

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

[1] Forum · PRESIDENT'S FORUM: CLIMATE CHANGE, ARCHAEOLOGY, AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS

Global climate is affecting archaeological sites and heritage at a scale and rate unprecedented in the experience of archaeologists over the last 150 years. Coping with sea-level rise, increasingly frequent wildfires, severe storms, and other climate change impacts requires approaches beyond those typical of heritage management over the last 40 years. One innovative approach is engaging local communities to protect threatened properties and to do in-depth documentation of those that will be lost. Some initiatives have given extraordinary levels of training and empowerment to local communities. This forum showcases successful approaches in a variety of global settings.

[2] Symposium · WHEN DISASTER STRIKES: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ON COLLECTIONS PRESERVATION

(SPONSORED BY SAA MUSEUMS, COLLECTIONS, AND CURATION COMMITTEE AND SAA CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGIES AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES)

Cultural heritage collections are threatened resources. Climate change exacerbates physical risk posed by insufficient facilities and infrastructure. Many museums, repositories, and collections facilities worldwide are ill-equipped to handle increased frequency of natural disasters exemplified by recent flooding in Louisiana, wildfires in California and Arizona, Super Storm Sandy, and Hurricane Katrina. New collections of fragile, perishable, and organic materials rescued from sites facing imminent destruction encounter poor refuge in overburdened, vulnerable facilities. While collections may be "saved" via excavation, future research, education, and public outreach remain imperiled if the facilities to house these new collections are substandard. Most repositories are inadequately prepared for and therefore susceptible to the gamut of natural disasters. Confronting these challenges offers the opportunity to develop collaborative solutions that will not only benefit heritage preservation across the world, but also enrich research relevant to that changing world. This symposium brings together international experience and expertise focused on more effective planning for response to climate threats and the preservation challenges they pose.

[3] General Session · OLMEC ARCHAEOLOGY

[4] Electronic Symposium · DEVELOPING APPROACHES IN THE STUDY OF PREHISTORIC COPPER IN NORTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

From studies at the turn of the twentieth century using assay techniques demonstrating that copper was of New World origins rather than Old, to typological studies and metallurgical studies in the mid to late twentieth century, to the sophisticated elemental analyses of the early twenty-first, analysis of prehistoric copper materials has been an active area of research throughout the development of American archaeology. Unlike the rich theoretical and methodological approaches used in other material analyses involving lithics and ceramics, copper analysis trends toward the idiosyncratic, the under problematized, and the under theorized. Yet research involving prehistoric copper has recently experienced a notable growth, and from this growth there have emerged new approaches, questions, and social issues that may be addressed using copper. Among these remain the traditional provenance studies, but research has expanded or is expanding into social processes, dynamic interactions between communities, studies of ritual economies, issues of copper technological organization and production, and others. This session highlights this growing body of research and methodologies and begins to explore the range of methods, problems, and theory that may support the future development of copper studies in North American archaeology.

[5] Electronic Symposium · THE SOCIAL USES OF FOOD IN ANCIENT MAYA CULTURE

From feasting as a mechanism for the evolution of complexity to the competitive trade in cacao beans among elites, food and cuisine were deployed in a myriad of ways to cement social relations and reinforce specific identities in the ancient Maya world. The study of foodways encompasses not only diet but all the cultural behaviors and beliefs surrounding consumption—ritual offerings and restrictions, medicinal preparations, competitive consumption, and the role of nostalgia or memory around food. This session presents a series of case studies of Classic Maya foodways from Preclassic to Postclassic contexts. From this rich foundation we will move beyond specific examples to a more comprehensive understanding of the mechanisms by which food was instrumental to the development of ancient Maya culture. How was diet codified as a marker of Maya identity? Which foods emerged as key components of state ritual and how was their production manipulated? In what ways did cuisine become a specialized knowledge base that reinforced hierarchy? Papers will address the ideological as well as nutritional aspects of Maya cuisine, the economic or political significance of shared foodways, and the role of foodstuffs in the dynamic processes of identity formation.

[6] Forum · ADVANCEMENTS AND PROSPECTS IN GEOARCHAEOLOGY TODAY: THE SAA GIG AT 20, PART 1

(SPONSORED BY GEOARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

In celebration of 20 years of the Geoarchaeology Interest Group (GIG) in the Society for American Archaeology, we seek to clarify the present and future contributions of geoarchaeology, in terms of practical techniques, analytic and interpretive methods, and theoretical approaches. Whether as its own field or hybridized multidisciplinary endeavor, geoarchaeology has grown over the last decades to encompass a multitude of research themes and operational procedures, but what unifies this diversity under the name of geoarchaeology? Furthermore, what are the current and emerging new challenges for practicing geoarchaeologists as relevant for today's concerns of sustainable development, values of landscapes as heritage resources, and the place of human societies within a changing environment?

[7] Poster Session · CURRENT RESEARCH IN MESOAMERICA I**[8] Poster Session · BIOARCHAEOLOGY IN MESOAMERICA****[9] Poster Session · CURRENT RESEARCH IN MESOAMERICA II****[10] Poster Session · PROCESOS POLÍTICO-ECONÓMICOS DE LA COSTA DEL GOLFO MESOAMERICANA**

Este simposio pretende integrar visualmente algunos de los trabajos arqueológicos relacionados con los procesos económicos y políticos que se llevaron a cabo en el área de la Costa del Golfo de Mesoamérica, abarcando diferentes etapas y regiones.

[11] Poster Session · ONGOING RESEARCH IN THE THREE RIVERS AREA OF THE SOUTHERN MAYA LOWLANDS

Since being defined more than two decades ago, the Three Rivers Region of the southern Maya Lowlands has been intensively studied by a number of researchers. The area includes the Department of Petén, Guatemala, and the adjoining northwestern portion of Belize, and is within the Rio Azul, Rio Bravo, and Booth's Rivers that converge to form the Rio Hondo. The Three Rivers Region includes the well-known sites of La Milpa, Blue Creek, and Rio Azul. This poster symposium will present recent work from the region.

[12] Poster Session · NEW RESEARCH IN WEST MEXICO: STATE OF MICHOACÁN

The western Mexican state of Michoacán extends from the Pacific coast, includes parts of the Sierra Madre Occidental, and stretches north to the Lerma River. This region has a long cultural occupation and, by the end of the Postclassic, it fell within the Tarascan Señorío, a powerful rival of the Aztec empire. Tarascans are known to have an isolate language, being prolific traders, excellent coppersmiths, and, in comparison to their neighbors, had a very distinct culture. In 2014, Dr. Jose Luis Punzo-Díaz launched Proyecto Arqueología y Paisaje del Area Centro Sur de Michoacán, which includes sites located near Lake Zirahuén and north of the Balsas River basin. Since then he and his team have intensively investigated a number of archaeological sites, which have added to the body of knowledge of this unique culture. This poster session attempts to bring together a cross-section of the most recent work.

[13] Symposium · ALTICA: THE MILLENNIUM BEFORE TEOTIHUACAN

One of the big questions for archaeology is the origins of complex societies. Although one of the largest and most influential cities and states, Teotihuacan, developed in the northeastern Basin of Mexico, there has been little research in recent decades about the Formative period before the rise of Teotihuacan. The Altica Project that began in 2014 is an important step in addressing the limited problem-oriented research at Formative sites in the Basin of Mexico for over two decades. Altica is the earliest-known settled village in the Teotihuacan Valley and one of the only first-farming village sites in the Basin of Mexico that has not been engulfed by the urban sprawl of Mexico City. Despite its small size and remote location, Altica was an important piece in Early and Middle Formative exchange networks as it played a role in the early trade of Otumba obsidian and imported other goods from distant places in Mesoamerica. Papers in this session present findings from excavations and surveys at the site and studies of its artifacts and features. Contributors discuss topics ranging from diet, exchange/procurement networks focused on obsidian and ceramics, tool technologies, and the cultural and biological identities of its inhabitants.

[14] Symposium · FORENSIC ARCHAEOLOGY

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.

[15] Symposium · THE VIKING PHENOMENON

In December 2015, the Swedish Research Council made an unprecedented investment in archaeology with a ten-year, multimillion dollar grant to establish a center of excellence in Viking Studies at Uppsala University. Much of the recent research into the Vikings and their time (c. 750–1050 CE) has focused on the complex processes of state formation and Christian conversion that eventually gave rise to the modern Scandinavian nations. Far less attention has been devoted to the very beginnings of this trajectory: who really were the Viking raiders in a specific sense, why did they do what they do, what kind of societies produced them, and why did they start to expand so violently at precisely this time? The answers to these questions concern the very origins of the Viking phenomenon, and our focus is thus on the critical period 750–850 CE and the decades either side. This session presents a range of ongoing archaeological work within the project: issues central to our understanding of how Scandinavia came to be what it is today, and the sometimes problematic ways in which this knowledge of the Viking-Age past is received in contemporary society.

[16] Symposium · PERSON, PLACE, OR THING: ONGOING QUESTIONS AND EVIDENCE FOR NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT AND MATERIAL CULTURE

The various investigations at New England archaeological sites presented in this session have yielded new information to help address old questions. Settlement patterns and artifact typologies have long been the basic contextual foundation for interpreting cultural change. These investigations provide new insights that expand on New England's cultural history.

[17] General Session · INDIGENOUS ARCHAEOLOGIES**[18] Symposium · METHODS AND MODELS FOR TEACHING DIGITAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE**

As the role that digital methods play in heritage and archaeology has increased in importance, so has the challenge of teaching those digital methods. Who should be taught digital methods? Should undergraduate and grad students be taught digital methods alongside non-digital methods? Should instruction in digital methods be curricular or extracurricular? Should instruction in digital methods take place in the classroom, the lab, or in the field? How should existing scholars or professionals be taught digital methods? What concepts, platforms, or technologies should be taught? What underlying values about the application of digital methods in archaeology and heritage should be expressed in teaching programs? All are relevant questions whose answer requires measured design, careful planning, and thoughtful implementation. The purpose of this session is to explore these critical issues by highlighting a series of case studies, each of which approaches the challenge of teaching digital methods within archaeology and heritage differently. Beyond the case studies themselves, the session hopes to highlight generalizable models that might be adapted and adopted in a wide variety of institutional, professional, or scholarly settings.

[19] Symposium · CONSTRUCTING ARCHAEOLOGY: MOVING SEX/GENDER AND SEXUALITY RESEARCH FROM THE PERIPHERY TO THE CENTER

The majority of archaeological projects neglect sex/gender and sexuality research due to a social construction within our community that relegates these topics to the periphery of archaeological discourse. This session aims to move sex/gender and sexuality studies from the periphery to the center by examining the implementation of such research in a variety of archaeological projects with differing regional foci and research goals. The papers in this session impress upon the archaeological community that such lines of inquiry should be routine in classroom instruction, field work, and lab analysis. The research presented addresses new theoretical engagements, methodological approaches, and interdisciplinary work that allow for a practical approach to the investigation of sex/gender and sexuality constructs in past communities. The diverse approaches illustrate that sex/gender and sexuality is still, and will remain, an important topic that anyone studying the past should, at the very least, consider.

[20] Symposium · CITIES, LARGE VILLAGES, OR NEITHER? THE CONUNDRUM OF “MEGASITES” IN PREHISTORY

“Giant” settlements, or “megasites” were a periodic feature of human settlement history from around 4000 BCE right up to the nineteenth century CE. Such sites are usually characterized as “urban,” “pre-urban,” or “proto-urban,” but urbanism has become an exceedingly plastic categorization with a rather nebulous definition. Furthermore, these sites appear to share behavior which is quite different to that of classic urban sites, challenging our assumptions about how such settlements should be classified. A session at the SAA conference in 2013 explored the characteristics of some prominent examples of these settlements, including the European Iron Age Oppida, Cahokia and Great Zimbabwe. This session is designed to revisit and deepen that discussion by considering new research in those regions and bring together new ideas and data that have emerged in the past four years. A consideration of these settlements in this context has the potential to provide significant new insight into the structure and organization of human settlement behavior in prehistory.

[21] Symposium · SOME LIKE IT HOT: ANALYTIC DIVERSITY AND COMPLEMENTARITY IN THE EXPLORATION OF PAST COOKING AND CUISINE

Diet and subsistence are established avenues of archaeological inquiry. The last decade, however, has witnessed greater attention afforded to the cooking techniques employed by past societies. Cooking, a crucial component of cuisine, lies at the intersection of adaptive and social behaviors, allowing for insight into both decisions about nutritional enhancement of foods and the constraints placed on cooking practices by cultural factors, such as identity and ideology. Globally, a diversity of methods is being employed by archaeologists to explore various aspects of past cooking habits, each yielding unique but often complementary data. This symposium explores the types of information yielded by different analytic methods and thereby initiates a dialogue among researchers about how these methods might be used in tandem to create richer and more complete interpretations about past cooking behaviors.

[22] Symposium · FOUNDATIONS FOR INNOVATION: THE LEGACIES AND INFLUENCES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE AT MCMASTER

McMaster University has a long history in archaeological science, including major advances in stable isotope analysis, provenience studies, and long-term human-environmental interactions. Interdisciplinary research programs have included the pioneering work of Henry Schwarcz in using stable isotope geochemistry for paleo-climate and paleo-diet research, and the materials characterization research of Ron Hancock at the McMaster Nuclear Reactor. Ongoing research and student training now take place within a wide range of specialized archaeological laboratories, established with the support of the Canada Foundation for Innovation. Students are trained at labs focusing on stable isotopes, XRF, ceramic petrography, fisheries, ancient DNA, paleoethnobotany, sediment cores, and in a larger research repository for Ontario archaeological materials. These laboratories have catalyzed research programs across Canada and globally, and are examples of the rapidly evolving state of archaeological science at McMaster as well as ongoing collaborations between institutions. In this session, current researchers and alumni will draw on a wide range of case studies to explore the history of archaeological science at McMaster, the innovative archaeometric and bioarchaeological studies emerging from McMaster laboratories, the application of these studies to diverse social questions, and the state of ongoing collaborative research across the broader landscape of archaeological science.

[23] Symposium · A TASTE FOR GREEN: AN AMERICAN/EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE ON ANCIENT JADE, TURQUOISE, AND VARISCITE EXCHANGE

Often along vast expanses, ancient societies traded certain commodities that were considered valuable either for functional or symbolic reasons, or rather, a combination of both factors. We shall address the state of the art with regard to the acquisition of jade, turquoise, or variscite, all of which share a characteristic greenish color and engaging appearance. We wish to explore how, in

addition to constituting economic transactions, the transfers of these materials were also statements of social liaisons, personal capacities, or relationships to places or unseen forces. We are centering on two study areas, Western Europe and Mexico/Southwest United States, which are far apart not just in geographical terms but also regarding their chronology and socioeconomic features. While some North and Mesoamerican groups range from relatively complex farming societies to state-like organizations during the first and second millennia AD, their European counterparts are comparatively simpler polities spanning the fifth–third millennia BC. By contrasting the archaeological evidence from diverse areas we may gain insight into the role that production and movement of green stones played in their respective political and ritual economies. Also, we think it useful to compare scientific approaches applied to this question in different parts of the globe.

[24] Symposium · ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGY IN EAST ASIAN PERSPECTIVES

Islands have intrigued archaeologists in their distinctive cultural trajectories and human-environmental dynamics that have still impact on modern times. Islands can provide unique insights into several anthropological questions, including peopling, island adaptations, landscape modifications, isolations and connections over the oceans, and more. Research on islands' past in East Asia has tuned into a regional focus, rather than a broad comparative perspective that can resonate globally. A main goal of our symposium is to create a synergy through discourse on differences and similarities in sociocultural, environmental trajectories in several islands during the Anthropocene. Research areas in focus include islands spotted in the Yellow Sea, East China Sea, and East Sea (Sea of Japan).

[25] Symposium · MEDIEVAL CITIES IN THE EURASIAN STEPPE

The Eurasian steppe is the iconic territory of mobile populations. However, through much of recorded history the region has also seen the development of a long-term tradition of immobile urban inhabitation that has been an integral part of its mobile societies. Broadly, this session will address historical archaeology in Asia, the malleability of ecological and economic frontiers, hybridity and adaptation, urban settlement, and political landscapes. Specifically, we will offer detailed, data-rich challenges to the long-held dichotomy between mobile and immobile populations and the asymmetric and hidebound models of relations between them. Presenters will discuss topics including urban forms and styles of the Eurasian steppes, networks of interaction and exchange, and communities linking immobile cities to mobile agents, the biographies of individuals living in and managing polities and economies, and the dynamics of political landscapes within and around urban centers. This symposium will be not only valuable to specialists, but also present challenges and novel approaches—methodological and theoretical—to the archaeology of borderlands and unsung urban settings worldwide.

[26] Symposium · CULTURAL CONTACTS ALONG THE SILK ROAD DURING THE EARLY BRONZE AGE

It is likely that the Silk Road has played a significant role even before Han Dynasty. The cultural contacts between China and Central Asia can be traced back to the early Bronze Age. The early interaction and integration of Eastern and Western cultures may also occur in this time period. The migration and exchanges of different groups and different cultures were affected the formation of Chinese civilization with diversity characteristics. The geographic areas discussed in the session mainly cover the Northwest Zone, especially Xinjiang, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, Western Shaanxi and Western Inner Mongolia, central Asia. The highlights of the discussed time period include the late Neolithic to Bronze Age.

[27] Symposium · 2017 FRYXELL AWARD SYMPOSIUM: PAPERS IN HONOR OF NAOMI F. MILLER

(SPONSORED BY FRYXELL AWARD COMMITTEE)

Naomi F. Miller is the 2017 recipient of the Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research in archaeology. The Fryxell Award is presented in recognition for interdisciplinary excellence of a scientist who need not be an archaeologist, but whose research has contributed significantly to American archaeology. The award is made possible through the generosity of the family of the late Road Fryxell, a geologist whose career exemplified the crucial role of multidisciplinary cooperation in archaeology. The 2017 Fryxell Award recognizes the area of plant sciences. Miller specializes in the study of human and landscape relationships through the analysis of macrobotanical remains from archaeological sites. Her career as a preeminent archaeobotanist and prolific researcher has led to over 100 publications and she has continually pushed the boundaries of archaeobotany through interdisciplinary collaborations and innovative work on archaeological site preservation. To reflect the diversity of Miller's contributions to the field, this symposium brings together scholars working with plants, across methods, times, and regions, to present original research addressing the research themes with which Miller has engaged in her career.

[28] Symposium · ROCK ART, EMBODIMENT, AND IDENTITY

We challenge contributors to explore concepts of embodiment and “process” within non-Western ontologies and ethnographies as a lens onto meaning, motivation, and identity. In archaeological contexts, embodiment is usually taken to mean an analysis of the body as lived experience. Turner (1996) for instance suggested that every society is concerned with the “regulation” of populations in time and space, and with the representation or manifestation of the “exterior” body in social space. Researchers can therefore treat images as direct metaphorical comments on social processes, at the same time accepting that artists and viewers experienced the images (in a somatic sense) and did not simply intellectualize them. Process, on the other hand, is akin to the notion of *chaîne opératoire*, and refers to the process of making rock art, from the conception of images through to the “fixing”—and, sometimes, subsequent manipulation, reconfiguration, and “consumption”—of images. By focusing on these broad concepts, and using specific case studies from several countries, this session aims to contribute further insights into how rock art was, and is, viewed and used by the original artists and subsequent viewers to shape, maintain, and challenge ideologies and identities.

[29] Symposium · HIGH-TECH STORYTELLING IN ARCHAEOLOGY*(SPONSORED BY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY and ESRI)*

Recent advances in technology have dramatically transformed how archaeologists study and interpret the past. Techniques such as lidar, drone photography, and ground-penetrating radar are readily becoming standard components of an archaeologist's tool kit alongside trowels, brushes, and picks. GIS software has become more powerful and easier to use, allowing archaeologists new ways of collecting, analyzing, managing, and communicating their data. Although these methodologies provide extraordinary potential, they also require a critical examination of their limitations. Furthermore, as archaeologists adopt more high-tech methodologies, they must negotiate challenges with data storage and visualization as well as the attention-grabbing headlines that often accompany the use of cutting-edge tools. This symposium highlights attempts to use twenty-first-century technology to explore ancient societies across the globe. Participants not only will demonstrate how various technologies have advanced our understanding of the past, but also they will reveal how they have (or have not) overcome difficulties using those technologies. In addition, participants will engage in a discussion of how to use high-tech storytelling in order to bring to life the stories of ancient peoples and cultures for a generation bred on tweets and viral videos.

[30] Symposium · BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING PRACTICES IN ANCIENT POPULATIONS: A CROSS-CULTURAL VIEW

Breastfeeding in humans is both a biological process and a culturally determined activity that is shaped by complex interactions of beliefs about health and nutrition, construction of childhood and parental identities, religious values, and lifestyles. Infant feeding practices have important implications for population dynamics, as they affect fertility, morbidity, and mortality patterns. Shortening the duration of breastfeeding has a significant effect on the cognitive and emotional development of children; however, it has potential benefits for the survival of the group by shortening inter-birth intervals. Since the discovery that the nitrogen stable isotope ratio ($^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$) in body tissues can be used to reconstruct breastfeeding and weaning practices (BWPs), there have been numerous studies aimed at developing more precise models to reconstruct BWPs in archaeological populations. These studies have improved our understanding of the social and biological determinants of ancient populations, such as health status, child development, social systems, and reproductive strategies. During this symposium, discussions will explore the new methodologies, models, and sustained uncertainties involved with BWPs reconstruction in archaeology. The exchange of results regarding the BWPs of ancient populations in different world regions will further enrich our knowledge of the temporal and cross-cultural variations of BWPs in ancient human groups.

[31] Symposium · BODIES AS NARRATIVES: REVISITING OSTEOBIOGRAPHY AS A CONCEPTUAL TOOL

Bodies are stories. They combine a lifetime of biological change and culturally negotiated activities with corresponding bodily responses. The traces of the life course are embodied in the skeleton itself. The term "osteobiography," introduced by Saul and Saul (1989), refers to the life history recorded in the human skeleton. Reading skeletal data interpretively within cultural and behavioral contexts to trace unique life paths can help to bring human remains out of the ghetto of specialist appendices and into humanistic and multidisciplinary analysis. However, the concept of osteobiography has rarely been systematically explored, remaining simply the detailed description of the skeletal remains of a single individual. This session provides a focused discussion of the concept.

Among the topics to explore are

- The normative biography as a cultural narrative weaving together time, history, and individual experience
- The experience of activity, health, and illness
- How bodies become gendered, aged, and individuated
- Habitual activity molding the body and its identity
- The role of narrative, contingency, and risk in human lives
- Methodologies for constructing osteobiographies, tacking between individual and social scales of analysis and combining archaeological, textual, and/or iconographic evidence
- Biographical narratives as bridges for outreach, education, and communication

[32] Symposium · THE ISLAND ANTHROPOCENE

The colonization of islands has generated significant research interest in archaeology. Islands have long been thought of as laboratories for biological evolution and as important case studies for the development of social and political processes. Though the colonization of islands is often viewed in regional and even macro-regional frameworks, this session takes stock of the state of archaeological knowledge on the impetus, timing and nature of island colonizations at the global scale. This session explores whether island colonization is inherently different from the colonization of mainlands due to the fact that islands are circumscribed, often small and have vulnerable environments. This session further considers variations in colonization processes occurring on a diverse array of islands, including large and small islands, oceanic and continental islands, and islands that experienced multiple waves of colonization. Papers that explore the unique nature of the colonization of islands in a biogeographic, spatiotemporal, or social sense are welcome. Important themes for discussion are anthropogenic changes in the landscapes and biotic communities of islands, islands as nodes within networks of trade and interaction, and the impact of climate on ancient island communities and archaeological sites.

[33] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN CHINA**[34] Symposium · PUEBLO MOVEMENT AND THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF BECOMING**

The concept of movement—pertaining to people but also including weather, moisture, spirits, blessing, and animals—is an essential part of Pueblo identity and history. Movement is also the driving force of every Pueblo's cosmogony from emergence into this world to finding the "middle place." The process of becoming Pueblo is not only shaped by histories of people coming together and moving apart, but also by creating unique philosophies tied to social and natural landscapes. Conversely, these philosophies mold the actions of Pueblo people throughout their dynamic histories. This session explores how diverse modern Pueblo identities, cosmologies, and societies are inherently connected to histories of movement and draws deeply from archaeological, ethnographic, and historic sources. While Southwestern archaeologists have embraced population movement, and in particular migration, in

recent years, we seek to also examine how additional types and scales of movement including coalescence, fissioning, feasting, short-term mobility, exchange of goods and ideas, and the effects of Spanish colonization shaped, and were shaped by, Pueblo identities and societies. Case studies are presented from across the American Southwest with an explicit de-emphasis of the distinction between the prehistoric and the historic to facilitate a holistic discussion of Pueblo history.

[35] Symposium · REIMAGINING HUMAN-ANIMAL RELATIONS IN THE CIRCUMPOLAR NORTH

Although relations among northern peoples and animals have conventionally been approached ecologically and economically, the emergence of human-animal studies suggests a reframing of these relations as equally social, experiential and meaningful. Nonhuman animals, in turn, are recognized as having complex social and cognitive lives and interspecies interactions of their own. An extraordinary northern zooarchaeological record speaks not only to the processing and consumption of animals but to the labor and violence to which domesticates were subjected, and to the biological unfolding of all animals' lives as registered in their tissues. There is also a thick record of technologies related to the harvesting, harnessing and utilization of animals, and depictions of animals and human-animal relations in figurative art. The ethnographic, ethnohistoric, oral historic and ethnoarchaeological records further provide access to ethnozoological discourses and practices related to animal use and animality. This session draws together archaeologists working in various parts of the circumpolar north to think through the record of human-animal relations in novel ways. How did variously positioned actors in different times and places conceptualize and relate socially to nonhuman animals, and how did nonhuman animals relate to their world, including humans and other animals, in an archaeologically visible manner?

[36] Symposium · THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF GLOBAL HISTORY

Archaeological research is local almost by definition. But facing topics such as the emergent processes linked to global history we need to relate to a wider picture since material culture may stem from any part of the world. This session aims to bring together papers that explore the linkage between the local and the global, highlighting methodological issues that challenge our work and showing how the articulation of global trends with local dynamics took place. Thus, we introduce papers dealing with the circulation, distribution and introduction of people, artifacts, technologies, and plants and animals as well as those showing how a global framework helps us understand a single site.

[37] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGICAL EPISTEMOLOGY IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Digital technologies are becoming integral to archaeological practice, from research to pedagogy and public outreach. In the past decade, many archaeologists have reflected on how these technologies impact their work in the field and in the classroom, but they largely focus on how they developed, implemented, or improved digital tools or techniques designed to organize, analyze, and disseminate data. Yet as digital technologies become increasingly essential to how archaeologists investigate the past, we must also consider how they create new ways of engaging with, interpreting, and classifying materials, things, sites, and regions. For example, how do—or could—digital databases alter our understanding of relationships between and inextricable assemblages of humans, organisms, things, soils, and environments? Must the digital data we create themselves become artifacts of an archaeological record imagined as a collection of static entities? Or can the digital data add a new dimension to our understanding of the archaeological record as a dynamic process made up of sequences of entrained elements? How do digital tools change the way we “assemble” constellations of artifacts and practices, and consequently, reconstruct the past? This session addresses these questions of archaeological epistemology in the digital age.

[38] Symposium · MODELING PEOPLE, PLACES, AND THINGS: REVISITING ARCHAEOLOGY AS MODEL-BASED SCIENCE

Ten years ago, Kohler and van der Leeuw proposed “rethinking archaeology as a model-based science,” which makes conscientious use of simplified representations of socio-natural systems in order to both build and apply archaeological theory. Since that time, use of computational modeling in archaeology has grown, topics being modeled have diversified, and methods for model-building have become more flexible and accessible. There has also been increasing interest in applying archaeological models to contemporary social and environmental issues, incentivizing integration with real-world datasets from within and outside archaeology. This emphasis on application brings new opportunities and challenges, and invites revisitation of questions concerning model generality and equifinality. In this symposium, we focus on the topic of application in model-based archaeology, looking at how archaeologists have applied models, as well as how they would like them applied. The symposium is guided by three broad questions: First, how do we model people in the past, as individuals or aggregates, and who gets modeled? Second, what are the roles of space and place in a model, and when/how do they matter? And finally, how do we connect computational models to the things that compose the archaeological record and to other “real world” phenomena?

[39] Symposium · COPAN I: THE LATE CLASSIC PERIOD

This session explores data pertaining to the first half of the Late Classic period at Copan in Honduras. This period is marked by the reign of three long-lived rulers: Ruler 11, K'ahk' Uti' Chan; Ruler 12, K'ahk' Uti' Witz' K'awiil; and Ruler 13, Waxaklajuun Ubaah K'awiil. Under K'ahk' Uti' Chan the population of the valley rose significantly. Under K'ahk Uti' Witz' K'awiil the Copan polity is believed to have first expanded into a state. Ruler 12's reign saw the dedication of stelae both in the center of the city, as well as in areas outside of the Copan Pocket, including in Santa Rita. He erected at least one altar at Rio Amarillo, gifted ceremonial ceramic vessels as far away as Tazumal, El Salvador, and performed a scattering ritual at the site of Quirigua, Guatemala. Waxaklajuun Ubaah K'awiil stepped into the shoes of his illustrious predecessor and for 42 years ruled over a community whose art style burgeoned. He proclaimed Copan one of the corners of the Maya world along with Calakmul, Tikal, and Palenque, and presented himself in the guise of various gods on stelae in the Great Plaza, and yet ended his reign beheaded by the ruler of Quirigua.

[40] Symposium · CONTROLLED EXPERIMENTS IN LITHIC TECHNOLOGY AND FUNCTION

Investigating how stone tools were produced and used by hominins is one of the key research areas in the study of the evolution of human behavior. Over the last decades, paleoanthropological research has focused on diverse aspects of stone tool-related behaviors of past humans, such as the procuring of raw materials, manufacturing techniques, the manipulation of physical

proprieties (e.g., heat treatment), and actual tool use. Experiments have long been used to address these different aspects, aiming to replicate the manipulation of different types of rocks in laboratory-like, forensic settings. Controlled experiments try to improve archaeological interpretations by isolating different physical or chemical factors for a better understanding of which and how different variables affect final results. Further, controlled experiments are designed to improve the identification, measurement, and analysis of all the involved variables and. This session focuses on state-of-the-art research using controlled experiments in both lithic technological (production-related) and functional (use-related) studies. The session's primary aim is to explore different methodological protocols and standards as well as to address research questions aimed at interpreting the archaeological record. A secondary aim is to create awareness of controlled experiments as a valid and important tool in archaeological methodology.

[41] Symposium · BATTLEFIELD ARCHAEOLOGY: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

Battle represents the climax of political conflict culminating in a loss of life, often on a large scale. Archaeologically, battle is manifest in the rapid deposition of an assemblage of materials and features as well as buried and unburied remains of victims. The social and political consequences of battle often extend far beyond the episode of fighting. Battle can dramatically reshape political boundaries as well political, social, demographic, and economic organization. This symposium focuses on the changing methods, practices, and motivations for the study of battlefields. New technologies, political agendas, historical repercussions, and moral responsibilities to those who died and their surviving families all shape the nature of battlefield studies. Our goal here is to present the latest work within the framing archaeological theory of how we study battlefields, why we do it, and the ramifications of what is learned from battlefield sites. This symposium is limited neither by spatial or temporal parameters. The papers, however, do more than present archaeological contexts; they contextualize the study of battlefields within the science of archaeology and the changing mores of humanity.

[42] General Session · GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS IN LITHIC ANALYSIS I

[43] General Session · PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY I

[44] General Session · HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS IN THE MAYA WORLD

[45] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTH AMERICA I

[46] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICA: PACIFIC NORTHWEST II

[47] Poster Session · TECHNOLOGY, SUBSISTENCE, AND SETTLEMENT ON THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST COAST

[48] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF STRANDED, INTERTIDAL, AND SUBMERGED SHORELINES ON THE NORTHWEST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA II

[49] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF STRANDED, INTERTIDAL, AND SUBMERGED SHORELINES ON THE NORTHWEST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA

(SPONSORED BY HAKAI INSTITUTE)

Coastal Archaeology in Northwestern North America is offering an expanding range of insights into the late Pleistocene peopling of postglacial environments and the purposeful transformation of the intertidal zone during the late Holocene to enhance and manage shellfish and fish populations. Attentiveness to relative sea level change and employing interdisciplinary tools and methods is a key driver enabling both of these research trajectories. This poster session invites emerging research contributions on this theme from along the Northwest Coast, including the Central Coast and the Discovery Islands in British Columbia where the Hakai Institute has launched a long-term archaeological research program. This poster session aims to provide an enjoyable forum for this convergent research on the coastal margin.

[50] Poster Session · COMPLEX FISHER-FORAGERS OF THE INTERIOR PACIFIC NORTHWEST: THE HOUSEPIT 54 PROJECT AT BRIDGE RIVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Bridge River site is a complex fisher-forager village most intensively occupied between 1,000 and 2,000 years ago. Previous research suggests that it grew to maximum size of at least 30 co-occupied housepits with a population estimated to be 800–1,000 persons by ca. 1250–1300 cal. BP. After this time the village declined in size and was eventually abandoned for several hundred years. During the centuries immediately prior to abandonment, the village was reorganized spatially and developed evidence for inter-household inequality. The Housepit 54 project at Bridge River was developed to gain an understanding of household history during the period of rapid village growth and decline. The final season of excavations in 2016 confirmed a stratigraphic sequence of 17 anthropogenic floors and approximately six periods of house expansion. Interdisciplinary research is focused on examining social and economic factors associated with household history along with a host of tangential interests including breeding and consumption of domesticated dogs. Posters in this symposium explore housepit stratigraphy, dating, cultural inheritance, lithic technological organization, subsistence (zooarchaeology, paleoethnobotany, and isotope studies), canid phylogeny using ancient DNA, geochemical signals in floors and lithic raw materials, spatial distributions, and public interpretation of indigenous cultural heritage.

[51] Poster Session · PALEOARCHAIC SETTLEMENT OF THE SOUTH SALISH SEA DURING THE LATE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE TRANSITION: A VIEW FROM BEAR CREEK (45KI839)

The Bear Creek site (45KI839) in Washington State's central Puget lowland is among the earliest lithic artifact-bearing, professionally excavated archaeological sites on the Pacific coast between Haida Gwaii and the Santa Barbara Channel. Data recovery excavation in 2013 provided an unprecedented view of Native American settlement in a rapidly changing coastal lowland setting during the Late Pleistocene-Holocene (LPH) transition. The site is an epitome of difficulties inherent in finding deeply buried, intact early components in dynamic depositional environments. Our site formation model is therefore foundational, drawing on geoarchaeological data at the basin- and micro-scales, on paleoenvironmental evidence, and on a comprehensive dating regime. The lithic assemblage includes stemmed and unfluted concave-base projectile points and a variety of bifacial and expedient flake tools sharing affinities most closely with Western Stemmed Tradition assemblages throughout the greater interior Pacific Northwest and Great Basin, and is similar to a string of LPH sites along the coast from Haida Gwaii to South America. The contributions to this session explore individual analytic facets of the investigations at the Bear Creek site, while drawing broader conclusions about this site as a coastal variant of the Western Stemmed Tradition.

[52] General Session · THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL NORTHEAST**[53] General Session · RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ARCHAEOBOTANY AND PALEOETHNOBOTANY****[54] General Session · AFRICAN LITHIC STUDIES I****[55] General Session · AFRICAN LITHIC STUDIES II****[56] General Session · INCAN ARCHAEOLOGY I****[57] Symposium · EARTH OBSERVATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGY IN ARID LANDS**

Nowadays, the use of geospatial technologies in archaeology is widespread among archaeologists. Arid lands, characterized by patchy and scarce vegetation, low urbanization, and excellent visibility of archaeological remains, are an ideal scenario for the application of nondestructive, noninvasive, and cost-effective investigations based on remotely sensed data. In this session, we wish to bring together researchers working on world's arid lands, to share results, issues, and perspectives on Earth Observation for archaeology in hot and cold deserts and semi-deserts. We aim at fostering the debate around remote techniques to the archaeology of arid landscapes, gathering papers addressing multi-proxy approaches for the reconstruction of past human-environment interactions by means of geospatial technologies. No limit is set on the geographic or chronological contexts.

[58] Symposium · CASTING EMPIRE: METAL PRODUCTION IN THE EARLY IMPERIAL CHINA

It is widely recognized in the literature that the production of metal objects, including ritual vessels, weapons, coins, and a wide range of daily use tools, played an essential role in the state financial system of ancient China. Nonetheless, many underlying but essential questions related to metal production still have not been fully explored, such as the management of techniques and labor, forms and organization of workers, ways to control the procurement and movement of raw materials, and transportation of final products or resources. This symposium provides a platform for scholars to introduce their latest research addressing issues mentioned above. We expect the communication fostered by the symposium can not only enhance the understanding about the contribution of metal production to the historical formation of Early Chinese Empires but also facilitate the identification of new methodology and theoretical frameworks for studying debitage or remains in archaeological contexts.

[59] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST II**[60] Symposium · PRECOLUMBIAN TEXTILE TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES: CASE STUDIES FROM NORTH AMERICA AND MESOAMERICA**

While the importance of textiles and the techniques of precolumbian textile production have been well documented in the Andes, far less research has been conducted on textile tools and technologies in North America and Mesoamerica. With only a few specific exceptions, the climates of these regions are not conducive to preservation, and textiles themselves are therefore only rarely preserved. Several other sources of relatively untapped evidence on textile production exist, however, in other archaeologically recovered material culture such as implements used for creating textiles, including spindle whorls, net gauges, needles, and weaving awls; objects used with or associated with textiles, such as fishing net weights and floats; and even raw materials such as cultivated or collected fibers and pigments. This session explores how analysis of these artifacts carries great potential for insights into textile techniques and technologies, as well as into the practical and symbolic use of textiles in these societies.

[61] Symposium · MAKING FAUNA MATTER IN ARCHAIC PERIOD RESEARCH: EXPLORING ADAPTATION, POPULATION GROWTH, AND CULTURAL PRACTICE THROUGH THE DIGITAL INTEGRATION OF EASTERN ARCHAIC FAUNAL DATASETS

Although recovery and identification of animal remains from Eastern Archaic sites has been standard procedure for decades, zooarchaeologists usually have not been at the forefront of archaeological debate about Archaic period variability and change. Even though they are commonly examined at the site and local level, faunal data have been critically evaluated in macro-assessments of what happened during the Archaic in only a few instances. Fortunately the development of digital repositories such as the Digital

Archaeological Record (tDAR) means that it is now possible to incorporate faunal evidence into archaeological research more directly. Preservation and integration of more than 50 significant faunal databases in tDAR by the Eastern Archaic Faunal Working Group (EAFWG) has facilitated the exploration of possible causes for variability and change in the use of aquatic resources by Archaic peoples within and across the subregions of the interior North American Eastern Woodlands. The methodological approaches of the EAFWG and the integrative tools available in tDAR have made it possible to closely examine faunal data at multiple scales. Ultimately the work of the EAFWG is leading to new perspectives on the roles of ecological, demographic, and cultural factors in the choices of Archaic period populations.

[62] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTH AMERICA II

[63] Forum · REPATRIATION 101

The 2016 SAA Survey on Repatriation revealed that the level of experience that someone has with repatriation affects their opinion of its impact on archaeology. Many respondents who have actively worked in repatriation view the process as successful, or as having benefits for the profession. This forum will share examples of repatriation work and allow SAA members to hear firsthand accounts of repatriations and learn about the process and procedures. It is hoped that this will clarify the issues involved for those archaeologists who have previously only viewed this work from afar. The participants have conducted repatriations and work in museums, universities, and for tribes. Topics to be discussed will include the documentation of human remains, the challenges of multiple tribe repatriations, the involvement of non-federally recognized tribes, and processes that are distinct to universities and to museums. Audience questions about the details of repatriation will be greatly welcomed.

[64] Forum · AFRO-LATIN AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

This forum will present and debate a rapidly growing focus of study in archaeology: the roles, material lives, and lived experiences of peoples of African descent in Latin America and the Caribbean. During the long history of the African slave trade, over 90 percent of the Africans forcibly imported into the Americas went to Latin America and the Caribbean. Archaeology of African and African American contexts in the United States is now a well-established realm of inquiry that has given us an unparalleled view into the unwritten history of enslaved and free daily lives; the impacts of African presence in Latin America were just as profound and started even earlier. In fact, the events and processes related to and produced by Afro-Latin Americans—cultural forms, community practices, and pivotal agents—were crucial to the making of Latin America and continue to be a vital element informing Latin American life today. A focus on Afro-Latin American archaeology opens up dialogues about colonialism, gender, race, labor, and systems of power and inequality and offers the possibility to transcend boundaries in archaeological practice and knowledge inhibited by colonial jurisdictions and contemporary nation-states.

[65] Forum · PERTURBING THE PEACE: A TRIBUTE TO JOAN GERO

Joan Gero (1944–2016) was an independent thinker, a purveyor of creative ideas, and a pioneer in engendering archaeology. Over the course of several decades, her thoughtful and provocative contributions opened new vistas onto the way archaeological knowledge is constructed, the workings of gender within the field, and the Andean Formative period. In her final work, entitled *Yutopian: Archaeology, Ambiguity, and the Production of Knowledge in Northwest Argentina*, she argued strongly for the importance of situating knowledge production, honoring the ambiguity of the archaeological record, and resisting the tendency to erase “disobedient data.” This symposium brings together friends, colleagues, and intellectual heirs to celebrate her contributions to the discipline as well as her legacy in terms of moving beyond binary thinking and “unflattening” the past.

[66] Forum · METADATA AND DIGITAL MANAGEMENT IN ARCHAEOLOGY TODAY

The increased availability of digital technologies has revolutionized the way we record archaeological information. We can take thousands of photos of a site or artifact, have each photo linked to a specific location, and record a multitude of other variables quickly and easily. However, this exponential increase in the creation of digital information about archaeological sites, from new data collection and the digitization of legacy materials, has not resulted in a corresponding increase in the discussion of data preservation and management. Digital asset management and metadata have yet to be priorities for many archaeological projects. This often causes archaeologists to spend hours outside of the field dealing with information management issues because adequate planning and guidelines have yet to be employed consistently. While these issues are not new, the increasing call for open science and accessibility pushes archaeologists to organize their digital information into accessible formats with appropriate metadata to describe that information. These needs point to the importance of integrating digital information management and metadata into archaeological project planning as early as possible. This forum is interested in discussing metadata and digital management in archaeology today by exploring current practices and encouraging standards across the different sectors of archaeology.

[67] Lightning Rounds · THE QUESTION OF C-SHAPED STRUCTURES ACROSS THE MAYA LOWLANDS

This session will focus on the topic of “C-shaped structures” and related architectural forms across the Maya lowlands, including “open-fronted structures” and “bench-type buildings.” Many more C-shaped structures have been identified since their establishment as important horizon markers for the Terminal Classic period more than twenty years ago. C-shaped structures and related architectural forms from northern Maya lowland sites will be considered alongside those from the southern Petén and Petén Lakes regions, as well as western and northern Belize. By bringing together scholars who have investigated these structures over the last few decades, we will more thoroughly compare and contrast these architectural forms that appear at the end of the Classic period and their associated archaeological contexts. Through these discussions we hope to achieve a clearer understanding of formal variation, potential functions, and what these types of structures represent within the larger setting of the Classic to Postclassic transition.

[68] Symposium · CONTESTED CAVES: THE POLITICS OF UNDERGROUND PLACES

Moving beyond established archaeological narratives of the human uses of caves, we will explore some of the diverse political tensions surrounding social engagements with these spaces, particularly from an historical perspective, drawing on case studies from around the world and from a variety of disciplines. Examples of issues we seek to discuss include: power relations inherent in religious rituals/secular activities performed in and around caves; cave deities/forces sometimes regarded as threatening the order of the outside world, and therefore often actively appeased, controlled, destroyed or evicted; different religious/political groups fighting over control of sacred caves; tensions over the maintenance of secrecy about the locations of special caves; conflicts between local people and outsiders over the occupation and use of important natural and cultural heritage caves; competition between cave owners or environmental groups over their commercial exploitation; tensions between the development of tourist show caves and the protection of caves and karst areas from environmental pollution and other damage; tensions between looters and archaeologists over archaeological deposits in caves; tensions over legislation enacted to protect caves; tensions over whether or not certain caves should be designated as national monuments; and tensions between different artistic and scientific conventions in representing caves.

[69] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CARIBBEAN I**[70] Symposium · THE FUTURE OF FUNDING FOR ARCHAEOLOGY**

Funding for archaeological research from governmental and philanthropic sources is becoming scarcer. Philanthropy is becoming results driven, moving away from basic research and increasingly into short-term projects. At the same time, costs for archaeological research are increasing, reflecting upward shifts in living costs at emerging economies and costs of analytical research. This session will address three questions through papers from established funders and innovators pursuing alternative funding models. First, what are the drivers of this new environment and how will impact-oriented philanthropy affect funding for archaeology? Second, how are established funders responding to these trends and how do they see the future of funding for research? Finally, does the experience so far with alternative funding approaches suggest that they are able to replace sources in decline?

[71] Symposium · COPAN II: THE LATE CLASSIC, TERMINAL CLASSIC, AND POSTCLASSIC PERIODS

In this session, scholars present new data on the Copan Valley, and other closely-linked sites, in the latter half of the Late Classic period, and during the Postclassic period. The most important ruler of this era was Ruler 16, Yax Pasaj Chan Yopaat, who governed for 47 years. Following his death, only one unfinished monument was dedicated, Altar L, which features Ukit Took', the 17th Ruler. Debates exist as to the potential causes of the cessation of the construction of monumental architecture at Copan and the large demographic drop that occurs in the ninth century CE. Scholars have questioned whether Copan was completely abandoned and if so, when, as well as investigated to what degree the hinterlands were or weren't abandoned. New work on ceramics, lithics, the environment, and recent excavations will add to the ongoing conversation concerning Copan's ancient and more recent past. Rather than review previous hypotheses, researchers will present new data concerning Copan. The Postclassic history of the valley, in particular, has benefited in the last decade from the excavation of post-collapse occupations such as at the site of Rastrojon and around the center of Rio Amarillo.

[72] Symposium · LIFEWAYS IN BRONZE AGE CHINA

Academic interest in the Chinese Bronze Age has tended to focus on larger scale social processes, such as state formation, urbanization, and technological change. This symposium seeks to broaden the understanding of the period by exploring the smaller scale processes that people engaged with in the daily lives. By covering Bronze Age lifeways, we hope to highlight the significance of bottom-up processes and their recursive relationship with the larger social transformations occurring at this time. This symposium will introduce recent archaeological discoveries relating to daily lived experience in Bronze Age China, covering topics such as houses and household activity, craft production, daily ritual practice, cooking, and other aspects of quotidian life.

[73] Symposium · CONTINUITY AND CHANGE, TWO DECADES OF EXCAVATION AND RESEARCH AT ÇATALHÖYÜK

Excavations at the Neolithic Anatolian tell of Çatalhöyük have spanned more than two decades and comprised multinational teams of researchers, students, staff, and volunteers. The overarching aims of the project include a commitment to reflexive archaeological practice and to situate the site within its environmental, economic, and social context. These aims have remained largely unchanged, though many research questions, interpretations, practices, and technologies have transformed. This third and final phase of the Çatalhöyük Research Project (ÇRP) has focused on the multi-scalar synthesis of data collected from various specialist labs, as well as the archiving of the vast corpus of collected data. With the long-standing excavations coming to a close, we consider the current state of research and methodologies conducted at the site within the context of the changes and continuities that have occurred throughout the project's life span. In particular, we highlight the unique set of challenges and opportunities that arise from working with large amounts of legacy data. Topics that may be explored include: challenges and opportunities inherent in working with large datasets, legacy data, and the nature of and potential for collaborative work.

[74] Symposium · GENDER, RACE, AND OTHER CONSEQUENTIAL CATEGORIES: EXPERIMENTS IN INTERSECTIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The notion of intersectionality—conceiving identity categories such as race, age, class, and gender as covalent and entangled—is neither new nor new to archaeology. Archaeologists have long been paying simultaneous attention to multiple vectors of identity. Yet intersectionality's agenda seems radical, even as it becomes mainstreamed within scholarly and popular contemplations of power. Within archaeology, intersectionality joins a host of postmodern approaches to categorical plurality that treat structural identity categories as fluid and multivalent. More established approaches, such as hybridity, postcoloniality, feminism, and critical theory, are compelling but have their own limitations. Does intersectionality offer something different? Can archaeology offer anything to the study of intersectionality? Is any archaeology of violence, privilege, and embodied identity intersectional, regardless

of context or intent? Or does intersectionality demand a politically disruptive agenda? Is it even appropriate to apply this framework outside of the black/feminist/capitalist contexts in which it originated? With these questions in mind, session papers will take a critical, experimental approach to intersectionality within a variety of archaeological contexts.

[75] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGICAL MICROHISTORY AT A PLANNED COLONIAL TOWN IN HIGHLAND PERU

A generation after the Spanish invasion of the Inka Empire, the indigenous communities of the Viceroyalty of Peru were subjected to one of the largest mass resettlement programs by a colonial power: the Reducción General de Indios (General Resettlement of Indians). Over a million native people were resettled to reducción towns to facilitate religious indoctrination and tribute collection, and more broadly, to colonize the deepest recesses of everyday practice to produce newly “civilized” communities. How such colonialist global schemes actually manifested in disparate contexts in the Andean landscape, however, is only beginning to be explored archaeologically. This session presents the largest scale excavations in a highland reducción to date. Situated in the exceptionally well-preserved reducción of Santa Cruz de Tuti (a.k.a. Espinar de Tuti) in the Colca Valley, the Proyecto Arqueológico Tuti Antiguo (PATA) excavated in varied domestic and ritual spaces in 2016, including elite indigenous domestic compounds, the sacristy and rectory of the main parish, and a chapel. Our results compare the contexts of domestic and liturgical practices of indigenous households and the clergy, and trace out threads of continuity and change through the colonial and early republican eras.

[76] Symposium · WHAT TO DO WITH “MEGASITES” IN PREHISTORY? FURTHER EXPLORING THE “MEGASITE” CONUNDRUM

Periodically in the prehistory of human settlement, very large sites have appeared that challenge our assumptions about settlement categories. Such sites, including Chaco Canyon, the Trypillia megasites, Bigo, Taosi, and Co Loa, are often characterized as urban, proto-urban, pre-urban, or not urban. However, even when making allowances for regional variation in urban form, these sites are anomalous. Roland Fletcher has argued that they might usefully be considered as examples of a unique trajectory of growth toward extensive dispersed settlement forms, complementary to but different from the trajectory of low-density agrarian urbanism and the recent trajectory toward dispersed industrial urbanism. A session at the SAA conference in 2013 explored the characteristics of some salient examples of these settlements, including the European Iron Age Oppida, Cahokia, and Great Zimbabwe. This session will include additional regions and time periods, particularly in Africa, South America, the southwest USA, and Asia and extend the discussion of how to theorize them. A consideration of these sites as comparable phenomena has the potential to transform our models of settlement growth, give new significance to regional culture histories, and perhaps have implications for our urban future.

[77] Symposium · HISTORICAL ECOLOGY FOR APPLIED ARCHAEOLOGY: CLIMATE CHANGE, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, AND GOVERNANCE

Historical ecology is a research program concerned with the interactions of people and environment through time and the consequences of those relationships on the formation of contemporary and ancient landscapes, habitats, and culture. Archaeology has developed theoretical and methodological tools for contributing to historical ecological research and constitutes a major part of this multidisciplinary effort. Through its applied lens, historical ecology continues to grow as a major field of inquiry dealing with questions around climate change, environmental conservation, Indigenous governance and autonomy, and resource management systems. This session explores how archaeologists are using the historical ecology research program to guide their research design, praxis, and even ontologies. Such research will highlight current and on-going archaeological contributions to climate change research, and ecological/heritage management and conservation that is socially just.

[78] Symposium · ADVANCES IN ARCHAEOLOGY OF PREHISTORIC AND EARLY CHINA

The last decade has witnessed a dramatic progress in development of research on archaeological sciences in China. Recent achievement in this area has resulted in some interpretations on new materials of prehistoric and early historic China that would be of interest to international communities. Papers in this symposium will present ongoing projects that address new methods, results, and perspectives. Papers have striven to integrate analyses into broader interpretations of meaning of the origin and evolution of human and technology, transition of culture, origins of agriculture, rise of early state, and paleo-environmental reconstruction and so forth from approaches of archaeological sciences (e.g., archaeobotany, zooarchaeology, stable isotope analysis, use-wear and residue analysis, material analysis), ethnoarchaeology, and anthropology.

[79] Symposium · TOOLSTONE PAPERS IN HONOR OF THE CAREERS OF CHARLOTTE BECK AND GEORGE T. JONES

This session honors the careers of Charlotte Beck and George T. Jones and the important contributions they have made to lithic studies. The session combines papers by former students and colleagues and a discussion of their careers to address Beck and Jones's impact on lithic analysis, particularly the study of lithic procurement, mobility patterns, geochemistry, reduction sequences, and technological organizational and evolutionary approaches to archaeology. While Beck and Jones's work predominately focused on the Great Basin, their influence has reached beyond this geographic area, due to the transferable nature and broad applicability of their approaches to archaeology. They have had broad methodological and theoretical impacts on the field of archaeology, which session participants will address through discussions of research in a variety of geographic regions, temporal contexts, and to address a wide variety of thematic issues. These papers highlight the important contributions Beck and Jones have made to archaeology throughout their careers.

[80] Symposium · NIGHT AND DARKNESS IN PRECOLUMBIAN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

As night rose in Mexico and Central America, another realm emerged to replace the world of daylight and warmth. Temperatures dropped as the sun set, crepuscular animals appeared, selenotropic plants delighted in the moonlight, and humans engaged in a variety of nocturnal activities that differed significantly from those conducted during daylight hours. Darkness is one aspect of the night that is not exclusive to it and lends itself to analysis as well. Using similar theories for studying the day, practice theory, nighttime household archaeology, phenomenology, and adaptationist approaches all set the stage for enlivening the nightscape and

darkness. Variables such as age, gender, class, ethnicity, and occupation, among others, are interwoven and constitute integral aspects of reconstructing the night and illuminating darkness since individuals within society experience culture from their own unique viewpoints. The four-field approach presents an advantage for exploring the depths of darkness, whether at night or otherwise, as ethnography, linguistics, and biological anthropology contribute to a well-rounded archaeology of the night. By approaching the study of ancient cultures from a dark perspective, we can learn a great deal more about how ancient humans flourished and coped, for they lived in light as well as darkness.

[81] Symposium · MOMENTS IN TIME: RE-CREATING HISTORY WITH THE BAYESIAN APPROACH

This session brings together papers that discuss how archaeologists can use the Bayesian approach to create histories approximating lived experiences on multiple scales. Over the past five years there have been many studies that used Bayesian modeling to revise aspects of ancient European history. These projects have generally produced chronologies of higher accuracy, transparency, and reproducibility than those created from informal interpretation. This work has been referred to as the third radiocarbon revolution, partially because it has required European archaeologists to completely rethink long-standing culture-historic chronologies and devise new narratives for interpreting the past. A theme of the session is how chronological reexaminations with Bayesian modeling interface with archaeological theory. In many cases the Bayesian approach has involved the quantification of previously unrealized temporal phenomena and this session will address how our theoretical approaches in archaeology might change due to powerful temporal analyses. Papers in this session will: 1) review how Bayesian chronological modeling has begun to challenge understandings of important topics, 2) discuss specifically how Bayesian modeling has revised historical narratives, and/or 3) problematize long-standing chronologies and discuss plans for their revision.

[82] Symposium · IN THE LAND OF THE SKY: RECENT INTERDISCIPLINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE LOWER RIO VERDE VALLEY, OAXACA

This session presents results of the last decade of interdisciplinary archaeological research in the lower Rio Verde Valley on the Pacific coast of Oaxaca, Mexico. Archaeological research during this period has focused on the Formative period, although ongoing settlement pattern studies, paleoecological research, and human dietary studies have implications for the entire prehispanic sequence. Major research problems that are discussed include the origins of agriculture and sedentism during the initial Early Formative period; the relationship between religion and politics at the end of the Formative; urbanization and political centralization; the aftermath of political collapse; and the impact of Formative period environmental change on settlement, land use, and diet. Data presented in the session are the result of large-scale excavations at the Early Formative period site of La Consentida, the Terminal Formative urban center of Rio Viejo, the Terminal Formative outlying sites of Cerro de la Virgen and Loma Don Genaro, and the Early Classic period site of Charco Redondo. Papers also present paleoecological research based on sediment cores extracted from ponds and estuaries, isotopic studies of human and animal bone, geoarchaeological research on soil fertility, regional full-coverage survey, archaeozoology, and studies of artifacts from the region.

[83] Symposium · POLITIES, HINTERLAND COMMUNITIES, AND EVERYTHING IN BETWEEN: TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN NORTHWEST BELIZE

This session synthesizes 25 years of archaeological investigations taking place in the Rio Bravo Conservation and Management Area (RBCMA) of northwest Belize, a region that was deeply transformed by the life practices of the Maya over a period of nearly 2,000 years. From small beginnings in 1992, the Programme for Belize Archaeological Project (PfbAP) has since grown to encompass various research efforts, fostering cooperation among archaeologists, geographers, and environmental scientists. As a result, an extensive body of data concerning the character of many of the region's recorded sites has been produced, shedding light onto the lives of the ancient Maya that inhabited this corner of Mesoamerica from the Preclassic (1000 BCE–250 CE) to the Terminal Classic (850–950 CE) periods. This session builds on the regional focus to explore the interrelationships between the varying communities from various theoretical positions as supported by empirical data. Sites discussed in this session include the large Maya sites of La Milpa, Dos Hombres, and Maax Na. Mid-level sites of Say Ka and Wari Camp are also discussed, forming a bridge to the numerous smaller settlements that extend across the landscape such as Medicinal Trail, Hun Tun, and La Milpa North.

[84] Symposium · REGIONAL TO INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS IN AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY: THE LEGACY OF SUZANNE FISH AND PAUL FISH

During the course of five decades, Paul Fish and Suzanne Fish have instigated and nurtured a series of innovative archaeological research and educational partnerships with their numerous colleagues and students in the Americas. These collaborations have established highly productive linkages among groups and individuals from a diverse range of institutions including universities, national and international government agencies, nonprofit research foundations, and other stakeholders. Consistent and crosscutting themes of their research collaborations include (but are not limited to) traditional agriculture and water management, social organization and craft economies, and coastal foraging adaptations. Mentoring students and engaging in community outreach are also central to the initiatives that Suzanne Fish and Paul Fish have developed and supported during their professional careers. These activities include numerous archaeological field schools as well as laboratory training programs at the Arizona State Museum and the School of Anthropology at the University of Arizona. Their former students are now practicing archaeology throughout the Americas and beyond. This session features presentations by a small sample of their many colleagues in the Greater Southwest, Mesoamerica, and South America.

[85] Symposium · RETHINKING METHODS OF FAUNAL ANALYSIS

Much progress has been made in recent years with respect to the analysis of faunal remains. Advances include improved protocols for the study of seasonality, the production of new control data on carnivore feeding behavior, as well as efforts focused on a better understanding of the process of identification and quantification of faunal specimens. However, many questions remain open or require additional research. For instance, how robust are our faunal identifications? Are NISP and MNE replicable and accurate measures of abundance? How can we explain variation in counts of cutmarks or in the identification of taphonomic agents? Do

archaeozoologists produce accurate interpretations of seasonality patterns? This symposium will address these and other methodological problems that are central to the analysis of faunal remains.

[86] Poster Session · ADVANCES IN BIOARCHAEOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE

[87] Poster Session · NEW GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH

[88] Poster Session · OBSIDIAN SOURCING, ANALYSIS, AND IMAGING

[89] Poster Session · INTERPRETING LITHIC ASSEMBLAGES

[90] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN EUROPE I

[91] Poster Session · ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR LITHIC TECHNOLOGY

[92] General Session · BIOARCHAEOLOGY AND GENETICS

[93] Forum · A HISTORY OF THE CARIBBEAN IN 100 OBJECTS

This forum stars objects from the Caribbean with a story to tell. Fifteen minutes of interview-style discussion between presenters, session moderators, and the audience will focus on a single object from the Caribbean that crosses past and present, its appearance, meaning, production, contexts, overarching historical connections, and relevance for contemporary society. From the humdrum and overlooked, to the extraordinary and exhibited, these objects of conversation are tied to stories about a place, community, practice, or moment that reveal the rich history of the cultures and societies of the Caribbean from particular and personal perspectives. This forum will be recorded and later launched/broadcast as one or more episodes of the podcast series *A History of the Caribbean in 100 Objects* as told through objects from the earliest period to modern times. For more information see <http://www.shoresoftime.com/podcast/>.

[94] Symposium · ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRECOLUMBIAN CITY OF TAMTOC, IN THE HUASTECA POTOSINA, MEXICO: RECENT INVESTIGATIONS

Tamtoc is one of the most important settlements in northeastern Mexico, wherefore it is essential to address the phenomenon of the urban society with an interdisciplinary approach. The aim of this symposium is to characterize the constituents proper of the historical and cultural development of this urban society that managed to develop one of the most distinctive settlements in the so-called Huasteca region during prehispanic times. The contributors are going to present the results of a variety of recent investigations intended to promote the dialogue and increase the awareness of the issues discussed here.

[95] Symposium · EXPLORING PREHISTORIC PERCEPTIONS OF “NATURE”: CAN WE GO BEYOND ECONOMIC HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS?

Archaeology has witnessed a theoretical florescence of “ecological” approaches (i.e., HBE, Niche Construction, Historical Ecology) resulting in human-environment interactions as a common research theme. Western culture traditionally makes a clear distinction between nature and culture, but this is not typical of worldviews among preindustrial societies. Past perceptions of human relationships with nature are essential for understanding the impact prehistoric societies had on their environments. Here we aim to push theoretical boundaries, to ask how we can understand prehistoric perceptions of “nature.” Using varied regions and datasets, can we move beyond the more common essential economic discussions and probe our evidence to gain meaningful insights regarding how people in the past understood their place in “nature.” While prehistoric art is often employed toward this question, ecological datasets are usually not. But, could the materials which made the dwellings, the resources that formed the basis of foodways, and the ecological “footprint” of past societies also provide similar insights? It is with this perspective in mind that we wish to explore human perceptions of nature through interdisciplinary studies. This collaboration could be key to interpreting our ecological and archaeological datasets toward a greater understanding of human behavior.

[96] Symposium · PROTEINS IN PLAY: THE APPLICATION OF ANCIENT PROTEINS TO THE STUDY OF DIET, DISEASE, CULTURE, AND EVOLUTION

The last few years have seen a growing interest in the application of protein analysis to archaeological materials, analogous to the application of DNA sequencing. This session will highlight the various contributions the study of ancient proteins can make to our understanding of the archaeological past. Despite the relative infancy of the field, we are currently witnessing a diversification in the types of tissues analyzed, time periods sampled, and questions asked. Drawing on this diverse array of possibilities, this session aims to provide a platform to discuss methodological developments and trends, novel applications, and future directions.

[97] Symposium · ASSESSMENT IN ARCHAEOLOGY EDUCATION: PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGY RESEARCH

Project Archaeology is well-known around the country for its inquiry-based archaeology curricula. We reach an estimated 300,000 students annually with our curricular materials. While these numbers are great, it is also important to know if students are understanding the materials and learning the lessons we teach. If students have been taught the curriculum, but do not understand

the importance of stewardship or how to interpret evidence to build content, our materials will be useless; if the materials do not meet the needs of educators, they will soon be outdated. Including descendant communities in curriculum development, assessing the needs of teachers, and monitoring results of consultation to maintain long-term relationships are also important areas of research for archaeology educators. To this end, Project Archaeology national staff, state program coordinators, and master teachers have participated in several research projects to assess student learning and the efficacy of professional development for educators.

[98] Symposium · LOST NARRATIVES: CURRENT HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

One of the most powerful roles of historical archaeology in the modern era is the telling of histories that have been overlooked. These "lost narratives" represent society as a far more complex entity than that encoded in national/regional ideology. This is particularly true in southern California where mainstream perspectives on history are distinctively simplistic. Until relatively recently, historical archaeology in the region was also comparatively traditional, focused on colonial-era missions or narrow slices of historic contexts exposed by modern construction. Recent projects, however, delve more deeply into the complexity of southern California, emphasizing questions of memory, consumption, identity, conflict, political economy, and the sheer intricacy of the communities that have coexisted in the region over time. Papers in this session represent time periods from the late eighteenth century through the 1940s. Documentary analysis combines with diverse archaeological methodology to maximize new interpretive opportunities and creative applications of theory. Engagement with descendant communities and the use of legacy collections enrich these projects and highlight fruitful directions for future scholarship.

[99] Symposium · FROM FORAGERS TO FRONTIERS: RECENT RESEARCH ON THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ORDOS REGION, CHINA

A recent increase in archaeological fieldwork in the Ordos Region, China combined with new methodological and theoretical frameworks has led to new understandings of previous assumptions about the development of life in this understudied region. Occupying a vast territory covering the areas of southwestern Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, and Shaanxi Province, the Ordos Region plays a very important role in forming a better understanding of Chinese prehistory. This session includes papers that span from the Upper Paleolithic period to the Han Dynasty. The goals of the present session are to synthesize and advance research on understanding environmental change and human response, movement of domesticated plants and animals in prehistory, cultural interaction and entanglement with Central Asia, developments in metallurgy and jade, and the position of this region as a frontier in prehistory.

[100] General Session · GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS IN LITHIC TECHNOLOGY II

[101] General Session · POLITICS AND INTER-POLITY DYNAMICS IN THE MAYA WORLD I

[102] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE AMERICAN MIDWEST I

[103] General Session · THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MINING AND RESOURCE EXTRACTION IN HISTORIC NORTH AMERICA

[104] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST I

[105] General Session · HOHOKAM ARCHAEOLOGY

[106] General Session · USING ETHNOGRAPHIC AND ETHNOHISTORIC SOURCES IN ARCHAEOLOGY

[107] General Session · THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CONFLICT IN THE HISTORIC ERA NORTH AMERICA

[108] Forum · CARING FOR HOMELANDS, PART 1: TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES

(SPONSORED BY INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS INTEREST GROUP, COMMITTEE ON NATIVE AMERICAN RELATIONS)

Tribal Historic Preservation Offices are charged with the responsibility of preserving, maintaining, and revitalizing tribal cultural resources for future generations. In addition to these programs, numerous other federal, state, and non-recognized tribal communities operate similarly oriented cultural resources departments. This forum brings together Tribal Historic Preservation and Cultural Resource Managers from across the United States to discuss the current state and future trajectory of tribal resource management. This forum is part of an ongoing attempt to highlight the unique issues that tribal communities encounter when attempting to care for cultural resources that extend well beyond the tangible remains associated with the archaeological record. Panelists will address how their offices and communities define tribal historic preservation; discuss how they developed their plan for managing tribal cultural resources; and share the strategies they use on the ground to implement these plans. Of particular focus is examining how each program balances the requirements of state and federal heritage preservation regulations with the specific needs and cultural values of the communities whose interests they protect.

[109] Forum · CREATING SAFETY: ADDRESSING SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND ASSAULT IN ARCHAEOLOGY*(SPONSORED BY WOMEN IN ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)*

In response to recent studies showing a sexual harassment and assault problem in the field sciences, the Women in Archaeology Interest Group sponsored the Forum Addressing Sexual Harassment and Assault in Archaeology at last year's meeting in Orlando. This provided space for archaeologists from across the discipline to come together and brainstorm ways to create safety in our field. This year's forum will focus on efforts of the SAA and the SAA community at large to implement action proposed at the forum. Work-in-progress includes a clear statement on sexual harassment and assault from the SAA, as well as the development of education and support programs at all levels of the discipline.

[110] Forum · ADVANCEMENTS AND PROSPECTS IN GEOARCHAEOLOGY TODAY: THE SAA GIG AT 20, PART 2*(SPONSORED BY GEOARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)*

In celebration of 20 years of the Geoarchaeology Interest Group (GIG) in the Society for American Archaeology, we seek to clarify the present and future contributions of geoarchaeology, in terms of practical techniques, analytic and interpretive methods, and theoretical approaches. Whether as its own field or hybridized multidisciplinary endeavor, geoarchaeology has grown over the last decades to encompass a multitude of research themes and operational procedures, but what unifies this diversity under the name of geoarchaeology? Furthermore, what are the current and emerging new challenges for practicing geoarchaeologists as relevant for today's concerns of sustainable development, values of landscapes as heritage resources, and the place of human societies within a changing environment?

[111] Forum · ARCHAEOLOGY PODCAST NETWORK—LIVE PODCAST AND DISCUSSION

Join hosts of the archaeology podcast network in a discussion about podcasting as a tool for public outreach. How can podcasts help archaeologists convey information to other professionals and the public in a way that respects the cultures represented but that is also informative and educational? Are podcasts here to stay? Are they an effective tool for public outreach in archaeology?

[112] Forum · HOW TO DO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE USING R*(SPONSORED BY DIGITAL DATA INTEREST GROUP)*

Archaeological science is becoming increasingly complex, and progress in this area is slowed by critical limitation of journal articles lacking the space to communicate new methods in enough detail to allow others to reproduce and reuse new research. One solution to this is to use a programming language such as R to analyze archaeological data, with authors sharing their R code with their publications to communicate our methods. This practice is becoming widespread in many other disciplines, but few archaeologists currently know how to use R or have an opportunity to learn during their training. In this forum we tackle this problem by discussing ubiquitous research methods of immediate relevance to most archaeologists, by using interactive, live-coded demonstrations of R code by archaeologists who program with R. Topics include getting data into R, working with C14 dates, spatial analysis and map-making, conducting simulations, and exploratory data visualizations. Forum participants will be able to participate by following along with the live-coding on their own laptops (current versions of R and RStudio must be installed in advance; both are free), and discussing applications of the methods presented with the discussants.

[113] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN EAST ASIA**[114] Poster Session · HUMAN, ANIMAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTION IN NORTHEAST ASIA**

Since the last Ice Age, Northeast Asia witnessed a variety of dramatic and important changes in human societies and their relationship to the environment. These include the Neolithic transition, the adoption of domestic livestock, the emergence of horseback riding, and the development of complex nomadic polities. This session will present current archaeological research from Mongolia and adjoining regions, with an emphasis on how interactions between humans, animals, and the environment shaped important social changes in prehistory.

[115] Poster Session · BIO-CULTURAL APPROACH TO THE OSTEOARCHAEOLOGICAL INQUIRIES IN CHINA

Osteoarchaeological research in China has traditionally focused on questions of population affinity to investigate the relationships among ancient groups. While such studies have produced valuable information on past populations, one result has been to stress the biological over the bio-cultural interpretation of the human past. The aim of this session is to provide more nuanced explorations of health, disease, and behavior through contextualized bioarchaeological analyses of human skeletal remains from a diverse array of environmental and cultural settings in ancient China. Contributors of this session will address questions within the bio-cultural framework that integrates biological data from human remains with their cultural and ecological contexts. Our goal is to offer new perspectives in the study of human adaptation and life-ways in ancient China.

[116] Poster Session · RECENT ADVANCES IN CHINESE ZOOARCHAEOLOGY

Faunal remains have become important materials unearthed from archaeological excavations in China. Zooarchaeological data could provide much information of human-animal interactions in the past, such as animal trading and exploitation, utilization, and domestication. New studies on those recovered faunal remains have used a variety of analytical methods such as morphological measurements, pathological examination, age structure profiling, sex ratio reconstruction, isotopic analysis, and DNA research to target many different questions. This session provides a platform to showcase some of these new studies from China and to demonstrate the power of using new methods to examine old bones for the study of human-animal interactive history of the past in China.

[117] Poster Session · HUMAN LIFESTYLE AND ADAPTATION IN PREHISTORIC CHINA

In recent years, human lifestyle and adaptation in prehistory, and the potential role of environmental changes in those processes, have been intensively studied in China. This session aims to present new findings, ideas, and theories in how and why human adaptation shifted in prehistoric China. This panel will clarify the relations between human adaptation and environmental changes across China and provide suggestions on what research is needed in the future. Researches from bioarchaeology, zooarchaeology, archaeobotany, paleoenvironment, and other related perspectives are warmly welcomed.

[118] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS IN LIGHT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES

The focus of the session is to reflect on the nature of information that is/can be captured through archaeological survey, and to explore the interpretative challenges and opportunities that survey information offer beyond simply "identifying sites." We will address these questions in light of the ever increasing adoption of information and computing technology, both in the field and in the lab. Does the adoption of new technology open up new research venues? Are we applying these technologies to resolve old questions perhaps in a more efficient and expeditious manner? Can we identify common trends, and more importantly, gaps in our patterns of use? At which stage of the survey process is technology being used most (e.g., planning, conducting, processing)? How well suited is current technology for the rigors of the field? What aspects of technology (e.g., battery power, processing, connectivity, user interface) are most critical and in what way? To what extent do these, and similar questions, open new interpretative opportunities?

[119] Symposium · ANCIENT MEXICO AND THE LEGACY OF HENRY B. NICHOLSON

Henry B. Nicholson dominated the field of Aztec studies for over four decades leaving behind a vast amount of scholarship. In the decade since his passing, that corpus continues to stand the test of time with many of his works being among the most cited resources in the field. His contributions to ethnohistory, archaeology, and iconography are vast and provide the point of departure for many specialists. It is certainly a legacy worthy of contemplation. This session will unite both junior and senior academics through a series of papers aimed at contemplating just how his legacy continues to impact current research. While this impact has been great on Central Mexican studies in particular, it has also influenced important cultural areas outside the Basin of Mexico including the Gulf Coast and Chichen Itza.

[120] Symposium · THE TULA REGION INTERACTION AND MIGRATION PROJECT (TRIMP): YEAR 1

The tumultuous Epiclassic period in central Mexico has long provided fertile ground for evaluating anthropological, archaeological questions since its original definition over 75 years ago. Recent work in the region has produced new data that are beginning to flesh out and test previously conceived hunches and, in some cases, upending established models of local and regional economic, social, and political relationships and networks. One such project is the Tula Region Interaction and Migration Project (TRIMP), which began its first field season during the summer of 2016. The project combines archaeometric analyses of existing ceramic, lithic, and osteological collections with new excavation at Cerro Magoni, one of the principal political centers of the local Tula region during the centuries preceding the foundation of the Toltec state. Our session reports the results of the TRIMP to date and contextualizes its preliminary inferences within the continuing evolution of ideas concerning central Mexico during the Epiclassic. The papers presented demonstrate the untapped opportunities available in the Tula region in particular, and Epiclassic central Mexico generally, to inform and influence broader anthropological understandings of cross-cultural patterns on multiple scales.

[121] Symposium · MIDDLE PLEISTOCENE SUBSISTENCE IN THE AZRAQ OASIS, JORDAN: PROTEIN RESIDUE AND OTHER PROXIES

Excavations at Shishan Marsh, a former desert oasis in Azraq, northeast Jordan, reveal a unique ecosystem and provide direct family-specific protein residue evidence of hominin adaptations in an increasingly arid environment approximately 250,000 years ago. In this session, we detail the lithic, faunal, paleoenvironmental, and residue data that suggest that Middle Pleistocene hominins were able to subsist in extreme arid environments through a reliance on surprisingly humanlike adaptations.

[122] General Session · TEACHING ARCHAEOLOGY**[123] Symposium · ORIGINS AND TRANSFORMATIONS: THE WESTERN ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN**

Research programs focused on the islands of the Western Pacific Ocean are increasingly dedicated to the analysis of postcolonization processes. Models describing the ecological transformation of islands, demographic changes, and the technological innovations developed by settled populations to maintain social connections over vast distances articulate with ever more discrete spatially and temporally sensitive archaeological analyses to provide a framework to interpret these processes. These studies contribute to better resolution of the development of evolutionary trajectories creating favorable conditions for more complex social organization. This symposium highlights recent studies in a number of archipelagos, including the Marianas, Fiji, Tonga, and Samoa.

[124] General Session · PRESERVING HERITAGE SITES**[125] Symposium · CERAMICS AND SOCIETY AMONG THE CLASSIC MAYA CITIES OF THE WESTERN PETÉN**

This symposium focuses on the ceramic traditions of the Classic Maya cities of the Western Petén. These cities, virtually unknown a decade ago, possess a common, interconnected history. The sites between Central Lakes region and the Mexican frontier, dwelt in apparent harmony, lacking the militarism of other regions of the Classic Maya world, and sharing many artistic and epigraphic traditions. Most apparent is that they shared many aspects of their disparate ceramic traditions, suggesting a significant level of

interaction and exchange. Gift exchange, commerce, and artisan interaction developed throughout the Classic period, creating a shared ceramic tradition. This symposium focuses on these traditions, their differences and their similarities, and the physical vessels themselves that moved through this region. The evidence suggests a unique set of social and political relations between the Maya peoples of the region, one geared for mutual cooperation, rather than the military competition of the Maya world around them. This session will discuss the ceramic record and the social and political implications of this evidence for the cities of El Perú-Waka', La Corona, Motul de San José, La Florida-Namaan, La Joyanca, and other centers inside and outside this region.

[126] Symposium · INVESTIGATING A TEN-MILLENNIA RECORD OF HUNTER-GATHERER LIFEWAYS IN THE NORTHEASTERN CHIHUAHUAN DESERT

The Lower Pecos Canyonlands of southwest Texas contains one of the longest and best-preserved records of hunter-gatherer lifeways in North America. Since 2009, the Ancient Southwest Texas Project (Texas State University) and Shumla Archaeological Research and Education Center have been conducting intensive multidisciplinary research into understanding aboriginal hunter-gatherers in this unique area on the northeastern fringe of the Chihuahuan Desert. Focusing on sites and assemblages ranging from earth ovens and rockshelters to rock art and bedrock features, presentations will highlight research strategies used to investigate the diverse hunter-gatherer record spanning from Paleoindian to protohistoric times in the rugged canyon lands of the Rio Grande borderlands. Investigative approaches include rock art, geoarchaeology, 3D data acquisition, methodology, chronology, paleoethnobotany, and zooarchaeology.

[127] Symposium · BEYOND DOMESTICATION: INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE HUMAN-CANINE CONNECTION

The interpersonal relationships humans have with domesticated dogs have a great influence on the way in which these animals are conceptualized in terms of both their value and social standing within a human group. Once domesticated, dogs filled many different roles within human societies, from beast of burden to food resources to companions. These relationships were likely multifaceted and may not always be easily discernible in the archaeological record. However, new research questions and investigative techniques are beginning to elucidate the ways that humans valued dogs in the past. The papers within this session provide a better understanding of the human-canine relationship through the integration of multiple lines of evidence, including zooarchaeology, ethnohistory, and cutting-edge scientific methods of analysis. By identifying the place that domesticated dogs occupied within a given human society we hope to be able to better understand the value that past peoples placed on this relationship. These works will contribute to broader anthropological discussions about human interactions with their environment as well as the lived experiences of humans and their dogs in the past.

[128] Symposium · MARKETS AND CAPITALISMS IN INDIGENOUS SOCIETIES IN THE COLONIAL AMERICAS

Archaeological studies of colonial encounters in the Americas have increasingly focused on the role of capitalism within European imperial projects. However, this growing attention on capitalism is vulnerable to endless debates over definitions and transitions, potentially resulting in interpretations that tell us more about Eurocentric notions of capitalism than the complexities of colonial economic arrangements. This session asks participants to move beyond trait-based definitions of capitalism in an effort to understand the actual economic practices that emerged from the friction of local colonial encounters. Specifically, we seek to unpack the tangled web of economic relationships that characterized colonial societies, refocusing our analysis on the ways in which indigenous groups perceived, managed, and ultimately captured colonial markets for their own political and economic goals. We examine the diversity of colonial encounters in the Americas (Spanish, English, Russian, French, etc.) as well as studies of continuities and disruptions across prehistoric/historic boundaries. By centering indigenous societies, the case studies in this session move beyond considerations of capitalism as an ideal type, and instead explore the laborers, traders, and consumers directly responsible for the creation of colonial political economies.

[129] Symposium · PREHISTORIC ECONOMIES IN MIDDLE-RANGE SOCIETIES: PAPERS IN HONOR OF KATHERINE SPIELMANN

This symposium honors the scholarly contributions of Katherine Spielmann to the field of archaeology. Mirroring Dr. Spielmann's research interests, this symposium focuses on prehistoric economies in smaller-scale and middle-range societies, primarily in North America. Former students examine a variety of topics on this subject, including the processes underlying economic intensification, the role of feasting and ritual in small-scale economies, and the variety of conditions under which small-scale and middle-range societies with relatively noncomplex political systems develop complex, specialized economies and systems of exchange. Reflecting Dr. Spielmann's interest in human-ecosystem interaction, papers also investigate the long-term ecological changes that resulted from settlement by relatively sedentary farmers in particular environments. The overarching goal is to highlight both the interconnectedness of these themes and the positive impact of Dr. Spielmann's ideas and research on her students and the discipline as a whole.

[130] Symposium · RECENT ANALYTICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHACOAN ARCHAEOLOGY

This session highlights recent studies about Chaco Canyon archaeology which emphasize new research approaches to long-standing questions about the social, economic, and organizational features that characterized the period of emergent complexity associated with the construction of "great houses" between ca. AD 800 and 1200. Contributions especially explore the role of scientific methods, quantitative analysis, and geospatial techniques in addressing a range of critical explanatory issues.

[131] Symposium · LIDAR IN THE MAYA HEARTLAND: RESULTS OF THE 2016 LIDAR SURVEY IN GUATEMALA'S MAYA BIOSPHERE RESERVE

During the summer of 2016, the National Center for Airborne Laser Mapping conducted the first phase of an ambitious lidar survey of over 1,400 km² of forested areas within the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) of the northern Petén district of Guatemala. The project, sponsored by Fundación PACUNAM (a Guatemalan nonprofit organization focused on the research and conservation in the MBR), included areas currently under investigation, including Tikal, El Zotz, Holmul, La Corona, Xultun, San Bartolo, Waka',

Naachtun, and Uaxactun. These are some of the most important lowland Maya centers that flourished throughout both the Preclassic and Classic periods, many of which have been mapped to various degrees of completeness with traditional field methods. The project also targeted areas where only cursory archaeological research has been conducted, such as between the sites of Xmakabantun and Holmul in the northeast and swaths of the Parque Laguna del Tigre in the west. The participants will present results relevant to not only the detection and interpretation of archaeological and environmental features in each coverage area, but also the methodological issues raised during the various stages of lidar data analysis that might prove useful to future applications of this technology in similar environmental conditions.

[132] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

[133] Symposium · IDENTITY AND CHANGE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERACTION ACROSS ARCHIPELAGOS, INLAND SEAS, AND OCEANS

This symposium examines the emergence, dynamics and change of island societies, linked together in wider coastal and island worlds. Papers address the archaeological evidence for interactions between different communities over time and explore the nature and significance of interactions that emerge as distinct island identities. The symposium seeks to address the changes that take place in islands over long timescales notably between prehistoric and globalized historical societies, taking examples from the central Mediterranean and regions bordering the Atlantic. In many cases, striking new data from recent fieldwork are brought to bear, including isotopes, trade characterization and environmental data. The symposium has deliberately taken examples from seas with different degrees of closure, and where contrasts between early and later maritime technologies can be compared. A key theme of the symposium is the broader political context of island societies and how island communities respond to changing conditions as measured in environmental impact and local development.

[134] Symposium · RE-PENSANDO LA/S MOVILIDAD/ES ANDINA/S: NUEVAS PERSPECTIVAS EN TORNO AL VIAJE, CONTACTO, INTERACCIÓN, INTERCAMBIO Y OBTENCIÓN DE RECURSOS EN LOS ANDES CENTRO-SUR

La movilidad humana es un aspecto fundamental que ha caracterizado a las poblaciones de los Andes Centro-Sur a través del tiempo. A pesar de que durante los casi últimos 40 años diferentes modelos han intentado explicar la movilidad y contacto en el área, ciertas preguntas subsisten con respecto a cómo ocurrió, quiénes se movían, de dónde provenían y por qué viajaban. La mayoría de los modelos propuestos han dado énfasis a la economía y rol de las poblaciones tanto de tierras altas como altiplánicas en el control de la movilidad y pisos ecológicos, principalmente a través de caravanas de llamas en períodos tardíos, actuando de forma homogénea en la región andina. Sin embargo, recientes perspectivas plantean patrones de movilidad particulares asociados a los diferentes grupos e historias/memorias locales que habitaron en la costa, valles, pre-cordillera y puna. El objetivo de este simposio es evaluar desde una mirada crítica y constructiva la movilidad en los Andes Centro-Sur considerando y complementando distintas líneas de evidencia que hasta la fecha han arrojado nuevas luces en torno a ésta temática. De esta manera, se plantea repensar los patrones de movilidad desde una perspectiva interdisciplinaria y más allá de la racionalidad económica.

[135] Symposium · ANCIENT METALLURGY IN MESOAMERICA: LOCAL EXPRESSION AND INTERREGIONAL CONNECTIONS

Throughout ancient Mesoamerica, numerous metallurgical and metalworking traditions developed during different time periods, and among different cultural groups. These traditions emerged through a range of cultural influences, particularly from the Andean and Central American metalworking regions, and eventually incorporating Spanish metallurgical technologies. These external cultural connections strongly influenced the development of local metalworking, through the introduction of new technologies, and shifting the focus of local traditions toward new goods and raw materials. Local traditions, however, also developed unique trajectories. This was, as a result of local demand for particular goods and styles, probably also due to their position within interregional exchange networks with relation to raw material sources, or large populations of wealthy consumers capable of supporting specialized artisans. The present symposium will focus on the latest decade of research into local metalworking traditions within Mesoamerica, including the use of copper and copper alloys, gold, and silver. Authors will particularly consider local expressions of artisanal styles and technologies, while also examining shared influences between the various traditions. They will also consider these technologies with respect to the relationships between mining and processing sites, with secondary production sites, and distribution networks.

[136] Symposium · RITUAL DURING PERIODS OF DECLINE, COLLAPSE, AND REGENERATION IN ARCHAIC STATES

The notion of state “collapse” has come under scrutiny recently for both modern and archaic states. A range of specific topics about this issue have been debated including what defines collapse? What predicates collapse? Are some types of states more prone to collapse than others? How do decline and collapse manifest in the political, economic, religious, and social realms? Political and economic factors in the collapse of states, both modern and ancient, have often been the focus of discussion, but religion and ritual are prominent in many of the modern examples of societies declining, collapsing, and regenerating. The frequent prominence of religion and ritual in contemporary situations stimulates questions about the ritual expressions of and responses to decline, collapse, and regeneration in earlier states. By examining the role of ritual in a variety of archaic states, this session will explore how the decline in a state's ability to continue in its current form affected the practices of ritual and in turn how ritual as a culture-forming dynamic affected decline, collapse, and regeneration of the state.

[137] Symposium · MOUNTAIN TOWNS AND CROSSROADS: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SIERRA SUR OF OAXACA, MEXICO

The goal of this session is to bring together and share information coming from archaeological research in the Sierra Sur of Oaxaca, Mexico. For over half a century, archaeologists have focused research on the Valley of Oaxaca and the coastal lowlands when reconstructing the complex prehispanic history of Southern Mexico. Often left out of the dominant narrative of ancient Oaxaca, the story of the Sierra Sur is important to consider as it provides a broader context for theories of social complexity, conquest and colonialism, migration, and economics. Emerging narratives developing out of data generated from fieldwork in the Sierra Sur of Oaxaca suggest that we should continue to reevaluate our current narratives, which are based on research primarily from the Valley

of Oaxaca and coastal regions. By bringing together researchers working in the Sierra Sur region, this session will bring attention to this region and enrich our understanding of Southern Mexico as a whole.

[138] Symposium · RECONSTRUCTING INDIGENOUS PRACTICES IN MUSEUM SETTINGS: PERSPECTIVES AND APPROACHES

Museum collections present rich resources for the recovery and reconstruction of indigenous technologies and practices that may have been partially or completely lost in recent centuries. Archaeologists in particular have frequently engaged with museum artifacts in attempts to reconstruct the lifeways, technologies, and histories of indigenous populations. Additionally, anthropologists, curators, conservators, historians, artisans, and craftspeople, all of whom may be members or nonmembers of indigenous communities, have engaged and will continue to engage with the material legacy of indigenous populations in museums. Dialogue among members of these groups is essential to the enrichment and ethical practice of museum research within and beyond the field of archaeology, and we propose this session as an opportunity for the presentation and discussion of methods and techniques of analysis in museum settings; the production, display, and dissemination of knowledge related to past and present indigenous practices in museum settings; the ethical and epistemological concerns that arise with native and non-native engagement with museum collections. The session draws on contributions from specialists in diverse fields and of diverse cultural backgrounds with the aim of furthering common goals in the area of indigenous material-culture studies as well as archaeological engagement with professional and public stakeholders.

[139] Symposium · MANIPULATED BODIES: INVESTIGATING POSTMORTEM INTERACTIONS WITH HUMAN REMAINS

Following death the human body becomes the focus of a diverse range of activities that include, but are not limited to, burial in the earth. The unburied dead include those who receive non-burial forms of funerary treatment and individuals whose remains are intentionally exhumed or unintentional disturbed. Examining the archaeological traces the unburied dead can illuminate the diverse interactions with, and perceptions of, dead bodies and body parts in the past. This session seeks to draw together new research that examines postmortem interactions with the dead including both non-burial modes of treatment and manipulation of human remains. This might involve analysis of human remains from non-burial contexts; studies of funerary treatments of the body that do not culminate with insertion into the ground; or investigation of post-burial activities that result in the exhumation, manipulation, and/or display of human remains aboveground, whether this occurs soon after death or much later. This session aims to highlight potential comparative perspectives across social, cultural and temporal contexts, thereby examining the reasons why, contexts within, and means by which the material body is manipulated after death.

[140] General Session · RECENT PALEOINDIAN STUDIES I

[141] Symposium · A GLOBAL DIALOGUE ON COLLABORATIVE ARCHAEOLOGY

Active collaboration with a wide variety of stakeholders forces practitioners to rethink how and why we do archaeology, indeed even to question what archaeology is and can be. This seminar explores the tenor, breadth, and practicalities emerging from a decade of collaborative practice. Drawing from a wide range of practitioners with different temporal and regional foci, this session takes an international view of collaboration in archaeology. The moderated session presents global collaborative archaeology, both as a challenge to current practice and an impetus for the future. Presenters were asked to grapple with big questions such as

- How does archaeology change with a focal shift from product to process?
- What ontological and epistemological challenges and promises arise in this work?
- How does collaboration destabilize and invigorate method and theory?
- What are the best ways to train a new generation of practitioners in collaboration?
- What changes to institutional structures will be required for collaborative archaeology to reach its full potential?

[142] General Session · THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF FOODWAYS

[143] Symposium · EVOLUTIONARY ADAPTATIONS AND POPULATION HISTORY OF THE ATACAMA DESERT

The Atacama Desert, despite its extreme aridity, scarce water sources, and hostile climate, has been inhabited by humans since the terminal Pleistocene. Encompassing a range of ecological zones from southern Peru and northern Chile, and extending into the altiplano region of Chile, Bolivia, and Argentina, human and cultural remains from the Atacama Desert provide critical data that enrich our understanding of the initial peopling of South America and events that occurred thereafter. Because of Atacama's unique ecology, humans who occupied this region faced challenges that differ from other areas of South America. Thus, this symposium encompasses archaeological and biological research focused on evolutionary adaptations and population movement over 10,000 years of human prehistory in the Atacama Desert and the areas surrounding it. The papers in this symposium present new methodological approaches and theoretical interpretations, including analyses of ancient DNA, dental calculus, isotopes, and 3D morphometrics. Our symposium features a team of international and interdisciplinary researchers whose collaborative goal is directed toward new interpretations on biocultural evolution, foodways, health/disease, and social complexity among prehistoric human lifeways in the Atacama Desert and adjacent regions of South America.

[144] Symposium · ARCTIC AND SUBARCTIC COASTS: CURRENT RESEARCH AND MODERN CHALLENGES

The coasts of the Arctic and Subarctic are dynamic ecosystems, posing challenges to the people who have occupied them, live there today, and the archaeologists who conduct research there. Throughout much of the Holocene they were occupied by diverse peoples who had complex relationships with their environment, as do the people who live in these regions today. This session examines current research focusing on those relationships, from processes of colonization and adaptation to the mitigation of modern impacts on heritage resources resulting from a changing global climate. Archaeologists who focus on the Circumpolar North incorporate a wide array of theoretical and methodological approaches; however, all of them realize the broader importance of the

study of northern peoples and the ecosystems of which they are a part. The papers presented in this session are a sampling of the innovative and challenging projects that focus on northern coasts. They represent the current state of Arctic and Subarctic archaeological coastal research and examine its future.

[145] Symposium · RECIENTES APORTACIONES SOBRE EL ESTUDIO DE LA CULTURA MATERIAL DE SANTA CRUZ ATIZAPÁN, UN CENTRO REGIONAL DEL CLÁSICO TARDÍO–EPICLÁSICO EN LA CUENCA DEL ALTO LERMA

El presente simposio, se enfoca en la valoración de la nueva información generada a partir del análisis de materiales arqueológicos recuperados en exploraciones sistemáticas efectuadas en el sitio de Santa Cruz Atizapán, Estado de México. Los trabajos propuestos en el simposio permiten una aproximación al conocimiento de las materias primas locales empleadas para la manufactura de vasijas cerámicas, así como a la identificación del papel que jugó la cerámica Engobe Naranja Grueso en el sitio. Por otra parte, el estudio de las colecciones óseas sirven para entender algunos aspectos de la vida cotidiana de los habitantes del Alto Lerma durante el Clásico tardío y Epiclásico (450–900 dC.). Se analizan diversos indicadores arqueológicos a partir de metodologías innovadoras que representan una valiosa aportación para las investigaciones arqueológicas.

[146] General Session · AFRICAN ARCHAEOLOGY I

[147] Forum · GRAPPLING WITH COMPLEXITY: A FORUM IN HONOR OF KATHARINA SCHREIBER

This forum in honor of Katharina Schreiber will address several issues regarding the development and expansion of ancient complex societies. The discussants will address three major topics: 1) the origins and development of complexity on the south coast of Peru, 2) Wari imperialism and the mosaic of control throughout the Andean region, and 3) the cross-cultural impact of Schreiber's work on the study of complex societies in other areas of the globe. The goal is for participants to present certain aspects of their research, reflect on how Schreiber has influenced their scholarship, and generate discussion that will stimulate future research ideas.

[148] Forum · ARCHAEOLOGICAL VOLCANOLOGY

This forum seeks to define the short- and long-term, near- and far-ranging effects of volcanic eruptions on human society throughout history worldwide. Archaeological techniques of data recovery will be considered together with geoscience analyses and sociologically oriented research methodologies. Forum participants circulate papers prior to the SAA meetings; the seminal points in those papers will be presented as discussion points for the forum. The outcome in the first instance is envisioned as a position paper distinguishing this line of research from other disaster archaeologies, noting where analytical techniques differ (e.g., tephrochronology and the use of isochrons) and where shared theories and methodologies are useful. Participants work in various areas of the world where volcanoes have visited extensive damage on populations, but particular attention is also given to far-field consequences. Localized cultural reactions will be examined for “best practice” and avenues will be sought to reach out to both disaster risk reduction research as well as volcanology, and not least to disseminate these insights to policy makers.

[149] Forum · BEYOND DATA MANAGEMENT: A CONVERSATION ABOUT “DIGITAL DATA REALITIES”

In a recent “Introspective Digital Archaeology” blog post, Jeremy Huggett asked frank questions about the feasibility of reusing data that archaeologists archive in digital repositories (see <https://introspectivedigitalarchaeology.wordpress.com/2016/06/29/digital-data-realities/>). Despite years of investment in high-profile digital archive programs, data still sees little reuse. Huggett asks whether data are still too siloed, with too little linking for effective discovery and reuse. If so, what measures can we take to better capitalize on research data management so that data reuse becomes more commonplace? Forum discussants will consider digital archaeology beyond the current status quo of “data management” to better situate the sharing and reuse of data in archaeological practice. Within this theme, the panel will discuss data stewardship and preservation, new pathways for interpretation and science, the place of “big data” in archaeology, public engagement, transparency, public policy, compliance, and improving digital literacy. How do we envision the future of digital archaeological data and what ethical implications should we consider? Given the realities of funding and the structure of academic institutions, are these visions realistic? If so, what do we need to do to get there? If not, how can we adjust our visions to fit with these digital data realities?

[150] Forum · PROFESSIONALS, AVOCATIONALS, COLLECTORS: RECALIBRATING THE RELATIONSHIP

SAA established the Professional Archaeologists, Avocational Archaeologists, and Responsible Artifact Collectors Relationships Task Force in 2016 to define appropriate relationships among professionals, avocational archaeologists, and responsible artifact collectors in light of SAA's Principles of Archaeological Ethics and relevant laws. Chaired by Bonnie Pitblado, the task force solicited a wide range of diverse comments and issued a statement in September 2016 along with proposed action items. Despite decades of mutual distrust, much engendered by misconceptions by all parties and amid the predictable criticism, a surprising range of agreement was found in solicited comments and among task force members. Major themes identified inspired action items that emphasize the need for mutual education and outreach, and that suggest an ethical imperative not to shun but to collaborate with responsible collectors. The forum will discuss themes, ranges of views expressed, and action items proposed.

[151] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN WESTERN ASIA

[152] Poster Session · AFRICAN ZOOARCHAEOLOGY

[153] Poster Session · EARLY AND MIDDLE STONE AGE ARCHAEOLOGY IN AFRICA

[154] Poster Session · METHODOLOGICAL ADVANCES IN AFRICAN ARCHAEOLOGY**[155] Poster Session · CURRENT CERAMICS RESEARCH IN THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST****[156] Poster Session · CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN****[157] Symposium · RETHINKING ARCHAEOLOGIES OF PILGRIMAGE**

At its core, pilgrimage is a relational phenomenon. Firsthand accounts of these sacred journeys reveal that humans, otherworldly beings, landscapes, objects, memories, and more move and assemble in various ways that often have profound historical effects. Certainly ancient pilgrimages and the convergences they instigated were equally efficacious. Most archaeologists, however, focus on identifying material traces of pilgrimage activities, and attempts to understand the role of pilgrimage in economics, politics, religion, and social life typically result in functional or structural explanations. Simply put, pilgrimage is conceived as a way to maintain social equilibrium or as part of an underlying social blueprint, and its relational underpinnings are unexplored. The primary idea of this symposium is that the relationships a pilgrimage instigates are the source of the journey's effectual power. Thus, the goal is to focus on how these connections occur and alter the social world. Participants are encouraged to engage with recent theories of phenomenology, animism, relationality, movement, and affect and use multiple lines of evidence to tackle these issues. Overall, the intent is to reinvigorate archaeological studies of pilgrimage using newer social theories.

[158] Symposium · THE LIMITS OF "LANDSCAPE": ALTERNATIVE ARCHAEOLOGIES OF SPACE

The classical notion of landscape is strongly tied to western thought—and more particularly to northwestern Europe, where it developed during the Middle Ages within a specific context of people's relationship to the land. It is furthermore closely related to the history of visual representation (including the invention of perspective and cartography), enlightenment science, and Western convictions about human-nature relationships. In this setting, the landscape came to refer to a sense of territoriality, visual perception, and domination over nature (and others). However, we can safely assume that these values did not characterize human living space in the same way or to the same degree in deep history and/or other regions of the world. In accordance with recent trends in archaeological research and interpretation, we are exploring critical reformulations of the landscape concept (e.g., "taskscape," "maritime landscape," "soundscape" etc.), as well as alternative notions (such as connectivity, heterotopia, liminality, etc.) that may better fit the spatial and cultural realities of distant societies, both in time and space. The classical landscape concept has its limits from a historical, cultural, and intellectual point of view, and it is an explicit aim of this session to explore these limits and cross boundaries.

[159] Symposium · BEYOND (BETWEEN, WITHIN, THROUGH) THE GRID: THE CONTOURS OF MAPPING AND GIS IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are powerful tools available to archaeologists. This session explores the myriad ways in which GIS not only represents findings, but also generates new data and research questions to answer methodological and theoretical problems in archaeology. As Robb and Pauketat (2013:9) argue, archaeologists have "yet to break the scale barrier," and the challenge to keep in view both macroscale and the microscale phenomena remains. As part of our discussion of GIS, this session therefore aims to explore how archaeologists consider scale, place, and space in their use of GIS. Further, we are also interested in how archaeologists incorporate time, which has often presented a challenge for archaeologists using GIS, into their analyses. This session is broadly focused on the use of GIS to generate new questions and data. Within this general theme, topics may include novel uses of GIS; postcolonial geography; problems of scale; movement and migration; representations of time and space; embodied mapping; indigenous mapping; and the politics of representation that reemerge with visualization tools.

[160] Symposium · THE PISGAH CULTURE AND MISSISSIPPIAN ADAPTATION ON THE APPALACHIAN PERIPHERY

As recent Mississippian studies have recognized, the processes of integration and adaptation that characterized the expanding Mississippian frontier from A.D. 900 to 1500 was distinctly heterogeneous. The Pisgah culture of the Appalachian Summit in western North Carolina offers a unique opportunity to consider the range of factors that influenced variation in the process of Mississippianization. Pisgah's unusual mountain environment makes it an unlikely candidate for the maize-based surplus economy so often associated with Mississippian societies, and the relatively late adoption of Mississippian practices within some Pisgah communities begs the question: why did local communities in the Appalachian Summit undergo Mississippianization? This session invites participants to present evidence on various archaeological aspects of Pisgah culture. Specifically, by considering how Pisgah compares to its neighbors in the South Appalachian Mississippian tradition, we aim to understand how cultural interactions and the limitations of the natural environment both shaped the prehistoric landscape and paved the way for subsequent colonial encounters.

[161] Symposium · COMPLEXITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO LANDSCAPE, CRAFT, AND TRADE IN THE PAST 3,000 YEARS

(SPONSORED BY SOCIETY OF AFRICANIST ARCHAEOLOGISTS)

This session explores archaeological and ethnoarchaeological approaches to the study of the foundations and unfolding of social complexity in sub-Saharan Africa through the interconnections of landscape, craft, and trade in the past 3,000 years. In this period, iron technology was established across the continent, agriculture spread, complex polities rose and fell, and African participation in global trading networks intensified. Landscape is used here broadly to contextualize these developments. Papers address the coevolution of early farming landscapes in the early Iron Age; how social identities were produced in village, community, and regional spaces over time; and monumental construction. Local, regional, and global trading networks moved and connected people and products across vast distances. Global trade extended into Africa's interior impacting local economies and the structure, nature, and scale of authority and power. Social inequities based in the production and consumption of prestigious and mundane craft

products emerged and many contemporary artisans continue to work within social structures of inequity while contending with market globalization.

[162] Symposium · INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO STUDYING HUMAN SOCIAL DYNAMICS: A CASE STUDY FROM SOUTHERN BELIZE

From 2008–2011 the NSF-HSD funded project (Development and Resilience of Complex Socioeconomic Systems: A Theoretical Model and Case Study from the Maya Lowlands) employed interdisciplinary approaches to explore the intersections human and ecological dynamics in the development and disintegration of a complex polity during the Maya Classic Period. The goal of this project was to model human behavior in the context of climatic and environmental change over a 2,000-year period, drawing on archaeological, paleoclimate, and paleoenvironmental proxies as well as longitudinal ethnographic studies of human decision making in a small agrarian community. Our data suggest multiple scales of interaction between socioeconomic complexity, population growth, and development of anthropogenic landscapes. Papers in this session will present data on land use, settlement patterns, climate and landscape histories, and polity development and decline, as well as strategies for engaging in cultural and environmental heritage educational programs in descendant communities.

[163] Symposium · INVESTIGATING INTERACTION FROM TUNACUNNHEE TO TALAJE: PAPERS IN HONOR OF RICHARD W. JEFFERIES

Spanning the Middle Archaic to the Mission periods, the wide-ranging work and research of Richard W. Jefferies is united by a common theme of interaction. From the study of bone pins among hunter-gatherer groups throughout eastern North America to his work on the Spanish missions of San Jose de Sapala and Santo Domingo de Asao/Talaje, a core theme of Jefferies's work has been the examination of how individuals and groups engaged with one another through material culture and what that meant for larger cultural processes. In particular Jefferies's study of carved bone pins was foundational in that it took a neglected artifact category and used it as a proxy to examine regional questions of interaction at multiple scales. Papers in this session take as their inspiration the work of Richard W. Jefferies and engage with the theme of interaction across the Eastern Woodlands.

[164] Symposium · ARCHAEOMETALLURGY OF THE NEW WORLD: CURRENT RESEARCH, APPROACHES, AND METHODS

Metallurgy and metalworking first emerged in the Andean region of South America, and appear to have progressively spread northward along the continent, as far as Mesoamerica, developing into local technological traditions. Copper, silver, and gold as well as different alloys comprised of these and other metals, were fashioned as ornaments used in religious ceremonies and for the enhancement of elite cultural status as well as more mundane items. In the last few decades, important aspects of the production, distribution, and use of such goods in different regions of the Americas have been inferred by scholars, often from combinations of ethnohistorical, archaeological, and archaeometric data. This symposium attempts to explore research developments comparatively in archaeometallurgy of the New World, departing from studies of diverse nature, including ore sources, mining technology, mineral processing, and extractive metallurgy as well as the social and technological choices that governed metallurgical production in different regions in the Andes, the Intermediate Area of Colombia and Lower Central America, and Mesoamerica.

[165] Symposium · UPPER PALEOLITHIC TRANSITIONAL "MOMENTS" ON THE IBERIAN PENINSULA

Anthropologists have a long-standing interest in understanding cultural continuity and change. Modern research in Upper Paleolithic archaeology has a legacy in cultural-historical research, which focused on defining cultural periods based on unique artistic styles or tool types. These periods form the basic lexicon that archaeologists use to characterize Upper Paleolithic adaptations. Recently, Upper Paleolithic researchers have shifted focus to transitional "moments" in prehistory, where they have incorporated precise radiocarbon chronologies, environmental reconstructions, and robust analytic modeling techniques in order to document cultural changes (i.e., from Gravettian to Solutrean). This session will focus on one European Upper Paleolithic region—the Iberian Peninsula—as a case study for how archaeologists can address long-term cultural continuity and change. The session's contributors will discuss how Upper Paleolithic behavioral transitions were influenced by several interrelated factors: (1) global climatic and local environmental change, (2) regional and subregional cultural adaptations, (3) demography, and (4) inter-regional interactions with groups who resided within Iberia and in adjacent regions (e.g., the French Pyrenees). Overall, this session will distinguish Iberian cultural adaptations and transitions in relation those in other European Upper Paleolithic settlement areas.

[166] Symposium · CONNECTIVITIES IN PREHISTORIC AND CLASSICAL WEST/CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

The prehistoric and classical Mediterranean world were alive with small-scale interconnections, but archaeology still focuses on the macro themes of large-scale societies (Greek, Phoenician, or Roman) who divided up the Mediterranean between them. These are of course important, but often neglected are the micro connections that took place within and between the different local prehistoric and protohistoric communities which can provide a more nuanced flavor of the myriad of complex interactions that took place in the network of ancient activities. Moreover, connectivity is often used only to describe maritime contact between islands and landmasses, and while, for the Mediterranean, it is important to understand contact by sea, the mountainous landscape of many of the Mediterranean areas, cut by rivers or broken by plains, also provide possibilities for connections and are fruitful geographies for investigation. In this session, focusing on the lesser-studied western Mediterranean we want to encourage comparative, localized perspectives and—at the same time—break down the prehistoric-historic divide that often hampers research in this area

[167] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY OF INDIA

Postcolonial Indian archaeology has typically conformed to a north-centric narrative of Indian history, as is reflected in the intensity of archaeological study of the Indus Valley Civilization in northern India and in Pakistan. While fruitful, this narrative has obscured wider examination of archaeological phenomena across India. This session aims to shed light on the lesser-known archaeology of India. Since the 1970s, Indian archaeologists have increasingly thought of archaeology as a means of generating information on Indian history and have thus sought to further the documentation and collection of archaeological data across India. These interests

coincided with the acceleration of natural resource extraction initiatives and the increasing frequency of road, power plant, and dam construction. Large-scale building projects often resulted in the displacement of local communities and the destruction of archaeological and historical sites. To that end, this session invites papers that collectively reflect the full scope and diversity of current research on archaeological phenomena from throughout the whole of Indian history, broadly defined, and across the entire Indian Republic. Papers that employ spatial methodologies are especially welcome.

[168] Symposium · GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF RITUALLY MOUNDED LANDSCAPES

Mounds constructed of all sorts of materials (stone, earth, shell) in myriad forms have attracted archaeologists from the very foundations of the discipline. From some of archaeology's most famous sites to humble features barely noted on the landscape, mounds offer opportunities to examine past behavior from a variety of perspectives. One consensus that appears to emerge in the archaeology of mounded landscapes is that these features are often constructed in relation to "ritual" of some sort. Yet ritual remains a remarkably slippery concept in archaeology. The meanings, symbolism, and contexts of these mounds often necessitate a detailed reading of the landscape and associated settlements and ecologies. This session pulls together recent archaeological research on mounded landscapes from around the world to examine some of the theoretical and methodological approaches currently being used to explore concepts of ritual in past societies. Specifically, case studies will explore the ritual activities in the past that resulted in the construction of the mounded landscapes that now form part of the archaeological record.

[169] Symposium · CONNECTING MIDDLE PALEOLITHIC DATASETS: THE INTERPLAY OF ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL AND LITHIC DATA FOR UNRAVELING NEANDERTHAL BEHAVIOR

Stone tools and butchered animal bones are the two main categories of archaeological remains from Middle Paleolithic sites. Both provide distinctive insights into Neanderthal behavior. The aim of this session is to explore the interplay of these datasets; how can they inform on each other and in what ways can they be integrated? Firstly, we invite presentations with a strong methodological focus, assessing how faunal remains can directly inform on lithic technology and vice versa (e.g., cutmark morphology, damage signatures, use wear). Secondly, we would like to discuss new and existing taphonomic and behavioral models that have been based on the integration of faunal and lithic data, including theoretical constructs, archaeological applications, and site-based and regional studies. Suggested topics include, but are not limited to,

- Taphonomy (e.g., spatial distributions, fragmentation, weathering, artifact condition)
- Site use, occupation duration, and exploitation intensity
- Linking lithic and faunal diversity, mortality, and seasonality (incl. prey choice, hunting technology, carcass processing)
- Mobility patterns (e.g., isotopes, raw material sourcing)
- Identifying region-, time-, or environment-specific behavior

We want to provide a forum to discuss ideas, approaches, and models that can then be further developed to be published in a special journal volume.

[170] Symposium · AD 600 CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSFORMATION IN ANCIENT PERU

In Peruvian archaeology AD 600 has been recognized as a period of important social and environmental transformations, which chronologically has served to mark the end of the Early Intermediate Period and the start of the Middle Horizon, characterized by the demise of archaeological cultures such as Moche and Nasca and the appearance of Wari material culture in the coast. Recent research centered on this time period has confirmed that important climatic oscillations, such as the presence of an El Niño event of considerable proportions, characterized this moment. Likewise, this research is showing a longer presence of Early Intermediate Period societies in different parts of the Peruvian coast. This session proposes to reevaluate this period from different regions, focusing on the varied political, cultural, religious, and environmental responses triggered by this context. Among these responses are the exploitation of water resources for the construction of new settlements and the enlargement of irrigation systems, as well as the aggrandizement of local elites in different parts of the Peruvian coast. Likewise, this session proposes to reexamine the validity of current chronologies, particularly in relation with the end of the Early Intermediate Period and the beginning of the Middle Horizon.

[171] Symposium · AN HISTORICAL ECOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE INVESTIGATION OF EARLY SOCIAL COMPLEXITY IN THE HORN OF AFRICA: FIRST STEPS

(SPONSORED BY EASTERN TIGRAI ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT)

Papers will present preliminary results of a new investigation initiated by the Eastern Tigray Archaeological Project (ETAP). We have formed a transdisciplinary research partnership between Simon Fraser University, Addis Ababa University, and the University of Kansas, which will integrate the work of archaeologists, paleoenvironmentalists, and ethnoarchaeologists. We aim to blend scientific and traditional knowledge to understand human-environmental interactions taking place at two critical points in the later prehistory of the Horn of Africa: the origins of social complexity during the Pre-Aksumite period (c. 1600–800 BCE) and the Pre-Aksumite to Aksumite transition (c. 400 BCE–CE100). Papers will focus on integrating: archaeological studies on ceramics, lithics, grindingstones, zooarchaeology, and archaeobotany; paleoenvironmental investigations of stable isotopes, soil micromorphology and soil charcoals; and studies of traditional farmer adaptations to environmental stress, completed within a framework of historical ecology.

[172] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGIES OF HEART: EXPLORING THE ROLE OF EMOTION AND SPIRIT IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND PRACTICE

Feminist and indigenous models of research and wellbeing invite us to fully utilize our emotional, social, intuitive, and spiritual selves, as well as our best intellectual and rational selves, in our research pursuits. In this session, we propose to explore "Archaeologies of Heart," in research practices, pedagogies, and outcomes. What propelled this session was our asking, If we all love archaeology so much, why don't we talk more explicitly about our feelings? Why don't we get our hearts involved in our work and research in more than an implicit manner? Our collective goal is to find and speak our unique and authentic voices about issues

in our discipline that matter to us and to develop means by which we can begin to transform archaeology to incorporate our whole selves, from the individual to the community, classroom, and institutional levels. Drawing on the growing literatures on heart-centered practice, indigenous ontologies, and feminist perspectives, we invite our panelists to consider and reflect on questions and concerns: What are heart-centered practices? What do they look like, and how would they translate into archaeology? What would be the outcomes of a heart-centered archaeology? How might it change the interpretations we make about the past?

[173] Symposium · THE SCIENCE OF ORGANIC RESIDUE ANALYSIS AND THE ART OF CULTURAL INTERPRETATION I
(SPONSORED BY SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE and PALEORESEARCH INSTITUTE)

For those interested in the analysis of archaeological organic residues (biomolecular, micro-, and macroremains), our primary interest is in the development of public and professional presentations to bridge the gap between the science and the significance behind the data. Because many chemical and morphological methods are complex and unfamiliar to scientists and laypersons alike, explaining the rigor and the validity of the methodology often dominates the presentations. The cultural implications of the findings are oversimplified. We challenge researchers to create presentations that are suitable for the general audience, where the method and the interpretation are given equal weight. We encourage the use of creative, well-constructed, and easily understood visuals. We also welcome presentations that target specific age groups, such as high school and secondary education forums. The cultural interpretation should extend beyond the past and reach into the present—how well can a general audience understand the method and the meaning of the research? We hope that the papers produced for this session will be subsequently presented in academic and public forums. Our goal for this symposium is that it becomes an exercise in communication that increases the relevance of archaeological work and its accessibility to the public.

[174] Symposium · THE USE OF PLANTS IN ANCIENT RITUALS: NEW PERSPECTIVES FROM PALEOETHNOBOTANY

It is only recently that systematic paleoethnobotanical studies have begun to be adopted as key components in the study of ancient ritual practices. This approach represents an important innovation for highlighting the role of the “natural world” in ceremonies of the past, as well as providing an additional perspective for understanding the ancient worldviews that were embodied in such practices. Paleoethnobotanical approaches also constitute a key tool for reconstructing the *chaîne opératoire* of the deposits that result from ritual practices, particularly when compared with other associated artifacts and ecofacts. Fine-scale analysis of archaeobotanical remains from ritual contexts has already proved essential for reconstructing the behaviors and often meticulous actions involved in the construction of ritual sequences. This analytic approach thus represents an essential stage for achieving a broader understanding of the sociocultural, political, and ecological aspects of ritual practices. Our symposium aims to present and discuss new theoretical and methodological approaches in the study of ancient ritual practices in the Americas that are symbolically or materially related to the vegetal world.

[175] Symposium · METHODOLOGY AND INTERPRETATION IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ROCK ART
(SPONSORED BY ROCK ART INTEREST GROUP)

In the pursuit of innovative instrumental technique, enhanced interpretive insight, and successful approaches to preservation, this Rock Art Interest Group sponsored symposium is intended to provide a context within which recent archaeologically informed rock art research can be shared.

[176] Symposium · TSIMSHIAN ARCHAEOLOGY: 50 YEARS OF RESEARCH AND 10,000 YEARS OF HISTORY

Modern archaeological research began in the Prince Rupert Harbour area of Tsimshian Territory in 1966 with research from the National Museum of Canada (now the Canadian Museum of History) and supported by Tsimshian people and their governments. This work framed archaeological research across Tsimshian territory including the lands of the Nine Tribes (Metlakatla and Lax Kw'alaams), Kitsumkalum, Kitselas, Gitxaala, Gitksan, and Gitga'at and developed the careers of many of the luminaries of archaeology and related fields. Their research and that of the generations of scholars they mentored have been at the forefront of interpretive and methodological developments and have advanced the understanding of Tsimshian archaeology and history. This session brings together case studies of leading edge genomic analysis, household archaeology, oral history analyses, paleoenvironmental reconstructions, ethnographic comparisons, Indigenous critique, spatial analysis, and radiocarbon modeling, showcasing the legacy of a half century of partnership between different disciplines and communities in one of the world's most well-known research programs.

[177] Symposium · SEEDS OF THE PAST, SEEDS OF THE FUTURE: PAPERS IN HONOR OF STEVEN A. WEBER

Archaeology has the potential to inform us about how humans have found sustainable solutions to challenges such as climate change, overpopulation, and environmental degradation. Through the study of long-term adaptations in human subsistence, ethnobiology is uniquely poised to understand how humans met (and can continue to meet) challenges in their food supply. Dr. Weber founded the Society for Ethnobiology and has worked extensively throughout South and Southeast Asia: areas where his worked enhanced our understanding of early subsistence systems but also provided key examples of how modern food systems can benefit from an understanding of the deeper past. Papers presented in this session take a worldwide approach to honoring Dr. Weber's contributions to making our understanding of past human subsistence relevant to the future.

[178] Symposium · UNRAVELING SOCIAL DYNAMICS THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Social archaeology and archaeological sciences are expanding and innovative fields of archaeological research that do not collaborate as often as they could or should. Their potential for intellectual cross-fertilization is significant, but still underexploited. The aim of this session is to illustrate how the methods of the archaeological sciences (a.k.a. archaeometry) can be used to address issues beyond subsistence and technology, in order to explore the social dynamics of past populations. Concepts such as agency, body, identity, gender, household, memory, symbols, power, and materiality often serve as the bonding element between the material and social dimensions of landscapes, sites, and artifacts. This session will bring together archaeologists who dissect the

social dimensions of past societies using these concepts and methodologies, regardless of the time period, geographic area, or theoretical framework they navigate in. Our intent is to create an open and inspiring discussion on scientific ways to unravel ancient social dynamics.

[179] Symposium · QUINTESSENTIAL PLACES: ANALYZING THE CHARACTER OF PRECOLUMBIAN SITES

Settlements of all sizes are quintessential, or have distinctive traits that help to characterize and distinguish them. Papers will analyze the quintessence of places from Native North America through the Andes and query what makes a site distinctive. Previous archaeological and art historical analyses of place may have incorporated these aspects, but perhaps not under the rubric of "quintessential." Distinctive traits may be attributable to topography, plan, geological features, visual culture, inhabitants, and practices such as rituals and social interaction. Such traits may be tangible or intangible, isolated, or intersecting. Above all, quintessential places are sites of dwelling and experience that are shifting rather than static. Quintessential places are not unlike the Roman *genius loci* ("spirit of the place"), with orientation, identity, and experience substituting for spiritual aspects of Roman spaces. Orientation may be directional or spatial, and overlap with identity. Identity also may be embodied in land use, architectural and artistic styles, and imagery. Experience can include movement, rituals, climatic and astronomical phenomena, and social and filial interaction. In addition, scale, authenticity, narrativity, interiority, and place as an ecosystem encompass the character of a place.

[180] Symposium · SAILING AT THE EDGE OF TIME: GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES ON ISLAND COLONIZATION

(SPONSORED BY JOURNAL OF ISLAND AND COASTAL ARCHAEOLOGY)

The timing and drivers of colonization into previously uninhabited areas is a central theme in archaeological research. Questions of when, who, and from where remain important research topics in many regions as these form a baseline from which we construct explanations of the past. Islands provide a particularly rich setting to study colonization as reaching them often involved unique adaptations, including specialized watercraft, translocated domesticates, and long-distance interaction networks. However, the intricacies of colonization are often contentiously debated, as archaeological, linguistic, paleoenvironmental, and biological perspectives can present substantially different and sometimes conflicting information, particularly regarding the timing of initial island settlements. This symposium brings together archaeologists from island regions across the globe to discuss current theoretical, substantive, and methodological issues in island colonization research.

[181] General Session · RECENT ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH I

[182] Symposium · MAYA HIGHLAND AND PACIFIC COAST ARCHAEOLOGY: NEW DATA, DEBATES, AND DIRECTIONS PART 1

Recent archaeological investigations in the Highlands and Pacific coast of Guatemala and Chiapas, combined with major chronological revisions, are challenging traditional characterizations of this complex region of Mesoamerica and fueling new debates and correlations with neighboring regions. In this symposium, case studies picked from a broad range of subregions will serve to highlight this complexity, while also focusing attention on a number of key themes, including stability and change, inter- and intra-regional interaction, and community and ethnic identity. Researchers will discuss the theoretical, methodological, and technical approaches they are using to address these topics and present new data derived from recent analyses of material culture, sculpture, architecture, and settlement patterns. The symposium will serve to update scholars from neighboring areas of Mesoamerica on recent research, and will also stimulate increased communication, collaboration, and data-sharing among current regional and subregional specialists.

[183] Symposium · EL HOMBRE, SU ESPACIO, TIEMPO, INTERACCIONES Y ASPECTOS BIOARQUEOLÓGICOS

En esta mesa se expondrán una serie de trabajos recientes en diversas áreas de Mesoamérica, buscando con ello aportaciones importantes en el área del conocimiento de las culturas que trabaja cada investigador, todas ellos con un enfoque bioarqueológico el cual emplea diferentes técnicas de otras disciplinas lo cual permite un conocimiento más integral de los grupos humanos que se estudian; tal como señala Talavera y colab, en su libro *Modificaciones culturales en los restos óseos de Cantona, Puebla*. Un análisis Bioarqueológico publicado en 20011, el análisis bioarqueológico es "una propuesta analítica que incluye técnicas y métodos de la arqueología, antropología física, historia, geología, bioquímica, entre otras, para la interpretación de los restos humanos de las poblaciones pretéritas". Con lo anterior se da la oportunidad a los participantes de ver lo que ocurre y como se trabaja en otras áreas, ya que la mayoría de los investigadores solo nos enfocamos a participar en foros locales o relacionados al área de interés, lo que provoca un desconocimiento de lo que sucede en el resto de las áreas geográficas.

[184] General Session · RECENT PALEOINDIAN STUDIES II

[185] Symposium · BLOOD IN THE WATERS: VIOLENCE IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN AND LATE PREHISTORIC EASTERN WOODLANDS

The Late Prehistoric and Mississippian populations of the Eastern Woodlands were deeply interconnected, engaging in long-distance trade and cultural transmission across great swaths of North America. Groups traded for exotic goods and nonlocal pottery, sharing the iconography that adorned them. They also traded blows; groups like the Oneota, Mississippians, and Fort Ancient engaged in repeated instances of conflict. Archaeological evidence of conflict is represented by the many palisaded villages throughout the region and iconography depicting warrior figures. Bioarchaeological evidence of conflict tells a more nuanced story. Skeletal evidence of trophy taking, injury recidivism, lethal and nonlethal trauma, and patterned victimization reveal that conflict in the Eastern Woodlands was not just an ongoing series of indiscriminate raids designed to kill and capture helpless victims. Instead, some individuals were off-limits and victims fought off attackers. Aggressors performed a multitude of different acts, lethal and nonlethal, on their targets, attempting to injure and kill some, while killing and maiming others. Papers will focus on the nuanced

details of conflict in the Mississippian and Late Prehistoric periods of the Eastern Woodlands, and cover a range of topics including victim identity, types of trauma, and conflict practices as seen through the bioarchaeological record.

[186] Symposium · TEACHING THROUGH THE PAST: ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

Over the last half century, archaeology has continuously adopted new technologies to more effectively study the past, and has grown as a technologically savvy and innovative field. Twenty-first-century archaeologists must not only be skilled in traditional methods of analysis and interpretation of the archaeological record but learn to incorporate a myriad of ever-changing platforms of technology into their skill set. From computer modeling to geophysical survey methods, from high-resolution satellite imagery to chemical analysis of lithics, advances in technology have helped piece together the story of human history and prehistory in ways previously not possible. With greater accessibility and ease of use, technology has become a constant companion to archaeologists both in the field and the lab. It has allowed for the collection, analysis, and comparison of big datasets and encouraged new interpretations of old knowledge. This session will explore a few of the recent advances in technological tools as well as new applications for existing technologies to the field of archaeology.

[187] General Session · STRUCTURE AND SPACE AT MAYA SITES II

[188] General Session · THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF IMMIGRATION AND DIASPORA IN THE HISTORIC UNITED STATES

[189] General Session · DIGITIZING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

[190] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE ARCTIC

[191] Poster Session · ADVANCES IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHOD AND THEORY I

[192] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO SYMBOL, RITUAL, AND MEANING IN THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST

[193] Poster Session · ADVANCES IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHOD AND THEORY II

[194] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICA: PACIFIC NORTHWEST I

[195] Poster Session · A LINK TO THE PAST: TEXT MINING AND ENTITY RECONCILIATION WITH THE DIGITAL INDEX OF NORTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY (DINAA)

The Digital Index of North American Archaeology (DINAA) provides a continuously expanding open-source gazetteer of archaeological data from governmental site file inventories across North America. While visualizing spatial distributions of commonly recorded archaeological attributes across modern municipal boundaries alone can provide unique insights into the past, the expansive utility of an open and linked infrastructure is realized when data are coupled to other web-enabled information systems. Text mining, entity reconciliation, and unique identifiers allow DINAA to interface with publications, archives, museums, scientific journals, and web-enabled genetic datasets. This poster symposium focuses on using DINAA to create and visualize these links to the past with specific examples, including text mining of American Antiquity through JSTOR, and linking archaeological records to published information on ancient DNA datasets through the National Center for Biotechnology Information. The current state of DINAA will be reported with maps and metrics detailing up-to-date North American coverage.

[196] 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 eighteenth and seventeenth centuries 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 2016 summer lab season, a team of 11 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.

[197] General Session · DISCERNING SOCIAL COMPLEXITY IN THE NORTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

[198] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA I**[199] General Session · DEVELOPMENTS IN UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY****[200] Symposium · ARQUEOLOGÍA DE LA SIERRA NORTE DE OAXACA, NUEVOS TRABAJOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN ARQUEOLÓGICA, GESTIÓN COMUNITARIA Y PROTECCIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURAL**

La Sierra Norte de Oaxaca o Sierra Juárez, ha sido una de las áreas menos exploradas en este estado del sur de México. De raíces zapotecas, esta importante región ha sido foco de atención de investigadores en los últimos años, este simposio mostrará las principales investigaciones que se encuentran desarrollándose en diversos puntos de este territorio montañoso. También es importante presentar cómo los trabajos arqueológicos han ido a la par de un intenso diálogo con las poblaciones que se encuentran allí asentadas, requiriendo de interacción entre diversas instituciones tanto públicas como privadas, logrando avances significativos que nos acercan a una comprensión cada vez más completa del área, de su pasado y de su presente.

[201] Symposium · IN THE MOTHER'S WOMB: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN CAVES

In the collective imaginary of prehispanic communities of Northwest Mexico, the American Southwest, and Central México, caves hold a very important place. Not only were they used as spaces for shelter or home, they were also used as locations where ancestors rest, where vision quests were performed, and where the walls retain the wisdom and messages of the community in the rock art. This symposium presents recent research on caves as places where human communities interacted, lived, and shared experiences among themselves and with their landscapes.

[202] Symposium · EL EXTREMO SUR/EL EXTREMO NORTE: RECENT RESEARCH ON MOBILITY AND VERTICALITY IN THE PERU-CHILE BORDERLANDS

A long-ignored region between the research hotspots of the Moquegua Valley (Peru) and the Lluta and Azapa Valleys (Chile), the Tacna area is witnessing an explosion of archaeological investigation. With some of the most fertile coastal valleys in the region, the area's long-term connections with the altiplano have long fascinated scholars interested in mobility and the emergence of long-distance connectivity through trade, colonization, and state projects. The participants in the session show how current work is shedding new light on key questions in Andean archaeology concerning mobility, verticality, and identity formation. Beginning with Lavallée's key project at Quebrada de los Burros, the region is emerging as an important location to better understand several classic archaeological phenomena—including the Chinchorro culture, Tiwanaku colonies, and LIP ethnogenesis—as well as develop new methodological and thematic directions in Andean archaeology. The emerging research also pushes up against national divisions in scholarship, providing a case study in the possibilities of finding new ways to understand the past beyond the confines of the modern nation-state.

[203] General Session · AFRICAN ARCHAEOLOGY II**[204] General Session · STRUCTURE AND SPACE AT MAYA SITES I****[205] Forum · WHAT GOOD IS SECONDHAND DIGITAL DATA?**

(SPONSORED BY STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE)

The archaeological record is a nonrenewable resource. Professional ethics dictate effective preservation and require long-term access to data recovered in archaeological investigations. The goal, of course, is to enable us to build on past efforts through comparative and synthetic research and by new and replicative research using such digital collections. This forum features academic, agency, and CRM managers and scholars who have made digital collections with notable potential for reuse available through iDAR, the Digital Archaeological Record. The participants will describe these digital data collections, discuss how they are organized in iDAR to foster effective reuse, and will highlight suggestions for new research in which they could be reused productively. The forum will be of interest both to those seeking to preserve their data and make them available into the future and to professionals and students interested in reusing the data that are now accessible. The SAA Student Affairs Committee supports this forum topic and is cosponsoring the forum.

[206] Forum · HERITAGE MATTERS: ARCHAEOLOGY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT THROUGH POLITICAL ADVOCACY

An alarming trend of attacks against publicly funded archaeology, archaeology programs and institutions, and archaeological and cultural heritage sites continues to impact the historic preservation profession. Archaeologists from across the country are responding to these attacks through active involvement with their local communities, legislative sessions, lobbying, and other advocacy campaigns to increase public awareness about the value and importance of archaeological and cultural resources. These forms of advocacy vary among archaeologists and regions and are impacted by the needs and wants of the local community and potential constraints in the professional workplace. A panel of archaeologists who have been participating in diverse advocacy initiatives will share successes, challenges, and lessons learned based on their experiences as government employees, private sector employees, private citizens, and members of professional and avocational organizations and nonprofits, followed by an open discussion.

[207] Symposium · LIVING AT THE MARGINS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH ON POST-EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY IRISH AND SCOTTISH RURAL LIFE

Margins, both socially and ideologically, are materially defined by local economic practices and national policies. This session focuses on post-eighteenth-century material life on the margins of Ireland and Scotland, defined in differing ways by researchers, governments, and those living along coastal and upland areas. Archaeologists in this session explore the conception of margins and marginality from a multifaceted framework to interrogate the underlying assumptions about material culture, landscape, place, and economy in “marginal” locations and communities. The study of such porous spaces has revelatory potential to help us understand altered social dynamics. Through case studies, presenters considering the nature of life along the edge, how it is ascribed from different perspectives, and the linkages between the core and periphery.

[208] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY OF CULTURAL FLUIDITY IN TAIWAN

From maritime-based foragers to Neolithic farmers and Austronesian pioneers, the prehistoric societies of Taiwan exemplify cultural fluidity—defined as resiliency leading to transformative evolutionary change—as an adaptive strategy. This session offers fascinating case studies that examine cultural fluidity from an evolutionary perspective. Geospatial, archaeological, and artifactual data will be featured as well as updates about emerging discoveries on this unique island and the related Pacific sphere.

[209] Symposium · THREADS ACROSS TIME AND SPACE

These papers take a comparative approach to the study of woven cloth viewed from the perspective of textile materials, tools, and texts available in archaeological contexts. Spatially and chronologically, the papers comprise evidence for cloth production from the New and Old Worlds in both the prehistoric and protohistoric periods. Our approach draws on an anthropological tradition in which cloth has been viewed throughout history for its value as a medium of exchange and gift giving, as a signifier of interaction among societies and cultures, as a means of reinforcing kinship and religious relations and enhancing the authority and power of political elites, or distinguishing between urban vs. rural producers. The papers demonstrate the ways in which these social aspects of cloth are embodied in the making and crafting of textiles, through spinning, weaving, and cross-craft collaboration among allied technologies, such as agriculture and fiber processing and the social and environmental contexts in which their technical aspects of production have developed.

[210] Symposium · NOT JUST GOOD TO SEE: GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES ON SCENES IN ROCK ART

There is considerable temporal and geographic variation in the conventions involved in the choice, rendering, and layout of subjects in rock art. Just as the emergence of naturalism through the application of perspective is said to have created new ways of representing and seeing the world in the European Renaissance so too changes in the ways images of animals were represented with regard to other animals, humans, and non-figurative signs likely testify to changes in the ways prehistoric people experienced the world around them. The purpose of this session is to invite scholars with an interest in the variation of fauna in rock art to explore how we can use comparative studies of rock art to identify key differences in the ways in which people engaged with their natural and cultural landscapes.

[211] Symposium · FEASTS AND RITUAL STRUCTURES: ETHNOARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

Feasts and rituals are key elements in understanding human cultures worldwide, as foods and material cultures served for feasts and rituals are representing a core of the any cultures. This session combines ethnoarchaeological and archaeological studies to aid in understanding the role of feasting and ritual in the evolution of human societies, particularly focused on transegalitarian societies. The first half of this session presents the results of ethnoarchaeological studies of traditional feasting and ritual in Papua New Guinea and Japan. These studies discuss how feasting and ritual are related to evolution of transegalitarian societies and how they can be identified archaeologically. The latter half of the session explores evolution of feasting and ritual among Jomon societies as case studies.

[212] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGY AND NEW OR ALTERNATIVE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

New and alternative religious movements make copious use of ancient symbols, beliefs, and practices. From the use of the Egyptian ankh in the Western occult tradition to the creation of Neo-Pagan Druidic orders and identities, these symbols, beliefs, and practices hold potent meanings to those who employ them today—meanings that are grounded in a perceived authenticity derived from their antiquity. The act of reuse, however, resituates and thereby alters the meanings and significance of these things. For many archaeologists, this shift in meaning creates a tension with the representations of ancient cultures as produced by the academy. Our session will explore this tension through analyses of newly creative or appropriative religious and spiritual behaviors involving archaeological materials, as well as the ramifications of these acts for public archaeology.

[213] Symposium · BEYOND TYPOLOGY: CURRENT TRENDS IN CERAMIC ANALYSIS IN CHINA

For many years, the main approach to ceramics from archaeological sites in China consisted of creating ceramic typologies aimed at establishing cultural chronology. While these typologies still provide an important foundation for our understanding of past societies, recent years have seen the rise of new approaches and methodologies in ceramic analysis in China. For example, chemical and petrographic analyses of ceramic pastes are providing insight into production provenances and techniques; residue and use-wear analyses are revealing changing dietary preferences; noninvasive methods such as pXRF are generating new data from objects too delicate or unique to be traditionally sampled. In addition to new methodologies, new theoretical approaches are also shaping the ways in which both recent results and past studies are being interpreted, questioning established typologies and throwing new light on processes of ceramic production and usage as well as changes in and interconnection between different ceramic traditions. The aim of this session is to bring together scholars working in multiple time periods across China to present and discuss their research, thus allowing for a better understanding of emerging trends and techniques in this field.

[214] Symposium · AN INTRODUCTION TO THE SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL ENTANGLEMENT IN TROPICAL SOCIETIES (SETS) PROJECT

The ultimate goal of the Socio-ecological Entanglement in Tropical Societies project (SETS) is to promote the cross-cultural, transdisciplinary examination of the tropical experience, past and present, as a means to explore resilience and vulnerability to changing socio-ecological circumstances. This session presents the results of the initial phase of the research program, which focused on the comparative assessment of data quality and quantity across five principal foci (water management, agriculture, settlement, epicentral capitals, and integrative mechanisms), spanning eight geopolitical “divisions” (Belize, South India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Java, and both north and south Vietnam). Our detailed literature reviews and comprehensive site visitations—which have so far concentrated on the Classical, or “Charter States” of the various subregions of interest—have also allowed us to generate some preliminary insights into the adaptive capacity of tropical, agrarian-based, dispersed urbanism, with particular reference to key land-use, climatic, economic, and geopolitical transitions.

[215] Symposium · CRAFTING AND CONSUMPTION IN PREHISPANIC MESOAMERICA: A DIACHRONIC PERSPECTIVE/LA PRODUCCIÓN Y EL CONSUMO DE ARTESANÍAS EN MESOAMÉRICA DURANTE LA ÉPOCA PREHISPÁNICA: UNA PERSPECTIVA DIACRÓNICA

Recent research has begun to conceptualize prehispanic handicrafts within a theory of goods. This approach focuses on the social encoding of goods (handicrafts) as gifts or commodities. From a theoretical perspective, the encoding of handicrafts (especially exotic or special items) as gifts has direct implications with respect to social embedding and restricted consumption. Conversely, the encoding of handicrafts as commodities (e.g., regional goods or bulk luxury goods) implies a very different political-economic strategy that privileges much freer production and wider access to products. Thus, understanding the social encoding of goods allows scholars to better apprehend how crafting and consumption figured into or impeded the development of exclusionary political-economic strategies that seek to control handicrafts through social embedding and restricted markets, or more collective political-economic strategies in which political architects seek to develop economic institutions that encourage broad social participation in commercial transactions (e.g., open markets). Accordingly, this symposium seeks to investigate the changing roles of goods in prehispanic Mesoamerica from the Early-Middle Formative through the Late Postclassic and how these roles affected production and consumption in terms of social embedding, commercialization, and collectivity.

[216] Symposium · TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND LITHIC RESOURCES

(SPONSORED BY PREHISTORIC QUARRY AND EARLY MINES INTEREST GROUP)

Many archaeologists who carry out research on the geological sources of raw materials used for stone tools, pigments, construction materials, or adornments have remarked on the repeated coincidence between these locations and local traditional knowledge. Oral traditions, ethnohistoric documents, and toponymy, for example, regularly contain references to locations where raw materials could be found that would have been useful to people in the past. In addition, there is often a relationship between the sacred or cultural landscape and these extraction locations. This relationship can imbue the raw materials with meaning and power that becomes inherent to the materiality of the objects made from these materials. This session will bring together researchers from around the world that work on several different time periods in order to compare and contrast the traditional knowledge base and the archaeological data on raw material extraction sites.

[217] Symposium · SEATS OF POWER: FUNCTIONAL SECTORS IN MESOAMERICAN PALACES

Power in ancient societies may be displayed in different scales and settings. In some cases economic power involves the concentration of staples, the managing of craft production, or the control of trade routes. Social control may involve the concentration and management of labor for state purposes. Political power is evident in territorial control and state expansion. Symbolic power is often called upon when sanctioning the acts of rulers. Palace structures as seats of power are clear in exclusionary organizations where one dynasty rules a state, but not easy to detect in corporate organizations. Different types of palaces may have been present in ancient complex societies: residential palaces, administrative palaces, and multifunctional palaces. This symposium will explore how archaeologists detect functional sectors within a palatial complex or building in Mesoamerican archaeology.

[218] Symposium · MAYA HIGHLAND AND PACIFIC COAST ARCHAEOLOGY: NEW DATA, DEBATES, AND DIRECTIONS, PART 2

Recent archaeological investigations in the Highlands and Pacific coast of Guatemala, combined with major chronological revisions, are challenging traditional characterizations of this complex region of Mesoamerica and fueling new debates. In this symposium, case studies picked from a broad range of subregions will serve to highlight this complexity, while also focusing attention on a number of key themes, including stability and change, inter- and intra-regional interaction, and community and ethnic identity. Researchers will discuss the theoretical, methodological, and technical approaches they are using to address these topics and present new data derived from recent analyses of material culture, sculpture, architecture, and settlement patterns. The symposium will serve to update scholars from neighboring areas of Mesoamerica on recent research, and will also stimulate increased communication, collaboration, and data-sharing among current regional and subregional specialists.

[219] Symposium · LIFE AND DEATH IN ANCIENT NUBIA: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

While often considered and presented in isolation, the archaeological study of mortuary contexts and the bioarchaeological study of human remains should be considered in tandem for broader interpretations of past lifeways. Mortuary contexts and human remains are often the only remaining and strongest evidence of past populations, particularly when ancient settlement sites are inaccessible or absent. This is particularly true for many regions and time periods of ancient Nubia, where without many written sources, the interpretation of Nubia's past relies on archaeology and bioarchaeology. Mortuary landscapes (even those within settlement sites) and human remains of ancient Nubia reflect many cultural and biological aspects of this dynamic civilization, particularly in light of its

ever-changing and complex relationship with ancient Egypt, including population identity, social and political complexity, population mobility and change, the transmission of ideas and material goods, subsistence practices, and disease. The aim of this symposium is to present mortuary evidence from both archaeological and bioarchaeological perspectives to give a broader understanding of culture and identity in ancient Nubia. The contributed papers will focus on the diversity of funerary practices and biological and cultural identity as related to all time periods of Nubian history.

[220] Symposium · NORTHERN SOUTH AMERICA II: MOBILITY, LANDSCAPES, AND SOCIALSCAPES

Archaeological research in Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela is often overlooked compared to other areas of South America that have disproportionately captured the public eye, such as the Central Andes and the Amazon Basin. Local groups have demonstrated an impressive interregional mobility throughout time, as well as there being common archaeological evidence of long-distance exchange of materials between the Pacific coast, northern Andes, northwestern Amazon, and the Caribbean Coast, thus indicating highly varied yet intimately connected landscapes and socialscapes. The purpose of this session is to highlight the exceptional archaeological contributions of this diverse geographic region at the northernmost extent of the continent.

[221] Symposium · ONGOING RESEARCH IN EURASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY: ASSESSING THE IMPLICATIONS OF NEW EVIDENCE

This session explores the results of recent archaeological research in Russia, Central Asia, the Caucasus, and the adjacent areas. Nearly three decades of post-Soviet international scholarly engagement have greatly advanced our understanding of Eurasian prehistory and made this knowledge available to English readers. While theoretical perspectives and field methods are constantly being refined, some of the same themes continue to guide regional research. They include pastoralist subsistence and mobility strategies, the global spread of domesticated crops, the origins of the Indo-European languages, technological innovations in metallurgy, and draft animal transport, broad-scale interactions over vast distances, developmental pathways of Eurasia's complex societies. This session brings together graduate and postgraduate scholars working across time periods and research questions to discuss current archaeological projects in the region. The aim of the session is to facilitate the exchange of theoretical perspectives, expertise, and ideas among those involved in shaping the future of Eurasia's past.

[222] General Session · ANDEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

[223] Symposium · INSIGHTS FROM INCREMENTS: ADVANCES IN GEOCHEMICAL AND MICROSCOPIC ANALYSES OF HARD TISSUES

Recent advances in the microscopic and geochemical study of biological hard tissues have broadened archaeological understandings of past human-environmental dynamics, especially in island and coastal settings. Hard tissues that contain macro- and micro-incremental growth structures, such as fish otoliths, corals, coralline algae, teeth, and shells serve as ideal proxies as they record local environmental conditions in their structures as they grow. In addition to past environmental information, the analysis of hard tissues reveals insights into changes to animal populations from climatic stress, as well as resource depletion. When combined with ancillary archaeological evidence, these data can provide new insights into seasonality, sea surface temperature, and paleosalinity, in addition to understanding both long- and short-term patterns of landscape and resource use. This session highlights the interdisciplinary nature of this research, connecting archaeologists, biologists, geochemists, and sclerochronologists to share their latest research and methods in hopes of propelling and strengthening future archaeological investigations of hard tissues.

[224] Symposium · BURNING LIBRARIES: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ON HERITAGE AND SCIENCE

(SPONSORED BY CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGIES AND THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD COMMITTEE)

The past decade has seen increasing concern expressed worldwide about the multiple challenges posed by global environmental change to human heritage and the archaeological record. Rising sea levels, increasing storminess, increasing wildfire, and warming soil temperatures in the circumpolar north and at high elevations are all impacting the archaeological record in ways never seen before. This generation will see the destruction of thousands of sites—some already famous and of recognized heritage value and others that are exposed by one storm only to be destroyed by the next. At the same time, archaeology is increasingly recognized as a global change science that is making significant contributions to resource management, environmental conservation, and more effective scenario building for a genuinely sustainable future. Just as our resources are becoming recognized as a “distributed observing network of the past”—as multiple libraries of Alexandria rich with data for many disciplines—we are realizing the extent and urgency of the threat. Our libraries are on fire right now.

[225] Symposium · ANIMALS AND THE SACRED PRECINCT OF TENOCHTITLAN: BIOLOGY, ARCHAEOLOGY, HISTORY, AND CONSERVATION

After eight field seasons (1978–2016) working at the sacred precinct of Tenochtitlan, the Proyecto Templo Mayor (INAH, Mexico) has recovered an amazing diversity of animal species. As a result, more than 300 species have been identified. The resulting information has been on display to the public in a gallery devoted to fauna in the Templo Mayor Museum and has also been published in numerous studies on biological, ecological, and taphonomic aspects of the animals deposited in offerings. Among our principal conclusions regarding the faunal remains from the Templo Mayor, we can mention a) the presence of species corresponding to six different phyla (Porifera, Coelenterata, Echinodermata, Artropoda, Mollusca, and Chordata); b) the predominance of species endemic to regions quite far away from the Basin of Mexico; c) the scarcity of edible species and the clear interest on the part of Mexica priests in those animals that were attributed with profound religious or cosmological significance; d) evidence of captivity; e) traces of cultural processes for modifying the animal cadavers, some of which may be qualified as “taxidermic” interventions; and f) the use of fauna in offerings to re-create vertical tiers of the universe and with this to configure veritable cosmograms.

[226] Symposium · ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON THE PEOPLING OF THE NEW WORLD: A SYMPOSIUM IN HONOR OF RUTH GRUHN, THE “FIRST LADY” OF FIRST AMERICANS STUDIES*(SPONSORED BY CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF THE FIRST AMERICANS, TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY)*

Dr. Ruth Gruhn has long served as a proponent for alternative records and non-Clovis-centric models of the Pleistocene peopling of the Americas. Over her long career she conducted field-based Paleoindian research in the Intermountain West of North America, Baja California, Guatemala, and northern South America, and she became well-known and respected in nearly every country of the Western Hemisphere. The papers in this session commemorate Dr. Gruhn's contributions to non-Clovis Pleistocene archaeologies across the Western Hemisphere, Paleoindian studies in Latin America, and the concept of a Pacific coastal migration. We also celebrate her enduring, selfless role as Paleoindian archaeology's "intercontinental" ambassador.

[227] Symposium · FRISON INSTITUTE SYMPOSIUM: THE FUTURE OF “BIG DATA” IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeology is currently experiencing a new “revolution” toward the use of “big data.” Various research teams worldwide have started to integrate the enormous masses of archaeological data generated since the 1960s into online databases that are openly accessible to the entire profession and public. This enhancement of data accessibility promises to transform multiple facets of the discipline, from the leveraging of CRM gray-literature, to the kinds of scientific questions researchers are able to ask, to the greater involvement of archaeology in interdisciplinary research and public engagement. The nascent turn toward big data approaches means that many of the theoretical and methodological problems/prospects involved with this kind of research must still be critically assessed at project-comparative, international scales. This symposium brings together different big data projects worldwide in order to address many of the outstanding theoretical and methodological problems/prospects and provide a framework for the future.

[228] Symposium · STUDY OF HUMAN ECODYNAMICS AT TSE-WHIT-ZEN, A 2,800-YEAR-OLD LOWER ELWHA KLALLAM COASTAL VILLAGE IN WASHINGTON STATE, USA*(SPONSORED BY ISLAND AND COASTAL ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)*

Extensive 2004 excavation of the Tse-whit-zen village, traditional home of the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, documented multiple houses spanning the last 2,800 years with exceptionally fine geo-stratigraphic control; faunal samples from 10 L buckets, screened to ¼” mesh, allow for detailed reconstruction of animal use. Occupation spans several large-magnitude earthquakes, periods of climate change, and a gradual increase in sheltered intertidal habitat. Our geo-zooarchaeological project provides an important case study that adds to developing scholarship in human ecodynamics, which uses archaeological and other multidisciplinary knowledge to study the complex and dynamic interactions between humans and their environment in deep history. The link between social structure and social response to environmental stress has been highlighted in several case studies, but differential intracommunity resilience in the face of disaster has been little studied. Our project addresses this need by examining faunas—foundational resources for any community—to evaluate the resilience of distinct social units in a marine forager community. We model and test the effects of environmental change on animal resources and examine both diachronic and synchronic variation in resource use by social units. Tribal members add their own perspectives on the importance of Tse-whit-zen and the recent archaeological project.

[229] Symposium · THE SCIENCE OF ORGANIC RESIDUE ANALYSIS AND THE ART OF CULTURAL INTERPRETATION II*(SPONSORED BY SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE and PALEORESEARCH INSTITUTE)*

For those interested in the analysis of archaeological organic residues (biomolecular, micro-, and macroremains), our primary interest is in the development of public and professional presentations to bridge the gap between the science and the significance behind the data. Because many chemical and morphological methods are complex and unfamiliar to scientists and laypersons alike, explaining the rigor and the validity of the methodology often dominates the presentations. The cultural implications of the findings are oversimplified. We challenge researchers to create presentations that are suitable for the general audience, where the method and the interpretation are given equal weight. We encourage the use of creative, well-constructed, and easily understood visuals. We also welcome presentations that target specific age groups, such as high school and secondary education forums. The cultural interpretation should extend beyond the past and reach into the present—how well can a general audience understand the method and the meaning of the research? We hope that the papers produced for this session will be subsequently presented in academic and public forums. Our goal for this symposium is that it becomes an exercise in communication that increases the relevance of archaeological work and its accessibility to the public.

[230] Poster Session · ANDEAN ARCHAEOLOGY**[231] Poster Session · SOUTH AMERICA I****[232] Poster Session · SOUTH AMERICA II****[233] Poster Session · SOUTH AMERICA III****[234] Poster Session · EUROPE III****[235] Poster Session · BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN EUROPE****[236] General Session · CURRENT RESEARCH IN MESOAMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY I**

[237] Symposium · CASAS GRANDES: ADDRESSING KEY ISSUES OF CHRONOLOGY, CULTURE CHANGE, SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, AND EXCHANGE

Casas Grandes, also known as Paquimé, was one of the largest and most complex sites in northwest Mexico. The culture is characterized by a unique blend of Southwest and Mesoamerican traits, yet it has received far less scholarly attention when compared to its neighbors to the north and south. As such, there are a number of critical issues that require further investigation, including site and regional chronology, settlement and exchange patterns, relationships with outside groups, and the nature of the site itself. The papers in this symposium address these key areas of deficiency through a variety of methodological techniques, including radiocarbon dating, ceramic and lithic analyses, XRF, biodistance, and stable isotope analyses. In so doing, this symposium provides new insight into the prehistory of Casas Grandes, as well as its relationship to surrounding regions.

[238] Symposium · ECOLOGICAL ADAPTATIONS AND NEW FORMS OF PASTORALISM? NEW INSIGHTS INTO HERDING PRACTICES IN THE ANDES DURING PREHISPANIC TIMES

The Andean pastoralism and the establishment of trades between different ecological levels (concept of Andean verticality) are the basis for the emergence of complex societies in the Central Andes. Llamas and alpacas are the only large domestic mammals in the Americas. With the intensification of their breeding, camelids occupied a fundamental economic, social, and religious role in Andean life. Today, camelid livestock are confined above 3,500 masl to the ecozone of the puna or altiplano, while their presence during prehispanic times in other areas (such as the Pacific coast, for example) is attested by archaeological skeletal remains, textiles, and iconographic representation. However, modalities subtending the camelids' adaptation to these different environments, as well as herd and territory management, remain unknown. The objective of this symposium is to document these modalities and the different herding practices by gaining new insights into diet, mobility, location of breeding, and health status of archaeological camelids. These data will allow us to understand how prehispanic societies adapted their practices to the difficulty of the environment, and show that herding practices were varied and not restricted to breeding at higher altitudes.

[239] Forum · ARCHIVING US: COLLECTING ORAL HISTORIES FOR TOMORROW'S HISTORY OF AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

(SPONSORED BY HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

When studying early American archaeology, researchers can rely on a rich trove of physical correspondence that grace many archives to understand theoretical and methodological developments in our discipline—and the people and personalities that guided these developments. However, the documentary record is becoming more intangible and ephemeral as archaeologists increasingly rely on electronic communication and social media. As SAA members age and retire, we risk losing those personal insights that are key to contextualizing American archaeology—and writing future histories of the discipline. In response to these critical challenges, this forum focuses on a new oral history project spearheaded by the History of Archaeology Interest Group (HAIG) that is aimed at collecting personal insights and recollections from SAA members at or near retirement, or already retired, and nonmembers who are acknowledged as key to the development of American archaeology. Here discussants will outline this new initiative, share insights on interviewing and recording techniques, and invite SAA members to join in these efforts both at upcoming SAA meetings and regional venues.

[240] Symposium · WHEEL OF FORTUNE: CERAMIC ANALYSIS AND THE STUDY OF TECHNOLOGY, EXCHANGE, AND SOCIOPOLITICAL CHANGE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND GREATER NEAR EAST

The ubiquity of ceramics in excavation renders them one of the most productive types of data for the study of social, economic, and political processes in ancient societies. Advances in digital and scientific techniques have supplemented traditional methods of analysis, opening new avenues for exploring larger anthropological questions through ceramic study. The aim of this session is to survey the diverse methods available for the use of ceramics data in research examining economic and political changes and sociocultural phenomena. Topics addressed will include the adoption of new dining customs, the transference of technological knowledge between master potter and apprentice, change and disintegration of political economies, imperial integration of consolidated regions, and the nature of trade systems and their governing political structures. A variety of analytical approaches will be employed within session papers, ranging from chemical and petrographic studies of clay sourcing and production technique, functional use and contextual analyses, and distributional and network approaches to object mobility. This session will incorporate datasets from broad regions of the Mediterranean and Greater Near East from prehistory to the Roman period.

[241] General Session · EASTERN WOODLANDS ARCHAEOLOGY**[242] Symposium · MAKING A “-CENE”: ARCHAEOLOGY, POLITICS, AND THE ANTHROPOCENE**

The concept of the Anthropocene relies on ideas about the human past, the relationship between humans and nonhumans, and the material politics of the contemporary world. Many of the central engagements of archaeology have become objects of concern for other disciplines and new publics. Viewed from archaeology's ongoing engagement with these ideas, the political implications of the turn to (and the contents of) the discussion of the Anthropocene are uncertain. Often these discussions recruit or rely on narratives about the human past and what it can tell us about human nature and our potential futures. This session interrogates how discussions of the Anthropocene in the contemporary moment rely on particular narratives about the past, and how these relate to archaeologists' understandings of the politics of the past and our accounts of politics in the societies we study. Politics, here, is not limited to questions of the polity or political subjectivity, but includes questions of inequalities in access to materials and power, as well as humans' relationship to nonhumans. As such, it draws together a number of strands of recent theoretical interest in archaeology, including symmetrical archaeology, new materialisms, human-animal relationships, and a renewed interest in the archaeology of the political.

[243] General Session · MAPPING THE MAYA WORLD

[244] General Session · ZOOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST**[245] General Session · “US” AND “THEM”: THE BIOARCHAEOLOGY OF BELONGING****[246] General Session · PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY II****[247] General Session · REPATRIATION ISSUES AND OPTIONS FOR MUSEUMS AND COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT****[248] General Session · RECENT ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH II****[249] General Session · DATING DEVELOPMENTS IN NORTH AMERICA****[250] General Session · REMOTE SENSING METHODS IN ARCHAEOLOGY I****[251] Symposium · ENVIRONMENTAL REBOUND IN THE PROTOHISTORIC AMERICAS: UNTANGLING CAUSE AND EFFECT**

Archaeological data have demonstrated that prehistoric Americans had considerable influence on the structure of their environments; however, this influence often went unacknowledged by the accounts of European colonizers, who were struck by what seemed to them “pristine” landscapes. One proposed cause for this contradiction is environmental rebound: indigenous populations were so reduced by disease, violence, and other consequences of colonization that there was a rebound of resources to historically observed levels. Although widely invoked as an explanation for the pristine myth, environmental rebound in the protohistoric Americas is not well understood, in part due to the methodological challenges involved in exploring multi-causal explanations. How did disease, warfare, and other aspects of colonization combine to produce demographic change? Was rebound ubiquitous in the Americas? Did it occur after initial contact with non-indigenous populations or only after sustained colonization? In testing for rebound in the archaeological record, how do we disentangle the effects of climate change and in situ cultural change? This symposium will explore these and other challenges in identifying protohistoric changes in environment and subsistence.

[252] General Session · MORTUARY PRACTICES AND FUNERARY ARCHAEOLOGY I**[253] Forum · ADVANCEMENTS AND PROSPECTS IN GEOARCHAEOLOGY TODAY: THE SAA GIG AT 20, PART 3**

(SPONSORED BY GEOARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

In celebration of 20 years of the Geoarchaeology Interest Group (GIG) in the Society for American Archaeology, we seek to clarify the present and future contributions of geoarchaeology, in terms of practical techniques, analytic and interpretive methods, and theoretical approaches. Whether as its own field or hybridized multidisciplinary endeavor, geoarchaeology has grown over the last decades to encompass a multitude of research themes and operational procedures, but what unifies this diversity under the name of geoarchaeology? Furthermore, what are the current and emerging new challenges for practicing geoarchaeologists as relevant for today’s concerns of sustainable development, values of landscapes as heritage resources, and the place of human societies within a changing environment?

[254] Forum · RADIOCARBON AND ARCHAEOLOGY: DEVELOPING FRUITFUL COLLABORATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Archaeologists embraced radiocarbon dating almost immediately upon the validation of the technique, and many of the subsequent developments by radiocarbon scientists related to sample pretreatment, calibration, and statistical analysis have been driven by the needs of this specific community. Despite the close affiliation between these two groups the relationship often remains one of producer and user rather than collaborator, which has led not only to misunderstandings on both sides that create a drain on an archaeologist’s limited resources (time and money), but also to limit the interpretative power of ¹⁴C dates. This forum brings together radiocarbon scientists and archaeologists primarily engaged with using radiocarbon dating as a specific research tool for developing detailed site-based and regional chronologies. The session participants will present a few personal thoughts about this relationship, engage in discussion, and answer questions from the wider archaeological community.

[255] Forum · READING BETWEEN THE LINES: CHALLENGES IN IDENTIFYING, DOCUMENTING, INTERPRETING, AND MANAGING LINEAR CULTURAL RESOURCES

Linear cultural resources, such as trails, canals, roads, railways, and transmission lines are ubiquitous across the landscape and pose a unique set of challenges to those who study and manage them. Linear resources can be difficult to identify using traditional survey techniques and large-scale linear resources are more likely to have segments destroyed or significantly altered. Linear resources often require additional research to properly document them, leading archaeologists to question how much of the resource they should record and how much detail they should provide. In addition, one linear resource may be managed by numerous groups, including regulators, volunteers, and for-profit organizations, and it may be associated with any number of other cultural resources along its length. This in turn leads to questions regarding jurisdiction, interpretation, and maintenance, or in some cases, repair. Participants in this forum will discuss some of the challenges they face in identifying, examining, and managing linear cultural resources, offering insights to those practices that have worked well in the past, with the goal of identifying a set of best practices for future researchers.

[256] Forum · DO DATA STOP AT THE 49TH PARALLEL? THE STATE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASES DIGITAL METHODOLOGIES, HERITAGE MANAGEMENT, AND RESEARCH COLLABORATION THROUGH CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

(SPONSORED BY DIGITAL DATA INTEREST GROUP)

Archaeological entities and actors (e.g., heritage offices, laboratories and curation facilities, research groups, and individuals) in Canada and the United States are embracing a wide diversity of digital data management, curation, publication, and security strategies. The resulting mosaic of archaeological information, involving hundreds of different regimes of data structures, software implementations, and management strategies, covers approximately 10 percent of the planet's inhabited landmass (not counting Antarctica) and at least the last 14,000 years of the human experience, and imposes areal boundaries (both intra- and international) that would not be recognized as salient by most past peoples. How can we envision the larger potential for these datasets to be used by archaeologists, other research sciences, and other humanities disciplines? What impediments exist to information reuse (social, legal, ethical, informatics, etc.)? What are existing best practices in the collection, management, and reuse of digital data that may be learned from in different contexts?

[257] Poster Session · ARCTIC ARCHAEOLOGY

[258] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICA: CANADA

[259] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICA: MID-ATLANTIC

[260] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICA: NORTHEAST I

[261] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN EUROPE II

[262] Poster Session · INTRASITE SPATIAL PATTERNING AND THE PALEOINDIAN RECORD OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

Ethnoarchaeological studies have shown the value of studying human spatial arrangements to characterize group size, group relatedness, subsistence practices, and other economic activities. Over the years a number of Paleoindian sites in eastern North America have been excavated that contain precise spatial data on artifacts and features. These sites range from small ephemeral campsites to larger habitation sites with multiple loci. Through various analyses, presenters in this symposium present ongoing research focused on intrasite spatial patterning. As a whole these studies offer new directions in exploring spatial patterning at hunter-gatherer campsites and contribute to a larger goal of building spatial databases that will allow for future comparisons between sites.

[263] Poster Session · STUDENT RESEARCH IN COASTAL AND COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

Community-driven archaeology is broadening its influence throughout anthropology undergraduate and graduate programs in North America and elsewhere. This poster session invites emerging research contributions from student scholars in archaeological and heritage conservation in coastal British Columbia that highlight how their field-based learning contributes to community interests and priorities. We examine this through two separate Indigenous and non-Indigenous field school settings. Students from the Barkley Sound project have investigated a precontact site in the Broken Group Islands in Pacific Rim National Park Reserve. Their work forms a collaboration with Nuu-chah-nulth First Nation. Students from the Heritage and Historical Archaeology field project conducted research at Emanu-El Cemetery, in Victoria, the oldest continuously used Jewish cemetery in Western Canada. The projects that they have developed and report on here are part of their contribution to the Synagogue and Jewish community. This poster session will explore how student projects can expand contemporary perspectives on the possibilities of community-engaged teaching and research.

[264] Symposium · INTEGRATING FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS: CONTRIBUTIONS FROM USE-WEAR ANALYSIS WITHIN THE BROADER CONTEXT OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR IN PREHISTORIC NORTH AMERICA

Many studies of lithic technology have utilized the concepts of economy and efficiency but rarely do they integrate direct evidence of tool function in conceptualizations of raw material economy. Similarly, use-wear analysts have produced a body of literature on the function of stone tools but have rarely integrated their results into the larger context of human behavior. Stone tool use wear is often included as a separate section of archaeological reports and conclusions about tool function arising from use-wear analysis are rarely considered in conjunction with functional conceptions arising from tool morphology, assemblage composition, or spatial distribution. Recognizing the overall role that lithics play in complex economies requires a multifaceted approach to tool function. Function is not merely the physical use of a tool, but is contextual and complex, impacted by numerous factors, including climate, subsistence, and settlement strategy, inter- and intragroup communication and competition, demography, and ideology. This symposium is aimed at fostering a more integrated approach to functional analysis; one that utilizes multiple datasets and highlights the wealth of information derived from use-wear analysis when incorporated into broader interpretations of prehistoric lifeways.

[265] Symposium · THE INTERACTION BETWEEN POLITICAL AND ECOLOGICAL FRONTIERS

This session seeks to explore archaeological perspectives on the relationship between ecological and political frontiers. Sometimes, at least, ecological and political gradients may be largely coterminous. Prominent examples might include the pastoralist polities of the Eurasian steppe such as the Xiongnu and the Scythians, and their more agrarian neighbors to the south. In other cases, political

and ecological borders may often be starkly at odds with each other; the Inka Empire, for instance, successfully extended itself across the highly divergent ecozones of the Andes. Yet, even where political frontiers follow ecological boundaries, they only ever do so for a time. The pastoralist-agricultural boundaries of Eurasia were sharp political borders until they weren't—and eventually polities emerged that transcended them. The point then is not to see ecological lines as determining their political counterparts, but rather to recognize that although ecological and political borderlands are always interacting, this occurs in complex and often unpredictable ways. Papers are therefore sought that explore such dynamic interactions between ecological and political frontiers, explicitly set within their historical contexts. The session is intended to be global in scope, and aims to include case studies of polities that vary in both scale and organizational character.

[266] Symposium · ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES IN THE U.S. SOUTHWEST: THEORY, METHODS, AND DATA

This session explores household architecture in the U.S. Southwest/Northwest Mexico by considering methodology, theoretical perspectives, and the strengths and weaknesses of regional datasets. The materiality of the house and the dynamic, recursive relationship between houses and people makes architecture an ideal medium for archaeologists to access the daily lives and practices of people in the past. Household architecture provides insight on social organization, economy, cultural transmission, migration, seasonal movement, and interaction. In addition, architecture provides access to the cultural meanings and cosmological significance attached to place and space. Big datasets present methodological challenges to the analysis of architectural data, but also great promise for understanding large patterns at a regional scale. In addition, theoretical perspectives such as materiality and agency are helping archaeologists reframe their consideration of the house and household. The “communities of practice” perspective has been particularly popular in recent Southwest/Northwest research. These perspectives are changing the way that patterns (or the lack of patterns) in the archaeological record are recognized and evaluated. Papers in this session draw on these themes to present recent research on methodology, theory, and data in the study of architecture in the Southwest/Northwest.

[267] General Session · CURRENT RESEARCH IN MESOAMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY II

[268] Lightning Rounds · MODELING AGRO-PASTORALISM IN EURASIA

The objective of this lightning-round forum is to explore the theoretical and methodological strategies used by archaeologists to model the emergence and dynamics of agro-pastoral economies across time in greater Eurasia. Agro-pastoralism includes mobile or sedentary herding along with farming and/or management of wild plant resources. A main question we would like to address with this forum is, How, and under what conditions did Eurasian agro-pastoral systems achieve or maintain stability or resilience over time? In the forum, we will compare the vulnerabilities and strengths afforded by different variations and combinations of agro-pastoral demographic dynamics, land use, resource management, and economic strategies across diverse landscapes. We particularly wish to stimulate a discussion of how decision-making on the household, corporate group, or bureaucratic level influences the development of agro-pastoral socio-natural systems over time. The new lightning-round format offers an excellent opportunity to bring together a wide range of current research, and to present, discuss, and compare regional studies of agro-pastoralism that use landscape, historical, or evolutionary approaches. We especially encourage discussion of how research into agro-pastoral systems can employ simulation, GIS modeling, or other advanced analytic techniques.

[269] Lightning Rounds · ENDURING CULTURE HISTORY: CONSTRUCTIONS OF PAST COMMUNITIES AND IDENTITIES IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

Archaeological cultures and horizon styles are fundamental organizational units in archaeology; however, in many cases, regional culture-histories were established early on, with limited theoretical development. This panel involves a cross-cultural reappraisal of what constitutes archaeological cultures, how we define them, and what they mean. The aims are twofold: to critically evaluate how we define and apply archaeological cultures and horizons as tools and concepts, and to explore individual patterns of adoptions, adaptations, and resistances in different material classes within units. The lightning-round format will allow participants to provide examples of material culture used to define specific archaeological cultures and offer insights into the efficacy of these cultures or styles as archaeological frameworks for comparing regional sites and interpreting past human behaviors. The open discussion will consider the benefits and disadvantages of using these frameworks as they exist in the examples presented here and elsewhere. We seek to understand various circumstances and relationships that are possibly represented by shared sets of material culture, style, and technology across landscapes, and to what extent our present archaeological cultures and horizons represent political, economic, and social units and reflect emic constructions of past identity and community.

[270] Symposium · FORMATIVE INFLUENCES: A GATHERING IN HONOR OF J. SCOTT RAYMOND

Over a lifetime of work in South America, Scott Raymond has greatly contributed to the archaeology of the neotropics. Beginning with his dissertation on the archaeology of the Upper Amazon of Peru, under the supervision of Donald Lathrap at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Scott later moved his focus to the Valdivia culture of Early Formative period Ecuador. During the span of his productive career, his interests have included ceramic classification methodologies, the nature of subsistence systems, settlement patterns, and the social formations of Early Formative Ecuador. Friends, colleagues, and students of Scott will present on some of the ideas, research areas, and influences he has had on our discipline.

[271] Symposium · RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY I: MATERIAL CULTURE STUDIES

The archaeology of East and Southeast Asia continues to grow with new scholars, projects, and methodological developments. The dialogue across borders keeps expanding as well, albeit modestly. As in previous years, we wish to bring together scholars to encourage cross-cultural, cross-border, and cross-disciplinary discussions regarding two world regions that have a long history of interaction. As always, the number of participants exceeds by far the number of slots available in one session, so there will be two symposia on recent developments in East and South Asian Archaeology focusing on different aspects of research. This first part brings together papers on material culture studies covering both a wide geographic area and range of time periods. These papers

explore recent research on metal technology, ceramic production, and beads, but also issues of looting and other questions of field research.

[272] Symposium · NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOCIAL MEMORY IN THE CENTRAL ANDES

For over a decade, social memory has been a mainstay of archaeological inquiry. Scholars have sought to trace the archaeological remains of history, ancestors, monuments, landscapes, and other cultural media reflected in constructions of memory by past societies. Syntheses of archaeologies of memory have been produced for many regions in the world; however, the Central Andes have eluded such an in-depth study. This session seeks to bring together diverse scholarship in order to gain comparative perspectives on both the overall history of memory in the region, as well as the diversity of theoretical and methodological approaches utilized in the study of ancient Andean memory. Related theories that have evolved out of social memory approaches such as persistent place, resilience, and landscape emplacement will also be explored in this session. Topics covered will include the memory of the dead/ancestors, materiality of place, place-making, and ritual landscapes. The purpose of this session is for researchers of this topic to come together in order to survey and synthesize the differing themes on memory and persistence throughout the Central Andes.

[273] Symposium · CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN ROCK ART CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION

(SPONSORED BY SAA ROCK ART INTEREST GROUP AND ARARA CONSERVATION COMMITTEE)

Conservation and preservation of rock art is a goal of most rock art focused organizations as well as most government agencies tasked with protecting archaeological sites on lands they manage. The way these goals are accomplished varies throughout the world. Sharing information regarding steps taken to reach these goals, successes or failures of the steps involved, and lessons learned in the process can only lead to improved understanding of conservation activities and preservation results. Although conservation projects are often community initiatives spearheaded by an organized group or a government agency, individuals can also be the driving force behind site protection, and this session provides a forum to showcase projects of any size, at any location, using a variety of methods, and resulting in any level of success. The symposium seeks to provide an overview of contemporary actions being employed on behalf of rock art site protection.

[274] Symposium · ANTHROPIC ACTIVITY MARKERS: ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOARCHAEOLOGY

People tend to recurrently use specific areas of their living space, producing an accumulation of evidence (chemical and/or physical) that represents the result of the activity performed. The possibility to identify and connect this evidence to the activity that generated the record is pivotal to our understanding of past human behavior. Ethnoarchaeology and experimental archaeology drive the inferential reasoning that creates the models connecting the distribution/concentration of proxies with specific activities. We define these models as “anthropic activity markers” and propose a transdisciplinary approach to reduce problems of equifinality whereby the same pattern might be caused by several activities. In particular, the analysis of the spatial distribution of the fingerprints under study is considered fundamental for the definition of anthropic activity markers. We aim to gather contributions from scholars in different fields willing to challenge this issue from different points of view and at different scales (landscape and domestic or productive structures), going from a macro- to a microscale, from “space” to “place.” We invite contributions that include different approaches, such as remote sensing, archaeological prospection, botanic analyses, chemical analyses, archaeozoology, microdebitage, and micromorphology. Archaeological and ethnoarchaeological contexts will be welcome to show the potentiality of the approach.

[275] Symposium · OF DUNG AND HUMANS: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF LIVESTOCK DUNG

Dung is a key interdisciplinary area of research as it provides valuable information on a wide range of environmental and ecological issues and socioeconomic and cultural aspects of human life. Livestock dung is commonly found in many settlements, especially after the domestication of herd animals. However, dung materials are regularly overlooked or missed using conventional excavation procedures, despite their worldwide economic importance as suppliers of fertilizer, fuel, and building material. This session showcases interdisciplinary approaches to debates surrounding the identification and interpretation of dung remains in archaeological contexts through multi-proxy analytical techniques in bioarchaeology, geoarchaeology and biochemistry. Additionally, the use of ethnography and experimental archaeology provide robust comparative data and models on factors affecting its composition, preservation, and taphonomy, as well as the environmental, management, and cultural practices influencing these. By bringing together participants working in a variety of geographic and temporal foci and from different fields of research, this session will review the state-of-the-art identification methods and approaches to further our understanding of archaeological livestock dung, and to identify avenues for potential future growth/developments in this key research area.

[276] Symposium · CURATING THE PAST: THE PRACTICE AND ETHICS OF SKELETAL CONSERVATION

The human skeletal remains curated within archaeological and museum collections belong to those who created the cultures that we seek to understand as archaeologists. Human and faunal remains recovered from archaeological excavations provide a wealth of information about past cultures, but also require the greatest care. The recovery, cleaning, and curation of bone often present one of the great challenges for archaeological projects as a bioarchaeologist or zooarchaeologist may not be on site. What is the best way to transport fragile materials to labs or to export them? How should they be stored until they can be analyzed, or over the long term? Should they be cleaned? Field labs, museums, and universities in remote locations are often only periodically monitored, can have extreme humidity or heat, be infested by insects or animals, lack financial support for collection maintenance, and/or be at risk due to natural disasters like earthquakes or hurricanes. This session describes techniques that osteologists have employed to address these problems as they have worked to curate and house skeletal collections from prehistory through the contemporary era in Europe, Asia, and the Americas in light of ethical and cultural considerations of modern populations.

[277] Symposium · SETTLEMENT SCALING IN ARCHAEOLOGY—NOT JUST MODERN, NOT JUST URBAN

The fact that cities become more efficient, innovative, and productive as they grow in population has been known for decades, but until very recently it was assumed that these properties were unique to modern capitalist economies. Three developments have cast significant doubt on this view. First, urban economists and economic geographers have had to make increasing use of insights from history and anthropology to account for features of contemporary cities. Second, a mathematical theory that predicts contemporary patterns has been developed, but it relies on very general properties of human networks embedded in space, not the specific properties of capitalism. Third, archaeological studies have discovered that many scaling properties of modern cities are also apparent in premodern and even nonurban settlement systems. These developments point toward a new way of framing human societies as complex networks, new avenues for the study of social evolution, and a new conception of the archaeological record as a repository of experiments in social and economic development. In this session we introduce settlement scaling theory to archaeologists, present a series of case studies from around the world, and critically assess its current strengths and weaknesses.

[278] Symposium · HOUSEHOLDS AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION: COMPREHENSIVE APPROACHES TO SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Social evolutionary transformation involves and affects all levels of human society, including households. Household and social evolutionary archaeological approaches, however, are often considered to have different goals and perspectives. Social evolutionary studies use a long-term and comparative approach to study how fluctuations and changes (both abrupt and gradual) in social, political, economic, and ideological systems can ultimately lead to the transformation and emergence of unprecedented sociopolitical organization. Household studies examine daily life as the locus of many important social, economic, political and ritual activities to understand some of the same systemic reorganizations and transformations. This session explores the relationship between social evolution and household archaeology in a global context. Bringing these two bodies of theory together involves taking a comprehensive approach to the study of societies and their internal systems and processes. This includes challenging commonly drawn divisions between the macro- and microscale, public and domestic domains, and ceremonial and quotidian activities. A more inclusive approach to the study of sociopolitical change can facilitate the effective use of temporal and spatial comparisons to better understand local regional developments and the dynamics of social complexity.

[279] Symposium · NEW DISCOVERIES AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AT YANGGUANZHAI, CHINA

Yangguzhai is the largest known middle Neolithic site in the Wei River Valley of China. Over ten years of excavation and research at the site have yielded data on pottery production, house structures, diet, burial practices, and the construction of an ancient moat. In this session, current and former project participants will present research project in ceramic analysis, geoarchaeology, bioarchaeology, paleoethnobotany, and other fields. This ongoing multidisciplinary research has generated significant new information and a greater understanding of craft production, settlement structure, and domestic life in prehistoric central China.

[280] Symposium · RECENT SHIFTS IN MAYA ARCHAEOLOGY: INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COLONIAL AND NATIONAL PERIODS OF THE YUCATÁN

This session seeks to highlight developments in the archaeology of the colonial and early national periods throughout the Maya regions. Maya archaeologists working in Mexico and across Central America have produced a rich body of scholarship exploring Maya society before Spanish invasion and settlement. Maya archaeology has been influential at both the regional and the international levels, generating standards for archaeological practice, introducing innovative scientific techniques, melding archaeology with ethnohistory and epigraphy, creating theories about the rise, maintenance, and collapse of state-level societies. However, the rich material record and cultural groups from the periods following Spanish-Maya contact have remained marginalized within the archaeology of this important cultural and geographic region. This session will bring together scholars working through the region at sites from the colonial through early national periods, and beyond. Historical archaeology across Mexico and Central America is only just gaining momentum. The scholars involved in this session are contributing not only to the expansion of knowledge about these marginalized time periods in Maya archaeology, but are also addressing some of the field's most pressing theoretical and methodological questions.

[281] Symposium · FLOODED ANCIENT MAYA SALT WORKS, PAYNES CREEK NATIONAL PARK, BELIZE

The session discusses research at the Paynes Creek Salt Works, as well as comparisons with other ancient Maya salt works. Excavations and sediment coring carried out between 2009 and 2015 investigated the nature of the Classic period (A.D. 300–900) salt industry that used wooden buildings preserved below the sea floor in a shallow, salt-water coastal lagoon. Salt was produced by evaporating brine in pots over fires as indicated by briquetage, the remains of pottery vessels and supports used in the salt production. Ten underwater salt works were selected for transect excavations. Land sites with earthen mounds were excavated to evaluate their role in the salt industry. Sediment coring, as well as collection of marine sediment from underwater excavations focused on the timing and rate of sea-level rise. Remote sensing using an automated research vessel, as well as air photography from a drone augmented the systematic flotation survey on Research Flotation Devices (RFDs). The Paynes Creek Salt Works, with evidence of infrastructure of production and distribution, provide a model for other salt works along the coast that lack preserved wood, as well as expanding the types of salt production known from inland and coastal salt works.

[282] General Session · EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGY: FROM THE PALEOLITHIC TO THE RECENT PAST**[283] Symposium · NEW INSIGHTS INTO MISSISSIPPIAN CULTURE AT CAHOKIA MOUNDS STATE HISTORIC SITE**

Past and ongoing research at Cahokia, its satellites and outliers, has produced a plethora of information, old and new, which contributes to a better understanding of how this site was planned, organized, occupied, and evolved over several centuries. Current research also demonstrates how Cahokia related to and interacted with neighboring and distant sites, and how it reflected the cosmology of the Mississippian cultural tradition. This symposium will summarize the findings of current research in the greater Cahokia area, including the expansion of previous excavations, evidence copper technology, the relationship of Cahokia to its

outlying communities, new insights on community planning from geophysical tests, the astronomy and geometry of the site, and the internal reorganization and development of Cahokia proper.

[284] Symposium · METHODOLOGICAL ADVANCES IN ISOTOPIC ZOOARCHAEOLOGY

This session will explore new methodological advances in isotopic analysis using ancient animal remains to address key questions in human prehistory. Isotopic investigations in zooarchaeology have the potential to address diverse social and biological topics, including diet and foodway practices, hunting and procurement strategies, status and differential provisioning, exchange patterns, animal rearing and husbandry, biological consequences of domestication, and short- and long-term environmental changes. Examining these topics in past archaeological contexts is essential for understanding animal and human interactions in the present. Development of new methodologies in concert with traditional zooarchaeological analyses allow us to examine questions and issues regarding human ecology and environmental archaeology that were previously inaccessible.

[285] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGIES OF EMPIRE AND ENVIRONMENT

(SPONSORED BY ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION, AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)

This symposium brings together archaeologists studying environment and empire across time and space to discuss the role that agriculture and land use plays in imperial strategies. This session asks how plants, animals, and other environmental resources become entangled in imperial acts of conquest and colonization, exploitation, and inculcation. This archaeological approach invites theoretical and methodological perspectives that connect imperial strategies with their environmental settings and imbue the environment with political criticality. They include environmental archaeologies that investigate local/regional signatures of empire; historical ecologies that ask how land management affects imperial biographies; political ecologies that presume environmental regimes have political valence; and new materialisms that infuse the nonhuman world with agency. When archaeologists view imperial land use and environmental management as forms of statecraft, the political landscape moves from metaphor to unit of analysis, and ecofacts gain empirical heft as artifacts of empire. This perspective reinstates an appreciation for the political economies of agrarian states, with all the resource flows and divisions of labor that surplus cultivation entails. At the same time, this approach treats political economies as human-environment interactions, which opens up all kinds of new questions, challenges, and approaches to the intersections of empire and environment.

[286] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE EVOLUTION OF FORAGER COOPERATION

Habitual cooperation among non-kin is biologically unusual and yet a defining behavior of the human species. Understanding how such altruistic behavior emerges and persists among human populations remains an active and heavily debated area of anthropological and ecological research. While ethnographic forager studies have played a particularly prominent role in the discourse, contributions from prehistoric forager studies remain sparse due to the inherent challenges of studying past populations who left few, taphonomically vulnerable material traces. Nonetheless, because prehistoric foragers were the very individuals who catalyzed and maintained human cooperation for thousands of millennia, the insights to be gained may be particularly salient in advancing evolutionary theories of cooperation. This symposium seeks to identify the diverse ways that archaeological forager research can contribute to the study of human cooperation and to inspire new analytical directions at the intersections of theory, method, and data.

[287] General Session · ADVANCES IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHOD AND THEORY

[288] Symposium · BUTTERFLIES TAKE WING: RITUAL AND SYMBOLISM IN PRECOLUMBIAN MESOAMERICA

Butterfly imagery has been present for thousands of years in Mesoamerica whether painted, modeled, or sculpted. Its life cycle, bright colors, and soaring flight captivated the mind of culturally diverse peoples in the Americas for its significance as a symbol of renewal, transformation, fire, war, and death. This session draws on a diverse range of methodological enquiries based on recent iconographic and archaeological research about butterfly representation in Mesoamerica: ceramics from West Mexico, Toltec sculptures, Zapotec effigy vessels, Teotihuacan ceramics and mural paintings, and Postclassic books (codices) and gold. The methodologically and thematically diverse papers aim to grasp the multifaceted nature of the butterfly, an insect that incorporated the ideology of this rich cultural area. Through the lens of several Mesoamerican specialists, this session will throw new light onto its context-related associations, identify processes of information transmittal and emulation, and thus elucidate its implications in each cultural milieu.

[289] Symposium · INTER- AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE CARIBBEAN

The main objective of this symposium is to bring together researchers who study topics related to Caribbean archaeology from inter- and multidisciplinary approaches. These approaches not only allow the incorporation of a wide variety of sources of information and/or methodologies but also foster the revision of previous interpretations. Some of the questions that need to be posed are: To what extent are auxiliary disciplines helping to expand the construction of the stories being created by archaeologists? How can we use archaeological data in a way that the general public can relate to the research being carried out? Through case studies that employ methodologies that borrow from documentary archaeology, collections management, and hard science, this symposium will explore the possibilities of broadening the interpretations of our understanding of past human activities within the Caribbean region. Likewise, it makes it possible to revisit existing collections and expand traditional research questions. In this symposium, we want to bring forward the efforts being made to creatively use existing sources and methods in the development of new research projects in the Caribbean.

[290] General Session · UNDERSTANDING PALEODIETS THROUGH ISOTOPIC RESEARCH I

[291] Lightning Rounds · “SO DO YOU, LIKE, WEAR A HAT LIKE INDY?” “COOL, I LOVE DINOSAURS!” “MY GRANDPA HAS THIS REALLY AWESOME POT IN THE ATTIC.” “CAN YOU SHUT DOWN THE PIPELINE?”—EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY IN THREE MINUTES OR LESS

(SPONSORED BY PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE AND PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

One of the many ethical responsibilities of an archaeologist is to demonstrate the relevance of archaeology and historic preservation to a diverse public in a meaningful way. Communication by archaeologists to the public is crucial to gaining support for archaeological resources, programs, and institutions. This is especially critical given recent trends at state and federal levels toward funding reductions and legislation that impacts archaeological resources. Additionally, skills in communication and outreach are increasingly valued in the archaeology job market. Anyone dealing with funding from public sources should be able to effectively communicate the value and relevance of archaeology to non-archaeologists. In today's world, this often involves communicating information quickly, simply, and sometimes with little preparation. This lightning round is an opportunity for archaeologists to present, in three minutes or less, an “elevator pitch” focused on public benefits of archaeology, how archaeology addresses contemporary problems, what is archaeology, or responding to an enthusiastic collector. Presenters will get immediate feedback from a panel of archaeologists with expertise in public engagement. Participants are allowed one PowerPoint slide to accompany their presentation. A group discussion will follow the individual presentations, and the panelists will provide further information and resources for communicating with the public.

[292] General Session · COLONIAL-ERA ARCHAEOLOGY IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

[293] General Session · CURRENT RESEARCH IN MESOAMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY III

[294] General Session · MORTUARY PRACTICES AND FUNERARY ARCHAEOLOGY II

[295] Forum · CARING FOR HOMELANDS, PART 2: TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES

(SPONSORED BY INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS INTEREST GROUP, COMMITTEE ON NATIVE AMERICAN RELATIONS)

Tribal Historic Preservation Offices are charged with the responsibility of preserving, maintaining, and revitalizing tribal cultural resources for future generations. In addition to these programs numerous other federal, state, and non-recognized tribal communities operate similarly oriented cultural resources departments. This forum brings together Tribal Historic Preservation and Cultural Resource Managers from across the United States to discuss the current state and future trajectory of tribal resource management. This forum is part of an ongoing attempt to highlight the unique issues that tribal communities encounter when attempting to care for cultural resources that extend well beyond the tangible remains associated with the archaeological record. Panelists will address how their offices and communities define tribal historic preservation, discuss how they developed their plan for managing tribal cultural resources, and share the strategies they use on the ground to implement these plans. Of particular focus is examining how each program balances the requirements of state and federal heritage preservation regulations with the specific needs and cultural values of the communities whose interests they protect.

[296] Symposium · EXPLORING MOVEMENT ON WATER: A GLOBAL COMPARISON OF NAVAL TECHNOLOGY AND NAVIGATION TECHNIQUES

Exploring the links between the expertise that has allowed people to move across water bodies—the sea, rivers, and lakes—and the lives of seafarers has taken a digital turn over the past several years. Increasingly, archaeologists are looking for ways to digitally re-create vessels using 3D visualizations and discuss navigation by reconstructing past environments or through least-cost pathway analyses and agent-based modeling. In many ways, these analyses bridge the gap between island and mainland communities but also among technologies, individuals, and the broader world. This session crosses the geographic divide between sailing and canoeing communities by inviting researchers who study water travel from various regions to share their interpretations of these different tool kits. Focusing on the specifics of studying aquatic mobility facilitates a clear discussion on what techniques were central to these modes of movement in the past and how these techniques influenced colonization efforts but also the construction and maintenance of social networks. Computer-based models can explore answers to these questions that are otherwise unapproachable due to poor preservation and the fluid nature of these environments. Papers in this session will consider navigation, investigate seafaring technology, or use computer methods to understand water-based travel.

[297] General Session · WESTERN ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY I

[298] General Session · POLITICS AND INTER-POLITY DYNAMICS IN THE MAYA WORLD II

[299] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE AMERICAN MIDWEST II

[300] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICA: CALIFORNIA

[301] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE SOUTHWESTERN LANDSCAPE

[302] Poster Session · OCEANIA

[303] Poster Session · A FLURRY OF FIELD SCHOOLS IN THE UPPER GILA AND MIMBRES DRAINAGES

The Upper Gila, San Francisco, and Upper Mimbres drainages have seen several cycles of intense research and student training since the 1930s. Field projects directed by notable archaeologists and institutions, including Emil Haury, Paul Martin and John Rinaldo, James Fitting, Harry Shafer, and the Mimbres Foundation, have periodically focused professional attention on the area while providing fertile training grounds for students in U.S. Southwest archaeology. Currently the area is in the midst of another archaeological boom, with field schools from multiple institutions introducing new students to the area and changing our understanding of the region through new research programs that span much of the precontact period. This session presents research from five current field schools, bringing together established and emerging scholars to present new insights on the archaeology of southwestern New Mexico and southeastern Arizona.

[304] Poster Session · ARCHAEOLOGY ALONG THE PAINTED DESERT: CURRENT RESEARCH IN PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL PARK

While Petrified Forest National Park has been the subject of archaeological research for over 100 years, intensive field research in the last five years has greatly expanded what we know about the prehistoric and historic occupation of the area. In 2004 Congress authorized a boundary expansion, effectively doubling the size of Petrified Forest National Park. These lands are slowly being purchased and added to the park. Initial cultural resource inventory projects are being conducted to begin to better understand what is out there. The results of survey in the boundary expansion have found a stunning density and diversity of archaeological remains. Archaeological sites spanning the last 13,000 years of human occupation have been identified, including most notably extensive preceramic sites and lithic landscapes, large Basketmaker villages, and a densely settled Puebloan landscape. This work has been coupled with an additional season of survey work in the park's pre-2004 core to contextualize previous research with these new areas. Also, over the last five years the NPS has taken this opportunity to use the park as a teaching laboratory, bringing in graduate student research and an extensive internship program. This session presents an update of the recent archaeology in Petrified Forest.

[305] Symposium · ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON HOMININ LANDSCAPE USE DURING THE EARLY STONE AGE OF AFRICA

It is increasingly clear that Africa's Early Stone Age (ESA) sites sample a diversity of behaviors and no one model is sufficient to explain every collection of archaeological debris. Behavioral flexibility was thus probably a key component of hominin adaptations, and the goal of this symposium is to identify the ecological parameters, or affordances (resources and hazards), that conditioned where, when, and how hominins chose to concentrate their archaeologically visible behaviors across Africa's ESA landscapes. Papers in this session have a strong ecological focus and will contribute to an integrated examination of ESA hominin landscape use in Africa from faunal, lithic, paleobotanical, isotopic, and/or geological perspectives.

[306] Symposium · PAINTING AND CARVING THE UNDERWORLD: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF GUERRERO THROUGH ITS CAVES

Previous survey by Gutierrez in the area had revealed numerous sites, but the past field season (summer 2016) of the PIPOG (Proyecto Interdisciplinario de la Prehistoria del Oriente de Guerrero) was the first reconnaissance focused on caves and rockshelters in the municipalities of Tlapa and Copanatoyac. In eastern Guerrero, cave sites have been used by humans since Paleoindian times to the present-day rain-petition rituals centered on the feast of San Marcos. This session reviews the preliminary findings of the PIPOG in a series of caves, including photogrammetric studies, pXRF elemental analysis of murals, and excavation.

[307] General Session · ADVANCES IN GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS I**[308] General Session · PERUVIAN ARCHAEOLOGY****[309] Symposium · REGIONAL CONNECTIONS IN NORTHERN ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA: RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE EASTERN, WESTERN, AND CENTRAL HIGHLANDS**

(SPONSORED BY SOCIETY OF AFRICANIST ARCHAEOLOGISTS)

Traditionally, archaeological research in the northern Horn of Africa has had a strong focus on external relationships. Connections with the Mediterranean, Sudan, and especially the Arabian Peninsula have been emphasized. On the other hand, little research has been done comparing different sites within northern Ethiopia and Eritrea. This is mainly due to the limited number of excavated and fully published sites in the northern Horn. Recently, there has been a surge of excavation, research, and publication, making it more possible than ever before to compare different sites and regions within the highlands. The German Archaeological Institute project at Meqaber Ga'ewa and Ziban Adi represents the new southern extent of excavation, while the University of California–Los Angeles project at Mai Adrasha represents the new western extent. The goal of this session is to foster cooperation and exchange between current excavation teams and discuss how our various sites may have related to each other in the past.

[310] Symposium · THE PRECOLUMBIAN ANTIQUITIES MARKET: REFLECTIONS, CRITIQUES, AND EFFECTING CHANGE

Precolumbian antiquities are among the most popular items on the international antiquities market. Because of the opaque nature of the antiquities market and the phenomenal growth of online and alternative sales platforms in recent years, it has become increasingly difficult for the scholarly community to monitor the precolumbian antiquities market. Studies into this market are limited, repetitive, or outdated; we may not have a real sense of the nature and function of the current market for precolumbian objects. Without this information it is unlikely that we will be able to positively influence policy in this area or effect substantive change. This session will explore past, current, and future policies and trends concerning the sale of antiquities from Central and South America. By exposing the developments through time, and reviewing some of the most prominent individuals and organizations that have

bought and sold at auction, a clearer understanding of the current state of research into the market for precolumbian objects can be achieved. Having outlined gaps in our knowledge, this session seeks to identify the substantive steps that the academic community can take toward effecting transparency, accountability, and ethical practice within the precolumbian antiquities market.

[311] PAST PRESIDENT SESSION · A CELEBRATION OF THE LIFE AND WORK OF DR. DENA FERRAN DINCAUZE (1934–2016)

Participants in this forum will highlight the many achievements and contributions of Dena Dincauze. A distinguished scholar who specialized in the archaeology of northeastern North America, the peopling of North America, and environmental archaeology, Dr. Dincauze's many achievements include having earned a PhD from Harvard University in 1967, a time when few women were completing graduate studies in archaeology. She was a research fellow at Harvard University, an assistant professor at SUNY Buffalo, and an assistant, associate, and full professor at UMass Amherst, where she retired as a professor emerita in 2001. Over the course of her career she significantly influenced the field through her scholarship, publications, conference papers, editorial board service, teaching, and mentoring. Over the course of her prominent career she served as the president of the SAA, editor of *American Antiquity*, president of the Society for Professional Archaeologists, and was the recipient of the SAA Distinguished Service Award in 1997. She was a dedicated mentor to several generations of archaeology students, many of whom have gone on to make their own substantial contributions to the discipline. She was an especially strong mentor for women in archaeology and, as such, has left an indelible impact on the field.

[312] Forum · CURRENT CHALLENGES IN USING 3D DATA IN ARCHAEOLOGY

3D technologies are integral to current practice in archaeology, and part of the daily work of a growing community of archaeologists in research and heritage management. Reality-based models, produced through techniques like laser scanning and photogrammetry, and virtual reconstruction models play important roles in many applications, impacting data collection, analysis, and presentation. As technical barriers are overcome, significant intellectual challenges remain for the full integration of 3D content in the field. This forum discusses three key challenges: (1) integrating 3D into scholarly publications, (2) scaling up data collection and maintaining appropriate accuracy, and (3) 3D work as a reflexive research process.

[313] Forum · ANIMAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Animal archaeology is an emerging discipline that uses the techniques and methods of archaeological science to study the past behaviors of nonhuman animals. Its applications to animal behavior are multiple. They include tracing the history of a species' tool use, identifying a species' past ranges that are no longer in use, and understanding how animals interact with objects in their daily lives. For archaeologists, it can help us to understand the evolution of the human species, distinguish human from nonhuman subsistence remains, and provide another outlet for archaeological skills. This forum brings together a diverse selection of animal archaeologists who are pushing the boundaries of two disciplines. We will openly discuss ways forward through the clashing of disciplines that is animal archaeology. Each participant will briefly present their work, and there will be ample time for discussion among the participants and audience.

[314] Lightning Rounds · BREAKING NEWS! LIGHTNING STRIKES CROWD OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS AT SAA ANNUAL MEETING: STUNNED SPECTATORS WALK AWAY WITH AMAZING STORIES OF ETHNOARCHAEOLOGY, EXPERIMENTAL, AND CULTURAL STUDIES RESEARCH

Lightning talks are meant to quickly orient an audience and inspire lively and meaningful discussion. Our lightning event focuses on current ethnoarchaeology, experimental, and culture studies research. Presenters will enliven this session with research tales from Africa and the Americas. The audience will learn of the material and social culture of Indigenous groups such as the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, a local Greenlander community, and Western Namibian pastoralists, along with ethnoarchaeological investigations of Victorian English churchyard gravestones and prehistoric shell industries and cooking techniques in the eastern and midwest United States. Participants will be riveted by experiments on the making of sinew thread, cooking Alaskan king salmon, and beer production, and challenged to consider issues such as climate change and how can we use what we learn about the past and present to provide real, applicable solutions.

[315] Lightning Rounds · BREAKING GROUND WITHOUT A SHOVEL: COLLECTIONS-BASED RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF ARCHAEOLOGY

(SPONSORED BY THE COMMITTEE ON MUSEUMS, COLLECTIONS, AND CURATION AND THE STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE)

Until recently, the value of collections-based research (CBR) within the field of archaeology has been underestimated. There is a perception that to do collections-based research is somehow less: less exciting, less rigorous, less groundbreaking. This session is designed to demonstrate to students and professionals alike that CBR is not only a viable and less expensive alternative to fieldwork, it is also a responsible way to ensure that collections are maximized as an existing resource. Archaeological collections have a long life span and limitless potential. Much of the time, collections are curated in a facility, ready to be rediscovered and used for dissertations, theses, and other research investigations. For students especially, it is critical to understand that CBR provides the tools for comparative research, to make new assertions about old sites, especially those which can no longer be actively excavated. Discussants will cover a variety of topics, ranging from exciting new CBR discoveries to new avenues of inquiry with long-standing collections. Recent graduates, current students, and professionals will speak about their experiences with collections-based research, highlighting the challenges and achievements, as well as the etiquette of gaining access to these collections.

[316] Symposium · MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AT CASTILLO DE HUARMEY, PERU

The site of Castillo de Huarney on the north coast of Peru is widely known for a spectacular 2012–2013 discovery—an intact tomb under the Wari imperial mausoleum where a large number of elite females along with their rich grave goods were buried. Along with

extensive excavations and surveys, the Polish-Peruvian archaeological project—Proyecto de Investigación Arqueológica Castillo de Huarmey (PIACH)—is engaged in multidisciplinary research on each aspect of the Wari presence on the north coast of Peru. This research includes analyses of the geographical, geological, and cultural contexts; architecture; artifacts and various techniques used for producing them; sources for textile, pottery, and metal production; as well as osteological, biogeochemical, and genetic analyses of the bioarchaeological individuals. As most of the work is still in progress, the session is designed to inform the scholarly world of this cutting-edge research and to generate a discussion on the results obtained to date.

[317] Symposium · COLONIAL CONSEQUENCES: RESULTS FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF COLONIAL DOMINICA

Brought into the foreground of anthropological concern through the works of Sidney Mintz, Eric Wolf, and others, the plantation is a spatial and economic category that is at once familiar and strange to archaeologies of environment, social complexity, and power. Through a concentrated examination of one landscape, Soufriere, a settlement enclave on the island of Dominica, and its evolution between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries, this panel revisits and destabilizes the plantation as a socio-ecological form and explores the unique and dynamic configurations of identity, power, and social relations that such a space engenders. In its material and aspirational emergence, the plantation landscape left behind a material record that enables participants to interrogate three questions. What makes a plantation a plantation? How are social and economic inequalities built into its landscape? How does the material record of enslaved workers speak about, with, or against the plantation as a concept and socio-ecological form? This panel builds on archaeological studies that looking at the evolution of colonial society, demonstrated how domestic economies are essential to understanding the political economy of island colonies, and how ordinary people were linked through regional and interregional interactions in ways not expected by colonial elites.

[318] Symposium · MOBILIZING THE PAST: ARCHAEOLOGY AS ACTIVISM
(SPONSORED BY QUEER ARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

Through studies of the past, archaeologists implicitly or explicitly influence the present. The impacts of archaeological research on everyday life range from government policy and legislation, to the reinforcement or subversion of societal norms through naturalization narratives, to the formation of community through a sense of shared past. Recognizing these impacts among others, archaeologists have begun to explore archaeology not just as a means of reconstructing the human past but also as a tool for shaping the present. This empowers archaeologists to heal the wounds and ongoing violence inflicted by colonialism, legitimize the identities or narratives of marginalized people, better care for our environment, represent the needs of living communities, and improve the world around us. This session will explore how archaeologists can extend their focus beyond academia in order to positively impact living people through investigations of history and material culture. Presenters will build on frequently discussed topics in archaeology including community and indigenous archaeologies, demonstrating how we can further our approaches to help heal trauma and build community and bringing to light less commonly discussed issues such as homelessness, gentrification, and LGBTQ rights, thus showcasing the versatile potential of archaeological approaches to activism.

[319] Symposium · TOWARD A SOCIAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF FOOD IN NORTHERN NORTH AMERICA

Archaeology in northern North America has long focused on documenting and modeling hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies within a framework that views the procurement, processing, and consumption of food in terms of peoples' adaptations to the natural environment. While important, it is clear from the ethnographic record of the region that "food" embodied and offered more to hunter-gatherers than mere sustenance. This session offers case studies that highlight cultural dimensions of northern foods in antiquity. Papers address the social construction of edible and inedible foods; the preparation and presentation of food—cuisine; the transformation of plants, animals, and nonhuman persons into food; the role of food in the crafting of identity, the construction of gender, and status; food in trade, feasting, and ceremonial activities; and social and ideological aspects of the procurement, processing, consumption, and discard of food.

[320] Symposium · CHARTING THE EVOLUTION OF THE TRES ZAPOTES POLITY: RESULTS OF THE RRATZ 2014–2016 FIELD SEASONS

The Olmec and Epi-Olmec center of Tres Zapotes boasts a continuous occupation that spanned over two millennia. For over half that time, between 800 B.C. and A.D. 300, it ruled as the capital of one of the most resilient polities of the Mesoamerican Gulf lowlands, surviving and flourishing after the collapse of Olmec capitals to the east. Subsequently, the area supported a dynamic political landscape occupied by smaller competing polities. In 2014, with NSF support, we initiated a settlement study to place the rise, florescence, and decline of Tres Zapotes in its regional context, combining traditional pedestrian survey and surface collection with high-resolution lidar-assisted survey. This symposium presents results of the 2014–2016 fieldwork and ongoing laboratory analysis. Participants will present the theoretical foundations and methods of the survey, reflections on community engagement and the social context of regional survey, an overview of settlement patterns, and new information on interregional interaction, Classic period formal architectural layouts, variation in obsidian production and use, and an unexpectedly robust Postclassic occupation.

[321] General Session · MESOAMERICAN RITUAL STUDIES

[322] Symposium · LOCAL RESPONSES TO REGIONAL INTEGRATION IN POSTCLASSIC MESOAMERICA

An increase in militarism and exchange in Postclassic Mesoamerica brought along greater political, economic, and cultural integration of the region. Expansionist states warred, conquered, and brought into their sway smaller polities undergoing different processes as boundaries were redefined; buffer zones were created, expanded, and retracted; and alliances shifted in response to a changing geopolitical landscape. This session explores the different local and regional responses to the greater political and economic integration that took place throughout Mesoamerica in the Late Postclassic.

[323] Symposium · SPATIAL APPROACHES TO CRAFT PRODUCTION

Craft production has long been a topic of major interest in archaeology. The spatial arrangement of these activities reflects important features in the social organization of production. Yet interpreting the social meaning of these spatial patterns is challenging, and the relationship between a given spatial distribution and particular type of social organization is not always clear. Considerations of space and craft production are also beset by methodological difficulties. Some kinds of craft production leave ephemeral or difficult-to-identify residues in the archaeological record, posing challenges for identifying the specific places where production occurred. In cases where identification of production contexts detailed excavation or laboratory analysis, moving from single contexts to broad spatial patterns is not a straightforward process. The papers in this session will offer new methodological and interpretive perspectives on how archaeologists approach spatial patterns in craft production. The session aims to bring analyses of craft production at all spatial scales into conversation with one another.

[324] Symposium · POWER FROM BELOW: COLLECTIVITY AND HETERARCHY IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

This symposium focuses on how ordinary people self-govern or co-govern, creating complex polities that maintain egalitarian structures, espouse egalitarian ideologies, or both. We focus on systems of governance engineered to balance power, but also how they continuously develop, falter, and are reshaped: some built directly on earlier egalitarian roots, others stemming from overthrow of authoritarian structures through a yearning for “return” to more balanced rulership—real or imagined. Archaeological concern with alternative forms of governance burgeoned after the “social turn” that took root in the 1980s, followed by convincing exploration of concepts like heterarchy and corporate organization in the 1990s and beyond. Today, the idea of differently organized distributions of power no longer needs to be justified, leaving room to expand study into collective action, subaltern political movements, self-organized production, public assembly places, and political cohesion based on principles other than kinship and coercion. Contributions delve more deeply into this multidimensional space, where complex politicized actors, from commoner to ruler, can be studied. These once-invisible people can be discovered through the use of new methods and theories, fundamentally changing our perception of how past societies were constituted.

[325] Symposium · LANDCOVER6K: USING ARCHAEOLOGY TO IMPROVE CLIMATE MODELS

LandCover6k is an international and interdisciplinary working group dedicated to reconstructing human land use across the Holocene. The goal of this initiative is to critically evaluate and improve models of anthropogenic land cover change used in climate science and historical modeling, work that is urgently needed. Current climate models make little use of the vast repository of evidence about human history, despite an awareness that humans are one agent of global change. Vegetation is known to change in response to many factors, including human land use, but the complex and variable relationships between land use and land cover are still insufficiently understood. Differing assumptions about these relationships have led to significant differences between models of anthropogenic land cover change, a shortcoming with immediate scientific and policy implications for work on global climate. Global climate models thus make use of quite problematic assessments about the subject matter of archaeology and history. In this session, we outline the goals and procedures of LandCover6k and report on preliminary work classifying, compiling, and mapping land-use data from several world regions. Archaeology turns out to be a critical discipline for understanding not only the past, but also the present and future.

[326] Symposium · NICA NEWS: RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN NICARAGUA

In 1881 John Bransford observed that “nowhere in the Americas was there greater potential for archaeological research than in Nicaragua.” Over 100 years later, that potential is being realized through numerous national and international research projects. Perhaps due to the relative stability of the country, and especially because of the openness to collaborative research, Nicaragua has become a popular destination for archaeologists. This symposium brings together Nicaraguan and international scholars to present their recent research. Potential topics include excavation reports, analyses, and new interpretations.

[327] Symposium · CONNECTIVITY AND COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE IN LOWLAND SOUTH AMERICA

(SPONSORED BY LEVERHULME TRUST [RPG-2013–234])

The concepts of “communities and constellations of practice” are employed in archaeology to engage with the connectivity between material culture, knowledge, agency, structuration, and identity. These frameworks emphasize the socially situated and culturally transmitted nature of how to do and make, and seek to trace their empirical outcomes at different spatio-temporal scales. Archaeologists in Amazonia and circum-Amazonia have long sought to explain the occurrence of large-scale and persistent phenomena, while simultaneously accounting for the cultural-linguistic-ethnic diversity apparent across the regions in which they occur. In this context, how can understanding shared notions of practical action aid the study of generative processes underlying the material record? We propose that a crucial connection between historically and contextually specific processes (e.g., innovation, emulation, syncretism) and long-term trajectories (tradition, orthodoxy) within and between communities may be forged by considering practices and their circumstances of transmission. Moreover, identifying vectors of transmission (social networks, geography) can help suggest how they modified, amplified, or constrained historical outcomes. This session aims to unite scholars in discussion under this broad theme, and as a lens through which to view both variation and homogeneity. Challenges to the definition of the community, whether real, imagined, or archaeological, are also welcome.

[328] Symposium · PROTECCIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURAL EN MÉXICO, A TRAVÉS DE LA DIRECCIÓN DE REGISTRO PÚBLICO DE MONUMENTOS Y ZONAS ARQUEOLÓGICAS E HISTÓRICAS

La Dirección de Registro Público de Monumentos y Zonas Arqueológicas e Históricas es una dependencia del INAH creada desde 1972, a partir de la necesidad de tener el conocimiento pleno de los bienes muebles e inmuebles del país como lo son: paleontológicos, arqueológicos e históricos, así como el conocimiento de su ubicación para su resguardo, ya sea por personas físicas, personas morales, y los que forman parte de los acervos del propio instituto. Con el objetivo de dar a conocer las tareas sustantivas de la Dirección de Registro Público y las normas bajo las cuales se protegen dichos bienes, se pretende exponer y difundir ante colegas nacionales y extranjeros las problemáticas, retos y logros en relación al patrimonio cultural mexicano y su

protección, además de hacerlos partícipes de la relevancia de su colaboración en la inscripción de los sitios y materiales, obtenidos como resultado sus investigaciones en México.

[329] Symposium · INTEGRATING AND DISINTEGRATING IN CENTRAL YUCATÁN: ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO SOCIAL CHANGE AT MULTIPLE SCALES

This session explores the dual processes of integration and disintegration primarily through research in the central Yucatán region of the Northern Maya Lowlands. From Formative through Colonial periods, central Yucatán was shaped by the convergence of distinct styles, variable household practices, intersite causeway systems, long-distance exchange, and cosmopolitan identities. We hope to show that integration and disintegration were not restricted to Classic period kings and elites, but date back to the emergence of monumental communities, through the historic period, affecting all levels of society. Archaeologists are often compelled to study integration, the processes and dynamics by which social entities (communities, cities, and states) came together to incorporate wider populations. Of equal importance, this session also focuses on disintegration, the processes by which those social entities, held together by kinship, tradition, and memory, splintered apart. This session investigates these dual processes across multiple scales of social entities, from individual actors and households to communities and regions. By studying both integration and disintegration as two ends of a continuum of social change, we gain a more dynamic perspective of what change meant for institutions, populations, and the daily practices and identities of people living in central Yucatán and beyond.

[330] Symposium · INVESTIGATING THE HUNTER-GATHERERS OF LAKE BAIKAL AND HOKKAIDO: INTEGRATING INDIVIDUAL LIFE HISTORIES AND HIGH-RESOLUTION CHRONOLOGIES

(SPONSORED BY BAIKAL-HOKKAIDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT)

The Baikal-Hokkaido Archaeological Project has been undertaking research on some of the richest hunter-gatherer archaeological records in the world. A particular focus has been on a range of bioarchaeological analyses, including AMS 14C dating, stable carbon and nitrogen isotopes, strontium isotopes and ancient DNA, as well as human and faunal osteological analyses. This symposium presents new research emerging from the project, and assesses its importance for our understanding of past adaptations in the region, as well as the implications for hunter-gatherer research agendas worldwide. Aspects of continuity and discontinuity are emphasized, particularly in the light of the increasingly high-resolution chronological framework that is becoming available, allowing us to consider historical processes among the hunter-gatherers of Baikal and Hokkaido in ways that were previously not possible.

[331] Symposium · STATUS AND IDENTITY IN THE IMPERIAL ANDES

From the fifteenth to the seventeenth century, Andean populations lived a tumultuous period of cultural contact and entanglement, resulting in a variety of interactions and negotiations between Inka, Spanish, indigenous, and African peoples. While the study of indigenous agency during Imperial Inka and Spanish periods of contact has received an increase in deserved attention (deFrance 2003; Van Buren 1993; Wernke 2007, 2013), the role of status and power in shaping colonial interactions has received less consideration. Current archaeological research in the Andes has the potential to build on existing studies of domestic life and changing foodways to better understand complex power dynamics and social dimensions. By focusing on access and incorporation of both indigenous, African, and Spanish goods, as well as their determined quality and value, archaeological studies are well positioned to develop a more nuanced and intimate picture of colonial period social dynamics, especially in regard to the daily negotiations of status and identity. Building on household studies from Spanish Florida (Deagan 1996), this session examines how indigenous and African peoples selectively incorporated or rejected Imperial goods, and how differential opportunities of access to these goods may have influenced social status, health, and relationships with imperial actors.

[332] Symposium · OPEN AIR CAMPS OF THE TERMINAL PLEISTOCENE AND EARLY HOLOCENE: INTRA-CAMP SPATIAL ORGANIZATION, ACTIVITY AREAS, AND TECHNOLOGY

Open air camps from the terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene are rare and pose significant challenges in excavation, analyses, and interpretation. This international symposium brings together case studies of camp sites that provide a means to summarize and discuss current understandings of these important sites. This global discussion provides the opportunity to collaborate on challenges and interpretations. In this symposium we survey intrasite patterning of activity areas, including habitation structures, toward the goal of defining the diversity in site structure and activities.

[333] Symposium · RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY II: SITES, LANDSCAPE, AND ENVIRONMENT

The archaeology of East and Southeast Asia continues to grow with new scholars, projects, and methodological developments. Dialogue across borders keeps expanding as well, albeit modestly. As in previous years, we wish to bring together scholars to encourage cross-cultural, cross-border, and cross-disciplinary discussions regarding two world regions that have a long history of interaction. The number of participants exceeds by far the number of slots available in one session, so there will be two symposia on recent developments in East and South Asian Archaeology focusing on different aspects of research. This second part takes on the macro perspective by discussing human-environment and site-landscape interaction as well as long-distance exchange during prehistoric and early historic periods throughout East and South East Asia.

[334] Symposium · APPLYING INDIGENOUS FRAMEWORKS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Archaeologists often apply interpretative frameworks that they derive from Western disciplinary contexts, even toward sites that were created and organized within non-Western or Indigenous cultural contexts. In this session, we offer contributions that concern Indigenous frameworks—whether as theory, linguistic concepts, oral histories, organizational principles, and/or cognitive or ontological categories—that can be applied toward the analysis and interpretation of archaeological sites. This requires gauging how to configure Indigenous concepts with archaeological strategies and testing methodologies. Such approaches also may involve considering ways to articulate Indigenous frameworks within existing or broadly framed theories, in order to translate from local

interpretations for greater import and applicability. Collaborative and community-oriented archaeologies have provided much groundwork for such approaches, yet some projects limit Indigenous collaboration toward its contemporary practice and contexts, and we seek to highlight avenues of analysis toward the archaeological record. Historically, archaeologists have often sought the theories of Western figures, whether the positivist scientists for processualists or the French poststructuralist theorists for postprocessualists. But, to evaluate the sites of Indigenous peoples, we will emphasize how the cultural ideas and traditions of Indigenous peoples can provide interpretive frameworks for analysis and interpretation to better understand archaeological histories.

[335] Symposium · WALLS, MOUNDS, AND POTS: EXAMINING THE CLASSIC PERIOD HOHOKAM

The Hohokam Classic Period is characterized as a time of change, social differentiation, and possible stratification. The ubiquitous use of towering compound wall, standardized platform mounds, and the widespread adoption of a new kind of pottery, Salado Polychrome, are some of the indicators that a new ideology had spread across the Hohokam region. Archaeological literature has shown that the Phoenix Basin, Tonto Basin, Tucson Basin, and other parts of the Hohokam world were a part of this shared ideology, but differed in how the ideology manifested. The goal of this session is to highlight recent work focused on the Classic Period. Paper topics in this session include ceremonialism and ideology, social and sociopolitical organization, social interaction, exchange, architecture and monumentality, and agriculture and subsistence. These papers, detailing aspects of the Classic Period in different parts of the Hohokam region, will provide a large-scale summary of current Classic Period research.

[336] General Session · MAPPING AND MODELING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

[337] Symposium · THE DYNAMICS OF THE PRECLASSIC IN THE HEART OF THE MAYA LOWLANDS

Understanding the Preclassic period (900 BCE–150 CE), and in particular the Middle Preclassic (900–300 BCE), is essential for grasping the dynamics of Maya society. However, while our knowledge regarding the development of early communities in the tropical lowlands of the Maya region has advanced greatly in the past decade, important questions still remain. Since 2011, a multidisciplinary project at the site of Yaxnohcah, located in southern Campeche, has focused on the early processes that led to the emergence of massive, archaic city-states during the Late Preclassic (300 BCE–150 CE) and Classic (150 CE–850 CE) periods in the Central Karstic Uplands. How did early settlers adapt to the environment, which was dominated by seasonally inundated wetlands? How did inhabitants manage early infrastructure projects involving extensive landscape modification? What forces served to integrate dispersed communities? What processes led to the emergence of political centralization? What factors led to the development of a unique form of urbanism in the Maya area? The papers in this session address these and other questions, and situate Yaxnohcah in a network of Preclassic cities, including Calakmul, Nakbe, El Mirador, and Tintal, within the Central Karstic Uplands.

[338] Symposium · MANOT CAVE: IN SEARCH OF MODERN HUMANS

Manot Cave in Israel produced a 55,000-year-old anatomically modern human skull (Manot 1) and dense archaeological layers dated to the Early Upper Paleolithic period. Research on the human and the archaeological remains represent a major advancement in the understanding of the origin of our species and modern behavior in Western Asia. The aim of the proposed symposium is hence to present the public with the most updated interdisciplinary studies on Manot Cave to provide insights to the culture and environments of Early Upper Paleolithic modern humans in the Eastern Mediterranean region. Specialists working in excavation and analysis of the materials from the cave illustrate the results of their most recent work.

[339] Symposium · IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROMONTORY, DISMAL RIVER, AND FRANKTOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS FOR APACHEAN PREHISTORY

Earlier investigators—including Julian Steward, Waldo Wedel, Jim and Dee Gunnerson, and Mel Aikens—each voiced the suspicion that the Promontory Culture and the Dismal River Aspect reflected the presence of Proto-Apachean populations in the eastern Great Basin and Central Plains. The Gunnersons also saw notable similarities linking the two archaeological constructs. Although these suspicions saw relatively little subsequent attention, both archaeological records have received more intensive study in recent years. At the same time, linguistic, genetic, and anthropological studies have provided ever sharper focus for what we should expect for migrating ancestral Apachean populations in an era when opportunities for hunter-gatherers expanded. Papers in this session will explore search images developed from interdisciplinary perspectives for Proto-Apachean archaeological records, along with reports on renewed investigations of key sites, high-resolution chronologies, a focus on perishable artifacts (like moccasins) more apt to reflect cultural identity than lithic assemblages, a synthesis of the footwear “landscape” in late prehistoric period Great Basin and Plains records, insights into demography, a better understanding of subsistence activities and paleoenvironments through isotopic and zooarchaeological analyses, evidence of interaction with surrounding societies, and a clearer picture of ceramic assemblages derived from formal studies and sherd geochemistry.

[340] Symposium · WHERE THE WILD THINGS ARE NOT: HUMAN-ANIMAL INTERACTION IN THE SPACE BETWEEN WILD AND DOMESTIC

(SPONSORED BY ZOOARCHAEOLOGY INTEREST GROUP)

Western tradition has tended to view animals in a binary opposition of wild versus domestic, with limited appreciation for forms of cultural engagement with animals in the space between these poles and little recognition that these liminally placed relationships do not inevitably lead to animal domestication. Archaeologists no longer treat the wild-domestic transition as a threshold. Instead they have come to view domestication as a continuum or a range of possible pathways that may be followed. With this shift in perspective, growing attention has been devoted to the diversity of human-animal interactions that occur between the fully wild and fully domestic states, the cultural underpinnings of such relationships, and their zooarchaeological correlates. Significant questions in this area of scholarship are many. What social, political, and economic functions do non-wild, non-domestic animals fill? Under what conditions do such roles arise? What circumstances initiate a trajectory toward domestication, and, where this does not ultimately occur, why not? This symposium will explore these questions and related topics through examination of practices such as

taming, pet keeping, wild management, captive management, animal translocations, commensal relations, and other forms of human interaction with animals that are neither wholly domestic nor truly wild.

[341] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICA: MIDWEST I

[342] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICA: MIDWEST II

[343] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICA: PLATEAU

[344] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICA: PLAINS II

[345] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICA: PLAINS I

[346] Symposium · EROTETICS, GIS, AND DATA RESOLUTION: SPATIAL ANALYSIS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE

Over the past two decades the use of geospatial analyses and GIS within archaeology has grown in popularity and analytical power. Crucial to this success have been advances in personal computing and the increased availability of geospatial data at varying resolutions. However, finer resolution data does not guarantee a superior result. The questions we ask often dictate our data needs and it is the responsibility of the researcher to carefully define the scale of analysis and units used. This symposium focuses on erotetics (the logic and theory of questions) and the role of data resolution, scale, and evidence in modern GIS-driven archaeological research. Drawing on case studies from Europe, Oceania, the Americas, and Africa, this symposium provides an opportunity for scholars to explore the pragmatic nature of geospatial research, and the diversity of methodological approaches currently available for answering geospatial questions of interest to archaeologists.

[347] Symposium · MUSIC ARCHAEOLOGY

The study of ancient music and sound-related activities is an interdisciplinary field that has become increasingly popular in recent years among scholars from around the world. A brief survey of music archaeological papers that have been presented at the SAA annual meetings during recent years, demonstrates the potential for research in this discipline. However, researchers are commonly spread across general sessions often reflecting the geography of their study area instead of the topic of their papers. In addition to presenting individual research, this symposium brings together scholars who are interested in archaeomusicology so that they can collaborate on new ideas, discuss issues with current research, and explore new avenues in the archaeological study of music/sound. Papers will encompass various aspects of ancient music that includes (but is not limited to) archaeologically recovered music instruments, music-related iconography, performance, and dance.

[348] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES TOWARD MEDICINE AND GLOBAL HEALTH

With recent outbreaks of infectious diseases such as Ebola and Zika and rising rates of chronic disease such as asthma and obesity worldwide, there has been a growing awareness of the urgency to develop novel approaches to public health and the investigation of disease. As biomedical and genomic research generate new data, knowledge, and methods of treatment, many questions remain about the evolution, proliferation, and history of a number of conditions of global health concern. Archaeology, as both a methodological approach and an analytical framework, has a unique potential to contribute to these efforts. In particular, collaborations with the biological and ecological sciences can produce a finer-grained narrative of how specific diseases and health conditions proliferated in the past, and the ways in which humans have responded to these issues. When combined with social theory and history, these approaches offer a historical perspective that can inform preventative and treatment strategies for the future. This session aims to showcase archaeological research into issues related to global health and medicine to date, and to offer a creative space for archaeologists to shape discourse that will drive future investigations.

[349] Symposium · ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES IN THE MAYA AREA

In recent years a wide array of archaeological studies has been used to approach questions regarding Maya cultural history. Research projects have been developed concerning both precolumbian and historical contexts. Quantitative techniques span interdisciplinary fields such as material sciences, geographical information systems, residue analyses, geoarchaeology, and environmental studies. Although methods might pertain to the so-called "hard sciences," research topics focus on cultural issues such as technological development, settlement patterns, use of narcotics, or anthropogenic impacts on the environment. Presentations are welcomed both in English and Spanish.

[350] General Session · REMOTE SENSING METHODS IN ARCHAEOLOGY II

[351] Symposium · THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS' REGULATORY PROGRAM AND HISTORIC PROPERTY MITIGATION

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) Regulatory Program is one of the oldest regulatory agencies in the federal government. Its mission is to protect the nation's aquatic resources while allowing reasonable development through fair and balanced permit decisions under the authority of Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1972, and Section 103 of the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972. Fulfilling its mission, the Regulatory Program must consider the potential effects of its permitting actions on historic properties in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act

of 1966. When adverse effects to historic properties cannot be avoided, the Corps consults with the permit applicant and other consulting parties, in a collaborative effort, to develop appropriate mitigation measures. Increasingly, agencies, State Historic Preservation Officers, tribes, and the public are becoming dissatisfied with simple "document and destroy" mitigation. Stakeholders want relevant, nuanced, collaborative mitigation with tangible products that speak to their concerns. This session explores efforts by the Corps' Regulatory Program, including the consultation process with stakeholders, to develop innovative and meaningful mitigation.

[352] Symposium · FAIRS, FEASTING, AND RITUAL IN NORTHERN MEXICAN CONTEXTS

Gatherings for ceremonies, pilgrimages, and commemorations have always formed an integral part of the lives of folks that lived in the various landscapes of northern Mexico. In this session, we consider ritual settings in several different social and temporal contexts that span from prehispanic sites of different scales in the modern-day states of Durango and Zacatecas, civic and religious celebrations in colonial Nueva Vizcaya, celebrations in a nineteenth-century mining village, and the yearly journey to the beach by folks in northern Sonora. For each setting, we consider the relationships between material culture, the locales, and the activities that make these gatherings both special and an integral part of the processes involved in identity creation and regional integration combining ethnographic analogy, historical research, interviews, and ethnography with traditional archaeological method.

[353] General Session · CURRENT RESEARCH AT TEOTIHUACAN

[354] General Session · ADVANCES IN GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS II

[355] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA II

[356] General Session · WESTERN ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY II

[357] Symposium · CRAFTING THE COMPLEX: MATERIAL CULTURE AND THE RISE OF COMPLEXITY IN FORMATIVE MESOAMERICA

Precolumbian Mesoamerica was home to several distinctive cultural groups. While these cultural groups were sometimes separated by hundreds of years, they were all united by several common features, including, but certainly not limited to, the creation and use of stylistic cultural and ritual objects, the construction of monuments such as stone pyramids, hieroglyphic writing, and a similar worldview conceptualizing ritualized blood sacrifice for the long-term benefit of the community. Before each of these cultural groups became the state-level organizations for which they are best known, they existed as small communal groups, likely bound to one another by kinship and reciprocal obligation. These cultural groups created similar types of artifacts and used them in similar ways in their daily lives. Over time, sometimes a long time, these cultural groups grew more and more complex, both socially and politically, eventually becoming the type of societies in which they are best known today. This session explores the creation and use of material culture among some of the various cultural groups that lived in Formative period Mesoamerica and how the use of material culture can illustrate growing social, economic, and political complexity.

[358] General Session · INCAN ARCHAEOLOGY II

[359] General Session · PERUVIAN ARCHAEOLOGY II

[360] General Session · CULTURAL HERITAGE ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

[361] Forum · CROSSING THE LINE: THE INVESTIGATION OF PROBABLE BURIALS AT THE INDIAN SHAKER MOTHER CHURCH

In March of 2015 construction workers excavating the foundation of a new home site on property adjacent to the Indian Shaker Mother Church near Mud Bay in Thurston County, Washington, unearthed artifacts suggestive of a burial. Subsequent investigation of the site by the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and Interested Affected Tribes with support by representatives of the Indian Shaker Church resulted in the recovery of additional artifacts and the delineation of a feature suggestive of a historic Native burial. Another possible burial was also identified. This forum gathers tribal and non-tribal cultural resource managers involved in the project to present and discuss the project, adversities and bureaucracies encountered, teamwork, and outcome.

[362] Forum · ADVANCES IN MANAGEMENT FOR MILITARY CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAMS

(SPONSORED BY MILITARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SUBGROUP [MARS])

Although it is not widely known, many U.S. military installations have some of the most innovative and holistic cultural resource management programs in the country. This forum will explore in depth some of the successful cultural resource management strategies used by the military. The primary focus will be on cooperative and proactive approaches highlighted by technological advances in cultural resource management.

[363] Forum · ARCHIVES IN CONTEXT: ISSUES OF TIME, SPACE, AND SCALE

Collections contain more than cultural objects, also including items such as field documents, photos, and analyses in paper and digital form. The management of the entire collection as an archive presents many issues to the institution housing these materials whether inside a museum, repository, cultural center, laboratory, or so on. Issues around housing, access, usability, protocol, standardization, and preservation are just a few areas of concern that have ethical implications. This forum moves a conversation forward that began at the 2016 SAA meeting in Orlando by specifically targeting the ethical implications of archival work and how stakeholders affect and are affected by archival collections. Forum organizers are specifically interested in bringing together individuals with international experience knowing that particular issues are scalar and their solutions are not universal. It is important that different voices are heard and acknowledged to better understand what is at risk and how these issues might be addressed.

[364] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICA: SOUTHEAST I**[365] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICA: SOUTHEAST II****[366] Poster Session · HERITAGE ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST****[367] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICA: GREAT BASIN****[368] Poster Session · NORTH AMERICA: SOUTHWEST****[369] General Session · CURRENT RESEARCH ON MAYA IDENTITY AND SOCIAL COMPLEXITY****[370] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CARIBBEAN II****[371] General Session · ECOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN ARCHAEOLOGY****[372] Lightning Rounds · INSTITUTE FOR DIGITAL ARCHAEOLOGY METHOD AND PRACTICE PROJECT REPORTS**

The reports included in this session represent some of the projects produced by participants in the NEH-funded Institute for Digital Archaeology Method and Practice, which included two in-person workshops in August 2015 and August 2016, and digital communication and support over the intervening year. Co-PI's for the Institute were Ethan Watrall and Lynne Goldstein, and the workshops took place at Michigan State University. Projects represent many archaeological interests and skills, and participants included a range of archaeologists: graduate students, faculty, university administrators, museum professionals, CRM-practitioners, and government archaeologists. Each participant spent the year focused on a specific archaeological project, one of whose goals was to produce a forward-facing digital product accessible by the public (where public might be the general public or specific audiences).

[373] Symposium · AZTEC AT THE CROSSROADS AND IN THE CROSSHAIRS: 101 YEARS OF RESEARCH IN ONE CONVENIENT SYMPOSIUM

A century (and a bit) of research has been conducted at Aztec Ruins and it is time for a new synthesis. This symposium fuses data both old and new to situate Aztec as the preeminent Southwest site of the thirteenth century. A multi-scalar approach with data from excavation, artifact analyses, and legacy data investigations are presented with an eye toward addressing gaps in our understanding and are situated in the twenty-first-century debate of Chaco (What Came After, and How Aztec Fits?). With our dramatically improved understanding of Aztec's role in Pueblo history, these papers will evaluate the current state of Aztec archaeology; update on recently completed field, laboratory, and archive work; and evaluate the prospect of future research.

[374] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN OCEANIA**[375] General Session · ROCK ART RESEARCH****[376] General Session · LITHIC STUDIES****[377] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES****[378] Symposium · WHALES AND WHALING: NEW PERSPECTIVES AND APPROACHES FOR DOCUMENTING LONG-TERM EXPLOITATION OF CETACEANS**

Human have been exploiting whales and other large marine mammals for thousands of years. Often initially focused on the opportunistic use of stranded carcasses, active whale hunting technologies and strategies emerged worldwide in different times and places. In spite of their importance as sources of food, fuel, and raw materials, there are fewer archaeological studies of cetaceans

than any other hunted mammal group. Today, cetaceans are among the most threatened groups of mammals, due to dramatic global declines resulting from industrial overharvesting and other anthropogenic influences. Archaeology has an important role to play not only in deciphering the timing, sociocultural context, and technological developments of active whaling, but also in providing essential baseline information on the past geographical distribution and abundance of now-threatened species. This session will explore ongoing challenges and new perspectives for documenting past cetacean exploitation from a wide range of geographic areas and time periods. Potential examples include (but are not limited to) historical, archaeological, morphological, and molecular approaches for reconstructing the timing, intensity, technology, and socioeconomic importance of cetacean exploitation, and documenting both natural and anthropogenic impacts on large marine mammal populations worldwide.

[379] Symposium · ADORNMENT, PERSONAL ORNAMENTATION, AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF IDENTITY: A GLOBAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Items of personal adornment are found in archaeological contexts all over the world. While the specific meanings ascribed to these objects likely varied widely in the past, their social values are generally interpreted in relation to individual or group identity. Recent research highlights the ways in which personal ornaments served integral roles in the creation, maintenance, and negotiation of different aspects of identity, such as gender, age, social status, ethnicity, lineage or group affiliation, and participation in ideological and power structures. In some cases, these objects were vital to social transactions, ritual performances, the creation of social memories, the legitimation of authority, or the renewal of the existing social order. In contemporary work, these research issues are increasingly examined within the frameworks of embodied practice and materiality. In these approaches, the production, circulation, and discard of material objects create, reproduce, and transform the contours of the social world, defining relationships between individuals, social segments of various scales, and both the natural and cultural landscapes. The papers in this session present recent research on objects of adornment from a variety of geographic and temporal contexts, focusing on the ways they were used to construct and negotiate different elements of social identity.

[380] Symposium · TRAPS, WEIRS, PONDS, AND GARDENS: EXPLORING THE SOCIAL AND ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF AQUATIC SUBSISTENCE FEATURES

Aquatic subsistence features are used cooperatively by cultural groups around the world; common examples include fish traps and weirs, clam gardens, and fish ponds. Aquatic foraging and aquaculture practices such as these are highly varied and operate in different dimensions that are structured by both social and environmental parameters. This perspective comes to us via multi-method anthropological approaches incorporating ethnography, oral history, and archaeology. As archaeological treatments have shifted toward aspects of practice, history, landscape, ontology, sociality, and human-environment interactions, our knowledge of customary fishing and shellfishing practices is now positioned to inform on much more beyond subsistence strategies. Recent topics include labor and community organization, ownership, territoriality, religion, ritual, technology, identity, landscape modification, resource management, and long-term change and continuity in practices. Also, in light of growing concerns regarding climate change and the potential loss of archaeological resources along the coast, there has been an increase in multidisciplinary research highlighting local indigenous knowledge and the role that maritime subsistence practices play in social resiliency and sustainability. This session explores the global diversity and the social and ecological significance of past and present aquatic subsistence features and practices, linking together common anthropological and archaeological themes in a holistic manner.

[381] Symposium · ANCIENT CALIFORNIA: RECONSTRUCTING LIFEWAYS WITH BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGY MODELS

Research in California has long been at the forefront in the adaptation of economic and behavioral ecology models for application to the archaeological record. This symposium presents a collection of new investigations of prehistoric foraging populations in California focused on reconstructing patterns of reproduction and population growth, subsistence, and intensification; settlement patterns; and the emergence of a monetized economy. Contributors employ a range of models to demonstrate the adaptive flexibility that resulted in unparalleled hunter-gatherer population density and diversity of sociopolitical complexity in California.

[382] Symposium · LANDSCAPES OF CHANGE: INTEGRATED SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL HISTORIES IN THE CHICAMA VALLEY, PERU

Growing research demonstrates that Peruvian coastal valleys are not static oases cutting the desert, but dynamic environments shaped by millennia of climatic variability and anthropogenic change. Despite rich cultural, climatic, and biotic data, we lack integrated histories that comprehensively synthesize the evolution of socio-ecological relationships. Importantly, we have little understanding of how recursive ties between environmental change (both natural and anthropogenic) structured societal development, nor how legacies of change resonate in modern ecologies. This symposium presents a socio-ecological synthesis of the Chicama Valley, a key Andean region. We develop a platform for integrating cross-disciplinary, multi-project information to develop new interpretations of the valley's historical ecology as a cohesive entity. Thematic papers synthesize archaeological, paleoclimatic, geomorphologic, geospatial, and agronomic data. We discuss demographic and settlement dynamics, environmental change precipitated by premodern communities, and the impacts of climatic trends to understand the effects of path dependencies and disturbance socio-natural ecology of Chicama. We hope to establish a collaborative framework for effectively integrating information from independent research initiatives into a regional dataset, so that we can address broader socio-ecological questions. This symposium identifies crucial lacunae requiring future investigation so that the full importance of recursive socio-environmental dynamics can be better understood.

[383] Symposium · TERRITORIAL BEHAVIOR AND ECOLOGY

Human territorial behavior encompasses a broad range of variation. While basic territory development may begin simply by excluding others through the habitual or persistent use of the same location, such behaviors can extend to the active defense of resource patches and the emergence of stable boundaries. Anthropologists have long relied on ecological models to help explain this variation, and new approaches from behavioral ecology are beginning to expand our understanding of territorial behavior, its causes, and its effects. Here we assemble researchers focused on explaining variation in territorial behavior across western North

America through ethnographic and archaeological case studies. Papers in this session will offer new insights on territorial behavior, providing a foundation for future work on the subject.

[384] Symposium · THE CAIMAN'S (AND FROG'S) REVENGE: INTERSECTING PAPERS IN HONOR OF PETER G. ROE

Peter G. Roe earned his PhD at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana under the direction of Donald W. Lathrap. Following in Lathrap's large footsteps, over the past four decades Roe has carried out novel and pioneering research in a number of areas, including cosmology and religion; art, iconography, and design analysis; technology; ethnohistory; and ethnoarchaeology. Uniting these threads has been his abiding commitment to South American and Caribbean archaeology and ethnography. In this session, colleagues and former students present papers that relate to Professor Roe's varied interests.

[385] Symposium · AN OTHER-THAN-HUMAN BEING: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF BEARS IN NORTH AMERICA

Ever since Irving Hallowell's classic 1926 ethnographic study of the special mythic status of bears in the Subarctic, anthropologists are generally aware that many peoples throughout the world have treated bears as far more than a subsistence resource, something more akin to another kind of human or an other-than-human being. Hallowell attributed that special relationship between Subarctic humans and bears to some striking parallels between bear and human behaviors and physiologies. If that were indeed the case, then one would expect to see similar relationships outside the Subarctic, although in fact Hallowell found little evidence for the special treatment of bears elsewhere in North America. Archaeological and historical research over the last nine decades, however, has produced a vast amount of as yet unsynthesized information on the roles of bears in Native American beliefs, rituals, and subsistence. Taking into account ecological variables of bear demography, reproductive rate, habitat use, seasonal availability, and trophic level, we invite participants in this session to draw on new and existing data to reconsider zooarchaeological and other evidence of bear hunting and use in light of the range of relationships that existed between bears and humans across the millennia in Native North America.

[386] Symposium · EMERGING FROM THE PLACE OF DARKNESS: SUBTERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN MESOAMERICA

Mesoamerican cave archaeology has continued to amplify its areas of interest, appropriating the study of a range of constructed features so that the term Subterranean Archaeology appears to be a more appropriate term. This grew out of investigators using the term "cave" in the sense of the Maya word *ch'e'en*, which indicates not simply a cave but also a large number of other holes that penetrate the earth. It also recognizes that indigenous peoples show far less concern for whether the hole is of a natural or a human origin. Recent research continues to demonstrate that traditional caves are important landmarks in the landscape but, additionally, archaeologists have begun to show that many more features were marked by ancient peoples as having sacred significance. This session brings together fresh perspectives on the subject.

[387] General Session · CURRENT PERSPECTIVES ON PACIFIC NORTHWEST COAST ARCHAEOLOGY

[388] Symposium · FROM BIRDSEED TO SUPERFOOD: *CHENOPODIUM* CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACROSS THE GLOBE

Seeds of the genus *Chenopodium* are often ubiquitous and abundant in archaeological sites across the globe, yet our understanding of their role in human societies varies from region to region. Cultivation of chenopods has long been recognized in the Andes and Mexico, yet their diversity and unique histories of domestication are still being investigated. Through years of morphological and genetic work, researchers have demonstrated that the Native Americans of eastern North America independently domesticated their own chenopod species. Building on these advancements, researchers working across Eurasia and in other regions of the Americas are reassessing the status of the chenopods found in their sites. This session will highlight recent discoveries of both cultivated and intensively managed chenopod populations, shedding new light on a genus whose important role in human history has long been overlooked.

[389] Symposium · SHORT-TERM OCCUPATIONS IN PALEOLITHIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Critical aspects on the understanding of prehistoric lifestyles are how hunter-gatherers moved on the landscape and how they organize their technological and subsistence strategies in relation with climatic fluctuations and environmental changes. Ethnographic studies documented that in homogeneous environments, where resources are particularly scattered on the region, foragers tend to move frequently their central base. Conversely, in areas where resources are patchy due to seasonal climates, logistical mobility is preferred. In the last decades, many studies applied these ethnographic concepts to understanding the mobility patterns in archaic humans but, in several regions, it is still unclear how the environment influences hominins displacement strategies and whether biological and technological differences are also reflected in the management of the territory. This symposium aims to explore the issue of hunter-gatherers mobility focusing on short-term anthropogenic occupations. This type of mobility strategy might generate a variety of archaeological contexts such as residential bases, locations, hunting stations, or temporary camps. The comparison of these short-term occupations between different regions will contribute to a better understanding on how hunter-gatherers adapted and moved in different climatic and environmental areas. Speakers are very welcome to present new data, as well as theoretical and methodological approaches.

[390] General Session · CERAMICS IN SOUTHWESTERN ARCHAEOLOGY

[391] Symposium · MOLDING MATTER: TECHNOLOGIES OF REPRODUCTION IN THE PRECOLUMBIAN AMERICAS

Technologies of replication and reproduction are most commonly associated with the industrial advances of the recent past. Yet objects have been produced en masse for thousands of years across the globe, including in the precolumbian Americas. Rather than emphasize the economic or political implications of mold-made and stamped objects, however, this session focuses on their

cultural implications. Creating iterations of the same object from a shared mold implies an intended distribution beyond that of the individual patron or consumer, suggesting different motivations, contents, and intended uses. How did these processes compare to production of individualized objects that were often intended for a specific client, such as hand-painted ceramic vessels, feather capes, or woven mantels? What does the existence of such technologies suggest about indigenous concepts of an "original" vs. a "copy"? Despite the technological potential for large-scale reproduction, not all mold-made objects were created or distributed in equal quantities. What do differences in the proliferation of these goods indicate about their cultural value and use? Individual papers will examine the cultural significance of diverse objects replicated with molds and stamps in ancient Mesoamerica and South America.

[392] Symposium · A MATERIAL WORLD: COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH IN ART, ARCHAEOLOGY, AND MATERIALS SCIENCE IN THE STUDY OF THE ANCIENT AMERICAS

This session features collaborative research in art, archaeology, and materials science in the study of the ancient Americas. Collaboration between scientists and social scientists or humanists has long been a part of archaeological studies, yet recent decades have seen a flourishing in productive collaborations between archaeologists and art historians with materials and conservation scientists. This panel explores new directions in such interdisciplinary collaboration, particularly regarding how new scientific analyses can help us understand ancient technologies, artists' decisions in the choice of materials or modes of manufacture, and the meaning of materials to artists and users. In some cases, materials science reveals information that can confirm or refute what is suggested from stylistic or other analysis, particularly regarding sharing of materials and technologies across cultures. In others, new technologies of excavation, preservation, and analysis give insight into the use of organic materials, which allow us both to see a wider range of materials used by artists and to help re-create the ancient sensorial world and ask new questions about the experience of artists and users in the ancient past of the Americas.

[393] Symposium · THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENTAL SYSTEM: INTERACTION AND EXCHANGE ACROSS THE CONTINENT

The precolumbian peoples of North America inhabited a "known world" that stretched, at a minimum, from Canada to Panama. Archaeological discoveries show that items such as shell, obsidian, and bead-types were conveyed over thousands of miles, while ethnohistoric accounts document the movement of people across equally vast distances. Just as important, shared stories, oral narratives, ideologies, and traditions point to histories of interaction between distant places stretching deep into antiquity. How should archaeologists deal with these long-distance connections, and what do these connections mean for cultural narratives and models of social change we construct for regions where we work? This session will bring together archaeologists working in different parts of North America to compare our continent's history of interregional interactions. By patching together a mosaic of different stories of interaction we will build toward a bigger history of North America's dynamic past that will help us understand its unique indigenous present.

[394] Symposium · COLLABORATIVE AND COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY

This session addresses archaeology projects involving varied and innovative collaborative efforts that focus on partnerships with local communities.

[395] Symposium · MATERIAL ENCOUNTERS AND INDIGENOUS TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE EARLY COLONIAL AMERICAS

(SPONSORED BY ERC-NEXUS1492)

Early colonial encounters with Europeans initiated transformations in indigenous social, cultural, and material worlds. Archaeologists have recently come to investigate the varieties and complexities of indigenous colonial dynamics. Scholars increasingly emphasize indigenous agencies in negotiating colonial encounters and appropriating European material culture through gifts, trade, or imitation. This has resulted in exploring why indigenous people adopted or resisted foreign objects, and how such differential choices not only altered indigenous material assemblages, but also affected existing social, political, and economic structures. Over the past thirty years, our understanding of material encounters in the colonial Americas has advanced largely through studies based on cases from North America, using updated theories on, for example, consumption, hybridity, and entanglement. Building upon these efforts, this session will specifically target the hitherto underrepresented Caribbean and its surrounding mainlands, including northern South America, Central America, and the southeastern United States, shifting the focus to fifteenth- to eighteenth-century Spanish colonialism. Participants will use indigenous long-term historical trajectories to discuss how foreign goods were differentially employed across time, space, and scale; how these were considered within indigenous ontologies and value systems; what implications their adoption had for larger indigenous society; and which theoretical trends best help us understand indigenous material practices.

[396] General Session · ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO RITUAL AND RELIGION I