one of recognition. Native American groups continued to occupy many sites for decades and centuries after the arrival of Euroamericans, often without substantial materials pointing to contact with outsiders. In other instances, Indigenous sites from the era of mass produced consumer goods may be difficult to distinguish from those of non-Native settlers. Yet even when site occupants and chronologies are well known, many archaeological recording systems force sites into restrictive categories that further hamper regional understanding of Indigenous patterns of residence after 1492. Through case studies spanning North America, papers in this session will address issues related to how archaeologists recognize sites in the field, record them in regional databases, and ultimately interpret them for and with different stakeholders.

[20] Symposium · HUMANE ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeology is benefiting from an explosion of increasingly multidisciplinary research, specifically from projects which combine human-animal-environmental (HumAnE) approaches. These projects bring together researchers who analyse large quantities of data analysed a variety of techniques to unpick and model long-term bio-cultural dynamics. These data can address present-day issues with implications for human-animal-environmental health and well-being.

Archaeologists are uniquely placed to contribute deep-time perspective on contemporary humanitarian issues, as identified in the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals, which are not exclusively modern phenomenon. Investigating the impact of increasingly intensive husbandry regimes and associated environmental responses, including not only the intensification of food production, but effects from urbanisation, globalisation, climate change, disease transmission and inter-cultural conflict are relevant for today and for understanding the past.

This interdisciplinary data can be collated, considered, and presented to address these modern global challenges, and inform policy and mitigation strategies using a suite of interdisciplinary analytical approaches, including traditional (zoo)archaeological methods, biomolecular analyses, and environmental studies. This session welcomes papers that demonstrate how studying the diverse inter-relationships between humans, animals and the environment it’s possible to obtain a more nuanced appreciation of past societies and inform on the lives and habitats of those in the present.

[21] Symposium · TO CURATE OR NOT TO CURATE: SURPRISES, REMORSE, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL GREY AREA

While solid accessioning policies guide institutions, museum practitioners continue to be surprised and sometimes perplexed by
how to handle questionable incoming archaeological items. In this session, a variety of federal agency and non-federal museum professionals explore the grey area of collecting and curating archaeological material, primarily from the Southwestern United States. Topics range from what is collected from archaeological sites, what is left behind, and how collecting decisions are made; what and how materials are returned to museums from illegal surface collecting and digging; and how incoming archival material is assessed at the institutional level utilizing ethical, legal, practical, and cultural considerations.

[22] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY AS A PUBLIC GOOD: WHY STUDYING ARCHAEOLOGY Creates GOOD CAREERS AND GOOD CITIZENS

Why should students take archaeology courses and complete academic degrees? This panel’s answer is that the study of archaeology can and should prepare students at all levels for socially responsible lives and excellent career opportunities. The divide between academic and public archaeology is based on a false choice. All archaeological courses and programs (BA, MA and PhD) can connect thinking like an archaeologist with the needs and demands of society at large if they offer students the proper tool kit of methodologies and techniques. If this occurs, archaeological study opens the career door wide open for students at all levels. The public needs people who can think and practice archaeology in a wide array of areas, including: K-12 classrooms, community culture and historic centers, museums, governance, and municipal land-use and zoning offices. This panel includes archaeologists experienced in a broad swath of archaeological settings such as universities, CRM firms, heritage centers, tribal centers, museums, government agencies to discuss the cultural benefits of archaeological study and its career opportunities when it is taught with the public good in mind.

[23] Symposium · EPHEMERAL AGGREGATED SETTLEMENTS: FLUIDITY, FAILURE OR RESILIENCE?

In many parts of the world, the earliest large aggregated settlements existed for only a short time. Large temporary aggregations are found among some hunter-gatherer societies, lasting from days to weeks to months. When large settlements acquired a more permanent character, some retained a rather ephemeral character and only existed for a few generations or less. This symposium explores two aspects of the social dynamics of such settlements: the forces and processes that led people to aggregate; and the forces and processes that led to the break-up of such settlements. We include both case studies of ancient settlements, and theoretical/comparative papers. The session invites contributions to these debates, focusing particularly on the following: (1) What was the relative role of ritual, economic, political forces, or defense, in creating and dissolving short-lived aggregations? (2) Were they a regular part of the rhythms of certain ancient settlement systems, as suggested by Graeber and Wengrow, or were they a rarer or more sporadic phenomenon? (3) Should ephemeral urban settlements be considered as evidence of failure and collapse, or rather of flexibility and adaptation? (4) What can such episodes of short-lived aggregation teach us about processes of urbanization in the past and present?


Life in an ancient metropolis was vastly different once the sun set, but what were the nocturnal footprints of its residents? Cities are notorious for having enriching and bawdy night life as well as being economically productive during the dark hours of the day – subversive and civil activities alike ensued. What kinds of material evidence can archaeologists expect to find that relates to how ancient people navigated and experienced darkness and the night in the urban landscape? This unique environment presented opportunities and challenges to any city’s population. Attention to various types of illumination is an essential part of considering the nocturnal habits of ancient urban dwellers. Similarly, material associated with nocturnal rituals and nightly use of the built environment suggests how religious and architectural spheres varied from day to night. Once we open our eyes and embrace the darkness, we find an abundance of activities that took place after hours and their archaeological signatures. This symposium advances our knowledge of archaeology of cities, archaeology of darkness and night, and lychnology, and contributes to sensory archaeology through its focus on the sensual experience of the nocturnal environment and the various stimuli that the diverse urban population experienced at night.

[25] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY, CULTURAL HERITAGE, AND PUBLIC EDUCATION AT TIJERAS PUEBLO, NEW MEXICO

Tijeras Pueblo is a late precontact period site, located immediately east of the modern city of Albuquerque, NM. Research using archaeological collections from the site has been generated over the past 40 years, illuminating the significance of Tijeras Pueblo as a cultural crossroad associated with dynamic social changes typical of the Pueblo IV Period. In its modern context, this site continues to function as a bridge between cultures, the past, and the present. This session presents a cross section of diverse perspectives and interests involved in understanding, interpreting, and preserving Tijeras Pueblo, including a summary of recent research on the site, the use of the site and its collections as a source for public education, a discussion of management challenges related to its location on a Forest Service administrative complex, and how interpretation and research have benefited from the continued collaboration with descendant communities such as Isleta Pueblo.

[26] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE EDGE(S): TRANSITIONS, BOUNDARIES, CHANGES, AND CAUSES

Many research questions about human-ecological relationships investigate the causes and consequences of change. Change can be inferred using inductive scientific observations, then the hypothetico-deductive process can be used to predict the ‘why and why not’ questions that lie beyond transitions or boundaries that we observe. However, categories may become ingrained over time. This session presents case-based approaches from Asia, the Americas, and Africa that query assumptions behind pre-existing categories and offer new methods for explaining cultural transitions and boundaries.

[27] Symposium · PARADIGMS SHIFT: NEW INTERPRETATIONS IN MAINLAND SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Paradigms Shift: New Interpretations in Mainland Southeast Asian Archaeology
Over the past 20 years or more paradigmatic changes have led to new interpretations in prehistoric and historic Mainland
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SOUTHEAST ASIAN (MSEA) research, ranging from long-term field projects to cutting-edge laboratory analyses. These new interpretations are reshaping how we look at human adaptation and cultural development across this vast region. New insights include: roles of migration and demography in shaping regional population history; technology and economic organization of metal and ceramic production; and evidence for hitherto underestimated subsistence diversity. Papers in this session synthesize and reevaluate recent developments in research fields including bioarchaeology, faunal analysis, archaeobotany, chronological revision, small finds analysis, the technology and organization of productive systems and their related exchange networks, and finally the rise, functioning and collapse of empire. Recently, developments in these research foci have significantly improved our understanding of the complex culture area that is MSEA and, over time, have prompted theoretical paradigm shifts of their own. Our intent here is to highlight the recent methodological and interpretational shifts in these areas and to explore current and future research pathways across the greater region.

[28] Symposium · TALES OF THE FEATHERED SERPENT: REFINING OUR UNDERSTANDING OF AN ENIGMATIC MESOAMERICAN BEING
Papers in this session attempt to refine our conception of the omnipresent Feathered Serpent, which frequently appears as image, symbol, person, and deity in Mesoamerican and North American visual culture and literature. Uniting the celestial and terrestrial realms by combining the body of a pit viper with the feathers of a bird and known as Quetzalcoatl in Nahuatl, K’uk’ulcan in Yucatec Maya, and Q’우q’umatz in K’iche’ Maya, this being embodies multiple themes from rain and wind to rulership and war. Despite the work of H.B. Nicholson and others, the Feathered Serpent remains elusive. In order to clarify the Feathered Serpent, papers will address whether the Feathered Serpent remains constant through time and space; the possibility of identifying which aspect(s) of the Feathered Serpent are referenced in specific visual, linguistic, and written contexts: and the Feathered Serpent’s association with fertility, rulership, religion, and trade.

[29] Symposium · RESEARCH AND CRM ARE NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE: J. STEPHEN ATHENS—FORTY YEARS AND COUNTING
During the past four decades, J. Stephen Athens has set a sterling example as a professional archaeologist whose research has blended CRM and academic archaeology. True to the intention of historic preservation laws, Steve has held the complementary view that CRM must contribute to the broader research issues of archaeology while providing clients with support in fulfilling their historic preservation obligations. While running a successful CRM company in Honolulu and Guam, he has conducted research throughout Hawai’i, Micronesia, Ecuador, and French Polynesia. He is known especially for his paleoenvironmental wetland coring research as it relates to human colonization and environmental impacts in the Pacific basin. Using this approach, he also documented the advent of maize farming in northern highland Ecuador, and climate and vegetation changes in the tropical Amazon region of Ecuador. Among his contributions are the identification of the major role that the Polynesian-introduced Pacific rat played in the rapid demise of Hawai’i’s endemic lowland forest; the development of a chronology for northern highland Ecuador; investigation of the megalithic architecture of Pohnpei; and prehistoric landscape studies of Kosrae. This symposium celebrates Steve’s legacy through presentations by his colleagues, covering topics related to, or inspired by, his research.

[30] Symposium · ANCIENT MAYA LANDSCAPES IN NORTHWESTERN BELIZE, PART I
The last 30 years in northwestern Belize have been marked by intensive multi-disciplinary research involving dozens of institutions and investigators. We now recognize that the Anthropocene of the Classic Maya included modification of every part of the landscapes to fit the needs of its builders. This symposium broadly focuses on landscapes but incorporates temporal dynamics, settlement systems, lowland agricultural systems, upland residential systems as well as geopolitical dynamics. Investigators with both the Programme for Belize Archaeological Project and the Blue Creek Archaeological Project report on recent research, new insights and maturing understanding by both teams.

[31] Symposium · CELEBRATING ANNA KERTTULA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO NORTHERN RESEARCH
Dr. Anna Kerttula has served fifteen years as program officer for the NSF Arctic Social Science Program, and has had a transformative impact upon the northern research community and northern science and scholarship. Her encouragement of early career researchers, indigenous scholars and organizations, international and interdisciplinary initiatives, and cutting edge innovation has had lasting impact on the circumpolar north. This session takes her retirement from NSF as an opportunity to recognize and honor her work and contributions, and papers will reflect her impact upon early career professionals and long established researchers. We anticipate publication of selected papers in Arctic Anthropology.

[32] Symposium · RECENT ADVANCES AND DEBATES IN THE PLEISTOCENE ARCHAEOLOGY OF AFRICA
(AFFER SOCIETY OF AFRICANIST ARCHAEOLOGISTS)
Africa was a critical player in human evolutionary history and therefore is a pivotal continent for conducting research into our origins. Current theoretical debates concerning the origin of stone tool technology, advanced hominin brain, and modern human behavior remain anchored in the continent’s fossil and archaeological records. Funding opportunities that used to be bound to a few “iconic” localities are now supporting research initiatives in previously understudied regions of Africa. In addition to the progress in expanding field projects, human evolutionary research in the continent has greatly benefited from recent methodological advances in geochronology, isotope geochemistry and archaeometry. The goal of this session is to provide a forum for archaeologists and paleo-scientists whose research in Africa contributes new methodological insights, and archaeological, chronological and paleoclimatic datasets related to Pleistocene hominin adaptations. With these contributions, we hope to celebrate recent advances in Pleistocene Archaeology of Africa, and identify common issues hindering research in the continent.
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[33] Symposium · Human Behavioral Ecology at the Coastal Margins: Global Perspectives on Coastal & Maritime Adaptations
Coastlines and islands are hypothesized to have been critical in our species’ earliest migrations out of Africa as well as the initial colonization of the New World. A wealth of archaeological evidence reflects the importance of these dynamic environments for past human societies, yet interpretation of behavior continues to rely on theoretical models developed based on terrestrial foraging behavior. In this session, we ask discussants from around the world to consider how human behavioral adaptations may vary with respect to the unique conditions, constraints, and context of Coastlines. Local case studies presented will offer insight on current conceptualizations of coastal and maritime adaptations. Participants will collaboratively take on the development of theoretical concepts that engage the unique trajectory of social, political, and demographic feedbacks connected to coastal settings such as settlements, procurement, and exchange. Our goal is to identify and remedy potential conceptual gaps in the application of existing theoretical models when applied to habitation of coastal settings and use of their resources. Critical topics include the unique challenges faced by coastal and maritime societies, including: ecological risks and resilience of coastal environments, economic balance between coastal and terrestrial resource needs, technological innovation and transmission of knowledge, among others.

[34] Symposium · Zooarchaeology and Technology: Case Studies and Applications
(Sponsored by SAA Zooarchaeology Interest Group)
Technology is increasingly utilized to address long-standing questions in zooarchaeological research. In this session, participants will address the ways that the development and use of technologically-driven zooarchaeological methods produce and inform questions regarding cultural and ecological relationships between humans and animals. Papers in this session provide examples of how technology-based methods offer new perspectives on zooarchaeological questions and impact the field of zooarchaeology. Examples of a few technologies and practices to consider include: 1) Isotopic analysis of faunal materials, 2) AMS radiocarbon dating of faunal materials, 3) Zooarchaeological mass-spectrometry (ZooMS), 4) aDNA research, 5) Collections management, access, and digital curation, and 6) Data integration and FAIR data principles.

[35] Symposium · Fifty Years of Fretwell and Lucas: Archaeological Applications of Ideal Distribution Models
In March 1969, Stephen Fretwell and Henry Lucas Jr. published “On Territorial Behavior and Other Factors Influencing Habitat Distribution in Birds.” This paper described the theoretical models of the ideal free distribution, the ideal dominance distribution (later referred to as the ideal despotic distribution), and the effects of Allee’s Principle on these distributions. In the fifty years since the publication of this article, researchers have found these models to be incredibly useful for understanding territoriality and colonization in many species, including humans. While relatively slower to catch on in archaeology, these models have now been applied to the human colonization of Oceania, settlement patterning in Bronze Age Greece, ethnolinguistic diversity in prehistoric California, and the development of socially stratified and hierarchical societies. This session aims to showcase current research in ideal distribution modeling in archaeology from around the world.

[36] Symposium · Hot Rocks in Hot Places: Investigating the 10,000-Year Record of Plant Baking Across the US-Mexico Borderlands
For over 10,000 years, earth ovens, also called roasting pits or burned rock middens, have played important economic and social roles for the indigenous peoples living across the US-Mexico Borderlands. The remains of these plant baking features, most notably massive accumulations of fire-cracked rock and charred earth, are common from Texas to California, and south into Mexico, and were used by hunter-gatherers, formative horticulturalists, sedentary farmers, as well as contemporary native groups to turn inedible plants into digestible food, fiber, and beverage. Despite the long-term ubiquity of earth ovens from the late Paleoindian until today, and their broad spatial and cultural distribution, these features have earned relatively little direct archaeological research. This symposium explores the longevity and diversity of plant baking along the Borderlands, and examines the subsistence strategies, technological organization, and social contexts within which earth ovens functioned.

[37] Symposium · Advances in the Archaeology of the Bahama Archipelago
The archaeology of the Bahama archipelago continues to advance as archaeologists tackle old questions and take on new ones with greater theoretical and methodological sophistication. In this session, we demonstrate how the application of an array of scientific techniques, many of them new to Bahamian archaeology, is broadening our knowledge and understanding of animal and plant translocations, paleoclimate, culinary traditions, and the circulation of exotics, during the Lucayan occupation of the Bahama islands. Excavation findings from previously unreported sites on Long Island and Providenciales present new perspectives on the Lucayan creation of the landscape and from San Salvador on craft production. The analyses of materials from previously reported sites on San Salvador provide new understandings of the temporal variability of molluscan assemblages and from Eleuthera on the sensory properties of cavaesques. Each of the papers demonstrates the importance of interdisciplinarity for constructing a deeper understanding of the archipelago’s rich indigenous history and for situating the Bahamas in the larger Antillean seascape.

[38] Symposium · The Legacies of the Basin of Mexico: The Ecological Processes in the Evolution of a Civilization, Part 1
This year (2019) marks the 40th anniversary of the publication of the seminal work by William Sanders, Jeffrey Parsons, and Robert Santley, *The Basin of Mexico: Ecological Processes in the Evolution of a Civilization*. The seminal nature of the book lies in its innovative approaches to understand the linkages between demographic growth, settlement location, social and political complexity, and both anthropogenic and nonhuman induced environmental processes. The paradigms and approaches that the book proposed framed the way archaeologists and other scientists have approached the evolution of society and environment is approached in the Basin of Mexico. This symposium aims at bringing together archaeologists and scientists devoted to the study of paleoenvironments to discuss the book’s legacy and to share subsequent and recent advances in the understanding of the processes that *The Basin of Mexico* tackled at its time. It intends to build on the multi-disciplinary spirit of the book to bring
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together archaeologists, anthropologists, ethnohistorians, and scholars working on environmental reconstructions of the basin. We also encourage researchers whose scope of study has sought to go even deeper into the past and to more recent periods in the area’s history.

[39] Symposium · FROM MATERIALS TO MATERIALITY: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL ARTIFACTS USING NON-DESTRUCTIVE AND MICRO/NANO-SAMPLING SCIENTIFIC METHODS

An instrumental revolution has taken place in the last decade with the miniaturization of scientific instruments capable of assessing elemental and molecular compositions of ancient artifacts. Portable spectroscopy and spectrometry and micro/nano-sampling have made possible the study of materials in situ and in museum contexts. This is providing detailed information on ancient groups that produced these objects, and we are in a moment in which we are able to offer unique insights into their cultural meanings. The goal of this symposium is to present case studies of applied scientific methods to analyze archaeological, historical, and aesthetic artifacts and attempt to transcend their mere description to propose deeper interpretations exploring meanings and cultural values embodied in them by their makers.

[40] Forum · WOMEN AND GRANT-GETTING: STRATEGIES FOR WRITING NSF GRANTS

(SPONSORED BY SAA COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ARCHAEOLOGY)

In response to a recent SAA-sponsored study highlighting the fact that women are less likely than men to submit National Science Foundation (NSF) grants, the Committee on the Status of Women in Archaeology has assembled a group of successful NSF grant recipients to discuss their grant-getting strategies. This form is open to all with the goal of providing concrete ideas for successful grant submissions.

[41] General Session · APPLYING ETHNOGRAPHY AND ETHNOHISTORY TO IMPROVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNDERSTANDING, PART II

[42] General Session · EASTERN EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[43] General Session · ROCK ART RESEARCH AROUND THE WORLD

[44] General Session · ANCESTRAL PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY

[45] Poster Session · GEOARCHAEOLOGY IN THE NEW WORLD

[46] Poster Session · CULTURAL LANDSCAPES, FROM PAST TO PRESENT

[47] Poster Session · UNDERSTANDING PAST CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

[48] Poster Session · CURRENT RESEARCH IN ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

[49] Poster Session · GEOARCHAEOLOGY

This poster symposium focuses on geoarchaeological research. Posters may be specific to methodological or landscape archaeology approaches, or related to sediments, stratigraphy, or chronology. Students are encouraged to participate.

[50] Symposium · SMALL THINGS UNFORGOTTEN

Within burials of all time periods, there are small items deposited that are of clear importance to the identity of the individuals and provide information about more domestic, or mundane, activities. Interpretations often only provide cursory insights into these materials, thus further investigation and discussion of these smaller items is necessary. In the last few years, object biographies have grown increasingly complex with regards to the dichotomy between form and function. Beads, buckles, hinges, keys, and toilet-sets, to name a few items, are often counted and typed, then set aside. These items likely held multiple roles beyond function in the same way quality and type of mundane items today hold more than one message for the user/viewer. Off-brand shoes, sunglasses or purses may visually appear similar to the original more expensive version, but both versions would hold a different meaning and message. This session aims to reassess the meaning and role of smaller goods in burial deposits across a range of time periods and geographic regions.

[51] General Session · CLOVIS: NEW RESEARCH, NEW DEBATES
This year (2019) marks the 40th anniversary of the publication of the seminal work by William Sanders, Jeffrey Parsons, and Robert Santley, *The Basin of Mexico: Ecological Processes in the Evolution of a Civilization*. The seminal nature of the book lies in its innovative approaches to understand the linkages between demographic growth, settlement location, social and political complexity, and both anthropogenic and nonhuman induced environmental processes. The paradigms and approaches that the book proposed framed the way archaeologists and other scientists have approached the evolution of society and environment is approached in the Basin of Mexico. This symposium aims at bringing together archaeologists and scientists devoted to the study of paleoenvironments to discuss the book’s legacy and to share subsequent and recent advances in the understanding of the processes that *The Basin of Mexico* tackled at its time. It intends to build on the multi-disciplinary spirit of the book to bring together archaeologists, anthropologists, ethnohistorians, and scholars working on environmental reconstructions of the basin. We also encourage researchers whose scope of study has sought to go even deeper into the past and to more recent periods in the area’s history.

Archaeologists offer a unique viewpoint to sustainability discourse. We have claimed our place in that conversation thanks to our ability to document deep histories of social, political, economic, and environmental change. Archaeology also enjoys a broad public appeal, and this symposium will explore how we might capitalize on that appeal to advance public perceptions of sustainability. Participants will outline the contributions their research makes to our understanding of sustainability in the past, and then shift to a discussion of specific and creative strategies that their research could generate for communicating sustainability science to the public. Participants will consider this challenge through two approaches. First, a localized approach: how can archaeology be used to communicate sustainability science to local communities we engage with in the field, and how can our work address the environmental concerns affecting the landscapes we study? Second, a globalized approach: how can the findings from our particular archaeological case studies be tailored to build public support for sustainability initiatives at a larger scale, in our home countries and internationally? By exploring imaginative yet practical ways that we can communicate our data to the public, we can expand the potential of archaeology’s contribution to sustainable development.

The relationship between fieldwork and community immersion varies widely by site, by individual, and by the nature of the project, but too often “community archaeology” becomes a box to check in compliance with funding source requirements. In search of a true postcolonial archaeology, we must recognize how our actions as academically and financially privileged researchers in often unequally privileged communities can reinforce uneven structures of power. The goal of this forum is to start a conversation with early-career archaeologists and graduate students to think through concrete actions that we can take to build long-term, sustainable and deeply impactful peer relationships with the communities we enter. The process of obtaining a PhD implies multi-year contact with research communities, making it a crucial starting point for discussing ways to intentionally build community collaboration and research transparency into each step of the journey. Ideally this forum will bring together a network of like-minded researchers with diverse experiences and research models, sparking dialogues about how to balance the demands of graduate programs and employment with archaeological work that genuinely engages communities.

Growing urbanization in North America has resulted in the increasingly common exhumation of historic cemeteries, presenting moral quandaries and generating wide-ranging questions. These contingent challenges interrogate our assumptions of “ethical competency” and impel us to realize a practice that encompasses syncretism between divergent modern communities and judicious excavation. Through an ethical lens, this forum addresses quotidian archaeological practice, ineffectual legislative proscriptions, epistemology, and death as a matter of social justice (see Gowland 2018). Bringing together professionals with extensive practical experience, we continue a dialogue that embraces a multiple consciousness as a component of an evolving archaeological practice.

As practical and beneficial as partnerships between agencies and academic departments are, initiating and administering sustainable and long-term multi-faceted programs can seem like the booby-trapped vaults of archaeology movies. Forum discussants will share their experiences and tips on developing and nurturing agency-university partnerships and on the benefits
and pitfalls of those partnerships. This session will serve to highlight programs, accomplishments, challenges, and lessons learned from partnerships between public sector agencies and academic programs with an eye toward improving and expanding our efforts for the future. Participants will include agency and university staff, and students and young professionals coming out of those partnerships.

[62] Forum · ANCIENT HERITAGE, LIVING CONNECTIONS, TRIBAL AND HISPANIC PARTNERSHIPS IN ARCHAEOLOGY AND EDUCATION
Participants will discuss three projects which integrate public land management of cultural and ethnographic resources, and education with living descendant communities.
Chimney Rock National Monument is best known by archaeologists as the north-easternmost Chaco outlier, it represents a multi-layered cultural landscape that is valued by Apache, Navajo, Puebloan, and Ute people for its diverse history and abundant resources. An ethnographic study has been underway for the last three years. This study has engaged over 10 tribes about their values and concerns for the area and to inform San Juan National Forest about management of the Monument. Presentations highlight the results of that study.

The Rio Grande National Forest has been partnering with the Southern Ute and Northern Ute Tribes on the Ute STEM project which uses archaeological sites on public lands as the platform to re-connect/maintain connections with ancestral cultural landscapes. We will also discuss the value of blending STEM education and Traditional Ecological Knowledge. The Forest has also been partnering with Ute and Jicarilla Tribes and local Hispanic Communities on “La Botica” a unique enthno-botanical project which focuses on a gathering area rich in traditional medicinal and ceremonial resources. Presentations will highlight these collaborative efforts.

[63] Symposium · ANCIENT MAYA LANDSCAPES IN NORTHWESTERN BELIZE, PART II
This is a continuation of our earlier session dealing with recent research in northwestern Belize, which has been marked by intensive multi-disciplinary research involving dozens of institutions and investigators. We now recognize that the Anthropocene of the Classic Maya included modification of every part of the landscape to fit the needs of its builders. This symposium broadly focuses on landscapes but incorporates temporal dynamics, settlement systems, lowland agricultural systems, upland residential systems as well as geopolitical dynamics. Investigators with both the Programme for Belize Archaeological Project and the Blue Creek Archaeological Project report on recent research, new insights and maturing understanding by both teams.

[64] General Session · EARLY HORIZON ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE ANDES

[65] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHOD AND THEORY IN PRACTICE, PART I

[66] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ARCHAIC PERIOD IN NORTH AMERICA, PART I

[67] General Session · NEW DIRECTIONS IN EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY, PART I

[68] Symposium · TLAXCALLAN: MESOAMERICA'S BIZARRO WORLD
Anthropological theory has expanded the parameters of study, including alternative schemes of social complexity and the formation of states that allow research on political units at a regional level for which collective action and cooperation were key sociopolitical strategies that penetrated local social units and, therefore, were reflected in urban organization. We know from historical research, systematic archaeological prospecting, and recent excavations that the pre-Hispanic settlement of Tlaxcallan was organized in neighborhoods each centered on an open plaza accessible by well-constructed roads and residential areas located on terraces, with the absence of any central complex of civic-ceremonial buildings, especially palaces. The foregoing indicates a particular settlement pattern for Tlaxcallan during the Postclassic period, offering an opportunity to conduct research into the degree to which collective government impacted the daily lives of citizens in the ancient state. The project's research hypothesis focuses on documenting to what extent the collective policies instituted by Tlaxcaltecan political architects influenced daily life in the Postclassic city of Tlaxcallan, and shaped its settlement pattern as well as the form of its buildings. To evaluate the hypothesis, excavations on a sample of the site's residential terraces were carried out. This session reports on the initial results of this research.

[69] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGIES OF HEALTH, WELLNESS, AND ABILITY
Thanks to black feminist and queer theory, there is a growing awareness of the diversity and intersectional nature of identity. In archaeology, such perspectives are allowing the voices of underprivileged groups to become better represented in discourses of the past and encouraged our discipline to confront racism, sexism, homophobia, and colonialism. However, one category of identity that is perhaps less developed in archaeology is that of health and ability. Perhaps because archaeology itself is a discipline that often demands a certain degree of physical prowess, archaeologists rarely consider health, beyond simple demographic measures. This session seeks to explore how communities and individuals manage health and ability. We wish
to initiate conversations into how healthiness/wellness are defined, experienced, and embodied by people within a society. How have those in the past and archaeologists in the present experience limitations due to neuro-divergence & learning disabilities, mental illness, physical disability, or chronic illness? How can we observe health, wellness, and ability archaeologically and use this to better represent the ill and differently-abled? How do archaeologists with different physical or health constraints overcome biases in a physically demanding discipline? We encourage session participants to share both archaeological and contemporary examples.

[70] Symposium · COMPLEX FISHER-HUNTER-GATHERERS OF NORTH AMERICA

This symposium presents current research on the social and political organization of fisher-hunter-gatherer communities that occupied coastal and riverine locations in North America. In particular, papers focus on groups that were politically complex, maintained institutional inequality, or organized themselves in unexpected ways. Archaeology, ethnography, and historic records have all documented instances of such non-agrarian coastal groups, and while these developments are not entirely unique to coastal foragers, access to aquatic resources and avenues of transportation can have dramatic effects on social trajectories. Paradigms for evaluating complexity and social organization can vary regionally because of substantive differences among case studies, and because of the influence of distinct research traditions. This session brings scholars of North American fisher-hunter-gatherers in conversation with one another, with the broader aims of examining those paradigms we use for investigating social organization, untangling criteria of categorization, and comparing regional histories.

[71] Symposium · LA PRÁCTICA ARQUEOLÓGICA EN MÉXICO EN TIEMPOS DE CRISIS: ESCENARIOS, PROBLEMÁTICAS CLAVES, ACTORES, ACCIONES Y PROPUESTAS

En los últimos años se agudizaron en México dificultades políticas que desembocaron en una crisis económica severa que afectó al sector cultural, incluyendo la educación y la práctica arqueológica entró en un fuerte desequilibrio. El objetivo de esta sesión es mostrar cómo esta crisis ha creado diferentes escenarios en la práctica de la arqueología en México. Por tal motivo han surgido diversos actores en el ámbito de la academia, las instituciones, la sociedad civil y los profesionales independientes que están ideando, creando, proponiendo y ejecutando acciones para, desde su propia trinchera, continuar con sus objetivos a pesar de las dificultades. Entonces, en un escenario con carencia de fondos financieros, un control centralizado, falta de regulación en el uso del suelo, lagunas legales y normativas y la falta de estandarización en la práctica de la disciplina, entre otras problemáticas claves ¿Cuáles son los retos?, ¿Hacia dónde nos está llevando el cambio de paradigma y cuáles son las acciones urgentes que se necesita establecer para la práctica del Siglo XXI?

[72] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE OUTSIDE THE IVORY TOWER: PERSPECTIVES FROM CRM

(SPONSORED BY THE SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES)

This symposium seeks to highlight the intersection of two major trends in American archaeology over the last half century: the dramatic growth of both archaeological science and cultural resource management (CRM). The vast majority of cultural heritage research and conservation in the United States is conducted by CRM professionals and archaeological science has become an integral part of this process. Archaeological science techniques such as radiometric dating, ground penetrating radar (GPR), light detection and ranging (LiDAR), photogrammetry, X-Ray Fluorescence spectrometry (XRF), and specialist disciplines like archaeobotany, geoarchaeology and zooarchaeology are increasingly offered as services by CRM firms or are incorporated into CRM projects using external vendors. This session both showcases research by CRM professionals and addresses future trends in archaeological science as part of cultural resource management conducted outside of universities and museums. In addition to research case studies, presenters and discussants will share their perspective on topics such as the source of demand for archaeological science services, the utility of such services, the hiring of specialist personnel, collaborations with academics, and the archiving and accessibility of archaeological science datasets generated by CRM projects.

[73] Symposium · DATING IROQUOIA: ADVANCING RADIOCARBON CHRONOLOGIES IN NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICA

With the increasing accessibility of AMS radiocarbon dating and Bayesian chronological modeling, archaeologists working in Northeastern North America have increasingly shifted focus toward testing long-held understandings about the timing and tempo of the profound cultural changes enacted by Iroquoian and other Woodland-period societies. This session brings together scholars whose work aims to revise chronological understandings of socio-cultural change, migration, and exchange throughout the northeast in the Precolonial and contact periods. Members of Dating Iroquoia, a multi-year, NSF-funded project, present in detail the methodology, results, and implications of more than 200 new AMS dates on six community relocation sequences in Southern Ontario and New York State. Specifically asked to consider the impact of these new radiocarbon-based chronologies on current understandings of sociocultural transformation in the study region as it relates to processes of settlement aggregation and community coalescence; inter- and intra-group conflict; the formation of ethnohistorically-known nations and confederacies; and interaction and exchange between Indigenous peoples and between Indigenous groups and Europeans. This session intentionally bridges American and Canadian research traditions, as well as prehistoric and historic archaeologies, to arrive at new, absolute chronologies that permit enhanced understandings of the lived experience of cultural change in the northeastern woodlands.

[74] Symposium · CURRENT ISSUES IN JAPANESE ARCHAEOLOGY (2019 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN ASIA SYMPOSIUM)

(SPONSORED BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN ASIA [ELSEVIER])

For the past several decades, rapidly increasing amounts of excavation data and new interpretations have characterized Japanese archaeology. Numerous rescue excavations throughout the Japanese archipelago during and after the 1970s have produced a large body of archaeological data, based on which scholars can test new hypotheses and assert the importance of studying the past. Interest in archaeology among the general public is strong. The flip side of the popularity of Japanese archaeology is a large-scale destruction of many important archaeological sites. It is also clear that there will be fewer rescue
excavations in the future. With these sociopolitical contexts in mind, the 2019 Archaeological Research in Asia Sponsored Symposium highlights new developments and challenges in Japanese archaeology and evaluates its contribution to the international scene. Papers presented in this session present new data and interpretations and address the questions of the relevance of archaeological studies in contemporary Japanese society. The session also proposes how archaeologists working on Japan might engage themselves with current sociopolitical and environmental concerns through their research. Case studies include those dealing with the Paleolithic, Jomon, Yayoi, Kofun and later historic periods. Geographic coverage includes from Hokkaido to the Ryukyu Islands.

[75] Symposium - CREATIVE MITIGATION MEASURES FOR THE SECTION 106 AND NEPA PROCESS
(SPONSORED BY ARIZONA NATIONAL GUARD)

Section 106 and NEPA processes are generally compliance-oriented and project driven. Across the board, cultural resource managers are routinely trained for project management and to resolve adverse effects through mitigation to affected sites, with the outcome that the project will be allowed to proceed. Rarely are questions asked about alternative mitigation and value-added approaches to complying with these regulations. Approaching creative and innovative mitigation measures through diverse lenses, rather than a strict focus on the compliance process, can lead to long-lasting importance placed on the outcomes. Some of these lenses may include those of diverse stakeholders, the importance of place and history, and differing views on what is meant by preservation. This session is being organized to explore and highlight creative mitigation measures being used by federal land and agency managers, and their contractors, across the nation. Presentations will incorporate interesting, educational, and illustrative examples from across branches of the Department of Defense, Bureau of Reclamation, Forest Service, National Park Service, State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, and other state and federal agencies. The session incorporates contributors from a variety of viewpoints on cultural resource laws and practice, land managers, tribal historic preservation officers, university researchers, and CRM professionals.

[76] Symposium - TEXTILE TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES AS EVIDENCE FOR THE FIBER ARTS IN PRECOLUMBIAN SOCIETIES
(SPONSORED BY SAA PERISHABLE FIBERS INTEREST GROUP)

While the importance of textiles and the techniques of precolombian textile production have been well-documented in regions such as the Andes, far less research has been conducted in other parts of the Americas, including North America, Mesoamerica, the Intermediate Region, and the Caribbean. With only a few exceptions—such as the U.S. Southwest—the climates of these regions are generally not conducive to preservation, meaning that textiles themselves are only rarely preserved. Additional sources of relatively untapped evidence on textile production exist, however, in other archaeologically recovered material culture such as implements used for creating textiles (including, but not limited to, spindle whorls, net gauges, needles, and weaving awls); objects associated with textiles (e.g., fishing net weights and floats); and even raw materials (e.g., cultivated or collected fibers and pigments). Analysis of these artifacts carries great potential for insights regarding the techniques and technologies used for producing textiles across both time and space, and into the lives of those who made and used the finished products. Of additional interest to the session are studies documenting the distribution of artifacts employed for these purposes and what this tells us about the practical and symbolic uses of textiles in these societies.

[77] Symposium - ARCHAEOLOGICAL VISION IN THE AGE OF BIG DATA

Within the emerging domain of "big archaeology," the mass identification of sites in satellite imagery, extensive multi-sensor aerial surveys, and 3D data capture of finds, buildings, and landscapes all promise to extend the scale of archaeological analyses. However, these new means of collecting, processing, and visualizing data also raise fresh conceptual and ethical challenges. What kind of questions are these methods properly suited to answer, and where do they fall short? Do we necessarily see archaeological objects, sites, and/or landscapes more clearly when we have more data to describe them? How are our relationships with "local" communities transformed by working at the scales of entire provinces, nation-states, and continents? This symposium brings together scholars who are actively engaged in assembling and analyzing extensive archaeological datasets to foster a critical conversation about how the massification of archaeological site detection and high-resolution imaging is transforming both the way we envision the past and the way we work in the present.

[78] Symposium - FROM TANGIBLE THINGS TO INTANGIBLE IDEAS: THE CONTEXT OF PAN-EURASIAN EXCHANGE OF CROPS AND OBJECTS

Scholarly interest has been growing regarding trans-Eurasian exchange of agricultural systems and tangible material goods in late prehistory. The trans-regional movement of certain artefact types, cereal crops and animals occurred within a series of transformative processes that brought together previously isolated communities across Eurasia to constitute a new kind of network. This process was at its height during the second/first millennium BC and discussions have centered on the timing and routes of those movements. In this symposium, we focus on the context. In particular, what were the intangible ideas that might be associated with the movement of tangible things in archaeological evidence. Why would one type of technology or idea be welcomed in one part of the world but rejected from another? Why ‘globalism’ is doomed to meet social conservatism?

[79] Symposium - DECIPHERMENT, DIGS, AND DISCOURSE: HONORING STEPHEN HOUXTON'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO MAYA ARCHAEOLOGY

Stephen Houston made his first trip to the Maya area to document stelae in 1981. On the occasion of his 60th birthday—3 k’atuns of 20 years in the Classic Maya system of counting—his colleagues are gathering to celebrate his nearly 40 years of research on the Maya. With 350 publications, including 31 books and edited volumes, Houston has been a driving force during a period of prodigious advancement in Maya archaeology. Best known for his contributions to the understanding of Maya writing, Houston was a key player in the decipherment of the script, notably leading a collaboration that identified the language of Classic Maya writing. He has also studied text and imagery at a deeper level, making nuanced interpretations of Maya identity, body, and materiality, which contributed to his being named a MacArthur Fellow in 2008. Houston has also led a number of influential field
projects in Maya archaeology, including major research programs that he initiated at Dos Pilas, Piedras Negras, and El Zotz. These projects have contributed data to numerous academic debates within the discipline, while providing training for a new generation of Maya archaeologists, many of whom have gathered to celebrate his career at these meetings.

[80] Symposium · NEW AND ONGOING RESEARCH ON THE NORTH AMERICAN PLAINS AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS

Research presented in this session explores archaeological perspectives and current research directions on a diverse group of topics related to the North American Plains and Rocky Mountains. This region is explored through research centered on curated and newly identified archaeological resources. Presenters highlight projects that further our understanding of complex activities of Indigenous peoples inhabiting these regions through intradisciplinary research methods. Taken together, these new and ongoing research agendas aim to tackle questions that explore the diverse geographic and temporal settings of this region and provide new insights into the relationship of Indigenous people and the many landscapes that encompass the Plains and Mountains.

[81] Symposium · JOURNEYING TO THE SOUTH, FROM MIMBRES (NEW MEXICO) TO MALPASO (ZACATECAS) AND BEYOND: PAPERS IN HONOR OF BEN A. NELSON

The vast region of northwestern Mexico and the U.S. Southwest is a rich and dynamic zone of both ancient and contemporary indigenous cultures. Its diversity in terms of both complexity and material culture have rendered it an especially fruitful region for addressing a range of pertinent anthropological issues, including social complexity, connectivity, and identity. For nearly four decades, Ben A. Nelson has dedicated his expertise to this region and its compelling issues, and has likewise encouraged generations of archaeologists in the careful study of ancient sites and landscapes both within the region and beyond. In this symposium, students and colleagues share their archaeological contributions in tribute to Dr. Ben Nelson’s broad influence and benevolent guidance as an archaeologist and mentor.

[82] Symposium · AFRICAN ARCHAEOLOGY THROUGHOUT THE HOLOCENE

(SPONSORED BY THE SOCIETY OF AFRICANIST ARCHAEOLOGISTS)

The Archaeology of Africa is progressing at an unprecedented pace. Remarkable finds, innovative paradigms, and new voices emerging from across the continent have provided insights into the African past that continue to undermine old narratives. In addition, through the work of African and international scholars, it has become clear that African archaeology has much to offer the discipline more broadly. Despite the explicit relevance for global topics ranging from food production, monumentality, trade and exchange, human/environment interaction, colonial encounters, and beyond, research into Africa’s histories - particularly those of the last 10,000 years - continue to receive little attention in published discourse or professional conferences. This session seeks to highlight the diversity and pertinency of Africa’s Holocene past throughout the period and from around the continent. By bringing together scholars working on new questions, in new regions, or through the lenses of new technologies and theories, we strive to connect the varied histories that are emerging across Africa and chart a course for the future.

[83] Symposium · ARCHEOLOGIES OF IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

Many archaeologists have considered how national belonging is materialized through historic sites and built heritage. We propose a session that instead asks archaeologists to analyze how sites of immigration and refugee resettlement contribute to understandings of national belonging. In recent years, the number of Historical Archaeology projects focused on immigrant communities has increased. Simultaneously, scholars working in the emergent subfield of Contemporary Archaeology have produced a growing body of literature focused on undocumented migration and refugee crises. Our goal is to bring archaeologists working in these different contexts and temporal periods together to consider how material landscapes of immigration and refugee resettlement shape understandings of national belonging. Sites of interest might include borderlands, refugee camps, resettlement colonies, detention centers, and places of immigrant and refugee labor. By using archaeological methods to analyze such sites, we can better understand the material ramifications of government policies within the lives and homes of individuals. This is especially important at a time when global debates surrounding immigration are overly focused on political ideology and legality instead of the tangible, material consequences at a human scale.

[84] Symposium · SACRED SOUTHWESTERN LANDSCAPES: ARCHAEOLOGIES OF RELIGIOUS ECOLOGY

For many, the evocative and picturesque landscapes of the North American Southwest embody arcane pasts and materialize non-human agencies. Popular place names such as the Land of Enchantment, Valley of the Gods, and Camino del Diablo show this relationship is as true today as it was in past, when indigenous communities sculpted meaningful and sacred landscapes through recursive engagements in ritual practice at select places and in key contexts. Southwestern communities coupled, dimensions of the built (e.g., kivas, shrines, petroglyphs, and cemeteries) and unbuilt environments (e.g., mountains, springs, caves, and groves) to craft, alter, and counter the sacred landscapes in which they dwelled. This is a schema or religious ecology, where landscapes and lives are reflexively intertwined through the materiality of religion. With landscape as both scale and context, the contributed papers in this symposium address religious ecology holistically and creatively, by deemphasizing site-specific study in favor of inter-place analyses of multiple situations and relations. As a convergence of case studies with regional, methodological, and theoretical nuance, this collaboration lays the groundwork for a macro-regional narrative of religious ecology that affords cross-cultural and trans-temporal comparisons at multiple scales within the North American Southwest.

[85] Symposium · THE VANISHING TREASURES PROGRAM: CELEBRATING 20 YEARS OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HISTORIC PRESERVATION

(SPONSORED BY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE)

In 1998 the National Park Service established the Vanishing Treasures Program (VT). Originally started as a grassroots effort to protect and preserve architectural ruins in the American Southwest, Vanishing Treasures has grown to include all forms of traditionally-built architecture on National Park Service lands throughout the American West, Alaska and the Pacific Islands. While the program has undergone significant growth over the last 20 years, the core mission of perpetuating traditional building skills,
promoting connections between culturally associated communities and preserving culturally significant architecture has not. This
session will celebrate the Vanishing Treasures Program by discussing the past, present and future development of VT and its
impact on cultural resource management in the National Park Service and throughout the country.

HORIZON
(SPONSORED BY CROW CANYON ARCHAEOLOGICAL CENTER)
The Basketmaker III period (A.D. 500-725) is a fundamental cultural horizon in Ancestral Pueblo history. Over the course of this
period, technologies and social practices of disparate culture groups across the northern Southwest became aligned for the first
time, creating a foundation for eight centuries of Ancestral Pueblo culture. This widespread integration was linked to favorable
climate conditions and fueled by population growth, migration, and interaction, which resulted in the formation of unique but
related Basketmaker III communities. This session considers the demographics, shared practices, and community dynamics of
Basketmaker III populations across the northern Southwest with Crow Canyon Archaeological Center's Basketmaker
Communities Project, in southwest Colorado, as a particular case study.

[87] Symposium · CAPACITY BUILDING OR COMMUNITY MAKING? TRAINING AND TRANSITIONS IN DIGITAL
ARCHAEOLOGY
(SPONSORED BY SAA DIGITAL DATA INTEREST GROUP)
Critiques of the limited use of digital data, advancement of data management, and alternative dissemination in archaeology
consistently hinge on the lack of training and knowledge of digital theory and practice. This issue is complex, taking in different
demographics, specializations, and perspectives in archaeology and deeply entangled in issues of access, inclusivity, expertise,
and privilege. The solution, then, must also be multi-dimensional, developing active communities of researchers, data managers
and developers, advocates, instructors and students to shape digital scholarship in future. Repeated calls for better training and
support to create such communities have been heard for more than a decade at the SAA meetings, ranging from demands for
capacity building in 2006 and 2009 to more recent concerns with the persistent lack of digital literacy in 2016 and 2017. This
session will therefore bring together diverse approaches to transitioning students, organizations, and descendant and stakeholder
communities toward effective digital practice through training, mentorship, and support across sectors (CRM, heritage, academia)
and levels of training. It is the intention of this session to take stock of existing capacity building projects to mobilize new
resources and initiatives with the express interest of contributing to the growth of strong communities of digitally-engaged
scholars.

[88] Poster Session · CASE STUDIES IN HERITAGE PRESERVATION

[89] Poster Session · HOW TO CONDUCT MUSEUM RESEARCH AND RECENT RESEARCH FINDINGS IN MUSEUM
COLLECTIONS: POSTERS IN HONOR OF TERRY CHILDS
(SPONSORED BY SAA COMMITTEE ON MUSEUMS, COLLECTIONS, AND CURATION)
Many museums nationwide have archaeological collections available to researchers that are underutilized. This underutilization is
due in part to knowledge about available collections and how to initiate research at a museum. This poster session gives
archaeologists the opportunity to talk with numerous curators and collections managers about their collections, how to access
their collections, and discuss relevant museum policies (such as destructive analysis). In addition to this, the session will feature
recent research conducted with museum collections to inspire possible research projects that can be done with museum
collections and allow archaeologists the opportunity to obtain advice from those who have successfully executed museum based
research projects.

[90] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGIES OF THE EASTERN JEMEZ MOUNTAIN RANGE AND THE PAJARITO PLATEAU:
INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION FOR MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES
The Jemez Mountain range and the Pajarito Plateau are located on the southern-most portion of the Colorado Plateau in
northwestern New Mexico. The landscape is both environmentally and culturally diverse. The region encompasses a 10,000-year
cultural history of the peoples who have inhabited and manipulated this landscape for survival and cultural expression. A wide
range of agencies help manage this landscape, including but not limited to Tribal governments, the Department of the Interior
(National Park Service), the Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service), and the Department of Energy (Los Alamos National
Laboratory). This poster session incorporates the interdisciplinary and collaborative nature of cultural resource management in
the eastern Jemez Mountains and on the Pajarito Plateau. This session also explores the archaeological intricacies of managing
compliance-driven research, preservation, stabilization and inventory.

[91] Poster Session · SANNA V2.1: CASE STUDIES IN THE SOCIAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE NORTH AND NORTH
ATLANTIC
Over the past 40 years, archaeology in the North and the North Atlantic has seen increasingly productive inter-disciplinary work
crosscutting local, national, and regional boundaries. Significant advances in methodology, collaboration, and zooarchaeological,
palaeoecological, and human-ecodynamic interpretations have come from research grounded in environmental archaeology.
However, approaches to the study of material culture in the North have been comparatively neglected. Relegated often to the field
of "small finds" or examined solely for functional, chronological, or typological analyses, Northern material culture participates only
infrequently in global theoretical discussions on materiality, the social lives of objects, symbolism, etc. – despite often amazing
preservation – and have rarely been used to generate innovative methodologies or collaborations. SANNA (from Old Norse, "to
prove, make good, affirm") brings together northern archaeologists interested in seeing beyond the immediate or visible
characteristics of material culture on multiple scales – from artifacts and architecture to constructed landscapes. This poster
session builds on last year's successful Forum to encourage data-rich presentations on ways that material culture can be used to
develop new ideas about the social contexts within which humans exploited their environments, made the North in their images and imaginations, and continue to use its material remains for contemporary needs.

[92] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHOD AND THEORY IN PRACTICE, PART II

[93] Forum · PARTNERSHIPS IN REPATRIATION: WHAT’S WORKING AND WHAT ISN’T?
Successful repatriation processes require partnerships between descendant communities and the museums and/or agencies that have custody and/or legal control of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. This is true whether repatriation is pursuant to federal law or state statutes. In Arizona, partnerships born of ongoing dialog and based on mutual trust and respect have resulted in many successful repatriations. In this forum, representatives of Arizona tribes and museums, as well as a federal agency, will discuss the results of recent repatriation work, from their different perspectives, focusing on how they have worked together in the past to solve problems and highlighting the major stumbling blocks that remain. Discussants will examine the role of flexibility and the importance of prioritizing outcomes in balancing legal requirements with the needs and values of descendant communities. In some cases, the way forward has necessitated a re-examination of the spirit of the law relative to the letter of the law, and novel approaches have emerged. The discussants hope to share their experiences and also to learn from those in attendance who choose to engage.

[94] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ARCHAIC PERIOD IN NORTH AMERICA, PART II

[95] General Session · NEW DIRECTIONS IN EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY, PART II

[96] Symposium · MEDICINE AND HEALING IN THE AMERICAS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOHISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES
Ancient medicine and healing is a robust field of study which, in many parts of the world, combines archaeological data with the analysis of ancient texts from contemporaneous periods. In the Americas, however, archaeologists often rely on the work of ethnohistorians, ethnographers, and colonial historians to interpret archaeological data related to medicine and healing. The aim of this session is to foster a dialogue among archaeologists and ethnohistorians who study diseases, healing, and medical care in past societies. It is our hope that such discussion will reinforce the mutually beneficial potential of archaeological and ethnohistorical collaboration on the topic of ancient medicine. Topics of interest include the relationship between the healer and the healed, the material culture of healing and its interface with the human body, the etiology of disease and sickness, and indigenous cosmologies and perspectives on healing and medicine. This multi-regional and interdisciplinary session will also critically appraise the multiple meanings attributed to “healing” at both macro and micro social scales. Although Pre-Columbian and historic periods in the Americas are the primary focus, the diversity of perspectives, methods, and theories applied here impacts understandings of illness, its treatment, the human body, and healing-based practices across the globe.

[97] General Session · MISSISSIPPIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[98] General Session · LATE INTERMEDIATE AND LATE HORIZON ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE ANDES

[99] General Session · GEOARCHAEOLOGY IN THE AMERICAS

[100] General Session · NEW DISCOVERIES IN THE ANCIENT MAYA LOWLANDS: SETTLEMENT AND SOCIETY

[101] Symposium · FROM CAMPSITE TO CAPITAL – MOBILITY PATTERNS AND URBANISM IN INNER ASIA
With the proposed symposium we would like to explore the relations between pastoralist groups and their various approaches to habitation and mobility through time. Especially complex, large agglomerations of people were long thought to be outside the realm of pastoralism, although urban sites such as the Uighur capital Kharbalgasun prove this assumption to be wrong. The past twenty years saw a rise in research in Inner Asia, especially surveys helped to revise overcome ideas about pastoralist lifestyles. The papers of this symposium present pastoralist societies beyond hackneyed clichés.

[102] Symposium · CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS IN PLANT STABLE ISOTOPE ANALYSIS IN ARCHAEOLOGY
This session aims to bring together researchers that have carried out methodological advancements in and applied the technique of plant stable isotope analysis to answer questions regarding the impact of past climate and agriculture on human societies. Experimental studies have provided us with a glimpse of the interpretative potential of plant carbon (δ13C) and nitrogen (δ15N) values and strontium ratios (87Sr/86Sr) for understanding ancient crop cultivation practices. The application of stable isotope analysis in archaeobotany has been accompanied by debates on the issues of charring, preservation, and contamination, but no rules have yet been set for identifying unreliable samples. In this session, the contributors are encouraged to discuss the challenges that they have faced with sampling, analyzing and interpreting ancient plant materials. The focus will be on identifying methodological avenues that necessitate further investigation and on better defining the boundaries of interpretation of crop...
While Honduras might be best known for the ancient Maya city of Copan, the lands of this country were also home to a diversity of cultures with distinctly non-Maya identities. In the case of all of these cultures, both Maya and non-Maya, less focus has been provided to them during what is known as the Postclassic period (900-1500) in the Copan Valley, and the latter half of the Selin Phase (600-1000, Period VI-a), and the Cocal Phase (1000-1500, Period VI-b) outside the Maya area. This session draws together researchers investigating the cultures of Honduras from AD 900-1500, in the hopes that more can be understood about the similarities and differences of the people that called these lands home in the centuries leading up to the arrival of Europeans. Of particular interest are the trade relationships between these ancient Catrachos and the unique identities that are expressed in the artifacts they created and the structures and centers that they built.
[121] Poster Session · HOT TOPICS IN FORENSIC ARCHAEOLOGY

[122] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY UNITED: COLLaborations, Partnerships, and Engagement

[123] Poster Session · TEMYIQ TUYURYAQ: COLLABORATIVE ARCHAEOLOGY THE YUP’IK WAY
This session presents preliminary results from a long-term collaboration between the village of Togiak, Ak and Bates College, a research project grounded in Indigenous and ‘Research Sovereignty’ models. The contemporary village of Togiak, and the old village site, Temyiq Tuyuryaq (Old Togiak), together represent a multigenerational Yup’ik village in northern Bristol Bay, Alaska. Temyiq Tuyuryaq represents an extensive village site consisting of more than 120 traditional style surface structures including storage features and both ena and qasqiq (women’s and men’s houses). The village has persisted over a temporal landscape of more than 1600 years, engaging with and experiencing colonial entanglements and impacts that have resulted in the current village of Togiak, a community of more than 800. This session explores cultural continuities, changes, and adaptations as a result of persistence throughout multiple generations. All research in this session rely on the Spiderweb Conceptual Model (see L. Lambert) and intersect with a wide range of inquiry including isotope studies, the importance and impacts of community-based collaboration, geochemical, biochemical and spatial analyses, and epigenetics.

[124] Poster Session · PARTNERs AT WORK: PROMOTING ARCHAEOLOGY AND COLLABORATION IN THE CHIRICAHUA MOUNTAINS
Over the past several years, there has been intensive focus in the archaeology of the Chiricahua Mountains by federal land management agencies and various partners, public and private. This has resulted in new data and in new opportunities for collaboration. This poster session explores the results of those collaborations across disciplines and the public/private realm, and ongoing efforts to strengthen community relationships.

[125] Poster Session · COMMUNITY MATTERS: ENHANCING STUDENT LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS
(SPONSORED BY THE STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE)
Pima Community College’s (PCC’s) Centre for Archaeological Field Training actively develops community partnerships to support student success and enhance student learning opportunities. Undergraduate archaeology students traditionally have few opportunities to gain meaningful archaeological field and/or research experience while pursuing academic goals such as degrees or certificates. Through mutually beneficial community partnerships, students can participate in a wide variety of local and international projects which provide unique educational opportunities and invaluable field and research experience. This poster session discusses PCC’s Community Partnership Program and highlights eight recent projects undertaken by PCC archaeology staff and students as a part of the program.

[126] Poster Session · LEARNING ABOUT THE PAST WITH FRAGMENTS FROM THE FIRE: STUDENT RESEARCH ON AN NSF-REU FIELD SCHOOL
Significant population increases, the intensification of craft production and new forms of agricultural output characterize a major transition between the 18th and 17th century BC on the Great Hungarian Plain. Many archaeologists consider these changes hallmarks of an emerging social class. Yet research from different parts of Eastern Europe suggests that societies were organized in a variety of ways during this regional florescence. This session describes recent investigations into a Bronze Age community buried at the cemetery of Békés Jégvermi-kert (Békés 103) in Eastern Hungary. The project includes an international team of undergraduate students funded by the National Science Foundation Research Experience for Undergraduates Program and the Central European Institute at Quinnipiac University. During the 2018 summer field and lab season a team of 10 students conducted independent research projects on a range of datasets from the cemetery and surrounding area, focused on understanding patterns in trade, identity, and cremation burial practice. In this session, the students present their findings related to the site, the funerary customs, and how the cemetery population fit into the trade, population movement, and new identities emerging in Bronze Age Europe during the mid-second millennium.

[127] Poster Session · NOVEL STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES IN ARCHAEOLOGY I (QUANTARCH I)
(SPONSORED BY SAA QUANTITATIVE METHODS AND STATISTICAL COMPUTING IN ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP [QUANTARCH])
Statistical data modeling is fundamental to archaeological inquiry. This type of modeling is applicable to all research questions, and serves to evaluate how well archaeological observations support theoretical expectations. Pioneering archaeological questions, however, are not always answerable with standard techniques — requiring development of innovative modeling methods. The purpose of this symposium is to exhibit the range of cutting-edge analytical techniques advanced to evaluate novel archaeological hypotheses. Symposium participants answer groundbreaking archaeological hypotheses regarding cultural variability by developing or adapting a wide range of analytical modeling methods derived from computational, mathematical, spatial, statistical, and graphical approaches. In their abstracts and presentations, symposium presenters address archaeological questions across diverse sub-disciplines, geographical regions, and temporal ranges. These symposium presentations are explicit about 1) why the novel technique required development or adoption and 2) the impact of these new methods on their respective field. All participants of the Society for American Archaeology meeting are encouraged to attend this symposium, as it will give them the chance to become aware of analytical advancements potentially applicable to their individual specializations.

[128] Poster Session · NOVEL STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES IN ARCHAEOLOGY II (QUANTARCH II)
[129] Poster Session · MISCOMMUNICATION AND THE FANTASTIC IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Debate · MISCOMMUNICATION AND THE FANTASTIC IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeologists produce many narratives, interpretations, virtual and physical reconstructions in the attempt to make the past understood from the mass of clues and data that are often illegible to most. The limits of the archaeological record, overinterpretations, or having a preconceived idea can lead to all sort of mistakes. Pioneers of archaeology like Schliemann used the myths to substantiate at first their discoveries, and the rediscovery of Egypt brought all kinds of fantasies to interwine with reality. Today, archaeologists can still struggle with these problems, or failing to straighten popular ideas that are not based on facts. Either way, archaeology is ripe with miscommunications deriving by accidents in presenting the actual evidence and fantastic views sometimes left unchallenged. In the years where “fake news” afflict the Americans and Europeans alike, and the press is under scrutiny, it seems appropriate to open a discussion on what went wrong, and how to redress issues in communicating archaeology and science, by presenting mistakes, solutions and all the challenges in blending the fantastic to public perception. Should scientists be more forthcoming in explaining to the uninitiated their findings? Should the press or anybody tasked in diffusing such knowledge be burdened with verifying this information?

[133] Electronic Symposium · THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGIONAL TRANSECT APPROACH TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Middle Atlantic ecological transect model has been widely applied in regional archaeological research for the past four decades. This heuristic reflects the high diversity in physiography and ecology of a region that spans the Atlantic Coast to the Appalachian Mountains in less than a day’s drive. With this approach archaeologists and cultural resource managers can make informed decisions concerning resource mitigation, preservation, and protection. This session is composed of papers that explore the range of climate change impacts on archaeological resources across the Middle Atlantic transect, including sea level rise on the coast, increasing coastal and tidal river storm surge, marsh transgression and erosion in intertidal settings, upland droughts, and increasing wildfires in the mountains. The session also engages a range of responses to these changes and illustrates ways in which archaeology is helping to understand the long-term impacts of climate change on cultural resources.
**SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS OF THE 84TH ANNUAL MEETING**

[134] **Electronic Symposium · TOWARDS A STANDARDIZATION OF PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS IN ARCHAEOLOGY: A CONVERSATION ABOUT ‘BEST PRACTICES’ IN AN EMERGING METHODOLOGY**

Photogrammetry, also known as structure-from-motion (SfM) photography, is a technique that creates three-dimensional models of real world subjects from two-dimensional digital photographs. Several readily available software packages, and the ability to capture a subject through almost any camera or platform, has made photogrammetric techniques a widespread tool for documenting and preserving the archaeological record. Despite its growing ubiquity, there is no agreed-upon “best practices” for photogrammetry. Particular concerns include the underreporting of metrics describing accuracy of models, the lack of standardized workflow for reliably producing models, and long-term curation of digital data. Our symposium will provide a platform for a conversation based around creating standards for the application of photogrammetry to archaeology. The presenters have provided papers, available in an electronic form, that cover a variety of archaeological settings. Discussions will include, but not be limited to, industry issues concerning camera and capturing instruments, recording techniques, workflow methodology, software platforms, display and dissemination of models, analysis, quality of models, data formatting and storage, and 3D model curation. Our goal for this session is to arrive at a consensus amongst the present discussants as to the current state and future of photogrammetry as an archaeological technique.

[135] **Electronic Symposium · NEW PERSPECTIVES ON HERITAGE PROTECTION: ACCOMPLISHING GOALS**

The forum entitled “New Perspectives on Heritage Protection” presented at the 2018 Society for American Archaeology (SAA) meeting identified several potential ways to better achieve the important goal of heritage protection. First, archaeologists need to communicate more effectively with the public, land managers, law enforcement officers and prosecutors about the importance and relevance of heritage protection. Second, all archaeologists should cooperate fully with law enforcement officers and prosecutors in protecting these resources, even when this is not their primary professional interest. Third, innovative legal strategies to protect heritage resources, beyond the use of standard approaches such as prosecution under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, should be considered. Finally, the SAA and other professional organizations with an ethical commitment to the protection of heritage resources and their members should be actively engaged in the protection of these resources. In this electronic symposium, representatives of stakeholders in heritage protection will consider how these goals might be accomplished.

[136] **Electronic Symposium · SINS OF OUR ANCESTORS (AND OF OURSELVES): CONFRONTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL LEGACIES (SPONSORED BY ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)**

Today’s archaeological debates have historical and cultural roots. Only by knowing those who came before us, and how they generated our foundational knowledge, can we contextualize the present and build a better discipline. Current discussions, musings, successes, and failures, mirror those of Arthur Caswell Parker (a Seneca man, and the first president of the SAA) and his daughter Bertha “Birdie” Parker (a female indigenous archaeologist working in the early 1900s), Warren King Moorehead (a man with little academic training and curator of the Phillips Academy Department of Archaeology), Alanson Buck Skinner (an ethnologist and archaeologist for the Museum of the American Indian) and his regular collaborator Amos Oneroad (a Dakota man and Presbyterian minister). Many archaeologists espoused their support for Native peoples and cultures while undertaking large scale excavations without meaningful tribal involvement, without documenting their work so that others could learn from it, and without acknowledging the labor of those who made their work possible. The papers in this session focus on the legacies of these and other early archaeologists in order to examine our own shortcomings. Each author offers insights into today’s socio-political struggles while reflecting on our discipline’s history.

[137] **Forum · VISUALIZING PLANTS: PRODUCTIVE WAYS TO PRESENT ARCHAEOBOTANICAL DATA**

This forum will bring together a range of practicing micro- and macro-oriented palaeoethnobotanists to present and discuss productive and innovative ways to display archaeobotanical data that will aid our understanding and interpretation of this archaeological material. After brief presentations by the discussants, there will be a discussion about the potentials and constraints of these and other forms of data presentation from a statistical orientation. The audience will then be able to join in this discussion. This will allow a broad range of scholars a chance to compare and contrast effective ways of viewing and interpreting archaeobotanical data.

[138] **Forum · SANNA V2.2 – EXPANDING SOCIAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE NORTH AND NORTH ATLANTIC**

Over the past 40 years, archaeology in the North and the North Atlantic has seen increasingly productive inter-disciplinary work crossing local, national, and regional boundaries. Research grounded in environmental archaeology has produced significant advances in methodology, collaborative practice, and zooarchaeological, palaeoecological, and human-ecodynamic interpretations. However, approaches to the study of material culture in the North have been comparatively neglected. Relegated often to the field of “small finds” or examined solely for function, chronology, or typologies, analyses of Northern material culture participate infrequently in global theoretical discussions on materiality, the social lives of objects, symbolism, etc. – despite often amazing preservation – and have rarely been used to generate innovative methodologies or collaborations. SANNA (from Old Norse, “to prove, make good, affirm”) brings together northern archaeologists interested in seeing beyond the immediate or visible characteristics of material culture on multiple scales – from artifacts and architecture to constructed landscapes. SANNA v2.2 builds on last year’s successful Forum to encourage discussions about the ways that material culture can be used to develop new ideas about the social contexts within which humans exploited their environments, made the North in their images and imaginations, and continue to use its material remains for contemporary needs.

[139] **Forum · LOOKING TO THE FUTURE OF TRAINING ARCHAEOLOGISTS: ALIGNING CURRICULA WITH WORKFORCE NEEDS**

Recent graduates and professional archaeologists have long observed a gap between student training and workforce needs. This misalignment presents employers the frustrating task of training employees on the job while leaving recent graduates and job seekers lacking skills they need to succeed in a competitive market. And while many higher education professionals are aware of
workforce trends, academic endeavors and Cultural Resource Management goals fundamentally differ. Many academics also lack practical experience in archaeology outside the academy. These factors compound the lack of understanding, communication, and collaboration between the two sides of our discipline. We aim to begin closing the gap between applied and academic archaeology in order to better serve future archaeologists. This session brings together stakeholders in archaeology education to open an important conversation on how to better serve the discipline. Stakeholders include: cultural resource management professionals, government archaeologists, and university faculty. Creating collaborations begins with creating opportunities for discussions in an open, creative and synergistic fashion. The goals of the session are to identify workforce needs, discuss where higher education can help address these needs, highlight successes and failures in archaeology training in higher education, provide potential models for training, and develop possible options for curriculum reform.

[140] Forum · MEDICAL NEEDS OF ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD CAMPS — IMPROVING READINESS AND RESPONSE

Every field season leader needs a plan to protect the physical and mental well-being of the group. Methodology in field wellness planning is rarely taught in academic settings; more commonly it is a tacit curriculum, learned through experience. In 2017, we conducted an initial survey to gather the first data set on the field wellness challenges faced by archaeologists. We will share some of the survey data in this Forum and use it as a foundation for discussion. The discussants on this panel bring experience in early-to-late-career academic research, CRM, telemedicine services, and wilderness medicine. We will strive for three outcomes. First, we want those in attendance to understand the pre-trip readiness standards used in other communities. We will contrast readiness practices for field camps operated by private industry, government scientists, and the military. Second, we hope for the societies involved. Approaches concentrate on the life history of jades (aspects involving production, circulation, consumption, discovery), or on interpreting changes within a specific context.

[141] Symposium · TWO APPROACHES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL JADES: SOURCE CHARACTERIZATION AND SOCIAL VALUATION

Characterizing true jades by chemical variation rather than major mineral components has greatly improved in the first half of the session address problems and advances in jade characterization, beginning with a consideration of the tectonic settings for the formation of the true jades: nephrite and jadeite. Globally, prehistoric jades have been valued for their specific characteristics, including hardness, colour, and beauty. Frequently used in a ceremonial context, jade practices took on new meanings as they were adopted through time and space. The second half of the session is a cross-regional comparison, representing different prehistoric jade cultures. Papers consider new approaches (for example use wear analysis) in understanding regional and temporal changes in social value, and the implications for the societies involved. Approaches concentrate on the life history of jades (aspects involving production, circulation, consumption, discovery), or on interpreting changes within a specific context.

[142] Symposium · WOMEN OF VIOLENCE: WARRIORS, AGGRESSORS, AND PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE

Research on violence tends to incorporate women in limited views. Women are often portrayed as victims—as sacrificial objects, casualties in conflict, captives, battered partners, or easy prey for criminals. Women are often relegated to passive recipients of violent means. The only acceptable caveats to this perceived tendency is in the protection of offspring, or in rare instances of heroism. The title, Women of Violence, is more likely to evoke an image of female victims than female warriors. This pervasive perception can have negative impacts on the content and quality of present and future research. Archaeological evidence has been presented indicating that women have indeed been recipients of violence, but has it been considered that they may also have been the aggressors? Ethnographic and historical accounts have documented women as standing armies, as ruling classes, and cultural forces wielding violence on a daily basis. Rather than surrendering to the more simplistic portrayals of women, these presentations re-conceptualize the roles of females in the past as warriors, instigators, and perpetrators of violence. They take into consideration the nuance, complexity, and wide range of human behavior—beneficial and harmful—to fully understand the women of the past.

[143] Symposium · LOST IN TRANSITION: SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CHANGES IN THE CENTRAL SOUTHERN ANDES FROM THE LATE PREHISPANIC TO THE EARLY COLONIAL PERIODS

This symposium explores the social transition and the political powers at a local and regional scale in the central-southern Andes during the Late Prehispanic periods (Late Intermediate Period – Late Horizon) and the Early Colonial. This period of time includes two meaningful transitions: the transition of multiple local governments into the Inca Empire and the transition from the Inca Empire to the Spanish Empire. The study and discussion of these transitions involve a methodological problem because it illustrates how inadequate the archaeology is to bring clear information about the transitions between periods, statuses, and different governments. As archaeologists, we focus on studying the material culture to address the cultural changes; however, as these changes succeeded in very short periods of time, such as the transitions between the Late Prehispanic times and the Early Colonial, how can we study archaeologically these transitions? This symposium proposes to challenge both our way to study transitions as well as its impact on the social and political changes in the suggested area.

[144] Symposium · PENINSULAR SOUTHERN EUROPE REFUGIA DURING THE MIDDLE PALEOLITHIC

Neanderthals faced environmental and climatic instability during the Pleistocene that may have influenced their subsistence, technology, behavior and survival. Research assessing the effect of climate and environment on the Middle Paleolithic has often turned to southern Europe, specifically peninsular southern Europe. These are regions typically regarded as refugia during periods of unfavorable climatic conditions, inspiring numerous paleoenvironmental studies at Neanderthal sites and hypotheses on late Neanderthal survival in locations with relatively ameliorated conditions.
This session will focus on assessing the peninsulas of southern Europe as refugia during periods of unfavorable climate during the Middle Paleolithic and transition to Upper Paleolithic. Contributors to this session will address questions such as: did Southern European peninsulas (Iberia, Italy, Balkans) really act as refugia during periods of deteriorating environmental change? Were those peninsulas active refugia or “sanctuaries” (locations with favorable environmental conditions and rich in resources that were actively procured) or just passive refugia (areas of species retention or survival relative to surrounding regions)?

Overall, this session will shed light on Neanderthal adaptations to environmental change and contribute to a better understanding of southern European peninsulas as refugia during the Late Pleistocene.

[145] General Session · FROM SHAKERS TO PIRATES: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTH AMERICA

[146] General Session · DAILY LIFE OF THE ANCIENT MAYA

[147] General Session · THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE GREAT PLAINS

[148] Lightning Rounds · AGRO-PASTORAL ADAPTATIONS TO HOLOCENE CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE GREATER NEAR EAST

“Agro-pastoralism,” a mixture of agricultural and pastoral subsistence, has been a major aspect of social evolution especially in the Near East including Eurasia. This lightning round forum aims to bring together researchers from diverse fields that focus on agro-pastoral adaptations to changes in the Holocene, including but not limited to major episodes of climate change. By organizing this session, we intend to discuss how Old World agro-pastoralist societies might have perceived and reacted to climate change, what types of responses were successful or unsuccessful at weathering climate change, and how agro-pastoralist land-use patterns impacted the environment and fed back into the challenges of climate change. We aim to integrate both methodological and theoretical perspectives in order to disentangle the complex and dynamic nature of human-environment interactions in the region. We will take advantage of the lightning round format to stimulate a broad discussion of these topics by scholars from diverse fields. We hope to make headway towards a holistic understanding of the unique requirements of an agro-pastoralist lifeway under different conditions. The presentations and following discussion in this session will allow us to explore the adaptive capacity and resilience of the agro-pastoralist lifeway at times of climatic and environmental instability.

[149] Symposium · WHAT HAVE YOU DONE FOR US LATELY?: DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT, AND CHILLY CLIMATE IN ARCHAEOLOGY

The conjunction of social justice and anti-discrimination movements like Black Lives Matter and #MeToo has been hailed as a watershed moment for historically marginalized people. Archaeology has likewise felt the reverberations of these broader political movements. Consider, for example, recent discussions of fieldwork and harassment, as well as meditations on the potential impact of the current political climate on archaeology worldwide and efforts to define inroads made by—and future avenues for—social justice in archaeology.

This session builds upon this moment in time by considering the current status of underrepresented groups—women, queer people, people of color, disabled people, low-income people, &c. (as well as those whose identities cross-cut these categories)—in archaeology, both academic and professional. Papers will touch upon various forms of discrimination and harassment, including bias in the workplace, intimidation and/or assault in the field, inequities in publication practices, ethical public engagement, the role of activism in archaeology, and other related topics. We are particularly interested in concrete solutions to discrimination at a variety of scales—from day-to-day interactions to fieldwork best practices, in addition to the little-explored (but exceedingly important) topic of structural and institutional discrimination. This session dovetails with the round table discussion on #metoo in archaeology.

[150] Symposium · NAT’AAH NAHANE’ BINA’JI O’HOO’AH: DINÉ ARCHAEOLOGISTS & NAVAJO ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Navajo people have been directly involved in archaeology since Richard Wetherill hired his first excavation workers at Chaco Canyon in the late 1880s. More than a century later, however, it’s clear that relatively few studies have attempted to incorporate the Navajo archaeological record into broader anthropo-historical discussions. Indeed, “mainstream” Puebloan-focused Southwestern archaeology has long promoted a marginalized view of Navajo culture/history with little input from Diné people themselves. Developing archaeological projects that look beyond acculturation and migration in order to highlight the complexity of Diné society prior to and following the onset of Euro-American colonialism in the Southwest is the only way to correct this imbalance. As this session demonstrates, such a movement is underway. Where once non-Native archaeologists working within CRM frameworks conducted the majority of Navajo-focused research, a new generation of Diné archaeologists are now conducting their own studies. Drawing upon diverse methodological and theoretical influences, these projects combine earlier research with traditional Diné knowledge and new archaeological data to explore a variety of questions. These papers showcase current research by Diné archaeologists who are committed to understanding past Navajo experiences in the Southwest and extracting lessons relevant to the continuation of Diné culture in the 21st century.

[151] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE GRAND CANYON-PARASHANT NATIONAL MONUMENT

The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, a largely understudied region in the North American Southwest, represents part of the northern periphery of the prehistoric Southwest, affiliated with the Virgin Branch Puebloan culture. Divided into three general zones—the Moapa Valley, St. George Basin, and Colorado Plateaus—research into the Virgin Branch Puebloan region has historically pertained to the lowland region (namely, the St. George Basin and the Moapa Valley of Southern Nevada), leaving...
the upland zone of the Virgin Branch region proportionately understudied. This session presents research from the upland zone of the Virgin Branch Puebloan region—specifically, the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument—providing new insights into this largely understudied area as well as a context for understanding part of this borderland region of the prehistoric American Southwest.

[152] Symposium · WHERE IS PROVENANCE? BRIDGING METHOD, EVIDENCE, AND THEORY FOR THE INTERPRETATION OF LOCAL PRODUCTION

New sourcing techniques and integrative GIS studies have reinvigorated interest in identifying where artifacts were produced, i.e. their “provenance.” The theoretical basis for provenance studies must expand apace with new investigations and acquisition of “big data”-scale information, and the time is ripe to review methodological and interpretive frameworks. Methods to identify imported goods have occupied the archaeological imagination for decades, but a significantly undertheorized problem in provenance studies concerns the recognition and interpretation of “local” goods. Frequently cast in binary opposition to trade items, local products have been identified in myriad ways. Papers in this symposium identify local products and review prevailing interpretive models to address the question “where is provenance” by first answering “what is local?” Do we recognize local products by identifying connections to local raw materials, local technological traditions and practices, and/or the intersection of these lines of evidence? Can local products be recognized through simple numerical abundance? What do we consider local, from a geographic perspective, when interpreting provenance data gathered at different scales? What bridging arguments can we create to link the identification of local products to past social processes and interactions? We bring together researchers from different world areas to critically review this topic.

[153] Symposium · FRONTIERS IN ANIMAL MANAGEMENT: UNCONVENTIONAL SPECIES, NEW METHODS, AND UNDERSTUDIED REGIONS

Humans have a long history of shaping the lives of animal species who share their environments in order to extract a variety of primary and secondary products. The significance of animals to human communities encouraged both human migration, and the introduction of these taxa to new environments. Archaeology is uniquely positioned to explore the mechanics and results of this relationship through human history and prehistory. This session explores the dynamic relationship between human and animal populations, emphasizing studies on unconventional species, new methods or approaches, and understudied regions or time periods. The topics investigated may include, but are not limited to transhumance, demographics, captive management, selective breeding or harvesting, and the specialized use of animal taxa for traction or other secondary products.

[154] Symposium · EMPIRICAL APPROACHES TO MOBILE PASTORALIST HOUSEHOLDS

Most archaeological studies of mobile pastoralist social organization have focused on regional and supra-regional scales via the extant monumental and herding landscapes. While not totally absent from the literature, household levels of analysis figure much less in these studies. Unless we assume that mobile pastoralist social organization can only be understood on a macro-regional scale, then an understanding of the local, everyday structures is essential. Fortunately, the past decade has witnessed an increase in anthropological and ethnoarchaeological studies of mobile pastoralist household organization in different parts of the world, particularly in the Near East, Central Asia, Africa, the Andean highlands and Southern & Northern Europe, where pastoralism is a well-developed form of human adaptation. These studies have emphasized the inter-site and intra-site spatial organization of households/campsites, the changing form and function in household organization, the characterization of households that often lack structures, demographics, the impact of major economic and social changes on household activities, and so on. This session brings together archaeologists who share an empirical orientation regarding the household organization of mobile pastoralists in order to discuss the present status of research on this topic and its future directions.

[155] Symposium · MONUMENTAL SURVEYS: NEW INSIGHTS FROM LANDSCAPE-SCALE GEOPHYSICS

Landscape-scale geophysical surveys are becoming increasingly cost-effective due to recent advances in instrumentation and data processing. For the first time, researchers can conduct surveys of an extent commensurate with the monumental scale of many ancient cultural landscapes. In particular, the availability of multi-sensor arrays and real-time positioning systems permits us to widen our field of view and place individual features, sites, and monuments in their broader context. This symposium showcases results from recent large-scale surveys in the Americas, Europe, and beyond. These studies demonstrate how landscape-scale surveys often add rich texture and detail to the archaeological record, and provide opportunities for novel interpretations. Also highlighted are extensive datasets with potential for improvements in heritage resource management, and mapping that can lead to greater public appreciation of the sites and deeper engagements with local communities. At the same time, the scale of these datasets presents new challenges for data processing, analysis, visualization, and storage. This session will explore these issues with a view to advancing archaeological theory and practice in step with advances in archaeo-geophysical instrumentation.

[156] Symposium · NEW EVIDENCE, METHODS, THEORIES, AND CHALLENGES TO UNDERSTANDING PREHISTORIC ECONOMIES IN KOREA

Increasing data from archaeological fieldwork coupled with interdisciplinary analytical and theoretical applications have opened new discourses on hunter-gatherers, agriculturalists, egalitarian and complex societies in prehistoric Korea. As both a receiving end of the agricultural dispersal and a possible center of some crop domestication, Korean archaeology can contribute to the global discussions of hunter-gatherers and farmers’ interactions leading to the emergence of state-level societies. The papers in this session broadly cover South Korea from the beginning of the Neolithic to early historical periods. Cross-disciplinary research applications present new data and perspectives on diet changes, human-environment interactions, labor cooperation, commodity exchange, and early agricultural development in prehistoric Korea. The goals of the present session are to synthesize recent understandings on diversity and dynamics of economic strategies among various prehistoric societies in Korea, and then discuss the new challenges and future direction of research.
This session focuses on the edges of the archaeology discipline and the efforts to make the discipline germane and relevant in untraditional ways. Our goal is to highlight innovative ideas and experiences – both the subject matter of research and the methodology used to gather data. Some archaeological projects are politically more charged or emotionally more challenging than most as they explore contemporary societies or current social issues. What they achieve is enhanced relevance and increased inspiration for both scholars and the general public. We aim to showcase such projects in an effort to broaden the applicability of archaeology and at the same time inform the widest possible audience of the fascinating and pertinent nature of archaeological research. All participants and selected additional authors will be requested to submit a chapter to the proceedings of this session. These will be published in a full-color edited volume through the UCLA Cotsen Institute of Archaeology Press and made as accessible as possible to scholarly and lay communities.

This session presents the results of specialized analyses and syntheses of information recovered during the Matacanela Archaeological Project, initiated in 2014. The original intention of the project was to augment our comprehension of the transformation of Gulf lowland society from the Classic period to the Postclassic period. In the process, we documented a long and resilient settlement that spanned the Middle Formative through Late Classic periods. Settlement persistence despite disruptions, as well as participation in diverse networks appear to have been the norm for this settlement. Shifts in external contacts, political strategies, as well as resource production and procurement strategies characterize the settlement’s long history. We specifically review data recovered during the 2015 season and subsequent salvage excavations; situate Matacanela within broader regional context along a natural and apparent cultural boundary; and, explore the adaptations that contributed to its persistence.

The analysis of food remains has been key to understanding the lifeways of the Caribbean’s earliest inhabitants. Drawing primarily on economic and behavioral ecology models, these studies have focused on subsistence strategies, carrying capacity, resource over-exploitation, extinctions, diet and health, and related questions such as the translocation of species. Food is integral to non-economic, social and cultural processes, though, and some anthropologists and food historians would argue that food is culture. The purpose of this forum is to discuss food-related issues such as identity and cuisine, performance, cultural taboos, status and social differentiation (i.e. the relationship between cuisine and social position), the symbolic meanings of some foods, creativeization or transculturization, resistance and many others processes in the Caribbean’s ancient and recent pasts. It is our hope that this conversation will challenge us to start looking at our food data in new terms.

This session aims to highlight recent projects from those active in forensic research and case work. As forensic archaeology continues to grow as a discipline and is utilized with increasing frequency by law enforcement officials, case studies are of great use to those engaged in forensic field work. In addition, research is essential to strengthening the theoretical foundations of forensic archaeology. This session also features research projects that will be of benefit to future forensic work and criminal justice. Those involved in research have the opportunity to address areas untouched by current practitioners. By bringing together researchers and practitioners, this symposium aims to create meaningful dialog and spur collaboration.

This session purposefully expands the notion of crafting, excavating its entangled relationship to the production and maintenance of culture, while addressing its relationships to ancient subjectivity. Through multiple pathways, the papers in the session focus on contexts of production, placement, and affect, exploring the many ways in which archaeologists understand, analyze and interpret ideas of “making” and “production” in relation to materials, artifacts, bodies, and places, to name a few. Drawing from case studies that are both spatially and temporally diverse, the papers in this session illustrate the many approaches to things (human/nonhuman) taken by archaeologists, from embodiment to materiality and agency studies. These case studies allow us to juxtapose ontological and cognitive/behavioral approaches to understanding ancient crafting. At the core of these approaches is the desire to understand the many facets, standpoints, performances, feelings, and modalities of being that together inform cultures through the production/making/crafting of things. This session does not aim to bring a unified voice to the ways in which archaeologists link craft to culture; rather, it revels in the diversity of efforts utilized to answer those questions.

Although the concept of entanglement has found favor in analyses of colonial activities across the early Americas, recent work by archaeologists and ethnohistorians has begun to offer productive, alternative approaches (e.g., Semerari 2016). Rather than seeing entanglement as an inevitable feature of the colonial project, this session presents a rich vein of case studies highlighting colonial actors - both individuals and communities - who employed strategies of active disengagement from European colonial powers seeking to impose dominion and dominance over their lives. Examples range from Pueblo, Mississippian, and Plains communities in North America, to Cimarrones in the Caribbean, African conquistadors/maroon communities in Ecuador, and Mapuche groups in Chile. These papers emphasize the broad range of communities engaged in strategies of disentanglement and the wide behavioral spectrum in which these strategies played out. Equally, each presentation traces a long regional trajectory highlighting the deep chronological persistence of these contests - designed to impose colonial order and dominance, or subvert them. These contributions also emphasize that disentanglement is ongoing - continuing into the present day - and the value of employing approaches that emphasize complex, enduring negotiations over notions of inevitable, hegemonic, and perpetual colonial authority.
[163] Forum · WOMEN MEMBERS IN SAA, FROM 17% TO OVER 50%
During the 22 years Tobi Brimsek was executive director of SAA, the Society changed radically from male-dominated to the tipping point of now slightly over half women, with a fast-moving trend toward more women. How much of this shift may be simply an international trend? Or may some of the lessening of the chilly climate have been influenced by Brimsek? Or, has the rise of CRM employment been a factor favoring women in archaeology? Has the shift toward First Nations participation in archaeology, challenging conventional power structure, lessened prejudice against women? This Forum, with full participation by audience members, will open questions and seek a clearer understanding of the present and future of SAA’s women members. ‘Why was it only when a critical mass of women entered their respective fields, bringing a gendered and in some cases an explicitly feminist perspective to bear, that pervasive androcentric and sexist omissions and distortions were identified?’ – Alison Wylie 2016.

[164] Forum · MANAGING EDITED (BOOK) VOLUMES FOR PUBLICATION
In the field or archaeology, book-length edited volumes are commonplace, and many archaeologists find themselves serving as the editor of just such a project at some point in their career. That said, few who take on this work fully understand what they are committing themselves to doing, and the work can be more than they bargained for. Join prominent university press editors and experienced volume editors/authors for a discussion about the ins and outs of working on edited volumes. They will discuss what to expect, common pitfalls, and best practices for herding the necessary cats to not only get to the finish line, but to produce an edited volume that makes a solid and lasting contribution to the field. They will also provide insights regarding what they are looking for in their review of submissions, and they will answer questions from the audience.

[165] Forum · COMPARATIVE APPROACHES FOR MAYANISTS: WHERE TO GO?
Advances in archaeology, epigraphy, and technology are regularly providing Mayanists with new answers to questions about aspects of ancient Maya culture, including politics, economy, religion, and language. Yet, largely because of poor preservation of the Maya archaeological record, many questions remain unanswered. Beyond a heuristic reliance on theoretical models, the traditional solution for Mayanists seeking answers to elusive questions lies in comparative approaches. The dominant comparative approach is founded on ethnohistorical studies of contact-period Maya society and ethnographies of relatively modern Maya groups; another uses comparison and models drawn from non-Maya premodern societies. Yet, comparative approaches are not as straightforward as they seem. Each comparison brings biases, shortcomings, and logical pitfalls. This forum seeks a common ground for comparisons and for interpretation of the ancient Maya. To tackle this methodological debate, discussants will address several key questions, such as: Should we rely on comparative approaches? If so, what aspects of the ancient Maya should we study through comparisons? Is evidence drawn from (ethno)historical, ethnographic, epigraphic, and archaeological publications equally valid? Should we target a particular level of social complexity for intercultural comparison? Which comparative case-studies are most adequate? Finally, what could be confounding factors in logic, language and discourse?

[166] Forum · COOPERATION, COLLECTIVE ACTION, AND THE COMMONS: OSTROM FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS
This session brings together archaeologists using theoretical approaches and observations promoted by Elinor Ostrom. Ostrom’s work addressed aspects of collective action theory, relationships between resource management and social institutions, and frameworks for analyzing socio-ecological systems. Her work is influential in political science and the sustainability sciences, yet there are few direct applications in archaeology. In this forum, scholars engaged in the study of cooperation, collective action, and sustainability will come together to discuss the merits, challenges, and opportunities of applying Ostrom’s work to archaeology.

[167] Forum · NOW THAT I HAVE MY DEGREE, WHAT DOES THE FUTURE LOOK LIKE AND HOW DO I PREPARE FOR IT?
The profession is changing and will continue to change in the foreseeable future. More students are graduating but traditional academic positions are becoming few and far between. So where are the jobs and what does the future look like? Most archaeologists today are employed in the CRM realm but even that field is changing as there is an increasing need not only for trained professionals but also specialists. This session is aimed at and for those who have recently received their degree or are about to graduate. The purpose is for professionals with attendees where the jobs are today and where they will be in the future – and the skills needed now and in the future.

[168] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF WOODLAND, MISSISSIPPIAN, AND RELATED TRADITIONS

[169] Poster Session · WOODLAND PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE NORTHEASTERN U.S.

[170] Poster Session · NEW DIRECTIONS IN CARIBBEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[171] Poster Session · FIRST FLORIDIANS TO LA FLORIDA: RECENT FSU INVESTIGATIONS
Florida is home to some of the oldest Pleistocene and Colonial period archaeological sites in the Americas. This rich record demonstrates that past Floridians actively engaged with major long-term environmental shifts, hurricanes, and neighboring cultures in nuanced and complex ways that were accentuated by the arrival of European populations. However, Floridian
archaeology is challenging due to poor organic preservation, poor separation of components, poor site visibility, and modern site destruction from looting, development, and sea level rise. Further, much of the early cultural record was submerged offshore by the more than 130m of sea level rise from approximately 21,000-5,000 years ago, meaning that we know little about how early people may have used the coasts. New methods of modeling and analysis hold great promise for mitigating these challenges and providing insight about how past Southeasterners lived and adapted to their changing worlds. The archaeologists in this session ask new questions of curated assemblages, analyze and interpret materials from recent excavations, and use new methods and techniques to shed light on some of Southeastern archaeology’s most enduring problems.

**[172] Poster Session · EXPLORING GLOBALIZATION AND COLONIALISM THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGY AND BIOARCHAEOLOGY: AN NSF REU SPONSORED SITE ON THE CARIBBEAN’S GOLDEN ROCK (SINT EUSTATIUS)**

In June and July 2018, students from universities across the United States were part of a National Science Foundation (NSF) sponsored Research Experiences for Undergraduates (REU) site on the Dutch Caribbean island of Sint Eustatius (Statia). A collaboration between Texas State University and the Saint Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research (SECAR), the project provided field and laboratory experiences for students. Through the scientific study of archaeological, bioarchaeological, historical, and geospatial data, students gained a better understanding of how individuals, families, communities, and governments shaped the natural and built environment and developed strategies through consumer purchases and social networks to respond to globalization and colonialism. The 2018 session focused on Fort Amsterdam and a nearby cemetery where investigations found occupations and human remains dating from around 1720 to circa 1810. In this poster session, student research addresses ceramic exchange, diet, use of ceramic pipes, ancestry, health, mortuary patterns, and demography to better understand the effects of globalization and colonialism on Dutch military soldiers and officers and enslaved and freed Africans.

**[173] Symposium · LA RESTAURACIÓN DE MONUMENTOS PREHISPÁNICOS EN MÉXICO: PRINCIPIOS, PRÁCTICA, Y VISIÓN AL FUTURO**

Este simposio aborda la conformación multifactorial de la disciplina de la Restauración Arqueológica en México, como componente intrínseco de la práctica arqueológica, cuya historia se remonta hacia los finales del siglo XIX. Responsable de la visión monumentalista del patrimonio arqueológico con que se identifica a México alrededor del mundo, esta materia conlleva hoy en día una visión académica moderna, en la que se anteponen los principios teóricos, metodológicos y de participación internacional. Esto contrastando a la práctica de la reconstrucción que la caracterizó décadas atrás, y que aún presenta tendencias entre escuelas de pensamiento vigentes. Se analizan las diversas tareas temáticas que implican abordar la restauración del patrimonio arqueológico desde la necesaria integralidad, lo que conlleva definir un perfil del arqueólogo especialista en este tema. Se presentan reflexiones teóricas y prácticas, y se analizan diversos ejemplos complejos que representan retos para el arqueólogo conservador.

**[174] Symposium · ADVANCES IN INTERDISCIPLINARY ISOTOPIC RESEARCH**

Stable isotopes have proven indispensable for archaeologists and scientists exploring questions about past diet, human-animal relationships, and human-environment interactions. More recent methodological and analytical advances in stable isotope techniques, including analysis of individual compounds such as amino and fatty acids, have allowed us to further understand these topics. Understanding the biochemical underpinnings behind stable isotope techniques allows for a more in depth understanding and interpretation of archaeological data. Fundamentally, we would like to highlight the new, unique, exciting, and innovative ways that stable isotopes are shaping our understanding of the past.

**[175] Symposium · PRACTICAL APPROACHES TO IDENTIFYING EVOLUTIONARY PROCESSES IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD**  
(SPONSORED BY SAA OPEN SCIENCE IN ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

The goal of this session to discuss the practical application of computational methods for identifying drift, selection, innovation, transmission bias, extinction, and many other evolutionary processes in the archaeological record. In recent years there have been many exciting methodological advances in applying Darwinian evolutionary concepts to answer fundamental questions about human behaviour, demography, and material culture. These innovations are applicable to a wide variety of artefact types, such as ceramics, lithics, and others. However, much of this cutting-edge work remains esoteric because of the technical complexity of extending these new approaches beyond their initial publication. This has limited the scope of potential reuse of these methods, and their potential (and limitations) has yet to be fully explored. The priority for this session is to show how these methods are broadly accessible to any archaeologist who is curious about evolutionary methods in archaeology. Papers in this session will go ‘behind the scenes’ of these analyses to show the practical details of how the analyses are done, and how the results can be interpreted. Papers will be accompanied by online compendia provided as a resource for further ‘hands-on’ study after the session.

**[176] General Session · WOODLAND PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGY**

**[177] Lightning Rounds · CHALLENGES IN DIGITAL AND VIRTUAL ETHICS**  
(SPONSORED BY SAA COMMITTEE ON ETHICS)

The report on the SAA 2018 Forum on Digital and Virtual Ethics includes this stark prophecy: “The advent of digital and virtual archaeology, while well-intentioned, opens the way for practitioners to inadvertently recreate ethical failings of early anthropology and archaeology.” Participants in the 2018 Committee on Ethics Sponsored Forum “Digital and Virtual Ethics” called for greater engagement with the ethical challenges raised by the exponentially expanding realm of virtual and digital heritage and archaeology. Participants in this forum engage the risks and possibilities inherent in digital and virtual heritage, at a time when promise and benefits are widely touted. Real or hypothetical cases reveal emerging norms, prospects, concerns and danger.
zones in digital and virtual ethics. Areas of concern include tangible or intangible values (e.g., sacredness, IP) that may adhere in virtual domains or objects; digitizing legacy materials with insensitive or abusive content (e.g., gratuitous images of human remains); the real costs of preserving, curating and maintaining access to digital materials (for 1 year, 7 years; 50 years and 1000 years); yielding ethical responsibilities to software developers and vendors in attempts to make information more available, e.g., Sketchfab; and engaging with commercial creators (video/movie & model makers).

[178] Lightning Rounds · CULTURAL AFFILIATION UNDER NAGPRA: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHETYPE IN THE 21ST CENTURY
(SPONSORED BY SAA COMMITTEE ON REPATRIATION)
Cultural affiliation is the foundational principle of NAGPRA. The legislative and statutory definitions are intentionally broad and are expected to apply across all regions of the United States. In practice, the concept of cultural affiliation often has an uneasy fit with the way that meaningful relationships are understood and with the information available to determine them. At its core, the concept of a "cultural affiliation" is based on the early anthropological concept of a culture as a something that is distinctive, normative, and identifiable through certain traits that can be traced over time. Additionally, it relies on identities created through federal Indian policy, rather than relationships that have more salience to communities and were used to trace identities long before NAGPRA's passage. Although the concept of cultural affiliation can be challenged on the basis of epistemology, federal Indian policy, rather than relationships that have more salience to communities and were used to trace identities long before NAGPRA's passage. Although the concept of cultural affiliation can be challenged on the basis of epistemology, anthropological theory, and ethnography, it is the reality of practicing NAGPRA. This session explores the multi-dimensional ways in which cultural affiliation can be identified, including statutory, scholarly, and cultural definitions. Experts from tribes, museums, and academic communities will discuss their work to determine cultural affiliation through multiple, sometimes divergent sources of information, including material culture, biological relatedness, kinship, linguistics, oral history, and religious traditions.

[179] Symposium · THE FUTURE IS FLUID...AND SO WAS THE PAST: CHALLENGING THE 'NORMATIVE' IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIONS
(SPONSORED BY SAA QUEER ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)
Is archaeology complicit in erasing past identities that do not conform to modern "normalized" roles? Recently, the discovery of a female Viking with "male" funerary goods sent ripples through the discipline (Hedenstierna-Jonson et al. 2017), female leaders in the Andes are downplayed as "matriarchs" (Zorich 2013), and Hatshepsut's gender representation in Egypt is considered an attempt as "passing" as a male Pharaoh (Matiq 2016). These shocking findings project modern biases on past societies, specifically with regard to which bodies were excluded and silenced. Whose story is reconstructed in archaeological interpretation?

While traditional archaeology remains constrained by expectations of assemblages as reflective of the "intrinsic" qualities exemplifying the dichotomous nature of "the other" (i.e. male or female, oppressed or oppressor, "normal" or not), Queer theory has gained ground in exploring and challenging heteronormative interpretations of the archaeological record. In this session, we explore queer theory as a theoretical and methodological "tool for deconstructing the normative" (Blackmore 2011). Participants will reconsider specific artifacts, events, or "cultures" that have "normal" interpretations, and explore different readings from a queer approach. We explore different aspects of identity that construct individuals of past societies while disentangling our restrictive understandings of sex, gender, class, and race.

[180] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL PARK
Petrified Forest National park has been the subject of archaeological research for well over 100 years. In 2004 Congress authorized a boundary expansion, effectively doubling the protected land in Petrified Forest National Park. As these lands are slowly added to the park, new and exciting research opportunities are available for archaeological research. Work both inside and outside these expansion lands has found a stunning density and diversity of archaeological remains. Archaeological sites spanning the last 10,000 years of human occupation have been identified and recorded, including most notably extensive preceramic sites and lithic landscapes, large Basketmaker villages, and a densely settled Puebloan landscape. The National Park Service is taking this opportunity to use the boundary expansion project as a teaching laboratory and platform for future investigation, incorporating student interns and researchers into the project. Work of interns and researchers has allowed the NPS to study a diversity of research questions which would typically be out of reach of typical section 110 work. This session presents an update of the recent archaeology completed in Petrified Forest, and highlights some of the ongoing research projects.

Hearths, often the center of a home, reveal where people gathered, what they consumed, and what they valued. In many early Andean societies, hearths were also focal points of public ritual, placing them at the center of both family and community life during the first several millennia of social and political complexity. This session broadly explores and compares the role that hearths—whether functioning as ceremonial, domestic, or straddling the line between the two—played in the lives of people dwelling in the Andes between the Middle Preceramic and Initial Periods (6000 BC–900 BC). It specifically emphasizes the creation, use, and social meanings of hearths during this period, including but also beyond the well-known Kotosh Religious Tradition. Through this focus on the hearth as both a socio-spatial anchor of ancient activity and the principle unit of our analysis, the session aims to create a dialogue between scholars working across the Andes, and in so doing, reevaluate the role of the hearth at the dawn of Andean civilization.

[182] Symposium · FROM THE PARACAS CULTURE TO THE INCA EMPIRE: RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE CHINCHA VALLEY, PERU
The Chincha Valley, located 200 km south of Lima, is an ideal environment for studying the development of nonstate groups and the interactions between complex polities. Previous archaeological and historical research reveals a rich history of occupation in
Chincha by various societies, including the Paracas culture (ca. 800–200 BC), Chincha Kingdom, and the Inca Empire. Such works demonstrate dense Paracas settlement, paint the Chincha Kingdom as a centralized Late Intermediate Period (LIP, AD 1000–1476) polity, and support a model of an Inca-Chincha alliance, a rare type of political relationship brokered during the Late Horizon (AD 1476–1532). Our intensive, interdisciplinary research over the last six years provides abundant data that substantially enhance our understanding of the Paracas, Chincha, and Inca occupations of the south coast. This session will present these results, highlighting the strategies used to construct nonstate groups and the dynamics between expansionist states and complex polities in this area.

[183] Symposium · LIVING AND DYING IN MOUNTAIN AND HIGHLAND LANDSCAPES
Due to their unique ecology, topography, and geological complexity, mountain landscapes are ideal places where archaeologists can examine the relationship between social action and the environment. Papers in this session address three key issues and set a new agenda for mountain bioarchaeology and mortuary archaeology from a global perspective. First, mountain landscapes have been approached from a wide variety of theoretical frameworks. What are the most promising existing approaches and future developments in theorizing a bioarchaeology of mountain landscapes? Mountains can be arenas in which people contest and assert claims to territory, resources, and power. Visibility and accessibility within such landscapes impact communication, interaction, and engagement with other features of local social topographies, such as settlements, activity areas, and pathways. Second, what are the methodological opportunities and challenges for a bioarchaeology and mortuary archaeology of mountain landscapes? How might new methods elucidate the lives and funerary practices of people buried in mountain landscapes? Third and finally, how do mountain communities compare with contemporaneous groups in the lowlands? To understand mountain adaptations, lifeways, and ideologies, mountain communities must be situated within a larger macroregion to see to what extent their landscape uniquely structured the social lives of upland communities.

[184] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY EDUCATION: BUILDING A RESEARCH BASE
Research in archaeology education, long called for by many, is gaining momentum and recent publications have greatly increased the database of relevant literature. Sustaining both existing programs and the research behind them are now of paramount importance. Without research, we cannot improve existing programs nor effectively plan new education materials and delivery systems. This symposium will provide research results in several important areas of archaeology education including the pros and cons of student excavations, the maintenance of delivery systems, formative assessment of new curricular materials, the long-term impact of education programs on participants, students’ experiences with archaeological learning, improving student field schools for professional success, and the ins and outs of gathering and analyzing data on learning outcomes. Papers will focus on the role of learning research in the long-term success of archaeology education.

[185] Symposium · FROM INDIVIDUAL BODIES TO BODIES OF SOCIAL THEORY: EXPLORING ONTOLOGIES OF THE AMERICAS
Since its inception, bioarchaeology has been an essential approach to reconstructing otherwise inaccessible details of past human behavior. Recent years have seen an increasing interest in re-engaging with social theories prompting some to call for a new “Social Bioarchaeology”. However, as the fields of mortuary archaeology and bioarchaeology have grown, those past engagements have faded in favor of the more routine application of techniques. Interestingly, while centered on corporeal remains of humans, mortuary and bioarchaeologists have only recently explored the nature of varied emic notions or ontologies of the body. The participants in this symposium explore worldviews across the Americas using non-Western ontologies of corporeality to inspire new approaches in bioarchaeology and social theories of the body.

[186] Symposium · MORE THAN SHELTER FROM THE STORM: HUNTER-GATHERER HOUSES AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT
The central role of the built environment and the importance of architecture for structuring cultural patterns and behaviors are well known for complex societies. In contrast, hunter-gatherer’s relationship to the built environment, particularly mobile hunter-gatherers, is not often discussed outside of utilitarian shelters. This session explores the diversity of hunter-gatherer interaction with the built environment including how structures are constructed, used, and the social and symbolic importance of architecture within these communities. This session takes a broad, cross-cultural approach to understanding hunter-gatherer houses, exploring the use of architecture across time and space.

[187] Symposium · THE PALEOINDIAN SOUTHWEST
The North American Southwest looms large in American archaeology. It is characterized by a distinctive range of ecological conditions, formation processes, and preservation contexts that sets it apart from other regions. Its expansive landscapes, well-preserved architectural sites, and connections to modern people have enabled the region to serve as a laboratory for the development of archaeological methods and ideas. The pre-agricultural record of the Southwest is somewhat less conspicuous, but it has played a comparably critical role in the archaeology of early hunter-gatherers. The Clovis and Folsom archaeological cultures were both initially defined in New Mexico, and additional sites and surveys throughout the Southwest have contributed significantly to understanding them and their successors. The environmental diversity that characterizes the region coupled with the wetter and cooler climate of the Late Pleistocene appears to have sustained generations of foragers, and the resulting record traces initial colonization through the development of regionally distinct cultural patterns. The Southwest continues to contribute new discoveries, as well as new information from known sites, localities, and landscapes, that broadens our understanding of the earliest Americans. The papers in this symposium present current archaeological research from across the Greater Southwest.

[188] Symposium · ATTENTION TO DETAIL: A PRAGMATIC CAREER OF RESEARCH, MENTORING, AND SERVICE, PAPERS IN HONOR OF KEITH KINTIGH
This symposium honors the research, mentorship, and service contributions of Dr. Keith Kintigh to the field of archaeology. Over the course of his career, Dr. Kintigh’s research has been quite broad, including influential work on settlement archaeology and
demography in the U.S. Southwest and many other regions, as well as quantitative and formal methods for archaeological analysis. Dr. Kintigh also excelled as a mentor to young scholars, receiving awards for mentorship at Arizona State University and serving on the dissertation committees of many SAA Dissertation Award winners. Beyond this, Dr. Kintigh’s career shows a deep commitment to service to the broader archaeological community. He was at the forefront of developing computational tools for archaeological analysis, and led the development of cyberinfrastructure platforms and infrastructure for the preservation, accessibility, and synthesis of archaeological data and research (tDAR, CfAS). As a past board member and president of the Society for American Archaeology, Dr. Kintigh worked on key issues, including the implementation of NAGPRA and growth of SAA. In this session, former students and colleagues present research and applied work inspired by and celebrating Dr. Kintigh’s career.

[189] Symposium · HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGIES OF THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST, 1800 TO TODAY

Archaeologists in the American Southwest have rigorously explored the Spanish Colonial period of the 1500s through the 1700s. Less, however, has been published or publicized about the historic Southwest from the 1800s to the modern day. A search of the important Southwestern ethnographic journal, Kiva, from its first issue in 1935 to its most recent in 2018, for example, yielded only a dozen or so articles focusing on the historic period, with the majority of those discussing the protohistoric, initial contact, and Spanish mission periods. Yet, the diverse populations that powered the railroad, logging, mining, ranching, and other vital industries of the 1800s and 1900s contributed a great deal to the economic, social, and political landscapes of today’s Southwest. This symposium is an effort to consolidate and explicitly discuss the importance of archaeological research of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in a more holistic and inclusive historical archaeology of the Southwest.

[190] Symposium · THE ROLE OF ROCK ART IN CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING: A SYMPOSIUM IN HONOR OF POLLY SCHAAFSMA

(PSPONSORED BY SAA ROCK ART INTEREST GROUP)

Polly Schaafsma’s pioneering work on the rock art of the American Southwest in the 1960s not only helped establish her as the authority in this region, but also as one of the first American scholars to focus on rock art research. The themes of place, style, and tradition recur in her work, and by her commitment to analysis of style and imagery, she has demonstrated the value of rock art as a major resource in reconstructing past cultures and traditions. She has utilized rock art to chronicle cultural change, and in collaboration with Curtis Schaafsma, she investigated the origins of the Pueblo Kachina Cult. In the 1980s she wrote on theory and method in rock art studies, and this work is still indispensable, reaching far beyond the Southwest to guide those working with rock art worldwide. Schaafsma continues to bring contemporary issues to the attention of the wider research community, as shown with her recent book on rock art and ethics. Thus, as we honor her many significant contributions to rock art studies, we invited papers on these topics from the general standpoint of rock art research with special reference to the legacy of this highly influential scholar.

[191] Symposium · FILLING THE GAPS: A SYMPOSIUM IN HONOR OF FREDERICK W. LANGE

For five decades, Frederick W. Lange has participated in archaeological research ranging from Canada to California, the Four Corners, the Caribbean, and Central America. Of these endeavors, his central role in the archaeology of Greater Nicoya stands apart. He has conducted foundational survey and excavation from Guanacaste to the Gulf of Fonseca, yet his greatest contribution has been achieved through the written word and museum exhibitions. Industrious and self-motivated, Fred has always placed high importance on the need to disseminate our findings, leading by example as both contributor to and editor of all major published works on the region to date. In the summary chapter of his 1996 edited volume titled “Paths to Central American Prehistory,” he outlined priority blind spots in our understanding of Greater Nicoya including interpretive (social organization, economies, cultural connections, and subsistence), geographical, analytical, and modern political issues. This symposium seeks to highlight all that we have accomplished to address those gaps he so eloquently outlined more than 20 years ago. We invite you to join us in celebrating the multifaceted life and times of Fred Lange by sharing your developments, recollections, anecdotes, and the ways in which his work and thoughts have impacted your own.

[192] Symposium · APPROACHES TO CULTURAL AND BIOLOGICAL COMPLEXITY IN MEXICO AT THE TIME OF SPANISH CONQUEST

In February, 1519, the conquest of Mexico began with the arrival of Hernán Cortés in Veracruz. This year marks the 500th year anniversary of that crucial moment in the history of the Americas. When the Spanish arrived, they found a land filled with complex political, economic, and religious structures. Shifting political alliances and imperial tribute systems, as well as long-distance trade networks facilitated high levels of migration and interaction throughout Mesoamerica and adjacent areas during the Late Postclassic period (1200-1521). Complex polytheistic religious structures varied from place to place, with some large cities serving as major pilgrimage centers. Perhaps the most critical aspect of the success of the Spanish conquest was the ability of Cortés and others to capitalize on existing inter-regional trade networks, political alliances and rivalries, and centralized religious systems. This symposium focuses on current research regarding the various economic, political, religious, and biological structures throughout the major regions of Mexico during the Late Postclassic period that contributed to a larger, multi-regional sphere of interaction. With the major changes accompanying the Spanish conquest, it is important to highlight the existing pre-contact structures in Mexico that were the result of thousands of years of cultural and biological evolution.

[193] Symposium · CHICANX ARCHAEOLOGY

Traditional frameworks for studying culture contact and colonialism dominate archaeological understandings of Hispanic-descent communities in the United States. Spanish colonial archaeology often glosses over the centuries after any recognizable peninsularity has faded from the material record, and an emphasis on Spanish coloniality has obscured the impact of American settler colonialism on both Hispanic-descent and Indigenous communities. In what is currently the American West, most “Spanish” settlers came from Mexico. These settlers established communities and developed relationships with surrounding Indigenous nations for almost 500 years. An emphasis on peninsular policy, identity, and material culture has occluded the
specific sociocultural trajectories of Mexican settlers located within Pueblo, Apache, Tohono O’odham, Chumash, and other Indigenous worlds. The complex layering of kinships, violence, and colonialities in the history of Mexican-Indigenous-Anglo-American relations demands nuanced theoretical approaches to interpreting this past. This session draws Chicanx Studies into archaeological theory. Papers outline major currents in Chicanx Studies as they relate to the interpretation of sites and materials. Participants might address political ecology, kinship, borderlands, colonialisms, indigeneity, heritage, or community engagement, amongst other topics. The session centers scholarship from the northern Rio Grande in reflection of the conference’s location in Albuquerque, NM, but other relevant work is welcome.

[194] Symposium · WHY PLATFORM MOUNDS? PART 1: MOUND DEVELOPMENT AND CASE STUDIES
Thirty years ago the four teams of the Roosevelt Archaeological Project, funded by the Bureau of Reclamation, used excavation and survey in the Tonto Basin of Arizona to examine platform mounds and the surrounding settlements as integrated communities. Focusing on the excavation of eight platform mounds and 147 associated sites, the projects documented the organization of platform mound community systems, the productive variability of the landscape, and the developmental history leading up to the platform mound era. Now members of the original teams from Arizona State University, Desert Archaeology, Statistical Research and SWCA join with other colleagues and tribal representatives to reconsider the question “Why Platform Mounds?” The papers are organized in two related sessions. Those in this session treat the chronology and development of platform mounds and present case studies examining function, social organization, beliefs, ecology and interaction.

[195] Symposium · RECENT ADVANCES IN THE PREHISTORY OF LIGURIA AND NEIGHBORING REGIONS
The region of Liguria, located in NW Italy, has recently regained prominence in several of the central questions in Old World prehistory. These include, among others, Neanderthal adaptations, an early appearance of anatomically modern Homo sapiens, Gravettian lifeways, Epigravettian funerary rituals and the adoption of an agricultural way of life in the sixth millennium BCE. Given this recent surge of research, including the re-excavation and revision of old sites and the discovery of new ones both in Liguria and immediately neighboring regions (Provence, Monaco, Piemonte, Emilia-Romagna and Tuscany), this session proposes to bring together members of the teams actively working on the prehistory of the region to present an up-to-date overview of the state of research. It will follow the 53rd annual meeting of the Istituto Italiano di Preistoria e Protostoria that will have been held in October 2018 in Genoa for the first time since 1977, and help broadcast and synthesize some of this cutting-edge research to an English-speaking audience as well.

[196] Symposium · WHEELS, HORSES, BABIES AND BATHWATERS: CELEBRATING THE IMPACT OF DAVID W. ANTHONY ON THE STUDY OF PREHISTORY
From his 1990 article, “The Baby and the Bathwater: Migration in Archaeology”, onwards David Anthony set himself on a sometimes-controversial course: tackling subject matter that many, if not most, archaeologists would rather avoid. During that time, Anthony, along with a handful of others, has pioneered American participation in the study of Eurasian prehistory, including writing the winner of the 2010 SAA Book Award, “The Horse, the Wheel, and Language: How Bronze-Age Riders from the Eurasian Steppe Shaped the Modern World.” In-between and since these seminal publications, David Anthony has continued to be highly influential among not just his fellow archaeologists, but also historical linguists and geneticists. His recent achievements include co-authored publications on an archaeolinguistic study of the wheel, various publications on the genetics of ancient Eurasian steppe populations, pastoralism, and the publication of the results of his and Dorcas Brown’s Samara Valley Project. This session explores the continuing influence of David Anthony’s work and celebrating his many contributions to archaeology, historical linguistics, and genetics.

[197] Symposium · THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF OAXACAN CUISINE
One of the virtues of doing archaeology in Oaxaca is that we get to enjoy Oaxaca’s world-renowned cuisine. Mexico’s cuisine was the first to receive UNESCO’s culinary heritage status and, among the culinary traditions of Mexico, the one from Oaxaca reigns supreme among gourmands. This bilingual session will focus on recent finds and ongoing research that investigates the development of the Oaxacan prehispanic diet and the history of the region’s cuisine. The topic of food can be studied through different approaches: as an adaptation to our physical and social environments, as a response to our material needs and a reflection of our social complexity, or as foodways, which are symbolically charged and meaningful practices that reinforce social ties, cultural identity, and beliefs. Session participants, using any combination of these approaches, are generating data stemming from diverse methodologies, from paleoethnobotanical and zoological studies to the study of cooking implements and vessels, from stable isotope studies of human remains to the study of ethnographical records and linguistic evidence. By bringing together a wide range of perspectives, methodologies, and scholars the session will contribute to our growing understanding of how this rich food tradition came into existence.

[198] Symposium · AFTER CORTÉS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL LEGACIES OF THE EUROPEAN INVASION IN MESOAMERICA
On April 21, 1519, Hernán Cortés landed on the coast of Veracruz and, as the saying goes, the rest is history. In this session, we challenge the notion that the Spanish invasion predestined the next 500 years of sociocultural change in Mesoamerica. Participants present innovative studies based on the archaeology of everyday life that show how Native communities and immigrant groups mediated macroregional economic shifts, power relations, resistance, religious conversion, technological innovation, consumption, and mestizaje through material practice. Participants use diverse sources of material, written, and ethnographic evidence to interrogate cause and effect. The short-term, singular voice contexts of written and oral histories are read against the long-term cumulative voice of the material record to reveal continuity and change from the sixteenth century to the present. The papers highlight the transformation of landscapes, households, religious institutions, markets, commodity production, craft workshops, agriculture and animal husbandry from locales across Mexico and Central America. The tangible and material legacies of the conquest in contemporary society, and the tales archaeologists tell that validate or discredit social memories of the invasion, are long overdue for explicit analysis.

SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS OF THE 84TH ANNUAL MEETING
Pre-Columbian social ties, political alliances, trade networks, and migrations were oblivious to contemporary geopolitical divisions, such as those between Guatemala and Belize. While a good deal is known about the major political players during the Classic period, it is a continual effort to flesh out the many shifting political, social, and economic formations and fissures in the Peten–Belize area of the Southern Maya Lowlands. This session seeks to bring together collaborations across the Belize–Peten divide to better understand the dynamic ways ancient and historic period Maya boundaries of belonging were formed and broken. We emphasize, in particular, the ways in which such affiliations, conflicts, co-existence, and movements were constantly changing, and as such, symposium papers cover multiple periods of Maya history.

[200] Symposium · FROM HOUSEHOLDS TO EMPIRES: PAPERS PRESENTED IN HONOR OF BRADLEY J. PARKER
Bradley J. Parker made numerous significant contributions to the field of archaeology and Assyriology on a broad array of topics spanning six millennia in both the ancient Near East and the Andes. His varied research interests included the archaeology of empires and imperial dynamics, frontiers and borderlands, households and micro-archaeology, ethnoarchaeology, aerial drone mapping, and the politics of archaeology and nationalism. In this session, we bring Old and New World perspectives together to discuss a range of topics that reflect on his indelible legacy in the field of archaeology and explore how his work will contribute to academic discourses in the future.

[202] Symposium · CROSSING BOUNDARIES: INTERREGIONAL INTERACTIONS IN PRE-COLUMBIAN TIMES
International borders have influenced the way archaeology is being practiced and presented. The political boundaries of modern countries do not correspond with Pre-Columbian social or political boundaries. In Pre-Columbian times, landscape features were used to delimit cultural regions and were often used as places of communication and markets. Aside from material goods, ideas and words were frequently exchanged or borrowed. During the culture-historical period, archaeologists tried to make artifacts fit into categories and sometimes erroneously mislabeled artifacts to another culture region. Similarly, ideas and practices were ascribed to a larger category such as Teotihuacan, Olmec, Aztec, or Maya, making other lesser-known cultures invisible. This session aims to acknowledge the effects Western thought has had on Mesoamerican archaeology in an attempt to break down these barriers by discussing diverse culture regions. Considering Mesoamerica as a culture region would allow for the identification of similarities and differences in material culture, art, and iconography, cosmology and settlement patterns perhaps revealing cultural contacts and interactions. This session aims to open cross-cultural and international discussion about Pre-Columbian Mesoamerican cultures and their interactions.

[203] Symposium · SOCIAL INTERACTION AND NETWORKS AT THE INTERSECTION OF CENTRAL MESA VERDE AND CHACO/CIBOLA CULTURE AREAS IN THE MIDDLE SAN JUAN RIVER VALLEY
The Archaeology of the Totah Middle San Juan region of the Northern Southwest can be explored and analyzed using an temporal based exploration and analysis of intersections of Cibola, Chacoan and Central Mesa Verde cultures in the proximity of the San Juan River drainage system. Independent and academic researchers have investigated the interaction of Cibola, Chacoan, and Central Mesa Verde cultural regions through exploration and analysis of settlement patterns, ceramic artifacts, lithic artifacts, osteology artifacts, perishable artifacts, and architecture. Researchers have identified attributes that explore determinations of the nature of occupation as Chacoan or local origin for great houses or outliers, of site architectural components, and a variety of material culture in the Middle San Juan River drainage region. These analyses provide evidence that the Middle San Juan region has experienced extensive migration and colonization through its occupation history and that the Chacoan era occupation consists of emulation of Great House Attributes by local residents. A bottom-up approach methodology was explored to explore the competing hypotheses of a diasporic community model and migration/colonization model of the Totah Middle San Juan River Drainage occupation settlement patterns.

[204] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE: NORTH AMERICAN CASE STUDIES

[205] General Session · CAHOKIA AND ITS ENVIRONS

[206] General Session · BIOARCHAEOLOGY IN PERU

[207] Poster Session · GREAT PLAINS ARCHAEOLOGY

[208] Poster Session · HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST

[209] Poster Session · NEW RESEARCH IN THE GREAT BASIN

[210] Poster Session · CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY
In the Neolithic archaeology of China investigations into ancient technologies are by no means a new trend. However, a wealth of new material excavated in recent years inspires us to look again at techniques, designs, and technological choices in all manner of crafts, particularly ceramics, during the Late Neolithic Age. Furthermore, even when examining finds from decades ago, new insights about these concepts as well as new comparisons drawn from the archaeological, ethnographical, and ethnoarchaeological record are causing outdated paradigms concerning the production and use of certain types of artifacts to be overturned. During the time period of our focus, the 4th and 3rd millennia BCE, immense social changes are reflected in the material culture. The production of ceramic artifacts shows increased specialization as well as a remarkable escalation of scale in certain cases. In a parallel development, new designs in artifacts and built environments emerge to represent new social roles and hierarchies. At the same time, during the 4th and 3rd millennium BCE, the territory of China featured a rich diversity of cultures providing us with varied approaches to technology and design.

This session looks at the way pseudoarchaeological themes are used in various forms of media; TV, Movies, Books, Magazines, the Internet, and Social Media, and how that influences the public's opinions on archaeological topics. After several fifteen minute presentations, we will discuss ways that archaeologists can interact with these media to correct misrepresentations of archaeological topics and how we can challenge these pseudoarchaeological themes successfully.
Archaeologists continue to insist that our research can not only help us understand the present, it can have implications for public policy that will benefit societies in the present and the future. While the public remains generally supportive of archaeology, that support is largely predicated on satisfying people’s curiosity about the past and on their support for the conservation of imperiled heritage resources. It has been much harder to convince our public constituencies of the practical, contemporary relevance of our work. Indeed, if we cannot persuade non-archaeologists that our knowledge of the past can lead to better understandings of the present, they will not entertain arguments to alter public policy based on insights from the archaeological record. In this forum we seek to explore, with the audience, how we can build more persuasive arguments for the relevance of our knowledge of the long-term past for understanding the present and how that knowledge might bring unique insights that can genuinely benefit public policy. We hope that those attending the forum will share strong cases from their own experiences that can both serve as compelling examples and inform more general arguments concerning the contemporary relevance of our research.

[226] Forum · FROM THE GROUND UP: UPDATES AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM AN OPEN NORTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY TEXTBOOK

Open Educational Resources (OERs), including open textbooks, are one of the biggest changes in the educational landscape since the new millennium. Inspired by this momentum, a cohort of archaeologists have been working on an open textbook on “North American Archaeology” since last summer. This electronic symposium is meant to offer a space for them to share their contribution in its draft form and discuss their successes and challenges along the way, as well as next steps. While the textbook is not yet ready for adoption, it will be soon, and the authors hope that potential adoptees will join us in this important conversation.

[227] Forum · INDIGENOUS EARTHENWARE AFTER MAYAPÁN

Robert E. Smith’s _The Pottery of Mayapan (1971)_ continues to provide a baseline for ceramic chronology and classification in northern Yucatán today. His study includes the periods after the fall of Mayapán in 1450, establishing the Chikinchel (1450-1550) and Chauaca (1550-1600) Ceramic Complexes. Perhaps, the most important types he defined for the Chauaca Ceramic Complex were Yuncu Unslipped and Sacpokana Red. Although these types appear to be ubiquitous across the northern lowlands during the Colonial period, Smith’s descriptions do little to help us to understand regional or temporal variations in the pastes, forms, and other attributes of these wares. Yet, we continue to depend on Smith’s ceramic wares to identify and describe indigenous earthenware from the periods after Mayapán across the northern lowlands. This forum aims to discuss recently excavated Yuncu Unslipped and Sacpokana Red sherds from various sites in northern Yucatán, provided by a panel discussion of type characteristics, as they are projected visually. Participants will provide a range of images, and illustrations for the group to discuss and compare. Besides considering each region topically, panel members will discuss spatiotemporal variations.

[228] Forum · PEDAGOGY IN THE AGE OF UNREASON

The past few years have seen an increasing hostility towards liberalism, intellectualism, pluralism, and other values at the heart of anthropology. This session deals with the many issues facing anthropological pedagogy within this climate, whether in the classroom, the field, or the public sphere. The participants in this forum will frame some of the key issues but the forum will focus on a group discussion aimed at formulating strategies for navigating these tensions, developing creative pedagogical approaches, and devising opportunities for activism and resistance.

[229] Forum · LOOKING FOR AN ACADEMIC JOB? CONTEXT MATTERS!

(SPONSORED BY SAA TEACHING ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP AND COMMITTEE ON CURRICULUM)

Looking for an academic job? Not all schools are the same! They have distinct missions and serve different student populations. Successful applicants are aware of these differences and present their application packets accordingly. In this forum, archaeology faculty from various kinds of academic institutions will discuss what it is like to work where they do. Discussion topics include what the hiring process is like at the discussants’ respective institutions, and what they have learned on the job. This forum will begin with discussants responding to predetermined questions, and then will open to questions from and discussion with you, the audience members. Information from this session will enable you to decide what kinds of schools you are most interested in applying to, and get you thinking about how to present yourself as a good fit. You can also use this information to manage your transition from graduate student to faculty member once you do get your job.

[230] Forum · REARRANGING IDENTITIES AND SOCIETY IN FORMATIVE PERIOD MESOAMERICA

Much research in recent decades has concluded that early complex societies in Formative period Mesoamerica developed as a result of interaction on multiple scales, from the interpersonal to the interregional. Archaeological evidence from the Early and Middle Formative periods, in particular, has demonstrated changing modes of social organization and the eventual development of structured hierarchies. As increasingly settled communities diverged culturally and linguistically during the Formative, they also maintained contact despite changing resource distribution patterns and apparent shifts in identity, such as those of gender construction, ascribed inequality, and ancestor remembrance. In this lightning round, a group of scholars working in Mesoamerica considers evidence for these shifting patterns of interaction and socio-political relations during the Formative period. Collectively, we consider the role that interaction may have played in changing constructions of identity in these early complex societies.

[231] Symposium · CURRENT INSIGHTS INTO PYRODIVERSITY AND SEASCAPE MANAGEMENT ON THE CENTRAL CALIFORNIA COAST

Along the Central Coast of California, ancient indigenous landscape management practices have been examined in the context of long-term human occupation, climatic and environmental variability, and resulting changes in human-environmental relationships with the onset of Spanish, Mexican, and American colonization. As part of an ongoing collaborative eco-archaeological research
project involving interdisciplinary scholars including members of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band, California State Parks, UC Berkeley, and UC Santa Cruz, data was collected from five sites (SCR-7, SCR-10, SCR-15, SCR-14, and SCR-123/38H) along the Santa Cruz Coast during the summers of 2016-17. This symposium highlights paleoethnobotanical, zooarchaeological, ancient DNA analysis, and artifactual analysis from these sites and how these analyses and interpretations can be mobilized to broaden our understanding of ancient California landscape and seascape management practices and human-environmental relationships.

**[232] Symposium · FARM TO TABLE ARCHAEOLOGY: THE OPERATIONAL CHAIN OF FOOD PRODUCTION**

Our growing social consciousness has piqued public interest in understanding the various steps that lead to the creation of a meal. Food production passes through many stages that are visible in the archaeological record. Each stage provides a unique insight into the cultural practices often entangled in food production, from the initial production or procurement of food, to the processing and consumption of food, and finally to the discarding of food waste. The papers in this session examine different aspects of the operational chain of food production showcasing the full breath of archaeological methods and techniques used to understand the individual stages, actors, and practices that lead to the creation of a meal. Rather than isolate archaeologists by their specializations, the papers in this session highlight how interface between different archaeological subfields provides a more holistic understanding of ancient food cultures.

**[233] Symposium · HOW DID THE INCA CONSTRUCT CUZCO?**

Cuzco, the former capital of the Inca Empire, is one of the oldest inhabited cities in the Americas. Inca architecture and planning continue to define the layout of the modern city. Cuzco has one of the richest historical records of any indigenous site on the continent. Generations of architects, archaeologists, and historians have tried to correlate the location of major Inca compounds, streets, and open spaces with the historical evidence. But, “several alternative models of the former Inca capital can be derived from largely the same data sources” (Bauer 2004: 211). This session will debate research into the layout of the roads, terraces, buildings blocks, wall construction, labor investment, and modifications of Inca buildings in Cuzco and beyond. Despite a lack of C14 dates for the city center, this architectural analysis can provide new insights into the building sequence in Cuzco by assessing it in relation to stone source locations and our archaeological and historical understanding of the expansion of Inca territorial control, including the development of royal estates. This session invites discussion about potential changes in the authority and control of the emerging Inca Empire as well as the social, economic and ritual functions of the Inca capital.

**[234] Lightning Rounds · ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF ANCIENT MAYA WATER MANAGEMENT FEATURES**

Control of water flow and water resources was crucial to the maintenance of ancient Maya society. Evidence for manipulations of the landscape to reshape it for hydrological purposes, such as diversion, channeling, pooling, transport, irrigation, and defense, is found at scales ranging from the individual household all the way up to monumental and site-wide. As technology continues to develop at a rapid pace, numerous new avenues of documentation have emerged as possible additions to the archaeologist’s toolkit. These tools offer exponentially greater areal coverage and dataset size through remote sensing techniques like satellite photography and LiDAR mapping, the various applications of drone technology, and other GPS-, computer GIS-, and digital photography-based explorations. As with all technologies, the usefulness of these new applications must be weighed against practical considerations, such as time and cost, as well as interpretive considerations that arise when such forms of data naturally lend themselves to mechanistic interpretations of human activity. The presentations in this session will explore the variety of tools currently available to archaeologists investigating hydrology, the types of output they enable, and the implications for fieldwork and for research moving forward.

**[235] Lightning Rounds · MANAGING QUARRIED LANDSCAPES—DEVELOPING PRESERVATION PRIORITIES AND BEST PRACTICES**

(SPONSORED BY SAA PREHISTORIC QUARRIES AND EARLY MINES INTEREST GROUP)

Consisting of a series of brief presentations followed by moderated discussion, this session will focus on how to manage and interpret quarry or mining resources as cultural landscapes. With increasing interest in addressing quarries and mines as an integral component of cultural landscapes come challenges of defining and managing these sites. Issues include protecting spatially extensive cultural resources, best practices for technological analysis of quarry materials, artifact curation, cultural / sacred significance, and descendant community perspectives. A cultural landscape approach allows for a broad range of environmental, cultural, and other management concerns to be addressed while simultaneously facilitating public interpretation. The goal for the session is to include a variety of perspectives on quarried landscapes, not only from archaeologists around the world and descendant communities, but from government agencies and others tasked with managing these resources. There is no geographic or temporal limit to the focus of this session, however research involving cooperation with land managers and public stakeholders will be highlighted.

**[236] Symposium · CASMA STATE MATERIAL CULTURE AND SOCIETY: ORGANIZING, ANALYZING, AND INTERPRETING ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF A RE-EMERGENT ANCIENT POLITY**

This session brings together scholars working on diverse aspects of the Casma State/Polity (ca. AD 1000-1450) from the perspective of the Casma Valley itself to well beyond. Presenters employ a variety of approaches towards archaeological practice and explore a range of data types ranging from ceramic analysis to landscape analysis to bioarchaeological analysis. The papers illuminate Casma State/Polity socio-political organization, its material culture, and the social dynamics of later pre-Hispanic periods more generally. The Casma State (alternatively Casma Polity or Casma Culture) has long lived in the shadow of more spectacular archaeological neighbors, even though mounting research suggests the Casma State was a significant political force in and around the Late Intermediate Period (ca. AD 1100-1400, though earlier and later dates are also known from Casma State/Polity sites). Despite an increasing number of studies investigating Casma style material culture and the Casma State in the eponymous valley and beyond - in the Culebras Valley, Nepeña Valley, Chao Valley, and indeed into the Andean foothills - this session is the first synthetic effort to collect and debate such diverse lines of research on the Casma State and its material culture.
[237] Symposium - BEYOND COLLECTIONS: FEDERAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND “NEW DISCOVERIES” UNDER NAGPRA

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), enacted in 1990, has affected Federal agencies’ and museums’ collections practices and philosophy as well as relationships with indigenous groups across the U.S. But NAGPRA’s impact goes beyond collections, especially for Federal land management agencies and those working on public lands. The statute’s Section 3 (Ownership) and the associated regulations – 43 CFR 10.3 (Intentional archaeological excavations), 10.4 (Inadvertent discoveries), 10.5 (Consultation), 10.6 (Custody), and 10.7 (Disposition of unclaimed human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony) – address the ownership or control of Native American human remains and other cultural items subject to NAGPRA excavated or discovered on Federal or tribal land after November 16, 1990. These provisions have direct implications for how archaeologists in Federal agencies do their work and coordinate with other archaeologists—academic and CRM—working on Federal or tribal lands. This session will address changes in agency policy and practice, and the opportunities and challenges encountered in a post-NAGPRA environment by Federal archaeologists from the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and Bureau of Reclamation.

[238] Symposium - ARCHAEOLOGY AND MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE SPANISH INVASION OF MESOAmerICA AND FORGING OF NEW SPAIN

This year marks the 500th anniversary of the start of the Spanish invasion or Conquista of Mesoamerica, including the pivotal Mexico-Spanish War (1519-1521), protracted conflicts in other regions, and the hybrid or syncretic processes that forged the new colonial order of New Spain. These events were foundational to the Mexico of today and served Spaniards as a template for similar conquests and colonial enterprises elsewhere in Central and South America and the southern United States. Contemporary historical scholarship foregrounds the heterogeneity of colonial encounters, strategic action on the part of native Mesoamericans, and the role of negotiation and compromise within hierarchical power structures. Papers in this session emphasize the archaeological lens into the period by considering deep-time historical processes and the material manifestations of colonial conflicts and societal transformations. Presentations in Spanish and English consider the roles of cumulative cultural-historical developments such as technology, disease, cultural identity, alliances and micro-patriotism, religion, violence, resistance, and other themes.

[239] Symposium - SILENCED RITUALS IN INDIGENOUS NORTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

This session explores archaeological understandings of indigenous rituals practiced just prior to and after European colonialism in North America. Many of the papers in this session explore the ways that indigenous rituals evolved and/or persisted despite colonial pressures to silence them. Other papers in this session broaden archaeological explorations of ritual in North America through contributions from locations historically underexplored in typical treatments of this topic. Through these contributions, this session aims to illustrate the depth, endurance, change, and diversity of indigenous ritual across North American late prehistory and early history and provides tools for identifying and expanding understandings of ritual in archaeological contexts.

[240] Symposium - PALAEOECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL RECONSTRUCTIONS IN ISLAND AND COASTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Coastal and island environments have long been important habitats for humans and their fossil ancestors. However, these environments are also delicate ecosystems that are susceptible to damage or alteration from a myriad of natural and cultural forces. The influence of environmental change and anthropogenic forces on island and coastal settings has long been a topic of interest in archaeology. Shifts in environmental conditions and intensive exploitation of nearshore habitats by humans can have a dramatic and damaging impact on ecosystems. Conversely, these changes in environmental conditions can also lead to the proliferation of natural resources, and the repeated, long-term use of these habitats by groups can result in unique management systems that build and maintain stable and productive ecosystems. Finally, researchers must also consider the ecological limitations of the taxa in their assemblages, as these variables can also significantly affect the way an ecosystem adapts to external pressures. It is therefore clear that to properly understand the use and evolution of island and coastal settings, researchers must take a holistic approach that integrates all these variables into their interpretations. This session will broadly focus on the impacts that environmental and anthropogenic forces have on island and coastal settings.

[241] Symposium - U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS: A NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON CRM, RESEARCH, AND CONSULTATION

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is one of the nation’s oldest federal agencies. The Corps has multiple missions, including construction of harbors, navigation improvements, erosion and flood risk management, military construction, permitting of work in waters of the U.S., and cleanup of environmental contamination in the U.S. and abroad. Due to the diversity of its missions and regional specificities, there is an equally diverse amount of work conducted by Corps archaeologists and cultural resource managers, including working with multiple stakeholders, ranging from private individuals to Federally-recognized tribes to State and Federal agencies. This session explores some of the archaeological work conducted by the Corps, including compliance with Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, Government-to-Government consultation, original research, and the creation of program-specific protocols.

[242] Symposium - SALT ROADS: RETHINKING THE PLACE OF SALT IN PREHISTORY, TOWARDS A GLOBAL DIALOGUE

From drying food to domesticating animals, salt played several significant roles in the subsistence economies of prehistoric societies. Ancient societies located in close proximity to salt resources managed environmental conditions idiosyncratically, as reflected in the economic and social aspects of their material cultures. However, while salt had a significant impact on the socioeconomic and political organization of many global societies, it has poor visibility in the archaeological record, due to its soluble nature. Over the past decades, interest in the archaeology of salt has been rising. Contemporary research on salt spans
many themes and interlinks with a variety of interdisciplinary methods. Utilizing diverse archaeological and ethnoarchaeological datasets from Africa, Asia, the Americas, Europe, and the Near East, this session considers the archaeological patterning of salt production and the local management of salt resources, including transport of this vital substance, as well as underlying theoretical implications and the contribution of salt to global prehistory.

[243] Symposium · THE FLOWER WORLD: RELIGION, AESTHETICS, AND IDEOLOGY IN MESOAMERICA AND THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST
One of the most important breakthroughs in the study of indigenous religions in the Americas over the past two decades is the identification of the Flower World, a solar and floral spiritual domain that is widely shared in diverse manifestations among prehispanic and contemporary native cultures in Mesoamerica and the American Southwest. The Flower World is not simply an ethereal otherworldly domain, but it is a lived experience activated, invoked, and materialized through ritual practices, expressed in verbal and visual metaphors, and embedded in the production and use of material objects. Scholarship by archaeologists, art historians, ethnologists, linguists, and material analysts have emphasized both the antiquity and geographical extent of similar beliefs among a multitude of ethnic and linguistic groups in the New World. While widespread and diverse in representation, this complex was not present among all cultures at all times in these regions. This symposium is the first to bring together scholars whose work directly engages the representation of Flower World in material culture, beliefs, and practices, and its various historical and contemporary manifestations so as to better understand its origin and nature, its dissemination and transformation, and its role in shaping ritual economies, political ideologies, and cross-cultural interactions.

[244] Symposium · BRAIDING KNOWLEDGE: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR COLLABORATIVE APPROACHES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION
If community archaeology is to be truly participatory, then approaches to integrating local understandings and interests in cultural heritage with archaeological ways of knowing need to be further developed. Such methodological innovation requires an expansion of explanatory spaces to accommodate epistemologies that can be radically different. We draw upon the concept of “braided knowledge”, a Native American Anishinabe concept introduced to community archaeology by Sonya Atalay. As archaeologists seek to construct partnerships with Indigenous and local communities, braiding together different knowledge systems, arguably, presents the most profound opportunity for meaningful collaboration and also the greatest challenge. Cross-threading different ways of knowing and doing is not easy, however, and sometimes there are significant barriers to reaching rapprochement. Examples of successful and not-so-successful synergies in the areas of community and collaborative archaeology, archaeological field methods and practices, research design, interpretive frameworks, and rationales for conservation are presented from across the Western Hemisphere in the spirit of fomenting discussion and refining braided-knowledge approaches.

[245] Symposium · COLORING THE WORLD: PEOPLE AND COLORS IN SOUTHWESTERN ARCHAEOLOGY
The archaeological heritage of the Southwest is brilliantly colored. People here made and valued richly decorated pottery, vividly colored stone tools and ornaments, brightly pigment mediated textiles and perishable artifacts, and painted wall and rock panels. They used color not just to brighten the world, but to signal social identity, carry political messages, convey knowledge, connect to places and landscapes, and establish systems of ritual symbolism. Color is also a key attribute that archaeologists use in our research, from our Munsell books to typologies of pottery, glass and beads, to the identification of lithic materials. Archaeologists constantly rely on color to establish cultural affiliation and seriation, to analyze artifacts, and to interpret sites. Despite its importance to our work, the use and meaning of color has not been widely examined in archaeological thought and theory. This symposium explores the archaeology of color in the Southwestern U.S. and Northern Mexico. The papers in this session will consider the meaning of color in the lives and ideologies of past people, the resources and technologies people used to add color to their material culture, and how archaeologists use color to study aspects of the past such as social identity and cultural interaction.

[246] Symposium · WHY PLATFORM MOUNDS? PART 2: REGIONAL COMPARISONS AND TRIBAL HISTORIES
This is one of two related sessions on platform mounds commemorating the thirty years since the four research teams of the Roosevelt Archaeological Project, funded by the Bureau of Reclamation, documented the development of platform mound complexes in the landscape of the Tonto Basin in Central Arizona. Using surveys and the excavation of eight platform mounds and 147 associated sites, the projects documented the organization of platform mound community systems, the productive variability of the landscape, and the developmental history leading up to the platform mound era. Now members of the four original Roosevelt teams from Arizona State University, Desert Archaeology, Statistical Research and SWCA join with other colleagues and tribal representatives to examine the question, “Why Platform Mounds?” The papers are organized in two related sessions. The presenters in this session draw on histories of descendant peoples and archaeological comparisons to examine issues of human adaptation, social organization, beliefs, inter-regional interaction, emerging urbanism, selection, and cultural persistence.

[247] Symposium · THE EXTENDED EVOLUTIONARY SYNTHESIS AND HUMAN ORIGINS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES
The theoretical framework in which researchers examine and interpret data determines the primacy of questions posed and, ultimately, the knowledge produced. For archaeologists studying human origins, the interpretive structures that have historically guided inquiry are predictive models of the Modern Synthesis and the conceptual perspective of “behavioral modernity.” More recently, researchers in several disciplines have found the Modern Synthesis to be lacking in its explanatory power, particularly with relevance to the emergence and evolution of human culture. Proponents of a theoretical revision, coined the extended evolutionary synthesis (EES), argue for a broader framework of contemporary theory that places emphasis on the role of diverse and reciprocally interacting evolutionary forces (e.g., niche construction, developmental plasticity) and inheritance systems (i.e., genetic, ecological, material, cultural). This session will address what an alternative perspective means for framing paleoanthropological inquiry. In particular, we aim to discuss the possibilities and limitations of exploring the archaeology of human origins under a larger suite of theories encapsulated within EES.
[248] Symposium · GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES ON CLIMATE-HUMAN POPULATION DYNAMICS DURING THE LATE HOLOCENE

Recent compilations of radiocarbon data in different countries throughout the world enable unprecedented opportunities for comparative analyses of prehistoric human demography and cultural evolution in relation to climate change. Yet, the methods and, importantly, the theory for conducting comparisons of radiocarbon records and paleoenvironmental datasets are only just beginning to come into focus. For example, one pattern among radiocarbon records worldwide is the sustained growth of human populations during the first three millennia of the Late Holocene, followed by rapid declines from 1000-600 cal BP. Are these trends reflecting global scale climate and environmental forcing mechanisms? Do they represent common human-environment interactions, regardless of the scale of cultural complexity? Or, are they merely the consequence of sampling and research biases? This symposium aims to better understand such questions by bringing together specialists from around the world and focusing on different types of approaches. Organized by the PAGES PEOPLE3000 (Paleoclimate and the Peopling of the Earth) project, the symposium will contribute to explaining the dynamic processes, often non-linear, reflected in radiocarbon time-series, which are challenging paleoscientists to rethink traditional models of human-environment interaction and the roles of agriculture and cultural complexity in mediating climate-human population dynamics.

[249] Symposium · CURRENT PERSPECTIVES ON THE WESTERN STEMMED TRADITION-CLOVIS DEBATE IN THE FAR WEST

Western Stemmed Tradition (WST) artifacts, not Clovis, dominate the Paleoindian record in the Intermountain West. As such, this symposium aims to: (1) provide an overview of WST chronology, technological organization, and subsistence; (2) assess the relationship between WST and Clovis; and (3) place this evidence within the broader context of the peopling of the Americas. Papers will highlight the most recent research in WST and fluted point studies throughout the Intermountain West, with a focus on chronology, morphology, and distribution. In order to create dialogue and research exposure across geographical space, speakers include both WST and Clovis researchers.

[250] Symposium · SEEING WARI THROUGH THE LENS OF THE EVERYDAY: RESULTS FROM THE PATIPAMPA SECTOR OF HUARI

This symposium will present initial analysis of results from two excavation seasons in the Patipampa sector of Huari, Ayacucho, Peru. The Program Arqueológico Prehistoria Urbana de Huari has revealed distinctive architecture and spatial organization, material culture, and faunal and botanical remains from a non-monumental sector of the Wari capital city. These data allow new insights on the organization of the site, economic and ritual activities, foodways, and the daily lives of the inhabitants. Through comparison with data from both the heartland and the hinterland of the Wari empire, this symposium explores how the findings from the Patipampa sector reflect on broader questions concerning Wari political economy, socio-political organization, and the nature of everyday life during the Middle Horizon.

[251] Symposium · ACCELERATING ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE THREATS TO CULTURAL HERITAGE: SERIOUS CHALLENGES, PROMISING RESPONSES

Archaeological sites serve as cultural heritage repositories. Sites with good organic preservation, in addition to illuminating past human behavior, provide us with valuable resources for paleoenvironmental reconstruction. Our improving methodologies are increasing our ability to retrieve more varied information from archaeological sites, but accelerating environmental change poses a dire threat to the quality and quantity of data we can recover. Threats include: coastal erosion, sea level rise, riverine erosion, drying of waterlogged sites and bogs, changes in fire regimes, agricultural land use modifications amplified by population displacements, and degradation of permafrost in the north. It seems clear that these changes are unlikely to stop or even slow. In short, our “library” is on fire and we must address the wisdom of proceeding with “business as usual.” We seek papers that identify challenges, direct or indirect, in the field or post-exavcation, that arise from environmental change. These papers should offer examples of promising responses. We are also seeking papers that address the topic at the level of multiple sites, regionally or by state or country, as well as papers that deal with the thorny issue of how to prioritize our efforts and funding for maximum benefit to all stakeholders.

[252] Symposium · TECHNIQUE AND INTERPRETATION IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ROCK ART

The symposium is intended as a setting within which recent archaeologically informed rock art research can be shared. The session encourages papers on research employing innovative instrumental technique, or providing enhanced interpretive insight, or demonstrating successful approaches to preservation. The geographic framework is global and there is no temporal restraint. Additionally, this year the Rock Art Interest Group would like to encourage papers with a strong ethnographic contextualization.

[253] Symposium · ANCIENT DNA IN SERVICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

This session examines how ancient DNA can best support archaeological research. The “ancient DNA revolution” is transforming our understanding of the human past – an understanding meticulously built through decades of archaeological research. While the first ancient genome was published only in 2010 and the number only reached 100 in 2015, more than 1,000 ancient genomes were published within the last year alone. The proliferation of ancient DNA and its inherent dependence on archaeological material for analysis requires collaborative efforts between archaeologists and geneticists, balancing the grand narratives of demographic history over space and time with finer-grained research questions in archaeology. To properly integrate these two fields however – to move toward a true science of “archaeogenetics” – ancient DNA
must be made more accessible to archaeologists and be more tuned to questions posed by archaeologists. Papers in this session provide examples of how ancient DNA can enrich our understanding of the archaeological record, explain the techniques used in ancient DNA research, provide case studies of integrative archaeogenetics projects, and explore how archaeologists and geneticists can establish a symbiotic relationship in the years ahead.

(SPONSORED BY PALEOWEST ARCHAEOLOGY)
The San Juan Basin in northern New Mexico sits in the rain shadow of the Chuska Mountains and comprises a rich cultural landscape. The Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project consists of 350 miles of water pipeline in the San Juan Basin that will convey water from the San Juan River to the Navajo Nation, the Jicarilla Apache Nation, and the city of Gallup. As beneficial as this project will undoubtedly be to local communities, hundreds of cultural resources have the potential to be affected by the construction of this project. This session focuses on the strategies employed by Bureau of Reclamation engineers, Native American tribes, archaeologists, historians, and anthropologists to creatively minimize adverse effects to this rich cultural landscape and recover important data and information in the process. These strategies go well beyond simply excavating archaeological features within the construction right-of-way and tallying the recovered artifacts. The papers in this session provide examples of the multivocal approach employed on this project and the various ways tribes, engineers, and researchers worked together to preserve and understand the history of this important landscape.

[255] Symposium · CEREMONIAL LITHICS OF MESOAMERICA: NEW UNDERSTANDINGS OF TECHNOLOGY, DISTRIBUTION, AND SYMBOLISM OF ECCENTRICS AND RITUAL CACHES IN THE MAYA WORLD AND BEYOND
Over the last three decades new analyses and theorizing directed at ceremonial lithics has increased our understanding of the enigmatic “eccentric” flints and obsidians of the Maya. Eccentric flints and obsidians were chipped into elaborate forms, some indecipherable, but others clearly recognizable as celestial bodies and deities. They were most commonly cached in elite contexts, often associated with temples and stelae, and positioned in a highly stylized manner. While some of these items were rather simple to produce, others created by some of the ancient world’s most skilled stone-workers remain unreplicable by modern knappers. They are found throughout the Maya world, and yet they differ in style, execution, and depositional contexts over time and through space. Eccentrics are also found in Central Mexico and other parts of Mesoamerica, and, to a certain extent, are directly related to the traditions of the Maya area. This symposium gathers archaeologists, lithic technologists, and iconographers to examine the production, distribution, and meaning of eccentrics. New discoveries in the field, replication experiments in the lab, and symbolic analyses are reviewed in an attempt to uncover regional and temporal patterns associated with one of Mesoamerica’s least understood artifact classes.

[256] Symposium · I LOVE SHERDS AND PARASITES: A FESTSCHRIFT IN HONOR OF PAT URBAN AND ED SCHORTMAN
Pat Urban and Ed Schortman have dedicated their careers to teaching and scholarship at Kenyon College and have helped pave the way for a large number of former students to become archaeologists. Pat and Ed first took students to Honduras in the mid-1980s as part of the Santa Barbara Archaeological Project (co-directed with Wendy Ashmore), and in 1998, formalized undergraduate participation as the Kenyon Honduras Program with the Naco Valley Project and, subsequently, the Cacaulapa Valley Project. There have been hundreds of students that have gone through the program, and today, some of those who went on to become professional archaeologists, as well as some of their colleagues, are here to offer insight into their education and foundation for their careers.

[257] Symposium · ANN F. RAMENOFSKY: PAPERS IN HONOR OF A NON-NORMATIVE CAREER
For more than four decades Ann F. Ramenofsky has investigated archaeological phenomena with the steadfast commitment that this singular and superior record of deep human time be pursued with intellectual rigor. The reach of her work extends from methodology to ontology, with strong contributions in student training, constructive scrutiny of operating assumptions and intellectual positions, and fruitful integration of multiple forms of knowledge. These papers explore the diverse realms in which Dr. Ramenofsky has had enduring influence in our discipline: demography, contact-period archaeology, surface investigations, variational archaeology, and the exploration of units and scale.

[258] Poster Session · SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY

[259] Poster Session · SETTLEMENT AND SOCIETY IN THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST

[260] Poster Session · ANIMALS IN ACTION IN THE U.S. SOUTHWEST

[261] Poster Session · LITHIC ANALYSIS IN THE SOUTHWEST

[262] Poster Session · QUIVIRA REVISITED
In early Spanish accounts, Quivira was the name of a fabulous place far out on the Great Plains. Visited by the Coronado, Humafa, and Ofate expeditions between 1541 and 1601, it became associated with myths of gold and walled cities. In the 20th
century, the archaeological remains were identified as the Great Bend Aspect, clusters of supposed village sites in central
Kansas. This symposium presents a combination of remote sensing and laboratory science that has revolutionized our
understanding of the archaeological remains. Rather than clusters of villages, the communities consisted of huge towns with a
well-developed export industry. The remains include ceremonial structures and ground figures that had ritual significance.

[263] Poster Session · LOCAL DEVELOPMENT AND CROSS-CULTURAL INTERACTION IN PRE-HISPANIC
SOUTHWESTERN NEW MEXICO AND SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA

The ancient inhabitants of southwestern New Mexico and southeastern Arizona are associated with nearly all major
archaeological cultures of the Southwest, including Mogollon, Mimbres, Hohokam, Ancestral Pueblo, and Salado. The stylistic
and technological traditions associated with these archaeological cultures show evidence of migration and intense cross-cultural
interaction during some intervals and local development in relative isolation during others. Until recently, the complicated
archaeological record of this area was poorly documented with the exception of the Mimbres. Over the past decade, this record
has been intensively examined by a number of researchers from the Early Agricultural Period to the Salado at end of the pre-
Hispanic sequence. Posters in this session highlight both the diversity and broad temporal scope of recent research that is
transforming our knowledge and interpretation of the archaeological history of this important area.

[264] General Session · SOUTHWEST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

[265] Symposium · CHANGES IN THE LAND: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA FROM THE NORTHEAST

(SPONSORED BY GRAY & PAPE HERITAGE MANAGEMENT; POWER ENGINEERS)

In this session, archaeological data are used to look at the changing circumstances in the human ecology of New England,
looking at the land as Cronin did in colonial New England, but expanding that to include Native lifeways as well as Historic Period
adaptations across the northeastern portion of North America. As Native groups interacted with the changing post-glacial
ecological landscape, they evolved long-term techniques to survive and thrive, and at the same time altered the natural world
around them. So too did the multiple ethnic groups that arrived to colonize this same landscape beginning in the seventeenth
century. This session uses data primarily from heritage management projects in the Northeast to look backward at the landscapes
described by William Wood and Henry David Thoreau, as well as those interpreted for the thousands of years preceding.

[266] Symposium · ON THE PERIPHERY OR THE LEADING EDGE? RESEARCH IN PREHISTORIC IRELAND

Insular identities are shaped by the dichotomy of social connection and physical isolation. Due to their perceived isolation,
however, islands on the periphery are thought to passively receive culture, not engaging with it and experimenting with variations.
At times, Irish prehistoric archaeology has been viewed as deeply integrated in broader European social changes and, at other
times, divorced from Continental developments. These shifting understandings shape the ways in which we discuss the social
structure and identity in Irish prehistory. When there are significant social shifts, it is considered a result of external contacts.
However, this perception of periodic connection and isolation ignores the ways in which island communities function, even quite
large islands, such as Ireland. Rather than a monolithic identity, within an island community, there may be variations in social
development, subcultures, and social change as a result of internal developments. This session explores the ways in which
Ireland is both connected and unique in European prehistoric archaeology and how island identities are shaped by these
connections.

[267] General Session · MORTUARY ANALYSIS ACROSS SPACE AND TIME

[268] General Session · PALEOINDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTH AMERICA

[269] General Session · THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ARCTIC AND SUBARCTIC

[270] General Session · NEW FRONTIERS IN MESOAMERICAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[271] General Session · ADVANCES IN HERITAGE PRESERVATION

[272] Symposium · RECENT RESEARCH IN THE RIO GRANDE DEL NORTE NATIONAL MONUMENT, NORTHERN NEW
MEXICO

The mountainous region of northern New Mexico around Taos has a long history of occupation and use by several cultural groups
extending from the Paleoindian period through recent historical communities. Previously documented sites demonstrate that the
landscape has been used by Archaic, Rio Grande Pueblo, Athabaskan, and Hispanic and Anglo-American groups. This session
discusses and analyzes the results of recent archaeological research in the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument and
surrounding areas. Research conducted includes primarily large-scale compliance driven survey projects within the National
Monument and on the surrounding landscape. Topics explored include land use practices, lithic material procurement and tool
production, and settlement patterns of the area including during the Archaic, Pueblo, and Historical periods. The objective of this
session is to contextualize contemporary research in the National Monument within the broader cultural history of the Northern
[273] Symposium · SYSTEMS OF CARE IN TIMES OF VIOLENCE

Injury and impairment caused by non-lethal violence requires a different form of healthcare than disease. Cultures require different healthcare systems for aiding the recovery of individuals who suffered a non-lethal attack. Bioarchaeological analysis of ancient skeletal remains has demonstrated that past peoples can survive extreme trauma. Likewise, the Bioarchaeology of Care approach provides a systematic method for empirically testing the possibility of healthcare in the past. This session aims to explore how the Bioarchaeology of Care model can be applied to individuals who have survived non-lethal violence and what can be revealed about the healthcare provisioning systems that were integrated within larger political-economic spheres in past cultures. Papers in this session cover a range of topics and analyses, such as endemic raiding and warfare, female warriors, and cranial trauma. Examination of healthcare provisioning for individuals who suffered non-lethal violence provides a deeper understanding of the range of human violence and healthcare behaviors.

[274] General Session · THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF NORTH AMERICAN PALEOINDIAN MATERIAL CULTURE

[275] General Session · NEOLITHIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

[276] General Session · NEW CURRENTS IN CARIBBEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[277] General Session · SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[278] General Session · FROM METALS TO MOLECULES: ADVANCES IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE

[279] General Session · WESTERN EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[280] General Session · SETTLEMENT AND SOCIETY IN THE ANCIENT MAYA LOWLANDS

[281] Forum · DOGS AND ETHNOCYNOLOGY: CURRENT RESEARCH, OUTREACH, AND A WAY TO COME TOGETHER

Dogs and the study of ethnocynology (dogs in cultural contexts), as coined by anthropologist Bryan Cummins, have become a topic of great interest over the years. This interest is not only held by niche archaeologists, but is also held by members of the public and scientists from different fields, such as zoology and ecology. Although the study of ethnocynology is mostly practiced by zooarchaeologists, geneticists, and sometimes by behavioral ecologists, there is room for a wide range of study and contributions from different fields. However, without a dedicated journal, series of edited volumes, or even a forum or social media platform, it is difficult to find this research and information in one place. This forum aims to contribute recent archaeological findings and theories of dog domestication, while also giving researchers and the public a platform to express their interest in the future of ethnocynology. This forum also serves as a meeting place to exchange ideas about how to better communicate our ideas and to discuss ways to come together through a journal, webpage, or edited volume.

[282] Forum · AN OVERVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES FROM MILITARY LANDS
(SPONSORED BY MILITARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SUBGROUP)

The challenges faced in cultural resource management on military lands are as varied as the different regions and environments on which installations operate. The Military Archaeology Resources Subgroup, MARS, has invited installation Cultural Resource Managers, contractors and researchers to come together annually in a forum to speak on topics ranging from innovations in archaeological methodology, policy challenges such as NAGPRA compliance and curation strategies, to how to efficiently and successfully fund and develop monitoring programs, Traditional Cultural Property surveys and structure documentation. Networking and exchange of ideas are encouraged in this forum discussion format.

[283] Forum · UNDERSTANDING HERITAGE VALUES THROUGH DISCOURSE ANALYSIS AND RHETORIC: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

This forum explores the application of discourse analysis and rhetoric studies to understanding heritage values through the work scholars offering global perspectives. Each presenter will summarize their research and discuss the strengths and challenges of discourse and rhetoric analysis. A moderator will facilitate a conversation among the scholars and audience, focusing on the future development and applications of discourse analysis to advance heritage values scholarship. Schmidt will share his discourse-based approach for unveiling heritage meanings in Africa, using local ways of natural discourse to highlight heritage values. Lafrenz Samuels will discuss the application of rhetoric for practice-based approaches and intersections with democratic practice, transnational politics, and climate change. Rico will present on the mobilization of Islamic values in the Arabian Peninsula and the study of heritage and secrecy in South America. Kryder-Reid will discuss using CDA for mapping stakeholder-defined values, particularly the role of social media and advocacy groups. Daehnke will share his work with the Chinook Indian
Nation, and his investigation of the complex politics of cultural heritage for this non-Federally recognized tribe. Niklasson will discuss funding, specifically EU grants and the connections between politics and heritage, as a discursive lens to understand the mobilization of heritage values.


Field journals, lot/level forms, and databases form the backbone of good archaeological record-keeping, and discussions of these can be found in many textbooks. What isn’t covered, however, is the paperwork related to the best-practices of running a field school or supervising research students. The objective of this session is to start a formal dialogue on the challenges being faced by directors in an increasingly competitive world of publications, grant funding, and intellectual property rights, with an aim towards creating a mindset regarding how to manage the logistical challenges arising from taking students into the field or allocating research materials and funding to graduate students. Participants are encouraged to discuss challenges they have faced, and, while there is no set agenda, based on previous conversations, topics may cover issues of application information and accessibility issues, student responsibility for medical coverage, publication rights, and control and ownership of data.

[285] Poster Session · NEW DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[286] Poster Session · BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL AND MORTUARY STUDIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

[287] Poster Session · PERUVIAN ARCHITECTURE OVER TIME AND SPACE

[288] Poster Session · MATERIAL CULTURE STUDIES IN PERU AND ECUADOR

[289] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MIDDLE HORIZON IN PERU

[290] Poster Session · EXPLORING CULTURE CONTACT AND DIVERSITY IN SOUTHERN PERU

Culture contact has been a driver of stylistic change and ethnogenesis in the southern valleys of Peru since the Formative Period. During the Middle Horizon, local groups reacted to contact with the Wari and Tiwanaku polities. Interactions with intrusive colonists resulted in broadly shared stylistic features but also generated greater stylistic cultural heterogeneity. In the periods that followed, which saw the blending of highland and coastal traditions within the valleys of the southern Andes, further diversification took place. This is especially true for the Moquegua valley, where communities produced goods representing Cabuza, Tumilaca, Chiribaya, Estuquifa, Gentilar, and San Miguel styles during the Late Intermediate Period. These groups selectively retained elements of Middle Horizon material culture and combined these with new motifs and production technologies. Many of these groups also occupy neighboring valleys, and thus during the LIP different groups existed in contact with one another prior to the arrival of the Inka Empire. The southern valleys of Peru have a rich history of local cultural diversity punctuated by periods of engagement with intrusive polities. The goal of this session is to explore the multiple ways people signaled cultural diversity in Southern Peru through various archaeological analyses.

[291] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHOD AND THEORY: PAPERS IN HONOR OF JAMES M. SKIBO, PART I

James M. Skibo has made significant contributions to the discipline of archaeology since the 1980s and has been recognized for his work through a number of awards and honors, including Distinguished Professor at Illinois State University and the SAA’s Excellence in Archaeological Analysis. Jim has also published a number of books and has made substantial contributions to archaeology as the co-editor of the Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory for over two decades. His research and publications have included a number of topics and regions of study, particularly the Philippines, U.S. Midwest, Great Lakes, and American Southwest. The papers assembled in this session, presented by students and colleagues, reflect the broad impact of Jim’s career with an emphasis on his teaching and mentorship, and his legacy in the study of archaeological method and theory, including pottery use-alteration, behavioral archaeology, ethnoarchaeology, and experimental archaeology.

[292] Lightning Rounds · THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT WORKS! EXAMPLES OF SECTION 106 SUCCESSES

Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is frequently seen as a barrier to successful project completion, and the cause of costly project delays. In this session, we will work to dispel that myth, providing case studies where the Section 106 process worked well and efficiently, mitigating adverse effects of undertakings to historic properties and making important contributions to the field of archaeology, while also keeping projects on schedule and on budget. Highlighting cases where the NHPA works is an essential step in shoring up legislative support for this law critical to our discipline. Attendees will leave this lightning round with a portfolio of successful case studies from a diversity of viewpoints (geographical, resources addressed [pre-contact, historic, listed, eligible, districts, built environment], diversity in agency and tribal participation, diversity in proposed and implemented mitigation measures, etc.) so that they may become advocates for the NHPA process at the local, state, and federal level.

[293] Lightning Rounds · DIALOGUES ON NORTH AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS CURATION
With approximately 175,000 North American human remains curated in institutions throughout the U.S. and Canada, ongoing dialogue and discussion are crucial. This was the primary takeaway from a 2017 IMLS-funded symposium at the Field Museum on collaborative curation that included leaders from Native North American communities, museum professionals, and scientists from the U.S and Canada. Recognizing the considerable differences in approaches and legal mandates, productive discussions focused on identifying ways of achieving respectful communication and curation. In this session, participants continue the dialogue and share their different ideas and perspectives with a goal of increased collaboration. The following themes will be explored, followed by audience participation: Language and communication: What are productive, respectful ways for collaborators to discuss ancestral human remains? What situational aspects can facilitate these conversations? Curation: How should museums and institutions implement ethical standards for the respectful care of human remains? In what ways can improved curation benefit collections, descendant communities, and research? Documentation: What changes to standard types of documentation and output would better serve the needs of all who access this information and address challenges of affiliation? Relationships: What would facilitate successful, long-term collaborative relationships between collections-holding institutions, research institutions, and descendant communities?

[294] Symposium · SOCIAL JUSTICE IN NORTHEAST AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

(SPOONRED BY SAA COMMITTEE ON NORTHEAST AMERICAN RELATIONS)

Despite the widespread acceptance of community-based research, less attention has been paid to assessing whether anthropologists and archaeologists are effectively addressing the wants, needs, and goals of American Indian and First Nations peoples. In short, are scholars actually contributing to social justice for indigenous people? In this context, social justice refers to our capacity as scholars to work with American Indian and First Nation entities to accomplish ends that benefit the whole community. Following this definition, presenters in this session will address questions such as, what does an archaeology of social justice mean for distinct American Indian and Indigenous Nations? How can anthropology move in directions that foreground the social justice needs of tribal and Indigenous communities? In answering these questions, this symposium draws together scholars working at the nexus of history, anthropology, and archaeology on critical issues in Native North America including decolonization, gender, environmental racism, settler-colonialism, critical race theory, sovereignty, and the politics of identity and race. We feel such an intersectional commitment to scholarship practiced in North America is not only crucial for the continued evolution of archaeology but for the practice of collaborative research in North America as a whole.

[295] General Session · SPEAKING FOR (AND ABOUT) THE ENSLAVED: ARCHAEOLOGIES OF SLAVERY


Twenty-five years ago, representatives of Mexico’s Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH), the University of New Mexico, and the Museum of New Mexico initiated a joint project investigating the archaeology of the Casas Grandes region of northern Mexico and southern New Mexico. The project continues and has served as the starting point for students who initiated follow-up research under the auspices of INAH and academic institutions around the world. It has included surveys, excavations, and technical analyses on both sides of the international border, resulting in many publications. Further, it has been part of renewed study of the Casas Grandes culture and other cultures of northern Mexico and southern New Mexico conducted by researchers from Mexico, Canada, the United States, and other nations. This symposium summarizes and expands on the 25 years of research conducted as part of the collaborative project and other projects throughout the region. The papers present both synthetic analyses that seek to place the results of the various projects into a coherent framework and cutting-edge analyses using innovative methods to increase our knowledge about specific aspects of the archaeology of northwestern Mexico and the southwestern United States.

[297] Symposium · TOUCHING THE PAST: PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY ENGAGEMENT THROUGH EXISTING COLLECTIONS

(SPOONRED BY SAA COMMITTEE ON MUSEUMS, COLLECTIONS, AND CURATION)

Public archaeology is a forum for engaging stakeholders from all backgrounds. Beyond the professional archaeological community, repository specialists, and the individual practitioners of our discipline, there is another audience—the broader public—that takes equal joy in discovering the past. By connecting with them at the community and individual levels, we create a relationship between archaeologists and the public that promotes and protects cultural heritage. Of the various ways in which public archaeology operates, perhaps one of the most successful and satisfying ways is through direct public interaction with real sites and artifacts. Through programs that allow people to view, touch, and care for archaeological materials, we have found a way to make the past come alive and feel personal to people in the present. The different approaches presented here describe both successes and challenges of that engagement: they are guides and stories to learn from. Though they are as diverse as the practice of archaeology itself, their common thread is the creation of genuine experiences with the past for our communities in the present.

[298] Symposium · CROSS-CULTURAL PETROGRAPHIC STUDIES OF CERAMIC TRADITIONS

Over the past decade, ceramic petrography has seen a resurgence in the field of archaeology. It has clear value for documenting past technologies, identities, movement of people, political systems, economic factors, and cultural traditions. Results from such studies have illustrated that ceramics play a key role in many aspects of past societies. This session focuses on how ceramic petrography characterizes the production of pottery as a process embedded in specific cultural spheres. The papers in this session highlight cross-cultural factors of ceramic manufacture related to ecological issues, economic demands, and societal pressures. However, the unique characteristics of pottery production within each study area also emphasize those aspects of pottery production that are most amenable to cultural norms and expectations. Ceramic petrography provides important insight into the technological choices that are principally impacted by ceramic traditions and how those traditions change over time. Through the case studies presented, the different perspectives and interpretations ceramic analysis can bring, it will be shown that a cross-regional perspective will serve to enrich our understanding of the socio-economic and socio-cultural factors...
involved in ceramic production.

[299] Symposium · CRAFT AND TECHNOLOGY: KNOWLEDGE OF THE ANCIENT CHINESE ARTISANS

How humans interact with their natural world is what we as archaeologists see in research of the past, but how do artisans alter nature to produce objects that represent their existence in the history of time? Through the study of artifacts, archaeologists can infer knowledge and skill of artisans. It is only through combining our discussion between different technological productions can we increase our comprehension of ancient artisans’ knowledge and relationship with the material world. This session will introduce recent archaeological discoveries and research on Chinese crafts and technology while bringing forth various methods to discuss and comprehend technology as a whole. This allows for better comparison of the knowledge employed by the ancient artisans to alter their physical world.

[300] Symposium · THE CURRENT STATE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ACROSS SOUTHEAST ASIA

From Myanmar to Vietnam, Southeast Asia encompasses a deep history with a wide set of cultures. Over the last few decades, archaeological research in this area has experienced significant advancements in terms of theoretical approaches, methodological developments, and archaeological discoveries. New and continuing scholars and field projects have been substantially contributing to an evolving archaeological dataset. In an endeavor to present the rapidly changing state of archaeological discourse, a collection of scholars will discuss the progression and findings of research within their areas of interest. In this fashion, a diversity of topics will be presented from recent archaeological fieldwork throughout Southeast Asia. This will also assist in a continued effort to encourage a flourishing community of developing and established scholars.

[301] Symposium · MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY: CONNECTIONS, INTERACTIONS, OBJECTS, AND THEORY

People are connected to each other through social and economic interactions, their possessions, the landscapes in which they live, and their social, cultural, and ideological identities. How do we as archaeologists study these connections to understand the human experience? This session brings together archaeologists working in the Mediterranean region to discuss how we study these different kinds of connections through material remains from the Paleolithic through the modern period. With a focus on material remains, this session includes the presentation of new theoretical models, the deconstruction of grand narratives in history, and the introduction of novel methodologies for understanding the close ties and far-reaching connections that people make. We are particularly keen to discuss the ways in which our work intersects, and as such have organized this session with two question and answer periods to foster conversation between presenters and among the members of the audience.

[302] Symposium · FRONTIERS OF PLANT DOMESTICATION

Domestication of plants and animals is the most transformative process in human history, and occurred independently on all inhabited continents during the Holocene. As integrative new analytical approaches are combined in modern archaeobotanical research, our understanding of plant domestication worldwide is being re-shaped to reflect nuanced ideas surrounding plant-human interactions and co-evolution. This session explores the frontiers of plant domestication research in three key areas: i) ‘Lost crops’ around the world – the impacts and legacies of crops and agrobiodiversity known only through the archaeological record, ii) archaeobotanical frontiers – new theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of domestication; and iii) molecular insights into plant domestication in the genomic age.

[303] Symposium · ART, ARCHAEOLOGY, AND SCIENCE: INVESTIGATIONS IN THE GUATEMALA HIGHLANDS

The archaeology of highland Guatemala has become a focus of steady research by Guatemalan and foreign scholars in the last two decades. In this session, scholars will present research results from both well-known and researched sites, such as Classic Kaminaljuyu and Postclassic Q’umarkaj, and lesser-known and studied regions and sites, particularly in western Guatemala. As a whole, the research demonstrates the breadth of current investigations in the art, architecture, ceramics and landscapes in the region; the applicability of current archaeological techniques and technologies to chronology and interaction in the highlands; the viability of utilizing data from the region to address a wide variety of sociocultural themes; and the need for continued collaborative work in a long under studied part of Mesoamerica.

[304] Symposium · ANIMAL SYMBOLISM IN POSTCLASSIC MESOAMERICA: PAPERS IN HONOR OF CECELIA KLEIN

Mesoamerican cultures during the Postclassic period often conveyed complex ideas through visual icons involving animal imagery. Postclassic images of animals often reference ritual performance, political and agricultural symbolism, mythology, cosmology, and animal behavior. Focusing on these iconic themes helps highlight the role specific animals played in Mesoamerican thought. Many of these Postclassic patterns can be reconstructed by studying colonial period sources and Postclassic art forms such as murals, reliefs and painted books. Our understanding of animal symbolism in Postclassic Mesoamerica is also enhanced by an analysis of the architectural context of animal imagery and the remains of animals in archaeological finds, especially animals that were sacrificed for ritual purposes. There are also important insights to be gained from studying the behavioral patterns of animals in the tropics, which helps elucidate the role animals played in Mesoamerica during the Postclassic period.

[305] Symposium · THE ART OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Many regions of the world have extensive rock art records that archive the symbolic lives of the people who have produced them through time. Many of these areas have been the objects of fascination by avid amateurs and early chroniclers, but it has only been in the last few decades that these vast repositories of visual and symbolic action have been mobilised as archaeological evidence. This session presents recent research from Australia and the USA where large systematic recording projects are
documenting vast rock art repositories, mobilising a range of anthropological and archaeological approaches and new digital, scientific and visualisation techniques. These projects are engaging with decades of legacy data and creating enormous data-rich collections of archaeological material to inform new understandings of these extraordinary heritage resources.


(Sponsored by HAIG—BIENNIAL GORDON R. WILLEY SESSION ON THE HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY)

Large-scale archaeology was slow to develop in South America. Gradually, during the twentieth century, the various republics incorporated archaeology into their nation- and institution-building, funding and carrying out research, while setting the parameters of legitimacy. At the same time, foreign entities such as universities and museums sent both teams and individual graduate students to work on that continent. This symposium will examine the institutionalization and internationalization of Andean archaeology. It follows upon our 2018 symposium and moves beyond it to take up topics not covered then. These will include, but are not limited to, foreign national participation; the establishment of archaeology programs in South American universities and museums; ancient American art and archaeology at Chicago’s Art Institute, the development of governmental regulatory bodies; the introduction of scientific techniques; the development of high altitude archaeology; various long-term projects such as the Contisuyu Project, Ann Kendall’s Cusichaca Project, John Murra’s “A Study of Provincial Inca Life” (Huánuco) Project, and Jeffrey Parson’s Mantaro Valley survey; and the enduring contributions of individuals including Junius Bird and Michael Moseley.

[307] Symposium · REGIONAL AND INTENSIVE SITE SURVEY: CASE STUDIES FROM MESOAMERICA

Systematic survey, whether extensive, intensive, and at varying scales, is one of the basic archaeological fieldwork strategies, and it remains among the most productive research tools in the discipline, allowing researchers to detect patterns related to economic and political organization, make generalizations, or test hypotheses about the human behavior reflected in the material record, as well as make comparisons across Mesoamerica and beyond. Frequently, regional surveys provide the first information regarding the location, organization, and potential significance of archaeological resources in previously unexplored contexts, as well as crucial evidence for past human activities over a large area. Alternately, intensive site survey has the potential to reveal new data at even the most rigorously excavated sites. This session reinforces the role and value of surveys in archaeological research by presenting new data and interpretations derived from a series of recent surveys. Spanning the geographic extent of Mesoamerica, these papers explore the above issues and others, including questions ranging from the ways in which remote sensing techniques or new lines of evidence—such as the use of LiDAR or genomic data—can augment and complement traditional pedestrian survey, to how archaeological survey data may be used politically to craft heritage conservation policy.

[308] Symposium · KIN, CLAN, AND HOUSE: SOCIAL RELATEDNESS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF NORTH AMERICAN SOCIETIES

Ethnographic and ethnohistoric accounts of non-state societies across the world have clearly demonstrated the centrality of social relatedness in structuring social, political, economic, and religious institutions. From the social organization of labor and subsistence economies, to rhythms and cycles of ritual practice, categories of social relatedness seem to underlie the most basic social forms. Although archaeologists often employ middle-range theories that move us towards social categories like lineages, clans, moieties, and houses, we continue to shirk away from fully exploring the role of these social groups in giving form to past societies, choosing instead to rely on more neutral concepts like “community of practice,” “corporate group,” or “signaling networks.” In this session, participants are challenged to engage with concepts of social relatedness that have remained interpretively “difficult” for archaeologists. These include concepts related to descent groups, residence patterns, lineages, clan structures, or other dimensions of relatedness that are often regarded as “invisible” in the archaeological record.

[309] Symposium · PRECLASSIC MAYA SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS ALONG THE USUMACINTA: VIEWS FROM CEIBAL AND AGUADA FÉNIX

The Preclassic period (ca. 1000 BC-AD 200) was a time of major social transformations and cultural innovation in southern Mesoamerica. Scholars have long debated the influence of societies, like the Olmec, on the origins of Maya civilization. Excavations at Ceibal, Guatemala, revealed that an early ceremonial center with a formalized site plan was established around 1000 BC, and suggest multidirectional interactions among the early lowland Maya and their neighbors. The Middle Usumacinta Archaeological Project, initiated in 2017, builds on the findings at Ceibal to investigate a series of ceremonial centers in Tabasco, Mexico, located between the Olmec heartland and the Maya lowlands. The largest of these centers, Aguada Fénix, includes a 1.4 km long earthen platform attached to several causeways. Recent excavations suggest that this monumental center was built by Maya people during the early Middle Preclassic period (ca. 1000-700 BC). Comparisons between Ceibal and the Middle Usumacinta sites demonstrate surprising similarities in construction techniques and ceramics, but also some differences in public architecture and ritual. The papers in this session explore local processes and interregional patterns along the Usumacinta in the development of lowland Maya society.

[310] Symposium · THE STATE OF THE ART IN MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGY: NEW DISCOVERIES, FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The papers in this session present the results of recent and ongoing fieldwork and laboratory research on the archaeology of medieval Europe (c. 400-1500 CE). These interdisciplinary and international projects represent some of the most exciting and innovative work being conducted across the continent from the collapse of the Roman Empire to the emergence of the modern world. Themes of political conflict and conquest, frontiers, urbanization, daily lived experience, and human-environment dynamics are examined through the lenses of bioarchaeology, zooarchaeology, landscape studies, archaeometric analyses, and so forth.

[311] Symposium · FROM COLLABORATION TO PARTNERSHIP IN POJOAQUE, NEW MEXICO

For the past five years the Pueblo of Pojoaque and University of Colorado Boulder have been working together to investigate...
ancient Tewa sites of the Pojoaque area. We feel the concept of partnership characterizes our work better than the related concepts of indigenous or collaborative archaeology because: 1) in our approach both archaeological data and traditional knowledge count as evidence, and each has the opportunity to influence interpretations of the other; 2) participation is open-ended, such that many people have contributed ideas and knowledge to the work; 3) there is no one thing to investigate because archaeologists and community members both make important contributions in pursuing both sets of interests. The papers in this symposium reflect these ideals and report on our progress in piecing together the Tewa history of the Pojoaque area and in supporting the contemporary Pueblo through expanding awareness of its ancestral places.

[312] Symposium · FROM MIDDENS TO MUSEUMS: PAPERS IN HONOR OF JULIE K. STEIN
This symposium honors the career of Dr. Julie K. Stein, from her scholarly contributions in geoarchaeology to her dedication to public education and outreach. Julie Stein was at the forefront of interdisciplinarity receiving awards early on in her career from both the geological and archaeological academic communities. Her research interests have emphasized prehistoric coastal adaptations and archaeological sediments and stratigraphy in a wide range of geographic settings including Greece and the Eastern and Western US. Her career continues to exemplify best practices in public outreach with her promotion of the cultural and natural history of the Pacific Northwest both in the field and museum settings. In this symposium, former students and current and past colleagues will cover a range of topics inspired by Julie Stein’s work in geoarchaeology, northwest coast prehistory, shell middens, and outreach. These papers come from diverse temporal and geographic contexts and represent her broad impact on how practitioners conceptualize, interpret, and communicate the archaeological record.

[313] Symposium · TRANSCENDING MODERN BOUNDARIES: RECENT INVESTIGATIONS OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES IN SOUTHEASTERN UTAH
Now, as in the past, societies are not comprised solely by any one site or style of artifact. Instead, the interplay, among sites, artifacts, and natural features on a landscape, forms the social fabric from which human societies are woven. Southeastern Utah has been both at the center and on the edges of numerous cultural landscapes persistently for almost 13,000 years, yet relatively little synthetic research has occurred in this portion of the northern Southwest. Like now, the area appears to have been a contested landscape at several points in the past and a melting pot for societies from diverse backgrounds at other times. This session draws upon recent research in southeastern Utah to understand the social, ritual, subsistence, and political dimensions of ancient cultural landscapes in this crossroads region. Through innovative field-, collections-, archival-, and laboratory-based research, the authors in the session seek to understand landscape-scale patterns in subsistence, chronology, demography, and social identity. While recent political battles rage over the scale of federal protection across the area, the authors seek to move forward, beyond new or old political boundaries, to understand the ancient and historic peoples and the scale of the cultural landscapes in which they participated.

[314] Symposium · COASTAL CONNECTIONS: PACIFIC COASTAL LINKS FROM MEXICO TO ECUADOR
Since the days of Marshall Saville and Samuel Lothrop, scholars have drawn attention to archaeological evidence linking the Pacific Coast societies of South America with those of Mexico and Central America. Various investigators pointed to the shared occurrence of shaft tombs, stirrup spout vessels, copper artifacts including axe monies and bells, and even hairless dogs. Nevertheless, these observations were untested and did not forestall the imposition of the bounded Mesoamerican, ‘Intermediate’, and Andean culture areas that govern the parameters of most current research. The trait lists assembled by early scholars are now being supplanted by a more flexible understanding of the role played by coastal maritime networks in moving exotic crops, materials, and technologies over long distances. These include maize, cacao, Spondylus, copper, and gold (as well, perhaps, as other perishable and as yet unidentified materials) that indicate varying degrees of contact, influence and exchange linking northwestern South America, Central America and western Mexico. For this symposium we propose to address afresh the evidence for interaction along the Pacific littoral of South and Mesoamerica through more specific comparisons grounded in anthropological understandings of trade and interaction.

[315] Symposium · AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMPLE: CELEBRATING JOHN RICK’S RESEARCH AND TEACHING CAREER
For two decades, John Rick was the face of anthropological archaeology at Stanford University, and for a further two decades he has continued to mentor and inspire countless students. To undergraduates and graduates both he has conveyed the excitement of prehistory and personified true dedication to fieldwork, methodological innovations, and commitment to the rigorous pursuit of information about the past. This session draws together archaeologists whose careers John has launched to illustrate through their work the impact that he has had on the field. Participants include practicing archaeologists on various career paths, who have known John as undergraduate and graduate students both at Stanford and in the field.

[316] Symposium · 2019 FRYXELL AWARD SYMPOSIUM: PAPERS IN HONOR OF M. STEVEN SHACKLEY
Professor M. Steven Shackley has been awarded the 2018 Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research in Archaeology. Over a long and productive career of thirty years, Professor Shackley is perhaps best known for his work on obsidian characterization in the American Southwest, where he has been on the forefront of elemental analysis using X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometry, as a basis for understanding regional interaction in prehistory. In this capacity, he has been a steady voice arguing for the importance of high-quality scientific research in archaeology and geological sciences. Complementing this regional focus, are his contributions to the international field of obsidian studies. In this session we recognize the outstanding accomplishments of Professor Shackley and his influence on current research in the field of obsidian studies.
This symposium, “The Future of Bioarchaeology in Archaeology,” is timed to coincide with the inaugural year of the Bioarchaeology Interest Group in the SAA. Little more than 40 years after the formal birth of the discipline, bioarchaeology is growing rapidly in theoretical foci, methods, and applications. The interest group, and its first sponsored symposium, aim to bring together practitioners for an exploration of contemporary professional and scholarly issues that will pave the way for the discipline’s productive and relevant future. This symposium highlights new developments and recent research in bioarchaeology related to practice (e.g., public outreach and collaborations with stakeholder groups, ethical considerations, international perspectives from the Global North and South), engagement with social theory (e.g., identity, violence, materiality, disease and disability, embodiment, anti-colonialism), and broader applications in archaeology and beyond (e.g., forensic anthropology, mortuary archaeology, cultural resources management).
Sixty years ago when the Hell Gap site was first excavated the state of Paleoindian prehistory was far different than today. A few years later when Henry Irwin wrote his dissertation on the site and placed it in Paleoindian context, some 40 sites formed our core understanding of the period. Hell Gap made a permanent impact on Paleoindian studies in two ways. First, it provided the longest sequence of chronologically diagnostic Paleoindian age artifacts. Second, it represented a series of camps, unlike kill sites that accounted for most sites published to that time.

Over the past 20 years, several investigations have occurred at Hell Gap that contribute to our knowledge of Paleoindian lifeways. First, radiocarbon, OSL, and microbial sampling bear on the age of deposits and sedimentation. Second, data for site formation studies gathered around the perimeter of the witness block left intact since the 1960s - a critical area of the most developed stratigraphy at the site - is under study. Third, a slew of new specialized studies such as isotopes, blood residue, microbes and others have been conducted. And fourth, several new artifacts and features have been encountered that promise to have a significant impact on our understanding of Paleoindian lifeways.

Pre-Columbianist archaeologists are increasingly coming to understand that the peoples we study were far worldlier and well-traveled than they were previously given credit. Recent studies have just begun to uncover the networks that connected various societies in the Americas, sometimes separated by thousands of miles. Studying broad-scale interactions through the lens of cosmopolitanism allows us to examine the tensions between local experiences and the understandings that past peoples had of themselves as having taken part in larger, more worldly identities. Pre-Columbian cosmopolitanisms provide an analytical frame that allows us to focus on the interconnections of indigenous peoples across boundaries and encourage researchers to pay attention both to how local actors are rooted in place while uncovering and exploring the routes of their interactions. As a preliminary proposal, we suggest that the peoples of Pre-Columbian North, Central, and South America shared beliefs and practices that were interrelated, and the tendency of past peoples to interact on a regional and interregional scale would have been facilitated by their shared cosmological understandings. It is our hope that the theoretical perspective of Pre-Columbian cosmopolitanisms will encourage new understandings about the nature of interregional interactions in the Pre-Columbian past to emerge.
validate their experiences: this conversation is a first step in a much longer path towards structural change. #MeToo in archaeology pushes our discipline to confront the work we need to do to make archaeology a more intersectional and more feminist field. When done well, as we aspire to do with this forum, the #MeToo movement and its offshoots commit to an intersectional framework that is sensitive to the dynamics of race, gender, sexuality, and socioeconomic inequality underlying sexual violence.

[341] Forum · ELIMINATING CULTURAL RESOURCE CRIME FROM INDIAN COUNTRY THROUGH INTEGRATED PREVENTION, INVESTIGATION, AND PROSECUTION
(SPONSORED BY ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTHWEST & FORT APACHE HERITAGE FOUNDATION)

The forum seeks to be the beginning of the end of cultural resource crime (CHC) in Indian Country—the reservation lands and American communities most directly and harmfully affected by looting, vandalism, grave robbing, and other irrevocable forms of CHC. CHC means unauthorized alteration, damage, removal, or trafficking in materials possessing combinations of communal, spiritual, aesthetic, and archaeological or other scientific values. CHC is a colonial legacy and tentacle of transnational criminality with nefarious links to drug and weapon trafficking, cultural genocide, and terrorism. Despite persistent opposition by victimized communities and law enforcement professionals, CHC continues to undermine global-scale heritage stewardship and local senses of place, identity, and security. CHC’s sinister ‘glocality’ demands broadly integrated yet precisely targeted research and outreach to curb, document, investigate, punish, remediate, and reconcile. Results from the 2018, Wenner-Gren sponsored workshop on forensic sedimentology on White Mountain Apache Tribe lands at Fort Apache, Arizona, provide the point of departure for dialogue to build consensus among community leaders, heritage stewards, archaeological scientists, and law enforcement professionals on how to extirpate CHC from Indian Country in the next decade then apply lessons learned to thwart CHC elsewhere and forevermore.

[342] Forum · PROTECTING THE GREATER CHACO LANDSCAPE: NATIVE VOICES
(SAA PRESIDENT’S SPONSORED SESSION)

The Greater Chaco Landscape is currently threatened by expanding oil and gas development associated with fracking in the Mancos Shale formation in northwestern New Mexico. For the last four years, Archaeology Southwest, the Greater Chaco Landscapes working group, the SAA Mancos Shale Task Force, and other partners have fought to address this crisis. We have had extended conversations with the New Mexico Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Park Service, the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Department, the New Mexico Congressional Delegation and other entities. Because Native American voices are not always heard by the agencies, we have strengthened our outreach and partnerships with southwestern Native American Tribes. To that end, in this forum, we present a panel of Native American speakers who will convey the deep spiritual importance of the Greater Chaco Landscape and who will discuss their views of the best management practices for preservation of this ancient cultural landscape.

[343] Forum · ESTABLISHING BEST-PRACTICES GUIDELINES FOR ARCHAEOLOGIST AND ARTIFACT-COLLECTOR COLLABORATORS
(SPONSORED BY SAA ARCHAEOLOGIST-COLLECTOR COLLABORATION INTEREST GROUP [ACCIG])

This forum will run as a working session designed to identify best practices and behaviors for artifact collectors and archaeologists who collaborate or would like to do so. Panelists will include artifact collectors who collect (or have collected) and curate cultural resources using methods similar to those of professional archaeologists and archaeologists who have successfully partnered with collectors. Collector and archaeologist panelists represent geographically diverse regions, where collecting cultures can vary significantly. Audience participation, always a forum staple, will be particularly strongly encouraged. Ideas generated in the forum will form the basis for a long-term SAA Archaeologist-Collector Collaboration Interest Group (ACCIG) undertaking: compiling a handbook of best practices for collectors and archaeologists who together strive to be the best stewards they can be of the archaeological record and the best partners they can be to one another. All forum panelists and audience members/contributors will be invited to participate in the longer-term handbook-production project.

[344] Forum · ARCHAEOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS IN PRACTICE: THE DIGITAL INDEX OF NORTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY (DINAA)
(SPONSORED BY THE DIGITAL INDEX OF NORTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY)

Twenty-first century archaeology necessitates capacity-building, the development of publicly accessible informatics tools, and flexible practitioners capable of creating, linking, and working with distributed networks of heritage and environmental data at broad and varying scales. Compiling and linking this information digitally, for research, resource management, and public education purposes, is one of the truly great challenges facing our profession. The Digital Index of North American Archaeology (DINAA) project, is one example of the kind of tools that will be needed. DINAA is a publicly-accessible index of existing archaeological site file, collection, research, and report data distributed across multiple regional, state, and local repositories, that can be easily linked with modern and paleoenvironmental data sets. Panelists in this forum will explore the ways that DINAA can be used to study human life in the past; improve data literacy in the classroom; extend the reach of museum collections; improve access to archaeological information for the public and stakeholder communities; and make informed forecasts and policy decisions about how to respond to threats to our global civilization posed by rapid climate change, extreme weather events, displaced populations, and changes in infrastructure.

[345] Symposium · MANIFESTING MOVEMENT MATERIALLY: BROADENING THE MESOAMERICAN VIEW

Both ancient and modern cultures across Mesoamerica emphasize the acts of travel, procession, and movement through space as key elements in ordering the world through action. Movement is apparent and crucial to everything people do. This session aims to broaden the ways that archaeologists working in Mesoamerica explore movement by presenting both theoretical and methodological insights tracking how movement has materialized across time and space. Participants will explore movement as a crucial aspect in archaeological investigations of social processes, including ritual activities, taskscapes, power relationships,
monumental construction, community building, and everyday practices.

[346] General Session · HOHOKAM, MOGOLLON, AND IN BETWEEN

[347] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO SLAVERY AND UNFREE LABOUR IN AFRICA

(SPONSORED BY SAFA)
The practice of capturing, exploiting, and trading humans has deep roots in the history of small and large-scale societies across the world, and continues to shape the lives of modern-day peoples. Slavery has been awarded much attention by scholars, and archaeology has played a vital role in highlighting experiences of enslavement. Archaeologists face major challenges however: the material culture of slavery is often ambiguous, leading to a dearth of knowledge about those institutions, places, and people that lack clear written or oral histories. Africa’s complex past has been fundamentally shaped by the capture and trade in enslaved people by both external and internal forces, and slaves would have played a significant role in past societies. Yet that past is most often understood through contexts outside Africa, particularly the New World. This symposium seeks instead to bring together scholars of slavery working across Africa, exploring how the formation of new and different methodologies can be used to investigate the role of unfree labour in the cultural, religious, and economic production of past societies, and how enslaved people negotiated and resisted their unfree status. This provides a comparative framework from which we can discuss archaeologies of slavery both within and beyond Africa.

[348] Symposium · MIGRATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE: THE SPREAD OF MISSISSIPPIAN CULTURE

Many advances have been made in recent years regarding Mississippian migrations, with increasing efforts placed on integrating environmental, biological, and cultural data sets. However, these different aspects of inquiry have not often been integrated within a specific region and even less so to search for regularities and historical particularities between regions. Our goal here is to pull together these efforts by having contributors present the most updated chronologies in their respective regions set against updated climatic data. Within this shared context, authors explore the chronology of changes that came about in material culture (specifically the occurrence of plain and decorated pottery styles) the incidence of wall trench houses, dietary variation, the role of ritual in integrating diverse populations, and when possible biological insights as inferred through isotopic and biological data sets. It is hoped that this symposium further identifies common ground as well as unique characteristics associated with the spread of Mississippian lifeways and the utility of using multiple lines of evidence in addressing the problem.

[349] Symposium · MESOAMERICAN FIGURINES IN CONTEXT. NEW INSIGHTS ON TRIDIMENSIONAL REPRESENTATIONS FROM ARCHAEOLOGY

Clay figurines are very common artifacts in Mesoamerica, present in all cultures from Preclassic to Postclassic times. Depicting miniature anthropomorphic and zoomorphic beings, they have been studied in multiple ways, as they reveal the ways of life of ancient cultures. As images, they support iconographic studies and considerations on socio-political and ritual organization. As portable objects, they refer to their own specific uses and functions. As pottery productions, to techniques and craft organization. However, and despite the fact that many studies still rely on artifacts that do not come from controlled excavations, knowing the context of their last deposit is an essential key to understand their meanings and uses. This symposium has the goal of gathering papers that will allow to compare archaeological contexts in which figurines were found, to try to isolate constants or, on the contrary, regional and temporal particularities.

[350] Symposium · WORKING WITH THE COMMUNITY IN ECUADOR

The case of the Agua Blanca community in coastal Ecuador is always brought up as an example of a successful (and early-1980s) collaboration, when discussing the country’s community archaeology. However, it is not until fairly recently that the topic of community archaeology has attracted more attention from professionals working in Ecuador. Most archaeologists need to be in contact with communities in whose territories we work. Institutions are now encouraging researchers to engage with local populations in the area where they are working. Some interactions have been limited to requesting permission to work in the area and to finding workers to help with the hard labor, as well as housing and food procurement for the research team. Others start as or become a closer commitment, with more or less interest from the community, and longer or shorter duration of that collaboration. This session explores all these kinds of involvements of archaeologists with the communities in different regions of Ecuador and aims at determining what the challenges are and what works (or not) in terms of an archaeology with and for the community.

[351] Symposium · MIND THE GAP: EXPLORING UNCHARTED TERRITORIES IN MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

This session brings to light traditionally understudied topics in the archaeology of medieval Europe (c.400-1500CE). Although medieval archaeologists have made tremendous methodological and theoretical advancements over the past several decades, many important questions continue to go not only unanswered, but unasked. The papers in this session seek to address lacunae in our knowledge of the Middle Ages; whether in terms of liminal communities (e.g. early medieval steppe nomads; Ottoman-era Islamic converts), disregarded periods (e.g. Late Medieval North Atlantic), or under-investigated themes (gender in early medieval Ireland; landscape development in Merovingian France). These papers aim to begin critical conversations about new and exciting avenues for medieval archaeology in the twenty-first century.

[352] Symposium · QUESTIONING THE FUNDAMENTALS OF PLANT AND ANIMAL DOMESTICATION

Domestication is a loaded term. At its most cartoonish, it conjures images of ‘man’ taming wild beasts into submission - an image often thought of as a discrete event involving a dominator-dominated relationship that inevitably culminates in the rise of complex
societies. While plant and animal domestication is crucial to understanding ever-evolving human-animal-environmental interactions, less attention has been directed at the ways in which the confluence of ecology, culture, history and biological variables have shaped the domestication relationships along a time continuum. Moreover, the techniques used by archaeologists have also expanded to include novel shape analyses and molecular biological and DNA approaches.

This symposium focuses on specific plant and animal case studies, each of which details the ways in which new thinking about the pattern and process of domestication is dispensing with the cartoon and replacing it with a far more satisfying narrative that includes an appreciation for continual evolutionary change, but within a human and cultural context that allows for different selective pressures to alter the phenotypes of the species on whose existence we now rely. In addition, each paper will highlight how novel theoretical and methodological approaches will contribute to future research into domestication.

[353] Symposium · COOPERATIVE BODIES: BIOARCHAEOLOGY AND NON-RANKED SOCIETIES

Modern archaeologists and bioarchaeologists have increasingly integrated broad theoretical approaches to social aspects of human societies, addressing topics such as identity, post-mortem agency, colonization, community, and social complexity. Woven throughout these investigations have been themes concerning gender, class, and power to reexamine social inequalities built into hierarchical systems. However, as prior anthropological research has shown, not all societies are predicated on hierarchy (e.g., Albarracín-Jordán 2003; Becker 2017; Bondarenko 2005; Crumley 1987, 2005, 2007, 2012; Demarrais 2016; Juengst 2018; Kunen and Hughbanks 2003; Levy 2006; O'Reilly 2003; Von Goldammer et al. 2003). While not necessarily apart from linearly oriented or organized social structures, people negotiate their worlds through collaborative, cooperative, and heterarchical relationships, such as kinship networks, ritual ties, reciprocal trade relationships, household and community divisions of labor, among others.

This session will examine how humans cooperated to create and thrive in their worlds, and contribute new methods of inquiry to this important conversation, especially in our modern and sometimes divisive world. These data driven, theoretical papers use methods in mortuary archaeology and bioarchaeology and cover topics such as political alliances, gendered complementarity, landscape use, and queered archaeology, presenting global case studies of collaboration and cooperation in the past.

[354] Symposium · RETHINKING HINTERLANDS IN POLYNESIA

This session explores how recent archaeological research on geographically marginal or socially liminal places, often referred to as hinterlands, can be applied to studies of regional dynamics in Polynesia. Attempts to chart social histories in Polynesia have frequently emphasized large islands with broad river valleys. Such areas are often considered heartlands or “core” regions within regional socio-political and economic networks. Models of social and cultural change based on investigations of central places have often been broadly applied across islands and archipelagoes. Archaeologists across the discipline have begun to prioritize areas outside central places as important subjects for understanding variability at the regional scale. Many now see hinterlands, once defined by their roles in resource extraction and considered places of cultural stagnation, as potential loci of dynamic social negotiation. The papers in this session address the applicability of hinterland studies to Polynesian archaeology. We explore which social, economic, political, or ideological attributes define a hinterland, as well as which characteristics distinguish such places from core regions. Moreover, we ask how people living in hinterland areas might have actively negotiated social relationships with elites and others occupying core regions. Together, these papers illustrate the importance of dynamism and regional diversity in Polynesia.

[355] Symposium · ALFAREROS DESTE INGA: POTTERY PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND EXCHANGE IN THE TAWANTINSUYU

The Empire of the Incas in a short period of time extended from Ecuador to Argentina, conquering more than a hundred ethnic groups of different and unequal social and economic organization. It is from the incorporation of these groups to the Empire that Inca-style ceramics begin to appear alongside with vibrant local pottery traditions. Recent research in various provinces has revealed the variation of the Inca provincial styles, and the different ways in which Cuzqueño Inca Imperial styles were adopted and adapted by competing social segments. It is also striking that traditional Inca Cuzco styles are nearly absent in some areas, despite the marked presence of imperial infrastructure. The present symposium seeks to explore, through cases from different regions of the Tawantinsuyu, the characteristics of the pottery we call “Inca,” its variability, and spatial distribution. We will also explore wider processes of production, distribution and exchange of these different materials in order to tease out the complex relations between the Inca imperial core and the surrounding provinces, and the agency of imperial, provincial and local segments.

[356] Symposium · WARI AND THE FAR PERUVIAN SOUTH COAST: FINAL RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS IN QUILCAPAMPA

From 2014-2016, survey and excavations were conducted in and around the ninth century AD site of Quilcapampa la Antigua in the Sihuas Valley of far southern Peru. The goals of this international research project were to identify the relationship between the site’s founders and the Wari state, as well as to ascertain how the site was connected to local and regional populations. This session brings together material specialists of the project to discuss the final results of our data analyses. In addition, we will discuss Quilcapampa’s position in relation to the networks of trails that surround the pampa, as well as the ritual significance of the particular place where the site was founded. Presentations will detail the architectural, pottery, botanical, and faunal assemblages collected during the project, and relate these data to the various communities and interaction networks that came together at Quilcapampa. Our analyses suggest that Wari-affiliated settlers likely founded the short-lived site, but there is little evidence to suggest that these settlers came to establish an administrative settlement to annex the region into an expanding Wari Empire.

[357] Symposium · BYWAYS TO THE PAST: AN AMERICAN HIGHWAY ARCHAEOLOGY SYMPOSIUM

Transportation agencies are among the primary sponsors of resource management archaeology in the United States. Millions of
public dollars are expended annually on the identification, evaluation and study of archaeological sites ahead of the design and implementation of highway infrastructure. The scope of these projects ranges from very small reconnaissance efforts to massive data recovery excavations, and have produced new and valuable information on an astonishing variety of site types of every prehistoric and historic period. In the over four decades of highway archaeology, CRM practitioners have pioneered and perfected a variety of methodologies and research foci adapted to the demands and opportunities of highway and bridge projects. This symposium will highlight some of the best examples of recent highway archaeology, and address some of the future challenges presented by changes and expansion of highway infrastructure as we strive to save the past for the future.

[358] Symposium · SUPERNATURAL GAMEKEEPERS AND ANIMAL MASTERS: A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

This session will investigate the implications of the belief in the existence of supernatural gamekeepers/animal masters of wildlife. The belief in supernatural gamekeepers/animal masters is widespread among traditional societies. Typically, these supernatural entities grant hunting success to those who faithfully perform specific rituals and who adhere to various prescribed restrictions. This session will identify and review the geographical distribution of these beliefs and survey the various manifestations of this cosmology cross-culturally. Particular attention will be placed on specific types of petroglyphs/pictographs, and other forms of material culture in relation to their concomitant magico-ritual gamekeeper/animal master component. The environmental impacts of these rituals and prescribed foraging restrictions will be addressed by analyzing how such traditional belief systems foster sustainable game harvests. Conversely, the session will also explore how such traditional belief systems may encourage the overharvesting of targeted game animals.

[359] Symposium · THE SOUTH CAUCASUS REGION: CROSSROADS OF SOCIETIES & POLITIES. AN ASSESSMENT OF RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES IN POST-SOVIET TIMES

(SPONSORED BY IAC, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA (TBILISI) & ARISC, AMERICAN RESEARCH INST. OF THE SOUTH CAUCASUS)

This session will address the state of current archaeological research in the Southern Caucasus region, comprising the current territories of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. This Eurasian land bridging continents from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea has been a crossroads, from the Early Pleistocene, as shown by the presence of Homo Erectus in Dmanisi, Georgia, to recent times with the Russian control on the region. This crossroads status is reflected in the diversity of societies having settled or passed through the land as well as the sequential confluence of academic positions in the study of these societies. Nearly 30 years after independence of this Caucasian trika these "archaeologies", with many historical commonalities and scientific challenges, are moving away from the materialistic paradigm permeating all research in the Soviet Union and find themselves bracing for new approaches in the methodologies to address the theory of our archaeological endeavors, namely the better understanding of the political evolution of the many neighbouring societies in the land. We hope to be able to show not only reliable updated data for the region but also reinforce the foundations for new methodological paradigms aimed at improving the understanding of the Southern Caucasus region.

[360] Symposium · STUDIES IN MESOAMERICAN SUBTERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Field studies are reporting an increasing number of natural and man-made subterranean features utilized by pre-contact Mesoamerican cultures. Many of these are related conceptually in one way or another to caves but others may not be. In recent years, subterranean archaeology has begun to look critically at the function of chultuns in the Maya lowlands and the use or reuse of subterranean spaces created through extractive activities. Mesoamerican archaeologists appear largely unaware of the fact that thousands and perhaps tens of thousands of such features dot the landscape and beg for a more adequate treatment. This session attempts to bring together the most recent studies and approaches to the Mesoamerican underground.

[361] Symposium · NEW THOUGHTS ON CURRENT RESEARCH IN EAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

This session brings together scholars who have ongoing research projects on the archaeology of East Asia. Most of the participants have been conducting their field and analytical work in East Asian institutions, and during the year leading up to the SAA they will be based in the United States, reworking and rethinking the assumptions and frameworks through which they evaluate and interpret the data they have collected. The sessions will encourage presenters to explicitly consider the theoretical and methodological basis of their work and evaluate whether their exposure to other perspectives forces a rethinking of previously held assumptions.

[362] Symposium · "RE-EXCAVATING" LEGACY COLLECTIONS

Solid archaeological projects are those that are driven by clear research questions coupled with innovative methodologies and theoretical approaches. Traditionally these have come from new excavation. More and more, however, research with museum-based legacy collections proceeds within a similar structure, reframing and to some extent "re-excavating" and reinterpreting the extant archaeological data. In this session, we examine the myriad challenges and probe the possibilities of such research. The papers demonstrate that legacy collections maintain great value and should not be relegated to warehouses. Instead, they are dynamic resources that can and should be used to stimulate innovation and inform fieldwork. By critically examining the basis of our classification systems, applying technological advances, and evaluating theoretical approaches, such archaeological inquiries move beyond the common hurdles often presented with legacy-based collections. In reshaping perceptions of legacy collections, we also open dialogue for revising the policy, protocols, and research of these materials moving forward.

[363] Symposium · THE MOVEMENT OF TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE: CROSS-CRAFT PERSPECTIVES ON MOBILITY AND KNOWLEDGE IN PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES

The mechanisms by which technical knowledge moves through time and space provides the basis of much material culture research, spanning studies that explore technological change and innovation as well as those that examine technological stability and continuity. However, there are challenges facing archaeologists who reconstruct the learning processes and knowledge
networks of past craft practitioners and the implications of the movement of such knowledge and/or craftspeople. In particular, there is a gap between identifying technological change and knowledge transfer in specific local contexts and developing an understanding of regional technological trends, especially in light of the growing use of 'big data' to examine research questions at very broad scales.

This session brings together archaeomaterials research that considers how and why technological knowledge moves (temporally and geographically) on all scales, and asks for a reflection on how these interpretations are formed, in relation to – for example – ethnographic and/or experimental data. It seeks to stimulate discussion on all aspects of knowledge transmission, to share approaches and perspectives from different materials, and bridge the gap between local and regional technological landscapes. This session should interest those working in materials-focused excavation, ethnoarchaeology, experimental archaeology, and analysis of production remains and artefacts.

There is no doubt of the immense theoretical, methodological, and regional contribution of Luis Alberto Borrero to the archaeology of the Southern Cone. His work in several areas has inspired colleagues and students and through their own work we can see the imprint he has made over the last decades. The wealth of his contributions includes the application of evolutionary theory, the analysis of ethnographic cases, his model of a continuous peopling, the development of a regional taphonomy, and several other useful constructs that have fashioned how we study the past in the Southern Cone. The paramount importance of his work on interpreting biogeography, human remains, technology and archaeofauna is evident in his own contributions and in those of others that consider such ideas important for their own research programs. This session honors his legacy by gathering contributions on a wide variety of topics from most areas where archaeology has been developed in the last corner of the globe to be settled. The papers will analyze published and unpublished information introducing the way how the research frameworks developed by Borrero or his specific ideas have molded the way of conducting research and/or interpreting data.

[365] Symposium · DEFINING AND MEASURING DIVERSITY IN ARCHAEOLOGY
The year 2019 marks the 30th anniversary of the landmark volume Quantifying Diversity in Archaeology (Leonard and Jones 1989, Cambridge University Press). Over the past 30 years, in part due to Leonard and Jones' (1989) book, as well as increased collaboration with ecologists and statisticians, archaeologists' understanding and application of concepts of diversity in material culture, genetics, human behavior, and other arenas of investigation has expanded immensely. In this symposium, researchers representing a wide array of time periods, geographic locations, and artifact types provide methodological and theoretical case studies of measuring diversity, and what the understanding of diversity means for archaeologists' interpretations of human technology, behavior, and evolution.

This symposium honors the career of Dr. Alan H. Simmons and his scholarly contributions to the studies of the origins and consequences of agriculture, and lands adaptations, lithic analysis, and island colonization with geographic foci in the American Southwest, mainland Near East, and Cyprus. Simmons began his career working on projects in North America, Lebanon, and Israel, and went on to run field projects in numerous places around the world including Egypt, Jordan, Cyprus, Israel, Nevada, and Colorado. In addition, Dr. Simmons helped build a community of North American scholars who work on Cyprus. Along the way, Dr. Simmons has been an incredible friend, mentor, and colleague to people all around the world. This session honors Dr. Simmons' dynamic career by bringing together papers from former and current students and colleagues which cover a range of topics. The diverse temporal and geographic contexts covered by these papers highlights the broad impact Dr. Simmons has had on the careers of so many archaeologists and scholars over the last several decades.

[367] Symposium · THE ARCHAEOLOGIES OF CONTACT, COLONY, AND RESISTANCE
Since the first European contacts more than 525 years ago, the entire cultural history of the Western Hemisphere has been dominated by interactions and tensions between native peoples and foreign interlopers. Few areas of the world or extended periods of time have seen more dramatic social change. This session seeks to explore sociocultural, material, and documented responses in the "new world" through a broad range of case studies. These studies will focus on three major themes: initial cross-cultural contacts, attempts at and effects various colonizing efforts, and responses of native peoples through acts of resistance or assimilation. It is clear that the entire new world was not impacted uniformly by initial European contact, nor was native reaction to that contact or subsequent colonization uniform. A wide range of topics covering an extensive geographic area explores the way diverse groups responded to these challenges through creation of institutions, cultural reaction and change, and a varied range of accommodations and resistance.

[368] Symposium · HUMAN INTERACTIONS WITH EXTINCT FAUNA
Worldwide humans have interacted with now-extinct species in a variety of ways. These interactions span from the earliest periods of our species to recent documentation of human effects on threatened and endangered species. This symposium brings together research from across the world, and a broad range of time periods, to explore human interaction with extinct species utilizing a variety of methodologies, including ancient DNA, stable isotopes, historical ecology perspectives, and comprehensive reviews.

[369] Symposium · THE ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE WEST: PAPERS IN HONOR OF LAWRENCE L. LOENDORF
Larry Loendorf’s illustrious career spans the mid-1960s through today, and this session presents papers in his honor. Although best known for his rock art research, Loendorf conducted pioneering dirt archaeological investigations in the Pryor Mountains,
Southeastern Montana, for his University of Montana thesis work, and subsequent University of Missouri dissertation research. He taught at the University of North Dakota for over two decades, and the anthropology program there was developed through his efforts. He was also one of the first archaeologists to conduct Cultural Resource Management work in the northern Plains after the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act, and he established a permanent research facility (UNDAR-West) for this purpose in western North Dakota. His research increased dramatically after leaving UND, and he has since conducted rock art investigations throughout western North America. His most recent efforts include the establishment of Sacred Sites Research, a non-profit organization that is dedicated to the conservation and preservation of traditional cultural properties. His legacy includes substantial contributions to our understanding of northern and southern Plains archaeology, important influences on his former students and current colleagues, and improved protection for many rock art sites.

[370] Poster Session · WHAT’S FOR DINNER? MESOAMERICAN DIETS AND FOODWAYS

[371] Poster Session · CENTERS, PERIPHERIES, BORDERS, AND BOUNDARIES: NEW UNDERSTANDINGS OF CLASSIC MAYA SETTLEMENT

[372] Poster Session · LITHIC ECONOMIES OF THE ANCIENT MAYA

[373] Poster Session · MESOAMERICAN LANDSCAPES AND COMMUNITIES

[374] Poster Session · MESOAMERICAN ARTIFACTS AND ARCHITECTURE

[375] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTH CENTRAL MICHOACÁN MÉXICO, ONGOING STUDIES

In the last six years there is a new effort to understand the archeology of the South Central Michoacan region. This particular area has only been studied by a very few archeological projects that focus in specific zones. In spite of this, the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia set up a large regional project that covers a portion of the Balsas River Basin in the state of Michoacan and in which a large number of students from different Mexican and American universities have participated along with a group of archeologists and researchers from diverse specialties. In this poster session we will present on the ongoing studies using a multidisciplinary approach.

[376] Forum · SOCIAL MEDIA AS PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY: UNDERSTANDING STRATEGIES, SKILLS, AND BEST PRACTICES FOR EFFECTIVE ENGAGEMENT

(SPONSORED BY SAA PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE)

Social media is a strong-growing engagement tool that allows archaeologists to quickly and easily reach broad and diverse audiences. Despite its potential reach, few heritage preservation institutions provide funding or training for this form of outreach, which has resulted in an overall limited understanding and assessment of its impact. Like other forms of outreach, having clear goals and objectives and employing best practices allows for a more effective assessment of impacts. Additionally, because personal social media use is widespread, some organizations underestimate the need for their staff to build skills or develop content management strategies. As archaeologists and academics typically fulfilling many workplace responsibilities, how do we balance a strong and engaging social media presence with limited opportunities to build on our skills or knowledge of best practices? How do we assess our impact? Are we behind the curve? This forum brings together archaeologists who are working to understand and employ social media skills and strategy and others who critically assess and analyze their social media practices? How do we assess our impact? Are we behind the curve? This forum brings together archaeologists who are working to understand and employ social media skills and strategy and others who critically assess and analyze their social media metrics. We will discuss management and sustainability issues, insights, lessons learned, and how to move forward with this fast-proliferating and expanding form of outreach.

[377] Forum · CULTURAL HERITAGE IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

(SPONSORED BY SAA HERITAGE VALUES INTEREST GROUP)

Cultural heritage is generally understood to mean inherited traditions, monuments, objects, and environments that contribute to how we think about and manage connections between the past and the present. Heritage can be described as a series of acts or processes in the present that refer to the past, and that help us make meaning in the future. Discussants in this forum will explore ways in which cultural heritage can be understood, presented, codified, protected, taught and applied today, both locally and globally. They will consider diverse approaches to heritage studies, management, and practices that acknowledge the role of the past in contemporary society and support the continued connections for individuals, communities, and nations to heritage, both our own and that of others.

[378] Symposium · MODELING MOBILITY ACROSS WATERBODIES

Evaluating how and why people traveled between two points across the sea has been an integral interest of archaeologists for many years. These efforts have expanded with the digital age, looking towards computer modeling to answer questions about both the earliest efforts in human exploration as well as more recent migration patterns. However, due to its ad-hoc nature, researchers have developed several different methods for tracing past water mobility. The lack of a dedicated forum has made it difficult to discuss challenges that face the field at large. This session will be a platform to broach concerns and successes in modeling. This session invites those who have worked to re-trace past sea, river, or lake movement through computer modeling
to discuss their methods, including any adaption or adoption of techniques that have been developed by researchers in the past 10 years. By bringing water-movement modelers together, there can be a broader conversation around the ‘how to’ and ‘why’ of evaluating past movement that can help to clarify new standards and interests within the modeling community.

[379] Symposium · THE HEALTH AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN IN THE PAST  
(SPONSORED BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF CHILDHOOD IN THE PAST)

The study of children and childhood in the past has been of increasing interest to archaeologists over the past 20 years. Previously deemed to be invisible, theoretical and methodological advances mean the experiences, actions and physical remains of children are being studied to enrich our comprehension of past peoples. Exploring issues of health and welfare is a pathway to understanding not only the lives of children, but also, the world they inhabited. Changing social practices, political priorities, economic developments, environmental factors, and new technologies have all impacted on children’s health and welfare throughout the past. In turn, the life experiences of children shape the world they create as adults. This session will explore the archaeology and bioarchaeology of children from all time periods. Papers are invited which consider a variety of themes, including but not limited to, childhood health and disease, the care of children in the home, the welfare of children in the work place, and community and institutional roles in how and by whom children were cared for.

[380] General Session · ANCESTRAL PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY: MATERIAL CULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY

[381] General Session · LANDSCAPE STUDIES IN ANCESTRAL PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY

[382] General Session · BIOARCHAEOLOGY: CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES

[383] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY AS AN ENGINE OR A CAMERA?

From international espionage to NSF funding, the role of the state in modern archaeology has taken many forms over the last century. At a theoretical level, it is unclear how these relationships have impacted the interpretations of archaeologically recovered cultures. While this is not a unique academic relationship to state, in other cases it may have been more critically examined. In economics, for example, Donald MacKenzie has noted internal and external concerns that the field has often functioned more as an engine—meant to drive specific behavioral responses—rather than as a camera—meant to record accurate representations. Given the dependency of archaeological fieldwork on substantial resources, this symposium addresses the forms of impact that relations to state may have and what alternatives are either available or even viable. Through the frames of hegemonic, counter-hegemonic and ahegemonic archaeological approaches, we explore potential impacts on interpretation as well as the relationships they might facilitate with fields such as Indigenous, Ethnic and Feminist Studies.

[384] Electronic Symposium · AT THE INTERFACE: THE USE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND TEXTS IN RESEARCH

The subject of this session is the interface between archaeology and texts in reconstructions of the past. The interest is the in successful use of the two and in the problems exhibited in trying to incorporate both sets of data in past reconstruction.

[385] Electronic Symposium · OPENNESS & SENSITIVITY: PRACTICAL CONCERNS IN TAKING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA ONLINE  
(SPONSORED BY SAA DIGITAL DATA INTEREST GROUP)

The volume of digital archaeological data available online has increased dramatically in recent decades. Maturing technical infrastructure allows for increased discoverability, usability, and higher resolution of data reporting. In this rapidly changing information landscape, considerations for archaeological data sensitivity are more critical than ever. While it is understood that disclosing archaeological site locations could lead to looting and site destruction, it’s imperative to consider information beyond geospatial data, and to acknowledge the consequences of releasing, transmitting, and storing data online. How can we effectively assess risk to balance protecting information with open science ideals? When we choose to release or withhold archaeological data, how can we avoid reproducing exploitative, colonialist structures that have the power to harm descendent communities? What practical steps can we take, and how have we adjusted our procedural guidelines to keep pace with the rapidly-changing world of digital data online?

https://saa2019-sensitive.netlify.com/

[386] Poster Session · NEW HORIZONS IN EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[387] Poster Session · NEW RESEARCH ON THE ANCIENT MEDITERRANEAN WORLD

[388] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANATOLIA AND THE LEVANT
By means of geochemical sourcing of obsidian and its relationship to human behavior, including procurement, production, transport, trade, distribution, use, and discard, archaeologists have illuminated technological, economic, ritual, and political domains in a wide range of organizations from foraging hominins using the Oldowan stone tools to craft specialists in Teotihuacan. In addition to methodological advancement in the provenance studies of obsidian using standard analytical techniques (notably, portable-EDXRF), archaeologists have explored diversified theoretical, methodological, and empirical studies to squeeze potential knowledge regarding human use of obsidian (e.g., formation processes, micro-wears, surface modifications, obsidian hydration, and core/tool reductions). Because obsidian is globally exploited material, the goal of the present symposium is to enhance our understanding of the current variability in archaeological questions and approaches to complexity in human use of obsidian, through assembling archaeological studies of obsidian from various temporal settings from the Pleistocene to the contemporary world between the Old and New Worlds.
SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS OF THE 84TH ANNUAL MEETING

[406] General Session · RECENT RESEARCH IN HIGHLAND CENTRAL MEXICO

[407] General Session · ADVANCES IN MESOAMERICAN ARCHAEOOMETRY

[408] Symposium · GEO spatial STUDIES IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF OCEANIA

The past two decades have witnessed the regular integration of geospatial tools into virtually all archaeological research projects in Oceania. While many have focused on agricultural systems, others have explored ritual, settlement, resource use and distribution, and landscape changes. The papers in this session present the results of such studies, showing how archaeologists working in Oceania have pioneered advancements in spatial archaeology and modeling as applied to island contexts.

[409] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING

[410] General Session · NEW DISCOVERIES IN THE ANCIENT MAYA LOWLANDS: PEOPLE AND PLACES

[411] General Session · ADVANCES IN CONSERVATION AND CURATION

[412] Symposium · RECONSTRUCTING THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF PRE-COLUMBIAN NICARAGUA

Discussions of political organization in lower Central America often include the assumptions of political complexity. This session will include papers on recent archaeological evidence and re-evaluations of political complexity in Nicaragua and lower Central America. Data include exchange, trade, chronological markers, ideological connections and other politically relevant data that investigate political complexity.

[413] Symposium · RECENT RESEARCH AT JORNADA MOGOLLON SITES IN SOUTH-CENTRAL NEW MEXICO

Over the past few years, archaeological field projects in south-central New Mexico have generated new information about the prehistory of the region. Surveys and test excavations have revealed new data about the settlement patterns, village size, trading networks, ritual practices and daily lives of Jornada Mogollon groups. In this symposium, topics discussed include pottery manufacture, ritual termination of structures, the use and sourcing of rare artifacts such quartz crystals and ornaments made of turquoise, copper and shell. During the Dona Ana phase (AD 1000 to 1250), there is a marked increase in pottery importation from the Mimbres region possibly offering evidence for Mimbres Mogollon integration into the area. In the subsequent El Paso phase (AD 1250 to 1450), the region became a hub for trading pottery from Casas Grandes, Ancestral Pueblo, Northern Jornada and Salado groups. The objective of this symposium is to synthesize the current data and offer leads for future research direction.

[414] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON COLONIALISM AND COLONIZATION: NORTH AMERICA

[415] Symposium · DO GOOD THINGS COME IN SMALL PACKAGES? HUMAN BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGY AND SMALL GAME EXPLOITATION

Human behavioral ecology or HBE is a powerful theoretical framework that has found successful application in the interpretation of forager economies worldwide. As our understanding of the faunal record has expanded in recent decades, many examples of deviations from traditional optimality models have emerged. In this session we explore use of small game through time and space, with the goal of examining situations where the exploitation of small prey appears to be unusual or unexpected. What do these trends mean and how are they to be explained? Does HBE fail in these situations, or do deviations serve as a signal that prey ranking, regional ecology, or technological solutions need to be examined in greater detail when constructing such models? By highlighting these case studies and critically examining how we frame our work, we hope to provide a more nuanced application of HBE.

[416] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN EAST ASIA

[417] Symposium · CHARRED ORGANIC MATTER IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEDIMENTARY RECORD

Charred organic matter has a high preservation potential and is common in archaeological sedimentary deposits and combustion features. It is an important part of the archaeological record, as it holds clues about food items, clothing, bedding, fuel and the natural vegetation associated with past human groups. However, it remains understudied. Although archaeologists are implementing an increasingly wide range of high-resolution geoarchaeological techniques to investigate anthropogenic fire and combustion residues in search of new sources of behavioral information, most of these techniques involve the inorganic (i.e., mineral) sedimentary record. In recent years, there has been a considerable advance in applied organic geochemistry research and there are several promising techniques at hand. This session brings together researchers investigating archaeological charred matter from a variety of geographic and chronological contexts and using a diversity of interdisciplinary approaches and techniques, such as soil micromorphology, spectroscopy and biomarker research.
SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS OF THE 84TH ANNUAL MEETING

[418] Symposium · PRIMARY SOURCES AND THE DESIGN OF RESEARCH PROJECTS
This symposium explores ways in which primary sources can be used as a baseline for the development of research that focuses on “otherness” in Puerto Rico during the 16th and 20th century. Shifting away from traditional lines of investigation in the historical archaeology of the Spanish Caribbean, various case studies will address the relevance of using archival data as an integral tool to design research questions that can be studied in short-term projects. The examples will concentrate on the successful use of 19th century newspaper advertisements, registries of vessels and passengers, litigation documents, population census data, registries of merchants, maps and photographs with the objective of constructing narratives of the “other”.

[419] Symposium · CURRENT RESEARCH ON TURKEY (MELEAGRIS GALLOPAVO) DOMESTICATION, HUSBANDRY AND MANAGEMENT IN NORTH AMERICA AND BEYOND
Recent turkey (Meleagris gallopavo) based archaeological studies highlight the diversity and complexity of domestication, as well as turkey husbandry and management strategies by peoples living in pre-contact North America. Turkeys appear in a variety of socioeconomic contexts as playing a significant role in past societies in Mesoamerica, the American Southwest/Mexican Northwest, the Southeast/Northeast United States, Southern Canada, and after contact, in Europe. In this session, papers discuss recent and ongoing turkey research from throughout North America and Europe. We aim to better establish a current overview of what we know and what we do not know about past human-turkey interactions.

[420] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN MONTEZUMA CANYON, SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH
Since the 1960s, faculty from Brigham Young University have conducted archaeological research in southeastern Utah. The focus has been Montezuma Canyon, a long, winding drainage renowned for its rich archaeological heritage, especially Ancestral Puebloan ruins. Ray Matheny directed nine field schools in the canyon beginning in 1969, and Joel Janetski continued the tradition with four field seasons in the 1980s. Students of those field schools have completed numerous Master’s theses as well as scholarly publications on that work, which has emphasized both survey and excavation. Research interests have varied from canyon demographics to human impacts on the canyon and shifting subsistence emphases over time. Recent studies have focused on canyon geomorphology. In this session we summarize the history of that research and present a synthesis of findings in the broader context of regional prehistory.

[421] Symposium · CONTESTED LANDSCAPES: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF POLITICS, BORDERS, AND MOVEMENT
Nearly 20 years ago, Bender, Winner and their collaborators rattled landscape studies with their book on Contested Landscapes. This formative volume emphasized the non-static, dialogic nature of landscape within a community and acknowledged that the ways that different communities construct, view, and use the landscape can lead to tensions, and even violence. It highlighted the relevance of considering movement, borders, exile, and conflict to understand how people create and reshape their own landscapes. During political conflicts, like colonization and war, people are forced to respond to new politics and hierarchies (sometimes even anarchies) as their personal and communal understanding of the world is deeply transformed through struggle; something visible even today as political tensions constantly reshape local and global landscapes. Perhaps more importantly, understanding the creation and contestation of landscapes in the past is essential for understanding political, economic and cultural manifestations in the present to better organize ourselves for a truly just future. This session brings together researchers whose clear political and theoretical perspectives have led them to explore how conflict laden contexts shape and reshape landscapes during different historical eras around the world.